

اللغة الإنجليزية

الوحدة الثانية

Looking a head



توجيهي
2008

أ. عمر ملكاوي

للانضمام إلى مجموعة الواتساب

0796 714 010

02

Looking ahead

Vocabulary

Cause and effect phrases

مفردات

عبارات السبب والنتيجة

Word الكلمة	Example مثال للتوضيح	Arabic المعنى بالعربي
as a result of	e.g. As a result of the heavy rain, the football match was canceled.	كنتيجة لـ
as a consequence of	e.g. As a consequence of the new policy, many employees received a raise.	كنتيجة لـ
be due to	e.g. The delay is due to technical difficulties.	بسبب
give rise to	e.g. The new law gave rise to many protests.	يؤدي الى
lead to something	e.g. Poor diet and lack of exercise can lead to health problems.	يقود الى شيء
result from	e.g. Stomach pain may result from eating too much.	ينتج من / بسبب
result in	e.g. Eating too much may result in stomach pain	يؤدي الى

تمرين الكتاب صفحة 17

8. Rewrite the sentences below using the phrases from the box.

a big cause of / as a consequence of / cause (v) / give rise to / result from / result in

1. This may be **due to** better education.
2. **As a result of** better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.
3. Global warming is certain to **lead to** water shortages.

Answers: 1. Cause by / have resulted from 2. As a consequence of 3. Cause / give rise to / Result in



أسئلة مقترحة - Suggested questions

1. The factory was shut down -----safety violations.
a) as a result of b) result from c) give rise to d) lead to
2. Many illnesses -----poor diet and lack of exercise.
a) result in b) be due to c) give rise to d) lead to
3. The heavy rainfall -----flooding in the area.
a) be due to b) result from c) lead to d) as a consequence of
4. The team's victory -----their hard work and dedication.
a) resulted in b) as a result of c) gave rise to d) resulted from
5. The new policy changes are expected to -----significant improvements in the company's performance.
a) lead to b) be due to c) as a consequence of d) result from
6. The traffic delays were -----an accident on the highway.
a) give rise to b) result in c) as a consequence of d) result from
7. Her unexpected departure -----a major project delay.
a) result from b) gave rise to c) as a result of d) as a consequence of

Answers: 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. b

المستقبل - ... The Future's

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

مشرق - Bright

In many ways, human life on this planet is better than it's ever been. In many countries across the world, crime has been dropping steadily. This may be due to better education, or perhaps to a reduction in extreme poverty. In 2018, the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell to around 10%. With luck, no one will be living in this way within a few decades.

في نواحٍ عديدة، أصبحت حياة الإنسان على هذا الكوكب أفضل مما كانت عليه في أي وقت مضى. في العديد من البلدان في جميع أنحاء العالم، انخفضت الجريمة بشكل تدريجي. وربما يرجع ذلك إلى تحسن التعليم، أو ربما إلى انخفاض معدلات الفقر المدقع. وفي عام 2018، انخفضت نسبة سكان العالم الذين يعيشون في فقر مدقع إلى حوالي 10%. ومع الحظ، لن يعيش أحد بهذه الطريقة في غضون بضعة عقود.

Technology is also making our lives easier and safer, and this trend is bound to continue. For example, driving is sure to become safer. Human error is the key reason for most car accidents, and well-programmed driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives. Such cars are already a reality and are going to become more common in the next few years.

كما أن التكنولوجيا تجعل حياتنا أسهل وأكثر أماناً، ولا بد أن يستمر هذا الاتجاه. على سبيل المثال، من المؤكد أن القيادة ستصبح أكثر أماناً. الخطأ البشري هو السبب الرئيسي لمعظم حوادث السيارات، والسيارات ذاتية القيادة المبرمجة جيداً قد تتخذ أعداداً هائلة من الأرواح. أصبحت مثل هذه السيارات حقيقة واقعة وستصبح أكثر شيوعاً في السنوات القليلة المقبلة.



And finally, life expectancy is already higher than it's ever been and as a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.

وأخيراً، أصبح متوسط العمر المتوقع أعلى بالفعل مما كان عليه في أي وقت مضى، ونتيجة لتحسن الطب، من المرجح أن يعيش الناس حتى سن 100 عام.

مرعب - TERRIFYING!

We may have seen some improvement in poverty and crime in recent decades, but why assume that this pattern will continue? I'd argue that for most people life is actually unlikely to get better.

ربما شهدنا بعض التحسن في معدلات الفقر والجريمة في العقود الأخيرة، ولكن لماذا نفترض أن هذا النمط سوف يستمر؟ أنا أزعم أنه من غير المرجح أن تتحسن الحياة بالنسبة لمعظم الناس.

Advances in robotics and artificial intelligence will not only reduce the number of unskilled jobs available, but will also eliminate semi-skilled jobs which can be done by a computer. By 2050, young people will have been trying, and failing, to get a job for most of their 'working' lives! In 30 years' time, a few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be poor.

لن يؤدي التقدم في مجال الروبوتات والذكاء الاصطناعي إلى تقليل عدد الوظائف المتاحة التي لا تتطلب مهارات فحسب، بل سيؤدي أيضاً إلى القضاء على الوظائف شبه الماهرة التي يمكن القيام بها بواسطة الكمبيوتر. بحلول عام 2050، سيكون الشباب يحاولون، ويفشلون، في الحصول على وظيفة طوال معظم حياتهم "العملية"! وفي غضون 30 عاماً، سوف يصبح عدد قليل من الأشخاص المحظوظين أغنياء والبقية منا سوف يصبحون فقراء.



Within 20 years, we will have stopped fighting over oil – we'll be fighting over water instead, as global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.

وفي غضون عشرين عاماً، سنتوقف عن القتال من أجل النفط، وسنقاتل على المياه بدلا من ذلك، حيث من المؤكد أن الانحباس الحراري العالمي سيؤدي إلى المزيد من نقص المياه.

Dystopia: an imaginary place where life is extremely difficult

مجتمع سيء فاسد

أسئلة مقترحة - Suggested questions

1. What is one reason cited for the steady drop in crime in many countries?

ما هو أحد الأسباب المذكورة لانخفاض التدرجي في الجريمة في العديد من البلدان؟

A. Improved technology

C. Stricter laws

B. Better education

D. Increased police presence

2. As of 2018, what proportion of the world's population was living in extreme poverty?

اعتباراً من عام 2018، ما هي نسبة سكان العالم الذين يعيشون في فقر مدقع؟

A. Around 5%

C. Around 15%

B. Around 10%

D. Around 20%

3. What is a potential future benefit of driverless cars mentioned in the passage?

ما هي الفائدة المستقبلية المحتملة للسيارات ذاتية القيادة المذكورة في القطعة؟

A. Reduced fuel consumption

C. Increased road safety

B. Lower car prices

D. Faster travel times



4. According to the passage, what is a key reason for most car accidents?

بحسب القطعة، ما هو السبب الرئيسي لمعظم حوادث السيارات؟

- A. Mechanical failure
B. Poor road conditions
C. Human error
D. Weather conditions

5. How long does the passage suggest people may live due to better medicine?

إلى متى تشير القطعة إلى أن الناس قد يعيشون بسبب تحسن الطب؟

- A. Until the age of 80
B. Until the age of 90
C. Until the age of 100
D. Until the age of 110

6. What trend related to technology is mentioned in the passage?

ما هو الاتجاه المتعلق بالتكنولوجيا المذكور في القطعة؟

- A. Technology is becoming more expensive.
B. Technology is making life harder.
C. Technology is making life easier and safer.
D. Technology is causing more accidents.

7. What hopeful prediction is made about extreme poverty for the future?

ما هي التنبؤات المفعمة بالأمل بشأن الفقر المدقع في المستقبل؟

- A. It will increase slightly.
B. It will remain the same.
C. It will decrease to around 5%.
D. It will be eradicated within a few decades.



8. What is the first passage's overall tone regarding the future of human life?

ما هو التوجه العام للقطعة الاولى فيما يتعلق بمستقبل الحياة البشرية؟

- A. Pessimistic
B. Neutral
C. Optimistic
D. Fearful

9. According to the passage, what is the main reason life is unlikely to get better for most people?

وفقاً للقطعة، ما هو السبب الرئيسي وراء عدم احتمال أن تتحسن الحياة بالنسبة لمعظم الناس؟

- A) Increased crime rates
B) Advances in robotics and artificial intelligence
C) Improved poverty levels
D) Better job opportunities

10. What does the author predict about employment by the year 2050?

ماذا يتوقع المؤلف بشأن التوظيف بحلول عام 2050؟

- A) Most people will have stable jobs
B) Unskilled jobs will be abundant
C) Many young people will struggle to find employment
D) The job market will improve significantly

11. According to the passage, what will be the primary cause of conflict within the next 20 years?

وفقاً للقطعة، ما هو السبب الرئيسي للصراع خلال العشرين عاماً القادمة؟

- A) Oil shortages
B) Political instability
C) Water shortages
D) Economic inequality

12. What does the author imply about the distribution of wealth in 30 years' time?

ماذا يعني المؤلف بشأن توزيع الثروة خلال 30 عاماً؟

- A) Most people will be wealthy C) only a few people will be rich
B) Wealth will be evenly distributed D) The middle class will expand

13. How does the author view the recent improvements in poverty and crime?

كيف ينظر المؤلف إلى التحسينات الأخيرة في الفقر والجريمة؟

- A) As a temporary trend that may not continue
B) As a permanent positive change
C) As insignificant and negligible
D) As a result of better job opportunities

الاجابات النموذجية – Model Answers

1 – B 2 – B 3 – C 4 – C 5 – C 6 – C 7 – D 8 – C 9 – B
10 – C 11 – C 12 – C 13 – A

Vocabulary

Compound nouns for threats to the environment

مفردات

الأسماء المركبة للتهديدات التي تتعرض لها البيئة

Word الكلمة	Meaning in English المعنى بالانجليزي	Arabic المعنى بالعربي
acid rain	Rain that contains lots of pollutants	الامطار الحمضية
endangered species	types of animals in danger of extinction	الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض
exhaust fumes	poisonous gases produced by engines of non-electric vehicles	الغازات السامة
fossil fuels	Non-renewable energy sources such as coal, natural gas, crude oil, etc.	الوقود الاحفوري
global warming	The gradual increase in the Earth's temperature due to the greenhouse effect	الاحتباس الحراري
greenhouse effect	process by which gases trapped in the atmosphere cause the planet to heat up	تأثير الانبعاثات الغازية
habitat loss	The disappearance of areas that are home to plants and animals	فقدان الموطن
ozone layer	part of the stratosphere which limits the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth	طبقة الاوزون
renewable energy	power produced by wind, sun, etc.	الطاقة المتجددة
soil erosion	A gradual process that occurs when the impact of water or wind removes soil particles, causing the soil to deteriorate.	تآكل التربة
toxic waste	chemicals and other harmful waste products	النفايات السامة
vehicle emissions	Poisonous gases produced by transport engines	انبعاثات المركبات
water scarcity	lack of water	نقص الماء
Wind turbine	a machine used to produce electric power	مولد كهرباء

- A compound noun is made up of two words. Usually the first part of the compound tells us the type or purpose of the second noun, e.g. climate change (climate tells us what type of change we are talking about).
- The first word can be a noun, adjective or a verb, but the second word is always a noun, e.g. climate change (N + N), industrial waste (A + N), swimming pool (V + N).
- When both words are nouns, the stress is always on the first noun, e.g. climate change. When the first word is an adjective or a verb, the stress is on the second word, e.g. industrial waste.

تمرين الكتاب صفحة 18

5. Complete the sentences with compound nouns.

- 1 80 percent of the energy we consume is provided by ----- which pollute the atmosphere.
- 2 Deforestation causes -----because tree roots are no longer in place to bind the earth together.
- 3 It is claimed that -----from cars kill twice as many people as accidents caused by vehicles.
- 4 Up to 300 homes can be powered by one-----, using -----.
- 5 -----is the greatest threat to -----which are close to extinction.
- 6 For safety reasons, -----must be stored in sealed containers underground.
- 7 -----damages buildings, forests, and kills fish.

Answers

- 1 fossil fuels 2 soil erosion 3 exhaust fumes/vehicle emissions
4 wind turbine, renewable energy 5 Habitat loss, endangered species
6 toxic waste 7 Acid rain

أسئلة مقترحة - Suggested questions

1. Which of the following best describes 'endangered species'?
 - A) Animals or plants that have become extinct.
 - B) Animals or plants that are at risk of extinction.
 - C) Animals or plants that are thriving in their natural habitat.
 - D) Animals or plants that have been introduced to new environments.
2. 'Global warming' primarily refers to:
 - A) The increase in the Earth's average temperature due to natural causes.
 - B) The increase in the Earth's average temperature due to human activities.
 - C) The cooling of the Earth's atmosphere.
 - D) The stability of the Earth's climate over time.
3. The 'greenhouse effect' is:
 - A) The trapping of heat by gases in the Earth's atmosphere.
 - B) The reflection of sunlight by the Earth's surface.
 - C) The cooling of the Earth's atmosphere by greenhouse gases.
 - D) The reduction of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere.
4. 'Renewable energy' sources include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) Solar power
 - B) Wind power
 - C) Coal power
 - D) Hydropower
5. 'Toxic waste' refers to:
 - A) Waste that is biodegradable and safe for the environment.
 - B) Non-hazardous waste that is easy to dispose of.
 - C) Waste materials that can cause harm to human health or the environment.
 - D) Recyclable waste that can be converted into useful products.
6. 'Water scarcity' is defined as:
 - A) An abundance of water resources in a region.
 - B) A lack of sufficient water resources to meet the needs of a population.
 - C) The pollution of water sources.
 - D) The management of water resources for sustainable use.

Answers: 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. C 5. C 6. b

Vocabulary

Collocation related to weather

مفردات

التراكيب المرتبطة بالطقس

Word الكلمة	Meaning in English المعنى بالانجليزي (غير مطلوب)	Arabic المعنى بالعربي
blistering heat/temperature	extremely hot	حار جداً
freak weather	an extreme weather condition with very strong wind, heavy rain, and often thunder	طقس غير اعتيادي
gale-force wind	a very strong wind	الرياح العاصفة
heavy snow/rain	a large amount of snow / rain	ثلوج / أمطار غزيرة
humidity	the amount of water vapor in the air	الرطوبة
scorching temperature	hot and dry temperature enough to burn a surface	درجة الحرارة الحارقة
soaring	increasing rapidly above the usual level	مرتفعة / متزايد
sub-zero temperature	temperatures below zero degrees	درجة حرارة تحت الصفير
torrential rain	very heavy rain	الامطار الغزيرة

تمرين الكتاب صفحة 19

1. What problems do such weather conditions cause?

.....

.....

.....

2. Look at some arguments people make about climate change. Do you think there is any truth in them?

- The temperature is actually cooling rather than heating up.
- Climate change is not being caused by human beings.

.....

.....

.....



Critical thinking p. 19

1. Is climate change something that you worry about? Say why.

2. What do you think individuals can do to make a difference?

سؤال من الكتاب صفحة 26

1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There are three extra words.

acid / blistering / boiling / erosion / freak / freezing / fumes / greenhouse / layer
 / ozone / scarcity / torrential / turbines / vehicle

- The weather is really weird. It's cold -----one minute and then -----hot the next.
- Pollution in the atmosphere results in -----rain.
- Soil -----happens when the plants and trees that keep it in place are destroyed by the elements or man.
- The -----heat caused the pavement to melt!
- Powerful wind -----use wind power to create energy.
- A good way of reducing -----emissions is to promote the production of electric cars, which don't produce harmful exhaust.
- Because of global warming, -----weather conditions are more common with periods of drought followed by -----rain.
- Below average rainfall can result in water -----.

Answers

1 freezing, boiling 2 acid 3 erosion 4 blistering 5 turbines 6 vehicle, fumes
 7 freak, torrential 8 scarcity



أسئلة مقترحة - Suggested questions

- Fill in the gaps with the correct collocation related to weather

- The ----- last weekend brought unexpected hail and thunderstorms.
- The ----- caused a lot of damage to the coastal areas.
- During the polar storms, we experienced ----- for weeks.
- We had ----- last winter, and many roads were blocked.
- The ----- led to widespread flooding in the region.
- The ----- made it almost impossible to work outside during the summer.
- The ----- reached over 40 degrees Celsius in the desert.
- The ----- temperatures in July broke all previous records.
- The ----- in the tropical rainforest is extremely high.

Answers:

1. freak weather 2. gale-force wind 3. sub-zero temperatures 4. heavy snow
5. torrential rain 6. blistering heat 7. scorching temperature 8. Soaring 9. humidity

Vocabulary

Describing wildlife and threats to wildlife

مفردات

وصف الحياة البرية والتهديدات التي تتعرض لها

Word الكلمة	Meaning in English المعنى بالانجليزي (الكلمات المضللة مطلوبة فقط)	Arabic المعنى بالعربي
backbone	the row of small bones that are connected together down the middle of the back	العمود الفقري
critically endangered	groups of (animals, plants, etc.) at risk of no longer existing	المهددة بالانقراض بشكل خطير
crustacean	any creature with a soft body that is divided into sections, and a hard outer shell	قشريات
cuddly	Something (or someone) that's soft, snuggly, and huggable	محبوب
fin	a thin flat part that sticks out from the body of a fish, used for swimming and keeping balance	زعنفة
furry	covered in thick, soft hair	فروي / شعري
invertebrate	an animal without a backbone	اللافقاريات
make up	constitute	تشكل
mammal	any animal that gives birth to live young, not eggs, and feeds its young on milk.	الثدييات
marine	related to the sea	بحري
natural predator	an animal that kills and eats other animals	المفترس الطبيعي
nocturnal	awake and active at night	ليلي
pesticide	a chemical used for killing pests, especially insects	مبيد حشري
primate	any animal that belongs to the group of mammals	الحيوان الرئيسي
reptile	any animal that has cold blood and skin covered in scales	الزواحف
scale	any of the thin plates of hard material that cover the skin of many fish and reptiles	حراشف
Skeleton	the structure of bones that supports the body of a person or an animal	هيكل عظمي
slimy	covered in liquid and not nice to touch	غروي / لزج
solitary	usually alone, not with others	منعزل



تمرين الكتاب صفحة 21

4. Write the correct words under the correct heading.

Animals:

Parts of the body:

Adjectives to describe a creature:

Answers:

Animals: invertebrates, crustaceans, mammals, reptile, primate

Parts of the body: backbone, fins skeleton, scales

Adjectives to describe a creature: slimy, marine, cuddly, nocturnal, solitary, furry

5. Complete the collocations with the correct words from the box.

critically extinct natural

1 Animals that are classified as 'endangered' are at risk of becoming

2 Tigers – the largest living cats on Earth are at the top of their food chain so they have nopredators.

3 The orangutan and black rhino areendangered which means they are facing a very high risk of extinction.

Answers: 1- extinct 2- natural 3- critically

6. Complete the short texts below with the correct words.

The blue whale

The blue whale is critically 1..... Blue whales are 2..... animals, preferring to travel alone or in small groups. They have few natural 3..... other than man.



The pygmy tarsier

Until 2008, the tiny pygmy tarsier was assumed to be 4------. The animals look very cute and 5------, with what looks like a permanent smile.

Answers: 1- endangered 2- solitary 3- predators 4. extinct 5. cuddly

كتاب التمارين صفحة 19

5. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words.

Furry – invertebrate – marine – nocturnal – slimy - solitary

- 1 Insects are ----- because they do not have a backbone.
- 2 Goldfish are -----creatures that many people keep as pets.
- 3 I don't like holding fish because they are cold and -----.
- 4 Tortoises are -----creatures and are usually seen alone.
- 5 Children love small -----animals like rabbits and guinea pigs.
- 6 Owls are -----animals that can see very well at night.

Answers: 1- invertebrate 2- marine 3- slimy 4- solitary 5- Furry 6- nocturnal

THEY NEED SAVING TOO!

READING AND VOCABULARY

It's no accident that the symbol of the World Wide Fund for Nature is a giant panda. These animals are cute or beautiful, or both, and of course we all want to save them. This popularity enables organisations such as the WWF to raise money to support a range of critically endangered species. However, less well-known or 'exciting' creatures are far more likely to become extinct because they don't get enough attention from researchers. **Invertebrates** (animals without a **backbone**) make up over 90% of all the creatures on Earth, but get only a tiny percentage of the money available to protect our wildlife.

ليس من قبيل الصدفة أن رمز الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة هو الباندا العملاقة. هذه الحيوانات لطيفة أو جميلة، أو كليهما، وبالطبع نحن جميعاً نريد إنقاذها. تتيح هذه الشعبية لمنظمات مثل الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة جمع الأموال لدعم مجموعة من الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض. ومع ذلك، فإن المخلوقات الأقل شهرة أو "إثارة" من المرجح أن تنقرض لأنها لا تحظى باهتمام كافٍ من الباحثين. تشكل اللافقاريات (الحيوانات التي ليس لها عمود فقري) أكثر من 90% من جميع الكائنات الموجودة على الأرض، ولكنها لا تحصل إلا على نسبة ضئيلة من الأموال المتاحة لحماية الحياة البرية.

And what about those creatures that many people would find positively ugly? With its tiny eyes, big mouth and **slimy** pink body, the blobfish is far from attractive. This **marine** creature lives deep in the ocean, where the pressure is very high. As a result, it has tiny **fins** and no **skeleton**, which keeps it from being crushed by the water pressure. Unfortunately, when fishing boats sweep the ocean floor, looking for other fish and **crustaceans**, these fish can get swept into the nets accidentally.



وماذا عن تلك المخلوقات التي قد يجدها الكثير من الناس قبيحة بشكل إيجابي؟ بأعينها الصغيرة وفمها الكبير وجسمها الوردي اللزج، فإن السمكة الفقاعة بعيدة كل البعد عن الجاذبية. يعيش هذا المخلوق البحري في أعماق المحيط، حيث يكون الضغط مرتفعاً جداً. ونتيجة لذلك، فهي تحتوي على زعانف صغيرة وليس لها هيكل عظمي، مما يبقئها بعيدة عن السحق بفعل ضغط الماء. لسوء الحظ، عندما تقوم قوارب الصيد بمسح قاع المحيط بحثاً عن أسماك وقشريات أخرى، يمكن أن تصطدم هذه الأسماك بالشباك عن طريق الخطأ.

The threat faced by the pangolin, however, is far from accidental. They are more often targeted by poachers than any other animal in the world. Unique among **mammals**, it is covered in **scales**, like a **reptile**. They may not look very **cuddly** or cute, but these scales are highly prized in traditional Chinese medicine, which has caused the population of pangolins in China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s. Their scales protect them from their natural predators, but it's simple for a poacher to just pick them up.

ومع ذلك، فإن التهديد الذي يواجهه البنغولين (حيوان من فصيلة الثدييات) ليس عرضياً على الإطلاق. غالباً ما يتم استهدافهم من قبل الصيادين أكثر من أي حيوان آخر في العالم. وهي فريدة من نوعها بين الثدييات، فهي مغطاة بحراشف مثل الزواحف. قد لا تبدو محبوبة أو لطيفة للغاية، لكن هذه الحراشف تحظى بتقدير كبير في الطب الصيني التقليدي، مما تسبب في انخفاض عدد حيوانات البنجولين في الصين بنحو 90% منذ الستينيات. تحميها حراشفها من الحيوانات المفترسة الطبيعية، ولكن من السهل على الصياد أن يلتقطها.

Other creatures become endangered precisely because people find them ugly. Take the aye aye for example. Found only on the island of Madagascar, the aye aye is the world's largest **nocturnal primate**. During the day they sleep in nests in the trees, coming out to hunt at night. They are **solitary** creatures, **furry**, and harmless but unfortunately, they are often killed.



وتصبح المخلوقات الأخرى مهددة بالانقراض على وجه التحديد لأن الناس يجدونها قبيحة. خذ (آي آي) على سبيل المثال. يوجد (الآي آي) فقط في جزيرة مدغشقر، وهو أكبر الحيوانات الرئيسية الليلية في العالم. أثناء النهار ينامون في أعشاش في الأشجار، ويخرجون للصيد ليلاً. إنها مخلوقات منعزلة، ذات فروي، وغير ضارة، لكن لسوء الحظ، غالباً ما تُقتل.

قائمة المصطلحات – GLOSSARY

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
poacher	someone who illegally catches animals	من يصطاد بشكل غير قانوني

تمرين الكتاب صفحة 21

3. Read the article again. In which paragraph does the author ...

- 1 tell us what kind of creatures get the least funding in terms of research and preservation?
- 2 tell us about a creature whose body is perceived as useful by some humans?
- 3 mention a belief that a particular creature might be a good/bad sign?
- 4 explain how a creature's physical features protect it from an extreme environment?
- 5 explain why wildlife conservation institutions often choose certain animals to represent them?
- 6 describe an animal that is very different from others in its class?

Answers: 1 A 2 C 3 D 4 B 5 A 6 C

أسئلة مقترحة - Suggested questions

1. Why is the giant panda a symbol of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)?

لماذا تعتبر الباندا العملاقة رمزاً للصندوق العالمي للطبيعة (WWF)؟

- A. Because it is a critically endangered species.
- B. Because it represents all endangered species.
- C. Because it is cute or beautiful, which helps in raising funds.
- D. Because it is found in many parts of the world.

2. What is the main reason less well-known creatures are more likely to become extinct?

ما هو السبب الرئيسي الذي يجعل الكائنات الأقل شهرة أكثر عرضة للانقراض؟

- A. They live in remote areas.
- B. They do not receive enough attention from researchers.
- C. They have shorter lifespans.
- D. They are not affected by human activities.

3. What percentage of all creatures on Earth are invertebrates?

ما هي النسبة المئوية لجميع المخلوقات على وجه الأرض هي اللافقاريات؟

- A. 10%
- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. Over 90%

4. Why is the blobfish considered unattractive?

لماذا تعتبر السمكة الفقاعة غير جذابة؟

- A. Because of its color.
- B. Because of its tiny eyes, big mouth, and slimy pink body.
- C. Because it has a bad smell.
- D. Because it is very aggressive.

5. How do blobfish typically get caught by fishing boats?

كيف يتم اصطياد الأسماك الفقاعة عادةً بواسطة قوارب الصيد؟

- A. They are targeted by fishermen for their meat.
- B. They swim into the nets voluntarily.
- C. They are swept into the nets accidentally when boats are looking for other fish and crustaceans.
- D. They are attracted to the lights on the boats.

6. What makes the pangolin unique among mammals?

ما الذي يجعل البنغولين فريداً بين الثدييات؟

- A. It has a long tail.
- B. It can fly.
- C. It is covered in scales.
- D. It lives in water.

7. Why are pangolins heavily targeted by poachers?

لماذا يتم استهداف حيوانات البنغولين بشدة من قبل الصيادين غير القانونيين؟

- A. For their meat.
- B. For their scales, which are used in traditional Chinese medicine.
- C. For their fur.
- D. For their bones.

8. How has the population of pangolins in China changed since the 1960s?

كيف تغير عدد حيوانات البنغولين في الصين منذ الستينيات؟

- A. It has increased by around 90%.
- B. It has remained the same.
- C. It has decreased by around 90%.
- D. It has slightly increased.

9. Where is the aye aye found?

أين يتم العثور على الآي آي؟

- A. Only on the island of Madagascar.
- B. Throughout Africa.
- C. In South America.
- D. In Southeast Asia.



10. What is a common fate of the aye aye due to its appearance?

ما هو المصير الشائع للآي آي بسبب مظهره؟

- A. It is often captured and kept as a pet. C. It is often sold to zoos.
B. It is often killed. D. It is often ignored by humans.

11. What percentage of conservation funds typically go towards protecting invertebrates?

ما هي النسبة المئوية للتبرعات التي تذهب عادة لحماية اللافقاريات؟

- A. A large percentage C. About half
B. A tiny percentage D. Almost none

12. Why does the blobfish lack a skeleton?

لماذا تفتقر السمكة الفقاعة إلى هيكل عظمي؟

- A. Because it evolved in a low-pressure environment.
B. Because it lives deep in the ocean where the pressure is very high.
C. Because it is still in its larval stage.
D. Because it has lost its skeleton due to pollution.

13. What feature of the pangolin makes it easy for poachers to capture them?

ما هي ميزة حيوان البنغولين التي تجعل من السهل على الصيادين الإمساك به؟

- A. Their slow speed
B. Their lack of camouflage
C. Their scales which make them easy to handle
D. Their tendency to roll into a ball

14. How do aye ayes spend their days?

كيف يقضي الآي آي أيامهم؟

- A. Hunting for food C. Sleeping in nests in the trees
B. Building nests D. Interacting with other aye ayes



15. What factor primarily threatens the blobfish?

ما العامل الذي يهدد السمكة الفقاعة بالدرجة الأولى؟

- A. Water pollution
B. Overfishing by humans
C. Climate change
D. Habitat loss

16. What drives the demand for pangolin scales in traditional Chinese medicine?

ما الذي يدفع الطلب على حراشف البنگولين في الطب الصيني التقليدي؟

- A. Belief in their healing properties
B. Their use as a food delicacy
C. Their use in making jewelry
D. Their importance in religious rituals

17. Why are aye ayes often killed?

لماذا يتم قتل ابي ابي غالباً؟

- A. Because they are dangerous
B. Because they are harmful
C. Because they are ugly
D. Because they are pests

18. Why do less 'exciting' creatures receive less attention from researchers?

لماذا تحظى المخلوقات الأقل "إثارة" باهتمام أقل من الباحثين؟

- A. They are harder to study.
B. They are less appealing to the public.
C. They live in inaccessible areas.
D. They are already plentiful in the wild.

19. How do the scales of the pangolin benefit it in the wild?

كيف تفيد حراشف البنگولين في البرية؟

- A. They help it to climb trees.
B. They protect it from natural predators.
C. They allow it to swim faster.
D. They help it to camouflage.

20. What role does public perception play in the conservation of species?

ما هو الدور الذي يلعبه الإدراك العام في الحفاظ على الأنواع؟

- A. It determines the habitats that are protected.
- B. It affects the amount of funding and attention a species receives.
- C. It has no impact on conservation efforts.
- D. It only influences government policies, not individual actions.

Model Answers – الاجابات النموذجية –

1 – C 2 – B 3 – D 4 – B 5 – C 6 – C 7 – B 8 – C 9 – A 10 – B 11 – B
12 – B 13 – C 14 – C 15 – B 16 – A 17 – C 18 – B 19 – B 20 – B

تمرين الكتاب صفحة 23

In pairs, look at the infographic. Do these statistics surprise you? Say why.

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY



Clothing production **doubled** in the first 20 years of this century, and the number of garments purchased each year by the average consumer increased by **60%**.

Consumers keep clothing items about **half as long** as they did 15 years ago, throwing them away after **just seven or eight** wears.

GREENHOUSE GASES



Making 1 kilo of fabric generates nearly **23 kilos** of greenhouse gases!

صناعة الملابس



فقد تضاعف إنتاج الملابس في الأعوام العشرين الأولى من هذا القرن، كما زاد عدد الملابس التي يشتريها المستهلك العادي كل عام بنسبة 60%.

يحتفظ المستهلكون بالملابس بحوالي نصف المدة التي كانوا يحتفظون بها قبل 15 عاماً، ويتخلصون منها بعد سبع أو ثمانية مرات فقط من ارتدائها.

GREENHOUSE GASES



إن تصنيع كيلو واحد من القماش يولد ما يقرب من 23 كيلو من غازات الاحتباس الحراري!



ANIMAL MYTHS أساطير عن الحيوانات

READING AND VOCABULARY

A) Criticising my brother's driving is like a red rag to a bull. He'll lose his temper and you'll end up walking instead of getting a lift! The idiom 'like a red rag to a bull' is a useful way of describing something that is guaranteed to make another person angry, but where does it come from? Well, it's common knowledge that the colour of blood makes bulls angry that's why a matador's cape is red, right? Wrong: bulls are actually colour-blind and it is the movement of the cape, and not its colour, that makes them charge at you. This is one of many common myths about the walking, flying, swimming and crawling creatures with whom we share our beautiful planet.

أ) إن انتقاد قيادة أخي هو بمثابة قطعة قماش حمراء للثور. سوف يفقد أعصابه وسينتهي بك الأمر بالمشي بدلاً من الركوب! إن المصطلح "مثل قطعة قماش حمراء للثور" هو وسيلة مفيدة لوصف شيء من المؤكد أنه سيثير غضب شخص آخر، ولكن من أين يأتي هذا؟ حسناً، من المعروف أن لون الدم يثير غضب الثيران، ولهذا السبب يكون لون عباءة مصارع الثيران أحمر. أليس كذلك؟ خطأ: الثيران في الواقع مصابة بعمى الألوان، وحركة الرداء، وليس لونه، هي التي تجعلهم يندفعون نحوك. هذه واحدة من العديد من الأساطير الشائعة حول الكائنات التي تمشي وتطير وتسبح وتزحف والتي نتشارك معها كوكبنا الجميل.



B) The idiom 'as blind as a bat' is often used to describe someone who can't find something that's right in front of them. However, even a thorough search is unlikely to reveal a truly blind bat because in fact, all species in the bat family have eyes and are capable of sight. About 70% of the nocturnal animals use something called echolocation to navigate, but that doesn't mean they can't see. The remaining 30%, mainly the larger species, can see well at night. Another bat myth is that they love human hair. While they are known to occasionally dive towards people at high speed, scientific evidence shows that they are actually hunting insects and are not irresistibly attracted to your beautiful long hair!

ب) غالباً ما يُستخدم المصطلح "أعمى كالخفاش" لوصف الشخص الذي لا يستطيع العثور على شيء موجود أمامه مباشرةً. ومع ذلك، حتى البحث الشامل من غير المرجح أن يكشف عن خفاش أعمى حقاً لأنه في الواقع، جميع الأنواع في عائلة الخفافيش لديها عيون وقادرة على البصر. حوالي 70% من الحيوانات الليلية تستخدم ما يسمى تحديد الموقع بالصدى للتنقل، ولكن هذا لا يعني أنها لا تستطيع الرؤية. أما الـ 30% المتبقية، ومعظمهم من الأنواع الأكبر حجماً، فيمكنهم الرؤية جيداً في الليل. أسطورة أخرى عن الخفافيش هي أنهم يحبون شعر الإنسان. في حين أنه من المعروف أنها تغوص أحياناً نحو الناس بسرعة عالية، إلا أن الأدلة العلمية تظهر أنها في الواقع تصطاد الحشرات ولا تنجذب بشكل لا يقاوم لشعرك الطويل الجميل!

c) The idiom 'to bury your head in the sand' means to ignore a problem in the hope that it will go away. The saying is based on the behaviour of ostriches, known for using their beaks to dig holes in which to hide their head from enemies. The only problem is that this is not actually normal ostrich behaviour. The myth that the world's largest birds do this is probably based on the writings of Pliny the Elder. He was a famous Roman naturalist who suggested around two thousand years ago that ostriches 'imagine, when they have thrust their head and neck into a bush, that the whole of their body is concealed.' Considering ostriches are the fastest creatures on two legs and have a kick powerful enough to kill a lion, they are much more likely to run or fight than try to hide.



ج) المثل القائل "ان تدفن رأسك في الرمال" يعني تجاهل المشكلة على أمل أن تختفي. ويستند هذا القول إلى سلوك النعام، المعروف باستخدام مناقيره لحفر الثقوب لإخفاء رأسه من الأعداء. المشكلة الوحيدة هي أن هذا ليس سلوك النعام الطبيعي. ربما تكون الأسطورة القائلة بأن أكبر الطيور في العالم تفعل ذلك مبنية على كتابات بلييني الأكبر. لقد كان عالم طبيعة رومانياً مشهوراً اقترح منذ حوالي ألفي عام أن النعام "يتخيل، عندما يضع رأسه ورقبته في الأدغال، أن جسمه بالكامل مخفي، مع الأخذ في الاعتبار أن النعام هو أسرع المخلوقات التي تسير على قدمين". إذا كانت ركلة قوية بما يكفي لقتل أسد، فمن المرجح أن يركضوا أو يقاقلوا بدلاً من محاولة الاختباء.

D) Moving from underground to underwater, there are several common myths about marine creatures. Firstly, the idea that fish, and especially goldfish, have a memory of just a few seconds is something people seem to remember, but ought to forget. Experiments suggest a fish's memory is much better than that, and can be counted in months rather than seconds. Next, sharks and the disturbing idea that these incredible predators can detect a single drop of blood in the water from miles around. True, though these often solitary hunters have poor eyesight, they do have a highly developed sense of smell, with some species able to detect a single drop of blood in about 50 litres of water. However, rather disappointingly (unless you're a fish or another of the shark's favourite food), their noses are not as sensitive as is generally believed when it comes to blood.

د) الانتقال من تحت الأرض إلى تحت الماء، هناك عدة أساطير شائعة حول الكائنات البحرية. أولاً، فكرة أن الأسماك، وخاصة الأسماك الذهبية، لها ذاكرة لا تتجاوز بضع ثوان هي شيء يبدو أن الناس يتذكرونه، ولكن يجب أن ينسوه. تشير التجارب إلى أن ذاكرة السمكة أفضل بكثير من ذلك، ويمكن عدّها بالأشهر بدلاً من الثواني. وبعد ذلك، أسماك القرش والفكرة المزعجة المتمثلة في أن هذه الحيوانات المفترسة المذهلة يمكنها اكتشاف قطرة دم واحدة في الماء من على بعد أميال. صحيح، على الرغم من أن هؤلاء الصيادين الانفراديين غالباً ما يعانون من ضعف البصر، إلا أنهم يتمتعون بحاسة شم متطورة للغاية، حيث تستطيع بعض الأنواع اكتشاف قطرة دم واحدة في حوالي 50 لتراً من الماء. ومع ذلك، فمن المخيب للآمال إلى حد ما (ما لم تكن سمكة أو أحد الأطعمة المفضلة لدى أسماك القرش)، أن أنوفها ليست حساسة كما يُعتقد عموماً عندما يتعلق الأمر بالدم.



E) Finally, let's head back to dry land where the insects and invertebrates live. Firstly, despite the rumours, earthworms do not actually become two separate slimy worms if you split them in half. Only a limited number of earthworm species can survive such serious injury – only the front half of the worm (where the mouth is located) is able to feed and so survive. Moving from zero to eight legs, you'll no doubt be relieved and thankful that it's not true that over a lifetime people swallow a large number of spiders during their sleep. While sleeping, we make all kinds of noises and movements that warn spiders of danger and prevent them from becoming unwanted furry snacks. So, armed with that knowledge, I wish you a peaceful night's sleep, and if you are curious to learn more, there are plenty more myths connected to animals that you can read about online.

هـ) وأخيراً، دعونا نعود إلى الأرض الجافة حيث تعيش الحشرات واللافقاريات. أولاً، على الرغم من الشائعات، فإن ديدان الأرض لا تصبح في الواقع دودتين لزوجتين منفصلتين إذا قمت بتقسيمهما إلى نصفين. يمكن لعدد محدود فقط من أنواع ديدان الأرض أن ينجو من مثل هذه الإصابة الخطيرة - فقط النصف الأمامي من الدودة (حيث يوجد الفم) قادر على التغذية وبالتالي البقاء على قيد الحياة. بالانتقال من صفر إلى ثمانية أرجل، ستشعر بلا شك بالارتياح والامتنان لأنه ليس صحيحاً أن الناس على مدى حياتهم يبتلعون عدداً كبيراً من العناكب أثناء نومهم. أثناء النوم، تصدر جميع أنواع الأصوات والحركات التي تحذر العناكب من الخطر وتمنعها من أن تصبح وجبات خفيفة غير مرغوب فيها. لذا، متسلحاً بهذه المعرفة، أتمنى لك نوماً هادئاً ليلاً، وإذا كنت مهتماً بمعرفة المزيد، فهناك الكثير من الأساطير المرتبطة بالحيوانات والتي يمكنك قراءتها عبر الإنترنت.

كتاب التمارين صفحة 19

3. Read the article again and match questions 1–10 with paragraphs a–e. Each paragraph may be chosen more than once.

Which paragraph ...

- 1 contains good news for animals that might be hunted by a particular predator?

- 2 explains why a type of animal is not eaten as some people believe?
- 3 reveals that a particular animal's eyesight is more sensitive than is often believed?
- 4 suggests ancient origins for a particular myth?
- 5 mentions an important brain function that lasts much longer than commonly thought?
- 6 explains that a certain animal suffers from some vision deficiency but otherwise its eyesight is fine?
- 7 suggests that a particular truth will be a relief to a lot of people?
- 8 mentions a myth linked to the desire to avoid being seen by predators?
- 9 gives a specific example of an idiom in the context of the writer's family?
- 10 mentions a feeding behaviour that is often misinterpreted as an attack on a human?

الاجابات النموذجية - Answers

1 d 2 e 3 b 4 c 5 d 6 a 7 e 8 c 9 a 10 b

أسئلة مقترحة - Suggested questions

1. What is meant by the idiom 'like a red rag to a bull'?

ما المقصود بالمصطلح "مثل الخرقة الحمراء للثور"؟

- A) A situation that calms someone down
- B) Something that is guaranteed to make someone angry
- C) A task that is very difficult to complete
- D) An activity that is very boring

2. According to the passage, why do bulls charge at a matador's cape?

وفقا للقطعة، لماذا يهاجم الثيران رداء مصارع الثيران؟

- A) Because the cape is red
- B) Because bulls are attracted to the color red
- C) Because of the movement of the cape
- D) Because bulls have excellent color vision



3. What percentage of bats use echolocation to navigate?

ما هي النسبة المئوية للخفافيش التي تستخدم تحديد الموقع بالصدى للتنقل؟

- A) 30% B) 50% C) 70% D) 90%

4. Which of the following statements about bats is true according to the passage?

أي من العبارات التالية صحيحة عن الخفافيش وفقاً للفقرة؟

- A) All bats are blind C) All bats use echolocation
B) Bats are attracted to human hair D) No bats are completely blind

5. What does the idiom 'to bury your head in the sand' mean?

ماذا تعني عبارة "أن تدفن رأسك في الرمال"؟

- A) To face a problem head-on C) To make a problem worse
B) To avoid or ignore a problem D) To dig a hole in the ground

6. According to the passage, what is the true behavior of ostriches when they sense danger?

بحسب القطعة، ما هو التصرف الحقيقي للنعام عندما يشعر بالخطر؟

- A) They bury their heads in the sand C) They hide in bushes
B) They run or fight D) They dig holes with their beaks

7. How long is a fish's memory according to experiments mentioned in the passage?

ما هي مدة ذاكرة السمكة حسب التجارب المذكورة في القطعة؟

- A) A few seconds C) A few days
B) A few minutes D) A few months

8. What is the truth about sharks' ability to detect blood in the water?

ما حقيقة قدرة أسماك القرش على كشف الدم في الماء؟

- A) They can detect a single drop of blood from miles away
B) Their noses are not as sensitive to blood as generally believed
C) They have poor sense of smell
D) They cannot detect blood in the water

9. What happens to an earthworm if it is split in half?

ماذا يحدث لدودة الأرض إذا انقسمت إلى نصفين؟

- A) It becomes two separate worms
- B) Both halves die
- C) Only the front half can survive
- D) The back half can survive if it has the mouth

10. According to the passage, why is it unlikely that people swallow spiders in their sleep?

وفقا للقطعة، لماذا من غير المرجح أن يبتلع الناس العنكبوت أثناء نومهم؟

- A) Spiders are too large to swallow
- B) Spiders avoid humans
- C) Sleeping humans make noises and movements that scare spiders
- D) Spiders do not exist in most bedrooms

11. What is the common misconception about the color of a matador's cape and its effect on bulls?

ما هو المفهوم الخاطئ الشائع حول لون رداء مصارع الثيران وتأثيره على الثيران؟

- A) Bulls are attracted to the red color
- B) Bulls become calm when they see red
- C) Bulls are color-blind and react to the movement
- D) Bulls are scared of red

12. What does the idiom 'as blind as a bat' wrongly suggest about bats?

ما الذي يوحي به بشكل خاطئ المصطلح "أعمى كالخفاش" بشأن الخفافيش؟

- A) Bats are completely blind
- B) Bats cannot navigate well
- C) Bats are attracted to light
- D) Bats have poor hearing

13. What myth about goldfish memory is debunked in the passage?

ما هي الأسطورة حول ذاكرة السمكة الذهبية التي تم فضحها في القطعة؟

- A) Goldfish can only remember for a few seconds
- B) Goldfish cannot remember anything
- C) Goldfish have photographic memory
- D) Goldfish remember their entire lives

14. How does the passage describe Pliny the Elder's contribution to the myth about ostriches?

كيف تصف القطعة مساهمة بلييني الأكبر في أسطورة النعام؟

- A) He conducted experiments on ostriches
- B) He wrote that ostriches bury their heads to hide
- C) He proved that ostriches run from danger
- D) He suggested that ostriches fly to escape enemies

15. What myth about sharks' sense of smell is clarified in the passage?

ما هي الأسطورة حول حاسة الشم لدى أسماك القرش التي تم توضيحها في القطعة؟

- A) Sharks have no sense of smell
- B) Sharks can detect blood from miles away
- C) Sharks' sense of smell is not as strong as believed
- D) Sharks only detect blood in saltwater

16. Why do bats sometimes dive towards people, according to the passage?

لماذا تغوص الخفافيش أحياناً باتجاه البشر بحسب القطعة؟

- A) They are attracted to human hair
- B) They are hunting insects
- C) They are attacking in defense
- D) They are curious about humans

17. What is the misconception about earthworms when they are split in half?

ما هو الاعتقاد الخاطئ حول ديدان الأرض عندما تنقسم إلى نصفين؟

- A) Both halves regenerate into two worms
- B) The back half survives without the front half
- C) Only the front half can survive and regenerate
- D) Earthworms cannot survive any injury



18. How does the passage debunk the myth about swallowing spiders during sleep?

كيف تفند القطعة أسطورة ابتلاع العناكب أثناء النوم؟

- A) It states spiders are not present in bedrooms
- B) It explains human behavior deters spiders
- C) It claims spiders are too smart to enter human mouths
- D) It proves people do not open their mouths while sleeping

19. What do all bats have in common despite the myth about their vision?

ما هو الشيء المشترك بين جميع الخفافيش على الرغم من الأسطورة حول رؤيتهم؟

- A) They all use echolocation exclusively
- B) They are all blind
- C) They all have eyes and can see
- D) They all hunt during the day

20. Which animal is incorrectly believed to be the world's fastest creature on two legs according to the passage?

ما هو الحيوان الذي يُعتقد خطأ أنه أسرع مخلوق في العالم يسير على قدمين وفقاً للقطعة؟

- A) Cheetah
- B) Kangaroo
- C) Ostrich
- D) Eagle

الاجابات النموذجية – Model Answers

1 – B 2 – C 3 – C 4 – D 5 – B 6 – B 7 – D 8 – B 9 – C 10 – C 11 – A
12 – A 13 – A 14 – B 15 – C 16 – B 17 – A 18 – B 19 – C 20 – C

مهارات التحدث – Speaking Skills

Problem-solving

الموقف - Situation	المصطلح - Expression or term
Expressing indecision التعبير عن التردد	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I'm torn between and 2. I'm on the fence (about) 3. I'm having second thoughts. 4. I can't make up my mind. 5. On the one hand, ... but on the other hand, ... 6. I can't put my finger on it, but ...
Expressing agreement التعبير عن الموافقة	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You're spot on! 2. That's what I was going to say! /Absolutely!
Expressing disagreement التعبير عن عدم الاتفاق	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It doesn't grab me. 2. I think we're on the wrong track. 3. That's a good point, but ... 4. Ok, but another option might be ... 5. Seriously?!
Reaching a decision التوصل الى قرار	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. So, let's make a decision on this. 2. Okay, so shall we go with ...? 3. It looks as if we agree that ...

تمرين الكتاب صفحة 22

11 Complete the discussion with phrases from the Speaking box.

Aisha: Which poster do you prefer?

Faten: I don't know. I'm 1----- this one with the water bottle, and that one with the bright colours.



Nadia: I can't put 2-----, but the one with the water bottle doesn't 3-----.

Faten: Maybe it's just not original?

Aisha: I don't think this idea will really inspire people to take part. It takes a lot of effort to remember to bring in a reusable bottle. We need to think about how to motivate people to do it.

Faten: That's a 4-----, but maybe that depends on how we present the concept.

Nadia: Yes, you're 5-----, Faten! That's why we need a poster that really makes an impact.

Aisha: OK, let's make a decision on which poster then. Will 6----- the one with the bright colours?

Nadia: Yes, it looks 7----- that one is the best idea.

الاجابات النموذجية – Answers

1 torn between

2 my finger on it

3 grab me

4 good point

5 spot on

6 we go with

7 as if we agree

كتاب التمارين صفحة 20

SPEAKING | Problem-solving

EXPRESSING INDECISION

I'm **torn between** a new drinking fountain and a plastic recycling bin.

I'm **on the fence about** the advertising campaign.

I'm **having second thoughts**.

I **can't make up my mind**.

On the one hand, this is a fun idea, **but on the other hand**, not everybody can afford it.

I **can't put my finger on it**, but something's not right with it.

EXPRESSING AGREEMENT

You're spot on! / **Absolutely!**

That's what I was going to say!

EXPRESSING DISAGREEMENT

It doesn't grab me.

I think we're on the wrong track.

That's a good point, but I don't know if everybody will agree.

OK, but another option might be to reduce plastic use within the town.

Seriously?!

REACHING A DECISION

So, let's make a decision on this.

OK, so will we go with the first one?

It looks as if we agree that the first poster is more suitable.

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 It looks as *if / like* we agree that we need a recycling bin in each classroom.
- 2 I'm *on / over* the fence about it to be honest.
- 3 OK, but another *option / decision* might be to wait a bit longer.
- 4 So, let's *do / make* a decision on this, shall we?

3 2.15 Complete the conversation with the correct words from the Speaking box. Listen and check.

Fadi So we have to choose one of these posters to promote our environmental campaign – the school clothes swap day. What do you think? I'm ¹*torn* between these two.

Talal That's what I was going to ²_____. I can't make up my ³_____ which one though. I mean – on the one ⁴_____, the poster with the wave of clothes is visually striking, but on the other hand, the one with the two guys is quite funny.

Fadi It is, but something about it doesn't ⁵_____ me. I can't quite put my ⁶_____ on it. Maybe it needs a better caption or something?

Talal That's a good ⁷_____, but I'm not sure I can think of anything better.

Fadi Maybe something like 'Clothes swap day – not just for girls!'

Talal Hmm. I think we're on the wrong ⁸_____ with the gender thing. How about 'You never know what you'll find at clothes swap day'. Sort of like these two guys found each other among the clothes, if you know what I mean.

Fadi I think you're ⁹_____ on! I like it!

Talal OK, so will we ¹⁰_____ with this one then?

Fadi Definitely. I'll change the caption and print a few off.

الاجابات النموذجية – Answers

2) 1 if 2 on 3 option 4 make

3) 2 say 3 mind 4 hand 5 grab
6 finger 7 point 8 track 9 spot 10 go



شرح القواعد

Future forms for predictions

❖ 1. The Simple Future المستقبل البسيط

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتوقعات المبنيه على رأي شخصي و للقرارات المفاجئة

Form : شكل الزمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: فعل مجرد + will + فاعل

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: فعل مجرد + won't + فاعل

Interrogative: الأسئلة: 1 Wh → Wh + will + subject + فعل مجرد?

2 Yes/No → Will + subject + فعل مجرد?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن :

1. To make predictions based on our opinions or expectations

لعمل تنبؤات بناءً على آرائنا أو توقعاتنا

• غالباً نستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع عبارات مثل

(I think, I'm sure, I expect, or adverbs like possibly, probably, definitely)

He'll probably be late, as usual.

I'm sure you won't have any problems with it.

2. To express a decision made at the moment of speaking:

للتعبير عن القرار الذي تم اتخاذه في لحظة التحدث:

On second thoughts, **I think I'll leave** it till the weekend.

▶ **KEY WORDS**: يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

I think, I'm sure, I expect, possibly, probably, definitely, perhaps , maybe , Next (week/ month/ year) in / at + future date, the following (day / week / year) , the coming (Saturday / week .. etc.) , in the future, soon, then, later, In 2030 , tomorrow , tomorrow night , one day soon , very soon , I hope , before long , by

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية:

Ali **will study** English in the future.

She **will visit** her friends next week.

أسئلة مقترحة

▶ **Correct the verbs in brackets**

1. My dad -----a new job position at this village soon. (get)
2. She -----the new courses at French later with her new mates. (take)
3. It is possible that the doctor -----his patients later tonight. (check)
4. Mr. Hani -----at the class tomorrow morning. (be)
5. I expect that the train -----the station early tonight. (not, be)
6. I think that humans -----on Mars in 2070. (live)
7. What -----you-----for dinner tonight? (have)
8. Perhaps Omar -----the meeting next week. (not, attend)

9. -----you-----at a Hotel next week ? (stay)

10. I think that it -----today. (rain)

Answers

1. will get 2. will take 3. will check 4. will be 5. won't be / will not be 6. will live
7. will / have 8. will not attend / won't attend 9. Will / stay 10. will rain / 'll rain

Choose the correct verb to fill in the gap

1. I think it ----- tomorrow.

- a) will rain b) is raining c) will rains d) raining

2. She will ----- the match, I'm sure.

- a) wins b) win c) winning d) won

3. I expect they ----- us an answer soon.

- a) will give b) give c) are giving d) will gives

4. He will ----- on time, probably.

- a) arrives b) arrive c) arriving d) arrived

5. We ----- definitely enjoy the concert.

- a) will b) is c) are d) will be

6. They will ----- the project next week, possibly.

- a) complete b) completes c) completing d) completed

7. I'm sure she ----- very happy with the results.

- a) will be b) be c) is being d) will

8. I think he ----- a great job.

- a) will do b) do c) does d) doing

9. I expect we ----- the presentation next month.

a) will finish b) finishing c) finishes d) finished

10. They will ----- the meeting, probably.

a) attend b) attends c) attending d) attended

Answers: 1 - a 2 - b 3 - a 4 - b 5 - a 6 - a 7 - a 8 - a 9 - a 10 - a

❖ 2. Be going to

يستعمل للتعبير عن الخط الحالية أو التنبؤ المبني على دليل

Form: شكل القاعدة

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة

➔ 1 فاعل مفرد ➔ is + going to + base

➔ 2 فاعل جمع ➔ are + going to + base

➔ 3 I ➔ I am + going to + base

Negative: في الجمل المنفية

➔ 1 فاعل مفرد ➔ isn't + going to + base

➔ 2 فاعل جمع ➔ aren't + going to + base

➔ 3 I ➔ am not + going to + base

Interrogative: الأسئلة

➔ 1 Wh ➔ Wh + am/is/are + S + going to + base?

➔ 2 Yes/No ➔ Am/Is/Are + S + going to + base?

(Functions) : الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن

1. To talk about existing plans or intentions for the future:

للحديث عن الخط الحالية أو النوايا للمستقبل

I'm going to study Architecture at college.

2. To make a prediction based on evidence you have now

للتنبؤ بناءً على الأدلة المتوفرة لديك الآن

You **are going to have** a busy weekend! (I know all the things my friend has to do at the weekend.)

▶ **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

Next (week/ month/ year) in / at + future date, the following (day / week / year) , the coming (Saturday / week .. etc.) , in the future, soon, then, later, In 2030 , tomorrow , tomorrow night , one day soon , very soon , I hope , before long , by

أسئلة مقترحة

▶ **Correct the verbs in brackets**

- Salma is revising hard. She -----her finals next week.
(is going to pass , are going to pass , pass , passed)
- Ahmed has booked some tickets. He is -----some local sites next month.
(buy , going to buy , will buy , go to buy)
- Look at the black sky! It is -----soon.
(go to rain , going to rain , will rain , rains)
- We are going to -----a new flat next month.
(moved , moves , move , moving)
- She takes some medicine. She -----some medical tests next week.
(are going to have , is going to have , have , will have)
- Look at the black sky! It -----to rain.
(was going , goes , is going , are going)

Answers

1. is going to pass 2. going to buy 3. going to rain 4. Move 5. is going to have 6. is going



▶ Choose the correct verb to fill in the gap

1. Jane ----- (visit) her grandparents next weekend.

- a) is going to visits c) is going to visit
b) are going to visit d) will going to visit

2. They ----- (start) a new business in September.

- a) are going to start c) will going to start
b) is going to start d) going to start

3. We ----- (move) to a new house next month.

- a) is going to move c) will going to move
b) are going to move d) are going to moves

4. Mark ----- (join) the gym next week.

- a) are going to join c) will going to join
b) is going to join d) are going join

5. I ----- (learn) French next year.

- a) is going to learn c) am going to learn
b) are going to learn d) will going to learn

6. Look at those dark clouds. It ----- (rain).

- a) are going to rain c) will going to rain
b) is going to rain d) are going rains

7. The team is playing very well. They ----- (win) the match.

a) is going to win

c) will going to win

b) are going to win

d) are going to wins

8. She looks very tired. She ----- (go) to bed early tonight.

a) is going to go

c) will going to go

b) are going to go

d) are going to going

9. The sky is clear and blue. It ----- (be) a beautiful day.

a) is going to be

c) will going to be

b) are going to be

d) is going be

10. That child is running toward the street. He ----- (fall).

a) is going to falls

c) is going to fall

b) are going to fall

d) will going to fall

Answers: 1 - c 2 - a 3 - b 4 - b 5 - c 6 - b 7 - b 8 - a 9 - a 10 - c

❖ 3. The Future continuous المستقبل المستمر

هو فعل يستخدم للحديث عن شيء سوف يكون مستمراً في وقت معين في المستقبل والحديث عن الأشياء التي ستحدث كجزء من المسار الطبيعي للأحداث

Form : شكل الزمن المستقبل المستمر

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة → **فاعل + will + be + ing**

Negative: في الجمل المنفية → **فاعل + won't + be + ing**

Interrogative: الأسئلة → **1 Wh → Wh + will + subject + be + ing?**

2 Yes/No → Will + subject + be + ing?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن :

1. To talk about an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future:

يستخدم للحديث عن حدث سيكون قيد التنفيذ في وقت معين في المستقبل

By the end of the century, more people **will be living** in the country than in cities.

2. To talk about events that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine:

يستخدم للتعبير عن الأحداث التي ستحدث كجزء من المسار الطبيعي للأحداث، أو الروتين

She'll **be visiting** her family at the weekend. (She does it every weekend.)

▶ ملاحظة مهمة: لا نستخدم الافعال الجامدة مع المستقبل المستمر كما ذكرنا سابقاً

في درس المضارع المستمر



► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

by (2050, next year, then, the time, etc.) in (ten years, two months)

Between 4 and 6 /from 7 to 10 + مؤشر زمني يدل على المستقبل , at (this / that) time , soon , in the future , the next + time , by

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

At this time next year I will be living in London

Between 8 and 10 this evening Omar will be doing his homework

From 8 to 9 tomorrow morning, I will be visiting my friend

أسئلة

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. This time next week, I ----- (attend) a conference in New York.
2. Tomorrow morning, she ----- (drive) to work.
3. They ----- (discuss) the new marketing strategy at the meeting.
4. At 8 PM tonight, I ----- (watch) my favorite TV show.
5. By the end of this month, he ----- (work) at his new job for two weeks.
6. Next summer, we ----- (travel) across Europe.
7. At 10 AM tomorrow, the students ----- (take) their final exam.
8. This time tomorrow, she ----- (fly) to Paris.
9. By this time next year, I ----- (live) in a different country.
10. During the holidays, they ----- (relax) on the beach.



Answers

1. will be attending 2. will be driving 3. will be discussing 4. will be watching
5. will have been working 6. will be traveling 7. will be taking 8. will be flying
9. will be living 10. will be relaxing

❖ 4. the Future Perfect Simple المستقبل التام البسيط

هو فعل يستخدم للحديث عن شيء سيتم الانتهاء منه قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

Form: شكل الزمن المستقبل التام البسيط

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: فاعل → will + have + past participle

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: فاعل → won't + have + past participle

Interrogative: الأسئلة: 1 Wh → Wh + will + subject + have + v3?

2 Yes/No → will + subject + have + v3?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن:

To talk about an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future

للتعبير عن حدث سيتم الانتهاء منه قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

1. In 100 years' time half the world's languages **will have disappeared**.
2. By 2050 CE, the new motorway **will have opened**
3. By next month, I **will have bought** a new car
4. There late! By the time we get to the station, the train **will have gone**.

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

by (2050, next year, then, the time, etc.) in (ten years, two months) , by
By the time + V₁, at (this / that) time , soon , in the future , the next + time

أسئلة مقترحة

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. By next month, they ----- (complete) the new bridge.
2. She ----- (finish) her homework before dinner.
3. By the time you arrive, we ----- (leave) the office.
4. He ----- (read) the entire book by the weekend.
5. We ----- (travel) to three different countries by the end of the year.
6. By 2025, scientists ----- (discover) a cure for the disease.
7. She ----- (learn) to play the piano by the time she turns 18.
8. The builders ----- (finish) the new school by September.
9. By the end of the day, I ----- (write) ten emails.
10. They ----- (move) into their new house by next week.
11. By the end of the course, you ----- (improve) your English significantly.
12. By the time the movie starts, she ----- (arrive) at the theater.
13. By next summer, we ----- (save) enough money for our trip.
14. By the end of this month, he ----- (complete) his internship.
15. By tomorrow morning, you ----- (receive) all the necessary documents.



Answers

1. will have completed 2. will have finished 3. will have left 4. will have read 5. will have traveled 6. will have discovered 7. will have learned 8. will have finished 9. will have written 10. will have moved 11. will have improved 12. will have arrived 13. will have saved 14. will have completed 15. will have received

❖ 5. Future Perfect Continuous المستقبل التام المستمر

هو فعل يستخدم للتركيز على مدة الحدث الذي لا يزال مستمراً في المستقبل

Form : شكل المستقبل التام المستمر

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: فاعل → will + have + been + verb -ing

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: فاعل → won't + have + been + verb -ing

Interrogative: الأسئلة: 1 Wh → Wh + will + subject + have + been + ing?

2 Yes/No → Will + subject + have + been + ing?

(Functions) : الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن

To focus on a duration of an action which is still ongoing at some point in the future

نستخدم للتركيز على مدة الحدث الذي لا يزال مستمرا في مرحلة ما في المستقبل

I will have been living in Berlin for three years in July.

▶ **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

by (2050, next year, then, the time, etc.) in (ten years, two months) , at (this / that) time , soon , in the future , the next + time , for , how long

أسئلة مقترحة

▶ Correct the verbs in brackets

1. By this time next year, I ----- at this company for ten years. (work)
2. By 6 PM, she ----- for her exams for five hours. (study)
3. They ----- around Europe for two months by the time they return home. (travel)
4. By the end of this month, he ----- for the marathon for six weeks. (train)
5. By the time we get to the party, everyone ----- for several hours. (dance)
6. She ----- in London for six years by the time she finishes her degree. (live)
7. By the end of the week, the builders ----- the house for three months. (renovate)
8. We ----- for the bus for over an hour by the time it arrives. (wait)
9. By next summer, they ----- their own business for a year. (run)
10. By December, I ----- Spanish for a year. (learn)

Answers

1. will have been working 2. will have been studying 3. will have been traveling 4. will have been training 5. will have been dancing 6. will have been living 7. will have been renovating 8. will have been waiting 9. will have been running 10. will have been learning

ملاحظات مهمة: ▶

1. Other modal verbs can be used instead of will with Future Continuous and Future Perfect forms to show different degrees of certainty (might, may, could) (see also Unit 6).

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الشرطية الأخرى بدلاً من will مع أشكال المستقبل المستمر والمستقبل التام لإظهار درجات مختلفة من التأكيد (might, may, could)

I **might go** to the party, but I'm not sure yet.
He hasn't studied much, so he **might not pass** the exam.

2. We can use certain phrases with the structure **be + adjective + infinitive** to talk about how probable it is that a future prediction will actually happen:

يمكننا استخدام عبارات معينة مع التركيب **be + adjective + infinitive** للحديث عن مدى احتمالية حدوث التنبؤ المستقبلي بالضبط

- be bound/certain/sure to (this is almost definite)
 - ▶ **Key words:** almost definite / definitely / very probable / almost certainly
- be likely to (this is probable)
 - ▶ **Key words:** probable / think
- be unlikely to (this is improbable)
 - ▶ **Key words:** improbable / think + not OR not + think / probable + not OR not probable

Examples:

1. With his talent, he's **bound to succeed** in his career.
2. If we leave now, we're **certain to arrive** on time.
3. With his experience, he's **sure to handle** the situation well.
4. Given the weather forecast, it's **likely to rain** tomorrow.
5. She's **unlikely to attend** the meeting because of her busy schedule.

تمارين الكتاب

كتاب الطالب صفحة 17

3 Look at two predictions from the texts. Which verb form is used when there is some evidence now for the prediction?

1 Driverless cars are already a reality and are going to become commonplace in the next few years.

2 A few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be much poorer.

Answer: be going to

كتاب الطالب صفحة 17

6 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1 By 2050, software will be able / will have been able to predict traffic jams.

2 In a few years, tablets won't exist anymore. They will be / will have been replaced by smartwatches.

3 By the time today's young people retire, they will be working / will have been working for 70 years.

4 I don't think we will need / are going to need passwords, as computers will be able to recognise our faces.

5 In a few decades, everyone will be growing / will have been growing their own food.

Answer: 1 will be able 2 will have been 3 will have been working 4 will need 5 will be growing

7 Complete the article with the phrases from the box. Then listen and check.

is likely to mean - is unlikely - will be eating - will have risen - will have to

What will we be eating in the future?

By 2075 the population of the world ¹ _____ to more than nine billion. This ² _____ that we will need to use more and more land for housing.

We will also need to produce more food and it ³ _____ that we will be able to produce enough meat to feed all those people without further damaging the environment. Our eating habits ⁴ _____ change.

Luckily, scientists are already working on alternatives to meat, such as insects and synthetic protein. It may sound disgusting, but in a few years, all of us ⁵ _____ it!

Answer:

1 will have risen

2 is likely to mean

3 is unlikely

4 will have to

5 will be eating

كتاب التمارين صفحة 14

1 ★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of will or going to and the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1 My grandfather is 89 years old, but he's in great shape, so I'm sure he's going to live/I'll live (live) to be 100.

2 Many experts expect that technology ----- (improve) living conditions for people in the developing world, but there's no evidence of that.

3 Look at these statistics – they are very optimistic. Without a doubt, crime figures ----- (continue) to decrease in the near future.

4 Some people fear that robots ----- (take) control of society soon, but I think that's unlikely.

Answer: 2 will improve 3 are going to continue/will continue 4 will take



2 ★ Match sentences 1–5 with explanations a–c.

- 1 We'll be sleeping under the stars at this time next week.
- 2 Dana and Eman will have watched the entire first series by the end of today.
- 3 Please don't complain. I'll be revising while you're relaxing on the beach!
- 4 Unfortunately, we won't have arrived by the time the restaurant closes at 9 p.m.
- 5 By the time we reach the entrance, we'll have been waiting for three hours!

a an activity in progress at a specific time in the future

b an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future

c an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

Answer: 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 c

3 ★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence both answers are possible.

- 1 You've done so much revision you're bound / unlikely to pass your exams.
- 2 With such strong winds, the airport is unlikely / sure to be open.
- 3 Although we can't be certain, we think the pool is sure / likely to be busy today.
- 4 After her injury, it's unlikely / likely that Laila will reach the finals.

Answer: 1 bound 2 unlikely 3 likely 4 unlikely

كتاب التمارين صفحة 15

4 ★★ Complete the factfile on page 14
with the forms from the box.

will be flying will be leaving will be
spending will be watching will have
been training will have been travelling
will have covered will have learnt

Answers

1 will be leaving 2 will have been
training 3 will have learned 4 will
be watching 5 will be spending 6
will be flying 7 will have covered
8 will have been travelling



Manned mission to
MARS

- The Mars Explorer team ^a *will be leaving* planet Earth in late 2065.
- By that time, they ^b _____ for their mission for over five years.
- They ^c _____ how to cope with every possible technical problem.
- On launch day, millions of people ^d _____ them set off.
- The five crew members ^e _____ 24 hours a day together.
- They ^f _____ faster than anyone has ever flown before.
- By the time they reach the red planet, they ^g _____ over 50 million kilometres.
- When they finally return to Earth, they ^h _____ for over three years.

5 ★★ Write the questions.

1 Will you be watching the match tomorrow?

No, I won't be watching the match tomorrow.

2 -----

Yes, Faten will have finished school by 4 p.m.

3 -----

I'll have been training for nine years by the time I qualify as a surgeon.

4 -----

Yes, I'll have read both books by the weekend.



Answer:

- 2 Will Faten have finished school by 4 p.m.?
- 3 How long will you have been training by the time you qualify as a surgeon?
- 4 Will you have read both books by the weekend?

6 ★★★ Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.

In the not-too-distant future ...

- 1 Driverless cars will almost **certainly** reduce the number of road accidents. SURE
Driverless cars are sure to reduce the number of road accidents.
- 2 Powerful computers will almost definitely become smaller, faster and cheaper. CERTAIN
Powerful computers ----- smaller, faster and cheaper.
- 3 The human race probably won't go and live on another planet. UNLIKELY
The human race ----- on another planet.

Answer: 2 are almost certain to become 3 is unlikely to go and live

7 ★★★ Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 I hope that by the age of 30, I'll be running my own successful tech business.
- 2 Is Abeer likely ----- apologise for her behaviour?
- 3 By the time they get home, Abbas and Jaber will have -----travelling for 18 hours!
- 4 Do you think you'll -----finished your project before next week's deadline?
- 5 I think it's likely that -----the year 2050, doctors will have found a cure for cancer.
- 6 Five years -----now, Kamal will have gained his degree in astrophysics

Answer: 2 to 3 been 4 have 5 by 6 from



8 ★★★ Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Answer:

2 will have saved up

3 will allow

4'll be preparing

5 will be waiting

6 will be travelling

7 will have reached

8 is bound to succeed



By the time I get on the train next Saturday, I ¹ *'ll have been planning* (plan) this trip for two months! I ² _____ (save up) enough money to pay for a rail pass which ³ _____ (allow) me to travel around Europe for one month. I've got a few days left before my trip, during which I ⁴ _____ (prepare) my bags and buying any last-minute things I need for the journey. When I arrive at the platform on Saturday, my friend Hamed ⁵ _____ (wait) for me. We ⁶ _____ (travel) everywhere by train and staying in different towns and cities on the way. By the end of the week, I hope we ⁷ _____ (reach) Athens. I'm really excited about this trip. We've spent so much time preparing that I think our plan ⁸ _____ (bound/succeed). What could possibly go wrong for us?

كتاب الطالب صفحة 23

4 ★ Match the examples of future forms from the recording with explanations a–e.

- 1 I'm going to turn them into shorts.
- 2 Send me the details ... I'll take a look.
- 3 She'll be explaining how to understand the labels on clothes.
- 4 I'm meeting her next week to finalise the plans.
- 5 It starts at 7 p.m. in the auditorium.

Answer:

- 1 c
- 2 e
- 3 a
- 4 d
- 5 b

- a an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events
- b a timetabled or scheduled future event
- c something that has already been decided
- d a future arrangement with another person
- e a future action decided now



كتاب التمارين صفحة 21

2 ★ Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences about a car boot sale.

- 1 The monthly sale starts / is starting at 10 a.m.
- 2 I'm going to try / try and sell all my old sports equipment.
- 3 As usual, they're / 'll be selling tickets at the gate.
- 4 I'm meeting / 'll meet my cousin there at 9 a.m. to set up our stall.
- 5 It sounds fun – maybe we're going to / 'll come along too.

Answer: 1 starts 2 'm going to try 3 'll be 4 'm meeting 5 'll

3 ★★ Look at the poster and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 The annual charity day begins (begin) at 9 a.m.
- 2 29 July? Yes, I think I----- (come).
- 3 It's been decided that we----- (raise) money for a children's charity.
- 4 As in previous years, the head teacher----- (announce) how much money we have raised at the end of the day.
- 5 On 28 July, my classmates and I----- (bake) cakes to sell.

Answer:

2 'll come 3 are going to raise 4 is going to announce/will announce/will be announcing 5 are baking/ are going to bake/will be baking

Future forms for plans and hopes

We can also use other phrases to talk about the future.

يمكننا أيضاً استخدام عبارات أخرى للحديث عن المستقبل.

1- For plans التخطيط

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: 1 فاعل مفرد → is + **planning to** + infinitive

2 فاعل جمع → are + **planning to** + infinitive

3 I → am + **planning to** + infinitive

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: 1 فاعل مفرد → isn't + **planning to** + infinitive

2 فاعل جمع → aren't + **planning to** + infinitive

3 I → am not + **planning to** + infinitive

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: 1 فاعل مفرد → is + **hoping to** + infinitive

2 فاعل جمع → are + **hoping to** + infinitive

3 I → am + **hoping to** + infinitive

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: 1 فاعل مفرد → isn't + **hoping to** + infinitive

2 فاعل جمع → aren't + **hoping to** + infinitive

3 I → am not + **hoping to** + infinitive

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: 1 فاعل مفرد → is + **thinking of** + gerund

2 فاعل جمع → are + **thinking of** + gerund

3 I → am + **thinking of** + gerund

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ➔

- 1 فاعل مفرد ➔ isn't + **thinking of** + gerund
- 2 فاعل جمع ➔ aren't + **thinking of** + gerund
- 3 I ➔ am not + **thinking of** + gerund

- I'm **planning to get** someone to fix my car.
- They're **hoping to do** it soon.
- I'm **thinking of creating** a website.

2- When something is happening very soon we can use

عندما يكون شيء ما قريب الحدوث نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: ➔

- 1 فاعل مفرد ➔ is + **about to** + infinitive
- 2 فاعل جمع ➔ are + **about to** + infinitive
- 3 I ➔ am + **about to** + infinitive

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ➔

- 1 فاعل مفرد ➔ isn't + **about to** + infinitive
- 2 فاعل جمع ➔ aren't + **about to** + infinitive
- 3 I ➔ am not + **about to** + infinitive

- They're **about to announce** a new competition.

3- For timetabled events we can use:

بالنسبة للأحداث المجدولة يمكننا استخدام

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: ➔

- 1 فاعل مفرد ➔ is + **due to** + infinitive
- 2 فاعل جمع ➔ are + **due to** + infinitive
- 3 I ➔ am + **due to** + infinitive

- Negative: في الجمل المنفية
- 1 فاعل مفرد → isn't + due to + infinitive
 - 2 فاعل جمع → aren't + due to + infinitive
 - 3 I → am not + due to + infinitive

- It's due to go on display next week.

4- For formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands we can use

بالنسبة للترتيبات أو التعليمات أو الأوامر الرسمية التي يمكننا استخدام

- Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة
- 1 فاعل مفرد → is + to + infinitive
 - 2 فاعل جمع → are + to + infinitive
 - 3 I → am + to + infinitive

- Negative: في الجمل المنفية
- 1 فاعل مفرد → isn't + to + infinitive
 - 2 فاعل جمع → aren't + to + infinitive
 - 3 I → am not + to + infinitive

- The prince is to visit the new hospital and talk to the patients.

تمارين الكتاب

كتاب الطالب صفحة 23

6 ★ complete the sentences with an appropriate form. Listen and check.

1 So, I----- set up a small business recycling and customising denim.

2 I----- selling them online once I have enough items to sell.



- 3 I----- start working on a project to design a shop window display.
 4 It----- go on display to the public at the beginning of next week.
 5 So, I----- get an expert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.
 6 Students----- arrive at 7 p.m. at the auditorium.

Answer: 1 am planning/hoping to 2 am thinking of 3 am just about to
 4 is due to 5 am planning to 6 are to

كتاب التمارين صفحة 21

4 ★★★ Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 the winners / announce / they / to / are / about

They are about to announce the winners.

2 planning / we / go / on holiday / this summer / to / are

3 are / you / apologise / at once / to / !

4 begin / is / the concert / due / at 8 p.m. / to

5 hoping / turtles and dolphins / to / we're / see

6 of / my summer job / thinking / quitting / I'm

7 the café / shut down / is / on Friday / to

Answer:

2 We are planning to go on holiday this summer.

5 We're hoping to see turtles and dolphins.

3 You are to apologise at once!

6 I'm thinking of quitting my summer job.

4 The concert is due to begin at 8 p.m.

7 The café is to shut down on Friday.

5 Now match the sentences in Exercise 4 with the explanations a–d.

a for plans

b when something is happening very soon

c for timetabled events

d for formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands

Answer: 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c 5 a 6 a 7 d

الكتابة - Writing

رسالة رسمية A formal email

في الكتابة الرسمية يجب الالتزام بالتعليمات التالية:

Greeting and signing off

التحية و النهاية

1 If you know the name of the person, start the letter Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms Haddad.

إذا كنت تعرف اسم الشخص، فابدأ بالرسالة بـ Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms Haddad.

2 If you don't know the person's name, start the letter Dear Sir or Madam.

إذا كنت لا تعرف اسم الشخص، فابدأ بالرسالة بـ Dear Sir or Madam.

3 If you start a letter Dear Sir/Madam, end the letter Yours faithfully.

إذا بدأت الرسالة بـ Dear Sir/Madam، قم بإنهاء الرسالة بـ Yours faithfully.

4 If you start a letter with a name, end the letter Yours sincerely.

إذا بدأت الرسالة باسم، أنه الرسالة بـ Yours sincerely.

Structure of the email (or letter)

تركيب الایمیل (الرسالة)

5 In the introduction, state your reasons for writing.

في المقدمة، اذكر أسباب كتابتك.

6 In the main paragraphs, state the problem(s) and offer solutions.

في الفقرات الرئيسية، اذكر المشكلة (المشاكل) وقدم الحلول.

7 In the final paragraph, ask the recipient of the email/letter to take some action.

في الفقرة الأخيرة، اطلب من مستلم البريد الإلكتروني/الخطاب اتخاذ بعض الإجراءات.

8 Before you sign off, mention that you expect a reply.

قبل ان تنهي، اذكر أنك تتوقع الرد.

Formal writing conventions

طرق الكتابة الرسمية

9 Don't use contractions

لا تستخدم الاختصارات

e.g. use **I am** writing **not I'm** writing.

10 Avoid using phrasal verbs

تجنب استخدام الأفعال المركبة

e.g. use **reduce** rather than **cut down on**.

11 Make points less personal/direct by using passives

اجعل النقاط أقل شخصية/مباشرة باستخدام المبني للمجهول

e.g. use **We are told** that rather than **Some people say**.

12 Make your tone less direct by using hypothetical constructions

اجعل نبرة كلامك أقل مباشرة باستخدام التراكيب الافتراضية

e.g. use **I would ask** you to rather than **Please**

From: Farid Asmar
To: Customer Service
Subject: Reduce plastic!

yesterday at 8.13 p.m.

Dear Sir or Madam,

^A I am writing to draw your attention to a pressing problem to which your stores are contributing significantly by their use of non-biodegradable plastic packaging.

Like many others, ^B I am deeply concerned by the huge quantity of plastic used to package items which simply do not require it. We are told that since the 1950s the world has produced more than eight billion tonnes of plastic, of which around 80 percent has been thrown into a landfill or left as waste in the general environment. ^C It is essential that we all take immediate action to prevent this.

Much of this plastic is a result of unnecessary packaging. It is vital that this is reduced as much as possible. Some supermarkets have managed to cut the amount of plastic packaging by using sustainable cardboard instead of plastic, or simply by removing unnecessary plastic from tissue boxes, pizza boxes and other items. I would ask you to investigate alternative forms of packaging for your products as a matter of urgency.

In the meantime, perhaps the quickest way to start to tackle this problem would be to sell fruit and vegetables without any extra packaging, creating a plastic-free aisle, where customers could use paper bags or their own reusable containers. Around a third of consumers say that they base their buying decisions on ethical practices, so providing an opportunity to buy fruit and vegetables plastic-free could help you to win over a large number of new customers.

^D I urge you to consider these possible solutions very seriously, and do everything in your power to reduce the amount of plastic you use in packaging, to protect the planet.

I look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully,

Farid Asmar

كتاب الطالب صفحة 25

5 Match the underlined phrases A–D to the categories.

- 1 Making a point forcefully
- 2 Call to action/asking for action
- 3 Giving your reasons for writing
- 4 Explaining why the issue is important

Answer: 1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B



6 Rewrite the sentences in a more formal style using the words in brackets.

1 I heard that sea plastic is harming over 600 species. (estimated)

2 It's important to look after nature. (vital)

3 You've got to stop using plastic! (urge)

4 All the best, Ibrahim. (faithfully)

5 I'm really bothered by the amount of plastic we use. (concerned)

6 Get rid of plastic packaging! (banned)

7 I'm writing to tell you how bothered I am about ... (express)

8 You should look into other options. (ask / investigate)

9 It's important to do this right away. (essential/action)

10 You must do it now. (done/urgency)

Answer:

1 It is estimated that sea plastic is harming over 600 species.

2 It is vital to look after nature.

3 I urge you to stop using plastic.

4 Yours faithfully, Ibrahim (+ surname)

5 I am deeply concerned by the amount of plastic we use.

6 Plastic packaging should be banned.

7 I am writing to express my concern about ...

8 I would ask you to investigate other options.

9 It is essential to take immediate action.

10 This must be done as a matter of urgency.

WRITING TASK

Write a formal email to a coffee shop chain in your country. Describe the problem of disposable cups and urge the chain to take action.

اكتب بريداً إلكترونياً رسمياً إلى سلسلة مقاهي في بلدك. قم بوصف مشكلة الأكواب التي تستخدم لمرة واحدة وحث السلسلة على اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة.

الأستاذ

عمر ملكاوي

0796714010

كتاب التمارين صفحة 22

Begin with an appropriate formal greeting.

State your reasons for writing in the introduction.

In the main paragraphs, state the problem and offer some solutions.

In the final paragraph, ask the recipient of the email to take some action.

Mention that you expect a reply before you sign off.

Sign off with an appropriate farewell that matches the greeting you began with.

To: City Council
Subject: Air pollution

¹Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing ²to express my concern about plans to construct a new concert hall on the site of the city park on South Road. While a concert hall would certainly be a desirable facility, the current plans present a number of major problems.

Like many city centre residents, my family and I live in an apartment and value the park for green environment. On any day, people of all ages can be found walking, jogging, cycling and rollerblading there. Outdoor exercise is vital for physical and mental well-being and I am ³worried that removal of the park would have a serious impact on residents' health.

With its mature trees and good-sized lake, the park is home to many birds and wild animals. ⁴We are told that the city's expansion in recent years has already caused a great deal of habitat loss. I find it unacceptable that yet another part of the city's green space would be sacrificed under the current proposals. It is ⁵essential that preservation of the area for the benefit of the animal population is taken into consideration ⁶I urge you to seek an alternative location in an area which would benefit from development I look forward to ⁷hearing from you.

⁸Yours faithfully,
Ramzi Quadi

1 Replace the underlined parts in the email with the words and phrases from the box.

concerned Dear Mrs. Musa I would ask you It is said vital
with regard to your response Yours sincerely

Answer:

1 Dear Mrs Musa 2 with regard to 3 concerned 4 it is said 5 vital
6 I would ask you 7 your response 8 Yours sincerely

2 Which word is not possible in each sentence?

1 I am contacting you with regard to a (n) complex / ideal / significant problem.

2 This is a fundamental / major / viable problem for the town and its citizens.

3 What is needed is a pressing / simple / workable solution.

Answer: 1 ideal 2 viable 3 pressing

WRITING TASK

Read the headline from a newspaper and write a formal email to your local council about the problem.

اقرأ العنوان الرئيسي لإحدى الصحف واكتب بريداً إلكترونياً رسمياً إلى مجلسك المحلي حول المشكلة.

AIR POLLUTION FROM CARS IS A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM IN OUR CITY

0796714010



اللغة الإنجليزية

الوحدة الثانية

Looking a head



السعر

دينار