

Unit 3 : The Future of books

Key Vocabulary

available	متاح / متوافر	encyclopedia	موسوعة / دائرة معارف
download	يقوم بتحميل ... من الانترنت	mixture / combination	خليط / مزيج
enthusiastic	متحمس	press	يضغط / يكوي (الملابس)
gadget	جهاز صغير	recycle	يُعيد استخدام / يعيد تصنيع
bleach	يُبيض / مادة مبيضة	roll	يدور / يلف / يتدحرج
paperback (book)	كتاب بغلاف ورقي	roller	اسطوانة (لضغط الأشياء) - رُلة دهان
screen	شاشة	soak	ينقع أو يغمر في سائل
remove	يزيل	trade / commerce	يتاجر / تجارة
reduce	يقلل / يقل	compare	يقارن
replace	يستبدل / يحل محل	button	زرار - زر

Vocabulary

traditional books	الكتب التقليدية	leaf / leaves	ورقة / اوراق النباتات
ordinary books	الكتب التقليدية	hard	خشن / مضطرب
electronic books	الكتب الالكترونية	stationery	الأدوات الكتابية
e-book reader	جهاز لقراءة الكتب	part of history	جزء من التاريخ
upload	يقوم برفع شئ على الانترنت	reclaim/ reclamation	يستصلح/ استصلاح
online x offline	متصل x غير متصل	glue	غراء / يلصق
enthusiast	شخص متحمس	collection	مجموعة
bestsellers	الكتب الأفضل بيعا	adapt (to)	يُعدّل / يتأقلم
availability	توافر	website	موقع الكتروني
removal	إزالة / نقل	grass	عشب
knowledge bank	بنك المعرفة	enjoyment	متعة
papyrus	ورق البردي	entertainment	تسلية
replacement	بديل / استبدال	publishers	الناشرون
especially	خاصة	public libraries	المكتبات العامة
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	smooth / soft	ناعم / أملس / مصقول
store	يخزن / مخزن	adverts	إعلانات
appearance	مظهر	recycling	إعادة الاستخدام / التصنيع
efficient	كفاء	recycled materials	مواد يُعاد استخدامها
migrate / migration	يهاجر / هجرة	sensibly	بحكمة
cultural visit	زيارة ثقافية	sheet of paper	فرخ ورق
brochure	كتيب	subscribe	يشترك
digital	رقمي	leaflet	نشرة / كتيب
ensure	يضمن	signature	ملزمة / توقيع

confirm	يؤكد	course	منهج / مقرر دراسي
Nile valley	وادي النيل	process	عملية طبيعية
sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	imagination	خيال
comparable	يمكن مقارنته	book / mark / type	يحجز / يصحح / يطبع

Prepositions and Expressions

press ... together	يضغط ... معاً	go wrong / break down	يتعطل
good for the environment	مفيد للبيئة	make paper	يصنع الورق
enthusiastic about / for	متحمس بشأن	go online	يستخدم الانترنت
download onto	يحمل على	turn the pages	يقلب الصفحات
replace ... with	يستبدل ... بـ	everyday life	الحياة اليومية
Be replaced by	يتم استبداله بـ	produce from	ينتج من
cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار	keep up with	يوكب / يساير
cut down prices	يقلل الأسعار	rely / depend / count on	يعتمد على
cut by	يقلل بنسبة	remove from	يزيل من
complain to...about	يشكو الى...من	special in	مميز في
common for	شائع لدى	make predictions	يتنبأ بـ
mix with chemicals	يخلط بمواد كيميائية	break ... into pieces	يقطع إلي قطع
pass through	يمر من خلال	draw / store on	يرسم / يخزن على
On the other hand	من الناحية الاخرى	the same size as	في نفس حجم ...

Antonyms

available	متاح	unavailable	غير متاح
up-to-date	حديث	out-of-date	بطل استعماله / قديم
paperback	ذو غلاف ورقي	hardback / hardcover	ذو غلاف مُقوي
remove	يزيل	add	يضيف
dry	جاف / يجفف	wet	مبلل
mix / combine	يخلط / يمزج	separate	يفصل

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
download يُحمِل	download تحميل	downloadable يمكن تحميله
enthuse يتحمس بشأن	enthusiasm الحماسة	enthusiastic متحمس
mix يخلط / يمزج	mixture خليط / مزيج	mixed مختلط
press يضغط	press ضغطة	pressed مضغوط
recycle يعيد استخدام	recycling إعادة الاستخدام	recyclable يمكن إعادة استخدامه
reduce يقلل	reduction تقليل / خفض	reduced مخفض
imagine يتخيل	imagination تخيل	imaginative مبدع

Words go together

press conference	مؤتمر صحفي	press release	بيان صحفي
reliable sources	مصادر موثوق بها	economic dimension	البعد الاقتصادي
enormous challenge	تحدي هائل	download files	يقوم بتحميل ملفات
heavy burdens	أعباء ثقيلة	an inspired leader	قائد أو زعيم ملهم
casual observation	ملاحظة عابرة	exceptional	استثنائي
work for the good of	يعمل لصالح	economic pressures	ضغوط اقتصادية

Read the following carefully

Listening

Kasim: Hi, Ziad. What are you looking at?

Ziad : Hi, Kasim. It's an e-book reader. **I'm going to read** an e-book on it. It's a novel by William Golding.

Kasim: What are e-books?

Ziad : They are electronic books. I read one last week. Now, I am really **enthusiastic about** the idea of using them to read all my books.

Kasim: How do you read them?

Ziad : Well, you **download** them **from** the internet **onto** an e-book reader, like this one. As you can see, it is **a small computer about the same size as a paperback. It has a screen like the page of a book.** So you read the book **on the screen** and **turn the pages by** pressing buttons or by touching the screen.

Kasim: But surely you can't download all kinds of books?

Ziad : You can download many kinds of books, but in the future, **they'll probably publish** every new book as an ordinary book and as an e-book.

Kasim: That **sounds amazing**, but if you have to **pay for** the reader and the download, that **must be expensive**.

Ziad : At the moment e-book readers are **quite expensive**, but I'm sure the publishers will **reduce the price** when **more people** buy them. New gadgets are always expensive when **only a few people** are buying them.

Kasim: Do you think publishers **will ever replace** traditional books completely?

Ziad : No, I don't think so. But when more books are available online, **I think we'll read most bestsellers as e-books. On the other hand**, I'm sure publishers won't replace some kinds of books.

Kasim: Yes, books that are large or where pictures are important.

Ziad : E-books are good for the environment, too.

Kasim: Are they?

Ziad : Yes, think of all the paper that we can save.

Kasim: It's a great idea.

Ziad : This is my cousin's e-book reader, but I really like it, so my father **is buying me** one for my next birthday.

Kasim: There's a programme about the future of books on TV. The programme **starts at** seven o'clock **tomorrow evening**. I think **I'll watch** that programme. **Will you watch** it with me?

Ziad : I'd like to, but I can't. **I'll be reading** tomorrow evening. I want to finish the book by William Golding.

Kasim: You've read a lot of his books, haven't you?

Ziad : Yes. After I finish this book, **I'll have read** all of his novels.

Reading

The History of paper

In Ancient Egypt, people used a type of tall grass called papyrus. It grew in the Nile valley, and people **used it for writing** and **drawing on**. Before people could use it, they **soaked** the leaves of the grass **in water**, pressed them together and then dried in the sun.

The Chinese made the first paper two thousand years ago. In the eighth century, Arab travellers who **traded with China** learned **how to** make it, too. At first, paper was very expensive because it **was made from cotton**, but later it was made from wood and so became much cheaper.

To **make paper**, people broke the wood into small pieces which they **mixed with** chemicals and then bleached. They then removed water from the mixture. The mixture passes through hot rollers to produce continuous pieces of dry paper.

Every year, we cut down **millions of trees** to make new paper. Fortunately, the type of tree that gives us the best wood for making paper grows very quickly, but you can also recycle old paper. We make most of today's newspapers and magazines **from recycled paper**.

For hundreds of years, we have also used an enormous amount of paper to produce books, especially very large books like encyclopedias. Now, you can read encyclopedias and other books on e-books. You can also read books online, on websites such as **the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB)**.

Some people think that soon everybody'll have a computer or a phone and we will get all our information from the internet. They believe that we won't need libraries and that **paper books will become part of history**.

Definitions

available	something that you can get , buy or use.
button	a small part on a machine that you press to make it start
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something
gadget	a small tool or machine that helps you do something
soak	to cover something with liquid for a period of time.
reduce	to make something become less in size, amount, price, etc...

compare	to examine things to find out how they are similar or different		
replace	to use a different person or thing instead of the one you use now.		
bleach	to make something white or lighter in colour by using chemicals.		
encyclopedia	a large book that contains facts about many subjects.		
mixture	something made by mixing two or more different substances.		
press	to push something firmly, hard and steadily .		
roller	a round piece of wood or metal that can be rolled.		
paperback	a book with a soft paper cover	book	to arrange to have a thing
remove	Take something away	trade	buy/sell large quantities of goods
online	connected to the internet	offline	not connected to the internet
download	take things from the internet	upload	add to the internet
leaves	the flat green parts of a plant	type	a kind of person or thing

Language Notes

made of (مصنوع من مادة لا يتغير شكلها بعد التصنيع)	made from (مصنوع من مادة يتغير شكلها بعد التصنيع)
Ex: She bought a bag made of leather.	Bread is made from flour.

paper (writing material) ورق (للكتابة)	papers (newspapers) صحف
a paper (a newspaper) صحيفة	papers (documents) وثائق / مستندات

Ex: Dictionaries are usually printed on **paper**. Al Ahram is a daily **paper**.
The photo was on the front page of all the **papers**.
The border guards stopped me and asked to see my **papers**.

fit يناسب (من حيث المقاس)	That jacket fits you perfectly.
suit يناسب (من حيث الشكل)	That blue shirt suits you. You look nice in it.
match يتماشى مع (للأشياء)	Does this shirt match these trousers?

soak in ينعق	soak up يمتص - يتشرب
Ex: To get these stains out of you shirt, you have to soak it in hot water.	Mother put a cloth on the floor to soak up water.

electric يعمل بالكهرباء (الأشياء التي بداخلها كهرباء)
electrical يتعامل مع الكهرباء (الأشخاص والمتعلقة بالكهرباء)
Ex: Don't touch electric wires. They're dangerous. My brother is an electrical engineer.

be used for + v. + ing يستخدم في	be used to + مصدر يستخدم لـ
Ex: Wood is used for making furniture.	Wood is used to make furniture.

make + مصدر + مفعول + صفة يجعل / يجبر على
Ex: The terrible accident made her cry . Her success made her happy .

ever

تستخدم في الأسئلة (في المستقبل البسيط مثل المضارع التام)

Ex: Do you think e-books will **ever** replace traditional books completely?

يفضل (للتفضيل) مصدر + **would rather** | يجب أن (للتوصية) مصدر + **had better**

Ex: You'd **better** go home now before the rain starts.

He'd **rather** die than let me think he needed help.

together

معاً / سوياً

altogether

تماماً

Ex: You mix all the dry ingredients **together** before you add the milk.

It's all right working with him, but living with him is different **altogether**.

مفيد - مناسب لـ - good for | عطوف علي - good to | ماهر في - good at

أفعال الحواس اذا جاء بعدها صفة تترجم بمعنى يبدو - sounds amazing

- هناك كلمات تسمى (Homographs) يختلف معناها باختلاف استخدامها كاسم أو كفعل :

mark	يُصَحِّح	The teacher marked his homework.
mark	أثر، علامة	There was a mark on his white shirt.
book	كتاب	type يطبع
book	يحجز	type نوع
leave	يغادر	play يلعب
leaves	أوراق الأشجار	play مسرحية
tear	يمزق	press يضغط
tears	دموع	press صحافة
		suit يناسب
		suit بدلة

- هناك كلمات تسمى (Homophones) تتشابه في النطق و تختلف في المعنى و الهجاء :

It's time for lunch.	The project came to its conclusion.				
hair	heir	eye	I	be	bee
buy	by	here	hear	hour	our
hole	whole	know	No	meat	meet
one	won	right	write	sea	see
son	sun	to	two	weak	week

fact	حقيقة	fiction	خيال
adapt	يتأقلم	adopt	يتبنى
press	ضغطة	stress	الضغط (التوتر)
quiet	هادئ (صفة)	quite	الى حد ما (قبل صفة)
part of	جزء من كل	a part of	جزء منفصل بذاته
trade in	يتاجر في (بضاعة)	trade with	يتاجر مع (شخص/دولة)
everyday	صفة تأتي قبل اسم	every day	ظرف تأتي في نهاية جملة
process	عملية طبيعية عادية	operation	عملية جراحية / تشغيل

Language Functions

Questioning sources of information

Can you prove / confirm that?	I don't / can't believe that.
What's the reason / source of information for that?	It can't / must be true.
What proof do they have that this is real / true?	I think that's a lie / real.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Mum has a special (**budget – badge – gadget – bondage**) for cutting vegetables.
- 2- Ali is really (**enthusiastic – criminal – soaking – faulty**) about his university course. He can't wait for the beginning of the term.
- 3- I'm going to (**write – download – promise – admit**) some information from the internet for my school project.
- 4- The television isn't on. Can you press the (**wire – button – screen – page**).
- 5- This novel is not (**reliable – capable – avoidable – available**) as an e-book yet, but you'll be able to get it next year.
- 6- The best thing about a / an (**e-book – paperback – e-shop – paper shop**) is that you can carry a whole library and read from it at any time.
- 7- My father is a football (**enthusiasm – enthusiast – enthusiastic – enthuse**). He plays and watches it on TV whenever he can.
- 8- Her brother has not shown any (**enthusiasm – enthusiast – enthusiastic – enthuse**) for any sport of any kind.
- 9- That play is very popular. You'd better check the (**ability – availability – advisability – ambiguity**) of tickets.
- 10- I wanted to complain to the manager of the shop, but he was (**available – unavailable – unavoidable – unbelievable**).
- 11- My first computer didn't work, so they sent me a (**replace – replacement – place – placement**).
- 12- The air is cleaner now because there has been a (**reducing – reeducation – reduce – reduction**) in the use of cars.
- 13- My exam results were (**compared – comparing – compare – compareful**) to my brother's. They were almost the same.
- 14- There has always been a lot of (**mixture – trade – play – works**) between Egypt and Europe.
- 15- After the storm, workmen (**removed – increased – reused – recycled**) a lot of sand from the roads.
- 16- I took a great photo of the Pyramids, and I'm (**overloading – downloading – offloading – uploading**) it onto a website now.
- 17- I love books, so I often buy them (**online – outline – offline – withline**).

- 18- I can't buy anything on the internet because the computer is (**online – outline – offline – withline**).
- 19- Before you can cook these beans, you have to (**bleach – roll – sink – soak**) them for three hours.
- 20- The story is an interesting (**paste – mixer – structure – mixture**) of fact and fiction.
- 21- You can (**press – bleach – fix – mix**) white shirts to keep them looking clean.
- 22- A / An (**process – mixture – operation – development**) is something made by mixing two or more things together.
- 23- To (**repeat – retreat – renovate – recycle**) is to put used objects through a process so that they can be used again.
- 24- A (**roller – ruler – boiler – beaker**) is a round piece of wood or metal that can be rolled.
- 25- To (**stick – shrink – soak – remove**) means to cover something with liquid for a period of time.
- 26- Today, paper, plastic and glass can all be (**recycled – replaced – recited – retarded**).
- 27- Oil and water don't (**fix – soak – drink – mix**). Even if you shake them together, they separate into two layers.
- 28- In ancient Egypt, (**paper – papyrus – leather – bush**) was used for writing and drawing.
- 29- Papyrus was (**soaked – dried – evaporated – expanded**) in water to make the reeds stick together.
- 30- Paper was very (**cheap – priceless – expensive – valueless**) because it was made from cotton or linen.
- 31- Arab travellers traded (**from – in – at – with**) different things.
- 32- Most of our newspapers and magazines are made from (**recycle – recycled – recycling – cycled**) paper.
- 33- Arab travelers learned (**what – how – which – who**) to make paper from the Chinese.
- 34- When paper was made (**of – from – in – at**) wood, it became much cheaper.
- 35- A / An (**encyclopaedia – diary – biography – autobiography**) is a set of books which deals with every branch of human knowledge.
- 36- We can benefit from old newspaper by (**recycling – making – using – cleaning**).
- 37- The vase (**pulled – rolled – pushed – walked**) off the edge of the table and smashed.
- 38- You can get this novel as an (**e-book – e-mail – e-learning – e-commerce**) from the bookshop over there.
- 39- When you are reading an e-book, you can (**burn – wrap – soak – turn**) the pages by pressing buttons or by touching the screen.

- 40- Wood is used (**to – for – with – from**) making paper.
- 41- (**Recycling – Receiving – Reappearing – Recording**) is definitely good for the environment.
- 42- When more and more people buy something, the price (**goes up – goes down – goes away – goes out**).
- 43- Papyrus was used for (**shrinking – writing – counting – calculating**) and drawing on.
- 44- Every year, millions of trees are cut (**in – of – with – down**) to make paper.
- 45- The first paper was (**done – gone – made – looked**) by the Chinese two thousand years ago.
- 46- Do you think that e-books will (**never – ever – yet – hard**) replace traditional books?
- 47- Arab travellers who traded (**in – with – by – from**) China learned how to make paper.
- 48- The success of this project relies (**with – about – of – on**) everyone's effort.
- 49- I'd rather (**has – have – having - have had**) a hot drink.
- 50- The television picture is really clear. You have an enormous (**steam – scream – screen – beam**).
- 51- To start the machine, just give this button a (**bless – brass – press – stress**).
- 52- Grants are (**deniable – available – collectable – enviable**) for students who have high grades.
- 53- When we use less paper, hundreds of forests will be (**destroyed – demolished – built – saved**).
- 54- This television is so old. It's (**up to date – birthrate – birthdate – out of date**).
- 55- More than two hundred thousand copies of this novel have been sold. It's a (**bestseller – best selling – best selled – best buyer**).
- 56- You should be (**sufficient – efficient – inficient – ancient**) to promote in your work.
- 57- The surface of a mirror is (**rough – smooth – hard – difficult**).
- 58- The (**reference – encyclopedia – brochure – bookture**) is a small book which you can carry easily in your pocket.
- 59- The Holy Qu'ran can be found here as a (**weakback – hardback – lookback – textback**).
- 60- The earth soaks (**in – up – on – of**) most rain water.
- 61- I (**boxed – booked – made – devised**) a single ticket to Alex yesterday.
- 62- We will (**replace – place – price – pass**) any damaged goods.
- 63- Books can be read (**electric – electronic – electronical – electronically**).
- 64- You shouldn't (**fix – ox – fox – mix**) with bad people.
- 65- The news (**sounds – voices – amazes – cries**) terrible.

Language Focus

Future time

• هناك طرق مختلفة للتعبير عن المستقبل ولكن لاحظ هنا ان جميع الكلمات الدالة علي المستقبل (tomorrow , next , in the future) تكتب مع الاشكال المختلفة للمستقبل وليست خاصة بشكل واحد منهم فقط .

1) Future Simple زمن المستقبل البسيط

will / shall + المصدر

لاحظ استخدام will مع كل الضمائر واستخدام shall مع I / we فقط

1- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع كلمات تدل على المستقبل مثل :

next year / in the future / soon / in a year / tomorrow / soon

- OK. I'll meet you tomorrow morning. - Lunch will be ready soon.

2- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع الكلمات الآتية :

I expect / I'm sure / I think / probably / I hope / I believe / I feel / Perhaps / I know / I wonder / I suppose / I fear / I'm afraid

- I expect he will win the first prize. - I don't think she will get the job.

3- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع If في الحالة الأولى :

- If it rains, we will stay at home.

4- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية اذا جاء بعدها مضارع بسيط أو تام :

مضارع بسيط أو تام + when / as soon as / after / before / till / until + مستقبل / أمر

- I'll leave the office after I finish (have finished) my work.

- I'll finish my work before I leave (have left) the office.

- I won't leave the office until I finish (have finished) my work.

5- استخدامات خاصة لـ will :

1- تعبير will عن حقائق مستقبلية (future facts)

- I'll be 16 next week. - This school will be 50 years old next year.

2- تستخدم will للتنبؤ بدون دليل عن أحداث مستقبلية (predictions)

- I think it will be hot today. - He'll probably be away for a week.

3- تعبير will عن قرار سريع (quick decision)

- That's the phone. I'll answer it. - Someone's at the door. I'll see who it is.

4- تستخدم will في العرض (offer) و كذلك في الطلب (request)

- I'll go shopping with you if you like. (Offer)

- Will you look at my homework tonight, please? (Request)

5- تستخدم will للتهديد (threat) و الوعد (promise)

- I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.

6- تستخدم للتعبير عن تحذير من شيء قد يحدث في المستقبل

- Be careful or / otherwise you will fail the test.

2) am / is / are + going to + inf.

1- تستخدم going to للتعبير عن خطط (plans) و نوايا (intentions) و قرارات مدروسة (decisions) :

- They've got the tickets. They're **going to** fly to England!
- We're saving up because we're **going to** buy a car.
- I'm **going to** make some coffee. Do you want some?
- My sister **is going to apply** for a place at medical school.
- When I get home, I'm **going to watch** the news on TV.

2- تستخدم going to للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل و يوجد له دليل الآن :

- The other team's players **are very big**. It's **going to** be a difficult match.
- I just read the weather report. It's **going to be** sunny.

3- تستخدم للتعبير عن تحذير من شيء على وشك الوقوع (ويعد هذا النوع من التحذير وكذلك الأمر دليل ضمنى اذا جاء معه تنبؤ) :

- Be careful! / Watch out. The cup **is going to** fall down.
- Switch off the gas. The milk **is going to** boil.

لاحظ أن : **Do you intend to + inf. = Are you going to + inf.**

- **Are you going to** buy a new car? = **Do you intend to** buy a new car?
- **Is she going to** take the test? = **Does she intend to** take the test?

لاحظ أيضاً :

* يمكن استخدام I think مع am/ is/are going to +inf في حالة ذكر الدليل على التنبؤ :

- The sky is very cloudy ,I think it's going to rain

* يمكن التعبير عن التخطيط او النية بهذا الشكل ويساوي am/is/are going to + inf :

- My plans are / I plan to + inf / I intend to +inf / I decided to +inf

3) The Present Continuous زمن المضارع المستمر

- يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث في المستقبل تم الترتيب له و هو محدد (و خاصة مع أفعال السفر و العمل والمقابلات والزيارات و الأجازات المستقبلية والحفلات)

- The basketball team **are playing** two games next week.
- I'm **going** home in half an hour. (I've arranged it with the boss.)
- **She's flying** to India in the summer. (She's arranged that)
- I'm **not doing** anything tomorrow. (I've arranged that)

- لاحظ انه ليس شرطاً استخدام اي تعبيرات من السابقة لكي نستخدم المضارع المستمر ولكن يكفي أن يكون مضمون الجملة ان هذا الامر يلزمه ترتيبات مسبقة ولا يتم الا بها.

- We **are having** a party tomorrow .

- لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين :

- We are saving money. We **are going to buy** a car .
- We have saved money. We **are buying** a car next Monday .

في الاولى مازال الامر في مرحلة الخطة او القرار و في الثانية انتهينا من الاجراء المطلوب للشراء.

- في بعض الاحيان يمكن استخدام **am / is / are going to + inf** والمضارع المستمر على حد سواء بدون وجود اختلاف :

- My friend and I **are watching / are going to watch** the match tonight.

* اما اذا كانت الجملة بالضمير **I** فقط مع افعال مثل مشاهدة التلفزيون :

- I **am going to watch** TV tonight. - I **am watching** TV tonight (X)

الجملة السابقة تعبر عن نية ولا يمكن اعتبارها ترتيب لعدم وجود طرف مع الضمير **I**

- في حالة الخطط (**plans**) لعمل شيء في المستقبل تم تحديد مواعيد استخدامه :

- **am / is / are going to + inf** او **present continuous (am/is/are + V.ing)**

- في حالة الجمل التي تعبر عن القيام بزيارة تكتب في المضارع المستمر لان الزيارات لا يتبأ بها ولكن يرتب لها :

- I'm visiting my uncle tomorrow .

- I have **just** decided → will + inf

- I have decided → am/is/are going to + inf

4) The Present Simple زمن المضارع البسيط

- يعبر المضارع البسيط عن حدث مؤكد في المستقبل بسبب جدول مواعيد مثل وسائل المواصلات و السينما و المسرح و المدرسة و جداول الامتحانات والدورات والحفلات :

- The course **starts** in October. - The train **leaves** at six o'clock tomorrow.

لاحظ :

- I have booked the tickets. I'm travelling to London tomorrow .

- I have booked the tickets. My plane takes off at 3.50 tomorrow .

5) The Future Continuous زمن المستقبل المستمر

- يتكون المستقبل المستمر من (**will / may + be + v. + ing**) و يعبر عن حدث سوف

يكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل: نستخدم **may** عندما نكون غير متأكدين :

(وعلاماته هي أي كلمة تدل على المستقبل + فترة زمنية محددة)

- I can't visit you because I **will / may be doing** my homework this evening.

- Don't contact me at 4 o'clock tomorrow. **I'll be driving** to the airport then.

6) The Future Perfect زمن المستقبل التام

will / shall have + PP.

- ويدل على أن شيء سيكون قد تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل ويستخدم هذا الزمن عادة مع الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل مسبوقة بكلمة **by** :

(1) By (the year) 2100 / By tomorrow morning / By next October

(2) By the end of (3) This time next week (4) In two years' time,

(5) By the time / Before / When / After + present simple → Future Perfect

- By the end of next year, the government **will have built** a new school here.

- By 2050, electric cars **will have replaced** petrol cars.

- By the time the exam begins, **I'll have revised** everything.

- I haven't seen Ali for 5 years. I'm sure he'll have gained a lot of weight. لاحظ :

☒ **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- There are no clouds in the sky today. I think it (**will be – is going to be – is being – will have been**) very hot.
- 2- I predict that in the future mobile phones (**will be – is going to be – is being – will have been**) much smaller.
- 3- There's a book club meeting after school and everyone (**will go – are going – is going to go – will be going**) there.
- 4- The train to Cairo is on platform four and it (**leave – leaves – will leave – is leaving**) in thirty minutes.
- 5- Next year, my grandpa (**will be – is going to be – is being – is**) 75 years old!
- 6- Those bags look heavy so I (**carry – am going to carry – am carrying – will carry**) them for you.
- 7- At one o'clock tomorrow, I (**will eat – am going to eat - will be eating – will have eaten**) lunch with my friends.
- 8- By ten o'clock tonight, I (**will finish – am going to finish - will be finishing – will have finished**) all my homework.
- 9- Experts think that Cairo (**will grow – will be growing – will have grown – is going to grow**) by more than half a million people next year.
- 10- We (**will have – are having – will have had – are going to have**) a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 11- Our last lesson (**will finish – am going to finish – will be finishing – finishes**) at two o'clock this afternoon.
- 12- There are a lot of people in the room. It (**will be – is going to be – is being – will have been**) difficult to find a chair.
- 13- Look, there's a sandstorm. I (**close – am going to close – am closing – will close**) the windows.
- 14- I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure she (**will grow – is going to grow – is growing – will have grown**) a lot!
- 15- I (**will read – am going to read – will be reading – read**) an e-book on global warming.
- 16- I'm sure the publishers (**will reduce – am going to reduce – will be reducing – reduces**) the price when more people buy the book.
- 17- My father (**buy – is buying – bought – will be buying**) me a computer for my next birthday.
- 18- The programme starts at seven o'clock this evening. I think I(**will watch – am going to watch – am watching – watch**) it.
- 19- Will you watch this film with me tomorrow evening? – Sorry, I (**will read – am going to read – will be reading – am reading**).
- 20- After I finish this book, I (**will read – will have read – will be reading – am reading**) all of his novels.

- 21- I can't talk at the moment. I (**am doing – will have done – will do – do**) my homework.
- 22- I can't see you later this evening. I (**will be done – will have done – will do – am doing**) my homework.
- 23- There's a good film on TV tonight. It (**finish – finishes – will finish – is finishing**) at ten o'clock.
- 24- There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that it (**finish – finishes – will finish – is finishing**) at ten o'clock.
- 25- A: We're going to have fish for dinner. B: I think we (**will have – are having – will have had – are going to have**) meat for dinner.
- 26- Hello, Ali. I (**will go – am going – go – goes**) to the airport in a minute. Perhaps we can meet when I'm back
- 27- I (**fly – will be flying – will fly – 'm flying**) to Paris later this morning. My plane leaves at ten o'clock.
- 28- (**Shall you do – Do you do – Are you doing – Will you do**) anything next Saturday?
- 29- My family (**will take – are taking – take – takes**) me out today for passing my exams.
- 30- I (**am going to apply – will apply – apply – will be applying**) to study Medicine at Assiut University.
- 31- When I finish my course at University, I (**will probably work – am probably working – probably work – will probably be working**) in a hospital.
- 32- When he finishes in November, he thinks he (**will have walked – is going to walk – will walk – is going to walk**) 400 kilometres.
- 33- It's arranged. We (**are going to – will go – go – shall go**) the Red Sea this summer.
- 34- I think my brother (**is – is going to be – is being – will be**) a doctor. He's very clever.
- 35- He (**'ll fly – 's going to fly – 's fown – 'll be flying**) to London tomorrow. He's got his ticket.
- 36- We won't start the meeting until you (**arrives – had arrived – will arrive – arrive**).
- 37- (**Are you playing – Do you play – Shall you play – Do you go to play**) tennis after school today?
- 38- I've decided that I (**am going to tidy – am tidying – tidies – tidy**) my room this morning.
- 39- I can't see you tomorrow as we (**visit – will be visiting – visits – is visiting**) our relatives.
- 40- I just read the weather report. It (**will be – is – is being – is going to be**) cold tomorrow.
- 41- Watch out! The baby (**is going to – will – would – is**) fall.

- 42- I (**will finish – have finished – will be finishing – will have finished**) my post-graduate studies in five years' time.
- 43- She won't go shopping (**when – as soon as – until – by**) she has dusted the furniture.
- 44- I'm afraid that my plane (**won't take – doesn't take – aren't taking – won't be taking**) off on the appointed time..
- 45- I am studying medicine. I (**may be – am going to be – am being – will be**) a doctor.
- 46- The new road (**won't be finished – won't have finished – won't be finishing – has finished**) until the year 2015.
- 47- Perhaps they (**are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may visit**) us next Saturday.
- 48- Somebody is knocking on the door. I (**am going – will go – have gone – am go**) and open it.
- 49- What are your plans for tomorrow? – I (**am going to play – play – have played – will play**) tennis with a friend.
- 50- He's driving at breakneck speed. He (**has – would have – is going to have – is having**) an accident.
- 51- (**Will you – Are you going to – Do you – Should you**) help me with this heavy bag, please?
- 52- Don't worry. I (**lend – am lending – will lend – should lend**) you the money you need.
- 53- Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I (**drive – will be driving – have driven – would drive**) the kids to school then.
- 54- Look at those black clouds. It (**rains – is raining – is going to rain – isn't raining**).
- 55- Turn the gas off quickly. The milk (**will boil – boils – is going to boil – boil**) over.
- 56- The water is boiling. I (**will turn – am going to turn – am turning – turn**) the gas off.
- 57- Shall we meet at the club tonight? – Ok, (**I'll see – I'm going to see – I'm seeing – I see**) you there at 10 o'clock.
- 58- I'm not at work tomorrow. I (**will go – go – am going – have gone**) to Cairo on business.
- 59- I can't possibly see you this afternoon. Sorry, I (**am meeting – will meet – meet – am going to have met**) my father at the airport.
- 60- It's my father's birthday next week. He (**is – is being – is going to be – will be**) 40 next Sunday.
- 61- By the end of the month, I (**shall have taken – take – am taking – takes**) all my exams.
- 62- I (**will leave – leave – leaves – won't leave**) until he comes.

- 63- She (**is going to become – am becoming – will become – becomes**) an archaeologist when she leaves university. That's her plan.
- 64- As soon as he (**finish – will finish – finishes – had finished**) the project, he will go abroad.
- 65- I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. I (**am going to do – will be doing – am doing – do**) more exercise.
- 66- I feel dizzy. I think I (**will – am – am going to – will be**) fall down.
- 67- This time tomorrow, I (**will sleep – am going to sleep – am sleeping – will be sleeping**). Don't contact me.
- 66- By the time he (**had come – comes – is coming – will come**) back home, I will have finished all the exercises.
- 67- I (**will shoot – am shooting – am going to shoot – shoot**) you if you come any closer.
- 68- There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. I think it (**will sink – am sinking – is going to sink – sinks**).
- 69- She intends to (**visit – am going to visit – visiting – visited**) her aunt next Friday.

Exercises on Unit 3

2- Read the passage then answer the questions:

Dr. Christina is one of a team of doctors who work in the Amazon Forest. They work to find out about the methods which local people use to treat diseases. Local people use medicines which come from plants, and the team want to know about these plants and study them to find the active component. Then they plan to experiment with **them**. Plant medicines were used for treating illnesses very long ago, and they are still common in many parts of the world. These plant medicines are safer and cheaper than scientific medicines and they work just as well for many diseases. However, many people still use scientific medicines.

Dr. Christina says that we are too dependent on scientific medicines which can be very dangerous and make people ill. Some diseases have become resistant to them. If the medicines stop killing bacteria and viruses, then they are more dangerous than useful. Many doctors do not recommend plant medicines, but this is because they do not understand them. Dr. Christina says, "We are learning about forest plants so that we can teach city people to use them." She thinks we should use plant medicines for most of our illnesses, and keep scientific medicines for treating dangerous diseases.

A- Choose the correct answer:

1- Dr. Christina is interested in medicines .

- a) herbal b) science c) scientific d) planets

- 2- The people use plants to treat diseases.
 a) national b) local c) urban d) native
- 3- Doctors don't recommend plant medicines because they
 a) understand them b) know them
 c) have knowledge about them d) don't understand them
- 4- Plant medicines are scientific ones for treating many diseases.
 a) more effective than b) less effective than
 c) as effective as d) more dangerous than
- 5- use plant medicines more than other people.
 a) Doctors and pharmacists b) city people
 c) Forest people d) The medical school students
- 6- Plant medicines are than scientific medicines.
 a) more expensive b) inexpensive c) cheaper d) costly

B- Answer the following questions:

- 7- What does Dr. Christina do at the Amazon Forest?
 8- When can scientific medicines be dangerous?
 9- What does the underlined word "them" refer to?
 10- Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

2- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The Chinese invented paper, and they were also the first to use paper bank notes for money. Before paper notes were invented in the seventh century, wealthy Chinese traders had used metal coins. These had a hole in the middle so that traders could carry them on pieces of material. But these were very heavy to carry. As a result, traders left the money with someone they trusted. Instead, they carried a piece of paper which said how much money they had. The trader could use this paper note to promise anyone that they could pay for the goods that they wanted to buy.

People in Europe only started to use paper bank notes in the seventeenth century. In England, the King needed money to help fight a war with France. Banks encouraged people to leave money with them and gave handwritten notes saying how much money they had left. The notes said, "I promise to pay the **bearer** the sum of ... " and you can still see the same words on English notes today. Bank workers continued to hand write notes until 1853, when the first notes were printed.

The paper used for bank notes is usually made from a mixture of paper and cotton, and sometimes other materials. Although these other materials make the notes stronger than normal paper, most bank notes only last for about two years. For this reason, some countries tried using plastic notes in 1983. However, the first plastic notes in England were not very successful because the ink came off the notes onto people's hands! Five years later, in 1988, Australia successfully

used plastic notes for the first time. Today, many countries use plastic notes, which are stronger than paper notes, last longer and are harder to copy.

A- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Why did Chinese traders first use notes instead of coins?
a) As the coins were too heavy to carry. b) As coins had holes in them.
c) As traders could not trust everyone. d) As they preferred paper.
- 2- Why did banks in England first want people to leave their money with them?
a) The King needed money to fight a war. b) People preferred notes to coins.
c) People wanted their money to be safe. d) Banks opened for the first time.
- 3- Why were notes handwritten until 1853?
a) It was cheaper this way. b) It was faster this way.
c) There was not any technology to print them before this time.
d) It was hard to copy the handwriting.
- 4- What is the main idea of the text?
a) Why we use money. b) Why we use banks.
c) The history of paper bank notes. d) The history of trade.
- 5- What does the underlined word **them** refer to?
a) the King's men. b) the men in France.
c) the people who had the money. d) the banks.
- 6- What does the word **bearer** mean?
a) someone who works in a bank. b) a Chinese trader.
c) someone who carries something. d) someone who works for the King.

B- Answer the following questions:

- 7- When and where were paper bank notes first used?
- 8- Why was there a hole in the metal coins invented by the Chinese?
- 9- Do you think people will continue to use paper bank notes in the future or will there be a different way of exchanging money? Explain.
- 10- Do you think that more countries will use plastic notes in the future? Why?

4- Finish the following dialogue :

Zeinab and Riham who are planning a school project

Zeinab : It says here that because Australia is moving north every year , sat navs can't find important places

Riham : 1) It can't be true .

Zeinab : No , this is real news . It is not fake .

Riham : 2)

Zeinab : I can prove it because it is on a website of an organization that I can trust . Do you think that I should write about this for my school project?

Riham : Yes , 3)

Zeinab : I agree it will be interesting . How do you think I should start ?

Riham : 4)

Zeinab : Ok I will start by describing why it is moving north .

Riham : You should definitely include where you got the information, too.

5)

Zeinab : It is a website called "True facts about Australia " 6)

Riham : That's good idea. I will see if I can find other important information on the same website.

4- Finish the following dialogue :

Mrs. Sally : 1)

Employee : Sorry, he's holding a meeting now.

Mrs. Sally : 2)

Employee : In half an hour. 3)

Mrs. Sally : Yes, I bought one of your super automatic washing machines.

Employee : 4)

Mrs. Sally : It breaks buttons, destroys clothes and frightens the baby.

Employee : Have you brought the receipt?

Mrs. Sally : 5)

Employee : 6)

Mrs. Sally : Ok. I'll go home and get it at once.

5- Write an e-mail to a friend of about (120 words) on one of the following:

Your name is Nour. Your friend's name is Wessam .Her / His address is Wessam@newmail

a) a person who has inspired you .

b) websites you should use to find reliable information.

6- A) Translate into Arabic :

1- Waleed was tired this evening because he had played tennis all morning.

2- The wise educational policy directs education towards fulfilling the needs of society. It also deals with its current and future problems.

B) Translate into English:

1- الخيال العلمي عادة هو محاولة جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة في المستقبل أو في عالم آخر.

2- تبذل الحكومة أقصى جهدها لإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب وبناء مساكن لهم.

3- يجب أن يلتحق الطالب بالكلية التي تناسب مواهبه و قدراته.

4- يجب أن تكون لك المؤهلات العلمية والصفات الشخصية اللازمة للتقدم لهذه الوظيفة.

5- معظم الصحف والمجلات يتم صنعها من الورق المعاد تدويره.

6- هل تعتقد أن الكتاب الإلكتروني سيحل يوماً ما محل الكتاب التقليدي؟