

## Will computers rule the world?

### A. Grammar Summary

### أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الثانية هي كالتالي:

#### 1. *be going to* (future planning) and *will*

#### A) *Be going to* *is / am / are + going to*

نستخدم *be going to* لعمل توقعات تكون مبنية على تجربة سابقة أو حقيقة مثبتة أو حقيقة نراها أمامنا فعلاً، وتدفع بالشعور أن هناك دليلاً أكبر على حتمية وقوع حدث مستقبلي. إذاً فإن كان لدينا ثقة بأن الحدث المستقبلي سيحدث في المستقبل فإننا نستخدم *going to* في الجملة.

في حالة **الجملة المثبتة** نقوم بتكوين الجملة كالتالي، وانتبه إلى تصريف *be* هو *is, am, are* في هذا الزمن:

Subject + **/be/ + going to** + Verb (infinitive / V1) + Object + Complement

Examples:

1. I **am going to** be a computer specialist.
2. I'm **going to** visit my grandparents at the weekend.

وفي حالة **النفي** يتم تركيب الجملة كالتالي:

Subject + **/be/ + NOT + going to** + Verb (infinitive / V1) + Object + Complement

Examples:

1. I **am not going to be** a computer specialist until I finish my education.
2. I'm **not going to** visit my grandparents this weekend.

أما في حالة **السؤال**، فيكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي:

**/Be/** + Subject + **going to** + Verb (infinitive / V1) + Object + Complement

Examples:

1. **Is** your teacher **going to** give you extra lessons?
2. **Are** you **going to** buy an alarm clock?

كلمات ممكن أن تدل على وجوب استخدام *going to* في الجملة: agree

## B) Will

تستخدم **will** لعمل توقعات عامة حول حدث مستقبلي غير مؤكد الحدوث وزمن وقوعه يكون غالباً غير دقيق ويكون الزمن المستقبلي بعيداً كفاية عن الحاضر. كما وتستخدم **will** للتعبير عن الآراء الشخصية بعيداً عن الخبرة أو التخطيط.

وقد تعلمنا كيفية بناء جملة المستقبل باستخدام **will** في دروس وصفوف سابقة، ففي حالة الإثبات يتم تركيب الجملة كما يلي:

Subject + **will** + Verb (infinitive) + Object + Complement

Examples:

1. We **will** wear computers in our clothing.
2. Doctors **will** treat patients in their own homes.

أما في حالة النفي فيتم تركيب الجملة كما يلي:

Subject + **will + NOT** + Verb (infinitive) + Object + Complement

Examples:

1. We **will not** wear computers in our clothing.
2. Doctors **will not** treat patient in their homes.

وفي حال السؤال، فالجملة تأتي على النحو التالي:

**Will** + Subject + Verb (infinitive) + Object + Complement

Examples:

1. **Will** we wear computers in our clothing?
2. **Will** doctors treat patient in their homes?

كلمات ممكن أن تدل على وجوب استخدام **will** في الجملة: think, predict, imagine, disagree

**B. Grammar Worksheet      ب. ورقة عمل القواعد**

يرجى التركيز على التمارين التالية التي وردت في الوحدة الثالثة وفي الكتابين، والتدرب على حلها بشكل جيد:

**Activity Book:**

1. Exercise 3, Page 19
2. Exercise 5, Page 20
3. Exercise 1, Page 21
4. Exercise 4, Page 22
5. Exercise 2, Page 24
6. Exercise 1, Page 26
7. Exercise 2, Page 26
8. Exercise 3, Page 26
9. Exercise 1, Page 28
10. Exercise 5, Page 29

**Student Book:**

1. Exercise 1, Page 25
2. Exercise 1, Page 31
3. Exercise 3, Page 31

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## C. Vocabulary Summary

## ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

| Word            | المعنى بالعربية     | Type               | English Meaning  |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| accurate        | دقيق                | adjective          | Exactly right in every detail  |
| advance         | تقدم                | noun               | progress or development in a field of study  |
| alternative     | بديل                | adjective          | One of a number of things from which only one can be chosen                        |
| assistant       | مساعد               | noun               | a person who helps someone with his work   |
| built-in        | مدمج                | adjective          | forming a part of something that cannot be separated from it                       |
| distant         | بعيد                | adjective          | far away in space or time  |
| patient         | مريض                | noun               | someone who is being treated by a doctor in a hospital                             |
| principle       | مبدأ                | noun               | a general truth, law or rule   |
| rationally      | منطقي / عقلائي      | adverb             | logically, reasonably  |
| reality         | حقيقة               | noun               | It is what actually happens in the world   |
| science fiction | خيال علمي           | noun               | stories about events in the future, dealing with imaginary scientific developments |
| specialized     | مختص                | adjective/<br>noun | designed for a specific purpose  |
| tiny            | صغير جداً           | adjective          | very small in size   |
| to connect      | يربط                | verb               | to join things together  |
| to download     | ينزل من الانترنت    | verb               | to move information from a network to a computer                                   |
| webcam          | كاميرا انترنت       | noun               | a video camera that transfer what it is filming to a website                       |
| weightless      | بلا وزن / لا وزن له | adjective          | having no weight and not being affected by Earth's gravity                         |

## D. Additional Vocabulary

## د. مفردات إضافية

المفردات التالية لم ترد في مربعات المفردات وإنما وردت ضمن نصوص الوحدة (من تمارين وقطع)، أرجو الانتباه إليها والاستفادة منها:

| Word        | المعنى بالعربية | Type      | Word          | المعنى بالعربية   | Type      |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| rule        | يحكم            | verb      | possibilities | احتمالات          | noun      |
| predictions | تنبؤات          | noun      | theories      | نظريات            | noun      |
| plans       | مخططات          | noun      | elements      | عناصر             | noun      |
| technology  | تكنولوجيا       | noun      | setting       | زمان ومكان القصة  | noun      |
| scientific  | علمي            | adjective | thrilling     | مثير / إثارة      | adjective |
| doctors     | أطباء           | noun      | planet        | كوكب              | noun      |
| deduce      | يستنتج          | verb      | philosophical | فلسفي             | adjective |
| reasoning   | المنطق          | noun      | universe      | عالم              | noun      |
| thinking    | تفكير           | noun      | truths        | حقائق             | noun      |
| existence   | وجود            | noun      | God = Allah   | الرب = الله       | noun      |
| prophet     | نبي             | noun      | application   | تطبيق / برنامج    | noun      |
| analysis    | تحليل           | noun      | download      | تنزيل من الانترنت | verb      |

**D. Vocabulary Worksheet      د. ورقة عمل المفردات**

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**Activity Book:**

1. Exercise 1, Page 19
2. Exercise 2, Page 19
3. Exercise 6, Page 22
4. Exercise 2, Page 24
5. Exercise 3, Page 26
6. Exercise 1, Page 28
7. Exercise 5, Page 29

**Student Book:**

1. Exercise 4, Page 28
2. Exercise 5, Page 31
3. Crossword Puzzle, Page 32
4. Exercise 2, Page 34

## E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet      هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

*The Science Fiction Story: S.B: Page 28*

Science fiction or “Sci Fi” deals rationally with alternative possibilities to our everyday reality. Sci Fi uses scientific theories, new scientific principles or new technologies as elements in the story.

A good science fiction story will include the following elements:

- A setting in the future, or in a historical past that is different from the history we know
- A setting in outer space including technology or scientific rules which contradict known scientific theories

There are many arguments about which story was the first science fiction story. However, science fiction as we know it today started with Jules Verne, who wrote exciting adventures stories including amazingly accurate predictions about future science. In *From the Earth to the Moon*, 100 years before the first moon landing, he predicted that astronauts would be weightless in space! No one knew this at the time.

Why is science fiction so popular today? Is it just because the stories are exciting? Some people believe that it is popular because it is the literature of change. Some writers' predictions come true, and it is thrilling to read examples of what our lives might be like.

1) What is the short form of “Science Fiction”? .....

2) What are the elements of a good science fiction story?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

3) Who started the science fiction, as we know it today? .....

.....

4) What did Jules Verne's stories include? .....

.....

5) What does the underlined pronoun (it) in line (7) refer to? .....

.....

6) Mention a story for Jules Verne: .....

7) Find \ write a word which means (very exciting):- .....

8) True or False: (2 marks each)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| a. People agree on which the first <u>Sci-Fi</u> story, as we know it today was. | T | F |
| b. The things that science fiction writers predict will never happen.            | T | F |

إجابات ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

1. Sci-Fi
2.
  - A setting in the future, or in a historical past that is different from the history we know
  - A setting in outer space including technology or scientific rules which contradict known scientific theories
3. Jules Verne started science fiction, as we know it today.
4. It included amazingly accurate predictions about future science.
5. Science fiction stories.
6. From the Earth to the Moon
7. Thrilling
8. a) F                      b) F