

UNIT TWO HIGH NOTES 4



OMAR ABU TAFESH



0798039620

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UNIT 2

Looking ahead

VOCABULARY

1.Compound nouns (Threats to the environment)

- -A compound nouns (are words for people, animals, places, things or ideas,) are 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. <u>climate</u> <u>change</u> (N + N), <u>industrial</u> <u>waste</u> (A + N), <u>swimming</u> <u>pool</u> (V + N).
- -When both words are **nouns**, the stress is always on the **first noun**, e.g. *climate change*.



- 1. <u>acid</u> rain 2. <u>exhaust</u> fumes 3. <u>fossil</u> fuels 4. <u>greenhouse</u> gases 5. <u>habitat</u> loss 6. <u>ozone</u> layer 7. <u>soil</u> erosion 8. <u>vehicle</u> emissions 9. <u>water</u> scarcity 10. <u>wind</u> turbine
- -When the first word is an **adjective or a verb**, the stress is on the **second word**, e.g. industrial *waste*.



1. endangered **species** 2. global **warming** 3. renewable **energy** 4. toxic **waste**

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No.	word	word	compound noun	
1	noun	noun	acid rain	مطر حمضی
e.g.	acid	rain		ر بي
2	adjective	noun	endangered species	سلالة مهددة بالانقراض
e.g.	endangered	species		
3	noun	noun	exhaust fumes	ابخرة العادم
e.g.	exhaust	fumes		, ,
4	noun	noun	fossil fuels	الوقود الاحفوري
e.g.	fossil	fuels		
5	adjective	noun	global warming	الاحتباس الحواري
e.g.	global	warming		# <i>55 &</i> .
6	noun	noun	greenhouse gases	غازات دفيئة
e.g.	greenhouse	gases		, ,
7	noun	noun	habitat loss	فقدان الموئل
e.g.	habitat	loss		
8	noun	noun	ozone layer	طبقة الأوزون
e.g.	ozone	layer		333 .
9	adjective	noun	renewable energy	طاقة متجددة
e.g.	renewable	energy		
10	noun	noun	soil erosion	تعرية التربة
e.g.	soil	erosion		
11	adjective	noun	toxic waste	نفايات سامة
e.g.	toxic	waste		, in the second
12	noun	noun	vehicle emissions	انبعاثات المركبات
e.g.	vehicle	emissions		.,
13	noun	noun	water scarcity	ندرة المياه
e.g.	water	scarcity		
14	noun	noun	wind turbine	عَنَفَاتُ الرياح
e.g.	wind	turbine		
15	adjective	noun	global heating	الاحتباس الحراري
e.g.	global	heating		
16	noun	noun	greenhouse effect	تأثير الاحتِباس الحَراري
e.g.	greenhouse	effect		
17	noun	verb	land slide	الانزلاق الارضى
e.g.	land	slide		<u> </u>

• سلالات مهددة بالانقراض

- types of animals in danger of extinction
 - نوع من الحيوانات المعرضة لخطر الانقراض

water scarcity

• شح المياه

lack of water

• نقص المياه

renewable energy

• الطاقة المتحددة

- power produced by wind, sun, etc.
- طاقة تنتج من الرياح و الشمس.

wind turbine

وعنفات الرياح

- a machine used to produce electric power
- آلة تستخدم لإنتاج الطاقة الكهربائية

toxic waste

• نفایات سامة

- chemicals and other harmful waste products
- مواد كيميائية ومنتجات نفايات ضارة أخرى

exhaust fumes

ه انبعاثات المركبات

- poisonous gases produced by engines of non-electric vehicles
 - غازات سامة تنتجها محركات السيارات غير الكهربائية

ozone layer

• طبقة الأوزون

- •part of the stratosphere which limits the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth
 - جزء من الستراتوسفير يحد من كمية الأشعة فوق البنفسجية التي تصل إلى الأرض

greenhouse effect

• غازات دفيئة

- process by which gases trapped in the atmosphere cause the planet to heat up
 - عملية تؤدي بها الغازات المحاصرة في الغلاف الجوي إلى تسخين الكوكب

acid rain

مطر حمضي

- Rain that contains lots of pollutants
- مطر يحتوى على كمية كبيرة من الملوثات

fossil fuels

• الوقود الاحفوري

- Coal, oil and gas are examples of fossil fuels (fuel such as coal or oil that was formed over millions of years from parts of dead animals or plants
 - الفحم ،النفط و الغاز أمثلة على الوقود الاحفوري (الوقود مثل الفحم أوالنفط والذي تكون عبر ملايين السنين من اجزاء الحيوانات و النباتات الميتة

global warming

- الاحتباس الحراري
- The gradual increase in the Earth's temperature
 - الارتفاع التدريجي في درجة حرارة الارض.

habitat loss

- فقدان الموبل
- The disappearance of areas that are home to plants and animals
 - اختفاء المناطق التي تأوى النباتات والحيوانات

vehicle emissions

• انبعاثات المركبات

• synonym for " exhaust fumes"

• مر ادف ل انبعاثات المركبات

_	plete the compound no		
	nergy-erosion- fuels -fu	mes- layer-loss- rai	n -scarcity- species
turbine -warming -v 1. acid	·	ed 3	. exhaust
4. fossil	5. global	6	5. greenhouse
7. habitat			9. renewable
10. soil			12. vehicle
13. water	14. wind		
6 greenhouse gases	gered species 3 exhaust fi 7 habitat loss 8 ozoi cle emissions 13 water sc	ne layer – 9 renewabl	le energy 10 soil erosion
_	d the compound nouns for each compound nou		d. Is the stress on the first correct word.
1 <i>acid</i> rain	2 endangered species	3 <i>exhaust</i> fumes	4 <i>fossil</i> fuels
	6 greenhouse gases		
9 renewable <u>energy</u> 13 <u>water</u> scarcity	10 <u>soil</u> erosion 14 <u>wind</u> turbine	11 toxic <u>waste</u>	12 <u>vehicle</u> emissions
	omplete the sentences w	ith compound nou	ns
greenhouse gases - l	ered species - exhaust fo habitat loss - ozone lay le emissions - water sca	er - renewable ene	ergy - soil erosion
1. 80 percent of the enthe atmosphere.	nergy we consume is pro	vided by	which pollute
2. Deforestation cause bind the earth together		because tree roots	s are no longer in place to
3. It is claimed that _ caused by vehicles.	fi	rom cars kill twice a	as many people as accidents
4. Up to 300 homes c	an be powered by one		, using
5extinction.	is the greatest threat	to	which are close to
6. For safety reasons,	r	nust be stored in sea	aled containers underground.
7	damages buildings, il erosion 3. exhaust fum ble energy 5. Habitat loss,	forests, and kills fis es/vehicle emissions endangered species	sh. 6. toxic waste 7. Acid rain

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Question Four: In small groups, make a list of at least three environmental issues for each of the categories below. water scarcity - global warming- drought

- 1. The most urgent issues to deal with.
- 2. Ideas for how people could easily change their behaviour.
- 3 The issues that most affect you.

urgent issues	Ideas for how people could easily change their behaviour
water scarcity	Saving water / digging wells /planting trees
global warming	Using renewable energy / reducing oil usage
drought	digging wells /planting trees

Question Five Choose one category from Exercise 4 and present your choices to the class.

- **1** When you give your presentation, give reasons for your answers and say what actions people could take.
- 2 When you listen to presentations, make notes and ask questions at the end.

Questio	on Six:	Complete	the sentences	with com	pound	nouns		
	erosion	- fumes -	greenhouse -	scarcity	- layer	- turbines	- vehicle	- acid

1.Pollution in the atmosphere results in	rain.
2. Soilhappens when the by the elements or man.	ne plants and trees that keep it in place are destroyed
3. Powerful wind use w	vind power to create energy.
4. A good way of reducing electric cars, which don't produce harmful	emissions is to promote the production of exhaust
5. Below average rainfall can result in wat1. acid 2. erosion 3. turbines 4. vehicle - fu	
form. Then decide which statements are $1 \square A$ lot of pollution is due t then the statements are t .	e number of cars on our roads. vehicle e is to drive at steady speed people living longer.

4 warming

5 Acid

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

2 emissions 3 to

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loss	F S S I L
A	F S S I L
E H B Y T W H O M A G E A N M P I B H J O O A M S I B S Z Q C W S T L I R M I N I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	F S S I L
E H B Y T W H O M A G E A N M P I B H J O O A M S I B S Z Q C W S T L I R M I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	F S S I L
M A G E A N M P I B H J O O A M S I B S Z Q C W S T L I R M I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	S S I L
M A G E A N M P I B H J O O A M S I B S Z Q C W S T L I R M I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	S S I L
I B H J O O A M S I B S Z Q C W S T L I R M I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	S S I L
S I B S Z Q C W S T L I R M I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	S I L F
S T L I R M I N I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	I L F
I A L U T G D K O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	L F
O T E P Y N R B N X K C Q I A W	F
N X K C Q I A W	
_	
	U
SHPAVXIK	E
UWARMING	L
Z T O D O H W E	S
n that contains lots of pollutants is called a d r in.	
l, oil and gas are examples of f_ss_lfls.	
gradual increase in the Earth's temperature is called global w disappearance of areas that are home to plants and animals is called loss of	g
t .	/1
sonous gases produced by transport engines are called vehicle ess	
rain) 2. (fossil fuels) 3.(warming)4.(habitat)5. (emissions)	

1 endangered species 2 water scarcity 3 renewable energy 4 wind turbine

7 ozone layer

8 greenhouse effect

5 toxic waste 6 exhaust fumes

Question Eleven: Find the stressed word in these compound nouns. Listen and check.
1. climate change 2. industrial waste 3. wind turbine 4. endangered species
1 <u>climate</u> change 2 industrial <u>waste</u> 3 <u>wind</u> turbine 4 endangered <u>species</u>
Question Twelve: Complete the signs with one word in each gap.
SAVE OUR TREES. STOP 1 RAIN! Burning fossil fuels = a hole in the ozone2 Stop the cycle of destruction! MAKE PUBLIC TRANSPORT FREE TREDUCE VEHICLE 3 CLOSE FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE 4 WASTE NOW! The planet belongs to all living things :protect 5 species and stop habitat 6 WATER 7 WILL LEAD TO WAR!WE ARE THIRSTY FOR CHANGE!
1.Acid 2 layer 3 emissions 4 toxic 5 endangered 6 loss 7 scarcity
4 ★★ Complete the signs with one word in each gap.
SAVE OUR TREES. STOP ¹ ACID RAIN!
Burning fossil fuels = a hole in the ozone 2 Stop the cycle of destruction!
MAKE PUBLIC TRANSPORT FREE TO REDUCE VEHICLE *
CLOSE FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE * WASTE NOW!
The planet belongs to all living things: protect 5 species and stop habitat 6
WATER 7 WILL LEAD TO WAR! WE ARE THIRSTY FOR CHANGE!

Quiz

1. types of animals in dai	nger of extinction" mea	ins	
A) common species B	B) endangered species	C) exhaust fumes	D) living species
2." lack of water" means_			
A) abundance of water E	3) toxic water	C) global warming	D) water scarcity
3. "power produced by wi A) renewable energy B			D) global warming
4. "a machine used to pro A) fossil fuels B)	-		D) vehicle emissions
5. "chemicals and other had) vehicle emissions B	-		D) industrial waste
6. "poisonous gases produ A) global warming B)	•		eans D) greenhouse gases
7. "part of the stratospher Earth" means	_		C
A) acid rain B)			•
8. "process by which gase means A) acid rain B) 9. 80 percent of the energy	greenhouse effect (C) industrial waste	D) ozone layer
			D) vehicle emissions
10. Deforestation causes_together.	_ because tree roots are	no longer in place	to bind the earth
A) endangered species B) global warming C) soil erosion	D) toxic waste
11. It is claimed that vehicles.	_from cars kill twice as	s many people as ac	cidents caused by
A) industrial waste B)	greenhouse effect C)	fossil fuels	D) vehicle emissions
12. Up to 300 homes can be A) renewable energy B)	oe powered by one wind turbine C)	, using re soil erosion	newable energy. D) fossil fuels
13is the grea A) Habitat lose B) Re		_	
14. For safety reasons,	must be so C) to	tored in sealed cont xic waste	ainers underground. D) industrial waste
15(A) Greenhouse gases B			D) Vehicle emissions

16.Pollution in the	e atmosphere results i	nrair	1.
A) heavy	B) light	C) freezing	D) acid
17. Soildestroyed by the 6		the plants and trees tha	t keep it in place are
	B) layer	C) erosion	D) emissions
18. Powerful wind	l use	e wind power to create en	nergy.
A) turbines	B) energy	C) fumes	D) acid
		emissions is to pr	
	_	nful exhaust	
A) vehicle/ fumes	B) plants/ fumes	C) trees/ fumes	D) rain/ fumes
		water	
A) abundance	B) flood	C) evaporate	D) scarcity
		e vehicleis to d C) emisseons	
	•		D) CHRISSCIONS
22. Many people v A) worming	worry about global B) warming	C) wurming	D) wraming
23.	rain makes our riv	vers cleaner.	
	B) Iacd		D) Acid
24. Rain that cont	ains lots of pollutants	is called	•
	B) aced rian		D) aced rain
25. Coal, oil and g	as are examples of	_	
	B) fossil fuils		D) fossel fuels
26. The gradual in	icrease in the Earth's	temperature is called	•
A) glabol wurmin	g B) global warming	g C) global worming	D) globel warming
27. The disappear	ance of areas that are	home to plants and anim	nals is called loss of
A) hebitat	B) habetat	C) habitet	D) habitat
28. Poisonous gase	es produced by transp	ort engines are called ve	ehicle .
A) emissions	B) emessions	C) emisseons	
29. Save our trees.	stop	_!	
A) global warmin	g B) vehicle emission	s C) acid rain	D) fossil fuels
30.Burning fossil	fuels = a hole in the oz	zoneStop th	ne cycle of destruction!
A) leyer	B) layer	C) leyar	D) lyaer
31.Make public tr	ansport free to reduce	e vehicle	
A) emisstions	B) emessions	C) emisseons	D) emissions
	_	waste now!	~
A) toxic	B) toixc	C) tuxic	D) toxic

A) loss/endangered B) endangered /lose C) lose/ endangered D) endangered/loss 34.Water will lead to war! we are thirsty for change! A) abundance B) toxic C) warming D) scarcity 35.Which of the following is a compound noun? A) point out B) come across C) fossil fuels D) take to 36. Up to 300 homes can be powered by one wind turbine, using A) vehicle emissions B) renewable energy C) fossil fuels D) global warming 37. Habitat lose is the greatest threat to which are close to extinction. A) endangered species B) renewable energy C) global warming D) industrial waste 38.The compound noun which is made up of two nouns is A) climate change B) industrial waste C) swimming pool D) global warming 39.The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of A) noun-noun B) noun-adjective C) adjective-verb D) adjective-noun	33. The planet belongs	s to all living things: pi	otect species and s	stop habitat		
A) abundance B) toxic C) warming D) scarcity 35.Which of the following is a compound noun? A) point out B) come across C) fossil fuels D) take to 36. Up to 300 homes can be powered by one wind turbine, using A) vehicle emissions B) renewable energy C) fossil fuels D) global warming 37. Habitat lose is the greatest threat to which are close to extinction. A) endangered species B) renewable energy C) global warming D) industrial waste 38. The compound noun which is made up of two nouns is A) climate change B) industrial waste C) swimming pool D) global warming 39. The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of	A) loss/endangered	B) endangered /lose	C) lose/ endangered	D) endangered/loss		
35.Which of the following is a compound noun? A) point out B) come across C) fossil fuels D) take to 36. Up to 300 homes can be powered by one wind turbine, using A) vehicle emissions B) renewable energy C) fossil fuels D) global warming 37. Habitat lose is the greatest threat to which are close to extinction. A) endangered species B) renewable energy C) global warming D) industrial waste 38.The compound noun which is made up of two nouns is A) climate change B) industrial waste C) swimming pool D) global warming 39.The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of	34.Water wil	ll lead to war! we are t	hirsty for change!			
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37. Habitat lose is the greatest threat to which are close to extinction. A) endangered species B) renewable energy C) global warming D) industrial waste 38. The compound noun which is made up of two nouns is A) climate change B) industrial waste C) swimming pool D) global warming 39. The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of	_	_	_			
A) endangered species B) renewable energy C) global warming D) industrial waste 38. The compound noun which is made up of two nouns is A) climate change B) industrial waste C) swimming pool D) global warming 39. The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of	A) vehicle emissions	B) renewable energy	C) fossil fuels	D) global warming		
38.The compound noun which is made up of two nouns is	37. Habitat lose is the greatest threat to which are close to extinction.					
A) climate change B) industrial waste C) swimming pool D) global warming 39. The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of	A) endangered specie	s B) renewable energ	gy C) global warming	D) industrial waste		
39.The compound noun" renewable energy" is made up of	38.The compound not	un which is made up o	f two nouns is			
	A) climate change	B) industrial waste	C) swimming pool	D) global warming		
A) noun-noun R) noun-adjective C) adjective-verb D) adjective-noun	39.The compound not	un" renewable energy'	' is made up of			
D) houn-adjective C) adjective-verb D) adjective-houn	A) noun-noun	B) noun-adjective	C) adjective-verb	D) adjective-noun		
40. The first stressed word in the compound nouns below is	40.The first stressed v	word in the compound	nouns below is			
A) swimming pool B) industrial waste C) climate change D) toxic water	A) swimming pool	B) industrial waste	C) climate change	D) toxic water		



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ans.	В	D	A	C	В	C	D	В	A
No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ans.	С	D	В	A	C	В	D	C	A
No.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ans.	В	D	C	В	D	A	C	В	D
No.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Ans.	A	C	В	D	A	D	D	C	В
No.	37	38	39	40					
Ans.	A	A	D	C					

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TEXT ONE



THE FUTURE'S...

Dystopia

• It is an imaginary place where life is extremely difficult and a lot of unfair or immoral things happen.

• (المدينة الفاسدة) مكان خيالي تكون فيه الحياة صعبة للغاية والكثير من الأشياء غير العادلة أو غير الأخلاقية تحدث فيه.

Characteristics

A dystopia is a world in which nothing is perfect.

ديستوبيا هو عالم فيه لا شيء مثالي

Utopia

• It is an imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.

• (المدينة الفاضلة) هو مكان متخيل أو حالة أشياء يكون فيها كل شيء مثالي.

Characteristics

A utopia is a perfect world. In utopias, there are not problems like war, disease, poverty, oppression, discrimination, inequality, and so forth.

- 1. In pairs, read the definition of 'dystopia' and discuss the question. Do you enjoy reading books, watching films or playing video games set in a dystopia?
- 2 Read the magazine article about two different visions of the future. Which text is dystopian? The future's terrifying

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THE FUTURE'S...Bright

human life

• on this planet is better than it's ever been.

crime rate

- has been dropping steadily. This may be due to
- 1.better education
- 2. a reduction in extreme poverty.

percentage

• In 2018, the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell to around 10%.

Technology

• is making our lives easier and safer

example

• driving is sure to become safer

reasons for car accidents

• Human error is the key reason for most car accidents

solution

• well-programmed driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives.

life expectancy

• higher than it's ever been and as a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.

the writer opinion

• I'd argue that for most people life is actually unlikely to get better.

Disadvantages (robotics and artificial intelligence)

- 1.reduce the number of unskilled jobs available
- 2. 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.

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

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	definition	تعریف	29	decades	عقود
2	dystopia	المدينة الفاسدة	30	technology	التكنولوجيا
3	discuss	يناقش	31	making	تجعل
4	enjoy	يستمتع	32	lives	حياتنا
5	magazine article	مقال بمجلة	33	easier and safer	أسبهل وأأمن
6	different	مختلف	34	trend	اتجاه
7	visions	رؤيا	35	is bound to	لا بد من
8	the future	المستقبل	36	continue	يستمر
9	dystopian	بائس	37	driving	قيادة
10	Bright	مشرق/مزدهر	38	become	تصبح
11	ways	طرق	39	error	خطأ
12	human life	حياة البشر	40	the key reason	السبب الرئيس
13	planet	الكوكب	41	car accidents	حوادث السيارات
14	better than	أفضل من	42	well-programmed	مبرمجة جيداً
15	countries	بلاد	43	driverless cars	سيارات ذاتية القيادة
16	across	عبر	44	huge	ضخم
17	crime	الجريمة	45	a reality	واقع
18	dropping	ينخفض	46	common	شائع
19	steadily	بثبات	47	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
20	due to	بسبب	48	higher than	أعلى من
21	education	التعليم	49	as a result,	نتيجة لذلك
22	perhaps	لجى	50	medicine	طب
23	extreme poverty	فقر مدقع	51	likely to	من المحتمل أن
24	proportion	نسبة	52	live	يعيش
25	fell to	تنخفض الى	53	until	حتی
26	around	حوالي	54	the age of 100	عمر مئة
27	with luck	مع الحظ	55	optimistic	متفائل
28	no one	لا أحد	56	pessimistic	متشائم

THE FUTURE'S Bright

In many ways, human life **on this planet** is better than ⁽¹⁾ it's ever been. In many countries across the world, crime has been dropping steadily. (2) 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 ¹ will be living in this way within a few decades. Technology is also making our lives easier and safer, and (3) 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. And common, life expectancy is already higher than (4) it's ever been and as a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.

No.	Pronoun	Refers to
1	it	human life
2	this	In many countries across the world, crime has been dropping steadily crime has been dropping steadily
3	this	Technology is also making our lives easier and safer
4	it	life expectancy

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QUIZ(THE FUTURE'S...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. 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. And common, 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.

1. What may be a reason for the dropping crime rates in many countries?

A) Increase in extreme poverty

B) Lack of law enforcement

C) Better education

- D) Implementation of stricter laws
- 2.In 2018, approximately what percentage of the world's population was living in extreme poverty?

A) 20%

B) 90%

C) 110%

D) 10%

3. How are driverless cars expected to impact the safety of driving?

A) They will have no impact on safety

- B) They will lead to more traffic congestions
- C) They will eliminate human errors and save lives D) They will increase car accidents
- 4. Which sector has contributed to making human life easier and safer according to the passage?
- A) Construction
- B) Agriculture
- C) Entertainment
- D) Technology
- 5. What has contributed to the increase in life expectancy, according to the passage?
- A) Increased crime rates

- B) Lack of access to healthcare
- C) Advancements in medicine
- D) Higher birth rates
- 6. What is the future outlook for the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, according to the passage?
- A) It will stay the same B) It will decrease C) It will vary drastically D) It will increase 7. How is technology expected to influence the safety of driving?
- A) Increase accidents due to distractions
- B) Decrease accidents due to human error
- C) Speed up vehicles causing accidents
- D) Lead to fewer cars on the road
- 8. What is the factor mentioned as the key reason for most car accidents?
- A) Mechanical failures B) Human error C) Weather conditions D) Traffic congestion
- 9. What is a likely outcome with the increase in the use of driverless cars?
- A) Higher safety on the roads
- B More traffic violations
- C) Decrease in life expectancy
- D) Increase in car accidents
- 10.In what aspects is human life on this planet better than before, as mentioned in the passage?
- A)Decrease in access to education B) Reduction in life expectancy
- C) Increased poverty rates
- D) Dropping crime rates and technological advancements

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No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	D	C	D	C	В	В	В	A	A

- 1. The text mentioned some factors that have contributed to the steady decline in crime rates in many countries. Write these factors down.
- 1. better education 2. a reduction in extreme poverty
- 2. The underlined phrase "on this planet" refers to?

The Earth

3. Quote the sentence that indicates the percentage of people living in poverty in the twentieth century.

In 2018, the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell to around 10%.

4. Advances in technology have contributed to make our lives easier and safer. Give an example from the text.

Well-programmed driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives.

5. Write down the potential benefit of driverless cars?

Driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives.

6. The text points to the main cause for the car accident. Write this cause down.

Human error is the key reason for most car accidents.

7. Write down the sentence that indicates the percentage of population living in wealthy conditions in 2018.

90% of the population

8. Write the factor that has led to the increase in life expectancy?

better medicine

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
55	terrifying	مرعب	75	be done by	تم بواسطة
56	seen	رأ <i>ی</i>	76	By 2050	بحلول عام 2025
57	improvement	تطور /زيادة	77	young people	الشباب
58	poverty	فقر	78	trying	يحاول
59	crime	الجريمة	79	failing	يفشل
60	decades	عقود	80	to get a job	يحصل على وظيفة
61	assume	يفترض	81	In 30 years' time	في غضون 30 عام
62	pattern	نموذج	82	lucky	محظوظ
63	argue	يجادل	83	rich	غني
64	actually	حقاً / في الواقع	84	the rest of us	بقيتنا
65	unlikely	غير محتمل	85	poor	فقراء
66	life	حياه	86	within 20 years	في غضون 20 عام
67	to get better	تتحسن /تصبح افضل	87	stopped	توقف
68	Advances	التطورات	88	fighting over	القتال على
69	robotics	علم تصميم وتشغيل الروبوتات	89	oil	النفط
70	reduce	يخفض	90	instead	بدل من
71	unskilled	غير مؤهل	91	certain	معین
72	available	متوفر	92	lead to	يقود ل
73	eliminate	يعزل/يتخلص من	93	water shortages	نقص المياه
74	semi-skilled	شبه الماهرة			

THE FUTURE'S Terrifying

(1) We may have seen some improvement in poverty and crime in recent decades, but why assume that (2) this pattern will continue? (3) I'd argue that for most people life is actually unlikely to get better. Advances in robotics and artificial intelligence will not only reduce the number of unskilled jobs available, but will also eliminate semi-skilled jobs (4) which can be done by a computer. By 2050, young people 2 will have been trying, and failing, to get a job for most of (5) their 'working' lives! In 30 years' time, a few lucky people will be rich and the rest of (6) us will be poor. Within 20 years, we 3 will have stopped fighting over oil – 4 we'll be fighting over water instead, as global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.

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No.	Pronoun	Refers to
1	we	human
2	this	we may have seen some improvement in poverty and crime in recent decades
3	I	The writer
4	which	unskilled jobs and semi-skilled jobs
5	their	young people
6	us	The rest of the unlucky people who aren't rich
7	we	human

QUIZ

THE FUTURE'S ... 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. 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. 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.

1. What is the author's opinion on the future in the given text?

- A) A few people will become rich while the rest will be poor
- B) Robots and artificial intelligence will not impact the job market
- C) Life will definitely get better
- D) Young people will easily find jobs by 2050
- 2.According to the text, what impact will advance in robotics and artificial intelligence have on the job market?
- A) They will create more unskilled jobs
- B) They will eliminate semi-skilled jobs that can be done by a computer
- C) They will eliminate skilled jobs
- D) They will not affect the job market
- 3.In what year does the text suggest that young people will have difficulty finding a job?
- A) 2040 B) 2020 C) 2030 D) 2050
- 4. What resource does the text predict people will be fighting over in the future?
- A) Oil B) Water C) Land D) Air
- 5. How does the author feel about the idea of future improvements in poverty and crime?
- A) Pessimistic B) Indifferent C) Hopeful D) Optimistic
- 6. What is certain to lead to more water shortages according to the text?
- A) Urbanization B) Pollution C) Global warming D) Deforestation
- 7. What is the main concern regarding young people and jobs by 2050 according to the text?
- A) Lack of interest in working
- B) Lack of technological skills
- C) Lack of job opportunities
- D) Lack of education

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8. What does the text suggest will happen to the distribution of wealth in the future?

- A) Few people will be rich while the rest will be poor
- B) Most people will be rich
- C) Everyone will be rich
- D) There will be no wealth disparity
- 9. Which two sectors are mentioned as being impacted by advances in technology in the text?
- A) Jobs and job markets
- B) Healthcare and education
- C) Banking and finance
- D) Energy and agriculture
- 10. What is the author's view on assuming that the pattern of improvement will continue in the future?
- A) Supportive
- B) Positive
- C) Neutral
- D) Critical



No.										
Ans.	A	В	D	В	A	C	C	A	A	D

1.Quote the sentence that shows that the writer is pessimistic of the future.

Write down the author's opinion about the future.

I'd argue that for most people life is actually unlikely to get better.

- 2. The text mention some impacts that the advancements in technology will have on jobs?
- 1. Reducing the number of unskilled jobs available
- 2. Eliminating semi-skilled jobs which can be done by a computer.
- 3. The author argue that by 2050, young people will have been trying, and failing, to get a job for most of their 'working' lives! Give one reason for his point of view.

Because the advances in robotics and artificial intelligence

- 4. The author said that in 30 years' time, a few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be poor. Suggest two ways to prevent this.
- 5.According to the text, humans be fighting over water within 20 years, write down the reason.

Because the global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.



Future forms for predictions

FUTUER SIMPLE will be going to is/am/are+going to+V1 1.predicting without evidence (based on our opinions or expectations) 1. existing plans or intentions for the future: 1. think, I'm sure, I expect, or adverbs like possibly, probably,, definitely, perhaps 2. a prediction based on evidence you have now 2. a decision made at the moment of speaking

1. The Future Simple (will)

STRUCTURE: Subject+ will + V.1

Affirmative +	Negative -	Question?
S+ will+ V.1 + Obj.	S+ will not +V.1+obj	Will + S + V.1+?
We will play football.	We won't play football.	Will we play football?

- 1. Tala will get the highest grade in the English exam.
- 2.Perhaps I won't go shopping tonight.
- 3. Will the students pass the test?

Time expressions

think	sure	expect	hope
يعقي	متأكد	يتوقع	يأمل
possibly	probably	definitely	perhaps
محتمل	<u>ممکن</u>	بالتأكيد	ربما
maybe			
next week / month / year	later / this afternoon / tomorrow / soon	in/on /at+ Future time	

Function/Usage: We use will:

1. to make predictions based on our opinions or expectations.

We often use will with phrases like I think, I'm sure, I expect, or adverbs like possibly, probably, definitely:

- a. He'll probably be late, as usual.
- b. I'm sure you won't have any problems with it.
- 2. to express a decision made at the moment of speaking:

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

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1. He probably be late, as usual. A) is going to B) will C) is D) was 2. I'm sure you any problems with it. A) won't have B) want have C) have will D) won't 3. On second thoughts, I think I it till the weekend. A) 'll leaves B) 'll left C) am going to D) 'll leave 4. A few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us be much poorer. A) will B) won't C) is going to D) are going to 5. By 2050, software to predict traffic jams. A) is going to B) will have been able C) will be able to recognise our faces. A) need B) will need C) are going to need D) will be needing 7. 3D printing become immensly popular in 20 years, time. A) is going to B) will be C) will have D) will 8. If you decide to come by this afternoon, don't knock as I will probably be sitting in the back garden so I you. A) won't hear B) am not going to hear C) will hear D) am going to hear 9.I don't think we will need passwords, as computers to recognise our faces. A) will be able B) will be C) is going to b 10. He'll probably be late, as usual. The underlined words in the sentence above is used to explain A) a decision made at the moment of speaking B) a prediction based on opinions or expectations. C) an activity which will be completed by a specific time 11. On second thoughts, I think I'll leave it till the weekend. The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe A) a decision made at the moment of speaking B) a prediction based on opinions or expectations. C) an activity which will be completed by a specific time 11. On second thoughts, I think I'll leave it till the weekend. The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe		Q	uiz	
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	D) an activity which	will be completed by a sp	ecific time	

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12. I'm sure you won't have any problems with it.					
The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe					
A) a decision made at the moment of speaking					
B) a prediction based on opinions or expectations.					
C) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future					
D) an activity which will be completed by a specific time					
13. The verb that is used to show that there isn't evidence now for the prediction is					
 A) Driverless cars are already a reality and are going to become commonplace in the next few years. B) With luck, no one will be living in this way within a few decades. C) A few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be much poorer. D) By 2050, young people will have been trying to get a job 14. Send me the details I'll take a look. This sentence means 					
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 action decided now 15. My grandfather is 89 years old, but he's in great shape, so I'm sure heto be 100. A) will live B) are going to live C) will lived D) going to live					
16. Some people fear that robots control of society soon, but I think that's unlikely. A) are going to take B) takes C) will take D) will be taking					
17. I a packet of the paper straws, thanks					
A) will be taking B) will have taken C) will take D) am going to take					
18. Sorry about breaking your favourite mug. I you a new one, I promise. A) 'll be buying B) 'll buy C) won't buy D) 'll have bought					
19. It sounds fun – maybe we come along too. A) 'll B) 'll be C) 're going to D) 'll have					
20. 29 July? Yes, I think I A) 'll come B) 'll be coming C) am going to come D) 'll have come					
21.I hope I will have earned so much money by the time I'm 40 that I need to work anymore.					
A) will B) won't C) is going to D) are going to					
22. Some scientists think that by the end of the 21 st century we will have discovered a cure to many serious illnesses so probably we a lot longer. A) will live B) won't live C) is going to live D) are going to live					

23. A What do you thin	nk of the new weather	app? B I haven't used	it yet. I will give it a try
	you know.		
A) going to let	B) won't let	C) will let is	D) are going to let
of speaking.		alk about a future action	on decided at the moment
A) Future Continuous	s B) Future Perfect	C) going to	D) will
25. Dad compensation though	won't return the ca	ar because he loves it. I	He's hoping to get some
A) will	B) won't	C) is going to	D) going to



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	A	D	A	C	В	D	A	A	В
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	В	C	D	A	C	D	В	A	A
No.	21	22	23	24	25					
Ans.	В	A	C	D	В					

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The Future Simple (be going to)

STRUCTURE: S+ be (is /am /are) +going to + V.1

subject	Be	Affirmative +	Negative -	Question ?
I	am	S+ am+ going to+V.1 + Obj.	S+ am not +going to V.1+obj	Am + S +going to V.1+?
		I am going to play football.	1 am not going to play football.	Am I going to play football?
He-She/It	is	S+ is+ going to+V.1 + Obj.	S+ is not +going to V.1+obj	Is + S +going to V.1+?
		He is going to play football.	He is not going to play football.	Is he going to play football?
you/we/they	YOU/we/they are S+ are+ going to+V		S+ are not +going to V.1+obj	Are + S +going to V.1+?
y o en vi e, energ	002 0	You are going to play football.	You are not going to play football.	Are you going to play football?

Time expressions

in the next few years.	in the near future	It's been decided
On +future date "On 28 July"		

Function/Usage: We use going to:

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

I'm going to study Architecture at college.

2. to make a prediction based on evidence you have now:

You are going to have a busy weekend!

(I know all the things my friend has to do at the weekend.)

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

Quiz

1. IA) am going to	study Architecture at college B) will	C) am	D) was
2. You A) going to	have a busy weekend! B) will	C) are going	D) are going to
3. Driverless cars are A) will	e already a reality and becomes B) won't	ome commonplace in t C) are going to	•
4. The verb that is us	sed to show that there is some ev	vidence now for the pr	ediction is
B) With luck, no one C) A few lucky peop	e already a reality and are going to e will be living in this way with ple will be rich and the rest of u we will have stopped fighting of louds in the sky. It	in a few decades. s will be much poorer.	•
A) is going to	B) will	C) isn't going to	D) won't
continue to decrease			
A) will	B) won't	C) going to	D) are going to
7. I	buy a new coat today.		
A) will	B) will be	C) 'm going to	D) are going to

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8. I		give			ets to the	-	_		D) are g	going to
9. I		try	and sell	all my o	ld sports	equipme	ent.			
A) will b					to				D) are g	going to
10. <u>It's b</u>	een deci	ded that	we		_raise m	noney for	r a childr	en's cha	rity.	
A) 'm go										going to
11. On 2	8 July, n	ny classn	nates and	l I		bake ca	akes to se	ell.		
A) 'm go	oing to		B) w	vill be		C) w	rill		D) are g	going to
12. A W I	to	the 'Sa	ve the Pl	anet' lec		e arrange	ed to mee		<u>ne</u> at 5 p	.m.
	_				ol instead		ng the bu	ıc		
									D) going	g to start
14.Lama A) will b					do abou			't just lea D)		
15. We u A) Futu					omething					to
16. I'm §		•			ege e <mark>above</mark> i	is used to	o explaiı	n		
A) a dec	ision ma	de at the	moment	of speak	king					
B) a pred	diction b	ased on o	pinions	or expec	ctations.					
C) existi	ng plans	or intent	tions for	the futur	æ					
D) an ac	tivity wh	ich will	be comp	leted by	a specifi	c time				
16. You <u>are going to</u> have a busy weekend! I know all the things my friend has to do at the weekend. The underlined structure in the sentence above is used to explain										
A) an activity which will be completed by a specific time										
B) a prediction based on opinions or expectations.										
C) a prediction based on evidence you have now										
D) a decision made at the moment of speaking										
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	D	C	A	A	D	C	A	В	D
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	D	A	В	D	D	C				

The Future Continuous

STRUCTURE:(+) will + be + v.ing (-) won't +Be + v.ing (?)will +S+Be + v.ing

Affirmative +	Negative -	Question?
S+will be +V.ing + Obj.	S+ won't be +V.ing + Obj.	Will + S +be+ V.ing+?
We will be playing football.	We won't be playing football.	Will we be playing football?

Time expressions

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

Time expressions such as "tomorrow," "next week," "at 6 PM," "for three hours," or specific future periods are commonly used with the future continuous tense to indicate when the action will be taking place.

This time next (week, year, month)	at 6 pm tomorrow	in two hours' time
don't call/phone me at+time in the future	still+ future time	at this time +مؤشر مستقبل
مؤشر مستقبل+between time and time	مؤشر مستقبل +from time to time	within
Please don't complain		

Function/Usage:

We use the form will + be + Present Participle, sometimes referred to as the Future Continuous:

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

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

- -By the end of the century, more people will be living in the country than in cities.
- -Will you be working on it at 5.30?

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

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

NOTE:

As with other continuous forms, we do not use state verbs (be, believe, forget, like, want, etc.) with the Future Continuous.

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Quiz

-		in the country than in ca C) is going to live	
			D) is fiving
2 yo A) Will /have worked		on it at 5.30? C) Is /going to work	D) Will /be working
3. SheA) 'll be visiting	her family at the w B) 'll have visited	eekend. C) 'll have been visiti	ng D) 'll be visited
4.In a few decades, even A) will have been grow	yone ying B) 'll have gr	their own food. cown C) will be growin	ng D) 'll grow
5. With luck, no oneA) will be living		is way within a few decade C) will live	es. D) live
as global warming is cer	rtain to lead to more	water shortages. C) we'll have fought	
protein. It may sound di	sgusting, but in a few	alternatives to meat, such a years, all of us C) will have eaten	it!
8.WhatA) will /eat		in the future? C) will / be eating	D) do/ eat
9. WeA) 'll have slept		nis time next week. C) 'll be sleep	D) 'll be sleeping
-	•	you're relaxing on the beac C) 'll revising	
11. I hope that by the ag A) 'll	ge of 30, I'll B) have	running my own succe. C) been	ssful tech business. D) be
last-minute things I need	d for the journey.	ed C) 'll be preparin	
13. When I arrive at the A) wait B) wi	-	y, my friend Hamed C) is waiting	
14.Weeven	rywhere by train and	staying in different towns	and cities on the way.
A) will be travelling	B) will travelling	C) will have travelled	D) be travelling
15.By the time I finish t	his English course, I	will be to un	iversity.
A) gone	B) go	C) went	D) going

16.The Mars Explo	rer team p	planet Earth in late 2065	
A) will be leaving	B) will leave	C) left	D) going to
	millions of people B) will watch	them set off. C) is watching	D) will be watching
18.The five crew m	embers	24 hours a day	together.
			D) will be spending
		one has ever flown before C) will be flying	ore. D) will have been flying
-		No, I won't be watching C) Is /going to watch	g the match tomorrow. D) Will / be watching
21. This time next whave finished yet!	/eek, youyour	presentation about clim	ate change but you won't
A) will be giving		C) be giving	
_	s of peopleas low emissions when		oo. You can't say that the
A) will have tried	B) try	C) is trying	D) will be trying
23. Lama Really? I	don't think they	everybody, w	ill they? Nada We'll see
A) 'll have comper	nsating B)'ll be comp	ensating C)is compe	nsating D) compensating
		while you're relaxing o	
A) an activity in pr	ogress at a specific time	e in the future	
	ch will be completed by th continues up to a spec	specific time in the future	ire
D) a future action (eme point in the future	
	ng under the stars at thi		
The underlined wo	ords in the sentence ab	ove are used to descri	be
A) a future action d		specific time in the futu	120
	ch continues up to a spe	specific time in the futucific point in the future	ne e
D) an activity in pr	ogress at a specific time	e in the future	
		will be living in the cou	
		oove are used to descri	oe
A) a future action d		specific time in the futu	ıre
	•	rticular time in the futur	
D) a future action d			

27. Will you be working on it at 5.30?

The underlined question above is used to describe

- A) a future action decided now
- B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
- C) an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future
- D) a future action decided now

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

The underlined sentence above indicates

- A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
- B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
- C) an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future
- D) a future action decided now
- 28. With luck, no one **will be living** in this way within a few decades.

The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe

- A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
- B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
- C) a future action decided now
- D) an action in progress at a specific time in the future
- 29. The sentence that describes "an action that in progress at a specific time in the future" is..
- A) Driverless cars are already a reality and are going to become commonplace in the next few years
- B) Within 20 years, we'll be fighting over water, as global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.
- C) I'm sure you won't have any problems with it.
- D) In 100 years' time half the world's languages will have disappeared.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	D	A	C	A	D	В	C	D	A
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	D	C	В	A	D	A	D	В	C	D
No.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	A	D	В	A	D	C	C	D	В	

The Future Perfect

STRUCTURE: (+) S+will have + V.3 (-) S+ won't have+V.3 (?) Will +subject + have v.3+..?

Affirmative +	Negative -	Question ?
S+ will have +V.3 + Obj.	S+ won't have+V.3 + Obj.	Will + S +have+ V3 +?
We will have played football.	We won't have played football.	Will we have played football?

Time expressions

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

Time expressions such as "by," "before," "by the time," "in," or specific future points are commonly used with the future perfect tense to indicate when the action will be completed

In 100 years' time	by then	by the end of today
before next week's deadline	Five years from now	by 4 p.m.
	·	
By the time +v1		

Function/Usage: We use the form *will* + *have* + Past Participle, sometimes referred to as the Future Perfect Simple,

1.to talk about an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future:

(an activity which will be completed by a specific time)

1.In 100 years' time half the world's languages will have disappeared.

2. Will you have finished it by then?

Quiz

	re fighting ov certain to lead to more	ver oil – we'll be fighting water shortages.	over water instead,
A) will stop	B) will be stopping	C) is going to stop	D) will have stopped
		eries by the end of today. C) is going to watch	
•	-	e restaurant closes at 9 p. C) will be arriving	
		l your project before next C) have	week's deadline? D) won't
5. I think it's likely thA) be	nat the year20 B) in	50, doctors will have fou C) from	
6. Five yearsA) be		vill have gained his degre C) from	e in astrophysics. D) by
Europe for one montl	h.	a rail pass which will allo e up C) saved up	
8.By the end of the w A) will be reaching	eek, I hope we B) will have reach	Athens. I'm really are going to re	y excited about this trip. each D) will reached
		my first so C) am going to finish	
•		ossible technical problem C) will have learned	
		yover 50 million C) cover	kilometres. D) will have covered
A) Will /have finishe	ed B) Will / finished C	.? Yes, Faten will have fing to finish weekend? Yes, I'll have r	D) Will / be finishing
A) Will /be reading		c) Will /have read your presentation about cl	_
	l B) won't have finish	ed C) are going to finish	D) will finished
serious illnesses so pr	robably we will live a lo	ne 21 st century we ot longer. red C) are discovering	•

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16. <u>In 100 years' time half the world's languages will have disappeared.</u> The underlined sentence above indicates

- A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
- B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
- C) an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future
- D) a future action decided now
- 17. Will you have finished it by then?

The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe

- A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
- B) a future action decided now
- C) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
- D) an action in progress at a specific time in the future
- 18. Dana and Eman <u>will have watched</u> the entire first series by the end of today. The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe
- A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
- B) a future action decided now
- C) an action in progress at a specific time in the future
- D) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
- 19. The sentence that describes "an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future" is....
- A) Unfortunately, we won't have arrived by the time the restaurant closes at 9 p.m.
- B) Please don't complain. I 'll be revising while you're relaxing on the beach!
- C) I will have been living in Berlin for three years in July.
- D) On second thoughts, I think I'll leave it till the weekend.
- 2. Will you have finished it by then?



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	В	A	C	D	C	A	В	D	C
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	D	A	C	В	В	В	С	D	A	
No.										
Ans.										

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The Future Perfect Continuous

STRUCTURE: (+) S+will have been + Ving (-) S+won't have been+Ving (?) Will +subject + have been + Ving+..?

Affirmative +	Negative -	Question?		
S+ will have been + Ving + Obj.	S+ won't have been + Ving + Obj.	Will + S + have been + Ving +?		
We will have been playing football.	We won't have been playing football.	Will we have been playing football?		

Time expressions

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

Time expressions such as "by," "by the time," "for," "for hours," or a specific future point are commonly used with the future perfect continuous tense to indicate the duration of the action leading up to that point.

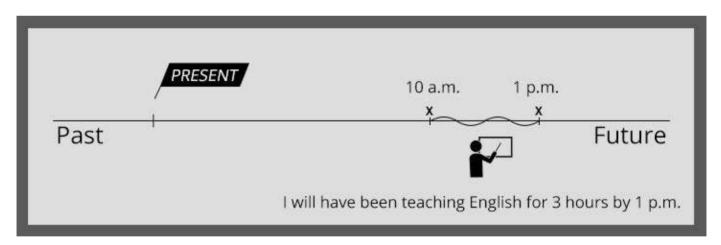
By the timefor+time	By the time +Vl	How long?
24 hours non-stop	for most of their 'working' lives.	

Function/Usage:

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

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

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



Quiz

1. By 2050, young people ____, and failing, to get a job for most of their 'working' lives. A) will have been trying B) will be trying C) will have tried D) will try 2. By the time we reach the entrance, we for three hours! B) 'll have been waiting C) 'll have waited A) 'll have waiting D) 'll wait 3. By the time they get home, Abbas and Jaber will have travelling for 18 hours! B) been A) bee C) being D) by 4.I _____ in Berlin for three years in July. A) 'll have been living B) 'll be living C) 'll have lived D) 'll live

5.By the time I get on the train next Saturday, I this trip for two months!
A) 'll plan B) 'll be planning C) 'll have been plan D) 'll have been planning
6.By the time I finish this English course, I English for five years.
A) will be learning B) will learn C) will have been learning D) will have learnt
7. When they finally return to Earth, they for over three years.
A) will have travelled B) will have been travelling C) will travel D) will be travelling
8. By that time, they for their mission for over five years.
A) have been training B) have trained C) had trained D) will have been training
9. How long you training by the time you qualify as a surgeon?
I'll have been training for nine years by the time I qualify as a surgeon. A) will / have been B) will / have C) have/will D) will you have been training
10.By six o'clock, they for 24 hours non-stop to clear up the damage caused by the
flood. Extra help is certain to arrive soon.
A) will work B) be working C) will have been working D) will have worked
11. By the time they get home, Abbas and Jaber for 18 hours!
A) have been travelling B) will have been travelling C) will travelled D) have travelled
12.I <u>will have been living</u> in Berlin for three years in July.
The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe
A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
B) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future
C) an action in progress at a specific time in the future
D) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
13.By the time we reach the entrance, we' <u>ll have been waiting</u> for three hours!
The underlined words in the sentence above are used to describe
A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
C) an action in progress at a specific time in the future
D) a duration of an action which is still ongoing at some point in the future
14. By 2050, young people will have been trying, and failing, to get a job for most of
their 'working' lives.
A) an event that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine
B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future
B) an activity which will be completed by specific time in the future

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	В	В	A	D	C	В	D	A	C
No.	11	12	13	14						
Ans.	В	В	D	D						

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modal verbs instead of will

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).

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:

bound	certain	sure	likely	unlikely	definitely	probable	improbable	certainly
مؤكد	مؤكد	مؤكد	محتمل	غير محتمل	بالتأكيد	محتمل	غير محتمل	بالتأكيد

No.	Structure	Meaning			
	be bound to	almost	-we are quite certain that something will be true or		
1.	be certain to	definite	happen in the -future we are quite certain that something will		
	be sure to	definite	exist in the future.		
2.	be likely to	probable	it is expected to happen.		
3.	be unlikely to	improbable	don't think		

1. We use **definitely** and **probably**

(**BEFORE** the main verb) and (**AFTER** the auxiliary verb (if there is one) in affirmative sentences.)

- You'll definitely get the job. Nobody's got your qualifications and experience.
- He's probably our best player.
- **2.Definitely** and **probably** go **before** the auxiliary verb in **negative sentences**.

- They probably won't find any evidence.
- She definitely isn't seeing anyone right now.

3.But if we don't use short forms, **definitely** and **probably** go after the auxiliary verb and before **not**.

- They will probably not find any evidence.
- She is definitely not seeing anyone right now.

Question One: 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.
- 1. bound 2. unlikely 3. likely. 4 unlikely

()		
	/LUI	1/

1. You've done so much	revision you're	to pass your exa	ams.
	B) bound		
2. With such strong wind	s, the airport is	to be open.	
A) certainly	B) probably	C) sure	D) unlikely
3. Although we can't be o	certain, we think the	oool is to be b	ousy today.
A) likely		C) sure	-
4. After her injury, it's	that Laila	will reach the finals.	
A) likely		C) unlikely	D) definitely
5. When you are studying	till 4 a.m., you	feel exhausted the	e next dav.
A) are probably to			
6.Technology is also mak	ing our lives easier a	nd safer and this trend	continue
A) is bound to	•		
7.I'm really excited about	t this trip. We've spen	nt so much time preparin	g that I think our plan
is bound toA) succeeded	B) success	C) succeed	D) successes
8. Not only will the hotel when the hotel guests star		ut thereto be o	ther jobs in tourism
A) is probably		C) is sure	D) are unlikely
9. By six o'clock, they wi	ll have been working	for 24 hours non-stop to	o clear up the damage
caused by the flood. Extra			
A) is	B) are	C) was	D) were
10. Driverless cars	reduce the nur	nber of road accidents.	
A) is probably to			D) are unlikely to
MERS			



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	D	A	C	D	A	C	В	A	A

REWRITE							
(almost certainly) (almost definitely)							
⇒ Subject + be+ BOUND/ SURE / CERTAIN + to + infinitive							
SURE 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. Global warming will get worse. SURE Global warming is sure to get worse. CERTAIN							
 Powerful computers will almost definitely become smaller, faster and cheaper. CERTAIN Powerful computers are almost certain to become smaller, faster and cheaper. Oil prices will definitely rise next year. CERTAIN 							
Oil prices are certain to rise next year. BOUND 1. We're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future. BOUND We are bound to find							
Weare bound to finda cure for cancer in the future. DEFINITELY							
1. We'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt. DEFINITELY We_will definitely have to /need to change change our eating habits in the future. LIKELY /UNLIKELY							
(probably won't) (don't think)							
⇒ Subject + be+ likely/unlikely + to + infinitive							
1. The human race probably won't go and live on another planet. UNLIKELY The human race is unlikely to go and live on another planet. 2. I don't think he will stop eating meat. UNLIKELY He is unlikely to stop eating meat. 3. Violence and crime in our town will probably drop. LIKELY Violence and crime in our town are likely to drop 4. It is probable global warming will be worse in 50 years. LIKELY Global warming is likely to be worse in 50 years.							
 (very probable) ⇒ lt + that + object + (BOUND) 1. It's been so hot today that it's very probable there will be a storm here. BOUND It's been so hot today that a storm is bound to happen here. 							

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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
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.
 are sure to reduce the number of road accidents. are almost certain to become is unlikely to go and live We're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future. BOUND
Wea cure for cancer in the future.
2. I don't think he will stop eating meat. UNLIKELY
Heeating meat.
3. Oil prices will definitely rise next year. CERTAIN
Oil prices next year.
4. Violence and crime in our town will probably drop. LIKELY
Violence and crime in our town are
5. Global warming will get worse. SURE
Global warming worse.
6. We'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt. DEFINITELY
We change our eating habits in the future.
7. It is probable global warming will be worse in 50 years. LIKELY
Global warming in 50 years.
1. are bound to find
2. is unlikely to stop
3. are certain to rise 4. likely to drop
5. is sure to get
6. will definitely have to /need to change
7. is likely to be worse
1. It's been so hot today that it's very probable there will be a storm here. BOUND It's been so hot today that a storm here.
2. It is probable global warming will be worse in 50 years. LIKELY
Global warming in 50 years.
1. is bound to happen 2. is likely to be worse

8

Quiz

- 1. Driverless cars will almost certainly reduce the number of road accidents.
- -The sentence which has the same meaning to the one above is.....
- A) Driverless cars are unlikely to reduce the number of road accidents.
- B) Driverless cars are probably to reduce the number of road accidents.
- C) Driverless cars are sure to reduce the number of road accidents.
- D) Driverless cars are improbable to reduce the number of road accidents.
- 2. Powerful computers will almost definitely become smaller, faster and cheaper.
- -The sentence which has the same meaning to the one above is.....
- A) Powerful computers are almost certain to become smaller, faster and cheaper.
- B) Powerful computers are almost certain become smaller, faster and cheaper.
- C) Powerful computers are certain almost to become smaller, faster and cheaper.
- D) Powerful computers certain to become smaller, faster and cheaper.
- 3. The human race probably won't go and live on another planet.
- -The sentence which has the same meaning to the one above is.....
- A) The human race is likely to go and live on another planet.
- B) The human race is unlikely to go and live on another planet.
- C) The human race is certain to go and live on another planet.
- D) The human race is unlikely go and live on another planet.
- 4. We're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) We're are probable to find a cure for cancer in the future.
- B) We're are improbable to find a cure for cancer in the future.
- C) We're are unlikely to find a cure for cancer in the future.
- D) We're are bound to find a cure for cancer in the future.
- 5.I don't think he will stop eating meat.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) He is likely to stop eating meat.
- B) He is probable to stop eating meat.
- C) He is unlikely to stop eating meat.
- D) He was unlikely to stop eating meat.
- 6. Oil prices will definitely rise next year.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) Oil prices are uncertain to rise next year.
- B) Oil prices are certain to rise next year.
- C) Oil prices are unlikely to rise next year.
- D) Oil prices are probable to rise next year.
- 7. Violence and crime in our town will probably drop.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) Violence and crime in our town are likely to drop.
- B) Violence and crime in our town are certain to drop.
- C) Violence and crime in our town are bound to drop.
- D) Violence and crime in our town are definitely to drop.

8. Global warming will get worse.

- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) Global warming is unlikely to get worse.
- B) Global warming is unsure to get worse.
- C) Global warming sure get worse.
- D) Global warming is sure to get worse.
- 9. We'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) We will unlikely have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt.
- B) We will likely have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt.
- C) We will probably have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt.
- D) We will definitely have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt.
- 10. It is probable global warming will be worse in 50 years.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) Global warming is unlikely to be worse in 50 years.
- B) Global warming is likely to be worse in 50 years.
- C) Global warming is definitely to be worse in 50 years.
- D) Global warming is certain to be worse in 50 years.
- 11. It's been so hot today that it's very probable there will be a storm here.
- -The sentence which means the same as the first one is
- A) It's been so hot today that a storm is bound to happen here.
- B) It's been so hot today that a storm is unlikely to happen here.
- C) It's been so hot today that a storm is improbable to happen here.
- D) It's been so hot today that a storm is not bound to happen here.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	A	В	D	C	В	A	D	C	В
No.	11									
Ans.	A									

8



Future forms for plans and hopes

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

No.	Structure	Meaning	Functions / usage
_	be planning to + V1	يخطط ل	
1.	be hoping to+ V1	يأمل ب	Future plans
	be thinking of +(Ving):	يفكر ب	, and a part of the part of th
2.	be(just) about to + V1	على وشك القيام ب	happening very soon (immediately)
3.	be due to+ V1	من المقرر	For timetabled events
4.	be to+ V1	سوف يقوم ب	formal or official arrangements,
			instructions or commands

1.For plans,

we can use *be planning/hoping to* + **infinitive** or *be thinking of* + **gerund** (Ving):

- 1.I'm planning to get someone to fix my car.
- 2. They 're hoping to do it soon.
- 3.I'm thinking of creating a website.
- **2.When something is happening very soon** we can use be *about to* + infinitive:
- 1. They 're about to announce a new competition.
- **3.For timetabled events** we can use be due to + infinitive:

It's due to go on display next week.

4. For formal or official arrangements, instructions or **commands** we can use **be to (is to / am to / are to)+ infinitive:**

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

Quiz

,	set up a small business recycling and customising denim.
A) am thinking of E	B) hoping to C) about to D) am planning to
2. I se	lling them online once I have enough items to sell.
A) am thinking of B) hoping to C) about to D) am planning to
3. I st	art working on a project to design a shop window display.
A) am planning to B)	am just about to C) hoping to D) am thinking of
	go on display to the public at the beginning of next week.
A) is planning to B)	is about C) is due to D) are to
5. So, Iget an exp	ert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.
A) am planning to B)	am about to C) am hope to D) am thinking of
6. Students	arrive at 7 p.m. at the auditorium.
A) are to B)	is to C) are due to D) am to
7. So, I hoping to set up a sm	all business recycling and customising denim.
-The sentence above is used	
A) things happening very soo	D) future plans D) formal or official arrangements
	nem online once I have enough items to sell.
	he sentence above is used to indicate
A) things happening very soc	B) timetabled events
	D) official instructions or commands
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	vorking on a project to design a shop window display.
	he sentence above is used to indicate
	mmands B) timetabled events D) things happening years soon
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D) things happening very soon to the public at the beginning of next week.
	in the sentence above illustrates
A) future plans	B) formal arrangements, instructions
C) timetabled events	D) things happening very soon
	an expert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.
	he sentence above is to explain
A) things happening very soo	<u>-</u>
11) timings mappening very soc	ni b) future plans
C) timetabled events	_
	D) official arrangements
C) timetabled events12. Students are to arrive at 7	D) official arrangements
C) timetabled events12. Students are to arrive at 7	D) official arrangements 7 p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to	D) official arrangements 7 p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to a A) things happening very so C) timetabled events 13. They are about to announced the state of the state	D) official arrangements 7 p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain D) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners.
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to a continuous conti	D) official arrangements 7 p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain D) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners.
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to a A) things happening very so C) timetabled events 13. They are about to annound the sentence above explain A) future plans	D) official arrangements 7 p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain B) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners. B) something is happening very soon
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to 8 A) things happening very soc C) timetabled events 13. They are about to annound the sentence above explain A) future plans C) timetabled events	D) official arrangements I p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain B) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners. B) something is happening very soon D) formal or official arrangements
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to a A) things happening very soo C) timetabled events 13. They are about to annound the sentence above explain A) future plans C) timetabled events 14. We are planning to go on	D) official arrangements I p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain B) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners. B) something is happening very soon D) formal or official arrangements holiday this summer.
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to a A) things happening very soo C) timetabled events 13. They are about to annound the sentence above explain A) future plans C) timetabled events 14. We are planning to go on the sentence above explains	D) official arrangements I p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain B) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners. B) something is happening very soon D) formal or official arrangements holiday this summer.
C) timetabled events 12. Students are to arrive at 7 -The language function to a A) things happening very soo C) timetabled events 13. They are about to annound the sentence above explain A) future plans C) timetabled events 14. We are planning to go on	D) official arrangements I p.m. at the auditorium. the sentence above is to explain B) future plans D) formal arrangements ace the winners. B) something is happening very soon D) formal or official arrangements holiday this summer.

A) future plans	B) something is happening very soon				
C) timetabled events	D) formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands				
16. The concert is due to begin	at 8 p.m.				
-The sentence above explains	S				
A) future plans	B) something is happening very soon				
C) timetabled events	D) formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands				
17. We're hoping to see turtles	and dolphins.				
-The sentence above explains					
A) future plans	B) something is happening very soon				
C) timetabled events	D) formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands				
18. I'm thinking of quitting my	summer job.				
-The sentence above explains	S				
A) future plans	B) something is happening very soon				
C) timetabled events	D) formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands				
19. The café is to shut down or	n Friday.				
-The sentence above explains	S				
A) future plans	B) something is happening very soon				
C) timetabled events	D) formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands				
20. the winners / announce / th	ey / to / are / about				
-The correct order to the wor	rds above is				
A) They announce are about to	the winners.				
B) They are about to announce	the winners.				
C) They are about to the winner	ers announce.				
D) They the winners are about	to announce.				
21. planning / we / go / on holi	day / this summer / to / are				
-The correct order to the wor	rds above is				
A) We are planning this holida					
B) We are planning go to on he	oliday this summer.				
C) We are planning to go on he	oliday this summer.				
D) We are to planning go on he	· · · · ·				
22. are / you / apologise / at on					
-The correct order to the wor					
A) You are to apologise at onc					
B) You apologise are to at onc					
C) You at once are apologise to					
D) You are at to apologise onc					
23. begin / is / the concert / due	-				
-The correct order to the wor					
A) The is due to concert begin					
B) The concert to begin at 8 p.					
C) The concert is begin due to	•				
D) The concert is due to begin at 8 p.m.					

15. You are to apologise at once! **-The sentence above explains**

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A) We're hoping to to B) We're hoping to set C) We're hoping turt! D) We're see hoping turt! D) We're see hoping to 25. of / my summer jo -The correct order to A) I'm thinking of quits C) I'm quitting thinking C) I'm thinking of my 26. the café / shut down	ng of my summer job. y summer job quitting. yn / is / on Friday / to o the words above is own is on Friday. n café on Friday. down on Friday.	m ·•	
going to the 'Save the	p to later? B Well, I Planet' lecture. I've arran	nged to meet everyone a	at 5 p.m.
	B) am hoping to		
	the lecture on the blobfish	a. What time does it star	t?
B At 2 p.m. So, ht	• -	(C)1	D)
	B) am planning to		D) am planning to
_	my presentation on enda	_	D) (1.1.
A) am planning			D) am thinking
	a wind turbine insta		D) I
	B) having		D) have
	n global warming		D) -44
· ·	B) is due		D) start
	new electric car tonight a	_	D) 1 44 11
	B) pick up		D) about to pick up
	start the research r		5)
	B) about to	C) bound to	D) going
34. My sister			D) 1
-	B) is bound	•	D) due
	most of their clotl		
	B) of donating		D) of donate
_	open the new bridge in Z	-	
	B) is to		D) is
	r dad going to do about h		ve it like that.
	to the sale		
A) due to speak	R) about to speak	C) is to speak	D) going to speak
	D) about to speak	e) is to spear	D) going to spean

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38. Dad won't return the car because he loves it. He	get some compensation though
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- A) is hoping of
- B) hoping to
- C) is thinking of
- D) is hoping to

- **39.** The lecture is going to start soon.
- -The sentence which has the same meaning to the one above is
- A) The lecture is about to start soon.
- B) The lecture is to start soon.
- C) The lecture is starts soon.
- D) The lecture is about start soon.
- **40.** The bridge was closed because of gale force winds.
- -The above sentence can be written as
- A) The bridge was closed due gale force winds
- B) The bridge was closed due to gale force winds
- C) The bridge was closed is to gale force winds
- D) The bridge was closed to gale force winds
- **41.** We have arranged to meet on Thursday morning
- -The above sentence can be written as
- A) We are planning of meet on Thursday morning.
- B) We are planning meet on Thursday morning.
- C) We are planning to meeting on Thursday morning.
- D) We are planning to meet on Thursday morning.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	A	В	C	A	A	В	C	D	C
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	В	D	В	A	D	C	A	A	D	В
No.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	C	A	D	В	A	C	D	В	D	C
No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ans.	В	D	A	С	В	В	A	D	A	В

41 D



Language Functions

مراجعة وشرح وحل الدوائر

No.	Structure	function	
1.	due to+ noun	reason- cause	بسبب
2	as a result of+ noun	reason- cause	نتيجة ل
3	lead to	reason- cause	يتسبب ب/يقود الى
4	a big cause of	reason- cause	سبب رئيس ل
5	as a consequence of+ noun	reason- cause	نتيجة ل
6	cause (v)	reason- cause	يسبب
7	give rise to	reason- cause	يتسبب في
8	result from	cause	ينتج عن/ يحدث بسبب
9	result in + noun	result	يتسبب في/يؤدي الى

Question Six: Rewrite the sentences below using the phrases from the box.

a big cause of - as a consequence of - cause (\mathbf{v}) - give rise to - result from - result in

- 1. This may be **due to** better education.
- This may have been caused by better education.
- This may have resulted from better education.
- 2. As a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.
- As a consequence of better medicine, are likely to live until the age of 100.
- 3. Global warming is certain to **lead to** water shortages.
- Global warming is certain to cause/give rise to/result in water shortages.

Quiz

1. This may be	better education	1.	
A) result in	B) due to	C) as a result of	D) as a consequence of
2.This may have be	en better e	education.	
A) result	B) consequence	C) as a result	D) caused by
3. This may have _	better educa	tion.	
A) resulted from	B) due to	C) as a result of	D) as a consequence of
4. better n	nedicine, people are	likely to live until the a	age of 100.
A) Cause	B) Due	C) As a result of	D) consequence

5	_ better medicine,	are likely to live	until the age of 100.
~	T \ T	~	

- A) Cause
- B) Due
- C) As a consequence of
- D) Lead

6.Global warming is certain to _____ water shortages.

- A) lead to
- B) due to
- C) leads to

- D) cause to
- **7.** Global warming is certain to _____ water shortages.
- A) cause
- B) give rise to
- C) result in

 $\mathbf{D}) \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}$

- **8.** This may be due to better education.
- -The above sentence can be written as
- A) This may has been caused by better education.
- B) This may had been caused by better education.
- C) This may have been caused by better education.
- D) This may have been cause by better education.
- **9.** As a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.
- -The above sentence can be written as
- A) As a consequence better medicine, are likely to live until the age of 100.
- B) As a consequence of better medicine, are likely to live until the age of 100.
- C) As consequence of better medicine, are likely to live until the age of 100.
- D) As a consequence as of better medicine, are likely to live until the age of 100.
- **10.** Global warming is certain to lead to water shortages.
- -The sentence which has the same meaning to the one above is
- A) Global warming is certain to cause water shortages.
- B) Global warming is certain to in water shortages.
- C) Global warming is certain to caused water shortages.
- D) Global warming is certain to causes in water shortages.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	D	A	C	C	A	D	C	В	A
No.										
Ans.										

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Question One: THINK BACK Look at two predictions from the	he texts.
---	-----------

Which verb form is used when there is some evidence now for the prediction? (be going to)

- **1.** Driverless cars are already a reality and <u>are going to</u> become commonplace in the next few years.
- 2. A few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be much poorer.

Question Two: Match the underlined phrases (1–4) in the article to these tenses.

- a ☐ Future Perfect Simple 3
- **b** ☐ Future Perfect Continuous 2
- c ☐ Future Continuous 1-4
- 1. With luck, no one ¹ will be living in this way within a few decades.
- 2.By 2050, young people ² will have been trying, and failing, to get a job for most of their 'working' lives!
- 3. 4. Within 20 years, we $\frac{3 \text{ will have stopped}}{3 \text{ will have stopped}}$ fighting over oil $-\frac{4 \text{ we'll be fighting}}{3 \text{ will have stopped}}$ over water instead, as global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.

Question Three: Now match tenses a-c in Exercise 4 to explanations 1–3 below.

- $\mathbf{1} \square$ an activity in progress at a specific time in the future .(c Future Continuous)
- **2** \square an activity which will be completed by a specific time.(a Future Perfect Simple)
- **3** \square an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future. (b Future Perfect Continuous)

Question Four: 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

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

Question Five: 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
that we will need to use more an	d 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 damage	aging the environment. Our eating
habits ⁴ change. Luckily, scientists	s are already working on alternatives
to meat, such as insects and synthetic protein. It may sour	nd disgusting, but in a few years, all
of us ⁵ it!	
1. will have risen 2. is likely to mean 3. is unlikely 4. will	have to 5. will be eating
Question Six: Rewrite the sentences below using the p	ohrases from the box.
a big cause of - as a consequence of - cause (v) - give	e 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.	
<u>-</u>	
<u>-</u>	
1 This may have been caused by/have resulted from bett	
- This may have been caused by/have resulted from bett	
2. As a consequence of better medicine, are likely to live to	until the age of 100.
3 -Global warming is certain to cause water shortages.	
-Global warming is certain to give rise to water shortage	
-Global warming is certain to result in water shortages.	•

Question Seven: VALUES Can we all do something to help our planet? If so, what? Discuss in pairs.

Question Eight: 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(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.
1. 's going to live/'ll live 2. will improve 3. are going to continue/will continue 4. will take
Question Nine: Complete 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 specific time in the future
c. an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future
1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c
Question Ten: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence both answers are possible.
 You've done so much revision you're <i>bound / unlikely</i> to pass your exams. With such strong winds, the airport is <i>unlikely / sure</i> to be open. Although we can't be certain, we think the pool is <i>sure / likely</i> to be busy today. After her injury, it's <i>unlikely / likely</i> that Laila will reach the finals.
1. bound 2. unlikely 3. likely. 4 unlikely

Question Eleven: Complete the factfile on page with the forms from the box. will be flying - will be leaving - will be spending - will be watching - will have learnt will have been training - will have been travelling - will have covered

Manned mission to MARS

• The Mars Explorer team ¹	planet Earth in late 2065.
• By that time, they ²	for their mission for over five years.
• They ³	how to cope with every possible technical problem.
• On launch day, millions of people 4	them set off.
• The five crew members ⁵	24 hours a day together.
• They ⁶	faster than anyone has ever flown before.
• By the time they reach the red plane	et, they ⁷ over 50 million kilometres.
• When they finally return to Earth, tl	ney ⁸ for over three years.
1.will be leaving 2. will have been train	ing 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
Question Twelve: Write the question	ons.
1	
No, I won't be watching the match to	morrow.
2	
Yes, Faten will have finished school	by 4 p.m.
3	
I'll have been training for nine years	
4	
Yes, I'll have read both books by the 1. Will you be watching the match tomorro	
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 we	ekend?
Ouestion Thirteen: USE OF ENGLIS	H Complete the second sentence using the word in
bold so that it means the same as th	-
In the not-too-distant future \cdots	
1. Driverless cars will almost certainl	y reduce the number of road accidents. SURE
Driverless cars	
2. Powerful computers will almost de	finitely 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.
1. are sure to reduce the number of road a	
2. are almost certain to become3. is unlikely to go and live	
s. is unitively to go and live	

•		•)
4	4)	
,			
	l		
))
(c	2)

Question Fourteen: Complete	the sentences	s with one word in	each gap.
1. I hope that by the age of 30,	I'11	running my ov	vn successful tech business.
2. Is Abeer likely			
3. By the time they get home, A	Abbas and Jabe	r will have	travelling for 18 hours!
4. Do you think you'll	finisl	ned your project before	ore next week's deadline?
5. I think it's likely that	the year2	2050, doctors will ha	ave found a cure for cancer.
6. Five years	now, Kamal w	ill have gained his d	legree in astrophysics.
1. be 2. to 3. been 4. have 5. by 6. fro	om		
Question Fifteen: Complete the	he text with th	ne correct forms of	the verbs in brackets.
By the time I get on the train no	ext Saturday, I	<u> </u>	(plan) this trip for two
months! I ²	(save	up) enough money	to pay for a rail pass which
3 (allow) m			
left before my trip, during which			
last-minute things I need for the			
friend Hamed ⁵			
everywhere by train and staying By the end of the week, I hope			
this trip. We've spent so much		• •	•
(bound/succeed). What could p		-	1 0
(Journal Buccesa). What could p	ossioly go wie	ing for us.	
1.'Il have been planning2. wi5. will be waiting6. wil			
Question Sixteen: Make six st will have been doing when/by		<u> </u>	
By the time I finish this English cou By the time I finish this English cou By the time I finish this English cou	ırse, I will have j	finished my first second	•

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Future forms for plans and hopes

Ouestion One. Match the examples of future forms from the recording with explanations	One: Match the examples of future forms from the recording with explana	ations a-
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- **1.** \Box I'm going to turn them into shorts.
- **2.** \square Send me the details ... I'll take a look.
- **3.** □ She'll be explaining how to understand the labels on clothes.
- **4.** \Box I'm meeting her next week to finalise the plans.
- **5.** \square It starts at 7 p.m. in the auditorium.
- 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
- 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. d 5. b

Question Two: Discuss the pair of sentences. Explain the difference in meaning, if any.

- **a.** Sorry about breaking your favourite mug. *I'll buy* you a new one, I promise.
- **b.** *I'm going to buy* a new coat today.

Will is used to describe a decision at the moment of speaking (the speaker didn't know beforehand that they would break the mug);

be going to describes an action which has already been planned or decided.

Question Three: Read the rules a—d below and complete the sentences with an appropriate form. Listen and check.

1. So,	set up a small business recycling and customising denim.	<i>(a)</i>
2. I	selling them online once I have enough items to sell.	(a)
3. I	start working on a project to design a shop window display.	(b)
4. It	go on display to the public at the beginning of next week.	(c)
5. So,I	get an expert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.	(a)
6. Students	arrive at 7 p.m. at the auditorium.	(c)

1. am planning/hoping to (a)
2. am thinking of (a)
3. am just about to (b)
4. is due to (c)
5. am planning to (a)
6. are to (d)

We use these phrases to talk about the future:

a. for plans, we can use be planning/hoping to + infinitive or be thinking of + gerund

- **b.** for things happening very soon, we can use *be about to + infinitive*
- **c.** for timetabled events, we can use be due to + infinitive
- **d.** for *formal* or *official arrangements*, *instructions* or *commands*, we can use $be\ to\ +$ *infinitive*

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	Question	Four:	In	groups.	discuss	these	ideas.
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- **1.** Something you're doing this weekend.
- **2.** Something you're going to do when you have enough money.

Question Five: Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with the structures and names of tenses in **bold**.

- 1. The shopping centre **opens** at 10 a.m. (Present Simple)
- 2. I'm going to give these old blankets to the charity shop.
- 3. I <u>will take</u> a packet of the paper straws, thanks.
- 4. As usual on the show, we'<u>ll be showing</u> you how to reuse everyday items. (Future Continuous)
- 5. We'<u>re meeting</u> early to go to the car boot sale. (Present Continuous)

Rules

a. We use	to talk about an action that is expected to happen in the normal
course of events.	
b. We use	to talk about a timetabled or scheduled future event.
c. We use	to talk about something which has already been decided.
d. We use	to talk about a future arrangement with another person.
e. We use	plus bare infinitive to talk about a future action decided at the
moment of speaking.	

a. Future Continuous b. Present Simple c. going to d. Present Continuous e. will

Question Six: 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.
- 1. starts 2. 'm going to try 3. 'll be 4. 'm meeting 5. 'll

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

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

Question Eight: Put the words in order to mak 1. □ the winners / announce / they / to / are / about	
2. □ planning / we / go / on holiday / this summ	er / 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 / s	see
6. □ of / my summer job / thinking / quitting / I	'm
7. □ the café / shut down / is / on Friday / to	
3. You are to apologise at once! 4. The	We are planning to go on holiday this summer. he concert is due to begin at 8 p.m. m thinking of quitting my summer job.
Question Nine: Now match the sentences in Ex	xercise 4 with the explanations a–d.
a. for plansb. when something is happening very soonc. for timetabled events	
d. for formal or official arrangements, instruction 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. d	
Question Ten: Use each future form to write se	ntences about you and your plans.
Question Eleven: Look at the underlined exp (X) those that are wrong and correct them.	pressions. Tick (\checkmark) the correct ones, cross
1. I hope I'll earn □ so much money by the time	e I'm 40 that <u>I won't need to work anymore.</u>
2. This time next week, you are going to give □ you won't have finished □ yet!	your presentation about climate change but
3. Some scientists think that by the end of the 21 many serious illnesses so probably we are going	
 4.By six o'clock, they will be working □ for 24 by the flood. Extra help is certain to arrive □ so 1. I'll earn X will have earned 2. are going to give X will be giving 3. will be discovering X will have discovered 	
4. will be working X will have been working	is certain to arrive ✓

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_	e the dialogues with the corre	ct future forms of the verbs in
brackets.1. A What are you up to later	9	
	_ (hope) to finish my school pro	piect After that I
	lecture. I've arranged to meet	
	guests (arrive (come) at eight, not s) soon. It's almost seven o'clock! seven. Don't panic!
3. A What do you think of the B I haven't used it yet. I	e new weather app?) it a try later on. Then
I	-	, 10 00 01.9 100001 01.00 11.0012
4. A I (plan) to B At 2 p.m. So hurry up!	go to the lecture on the blobfish	h. What time it (start)?
1. am hoping, am going 2. will be	e arriving, are coming 3. will give, w	vill let 4. am planning, does (it) start
means the same as the first on 1. The lecture is going to star		rds, including the word in bold.
	t's very probable there will be a	
_	torm	
3. The bridge was closed beca		
-		
	ng will be worse in 50 years. L	IKELY
Global warming	•	in 50 years.
9	on Thursday morning. PLANN	-
C	<i>3</i>	on Thursday morning.
6. Global warming has caused	I freak weather in many parts o	•
Global warming	• •	her in many parts of the world.
1. is about to start 4. is likely to be worse	2. is bound to happen 5. We are planning to meet	3. due to gale force winds

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Question Fourteen: Choose the correct tense to complete the sentences.

- **1.** Will we *be living / have lived* longer in the future?
- 2. I won't be finishing / have finished this essay in time to hand it in by Friday.
- **3.** We *will have had / have* this computer for four years this year.
- **4.** My dad *won't be / won't have been* eating meat for 10 years today.
- **5.** They 'll be presenting / present their ideas tomorrow at 5 p.m.
- **6.** It's probable that I'll be buying / have bought my first driverless car by 2050.
- 7. 3D printing *is going to / will* become immensly popular in 20 years, time.
- **8.** In the near future, it's likely that Artificial Intelligence will become so widespread that the technology *will be making / will have made* legal decisions in court or diagnosing illnesses.
- **9.** By that time, I *will have moved / will have been moving* to another planet in the Solar System.
- **10.** I can't see you at 6 tomorrow. I will be playing / will have played basketball as usual.
- 11. If you decide to come by this afternoon, don't knock as I will probably be sitting / will sit in the back garden so I won't hear /am not going to hear you.
- **12.** When you come back home tonight, please try to be quiet as everybody else *will have already gone / will be going to bed.*

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1. be living 2. have finished 3. have had 4. won't have been. 5. 'll be presenting 6. have bought 7. will 8. will be making 9. will have moved 10. will be playing 11. will probably be sitting / won't hear 12. will have already gone
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Question Fifteen: Kyle Giersdorf is a world champion of one of the most popular computer games. Write what he thinks he will have done and what he will be doing in the future.

By the time he's 25 ... go to every e-sport tournament he can.

By the time I'm 25, I'll be going to every e-sport tournament I can.

... beat top players in the world.

By the time I'm 25, I'll have beaten top players in the world

- 1. During the weekend ... celebrate his victory with family and friends.
- **2.** By Monday ... buy a new desk for his giant trophy.
- **3.** By the end of October ... get a driving licence.
- **4.** By the end of November ... drive a new car.
- _____
- **5.** By the end of this year ... invest the money wisely.
- **6.** In the next 5 years improve his hand eye coordination.

^{1.} I'll be celebrating

^{2.} I'll have bought

^{3.} I'll have got

^{4.} I'll be driving

^{5.} I'll have invested

^{6.} I'll have improved

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Question Sixteen: Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the
same as the first one. Use no more than three words in each gap.
1. We're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future. BOUND
Wea cure for cancer in the future.
2. I don't think he will stop eating meat. UNLIKELY
Heeating meat.
3. Oil prices will definitely rise next year. CERTAIN
Oil prices next year.
4. Violence and crime in our town will probably drop. LIKELY
Violence and crime in our town are
5. Global warming will get worse. SURE
Global warming worse.
Global warming worse. 6. We'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt. DEFINITELY
We change our eating habits in the future.
1. are bound to find
2. is unlikely to stop 3. are certain to rise
4. likely to drop
5. is sure to get
6. will definitely have to /need to change
Question Seventeen: What do you think the future will be like in 50 years' time? Write your own predictions. Use the Future Perfect and the Future Continuous. Use the topics below.
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Question Nineteen: Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box. due to speak - going to - 'll be compensating - 'll see - 's hoping to - will be trying - won't return
Lama What's your dad ¹ do about his car? He can't just leave it like that.
Nada Well, he's ² to the sales manager tomorrow.
Lama I expect that lots of people ³ to return their cars too. You can't say that
the car you produced has low emissions when it doesn't.
Nada Dad ⁴ the car because he loves it. He ⁵ get some compensation though.
Lama Really? I don't think they ⁶ everybody, will they?
Nada We ⁷
Question Twenty: Finish the sentences so that they are true for you. 1. I'm hoping to
2. My mum is thinking of
3. My teacher is due to
4. I'll be
5. I'm going to
6. tomorrow at 7.30 a.m.
7. My best friend by Friday.
2050 2A GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (Future forms for predictions; be bound/certain/sure/likely/unlikely to)
The dialog to the districtions, be boundicertuillisurelikelylullikely to

1. The first person lives to 200!

2.Bees are extinct!

3.Study shows every person has an average of five connected devices

- 4. Sales of electric cars overtake petrol cars
- 5. Study shows half the world's population live without access to clean water
- 6. Robots stop working after they are hacked by cyber criminals
- 7.70% of the world's population eat a plant-based diet
- 8. Most of the fish that existed in 2020 are now extinct
- 9. Coffee is now a luxury item due to climate change
- 10.6 million people per year die from complications with air pollution
- 11.Deaths from the common cold rise to 2 million
- 12. The last rainforest tree dies

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- 1. The first person lives to 200! is bound to be born now
- 2.Bees are unlikely to be extinct
- 3.Study shows every person is likely to has an average of five connected devices
- 4. Sales of electric cars is certain to overtake petrol cars
- 5.According to recent study, half the world's population are certain to live without access to clean water
- 6. Robots are sure to stop working after they are hacked by cyber criminals
- 7.It is unlikely that 70% of the world's population eat a plant-based diet
- 8.It is sure that most of the fish that existed in 2020 are now extinct
- 9. Coffee is bound to be a luxury item due to climate change
- 10.6 million people per year are certain to die from complications with air pollution
- 11.Deaths from the common cold is bound to rise to 2 million
- 12. The last rainforest tree is unlikely to die

Cover it! 2F GRAMMAR

(Future forms for plans and hopes; be to/be about to/be due to)

- 1. Work in pairs. You are news reporters. First, decide on an event to report to the class. Choose from these events or use your own idea.
- a fashion show at London Fashion Week
- the Oscars ceremony
- a student protest outside a clothing factory
- your own idea (Transportation means / AI in Jordan)
- 2. Prepare your report. Make notes in the table below. Try to include as many of the future forms from the table as you can in your report.

Future forms Ideas

going to for something which has already been decided *will* for a future action decided at the moment of speaking

Future Continuous for an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events

Present Continuous for a future arrangement with another person

Present Simple for a timetabled or scheduled future event

be planning/hoping to + infinitive for plans

or

be thinking of + gerund for plans

be about to + bare infinitive for something that is happening very soon

be due to + bare infinitive for timetabled events

be to + bare infinitive for formal or official arrangements

Future forms	Ideas
going to for something which has already been decided	
will for a future action decided at the moment of speaking	
Future Continuous for an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events	
Present Continuous for a future arrangement with another person	
Present Simple for a timetabled or scheduled future event	
be planning/hoping to + infinitive for plans or be thinking of + gerund for plans	
be about to + bare infinitive for something that is happening very soon	
<i>be due to +</i> bare infinitive for timetabled events	
be to + bare infinitive for formal or official arrangements	

3 Report your event to the class. They count the future forms you have used correctly in your report. The pair with the most wins!



Weather Related Collocations

(A group of two or more words that usually go together in English.)

No.	word	word	compound noun	
1			blistering heat	حرارة شديدة جداً
e.g.	blistering	heat		. 33
2			freak temperatures	درجات حرارة غريبة
e.g.	freak	temperatures		
3			freak weather	طقس غريب
e.g.	freak	weather		
4			freak winds	رياح غريبة
e.g.	freak	winds		_
5			gale-force winds	رياح عاصفة/عاتية
e.g.	gale-force	winds		
6			heavy rain	أمطار غزيرة
e.g.	heavy	rain		
7			heavy snow	ثلوج كثيفة
e.g.	heavy	snow		
8			high temperatures	حرارة شديدة
e.g.	high	temperatures		
9			high humidity	رطوبة عالية
e.g.	high	humidity		
10		•	scorching heat	حرارة حارقة
e.g.	scorching	heat		
11	1.		scorching temperatures	درجات حرارة حارقة
e.g.	scorching	temperatures		
12			scorching weather	الطقس الحار
e.g.	scorching	weather	cooking townstatures	
13	gooning	40	soaring temperatures	درجات الحرارة عالية
e.g.	soaring	temperatures	sub-zoro tomporaturos	: -1(': ^ " (- " - ^
14	sub-zero	tomponatures	sub-zero temperatures	درجة حرارة دون الصفر
e.g.	Sub-zero	temperatures	torrential rain	" t
	torrential	rain	Corrential raili	أمطار غزيرة
e.g. 16	turrential	Taill	bright sunshine	أشعة الشمس الساطعة
	bright	sunshine	Dright Juliannic	النعه الشهش الساحب
e.g.	Might	Buildille	chilly night	ليلة باردة
e.g.	chilly	night	,g	ليله بارده
18	Cilliy	mgnt	scattered showers	زخات متفرقة
e.g.	scattered	showers	Julius de Silotteis	رحات شفوت
19		SALO II CED	strong wind	ă. a a - 1
e.g.	strong	wind	2. 2.19 11.114	رياح قوية
c.g.	Suong	willu		

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1. look at the photos and				
make a list of weather-related vocabulary				
to describe them. Which of the types of				
weather have you seen?				

Α.,	,	,	
В.	,		
С.		 ,	
D.			

A	BUT
泛为是	
C	D

A. drought, heatwave, high temperatures

B. flood, heavy rain

C. snowstorm, heavy snow, sub-zero temperatures

D. windy, stormy, gale-force winds

2 Make more weather-related collocations, using the nouns from the box. floods -heat -humidity -rain -snow- temperatures- weather- winds

1 blistering	
2 freak//	/
3 gale-force	
4 heavy/	
5 high/	
6 scorching /	/
7 soaring	
8 sub-zero	
9 torrential	
1. blistering heat	2. freak temperatures -freak weather-freak winds
3. gale-force winds	4. heavy rain-heavy snow
5.high humidity-high temperatures	6. scorching heat-scorching temperatures
7. scorching weather-soaring tempera	tures 8. sub-zero temperatures 9. torrential rain
3 In groups, discuss the questions.	
1. What problems do such weather co	onditions 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.

research and make notes on one endangered animal and what threats it faces

)		
())	
	3)	

Quiz				
1. The weather is really weird. It's cold one minute	and then hot the next.			
A) freezing / boiling B) sunny/ wind C) freak / bliste	ering D) heavy / high			
2. The heat caused the pavement to melt!				
A) high B) sub-zero C) blistering	D) freak			
3. Because of global warming,weather conditions a of drought followed by rain.	are more common with periods			
A) freak/high B) freak / low C) blistering/ sn	now D) freak/ torrential			
4.The bridge was closed because of				
A) high humidity B) gale force winds C) bright sunsh	ine D) scorching weather			
5. Global warming has caused in many parts of the	world.			
A) strong wind B) chilly night C) freak weather	er D) torrential			
6. The snow means that it's difficult for birds to fin	nd food.			
A) heavy B) blistering C) light	D) gale force			
7. Global warming has meant there has been aroun	nd the world.			
A) gale force wind B) sub-zero C) freak weath	er D) torrential			
8. And here's the world weather report. It's boiling hot in	Australia with the blistering			
reaching 45 degrees in many places this week. A) wind B) snow C) rain	D) heat			
9. Those temperatures continue south into Indones	·			
particularly humid for the time of year – high humidity in	Vietnam too.			
A) hot B) scorching C) high	D) heavy			
10. You can expect to get soak in South East Asia next weed breaks and is replaced by rain and the risk of floo				
coming weeks.				
A) scorching B) cold C) heat	D) torrential			
11.Crossing to Canada, it's a completely different story – heavy snow and temperatures making it a chilly minus 9 in Vancouver, and further north it's freezing cold, reaching minus 28 in places.				
A) gale force wind B) sub-zero C) blistering	D) scorching			
12. Those scorching temperatures continue south into Indonesia and Thailand, where it				
is particularly humid for the time of year – high in A) hot B) scorching C) humidity	Vietnam too. D) cold			
	7 8 9 10 11 12			
Ans. A C D B C A	C D B D B C			

2C LISTENING AND VOCABULARY (Audio script: extra activities)

4.(2.4) Listen to a lecture about climate change. Does the speaker agree with any of the arguments in Exercise 3? *No, he doesn' t.*

1. 1.15 Complete the lecture with one word in each gap.

CLIMATE CHANGE MYTHS AND FACTS

Scientists have been telling us for decades that the Earth's climate is changing. A recent report
warned that temperatures are likely 1 rise by three degrees by the end of this century,
which is almost certain to ² catastrophic for the planet. Despite such clear statements,
there is still a lot of misinformation out there. I'm ³ to be talking about some common
misunderstandings and what the facts of the matter are.
To begin with, I would say that one of the key reasons for confusion is that the media often feels
that they need to deal ⁴ the topic in a balanced way. Of course, this is generally a
positive thing. However, in the case ⁵ climate change, it means that when a news
programme, say, has a scientist talking about how climate change is creating scorching temperatures
or torrential rain, they often also invite an expert onto the programme ⁶ denies that these
freak weather conditions have anything to do with global heating. It looks and sounds to the viewer
if about fifty percent of scientists are on each side, when, in reality, ninety-seven
percent of scientists agree that climate change is happening. In other words, people are told,
incorrectly, that scientific experts don't agree over climate change, when, 8 fact, they
almost universally do.
The second thing that people often tend to think whenever we happen to have sub-zero
temperatures is that the earth isn't actually getting warmer. Anyone who believes this needs to look
at the overall weather trends. The fact is that the last few years been some of the
hottest since records began in the 1880s and the evidence suggests that it's going to continue to get
hotter 10 hotter. Surprisingly, we may also get more snowfall precisely because it's
getting warmer. Because it's warmer, and ¹¹ is less ice overall, there is actually more
water in the atmosphere, which can then come down as heavy snow. Then there are the people who
accept that the climate is changing, but think that it's something that's happening naturally, rather 12
because of anything we humans are doing. It is certainly true that a variety of factors
can affect the climate. For example, variations in temperature have happened ¹³ a result
of changes in the amount of energy from the sun reaching the earth and volcanic eruptions. But,
please take note, these changes have happened very slowly over thousands or millions or years,
whereas we've seen a huge and rapid increase in greenhouse gases ¹⁴ as carbon dioxide
since the Industrial Revolution, starting in the 1760s. These gases are widely known to trap heat and
make the planet warmer. It is clear that industrialisation has caused this increase in greenhouse
gases, especially when we note how much faster the greenhouse effect has ¹⁵ happening
since the 1950s. Finally, some people accept the reality of climate change, and even that it is caused
by human activity, but they maintain that carbon dioxide is actually a positive thing overall.
Certainly, more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere does encourage plants to grow, and there is
evidence that Earth has become greener as a result. However, as higher levels of carbon dioxide
trapped in the atmosphere also cause heatwaves and freak storms, any benefit is lost as these will
lead to crops being damaged or lost.
Similarly, people argue that higher temperatures mean fewer people will die of cold in the winter.
This is probably true for people in northern Europe, but in other hotter places,
such as Africa or South America, the number of people dying of heat will increase. So, to sum up,
when talking about any benefits of climate change, we ¹⁶ to ask ourselves: 'Who
benefits and for how long?'
1. to 2. be 3. going 4. with 5. of 6. who 7. as 8. In 9. have 10. and 11. there 12. than 13. as 14. Such 15. been 16. have
2 Look at the expressions in bold in the lecture. In pairs, discuss how you say them in your
language. Then write example sentences or mini-conversations with the expressions.

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'Signposts' are phrases that help you follow what a speaker is saying. They can also indicate how something relates to what has already been said.

5 Study Active Listening. Then match the signposting phrases to the functions.

No.	signposting phrases	functions
1	I'm going to be talking about	introducing the topic
	سوف أتحدث عن	التعريف/التقديم للموضوع
2	In other words,	indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
	بكلمات اخرى	الإشارة الى ان المتحدث سيقوم بإعادة صياغة ما قاله للتو
3	The second thing is	sequencing an argument
	الشيء الثاني هو	تسلسل الحجة / النقاش
4	whereas	indicating another example
	۰۰۰بینما۰۰۰	توضيح مثال آخر
5	So, to sum up,	concluding
	لذا، للتلخيص،	الختام/الخلاصة

1 □ I'm going to be talking about	a sequencing an argument		
$2 \square$ In other words,	b indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase		
3 □ The second thing is	what they just said		
4 □ whereas	c introducing the topic		
5 □ So, to sum up,	d concluding		
□ 50, to sum up,	e indicating another example		

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

- 1.I'm going to be talking about some common misunderstandings, and what the facts of the matter are.
- The language function to the sentence above is
- A) sequencing an argument
- B) indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
- C) introducing the topic
- D) concluding
- E) indicating another example
- 2. In other words, people are told, incorrectly, that scientific experts don't agree over climate change, when, in fact, they almost universally do.
- The language function to the sentence above is
- A) sequencing an argument
- B) indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
- C) introducing the topic
- D) concluding
- E) indicating another example

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- **3.** The second thing that people often tend to think whenever we happen to have sub-zero temperatures is that the Earth isn't actually getting warmer.
- The language function to the sentence above is
- A) sequencing an argument
- B) indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
- C) introducing the topic
- D) concluding
- E) indicating another example
- **4.** But, please take note, these changes have happened very slowly over thousands or millions of years, whereas we've seen a huge and rapid increase in greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide since the Industrial Revolution, starting in the 1760s.
- The language function to the sentence above is
- A) sequencing an argument
- B) indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
- C) introducing the topic
- D) concluding
- E) indicating another example
- **5.** So, to sum up, when talking about any benefits of climate change we have to ask ourselves who benefits and for how long?
- The language function to the sentence above is
- A) sequencing an argument
- B) indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
- C) introducing the topic
- D) concluding
- E) indicating another example



No.	1	2	3	4	5
Ans.	C	В	A	E	D

- 6 2.4 Listen again and complete the notes with up to three words in each gap.
- 1. The percentage of scientists who believe that climate change is real is about______.
- 2. To understand changes to climate, it is necessary to look at the _____ rather than the current weather.
- 3. It is possible that warmer weather may actually cause more_____.
- 4. In the past, temperature changes were gradual and caused by natural factors such as solar activity and______ .
- 5. While carbon dioxide may help plants to grow, it also causes freak weather which destroys______.
 - 1. 99 percent 2. (overall weather) trends 3. snowfall 4. volcanic eruptions 5. Crops

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7 REFLECT | Society Discuss the questions.

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

Yes, of course, it affects our lives in many ways from our food to our lifestyle.

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

Everyone can make a difference according to their abilities and this can be done through climate change risk awareness campaigns and the right ways to reduce those risks.

1 2.5 Listen to Part 1 of a lecture. What is the main topic? Choose the correct answer.

Whether you love or hate the fashion industry, we all have to buy and wear clothes. Correct? Today, I'm going to be talking about the impact our clothing has on the natural environment. I think contemporary society is well aware of how industries such as aviation, food production and car manufacturing cause harm to the planet. It's pretty much common knowledge. But how many people consider the environmental damage that results from clothing production?

- a The impact of climate change on our clothing choices.
- b Green is the new black: the rise of eco-fashion.
- c How your clothes are ruining the natural environment.

2 2.6 Listen to Part 2 of the lecture and tick the things that are mentioned.

To begin with, let me off er you some statistics that are likely to make you stop and think. The first figure concerns what might be one of your favourite items of clothing: a pair of jeans. Each pair takes around ... 7,600 litres of water to produce – that includes all the water required to grow the cotton and manufacture the jeans, but actually doesn't include any of the water you'll use to wash them. And that's just your jeans. Here's another number for you – over 100 billion new items of clothing are produced each year. Demand for second-hand clothing is falling in the developing world. Consequently, more clothing is simply being thrown away. The cotton-growing process is responsible for much of the harm being done to our planet in the name of fashion. The fact is that many countries have suffered terrible environmental damage through cotton production. For example, in the 1960s, the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan was one of the largest inland seas on the planet and was filled with fish and wildlife. But anyone visiting the area today will find themselves in the middle of a dry desert with blistering heat and only camels for company. That's because water from the Amu Darya River that used to feed the Aral Sea was instead used to provide water for – yes, that's right- cotton production. The cotton industry is also a heavy user of pesticides, which is disastrous for plants, animals and human beings. As well as water use and pesticides, chemical waste is another major issue linked to clothes manufacturing. In Indone Talal, one of the world's biggest producers of clothing, there are four hundred clothing factories along the banks of just one of the country's rivers. According to activists, many of those factories release toxic chemicals into the river every day and pollute the water that locals use for bathing and, ironically, for washing their clothes. Fashion retailers must also share the blame for the situation. We now buy far more clothing than in the past, and wear it for a much shorter time before we discard it. This is largely due to the culture of 'fast fashion' which has been so keenly promoted by clothing retailers. The average number of times a garment is worn before it is thrown away has decreased by 36 percent compared with 15 years ago. Clothing companies release new lines several times a year and encourage people to stay 'on trend'. This means that clothes are often discarded for no other reason than the arrival of a new collection in the shops. In other words, this is the familiar situation where profits are seen as more important than ethics, and the environmental impact of out-of-control consumerism is ignored. So what solutions are there? Well, I think it's safe to say that

multinational fashion retailers won't suddenly get together and decide that ethics are more important than profit. In fact, there's probably more chance of me arriving to next week's lecture in pink jeans and a gold blazer! No, as is frequently the case, a more likely solution lies with the individual. If we can be persuaded to abandon fast fashion and stop viewing clothes shopping as entertainment, clothes could be used for longer and production reduced. So, to sum up: we all know about the freak weather, high humidity and gale-force winds caused by climate change, but if the devastating environmental impact of the clothing industry becomes more widely reported and understood, perhaps the pressure of public opinion will force clothing manufacturers to change their ways.

- 1 √ water use2 □ corruption3 □ pesticides
- $4 \square$ chemical waste
- $5 \square$ blistering heat
- 6 □ consumerism
- $7 \square$ greenhouse gases
- 8 □ public opinion

1, 3, 4, 5 and 6

3 2.6 Listen to Part 2 again and complete the sentences with no more than three numbers or words in each gap.

- 1. It takes around of water to produce a pair of jeans.
- 2. _____ has caused severe damage to the environment in many countries.
- 3. What used to be the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan is now just a dry desert with
- 4. Apart from the overuse of pesticides and water, clothes manufacturing also produces a lot of .
- 5. Because of 'fast fashion', the number of times people wear an item of clothing has gone down by _____ in the last 15 years.
- 6. Multinational companies in the fashion industry are likely to continue prioritising over ethical values.
- 1. 7600 litres 2. Cotton production 3. blistering heat and only camels
- 4. chemical waste/toxic chemicals 5. 36 percent 6. Profit
- 4. What environmental issues are most important to you? Write a short paragraph and explain your reasons.



ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION

ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION /i:/ and /ɪ/ sounds

/i:/ and /ɪ/ are similar sounds in English.

The spelling of words which include these vowel sounds is not always a clear guide to their pronunciation.

- /i:/ (long) typically appears in words which are spelled with
- ee (e.g. seen),
- ea (e.g. please), and
- ie (e.g. piece).
- /ɪ/ (short) typically appears in words which are spelled with i (e.g. big, window, spirit).

No.	/i:/ feet(long)		/ı/ fit (short)	
1	feet	قدم	fit	ملائم
2	freeze	يتجمد	extinct	ينقرض
3	greenhouse	الغازات الدفيئة	habitat	موطن
4	sea	بحو	predict	يتنبأ
5	species	سلالة/نوع	similarly	مشابه/مماثل
6	steal	يسرق	still	لايزال
7	field	حقل	filled	ملأ
8	cheap	رخيص	chip	رقاقة
9	leak	تسريب	lick	يلعق/انطلق بسرعة
10	sleep	ينام	slip	يتزلج/ينزلق
11	wheel	عجلة/دولاب	will	سوف
12	feeling	شعور	filling	يملأ
13	peel	يقشر	pill	حبة دواء
14	beaten	هزم	bitten	عًض/لسع
15	least	أدبي/أقل	list	قائمة
16	lead	يقود	lid	غطاء

No.	/i:/ feet(long)		/ı/ fit (short)	
1	seen	رأى	big	كبير
2	please	أرجوك	window	شباك
3	piece	قطعة/جزء	spirit	روح
4	jeans	جينز	middle	وسط
5	heat	يسخن/حرارة	river	نفو
6	freak	شخص غير عادي/"مختل"	humidity	رطوبة
7	feed	يُطعم		

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5 2.7 Read some words from the lecture in Exercises 1 and 2. How are the underlined vowel sounds pronounced? Listen and check.

 $1. \ \underline{jeans}, \ \underline{heat}, \ \underline{frea}k, \ \underline{fee}d \quad (long/i:/\ sound) \ 2. \ \underline{middle}, \ \underline{river}, \ \underline{wind}, \ \underline{humidity} \quad (a\ short\ /\underline{\imath}/\ sound)$

6 2.8 Write the words from the box in the correct column. Listen, check and repeat. extinct -freeze- greenhouse- habitat -predict -sea -species- similarity

No.	/iː/ feet	/ı/ fit
1	feet	fit
2	freeze	extinct
3	greenhouse	habitat
4	sea	predict
5	species	similarly

7 2.9 Listen and notice how the vowel sound changes. Practise saying the pairs of words.

- 1. steal still
- 2. field filled
- 3. cheap chip
- 4. leak lick
- 5. sl<u>ee</u>p sl<u>i</u>p
- 6. wheel will
- 7. feeling filling

8 2.10 Listen to these pairs of words. Tick the word you hear first.

- 1. □ slip ✓ sleep
- 2. □ pill □ peel
- 3. \square bitten \square beaten
- 4. \Box list \Box least
- $5. \Box \text{ fit} \qquad \Box \text{ feet}$
- 6. □ lid □ lead

1. sleep 2. peel 3. bitten 4. least 5. fit 6. lid



THEY NEED SAVING TOO!

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	It's no accident	ليست صدفة	28	extinct	تنقرض
2	symbol	رمز	29	don't get	لا تحصل
3	World Wide Fund Nature	الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة	30	enough attention	اهتمام كاف
4	giant panda	باندا ضخم	31	researchers	الباحثين
5	animals	حيوانات	32	Invertebrates	اللافقاريات
6	cute	لطيف	33	without	بلا
7	beautiful	جميل	34	backbone	عمود فقري
8	both	كالاهما	35	make up	تشكل/تكون
9	of course	بالطبع	36	over 90%	أكثر من 90 بالمئة
10	save	انقاذ	37	tiny percentage	نسبة صغيرة
11	popularity	الشعبية	38	available	متوفر
12	enables	ڠڮڹ	39	protect	تحمي
13	organisations	منظمات	40	wildlife	الحياة البرية
14	the WWF	الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة	41	Positively ugly	قبيحة بشكل ايجابي
15	to raise money	جمع المال	42	tiny eyes	عيون صغيرة
16	support	دعم	43	slimy pink body	جسم وردي لزج
17	a range of	مجموعة من	44	blobfish	السمكة الفقاعية
18	critically	خطيرة/حرجة	45	far from attractive	قبيحة
19	endangered species	مهددة بالانقراض	46	Marine creature	مخلوقات بحرية
20	However,	بالرغم من	47	deep in the ocean	أعماق المحيطات
21	less	اقل	48	pressure	الضغط
22	well-known	شهرة	49	very high	مرتفع جدا
23	exciting	مثير	50	tiny fins	زعانف صغيرة
24	creatures	مخلوقات	51	skeleton	جمجمة
25	are far more	بعيدة أكثر	52	keeps it	يحفظها
26	likely	محتمل	53	crushed by	تسحق من قبل
27	become	تصبح	54	water pressure	ضغط الماء

صياد غير قانوني

^{1.} poachersomeone who illegally catches animals

[•]أحد ما يصطاد الحيوانات بشكل غير قانوني

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
55	Unfortunately,	لسوء الحظ	78	Chinese medicine	الطب الصيني
56	fishing boats	قوارب الصيد	79	caused	تسبب
57	sweep	تجتاح	80	population	السكان
58	the ocean floor	قاع المحيط	81	fall by around	تنخفض بنحو
59	looking for	تبحث	82	natural predators	المفترسات الطبيعية
60	crustaceans	القشريات	83	pick them up	التقطهم
61	swept into	تنجرف	84	precisely	على وجه الخصوص /بدقة
62	the nets	شباك الصيد	85	the aye aye	حيوان الاي أي
63	accidentally	بالخطأ	86	largest	الأكبر
64	threat	التهديد	87	nocturnal primate	الرئيسيات الليلية
65	faced by	يواجه من قبل	88	nests	أعشاش
66	pangolin	البنغول (اكل النمل)	89	coming out	تخرج
67	far from accidental	بعيدا عن الصدفة	90	to hunt	يصطاد
68	targeted by	تستهدف من قبل	91	solitary creatures	مخلوقات انعزالية
69	poachers	صيادين غير شرعيين	92	furry	مكسو بالفرو (فروي)
70	Unique	فريد من نوعه	93	means	تعني
71	mammals	ثدییات	94	traditionally	تقليدياً
72	is covered in	مغطی ب	95	considered	تعتبر
73	scales	حراشف	96	omen of bad luck	فأل للحظ السيء
74	reptile	زواحف	97	As a result,	نتيجة لذلك
75	cuddly	محبوب/جدير بالمعانقة	98	are often killed	غالباً تقتل
76	highly prised	مقدرة عاليا	99	critically endangered	مهددة بشدة للانقراض
77	traditional	تقليدي	100	become extinct	تنقرض

Q: F	Q: From the text find the words or phrasal verbs that mean:				
1	someone who illegally catches animals	poachers			
2	animals without a backbone	invertebrates			
3	usually alone, not with others	solitary			
4	awake and active at night	nocturnal			
5	covered in liquid and not nice to touch	slimy			
6	covered in thick, soft hair	furry			
7	related to the sea	marine			

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TEXT ANALYSIS



THEY NEED SAVING TOO!

A) panda

- the symbol of the World Wide Fund for Nature is a giant panda.
- -cute or beautiful, or both, and of course we all want to save them.

Aim /purpose raise money

• to support a range of critically endangered species.

well-known or 'exciting' creatures

• to become extinct because they don't get enough attention from researchers.

Invertebrates (Percentage / proportion)

- (animals without a backbone) make up over 90% of all the creatures on Earth
- get only a tiny percentage of the money available to protect our wildlife.

B) the blobfish (Features /Characteristics /physical appearance)

- marine creature lives deep in the ocean
- •1.tiny eyes 2. big mouth 3. slimy pink body, it is far from attractive 4.it has tiny fins 5. no skeleton

Benefits from its tiny fins and no skeleton

keeps it from being crushed by the water pressure

Hunting

- Unfortunately, when fishing boats sweep the ocean floor, looking for other fish and **crustaceans**, these fish can get swept into the nets accidentally.
- **C**) **the** pangolin (Features /Characteristics /physical appearance)
- 1.Unique among mammals 2. covered in scales, like a reptile
- 3. They may not look very cuddly or cute(ugly)

Scales benefits

- 1. highly prised in traditional Chinese medicine
 - which has caused the population of pangolinsin China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s.
- 2. protect them from their natural predators

The threat

By poachers

D) the aye aye (Features /Characteristics /physical appearance)

• 1. ugly 2. They are solitary creatures, furry 3. the world's largest nocturnal primate. 4. an omen of bad luck 5.the island of Madagascar

Scales benefits

- 1. highly prised in traditional Chinese medicine
 - which has caused the population of pangolinsin China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s.
- 2. protect them from their natural predators

The reason for hunting

• they are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck. As a result, they are often killed.

CULTURE NOTES

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international environmental organisation committed to conservation, internationally recognisable by its distinctive panda logo. It was founded in 1960 by a group of British naturalist scientists, with the aim to protect endangered species and their habitats. The WWF has expanded in line with the growing global threat to species and the environment. The WWF strives to achieve its current goals, which are: to protect the diversity of life, promote renewable natural resources and fight pollution and excessive consumption. Its headquarters are Switzerland but it has more than 90 offices around the world.



A 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.

B And what about those creatures that many people would find positively ugly? With⁴ its tiny eyes, big mouth and slimy pink body, the blobfish is far from attractive.⁵ This marine creature lives deep in the ocean, where the pressure is very high. As a result,⁶ it has tiny fins and no skeleton, which keeps⁷ it from being crushed by the water pressure. Unfortunately, when fishing boats sweep the ocean floor, looking for other fish and crustaceans,⁸ these fish can get swept into the nets accidentally.

C 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, ⁹it is covered in scales, like a reptile. ¹⁰ They may not look very cuddly or cute, but these scales are highly prised in traditional Chinese medicine, which has caused the population of pangolins in China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s. ¹¹ Their scales protect ¹² them from ¹³ their natural predators, but it's simple for a poacher to just pick ¹⁴ them up.

D Other creatures become endangered precisely because people find ¹⁵ 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 unfortunately, the way they look means that they are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck. As a result, they are often killed.

No.	Pronoun	Refers to
1	These	animals
2	them	These animals
3	they	less well-known or 'exciting' creatures
4	its	the blobfish
5	This	the blobfish
6	it	the blobfish
7	it	the blobfish
8	these	other fish
9	it	the pangolin
10	They	scales
11	Their	Pangolins scales'
12	them	pangolins
13	their	pangolins natural predators'
14	them	pangolins
15	them	other creatures

Q: F	Q: From the text find the words or phrasal verbs that mean:				
1	someone who illegally catches animals	poachers			
2	animals without a backbone	invertebrates			
3	usually alone, not with others	solitary			
4	awake and active at night	nocturnal			
5	covered in liquid and not nice to touch	slimy			
6	covered in thick, soft hair	furry			
7	related to the sea	marine			

1 In pairs, look at the photos on the right. What do you think all these creatures have in common?

They are all endangered.

- 2 Read the article quickly and find two things the creatures have in common.
- 1. They are all endangered.
- 2. They are less known, considered not 'exciting' or not beautiful enough to get as much media coverage as other species.

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	3.	Read the	article a	gain. In	which	paragraph	does	the author	• • •
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- 1. □ tell us what kind of creatures get the least funding in terms of research and preservation?
- **2.** \Box tell us about a creature whose body is perceived as useful by some humans?
- **3.** \Box 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.** \Box describe an animal that is very different from others in its class?

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C

4. Write the highlighted words from the article under the correct heading.

Animals:		Parts of	the body	Adjectives to describe a creature		
invertebrates	اللافقاريات	backbone	عمود فقري	slimy	لزج	
crustaceans	القشريات	fins skeleton	زعانف العمود الفقري	marine	بحري	
mammals	الثدييات	scales	حراشف	cuddly	محبوب	
reptile	الزواحف			nocturnal	ليلي	
primate	الأساسيات			solitary	انعزالي	
				furry	فروي	

5. Complete the collocations from	om the article	with the correct	words from	the box.
_	critically- exti	nct - natural		

2. Tigers – the largest li	sified as 'endangered' are ving cats on Earth – are at	0-	chain so they
have nop			
3. The orangutan and bl a very high risk of extin	ack rhino are action.	_ endangered which	means they are facing
1. becoming extinct	2. natural predators	3. critically end	angered
<u>-</u>	texts below with words f eans-mammals-reptile-p ural		
	ally ¹ Blue	e whales are ²	animals.
preferring to travel alon man.	e or in small groups. They	have few natural ³	other than
2.The pygmy tarsier		4	
Until 2008 the tiny nyo	my tarsier was assumed to	n he "	The animals look very

____, with what looks like a permanent smile.

1 endangered 2 solitary 3 predators 4 extinct 5 cuddly

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7. SPEAKING In groups, discuss the statistic. What can be done about the situations? Since 1978, over 100 Arabian oryxes have been bred in captivity in Jordan.

How could this species be reintroduced to the wild?

Wild animals do not always reproduce well in captivity. As a result, Arabic oryx should be returned to their natural habitats, providing them with the natural environment to live and preserve. In addition, laws must be enacted to prevent their hunting.

8. SPEAKING Work in pairs. Go to page 94. Prepare a presentation.

Prepare a short presentation (2–3 minutes) about an endangered species. Research information about one species. Describe their physical appearance and habits and explain why they are under threat.

The Arabian Oryx is a medium-sized mammal weighing up to 80kg. Their colouration is white with darker facial and leg markings.

Their horns are very long and straight or slightly curved with male horns thicker and shorter than those of females. They have broad hooves which facilitate their movement on soft sand.

Traditionally, the animals were hunted for their meat and hides. Habitat loss due to construction and development also played a role in the extinction of the species in the wild. There are fun facts about Arabian Oryx such as, they can detect rainfall and fresh plant growth from up to 90km away, they also can stand and walk just one hour after being born and they have a unique circulation system in their head to help them stay cool.

9. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1. The *marine / poacher* caught a little *furry / slimy* hamster and gave it to his children as a lovely *chilly / cuddly* pet.
- 2. The *skeleton / wing* of the sabre-toothed tiger shows that it was one of prehistory's largest *backbones / predators*.
- 3. I panicked when I saw a shark's *fin / reptile* sticking out of the water.
- 4. These *extinct / nocturnal* creatures sleep by day and hunt by night.
- 5. This is one of the most complete fossilized dinosaur *skeletons / scales* ever found.
- 6. Two *primates / poachers* were arrested for hunting elephants for their ivory.
- 1. poacher- furry- cuddly 2. skeleton- predators 3. Fin 4. nocturnal 5. Skeletons 6. poachers

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QUIZ

A 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.

1. Why does the World Wide Fund for Nature use a giant panda as its symbol?

- A) Because it is the fastest land animal
- B) Because it is the largest mammal
- C) Because it is the only endangered species
- D) Because it is cute or beautiful

2.According to the passage, why are less well-known or 'exciting' creatures more likely to become extinct?

- A) Because they are too expensive to protect
- B) Because they are not cute or beautiful
- C) Because they are not popular and do not receive enough attention from researchers
- D) Because researchers do not care about them
- 3. Approximately what percentage of all creatures on Earth are invertebrates?
- A) 90%

- B) 25%
- C) 50%
- D) 10%

4. What percentage of the money available for protecting wildlife do invertebrates receive according to the passage?

- A) Tiny percentage
- B) 10%
- C) 50%
- D) 25%

5. Which organisation is mentioned in the passage as being able to raise money to support critically endangered species?

- A) UNESCO
- B) Greenpeace
- C) WWF
- D) UN



No.	1	2	3	4	5
Ans.	D	C	A	A	C

- 1. What kind of creatures get the least funding in terms of research and preservation? *Invertebrates (animals without a backbone)*
- 2. The wildlife conservation institutions often choose certain animals to represent them. Write down the reason.

This popularity enables organisations to raise money to support a range of critically endangered species.

3. What is the World Wide Fund for Nature's logo?

A giant panda

4. Write down the proportion of money raised to protect Invertebrates?

They get only a tiny percentage of the money available to protect our wildlife.

ANSWERS

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B 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.

1. What is a unique adaptation of the blobfish to its deep-sea habitat?

A) It has tiny eyes B)It has a big mouth C)It has slimy pink body D)It has no skeleton

2. Where does the blobfish primarily live?

A) Deep in the ocean B)Shallow waters C)Coral reefs D)Near the surface

3. How does the high water pressure in the deep ocean affect the blobfish?

A)It crushes its body

B) It gives it large fins

C)It makes it more colorful D)It eliminates the need for fins

4. Why do fishing boats unintentionally catch blobfish?

A)They hide in the nets

B)They mistake them for other fish

C)They are attracted to the boats D)They are aggressive towards the nets

5. What physical feature helps the blobfish survive the high water pressure?

A)Tiny fins B)Big eyes C)Slimy body D)No skeleton

6. What color is the blobfish's body?

A)Yellow B)Blue C)Pink D)Green

7. How do blobfish move in their deep-sea environment?

A)They swim rapidly

C)They crawl on the ocean floor

B)They float near the surface

D)They jump out of the water

8. What is the blobfish known for among many people?

A)Being ugly B)Being attractive C)Being colorful D)Being fast

9. What distinguishes the blobfish from other marine creatures in terms of its skeleton?

A)It has a hard shell

C)It has no skeleton

D)It has a flexible skeleton

10.How do blobfish avoid being crushed by the high water pressure?

A)By swimming constantly

B)By having a strong exoskeleton

C)By having no skeleton D)By hiding in caves

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	A	A	В	D	C	C	A	C	C

1.According to the text, how a creature's physical features protect it from an extreme environment?

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.

2. There are many physical characteristics/features to the blobfish. Write them down

It has tiny eyes, big mouth and slimy pink body, the blobfish is far from attractive. It has tiny fins and no skeleton.

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QUIZ

C 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 prised 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.

1. What is the main reason pangolins are targeted by poachers?

- A) Their fur is highly valuable in the fashion industry
- B) They are considered a delicacy in some cultures
- C) They have valuable internal organs
- D) Their scales are sought after in traditional Chinese medicine

2. How have pangolin populations in China been affected since the 1960s?

- A) They have doubled in numbers
- B) They have remained stable
- C) They have fallen by around 90%
- D) They have quadrupled in numbers

3.In what way do pangolins differ from other mammals?

- A) They are covered in scales like a reptile
- B) They have wings
- D) They can camouflage themselves in any environment C) They can breathe underwater
- 4. Why are pangolin scales highly prized in traditional Chinese medicine?
- A) They have a unique pattern that is beautifully pleasing
- B) They are thought to have medicinal properties
- C) They are used in cooking delicacies
- D) They are believed to bring good luck



5. How do pangolin scales serve as protection for the animal?

- A) They are sharp and can be used as weapons
- B) They can release toxic chemicals when threatened
- C) They repel predators through a foul odor
- D) They can be easily detached and left behind when in danger

No.	1	2	3	4	5
Ans.	D	C	A	В	D

1. Write down the creature whose body is perceived as useful by some humans?

The pangolin

- 2. The text describes the animal that is very different from others in its class. Write this animal down. *The pangolin*
- 3. Mention the difference between pangolins and other mammals?

Unique among mammals, it is covered in scales, like a reptile.

4. Based on the text, what danger do pangolins encounter?

They are more often targeted by poachers than any other animal in the world.

5. There are many physical characteristics / features that pangolins have. Write them down.

It is covered in scales, like a reptile. They may not look very cuddly or cute.

6. Based on the text, mention the benefits of pangolin scales.

Their scales protect them from their natural predators

7. Write down the main reason for the decrease in pangolin numbers in China.

Pangolin scales are highly prised in traditional Chinese medicine, which has caused the population of pangolins in China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s.

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QUIZ

D 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 unfortunately, the way they look means that they are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck. As a result, they are often killed.

1. What is the aye aye?

A) A reptile B) A nocturnal primate C) A type of bird D) A fish

2. Where is the aye aye found?

A) Madagascar B) Australia C) Brazil D) Canada

3. When do aye ayes hunt?

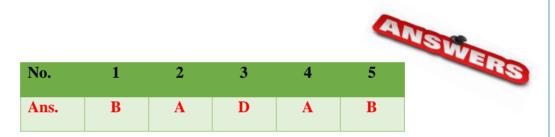
A) During the day B) At dusk C) At dawn D) At night

4. How do aye ayes spend their days?

A) Sleeping in nests B) Hunting in the forest C) Swimming in rivers D) Flying between trees

5. Why are aye ayes often killed?

A)For their meat B)For their fur C)For their horns D)For their scales



1. Write down the reason why some animals become endangered.

Because people find these animals ugly

2. Write down a creature that does not look very cuddly.

The aye aye

3.Based on the text, record the original location of the aye aye.

They found only on the island of Madagascar

4. Name the world's largest nocturnal primate creature

The aye aye

5. There are many physical characteristics / features that the aye aye has. Write them down.

They are solitary creatures, furry, they considered an omen of bad luck.

6. The world's largest nocturnal primate are often killed explain why.

The way they look means that they are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck

7. The aye are creatures lives a certain way indicate their lifestyle.

During the day they sleep in nests in the trees, coming out to hunt at night.

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Idioms and phrases related to animals

'like a red rag to a bull'

- « كقطعة قماش حمراء للثور»
- it is a useful way of describing something that is guaranteed to make another person angry
 - طريقة مفيدة لوصف شيء مضمون لإثارة غضب شخص آخر

'as blind as a bat'

• « أعمى كالخفاش»

to describe someone who can't find something that's right in front of them.

• لوصف شخص لا يستطيع العثور على شيء أمامه مباشرة.

'to bury your head in the sand'

• « تدفن رأسك في الرمال»

- to ignore a problem in the hope that it will go away
- لتجاهل مشكلة على أمل أن تختفي /تنحل

'as quiet as a mouse'

• « هادئ كالفأر»

• very quiet or silent

• هادئ او صامت

'fight like cat and dog'

- « قتال مثل القط والكلب»
- to fight or argue a lot or in a very forceful and angry way
- تقاتل أو تجادل بقوة و غضب

'a wild goose chase'

- « مطاردة أوزة برية»
- a search that is completely unsuccessful and a waste of time because the person or thing being searched for does not exist or is somewhere else
- بحث غير ناجح تمامًا ومضيعة للوقت لأن الشخص أو الشيء الذي يتم البحث عنه غير موجود أو في مكان آخر او يجامل على شيء او شخص

lose his temper

« تفقد أعصابك»

to suddenly become angry

• أن تغضب فجأة

TEXT Three

ANIMAL MYTHS

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	Criticising	انتقاد	28	used to	اعتاد على
2	is like a red rag to a bull	كقطعة قماش للثور	29	someone	احد ما
3	lose his temper	يفقد اعصابه	30	can't find	لا يجد
4	end up	ينتهي به المطاف	31	right	مباشرة
5	instead of getting a lift	بدل ركوب المصعد	32	in front of them	امامهم
6	The idiom	المصطلح	33	thorough	شامل
7	is a useful way	طريقة مفيدة	34	search	بحث
8	describing something	وصف شيء	35	unlikely	من غير المحتمل
9	is guaranteed	مضمون	36	to reveal	يكشف
10	angry	غاضب	37	a truly	حقيقي
11	come from	يأتي من	38	blind bat	خفاش اعمى
12	Well	حسناً	39	in fact,	في الحقيقة
13	it's common knowledge	من المعروف	40	all species	جميع السلالات
14	makes bulls angry	يغضب الثيران	41	bat family	عائلة الخفاش
15	that's why	هذا لسبب	42	are capable of	قادرة على
16	matador	مصارع الثيران	43	sight	الرؤية
17	cape	کاب	44	nocturnal animals	حيوانات ليلية
18	actually	في الواقع	45	echolocation	تحديد الموقع بالصدى
19	colour-blind	عمى الالوان	46	to navigate	للتنقل
20	movement	حركة	47	mean	يعني
21	charge at you	تنقض عليك	48	The remaining 30%	الثلاثين بالمئة المتبقية
22	common myths	خرافات شائعة	49	mainly	بشكل اساسي
23	crawling creatures	مخلوقات زاحفة	50	the larger species	السلالات الاكبر
24	with whom	معهم	51	see well at night	ترى جيدا في الليل
25	share	يتشارك	52	Another bat myth	اسطورة خفاش اخرى
26	planet	الكوكب	53	love human hair	تحب شعر الانسان
27	as blind as a bat	أعمى كالخفاش	54	are known	معروف

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No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
55	occasionally	احيانا	81	The only problem	المشكلة الوحيدة
56	dive	ينقض	82	normal	عادي
57	at high speed	بسرعة عالية	83	probably	محتمل
58	scientific evidence	دليل علمي	84	the writings	الكتابات
59	shows	يبين	85	Pliny the Elder	بليني الأكبر
60	hunting	يصطاد	86	famous	مشهور
61	insects	حشرات	87	Roman	رومايي
62	irresistibly	لا يقاوم	88	naturalist	عالم طبيعة
63	attracted	معجب	89	around two thousand years ago	منذ حوالي الفي عام
64	beautiful	جميل	90	suggested	اقترح
65	long hair	شعر طويل	91	imagine	تتخيل
66	bury your head in the sand	تدفن رأسك في التراب	92	thrust	يقحم
67	to ignore	يتجاهل	93	head and neck	الرأس و الرقبة
68	a problem	مشكلة	94	bush	شجيرة
69	in the hope	على أمل	95	whole	كامل
70	go away	تذهب /تنحل	96	concealed	أخفي
71	the saying	القول	97	considering	باعتبار
72	is based on	معتمد على	98	the fastest	الأسرع
73	behaviour	سلوك	99	a kick	ركلة
74	ostriches	النعام	100	powerful enough	قوية بما يكفي
75	known for using	معروف باستخدام	101	to kill a lion	لقتل أسد
76	beaks	مناقير	102	more likely	اكثر احتمالا
77	to dig	يحفر	103	to run	تهرب
78	holes	حفر	104	fight	تقاتل
79	to hide	يختبئ	105	try	يحاول
80	enemies	أعداء			

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No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
106	moving from	بالانتقال من	130	incredible	فظيع
107	underground	تحت الأرض	131	predators	مفترسون
108	underwater	تحت الماء	132	detect	یکشف
109	several	العديد	133	a single	واحد
110	marine creatures	مخلوقات بحرية	134	drop	قطرة
111	Firstly,	أولاً	135	miles around	اميال حولها
112	idea	فكرة	136	though	مع أن
113	especially	خصوصاً	137	solitary	انعزالي
114	goldfish	السمك الذهبي	138	hunters	صيادون
115	memory	ذاكرة	139	poor	ضعیف
116	just a few seconds	بضع ثواني فقط	140	eyesight	رؤيا
117	seem	يبدو	141	a highly	متقدم /عالي
118	to remember	يتذكر	142	developed	تطور
119	ought to	يجب	143	sense of smell	حاسة الشم
120	forget	ينسى	144	able to	قادر على
121	experiments	تجارب	145	about	حوالي
122	much better than	أفضل بكثير من	146	50 litres of water	خمسن لتر من الماء
123	can be	تستطيع	147	disappointingly	مخيب
124	counted	تعد/تحسب	148	Favourite food	طعام مفضل
125	in months	بالأشهر	149	noses	أنوف
126	rather than	بدلاً	150	sensitive	حساس بشکل عام
127	Next,	التالي	151	generally,	
128	sharks	اسماك القرش	152	comes	تأتي
129	disturbing	مزعج	153	blood	الدم

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
154	Finally,	أخيراً	179	no doubt	لا شك
155	let's	دعنا	180	relieved	موتاح
156	head back to	نعود الى	181	thankful	شاكر
157	dry land	اليابسة	182	not true	ليس صحيحاً
158	insects	حشوات	183	over a lifetime	مدى الحياة
159	vertebrates	فقاريات	184	swallow	يبتلع
160	live	تعيش	185	spiders	عناكب
161	despite	بالرغم	186	during their sleep	خلال نومهم
162	the rumours	الإشاعات	187	kinds	أنواع
163	earthworms	ديدان الأرض	188	noises	ضوضاء
164	separate	يفصل	189	movements	حركات
165	slimy	لزج	190	warn	يحذر
166	split	يقسم	191	danger	خطر
167	in half	نصفین	192	prevent	يمنع
168	a limited number	عدد محدود	193	becoming	يصبح
169	survive	تنجو	194	unwanted	غير مرغوب فيه
170	such	مثل	195	furry	فروي
171	injury	جرح	196	snacks	وجبات خفيفة
172	the front half	الجزء الأمامي	197	armed with	مسلح ب
173	is located	يقع	198	knowledge	المعرفة
174	is able to	قادر على	196	wish you	أتمنى لك
175	feed	يطعم	197	peaceful	هادئ
176	and so	وهكذا	198	curious	فضولي
177	from zero	من الصفر (بدون أرجل)	199	learn	يتعلم
178	eight legs	ثمانية أرجل	200	connected to	مر تبط ب

1	someone who illegally catches animals	poachers
2	animals without a backbone	invertebrates
3	usually alone, not with others	solitary
4	awake and active at night	nocturnal
5	covered in liquid and not nice to touch	slimy
6	covered in thick, soft hair	furry
7	related to the sea	marine

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ANIMAL MYTHS

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. **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! 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.

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.

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.

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No.	Pronoun	Refers to
1	He/ his	The writer brother's
2	it	The idiom
3	it	common knowledge that the colour of blood makes bulls angry that's why a matador's cape is red, right?
4	it	the movement of the cape, and not its colour
5	its	the cape colour's
6	we	humans
7	our	human beautiful planet's
8	who	someone
9	that	bats love human hair
10	they	bats
11	they	bats
12	they	bats
13	it	a problem
14	their	ostriches beaks'
15	which	holes
16	their	ostriches head s'
17	Не	Pliny the Elder
18	who	a famous Roman naturalist
19	they	ostriches
20	their	ostriches body s'
21	they	ostriches
22	these	sharks
23	they	sharks
24	their	sharks noses'
25	where	dry land
26	where	the front half of the worm
27	their	spiders' sleep
28	we	humans
29	them	spiders
30	I	The writer
31	you	The reader

Q: F	Q: From the text find the words or phrasal verbs that mean:				
1	someone who illegally catches animals	poachers			
2	animals without a backbone	invertebrates			
3	usually alone, not with others	solitary			
4	awake and active at night	nocturnal			
5	covered in liquid and not nice to touch	slimy			
6	covered in thick, soft hair	furry			
7	related to the sea	marine			

	4)	
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1 Match sentences 1–4 about four different animals with pictures A–D.
1. □ It is made angry by the colour red.
2. □ It buries its head in the sand when it is afraid.
3. □ It can only remember things for seconds.
4. □ It becomes two living creatures if cut in half.
1 D (a bull) 2 B (an ostrich) 3 C (a goldfish) 4 A (a worm) 2 Which of the centences in Exercise 1 do you think is true? Bood the extiste quickly and
2 Which of the sentences in Exercise 1 do you think is true? Read the article quickly and check your ideas.
None of the sentences are true.
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?
1 d 2 e 3 b 4 c 5 d 6 a 7 e 8 c 9 a 10 b 4 Motob the highlighted words from the text with the definitions
4 Match the highlighted words from the text with the definitions.
1. usually alone, not with others
2. awake and active at night
3. covered in liquid and not nice to touch
4. covered in thick, soft hair
5. related to the sea
6. an animal without a backbone
1. solitary 2. nocturnal 3. slimy 4. furry 5. marine 6. invertebrate
5 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from Exercise 4.
1. Insects are because they do not have a backbone.
2. Goldfish arecreatures 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.
1. invertebrates 2. marine 3. slimy 4. solitary 5. furry 6. nocturnal

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QUIZ

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.

1. What does the idiom 'like a red rag to a bull' in the context mean?

- A) Guaranteed to make someone angry
- B) Pleasant surprise
- C) Similar to driving fast
- D) Not meaningful
- 2. Where does the idiom 'like a red rag to a bull' come from?
- A) Common knowledge
- B) A famous speech
- C) Folklore
- D) Historical text
- 3. Why is a matador's cape often associated with the color red according to the text?
- A) To emphasize movement

B) To attract attention

C) To blend in with the surroundings

- D) To calm the bulls
- 4. What actually makes bulls charge towards a cape according to the text?
- A) Stillness
- B) Bright colors
- C) The movement
- D) A loud sound
- 5. What aspect of a matador's cape is the key factor in making bulls charge?
- A) Pattern

B) Size

- C) Movement D) Texture
- **6.**How does the text describe the myths regarding animals?
- A) Exaggerated

- B) Accurate
- C) Common
- D) Misunderstood
- 7. According to the text, what makes bulls angry during a bullfight?
- A) The movement of the cape
- B) Their reflection
- C) The color red
- D) The surrounding noise
- 8. Criticising my brother's driving is like a red rag to a bull.

This sentence means that my brother is

- A) astonished
- B) livid
- C) ecstatic
- D) devastated
- 9.He'll lose his temper and you'll end up walking instead of getting a lift!

This sentence means that my brother is

A) thrilled

B) furious

C) surprised

D) frightened

ANSWERS

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ans.	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	В	В

QUIZ

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!

1. What does the idiom 'as blind as a bat' imply about a person's ability?

A) They are a good navigator.

- B) They are very knowledgeable.
- C) They cannot find something in plain sight.
- D) They have great vision.
- 2. What percentage of nocturnal animals use echolocation?
- A) 70%

B) 50%

- C) 7%
- D) 10%

3.According to the text, what is a common misconception about bats?

A) They are all nocturnal.

B) They only eat fruits.

C) They cannot see at all.

- D) They are attracted to human hair.
- 4. Which bats are described as being able to see well at night?
- A) Larger species
- B) Small species
- C) All species
- D) Nocturnal species
- 5. What do bats primarily hunt for when they dive towards people?
- A) Fruits
- B) Other bats
- C) Flowers
- D) Insects

6. What is echolocation used for by nocturnal animals?

- A) To communicate with each other
- B) To navigate their surroundings in the dark
- C) To find their way home
- D) To hunt for food

7. What does the passage suggest is the reason for bats diving towards humans?

- A) They are attracted to bright lights.
- B) They are looking for shelter.
- C) They are hunting for insects.
- D) They are curious about humans.

8. Which of the following statements about bats is true?

- A) Bats can see and also use echolocation.
- B) Bats prefer hunting during the day.

C) Bats do not have eyes.

D) All bats are blind.

9. What is the actual behavior of bats when they approach humans?

- A) They are trying to scare them.
- B) They are lost.

C) They want to play.

D) They are hunting for bugs.

10. Which of the following best describes the relationship between bats' sight and echolocation?

- A) Sight is more important than echolocation.
- B) Bats can see and also use echolocation to enhance navigation.
- C) Echolocation has replaced the use of sight in bats.
- D) Echolocation is used because bats cannot see at all.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	A	D	A	D	В	C	A	D	В

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.

OUIZ

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

A) To cover one's mistakes

B) To face problems directly

C) To dig a hole for safety

D) To ignore a problem in the hope it will go away

2. Which bird is referred to in the idiom associated with hiding?

A) Octopus

B) Ostrich

C) Eagle

D) Penguin

3. Who suggested that ostriches hide their heads in bushes?

A) Paolina

B) Charles Darwin

C) Pliny the Elder

D) Albert Einstein

4.According to the passage, is it true that ostriches normally bury their heads in the sand?

A) Only female ostriches do this.

B) Yes, they do it when scared.

C) Yes, it is common behavior.

D) No, it is a myth

5. What was Pliny the Elder's profession?

A) A naturalist

B) A soldier

C) A philosopher

D) A painter

6. How long ago did Pliny the Elder make his suggestion about ostriches?

A) One thousand years ago

B) One hundred years ago

C) Five hundred years ago

D) Two thousand years ago

7. What characteristics of ostriches contradict the myth mentioned in the passage?

A) They cannot run fast.

B) They are good at hiding.

C) They can run very fast and kick hard enough to kill a lion. D) They live in bushes.

8. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A) Ostriches are the fastest creatures on two legs.
- B) Ostriches prefer to fly away when threatened.
- C) The myth about ostriches is based on actual behavior.
- D) All naturalists agree with Pliny's claims.

9.Based on the passage, what is likely the origin of the myth about ostriches?

A) Folklore from Africa

B) Writings from Pliny the Elder

C) Knowledge from ancient Egypt

D) Early 20th-century research

10. What does the passage suggest about how ostriches respond to threats?

A) They run or fight. B) They call for help. C) They hide their heads. D) They fly.

ANSWERS

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	В	C	D	A	D	C	A	В	A

D) A few hours

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OUIZ

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.

1. What is a common myth about the memory of fish, particularly goldfish?

- A) Fish can only remember for a few minutes B) Fish have a memory of just a few seconds
- C) Fish have no memory at all D) Fish can remember for years
- 2.According to experiments, how long can a fish's memory actually last?

B) A few seconds

- 3. What ability do sharks have regarding their sense of smell?
- A) They can detect a single drop of blood in 50 litres of water
- B) They rely primarily on eyesight
- C) They do not have a sense of smell
- D) They can see well in the dark

A) A few minutes

- 4. How do sharks primarily hunt given their poor eyesight?
- A) By chasing after their prey B) By following sound waves
- C) By using their sense of smell D) By using echolocation
- 5. What is implied about the sensitivity of a shark's sense of smell regarding blood?
- A) It is accurate to the drop

B) It is overrated

C) Several months

C) It is highly exaggerated

- D) It is extremely weak
- 6. What type of evidence suggests that fish have better memories than previously thought?
- A) Historical documents

B) Scientific experiments

C) Observation in aquariums

- D) Anecdotal evidence
- 7. Which myth is mentioned in the context regarding sharks?
- A) They can live on land
- B) They are vegetarians

C) They can fly

- D) They can detect a single drop of blood from miles away
- 8. What is one of the main misconceptions about sharks mentioned in the passage?
- A) They have great vision

- B) They are slow swimmers
- C) They can smell a drop of blood from miles away
- D) They hunt in packs
- 9. How do people generally perceive the sharks' sense of smell?
- B) As weak C) As extremely sensitive to blood D) As versatile A) As not very useful
- 10.In what context is the term "solitary hunters" used to describe sharks?
- A) Their feeding habits

B) Their social behavior D) Their reproductive cycle

- C) Their hunting patterns
- ANSWERS

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	C	A	C	В	В	D	C	C	В

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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.

1. What happens if you split an earthworm in half?

- A) It becomes two separate worms
- B) Only the front half can survive
- C) Both halves survive equally
- D) It instantly dies
- 2. How many legs do earthworms have?
 - A) 0
- B) 2

- C) 4
- D) 8

3. What myth about humans and spiders is mentioned in the text?

- A) People are afraid of spiders
- B) People swallow spiders while sleeping
- C) Spiders are attracted to humans
- D) Spiders can crawl into human ears
- 4. What do humans do while sleeping that affects spiders?
 - A) Snore loudly

B) Make noises and movements

C) Dream about spiders

- D) Sweat excessively
- 5. Which part of the earthworm is essential for feeding?
 - A) The tail
- B) The middle section
- C) The front half
- D) The skin
- 6. What is suggested as a way to learn more about animal myths?
 - A) Reading books B) Watching documentaries C) Searching online D) Talking to friends
- 7. What does the text imply about the survival of certain earthworm species when injured?
 - A) All earthworms can survive
- B) Only a few species can survive serious injury
- C) Earthworms cannot survive any injury D) All species can regenerate
- 8. What emotion does the author wish to convey regarding sleep?
 - A) Fear
- B) Curiosity
- C) Peacefulness
- D) Anxiety

- 9. What is the purpose of the text?
 - A) To inform about insect anatomy
- B) To expose animal myths

C) To encourage sleep

- D) To explain spider behavior
- 10. What does the phrase "unwanted furry snacks" refer to in the text?
 - A) Food for earthworms

- B) Humans consuming insects
- C) Spiders being eaten by larger animals D) Spiders being eaten by humans

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	A	В	В	C	C	В	C	В	C

2.Where does the phrase "like a red rag to a bull" originate, according to the text? It originates from a common misunderstanding; people believe that bulls are nervous by the color red, whereas bulls are actually color-blind and react to the movement of the cape.

3. How does the text explain the behavior of bats regarding their eyesight?

The text explains that contrary to the idiom "as blind as a bat," all bat species have eyes and can see, with many using echolocation to navigate.

4. What historical figure is mentioned in relation to the myth of ostriches burying their heads in the sand?

Pliny the Elder is mentioned as the famous Roman naturalist who broadcast this myth about ostriches.

5. What does the text reveal about the memory capabilities of goldfish?

The text reveals that goldfish actually have a much longer memory span than just a few seconds; experiments show their memory can last for months.

6. How do sharks identify prey according to the article?

Sharks can detect a single drop of blood in about \$50\$ litres of water, thanks to their highly developed sense of smell, although they do not have as sensitive a nose as commonly believed.

7. What does the article clarify about the fate of earthworms when cut in half?

The article clarifies that only a limited number of earthworm species can survive being split in half; only the front half can feed and survive afterward.

8. What myth involving spiders is exposed in the text?

The text exposes the myth that people swallow a large number of spiders while sleeping, stating that our movements and noises usually scare them away.

9. How does the article suggest humans can learn more about animal myths?

The article suggests that there are plenty more myths connected to animals available for reading online for those curious to learn more.

10. Why is it important to understand these common animal myths as per the text?

Understanding these myths is important because it helps correct misconceptions and provides a clearer understanding of the animal kingdom and its behaviors.



Problem-solving

No. Expressing indecision

لتعبير عن التردد

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1. I'm torn between ... and ...

يحتار بين أمرين

- 1. Which poster do you prefer?
- -I don't know. I'm torn between this one with the water bottle, and that one with the bright colours.
- 2.I'm torn between a new drinking fountain and a plastic recycling bin.
- 3. 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 torn between these two.
- 2. I'm on the fence (about) ...

غير قادر على اتخاذ القرار

- 1. I'm on the fence about the advertising campaign.
- 2. I'm on the fence about it to be honest.
- 3. I'm having second thoughts.

تغيير تفكيرك حول شيء ما

- 1. A Well, in fact, I am having second thoughts about this. Last year my uncle got so scared on a roller coaster that he almost had heart attack.
 - B Why are you always such a pessimist?
- 4. (make up your mind) I can't make up my mind.

لا يستطيع أن أقرر

- 1. That's what I was going to say! I can't make up my mind which one though. I mean on the one hand, the poster with the wave of clothes is visually striking, but on the other hand, the one with the two guys is quite funny.
- 5. On the one hand, ... but on the other hand, ...

من جهة وجهة اخرى

- 1. That's what I was going to say! I can't make up my mind which one though. I mean on the one hand, the poster with the wave of clothes is visually striking, but on the other hand, the one with the two guys is quite funny.
- 2.On the one hand I'd like a job that pays more, but on the other hand I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.
- 6. I can't put my finger on it, but ...

لا أستطيع اكتشاف/ قول ما هو خطأ

- 1. I can't put my finger on it, but the one with the water bottle doesn't grab me.
- 2. I can't put my finger on it, but something's not right with it.
- 3. ...but something about it doesn't grab me. I can't quite put my finger on it. Maybe it needs a better caption or something?

			Torte de la cada						
	Expressing ag	reement	التعبير عن الموافقة أنت على حق						
1. You're spot or	n!		انت على حق						
1.Yes, you're spot on, Faten! That's why we need a poster that really makes an impact.									
2.I think you're spot on!		/A baolutoly!	هذا ما كنت سأقوله /بالضبط						
	was going to say!	•							
1.That's what I was goin	•	<u> </u>	8						
	Expressing disa	greement	التعبير عن عدم الموافقة لم تشدني الفكرة						
1. It doesn't gra	b me.		لم تشدني الفكرة						
1.It is but something abo	out it doesn't grab n	ne. I can't quite put m	• 9						
2. I think we're	on the wrong trac	k.	نحن على المسار الخطأ						
1.Hmm. I think we're on what you'll find at clothe		ith the gender thing. I	How about 'You never know						
3. That's a good	point, but		هذه نقطة جيدة ,لكن						
1.That's a good point, bu	ut I don't know if ev	verybody will agree.							
2.That's a good point, bu	ut I'm not sure I can	n think of anything be	tter.						
3. That's a good point, bu									
4. Ok, but anoth	er option might b	e	تماما ,. لكن خيارنا الثاني ممكن أن يكون						
1.OK, but another option		•	e town.						
2.OK, but another option	n might be to wait a	bit longer.	لقاً						
5. Seriously?!									
No.	Reaching a d	lecision	اتخاذ قرار						
1. So, let's make a	decision on this.		لنأخذ قرار على هذا الامر						
1.So, let's make a decision	on on this, shall we?								
2. OK, let's make a decis		r then.							
2. Okay, so shall w	e go with?		هل نتفق مع						
1. OK, so will we go with		43 WW7033 0.11							
2. OK, let's make a decis 3. OK, so will we go with	_	r then. Will we go with	h the one with the bright colours?						
3. It looks as if we			يبدو اننا اتفقنا						
1. It looks as if we agree		is more suitable.							
2. Yes, it looks as if we th	-								
		Quiz							
1. It looks we	-								
A) as	B) if	C) like	D) as if						
2. I'm the fend									
A) over	B) on	C) in	D) under						
3. OK, but another	•								
A) option	B) decision	C) mind	D) grab						

1 So let's	on this, shall we?							
A) spot		C) made	D) make					
	I am having							
	that he almost had heart at	-	my uncle got so scared					
	always such a pessimist?	iack.						
-	B) grab me	C) second thoughts	D) a good point					
	n a new drinking fountain							
	ove is used to express	and a plastic recycling o	/111.					
	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
	option might be to reduce							
	ove is used to express	plastic use within the to	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
	agree that the first poster i							
	ove is used to express							
	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
	l, this is a fun idea, but on							
-The sentence abo		•	•					
	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
10. That's what I v	vas going to say!		_					
-The sentence abo	ove is used to express							
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
11. I can't put my	finger on it, but something	's not right with it.						
-The sentence abo	ove is used to express							
	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
	point, but I don't know if e	verybody will agree.						
	ove is used to express							
A) indecision		C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
	e go with the first one?							
	ove is used to express							
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
	ce about the advertising car	mpaign.						
	ove is used to express	6) 11	7 5)					
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
15. I think we're o	_							
	ove is used to express	C) diagramment	D) vacabina a dagisian					
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
16. So, let's make								
	ove is used to express	C) diagramment	D) reaching a decision					
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
17. I'm having second thoughtsThe sentence above is used to express								
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
		C) uisagi teillelit	D) Icacining a uccision					
18. It doesn't grab meThe sentence above is used to express								
A) indecision	B) an agreement	C) disagreement	D) reaching a decision					
19. I can't make up		o) disugicoment	2) reaching a accision					
27.1 can t make a	7 III IIIIII.							

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- -The sentence above is used to express ...
- A) indecision B) an agreement
 - C) disagreement D) reaching a decision
- **20.** You're spot on! **-This sentence is used to express** ...
- A) indecision
- B) an agreement C) disagreement
- D) reaching a decision

- **21.** The sentence that expresses indecision is
- A) That's a good point, but I'm not sure I can think of anything better.
- B) I don't know. I'm torn between this one with the water bottle, and that one with the bright colours .
- C) OK, let's make a decision on which poster then. Will we go with the one with the bright colours?
- D) That's what I was going to say! I can't make up my mind which one though.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	В	A	D	C	A	C	D	A	C
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	C	D	A	C	D	A	С	A	В
No.	21									
Ans.	В									

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1 In pairs, look at the notice for a competition. Can vou think of an idea that could help your school to protect the environment?

Recycle, sort rubbish and place recycling bins in the garden or somewhere outside the school building. organize classroom cleanup days, collecting rainwater



then using it to water the plants in the school garden or in staff rooms.

2 2.12 Go to page 94 and study some ideas for the competition in Exercise 1. Then listen to a student committee discussing the ideas. Which idea do they finally choose? Banning single-use bottles.

-Study some ideas for the competition in Exercise 1 on page 22.

1.Our idea:

Ban single-use plastic water bottles at school - students bring reusable water bottles instead. Benefits for the environment:

Reduce plastic use. If every student buys or brings in a single-use plastic bottle every day, that's 2.000 bottles a day.

How we will use the grant:

Install drinking fountains, and set up campaign to encourage students to bring in reusable water bottles.

2.Our idea:

Set up a day when everyone living less than two miles from school agrees to walk or cycle to school (rather than being driven in by their parents). Those living further away who usually come by car agree to share cars with at least one other student.

Benefits for the environment:

Reduce pollution on that day and encourage people to make it a regular thing.

How we will use the grant:

Make a short film about the project to encourage other schools in the area to try the same thing.

3. Our idea:

Clothes swap. Everyone brings clothes they no longer need and swap them for different items.

Benefits for the environment:

Students stop buying so many new clothes, which reduces the impact on the environment of manufacturing them.

How we will use the grant:

Publicise and promote the event and pay for the hire of a venue.

Audio script 2.12

A = Aisha F = Faten N = Nadia

A: OK, well we've been discussing these ideas for a while now and I have to say, I really like the idea of a walk-to-school day. Parents driving their kids to school just causes so much congestion and pollution.

F: Yes, that's definitely the best idea. It will have an immediate impact and it's quite easy to set up. Are you OK with that, Nadia?

N: Well, it's a good idea, but to be honest, it doesn't grab me. Do you really think people will go for it?

F: Hmm. Well, I suppose I can see what you mean. I did like it though.

N: Look, we have to choose something that people will really want to take part in. I think most of us are a bit too lazy to want to walk to school, even if we should.

A: Yes, thinking about it a bit more, you're spot on, Nadia. It just isn't that exciting, is it?

F: OK, fair enough, I guess you're right. Well, which of the other two ideas should it be then?

N: I'm on the fence, really. I like both the other ideas. I mean, they're both worth doing, aren't they? And I hate the amount of waste we create.

F: I can't make up my mind either. On the one hand, it could make a real difference to ban plastic bottles, but on the other hand, I like the idea of having a clothes swap because it could be a real social occasion.

A: I think we're on the wrong track here. We need to think about what will appeal to most people, and not everyone is that into clothes, are they?

N: That's what I was going to say! A lot of people just aren't that interested in fashion.

F: OK, so will we go with banning single-use bottles then? It looks like that's the best idea all round. It will appeal to a lot of people, it's quite simple to set up, if we get some water fountains installed, that means it will have a long-term impact on the environment ...

A: Yes, it's a great idea. That's settled then.

N: Hmm, I'm not sure. I can't put my finger on it, but I've got a feeling that maybe that isn't the best plan. I'm having second thoughts now. Maybe the walk-to school day was the best idea after all.

A / F: Seriously?!

N: Just kidding! I agree with you two.

conversation again and check your answers.							
fence- finger -grab -mind- second -spot -track -what -with							
SPEAKING Problem-solving							
Expressing indecision							
I'm torn between and							
I'm on the(about)							
I'm havingthoughts.							
I can't make up my							
On the one hand, but on the other hand,							
I can't put myon it, but							
Expressing agreement							
You're on!							
That's I was going to say! /Absolu	t <mark>ely!</mark>						
Expressing disagreement							
It doesn't me.							
I think we're on the wrong							
That's a good point, but							
Ok, but another option might be							
Seriously?! Reaching a decision							
So, let's make a decision on this.							
Okay, so shall we go?							
It looks as if we agree that							
1 fence 2 second 3 mind 4 finger 5 spot 6 wha4 2.13 Complete the discussion with phrasesAisha Which poster do you prefer?							
Faten I don't know. I'm this on	e with the water bottle, and that one with the						
bright colours.							
Nadia I can't put, but the one v	with the water bottle doesn't .						
Faten Maybe it's just not original?							
Aisha I don't think this idea will really inspire remember to bring in a reusable bottle. We nee it.							
Faten That's a, but maybe that	depends on how we present the concept.						
Nadia Yes, you're, Faten! That	's why we need a poster that really makes an						
impact.							
Aisha OK, let's make a decision on which post	the one with the						
bright colours?							
Nadia Yes, it looks that one is t	he best idea.						
1 torn between 2 my finger on it 3 grab me 4 good							
5 In pairs, discuss the ideas for the competit							
1 2.14 Listen and repeat the phrases.							

3 2.12 Complete the Speaking box with the words from the box. Listen to the

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?

1 if 2 on 3 option 4 make

3	2.15	Compl	lete	the co	nversation	with 1	the correct	t words	from 1	the S	peaking	box. 1	Listen a	nd c	heck	۲,
-	T. ~					0 1							4			

Faat So we have to choose one of these posts	ers to promote our environme	ntai campaign-
the school clothes swap day. What do you thi	ink? I'm betw	een these two.
Talal That's what I was going to	! I can't make up my	whicl
one though. I mean – on the one	, the poster with the wave	of clothes is
visually striking, but on the other hand, the or	ne with the two guys is quite	funny.
Fadi It is, but something about it doesn't	me. I can't quite p	out my
on it. Maybe it needs a better of	caption or something?	
Talal That's a good, but I'm	not sure I can think of anythi	ng better.
Fadi Maybe something like 'Clothes swap da	ay – not just for girls!'	
<i>Talal</i> Hmm. I think we're on the wrong	with the gender the	ing. 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 wi	hat I mean.	

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

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

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

4 Which poster do the friends decide to use?

The bottom poster



5 Write a short conversation between two friends who want to organise a fundraising event for their school. Use phrases from this lesson.

A formal email

(A formal email is typically sent to someone you don't know well or to someone who's in authority.)

- How is the problem described in the email?
- -Is it outlined generally or straight to the point? straight to the point
- -Are there lots of details? not many details
- How are the sentences formed?

formal approach, informative sentences written in a passive tone

1 In pairs, look at the photos and answer the questions.





1 In which photo do the vegetables look more appealing? Say why.

The vegetables look more appealing in photo A because they look fresher.

- 2 What environmental problems do you think the plastic packaging might cause? The plastic might cause water pollution if it gets into rivers.
- 2 Read Farid's email to Customer Service. What problem does he describe and what three solutions does he suggest?

Farid describes the use of unnecessary plastic packaging. He suggests using sustainable cardboard, removing unnecessary plastic, and selling fruit and vegetables without any extra packaging.

3 Read the email again. Do you think that the problems and solutions the writer describes are likely to persuade the reader that something should be done?

Yes, because the writer uses many persuasive words.

4 Complete the Writing box. WRITING | A formal email Greeting and signing off

- $1 \square$ If you know the name of the person,
- 2 □ If you don't know the person's name,
- 3 □ If you start a letter Dear Sir/Madam,
- $4 \square$ If you start a letter with a name,
- a end the letter Yours sincerely.
- **b** start the letter Dear Sir or Madam.
- c start the letter Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms Haddad.
- d end the letter Yours faithfully.

Structure of the email (or letter)

- $5 \square$ In the introduction,
- $6 \square$ In the main paragraphs,
- $7 \square$ In the final paragraph,
- 8 □ Before you sign off,
- e ask the recipient of the email/letter to take some action.
- **f** state the problem(s) and offer solutions.
- g mention that you expect a reply.
- h state your reasons for writing.

Formal writing conventions

- 9 □ Don't use contractions, e.g.
- 10 □ Avoid using phrasal verbs, e.g.
- 11 □ Make points less personal/direct by using passives, e.g.
- 12 □ Make your tone less direct by using hypothetical constructions, e.g.
- i use reduce rather than cut down on.
- j use We are told that rather than Some people say.
- **k** use I would ask you to rather than Please
- l use I am writing not I'm writing.

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. h 6. f 7. e 8. g 9. l 10. I 11. j 12. K

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5 Read the email again. 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

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)
- 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.

QUIZ
 In a formal letter we use the phrase "Yours sincerely "to
A) Yours faithfully B) Dear Mr C) Yours sincerely D) Dear Sir or Madam 5. If you start a letter with a name, end the letter with
A) I would ask you to B) Dear Mr 6. The phrase "Yours faithfully" in the formal letter is used to A) signing off B) greeting C) structuring the email D) Formalizing writing conventions 7. You state your reasons for writing in the formal letter A) in the introduction B) in the main paragraphs C) in the final paragraph D) before you sign off 8. In the formal letter you mention that you expect a reply A) in the introduction B) in the main paragraphs C) in the final paragraph D) before you sign off 9. In the formal letter you state the problems and offer solutions A) in the introduction B) in the main paragraphs C) in the final paragraph D) before you sign off 10. In the formal letter you ask the recipient of the letter to take some action A) in the introduction B) in the main paragraphs C) in the final paragraph D) before you sign off 10. In the introduction B) in the main paragraphs C) in the final paragraph D) before you sign off
11. In the formal letter we do not use A) signing off B) greeting C) structuring the email D) contractions
12. One of the following isn't written correctly A) I am writing B) I'm writing C) He is not writing D) She is not writing 13. The verb that has a similar meaning to the following phrasal verbs" cut down on" is A) raise B) enlarge C) increase D) reduce 14. The sentence that makes your points less personal is
A) Some people say B) We are told that C) I told you that 15. I would ask you to investigate other options. This sentence is used to A) avoiding using contractions B) avoiding using phrasal verbs C) making points less personal D) making your tone less direct 16. 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. The underlined phrase is used to A) making a point forcefully
R) asking for action

C) giving your reasons for writingD) explaining why the issue is important

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17. *I am deeply concerned by* the huge quantity of plastic used to package items which simply do not require it.

The underlined phrase is used to....

- A) making a point forcefully
- B) asking for action
- C) giving your reasons for writing
- D) explaining why the issue is important
- 18. It is essential that we all take immediate action to prevent this.

The underlined phrase is used to....

- A) making a point forcefully
- B) asking for action
- C) giving your reasons for writing
- D) explaining why the issue is important
- 19. <u>I urge you to</u> 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.

The underlined phrase is used to....

- A) making a point forcefully
- B) asking for action
- C) giving your reasons for writing
- D) explaining why the issue is important

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	В	A	D	C	A	A	D	В	C
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	D	В	D	В	D	C	D	A	В	

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)
- 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.

7 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. Use the graphic organizer to help you. Plan your writing.

1 Make notes in the boxes for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1 Greet the intended recipient of your email and state your reason(s) for writing:		Paragraph 2 State the problem(s) and offer solutions:
		>
	<i>y</i>	
	(
Paragraph 4 Mention that you expect a reply and then sign off:		Paragraph 3 Ask the recipient to take some action:
	4	
	7	-

2 Go through your notes again and check that you have:

- * not used contractions
- * not used phrasal verbs
- * used the passive tense
- * used indirect / non-personal language
- 3 In pairs, share your notes. Can you give your partner one suggestion on how to improve their plan?

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	From: Farid Asmar	من فريد أسمر	34	unnecessary	غير ضروري
2	To: Customer Service	الى خدمة العملاء	35	vital	حيوي/اساسي
3	Subject: Reduce plastic!	الموضوع تقليل البلاستيك	36	reduced	يقلل
4	Dear Sir or Madam,	عزيزي السيد/السيدة	37	as much as possible	قدر الامكان
5	to draw your attention	الفت انتباهك	38	managed	تخطط
6	pressing	ملحة	39	to cut the amount	تقليل كمية
7	problem	مشكلة	40	by using	باستخدام
8	stores	متاجر	41	sustainable	مستدام
9	contributing	تساهم	42	cardboard	ورق مقوى
10	significantly	بدرجة كبيرة	43	instead of	بدلاً من
11	non-biodegradable	غير قابلة للتحلل	44	removing	ازالة
12	packaging	التعبئة	45	tissue boxes	علب المناديل
13	Like many others	مثل الكثيرين الاخرين	46	pizza boxes	علب البيتزا
14	deeply concerned	قلق عميق	47	other items	الأصناف الاخرى
15	huge quantity	كمية كبيرة	48	investigate	يتحرى /يفتش
16	used to	تستخدم ل	49	alternative	بديل
17	package	تعبئة	50	products	منتجات
18	simply	ببساطة	51	as a matter of	على سبيل
19	do not require	لا تتطلب	52	urgency	الاستعجال
20	We are told that	أخبرنا بأنه	53	in the meantime,	في هذه الأثناء
21	produced	أنتج	54	perhaps	لعب
22	more than eight billion	أكثر من ثماني مليارات	55	the quickest way	أسرع طريقة
23	tonnes of plastic	أطنان من البلاستيك	56	to start to tackle	للبدء في المعالجة
24	around 80 percent	حولي 80 بالمئة	57	sell	بيع
25	thrown into	تلقى في	58	fruit and vegetables	الخضار والفاكهة
26	landfill	مكب النفايات	59	without	بدون
27	left as waste	تركت كنفايات	60	any extra packaging	أي تغليف اضافي
28	the general environment	البيئة العامة	61	creating	انشاء
29	essential	ضروري	62	a plastic-free aisle	ممر خالي من البلاستيك
30	take	اتخاذ	63	customers	الزبائن
31	immediate action	اجراء فوري	64	paper bags	الحقائب الورقية
32	prevent	منع	65	reusable	قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام
33	a result of	نتيجة ل	66	containers	حاويات

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
67	Around a third of	حوالي الثلث من	79	win	يربح
68	consumers	المستهلكون	80	a large number of	عدد كبير من
69	say	يقول	81	customers	العملاء
70	base	يبني	82	urge	يحث/يدعو
71	buying	شواء	83	consider	يعتبر
72	decisions	قرارات	84	possible	محتمل
73	ethical	اخلاقي	85	solutions	حلول
74	practices	ممارسات	86	seriously	بجدية
75	providing	يزود	87	in your power	في وسعك
76	opportunity	فرصة	88	I look forward to	أتطلع
77	plastic-free	خاليه من البلاستيك	89	your response	لودكم
78	help	يساعد	90	Yours faithfully,	تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام

From: Farid Asmar

yesterday at 8.13 p.m.

To: Customer Service Subject: Reduce plastic!

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

No.	Pronoun	Refers to
1	I	Farid Asmar
2	your	The company stores'
3	their	The stores using of non-biodegradable plastic packaging.
4	which	items
5	it	the huge quantity of plastic used to package items
6	I	Farid Asmar
7	you	Customer Service
8	their	customers own reusable containers'
9	they	Around a third of consumers
10	their	Around a third of consumers buying decisions'
11	you	Customer Service
12	I	Farid Asmar
13	your	The company powers'
14	you	Customer Service
15	I	Farid Asmar

Ouiz

1. What is the main concern raised by Farid Asmar in the email?

- A) The prices of products in stores.
- B) The variety of products offered.
- C) The excessive use of non-biodegradable plastic packaging.
- D) The quality of customer service.
- 2. Since when has the world produced over eight billion tonnes of plastic?
- A) 1900s
- B) 1970s
- C) 2000s
- D) 1950s

3. What is suggested as a quick solution to reduce plastic use?

- A) Selling fruit and vegetables without any extra packaging.
- B) Offering discounts for plastic bags.
- C) Making grocery bags biodegradable.
- D) Discarding all existing plastic packaging.

4. How much plastic has been thrown into landfills or left as waste?

- A) 70 percent
- B) 50 percent
- C) 80 percent
- D) 60 percent
- 5. What is one alternative mentioned for reducing plastic packaging?
- A) Introducing plastic-free coupons.
- B) Using more colorful plastics.
- C) Increasing plastic production.
- D) Using cardboard instead of plastic.
- 6. What percentage of consumers base their buying decisions on ethical practices?
- A) 40 percent
- B) 30 percent
- C) 20 percent
- D) 10 percent

7. What does Farid Asmar urge the company to do?

A) Enhance plastic production.

- B) Expand the product range.
- C) Reduce the amount of plastic used in packaging. D) Increase prices of products.
- 8. According to the email, how should customers handle fruit and vegetables?
- A) They should use plastic bags.

- B) They should buy them pre-packaged.
- C) They should use paper bags or reusable containers. D) They should not buy them.
- 9. Which of the following packaging items is specifically mentioned as needing reduction in plastic usage?
- A) Tissue boxes
- B) Electronics
- C) Cardboard boxes
- D) Canned goods

10. Why does Farid Asmar believe that reducing plastic packaging could attract more customers?

- A) Because plastic packaging is difficult to recycle.
- B) Because customers prefer only organic products.
- C) Because it is more expensive.
- D) Because a significant number of consumers prioritize ethical practices in their buying decisions.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	D	A	C	D	В	C	C	A	D

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No. 1	Word	A formal email Meaning			
1	O'4 O '1	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
	City Council	مجلس المدينة	34	mental	عقلي
2	Subject: Air pollution	الموضوع: تلوث الهواء	35	well-being	الرفاه
3	Dear Sir/Madam	سيدي العزيز/سيدتي	36	worried	قلق
4	express	تعبر	37	removal	ازالة
5	my concern about	قلقي بشأن	38	a serious	جدي
6	plans	خطط	39	impact	تأثير
7	to construct	لإنشاء/لبناء	40	residents' health	صحة السكان
8	a new concert hall	قاعة مؤتمرات جديدة	41	mature	ناضج
9	the site	الموقع	42	good-sized	جيدة الحجم
10	city park	حديقة المدينة	43	lake	بحيرة
11	South Road	الطريق الجنوبي	44	birds	طيور
12	certainly	بالتأكيد	45	wild animals	حيوانات برية
13	a desirable	مرغوب فيه	46	expansion	توسع
14	facility	مرفق	47	in recent years	السنوات الاخيرة
15	present	تقدم	48	caused	تسبب
16	a number of	العديد من	49	a great deal of	بقدر كبير من
17	major problems	مشاكل رئيسية	50	habitat loss	فقدان الموئل
18	Like many	مثل العديد	51	Find	يجد
19	city centre	مركز المدينة	52	unacceptable	غير مقبول
20	residents	سكان	53	sacrificed	ضحى
21	apartment	شقة	54	proposals	مقترحات
22	green environment	البيئة الخضواء	55	essential	أساسي
23	all ages	جميع الأعمار	56	preservation	الحفاظ
24	found	تجد	57	the area	المنطقة
25	walking	المشي	58	benefit	فائدة
26	jogging	الهرولة	59	taken into	اخذت
27	cycling	ركوب الدراجات	60	consideration	بعين الاعتبار
28	rollerblading	التزلج	61	Urge	يحث
29	there	هناك	62	Seek	يبحث
30	Outdoor	خارجي	63	alternative location	موقع بديل
31	exercise	- تمرین	64	development	تطور
32	vital	حيوي/اساسي	65	I look forward to hearing	أتطلع للسماع منك
33	physical	حيوي/اساسي جسدي	66	Yours faithfully	المخلص

To: City Council

Subject: Air pollution

¹Dear Sir/Madam,

¹I am writing ² to 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, ² my family and ³I 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 ⁴there. Outdoor exercise is vital for physical and mental well-being and ⁵I am ³ worried that removal of the park would have a serious impact on residents' health.

With ⁶ 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. ⁷I find it unacceptable that yet another part of the city's green space would be sacrificed under the current proposals. It is ⁵ essential that preservation of the area for the benefit of the animal population is taken into consideration ⁶ ⁸I urge you to seek an alternative location in an area which would benefit from development ⁹I look forward to ⁷ hearing from ¹⁰ you.

⁸Yours faithfully,

Ramzi Quadi

No.	Pronoun	Refers to			
1	I	Ramzi Quadi			
2	my	Ramzi Quadi family's			
3	I	Ramzi Quadi			
4	there	the park			
5	I	Ramzi Quadi			
6	its	the park			
7	I	Ramzi Quadi			
8	I	Ramzi Quadi			
9	I	Customer Service			
10	you	City Council			

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 ² to 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 *worried* 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. "We 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 "essential that preservation of the area for the benefit of the animal population is taken into consideration "lurge you to seek an alternative location in an area which would benefit from development I look forward to "hearing from you."

Yours faithfully,

Ramzi Quadi

8. Yours sincerely

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1 Replace	e the underlined	parts in the e	email with the	words and pl	arases from the	box.
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concerned -Dear Mrs Musa -I would ask you- It is said- vital -with regard to-- your response Yours sincerely

Dear Sir/Madam,			_
² to express my concern	about		_
³ worried			
⁴ We are told			_
⁵ <u>essential</u>			_
⁶ I urge you			
⁷ hearing from you.			_
⁸ Yours faithfully,			-
1.Dear Mrs Musa	2. with regard to	3. concerned	4. it is said

6. I would ask you 7. your response

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.
- 1. ideal 2. viable 3. pressing
- 3 WRITING TASK Read the headline from a newspaper and write a formal email to your local council about the problem.

AIR POLLUTION FROM CARS IS A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM IN OUR CITY

ACTIVE WRITING | A formal email

1 Plan your email.

5. vital

- Make a note of the problems air pollution can cause.
- 2 Write the email.
- State your reason for writing.
- Explain the problem / give solutions.
- Ask the council to take action.
- 3 Check that ...
- all the relevant information is there.

1 Make notes in the boxes for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1 Greet the intended recipient of your email and state your reason(s) for writing:		Paragraph 2 State the problem(s) and offer solutions:
Paragraph 4 Mention that you expect a reply and then sign off:		Paragraph 3 Ask the recipient to take some action:
	,	

2 Go through your notes again and check that you have:

- * not used contractions
- * not used phrasal verbs
- * used the passive tense
- * used indirect / non-personal language
- 3 In pairs, share your notes. Can you give your partner one suggestion on how to improve their plan?

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LIFE SKILLS How to give a persuasive presentation

- 1. Do you ever watch inspiring or motivating short talks online? Why do you think they are popular? Discuss in pairs.
- 2. Look at the list of popular topics for motivating talks. Which would you like to watch? Say why.
- How to be happy.
- Why stress can be a good thing.
- The importance of creativity.
- Why looking good isn't really that important.
- How to be a more effective public speaker.
- The power of believing in your dreams.
- 3. 2.19 Listen to two students talking about giving talks. One of them recently gave a motivational talk for the first time. What did she learn from the experience?

that you have to have a clear message, have a good beginning and ending, connect with your audience

4. 2.19 Complete the advice in the Life Skills box with one word in each gap. Then listen again and check.

LIFE SKILLS | How to give a persuasive presentation (1) Planning and delivery

ey 1	Everything you say should
and ³	Practise exactly what
_ with the aud	lience. You can do this through:
	facts, saying something funny, or telling
s and props.	
	and ³ with the aud

1 message 2 beginning 3 ending 4 connect 5 surprising 6 personal 7 enthusiastic 8 visual

5. 2.20 Listen to Jameela, a student, giving a presentation. Answer the questions.

1. What does Jameela say is her key message?

The power of believing in your dreams.

2. How does she make the beginning of her talk memorable and engaging? *She uses a quote from Martin Luther King.*

3. What personal stories does she tell?

She talks about winning her first swimming competition and becoming determined to swim competitively. Later, she describes the difficulties of early morning training, weekend competitions, lack of a social life and a difficult eating plan.

4. What is the prop she uses towards the end of the talk, and why does she use it? The swimming cap she was wearing when she decided to become a competitive swimmer; the size and childishness of it illustrate just how far she has come.

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6. 2.21 Study the Life Skills box. Then listen to five extracts from Jameela's talk. Write the number of each extract next to the rhetorical device. Some extracts relate to more than one point.

LIFE SKILLS | How to give a persuasive presentation (2) Using rhetorical devices

Rhetorical devices are techniques used by a speaker to make their language or arguments more persuasive or convincing.

□ Emotion

People tend to respond to emotional language, or an appeal to their emotions.

□ Rhetorical questions

A rhetorical question is asked to make a point, rather than to get an answer.

□ Quotations

A well-selected quotation from a famous person can give your argument more weight.

□ Repetition

The repetition of a particular word or phrase, usually something which carries a key meaning.

□ Tripling

People seem to respond to information in threes, so speeches often list three similar things, or make three similar points.

Emotion 1, 4 Rhetorical questions 3 Quotations 2 Repetition 1 Tripling 5

7. 2.23 Look at some sentences from Jameela's talk and underline key words. Listen and check which words Jameela stresses.

1 I'd like to *talk* about the aims and ambitions we all have.

- 2 We <u>need</u> to have something to reach for and to help us move <u>forward</u>.
- 3 If you've got something you <u>really</u> want to do, then you shouldn't let <u>anything</u> stop you.
- **4** For as long as I can <u>remember</u>, I've <u>loved</u> to <u>swim</u>.
- 5 But what they <u>hadn't</u> realised was <u>just</u> how <u>determined</u> I was
- 8. Work in pairs. Choose one of the topics below, or think of another one that you feel strongly about. Make a list of arguments and examples to support them.
- 1 It is more important to enjoy life than make money.
- 2 Developing self-discipline is essential to success in life.

9. Do the task below. LIFE SKILLS | Project

Use your notes from Exercise 8 to give a short presentation.

- Prepare a presentation based on your plan.
- Organise your arguments and examples into clear sections.
- Use the tips from the Life Skills box to make your presentation as persuasive and motivating as possible.
- Use some of the rhetorical devices from the Speaking box.
- Give your talk to the class. Think about stress and intonation.
- Listen to other students' presentations. Notice what techniques they use to make their presentation impactful.
- Choose the most persuasive presentation.

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UNIT TWO VOCABULARY PRACTICE (AB PAGE 60)
1. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
1 A rain is sometimes strong enough to damage the paint on your car.
2 Exhaust f are extremely dangerous to human health.
3 Sometimes the only way to save an e species is to move the last remaining animals to a zoo.
4 Known deposits of f fuels may run out in the next 50-150 years.
5 Could technology provide a solution to global w?
6 The disastrous landslide was caused by soil e after trees were cut down
higher up the slopes.
1Acid 2 fumes 3 endangered 4 fossil 5 heating 6 erosion 7 emissions
2. Complete the weather report.
cold -freak -gale-force -heat -hot -humidity- pour- scorching -soaked -sub-zero- torrential
And here's the world weather report. It's boiling 1in Australia with the blistering
² reaching 45 degrees in many places this week. Those ³ temperatures
continue south into Indonesia and Thailand, where it is particularly humid for the time of year
- high ⁴ in Vietnam too. You can expect to get ⁵ in South
East Asia next week, however, as the heatwave breaks and is replaced by ⁶
rain and the risk of floods and even hurricanes in the coming weeks.
Crossing to Canada, it's a completely different story – heavy snow and ⁷
temperatures making it a chilly minus 9 in Vancouver, and further north it's freezing
8, reaching minus 28 in places.
1 hot 2 heat 3 scorching 4 humidity 5 soaked 6 torrential 7 sub-zero 8 cold
3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
1 The <i>marine</i> / <i>poacher</i> caught a little <i>furry</i> / <i>slimy</i> hamster and gave it to his children as a
lovely <i>chilly / cuddly</i> pet.
2 The <i>skeleton / wing</i> of the sabre-toothed tiger shows that it was one of prehistory's largest
backbones / predators.
1. poacher, furry, cuddly 2. skeleton, predators
4 Complete the email with the correct forms of the words from the box.
contribute press tackle urgent viable
Dear Sir/Madam,
I am writing with regard to the ¹ problem of single-use non-biodegradable
plastics your restaurant uses. The takeaway boxes that stay in your customers' hands for ten
minutes could be in the ocean forever, so they ² to the problem of plastic
waste. As the majority of your clients probably won't check if the box is recyclable before
throwing it in the bin, I believe, it is your company's responsibility to ³ this
fundamental problem and make a
significant change to your packaging. I would be grateful if you could offer a 4
solution as it is a matter of ⁵
Yours faithfully,
Samar Jarrah I prossing 2 contribute 3 tackle 4 viable 5 progeney
1 pressing 2 contribute 3 tackle 4 viable 5 urgency

5 What is	the weather	like	in you	r country?	Desc	cribe	how it	varies	thre	oughout	the	year.
eres if	0			W .W	. 40	7.0			w .		-	-

There are four seasons in Jordan and the weather directly impacts what you can do and what you should wear. It is winter in Jordan: (mid)November to February, spring in March and April, Summer from May to August and Autumn weather in: September-(mid)November

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1. Complete the sentences with	n one word in each g	ap.	
1 Lack of sleep can	all sorts of mental	l and physical h	ealth problems.
2 Poor exam results can also be	dt	W(orry or lack of sleep.
3 Around the world, h	l is havi	ng a serious im	pact on the survival of
many species such as frogs.			
4 Mountain gorillas are amongs	t the most e	S	with only a few
hundred individuals left in the w	vild.		
5 Global warming has meant the	ere has been f	W	around the world
6 Scientists agree that the burning	ng of coal could l	t	global warming.
1.bring about 2. due to 3. habite	at loss 4. endangered	species 5. freal	k weather 6. lead to
1 The <i>blistering / heavy</i> snow m 2 I panicked when I saw a shark 3 These <i>extinct / nocturnal</i> creat 4 This is one of the most comple 5 Two <i>primates / poachers</i> were 1. heavy 2. Fin 3. Nocturnal 4. 3. Choose the correct forms to	c's fin / reptile sticking tures sleep by day and ete fossilized dinosaute arrested for hunting Skeletons 5. Poacher	g out of the water hunt by night. I hunt by night. It is skeletons / scale elephants for the scale of the sca	er. <i>les</i> ever found.
	_		
1 By the end of this term, we F a 'll have been studying			211 have studied
a in have been studying	o if oc studying	Ś	in have studied
2 If you don't charge your pho	one now, it complete	lv by lunchtime	e .
a will be dying	b will been dyin		
3 You sick if you eat any more	cake.		
a will have been	b are going to be	e c	will be being
4 Long before her birthday, M	laha will already ho	w she wants to	celebrate.
a have been deciding	b have decided	c	be deciding
5 In two weeks' time, I on a be			
a 'll be lying	b 'll lie	c	'll have been lying

1.a 2.c 3.b 4.b 5.a

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4. Use the prompts to write sentences.
1 Hmm I think / I / have / a cheese sandwich, / please
2 We / plan / go home / as soon as this class finishes
3 you / meet / Zeinab tomorrow?
4 I / about / put / dinner on the table
5 At the moment, / Majeda / think / help a charitable institution.
6 Jawad's train / leave / at 10 a.m.
1. Hmm I think I'll have a cheese sandwich, please. 2. We are planning to go home as soon as this class finishes. 3. Are you meeting Zeina tomorrow?
4. I'm about to put dinner on the table.5.At the moment, Majeda is thinking of helping a charitable institution.6. Jawad's train leaves at 10 a.m.
USE OF ENGLISH (AB. P.61)
5 Complete the conversation with one word in each gap.
A Soon we'll have 1 queuing for this roller coaster for over an hour. My feet hurt. B We're nearly there, Omar. We're sure 2 enjoy it after all this waiting!
A With our luck it will ³ raining by the time we get on it.
B Oh, ⁴ you keep complaining all the time?
A Well, in fact, I am having ⁵ thoughts about this. Last year my uncle got
so scared on a roller coaster that he almost had heart attack.
B Why are you always ⁶ a pessimist? 1. been 2.to 3.be 4.will 5.second 6.such
1. been 2.to 3.be 4.will 5.second 6.such

USE OI	FENGI	LISH (SB	. P.	91-92)

1. Complete t	he sentences with the correct form of the words	in brackets. Add extra
words were n	ecessary.	
1 You	(get/soak) unless you take an umbrella.	
2 The world no	onulation was six hillion	(turn/21st) con

2 The world population was six billion______ (turn/21st) century.
3 When you are studying till 4 a.m., you_____ (be/bound/feel) exhausted the next day.

4 People thought that the use of robots______ (do/job) such as cleaning and cooking. But there's still a long way to go.

5 By the end of this month, they_____ (fight/control) of the company for two years.

6 My uncle had signed a contract and _____ (be/open) an ice cream parlour when his business partner backed out.

1.will get soaked 2.at the turn of the twenty-first century 3.are bound to feel 4.would do away with jobs 5.will have been fighting over the control 6.was about to/ was going to open

2. Choose the correct words a-d to complete the text.

b lead

1.b 2.a 3.d 4.b 5.a 6.a 7.d 8.c

Fly or be green!

Although air travel is	s more popular than ev	ver, only three perce	ent of the world's population
chose this means of t	ransportation in 2017.	, an only 18 percent	have ever done so. But things
are changing. In 2010	6, there were around f	our billion air passe	engers. Every year the numbers
are higher and this is	a/an 1tren	nd.	
According to estimat	ions, this figure ²	to 7.2 billion	n by 2035. The whole aviation
sector ³ to	five percent of globa	l warming. Even if	we assume that only three
percent of the world'	s population fly, we n	nust admit that such	high percentage of global
emissions is brought	by a rela	tively small group.	There is no other human
			riod of time. For example, a
person taking one ro	undtrip flight from Eu	rope to the Caribbe	an is ⁵ to produce
		-	even if you eat vegan, rely on
solar power and feel	about en	dangered species bu	it still take a plane, you
shouldn't consider yo			1
So what can be done	about it? There seems	s to be a solution, al	though an expensive one:
fuels suc	ch as coal or gas need	to be more expensi	ve. Unfortunately, this will
			whether we really need to fly so
much.	C	1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1. a similar	b upward	c maximum	d downward
2. a will have risen	b will be rising		d is going to rise
3. a makes	b produces	c causes	d contributes
4. a by		c in	d over
5. a likely	b due	c common	$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$
6. a strongly	b deeply		d merely
7. a exhaust	b renewable	c acid	d fossil

c result

d cause

8. a affect

TEXT

Fly or be green!

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning	
1	Although	بالرغم من	34	flight	رحلة	
2	air travel	السفر جوا	35	from Europe	من أوروبا	
3	popular	شائع	36	the Caribbean	البحر الكاريبي	
4	percent	نسبة		is likely	من المحتمل	
5	world	عالم	38	produce	ينتج	
6	population	سكان	39	the same amount	نفس الكمية	
7	chose	أختار	40	80 Tanzanians	80 تنزايي	
8	means of transportation	وسائل مواصلات	41	within a year	في عام	
9	changing	تغيير	42	even if	حتى لو	
10	passengers	المسافرين	43	vegan	نباتي	
11	higher	أعلى	44	rely on	يعتمد على	
12	upward	صاعد	45	solar power	الطاقة الشمسية	
13	trend	توجه	46	feel	تشعر	
14	According to	بالاعتماد على	47	strongly	بقوة	
15	estimations	تقديرات	48	endangered species	سلالات مهددة بالانقراض	
16	figure	الرقم	49	take a plane	يستقل الطائرة	
17	risen to	ارتفع الى	50	consider	يعتبر	
18	The whole	الكل /جميع	51	yourself green	نفسك صديق للبيئة	
19	aviation	طياران	52	seems	يبدو	
20	sector	قطاع	53	solution	حل	
21	contributes	يساهم	54	expensive	غالي	
22	assume	يفترض	55	fossil fuels	الوقود الاحفوري	
23	admit	يعترف	56	coal	فحم	
24	high percentage	النسبة العالية	57	gas	غاز	
25	global emissions	الانبعاثات العالمية	58	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	
26	brought about	تسبب	59	surely	بالتأكيد	
27	relatively	نسبياً	60	result in	يتسبب في	
28	activity	نشاط	61	air fares	تذاكر الطيران	
29	emits	تنبعث	62	real question	السؤال الحقيقي	
30	CO2	ثاني أوكسيد الكربون	63	considerably	بشكل ملموس	
31	short	قصير	64	maximum	أقصى	
32	period	فترة	65	downward	هبوط	
33	roundtrip	ذهابا و ایابا	66	significant	اهمية	

Although air travel is more popular than ever, only three percent of the world's population chose this means of transportation in 2017, an only 18 percent have ever done so. But things are changing. In 2016, there were around four billion air passengers. Every year the numbers are higher and **this** is an upward trend.

According to estimations, this figure will have risen to 7.2 billion by 2035. The whole aviation sector contributes to five percent of global warming. Even if we assume that only three percent of the world's population fly, we must admit that such high percentage of global emissions is brought about by a relatively small group. There is no other human activity that emits as much CO2 as flying over such a short period of time. For example, a person taking one roundtrip flight from Europe to the Caribbean is likely to produce the same amount of CO2 as 80 Tanzanians within a year. So even if you eat vegan, rely on solar power and feel strongly about endangered species but still take a plane, you shouldn't consider yourself green. So what can be done about it? There seems to be a solution, although an expensive one: fossil fuels such as coal or gas need to be more expensive. Unfortunately, this will surely result in higher air fares. But the real question is whether we really need to fly so much.

No.	Pronoun	Refers to						
1	this	Every year the numbers are higher						
2	this	Every year the numbers are higher						
3	we	humans						
4	we	humans						
5	you	The reader						
6	you	The reader						
7	one	a solution						
8	we	humans						

9

8

0

3

9

6

2

0

Although air travel is more popular than ever, only three percent of the world's population chose this means of transportation in 2017, an only 18 percent have ever done so. But things are changing. In 2016, there were around four billion air passengers. Every year the numbers are higher and this is an upward trend. According to estimations, this figure will have risen to 7.2 billion by 2035. The whole aviation sector contributes to five percent of global warming. Even if we assume that only three percent of the world's population fly, we must admit that such high percentage of global emissions is brought about by a relatively small group. There is no other human activity that emits as much CO2 as flying over such a short period of time. For example, a person taking one roundtrip flight from Europe to the Caribbean is likely to produce the same amount of CO2 as 80 Tanzanians within a year. So even if you eat vegan, rely on solar power and feel strongly about endangered species but still take a plane, you shouldn't consider yourself green. So what can be done about it? There seems to be a solution, although an expensive one: fossil fuels such as coal or gas need to be more expensive. Unfortunately, this will surely result in higher air fares. But the real question is whether we really need to fly so much.

1. What percentage of the world's population chose air travel in 2017? b) 10% a) 5% c) 3% d) 18% 2. How many air passengers were there in 2016? b) 4 billion a) 3 billion c) 5 billion d) 7.2 billion 3. By what year is the number of air passengers estimated to rise to 7.2 billion? b) 2030 c) 2035 d) 2040 4. What percentage of global warming is contributed by the aviation sector? b) 3% c) 10% 5. How much CO2 does a roundtrip flight from Europe to the Caribbean produce compared to Tanzanians? a) The same as 80 Tanzanians b) The same as 60 Tanzanians c) The same as 40 Tanzanians d) The same as 100 Tanzanians 6. What is suggested as a potential solution to reduce air travel emissions? a) Increase the number of airports b) Lower airfares c) Make fossil fuels more expensive d) Promote air travel 7. What is a likely consequence of making fossil fuels more expensive? a) Lower airfares b) Higher airfares c) More people choosing to fly d) Decrease in air travel 8. What lifestyle choices are mentioned that do not offset the carbon footprint of flying? a) Eating vegan b) Using public transport c) Relying on solar power d) Both a and c 9. What does the text imply about the necessity of flying?

b) It is often not necessary

d) It contributes to tourism

a) It is essential for global travel

c) It is environmentally friendly

8

3

6

2

0

8

10. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- a) Air travel emissions are high relative to the number of people who fly
- b) The aviation sector is a minor contributor to global emissions
- c) Air travel is becoming less popular
- d) Most of the world's population flies regularly

11. The underlined pronoun "one" refers to....

- a) fossil fuels
- b) coal
- c) an expensive
- d) a solution



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ans.	C	В	C	D	A	C	В	D	В	A	D