

UNIT Eight - Digital Perspectives

افاق رقمية

compatibility(n)	موافقة	The ability of one piece of equipment software to be used with another القدرة على استخدام قطعة واحدة من المعدات/البرمجيات مع قطعة أخرى
functionality	وظيفة / كيفية عمل	everything a piece of software can do كل ما يمكن لقطعة من البرمجيات أن تفعله.
Upgrade(v)	يحدث	change for something newer or better
handle(v)	يتعامل مع	deal with

Match the adjectives from the box with their definitions.

WB 1 P 23

appealing - endless - envious - influential - upbeat

appealing	جذاب	attractive or interesting
influential	مؤثر	able to change what people do or think
endless	بلا نهاية	in large quantities or for a long time
upbeat	مبتهج / متفائل / مفعم بالحيوية	positive and cheerful
envious	حسود / غيور	wanting something that someone else has

wearable	يمكن ارتداؤه / أجهزة قابلة للارتداء	embedded	يتم تضمينها أو يتم دمجها
overall (adj)	الكلّي / الإجمالي	superficial	سطحي
deceptive	خادع	flattering	متملق

Technology, Synonyms المرادفات

obsolete old-fashioned outdated dated	عفا عليه الزمن قديم ولا يتماشى مع الحديث عتيق / غير مواكب للعصر قديم وغير مرغوب/سلبي	not in use anymore because a newer invention exists لم يعد قيد الاستخدام بسبب وجود اختراع أحدث old-fashioned الطراز القديم
state-of-the-art latest	الأحدث أحدث	using the most recent ideas and methods / most modern استخدام أحدث الأفكار والأساليب الحديثة
bugs glitches	خلل / عطل	small problems that prevent a device from working well مشاكل صغيرة تمنع الجهاز من العمل بشكل جيد
appliances gadgets devices	أجهزة منزلية كهربائية ادوات صغيرة أجهزة صغيرة	

Conjunctions of contrast	روابط تناقض + جملة	while, whereas	بينما
Conjunctions of concession	روابط تناقض + شبه جملة	although, even though	بالرغم من
Preposition of contrast	حروف جر تناقض	despite, in spite of	بالرغم من
Adverbs of contrast	ظروف تناقض	however, nevertheless, nonetheless	لكن

attribute (n)	سمة / خاصية	facial recognition software	برمجية التعرف على الوجه
illustrate (v)	يوضح	hack into something	اختراق شيء
track (v)	يتابع / يراقب	smart device	جهاز ذكي
alert (v)	ينبه	household appliance (n)	أجهزة منزلية
enhance (v)	يعزز	malfunction (n)	عطل / خلل
decline (n,v)	ينخفض / انخفاض	sharply (adv)	بحدة
decrease (n, v)	ينقص / نقصان	slightly (adv)	قليلا
increase (n, v)	يزيد / زيادة	gradually	تدرجيا
drop (n,v)	يسقط / إسقاط	steadily (adv)	بثبات
curate (v)	ينسق شيئا	remain steady	لا يزال ثابت
upwards	للاعلى	sensor (n)	حساس، أجهزة استشعار
downwards (adv)	للاسفل	flaw (n)	عيب
growth (n)	نمو	Selfies	صور سيلفي
features	ملامح / مظاهر	hack	بخرق

Phrasal verbs

break off (from)	stop	يتوقف / ينقطع عن
hold down	keep	يحفظ / يبقّي / يمسك ب
calm down	relax	يهدا / يستريح
bump into	see	يرى / يصادف
go up	increase	يرتفع
go down	decrease	ينخفض
eat away at someone	make someone feel very bad	يقلق (شخص) / يجعله حزين جدا
fit in	feel part of the group	ينسجم / يندمج / يتأقلم
come up against	encounter	يواجه / يصطدم ب
go through	experience	يمر بتجربة / يختبر
back up	make a copy of information held on (stored on) a computer or other device so it won't be lost	يحفظ بنسخة احتياط
end up (doing something)	finish	ينتهي الأمر بفعل شيء ما

Check you understand the words and phrases in the box.

SB 3 P 26

Then use them to complete the sentences.

alert	ينبه	hack	يخترق	sensors	جهاز استشعار	facial recognition software	البرمجية للتعرف على الوجه
track	يراقب	malfunction	عطل	smart devices	اجهزة ذكية	household appliance	اجهزة كهربائية منزلية
wearables	ما يمكن ارتداؤه	embedded	مدمج				

1. ----- and other----- , such as clothing, could be used to----- your body's fat and water content.
الاجهزة الذكية وما يمكن ارتدائه من اجهزة مثل الملابس يمكن استخدامه لتتبع دهون الجسم ومحتويات الماء
 - 2.----- which can monitor your heart rate could be ----- in your body and ----- the doctor if there are any problems.
الحساسات التي تراقب معدل نبض القلب يمكنها أن تكون مدمجة داخل الجسم وتنبه الطبيب عن أي مشكلة
 3. Some people are concerned that it is easy to----- into a self-driving car, or that there might be a ----- causing an accident.
بعض الناس قلقين انه من السهل اختراق نظام قيادة السيارة الآلي أو أنه قد يحدث عطل يسبب حادث
 4. Increasingly, smart devices use a digital fingerprint or rather than a PIN.
بشكل متزايد، الأجهزة الذكية تستخدم بصمة الأصبع أو برمجية التعرف على الوجه أكثر من كلمة المرور
 5. A smart fridge that keeps grocery lists is one example of a
الثلاجة الذكية التي تحتفظ بقوائم البقالة هي مثال على الاجهزة المنزلية
- Answers : 1. Smart devices, wearables, track 2. Sensors, embedded, alert 3. hack, malfunction
4. facial recognition software 5. household appliance

Complete the extracts from the recording with the following words in bold.

SB 4 P 32

attributes	سمات	curate	ينظم/يختار بعناية	deceptive	خداع	enhance	يعزز	features	مميزات	flattering	جذاب	flaws	عيوب	superficial	سطحي
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People started taking selfies not just to present a 1 -----picture of themselves, but also to manage and 2 ----- what they wanted to tell the world about their physical 3----- , their personality, their relationships and their hobbies. On a 4 ----- level, their holiday photos look relaxed and natural, but in reality they've been very carefully planned – and paid for. Appearances can be 5 ----- . You can add filters to 6----- how you look, remove any 7 ----- or even change the shape or size of your facial 8----- .

بدأ الناس في التقاط صور شخصية ليس فقط لتقديم صورة جذابة لأنفسهم، ولكن أيضاً لإدارة وتنظيم ما يريدون إخبار العالم به عن سماتهم الجسدية وشخصيتهم وعلاقاتهم وهواياتهم. على المستوى السطحي، تبدو صورهم في العطلة مريحة وطبيعية، ولكن في الواقع تم التخطيط لها بعناية شديدة - ودفع ثمنها. يمكن أن تكون المظاهر خادعة . يمكنك إضافة مرشحات لتحسين مظهرك وإزالة أي عيوب أو حتى تغيير شكل أو حجم ملامح وجهك

Answers: 1. flattering 2. curate 3. attributes 4. superficial 5. deceptive 6. enhance 7. flaws 8. features

Complete the sentences with the adjectives from Exercise.

WB 2 P 23

أكمل الجمل بصفات من التمرين السابق

1. I find the architecture of the city **appealing**.
2. He's very ----- and so he should act responsibly.
3. I'm ----- of people who learn Maths easily.
4. My piano teacher was very ----- about my progress, which made me feel great.
5. I've done ----- revision, so I should pass my exams with good grades.

Answers : 2. influential 3. envious 4. upbeat 5. endless

ACTIVE VOCABULARY : Synonyms

مترادفات

Synonyms are words or phrases which have nearly the same meaning as other words or phrases.

المترادفات هي الكلمات أو العبارات التي لها تقريبا نفس معنى الكلمات أو العبارات الأخرى

- There is usually some small difference in meaning or register, e.g.

عادة ما يكون هناك بعض الاختلاف البسيط في المعنى أو التسجيل، مثلا

an appliance is something electrical used in the house (a fridge).

Gadgets and **devices** tend to be smaller.

الجهاز هو شيء كهربائي يستخدم في المنزل (ثلاجة). الأدوات والأجهزة تميل إلى أن تكون كذلك أصغر تسمى gadgets and device

- Sometimes synonyms have different connotations:

في بعض الأحيان يكون للمترادفات دلالات مختلفة

dated and **old-fashioned** both mean 'not modern', but **dated** has a negative connotation.

المترادفتان باللون الغامق يعنيان "قديم" لكن الأولى لها دلالة سلبية

Technology, Synonyms التكنولوجيا، المرادفات

obsolete old-fashioned outdated dated	عفا عليه الزمن قديم ولا يتماشى مع الحديث غير مواكب للعصر / غير محدث قديم وغير مرغوب / سلبي	not in use anymore because a newer invention exists لم يعد قيد الاستخدام بسبب وجود اختراع أحدث
state-of-the-art latest	الأحدث أحدث	using the most recent ideas and methods / most modern استخدام أحدث الأفكار والأساليب الحديثة
bugs glitches	خلل / عطل	small problems that prevent a device from working well مشاكل صغيرة تمنع الجهاز من العمل بشكل جيد
appliances gadgets devices	أجهزة منزلية كهربائية أدوات / أجهزة صغيرة أجهزة صغيرة	appliances = غالبا تكون كهربائية وتستخدم في المنزل

Read Active Vocabulary and complete the sentences with synonyms.

SB 4 P 29

قديم - outdated / قديم ولا يتماشى مع الحديث - old-fashioned / قديم وغير مرغوب - dated

1. That style of trousers looks really ----- now
موديل البنطلون يبدو عتيقاً حقاً الآن
2. The software isn't working very well because it's rather-----
البرنامج لا يعمل جيداً لأنه قديم الطراز ...
3. The telephone is very large and ----- , with a wire connecting it to the wall.
الهاتف ضخم و قديم وسلكه موصول بالحائط

جهاز صغير device(s) / أداة - gadget(s) / جهاز منزلي كبير - appliance(s)

4. The kitchen drawer is full of handy ----- to slice onions or peel eggs and so on.
جرار المطبخ مليء بأدوات يدوية لتقطيع البصل وتقسير البطاطا وغير ذلك
5. The spy's ----- listening was hidden inside a pen.
أجهزة الاستماع الخاصة بالجاسوس كانت مخفية في قلم حبر
6. We will need a van to move the kitchen ----- , such as the freezer and cooker.
نحتاج شاحنة صغيرة لنقل أجهزة المطبخ مثل الفريزر وفرن الغاز

Answers : 1. dated 2. outdated 3. old-fashioned 4. gadgets 5. device 6. appliances

Vocabulary :

Tell your partner about a piece of technology which is now outdated or even obsolete.

SB 5 P 29

Old mobile phones are now outdated, as people prefer smartphones .

EARLY ADOPTER OR LAGGARD?

أول من يشتري (شيء جديد) أو متقاعد (تتأخر في الشراء)

Are you the kind of person who queues up all night because you can't wait to get the **latest** tech **gadget**? Do you always **upgrade** to the newest version of your favourite **device** immediately? Or do you wait until your device is so **outdated** that it can't **handle** new apps, or **crashing** or **overheating** and when it needs to be **backed up**, there isn't enough memory left to do it? If you just have to have that improved **functionality**, or try out a new **trend** before everyone else, then you're what's known as an 'early adopter'. On the other hand, if your phone is so old that you can't even **swipe** on it, then you're a 'laggard'. Early adopters tend to be young, but buying **state-of-the-art** technology is expensive. Essentially, you're paying more to have your device first and of course, it will eventually become **obsolete**. New devices often come with **compatibility** issues, so that you also need to buy new **adaptors** or **cables**. Being a pioneer also means dealing with any **bugs** or **glitches** that the manufacturers didn't or couldn't predict

words	Definitions
obsolete قديم ومهمل	1. not in use any more because a newer invention exists. لم يعد قيد الاستخدام بسبب وجود اختراع أحدث.
bugs or glitches اخطاء وثغرات	2. small problems that prevent a device from working well. مشاكل صغيرة تمنع الجهاز من العمل بشكل جيد.
functionality وظائف وقدرات	3. everything a piece of software can do. كل ما يمكن لقطعة من البرمجيات أن تفعله.
outdated قديم الطراز	4. old-fashioned. الطراز القديم.
state-of-the-art / latest الاحداث - الاكثر تطورا	5. most modern.
latest / state-of-the-art الاحداث - الاكثر تطورا	6. using the most recent ideas and methods. باستخدام أحدث الأفكار والأساليب.
handle يتعامل مع	7. deal with. التعامل مع
compatibility التوافق	8. the ability of one piece of equipment/ software to be used with another. القدرة على استخدام قطعة واحدة من المعدات/ البرمجيات مع قطعة أخرى
upgrade ترقية او تحديث	9. change for something newer or better. التغيير إلى شيء أحدث أو أفضل
backed up محفوظ - مدعم	10. stored on a computer / other device so it won't be lost. يتم تخزينها على جهاز كمبيوتر أو جهاز آخر حتى لا يتم فقدانها

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

WB 2 P 22

- Very few of our new laptops have CD drives as CDs are virtually **obsolete / dated**.
عدد قليل جداً من أجهزة الكمبيوتر المحمولة الجديدة لدينا تحتوي على أقراص مضغوطة محركات الأقراص لأنها قديمة/ عفا عليها الزمن تقريباً
- This shop is full of clever little **gadgets / glitches** that make excellent presents.
هذا المتجر مليء بالأجهزة الذكية الصغيرة/ مواطن الخلل تقدم كهدايا ممتازة
- The app is designed to work on handheld **gadgets / devices** rather than laptops.
تم تصميم التطبيق للعمل على الأدوات/ الأجهزة المحمولة بدلاً من أجهزة الكمبيوتر

Answers : 1. obsolete 2. gadgets 3. devices

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct words to complete the text.

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Many young people spend a lot of time working on their online image. Some of them 1 **feature** / **curate** their image like this for fun, others feel it is an important part of who they are, and some just want to 2 **fit in** / **hold down** with a certain group of friends. Teens use their smart 3 **gadgets** / **devices** to blog, comment and communicate their ideas and often post photos that have been 4 **embedded** / **enhanced** with the 5 **latest** / **outdated** app installed on their phones.

يقضي العديد من الشباب الكثير من الوقت في العمل على صورتهم عبر الإنترنت. بعضهم **يعرض** / **ينظم** صورته بهذه الطريقة من أجل المتعة، والبعض الآخر يشعر أنه جزء مهم من هويتهم، والبعض الآخر يريد فقط أن **يتناسب مع** / **يمسك** بمجموعة معينة من الأصدقاء. يستخدم المراهقون أدواتهم/أجهزتهم الذكية للتدوين والتعليق وإيصال أفكارهم وغالباً ما ينشرون صوراً تم **تضمينها** / **تحسينها** باستخدام **أحدث** / **أقدم** تطبيق مثبت على هواتفهم

Answers : 1. feature 2. fit in 3. devices 4. enhanced 5. latest

Complete the mini-conversations with the words in bold.

WB 3 P 22

There is one extra word in each group.

Latest / outdated / upgrade / handle

Alia : Are you still using that 1 **outdated** old headphome, Maha?

عاليه : هل مازلت تستخدم سماعة الرأس القديمة تلك يا مها؟

Maha : Sure! I mean, there's nothing wrong with them. I'm not the kind of person who has to have the 2 ----- model of everything.

مها : بالتأكيد! أعني أنه لا حرج فيهم. أنا لست من النوع الذي يجب أن يحصل على 2 نموذج لكل شيء

Alia : Well, I know, but you love music so much that it seems a shame not to have headphones that can 3 ----- the bass better.

عاليه : حسناً، أعلم، لكنك تحب الموسيقى كثيراً لدرجة أنه يبدو من العار عدم امتلاك سماعات رأس يمكنها 3 طبقة/ حدة الصوت

أفضل

Maha : Well, it is my birthday next month – if you know what I mean!

مها : حسناً، إنه عيد ميلادي الشهر المقبل – إذا كنت تعرف ما أعنيه

Answers : 2. latest 3. handle

gadgets / state-of-the-art / dated / compatability

Talal : Have you thought about 4----- ?

طلال : هل فكرت في 4.....؟

Kamal : What do you mean?

كمال : ماذا تقصد؟

Talal : Well, if you switch brands of gaming console, none of your old games will work.

طلال : حسناً، إذا قمت بتبديل العلامات التجارية لوحدة التحكم في الألعاب، فلن تعمل أي من ألعابك القديمة

Kamal : Hmm. You're right. But all my games are so 5 ----- now that it probably doesn't matter. Games are my thing. I've saved up the money myself, so I'm going to invest in a 6 ----- console.

كمال : إمم. أنت على حق. لكن كل ألعابي هي 5..... الآن ربما لا يهم. الألعاب هي الشيء الخاص بي. لقد قمت بتوفير المال بنفسني، لذلك سأستثمر في 6..... وحدة التحكم

Answers : 4. compatibility 5. dated 6. state-of-the-art

back up / bugs / upgrade / appliances / old-fashioned

Faten : This laptop is full of 7----- things go wrong every minute!

فاتن : هذا الكمبيوتر المحمول مليء بـ 7..... – تسوء الأمور كل دقيقة!

Laila : Make sure you 8 ----- your work then. You really don't want to lose your project.

ليلى : تأكدي من 8..... عملك إذن. أنت حقا لا تريد أن تفقد مشروع.

Faten : Oh, I will. Don't worry. To be honest, I think it's time for a(n) 9 ----- this one is nearly ten years old.

فاتن : أوه، سأفعل. لا تقلق. لأكون صادقاً، أعتقد أن الوقت قد حان لـ 9..... – هذا عمره ما يقرب من عشر سنوات.

Laila : Well, yes, it looks kind of 10 , ----- and it weighs a ton!

ليلى : حسناً، نعم، يبدو الأمر نوعاً ما 10.....، ويزن طناً!

Answers : 7. bugs 8. back up 9. upgrade 10. old-fashioned

Complete the crossword

WB 1 P 21

words	Definitions
upgrade	change for something newer or better
compatibility	the ability for one piece of equipment or software to be used with another
latest	newest or most modern
back up	make a copy of information held on a computer or other device
outdated	old-fashioned
handle	deal with something
functionality	everything a computer or piece of software can do
glitches	small problems or faults that prevent something from working well
obsolete	not in use any more

Phrasal verbs

break off (from)	stop	يتوقف
hold down	keep	يحتفظ / يبقّي
calm down	relax	يهدأ
bump into	see	يرى / يصادف
go up	increase	يرتفع
go down	decrease	ينخفض
eat away at someone	make someone feel very bad	يقلق (شخص) / يجعله حزين جدا
fit in	feel part of the group	ينسجم / يندمج / يتأقلم
come up against	encounter	يواجه
go through	experience	يمر بتجربة / يختبر
back up	make a copy of information held on (stored on) a computer or other device so it won't be lost	يحتفظ بنسخة احتياط
end up (doing something)	finish	ينتهي الأمر بفعل شيء ما

Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the correct forms of **phrasal verbs**. SB 4 P 30

- You can't expect to keep a job if you're always late!
- I have never really felt part of the group at school.
- Every time she thought about it, the anxiety made her feel very bad.
- He stopped what he was doing to talk to his friend.
- The noise was too much for her and she finished by running from the room.
- I didn't expect to see you here!
- Experiencing something difficult can help you to grow as a person.
- Relax – it's going to be OK. 9 If you encounter any problems, let me know.
- If you encounter any problems, let me know.

Answers : 1. hold down 2. fitted in 3. ate away at her 4. broke off (from) 5. ended up
6. bump into 7. going through 8. Calm down 9. come up against

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

Use no more than five words, including the word in bold.

Rev. SB 4 P 27

اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام الكلمة باللون الغامق لتكون بنفس المعنى. لا تستخدم أكثر من 5 كلمات

1. The number of users increased dramatically. **DRAMATIC**

There ----- the number of users.

2. I met an old friend by chance yesterday. **BUMPED**

----- an old friend yesterday.

3. There has been a slight drop in the number of sales recently. **DROPPED**

The number of sales -----

4. Some people find it difficult to keep a job. **DOWN**

Some people find it difficult to -----

Answers :

1. was a dramatic increase in

2. By chance, I bumped into

3. has dropped slightly recently / has recently dropped slightly / has slightly dropped recently

4. hold down a job

Virtual reality: Walking in someone else's shoes **الواقع الافتراضي: ان تكون مكان شخص آخر**

The doors shut with a thud behind me as I walk into the shopping centre. Immediately, there's a buzz of noise. I can hear two or three different types of music being played in various shops. A woman walks past me, carrying lots of shopping bags. I can hear the sound of them rubbing against each other. I try to shrug it off, but it's made me feel a bit more anxious. The lights are too bright. A man is shaking a pot full of coins – I think he's collecting money for charity. It's really loud. I carry through the shopping centre. I can smell fried food. I **bump into** a friend, but I can't stop to talk to her because it's all so overwhelming. I need to **calm down**. I need to get out of here.

إنها تشعرني بالإرهاق الشديد. أحتاج إلى الهدوء. أحتاج إلى الخروج من هنا
This is a description of what it might feel like for some people with ASD (autism spectrum disorder) هذا وصف لما قد يشعر به بعض الأشخاص المصابين **باضطراب طيف التوحد** to go to a shopping centre. While people's experiences vary a lot, one of the key issues for many عند الذهاب إلى مركز تسوق. وبينما تختلف تجارب الأشخاص كثيرًا، القضايا فإن إحدى الرئيسية للعديد individuals with autism is a hypersensitivity to sights, sounds, smells and tastes, which can make من الأفراد المصابين بالتوحد هي فرط الحساسية للمشاهد والأصوات والروائح والأذواق، والتي يمكن أن تجعل a simple activity, such as going shopping extremely stressful. Some people are able to cope with this نشاطًا بسيطًا، مثل التسوق مجهدًا للغاية. يتمكن بعض الأشخاص من التعامل مع هذا kind of sensory overload reasonably well, though the stress might **eat way at** them inside. But for النوع من التحميل الحسي بشكل جيد إلى حد معقول، على الرغم من أن الإجهاد قد يأكلهم من الداخل others, they **end up** having a meltdown – in other words, they get upset or angry. This can make it ولكن بالنسبة للآخرين، ينتهي بهم الأمر إلى الانهيار - بعبارة أخرى، ينزعجون أو يغضبون. وقد يجعل هذا difficult to **fit in** with or to keep friends because other people just don't understand the pressure that من الصعب التكيف مع الأصدقاء أو الاحتفاظ بهم لأن الأشخاص الآخرين لا يفهمون الضغط الذي has led the person with autism to act in this way. It can also lead to people with autism having دفع الشخص المصاب بالتوحد إلى التصرف بهذه الطريقة. يمكن أن يؤدي أيضًا إلى تعرض الأشخاص المصابين بالتوحد problems at school or with **holding down** a job, as they may come across as unreliable or لمشاكل في المدرسة أو في الاحتفاظ بوظيفة - حيث قد يبدو غير موثوقين أو سيئي المزاج. bad-tempered.

In order to help people understand what it's like to have autism, could Virtual Reality (VR) من أجل مساعدة الناس على فهم كيف يكون الأمر عندما يكون الشخص مصابًا بالتوحد، هل يمكن للواقع الافتراضي help? Virtual Reality is a computer-generated simulation of an experience, which is seen in أن يساعد؟ الواقع الافتراضي هو محاكاة يتم إنشاؤها بواسطة الكمبيوتر لتجربة ما، والتي يتم رؤيتها 3D, and which can feel almost exactly like really being in that situation. According to Chris ثلاثية الأبعاد، والتي يمكن أن تشعر تقريبًا تمامًا وكأنك في هذا الموقف حقًا. وفقًا لكريس Milk in his TED talk, Virtual Reality connects humans to other humans in a way which can يمكنك في محاضرتته TED في، فإن الواقع الافتراضي يربط البشر ببشر آخرين بطريقة change people's perceptions of each other. Perhaps in response to such ideas, the National يمكن أن تغير تصورات الناس لبعضهم البعض. ربما استجابة لمثل هذه الأفكار، Autistic Society has developed a VR experience to help people understand what sensory طورت الجمعية الوطنية للتوحد تجربة الواقع الافتراضي لمساعدة الناس على فهم كيف

overload feels like. People can watch the video using special 3D glasses, which take them
يشعر التحميل الحسي الزائد. يمكن للناس مشاهدة الفيديو باستخدام نظارات ثلاثية الأبعاد خاصة، والتي تأخذهم
more fully into the experience. So far, it has had six million views, and the comments
إلى التجربة بشكل أكثر اكتمالاً. حتى الآن، حقق الفيديو ستة ملايين مشاهدة، وتشير التعليقات
certainly indicate that it's having a powerful effect.

بالتأكيد إلى أنه له تأثير قوي

The potential impact of VR in helping us to understand one another and the world around us is
إن التأثير المحتمل للواقع الافتراضي في مساعدتنا على فهم بعضنا البعض والعالم من حولنا
exciting. For example, some people **went through** the virtual experience of chopping down a tree.
أمر مثير للاهتمام. على سبيل المثال، خاض بعض الأشخاص تجربة افتراضية لقطع شجرة.
Afterwards, the researcher 'accidentally' spilt his drink and those people who had been 'chopping
وبعد ذلك، سكب الباحث مشروبه "عن طريق الخطأ" ولجأ هؤلاء الأشخاص الذين كانوا
down trees' reached for fewer paper napkins, suggesting that them to stop wasting their experience
"يقطعون الأشجار" إلى عدد أقل من المناديل الورقية، مما يشير إلى أن تجربتهم شجعتهم على التوقف
had subconsciously encouraged paper.

عن إهدار الورق دون وعي.

VR has also been used to give people the experience of being disabled, or being in a flood.
كما تم استخدام الواقع الافتراضي لمنح الناس تجربة الإعاقة أو التواجد في الفيضانات.
But can these experiences really help us to walk in someone else's shoes? A major
ولكن هل يمكن لهذه التجارب حقاً أن تساعدنا على المشي في أحذية شخص آخر؟
difference between simulated and actual experiences is that we volunteer to put on the VR
الفرق الرئيسي بين التجارب المحاكاة والفعليّة هو أننا نتطوع لارتداء سماعة الواقع الافتراضي.
headset. We can **break off** at any time and go back to our normal lives, whereas the people
يمكننا التوقف في أي وقت والعودة إلى حياتنا الطبيعية، في حين أن الأشخاص
whose lives we're experiencing don't have that luxury. And, while we can experience the
الذين نمر بحياتهم لا يتمتعون بهذه الرفاهية. وبينما يمكننا تجربة
sounds and sights of a flood, we don't **come up against** the same difficulties.
أصوات ومشاهد الفيضانات، فإننا لا نواجه نفس الصعوبات

Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

SB 3 P 30

1. Why does the writer start by describing an experience of going shopping? لماذا بدأ الكاتب بوصف تجربة التسوق؟

- a. to explain exactly why some people suffer from AS ليوضح تماماً ما تعنيه معاناة الناس من اضطراب طيف التوحد
b. to demonstrate why having ASD can cause someone to get upset ليوضح السبب الذي يجعل مصاب طيف التوحد ينزعج
c. to emphasise the social problems created by large shopping malls ليؤكد على المشاكل الاجتماعية التي يسببها التسوق في المولات

2. Which of these statements best reflects what the writer says about ASD?

أي من العبارات تعكس ما يقوله الكاتب عن طيف التوحد

- a. Many people feel upset or angry about having ASD. الكثير من الناس يشعر بالغضب والانزعاج إذا كان مصاب بطيف التوحد
b. Different people will experience ASD in different ways. الناس يختلفون في المرور بتجربة طيف التوحد
c. Public places should be better designed for people with ASD. الأماكن العامة يجب تصميمها بشكل أفضل للمصابين بطيف التوحد

3. The writer cites Chris Milk to illustrate that

يستشهد الكاتب بكريس ميلك ليوضح أن

- a. VR can also be a way for people to communicate over a distance. الواقع الافتراضي طريقة لبتواصل الناس عن بعد
b. video may actually separate us from the people we see onscreen. قد يفصلنا الفيديو عن الناس الذين نراهم في الشاشة
c. VR has the potential to alter how we interact with each other. الواقع الافتراضي له القدرة على تغيير كيفية تفاعلنا مع بعضنا البعض

4. What do the examples in Paragraph 4 indicate?

إلى ماذا يشير المثال في الفقرة الرابعة؟

- a. that it is relatively easy to trick people into doing something
- b. that many people are inspired to visit the places they see through VR
- c. that VR can stimulate people's willingness to take action

من السهل نسبياً خداع الناس ليقوموا بأمر ما
الناس ملهمون لزيارة الأماكن الذي شاهدوها في الواقع الافتراضي
يحفز رغبة الناس باتخاذ اجراء

5. What attitude towards VR is expressed by the writer in the last paragraph?

ما الموقف الذي عبّر الكاتب عنه في آخر فقرة؟

- a. It has some value but should be treated with caution.
- b. It is fairly pointless compared with real life experience.
- c. It is a passing fashion that will fade away.

فيه بعض القيمة لكن يجي التعامل معه بحذر
من العبث إلى حد ما مقارنة مع تجربة الحياة الحقيقية
موضة عابرة ستتلاشى يوماً ما

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

6. What would you include in a VR experience to help people understand what it is like to have a disability or to be homeless?

ماذا يمكن ان تضمن في تجربة واقع افتراضي لتساعد الناس أن يفهمو ما يعنيه الإصابة بإعاقة او التشرد؟

7. Apart from VR, how else could technology help people with disabilities?

غير الواقع الافتراضي كيف تساعد التكنولوجيا الناس المعاقين

The doors shut with a thud behind me as I walk into the shopping centre. Immediately, there's a buzz of noise. I can hear two or three different types of music being played in various shops. A woman walks past me, carrying lots of shopping bags. I can hear the sound of them rubbing against each other. I try to shrug it off, but it's made me feel a bit more anxious. The lights are too bright. A man is shaking a pot full of coins – I think he's collecting money for charity. It's really loud. I carry on through the shopping centre. I can smell fried food. I **bump into** a friend, but I can't stop to talk to her because it's all so overwhelming. I need to **calm down**. I need to get out of here.

This is a description of what it might feel like for some people with ASD (autism spectrum disorder) to go to a shopping centre. While people's experiences vary a lot, one of the key issues for many individuals with autism is a hypersensitivity to sights, sounds, smells and tastes, which can make a simple activity, such as going shopping extremely stressful. Some people are able to cope with this kind of sensory overload reasonably well, though the stress might **eat away at** them inside. But for others, they **end up** having a meltdown – in other words, they get upset or angry. This can make it difficult to **fit in** with or to keep friends because other people just don't understand the pressure that has led the person with autism to act in this way. It can also lead to people with autism having problems at school or with **holding down** a job, as they may come across as unreliable or bad-tempered.

In order to help people understand what it's like to have autism, could Virtual Reality (VR) help?

Virtual Reality is a computer-generated simulation of an experience, which is seen in 3D, and which can feel almost exactly like really being in that situation. According to Chris Milk in his TED talk, Virtual Reality connects humans to other humans in a way which can change people's perceptions of each other. Perhaps in response to such ideas, the National Autistic Society has developed a VR experience to help people understand what sensory overload feels like. People can watch the video using special 3D glasses, which take them more fully into the experience. So far, it has had six million views, and the comments certainly indicate that it's having a powerful effect.

The potential impact of VR in helping us to understand one another and the world around us is exciting. For example, some people **went through** the virtual experience of chopping down a tree. Afterwards, the researcher 'accidentally' spilt his drink and those people who had been 'chopping down trees' reached for fewer paper napkins, suggesting that their experience had subconsciously encouraged them to stop wasting paper.

VR has also been used to give people the experience of being disabled, or being in a flood. But can these experiences really help us to walk in someone else's shoes? A major difference between simulated and actual experiences is that we volunteer to put on the VR headset. We can **break off** at any time and go back to our normal lives, whereas the people whose lives we're experiencing don't have that luxury. And, while we can experience the sounds and sights of a flood, we don't **come up against** the same difficulties.

1. What causes the writer to feel anxious when walking through the shopping centre?

- A) The noise of music being played
B) The bright lights and loud sounds
C) The smell of fried food
D) The large number of people

١. ما الذي يثير قلق الراوي عند تجوله في مركز التسوق؟
(أ) ضجيج الموسيقى
(ب) الأضواء الساطعة والأصوات العالية
(ج) رائحة الطعام المقلي
(د) كثرة الناس

2. How do people with autism often react to sensory overload in environments like a shopping centre?

- A) They find it exciting and energizing
B) They tend to ignore it and carry on
C) They may experience a meltdown or act upset
D) They avoid the environment entirely

٢. كيف يتفاعل المصابون بالتوحد غالبًا مع الإرهاق الحسي في بيئات مثل مراكز التسوق؟
(أ) يجدونها مثيرة ومحفزة.
(ب) يميلون إلى تجاهلها والاستمرار في حياتهم.
(ج) قد يعانون من انهيار عصبي أو يتصرفون بانزعاج.
(د) يتجنبون البيئة المحيطة تمامًا

3. According to Chris Milk, what is one effect of Virtual Reality (VR)?

- A) It makes people more sensitive to sensory overload
B) It connects people in a way that can change perceptions of each other
C) It allows people to feel emotions like anger or frustration
D) It is only useful for entertainment purposes

٣. وفقًا لكريس ميلك، ما هو أحد تأثيرات الواقع الافتراضي؟
(أ) يجعل الناس أكثر حساسية للتفاعلات الحسية.
(ب) يربط الناس بطريقة تُغيّر تصوراتهم عن بعضهم البعض.
(ج) يسمح للناس بالشعور بمشاعر مثل الغضب والإحباط.
(د) يُستخدم لأغراض الترفيه فقط

4. What is the purpose of the Virtual Reality (VR) experience developed by the National Autistic Society?

- A) To simulate a shopping centre for entertainment purposes
B) To help people understand what sensory overload feels like for individuals with autism
C) To educate people about the technical aspects of Virtual Reality
D) To show people what it's like to be in a flood

٤. ما الغرض من تجربة الواقع الافتراضي (VR) التي طورتها الجمعية الوطنية للتوحد؟
(أ) محاكاة مركز تسوق لأغراض ترفيهية.
(ب) مساعدة الناس على فهم الشعور بالإرهاق الحسي لدى المصابين بالتوحد.
(ج) تثقيف الناس حول الجوانب التقنية للواقع الافتراضي.
(د) توضيح شعور التواجد في فيضان

5. What difference does the text mention between experiencing a simulation in VR and living through the actual experience?

- A) In VR, people cannot interact with the environment at all
B) VR experiences are more intense than real-life experiences
C) In VR, people can take off the headset at any time and return to their normal lives
D) The actual experiences in real life are easier to cope with

٥. ما الفرق الذي يذكره النص بين تجربة محاكاة الواقع الافتراضي وعيش التجربة الفعلية؟
(أ) في الواقع الافتراضي، لا يمكن للأشخاص التفاعل مع البيئة إطلاقًا.
(ب) تجارب الواقع الافتراضي أكثر كثافة من تجارب الحياة الواقعية.
(ج) في الواقع الافتراضي، يمكن للأشخاص خلع سماعة الرأس في أي وقت والعودة إلى حياتهم الطبيعية.
(د) التجارب الفعلية في الحياة الواقعية أسهل في التعامل معه

6. What conclusion can be drawn from the experiment where people who had chopped down a tree used fewer napkins?

- A) VR experiences have no impact on people's behavior
B) The VR experience led them to be more mindful of their environment and resources
C) People who experienced VR were more wasteful
D) The VR experience made no difference in how they reacted to the spill

٦. ما الاستنتاج الذي يمكن استخلاصه من التجربة التي استخدم فيها الأشخاص الذين قطعوا شجرة عددًا أقل من المناديل؟
(أ) تجارب الواقع الافتراضي ليس لها تأثير على سلوك الأشخاص.
(ب) تجربة الواقع الافتراضي جعلتهم أكثر وعيًا ببيئتهم ومواردهم.
(ج) الأشخاص الذين جربوا الواقع الافتراضي كانوا أكثر إهدارًا.
(د) لم تحدث تجربة الواقع الافتراضي أي فرق في كيفية تفاعلهم مع الانسكاب

7. What sensory overload is mentioned in the text that causes discomfort for the w in the shopping centre?

- A) The sound of people talking
B) The bright lights and loud noises
C) The taste of the food being sold
D) The temperature in the shopping centre

٧. ما هو التحميل الحسي الزائد المذكور في النص والذي يُسبب إزعاجًا للراوي في مركز التسوق؟
(أ) صوت الناس يتحدثون
(ب) الأضواء الساطعة والضوضاء العالية
(ج) طعم الطعام المعروض
(د) درجة الحرارة في مركز التسوق

8. What is a possible consequence for people with autism when they experience a meltdown in social settings?

- A) They are often praised for expressing their emotions
B) They may be seen as unreliable or bad-tempered

- C) They always get help from others
D) They find it easier to make friends

٨. ما هي العواقب المحتملة للأشخاص المصابين بالتوحد عند تعرضهم لانفجار عصبي في المواقف الاجتماعية؟
(أ) غالبًا ما يُشاد بهم للتعبير عن مشاعرهم.
(ب) قد يُنظر إليهم على أنهم غير موثوق بهم أو سيئو المزاج.
(ج) يحصلون دائمًا على مساعدة من الآخرين.
(د) يجدون سهولة في تكوين صداقات

9. What makes it challenging for individuals with autism to go to a shopping centre?

- A) The crowd of people
B) The sensory overload from sights, sounds, smells, and tastes
C) The high cost of shopping
D) The need to make decisions about what to buy

٩. ما الذي يُصعب على المصابين بالتوحد الذهاب إلى مراكز التسوق؟
(أ) حشود الناس
(ب) الإرهاق الحسي الناتج عن المشاهد والأصوات والروائح والمذاقات
(ج) ارتفاع تكلفة التسوق
(د) الحاجة إلى اتخاذ قرارات بشأن ما يشترونه

10. What is one example of another VR experience mentioned in the text?

- A) Simulating a busy office environment
B) Experiencing the act of chopping down a tree

- C) Visiting a remote village
D) Learning to cook in a virtual kitchen

١٠. ما هو مثال واحد على تجربة واقع افتراضي أخرى مذكورة في النص؟
(أ) محاكاة بيئة مكتب مزدحمة
(ب) تجربة قطع شجرة
(ج) زيارة قرية نائية
(د) تعلم الطبخ في مطبخ افتراضي

11. According to the text, how has Virtual Reality (VR) been effective in understanding others' experiences?

- A) It has been used to simulate normal daily life
B) It helps people avoid uncomfortable situations
C) It allows people to feel the sensory overload of others, like those with autism
D) It helps people forget about their own problems

١١. وفقًا للنص، كيف كان الواقع الافتراضي فعالاً في فهم تجارب الآخرين؟
(أ) استُخدم لمحاكاة الحياة اليومية العادية.
(ب) يُساعد الناس على تجنب المواقف غير المريحة.
(ج) يُتيح للناس الشعور بالتأثير الحسي الزائد للآخرين، مثل المصابين بالتوحد.
(د) يُساعد الناس على نسيان مشاكلهم الخاصة

12. How does the text suggest that VR experiences can impact people's behavior outside the simulation?

- A) They make people more confused
B) They help people be more considerate and empathetic
C) They have no real impact on behavior
D) They cause people to act more aggressively

١٢. كيف يُشير النص إلى أن تجارب الواقع الافتراضي يمكن أن تؤثر على سلوك الناس خارج المحاكاة؟
(أ) تزيد من ارتباك الناس.
(ب) تساعد على أن نكون أكثر مراعاة وتعاطفًا.
(ج) ليس لها تأثير حقيقي على السلوك.
(د) تدفع الناس إلى التصرف بعدوانية أكبر

13. According to the text, why is the virtual experience of sensory overload in the shopping centre important for understanding autism?

- A) It shows how enjoyable shopping centres can be
B) It helps people realize how overwhelming daily life can be for some individuals with autism
C) It teaches people how to shop more effectively
D) It simulates the exact emotions felt by someone with autism

١٣. وفقًا للنص، لماذا تُعد التجربة الافتراضية للتحفيز الحسي الزائد في مركز التسوق مهمة لفهم التوحد؟
(أ) تُظهر مدى متعة مراكز التسوق.
(ب) تُساعد الناس على إدراك مدى صعوبة الحياة اليومية لبعض المصابين بالتوحد.
(ج) تُعلم الناس كيفية التسوق بفعالية أكبر.
(د) تُحاكي المشاعر الدقيقة التي يشعر بها شخص مصاب بالتوحد

14. Which of the following best describes the tone of the narrator in the shopping centre?

- A) Excited and curious
B) Calm and collected
C) Overwhelmed and anxious
D) Angry and frustrated

١٤. أي مما يلي يصف نبذة الراوي في مركز التسوق على أفضل وجه؟
(أ) متحمس وفضولي
(ب) هادئ وواثق
(ج) غارق في التفكير وقلق
(د) غاضب ومحبط

15. What is the effect of wearing 3D glasses during the VR experience mentioned in the text?

- A) They help viewers understand the story better
B) They make the experience feel more real and immersive
C) They allow users to take control of the situation
D) They block out the external world entirely

١٥. ما تأثير ارتداء نظارات ثلاثية الأبعاد أثناء تجربة الواقع الافتراضي المذكورة في النص؟
(أ) تُساعد المشاهدين على فهم القصة بشكل أفضل.
(ب) تجعل التجربة أكثر واقعية وغامرة.
(ج) تُمكن المستخدمين من التحكم في الموقف.
(د) تحجب العالم الخارجي تمامًا.

16. According to the text, what is one key issue that many individuals with autism face when experiencing sensory overload?

- A) They enjoy the experience of sensory overload
B) They are able to block out all distractions
C) They become more focused and energized
D) They find it extremely stressful and overwhelming

١٦. وفقًا للنص، ما هي إحدى المشكلات الرئيسية التي يواجهها العديد من المصابين بالتوحد عند تعرضهم للإجهاد الحسي الزائد؟
(أ) يستمتعون بتجربة الإجهاد الحسي الزائد.
(ب) يستطيعون حجب جميع المشتتات.
(ج) يصبحون أكثر تركيزًا ونشاطًا.
(د) يجدون الأمر مرهقًا للغاية ومربكًا.

17. How does the text suggest people without autism might perceive those with autism when they have a meltdown?

- A) They may see it as a sign of strength
B) They may misunderstand the cause of the meltdown
C) They may offer immediate solutions to the problem
D) They may ignore the situation completely

١٧. كيف يُشير النص إلى أن الأشخاص غير المصابين بالتوحد قد ينظرون إلى المصابين بالتوحد عند تعرضهم لانفجار عصبي؟
(أ) قد يعتبرونه علامة قوة.
(ب) قد يُسيئون فهم سبب الانفجار.
(ج) قد يقدمون حلولاً فورية للمشكلة.
(د) قد يتجاهلون الموقف تمامًا.

18. What is one way Virtual Reality (VR) has been used to help people understand different perspectives?

- A) By creating simulations of school life for children
B) By providing experiences like being disabled or experiencing a flood
C) By teaching people how to navigate social media
D) By helping people travel to different countries

١٨. ما إحدى الطرق التي استُخدم بها الواقع الافتراضي لمساعدة الناس على فهم وجهات نظر مختلفة؟
(أ) من خلال إنشاء محاكاة للحياة المدرسية للأطفال.
(ب) من خلال توفير تجارب مثل تجربة الإعاقة أو مواجهة الفيضانات.
(ج) من خلال تعليم الناس كيفية استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.
(د) من خلال مساعدة الناس على السفر إلى بلدان مختلفة.

19. What reaction did the people who participated in the VR tree-chopping experience have when the researcher spilled his drink?

- A) They laughed and made jokes
B) They ignored it completely
C) They used fewer paper napkins than usual
D) They immediately offered to help clean up

١٩. ما رد فعل المشاركين في تجربة قطع الأشجار الافتراضية عندما سكب الباحث مشروبه؟
(أ) ضحكوا وأطلقوا النكات.
(ب) تجاهلوا الأمر تمامًا.
(ج) استخدموا مناديل ورقية أقل من المعتاد.
(د) عرضوا المساعدة في التنظيف فورًا.

20. How does the text describe the main difference between simulated experiences in VR and real-life experiences?

- A) Real-life experiences are more enjoyable
B) VR experiences are more vivid and intense
C) In VR, people can stop at any time and return to their normal lives
D) Real-life experiences are more predictable and manageable

٢٠. كيف يصف النص الفرق الرئيسي بين تجارب المحاكاة في الواقع الافتراضي وتجارب الحياة الواقعية؟
(أ) تجارب الحياة الواقعية أكثر متعة.
(ب) تجارب الواقع الافتراضي أكثر حيوية وكثافة.
(ج) في الواقع الافتراضي، يمكن للناس التوقف في أي وقت والعودة إلى حياتهم الطبيعية.
(د) تجارب الحياة الواقعية أكثر قابلية للتنبؤ والإدارة.

21. What is one thing that people who use VR to experience sensory overload might not fully experience, according to the text?

- A) The physical exhaustion of the situation
B) The overwhelming pressure of real-life stress
C) The thrill of the experience
D) The need to return to a normal routine

٢١. ما هو الشيء الذي قد لا يختبره مستخدمو الواقع الافتراضي لتجربة التحميل الحسي الزائد بشكل كامل، وفقًا للنص؟
(أ) الإرهاق الجسدي الناتج عن الموقف.
(ب) الضغط الهائل الناتج عن ضغوط الحياة الواقعية.
(ج) إثارة التجربة.
(د) الحاجة إلى العودة إلى روتين طبيعي.

22. What aspect of the VR experience makes it more immersive, according to the text?

- A) The high-quality graphics and visuals
B) The use of special 3D glasses
C) The interaction with other people in the simulation
D) The variety of sensory input available

٢٢. ما هو الجانب الذي يجعل تجربة الواقع الافتراضي أكثر غامرة، وفقاً للنص؟
(أ) الرسومات والمرئيات عالية الجودة
(ب) استخدام نظارات ثلاثية الأبعاد خاصة
(ج) التفاعل مع الآخرين في المحاكاة
(د) تنوع المدخلات الحسية المتاحة

23. What is one challenge that individuals with autism might face in social situations?

- A) They often find it easy to make friends
B) They have trouble understanding other people's emotions
C) They may act in ways that others don't understand, leading to social difficulties
D) They enjoy socializing in busy, noisy environments

٢٣. ما هو أحد التحديات التي قد يواجهها المصابون بالتوحد في المواقف الاجتماعية؟
(أ) غالباً ما يجدون سهولة في تكوين صداقات.
(ب) يجدون صعوبة في فهم مشاعر الآخرين.
(ج) قد يتصرفون بطرق لا يفهمها الآخرون، مما يؤدي إلى صعوبات اجتماعية.
(د) يستمتعون بالتواصل الاجتماعي في البيئات المزدحمة والصاخبة.

24. What might be the long-term effect of VR experiences on individuals, based on the example of people using fewer napkins after a tree-chopping simulation?

- A) VR experiences may increase people's sense of empathy and responsibility
B) VR experiences may make people less mindful of their actions
C) VR experiences may make people more impatient with others
D) VR experiences may cause people to ignore real-world problems

٢٤. ما هو التأثير طويل المدى لتجارب الواقع الافتراضي على الأفراد، بناءً على مثال استخدام الأشخاص لمناديل أقل بعد محاكاة قطع الأشجار؟
(أ) قد تزيد تجارب الواقع الافتراضي من شعور الناس بالتعاطف والمسؤولية.
(ب) قد تجعل تجارب الواقع الافتراضي الناس أقل وعياً بأفعالهم.
(ج) قد تجعل تجارب الواقع الافتراضي الناس أكثر نفاذ صبر مع الآخرين.
(د) قد تدفع تجارب الواقع الافتراضي الناس إلى تجاهل مشاكل العالم الحقيقي.

25. According to the text, why is VR considered a useful tool for increasing empathy and understanding?

- A) It allows people to escape reality completely
B) It lets people experience situations from others' perspectives
C) It helps people forget their own problems
D) It shows people how to avoid difficult situations

٢٥. وفقاً للنص، لماذا يُعتبر الواقع الافتراضي أداة مفيدة لتعزيز التعاطف والفهم؟
(أ) يُتيح للناس الهروب من الواقع تماماً.
(ب) يُتيح لهم تجربة المواقف من منظور الآخرين.
(ج) يُساعدهم على نسيان مشاكلهم.
(د) يُعلمهم كيفية تجنب المواقف الصعبة.

Answers : 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. C
15. B 16. D 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. C 21. B 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B

1. Read and listen to the first paragraph of the article.

Does it describe a positive or a negative experience?

A negative experience (the person mentions feeling anxious; the lights are too bright; the loud noise; it's all so overwhelming; needing to calm down, a wave of anxiety overcoming them, needing to get out.)

اقرأ واستمع إلى الفقرة الأولى من المقال. هل تصف تجربة إيجابية أم سلبية؟
تجربة سلبية (يذكر الشخص شعوره بالقلق؛ الضوء شديد السطوع؛ الضوضاء العالية؛ كل هذا مُرهق للغاية؛ الحاجة إلى الهدوء، موجة قلق تجتاحه، الحاجة إلى الخروج)

2. Read the rest of the article and check your ideas.

What other experiences are described in the article?

Other experiences: having problems at school or holding down a job; using VR to help neurotypical people fully take in what sensory overload feels like. People can watch the video using special 3D glasses, which takes them more fully into the experience. In another experiment, some people went through the virtual experience of chopping down a tree and the experience of being disabled or being in a flood.

اقرأ بقية المقال وراجع أفكارك. ما هي التجارب الأخرى الموصوفة في المقال؟
تجارب أخرى: مواجهة صعوبات دراسية أو الاستمرار في العمل؛ استخدام الواقع الافتراضي لمساعدة الأشخاص ذوي النمط العصبي الطبيعي على استيعاب الشعور بالإجهاد الحسي الزائد. يمكن للأشخاص مشاهدة الفيديو باستخدام نظارات ثلاثية الأبعاد خاصة، مما يجعلهم يعيشون التجربة بشكل أعمق.
في تجربة أخرى، خاض بعض الأشخاص تجربة قطع شجرة افتراضياً، وتجربة الإعاقة أو الغرق في فيضان

The passive المبنى للمجهول

لفهم القاعدة جيدا يجب معرفة شكل جملة المعلوم والمجهول

The Active Form: Subject / the agent (the doer of the action) + Verb + Object + (comp.)

The Passive Form: Object + be V3 + (comp.) + (by + Subject / the agent)

We use **the passive** to draw special attention to **the agent** by moving it to the beginning of the sentence.

نستخدم المبنى للمجهول للتركيز بشكل خاص على المفعول به عن طريق نقله إلى بداية الجملة

We often use **the passive** to draw special attention to **the agent** by moving it to the end of the sentence.

If we mention the agent, we use by.

غالبًا ما نستخدم المبنى للمجهول لوضع تركيز خاص على الفاعل عن طريق نقله إلى نهاية الجملة وإذا ذكرنا الفاعل نستخدم قبله كلمة **by**

Active : A British coffee company **created** 'Fresh Brew'. (attention on Fresh Brew)

Passive: 'Fresh Brew' **was created** by a British coffee company. (attention on the company)

In the above example, we mention the agent (a British company) because it is new and important information.

في المثال السابق، ذكرنا الفاعل لأنه معلومة جديدة ومهمة

We don't mention the agent if it is:

لا نذكر الفاعل إذا كان

• **obvious** : A transmitter is worn on the body. (We know it is worn by a person.)

واضح: (الجهاز يلبسه شخص)

• **unknown**: Maher realised he had been followed. (We do not know who followed him.)

غير معروف: (لا نعرف من تبعه)

• **unimportant**: It will be shown at the 'New Inventors' show. (Who will show it is not important.) غير مهم

Active	Passive
S + V1 + O - Ali plays tennis .	O + (am – is – are) + V3 + by + S
S + V2 + O - Ali played tennis .	O + (was / were) + V3 + by + S
S + (will , shall , must , has to ,) + V . inf. + O would , can , could , may , used to , have to , has to	O + (will / shall , ...) + be + V3 + by + S
S + (am-is-are) + V. ing + O	O + (am-is-are) + being + V3 + by + S
S + (was / were) + V. ing + O	O + (was / were) + being + V3 + by + S
S + will + have + V3 + O	O + will + have + been + V3 + by + S
S + (has-have-had) + V3 + O	O + (has-have-had) + been + V3 + by + S
- don't – doesn't ----- am not , isn't , aren't - am , is , are + always , usually , often + V3 - didn't ----- wasn't , weren't	

Tense	Active = S + V + O + Comp.	Passive = O + be + V3 + Comp. + by = S
Present Simple am, is, are + V3	We wear a transmitter on the body and it sends digital messages via the body's electrical field.	A transmitter is worn on the body and digital messages are sent via the body's electrical field.
Past Simple was/were + V3	British coffee company 'Beans R Us' created 'Fresh Brew'	'Fresh Brew' was created by British coffee company 'Beans R Us'
Present Continuous am, is, are being + V3	Coffee-lovers are welcoming the invention everywhere	The invention is being welcomed by coffee-lovers everywhere.
Past Continuous was being + V3 were	When we last heard, they were still developing the 'mirror' in a lab in France.	When we last heard, the 'mirror' was still being developed in a lab in France.
Present Perfect have been + V3 has	Once you have built up a profile of your lifestyle ...	Once a profile of your lifestyle has been built up ...
Past Perfect had been + V3	When Aisha realized someone had followed her to her front door, she quickly phoned the police.	When Aisha realised she had been followed to her front door, she quickly phoned the police.
Modal verbs in passive modal + be + V3	You can switch it on text message. You could download music and games in seconds. We should not use it as protection from wild animals.	It can be switched on by text message. Music and games could be downloaded in seconds. It should not be used as protection from wild animals.
going to going to be + V3	They are going to show it at the 'New Inventors' show next month.	It is going to be shown at the 'New Inventors' show next month.
Will will be + V3	A computer shows how this will affect your appearance in future.	A computer shows how your appearance will be affected in future.
The passive infinitive to be + V3	There's one drawback: you need to fill it with coffee and water first. The company expects to launch their invention next year.	There's one drawback: it needs to be filled with coffee and water first. The company expects their invention to be launched next year.
The passive gerund being + V3	It's a 'must have' if you are worried about someone attacking you . Nobody likes anything telling them about habits, especially by a computer!	It's a 'must have' if you are worried about being attacked . Nobody likes being told about their bad habits, especially by a computer!

Some verbs are usually followed by **the infinitive** and others by **a gerund form**

يرغب / يميل الى

بعض الأفعال يتبعها مجرد وبعضها يتبعها اسم الفاعل

1. Verbs followed by a gerund : risk , enjoy , fancy , persuade , invite , congratulate

2. Verbs followed by the infinitive : appear, ask , arrange, need, require, employ

I require you to be on time.

You are required to be on time.

I don't fancy going out tonight.

I don't fancy being gone tonight.

When these verbs are used in the passive, the same verb patterns should be used:

The humans who were required to be in the self-driving car ...

The humans who required to be in the self-driving car ...

I don't really fancy being monitored at all!

I don't really fancy monitoring at all!

Contexts for the passive

سياق المبني للمجهول

We usually avoid the passive in **informal language**.

We can use **you or they** to refer to people in general:

نحن عادة نتجنب المبني للمجهول في اللغة غير الرسمية. يمكننا (انت) أو (هم) للإشارة إلى الأشخاص بشكل عام

Look! You can switch it on by text message.

They expect to launch the invention next year.

The passive is common in **newspaper reports and academic writing** because it makes the style more impersonal and objective.

المبني للمجهول شائع في تقارير الصحف والكتابة الأكاديمية لأنه يجعل الأسلوب غير شخصي بشكل أكثر وموضوعي

The passive with two objects

المبني للمجهول مع مفعولين

Some verbs can have **two objects**, and either object can become the subject in the passive – it depends where the writer wants to put the focus:

أفعال تأخذ مفعولين منها: يساعد، يعرض، يدفع، يعد، يرسل، يعلم، يعطي، يعرض

(hand – offer – pay – promise – send – teach – give – show)

يمكن أن تحتوي بعض الأفعال على مفعولين، ويمكن أن يصبح أي من المفعولين به فاعلاً في صيغة المبني للمجهول – ويعتمد ذلك على ما يريد الكاتب التركيز عليه. إذا بدأت بالمفعول به رقم 2 فيجب أن تضع **to** قبله

1. It will show **people (O1)** the consequences (O2) of an unhealthy lifestyle.

-**People** will be shown the consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle.

-**The consequences** of an unhealthy lifestyle will be shown **to people**.

2. It gives **anyone (O1)** who touches it **an electric shock (O2)**.

-**Anyone who touches it** is given **an electric shock**.

-**An electric shock** is given **to anyone** who touches it.

5. We usually avoid the passive form structure in

A) informal language.

B) newspaper reports

C) academic writing

D) more personal and objective situations

Rewrite the sentences in the passive

AB 1 P 20

1. This German company **manufactures** hybrid engines.
Hybrid engines are manufactured by this German company.
2. **By 2035, you could embed a chip like this in your wrist.**
By 2035, a chip like this -----
3. **Over two million people have downloaded this 'body tracking' app.**
This 'body tracking' app -----
4. **An insect caused the malfunction.**
The malfunction -----
5. **Somebody was regularly hacking into celebrities' smartphones.**
Celebrities' smartphones -----
6. **Most people are going to use wearables in the near future.**
Wearables -----

Answer :

2. **could be embedded in your wrist**
3. **has been downloaded by over two million people**
4. **was caused by an insect**
5. **were being regularly hacked into**
6. **are going to be used by most people in the near future**

Complete the sentences with **by** or **with**

AB 2 P 20

by : Focuses on the agent , means , methods

with : focuses on the tools , instruments

1. The first real smartphone was created by a famous company.
2. Our household appliances are made ----- only the highest quality materials.
3. The original smartwatch was designed ----- the inventor, Steve Mann.
4. A device this simple can be operated ----- a young child.
5. The sculpture was made ----- electronic waste.

Answers : 2. with 3. by 4. by 5. with

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of **be**.

AB 3 P 20

1. The burnt appliance could be smelled in every room of the house.
2. The facial recognition software is going ----- updated for the new model.
3. This device shouldn't ----- used by anyone under the age of 16.
4. I ----- asked for my password every single time I wanted to log in.

Answers : 2. to be 3. be 4. was

Complete the sentences with the correct passive forms of the verbs from the box.

AB 4 P 20

sell يبيع employ يوظف invite يدعو persuade يقنع tell يخبر

1. I regret being persuaded to buy this phone.
2. I would really like ----- by one of the giant tech companies.
3. Young people don't need ----- how to use new devices, they just know instinctively.
4. The new phone implants are going to ----- in all kinds of shops.
5. The teacher congratulated them on ----- to take part in the science fair next week.

Answers : 2. to be employed 3. to be told 4. be sold 5. being invited

Complete the letter with the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

AB 5 P 20

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about one of your company's smartwatches, which 1 was given (give) to me last week.

Firstly, it 2 ----- (wrap) in large amounts of unnecessary plastic packaging. Don't you think your products 3 ----- (should / package) in a more eco-friendly way? Secondly, the watch clearly 4 ----- (not / check) before 5 ----- (sent) from your factory, as the all-important charging cable 6 ----- (not / include). Could a cable please 7 ----- (sent) to us as soon as possible? We would appreciate it if this 8 ----- (could / do) without unnecessary plastic packaging.

Yours faithfully,

Amani Alra'i

Answers :

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2. was wrapped | 3. should be packaged | 4. was not checked |
| 5. being sent | 6. was not included | 7. be sent |
| | | 8. could be done |

Identify the tense or grammatical form.

SB 4 P 27

حدد شكل الصيغة القواعدية فيما تحته خط

1. Within a decade or so almost every appliance in your house could be connected.
2. The fridge will be designed to reorder food as you use it.
3. Your front door will use facial recognition software to decide if you should be allowed into the house or not.
4. Studies are being carried out which claim that it will revolutionise our lives.
5. It has even been referred to as 'the fourth Industrial Revolution'.
6. Look at the recent crash which was caused by a sensor malfunction in a self-driving car in the USA.
7. The number of humans who were required to be in the self-driving car had recently been reduced from two to one.

8. Can you imagine how many accidents are going to be caused by computer error when no one is watching the road?

Answers: 1. a modal 2. Future Simple 3. a modal 4. Present Continuous 5. Present Perfect
6. Past Simple 7. Past Perfect 8. (future with) going to

Look at the sentences in Exercise 4 again and answer the questions.

SB 5 P 27

انظر للجمل في التمرين رقم 4 وأجب عما يلي:

1. How do we form the passive in each of the sentence
with the correct form / tense of the verb be + the past participle (v3) of the main verb
كيف نشكل المجهول في كل جملة
2. When we use the passive, are we focusing more on the action or on the person or thing doing the action?
عندما نستخدم المجهول، هل نركز أكثر على الفعل ام على الشخص او الشيء الذي قام به
on the action
3. Why is the 'agent' (the person or thing which causes the action) mentioned in two sentences?
لماذا تم ذكر الفاعل في جملتين

Because the information given that it was the sensor/computer error that caused the crash is the most important or newest information. To emphasise this, we use the passive and put this information at the end (the information principle).

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one, using infinitive or gerund passive forms.

SB 6 P 25

1. It appears that a digital mirror is now available.
A digital mirror now appears -----
2. You can ask it to check the weather.
The mirror can ----- check the weather.
3. You can arrange for the mirror to turn the water on.
You can arrange for the water -----
4. You won't risk a flood in the bathroom because the taps stop automatically.
Because the taps stop automatically, there is no risk of the bathroom -----
5. The mirror knows that if nobody is in the bathroom, it needs to turn the lights off.
The mirror knows that if nobody is in the bathroom, the lights -----
6. I believe most people would enjoy this kind of 'virtual servant' looking after them.
I believe most people would enjoy this kind of 'virtual servant' -----

Answers :

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to be available | 2. can be asked | 3. to be turned on |
| 4. to be flooded | 5. need to be turned off | 6. being looked after by |

Complete the advert with the correct active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets. WB 7 P 21
اكمل الفراغ بالمعلوم او المجهول

Our Smart Doorbell 1 is manufactured (**manufacture**) at our factory in Portugal and to date over 10,000 of our doorbells 2 ----- (**sell**) throughout Europe. Our tech engineers 3 ----- (**design**) this state-of-the-art device. So, what's so special about our doorbell? You 4 ----- (**can/answer**) your door from anywhere with your smartphone. Incredible but true! The on-board camera 5-----(**can/use**) to see who's at your door. You can even let visitors into your home when you're not there if you want. To activate this function, the doorbell needs 6----- (**pair**) with one of our smart locks. What 7 ----- (**you / wait**) for? Buy one now!

تم تصنيع جرس الباب الذكي الخاص بنا في مصنعنا في البرتغال وحتى الآن تم بيع أكثر من 10000 من جرس الباب الخاص بنا في جميع أنحاء أوروبا. قام مهندسو التكنولوجيا لدينا بتصميم هذا الجهاز المتطور. إذن، ما الذي يميز جرس الباب الخاص بنا؟ يمكنك الرد على بابك من أي مكان باستخدام هاتفك الذكي. إنه أمر لا يصدق ولكنه حقيقي! يمكن استخدام الكاميرا الموجودة على متن الجرس لرؤية من يقف على بابك. يمكنك حتى السماح للزوار بالدخول إلى منزلك عندما لا تكون موجود إذا أردت ذلك. لتنشيط هذه الوظيفة، يجب إقران جرس الباب بأحد أقفالنا الذكية. ماذا تنتظر؟ اشتر واحدًا الآن

Answers : 2. have been sold
5. can be used

3. designed
6. to be paired

4. can answer
7. are you waiting

2. Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets and by/with where necessary.

اكمل الجمل بصيغة المبني للمجهول للفعل بين الأقواس وعند الضرورة استخدم by/with

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1. The number of smart devices that ----- globally is going up all the time. (**use**)
2. I ----- the neighbour's faulty burglar alarm again last night. (**wake up**)
3. They didn't remember that they ----- to write a review of the new app. (**ask**)
4. The factory ----- so some people have lost their jobs. (**just / automate**)
5. I think all our houses ----- powerful computers soon. (**control**)

Answers : 1. are used 2. was woken up by 3. had been asked 4. has just been automated 5. will be controlled by

المجهول غير الشخصي Impersonal passive structures

هو نوع من انواع المجهول عندما نقوم بتحويل جملة معلوم غير شخصي (جملة معقدة) ويجب أن يحتوي على V3+be

Function : The Impersonal Passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions .

يمكننا نقل الافكار والاقوال و المعتقدات والآراء باستخدام أفعال مثل:

المبني للمجهول للمجهول غير شخصي Impersonal Passive

We can use the impersonal passive with:

يقول = said , يعتقد = thought , يدعي = claimed , يعتقد = believed , suggest = suggested
 يبرهن = proved , يعرف = known , يفترض = assumed , يتوقع = expected , remark = remarked
 reveal = revealed , consider = considered , report = reported

1. اذا بدأت جملة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي ب **it** كفاعل في البداية .

2. نحول الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول ويبقى باقي الجملة كما هي :

- Scientists **say** **that** dolphins **are** highly intelligent .
- **It is said that** dolphins are highly intelligent

3. The impersonal passive can also be used with (object + infinitive) :

1. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد (that) كفاعل اول لجملة المبني للمجهول

2. نحول الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول ثم نضيف كلمة (to) مباشرة .

3. نحول الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to) حسب القواعد التالية :

4. اذا بدأت الجملة بمصدر أي (V + ing) فانه يعامل معاملة المفرد = Reading stories **is** / Eating health food **helps**

- They **believe that** the story **is** true .
- The story **is believed to** **be** true.

تحويل الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول	تحويل الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to)
V1 / V+s ----- (am – is – are) + V3	V1 / V+s ----- V-inf.
V2 ----- (was – were) + V3	am, is, are----- be
will , can, must , has to , used to ----- (will , used to + be) + V3	was, were ----- have been
has / have + V3 ----- (has / have + been) + V3	V2 / has + V3 / have + V3 / had + V3 ----- have + V3 have been + V3
am, is, are, was, were + V-ing ----- (am ,is ,are,was,were) + being + V3	will + V-inf. ----- V- inf.
doesn't + V / don't + V ----- (am not ,is not ,are not) + V3	am not , is not , are not ----- not to be

They say that Saleem plays football well. (present)

It is said that Saleem plays football well.

People believed that Maradona scored many goals. (past)

It was believed that Maradona scored many goals.

They know that Fatema is honest.

Fatema is known **to be** honest.

a. it + passive + that clause:

People **believe** that this businessman would now be the richest man in the world. (present belief)
It **is believed** that this businessman would now be the richest man in the world. (present belief) معتقد مضارع

He **revealed** that hackers had interfered ... (past belief)

It **was revealed** that hackers had interfered ... (past belief)

معتقد ماضي

b. subject + passive + to- infinitive:

They **report** that his new system, called Solid, **is** a platform ... (present belief).

His new system, called Solid, **is reported to be** a platform ... (present belief)

معتقد مضارع

c. subject + passive (be + past participle) + perfect infinitive (to have been + past participle):

معتقد ماضي / مضارع تام

The newspaper **believe** that the virus **has affected** more than 700,000 people.

(present belief about a past event)

More than 700,000 people **are believed to have been affected** by the virus.

(present belief about a past event)

Match the sentences with patterns a–c of the previous grammar rules.

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صل بين الجمل والقواعد الثلاثة اعلاه a-c

1. These are thought to have been the first words ever spoken on a telephone.

2. It is believed that Alexander became interested in studying sound because ...

3. He is widely reported to be the inventor of the telephone.

Answers

1. c 2. a 3. b

Study patterns a–c and match them with sentences 1–6.

WB 1 P 24

a. It + passive + that clause

b. subject + passive + to-infinitive

c. subject + passive + perfect infinitive

1. The designer **is known to have been** heavily influenced by early computers.

2. **It is thought that** the city's schools will be completely paperless within 50 years.

3. 5G mobile networks **are expected to greatly improve** Internet connection speeds.

4. **It was once believed that** guided missiles would be used to deliver post.

5. The company **is estimated to have sold** nearly ten million handsets in the last ten years.

6. Sales of the company's main product **were reported to be** steady.

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

Lesson 6 A Grammar

Changing the way the world communicates

In March 1876, the Scottish scientist Alexander Graham Bell called his assistant Thomas Watson and said, 'Mr Watson, come here, I want to see you.' These are thought to have been the first words ever spoken on a telephone. We don't know for sure because other scientists were experimenting with similar ideas, but Alexander quickly registered his idea and now he is widely reported to be the inventor of the telephone.

Today, it is estimated that there are more phones in the world than people! It is estimated that there are more than 8.5 billion mobile phones in a world that has a population of around 8 billion people. Even more people may have phones in the future, so Alexander's invention was truly remarkable.

It is believed that Alexander became interested in studying sound because both his wife and his mother were deaf. Although he is most famous for inventing the telephone, he also invented a device that could be used to detect hearing problems. It has often been remarked that Alexander did not like to have a telephone in his study because it disturbed him from his work! Perhaps that is why he was able to invent other things too, including an early metal detector and a device to detect icebergs in the sea.

Not everybody believes Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone. An Italian inventor called Antonio Meucci was widely reported to have invented a telephone in 1856, 20 years before Alexander. The Italians did not have enough money to develop his invention, however, and although Italians claim Meucci is the true inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell is the name forever associated with a device that has become a vital part of our lives.

Read the article about Alexander Graham Bell and list four pieces of information about the inventor that we are not completely sure are true.

'Mr Watson, come here, I want to see you' may be the first words ever spoken on a telephone. There may be more phones in the world than people. Perhaps Alexander became interested in studying sound because both his wife and his mother were deaf. Perhaps Alexander Graham Bell was not the inventor of the telephone. Perhaps it was Antonio Meucci.

Rewrite the sentences using (It + be V3 + to V1) (present or past belief).

SB 4 P 33

اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام قاعدة (a)

1. People **say** that other scientists invented the telephone.
It is **said** that other scientists invented the telephone.
2. Experts **expect** that more people will own phones in the future.

3. Some people **have suggested** that young people should not have mobile phones.

Answers : 2 It is expected that more phones will be owned in the future.

3. It has been suggested by some people that young people should not have mobile phones

Rewrite the sentences using (S+be v3 + to v1 / have been v3) (present or past belief).

SB 5 P 33

اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام قاعدة B + C

1. People say that a scientist called Elisha Gray invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.

2. Initially, people thought the telephone was only for rich people.

3. Experts have estimated that the majority of people in the world own a smartphone.

Answers :

1. A scientist called Elisha Gray is said to have invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.
2. Initially, the telephone was thought to be just for rich people.
3. It has been estimated that the majority of people in the world now own a smartphone.
The majority of people in the world have now been estimated to own a smartphone.

Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use between two And five words, including the word in bold.

WB 6 P 21

أعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام الكلمة باللون الغامق لتصبح بنفس المعنى. استخدم من 2-5 كلمات من ضمنها الكلمة باللون الغامق

1. I expect that they **will deliver** the parcel by four o'clock. **delivered**
I expect the parcel **to be delivered** by four o'clock.
2. The teacher said we **mustn't use** our phones during the exam. **told**
We ----- use our phones during the exam.
3. The fridge **will automatically order** more milk before you run out. **order**
More milk ----- by the fridge automatically before you run out.
4. We **ought to recycle** old devices to avoid waste. **should**
Old devices ----- to avoid waste.
5. The main material in this device is plastic. **made**
This device ----- plastic.

Answers: 2. were told not to 3. will be ordered 4. should be recycled 5. is made mainly of

Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

WB 2 P 24

1. It **is / was** said that high-speed rail travel would cause people to stop breathing.
2. Over half a million passwords are thought **to be / to have been** stolen in the hack.
3. It has often been **remarked / remarking** that the world was a simpler place before people had telephones.
4. **We / It** is thought that there are over 1.5 billion websites today.
5. It **is being / was** revealed that personal data had been collected illegally by the company.
6. The hacker is thought **to be / being** a man in his 30s living somewhere in southern Germany.

Answers : 1. was 2. to have been 3. remarked 4. It 5. was 6. be

Put the words in brackets in order to complete the sentences.

WB 3 P 24

Amazing facts ABOUT THE INTERNET

The Internet 1 is thought to have contained (**thought / to / is / have contained**) five million terabytes of data in 2010. 2 ----- (**is / it / that / expected**) by 2020, there will be 40 billion terabytes of data online. Of the nearly two billion websites 3----- (**to / exist / believed**) today, it is estimated that less than 200 million are actually active. Social media users 4 ----- (**to / are / reported**) upload 95 million photographs every day. Rather sadly, 5-----(**said / is / it / that**) 70% of them are never looked at by anyone.

The first email 6----- (**known / have / is / to / been / sent**) by a programmer called Ray Tomlinson. Unfortunately, 7 ----- (**not / is / known / it**) what the message was as Tomlinson can't remember!

يعتقد أن شبكة الإنترنت احتوت على خمسة ملايين تيرابايت من البيانات في عام 2010. ومن المتوقع أنه بحلول عام 2020، سيكون هناك 40 مليار تيرابايت من البيانات على الإنترنت. ومن بين ما يقرب من ملياري موقع ويب يُعتقد أنها موجودة اليوم، يُقدر أن أقل من 200 مليون موقع نشط بالفعل. يُقال إن مستخدمي وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يقومون بتحميل 95 مليون صورة كل يوم. ومن المحزن أن يقال إن 70٪ منها لا يطلع عليها أحد. من المعروف أن أول رسالة بريد إلكتروني تم إرسالها بواسطة ميرمج يُدعى راي توملينسون. لسوء الحظ، لا يُعرف ما كانت الرسالة حيث لا يستطيع توملينسون التذكر.

Answers : 2. It is expected that 3. believed to exist 4. are reported to
5. it is said that 6. is known to have been sent 7. it is not known

Complete the sentences with the correct impersonal passive forms of the words in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

WB 4 P 24

1. It **is often remarked** that too much screen time is bad for your eyes. (**often / remark**)
2. IT graduates ----- a high wage as soon as they graduate. (**expect / pay**)
3. Five people ----- in yesterday's accident. (**believe / injure**)
4. It----- that wi-fi signals are harmless to birds and insects. (**claim**)
5. I ----- this in my last job. (**never / expect / do**)

Answers : 2. are expected to be paid 3. are believed to have been injured / to be injured
4. is claimed 5. was never expected to do

3. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

Rev. SB 2 P 26

1. More people are buying smart household appliances these days.

More smart household appliances -----.

2. People claim that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing.

It -----.

3. People expect that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents.

It -----.

4. We believe that at least 20 companies have lost important data due to the recent computer virus.

Important data -----.

Answers :

1. are being bought these days

2. is claimed that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing

3. is expected that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents

4. is believed to have been lost by at least 20 companies due to recent computer virus.

5. Choose the correct words a–d to complete the text.

Rev. SB 5 P 27

MOOC stands for Massive Open Online Course. There has been a **1 a. slight b. dramatic**

MOOC ترمز إلى الدورة التدريبية المفتوحة عبر الإنترنت. لقد كان هناك نمو **طفيف - درامي**

c. short d. forward growth in their number since they appeared early this century. In fact, paper **قصير - إلى الأمام** في أعدادها منذ ظهورها في أوائل هذا القرن. في الواقع،

and envelope-based distance-learning courses are rarely found these days, and are

نادرًا ما يتم العثور على دورات التعلم عن بعد القائمة على الورق والمغلف هذه الأيام،

considered **2 a upgraded b declined c embedded d obsolete**. MOOCs use Internet-based

وتعتبر **مطورة - مخفضة - مدمجة - قديمة**. الدورة التدريبية المفتوحة

learning platforms, whose **a functionality b appliance c use d function** is improving all the

تستخدم منصات التعلم القائمة على الإنترنت، والتي تتحسن **وظيفتها - كجهاز - استخدام كوظيفة** بمرور الوقت.

time. Glitches are unusual. Students rarely come **4 a down b on c up d back** against technical

الأعطال أمر غير عادي فيها. نادرًا ما يواجه الطلاب مشكلات فنية

issues provided the device they are using to access their course isn't outdated.

بشرط ألا يكون الجهاز الذي يستخدمونه للوصول إلى الدورة التدريبية الخاصة بهم قديمًا.

5 a Nevertheless b Despite c However d Whereas in the past educational opportunities were

ومع ذلك - على الرغم من - ومع ذلك - في حين كانت الفرص التعليمية في الماضي

limited by financial resources and geographical location, anyone anywhere can study on a

محدودة بسبب المصادر المالية والموقع الجغرافي، فإن أي شخص يمكنه الدراسة عن

MOOC as long as they have Internet access. It is **6 a obviously b very c much d commonly**

طريق الدورة التدريبية المفتوحة طالما لديه وصول للإنترنت. إنه من الواضح - جدًا كثيرًا - شائع

believed that education is being revolutionised by MOOCs, as the vast majority are free and

معتقد أن التعليم حصل فيه ثورة بسبب الدورة التدريبية المفتوحة لأن الأغلبية العظمى منها مجانية

qualifications are not required to register for them. They are usually taken by people

ولا تتطلب مؤهلات للتسجيل فيها. يأخذها عادة الناس

interested in improving their knowledge, or by those who wish to see if they are sufficiently

الذين يهتمون بتحسين معرفتهم أو من يرغب بمعرفة إذا ما كانوا مهتمين بما فيه الكفاية

interested in a subject to study it in more depth. **7 a Though b Although c However d Despite**

في دراسة موضوع ما بعمق. على الرغم من - على الرغم من - ومع ذلك - على الرغم من ذلك،

, MOOCs currently have no formal assessment system or certification.

فإن الدورة المفتوحة حاليًا ليس لها تقويم أو شهادات رسمية.

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

WRITING : A for-and-against essay

What kind of information about yourself might you be giving away?

Do the quiz then check your answers on page 77.

ما نوع المعلومات التي قد تقدمها عن نفسك ؟ قم بهذا الاختبار

1. You go on holiday and tag your location on social media. What might you then notice online?
تذهب في إجازة وتضع علامة على موقعك على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. ما الذي قد تلاحظه بعد ذلك عبر الإنترنت؟
2. You fill in a form online and give the day and month of your birth, but not the year. Is this risky?
تقوم بملء استمارة عبر الإنترنت وتعطي يوم وشهر ميلادك، ولكن ليس السنة. هل هذا محفوف بالمخاطر؟

OUR PERSONAL DATA

معلوماتنا الشخصية

These days it is extremely common for companies to track Internet users' data in order to target them with personalised content or advertising. 1Some people feel quite comfortable with this, but others feel that their privacy is being invaded by the way companies collect and use their data. whereas others consider it an invasion of privacy.

بينما يعتبره آخرون انتهاكاً للخصوصية
It is estimated that seven in ten Internet users are happy to give away personal data while browsing online. There may be some clear benefits to doing this. 2Although most people are careful with data such as online banking details, many actually prefer more personalized marketing and feel that their search results are likely to be more relevant if the search company better understands their needs. Another positive aspect of data tracking is that people can be automatically logged onto a site, rather than having to enter a password. 3This is clearly far more convenient, even though it is, of course, less secure.

ملاءمة بكثير، على الرغم من أنه بالطبع أقل أماناً.
4 In spite of these potential benefits, a significant number of people are choosing to use ad-blocking software in order to avoid digital advertising altogether. In some cases, this is because they find the adverts annoying but it is also because of a desire to avoid being tracked online. In most cases, this is probably harmless.

في معظم الحالات، ربما يكون هذا غير ضار
5 Nevertheless, a surprising amount of information can be collected: what you have bought, where you have been, what you have 'liked' on social media, and a great deal more. Most people really have very little idea how much data is being given away every time they click, or what that data will be used for.

أو الغرض من استخدام هذه البيانات.

In conclusion, it seems obvious that while people remain largely unaware and unable to make informed choices, the ability of companies to collect data should be limited or they should be required to specifically ask for permission.

في الختام، يبدو من الواضح أنه في حين يظل الناس غير مدركين إلى حد كبير وغير قادرين على اتخاذ خيارات مستنيرة، فإنه يجب أن تكون قدرة الشركات على جمع البيانات محدودة أو يجب أن يُطلب منها طلب الإذن على وجه التحديد.

WRITING : A for-and-against essay

Evaluating others' views

تقييم وجهات نظر الآخرين

A for-and-against essay needs to introduce different perspectives and critically evaluate them, considering in what ways they may have good arguments as well as any flaws.

تحتاج المقالة المؤيدة (مع) والمعارضة (ضد) إلى تقديم وجهات نظر مختلفة وتقييمها بشكل نقدي، مع الأخذ في الاعتبار الطرق التي قد تحتوي بها على حجج جيدة بالإضافة إلى أي عيوب

function	Examples	معنى
Introduction المقدمة	Summarise the topic of the essay: - These days it is extremely common for companies to - In recent years, it has become more and more common ... - Outline what you are going to discuss: - Some people feel ... whereas others ...	لخص موضوع المقالة: هذه الأيام من الشائع عن الشركات ان... في هذه الأيام أصبح من الشائع أكثر وأكثر حدد ما ستناقشه يشعر بعض الناس ... بينما آخرون ...
Main body الموضوع الرئيسي	In your first main paragraph, give arguments in favour of the situation: - There may be some clear benefits to doing ... - Another positive aspect of ... is ... In your second main paragraph, give arguments against the situation: - In spite of these potential benefits, many people ... - Nevertheless, many people feel ... - It is estimated that ... - It is commonly believed that ... - It is argued by some people that ... - Many people are of the opinion that ...	في الفقرة الأولى الرئيسية، قدم حجج لمصلحة الموقف: قد تكون هناك فوائد واضحة للقيام بـ مظهر إيجابي آخر لـ ... هو في الفقرة الثانية الرئيسية، قدم حجج ضد الموقف: بالرغم من الفوائد المحتملة، الكثير من الناس... بالرغم من هذا، الكثير من الناس يشعرون يقدّر أن ... هناك اعتقاد شائع أن ... بعض الناس يجادلون (يقدمون حجج) أن ... رأي بعض الناس أن ...
Conclusion الخاتمة	Summarise and give your opinion: - In conclusion, it seems obvious that ... - In my considered opinion ...	لخص وأعطي رأيك في الختام، يبدو من الواضح أن... في رأيي المدروس ...

Read one student's essay. List the arguments for and against tracking online personal data.

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اقرأ المقالة وعدد الحجج مع وضد تتبع البيانات الشخصية

For	Against
- more personalized marketing - search results more relevant - automatic log on to a site	- invasion of privacy - adverts are annoying - companies collect a lot of data – no idea what it will be used for

Study the linkers (words or phrases used to link ideas) in the box below.

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Then find the linkers used in sentences 1–5 in the essay.

أدرس الروابط (كلمات أو شبه جمل تربط أفكار) أدناه ثم جد الروابط المستخدمة في الجمل 1-5 في المقالة

Conjunctions of contrast	روابط تناقض + جملة	while, whereas	بينما
Conjunctions of concession	روابط تناقض + شبه جملة	although, even though	بالرغم من
Preposition of contrast	حروف جر تناقض	despite, in spite of	بالرغم من
Adverbs of contrast	ظروف تناقض	however, nevertheless, nonetheless	لكن

Answers

1. whereas - conjunction of contrast

2. Although - conjunction of concession

3. even though - conjunction of concession

4. In spite of - preposition of contrast

5. Nevertheless - adverb of contrast

Combine sentences 1–3 with sentences a–c using the words in brackets.

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اربط الجمل 1-3 باستخدام الروابط مع الجمل a-c

1. Many cookies are harmless.

a. It should be possible to use the sites without accepting them. (nevertheless)

Many cookies are harmless. Nevertheless, it should be possible to use the sites without accepting them.

2. There were several cyber attacks last year.

c. Most companies have not changed their security systems. (in spite of)

In spite of there having been / In spite of the fact that there were several major cyber attacks last year, most companies have not changed their security systems.

3. Good cookies make websites more user-friendly.

b. Some are designed to steal private information. (however)

Good cookies make websites more user-friendly. However, some are designed to steal private information.

WRITING TASK

Write your essay. Use the Writing box to help you.

SB 7+8 P 34

Nowadays, young people can create a presence on social media through photos, updates and comments.

Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of this practice.

مهمة الكتابة

اكتب مقالتك عن الموضوع أدناه. استخدم مربع الكتابة لمساعدتك في الوقت الحاضر، يمكن للشباب خلق حضور على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال الصور والتحديثات والتعليقات. اكتب مقالاً يناقش فيه مزايا وعيوب هذه الممارسة.

• Make an outline plan and notes for each paragraph.

• Make sure you consider both sides of the argument.

• Use impersonal passive structures where possible and include phrases of contrast where appropriate.

ضع خطة تفصيلية وملاحظات لكل فقرة

تأكد من مراعاة طرفي الحجة

استخدم المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي حيثما أمكن ذلك وقم بتضمين عبارات التباين حيثما كان ذلك مناسباً

GRAPHIC ORGANISER 8

An essay

UNIT 8, LESSON 7 WRITING (A for-and against-essay)

1 Use the plan below to organise your essay.

INTRODUCTION

Summary of topic _____

Outline of the discussion _____

MAIN BODY

Paragraph 1 (Give reasons in favour of the situation.)

Paragraph 2 (Give reasons against the situation.)

CONCLUSION

Summarise and give your opinion _____

2 In pairs, share your notes. Can you give your partner one suggestion on how to improve their plan?

Pronunciation

اللفظ

The letter **a**

The letter **a** can be pronounced in many ways and the spelling of a word is not always a clear guide to its pronunciation. Two common ways of pronouncing **a** are:

يلفظ الحرف بعدة طرق. إملاء الكلمة ليس دائما مرشد واضح لطريقة لفظه. هناك طريقتين شائعتين للفظ:

- /æ/ like in cat, jam (with a very open mouth) (بفتح الفم كاملا) مثل لفظ الكلمتين المذكورتين - قط ، مربى
- /ɑ:/ like in start, father (at the back of the throat; this sound is also slightly longer) (من آخر الحنجرة ويكون الصوت طويل قليلا) وغالبا يلفظ هكذا قبل صوت حرف **r** مثل لفظ الكلمتين المذكورتين - يبدأ، أب

Read some sentences about apps. Are the two underlined letters a in each sentence pronounced the same or differently? Choose /æ/ or /ɑ:/

WB 4 p 23

اختر اللفظ الصحيح (الرسم اللفظي) للكلمات التي تحتها خط

1. The man used an app to take photos of a star.
app ----- star -----
2. ... but in actual fact it was deceptive because the photo was manufactured.
actual ----- fact -----
3. This aspect is part of the problem with apps.
aspect ----- part -----

Write /æ/ or /ɑ:/ اكتب الرسم اللفظي

WB 5+6 p 23

1. bark ----- back-----
2. heart ----- hat-----
3. parking ----- packing-----
4. art ----- at -----
5. aunt ----- ant -----
6. part ----- pat -----
7. hard ----- had-----

Revision – page 26-27

SPEAKING

A: Why do people take selfies?

لماذا يلتقط الناس صور سيلفي؟

B: What are the advantages and disadvantages of virtual reality?

ما هي حسنات وسيئات الواقع الافتراضي؟

WRITING

7. People spend a lot of time curating their online profiles.

Write an essay providing arguments for and against this practice.

يمضي الناس وقتا طويلا في تنسيق ملفاتهم الالكترونية. اكتب مقالة وقدم فيها حججك مع وضد هذه الممارسة

How best to use social media

أفضل الطرق لاستخدام وسائل التواصل

Social media allows us to communicate with our friends and family, sharing our ideas and experiences. It allows us to belong to groups of people with the same ideas, hobbies or interests. You can see the works of artists you admire, read about new books or films, research information for your school and learn a range of new skills.

تتيح لنا وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي التواصل مع أصدقائنا وعائلتنا ومشاركة أفكارنا وتجاربنا. فهي تسمح لنا بالانتماء إلى مجموعات من الأشخاص لديهم نفس الأفكار أو الهوايات أو الاهتمامات. يمكنك رؤية أعمال الفنانين الذين تعجبهم، والقراءة عن الكتب أو الأفلام الجديدة، والبحث عن معلومات لمدرستك وتعلم مجموعة من المهارات الجديدة.

1. Commenting when you are online is a good way to feel connected with people, but remember to be constructive in your comments. You would not want people to be unkind in their comments to you, so make sure you are kind to other people. The worst kinds of comments make people feel uncomfortable or even threatened. This is called cyberbullying. If this happens to you or someone you know, make sure you tell a teacher or parent. Try to block the person who is cyberbullying too.

يعد التعليق عندما تكون متصلاً بالإنترنت طريقة جيدة للشعور بالتواصل مع الأشخاص، ولكن تذكر أن تكون بناءً في تعليقاتك. لا تريد أن يكون الناس قاسيين في تعليقاتهم لك، لذا تأكد من أنك لطيف مع الآخرين. أسوأ أنواع التعليقات تجعل الناس يشعرون بعدم الارتياح أو حتى التهديد. هذا يسمى التنمر الإلكتروني. إذا حدث هذا لك أو لشخص تعرفه، فتأكد من إخبار المعلم أو أحد الوالدين. حاول منع الشخص الذي يتنمر عبر الإنترنت أيضاً.

2. Social media can play an important part in your education. You can use it to do projects with other students, for example. Remember to write positive comments when you work in pairs or groups, however. You can never delete something that has been on the internet, so think carefully about what you post. Don't forget that when you apply to university or for a job, people might look at your social media history and what you have posted in the past could affect your future prospects.

يمكن لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أن تلعب دوراً مهماً في تعليمك. يمكنك استخدامه للقيام بمشاريع مع طلاب آخرين، على سبيل المثال. تذكر أن تكتب تعليقات إيجابية عندما تعمل في أزواج أو مجموعات. لا يمكنك أبداً حذف شيء كان موجوداً على الإنترنت، لذا فكر جيداً فيما تنشره. لا تنس أنه عند التقدم إلى الجامعة أو للحصول على وظيفة، قد ينظر الأشخاص إلى تاريخ وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي الخاصة بك وما قمت بنشره في الماضي يمكن أن يكون يؤثر على آفاقك المستقبلية.

3. Privacy is important on social media. Make sure that you know who can see what you post online. Social media sites have privacy settings, so it is best to only allow your friends or fellow students to see what you post, or people you can trust. When you get a request for someone to be a friend, do not accept it if they are not people you know in the real world. Never agree to meet strangers or give away details about yourself such as your address and telephone number.

الخصوصية مهمة على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. تأكد من أنك تعرف من يمكنه رؤية ما تنشره عبر الإنترنت. تحتوي مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على إعدادات الخصوصية، لذا من الأفضل السماح لأصدقائك أو زملائك الطلاب فقط برؤية ما تنشره، أو الأشخاص الذين يمكنك الوثوق بهم. عندما تتلقى طلباً لشخص ما ليكون صديقاً، لا تقبله إذا لم يكن من أشخاص تعرفهم في العالم الحقيقي. لا توافق أبداً على مقابلة الغرباء أو الكشف عن تفاصيل عنك مثل عنوانك ورقم هاتفك.

4. Social media sites can usually track the user's location. This can be useful when you want to meet a friend, for example, but you should not leave location services on permanently. You do not want everyone to know where you are all the time.

يمكن لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي عادةً تتبع موقع المستخدم. يمكن أن يكون هذا مفيداً عندما تريد مقابلة صديق، على سبيل المثال، ولكن يجب ألا تترك خدمات الموقع قيد التشغيل بشكل دائم. أنت لا تريد أن يعرف الجميع أين أنت طوال الوقت.

5. It is important to use social media carefully or it can have a negative effect on your life. For example, if you follow someone, make sure they are influencing you in a positive way. If you think this might not be true, you can opt out of content that does not positively affect you.

من المهم استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي بعناية وإلا قد يكون لها تأثير سلبي على حياتك. على سبيل المثال، إذا كنت تتابع شخصًا ما، فتأكد من أنه يؤثر عليك بطريقة إيجابية. إذا كنت تعتقد أن هذا قد لا يكون صحيحًا، فيمكنك إلغاء الاشتراك في المحتوى الذي لا يؤثر عليك بشكل إيجابي.

6. To conclude, social media can be a great tool, especially for education, but try not to spend too much time on it. Studies have shown that spending too much time on social media can affect your sleep. It can also make people feel bad about themselves, too, often because the social media user thinks other people are having a better or more exciting time than they are. This is because you only read about people when they are doing interesting or exciting things: people tend not to post about being bored or when they are doing nothing! Some phones have a setting where you can set a time limit for your social media use. It is a good idea to use it.

في الختام، يمكن لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أن تكون أداة عظيمة، خاصة للتعليم، لكن حاول ألا تقضي الكثير من الوقت عليها. أظهرت الدراسات أن قضاء الكثير من الوقت على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يمكن أن يؤثر على نومك. كما يمكن أن يجعل الناس يشعرون بالسوء تجاه أنفسهم أيضًا، غالبًا لأن مستخدمي وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يعتقد أن الآخرين يقضون وقتًا أفضل أو أكثر إثارة منهم. وذلك لأنك تقرأ عن الأشخاص فقط عندما يقومون بأشياء مثيرة للاهتمام أو مثيرة: يميل الناس إلى عدم النشر عن الشعور بالملل أو عندما لا يفعلون شيئًا! تحتوي بعض الهواتف على إعداد يمكنك من خلاله تحديد حد زمني لاستخدامك لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. إنها فكرة جيدة لاستخدامها.

In pairs, discuss the questions.

SB 1 P 37

1. How much time do you spend each day on social media?
2. What do you use social media for?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages to using social media?

Read the newspaper article about using social media and answer the questions. SB 2 P 37

1. Why should you be positive about people when you make a comment?
Because unkind comments are not nice and can make people feel uncomfortable or threatened.
2. What should you do if you think you or a friend is being cyberbullied?
You should tell a teacher or parent and try to block the person who is cyberbullying.
3. In what ways can social media affect your future prospects?
When you apply to university or for a job, people might look at your social media history.
4. Why are privacy settings important?
So that you can know who can see what you post online.
5. Which kinds of people should you not follow?
People who might influence you in a negative way.
6. What negative effects can social media have on people?
It can affect your sleep and make people feel bad about themselves.

7. What settings does the article say it is a good idea to turn on?
And which one should you turn off?

SB 3 P 37

You should turn on privacy settings and a time limit for your social media use. You should turn off location services

Now discuss these questions in pairs.

1. Do you think the advice the article gives is good? Why?
2. Do you follow any of the advice in the article, or will you now you have read it? Which?
3. Is there any other advice you would give to a friend who wanted to use social media for the first time?

In pairs, decide if the following statements are true or false.

SB 4P 37

1. What you post online stays online forever.
2. Once you have a negative online reputation, you can't do anything about it.
3. It's better to have no online profile at all.
4. What you post in a private message cannot be seen by others.

Answers

1. True - it could be archived or saved in a number of different ways
2. False - you could 'bury' negative posts by posting a lot of more positive stuff
3. False - it's better to have a positive digital footprint than none at all
4. False - someone may screenshot and share it, or the app might be hacked

Study the Life Skills box and match tips 1–5 with extra information a–e.

SB 6 P 37

LIFE SKILLS : How to manage your online image?

كيفية إدارة صورتك على الإنترنت؟

1. Don't post anything online without thinking about its consequences first.
- e. Don't share anything that belongs to anyone else without permission.

١. لا تنشر أي شيء على الإنترنت دون التفكير في عواقبه أولاً.
هـ. لا تشارك أي شيء يخص أي شخص آخر دون إذن

2. Take steps to hide anything negative.

- d. Add a lot of new posts to move something you don't want people to see to the third or fourth page of search results.

٢. اتخذ خطوات لإخفاء أي محتوى سلبي.
د. أضف الكثير من المنشورات الجديدة لنقل المحتوى الذي لا تريد أن يراه الناس إلى الصفحة الثالثة أو الرابعة من نتائج البحث

3. The same rules apply online as in real life.

- b. Ask yourself if you would be comfortable with your grandmother reading it.

٣. تُطبّق القواعد نفسها على الإنترنت كما في الحياة الواقعية.
ب. اسأل نفسك: هل ستشعر بالارتياح إذا قرأته جدتك

4. Do a search on your name every six months or so.

- a. Remember that posting something privately doesn't necessarily protect you.

٤. ابحث عن اسمك كل ستة أشهر تقريباً.
أ. تذكر أن نشر شيء خاص لا يحميك بالضرورة

5. Check your privacy settings regularly.

- c. Set up an alert to let you know when someone mentions you online.

٥. تحقق من إعدادات الخصوصية بانتظام.
ج. أنشئ تنبيهاً لإعلامك عند ذكر اسمك على الإنترنت

DEBATE : In pairs discuss this statement. ناقش هذه العبارة

SB 7 P 37

Everyone should post something regularly on social media to improve their communication skills.

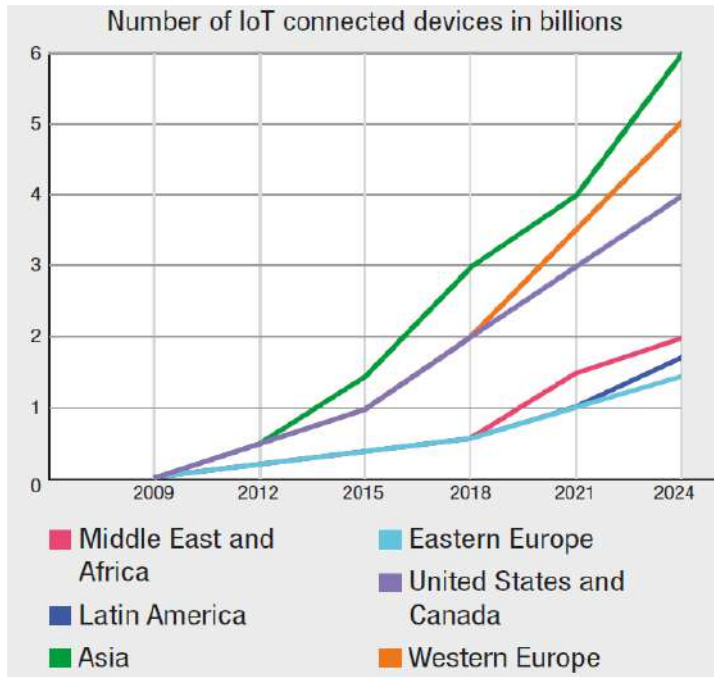
يجب على الكل نشر شيء بانتظام على وسائل التواصل لتحسين مهارات التواصل لديهم

SPEAKING and VOCABULARY

1. Discuss the questions. Then look at the graph and check your ideas.

- When do you think IoT devices first became available?
- Where do you think IoT devices are most popular?

Number of IoT connected devices in billions



Describing Trends

Introducing data تقديم البيانات	-The graph illustrates ... - In this graph, we can see	الرسم البياني يوضح ... في هذا الرسم البياني يمكننا ان نرى
Describing changes over time وصف التغيرات مع مرور الوقت	-The number of .. /Sales .. /Users .. 1.increased /rose /grew /went up ... 2.declined/decreased/went down/ dropped... slightly/sharply/steadily/gradually/dramatically 3. stayed the same/remained steady -There is /has been /was /will be a 1. slight/sharp /steady /gradual / dramatic 2. increase /rise /growth (in the number of users/sales/etc.) 3. decrease /fall /drop /decline (in the number of users/sales/etc)	عدد الـ ... / المبيعات ... / المستخدمين ازداد / صعد/ نما / ارتفع . انخفاض / نقص / انخفاض / نزل قليلا/ بحدّة / بشكل ثابت/تدرجيا / بشكل كبير بقي على حاله/ بقي ثابتا يوجد / كان يوجد / كان / سيكون طفيف/ حاد / تدريجي / كبير زيادة /ارتفاع / نمو (في عدد المستخدمين/ المبيعات الخ نقصان / هبوط /نزول/ انخفاض (في عدد المستخدمين/مبيعات/الخ
Summarising data تلخيص المعلومات	Overall, the trend in ...is upwards / downwards During the period ... It is noticeable that ...	بشكل عام، الاتجاه في ... صعودا / هبوطا خلال الفترة ... من الملاحظ ان ...

Study the graph and complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

SB 2 P 28

grew slightly - stayed the same - steady rise - went up quite dramatically

1. Overall, there has been a-----in the number of IoT devices used globally.
١. بشكل عام، شهد ----- عدد أجهزة إنترنت الأشياء المستخدمة عالميًا انخفاضًا ملحوظًا.
2. In Eastern Europe, the number of devices pretty much----- between 2015 and 2018.
٢. في أوروبا الشرقية، عدد الأجهزة ----- بشكل ملحوظ بين عامي ٢٠١٥ و ٢٠١٨.
3. The number of devices in the Middle East and Africa -----between 2018 and 2021.
٣. عدد الأجهزة في الشرق الأوسط وأفريقيا ----- بين عامي ٢٠١٨ و ٢٠٢١.
4. Western Europe and the United States and Canada had a similar number of devices until 2018 when the number of devices in Western Europe -----
كان عدد الأجهزة في أوروبا الغربية والولايات المتحدة وكندا مماثلًا حتى عام ٢٠١٨، عندما انخفض عدد الأجهزة في أوروبا الغربية إلى ما يقارب -----.

Answers: 1. steady rise 2. stayed the same 3. grew slightly 4. went up quite dramatically

Study the Speaking box. Then rewrite the sentences in Exercise 2 using one of the patterns from the Speaking box

SB 4P 28

1. There has been a gradual increase in the numbers of IoT devices used globally.
١. شهدت أعداد أجهزة إنترنت الأشياء المستخدمة عالميًا زيادة تدريجية.
2. In Eastern Europe, the number of devices remained steady between ...
٢. في أوروبا الشرقية، ظل عدد الأجهزة ثابتًا بين ...
3. There was a slight increase in the number of devices in the Middle East and Africa between ...
٣. شهدت منطقة الشرق الأوسط وأفريقيا زيادة طفيفة في عدد الأجهزة بين ...
4. Western Europe and the United States and Canada had a similar number of devices until 2018 when the number of devices in Western Europe increased/rose/grew sharply./ when there was a sharp /dramatic increase /growth / rise in the number of devices in Western Europe.
كان لدى أوروبا الغربية والولايات المتحدة وكندا عدد مماثل من الأجهزة حتى عام ٢٠١٨، عندما ارتفع عدد الأجهزة في أوروبا الغربية بشكل حاد. عندما شهدت أوروبا الغربية زيادة حادة في عدد الأجهزة

GOOD LUCL

Emad Abu Alzumar