

Simple Future

Will

الشكل العام

01 S + will + inf + Obj.

الإثبات

02 S + won't + inf + obj.

النفي

03 Will + S + inf + obj?

السؤال

1

Make predictions based on our opinions or expectations

للتعبير عن تنبؤات بناءً على آرائنا أو توقعاتنا

He'll probably be late, as usual

2

To express a decision made at the moment of speaking

للتعبير عن قرار اتخذ في لحظة الكلام (قرار عفوي مفاجئ)

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

الاستخدام

Going to

الشكل العام

01 S + is/am/are going to + inf + Obj.

الإثبات

02 S + isn't/am not/aren't + going to + inf + obj.

النفي

03 Is/Am/Are + S + going to + inf + Obj?

السؤال

1

To make a prediction based on evidence you have now

لإجراء تنبؤ بناءً على الأدلة التي لدينا الآن

You are going to have a busy weekend

2

Talk about existing plans or intentions for the future

لحديث عن الخطط الحالية أو النوايا للمستقبل

I'm going to study English at college

الاستخدام

المؤشرات

Tomorrow , next + زمن , soon , later , possibly , the coming + زمن , in + زمن مستقبل

I think , I expect , I am sure , I hope , definitely , probably

Present tenses for Future

We use present tenses in some future situations

1 - We use **simple present** to talk about a future timetabled or scheduled event.

- A) The new public transportation system **opens** next January.
- B) The national census **starts** on April 1st.
- C) The concert **begins** at 8 PM tonight.
- D) The registration period **ends** on March 15th.

2 - We use **present continuous** to talk about future arrangement with another person.

- A) He **is picking up** his friend from the airport this afternoon.
- B) She **is meeting** her project team at 3 PM today.

Exercises

- Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Tomorrow, I think I pizza for lunch.
a) have b) had c) will have d) are going to have
- 2- You look tired, I with you.
a) stayed b) had stayed c) stays d) will stay
- 3- Look at the sky, it
a) is going to rain b) rained c) are going to rain d) rain
- 4- According to Kate's schedule, she his friend next week.
a) will meet b) is going to meet c) meet d) met
- 5- I think humans to mars in 2070.
a) will travel b) travels c) traveled d) had traveled
- 6- I think Lina us tomorrow.
a) join b) will join c) joined d) is going to join
- 7- I'm sure you any problems with it.
a) doesn't have b) didn't have c) hadn't had d) won't have
- 8- Lina probably late Tomorrow.
a) will / arrive b) is going to / arrive c) have / arrived d) was / arriving
- 9- I bought the tickets, so I Paris next week.
a) visit b) was going to visit c) am going to visit d) visited

- A situation to clarify the difference between "will" and "going to"

- Lina to her father: I have a problem with this question.

= Her father: Really! I **will help** you soon.

After a while ...

- Lina's mother: Lina has a problem.

= The father: I know! She told me. I **am going to help** her soon.

The answer: In the first situation, her father doesn't know, so he used 'will.' In the second situation, he knows, so he used 'going to.'

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

1- The monthly sale **starts / is starting** at 10 a.m.

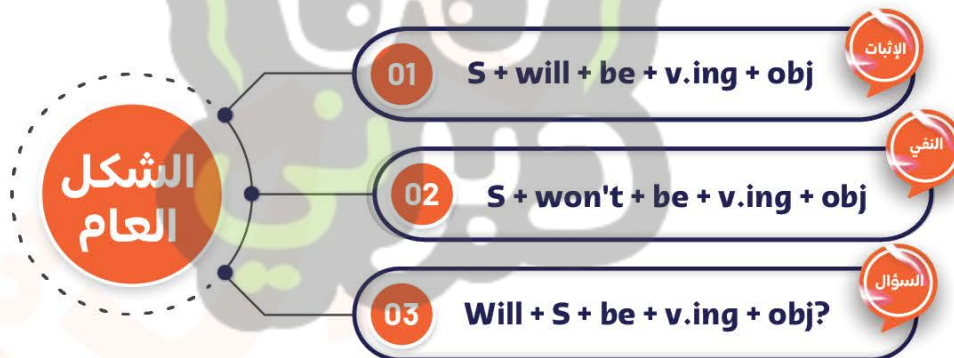
2- I'm **going to try / try** and sell all my old sports equipment.

3- As usual, they're/'ll **be** selling tickets at the gate.

4- I'm **meeting/'ll meet my** cousin there at 9 a.m. to set up our stall.

5- It sounds fun - maybe we're **going to /'ll** come along too.

Future continuous



نستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتحدث عن حدث (فعل) سوف يكون مستمراً في زمن المستقبل (أي أن الفعل سوف يكون مستمراً في لحظة معينة في المستقبل؛ أي أن الفعل لم يحدث بعد).

يتم تمييز هذا الزمن عن غيره من أزمنة المستقبل من خلال وجود وقت محدد في المستقبل أي بوضع وقت مستقبلي في الجملة و يوجد العديد من الكلمات التي توضح الوقت في المستقبل.

المؤشرات

(in , by , for , all , between , during-this time) + time in the future

مستقبل for , مستقبل by , and زمن between , زمن during , زمن محدد في المستقبل in/at

مستقبل this time , مستقبل all

1

To talk about an action that will be in progress at a particular time in future

للتحدث عن فعل سيكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل

I will be working on my research tomorrow at 11 .

2

To talk about events that will happen as a result of habits and routine

للتحدث عن أحداث / أنشطة سوف تحدث نتيجة عادات أو روتين

She'll be visiting her family at the weekend

الاستخدام

Exercises

- Choose the correct answer.

- 1- This time tomorrow, we because we will have finished our exams.
a) would have celebrated b) will be celebrating c) will have celebrated d) had been celebrating
- 2- We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.
a) were watching b) will be watching c) have watched d) had been watching
- 3- I can't call my father right now. He the plane. It takes off in an hour.
a) was boarding b) would be boarded c) was boarded d) will be boarding
- 4- This month next year, Ahmad his final presentation in the university before graduation.
a) discuss b) has discussed c) will be discussing d) is discussed
- 5- By the end of this century, more people in the country than in cities.
a) will live b) will be living c) lived d) lives
- 6- you on it at 5:30 ?
a) have/worked b) is/working c) will/be working d) had/worked
- 7- During next Sunday, I my uncle.
a) visited b) visits c) have visited d) will be visiting
- 8- Next Friday, I the trees all the morning.
a) will be watering b) water c) watered d) have watered
- 9- Next Monday, I a class at school.
a) will be having b) is having c) had d) have

Future Perfect



المؤشرات

For some time from now , by + مستقبل , by + V1

To talk about an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future.

للتحدث عن حدث سوف يكتمل بحلول وقت معين في المستقبل

By the end of this year, we will have finished our final exams.

الاستخدام

Exercises

- Choose the correct answer.

- 1- We're late! By the time we get to the airport, the plane
a) will have gone b) go c) went d) had gone
- 2- By 2030, I hope researchers a cure for cancer.
a) will have found b) found c) have been found d) had found
- 3- In 100 years time, half the world's languages
a) disappear b) will have disappeared c) disappeared d) had disappeared
- 4- The match begins at 10 and finishes at 11, so at 12 it
a) finish b) finished c) will have finished d) had finished
- 5- Five years from now, Kamal his degree in astrophysics.
a) gain b) gained c) have gained d) will have gained
- 6- The books that you ordered by the end of this week.
a) won't have arrived b) didn't arrive c) haven't arrived d) hadn't arrived
- 7- By next year, you England?
a) do/visit b) will/have visited c) have/visited d) had/visited

Future Perfect Continuous

الشكل العام

01 S + will + have + been + V.ing + obj.

الإيجابيات

01 S + won't + have + been + V.ing + obj.

النفي

01 will + S + have + been + V.ing + obj?

السؤال

المؤشرات

(in/at مستقبل , by then , by مستقبل , by + V1) + (V3 مستمر استمرار)

To talk about an activity which continues up to specific point in the future

للتحدث عن نشاط سوف يستمر حتى نقطة محددة في المستقبل

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

الاستخدام

If we want to focus on a duration of an action which is still ongoing at some point in the future, we use the form (**will + have + been + Ving**) (it is sometimes referred to Future Perfect Continuous).

To emphasize the duration of an ongoing action at a specific future point, we use the Future .Perfect Continuous tense, formed as (will + have + been + Ving)

Exercises

- Choose the correct answer.

1- By 2050, young people , and failing, to get a job.

- a) will try b) is going to try c) will have been trying d) had tried

2- By the time today's young people retire, they for 70 years.

- a) will be working b) will work c) are going to work d) will have been working

3- By the time we reach the entrance, we for three hours!

- a) will wait b) will have been waiting c) have been waiting d) have waited

4- By 2056, The Mars Explorer team for their mission for over five years.

- a) will have been training b) have been training c) had trained d) will train

5- When they finally return to Earth, they for over three years.

- a) will travel b) are going to travel c) will have been travelling d) have been travelling

6- Between 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock tomorrow the players

- a) will play b) will have been playing c) have been playing d) had played

حالات خاصة

♦ Future Forms For Plans And Hopes

01 For plans, we can use **be planning/hoping to + infinitive** or **be thinking of + gerund**

- I'm **planning to get** a new shirt.
- They're **hoping to do** it soon.
- I'm **thinking of creating** a new website.

02 For things happening very soon, we can use **be about to + infinitive**

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

03 For timetabled events, we can use **be due to + infinitive**

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

04 For formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands, we can use **be to + infinitive**

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

- Future Functions :

Phrases	Functions
May /might+ future	less certain
Could+ future	ability
I am bound to / I am certain/ I am sure	definite action
I am hoping / I am planning/ I am thinking of+ v.ing	future plans
(am/is/are) about to +inf	happening very soon
(am/is/are) due to + inf	timetable events
(am/is/are) to + inf	official arrangements, instructions or commands
be likely to	(this is probable)
be unlikely to	(this is improbable)

Exercises

- Choose the correct answer.

1- A: why are you buying these fishing tools?

B: I tomorrow.

- a) am going to fish b) was going to fish c) had fished d) couldn't fish

2- A: what shall we have for dinner?

B: I don't know! We chicken, Perhaps.

- a) will have b) will have had c) are going to have d) are having

3- By the end of this year, Lina her researches.

- a) will be completed b) will have completed c) has completed d) had completed

4- You are to pay your taxes soon. This sentence expresses

- a) probability in future b) less certain action c) official command d) personal prediction

5- One of the followings expresses a definite action in the future.

It is

- a) Ali may arrive soon b) Ali could arrive soon
c) I am bound to visit my uncle d) I might visit my uncle

- Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1- You've done so much revision you're **bound** / **unlikely** to pass your exams.

2- With such strong winds, the airport is **unlikely** / **sure** to be open.

3- Although we can't be certain, we think the pool is **sure** / **likely** to be busy today.

4- After her injury, it's **unlikely** / **likely** that Laila will reach the finals.

- USE OF ENGLISH Complete the second sentence using the word in orange so that it means the same as the first one.

In the not-too-distant future...

1- Driverless cars **will almost certainly** reduce the number of road accidents.

(SURE) Driverless cars **are sure to** reduce the number of road accidents.

2- Powerful computers **will almost definitely** become smaller, faster and cheaper.

(CERTAIN) Powerful computers smaller, faster and cheaper.

3- The human race **probably won't** go and live on another planet.

(UNLIKELY) The human race on another planet.

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

1- The lecture **is going to** start soon.

(ABOUT) The lecture

2- It's been so hot today that **it's very probable** there will be a storm here.

(BOUND) It's been so hot today that a storm here

3- The bridge was closed **because of** gale force winds.

(TO) The bridge was closed

4- It **is probable** global warming will be worse in 50 years.

(LIKELY) Global warming in 50 years.

5- We **have arranged to** meet on Thursday morning.

(PLANNING) on Thursday morning.

6- Global warming **has caused** freak weather in many parts of the world.

(RISE) Global warming freak weather in many parts of the world.

- Match sentences 1-5 with explanations a-c.

1- We'll be sleeping under the stars at this time next week.

2- Dana and Eman will have watched the entire first series by the end of today.

3- Please don't complain. I'll be revising while you're relaxing on the beach!

4- Unfortunately, we won't have arrived by the time the restaurant closes at 9 p.m.

5- By the time we reach the entrance, we'll have been waiting for three hours!

A) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future.

B) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future.

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

- Complete the article with the phrases from the box.

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

What will we be eating in the future? By 2075 the population of the world to more than nine billion. This that we will need to use more and more land for housing. We will also need to produce more food and it that we will be able to produce enough meat to feed all those people without further damaging the environment. Our eating habits change. Luckily, scientists are already working on alternatives to meat, such as insects and synthetic protein. It may sound disgusting, but in a few years, all of us it!

- Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

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

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

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

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

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

- Look at the underlined expressions. Tick (✓) the correct ones, cross (X) those that are wrong and correct them

1- I hope I'll earn X so much money **by** the time I'm 40 that I won't need to work anymore ✓ .

4- This time next week, you **are going to give** your presentation about climate change but you **won't have finished** yet!

3- Some scientists think that by the end of the 21st century we **will be discovering** a cure to many serious illnesses so probably we **are going to live** a lot longer.

4- By six o'clock, they **will be working** for 24 hours non-stop to clear up the damage caused by the flood. Extra help is certain to arrive soon.

- Complete the dialogues with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets.

1- A What are you up to later?

B Well, I (hope) to finish my school project. After that, I (go) to the 'Save the Planet' lecture. I've **arranged to** meet everyone at 5 p.m.

2- A Are you ready yet? The guests (arrive) soon. It's almost seven o'clock!

B They (come) at eight, not seven. Don't panic!

3- A What do you think of the new weather app?

B I haven't used it yet. I (give) it a try later on. Then I (let) you know.

4- A I (plan) to go to the lecture on the blobfish. What time (start)?

B At 2 p.m. So, hurry up!

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

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

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

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

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

- Complete the fact file with the forms from the box.

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

1- The Mars Explorer team planet Earth in late 2065. (**leave**)

2- By that time, they or their **mission** for over five years (**train**)

3- They how to cope with every possible technical problem. (**learn**)

4- On launch day, millions of people them set off. (**watch**)

5- The five crew members 24 hours a day together. (**spend**)

6- They faster than anyone has ever flown before. (**fly**)

7- By the time they reach the red planet, they over 50 million kilometers. (**cover**)

8- When they finally return to Earth, they for over three years. (**travel**)

- Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

been , have , be , to , form , by

1- I hope that by the age of 30, I'll **running** my own successful tech business.

2- Is Abeer **likely** apologise for her behaviour?

3- By the time they get home, Abbas and Jaber **will have** travelling for 18 hours!

4- Do you think you'll **finished** your project before next week's deadline?

5- I think it's likely that **the year 2050**, doctors will have found a cure for cancer.

6- **Five years** **now**, Kamal will have gained his degree in astrophysics.

- Write the questions.

1- Will you be watching the match tomorrow?

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

2-

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

3-

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

4-

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

- Complete the article with the phrases from the box.

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

- Put the words in order to make sentences.

1- the winners /announce / they/to/ are /about They are about to announce the winners.

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

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

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

5- Shopping/turtles and dolphins /to/ we're / see

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

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

- Now match the sentences in the previous Exercise with the explanations A-D.

A) for plans.

B) when something is happening very soon.

C) for timetabled events.

D) for formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands.

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

1- The annual charity day (begin) at 9 a.m.

2- 29 July? Yes, I think I (come).

3- It's been decided that we (raise) money for a children's charity.

4- As in previous years, the head teacher (announce) how much money we have raised at the end of the day.

5- On 28 July, my classmates and I (bake) cakes to sell.

- Read the rules a-d below and complete the sentences with an appropriate form. Listen and check.

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

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

3- I start working on a project to design a shop window display.

4- It go on display to the public at the beginning of next week.

5- So, I get an expert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.

6- Students arrive at 7 p.m. at the auditorium.





The Future's...

المستقبل ...

BRIGHT

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

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

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

TERRIFYING

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

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

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

BRIGHT

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

مُشرق

في نواحٍ عديدة، أصبحت الحياة البشرية على هذا الكوكب أفضل مما كانت عليه في أي وقت مضى. ففي العديد من بلدان العالم، انخفضت معدلات الجريمة بشكل مطرد. وقد يكون هذا راجعًا إلى تحسن التعليم، أو ربما إلى انخفاض معدلات الفقر الشديد. ففي عام 2018، انخفضت نسبة سكان العالم الذين يعيشون في فقر شديد إلى حوالي 10%. ولحسن الحظ، لن يعيش أحد على هذا النحو في غضون بضعة عقود.

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

كما تعمل التكنولوجيا على جعل حياتنا أسهل وأكثر أمانًا، ومن المؤكد أن هذا الاتجاه سيستمر. على سبيل المثال، من المؤكد أن القيادة ستصبح أكثر أمانًا. يعد الخطأ البشري السبب الرئيسي لمعظم حوادث السيارات، وقد تنقذ السيارات ذاتية القيادة المبرمجة جيدًا أعدادًا هائلة من الأرواح. مثل هذه السيارات أصبحت حقيقة واقعة بالفعل وستصبح أكثر شيوعًا في السنوات القليلة القادمة.

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

وأخيرًا، أصبح متوسط العمر المتوقع أعلى بالفعل مما كان عليه في أي وقت مضى، ونتيجة للطب الأفضل، فمن المرجح أن يعيش الناس حتى سن 100 عام.

TERRIFYING

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

مُرعب

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

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

إن التقدم في مجال الروبوتات والذكاء الاصطناعي لن يقلل فحسب من عدد الوظائف المتاحة التي لا تحتاج إلى مهارة (التعليم)، بل سيقضي أيضًا على الوظائف التي تتطلب مهارات محدودة (تعليم) والتي يمكن أن يؤديها الكمبيوتر. وبحلول عام 2050، سيكون الشباب قد حاولوا، وفشلوا، في الحصول على وظيفة طوال معظم حياتهم "العملية"! وفي غضون 30 عامًا، سيكون عدد قليل من المحظوظين أغنياء وسيصبح بقيتنا فقراء.

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

في غضون عشرين عامًا، سوف نتوقف عن القتال من أجل النفط، بل سوف تنتقل إلى القتال من أجل المياه، حيث من المؤكد أن الاحتباس الحراري العالمي سيؤدي إلى المزيد من نقص المياه.

أسئلة

- Answer the following questions.

1- The writer predicts a bright future for the world. Give two evidences from the text.

.....

.....

2- The percent of crime is going down as the writer stated. Give two reasons from the text.

.....

.....

3- Quote the sentence which shows the way human life on this planet has changed.

.....

.....

4- According to the text, how is technology affecting our lives?

.....

.....

5- The writer states that jobs available for unskilled people will be so few for two reasons. Write them down.

.....

.....

6- What is the reason of water shortage?

.....

.....

7- What will be the impact of the advances in robotics and artificial intelligence on the job availability in the future?

.....

.....

8- What resources does the author suggest will be the focus of conflict in the future?

.....

.....



They Need Saving Too!

يحتاجون إلى الحماية أيضاً

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

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

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

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

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

ليس من قبيل المصادفة أن يكون رمز الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة هو الباندا العملاقة. فهذه الحيوانات لطيفة أو جميلة، أو كليهما، وبالطبع نريد جميعاً إنقاذها. وهذه الشعبية تمكن المنظمات مثل الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة من جمع الأموال لدعم مجموعة من الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض. ومع ذلك، فإن المخلوقات الأقل شهرة أو "إثارة" أكثر عرضة للانقراض لأنها لا تحظى باهتمام كافٍ من الباحثين. وتشكل اللافقاريات (الحيوانات التي ليس لها عمود فقري) أكثر من 90% من جميع المخلوقات على الأرض، لكنها لا تحصل إلا على نسبة ضئيلة من الأموال المتاحة لحماية الحياة البرية.

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

وماذا عن تلك المخلوقات التي قد يجدها كثير من الناس قبيحة للغاية؟ نظراً لعيونها الصغيرة وفمها الكبير وجسمها الوردي اللزج، فإن السمكة المنتفخة بعيدة كل البعد عن الجاذبية. يعيش هذا المخلوق البحري في أعماق المحيط، حيث يكون الضغط مرتفعاً للغاية. ونتيجة لذلك، فإن زعانفها صغيرة ولا يوجد بها هيكل عظمي، مما يحميها من السحق تحت ضغط الماء. ومن المؤسف أنه عندما تجوب قوارب الصيد قاع المحيط بحثاً عن أسماك وقشريات أخرى، يمكن أن تنجرف هذه الأسماك إلى الشباك عن طريق الخطأ.

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

ولكن التهديد الذي يواجهه أكل النمل ليس عرضياً على الإطلاق. فهو أكثر عرضة للصيد الجائر من أي حيوان آخر في العالم. وهو فريد من نوعه بين الثدييات، فهو مغطى بقشور مثل الزواحف. قد لا يبدو محبباً أو لطيفاً، لكن هذه القشور ذات قيمة عالية في الطب الصيني التقليدي، مما تسبب في انخفاض أعداد أكل النمل في الصين بنحو 90% منذ ستينيات القرن العشرين. تحميه قشوره من الحيوانات المفترسة الطبيعية، لكن من السهل على الصياد الجائر أن يلتقطها.

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

تتعرض مخلوقات أخرى للخطر على وجه التحديد لأن الناس يجدونها قبيحة. خذ على سبيل المثال قرد الآي آي الذي لا يوجد إلا في جزيرة مدغشقر، وهو أكبر قرد ليلي في العالم. بنام أثناء النهار في أعشاش في الأشجار، ويخرج للصيد في الليل. إنها مخلوقات منعزلة، ومغطاة بالفراء، ومن المؤسف أن مظهره يشير إلى أنه بشكل تقليدي يعتبر فأل لسوء الحظ. ونتيجة لذلك، غالباً ما يتم قتله.

أسئلة

- Answer the following questions.

1- What is the symbol of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)?

.....

.....

2- Why are less well-known creatures more likely to become extinct?

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

4- What does the blobfish look like?

.....

.....

5- Where does the blobfish live?

.....

.....

6- How do blobfish get caught by fishermen?

.....

.....

7- What animal is more often targeted by poachers than any other?

.....

.....

8- What makes pangolins unique among mammals?

.....

.....

9- Where is the aye aye found?

.....

.....

10- What type of animal is the aye aye?

.....

.....

11- Quote the sentence which shows what covers the Pangolin.

.....

.....

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

1- tell us what kind of creatures get the least funding in terms of research and preservation?

.....

.....

2- tell us about a creature whose body is perceived as useful by some humans?

.....

.....

3- mention a belief that a particular creature might be a good/bad sign?

.....

.....

4- explain how a creature's physical features protect it from an extreme environment?

.....

.....

5- explain why wildlife conservation institutions often choose certain animals to represent them?

.....

.....

6- describe an animal that is very different from others in its class?

.....

.....

- Write the orange words from the article under the correct heading.

1- Animals:

.....

.....

2- Parts of the body:

.....

.....

3- Adjectives to describe a creature:

.....

.....

poacher : someone who illegally catches animals.



Animal Myths

أساطير الحيوانات

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

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

c The idiom 'to bury your head in the sand' means to ignore a problem in the hope that it will go away. The saying is based on the behaviour of ostriches, known for using their beaks to dig holes in which to hide their head from enemies. The only problem is that this is not actually normal ostrich behaviour. The myth that the world's largest birds do this is

probably based on the writings of Pliny the Elder. He was a famous Roman naturalist who suggested around two thousand years ago that ostriches 'imagine, when they have thrust their head and neck into a bush, that the whole of their body is concealed.' Considering ostriches are the fastest creatures on two legs and have a kick powerful enough to kill a lion, they are much more likely to run or fight than try to hide.

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

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

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

إن انتقاد قيادة أخي يشبه وضع قطعة قماش حمراء أمام ثور. فهو يفقد أعصابه، وستنتهي بك الحال إلى المشي بدلاً من الحصول على توصيلة! إن المثل القائل "مثل وضع قطعة قماش حمراء أمام ثور" هو طريقة مفيدة لوصف شيء من المؤكد أنه سيثير غضب شخص آخر، ولكن من أين جاء هذا المثل؟ حسناً، من المعروف أن لون الدم يجعل الثيران غاضبة - ولهذا السبب تكون عباءة مصارع الثيران حمراء، أليس كذلك؟ خطأ: الثيران في الواقع لا تميز الألوان، بل حركة العباءة، وليس لونها، هي التي تجعلها تهاجمك. هذه واحدة من العديد من الأساطير الشائعة حول المخلوقات التي تمشي وتطير وتسبح وتزحف والتي نشاركها كوكبنا الجميل.

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

غالبًا ما تُستخدم عبارة "أعمى كالخفاش" لوصف شخص لا يستطيع العثور على شيء أمامه مباشرةً. ومع ذلك، فمن غير المرجح أن يكشف البحث الشامل حتى عن خفاش أعمى حقًا لأنه في الواقع، جميع الأنواع في عائلة الخفافيش لها عيون وقادرة على الرؤية. يستخدم حوالي 70% من الحيوانات الليلية ما يسمى بالتحديد بالصدى للتنقل، لكن هذا لا يعني أنها لا تستطيع الرؤية. يمكن لـ 30% المتبقية، وخاصة الأنواع الأكبر حجمًا، الرؤية جيدًا في الليل. أسطورة أخرى عن الخفافيش هي أنها تحب شعر الإنسان. في حين أنه من المعروف أنها تغوص أحيانًا نحو الناس بسرعة عالية، إلا أن الأدلة العلمية تُظهر أنها في الواقع تصطاد الحشرات ولا تنجذب بشكل لا يقاوم إلى شعر الطويل الجميل!

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

إن المثل القائل "دفن الرأس في الرمال" يعني تجاهل المشكلة على أمل أن تختفي. ويستند هذا المثل إلى سلوك النعام، المعروف باستخدام مناقيره لحفر ثقب لإخفاء رأسه عن الأعداء. والمشكلة الوحيدة هي أن هذا ليس سلوك النعام الطبيعي في الواقع. وربما تستند الأسطورة القائلة بأن أكبر الطيور في العالم تفعل ذلك إلى كتابات بليني الأكبر. وهو عالم طبيعة روماني شهير اقترح منذ حوالي ألفي عام أن النعام "يتخيل، عندما يدفع رأسه ورقبته في شجيرة، أن جسده بالكامل مخفي". ونظرًا لأن النعام أسرع المخلوقات التي تسير على قدمين ولديها ركلة قوية بما يكفي لقتل أسد، فمن المرجح أن يركض أو يقاتل أكثر من محاولة الاختباء.

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

بالانتقال من تحت الأرض إلى تحت الماء، هناك العديد من الأساطير الشائعة حول الكائنات البحرية. أولاً، فكرة أن الأسماك، وخاصة الأسماك الذهبية، لديها ذاكرة لبضع ثوانٍ فقط هي شيء يبدو أن الناس يتذكرونه، ولكن يجب أن ينسوه. تشير التجارب إلى أن ذاكرة السمكة أفضل بكثير من ذلك، ويمكن حسابها بالأشهر بدلاً من الثواني. ثانياً، أسماك القرش والفكرة المزعجة بأن هذه الحيوانات المفترسة المذهلة يمكنها اكتشاف قطرة دم واحدة في الماء من على بعد أميال. صحيح، على الرغم من أن هؤلاء الصيادين المنعزلين غالبًا ما يكون لديهم ضعف البصر، إلا أنهم يتمتعون بحاسة شم متطورة للغاية، حيث أن بعض الأنواع قادرة على اكتشاف قطرة دم واحدة في حوالي 50 لترًا من الماء. ومع ذلك، من المخيب للآمال إلى حد ما (ما لم تكن سمكة أو طعامًا آخر مفضلًا لأسماك القرش)، أن أنوفها ليست حساسة كما يُعتقد عمومًا عندما يتعلق الأمر بالدم.

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

أخيرًا، دعنا نعود إلى الأرض الجافة حيث تعيش الحشرات واللافقاريات. أولاً، على الرغم من الشائعات، لا تتحول ديدان الأرض في الواقع إلى دودتين لزوجتين منفصلتين إذا قسمتهما إلى نصفين. فقط عدد محدود من أنواع ديدان الأرض يمكنها البقاء على قيد الحياة بعد مثل هذه الإصابة الخطيرة - فقط النصف الأمامي من الدودة (حيث يقع الفم) قادر على التغذية وبالتالي البقاء على قيد الحياة. بالانتقال من الصفر إلى ثمانية أرجل، لا شك أنك ستشعر بالارتياح والامتنان لأنه ليس صحيحًا أنه على مدار العمر يتلع الناس عددًا كبيرًا من العناكب أثناء نومهم. أثناء النوم، تصدر جميع أنواع الضوضاء والحركات التي تحذر العناكب من الخطر وتمنعها من أن تصبح وجبات خفيفة فروية غير مرغوب فيها. لذا، مسلحًا بهذه المعرفة، أتمنى لك ليلة نوم هادئة، وإذا كنت فضوليًا لمعرفة المزيد، فهناك الكثير من الأساطير الأخرى المرتبطة بالحيوانات والتي يمكنك قراءتها عبر الإنترنت.

أسئلة

- Answer the following questions.

1- What does the idiom "like a red rag to a bull" mean?

2- What is the common myth about why bulls get angry?

3- What actually causes bulls to charge at a matador?

4- What does the idiom "as blind as a bat" mean?

5- How do most bats navigate at night?

6- Why do bats sometimes dive toward people?

7- What does the idiom "to bury your head in the sand" mean?

8- What is the myth about ostrich behavior?

9- How do ostriches usually respond to danger?

.....

.....

10- What common myth about goldfish is mentioned in the paragraph?

.....

.....

11- How do sharks actually detect blood in the water?

.....

.....

12- What is surprising about sharks' sense of smell regarding blood?

.....

.....

13- What happens if you split an earthworm in half?

.....

.....

14- Is it true that people swallow many spiders while sleeping? Why or why not?

.....

.....

15- What does the paragraph suggest about learning more animal myths?

.....

.....

- Match sentences 1–4 about four different animals with pictures A–D.

1- It is made angry by the colour red. ____

2- It buries its head in the sand when it is afraid. ____

3- It can only remember things for seconds. ____

4- It becomes two living creatures if cut in half. ____

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

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

2- explains why a type of animal is not eaten as some people believe? ____

3- reveals that a particular animal's eyesight is more sensitive than is often believed? ____

4- suggests ancient origins for a particular myth? ____

5- mentions an important brain function that lasts much longer than commonly thought? ____

6- explains that a certain animal suffers from some vision deficiency but otherwise its eyesight is fine? ____

7- suggests that a particular truth will be a relief to a lot of people? ____

8- mentions a myth linked to the desire to avoid being seen by predators? ____

9- gives a specific example of an idiom in the context of the writer's family? ____

10- mentions a feeding behaviour that is often misinterpreted as an attack on a human? ____

- Match the highlighted words from the text with the definitions.

- 1- usually alone, not with others **solitary**.
- 2- awake and active at night
- 3- covered in liquid and not nice to touch
- 4- covered in thick, soft hair
- 4- related to the sea
- 4- an animal without a backbone

- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the previous Exercise.

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



Compound nouns

A compound noun is made up of two words. Usually the first part of the compound tells us the type or purpose of the second noun, e.g. climate change (climate tells us what type of change we are talking about).

"الاسم المركب يتألف من كلمتين عادة ما يخبرنا الجزء الأول من الاسم المركب عن نوع أو غاية الجزء الثاني منه، على سبيل المثال، تغير المناخ يُخبرنا عن نوع التغير الذي نتحدث عنه".

The first word can be a noun, adjective or a verb, but the second word is always a noun, e.g. climate change (N + N), industrial waste (A + N), swimming pool (V + N).

الكلمة الأولى قد تكون اسمًا أو صفة أو فعلًا، ولكن الكلمة الثانية دائماً تكون اسمًا، على سبيل المثال، تغير المناخ (اسم + اسم)، نفايات صناعية (صفة + اسم)، بركة سباحة (فعل + اسم).

When both words are nouns, the stress is always on the first noun, e.g. climate change. When the first word is an adjective or a verb, the stress is on the second word, e.g. industrial waste.

عندما تكون كلتا الكلمتين أسماء، يكون التشديد دائماً على الاسم الأول، كما في climate change. وعندما تكون الكلمة الأولى صفة أو فعل، يكون التشديد على الاسم الثاني، كما في Industrial waste.

- Find the stressed word in these compound nouns.

- 1- climate change
- 2- industrial waste
- 3- wind turbine
- 4- endangered species

- Complete the compound nouns.

effect , emissions , energy , erosion , fuels , fumes , layer , loss
rain , scarcity , species , turbine , warming , waste

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1- acid | 6- greenhouse | 11- toxic |
| 2- endangered | 7- habitat | 12- vehicle |
| 3- exhaust | 8- ozone | 13- water |
| 4- fossil | 9- renewable | 14- wind |
| 5- global | 10- soil | |

acid rain	امطار حامضية	renewable energy	الطاقة المتجددة
endangered species	سلالات مهددة بالانقراض	soil erosion	انجراف التربة
exhaust fumes	غازات عوادم السيارات	toxic waste	المخلفات السامة
fossil fuels	الوقود الأحفوري	vehicle emissions	الانبعاث المعيارى للمركبات
global heating	الاحتباس الحراري	water scarcity	شح المياه
greenhouse effect	تأثير البيوت الزجاجية	wind turbine	طواحين الهواء
habitat loss	تدمير البيئة / الموطن	climate change	تغير المناخ
ozone layer	طبقة الأوزون	industrial waste	مخلفات صناعية

- Complete the sentences with compound nouns from the previous Exercise.

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

- Match the compound nouns from the box with the definitions.

endangered species , exhaust fumes , greenhouse effect , ozone layer
renewable energy , toxic waste , water scarcity , wind turbine

- 1- Types of animals in danger of extinction **endangered species**.
- 2- Lack of water
- 3- Power produced by wind, sun, etc
- 4- A machine used to produce electric power
- 5- Chemicals and other harmful waste products
- 6- Poisonous gases produced by engines of non-electric vehicles
- 7- part of the stratosphere which limits the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth

- Complete the signs with one word in each gap.

- 1- SAVE OUR TREES. STOP **ACID RAIN!**
- 2- Burning fossil fuels = a hole in the ozone Stop the cycle of destruction!
- 3- MAKE PUBLIC TRANSPORT FREE TO REDUCE VEHICLE
- 4- CLOSE FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE WASTE NOW!
- 5- The planet belongs to all living things: protect Species and stop habitat
- 6- WATER WILL LEAD TO WAR! WE ARE THIRSTY FOR CHANGE!

- Make more weather-related collocations, using the nouns from the box.

floods , heat , humidity , rain , snow , temperatures , weather , winds

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1- blistering | 4- heavy / | 7- soaring |
| 2- freak / | 5- high / | 8- sub-zero |
| 3- gale-force | 6- scorching / | 9- torrential |

Collocations	Arabic Meaning
blistering heat	حرارة شديدة
blistering temperatures	درجات حرارة قاسية
freak weather	طقس غريب غير عادي
freak temperatures	درجة حرارة غير اعتيادية
freak winds	رياح غير عادية
gale-force winds	قوة العاصفة
heavy rain	مطر كثيف غزير
heavy snow	ثلج كثيف / غزير
high temperatures	درجة حرارة مرتفعة
high humidity	درجة الرطوبة مرتفعة
scorching heat	حرارة شديد جدا
scorching temperatures	درجات حرارة شديدة
scorching weather	طقس حارق
soaring temperatures	درجات حرارة مرتفعة
sub-zero temperatures	درجات حرارة تحت الصفر
torrential rain	أمطار غزيرة جدا

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

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

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

- EFLECT Culture In small groups, make a list of at least three environmental issues for each of the categories below.

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

The most urgent issues to deal with: a. Climate change and global warming b. Deforestation c. Air, water, and soil pollution	القضايا الأكثر إلحاقا للتعامل معها: أ. تغير المناخ والاحتباس الحراري ب. التصحر ج. تلوث الهواء والمياه والتربة
Ideas for how people could easily change their behavior: a. Reducing waste b. Using reusable bags c. Reducing water consumption	أفكار لكيف يمكن للأشخاص تغيير سلوكهم بسهولة: أ. التقليل من النفايات ب. استخدام الحقائب التي يعاد استخدامها ج. التقليل من استخدام المياه
The issues that most affect you: a. Plastic pollution b. Water scarcity c. Air pollution	القضايا التي تؤثر بشكل كبير عليك: أ. تلوث البلاستيك ب. ندرة المياه ج. التلوث الهوائي



SPEAKING Problem-solving:

Phrases and Functions	Arabic Meaning
Expressing indecision I'm torn between and I'm on the fence about I'm having Second thoughts. I can't make up my mind. On the one hand, but on the other hand I can't put my finger on it, but	التعبير عن التردد أنا محتار بين و أنا في حالة تردد أنا أعيد التفكير يمكنني أن أقرر / أتخذ قراري من وجهة النظر الأولى، من وجهة النظر الثانية لا يمكنني تحديد السبب.
Expressing agreement You're Spot on! That's what I was going to say!/Absolutely!	التعبير عن الموافقة أنت على حق هذا ما كنت سوف أقوله
Expressing disagreement It doesn't grab me. I think we're on the wrong track. That's a good point, but Ok, but another option might be Seriously!/?	التعبير عن عدم الموافقة لا يناسبني أعتقد أننا مخطئون / بالطريق الخاطئ هذه نقطة جيدة لكن حسنا لكن خيار آخر قد يكون حقاً!
Reaching a decision So, let's make a decision on this. Okay, so shall we go with? It looks as if we agree that	التوصل القرار لذلك، يجب أن نتخذ قرار على هذا حسنا، لذلك هل يجب أن نمضي قدماً / نستمر يبدو وكأننا وافقنا .

- Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

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

- Complete the conversation with the correct words from the Speaking box.

finger , spot , point , hand , torn , mind , go , say , go , track

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Complete the discussion with phrases from the Speaking box.

Aisha: Which poster do you prefer?

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

Nadia: I can't put , but the one with the water bottle doesn't

Faten: Maybe it's just not original?

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

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

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

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

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

- Complete the collocations from the article with the correct words from the box.

critically , extinct , natural

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

2- Tigers - the largest living cats on Earth - are at the top of their food chain so they have no predators.

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

- Complete the short texts below with words from Exercises 4 and 5.

The blue whale

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

The pygmy tarsier

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