



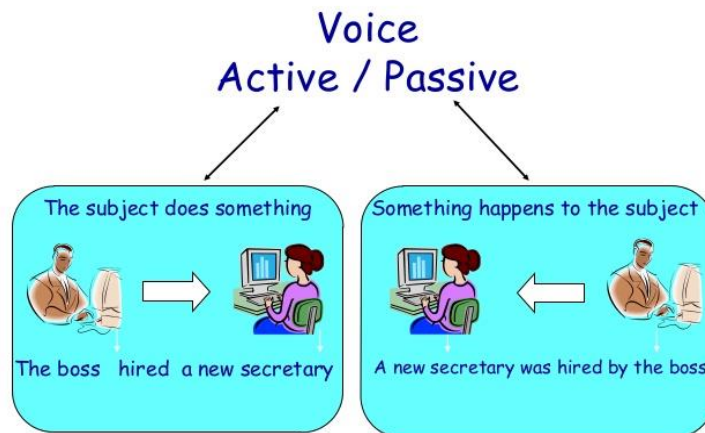
UNIT Eight

Digital perspectives الآفاق الرقمية



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THE PASSIVE



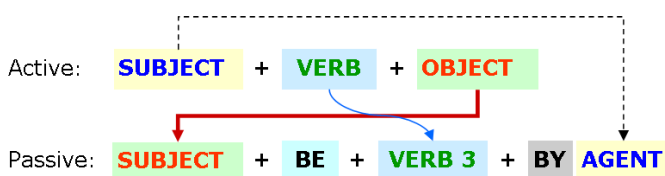
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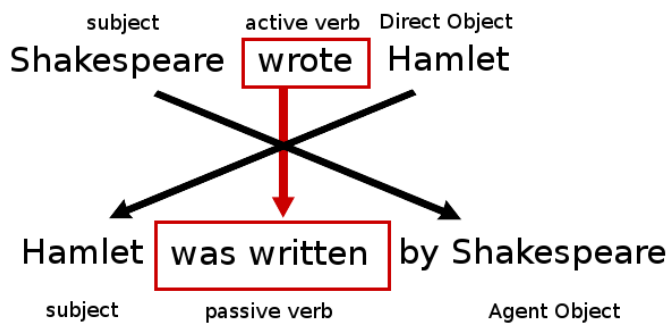
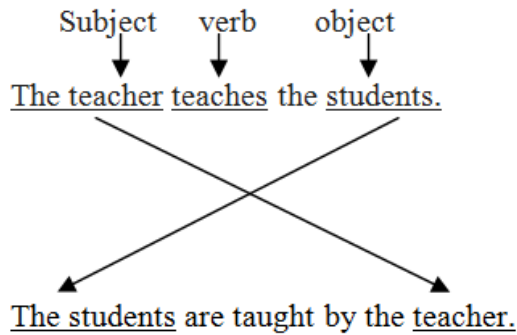
Object + **verb to be** (in the same tense as the active sentence) + **P.P.** + (by-S)

*Please notice the forms of **verb to be** in different tenses:

TENSE/ FORM	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. Present Simple	V.1 V/s	O + is/are/am + V.3
2. Past Simple	V.2	O + was/were + V.3
3. Present Continuous	is/are/am + V. ing	O + is/are/am + being + V.3
4. Past Continuous	was/were + V. ing	O + was/were + being + V.3
5. Present Perfect Simple	has/have + V.3	O + has/have + been + V.3
6. Past Perfect Simple	had + V.3	O + had + been + V.3
7. Modals: will - would – shall -should – can – could – have to – has to. etc..	Modal +V.1	O + Same Modal + be + V.3
8. Future: (be) going to	is/are/am + going to + V.1	O + is/are/am + going to be + V.3
9. infinitive	to + V.1	to be + V3
10. gerund	V-ing	being + V3

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**.





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**.



We **don't mention the agent** if it is:

- **obvious:** A transmitter is worn on the body. (**We know it is worn by a person.**)
 - **unknown:** Maher realised he had been followed. (**We do not know who followed him.**)
 - **unimportant:** It will be shown at the 'New Inventors' show. (**Who will show it is not important.**)
- When the subject in the active sentence is **an indefinite noun or pronoun** (e.g., somebody, anybody, they, people, ...etc.), we don't mention it in the passive sentence.
 - **Active:** Somebody has stolen my watch. **Passive:** My watch has been stolen.

Present Simple

Active: One **wears** a transmitter on the body, and the body's electrical field **sends** digital messages.

Passive: A transmitter **is worn** on the body and digital messages **are sent** via the body's electrical field.

Present Continuous

Active: Coffee-lovers **are welcoming** the invention everywhere.

Passive: The invention **is being welcomed** by coffee-lovers everywhere.

Past Simple

Active: British coffee company 'Beans R Us' **created** 'Fresh Brew'.

Passive: 'Fresh Brew' **was created** by British coffee company 'Beans R Us'.

Past Continuous

Active: When we last heard, researchers **were still developing** the 'mirror' in a lab in France.

Passive: When we last heard, the 'mirror' **was still being developed** in a lab in France.

Present Perfect

Active: Once **they have built up** a profile of your lifestyle ...

Passive: Once **a profile** of your lifestyle **has been built up** ...

Past Perfect

Active: When Aisha realized that someone **had followed her** to her front door, she quickly phoned the police.

Passive: When Aisha realised **she had been followed** to her front door, she quickly phoned the police.

Modal verbs in passive

Active: Someone **can switch it on** by text message.

Passive: It **can be switched on** by text message.

Active: People **could download** music and games in seconds.

Passive: Music and games **could be downloaded** in seconds.

Active: People **should not use** it as protection from wild animals.

Passive: It **should not be used** as protection from wild animals.

going to

Active: Someone **is going to show** it at the 'New Inventors' show next month.

Passive: It **is going to be shown** at the 'New Inventors' show next month.

will

Active: A computer shows how it **will affect** your appearance in the future.

Passive: A computer shows how your appearance **will be affected** in the future.

The infinitive and gerund forms of passive:

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

I **require** you **to be** on time. → "You are required to be on time."

I **don't fancy** **going** out tonight. → "Going out tonight is fancied."

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

The passive infinitive

Active: There's one drawback: you need **to fill** it with coffee and water first.

Passive: There's one drawback: it needs **to be filled** with coffee and water first.

Active: The company expects **to launch** their invention next year.

Passive: The company expects their invention **to be launched** next year.

Active: The company requires employees **to submit** reports weekly.

Passive: The company requires reports **to be submitted** (by employees) weekly.

* The passive infinitive often appears after certain verbs such as need, expect, want, require, appear, ask, tell or arrange.

The passive gerund

Active: It's a 'must have' if you are worried about someone **attacking** you.

Passive: It's a 'must have' if you are worried about **being attacked**.

Active: Nobody likes someone **telling** them about their bad habits, especially a computer!

Passive: Nobody likes **being told** about their bad habits, especially by a computer!

Active: I don't really fancy anyone **monitoring** me at all!

Passive: I don't really fancy **being monitored** at all!

*The passive gerund is used after prepositions or verbs that typically require a gerund, such as like, enjoy, dislike, fancy, risk, regret or avoid.

Contexts for the passive

We usually avoid the passive in informal language. We can use **you** or **they** to refer to **people in general**:

Look! **You** can switch it on by text message. (Not: ~~It can be switched on...~~)

They expect to launch the invention next year. (Not: ~~The invention is expected to be launched...~~)

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

The passive with two objects:

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**:

- It **will show** people¹ the consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle².

People will be shown the consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle.

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

- It **gives** anyone who touches it¹ an electric shock².

Anyone who touches it is given an electric shock.

An electric shock is given to anyone who touches it.

Other verbs like this are: **hand, offer, pay, promise, send, teach.**

★ **THINK BACK** Identify the tense or grammatical form (e.g. a modal) in each example from the recording. S.B P.27

- 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) <i>going to</i> |

★ Look at the sentences in Exercise 4 again and answer the questions. S.B P.27

- 1 How do we form the passive in each of the sentences?
- 2 When we use the passive, are we focusing more on the action or on the person or thing doing the action?
- 3 Why is the ‘agent’ (the person or thing which causes the action) mentioned in two sentences?

Answers

- 1 with the correct form/tense of the verb *be* + the past participle of the main verb
- 2 on the action
- 3 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. S.B P.27

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 _____.

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 be asked to check the weather 3 to be turned on
4 flooding 5 need to be turned off 6 being looked after by

★ Rewrite the sentences in the passive. W.B 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 _____.

Answers

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

Note: **By** = the doer of the action (agent).

With = the instrument or means or material used in the action. It shows **what** is used to perform the action.

★ Complete the sentences with **by** or **with**. W.B P.20

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.

2 with 3 by 4 by 5 with

★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of **be**. W.B 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.

2 to be 3 be 4 was

★ Circle the correct answer. W.B P. 20

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

Answers 1 being persuaded 2 to be employed 3 to be told 4 be sold 5 being invited

★ Circle the correct answer. W.B P. 21

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about one of your company's smartwatches, which is given / was given to me last week. Firstly, it was wrapped / were wrapped in large amounts of unnecessary plastic packaging. Don't you think your products should package / should be packaged in a more eco-friendly way? Secondly, the watch clearly was not checked / won't be checked before being sent / be sent from your factory, as the all-important charging cable weren't included / was not included. Could a cable please be sent / being sent to us as soon as possible? We would appreciate it if this could be done / could being done without unnecessary plastic packaging.

Yours faithfully,

Amani Alra'i

Answers 1 was given 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

★ USE OF ENGLISH 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. W.B P.21

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

★ Complete the advert with the correct active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets. W.B P 21
 Our Smart Doorbell manufactures / is manufactured at our factory in Portugal and to date over 10,000 of our doorbells have been sold / have sold throughout Europe. Our tech engineers designed / were designed this state-of-the-art device. So, what's so special about our doorbell? You can be answered / can answer your door from anywhere with your smartphone. Incredible but true! The on-board camera can use / can be used 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 being paired / to be paired with one of our smart locks. What are you waiting / are you being waited for? Buy one now!

Answers

1 is manufactured 2 have been sold 3 designed 4 can answer
 5 can be used 6 to be paired 7 are you waiting

TEST YOURSELF

1. The policemen are chasing the thieves right now.
The thieves
2. Someone has found my missing laptop.
My missing laptop
3. The teacher has praised Ali because of his great project.
Ali
4. An earthquake destroyed the town.
The town.....
5. The principal had forbidden smoking on the campus.
Smoking
6. The sudden noise didn't frighten the dogs.
The dogs
7. Safwan usually discharges my laptop.
My laptop
8. **My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.**
 A) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
 B) Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.
 C) Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
 D) Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.
9. Microwaves..... in their houses since they were invented.
 A) have been used B) had used C) were using D) have been using

10. In the ancient Olympic Games, winners..... a medal, an olive branch and a diploma.

A) are awarded B) were awarding C) were awarded D) had awarded

11. Last month, many students as members in the English club.
(was elected, were elected, are elected)

12. Three of my articles last month in a local newspaper.
(have published , has been published , will be published , were published)

13. I am afraid that my laptop by somebody else yesterday.
(was used , are used , will use)

14. Many new parks in my town last year.
(was built , were built , would build , have built)

15. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they.....
A) are captured B) capturing C) had been captured D) has captured

16. People have been using smartphones since they..... in the early 2000s.
A) have invented B) invented C) are invented D) were invented

Answers

1. The thieves are being chased (by the policemen) right now.
2. has been found.
3. Ali has been praised (by the teacher) because of his great project.
4. The town was destroyed (by an earthquake).
5. Smoking had been forbidden on the campus (by the principal).
6. The dogs weren't frightened (by the sudden noise).
7. My laptop is usually discharged by Safwan.
8. A) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
9. A) have been used 10. C) were awarded 11. were elected
12. were published 13. was used 14. were built
15. A) are captured 16. D) were invented

Exercise (B): Fill in the blanks:

Complete the sentences with the correct passive infinitive or gerund form.

1. The document needs _____ (sign) by the manager.
2. She dislikes _____ (interrupt) during meetings.
3. The software is expected _____ (release) next month.
4. Nobody enjoys _____ (criticize) publicly.

Answers (B):

1. to be signed 2. being interrupted 3. to be released 4. being criticized

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

* We can report **beliefs and opinions** using verbs such as:

المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3
يقول	1. say	said	said
يفكر	2. think	thought	thought
يزعم / يدعي	3. claim	claimed	claimed
يعتقد	4. believe	believed	believed
يعرف	5. know	knew	known
يقدر	6. estimate	estimated	estimated
يتوقع	7. expect	expected	expected
يكشف	8. reveal	revealed	revealed
يلحظ	9. remark	remarked	remarked
يقترح	10. suggest	suggested	suggested

1. It + تنظر للزمن
السابق لل **that** + نحول الزمن
حسب جداول ال **passive** + بنزل ال **that** وبكامل ما تبقى من الجملة

(present beliefs:)

- Active: Economists **believe** that this businessman will now be the richest man in the world.

Impersonal passive: **It is believed** that this businessman will now be the richest man in the world.

- Active: The police **know** that the prisoner has escaped through the tunnel.

Impersonal passive: **It is known** that the prisoner has escaped through the tunnel.

- Active: People **have claimed** that the government isn't doing a great job.

Impersonal passive: **It has been claimed** that the government isn't doing a great job.

(past beliefs:)

- Active: The police **revealed** that hackers had interfered ...

Impersonal passive: **It was revealed** that hackers had interfered ...

- Active: We **believed** that he lived in Ajloun.

Impersonal passive: **It was believed** that he lived in Ajloun.

- Active: People **thought** that the Earth was flat.

Impersonal passive: **It was thought** that the Earth was flat.

2.	إذا بدأت الجملة بالفاعل ما بعد ال that	+ ننظر للزمن السابق لل that	نحول الزمن حسب جداول ال passive	نحذف ال that	(v.s/v1) → to + V.1 (is/am/are) → to be (v2) → to have+ V.3
----	---	---------------------------------------	--	------------------------	---

2. (for present beliefs:)

*(We use this structure when **the second verb** is simple present or simple future or modal in the present):

- Active: People **report** that **his new system, called Solid, is** a platform which gives users more control over their personal data.

Impersonal passive: **His new system, called Solid, is reported to be** a platform which gives users more control over their personal data.

- Active: They **have expected** that **the economy will improve** next year.

Impersonal passive: **The economy has been expected to improve** next year.

- Active: People **claim** that **the Mona Lisa is** the most famous painting in the world.

Impersonal passive: **The Mona Lisa is claimed to be** the most famous painting in the world.

3. for present beliefs about a past event:

*(We use this structure when the second verb is simple past or present/past perfect)

- Active: They **believe** that **more than 700,000 people were affected** by the virus.

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

- Active: We **claim** that **the Vikings explored** the New World long ago.

Impersonal passive: **The Vikings are claimed to have explored** the New World long ago.

- Active: Scientists **think** that **the research has shown** important clues.

Impersonal passive: **The research is thought to have shown** important clues.

★ Match sentences 1–3 from the text with patterns a–c in the Grammar box below.

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.

a for present or past belief: *it + passive (be + past participle) + that* clause

b for present belief: subject + passive (*be + past participle*) + *to*-infinitive

c for present belief about a past event: subject + passive (*be + past participle*) + perfect infinitive (*to have been + past participle*)

1 c 2 a 3 b

★ Rewrite the sentences using the first pattern (a) from the Grammar box.

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.

It _____

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

It _____

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 patterns b and c from the Grammar box.

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

A scientist called Elisha Gray _____

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

The telephone _____

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

The majority of people in the world _____

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 The majority of people in the world has been estimated to own a smartphone.

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

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 b

★ Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences. W.B 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. W.B 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!



Answers

2 It is expected that 3 believed to exist (a reduced relative clause!!) 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. W.B P. 24

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

Answers

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

TEST YOURSELF

1. They say that fish is good for the brain.

It

Fish

2. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

It

We

3. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It

We

4. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It

Solving puzzles

5. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It

Exercise

6. People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active. 2020

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.

B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.

C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.

D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

7. It..... that kids only use a small percentage of their potentials.

A) has believed B) is believed C) had believed D) are believed

8. Fresh meals.....to be good for concentration.

A) has been proved B) have proved C) have been proved D) had proved

9. We.....to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

A) has thought B) was thought C) are thought D) is thought

ANSWERS:

1. It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

2. It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3. It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.

4. It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5. It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C

IMPORTANT WORDS AND PHRASES

✚ Make sure that you are familiar with these words.

حفظ

1. alert (v)	يُنبيه	25. back up (phr v)	يقوم بالنسخ الاحتياطي
2. facial recognition software	برنامج التعرف على الوجه	26. bug or glitch (n)	أخطاء أو مشاكل تقنية
3. hack into sth	يخترق	27. compatibility (n)	توافق
4. household appliance (n)	جهاز منزلي	28. dated (adj)	قديم
5. sensor (n)	جهاز استشعار	29. functionality (n)	وظيفة
6. smart device (n)	جهاز ذكي	30. gadget (n)	أداة / جهاز
7. track (v)	يتعقب	31. handle (v)	يتعامل مع
8. wearable(n)	أجهزة قابلة للارتداء	32. latest (adj)	الأحدث
9. decline (n,v)	ينخفض / انخفاض	33. obsolete (adj)	قديم / غير مستخدم
10. decrease (n, v)	ينخفض / انخفاض	34. old-fashioned (adj)	طراز قديم / عتيق
11. downwards (adv)	إلى الأسفل / هبوطاً	35. outdated (adj)	قديم
12. drop (n,v)	ينخفض / انخفاض	36. state-of-the-art technology	تكنولوجيا متطورة للغاية
13. go down (phr v)	ينخفض	37. upgrade (v)	يقوم بالترقية الى إصدار أحدث
14. go up dramatically	يرتفع بشكل كبير	38. come up against sb/sth (phr v)	يواجه
15. gradually (adv)	بشكل تدريجي	39. end up doing sth (phr v)	ينتهي الأمر بفعل شيء ما
16. dramatic growth	نمو كبير	40. fit in (phr v)	يندمج
17. illustrate (v)	يوضح	41. go through sth ph v	يمرّ بشيء
18. increase (n, v)	يزداد / يرتفع	42. attribute (n)	صفة
19. overall (adj)	بشكل عام	43. curate (v)	ينسق/ يختار معلومات و يعرضها
20. remain steady	يبقى ثابتاً	44. deceptive (adj)	مخادع
21. sharply (adv)	بشكل حاد	45. enhance (v)	يعزز/ يدعم
22. slightly (adv)	قليلاً	46. flattering (adj)	يبرز الجمال
23. steadily (adv)	بثبات	47. flaw (n)	عيب
24. upwards (adv)	الى الأعلى / صعوداً	48. superficial (adj)	سطحي

1 In pairs, look at the infographic and discuss the questions.

1 What other examples of technology (either current or future) can you think of?

2 Are you excited about the possibilities offered by the Internet of Things (IoT)? Why?

1 ما هي الأمثلة الأخرى للتكنولوجيا (سواء الحالية أو المستقبلية) التي يمكنك التفكير فيها؟

2 هل أنت متحمس للإمكانيات التي يوفرها إنترنت الأشياء (IoT)؟ لماذا؟

Suggested Answer: Examples of technology: Robots, smartphones, smartwatches, and electric cars.

Excitement about IoT: Yes, because it connects everything and makes life easier.



WORD	MEANING IN ARABIC	WORD	MEANING IN ARABIC
1. alert (v)	يُنْبِه	2. embedded	مدمج/ مغروس
3. facial recognition software	برنامج التعرف على الوجه	4. hack (v)	يخترق
5. household appliance	جهاز منزلي	6. malfunction	عطل / خلل
7. sensors	أجهزة استشعار	8. smart devices	أجهزة ذكية
9. track	يتعقب	10. fitness trackers	أجهزة تتبع اللياقة البدنية
11. wearables	أجهزة قابلة للارتداء		

★ Check you understand the words and phrases in the box. Then use them to complete the sentences. S.B P.26 EX: 2

alert (v) - embedded - facial recognition software - hack (v) - household appliance
malfunction - sensors - smart devices - track - wearables

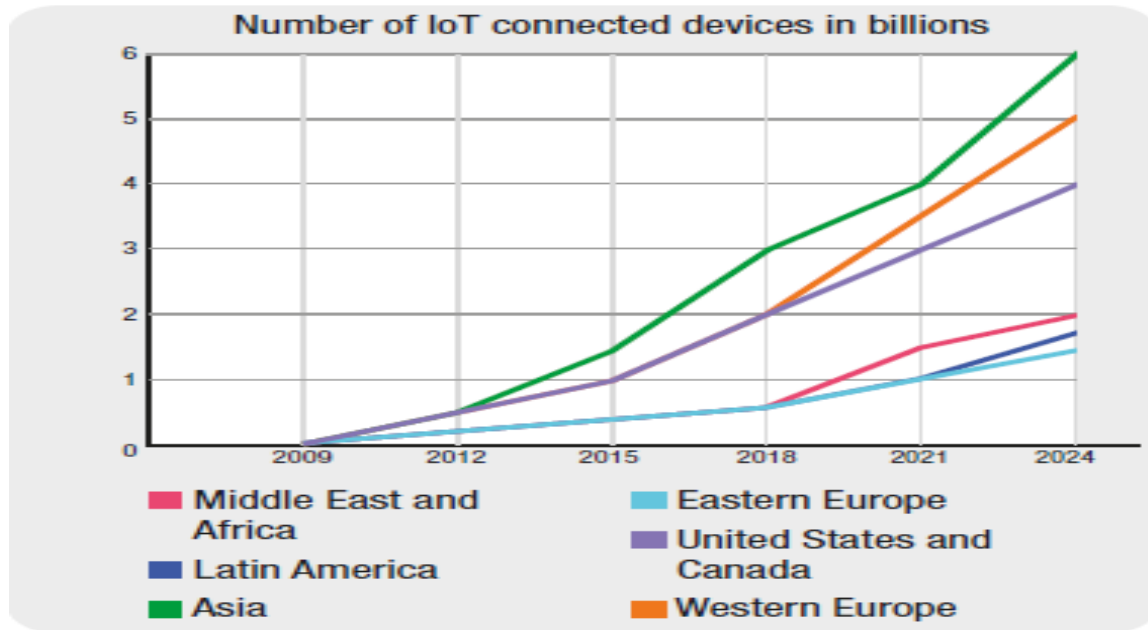
- _____ and other _____, such as clothing, could be used to _____ your body's fat and water content.
- _____ which can monitor your heart rate could be _____ in your body and _____ the doctor if there are any problems.
- Some people are concerned that it is easy to _____ into a self-driving car, or that there might be a _____ causing an accident.
- Increasingly, smart devices use a digital fingerprint or _____ rather than a PIN.
- A smart fridge that keeps grocery lists is one example of a _____.

Answers: 1 Smart devices, wearables, track 2 Sensors, embedded, alert 3 hack, malfunction
4 facial recognition software 5 household appliance

1 In pairs, discuss the questions. Then look at the graph and check your ideas.

1 When do you think IoT devices first became available?

2 Where do you think IoT devices are most popular?



Expression	Meaning in Arabic	Expression	Meaning in Arabic
grew slightly	نما قليلاً	stayed the same	بقي كما هو
steady rise	ارتفاع ثابت	went up quite dramatically	ارتفع بشكل كبير

★ Study the graph and complete the sentences with the phrases from the box. S.B 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.

2 In Eastern Europe, the number of devices pretty much _____ between 2015 and 2018.

3 The number of devices in the Middle East and Africa _____ between 2018 and 2021.

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 _____.

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. S.B P.28

There has been a gradual increase in the numbers of IoT devices used globally.

DESCRIBING TRENDS	وصف الاتجاه العام
Introducing data	تقديم البيانات
The graph illustrates ...	يوضح الرسم البياني...
In this graph, we can see ...	في هذا الرسم البياني، يمكننا أن نرى...
Describing changes over time	وصف التغيرات مع مرور الوقت
• The number of ... /Sales ... /Users ...	عدد الـ ... / المبيعات ... / المستخدمين
↗ ... increased/rose/grew/went up مرزاد/ارتفع/نما/صعد...
↘ ... declined/decreased/went down/dropped لا انخفض/تراجع/هبط/انهيار...
... slightly/sharply/steadily/gradually/dramatically	... قليلاً/بحدة/بثبات/تدرجياً/بشكل كبير
→ ... stayed the same/remained steady بقي كما هو/ظل ثابتاً...
• There is/has been/was/will be a ...	هناك/كان هناك/كان/سيكون هناك...
... slight/sharp/steady/gradual/dramatic طفيف/حاد/ثابت/تدرجي/كبير...
↗ ... increase/rise/growth (in the number of users/sales/etc.)	... مرزادة/ارتفاع/نمو (في عدد المستخدمين/المبيعات/إلخ)
↘ ... decrease/fall/drop/decline (in the number of users/sales/etc.)	... لا انخفاض/تراجع/انهيار/هبوط (في عدد المستخدمين/المبيعات/إلخ)
Summarising data	تلخيص البيانات
Overall, the trend in ... is upwards/downwards.	بشكل عام، الاتجاه العام في ... صعوداً/هبوطاً.
During the period ...	خلال الفترة...
It is noticeable that ...	من الملاحظ أن...

Answers

2 In Eastern Europe, the number of devices remained steady between ...

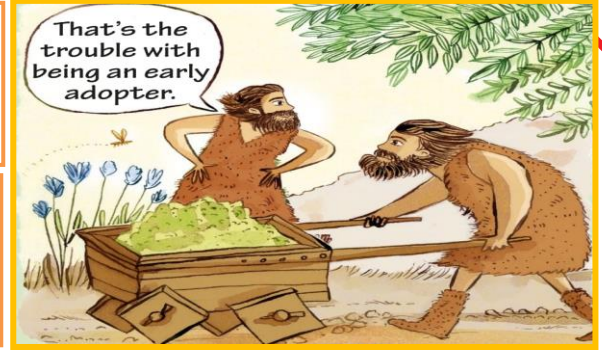
3 There was a slight increase in the number of devices in the Middle East and Africa between ...

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.

LESSON 3A VOCABULARY | TECHNOLOGY, SYNONYMS

SPEAKING In pairs, look at the cartoon and the title of the article. What do you think an 'early adopter' is in terms of technology?

Suggested Answer: An "early adopter" is someone who starts using new technology or products soon after they are released, before most people.



هل أنت مواكب للتكنولوجيا أم متأخر عنها؟ EARLY ADOPTER OR LAGGARD?

Are you the kind of person who queues up all night because you can't wait to get the **1. latest tech gadget**? Do you always **2. upgrade** to the newest version of your favourite **device** immediately? Or do you wait until your device is so **3. outdated** that it can't **4. handle** new apps, or keeps **crashing** or overheating and when it needs to be **5. backed up**, there isn't enough **memory** left to do it?

If you just have to have that improved **6. 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 **7. state-of-the-art** technology is expensive. Essentially, you're paying more to have your device first and of course, it will eventually become **8. obsolete**.

New devices often come with **9. compatibility** issues, so that you also need to buy new **adaptors** or **cables**. Being a pioneer also means dealing with any **10. bugs or glitches** that the manufacturers didn't or couldn't predict.

هل أنت من الأشخاص الذين يقفون في طابور الانتظار طوال الليل لأنك لا تستطيع الانتظار للحصول على أحدث **أداة تقنية**؟ هل تقوم دائماً بالترقية إلى أحدث إصدار من **جهازك** المفضل على الفور؟ أو هل تنتظر حتى يصبح جهازك قديماً جداً بحيث لا يمكنه التعامل مع التطبيقات الجديدة، أو يستمر في **التعطل** أو ترتفع درجة حرارته وعندما تحتاج إلى النسخ الاحتياطي، لا توجد **ذاكرة كافية** للقيام بذلك؟

إذا كنت ترغب فقط في الحصول على تلك الوظيفة المحسنة، أو تجربة **صيحة جديدة** قبل أي شخص آخر، فأنت ما يُعرف باسم "المستخدم المبكر". من ناحية أخرى، إذا كان هاتفك قديماً جداً لدرجة أنك لا تستطيع حتى **التمرير** عليه، فأنت "متأخر".

يميل المستخدمون المبكرون إلى أن يكونوا من الشباب، ولكن شراء أحدث التقنيات مكلف. في الأساس، أنت تدفع أكثر للحصول على جهازك أولاً، وبالطبع، سيصبح في نهاية المطاف قديماً.

غالباً ما تأتي الأجهزة الجديدة مع مشاكل في التوافق، بحيث تحتاج أيضاً إلى شراء **محولات** أو **كابلات** جديدة. كونك رائداً يعني أيضاً التعامل مع أي أخطاء أو مواطن خلل لم تتنبأ بها الشركات المصنعة أو لم تستطع التنبؤ بها.

words and phrases	definitions	المعنى
1. obsolete	not in use any more because a newer invention exists	قديم/ غير مستخدم
2. bugs or glitches	small problems that prevent a device from working well	أخطاء أو مشاكل تقنية
3. functionality	everything a piece of software can do	وظيفة
4. outdated	old-fashioned	قديم
5. state-of-the-art/latest	most modern/ Newest	أحدث ما تم التوصل إليه
6. latest/state-of-the-art	using the most recent ideas and methods	أحدث ما تم التوصل إليه
7. handle	deal with	يتعامل مع
8. compatibility	the ability of one piece of equipment/ software to be used with another	توافق
9. upgrade	change for something newer or better	يقوم بالترقية الى اصدار أحدث
10. backed up	stored on a computer/other device so it won't be lost	يقوم بالنسخ الاحتياطي
11. back up (wb p. 22)	make a copy of information held on a computer or other device	يقوم بالنسخ الاحتياطي

★ Match the highlighted words and phrases from the article with their definitions. S.B P.29

functionality - outdated - state-of-the-art/latest - obsolete - bugs or glitches - upgrade - backed up - latest/state-of-the-art - handle - compatibility

- 1 Not in use any more because a newer invention exists. _____
- 2 Small problems that prevent a device from working well. _____
- 3 Everything a piece of software can do. _____
- 4 Old-fashioned. _____
- 5 Most modern. _____
- 6 Using the most recent ideas and methods. _____
- 7 Deal with. _____
- 8 The ability of one piece of equipment/ software to be used with another. _____
- 9 Change for something newer or better. _____
- 10 Stored on a computer/other device so it won't be lost. _____

Answers

- 1 obsolete 2 bugs or glitches 3 functionality 4 outdated 5 state-of-the-art/latest
6 latest/state-of-the-art 7 handle 8 compatibility 9 upgrade 10 backed up

ACTIVE VOCABULARY | Synonyms

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

• **There is usually some small difference in meaning or register,**

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

Gadgets and *devices* tend to be smaller.

• **Sometimes synonyms have different connotations:** *dated* and *old-fashioned* both mean 'not modern', but *dated* has a negative connotation.

- **Read Active Vocabulary and complete the sentences with synonyms.**

dated old-fashioned outdated

1 That style of trousers looks really _____ now.

2 The software isn't working very well because it's rather _____.

3 The telephone is very large and _____, with a wire connecting it to the wall.

appliance(s) gadget(s) device(s)

4 The kitchen drawer is full of handy _____ to slice onions or peel eggs and so on.

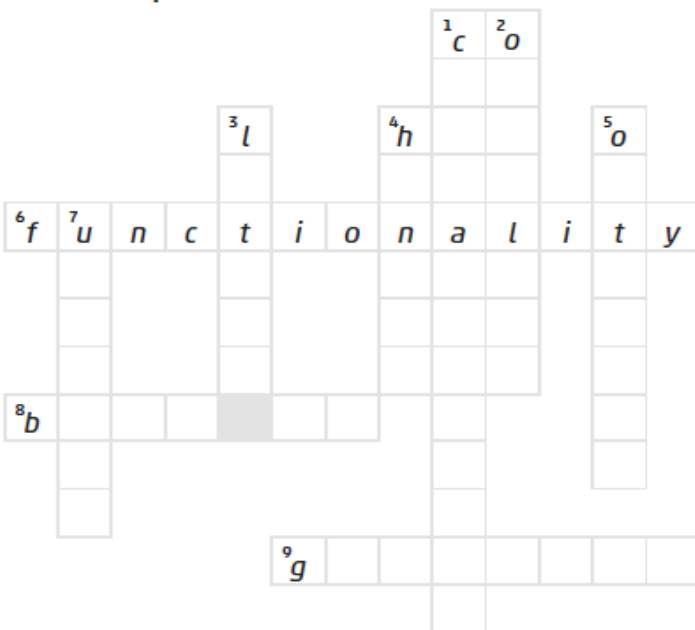
5 The spy's listening _____ was hidden inside a pen.

6 We will need a van to move the kitchen _____, such as the freezer and cooker.

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

LESSON 3B VOCABULARY | Technology, synonyms W.B P.22

1 ★ Complete the crossword.



Across

6 Everything a computer or piece of software can do

8 Make a copy of information held on a computer or other device

9 Small problems or faults that prevent something from working well

Down

1 The ability for one piece of equipment or software to be used with another

2 Not in use any more because something newer has been invented

3 Newest or most modern

4 Deal with something

5 Old-fashioned

7 Change for something newer or better

Answers Across 8 back up 9 glitches

Down 1 compatibility 2 obsolete 3 latest 4 handle 5 outdated 7 upgrade

• **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. W.B P.22**

- 1 Very few of our new laptops have CD drives as CDs are virtually *obsolete / dated*.
 2 This shop is full of clever little *gadgets / glitches* that make excellent presents.
 3 The app is designed to work on handheld *gadgets / devices* rather than laptops.

Answers 1 obsolete 2 gadgets 3 devices

• **Complete the mini-conversations with the words in bold. There is one extra word in each group. W.B P.22**

LATEST / OUTDATED / UPGRADE / HANDLE

Alia: Are you still using those **1 outdated** old headphones, Maha?

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.

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.

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

GADGETS / STATE-OF-THE-ART / DATED / COMPATIBILITY

Talal: Have you thought about **4** _____ ?

Kamal: What do you mean?

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

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.

BACK UP / BUGS / UPGRADE / APPLIANCES / OLD-FASHIONED

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

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

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.

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

Answers

**2 latest 3 handle 4 compatibility 5 dated 6 state-of-the-art 7 bugs
 8 back up 9 upgrade 10 old-fashioned**



Read and listen to the first paragraph of the article. Does it describe a positive or a negative experience?

Answer:

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.)

VIRTUAL REALITY: WALKING IN SOMEONE ELSE'S SHOES

"الواقع الافتراضي: أن تعيش تجربة شخص آخر"

1 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.

1 أغلقت الأبواب بجلبة خلفي وأنا أدخل مركز التسوق. وعلى الفور، هناك ضوضاء صاخبة. يمكنني سماع نوعين أو ثلاثة أنواع مختلفة من الموسيقى التي يتم تشغيلها في مختلف المتاجر. تمر امرأة بجانبني وهي تحمل الكثير من أكياس التسوق. يمكنني سماع صوت احتكاكها ببعضها البعض.

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.

أحاول أن أتجاهل ذلك، لكن ذلك جعلني أشعر بالقلق أكثر قليلاً. الأضواء ساطعة للغاية. رجل يهز إناءً مليئاً بالعملات المعدنية أعتقد أنه يجمع المال للأعمال الخيرية. الصوت عالٍ جداً. أوصل السير في مركز التسوق. أشم رائحة الطعام المقلي. تصادف بصديقة، ولكنني لا أستطيع التوقف للتحدث معها لأن كل شيء مربك للغاية. أحتاج أن أهدأ. يجب أن أخرج من هنا

2 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 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.



2 هذا وصف لما قد يشعر به بعض الأشخاص المصابين ب (اضطراب طيف التوحد) عند الذهاب إلى مركز تسوق.

بينما تتنوع تجارب الناس كثيرًا، فإن إحدى العضلات الرئيسية للعديد من الأفراد المصابين بالتوحد هي فرط الحساسية للمشاهد والأصوات والروائح والأذواق، مما قد يجعل نشاطًا بسيطًا، مثل الذهاب للتسوق مرهقًا للغاية. بعض الأشخاص قادرون على التأقلم مع هذا النوع من الحمل الحسي الزائد بشكل معقول، على الرغم من أن التوتر قد ينهكهم من الداخل.

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.

ولكن بالنسبة للآخرين، ينتهي بهم الأمر بالانهيار - أي أنهم ينزعجون أو يغضبون. وهذا يمكن أن يجعل من الصعب الاندماج مع الأصدقاء أو الاحتفاظ بهم لأن الآخرين لا يفهمون الضغط الذي دفع الشخص المصاب بالتوحد إلى التصرف بهذه الطريقة. كما يمكن أن يؤدي ذلك أيضاً إلى أن يواجه الأشخاص المصابون بالتوحد مشاكل في المدرسة أو في الاحتفاظ بوظيفة، حيث قد يظهرون على أنهم غير موثوقين أو أصحاب مزاج سيء.

3 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.

3 من أجل مساعدة الناس على فهم ما هو التوحد، هل يمكن للواقع الافتراضي أن يساعد في ذلك؟ الواقع الافتراضي هو عبارة عن محاكاة لتجربة ما يتم إنشاؤها بواسطة الكمبيوتر، والتي يمكن أن تُرى بشكل ثلاثي الأبعاد، ويمكن أن تشعر أنك في هذا الموقف بالضبط. ووفقاً لما ذكره كريس ميلك في حديثه، فإن الواقع الافتراضي يربط البشر بالبشر الآخرين بطريقة يمكن أن تغير تصورات الناس عن بعضهم البعض.

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.

ربما استجابةً لمثل هذه الأفكار، طورت الجمعية الوطنية للتوحد تجربة واقع افتراضي لمساعدة الناس على فهم ماهية الشعور بالحمل الحسي الزائد. يمكن للأشخاص مشاهدة الفيديو باستخدام نظارات خاصة ثلاثية الأبعاد، والتي تنقلهم بشكل كامل إلى التجربة. وقد حظي الفيديو حتى الآن بستة ملايين مشاهدة، وتشير التعليقات بالتأكيد إلى أن له تأثيراً قوياً.

4 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.

4 إن التأثير المحتمل للواقع الافتراضي في مساعدتنا على فهم بعضنا البعض والعالم من حولنا أمر مثير. على سبيل المثال، **خاض** بعض الأشخاص تجربة افتراضية **لقطع** شجرة. بعد ذلك، قام الباحث **بسكب** مشروبه **عن طريق الخطأ**، وقام الأشخاص الذين كانوا **يقطعون الأشجار**، **بالتقاط عدد أقل من المناديل الورقية**، مما يشير إلى أن تجربتهم **شجعتهم لا شعورياً** على التوقف عن إهدار الورق.

5 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.

5 كما تم استخدام الواقع الافتراضي أيضاً لإعطاء الناس تجربة أن تكون **معاقاً**، أو أن تكون في **فيضان**. ولكن هل يمكن لهذه التجارب أن تساعدنا حقاً في أن **نكون في مكان** شخص آخر؟ يتمثل الفرق **الرئيسي** بين تجارب **المحاكاة** والتجارب **الفعلية** في أننا **نتطوع** لارتداء سماعة الواقع الافتراضي. يمكننا أن **نتوقف** عن ذلك في أي وقت ونعود إلى حياتنا الطبيعية، في حين أن الأشخاص الذين نختبر حياتهم لا يتمتعون بهذه **الرفاهية**. وبينما يمكننا أن نختبر أصوات ومشاهد الفيضانات، فإننا لا **نواجه** نفس الصعوبات.



Read the rest of the article and check your ideas. What other experiences are described in the article?

Answer:

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.

★ **Read the article again and choose the correct answers. S.B P.30**

1 Why does the writer start by describing an experience of going shopping?

- a** to explain exactly why some people suffer from ASD
- b** to demonstrate why having ASD can cause someone to get upset
- c** to emphasise the social problems created by large shopping malls

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

- a** Many people feel upset or angry about having ASD.
- b** Different people will experience ASD in different ways.
- c** Public places should be better designed for people with ASD.

3 The writer cites Chris Milk to illustrate that

- a** VR can also be a way for people to communicate over a distance.
- b** video may actually separate us from the people we see onscreen.
- c** VR has the potential to alter how we interact with each other.

4 What do the examples in Paragraph 4 indicate?

- 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

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

- 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.

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

5 SPEAKING In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1** What would you include in a VR experience to help people understand what it is like to have a disability or to be homeless?
- 2** Apart from VR, how else could technology help people with disabilities?

Suggested Answers:

- 1.** In VR, people could try using a wheelchair, see through limited vision, or feel what it's like to be homeless.
- 2.** Technology can help with voice assistants, screen readers, or smart devices to make life easier.

1 SPEAKING In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1** Why do people take selfies?
- 2** Do you ever take selfies? Say why.

Suggested Answers:

- 1** People take selfies to capture moments, express themselves, or share their experiences with others.
- 2** Yes, I do take selfies sometimes, mainly to remember special moments or share with friends.



- 2** 8.6 Listen to a radio programme about selfies. What reasons for taking them are mentioned?

Answers

presenting a flattering picture of yourself; managing how the world sees you; changing other people's perceptions; remembering an event; making other people feel jealous; showing off about your life.

★ Listen to the programme again and choose the correct answers.

1 Faten thinks the main reason selfies became so popular is because

- a** people wanted to be able to create an ideal image of themselves.
- b** social networking provided a reason for people to share self-portraits.
- c** modern technology made it more straightforward to take photos of ourselves.
- d** people like looking at photos of themselves.

2 What does Faten think about the habit of taking group selfies on a day out?

- a** It's a good way to record memories.
- b** It's boring for other people who weren't present at the time.
- c** It's a way of making people envious of your popularity.
- d** It gets in the way of people having fun.

3 Which of the following is stated as a fact and not an opinion?

- a** Some people don't want photos of themselves to look like selfies.
- b** It's fashionable to employ a local photographer to capture perfect images.
- c** Young people reject most of the photos which they take of themselves.
- d** People who are bothered about what they look like, don't worry how much they spend.

4 How does Faten feel about people who take dangerous selfies?

- a** admiring
- b** sympathetic
- c** excited
- d** confused

1 b 2 c 3 b 4 b

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	المعنى
1. hold down	keep	يحتفظ ب
2. fitted in	felt part of the group	اندمج/ شعرائه جزء من المجموعة
3. ate away at (her)	made her feel very bad	استنزفتها
4. broke off (from)	stopped	أنهى/ قطع
5. ended up	finished by	انتهى بها الأمر
6. bump into	see	يشاهد بالصدفة
7. going through	experiencing	خوض (تجربة)
8. calm down	relax	اهدأ
9. come up against	encounter	يواجه

★ Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the correct forms of the highlighted phrasal verbs from the article. S.B P. 30

**bump into - calm down - eat away at - end up - fit in - holding down
went through - break off - come up against**

- 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. _____
- 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

★ REFLECT | Society In pairs, discuss the questions.

- Why do many people only post flattering pictures of themselves? Does this make other people like them more?
- Can someone's flaws make them more likeable? Say why.

1 To appear attractive and gain positive feedback. It can make others like them more, but also feel fake.

2 Yes, flaws can make someone more likeable because they show honesty.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1. attributes	سمات/ صفات	2. curate	ينسق/ يختار معلومات و يعرضها
3. deceptive	مخادع	4. enhance	يعزز/ يدعم
5. features	مميزات	6. flattering	يبرز الجمال
7. flaws	عيوب	8. superficial	سطحي

★ **Complete the extracts from the recording with the words from the box. S.B P.32**

Attributes curate deceptive enhance features flattering flaws superficial

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 _____.

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

Word	Meaning	المعنى
1. influential	Able to change what people do or think.	مؤثر
2. appealing	Attractive or interesting.	جذاب
3. upbeat	Positive and cheerful.	متفائل / ايجابي / مرح
4. envious	Wanting something that someone else has.	حسود
5. endless	In large quantities or for a long time.	لا نهائي

★ **Match the adjectives from the box with their definitions. W.B P.23**

appealing endless envious influential upbeat

- 1 Able to change what people do or think. *influential*
- 2 Attractive or interesting. _____
- 3 Positive and cheerful. _____
- 4 Wanting something that someone else has. _____
- 5 In large quantities for a long time. _____



Answers 2 appealing 3 upbeat 4 envious 5 endless

★ **Complete the sentences with the adjectives from Exercise 1. W.B P.23**

- 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.

2 influential 3 envious 4 upbeat 5 endless

ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION | 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:

- /æ/ like in **cat, jam** (with a very open mouth)
- /ɑ:/ like in **start, father** (at the back of the throat; this sound is also slightly longer)

★ 8.7 Read some sentences about apps. Are the two underlined letters a in each sentence pronounced the same or differently? Listen and check.

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



★ 8.8 Listen to these pairs of words. Tick the word you hear first.

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



★ Write the words you ticked in Exercise 6 in the correct place in the chart.

/æ/ cat	/ɑ:/ start
	bark

Answers

/æ/ cat: hat, packing, pat

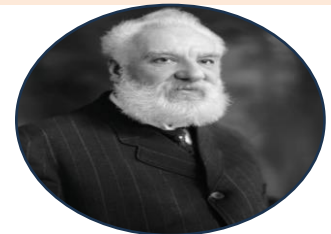
/ɑ:/ start: bark, art, aunt, hard

CHANGING THE WAY THE WORLD COMMUNICATES

تغيير الطريقة التي يتواصل بها العالم

1 SPEAKING Which invention do you think has been most important in history? Say why.

Answers vary



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.**

في اذار عام 1876، نادى العالم الاسكتلندي ألكسندر غراهام بيل مساعده توماس واتسون قائلاً: "السيد واتسون، تعال إلى هنا، أريد أن أراك." يُعتقد أن هذه كانت أول كلمات تُنطق عبر الهاتف. لكننا لسنا متأكدين تمامًا، لأن علماء آخرين كانوا يجرون تجارب على أفكار مشابهة. ولكن سارع ألكسندر إلى تسجيل فكرته، وهو ما جعله يُعتبر على نطاق واسع مخترع الهاتف.

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.

اليوم، يُقدَّر أن هناك عددًا من الهواتف في العالم يفوق عدد البشر! حيث يُقدَّر وجود أكثر من 8.5 مليار هاتف محمول في عالم يبلغ عدد سكانه حوالي 8 مليارات شخص. ومن المحتمل أن يزداد عدد الأشخاص الذين يمتلكون هواتف في المستقبل، مما يجعل اختراع ألكسندر غراهام بيل بالفعل إنجازًا مذهلاً.

يُعتقد أن ألكسندر أصبح مهتمًا بدراسة الصوت لأن زوجته ووالدته كانتا مصابتين بالصمم. وعلى الرغم من أنه اشتهر باختراع الهاتف، إلا أنه اخترع أيضًا جهازًا يمكن استخدامه لاكتشاف مشاكل السمع. غالبًا ما يتم الإشارة إلى أن ألكسندر لم يكن يحب وجود هاتف في مكتبه لأنه كان يزعجه أثناء العمل! ربما كان ذلك السبب الذي أتاح له اختراع أشياء أخرى أيضًا، بما في ذلك جهاز بدائي لكشف المعادن وجهاز لاكتشاف الجبال الجليدية في البحر.

ليس الجميع يعتقد أن ألكسندر غراهام بيل هو مخترع الهاتف. فقد أشارت تقارير عديدة إلى أن مخترعًا إيطاليًا يُدعى أنطونيو ميوتشي اخترع هاتفًا في عام 1856، أي قبل 20 عامًا من ألكسندر. ومع ذلك، لم يكن لدى الإيطاليين ما يكفي من المال لتطوير اختراعه. وعلى الرغم من أن الإيطاليين يدعون أن ميوتشي هو المخترع الحقيقي للهاتف، إلا أن اسم ألكسندر غراهام بيل سيظل مرتبطًا إلى الأبد بهذا الجهاز الذي أصبح جزءًا أساسيًا من حياتنا.

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

Answer:

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

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. What were the first words ever spoken on a telephone according to the text?
A) "Hello, can you hear me?" B) "Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you."
C) "Please pick up the phone." D) "Hello, is anyone there?"
2. What is the estimated number of mobile phones in the world today?
A) 10 billion B) 8.5 billion C) 6 billion D) 5 billion
3. Why did Alexander Graham Bell become interested in studying sound?
A) He wanted to invent the radio. B) Both his wife and mother were deaf.
C) He was inspired by a famous musician. D) He suffered from hearing loss himself.
4. What invention of Alexander Graham Bell helped detect hearing problems?
A) A metal detector B) A hearing aid
C) A device to detect icebergs D) A device to detect hearing problems
5. What other inventions did Alexander Graham Bell create besides the telephone?
A) An early television and a radio B) A metal detector and a device to detect icebergs
C) A microscope and a camera D) A submarine and a robot
6. Which inventor is said to have invented a telephone in 1856, 20 years before Alexander Graham Bell?
A) Nikola Tesla B) Thomas Edison C) Antonio Meucci D) Michael Faraday
7. Why did Antonio Meucci not succeed in having his telephone invention developed?
A) He didn't have enough knowledge. B) He lacked the necessary funds.
C) He didn't patent his invention in time. D) His invention was not well received.
8. According to the text, who is most widely recognized as the inventor of the telephone?
A) Antonio Meucci B) Nikola Tesla
C) Thomas Edison D) Alexander Graham Bell
9. How has Alexander Graham Bell's invention impacted the world?
A) It has revolutionised communication, becoming a vital part of our lives.
B) It has been used in certain industries.
C) It has replaced all forms of communication.
D) It has been used in scientific experiments.

Answers:

1. B) "Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you."
2. B) 8.5 billion
3. B) Both his wife and mother were deaf.
4. D) A device to detect hearing problems
5. B) A metal detector and a device to detect icebergs
6. C) Antonio Meucci
7. B) He lacked the necessary funds.
8. D) Alexander Graham Bell
9. A) It has revolutionized communication, becoming a vital part of our lives.

WRITING | A for-and-against essay

كتابة | مقال مع وضد

Introduction

المقدمة

• Summarise the topic of the essay:

لخص موضوع المقال:

¹ **These days** it is extremely common for companies to ...

في هذه الأيام، أصبح من الشائع جدًا أن تقوم الشركات بـ ...

In recent years, it has become more and more common ...

في السنوات الأخيرة، أصبح من الشائع أكثر فأكثر ...

• Outline what you are going to discuss:

حدّد ما ستناقشه:

² **Some people** feel ... whereas others ...

يشعر بعض الناس بـ ... بينما يرى آخرون ...

Main body

العرض

• In your first main paragraph, give arguments in favour of the situation:

في الفقرة الرئيسية الأولى، قدم حججًا لصالح الوضع:

There may be some clear ³ **benefits** to doing ...
Another positive ⁴ **aspect** of ... is ...

قد تكون هناك بعض **الفوائد** الواضحة للقيام بـ ...
جانب إيجابي آخر لـ ... هو ...

• In your second main paragraph, give arguments against the situation:

في الفقرة الرئيسية الثانية، قدم حججًا ضد الوضع:

In spite of these ⁵ **potential** benefits, many people ...

على الرغم من هذه **الفوائد المحتملة**، يعتقد العديد من الناس ...

Nevertheless, many people feel ...

ومع ذلك، يشعر العديد من الناس بـ ...

It is ⁶ **estimated** that ...

يُقدّر أن ...

It is commonly believed that ...

يُعتقد على نطاق واسع أن ...

It is argued by some people that ...

يجادل بعض الناس أن ...

Many people are of the opinion that ...

العديد من الناس يرون أن ...

Conclusion

الخاتمة

• Summarise and give your opinion:

لخص وقدم رأيك:

In conclusion, it seems ⁷ **obvious** that

في الختام، يبدو من الواضح أن ...

In my considered opinion ...

في رأيي المدروس ...

linkers: words or phrases used to link ideas

Function of linkers	Linkers
Conjunctions of contrast	while, whereas
Conjunctions of concession	although, even though
Prepositions of contrast	despite, in spite of
Adverbs of contrast	however, nevertheless, nonetheless

In spite of the rain, we went for a walk.

Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

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

- 1 Many cookies are harmless.
- 2 There were several cyber attacks last year.
- 3 Good cookies make websites more user friendly.

- a It should be possible to use the sites without accepting them. (nevertheless)
- b Some are designed to steal private information. (however)
- c Most companies have not changed their security systems. (in spite of)

Answers

****Please notice the punctuation**

1. (a) Many cookies are harmless. Nevertheless, it should be possible to use the sites without accepting them.
2. (c) In spite of **the fact** that there were several major cyber attacks last year, most companies have not changed their security systems.
3. (b) Good cookies make websites more user-friendly. However, some are designed to steal private information.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. Identify the sentence using the conjunction of concession correctly:
 - a) Although it was raining, we went hiking.
 - b) Despite it was raining, we went hiking.
 - c) While it was raining, we went hiking.
 - d) Nevertheless it was raining, we went hiking.
2. Choose the sentence that uses a preposition of contrast correctly:
 - a) Despite he was tired, he finished the marathon.
 - b) In spite of his exhaustion, he finished the marathon.
 - c) While he was tired, he finished the marathon.
 - d) However tired he was, he finished the marathon.
3. _____ it was a difficult exam, many students performed well.
 - a) However
 - b) Despite
 - c) Although
 - d) Nevertheless
4. _____ he studied hard, he couldn't pass the test.
 - a) In spite of
 - b) However
 - c) Even though
 - d) nonetheless
5. She was very tired. _____, she continued to work late into the night.
 - a) Although
 - b) However
 - c) Whereas
 - d) In spite of
6. _____ the bad weather, the event was a success.
 - a) Although
 - b) However
 - c) In spite of
 - d) Whereas

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

OUR PERSONAL DATA بياناتنا الشخصية

These days it is extremely common for companies to track Internet users' data in order to target them with personalised content or advertising. **Some people feel quite comfortable with this, whereas others** consider it an invasion of privacy.

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.** **Although** most people are careful with data such as online banking details, many actually prefer more personalised 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. **This is clearly far more convenient, even though** it is, of course, less secure.

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.

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.

In conclusion, it seems obvious that while people remain largely unaware and unable to make informed choices, the ability of companies

في هذه الأيام، أصبح من الشائع جدًا أن تقوم الشركات بتتبع بيانات مستخدمي الإنترنت من أجل استهدافهم بمحتوى أو إعلانات مخصصة حسب التفضيلات الشخصية. **يشعر بعض الأشخاص بالارتياح تجاه هذا الأمر، بينما يعتبره آخرون انتهاكًا للخصوصية.**

تشير التقديرات إلى أن سبعة من كل عشرة مستخدمين للإنترنت يشعرون بالرضا عن مشاركة بياناتهم الشخصية أثناء التصفح عبر الإنترنت. **قد يكون هناك بعض الفوائد الواضحة للقيام بذلك. على الرغم من أن** معظم الناس يتوخون الحذر مع بيانات مثل تفاصيل الحسابات المصرفية عبر الإنترنت، إلا أن العديد منهم يفضلون في الواقع التسويق المخصص ويشعرون أن نتائج البحث الخاصة بهم ستكون أكثر صلة إذا فهمت شركة البحث احتياجاتهم بشكل أفضل. **جانب إيجابي آخر** لتتبع البيانات هو أنه يمكن للأشخاص تسجيل الدخول تلقائيًا إلى موقع ما دون الحاجة إلى إدخال كلمة مرور. **من الواضح أن** هذا أكثر ملاءمة بكثير، **على الرغم من أنه** بالطبع أقل أمانًا.

على الرغم من هذه الفوائد المحتملة، يختار عدد كبير من الأشخاص استخدام برامج حجب الإعلانات لتجنب الإعلانات الرقمية تمامًا. في بعض الحالات، يكون السبب أنهم يجدون الإعلانات مزعجة، ولكن السبب أيضًا هو الرغبة في تجنب ان يتم تتبعهم عبر الإنترنت. في معظم الحالات، قد يكون هذا غير ضار.

ومع ذلك، يمكن جمع كمية مفاجئة من المعلومات: ما الذي اشتريته، وأين كنت، وما الذي أعجبك على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، والكثير غير ذلك. معظم الناس ليس لديهم فكرة واضحة عن كمية البيانات التي يتم تقديمها في كل مرة ينقرون فيها، أو عن كيفية استخدام تلك البيانات.

في الختام، يبدو من الواضح أنه بينما يظل الناس إلى حد كبير غير مدركين وغير قادرين على اتخاذ

to collect data should be limited or they should be required to specifically ask for permission.

قرارات مستنيرة، يجب تقييد قدرة الشركات على جمع البيانات أو إلزامها بطلب إذن صريح.

1. What kind of information about yourself might you be giving away? Do the quiz then check your answers.

QUIZ	Are you giving away too much information?
1	You go on holiday and tag your location on social media. What might you then notice online?
2	You fill in a form online and give the day and month of your birth, but not the year. Is this risky?

Answer

- 1** You might notice adverts for similar holidays or products based on the kind of holiday you're on.
- 2** It's still not safe to give your day and month of birth because hackers might be able to work out your year of birth from other info you post online.

2. Read the Writing task. In pairs, make a note of some possible arguments **for and against** tracking Internet users' personal data.

Nowadays many companies track Internet users' personal data using 'cookies' in order to deliver personalised content or advertising. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of this practice.

في الوقت الحاضر، تقوم العديد من الشركات بمتابعة البيانات الشخصية لمستخدمي الإنترنت باستخدام "ملفات تعريف الارتباط" من أجل تقديم محتوى أو إعلانات مخصصة. اكتب مقالاً يناقش مزايا هذه الممارسة وعيوبها

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

For	Against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more personalised marketing • search results more relevant • automatic log on to a site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasion of privacy • adverts are annoying • companies collect a lot of data – no idea what it will be used for

ACTIVE WRITING | Evaluating others' views

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. In your essay, explain how arguments made by others are strong as well as point out any weaknesses in them.

★ **CRITICAL THINKING** Study Active Writing and read the essay topic below. Make a note of different perspectives on the topic that you could use in your essay.

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.

في الوقت الحاضر، يمكن للشباب في الوقت الحاضر إنشاء حضور على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال الصور والمستجدات والتعليقات، اكتب مقالاً يناقش مزايا وعيوب هذه الممارسة.

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

- Make an outline plan and notes for each paragraph. Use your ideas from Exercise 7.
- Make sure you consider both sides of the argument.
- Use impersonal passive structures where possible and include phrases of contrast where appropriate.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

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 _____.

2/3/4 Impersonal passive

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.

USE OF ENGLISH

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.

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

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

MOOC stands for Massive Open Online Course. There has been a **1 a slight b dramatic c short d forward** growth in their number since they appeared early this century. In fact, paper and envelope-based distance-learning courses are rarely found these days, and are considered **2 a upgraded b declined c embedded d obsolete**.

MOOCs use Internet-based learning platforms, whose **3 a functionality b appliance c use d function** is improving all the time. Glitches are unusual. Students rarely come **4 a down b on c up d back** against technical issues provided the device they are using to access their course isn't outdated.

5 **a Nevertheless b Despite c However d Whereas** in the past educational opportunities were limited by financial resources and geographical location, anyone anywhere can study on a MOOC as long as they have Internet access. It is **6 a obviously b very c much d commonly** believed that education is being revolutionised by MOOCs, as the vast majority are free and qualifications are not required to register for them. They are usually taken by people interested in improving their knowledge, or by those who wish to see if they are sufficiently interested in a subject to study it in more depth.

7 **a Though b Although c However d Despite**, MOOCs currently have no formal assessment system or certification.

Answers

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

SPEAKING

★ The photos show technology being used for entertainment. Take it in turns to compare the photos. Then ask the questions.

Student A: Why do people take selfies?

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



Suggested Answer

A People take selfies to remember moments, share with friends, and boost their confidence.

B Virtual reality (VR) offers realistic experiences for games and learning, helps practice skills safely, and can be fun for socializing online. However, it can cause discomfort or dizziness, requires expensive equipment, may reduce real-life social interaction.

Smart shoes track steps, distance, and calories. Data is sent to an app for analysis, and alerts are given when goals are met. Movement is monitored to help improve walking or running.

LIFE SKILLS

How best to use social media

أفضل طرق لاستخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

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. كما تتيح لنا الانتماء إلى مجموعات من الأشخاص الذين يشاركوننا نفس الأفكار أو الهوايات أو الاهتمامات. يمكنك مشاهدة أعمال الفنانين الذين تُعجب بهم، وقراءة معلومات عن كتب أو أفلام جديدة، 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.

التعليق عندما تكون متصلاً بالإنترنت هو وسيلة جيدة للشعور بالتواصل مع الآخرين، ولكن تذكر أن تكون بناءً في تعليقاتك. انت لا ترغب في أن يكون الناس غير لطفاء في تعليقاتهم لك، لذا تأكد من أن تكون لطيفاً مع الآخرين. أسوأ أنواع التعليقات هي التي تجعل الناس يشعرون بعدم الراحة أو حتى بالتهديد. يُطلق على هذا التصرف التمر الإلكتروني. إذا حدث هذا لك أو لشخص تعرفه، فتأكد من إبلاغ معلم أو أحد الوالدين. حاول أيضاً حظر الشخص الذي يقوم بالتمر الإلكتروني.

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 أن تلعب وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي دوراً مهماً في تعليمك. يمكنك استخدامها لتنفيذ مشاريع مع طلاب آخرين، على سبيل المثال. ومع ذلك، تذكر كتابة تعليقات إيجابية عند العمل في أزواج أو مجموعات. لا يمكن أبداً حذف أي شيء تم نشره على الإنترنت، لذا ففكر جيداً فيما تنشره. لا تنس أنه عند التقديم للجامعة أو للحصول على وظيفة، قد ينظر الناس إلى سجلك على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، وما نشرته في الماضي قد يؤثر على فرصك 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 خصوصية، لذا من الأفضل أن تسمح فقط لأصدقائك أو زملائك

الطلاب أو الأشخاص الذين تثق بهم برؤية ما تنشره. عندما تتلقى طلب صداقة من شخص ما، لا تقبله إذا لم يكن شخصاً تعرفه في الواقع. لا توافق أبداً على مقابلة الغرباء أو مشاركة تفاصيل عن نفسك 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. قد يكون هذا مفيداً عندما تريد مقابلة صديق، على سبيل المثال، ولكن لا يجب أن تترك خدمات الموقع مفعلة بشكل دائم. لا ترغب في أن يعرف الجميع مكانك 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 بحذر، و إلا فإنها قد تؤثر سلبيًا على حياتك إذا لم تُستخدم بشكل صحيح. على سبيل المثال، إذا كنت تتابع شخصاً ما، فتأكد من أنه يؤثر عليك بطريقة إيجابية. وإذا شعرت أن هذا ليس صحيحاً، يمكنك التوقف عن متابعة 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 أن تكون وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أداة رائعة، خاصةً في مجال التعليم، ولكن حاول ألا تقضي وقتاً طويلاً عليها. أظهرت الدراسات أن قضاء وقت مفرط على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يمكن أن يؤثر على نومك. كما يمكن أن يجعل الناس يشعرون بالسوء تجاه أنفسهم، غالباً لأن المستخدم يعتقد أن الآخرين يعيشون حياة أفضل أو أكثر إثارة مما يعيشها هو. يحدث ذلك لأنك تقرأ عن الآخرين فقط عندما يقومون بأشياء ممتعة أو مثيرة، حيث يميل الناس إلى عدم نشر شعورهم بالملل أو الأوقات التي لا يفعلون فيها شيئاً! تحتوي بعض الهواتف على إعداد يسمح لك بتحديد وقت لاستخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، ومن الجيد أن تستخدمه.

1 In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 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?

Answers Vary

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

- 1 Why should you be positive about people when you make a comment?
- 2 What should you do if you think you or a friend is being cyberbullied?
- 3 In what ways can social media affect your future prospects?
- 4 Why are privacy settings important?
- 5 Which kinds of people should you not follow?
- 6 What negative effects can social media have on people?
- 7 What settings does the article say it is a good idea to turn on? And which one should you turn off?

Answers

1. Because unkind comments are not nice and can make people feel uncomfortable or threatened.
2. You should tell a teacher or parent and try to block the person who is cyberbullying.
3. When you apply to university or for a job, people might look at your social media history.
4. So that you can know who can see what you post online.
5. People who might influence you in a negative way.
6. It can affect your sleep and make people feel bad about themselves.
7. You should turn on privacy settings and a time limit for your social media use. You should turn off location services.

3 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?

Answers Vary

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

- 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.

LIFE SKILLS | How to manage your online image

1. Don't post anything online without thinking about its consequences first. Don't share anything that belongs to anyone else without permission.
2. Take steps to hide anything negative. 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.
3. The same rules apply online as in real life. Ask yourself if you would be comfortable with your grandmother reading it.

مهارات الحياة | كيفية إدارة صورتك على الإنترنت

1. لا تنشر أي شيء على الإنترنت دون التفكير في عواقبه أولاً. لا تشارك أي شيء يخص شخصاً آخر دون إذن.
2. اتخذ خطوات لإخفاء أي شيء سلبي. أضف العديد من المنشورات الجديدة لتحريك شيء لا ترغب في أن يراه الناس إلى الصفحة الثالثة أو الرابعة من نتائج البحث.
3. نفس القواعد التي تنطبق في الحياة الواقعية تنطبق على الإنترنت. اسأل نفسك إذا كنت ستشعر بالراحة إذا قرأت جدتك ذلك.

4. Do a search on your name every six months or so. Remember that posting something privately doesn't necessarily protect you.

5. Check your privacy settings regularly. Set up an alert to let you know when someone mentions you online.

4. قم بالبحث عن اسمك كل ستة أشهر أو نحو ذلك. تذكر أن نشر شيء بشكل خاص لا يعني بالضرورة أنه يحميك.

5. تحقق من إعدادات الخصوصية الخاصة بك بانتظام. قم بإعداد تنبيه ليخبرك عندما يذكرك شخص ما على الإنترنت.

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

7 DEBATE In pairs discuss this statement.

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

8 Do the task below in pairs.

LIFE SKILLS |Project

Make a plan to improve your online presence.

- Look at your current online presence and consider if anything should be removed.
- Think about what you could add to make a good impression on universities.
- Write down at least five actions you will take in the next few weeks.
- Share some of your ideas with the class.

Students' own answers.

THE END OF UNIT EIGHT