

## العالم المتقلص (الصغير) The Shrinking World

### Vocabulary

Word	English meaning	Arabic
addicted to	Having strong habit / can't stop yourself from doing something	مدمن
border	dividing lines	حد
capable	having necessary abilities	قادر على
citizens	people who live in a country	مواطن
fear	fright	يخاف ، خوف
hub	central point	مركز
justified	the correct thing to do or believe	مبرر
motivated	caused or encouraged	محفز ، متحمس
network	system of connection	شبكة
Potential	possibilities for future	احتمالية
Questionnaire	a list of questions	استبيان
remote	difficult to get to	نائي ، بعيد
Restrictions	limits	قيود
Shrink	get smaller	يتقلص - ينكمش
Trend	movement, fashion, change	موضة، تغيير
Vary	differ	يختلف

### Additional Exercises:

#### 1-Match the words in the box with their meanings below:

(potential - justified –panic –capable of)

1-To stop thinking properly because of being frightened

.....

2.It is possible to take place in the future, but hasn't happened yet.

.....

3.It is the correct thing to do or believe .....

4.To have the necessary ability to do something .....

**2- Complete the sentences with words from the box:****(remote - motivated- hub - addicted – fear)**

1. She lives in a ..... village, far away from our town.
2. It is very dangerous when our children become ..... to the internet.
3. Although she prepared well for the exam, she still has a ..... of failing.
4. Palestinians never stop fighting because they are ..... by love of land.
5. The capital city is a ..... for road and rail travel to the rest of the country.

**4- Match each word with its meaning in the box:****(motivated – citizens – hub – borders- potential – capable – justified)**

1. possibilities for the future = ..... 2- the correct thing to do = .....
- 3- having the necessary abilities = ..... 4- caused or encouraged = .....
- 5- central point = ..... 6- people who live in a country = .....
- 7- dividing lines = .....

**7- Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box:****(of – from - to – of)**

- 1- Nada can't stop eating Chocolate. I think she's addicted ..... it.
- 2- They have to wear special clothes to protect them ..... injury.
- 3- Parent's panic comes from a fear ..... something they don't understand.

4-Young people are capable ..... telling the difference between the online world and the real world.

### Text 1:

As a parent, I'm becoming increasingly worried about the effect communications technology is having on young people. My fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page. He says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started it, and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people.

كوالد، أشعر بقلق متزايد بشأن تأثير تكنولوجيا الاتصالات على الشباب. يبدو أن ابني البالغ من العمر أربعة عشر عامًا يقضي ساعات كل يوم في إرسال الرسائل النصية أو الدردشة عبر الإنترنت أو تحديث صفحته على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. يقول إنه سيقوم بواجبه المنزلي، ولكن بعد ساعة أو ساعتين لم يكن قد بدأ بعد، ولا أستطيع إلا أن أشعر بأنه يضيع الكثير من الوقت في هذا بدلاً من القيام بأشياء مفيدة، أو حتى مجرد التواجد مع أصدقائه والتواصل مع أشخاص حقيقيين.

Is all this texting affecting young people's ability to use language properly? Is there a danger that they could become addicted to technology? What potential dangers are out there in the online world? I don't know enough about these new technologies to be able to answer questions like these.

هل تؤثر كل هذه النصوص على قدرة الشباب على استخدام اللغة بشكل صحيح؟ هل هناك خطر من أنهم قد يصبحون مدمنين على التكنولوجيا؟ ما هي المخاطر المحتملة الموجودة في العالم الرقمي؟ لا أعرف ما يكفي عن هذه التقنيات الجديدة لأتمكن من الإجابة على مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Like it or not, today's young people are the connected generation. A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and 75% own mobile phones. Texting is now the main form of communication for young

people. The figures obviously vary between countries, but the one thing we can predict is that they will continue to rise.

سواء أعجبك ذلك أم لا، فإن شباب اليوم هم الجيل المتراب\حج. وجدت دراسة حديثة في الولايات المتحدة أن ما يقرب من ربع المراهقين يستخدمون مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على الأقل عشر مرات في اليوم و75% يمتلكون هواتف محمولة. أصبحت الرسائل النصية الآن الشكل الرئيسي للتواصل لدى الشباب. الأرقام بالطبع تختلف بين الدول، ولكن الشيء الوحيد الذي يمكننا التنبؤ به هو أنها ستواصل الارتفاع.

Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are these fears justified? Not according to Dr Amy Lehane, who has studied exactly how young people are using technology. 'If you look back,' she says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world, or between the types of language used for texts and job applications. They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology: they know, for example, that it's not a good idea to post a message like 'I'm having a party next Saturday' on a public site.'

من المؤكد أن هذا قد أدى إلى حالة من الذعر بين الآباء والمعلمين وغيرهم من البالغين. ولكن هل هذه المخاوف مبررة؟ ليس وفقًا لدكتورة إيمي ليهان، التي درست كيف يستخدم الشباب التكنولوجيا. تقول: "إذا نظرت إلى الوراء، ستجد نفس ردود الفعل المذعورة من كبار السن تجاه نمو الهاتف أو التلفاز. غالبًا ما يأتي ذلك من خوف من شيء لا يفهمونه، ولكن أبحاثنا تشير إلى أن الشباب قادرون تمامًا على التمييز بين العالم الرقمي والعالم الحقيقي، أو بين أنواع اللغة المستخدمة في الرسائل النصية وطلبات العمل. وهم أيضًا على وعي كبير بالتأثيرات السلبية المحتملة للتكنولوجيا: فهم يعرفون، على سبيل المثال، أن نشر "رسالة مثل 'أقوم بتنظيم حفلة يوم السبت المقبل' على موقع عام ليس فكرة جيدة.

## 2 Read the two texts quickly. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Which text gives evidence to show how young people communicate? B
- 2 Which text is about personal feelings? A
- 3 Which text includes a list of concerns? A
- 4 Which text suggests that we shouldn't worry about young people's use of technology? B

## 3 Complete the definitions with words from the texts.

- 1 If you are addicted to something, you can't stop yourself from doing it. (Text A, paragraph 2)  
*يمنع نفسه من القيام به*
- 2 A potential problem isn't a problem yet, but might become one in the future. (Text A, paragraph 2)  
*مشكلة ربما*
- 3 If things vary, they are different in different situations. (Text B, paragraph 1)
- 4 If an action or idea is justified, it is the correct thing to do or believe. (Text B, paragraph 2)  
*سلوك فكرة القيام به أو الاعتقاد به*
- 5 A feeling of panic happens when we stop thinking properly because we are frightened. (Text B, paragraph 2)  
*الشعور يحدث مرعوب*
- 6 Fear is what you feel when you are afraid. (Text B, paragraph 2)  
*خائف*
- 7 If you are capable of doing something, you have the necessary ability to do it. (Text B, paragraph 2)  
*القدرة*

**4 Read the texts again. Then decide which of the two writers is most likely to have the opinions below.**

1

I feel as if changes are happening too fast for me.

The writer of Text A

2

We should learn to trust young people more.

The writer of Text B

3

There are reasons to be positive about the future.

The writer of Text B

4

Things were different when I was young.

The writer of Text A

**Do a poll of your class by answering the questions below.**

**قم باستطلاع طلبية صفك من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة ادناه:**

- Which is the most popular method of communicating with friends?

ما هي أكثر طريق شيوعا للتواصل بين الأصدقاء؟

- Which is the most popular social media site?

ما هو أكثر موقع تواصل اجتماعي شهرة- شعبية؟

- How many hours a day does the average student spend on these sites or on exchanging messages with friends?

كم ساعة باليوم يمضي الطالب العادي على هذه المواقع او في تبادل الرسائل مع الأصدقاء؟

How similar are the results from your class to the results of the US study in Text B?

كيف تتشابه نتائج استبيان صفك مع نتائج الدراسة الامريكية في النص الثاني؟

**Text 2:****Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control them, but throughout history older generations have always tried to put limits on the behaviour of the young. The only difference now is that the Internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so they're unable to control it. And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time. In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on people's behaviour. After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. They may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and WhatsApp is making it harder and harder for them to control what their citizens are saying and doing.

ليس من الصعب شرح سبب قلق الآباء والمعلمين وكبار السن عمومًا بشأن الآثار السلبية لاستخدام الشباب لتكنولوجيا الاتصالات. قد يكونون مدفوعين برغبة في حماية أطفالهم من الأذى أو في محاولة للسيطرة عليهم، ولكن عبر التاريخ، كانت الأجيال الأكبر سنًا دائمًا تحاول وضع حدود لسلوكيات الشباب. الفرق الوحيد الآن هو أن الإنترنت قوة هائلة، وغالبًا ما لا يفهم الكبار هذا العالم الجديد من وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والاتصال الفوري، لذا فهم غير قادرين على السيطرة عليه. والوضع يتغير بسرعة لدرجة أن الفجوة في معرفتهم تتسع باستمرار. وبالمثل، تحب الحكومات، حتى في الدول الديمقراطية، وضع حدود لسلوك الناس. بعد كل شيء، هذا جزء كبير مما تدور الحكومات حوله. قد تكون لديهم معرفة تكنولوجية أكثر من الآباء العاديين، لكن انتشار مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وتطبيقات الاتصال مثل تويتر وواتساب يجعل من الصعب عليهم السيطرة على ما يقوله ويفعله المواطنون.

Clearly, this isn't always a positive trend, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer

countries without a reliable traditional phone network. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a 10% increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a 1.3% increase in economic growth. It is, they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of people, especially in remote areas.

من الواضح أن هذا ليس دائماً اتجاهًا إيجابيًا، ولكن ما يمكننا أن نقوله بثقة هو أن تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات الجديدة هي قوة للتغيير الاجتماعي والتنمية الاقتصادية، خاصة في البلدان الفقيرة التي لا تمتلك شبكة هاتفية تقليدية يمكن الاعتماد عليها. حسب البنك الدولي أنه في البلدان مثل هذه، فإن زيادة بنسبة 10% في اتصالات الإنترنت عالية السرعة تؤدي إلى زيادة بنسبة 1.3% في النمو الاقتصادي. ويقولون إن هذه التكنولوجيا هي "أقوى وسيلة لتمديد الفرص الاقتصادية والخدمات إلى ملايين الناس، خاصة في المناطق النائية.

A recent headline on the BBC website asked: "Could Ramallah become an Arab World technology hub?" The article went on to show how young Palestinians are starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy to break free from restrictions placed on it by the Israeli occupation. As one interviewee explains: 'this is what is good about technology: it breaks the borders. A person with a laptop can work in the worst situations; he can work from his home and interact with the global community, without a passport and despite the occupation. It is limitless.

عنوان مقال حديث على موقع بي بي سي يسأل: "هل يمكن أن تصبح رام الله مركزًا للتكنولوجيا في العالم العربي؟" ثم عرضت المقالة كيف أن الفلسطينيين الشباب بدأوا في إنشاء شركات تكنولوجيا صغيرة قد تساعد الاقتصاد الفلسطيني على التحرر من القيود التي يفرضها الاحتلال الإسرائيلي. كما يوضح أحد من تم إجراء مقابلة معهم: "هذا هو ما هو جيد في التكنولوجيا: إنها تكسر الحدود. يمكن للشخص الذي يمتلك كمبيوتر محمول أن يعمل في أسوأ الظروف؛ يمكنه العمل من منزله والتفاعل مع المجتمع العالمي، بدون جواز سفر ورغم الاحتلال. إنها غير محدودة".



### 1- Read the article quickly. Then answer the question below.

اقرأ المقال بسرعة ثم أجب عن السؤال أدناه:

Is the writer's idea of the effect of communications technology on society ...

A mostly negative?

**B** mostly positive?

C about half and half?

### 2 Match the words from the text with their meanings.

WORDS FROM THE TEXT	MEANINGS
1 motivated <b>e</b>	<b>a</b> limits
2 citizens <b>f</b>	<b>b</b> system of connections
3 trend <b>h</b>	<b>c</b> dividing lines
4 network <b>b</b>	<b>d</b> difficult to get to
5 hub <b>g</b>	<b>e</b> caused or encouraged
6 restrictions <b>a</b>	<b>f</b> people who live in a country
7 remote <b>d</b>	<b>g</b> central point
8 borders <b>c</b>	<b>h</b> movement, fashion or change

### 3 Use the words in Activity 2 to complete the sentences below.

- 1 There are restrictions on how many books you can borrow from the library. عدد الكتب التي يمكن استعارتها من المكتبة
- 2 Most companies are motivated by the need to make a profit. الشركات الارباح
- 3 A government's first duty is to protect its citizens. الحكومة واجب يحمي
- 4 During our train journey we crossed four international borders. رحلة بالقطار عبرنا دولية
- 5 There is a trend towards smaller and smaller telephones. نحو
- 6 I think there's a problem with the phone network because I can't make any calls. الجوال لا يستطيع ان اجري مكالمات
- 7 The capital city is a hub for road and rail travel to the rest of the country. العاصمة الدولة
- 8 He lives in a remote house, far away from the nearest town. منزل بعيد عن

**4 Read the article again. Then decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. If there isn't enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.**

- 1 The reasons why adults try to control young people are always the same.  
TRUE      FALSE      DOESN'T SAY
- 2 In future, it is likely to be more difficult for older people to control young people's use of technology.  
TRUE      FALSE      DOESN'T SAY
- 3 Governments use technology to check their citizens' actions.  
TRUE      FALSE      DOESN'T SAY
- 4 New communications technology plays an important part in economic development.  
TRUE      FALSE      DOESN'T SAY
- 5 Palestine will probably become an important place for technological change.  
TRUE      FALSE      DOESN'T SAY

## القواعد Grammar

will	be going to	present simple
<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">predictions (we think something will happen)</p> <p>➔ He <b>will be</b> a good doctor.</p> <p>➔ I believe they <b>will win</b> this match.</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">instant decisions (taken while speaking)</p> <p>➔ A: "We don't have sugar" B: "I'll <b>buy</b> some then."</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">promises and refusals</p> <p>➔ I <b>will help</b> you but I <b>won't lend</b> you any money.</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">offers</p> <p>➔ I'll carry your bag. / <b>Shall</b> I <b>carry</b> your bag?</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">suggestions</p> <p>➔ <b>Shall</b> we <b>eat out</b> today?</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">requests</p> <p>➔ <b>Will</b> you <b>open</b> the door please?</p>	<p style="background-color: blue; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">predictions (we see - present evidence)</p> <p>➔ Slow down! We're <b>going to have</b> an accident!</p> <p>➔ Look at the clouds. It's <b>going to rain</b>.</p> <p style="background-color: blue; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">decisions (taken before now - intentions/plans)</p> <p>➔ <b>Are you going to watch</b> the game tonight?</p>	<p style="background-color: orange; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">timetabled events</p> <p>➔ The train <b>leaves</b> at 4 o'clock.</p> <p>➔ The exams <b>start</b> next week.</p> <p style="background-color: orange; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">future time clauses (when/ as soon as/until, etc.)</p> <p>➔ I'll retire when I <b>am</b> 70. (NOT <b>when I'll be 70</b>).</p> <p>➔ Call me as soon as you <b>arrive</b>.</p>
	present continuous	
	<p style="background-color: purple; color: white; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">plans (arrangements have been made)</p> <p>➔ I'm <b>flying</b> to New York tomorrow morning.</p> <p>➔ I'm <b>seeing</b> the dentist at 6.</p> <p>➔ We <b>are getting</b> married next week.</p>	<p style="background-color: yellow; color: black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">may / might</p> <p>Use <b>may</b> or <b>might</b> to talk about future possibility</p> <p>➔ I <b>might go</b> to the party tomorrow; I'm not sure.</p> <p>➔ Temperatures <b>might go up</b> next week</p>

## Will + inf = Simple Future

1- Will تستخدم في القرارات المتخذة فوراً ومن غير تفكير مسبق

Wait! I'll help you with that bag.

A: We need more bread.      B: I'll go and get some from the mini market.

2- Predictions and expectations التنبؤات والتوقعات العامة في المستقبل

I think they will lose the game.

She will be a great speaker in the future.

### 3- Promises الوعود

She promised her mum that she will study hard.

I promise you I will not lie again.

### 4- With words like (sure- certain)

I'm sure they will finish the report soon.

They are certain that the teacher will not punish them.

### 5- Requests الطلبات

Will you help me?

Will you open the door, please?

**I am going to + inf**  
**(They, we, you) are going to + inf. = simple future**  
**(She, he, it) is going to + inf.**

### 1- Planned intentions النوايا المخطط لها سابقا- خطط معدة سلفا للمستقبل

I am going to be a lawyer in the future.

She is not going to be the new manager.

### 2- Evidence دليل يشير على التنبؤ بأمر ما في المستقبل

It is very windy and cold. It is going to rain then.

He is not studying at all. He is going to fail then.

**May + inf****Might + inf = possibility in the future**

He is busy today. He might not come to the party.

They are so generous. They may give all the employees a reward at the end of the month.

**Simple present is used in future when it is:**

1: talking about timetabled events. أحداث مجدولة زمنيا مثل جدول زمني لرحلات الباص والقطار والطيران

He arrives tomorrow at 7 am.

The bus leaves at 9 pm tonight.

2: time clauses like (as soon as, until, when)

He wins when he finishes the homework tonight.

Call me when you arrive at the office.

**Present Continuous المضارع المستمر**

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أشياء في المستقبل عند تحديد موعد ما لفعل شيء في المستقبل مثل لقاء طبيب أو اجتماع الخ.

I am meeting the director tomorrow at 6 pm.

We are visiting London this weekend.

**Additional Exercises: تمارين إضافية:****6) Circle the correct answer:**

1. They can try, but I'm sure they ..... this time. ( aren't succeeding / won't succeed )

2. I've just missed the 8:30 train, but it's ok, .....wait for the next one. (I'll / I'm going to)

3. Ali..... in USA next year. (is living / is going to live)
4. I think, I ..... French, but I'm not sure yet. (might study / am going to study)
5. We ..... a party next Monday. Would you like to come? (are having/will have)

**5)\_Circle the correct answer:**

- 1- Sorry I can't see you tonight, I am .....to the cinema with friends. [ going – going to go]
- 2- There are blue patches in the sky, I think it .....rain. [ will – is going to]
- 3- A: Why are you holding a piece of paper? B- I ..... a letter to my friend. [ will write- am going to write]
- 4-Hurry up! The train.....in ten minutes. [ will arrive – leaves]
- 6- Ali didn't apply for the job, so he .....get it. [ won't – will]

**3) Circle the correct modal verb to complete the sentences below:**

- 1- Scientists predict that the world's population [ will / could] continue to rise.
- 2.I can say for sure that if you don't work, you [ won't / might] succeed.
- 3.Try asking someone to help you. That [ won't / might] solve the problem.
- 4- The sky is cloudy, I think it [ will rain / is going to rain]
- 5-The ceiling of the room doesn't look very safe, it [ is going to fall / will fall]

**7) Complete the sentence using the correct future form, will or going to with the verbs in brackets:**

1. I promise I .....you as soon as I can (visit)
2. She ..... a teacher when she leaves university (be).
3. The weather forecast says it ..... tomorrow after noon (rain).
4. Scientist predict that the cancer .....in the future. (disappear).
5. Ahmed has taken his clothes off. I think he ..... in the sea. (swim)

**9) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:**

- 1- Be careful, the car will hit you . .....
- 2- We are having to walk if we miss the bus.  
.....
- 3- He won't be here next week because he will take the whole week off. ....
- 4- When she finishes her study, she's applying for the job.  
.....
- 5- If you find it hard, I'm going to help you.  
.....
- 6-I'll try to finish the work, but I could not be able to.



## 2 Complete the sentences with a modal verb of possibility and the infinitive form of a verb in the box.

يحصل	يجد
get	find
لا يحدث	not happen
catch	improve
يلحق	يتحسن

- 1 If we run, we might / may / could still catch the train. At least we can try.  
 إذا ركضنا على الأقل نستطيع المحاولة
- 2 Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation will improve soon.  
 الوضع الاقتصادي قريبا
- 3 There's no point worrying about it. It may/may not happen.  
 لا داعي للقلق بشأنه
- 4 Just try it. You might/may/could find that it's easier than you thought. Who knows?  
 جرب فحسب مما تظن أسهل إذا
- 5 You obviously won't get the job if you don't even apply for it.  
 من الواضح إذا لم تقدم طلب لها

### Examples

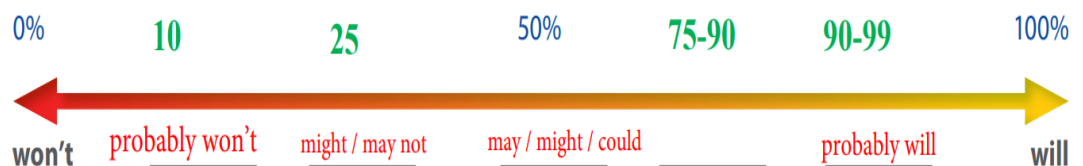
He has all the right qualifications, so he could / might / may well get the job.

I'm not sure yet, but I'll probably catch the 9.30 train.

- 1 What word do we add to make *could, might* or *may* more certain? well
- 2 What word do we add to make *will* less certain? probably

## 4 Add the words or phrases in the box to the line in the correct order.

might / may not    probably won't    probably will  
 may / might / could    may / might / could well



## 5 Change the parts in blue so that the sentences make sense.

- 1 I can't be sure, but this idea will solve the problem.  
 المشكلة يحل الفكرة أنا لست متأكدا  
will probably solve
- 2 We might well get there on time, but I don't think so.  
 الوقت المحدد  
might get there
- 3 She's better than most of the others, so she may not win the prize.  
 الجائزة يفوز افضل من الاخرين  
may well win
- 4 I probably won't go shopping this afternoon. There are several things we need.  
 التسوق هناك اغراض عديدة نحن بحاجة اليها  
'll probably go
- 5 He's quite unpopular, so he could win the election.  
 الانتخابات غير مشهور على الاطلاق  
probably won't win

## 2 Complete the sentences with *will* (or *'ll*) and the verbs in the box. Then write 1, 2, 3 or 4 after each sentence to show which meaning from Activity 1 indicates.

يبدأ	يساعد	يأخذ	يمشي	يزور	يجد
begin	help	take	walk	visit	find

- 1 Please take your seats. This evening's concert will begin in five minutes. 1  
 حفلة بعد خمسة دقائق
- 2 It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we 'll walk. 4  
 اذا لم نلتحق بالباص
- 3 The government has announced that the President will visit Russia next month. 1  
 الرئيس اعلنت الحكومة روسيا
- 4 Those bags look heavy. I 'll help you carry them if you like. 1  
 هذه الحقائب تبدو ثقيلة يحمل
- 5 I'm sure scientists will find a solution to the problem of climate change. 2  
 متأكد العلماء حل مشكلة
- 6 It's too late to post it, so I 'll take it there myself tomorrow. 4  
 لقد تاخر الوقت على ارسالها بالبريد

#### 4 Complete the sentences using *going to* or the present continuous tense with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 You'd better take an umbrella. The <sup>النشرة الجوية</sup> weather forecast **says** it s going to rain. (rain)
- 2 Sorry I can't see you **this afternoon**. I 'm playing tennis with Ziad. (play)
- 3 If he gets to university, he 's going to study Literature. (study)
- 4 She 's travelling to Cairo **next week**. The plane ticket <sup>التذكرة</sup> is already booked <sup>محموزة</sup>. (travel)
- 5 He's taken <sup>لقد خلع حذاءه</sup> his shoes off. I **think** he 's going to jump into the water. (jump)
- 6 She always <sup>انها تقول دوما</sup> **says** she 's going to arrive <sup>مبكرا</sup> early, but she's always late <sup>متاخرة</sup>. (arrive)

## الكتابة Writing

- 1 Look at the advice about making a **questionnaire** (a list of questions for doing a poll or study). Then add the headings below in the correct places.

- A Plan the questionnaire تخطيط الاستبيان  
B Think about the questions التفكير في الأسئلة  
C Test your questionnaire اختبار الاستبيان  
D Think ahead التفكير في المستقبل

### 1 Think ahead

- ▶ What do you want to achieve?
- ▶ How easy will it be to analyse the information you get?
- ▶ Who is your questionnaire aimed at?

### 2 Plan your questionnaire

- ▶ How long will it be? (Shorter is better.)
- ▶ Are the questions in a sensible order?  
(Moving from general to particular is best.)

### 3 Think about the questions

- ▶ Will they give you the information you want?
- ▶ Are they simple and clear?
- ▶ Can they be answered by everyone?

### 4 Test your questionnaire

- ▶ Does it work as you expected?
- ▶ Is there anything you need to change or add?

#### 4 Read the analysis of the results of the questionnaire. Then complete it with the words in the box.

محمتمل	بمجموعة	اسباب	توجه	الغالبية	استنتاج	عادات	علاقة
likely	combination	reasons	tend	majority	conclusion	habits	connection

We asked fifty people how often they used supermarkets and why they chose particular shops. We also asked about their age group and occupation to see if there was any (1) connection between these and their shopping (2) habits.

It seemed from the results that younger people used supermarkets less often than older people, and that they were less (3) likely to choose a shop because of easy parking. The obvious (4) conclusion from this is that older people use their cars more often for shopping because they (5) tend to buy more items per visit.

A person's occupation had some effect on how often they used supermarkets: people who worked long hours tended to shop at supermarkets once per week (or less often). However, it did not appear to affect their (6) reasons for choosing shops.

It is perhaps not surprising that a large (7) majority of people of all ages and occupations chose shops because of low prices. However, nearly half were more interested in good quality, while several people chose both price and quality, which is obviously a (8) combination that nearly all of us would look for.