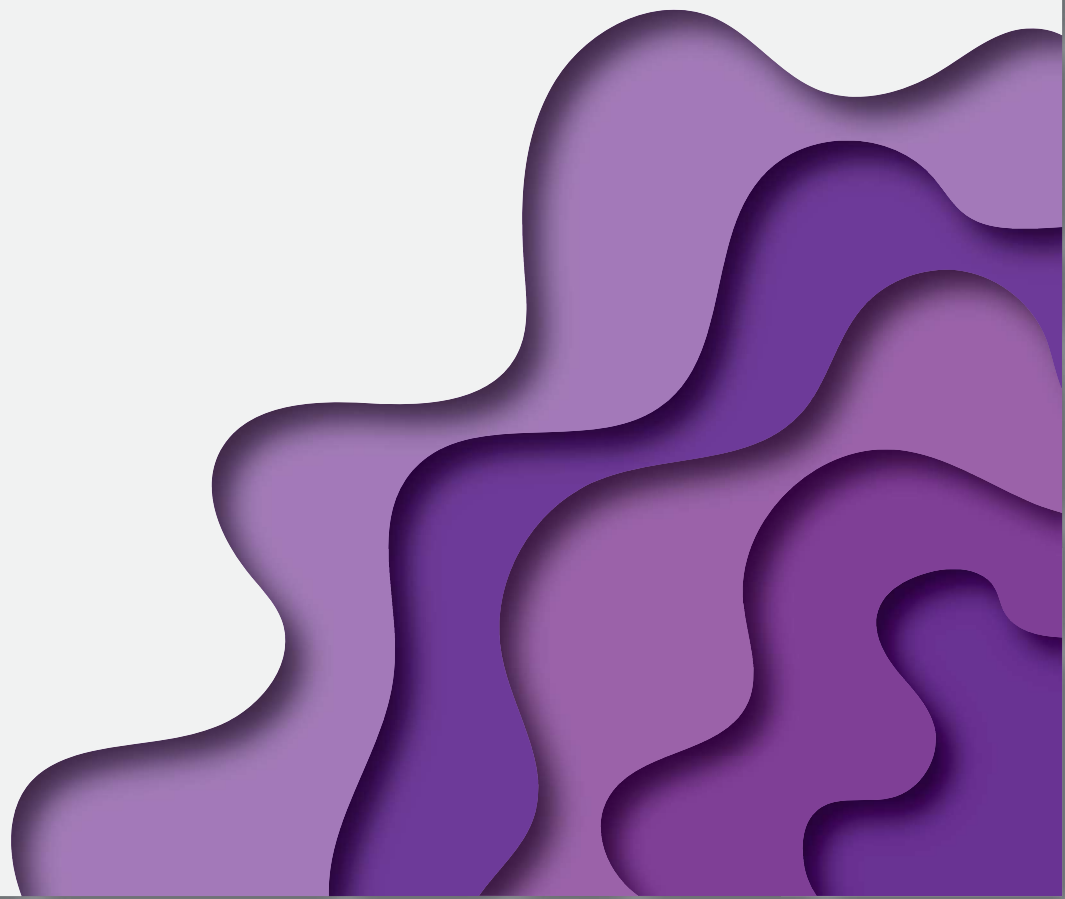


6

# United Nations



Made by  
Pixel educational team



## Index

الصفحة	العنوان
1	Reading - History of the United Nations
5	Reading - UNICEF
9	Vocabulary - Prefixes
10	Pronunciation - Word Stress with Two Syllables
10	Everyday English - Modesty
13	Grammar - Future forms

## ! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإن المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي، شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبه الأساسي من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان آخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتحديق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض. وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.



تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية



# History of the United Nations

The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 after ratification of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United Nations Day. The Security Council (SC) contains five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the UN and its programmes and affiliated agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.

## the Aims of the United Nations

- To keep peace throughout the world
- To develop friendly relations between nations
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease, illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms
- To be a centre for helping nations achieve these aims

## the principles of the United Nations

- All Member States have sovereign equality
- All Member States must obey the Charter
- Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means
- Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force
- The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country
- Countries should try to assist the United Nations

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتلوين.



## Translation

تأسست الأمم المتحدة بموجب ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وتشريع محكمة العدل الدولية. وُقِعَ على الميثاق في 26 يونيو 1945 من قبل ممثلي 50 دولة بما فيها سورية؛ ووقعت بولندا في 15 أكتوبر 1945. بلغ عدد الأعضاء المؤسسين 51 عضوًا في عام 1945. وُجِدَت الأمم المتحدة رسميًا في 24 أكتوبر 1945 بعد التصديق على الميثاق. ويُحتفل بهذا اليوم كل عام في جميع أنحاء العالم بوصفه يوم الأمم المتحدة. يضم مجلس الأمن خمسة أعضاء دائمين: الصين وفرنسا والاتحاد الروسي والمملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، وعشرة أعضاء غير دائمين تنتخبهم الجمعية العامة لمدة عامين.

كانت الأمم المتحدة (UN) ثاني منظمة دولية متعددة الأغراض أسست في القرن العشرين وكانت عالمية النطاق والعضوية. وقد أنشئت سلفها، عصبة الأمم، بموجب معاهدة فرساي في عام 1919 حتى حُلَّت عام 1946. كما أن للأمم المتحدة مكاتب إقليمية في جنيف وفيينا ونيروبي. ولغاتها الرسمية: العربية والصينية والإنجليزية والفرنسية والروسية والإسبانية والصينية.

في بداية القرن الحادي والعشرين، كافتت الأمم المتحدة وبرامجها ووكالاتها التابعة لها لمواجهة الأزمات الإنسانية والحروب الأهلية، وتدفع اللاجئين غير المسبوق، والدمار الناجم عن انتشار الإيدز، والعراقيل المالية العالمية، والإرهاب الدولي، والتفاوت في الثروة بين أغنى شعوب العالم وأفقرها.

### مبادئ الأمم المتحدة:

- تتمتع جميع الدول الأعضاء بالمساواة في السيادة.
- يجب على جميع الدول الأعضاء الامتثال للميثاق.
- يجب على الدول أن تحاول تسوية خلافاتها بالوسائل السلمية.
- يجب على الدول تجنب استخدام القوة أو التهديد باستخدام القوة.
- لا يجوز للأمم المتحدة أن تتدخل في الشؤون الداخلية لأي دولة.
- يجب على الدول أن تحاول مساعدة الأمم المتحدة.

### أهداف الأمم المتحدة:

- حفظ السلم في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- تطوير العلاقات الودية بين الدول.
- مساعدة الدول على العمل معًا لتحسين حياة الفقراء، وقهر الجوع والمرض والأمية، وتشجيع احترام حقوق وحريات بعضها البعض.
- أن تكون مركزًا لمساعدة الأمم على تحقيق هذه الأهداف.



## مفردات النص الأساسية

charter	ميثاق	a statement of the principles and purposes of an organisation
ratification	تصديق	making something valid by confirming it
permanent	دائم	continuing to exist for a long time
predecessor	السلف/السابق	a system that existed before another one
affiliated	تابع	being joined in close association
devastation	دمار	the state of being decayed or destroyed
disparity	التفاوت	a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. The United Nations was established by.....

- A. the Charter of the United Nations.
- B. the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
- C. the General Assembly.
- D. both A and B

2. On ..... of each year, all countries around the world celebrate the United Nations Day.

- A. June 26<sup>th</sup>
- B. October 15<sup>th</sup>
- C. October 24<sup>th</sup>
- D. October 14<sup>th</sup>

3. One of the aims of the United Nations is to keep ..... throughout the world.

- A. poverty
- B. hatred
- C. peace
- D. discrimination

4. All Member States must ..... the Charter

- A. reject
- B. deny
- C. neglect
- D. obey

5. The League of Nations was disbanded ..... the creation of the United Nations.

- A. before
- B. after
- C. By the time
- D. previous to

6. The United Nations have always struggled to address.

- A. humanitarian crises and civil wars.
- B. unprecedented refugee flows.
- C. the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS.
- D. All of the above mentioned answers are true.

7. There are five official languages used in the United Nations.

- A. True
- B. False



8. The United Nations develop friendly relations between nations.

- A. True
- B. False

9. Countries must try to settle their differences by violent means.

- A. True
- B. False

10. The UN must interfere in the domestic affairs of any country.

- A. True
- B. False

11. The word "charter" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- C. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- D. making something valid by confirming it

12. The word "ratification" means:

- A. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. continuing to exist for a long time
- D. a system that existed before another one

13. The word "permanent" means:

- A. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. continuing to exist for a long time
- D. a system that existed before another one

14. The word "predecessor" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. continuing to exist for a long time
- D. a system that existed before another one

15. The word "affiliated" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. a system that existed before another one
- C. making something valid by confirming it
- D. continuing to exist for a long time

16. The word "devastation" means:

- A. a system that existed before another one
- B. being joined in close association
- C. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- D. continuing to exist for a long time.

17. The word "disparity" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. a system that existed before another one
- C. making something valid by confirming it
- D. a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one

Answers:

- 1 - D
- 2 - C
- 3 - C
- 4 - D
- 5 - B
- 6 - D
- 7 - B
- 8 - A
- 9 - B
- 10 - B
- 11 - C
- 12 - B
- 13 - C
- 14 - D
- 15 - A
- 16 - C
- 17 - D



## Reading

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), **originally** known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency **Fund**, is **responsible for** providing humanitarian and developmental **aid** to children worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be **awarded** to an **organisation**. **Despite** being highly **active** in **fundraising, awareness, relief** work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is **supported entirely** by the **voluntary contributions** of governments, non-governmental organisations, **foundations, corporations** and **private** individuals and **receives** no **funding** from the **assessed** dues of the United Nations. Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 national **committees**, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private **sector**.

UNICEF was created in 1946 and began with a **definite mission** of **providing emergency** food and healthcare to children in the countries that had been **destroyed** by **World War II**. In 1953, its original name was changed to the United Nations Children's Fund to **reflect** its **broader** mission, but it **retained** the original **acronym**, after being officially **adopted** as a permanent **branch** of the UN in 1954..

The agency is among the most **widespread** and **recognisable** social **welfare** organisations in the world. Though its **headquarters** are in New York City, it **operates** in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has **concentrated** on a few specific **issues**; child **survival** and development, basic education and **gender** equality, child protection and **policy advocacy**, and **partnerships**. UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its beginning.

UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic **resources** and **advocate** for their rights.

At last, UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever bought or **sold, stolen** from a family or **otherwise victimised**. UNICEF believes that every child **deserves** to grow up in a loving family and it supports inter-country **adoption** when **conducted ethically** in **accordance** with **prevailing** law and best **practices**. At the same time, UNICEF works to support families in need so that no one ever feels forced by **poverty** or **insecurity** to give up a child.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتلوين





## Translation

يتولى الصندوق الدولي للأطفال التابع للأمم المتحدة - منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة-، والذي كان يُعرف في الأصل باسم **صندوق** الطوارئ الدولي للأطفال التابع للأمم المتحدة (اليونيسف)، مسؤولية تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية والتنمية للأطفال في جميع أنحاء العالم، وقد فاز بجائزة نوبل وهي أول جائزة تُمنح لمنظمة. على الرغم من نشاطها الكبير في جمع التبرعات والتوعية وأعمال الإغاثة والأبحاث، إلا أن قلة قليلة من الناس تعرف أصل المنظمة. يُدعم اليونيسف بالكامل من خلال المساهمات الطوعية للحكومات والمنظمات غير الحكومية والمؤسسات والشركات والأفراد ولا تتلقى أي تمويل من المستحقات المقررة للأمم المتحدة. تجري معظم حملات جمع التبرعات من قبل **لجان** اليونيسف الوطنية الـ 36، والدعم الطوعي لملايين الأشخاص حول العالم، والشركاء في الحكومات والمجتمع المدني والقطاع الخاص.

أنشئت اليونيسف في عام 1946 وبدأت بمهمة محددة تتمثل في توفير الغذاء والرعاية الصحية الطارئة للأطفال في البلدان التي دمرتها الحرب العالمية الثانية. في عام 1953، غُيّر اسمها الأصلي إلى منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسف) للإشارة إلى مهمتها الأوسع نطاقاً، لكنها احتفظت بالاسم الأصلي بعد **اعتمادها** رسمياً كفرع دائم للأمم المتحدة في عام 1954.

وتُعد المنظمة من أكثر منظمات الرعاية الاجتماعية انتشاراً وشهرة في العالم. ورغم أن مقرها الرئيسي يقع في مدينة نيويورك، إلا أنها **تعمل** في أكثر من 190 دولة، وتركز على رعاية الأطفال في المناطق المعرضة للخطر. وقد **أولت** المنظمة اهتمامها منذ عام 2006 على عدد قليل من القضايا المحددة ألا وهي: المحافظة على حياة الطفل ونمائه، والتعليم الأساسي والمساواة بين الجنسين، وحماية الطفل وتأييد سياسة الدولة، والشراكات.

كان لليونيسف وما زال دور مفتاحي في أعمال التنمية العالمية منذ بدايتها. وتعمل اليونيسف خلال حالات الطوارئ بالإضافة إلى دعم البلدان النامية لتزويد الأطفال بالموارد الأساسية والدفاع عن حقوقهم.

أخيراً، تعمل اليونيسف على ابتكار عالم لا يُباع فيه أي طفل أو يُشترى أو يُسرق من أسرته أو يُعتدى عليه بأي شكل آخر. وتعتقد اليونيسف أن كل طفل **يستحق** أن ينشأ في أسرة محبة، وتدعم التبني على الصعيد الدولي عندما يتم بشكل أخلاقي وفقاً للقانون **السائد** وأفضل الممارسات. وفي الوقت ذاته، تعمل اليونيسف على دعم الأسر المحتاجة حتى لا يشعر أحد أبداً بأنه مجبر بسبب الفقر أو انعدام الأمن على التخلي عن الطفل.

### مفردات النص الأساسية

Fund	صندوق مالي/ تمويل	the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
corporations	شركة/مؤسسة	an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
adopted	يتبنى/يتم اعتماده	to select and take or approve
advocate	يدافع/يؤيد	to defend or support
prevailing	سائد/مسيطر	existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time





Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. The acronym UNICEF stands for.....

- A. The United Nations High Commissioner for refugees.
- B. The United Nations Children's Fund.
- C. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization.
- D. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. UNICEF gets its funding from

- A. the UNICEF's 36 national committees.
- B. the voluntary support of millions of people around the world.
- C. partners in government.
- D. All of the above mentioned answers.

3. UNICEF... inter-country adoption.

- A. rejects
- B. refuses
- C. encourages
- D. disapproves

4. UNICEF changed its name.....

- A. to become easy to read.
- B. to become easy to write
- C. to reflect its broader mission.
- D. to reflect its limited mission

5. Which of the following sentences isn't mentioned in the text.

- A. UNICEF develops friendly relations between nations.
- B. UNICEF focuses on the welfare of children in at-risk areas.
- C. UNICEF provides children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.
- D. UNICEF works to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold

6. UNICEF was established in 1964.

- A. True
- B. False

7. UNICEF is responsible for providing help to children worldwide.

- A. True
- B. False

8. The acronym UNICEF stands for the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees.

- A. True
- B. False

9. UNICEF's headquarters are in over 190 countries.

- A. True
- B. False

10. UNICEF does not receive funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations.

- A. True
- B. False

11. The word "fund" means:

- A. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- B. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- C. to select and take or approve
- D. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose.



**12. The word "corporations" means:**

- A. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
- D. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

**13. The word "adopt" means:**

- A. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. to defend or support
- D. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

**14. The word "advocate" means:**

- A. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. to defend or support
- D. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

**15. The word "prevailing" means:**

- A. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
- D. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time

**Answers:**

- 1 - B
- 2 - D
- 3 - C
- 4 - C
- 5 - A
- 6 - B
- 7 - A
- 8 - B
- 9 - B
- 10 - A
- 11 - A
- 12 - C
- 13 - B
- 14 - C
- 15 - D

## Vocabulary

## Prefixes

**Prefixes** أو **البوائ** هي حرف أو مجموعة حروف تُضاف لبداية الكلمة فتعطي الكلمة معنىً جديداً.

وتعطي بعض البوائ عند إضافتها **ضداً** للكلمة، وهي:

Prefixes	الكلمة	ضدها
de-	activate	deactivate
dis-	courage	discourage
	agree	disagree
	prove	disprove
	connect	disconnect
in-	complete	incomplete
	dependent	independent
	correct	incorrect
	secure	insecure
il-	logical	illogical
	legal	illegal
im-	possible	impossible
	probable	improbable
ir-	regular	irregular
	responsible	irresponsible
non-	refundable	nonrefundable
un-	familiar	unfamiliar
	wrap	unwrap
	veil	unveil
	load	unload
	safe	unsafe
	paid	unpaid
	believable	unbelievable
friendly	unfriendly	
mis-	understand	misunderstand
anti-	virus	antivirus



## Pronunciation

## Word Stress with Two Syllables

لللمة ذات المقطعين الصوتيين في اللغة الإنجليزية معنيان مختلفان **حسب المقطع المشدد منهما**، فتتبع الكلمات ذات المقطعين الصوتيين التصنيف الآتي:

Noun / Adjective		Verb	
عند تشديد المقطع الصوتي الأول تكون الكلمة اسماً أو صفة.		عند تشديد المقطع الصوتي الثاني تكون الكلمة فعلاً.	
PREsent	هدية / الحاضر	preSENT	يقدم
PERfect	لا يحوي أخطاء / مثالي	perFECT	يقوم بالعمل على أكمل وجه
REject	منبوذ	reJECT	يرفض

**ملاحظة:** يوجد قاعدتان بسيطتان تحكمان تشديد المقاطع الصوتية، وهما:

1. يمكن تشديد مقطع صوتي واحد فقط في الكلمة، وبالتالي إذا سمعنا مقطعين صوتيين مشددين فهذا يعني وجود كلمتين.
2. يمكن تشديد الأحرف الصوتية فقط (أي المقطع يجب أن يحتوي حرف صوتي لتشديده)، لا الأحرف الساكنة.



في الجدول عدة أمثلة فقط، باقي الأمثلة متواجدة في الكتاب، يمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هنا:

## Everyday English

## Modesty

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • It was nothing really, nothing at all.                              | • I don't deserve any of the credit.  |
| • That's very kind of you.  | • I had very little to do with it.  |
| • I feel the real credit must go to the whole team.                   | • That had really nothing to do with me.                                      |
| • You're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing. | • You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it. |
| • You're embarrassing me.   |   |



Choose the correct answer

1. Children love ..... parcels at Christmas time.  
A. wrap                      B. unwrapping                      C. diswrapping                      D. wraps
2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often ..... with him.  
A. unagree                      B. agreeable                      C. disagree                      D. agreement
3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to ..... his story.  
A. inprove                      B. unprove                      C. disprove                      D. improve
4. After a brief speech the minister ..... the new statue.  
A. misveiled                      B. unveiled                      C. disveiled                      D. inveiled
5. It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.  
A. loads                      B. unload                      C. disload                      D. loading
6. His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.  
A. connect                      B. disconnect                      C. disconnected                      D. connects
7. Which one from the following words is a "verb"?  
A. INcrease                      B. perFECT                      C. PERfect                      D. PREsent
8. Which one from the following words is a "noun"?  
A. IMport                      B. imPORT                      C. conFLICT                      D. subJECT
9. Which one from the following words is a "verb"?  
A. adDICT                      B. ADDict                      C. CONtrast                      D. DEcrease
10. Which one from the following words is a "noun"?  
A. conDUCT                      B. reCORD                      C. proDUCE                      D. DEcrease
11. We need to ..... our sales figures.  
A. CONduct                      B. REcord                      C. inCREASE                      D. INcrease
12. he's showed a/ an..... interest in the project.  
A. INcreased                      B. inCREASED                      C. perFECT                      D. conFLICT
13. They ..... their goods from the UK.  
A. IMport                      B. imPORT                      C. Export                      D. INcrease
14. This is a cheap .....  
A. IMport                      B. imPORT                      C. exPORT                      D. inCREASE
15. The..... city was founded in 944.  
A. preSENT                      B. PREsent                      C. imPORT                      D. perfect
16. he's going to..... his friend, Maher.  
A. preSENT                      B. PREsent                      C. IMport                      D. PERfect
17. This is one of the..... from the factory.  
A. exPORTS                      B. inCREASES                      C. REjects                      D. reJECTS
18. He..... her advice.  
A. Exported                      B. INcreased                      C. REjected                      D. reJECTed



**19. Oh, I do think you're clever, knowing all about computers and things.** (Express modesty)

- A. I deserve this honour.
- B. I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.
- C. I'm awfully sorry about it. I assure you it won't happen again.
- D. You're embarrassing me.

**20. Your skiing has improved tremendously You're really a future champion.** (Express modesty)

- A. I am sorry about what happened.
- B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
- C. This isn't an excuse.
- D. I'd never hurt your feelings

**21. It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can't think how you manage it!** (Express modesty)

- A. I am sure this won't happen again.
- B. I don't think it is a good idea.
- C. That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to the teachers.
- D. How did the students react toward that?

**22. I've never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise.** (Express modesty)

- A. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.
- B. We are proud of you.
- C. Oh no. They're a splendid group of young people. I don't deserve any of the credit.
- D. I'm sorry about what happened.

**23. I'm sure they are splendid, but I don't agree that you don't deserve any credit. I know for sure that you planned the lovely decorations in their classroom.** (Express modesty)

- A. OK. I can do that.
- B. I had very little to do with it. The children contributed lots of ideas themselves.
- C. Congratulations!
- D. You mustn't let this depress you.

**24. Perhaps they did, but you gave them the idea in the first place, didn't you? And that project for helping old people is the finest thing I've seen for year.** (Express modesty)

- A. Yes, you're right. I'll do that.
- B. You really deserve this honour
- C. I'm sure this won't happen again.
- D. That had really nothing to do with me. They suggested it in the first place.

**25. I'm sorry, I just can't believe it had nothing to do with you. And, even if they had the original idea, I'm sure you guided them in how to organize it.** (Express modesty)

- A. You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it.
- B. Of course! I should've thought about that.
- C. Very well done! Keep it up.
- D. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.

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



# Future forms

## Grammar

رابط شرح الدرس

### Uses & Forms

#### 1 – Future simple: (will – won't)

Subject +  $\frac{will}{won't}$  + V<sub>0</sub> + C

- 1- تستخدم هذه الحالة مع التنبؤات التي لا دليل عليها.
- 2- الآراء الخاصة التي قد تكون ناجمة عن تجارب سابقة.
- 3- الأفعال المفاجئة التي لم يسبق الترتيب لها.
- 4- لتقديم العروض، الوعود و الاقتراحات.

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow.
- She thinks the weather **will** be clear.
- I **will** open the door. (sudden decision)
- Don't worry, I'll let everyone know.

#### 2 – Future simple: (Be going to)

Subject + Be going to + V<sub>0</sub> + C

- 1 - تستخدم هذه الحالة مع الأحداث التي قد تحدث في المستقبل بناءً على دليل موجود في الجملة.
- 2 - الأفعال التي قُدر القيام بها قبل لحظة التكلم بقليل.

- Look at those black clouds. I think it's **going to** rain.
- Be careful! You **are going to** fall.

#### 3 – Present continuous:

Subject + am / is / are + V<sub>ing</sub> + C

تستخدم هذه الحالة مع الأفعال أو الخطط التي تم التخطيط لها مسبقاً منذ مدة معينة.

- We **are having** a meeting next week.
- We **are flying** to Paris next month.

قد يسأل سائل: شو الفرق بين هالحالة و اللي قبلها؟  
جايبك بالحديث لا تستعجل على رزقك ...

#### 4 – Present simple:

يستخدم الحاضر البسيط للدلالة على المستقبل مع وجود جدول زمني أو مواعيد رسمية (انطلاق قطار – إقلاع طائرة – مناسبة عامة – الخ ..).

- The train **leaves** at 7 o'clock.
- The plane **takes off** at 9 PM.

تذكر: مع الـ Time clauses

After	+ S + V <sub>1</sub> → S + $\frac{will}{won't}$ + V <sub>0</sub>
Before	
By the time	
when	
Until	
As soon as	

- As soon as Bilal **graduates**, he'll **travel** to London.
- Lana **will get** a new phone **after** she **sells** the old one.

#### ☆ – Be about to:

تنويه: هذه الحالة محذوفة من المنهاج ولكن وضعناها للاحتياط و تحسباً لوجود بعض الجمل المرتبطة بها.

Subject + Be about to + V<sub>0</sub> + C

تستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن أشياء من الممكن حدوثها في المستقبل القريب جداً أو الأحداث المرتبة من قبل جهات رسمية، و تستخدم غالباً في وسائل الإعلام و الصحافة و الجمل الرسمية.

- The plane is at the end of the runway, it's **about to** take off.

## نكشات

## 5 – Future continuous:

Subject +  $\frac{will}{won't}$  + be + V<sub>ing</sub> + C

1- تستخدم هذه الحالة للتنبؤ بأفعال ستستمر لمدة زمنية في المستقبل.

2- للسؤال بأدب عن مخططات شخص ما.

- I **will be working** on the report **all** next week.

لاحظ أن كلمة **all** دلت على استمرار الفعل في المستقبل

- **Will you be travelling** to Homs next week?

## 6 – Future perfect:

Subject +  $\frac{will}{won't}$  + have + V<sub>3</sub> + C

تستخدم هذه الحالة للحديث عن أحداث في المستقبل ستكون منتهية بحلول وقت معين

بعض مفاتيح الحل:

- By + future time / then

- Before + future time

- in + amount of time

- **By the end of the year, I will have given** the same speech at 5 conferences.

- We **will have finished** the report **before Friday night**.

- **In a week's time, I will have written** my new story.

1 الفرق بين present continuous & be going to :

present continuous	be going to
الأفعال التي قُـرر القيام بها قبل لحظة التكلم بـمدة طويلة نسبياً.	الأفعال التي قُـرر القيام بها قبل لحظة التكلم بـقليل.
للحديث عن الخطط و الأحداث المرتبة مسبقاً	للحديث عن الرغبات و النوايا وليس الخطط
باختصار، لا يمكن أن يتم تخييرك بين هاتين الحالتين إلا في حال وجود دليل واضح وقطعي عن وقت اتخاذ القرار.	
وفي حال تم تخييرك، فالجوابين خاطئين في حال لم يتحقق الشرط السابق	

2

مع أفعال الحركة مثل **Go - move - play** ... عادةً نستخدم الحاضر المستمر عوضاً عن **be going to** :

- I **am going to go** out in a minute. ✘

- I'**m going** out in a minute. ✔

3

لا نستخدم الحاضر المستمر مع فعل الكون **Be** في حالته العادية ( عندما لا يكون مصرف ) :

- We **will be** in South Africa for a month. ✔

- We **are being** in South Africa for a month. ✘

4

عندما تجد شخصية مهمة أو جهة حكومية مهمة (ملك – وزير – الخ...) فالاستخدام التالي صحيح:

- The Queen **is to** visit Paris next week.

- The Prime Minister **is to** meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs next month.

**تنويه:** هذه الحالة محذوفة من المنهاج ولكن وضعناها للاحتياط و تحسباً لوجود بعض الجمل المرتبطة بها.



**ملاحظة هامة:** مواعيد الوصول في منهاجنا:

- The train **won't** arrive until 7AM. ✓

- The train **doesn't** arrive until 7AM. ✓

الجمليتين السابقين صحيتين لغوياً، علماً أن استخدام **الحاضر البسيط** - أي الجملة الثانية - هو الأشهر عند أهل اللغة، ولكن في كتاب اللغة الانكليزية الرسمي تم اعتماد **المستقبل البسيط** - أي الجملة الأولى - للتعبير عن مواعيد الوصول، لذلك أنصح باتباع هذا النهج و التقيد بجمال الكتاب.

عموماً، لا يُرَجَّح أن تجد الخيارين ضمن الخيارات في الامتحان في حال ورود الجملة، وفي حال وُجدا، ينصح باتباع نهج الكتاب.

للتوضيح بشكل أكبر تابع شرح الدرس على اليوتيوب



Choose the correct answer

1. " I think the weather will be too hot tomorrow."

- A. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
- B. The sentence talks about prediction.
- C. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
- D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.

2. " The two companies are going to provide very different experiences."

- A. The sentence talks about an intention to do something.
- B. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
- C. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
- D. The sentence talks about an event continuing over a period of time in the future.

3. " The team manager is holding a party on our return."

- A. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
- B. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
- C. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
- D. The sentence talks about prediction.

4. " When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft will be carrying 25 kilos of plutonium."

- A. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
- B. The sentence talks about events continuing over a period of time in the future.
- C. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
- D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.

5. " By the time you get home, I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom."

- A. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
- B. The sentence talks about prediction.
- C. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
- D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.

6. I think Manchester United..... their next game.

- A. will win
- B. has won
- C. wins
- D. will have won

7. I..... early tomorrow.

- A. will have got up
- B. will be getting up
- C. am going to get up
- D. am about to get up

8. The plane ... at 9.30.

- A. arrive
- B. arrives
- C. is arriving
- D. arriving

9. I ... a meeting tomorrow.

- A. am holding
- B. am going to hold
- C. am about to hold
- D. both A and B

10. I ... the new laptop for the next two years.

- A. would use
- B. am going to use
- C. will have used
- D. both A and B

11. One day, people ... to Mars.

- A. travel
- B. travelled
- C. were travelling
- D. will travel

12. A: Anything to drink, sir?

B: I ... a glass of water, please.

- A. am going to have
- B. am having
- C. will have
- D. both A and B



13. I ... my room tomorrow.

- A. am going to clean    B. cleaned    C. cleaning    D. have cleaned

14. The train to the airport ... in 20 minutes.

- A. has left    B. had left    C. leave    D. leaves

15. Can you write the report before we ... the meeting?

- A. will hold    B. are going to hold    C. hold    D. will have hold

16. He ... a new job next week.

- A. start    B. is starting    C. started    D. has started

17. I ... on the report all next week.

- A. worked    B. will be working    C. have worked    D. work

18. How long ... this computer?

- A. have you used    B. have you been using    C. you will be using    D. both A and B

19. By the end of the year, I ... the same talk at five conferences.

- A. gave    B. give    C. will give    D. will have given

20. In a week's time, I ... the report.

- A. wrote    B. will have written    C. will wrote    D. have written

21. When I ... the answer, I'll let you know.

- A. find    B. will find    C. would find    D. found

22. My exams ... on 27th June.

- A. finishes    B. finish    C. would finish    D. has finished

23. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they..... me technical questions.

- A. didn't ask    B. won't ask    C. don't ask    D. doesn't ask

24. What time..... tomorrow?

- A. does your plane take off    C. is your plane taking off  
B. had your plane taken off    D. has your plane taken

25. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I..... the contract for my new one.

- A. will get    B. would get    C. got    D. get

26. I'll text you before we .....

- A. will set off    B. would set off    C. had set off    D. set off

27. The bus..... until 7.30 in the evening.

- A. would have arrived    B. won't arrive    C. don't arrive    D. wouldn't arrive

28. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We..... to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday, and then travel by train to Kyoto for one night.

- A. flew    B. are flying    C. will have flown    D. is going to fly

29. The moment I ..... my results I'll phone you.

- A. will receive    B. received    C. receive    D. has received

30. In about ten years' time, I think I ..... in the same city.

- A. will still be living    B. have lived    C. was living    D. lived



31. By that time, I..... my studies, and perhaps I will have found a good job.  
 A. has                                      B. will have finished    C. finished                                      D. had finished
32. By that time, I will have finished my studies, and perhaps I ..... a good job.  
 A. find                                      B. found                                      C. will have found                                      D. have found
33. In a few years' time, I..... with the same friends too!  
 A. probably goes                      B. probably went                      C. had probably gone                      D. will probably be going out
34. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything.....  
 A. will have changed    B. are changing                      C. changed                                      D. have changed
35. By the time I'm sixty, everyone ..... their best to adapt to new circumstances.  
 A. try                                      B. trying                                      C. are trying                                      D. will have tried
36. I can't imagine that we will be using cars, because by then most of the oil in the world .....  
 A. will have run out    B. will ran out                      C. ran out                                      D. will running out
37. I can't imagine that we..... cars, because by then most of the oil in the world will have run out.  
 A. will been using                      B. have used                                      C. will be using                                      D. used
38. In the future, people..... in electric cars, or perhaps we will be walking everywhere.  
 A. will travelling                      B. will be travelling                      C. will have travel                                      D. will been travelling
39. I hope that scientists..... pollution problem, but who knows! Perhaps some other worse problems will have come along by then!  
 A. solved                                      B. were solving                                      C. had solved                                      D. will have solved
40. I've got the ticket. I ..... to London next Friday.  
 A. am traveling                      B. was travelling                                      C. was going to travel                                      D. will have travelled
41. We will move into a new flat before they.....  
 A. arrived                                      B. will arrive                                      C. arrive                                      D. were arriving

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Answers: | Answers: |
| 1 - B    | 22 - B   |
| 2 - A    | 23 - C   |
| 3 - C    | 24 - A   |
| 4 - B    | 25 - D   |
| 5 - D    | 26 - D   |
| 6 - A    | 27 - B   |
| 7 - C    | 28 - B   |
| 8 - B    | 29 - C   |
| 9 - D    | 30 - A   |
| 10 - B   | 31 - B   |
| 11 - D   | 32 - C   |
| 12 - C   | 33 - D   |
| 13 - A   | 34 - A   |
| 14 - D   | 35 - D   |
| 15 - C   | 36 - A   |
| 16 - B   | 37 - C   |
| 17 - B   | 38 - B   |
| 18 - D   | 39 - D   |
| 19 - D   | 40 - A   |
| 20 - B   | 41 - C   |
| 21 - A   |          |