

**Pre-Intermediate 3**  
**Unit 5 Reading**  
**Presented by Mohammad Rajabpur**

## The Book of the Future

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said no. It seemed likely that computers and the Internet would replace books. Now, however, most experts think that books are here to stay.

still = up to this time; yet

likely = probable, possible

however = but

expert = specialist = a person with a lot of knowledge in a particular area

There are a number of reasons why computers won't replace books entirely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. Books don't need a power source either. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen. It's less tiring to the eyes.

entirely = completely

power = electricity

**Point:**

We don't use "too" in negative sentences. We should use "either" instead.

✗ *I don't need a pen, too.*

✓ *I don't need a pen, either.*

tiring (adj.) = exhausting, fatiguing

➤ *Pep Guardiola's training was very tiring.*

tired (adj.) = exhausted, run-down

➤ *All the players felt tired after Pep Guardiola trained them for 90 minutes.*

Will books in the future be similar to the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is "NO". In the future, you may only need to buy one book. Within this one book, you will be able to read novels, plays, and even today's newspaper. It will look like today's book. But it will be electronic.

similar to = like

within = inside

will be able to = can

novel = a long story

play = a piece of writing that is intended to be acted in a theater or on radio or television

look like = resemble

One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor Joseph Jacobson from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the U.S. Professor Jacobson's book will have a small button on the side. When you press the button, words will instantly appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push the button again and a new story will quickly appear.



**Joseph Jacobson**

Professor Joseph Jacobson first had the idea for the e-book in 1993, while working on his postdoctoral research in quantum mechanics at MIT.

He developed e-ink, the basis for electronic readers, and formed E-Ink Corporation in 1997 with his students.

MIT = Massachusetts Institute of Technology

➤ *MIT is one of the best universities in the world.*

U.S. = The United States

press = push

instantly = quickly

appear ≠ disappear

What is the technology behind Professor Jacobson's book? Two important inventions will make this new kind of book possible: electronic ink and radio paper. Electronic ink — or "e-ink" — is a liquid that can be printed on paper, metal, or anything else. E-ink looks and feels like printed words on paper. Unlike regular ink, however, words in e-ink are not permanent. They can be changed by pushing a button. When you push the button, all of the words on the page go away and new words appear.

invent (v.) = make something new

invention (n.) = the process of coming up with a new thing

inventor (n.) = a person who invents a new thing

kind = sort, type

liquid = a substance that flows freely but is of constant volume like water or oil

metal = a chemical element, such as iron or gold, or a mixture of such elements, such as steel, that is generally hard and strong

unlike = different from

permanent ≠ temporary

go away = disappear

The other new development is radio paper. This paper looks and feels like a page in a book. In reality, however, radio paper is made of plastic.

radio (adj.) = electromagnetic

### The Difference between "made of" & "made from":

- *This desk is made of wood.* => **Physical Change:** The wood in the desk is still wood.
- *That window is made of iron.* => **Physical Change:** The iron in the window is still iron.
- *Cheese is made from milk.* => **Chemical Change:** The milk is no longer milk.
- *Bread is made from flour.* => **Chemical Change:** The flour is no longer flour.

When a chemical change happens, the matter changes completely and we have a new substance. But when a physical change happens, only the shape of the matter changes.

Professor Jacobson calls his book of the future the last book. This book, he says, will be the last book you will ever need.

### Main Ideas:

Some experts guess that electronic books will replace paper books in the future. But there are still many experts who believe paper books won't disappear completely.

Advantages of paper books over e-books:

- Paper books are cheaper than computers. (The writer is wrong. If you buy a computer once, you can read thousands of cheap e-books on it.)
- Paper Books are more portable than computers. (The writer is wrong. These days, tablets and book readers are as portable as paper books.)
- Paper books don't need a power source. (Power banks and better batteries on tablets and book readers have solved this problem to some extent.)
- Reading paper books is less tiring to the eyes than reading e-books.

In the future, people will read books inside one electronic device.

The technology behind some book readers:

- E-Ink = electronic ink → not permanent
- Radio Paper → made of plastic

### Full Text:

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can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen. It's less tiring to the eyes.

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What is the technology behind Professor Jacobson's book? Two important inventions will make this new kind of book possible: electronic ink and radio paper. Electronic ink — or "e-ink" — is a liquid that can be printed on paper, metal, or anything else. E-ink looks and feels like printed words on paper. Unlike regular ink, however, words in e-ink are not permanent. They can be changed by pushing a button. When you push the button, all of the words on the page go away and new words appear.


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### **Sample Summary:**


The text is about the book of the future. It says that books will not disappear because of computers. It also says that books will change a lot. The book of the future will be an electronic book that can show many different stories. You can change the story by pushing a button. The book will use special ink and paper that can change the words on the page. The book of the future will be the only book you need.

### **Will people still read paper books 100 years from now?**

 Maybe paper books will go away and people will only use e-books and other things on computers or phones. This might happen because paper books can hurt the environment, cost more money, take more space, and be old-fashioned. E-books might be better because you can read them anytime, anywhere, on any device, and they can have more fun stuff like pictures, sounds, and games.

 Maybe paper books will stay and people will use both paper books and e-books and other things on computers or phones. This might happen because some people like paper books more than e-books. They like how paper books feel, look, and remind them of good memories. Paper

books might also show who you are, where you come from, and what you care about, especially if they are hard to find and very valuable in the future.

 Maybe paper books will change and have new things like augmented reality and other technologies. This might happen because people want to have more exciting and interesting reading experiences, and augmented reality can make paper books better. Some people who study books have said that augmented reality could be the future of paper books, because it could let you see more things on the paper book, like moving pictures, videos, maps, and other information.

Source:

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