

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

استراتيجيات القراءة: هي فهم الكلمة الجديد بدون العوده للمعجم وترجمتها عن طريق التخمين

ولها ٣ طرق:

١-علامات الترقيم:

وش هي علامات الترقيم اللي نتكلم عنها؟ هي:

- () ، . : ;

لدينا جمله، بها كلمه غريبه وجديده لم نفهم معناها، نجد معناها في كلمه تقع بين علامتين من علامات الترقيم

اما بين فاصلتين، بين قوسين، بين شحنتين... الخ

مثل التالي:

When you read, you don't want to look up the meanings of all new words in a dictionary. You can often guess the meaning. Here are three ways that will help you to guess new words:

1. Punctuation: () (-) , ; :

Here is a **drawback**, a disadvantage, to that idea. (Drawback means disadvantage.)

معنى الكلمه الجديده هو الكلمه الموجوده بين الفواصل

e.g.

Full-color pictures are printed using only black and three colors: yellow, cyan (a light blue) and magenta (a light purple).

معنى الكلمه المحده هي الكلمه التي بين قوسين

an unfamiliar word = cyan and magenta:
signal punctuation = ()
meaning: cyan = a light blue and magenta = a light purple

٢-النظر الى الكلمات المحاطه:

اذا لم نجد علامتي الترقيم ولم نفهم جيداً معنا الكلمه ،ننتقل الى الجملة التي تليها سنلاحظ ان(الجملة الثانيه هي نفس الجملة الأولى لآكن بصيغه اسهل) ف الجملة الثانيه تؤدي مهمه الجملة الأولى التي تحتوي على الكلمه الجديده

2. A clue in another Sentence: (surrounding words)

A school system in one country is not **identical** to the system in any other country. It cannot be **exactly the same** because each culture is different.

معنى الكلمه الأولى نجدده في الجمله الثانيه هذه الطريقه تسمى (النظر الى الكلمات المحاطه)
(in the second sentence, you see the meaning of identical – exactly the same)

٣- المنطق Logic:

هذه الطريقه نستخدمها عندما لا يمكن استخدام الطرق الأخرى

مثلا:

تتحدث الجمله عن المرآه من وقد ذكرت صفه من صفاتها لاكنها جديده علينا ف ماذا نفعل؟

نحن نعرف المرآه ونستخدمها في حياتنا اليوميه ومن اشهر صفاتها انها تعكس صورنا

ف تكون الصفه الجديده داله على الإنعكاس

مثل المثال التالي:

3. Logic:

الجمله تنكلم عن المرآه ونحن لا نعرف معنى الكلمه الجديده

☒ The educational system is a mirror that **reflects** the culture.

ف نبحث عن اشهر صفه للمرآه وهي عكس الصور فتكون هي المطلوبه

(you probably know the word mirror, so you can guess that reflects means shows.)

1. In a number of countries, education is both **compulsory**-required-and **universal**, available to everyone, at least in **primary school** (elementary school).

Compulsory= required
Universal= available to everyone,
Primary= elementary

2. Public schools are all both free and **egalitarian**; all students are considered equal and learn the same the same material.

Egalitarian = equal

الفكره الرئيسيه:

الفكره الرئيسيه: جمله او جملتين يمكن ايجادها في بداية او وسط او نهاية الفقره او القطعه والمتعارف عليه انها تكون في البدايه

كيف لنا معرفه الفكره الرئيسيه من الفقره او من القطعه (كلها بنفس الطريقه)؟

١- عن طريق قراءه اول جمله في الفقره و اخر جمله في الفقره.

فـ المتعارف عليه ان ملخص الفقره او الفائده منها يذكرها الكاتب في اول جمله ونادراً ماتكون في اخر جمله

فـ اذا قرأنا اول جمله ووجدنا ان فيها فكره مهمه ونعتقد ان الكاتب سيتحدث عنها في باقي جمل الفقره

ستكون هذه الجمله هي الفكره الرئيسيه

مثال:

Here is a paragraph to consider. Look for the main idea of this paragraph:

The life of a doctor is not easy. Martin works a very long day, and he is very busy with a variety of activities. He spends a lot of time with people, but he also spends a lot of time working on reports in his office.

* What is the main idea of this paragraph?

If you said that the life of a doctor is not easy, you are correct.

The CNA's in this office can't always come to work on the same schedule each week. Sometimes they have to talk to each other and work out differences in the schedule. They usually can do this without any trouble. Ben, Victoria, and Alex work together very well.

* What is the main idea of the paragraph?

If you said that they can all work together well, you are correct.

٢- التفحص Skimming :

وهي استراتيجية جيدة للبحث عن العنوان

العنوان: ملخص لما ستحدث عنه هذه الفقرة او القطعه وهو عباره عن كلمات وليس جمله

لو كان لدينا قطعه من ٣ فقرات وكل فقره لها فكره رئيسيه نتحدث عنها، ليس من المهم قراءه كل كلمه المهم هو التنقل من كلمه الى اخرى بسرعه للوصول الى اخر الفقره

فـ التفحص هو قراءه سريعه للسطور للبحث عن الأفكار وفهم مايريد الكاتب التعبير عنه وماهي الفكره الرئيسييه

لدينا هنا فقره المطلوب منا هو

١- معرفة العنوان

٢- معرفة الفكره الرئيسييه

¹Do you have a favorite season? ²Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. ³However, summertime is my favorite season because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. ⁴First, sitting on the other side of a sand dune, hidden by sea oats and sedge, I like looking at the Atlantic Ocean, scanning for dolphins and pelicans. ⁵Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings. ⁶Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. ⁷The exercise enhances my sense of well being and creates a feeling of optimism.

The topic of the paragraph is

a. sailing and surfing.
b. summertime.
c. seasons at the beach.
d. ways to develop optimism.

The main idea of the paragraph is

a. sentence 1. **b. sentence 2.** c. sentence 3. d. sentence 4.

إذا لم نتكمن من معرفة العنوان، فلنبحث عن الكلمة المكرره وستكون هي العنوان.

لماذا اخترنا الجملة الثانيه كفكره رئيسيه؟ لأن الجملة الأولى تحتوى على تعميم ونحن نعرف ان في الفكره الرئيسيه لا نعمم الشيء بل نخصصه فقد ذكر في الجملة الاولى كل الفصول وهذا تعميم وفي الجملة الثانيه فصل الصيف وهذا تخصص وهو الذي نريده

نسب الضمير الى العلم:

وهو سؤال مهم وموجود في كل اختبار

(حدد من المقصود بهذا الضمير)

الضمير يرمز له بـ pronoun

العلم يرمز له بـ noun

مثلا: يعطينا جمله فيها علم وضمير وفيها لسؤال الخاص بها يذكر لنا الضمير ويطلب منا اختيار العلم المقصود به

هناك قاعده يجب التركيز عليها

إذا كان الضمير جمع ف العلم جمع \ إذا كان الضمير مفرد ف العلم مفرد

They للجمع \ he-she للمفرد

هناك كلمات نتعامل معها على انها مفرد وهي ((everybody-anybody-anyone-each-neither-nobody-someone-a person))

هذه الكلمات مفردة ف أي ضمير يقصد بها يكون مفرد

وبالمثل لضمائر الملكيه her-his-there

الجمع للجمع والمفرد للمفرد

If a student parks a car on campus, he or she has to buy a parking sticker.
(NOT: If a student parks a car on campus, they have to buy a parking sticker.)

Everybody ought to do his or her best. (NOT: their best)
Neither of the girls brought her umbrella. (NOT: their umbrellas)

When a person comes to class, he or she should have his or her homework ready.
(NOT: When a person comes to class, you should have your homework ready.)

تدريب

Choosing the Correct Pronoun

Circle the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedent in each sentence.

1. Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes.
2. The jury finally made (its, their) decision.
3. It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers.
4. Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp.

الكلمات المطلوب حفظها (اشار الدكتور الى انه سيديرها في الأختبار وهي مهمه)

1. <u>h.</u> determine	a. unusual
2. <u>i.</u> afford	b. disadvantage
3. <u>j.</u> reflect	c. side, part, or characteristic
4. <u>a.</u> nontraditional	d. developing new ideas
5. <u>b.</u> drawback	e. fact in the form of a number
6. <u>e.</u> statistic	f. control
7. <u>f.</u> discipline	g. whole
8. <u>c.</u> aspect	h. decide on
9. <u>l.</u> involves	i. have enough money for
10. <u>k.</u> tuition	j. show
11. <u>g.</u> entire	k. fees (money) for school
12. <u>d.</u> creative	l. includes

* يجب التفريق بين ١ و ٢ فهم نفس المقصد بالعربي لآكن يختلف بالإنجليزي → اللهم بلغت اللهم أشهد

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

*يجب مراجعة ما تم أخذه في كل اسبوع وقبل البدء بالمحاضره الجديده لأنها تابعه لما قابلها

١-فهم المعنى من صياغ الجمله :تابع

1. The words for example, for instance, such as, and among them:

Example: Almost four billion people will be living in cities in **developing countries** such as India and Nigeria.

بعد المفتاح نجد دولتين معروف عنها انها دول ليست غنيه فيكون معنى الكلمه
Meaning: Developing Countries : not rich country (دول ناميه)

اذا لم جد في الجمله أي من الإستراتيجيات السابقه نبحث عن الكلمات التاليه:

Instance-such as-among them

اذا وجدت احداها فما بعدها هو معنى لما قبلها او يشرحها مثل المثال الموجود بالأعلى

فكلمة developing countries بعضنا لا يعلمها وجديده بالنسبه له

واتت بعدها كلمه such as فيكون مابعداها هو معنى للكلمه الجديده هاو شرح لها

هنا اتى بعدها الهند ونيجيرنا ونحن نعرف ان الدولتين ليستا بغنيتين فـ يكون معنى الكلمه (دول ناميه-غير غنيه-فقيره)

٢-بعض الأحيان تكون هناك كلمه وعكسها أي المضادات

فـ تكون الكلمه الجديده موجوده وبعد النظر الى باقي الجمله نجد عكسها

Example: In some cities, instead of worsening, urban life is getting much better.

عكس سيء هو جيد

Worsening = much better

٣-التعريف definition

يعطني معنى الكلمات والكاتب يستخدم هذه الإستراتيجية في الفقرات مثل مفاتيح الكلمات
لذا يجب النظر الى هذه المفاتيح منها:

is-Newn as-is considered-is defined-thet is-in other word

فكلها تأدي نفس الغرض أي بمعنى اخر او بطريقه اخرى

Example: The downtown shopping area is now a pedestrian zone-in other words, an area for walkers only, no cars.

is مفتاح وما بعدها هو المقصود بما قبلها

A pedestrian zone **is** an area for walkers only.

People spend hours in **gridlock** –that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move – when the commute.

Gridlock = traffic so horrible

Under **his** leadership, city planners established **priorities** – in other words, a list of what was most important.

Priorities = a list of what was most important.

الكلمات الجديده اما ياتي بعدها علامه من علامات الترقيم ثم المفتاح او المفتاح مباشره

التفاصيل المساعده:

اما تكون امثله او معاني او شروحات خاصه بالفكره الرئيسيه

التفاصيل المساعده: هي جمل تساعد في مساندة الفكره الرئيسيه هوما تكون تفاصيل لحدث او شروحات او معاني

وتأتي بعد الفكره الرئيسيه

Identifying the Main idea & Supporting Details

Why I Want to Learn English(1) There are three reasons why I want to learn English. (2) One reason is that English has become an international language.(3) It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication. (4) Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. (5) The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. (6) Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move to the U.S. in the future. (7) I will become a manager for my company soon. (8) For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English.

Identify the topic sentence: (1) **المطلوب هو عنوان للقطعه**

Identify the conclusion: (8) **المطلوب هو خاتمه للقطعه**

Identify the first main point: (2) **المطلوب هو اول فكره رئيسيه**

Identify the second main point: (4) **المطلوب هو ثاني فكره رئيسيه**

Identify the third main point: (6) **المطلوب هو ثالث فكره رئيسيه**

Identify the support detail for the first main point: (3) **المطلوب هو التفصيل المساعده للفكره الأولى**

Identify the support detail for the second main point: (5) **المطلوب هو التفصيل المساعده للفكره الثانيه**

Identify the support detail for the third main point: (7) **المطلوب هو التفصيل المساعده للفكره الثالثه**



→ الخط المائل Italics

يستخدم لهدفين : ١-تعريف فكره او اسم او معلومه ٢-كلمه غريبه في الإنجليزيه واحيانا ليست منها
*في الأختبار ستكون هذه الكلمات مائله

1. Emphasis
Example:
Overcrowding is a huge problem in that city. المفروض تكون بالخط المائل لأنها تعرف معلومه

2. A foreign word in an English sentence
Example:
In open areas in Seoul, Kaenari blooms everywhere in the spring.
المفروض تكون بالخط المائل لأنها غريبه في الإنجليزيه

فهم المضادات contrast :

بعض الأحيان يستخدم الكاتب المضادات ليشرح فكره وفي بعض الأحيان يبدأ بمعنى المضاد الذي يقصده
وتستخدم هذه الطريقه لسببين:

١-جمع الضدين ٢-توضيح الضدين

وبعض المضادات يشار لها بحرف عطف مثل

even though –While-although

Although Mrs. Sims had lived in Hong Kong all her life, she knew very little Cantonese.

لا نستخدم but مع هذه الحروف فهذا خطأ كتابي

Don't use **but** in sentences beginning with **although**, **even though** or **while**. Here is a mistake:

Although Kelvin worked hard, ~~but~~ he failed the examination.

في الأختبار من الممكن أي يذكر لنا الدكتور مثل الجملة السابقه ويذكر فيها but وستأتي ع شكل صح وخطاء
ملاحظه:

من الممكن ان نجد كلمه albeit وهي تؤدي نفس الغرض وتأتي قبل adj-adv- adverbial phrase
صفات-احوال-العبارات الظرفيه

You will sometimes see the word **albeit** used in formal English. **Albeit** can come before an adjective, adverb, or adverbial phrase.

Example:

Jayne participated in the charity walk, **albeit** rather reluctantly.

استراتيجيه المسح scanning: استراتيجيه مهمه

فهي تختلف عن التفحص

فد التفحص : نقرأ بسرعه للبحث عن اشياء محدده كتواريخ او اسماء

و المسح: من الممكن ان نقرأ اول سطور من كل فقره عند المسح واخر سطر

لاكن: عند المسح لا بد من قراءه السؤال اولاً ثم البحث عن الإجابة

*في الأختبار سنستخدم هذه الإستراتيجيه في حل الأسئلة

Pulp Friction

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares — more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

1. How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?

- a. 27
- b. 31
- c. 137
- d. 142

المطلوب في هذا السؤال هو عدد..نتجاهل كل الكلمات الموجوده في القطعه وبحث عن الأعداد الموجوده في الإختيارات
عندما نجد العدد نلاحظ المعلومه الخاصه به هل هي اللتي مطلوبه في السؤال
اذ كانت نعم نحدد الإجابه
وإذ كانت لا نحذفها وننتقل بالبحث الى الإجابه التالي

Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

2. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?

- a. 31 %
- b. 49%
- c. 34%
- d. 19%

المطلوب في السؤال هو نسبه مئوية
نتعامل معها كما تعاملنا مع السؤال السابق

However, there is a problem: hemp is illegal in many countries of the world. This plant, so useful for fibre, rope, oil, fuel and textiles, is a species of cannabis, related to the plant from which marijuana is produced. In the late 1930s, a movement to ban the drug marijuana began to gather force, resulting in the eventual banning of the cultivation not only of the plant used to produce the drug, but also of the commercial fibre-producing hemp plant. Although both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew hemp in large quantities on their own land, any American growing the plant today would soon find himself in prison — despite the fact that marijuana cannot be produced from the hemp plant, since it contains in the drug).

What drug can be obtained from a relative of hemp?

- a. Cocaine b. heroin c. Amphetamine d. marijuana

في السؤال لم يذكر عدد او نسبه بل ذكر علم وهو drug المطلوب منا البحث عن هذا العلم وسنجد ان بعده الإجابة الصحيحه

A

For many years in the United States, most undergraduate students (in their first four years of college) were 18 to 22 years old. They attended college full-time, lived in a dormitory on campus, and expected many "extras" from their colleges, not just classes. But things began to change in the 1970's, and are very different now. Today, these "traditional" students are less than one-quarter (1/4) of all college students. These days the nontraditional students are the majority; they are different from traditional undergraduates in several ways. They are older. Many attend college part-time because they have families and jobs. Most live off campus, not in dormitories. These traditional students don't want the extras that colleges usually offer. They aren't interested in the sports, entertainment, religious groups, and museums that are part of most U.S. colleges. They want mainly good-quality classes, day or night, at a low cost. They also hope for easy parking, access to information technology, and polite service. Both time and money are important to them.

1. What is the Topic? The difference between traditional and non-traditional student

2. What is the Main Idea? Today, these "traditional" students are less than one-quarter (1/4) of all college students.

3. According to the passage, how today students are different from traditional students?

Non-traditional students are the minority.

Non-traditional students are not working these days.

Non-traditional students live on campus.

Non-traditional students are majority and part-timers.

قطعه A السؤال الأول يطلب فيه العنوان والثاني يطلب فيه الفكرة الرئيسية والثالث اختيار الإجابة الصحيح

سأشرح لكم السؤال الثالث

في الخيار الأول يذكر لنا كلمة minority وهي نفس معنى كلمة majority الموجوده في القطعه

في الخيار الثاني يذكر لنا كلمة working وهي نفس معنى كلمة job الموجوده في القطعه

في الخيار الثالث يذكر لنا كلمة on أي في وهي عكس كلمة off أي خارج الموجوده في القطعه

في الخيار الرابع ذكر لنا الكلمات majority - part timers كما هي موجوده في القطعه

As you read, it's important to begin noticing words that often go together. Go back to A paragraph. Find words to complete the following phrases and write them in the blanks. Most are prepositions.

Paragraph A

Lived in a dormitory on campus.

Many attend college part-time (verb)

Access to information technology

في هذا السؤال يطلب منال ان نملئ الفراغات بما يناسبها من القطعه وتكون في اغلب الأحيان حروف جر

إلا إذا تحدد لنا المطلوب كما في الفقرة الثانيه من السؤال بين قوسين

Look back at the reading selection "Campus Life is Changing" to find the meanings of the following pronouns. What does each pronoun refer to?

They (Paragraph A, line 2) students

They (paragraph A, line 6) students

Them (Paragraph A, line 12) non-traditional students

في هذا السؤال يطلب منا تحديد لمن تعود هذه الضمائر وهذا السؤال مهم جداً سيتواجد في الاختبار

B

Psychological tests reflect different learning styles in this new student population, too. Each person has a certain learning style, and about 60 percent of the new students these days prefer the sensing style. This means that they are very practical. They prefer a practice-to-theory method of learning, which is experience first and ideas after that. They often have difficulty with reading and writing and are unsure of themselves. Most of these students are attending college because they want to have a good job and make a lot of money.

What is the Topic? Learning styles in student population

What is the Main Idea? الجملة الثانية

According to the passage, what do 60 percent of the new students prefer these days?

→ a. They prefer a practice-to-theory method of learning.

b. They prefer a theory-to-practice theory method of learning.

ما يحتاج شرح لأنه بنفس طريقة القطعة السابقه

C

In contrast other students (but not as many) prefer the intuitive learning style. These students love ideas. They prefer a theory-to-practice method of learning and enjoy independent, creative thinking. These "intuitive" are not very practical. They are attending college because they want to create unique works of art or study philosophy or someday help in the field of science.

Topic: intuitive learning style

Main Idea: الجملة الثالثة

There is a drawback for the students who prefer the sensing style of learning. A majority of college professors prefer the intuitive learning style. These teachers value independent thinking and creative ideas. Students in the sensing group are at a disadvantage because their way of thinking doesn't match their teachers'.

Topic: _____ the sensing style of learning, _____

Main idea: _____ الجملة الثانية _____

Words in phrases: Paragraph D :

are at a disadvantage.

Understanding Pronoun References: Their (Paragraph D, line 4) _____ students

F

On all college campuses, student life is very different from what it used to be because of technology – specifically, the internet. At most colleges, all entering first-year students receive an email address. Dormitory rooms offer high-speed Internet access. Computer systems are available to everyone in computer labs, the library, and student centers. Application for classes and registration are usually now possible online. Most schools offer entire courses online. Many professors still have “office hours,” when students can come to talk with them about class work or ask for help. But increasingly, students can contact professors 24 hours a day, thanks to email. In many classes, students complete assignments and even take exams online. Perhaps most important for both students and professors, research is now easier and faster because of the new technology.

Topic: technology on student life / the internet in the college campuses

Main Idea: _____ اول جملة _____

Understanding pronoun references: Them (paragraph F, line 6) professors

Words in phrases: As you read, it's important to begin noticing words that often go together. Go back to F paragraph. Find words to complete the following phrases and write them in the blanks. Most are prepositions.

Life is different because _____ of _____ technology

Are available _____ to _____ everyone

Students _____ take _____ exams (verb)

"There are several events that can change the Earth's surface very quickly. Volcanoes can erupt and spread lava, rock and ash for several miles. Earthquakes can leave large cracks in the Earth's surface."

What is the main idea?

1. Several events can change the Earth's surface. ←
2. Earthquakes can cause large cracks.
3. Volcanoes can be dangerous.
4. Earthquakes

هذه قطع المطلوب منا اختيار الإجابة الصحيحه

"Most of the world's volcanoes are part of the "The Ring of Fire." This is a ring of volcanoes that form a circle around the Pacific Ocean. Thousands of volcanoes make up "The Ring of Fire." These volcanoes formed the sea floor and many underwater mountains."

What is the main idea?

1. There are thousands of volcanoes in the world.
2. Most volcanoes are part of the "Ring of Fire."
3. Some underwater mountains are volcanoes.
4. The Ring of Fire ←

انتهينا من القطع وذكر الدكتور انه سيوجد في الاختيار نوعين من القطع

وهي : ١- قطع من المحتوى ٢- قطع خارجيه

1. On the one hand, there are many advantages to this system. On the other hand, there are also several drawbacks.

On the one hand = _____ from one point of view

On the other hand = _____ from other point of view

2. In a number of countries, education is both compulsory – required- and universal, available to everyone, at least in primary school (elementary school)

Compulsory= _____ required

Universal= _____ available to everyone,

Primary school= _____ (elementary school)

3. There are many more schools in cities than in rural areas.

Rural = Developing countries/Villages

4. Public schools are all both free and egalitarian; all students are considered equal and learn the same material.

Egalitarian = _____ all students are considered equal and learn the same material.

فهم معنى الكلمة الجديده من صياغ الجمله

وكما نعرف له اكثر من طريقه ذكرت في المحاضرتين السابقتين

5. College students need great discipline; in order to make time for their studies, they need the self-control to give up hobbies, sports, and social life.

Discipline = _____ in order to make time for their studies, / the self-control

6. Results on these exams affect the entire family because there is high status, or social position, for a whole family in which children have high test scores.

Entire = _____ for a whole family

Status = _____ social position,

7. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam determines this for them.

Determines = _____ decide

تدريبات اخرى على ماتم اخذه في المحاضرا السابقه

There's good news and bad news about life in modern cities—first, the bad.

People who study population growth predict a nightmare by the year 2025: the global population will be more than 8 billion, and almost 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria. Population growth is already causing unbelievable overcrowding. Due to overcrowding, these cities have problems with air pollution, disease, and crime. People spend hours in gridlock—that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move—when they commute daily from their homes to their work and back. There isn't enough water, transportation, or housing. Many people don't have access to health services or jobs. Now the good news: in *some* cities, instead of worsening urban life is actually getting much better.

such as, (الدليل هو) What does developing countries mean? Poor countries

—that is هو الدليل What does gridlock mean? traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move

استخدام المنطق What does predict mean? To say in advance that something will happen

What does commute mean? Walk

الدليل هو instead of , أي المطلوب هو عكسه (عكس)

--

It might not be a surprise to find that life in affluent cities is improving. But what about cities that aren't rich? The city of Curitiba, Brazil, proves that it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba for twenty-five years, Jaime Lerner, was an architect and a very practical person. Under his leadership, the city planners established a list of priorities—in other words, a list of what was most important to work on. They decided to focus on the environment and on the quality of life. With an average income of only about \$2000 per person per year, Curitiba has the same problems as many cities. However, it also has some creative solutions.

Identify The Main Idea

it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents.

What does affluent mean? Rich cities

—in other words, هو الدليل What does priorities mean? a list of what was most important to work on

--

[C] One creative solution is the method of garbage collection. In neighborhoods that garbage trucks can't reach, poor people bring bags of trash to special centers. At these centers, they exchange the trash for

fresh produce—such as potatoes and oranges—or for bus tickets. At a recycling plant, workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash. *Two-thirds* of Curitiba's garbage is recycled, which is good for the environment. And the plant gives jobs to the poorest people, which improves their lives.

الدليل هو المنطق Tash → garbage

الدليل هو —such as potatoes and oranges— Produce → Products

الدليل هو , workers separate bottles, plastic, What does recycling plant mean? Recycling

--

D) Due to careful planning, Curitiba does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have.

The statistics are surprising. The population has grown—now *twice* the size it was in 1974—but traffic has actually *decreased* 30 percent. Curitiba needed a mass-transit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the center lanes of five wide major streets..

What does a mass-transit mean?

حاولوا حل السؤال

--

To make the environment both cleaner and more beautiful, Curitiba has strict laws against polluters.

But it also has low taxes for companies that have green areas, so several hundred major industries such as Pepsi and Volvo have offices in the city. Bringing natural beauty into the city is a priority. For this reason, Curitiba gave 1.5 million young trees to neighborhoods to plant and take care of. And the downtown shopping area is now a pedestrian zone—in other words, for walkers only, no cars—and is lined with gardens.

What does pedestrian zone means?

الدليل هو , —in other words, for walkers only, no cars

--

Clearly, overcrowding in big cities worldwide is the cause of serious problems. However, the example of Curitiba provides hope that careful planning and creative thinking can lead to solutions to many of them. Curitiba is truly, as Lewis Mumford once said of cities in general, a "symbol of the possible.

Find a sentence in the conclusion which seems to mean about the same main idea of the whole passage.

حلم مستحيل

ابحث عن الجملة التي تكون مشابهة للفكره الرئيسيه

and creative thinking can lead to solutions to many of them

--

Elizabeth Steinberg was a healthy sixteen-year-old student on the tennis team at St. Charles High School, west of Chicago, Illinois. But in the fall of 1977, he started to have strange health problems. The same thing happened to dozens of teachers and students at the school. They went to doctors for treatment of a number of symptoms such as sore throats, tiredness, headaches, and respiratory (breathing) difficulties. Doctors treated respiratory infections with antibiotics, but the condition didn't seem to improve, except—mysteriously—on weekends and over vacations, when the symptoms disappeared. Experts came to investigate and find the cause. They discovered that St. Charles High, like thousands of other schools and office buildings nationwide, is a "sick building"—in other words, a building that creates its own indoor air pollution.

Topic: health problems in school

Main Idea :all students in the same school have the same problem for years\ They discovered that St. Charles High, like thousands of other schools and office buildings nationwide, is a "sick building"—in other words, a building that creates its own indoor air pollution.

Understanding Pronoun Reference: They (paragraph a, Line 4)

teachers and students

--

People have worried about smog for many years, and the government has spent billions of dollars to try to clean up the air of big cities. But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthy air. Recent studies have shown that air inside many homes, office buildings, and schools is full of pollutants: chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases. These pollutants are causing a group of unpleasant and dangerous symptoms that experts call "sick-building syndrome." First discovered in 1982, sick-building syndrome most often includes symptoms similar to the flu (watering eyes, headaches, and so on) and respiratory infections such as tonsillitis, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

Topic: unhealthy air/couses (pollutants)and symptoms of sick building syndrome

Topic sentence:

But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthy air

What is the closest meaning to the word "Several" ?many

Understanding pronoun reference: these (par b, line 5).

chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases.

--

Although most common in office buildings and schools, the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating. They might smoke cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. They use

chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard—that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. These products give off chemicals that we can't see but that we do breathe in. In some homes, carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

Topic: sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses.

Topic Sentence or main idea: sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses.

Understanding Pronoun Reference:

1. they (paragraph c, line 3) The people who live there

2. them (paragraph c, line لا يوجد في القطعه هذا الضمير

--

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome, among them cleansing the building. First, of course, experts must determine the specific cause in any one building. Then workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles in order to remove mold and bacteria. Also, they need to clean out the air conditioning system and completely rebuild the system of ventilation. They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products, instead, if they are available.

Topic: are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

Main idea: There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome, among them cleansing the building.

Understanding Pronoun Reference: them (line 1) solutions

Understanding pronoun reference : they (line5) workers

--

أجزاء الكلام Parts of Speech

ينقسم الكلام الى :

علم noun \ افعال Verb \ صفه Adjective \ حال Adverb

يعتبر الفعل والصفه والحال مصادر للعلم

ف لكل علم فعل و صفه وحال

*يجب حفظ هذا الجدول

noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Beauty, beautification	Beautify	Beautiful	Beautifully
Creation	Create	Creative	Creatively
Crowd	Crowd	Crowded	crowdedly
Difference	differenhtate	Different	Differently
Difficulty	difficul	Difficult	Difficultly
Efficiency	ليس لها فعل	Efficient	Efficiently
Pollution, pollutant	Pollute	ليس لها صفه	ليس لها حال
prediction	Predict	Predictable	Predictably
Safety	Save	Safe/savalde	Safely
solution	Solve	Solvable	ليس لها حال
ليس لها علم	Worsen	worse	wersely

يرمز للعلم بـ n

يرمز للفعل بـ v

يرمز للصفه بـ adj

يرمز للحال بـ adv

في التدريب التالي

يذكر لنا كلمه من الكلمات الموجوده في الجدول أعلاه

ويطلب منا تعبئة الفراغ بأحد مصادر هذه الكلمه مع ذكر نوعه

حلم مستحيل

1. Solve .

They are trying to find a solution (n.) to the problem of overcrowding, but this is a difficult problem to solve (v.).

2. Pollute

Most people know about air pollution (n) in big cities, but they're just beginning to learn about the many pollutions (n) that we have inside buildings.

3. Crowd

There are Crowds (n) of people everywhere ; the mass-transit system is especially crowded (adj).

4. Save

The city is not safe (adj) because of crime. People can't leave their homes safely (adv) at night, and the police can't provide for their safety (n).

5. Beautify

Many people bring plants into their homes because the plants are beautiful (adj). However, it's possible that these plants not only beautify (v) the environment but also clean the air.

أرجو ان تعملوا هذه لوحدكم

6. Differ

The causes of indoor air pollution differ (v) from area to area. One reason for the difference (n) is that people heat their homes differently (adv). People in some areas burn wood for heat; in other areas, they use something different (adj).

معلومات:

ينتهي العلم احيانا بـ-tion

ينتهي الحال دائما بـ-ly

تنتهي الصفه احيانا بـ-able-ent

Do not postpone until tomorrow, the day's work

لا تؤجل عمل اليوم الى الغد

--

Getting Meaning From Context

استخراج المعنى من السياغ

تكلما عن العنوان هذا في كذا محاضره

لاكن المحاضره هاذي بتكون مخصصه له ببتكلم عنه بشكل خاص مره حلوه وسهل بس ركزوا معي

بالطريقه اللي فهمتها انا راح افهمكم اياها بس ركزوا معي

في ٧ طرق لاستخراج معنى كلمه جديده من الجمله نفسها او فقره نفسها

بسم الله نبدأ..

الطريقه الأولى:

1. Definition
A definition gives the meaning of words. The writer may use words, phrases, or statements to define something. The writer will use key words, or signal words to identify a definition so you need to look for them. See examples of key words below.

Key words is/are	means/mean
is/are called	what this means is
is/are known as	consist of
is/are defined as	refer to
is/are described as	may be seen as

e.g.
Someone who explores and studies caves is known as a spelunker.
an unfamiliar word = *spelunker*
signal words = *is known as*
definition = *someone who explores and studies caves*

Definition معناها (المعنى)

الكاتب يعطي تعريف للكلمه الجديده باستخدام الهوامش او مفاتيح الكلمات او علامات الكلمات لتعريف الكلمه الجديده

علامات الكلمات واللي راح اختصرها بـ (العلامه) ومفتاح الكلمات اللي راح اختصره بـ (المفتاح)

حلم مستحيل

موجودين تحت كل طريقه قبل المثال اللي علينا هو [فهمها واستيعابها قبل حفظها] ليه لأن في علام هاو مفتاح معنى الكلمه الجديده يجي قبلها او بعدها

المثال اللي بالصوره عندكم شوفوا كيف قسمت الحل :

١-الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢-العلامه as is known

٣- المعنى قبل العلامه

نجي للتدريبات عشان افهمكم طريقه تقسيم الحل

Exercise 1

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write their meaning in the space provided.

1. The encyclopedia defines astrology as "the ancient art or science of divining the fate and future of human beings from indications given by the positions of stars and other heavenly bodies."

astrology means _____

2. Sales literature means printed matters that contain information on the goods.

Sales literature means _____

3. The part at the back of the car used for holding luggage is called the car boot in United Kingdom, whereas Americans would refer to this as the car's trunk.

car boot means _____

[1] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢-العلامه as defines....

٣- المعنى بعد العلامه (من الممكن ان يكون لين نهاية الجمله ومن الممكن ان يكون جزء منها)

مثل التدريب هذا ممكن يكون الجمله اللي بعد العلامه كلها وممكن يكون بس the ancient art or science

[2] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢-العلامه means

٣-المعنى ما بعد العلامه

[3] وروني شطارتكم فيه ^_^

الطريقه الثانيه:

حلم مستحيل

2. Restatement

The writer may use other words, phrases, or sentences to provide the meaning of difficult words. We call this restatement; the writer describes it again or in a different way. Signal words for restatement are in the "Key words box" below.

or
that is to say
in other words
i.e. or that is

e.g.

The surface of Africa consists mainly of plateaus, or large flat areas, although these occur at different levels.

- an unfamiliar word = *plateaus*
signal word = *or*
meaning = *large flat areas*

إعادة الصياغ: حيث ان الكاتب يعيد صياغة الكلمة الجديده بطريقه أخرى

والعلامات او المفاتيح موجوده بالجدول

في العلامات علامه وهي i.e. هاذي معناها (بكلمه اخرى- In other words)

المثال:

١-الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢-العلامه or

٢-المعنى مابعد or

التدريبات:

Exercise 2

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. According to Indian custom, a great dowry of money and objects is given to the bridegroom, in other words, it is a dot.

dot = _____

2. There are several types of aerosol cans. Simple ones contain a liquefied gas, called the propellant, in which material is dissolved, i.e., melt.

dissolved = _____

3. Our youth nowadays should not engage in intoxicating things such as alcohol, cigarettes, and tranquilizers, that is to say, they should not ingest them.

engage = _____

[١] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢- العلامه In other words

حلم مستحيل

٣- المعنى ما قبل العلامة

٢[١- الكلمة الجديده محدد

٢-العلامة i.e.

٣-المعنى ما بعد العلامة

٣[وروني شطارتكم فيه ^_^

الطريقه الثالثه:

3. Punctuation marks
Punctuation is used to describe the meaning of unfamiliar words. The writer will write unfamiliar words and then use punctuation, words, phrases, or sentences to explain the meaning of the new words. Such punctuation is in the "Key words box" below.

e.g. Full-color pictures are printed using only black and three colors: yellow, cyan (a light blue) and magenta (a light purple).

- an unfamiliar word = *cyan and magenta*
signal punctuation = ()
- meaning : cyan = *a light blue* and magenta = *a light purple*

**// المقصود بعلامات الإستفهام هو هذه الإشارات
فإن وجدت علامة إستفهام في الأختبار
اعرف ان المقصود هو /**

• The use of computers to handle text, or word processing, was foreseen in the 1950s.

- an unfamiliar word = *handle text*
signal punctuation = ,,
- meaning : *handle text = word processing*

,	commas
,,	appositive
()	parentheses
??	dashes
;	semicolon
:	colon

علامات الترقيم: اخذناها من قبل وبنعديها من جديد

الكلمه الجديده تكون قبل علامه الترقيم والمعنى يكون بعد العلام هار بينها

علامات الترقيم هي : ; // () ,, ,

بالجدول هنا حاطين؟؟ وهذا خطأ مطبعي من عندهم المقصود هو // ف اذا لقيت في الأختبار ؟ اعرف انها /

المثال: ١- الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢- العلامة ,,

٣- المعنى بين ,,

التدريبات

Exercise 4

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. Both facsimile (known as fax) and electronic mail (email) are ways of sending documents.

Facsimile = _____

Electronic mail = _____

2. An FM radio DJ (disk jockey) broadcasts over the airwaves.

DJ = _____

3. Infection ? becoming ill through contact with bacteria ? of the respiratory system such as the nose, the throat, and the chest is among the most common of all diseases.

Infection = _____

[1] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدده

٢-العلامات ()

٣- المعنى بين ()

[2] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدده

٢-العلامه ()

٣-المعنى بين ()

[3] وروني شطارتكم فيه ^_^

الطريقه الرابعه:

4. Examples
 help us to understand the meaning of new words. See key words or signal words used for showing examples in the "Key words box".

such as
like
for example, ...
for instance
is / are

e.g. Use navigation buttons, such as, the "Next" button, the "Previous" button, the "Menu" button, and the "Exit" button, to go back and forth or jump to other topics while you are using your English software.
 unfamiliar words = *navigation buttons*
 signal word = *such as*
 meaning = *buttons on computer program that are used for turn on pages*

الأمثلة:

يعطي الكاتب أمثله توضيحيه للكلمه الجديده والعلامات او المفاتيح موجوده بالجدول

المثال: ١- الكلمه الجديده محدد

٢- العلامه such as

٣- المعنى مابعد العلامه

التدريبات

Exercise 5 Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words.

1. Some people in the North of Thailand do wickerwork, for example, they make elephants, turtles, plates, beds, and chairs, from teak trees for earning money.

a) silver handicraft
 b) bronze handicraft
 c) niello handicraft
 d) wood handicraft

2. The Savanna grasslands are the home of grazing animals such as elephants, giraffes, antelopes and zebras. Lions, leopards and hyenas also live there.

a) non-backbone animals
 b) meat-eating animals
 c) invertebrate animals
 d) grass-eating animals

3. A tourist guide advised them to see the elephant round up. There was racing, colorful war procession, marching, kicking a ball and tug-of-war between men and elephants.

a) show
 b) breed
 c) sleep
 d) born

أختر الإجابة: بنفس أسلوب التدريبات اللي قبل

1- الكلمة الجديده محده

2-العلامه for example

3- المعنى أعطانا مثال او وصف توضيحي للكلمه الجديده والإجابه هي d

2 [1- الكلمه الجديده هي grazing animals

2- العلامه such as

3- المعنى اعطانا امثله للحيوانات اللي تنطبق عليها الكلمه

الدكتور اختار b وانا اقول انه خطأ ليه ؟ لأن الأمثله اللي عندنا من ضمنها الفيل، الحمار الوحشي و كذلك من ضمنها الأسد

لاكن جملة الحيوانات أكلة اللحوم اللي تبتدي بلأسد جمله جديده مالينا منها

حنا علينا من الجملة اللي بعد العلامه لين الـ .

والحيوانات المذكوره في هذه الجملة حيوانات أكلة اعشاب ف انا اقول لان الإجابه d

3 [وروني شطارتكم فيه ^_^

الطريقه الخامسه:

5. Contrast
You can guess the meaning of new words by using signal words of contrast. They will show the opposite meaning of the new words. See key words or signal words of contrast in the "Key words box".

Key words			
but	instead of	even though	in contrast to
yet	in spite of	although	as opposed to
unlike	despite	however	on the other hand
whereas	fond of	still	provided that
			while

e.g.
Although Dara and Vipa are very close friends but they are very different. Suda spends a lot of money to buy things while Vipa loves to economize.

a) spend more money	b) save money
c) buy things more than before	d) keep things in a safe place

المضادات:

حلم مستحيل

الكاتب يعطي مضاد الكلمة الجديده اذا فهمت مضادها راح تفهمها
بجدول العلامات بين كل علامه فاصل عشان تعرف ان كل كلمه لحالها كل علامه لحاله

المثال: ١- الكلمه الجديده محدده

٢- العلامه هي while

٣- المعنى هو b ليه لأن البننت الأولى تصرف كثير عشان تشتري اللي تبيه

اما البننت الثانيه ف؟ يعني انها عكس الأولى هذي تصرف وهذي تنخر

التدريبات

Exercise 6 Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words.

1. Ladda was promoted to be the chief secretary of the manager of the company, whereas her colleague, Somechai, was penalized.

a) promoted
b) punished
c) exiled
d) Rewarded

2. Although small pox has almost been eradicated, Malaria is prevalent in Kanchanaburee, Thailand. A policeman just died from the PF (Plasmodium Falsiparum) malaria last month.

a) destroyed completely
b) common found
c) fear of disease
d) Furbish

3. The plane is scheduled to leave for Phuket at 7:00 am but the plane departure has been postponed for two hours. That is to say, it will leave at 9:00 am instead.

a) retard
b) stop
c) extend
d) went back

١] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدده

٢- العلامه whereas

٣- المعنى b

٢+٣] ماحدد وش الكلمه الجديده ف خلوها او حاولوا تحلوها

الطريقه السادسه:

6. Similarity

You can guess the meaning of new words by using signal words of similarity. They will display the same meaning of the new words. See key words or signal words of similarity in the "Key words box".

Key words
like similarly in the same way
as the same as just as

e.g.

Indonesia is producing Ford cars and trucks. Soon, Thailand and Vietnam will be producing the same products with, no doubt, the same quality.

What does the words "the same products" mean? _____
 What is your clue? _____

المثل: لاحظوا انها مش مثال بل المثل يعني نفس الشيء

نخمن معنى الكلمة الجديده بأستخدام علامات تدل على شيء مشابه للكلمه الجديده

العلامات بالجدول بينهم فواصل دليل ان كل علامه لحالها

المثال: ١- الكلمه الجديده محدده بالسؤال

٢- العلامه من الفهم

٣- المعنى Ford cars and trucks

تدريبات

Exercise 7 Use signal words as your clue to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. Learning should not be limited to the classroom or with teachers. We can learn by ourselves about things that are not taught by teachers. Similarly, "self-learning" is encouraged for our education system.

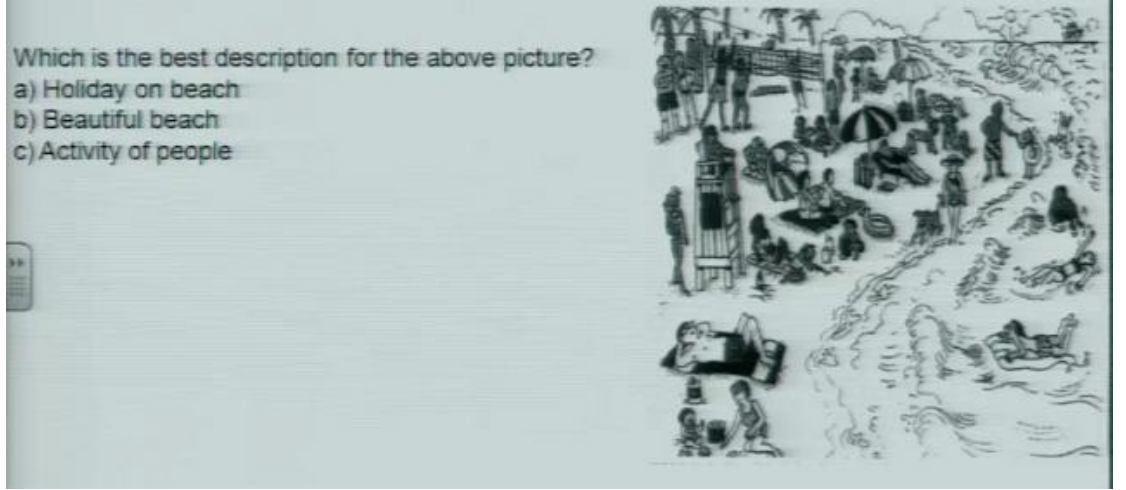
What does the words "self-learning" mean? _____

2. Thailand and South Korea have made a break-through in developing a new technology that enables high-speed Internet connections, just as phone service links are made efficiently through electric power lines. Both countries have joined hands to do business.

What do the words "high-speed Internet connections" mean? _____

[١] ١- الكلمه الجديده محدده في السؤال

حلم مستحيل



افضل وصف للصورة وش؟

A ليه

لأنه الشاطي مش حلو + مافي نشاطات ملحوظه للناس

في الأختبار بتكون الأسئلة بنفس طريقة التدريبات

اللي عليكم لا تحفظون افهموا

الكل يدري ان الإنجليزي مادة فهم قبل ماتكون حفظ

اللي بيحفظ بـ يضيع ليه؟ لأن في اشياء كثيره متشابه بالشكل لآكن مختلفه بالمعنى

انتبهواا

افهموا قبل ماتحفظوون

3 Getting Meaning from Context Use both specific clues in these sentences and your own logic to determine the meanings of the underlined words and expressions. Then write your guess about the meaning. Compare your answers with those of a partner:

1. Twenty years ago, in many countries, people could choose their livelihood, but they couldn't usually choose to change from one profession to another.

2. Many people with temporary jobs would prefer more permanent posts.

3. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company.

4. When they lose their job, they also lose their self-confidence, or belief in their own ability.

5. They usually need to upgrade their skills to find a new, better job.

6. Because technology changes fast, workers need continuing education if they want to keep up with the field.

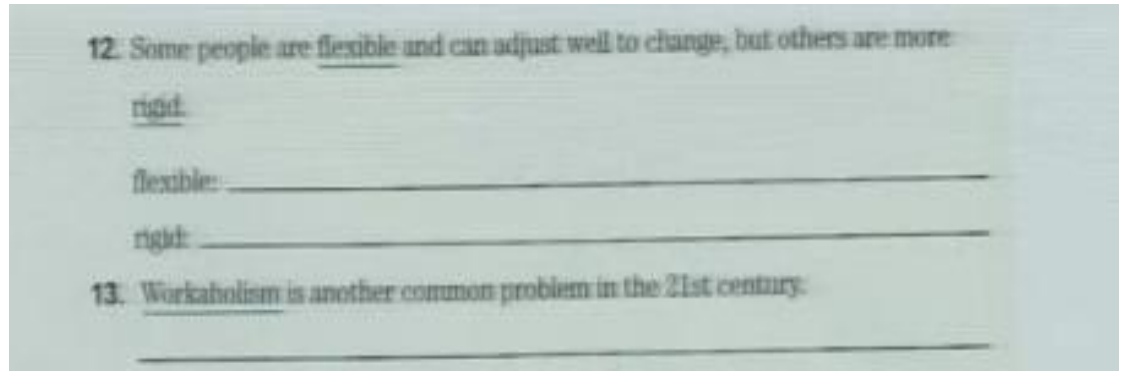
7. In many professions, telecommuting is now possible. People can work at home for some—or all—of the week and communicate by computer, telephone, and fax.

8. It's difficult for some people to focus on work when they are at home. The refrigerator, TV, and their children often distract them.

9. There is an advantage to technology: customers and clients have access to businesspeople at any time and anywhere. However, there is also a drawback: many businesspeople don't want to be available day and night.

10. Many people don't have time for their family, friends, or leisure activities such as hobbies, sports, or movies.

11. There are advantages and disadvantages to globalization, and we are all affected by it.



- ١- الكلمة محدده livelihood – العلامة but المعنى choose to change profession to another طريقة الفهم
 - ٢- الكلمة محدده posts- المعنى job طريقة المضادات
 - ٣- الكلمة المحدده secure – المعنى lifetime طريقة التماثل
 - ٤- الكلمة محدده self-confidence – العلامة or- المعنى belief in their own ability
 - ٥- الكلمة محدده upgrade – المعنى a new \better
 - ٦- الكلمة محدده keep up with - العلامة ، - المعنى workers need continuing education
 - ٧- الكلمة محدده telecommuting – المعنى الامثله او communicate طريقة الأمثله
 - ٨- الكلمة محدده distract – المعنى الأمثله اللي قبلها طريقة الأمثله
 - ٩- الكلمة محدده a drawback – العلامة however+ there is - المعنى a disadvantage
 - ١٠- الكلمة المحدده leisure – العلامة such as – المعنى مابعدھا
 - ١١- الكلمة محدده globalization – العلامة ، - المعنى مابعد الفاصله
 - ١٢- Flexible المعنى rigid \ can adjust well المعنى cannot adjust well
 - ١٣- Workaholicism المعنى Addiction to work
- إذا كانت الكلمة فعل نبحث عن فعل
إذا كانت الكلمة علم نبحث عن علم
إذا كانت الكلمة صفة نبحث عن صفة
إذا كانت الكلمتين تتفق فهي طريقة تماثل
إذا كانت الكلمتين مضادتين لبعض فهي طريقة المضادات

ندخل بالموضوع :

راح نتعلم اليوم عن إستراتيجيه جديده وهي

4 Comparing Answers Compare your answers in the previous activity with those of other students. Were your answers similar? Now, go back to the vocabulary chart in Activity 2. Can you check any more words?

Strategy

Previewing a Reading
It helps to preview a chapter or passage before you read it so you can get an idea of what the article is about. In other words, look it over quickly to see what you can expect. Specifically, look at:

- headings (the "titles" of the paragraphs), which indicate main topics
- pictures
- charts, figures, or diagrams

Previewing أي المعاينه

من قبل أخذنا التفحص Skimming و المسح scanning

في أختلاف كبيره بينها

التفحص القراءه السريعه \ المسح البحث عن اشياء محدده اما المعاينه

مفيده كتره اولي لما نقرأ أن كان سهل او صعب القراءه والفهم والطرق المفيده لقراءته بشكل جيد

هناك قواعد او نقاط مهمه لهذه الإستراتيجيه وهي

- Previewing is a useful way to determine the usefulness of a text, how easy or difficult it will be to read, and what reading speed to use to read it well.

Guidelines for Previewing Passages:

- "Read the title.
- Look at the pictures (if there are any).
- Read the first few sentences in the first paragraph.
- Read the first line of the other paragraphs.
- Read the first and last sentences of the last paragraphs."
- **When previewing, look at tables, graphs etc as well as headings**

١- اقرأ العنوان

٢- انظر للصورة

٣- اقرأ اول جمله في الفقرة الأولى


٤- اقرأ اول و اخر جمله في الفقرة الأخيرة

٥- انظر للجداول والصور الخرائط ان وجدت لتأخذ صورة اكبر عن الموضوع

لدينا قطعه الآن

المطلوب معرفة العنوان:

Date: _____



"Helicopters"

Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to **hover** in the air (stay in one place) which is impossible for planes.

Because helicopters can **perform** actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for takeoff. They are used in **congested** areas where there is no room for airplanes or in **isolated** areas which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by **conventional** ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

١- ننظر للعنوان ٢- ننظر للصورة ٣- نقرأ اول جمله في اول فقرة

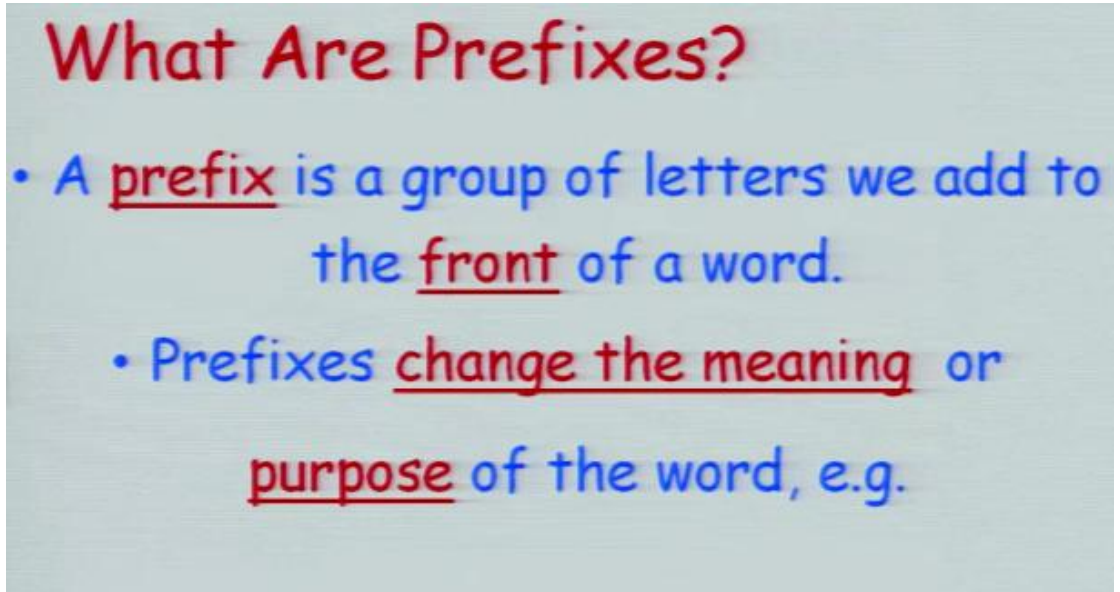
نجدها نتحدث عن الهليكوبتر

حلم مستحيل

نستنتج من هذه الخطوات ان [إذا كان العنوان مبهم غير واضح ننظر للصور و نقرأ اول جمله في اول فقره وأول جمله واخر جمله في آخر فقره لنستنتج العنوان]

تأتي للجزء المهم لهذه المحاضره وهي Prefixes (البادئات)

وهي مجموعة حروف توضع في اول الكلمه (علم- فعل-صفه) لتكون جزء منه وتغير معناه



What Are Prefixes?

- A prefix is a group of letters we add to the front of a word.
- Prefixes change the meaning or purpose of the word, e.g.

Over -١

USING THE PREFIX OVER-

The prefix *over-* can appear as part of a noun, verb, or adjective. In some words, it indicates that there is too much of something or that someone is doing too much of a certain action.

Example Some people **overwork** and don't enjoy their work.
overwork (verb) = work too much

11 Using the Prefix Over- Read the definitions below. Write the words being defined. They begin with *over*. Then compare your answers with another student's.

1. do something too much (verb) = *overdo*
2. a place with too many people or things; a crowded place (adjective) = _____
3. give an estimate that is too high (verb) = _____
4. left unpaid, undone, or unreturned too long, past the due date (adjective) = _____
5. too many people in an area; a population that is too high (noun) = _____

أي الزيادة في شيء

إذا وجدت *too much* اعرف انه زياده غير مقبوله (زياده عن الحد المقبول)

مثلا نطبق على التدريب ٢ :

محدد لدينا نوع الكلمه بين قوسين التي يجب ان نغيرها وهي *crowded*

نضيف لها *over* لتصبح *overcrowded* → لا حظ لا يوجد مسافات أي ان الكلمه اصبح واحده

معنى *crowded* مزدحم ومعنى *overcrowded* زياده إزدحام

التدريب ٣: *overestimate*

التدريب ٤: *overdo*

التدريب ٥: *overpopulation*

٢-un

- Un = not
- un + kind = unkind
- unacceptable, unreal, unhappy, unmanned
- Un = reversal or cancellation of action or state
- unplug, unmask

تجعل الكلمه منفي هار تلغيها مثل


Kind+un=unkind

لطيف+غير = غير لطيف

امثله:

The prefix 'un'

- My mum was unwell at the weekend with a bad cold.



Unwell هي اصفها well

The prefix 'un'

- Jerry seemed unhappy that the cat was by his hole.

dis-٣

Dis = negation, removal, expulsion


- disadvantage, dismount, disbud, disbar

تعكس الشيء من جيد الى سيء او من موافق الى غير موافق

- Sally The prefix 'dis'
disagreed with Tom over who threw the snowball.

How has the word meaning been altered with this prefix?
agree-----disagree

Again the word has become an antonym (opposite) of the root word.



حلم مستحيل

The prefix 'dis'

- Can you disable the alarm?

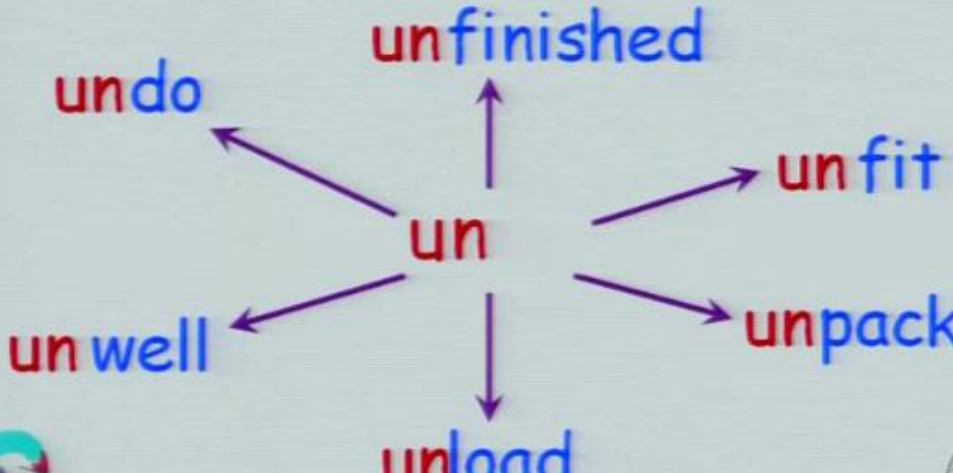


الآن جاوب على الأسئلة التاليه لكل كلمه :

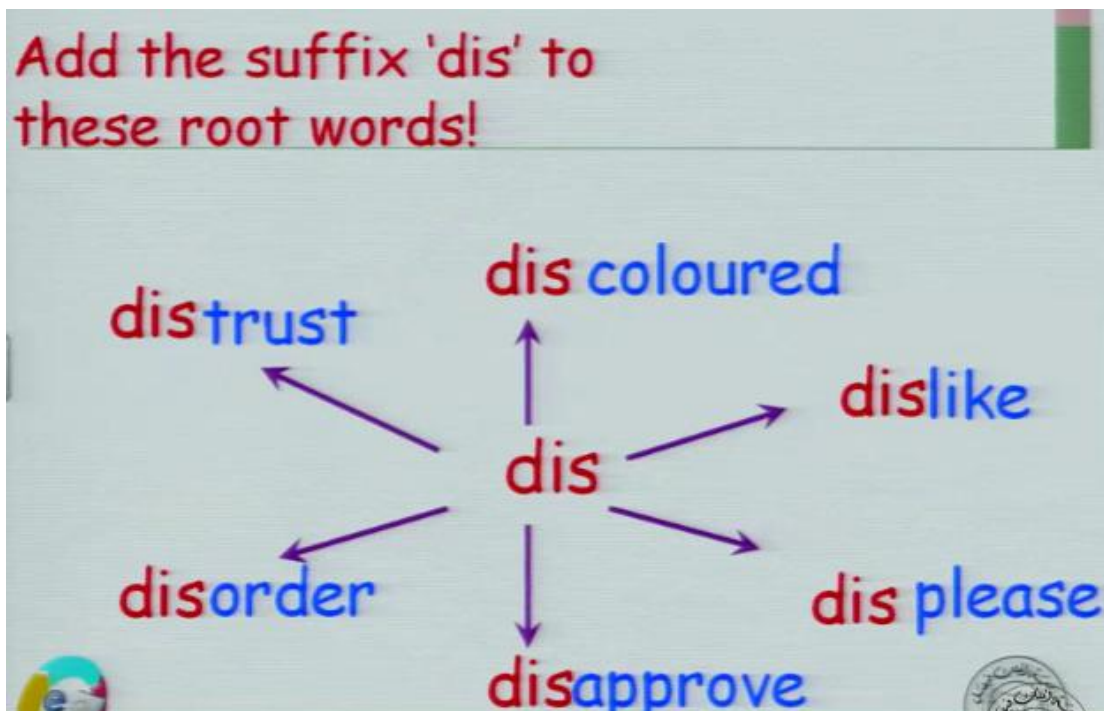
١- ماهو اصل الكلمه وما معناها الأصلي؟

٢- بعد إضافة البادئه لها ماذا اصبح معناها؟

Add the prefix 'un' to these root words!



```
graph TD; un[un] --> undo[undo]; un --> unfinished[unfinished]; un --> unfit[unfit]; un --> unpack[unpack]; un --> unload[unload]; un --> unwell[unwell];
```



في نقطه مهمه راح اذكرها في آخر المحاضره

نكمل البادئات

Prefixes 2) = re, de, pre

To understand what is meant by the term 'prefix';

To recognise and spell the prefixes:
- re, de and pre.

Re -٣

حلم مستحيل

re = again

repaint, reappraise, reawake

Re إذا أضيفت للكلمة يقصد بها الإعادة

The prefix 're'

- Danny had to refill the bucket.



The prefix 're'

- The T.V. showed an action replay.



The prefix 'de'

- Dad had to defrost the chicken before he put it in the oven.



de-٤

- de = down, away
- de = removal, reversal
- Descend, despair, depend, deduct
- de-ice, decamp

إذا إضيفت de لبداية الكلمة يقصد بها البعد أو الإنزال أو المغادرة

The prefix 'de'

- The time to depart from the station had arrived.



pre-°

- Pre = before in time, place, order or importance
- pre-adolescent, prelude, precondition

يقصد بها قبل (التاريخ-المكان-الترتيب)

The prefix 'pre'


- John liked prehistoric animals.

The image shows two illustrations of prehistoric animals. On the left is a Stegosaurus, a large herbivorous dinosaur with a row of bony plates along its back and a tail with a spiked end. On the right is a T-Rex, a large carnivorous dinosaur with a short, thick tail and a head with a large, powerful jaw. Both are standing on a patch of green grass.

ماقبل التاريخ

The prefix 'pre'

- A prefix is fixed to the front of a word.

The image shows three colorful letters: a purple 'q', a blue 'b', and a green 'c'. Each letter has a small, colorful object attached to its top, representing a prefix. The 'q' has a purple and blue object, the 'b' has a blue and orange object, and the 'c' has a green and blue object. A dashed black line runs horizontally across the top of the letters.

تميز ونطق البادئات

To recognise and spell the prefixes: - re, de, pre, un and dis.

Read the sentence carefully.

Add the correct prefix and rewrite the sentence.

Use a dictionary to find more words with the prefixes 're' 'pre' or 'de.'

١- اقرأ الجملة جيداً

٢- اضع البادئ الصحيحة و أعد كتابة الجملة

٣- استخدم المعجم للبحث عن بادئات جدد

نجي للنقطة اللي اجلتها وهي

تدرون ان الكلمات ماتقبل أي بادئات

مثلاً well تقبل إلا un ما تقبل وترفض de-des-pre والباقي

Is it 'un' or 'dis'?

unwell

discharge

unfit

uncover

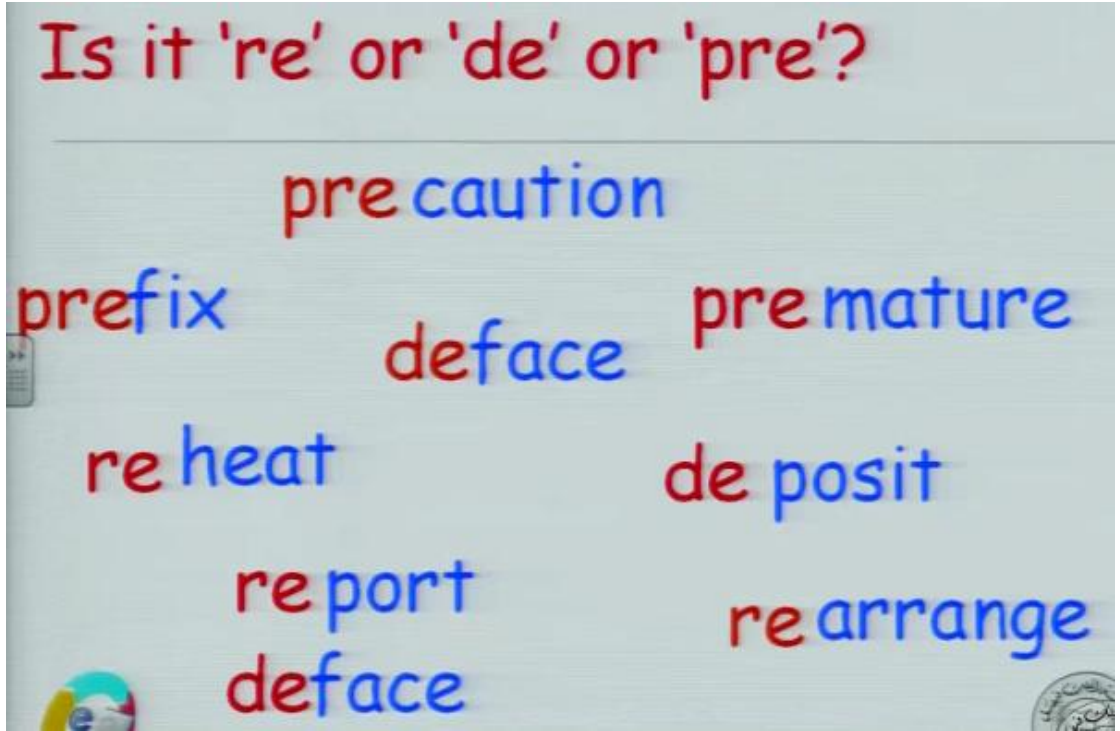
disagree

disobey

disappear

disapprove

disbelief



المطلوب منكم هو

إذا جاكم في الأختبار سؤال يقول

حدد الكلمة الخاطئه

بالخيارات ٣ كلمات صح والرابعه خطأ

كيف تعرف؟ من البادئه

ليه

لأن الكلمات ماتقبل أي بدائه

كيف تعرف ان البادئه هاذي صح او خطأ؟

جرب كل البادئات على الكلمه اذا صلحت كان بها ماصلحت جرب غيرها

طبعا في الأختبار مراح يجيب إلا البادئات الخمس اللي أخذناها

النقطه هاذي مهمه وقال الدكتور انه يجيب منها في الاختبار

No.	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	distinguish	competitive	slang	enthusiastically
2	enroll	essence	international	suddenly
3	invest	fad (trend or fashion)	counterclockwise	
4	prevent	lifestyle	plain	
5	replace	profit	creative	
6	survive	trend	irrational	
7	transit	experience		
8	alert	combination		
9	wear			
10	Follow			
11	found			

حال	صفه	فعل	علم
بفضول	عاميه	مناقس	التفريق
بشكل مفاجئ/فجاءه	دولي/عالمي	خلاصه	القبول
	عكس عقارب الساعه	بدعه/موضه	استثمار
	سهل	نمط الحياه	ايقاف شيء قبل حدوثه
	مبدع	الفائده	وضع شيء في مكان اخر
	منطقي	اتجاه	البقاء على قيد الحياه
		خيرها/المعرفه المكتسبه من الحياه	التحرك
		وضع اشياء مع بعض	تحريك شيء متوقف
			لبس الملابس
			اتباع شخص/المشي خلف شخص
			العثور

Match words & their meanings

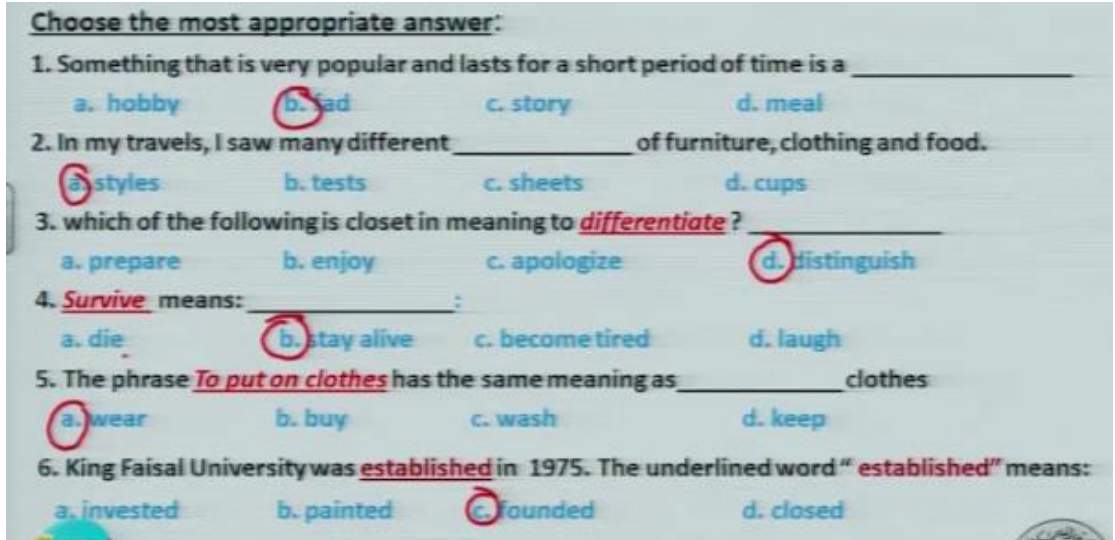
No.	words	definitions
1	-g- reflect	a. Among other countries
2	-i- survive	b. Get knowledge from life
3	-c - transit	c. Moving people or things across places
4	-a- international	d. Stop something before it happens
5	-j- invest	e. Put back, provide something again
6	-b- experience	f. In the opposite direction to the hands of a clock
7	-e- replace	g. Throw back; give back an image of
8	-d- prevent	h. Joining together of people or things
9	-h- combination	i. Continue to live or exist
10	-f- counterclockwise	j. Put money into a business in the hopes of making profit

الكلمات كلها موجود بالجدول الكلمات اللي قبل إلا reflect معناها انعكاس

تدريب

Choose the most appropriate answer:

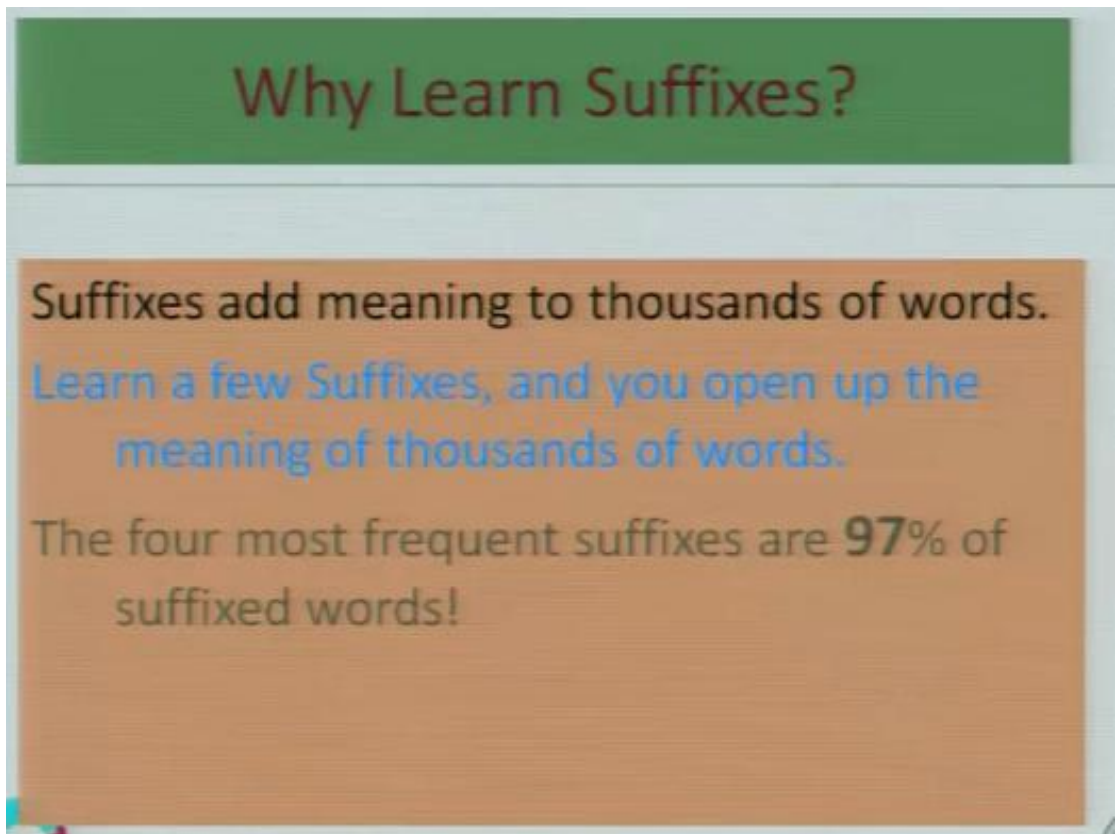
- Something that is very popular and lasts for a short period of time is a _____
 a. hobby **b. fad** c. story d. meal
- In my travels, I saw many different _____ of furniture, clothing and food.
a. styles b. tests c. sheets d. cups
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to *differentiate*?
 a. prepare b. enjoy c. apologize **d. distinguish**
- Survive* means: _____
 a. die **b. stay alive** c. become tired d. laugh
- The phrase *To put on clothes* has the same meaning as _____ clothes
a. wear b. buy c. wash d. keep
- King Faisal University was *established* in 1975. The underlined word "*established*" means:
 a. invested b. painted **c. founded** d. closed



المحاضره اللي قبل أخذنا عن البادئات prefixes قلنا انها مجموعة حروف توضع في بداية الكلمه تغير معناها ونوعها

المحاضره هذي بناخذ suffixes اللواحق

وهي مجموعة حروف توضع في نهاية الكلمه تغير معناها ونوعها



ليه ندرس اللواحق suffixes ؟

١- اللواحق تعطي معاني جديده للكلمات

٢- تفتح مجال لتعلم كلمات جديده

حلم مستحيل

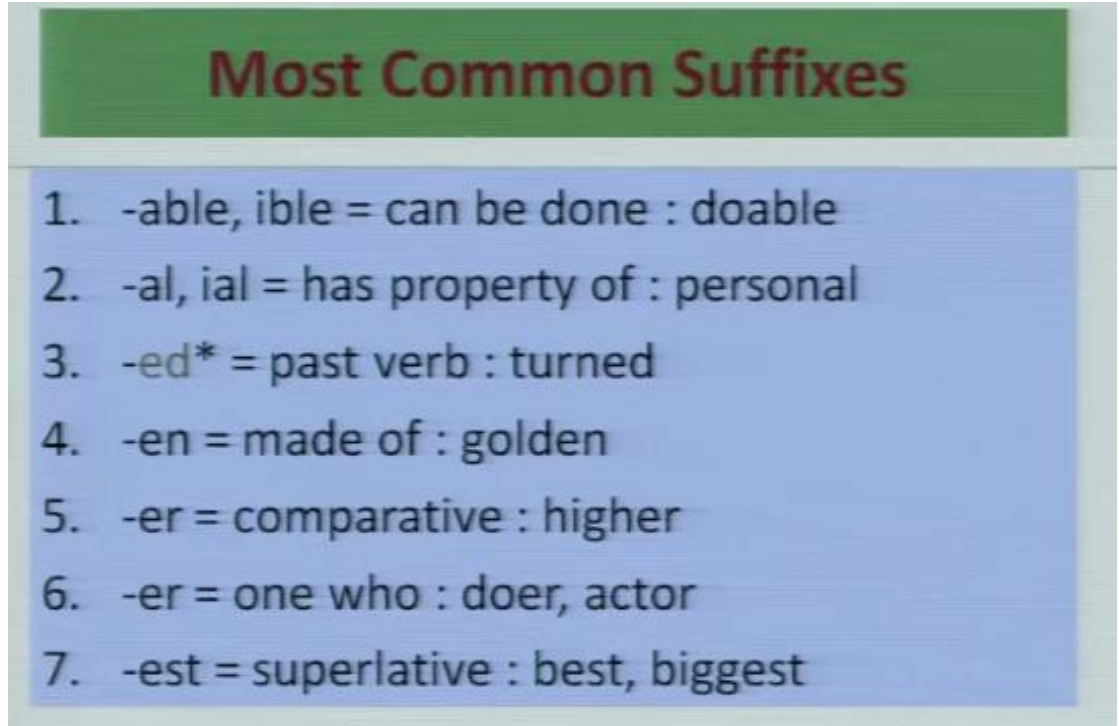
٩٧% من الكلمات باللغه الإنجليزيه هي لواحق suffixes

وهم والاكاديمي والدكتور ركز على مجموعهم وراح اعطيكم خبر حلو بس ان شاء الله انه أكيد اخر المحاضره ← اسلوب ترغيب ٨ *

حنا نعرف انواع الكلمات صح؟ علم-n-فعل-v-صفه-adj-حال-adv

هذولا نسميهم part of speech

نيدا باللواحق suffixes



تحويل من - الى	معناها	الحروف	
فعل-صفه	do+able اصله doable يمكن فعله	Able-ible	١
علم-صفه	person+al اصله personal ملكيه	Al-ial	٢
فعل-فعل ماضي	turn+ed اصله turned فعل ماضي	Ed	٣
علم - صفه	gold+en اصله golden مصنوع من	En	٤
صفه-صفه	high+er اصله higher مقارنه	Er	٥
فعل-علم	act+or اصله actor الذي يقوم بـ	Er-or	٦
صفه-صفه	big+est اصلها biggest الأفضليه	Est	٧

تدريب على هذه اللواحق

صل اللواحق بمعانيها

Do you know common suffixes?

1. -able **f**
2. -al **c**
3. -ed **a**
4. -en **b**
5. -er **d**
6. -er **e**
7. -est **g**

- a. Past
- b. Made of
- c. Having
- d. One who
- e. Comparative
- f. Can
- g. Superlative

المجموعه الثانيه من اللواحق

Most Common Suffixes

8. -ful = full of : careful, joyful
9. -ic = having property of : linguistic
10. -ing* = present participle : running
11. -(t)ion = act, process : action
12. -(i)ty = state of : infinity, sanity
13. -(t)ive = adjective : motive, votive
14. -less = without : fearless, careless

تحويل من - الى	معناها	الحروف	
فعل-صفة	مليء بـ careful اصلها care+ful	Ful	٨
علم-صفة	ملكيه linguistic اصله linguist+ic	ic	٩
فعل-فعل مضارع مستمر	فعل مضارع مستمر running اصله run+ing	ing	١٠
فعل - علم	حدث action اصله ac+tion	tion	١١
علم-صفة	حاله infinity اصله infin+ity	ity	١٢
علم-صفة	صفه motive اصله mo+tive	tive	١٣
علم-صفة	بدون اِبلـا fearless اصلها fear+less	less	١٤

تدريب

Do you know common suffixes?

8. -ful e	a. Present participle
9. -ic d	b. State of
10. -ing* a	c. Without
11. -(t)ion f	d. Having property of
12. -(i)ty b	e. Full of
13. -(t)ive g	f. Act
14. -less c	g. Adjective
	h. Without

المجموعه الثالثه

Most Common Suffixes

15. -ly* = having : quickly, quietly
16. -ment = action, process : enjoyment
17. -ness = state of : kindness
18. -ous = having : joyous, religious
19. -s* = more than one : books
20. -y = having : happy, windy

تحويل من - الى	معناها	الحروف	
صفه-حال	quick+ly اصلها quickly ملكيه	ly	١٥
فعل-علم	enjoy+ment اصله enjoyment حدث	ment	١٦
صفه-علم	kind+ness اصله kindness حاله	ness	١٧
فعل - فقل	joy+ous اصله joyous ملكيه	ous	١٨
علم-جمع علم	book+s اصله books اكثر من واحد	s	١٩
فعل-صفه	wind+y اصله windy ملكيه	y	٢٠

تدريب

Do you know common suffixes?

15. -ly *b

16. -ment a

17. -ness e

18. -ous c

19. -s *d

20. -y f

a. Action

b. Having

c. Having

d. Plural

e. State of

f. Having

لواحق إضافي:

تحويل من - الى	معناها	الحروف	
فعل-علم	experi+ence اصلها experience ملكيه	ence	١٥
علم-علم	patriot+ism اصله patriotism ملكيه	ism	١٦
صفه-علم	friend+ship اصله friendship حاله	ship	١٧
علم - فقل	irrig+ats اصله irrigays حدث	ats	١٨
علم-فعل	apology+ize اصله apologize إيجابي	ize	١٩
فعل-صفه	expen+sive اصله expensive حاله	sive	٢٠

تدريب: املئ الفراغ بالبادئات اللواحق المناسبه

Can you use common affixes?

1. I have a different idea; I __agree.
2. That can't be; it's just __possible.
3. Say that again; please __peat it.
4. Aliens look bad; they are __friendly.
5. Tina took the car since she want__ it.
6. Now the car is run__ down the road.
7. Tina is in a hurry; she's driving quick__.
8. Do you think that she has any ticket__?

Dis -١

Im -٢

Re -٣

Un -٤

Ed -٥

Nig -٦

Ly -٧

S -٨

ملخص بسيط لما تم أخذه

A prefix is a syllable that is added to the **beginning** of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

A suffix is a syllable that is added to the **end** of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

No.	Prefix	examples	Suffix	examples
1	Dis	disadvantage	ship	friendship
2	Im	impossible	ate	irrigate
3	In	incorrect	ful	successful
4	Ir	irregular	ic	scientific
5	Un	unimportant	ion	recreation
6	En	endanger	Less	careless
7	mis	misunderstand	al	national
8	Re	rewrite	ize	apologize

prefixes لبادئات: هي مجموعة حروف توضع في **بداية** الكلمة تغير معناها ونوعها

suffixes اللواحق: هي مجموعة حروف توضع في **نهاية** الكلمة تغير معناها ونوعها

كلمات اللي بالجدول هي عبارته عن امثله

تدريب: حدد نوع الكلمة n-v-adj-adv

A. Suffixes (page 108) Decide what parts of speech [V. N. Adj or Adv]

No.	words	No.	words	No.	words
1	--- friendship	9	--- enthusiastically	17	--- workaholism
2	--- suddenly	10	--- expensive	18	--- indicate
3	--- actress	11	--- participate	19	--- organization
4	--- specialize	12	--- individualism	20	--- pleasure
5	--- patriotism	13	--- summarize	21	--- hostess
6	--- soften	14	--- worthless	22	--- experience
7	--- simplicity	15	--- worsen	23	--- relationship
8	--- hopeless	16	--- Frequently	24	--- flexible

١	n	٩	adv	١٧	n
٢	adv	١٠	adj	١٨	v
٣	n	١١	v	١٩	n
٤	v	١٢	n	٢٠	adj

حلم مستحيل

٥	n	١٣	v	٢١	n
٦	v\Adj	١٤	adj	٢٢	n
٧	n	١٥	n	٢٣	n
٨	adj	١٦	adv	٢٣	n

تدريب: اضع البادئه المناسبه للكلمه

B. Prefixes (page109) To put the correct prefix

No.	words	No.	words
1	--- pleasant	7	--- safe
2	--- patient	8	--- frequent
3	--- expensive	9	--- desirable
4	noncharacteristics	10	--- advantage
5	--- avoidable	11	--- possible
6	--- rational	12	--- interesting

١	im	٧	adv
٢	im	٨	im
٣	in	٩	un
٤	non	١٠	dis
٥	un	١١	im
٦	ir	١٢	adj

تدريب: اختر الإجابه الصحيحه:

تنبيهات الدكتور:

١- الأسئلة اللي تجي أكثر الإجابة الصحيح احتمال كبير جداً تجي في الأختبار

٢- مش كل اللواحق معنا → هذا كلامه

اتوقع بالمحاضرات الجايه راح يحدد لنا أي اللواحق اللي معنا

لها موقع واحد في الجملة وهو (وسطها)

←
جملة السبب + as a result-therefore-consequently-so + جملة التأثير

(النقطة موجوده ونحط بعدها as a result-therefore-consequently-so ونحط بعدها الفاصله)

*لاحظ معي ان جملة التأثير جات بعد as a result-therefore-consequently-so

تدريب:

Sample Questions Cause & Effect Page 79

1. He put on heavy clothes _____ the weather was very cold.
 a. because b. as a result c. therefore d. so
2. _____ the questions were easy, all students succeeded.
a. As a result b. Since c. Consequently d. so
3. My friend is very rich. _____ he has a new car and a villa.
 a. Therefore b. Since c. As d. because
4. The doctor didn't come today. _____ the lecture was cancelled.
a. Because b. As c. So d. Since
5. _____ the film was boring, no one enjoyed it.
 a. As b. So c. Therefore d. As a result
6. The food was very delicious. _____, we ate too much.
 a. Consequently b. Because c. Since d. As

(لاحظ معي أن)

إذا كانت الإجابة أحد الكلمات الخاصه بجملة السبب تكون باقي الخيارات الكلمات الخاصه بجملة التأثير

إذا كانت الإجابة أحد الكلمات الخاصه بجملة التأثير تكون باقي الخيارات الكلمات الخاصه بجملة السبب

--

Information Questions			
No	Wh	Situation	Example
1	Who	Person	Who is in the car? _ Reena
2	Where	Place	Where is the book? – on the table
3	When	Time	When did you arrive? – At 12 o'clock
4	Why	Reason	Why will you leave? - Because/ I feel sick
5	Whose	Owner	Whose car is that/ - its Fawaz's
6	Which	Choice	Which lecture do you prefer? – English one.
7	What	Event or thing	What did he say? – He would not come to the party
8	How	Situation and case	How is your study? – It's good
9	How often	Number of times	How often do Muslims pray a day? – Five times
10	How long	Period	How long does it take you to arrive? – 2 hours
11	How far	distance	How far is the university from your house? – 15 Kms.

للسؤال عن شخص	من	Who
للسؤال عن مكان	أين	Where
للسؤال عن وقت	متى	When
للسؤال عن الحال	لماذا	Why
للسؤال عن المالك	لمن	Whose
للسؤال عن التخيير اما هذا او هذا	أي	Which
للسؤال عن حدث او شيء	ماذا	What
للسؤال عن الجال	كيف	How
للسؤال عن عدد المرات	كم مره	How often
للسؤال عن وقت مستغرق في فعل شيء	كم تأخذ	How long
للسؤال عن المسافه المتبقيه	كم باقي	How far

تدريب:

Sample Questions (Wh- Questions)

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

1. _____ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.
 A. Why B. Where C. What D. How
2. Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test? - Next Monday.
 A. Where B. When C. How D. Who
3. _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice.
 A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How
4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____
 A. Three kilometers B. Two hours C. Four children D. Yesterday
5. _____ is knocking at the door? __ It is Rami
 A. How B. When C. Why D. Who
6. I really don't know _____ the football match begins.
 A. when b. who C. what D. whose

7. How _____ is the hospital from the police station? _ Three kms.
 A. long B. often C. much D. far
8. _____ did she say? – Nothing
 A. Who B. Why C. What D. When
9. I need your help please. I don't know _____ to start this machine.
 A. who B. how C. what D. whose
10. _____ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine
 A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Where
11. _____ colour do you prefer Aysha? – The red one
 A. Which B. Who C. When D. how
12. How _____ are you Abdullah? _ 178 cm
 A. long B. tall C. far D. old



Previewing Vocabulary page 122/ 123/ 131

No.	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	driving	fall	economic	obviously
2	corners	wash	global	
3	root	reduce	addict	
4	key			
5	climate			
6	path			
7	gap			
8	goods			
9	fuel			
10	harbor			
11				

adv	Adj	Verb	Noun	
واضح جداً	اقتصادي	سقط	سواقه	١
	عالمي	غسل	زوايا	٢
	مدمن	تخفيض	جذر اصل	٣
			مفتاح	٤
			مناخ	٥
			أختيار الطريق المسار	٦
			فجوه	٧
			بضائع	٨
			غاز	٩
			الخليج الميناء	١٠

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. Wash has the same meaning as _____
a. dig **b. clean** c. carry d. take
2. The word ' _____ ' means a way.
a. corners b. key c. climate **d. path**
3. which of the following is closet in meaning to average weather condition over a long time?
a. mountain b. raining **c. climate** d. root
4. root means: _____ :
a. cause **b. solution** c. feeling d. effect
5. The phrase make less has the same meaning as _____
a. produce b. introduce **c. reduce** d. keep
6. The phrase lose power has the same meaning as:
a. fall b. open c. go high d. close



الفقره ٤ مش متأكده منها لأن

a- سيب b- حل c- احساس d- تأثير

انا اخترت حل على اساس (حل جذري- root solution)

--

استراتيجيات (المسح-التفحص) للقطع

تذكرونها؟

ماراح اشرحها لأنني شارحتها في المحاضرات ال ٥ الأولى

Scanning & Skimming A reading passage page 119

For the first time in history, almost the entire world is now sharing the same economic system. Communism began to fall in the late 1980s, and since then, capitalism has spread to most corners of the world. The basis of a "pure" capitalist economy is free trade, also called "open trade". There are benefits of open trade for both rich and poor countries. For developed countries such as Japan and England, free trade brings with it more competition, which in turn brings advantages such as lower prices and more choices of products for consumers.

For developing countries, open trade means that people have access to essential goods such as food, clothing, and fuel (for transportation and heat). An open economic system can be a key to improving the lives of people in both poor and rich countries because it can reduce poverty and improve living conditions.



Sample questions

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. What is the entire world now sharing? _____
 a. The history
 b. the same economic system
 c. Communism
 d. leaking boats
2. The underlined word 'benefits' means _____
 a. corners
 b. advantages
 c. goods
 d. conditions
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "reduce"?
 a. make less
 b. increase
 c. import
 d. consume
4. The underlined pronoun "it" Line 5 refers to: _____
 a. Japan
 b. developed country
 c. open trade
 d. economy
5. When did Communism begin to fall? _____
 a. Last year
 b. in the late 1980s
 c. last week
 d. in 1980
6. What can reduce the poverty? _____



خيارات الفقره ٦

a-developed countries b-an open economy c-war d-communism

حلم مستحيل

Scanning & Skimming Reading Texts Page 75

A hundred years ago, in most of the world, people didn't have much choice about the work that they would do, where they would do it, or how they would do it. If their parents were farmers, they became farmers. The society and tradition determined their profession. twenty years ago in many countries, people could choose their livelihood. They also had the certainty of a job for life, but they usually couldn't choose to change from one employer to another or from one profession to another. Today, this is not always the case. Career councilors tell us that the world of work is already changing fast and will change dramatically in the next 25 years.

The situation varies from country to country, but in today's economy, there is generally less job security worldwide. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company. One reason for the lack of job security is the worldwide decrease in manufacturing jobs. Another reason is employer's need to hold down costs. This has resulted in two enormous changes for the workforce.

1. The most appropriate TOPIC for the reading passage is: _____
 - A. Career councilors
 - B. The society and tradition
 - C. Parents and farmers
 - D. Changing career trends
2. The part speech of the underlined word "choice" is: A/ An ^{C-} _____
 - A. Verb
 - B. Noun
 - C. Adjective
 - D. Adverb
3. The underlined word "varies" has the same meaning as the word: _____
 - A. carries
 - B. constructs
 - C. differs
 - D. watches
4. What determined the profession in the past was: _____
 - A. the farmers
 - B. the society and tradition
 - C. the people
 - D. the country
5. The MAIN IDEA of paragraph 1 is that: _____
 - A. parents were farmers
 - B. people in the past didn't work
 - C. the world of work has changed
 - D. parents were farmers
6. A country that had a very secure job is _____
 - A. Brazil
 - B. Japan
 - C. U.S. A
 - D. China
7. The lack of job security is due to _____

خيارات الفقرة ٧

- a-holding down costs
- c-worldwide increase in manufacturing
- b- The traditions
- d-the same company

--

تدريب آخر على الكلمات

حلم مستحيل

Previewing Vocabulary Pages [78 & 87]

1. People who give advice about professions and careers are: _____
 A. Career counselors B. manufacturing jobs C. drawbacks D. career trends
2. The feeling that the worker will never lose his or her job is _____
 A. workaholism B. job security C. job hopping D. work force
3. The movement of jobs to places with lower salaries is _____
 A. self-confidence B. outsourcing C. job hopping D. work force
4. Changing from one job to another is _____
 A. job hopping B. Job security C. workaholism D. work force
5. The feeling of being happy and satisfied is " _____"
 A. distract B. workaholism C. pleasure D. stress
6. He looked through the _____ ads and hoped to find his dream job.
 A. sports B. classified C. self D. drawback
7. The _____ rate is very high and it is difficult to find jobs.
 A. salaries B. employment C. workaholism D. unemployment
8. When I began job hunting, I put in my application At the _____ office of many companies.
 A. personnel B. self C. dream D. traffic

الفقره ٨ و ٣ مش متأكد منها

مع انه طلب ان حنا نحلها

انا حليتها ع فهمي للجمله

اقرأ القطع التاليه واستخرج منها

١-العنوان ٢- جملة العنوان او الفكره الرئيسيه



2 Skimming for the Topic and the Main Idea Read these paragraphs quickly. Don't worry about the details. When you finish, write the topic and main idea of each paragraph.

Looking for Work in the 21st Century

A Not very long ago, when people needed to find a job, there were several possible steps. They might begin with a look through the classified ads in the newspaper. They could go to the personnel office at various companies and fill out an application, or they could go to an employment agency. They could even find out about a job opening through word-of-mouth—from another person who had heard about it.

JOBS OFFERED		CHEF, Sushi - Select, clean, carve, & prepare traditional Japanese sushi & sashimi incl. tuna, yellowtail, salmon, albacore, octopus, snapper, mackerel, eel, shrimp, squid, scallops, sea urchin, smelt roe, lobster, rice, seaweed, & vegetables. Requires 2 yrs exp. in job offered. \$4200/mo. 11a-2p & 5-10p Wed-Sun. Interview & job in Long Beach, CA. Send this ad and your resume/letter of qualifs to Job #MM057000, PO Box 1256, Sacramento, CA 95826-1256	REAL ESTATE
Jobs Domestic	8200		HOMES FOR SALE 9001
AUPAIR L1 2 kids 8 & 9 House-keeping & driving. H-(818)555-1890;			Older home in town. Great location, schools, shops nearby. Motivated to sell. 3BR/2BA 1300sqft. \$199k 910-555-7799
Accounting Manager Mountain Plumbing Contractor looking for an Asst to Controller. Ideal Candidate will have 3- 5 Yrs. Const. Acctng/Job Costing Exp. Handling Revenues \$5MM & greater. Proficiency in Windows based-computer enviroment w/Exp. in Excel/Word a must. Fax Resume to 714-555-5870 Attn: Oscar			BAYS COVE Updated home in a great neighborhood. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, den, fireplace with gas logs, beautiful large kitchen, over 2200 sqft, 2 car garage and large lot. Only \$269,000. Call 245-555-1930 or page
ACTORS Comedians and great personalities to teach fun traffic school 16-24hrs/wk. \$12/hr. 800-555-6463		AUTOMOBILES	OWNER FINANCING... 2BR, 1.5 BA condo, eat-in kit., deck, 129,000.
Administrative Assistant City office of nat'l org dedicated to helping low-income communities find creative solutions to problems of		Automobiles 9000	716 DOVER...3BR, 2BA custom built, great rm w/stone F/P, FR, 2 car gar., wooded lot. \$299,000.
		'06 M Roadster Z-3 \$37,988 Silver cert. to 100K 15K Mi. (vinLC90000) Exp. 12/31 Bob's BMW (818)555-1352	B&S REALTY AND AUCTION 753-555-1967
		'04 Camaro Z28 Convertible auto, 16K mi, like new. (562)555-1397	
		'03 Lumina V6, Auto. 58Kmi	

▲ Classified Ads

A. Topic: Steps of finding a job.

Main Topic: There were several

possible steps to find jobs

Not very long ago.

They (Paragraph A, Line 2) _____ people _____

B These days, job hunting is more complicated. The first step is to determine what kind of job you want (which sounds easier than it is) and make sure that you have the right education for it. Rapid changes in technology and science are creating many professions that never existed until recently. It is important to learn about them because one might be the perfect profession for you. The fastest-growing areas for new jobs are in computer technology and health services. Jobs in these fields usually require specific skills, but you need to find out exactly which skills and which degrees are necessary. For example, it may be surprising to learn that in the sciences, an M.S. is more marketable than a Ph.D.! In other words, there are more jobs available for people with a Master of Science degree than for people with a doctorate. (However, people who want to do research still need a Ph.D.)

Topic: _____

Main idea: _____

C How do people learn about "hot" new professions? How do they discover their "dream job"? Many people these days go to a career counselor. In some countries, job hopping has become so common that career counseling is now "big business." People sometimes spend large amounts of money for this advice. In Canada and the United States, high school and college students often have access to free vocational counseling services on campus. There is even a career organization, the Five O'Clock Club, which helps members to set goals. Members focus on this question: what sort of person do you want to be years from now? The members then plan their careers around that goal. All career counselors—private or public—agree on one basic point: it is important for people to find a career that they love. Everyone should be able to think, "I'm having such a good time. I can't believe they're paying me to do this."

Topic: _____

Main idea: _____

B. Topic: **Job Hunting Steps nowadays**

Main Idea: Job hunting has become

more complicated

these days

Them (Paragraph B, Line 11) _____ many professions _____

C. Topic: **Career Counseling**

Main idea:

Job hopping has become so common that career counseling is now big business

D After people have determined what their dream job is, they need to find it. The biggest change in job hunting these days is the use of the Internet. More and more employers are advertising job openings on their computer websites. More and more job hunters are applying for jobs online. There are also several thousand job boards, among them HotJobs.com, Jobsjobsjobs.com, and Monster.com. Some people think that online job hunting is only for people in technology fields, but this isn't true. Over 65 percent of online job seekers are from nontechnical fields. Even truck drivers now find jobs on the Internet!

Topic: _____

Main idea: _____

E So how does this work? A job seeker can reply to a "Help Wanted" notice on a company's website. This person can also post his or her résumé (page with information about education and work experience) on one—or many—of the online job boards. If a company is interested, the person still has to take the next step the old-fashioned way—actually go to the job interview and perhaps take a skills test. However, even this might soon change. In the near future, companies will be able to give the person a skills test and check his or her background (job history and education) online. But what about the interview? Companies will soon be able to interview the person by videolink, so people can interview for jobs in other cities—or even other countries—without leaving home. Clearly, job hunting is not what it used to be.

Topic: _____

Main idea: _____

D. Topic:

Internet and Job Hunting

Main Idea:

More and more job hunters are applying for jobs online.

It (Paragraph D, Line 32)___job___

Them (Paragraph D, Line 36)___job boards___

E. Topic:

Online Job Hunting Steps

Main Idea:

Job hunting nowadays is not

what it used to be


الكلمات:

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 123 / 131 / 135)		
No.	New words	meanings
1	harbor	N A place by sea for ships and boats
2	gap	N A space between two things / a difference
3	nutrients	N Very useful food
4	obstacles	N hindrances
5	benefits	N advantages
6	Areas	N places
7	detective	N An inspector who looks for criminals
8	Look for	V search
9	reduce	V Make less
10	require	V Need or want
11	astonish	V surprise

١	الميناء	مكان لوقوف الفن والقوارب
٢	فجوه	مساحه بين شيئين افرق بين شيئين
٣	مواد غذائيه	طعام مفيد جداً
٤	عقوبات	معوقات
٥	فوائد	إيجابيات
٦	مكان واسع	مكان
٧	تجري	مفتش او محقق يبحث عن مرتكبي الجرائم
٨	البحث عن	بحث
٩	تخفيض	تقليل-اجعله اقل
١٠	تطلب	تحتاج اتريد
١١	ذهل	مفاجئة شخص

Vocabulary Previewing (pages 121 / 133 / 135)


No.	New words	Meanings
12	Excite V	Make happy
13	Relax V	to rest
14	interest N	Concern / benefit
15	Challenge V	Stand against
16	Frighten V	Horrify / terrify / make others feel afraid
17	Hold back PV	Stop or prevent
18	Alone Adj	Away from others/ nobody with him/ her



مركز التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد
Directorship of E-Learning and Distance Education

[8]

جامعة الملك فيصل
King Faisal University



١٢	تشير	جعل شخص سعيد
١٣	استرخاء	راحه
١٤	مصلحه	قلق افائده
١٥	تحدي	الوقوف ضد
١٦	خوف	رهاب اتر عيب افرع اجعل الاخرين يشعرون بالخوف
١٧	كبح	وقف امنع
١٨	وحيد	بعيد عن الاخرين ليس معه معها احد

تدريب:

Questions

1. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " surprise ".

a. terrify	b. challenge
c. laugh	d. astonish
2. If you go to the _____ you will find many boats and ships.

a. harbor	b. office
c. hospital	d. restaurant
3. The word "need" is closest in meaning to the word _____.

a. question	b. visit
c. require	d. invest
4. The phrase " a space/ distance between two things or persons " is a _____.

a. building	b. street
c. wall	d. gap

[9]

عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد
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جامعة الملك فيصل
King Faisal University

الفقره ٢ بين many – will توجد find

Questions

5. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " make less ".

a. reduce	b. widen
c. require	d. worsen
6. most people prefer to _____ by the sea coast.

a. relax	b. test
c. work	d. type
7. The word "hindrances" is closest in meaning to the word _____.

a. questions	b. obstacles
c. facilities	d. stories
8. The phrase " an inspector who looks for criminals " is called a/n _____.

a. detective	b. astronaut
c. teacher	d. servant

[10]

عمادة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد
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King Faisal University

F Travelers who return from a vacation often answer the question "How was your trip?" by saying, "Oh, it was out of this world!" By this idiom, they mean, of course, that their trip was amazing or wonderful. However, people will soon be able to use this expression literally, but it will be expensive.



▲ Would you like to travel into space?

Already, it's possible to go through the same training that astronauts go through. Just go to Star City, Russia. In addition to astronaut training, it's possible to experience one of their "Space Adventures." On one of these, for example, you can enter a special plane that gives you the feeling of weightlessness that astronauts experience—several minutes of zero-gravity. (Gravity is the force that keeps us on the Earth.) Two private individuals have already spent a week at the International Space Station, at a price of \$20,000,000 each. A number of companies are now planning projects to commercialize space in various ways. A California company, Scaled Composites, and a British company, Virgin

Galactica, are working on the creation of reusable vehicles that could carry passengers in the near future. Even the Hilton Hotel chain is considering building a space hotel. The main attractions will be the view (of Earth), the feeling of weightlessness, and the chance to take a hike . . . on the Moon. It goes without saying that the price will also be "out of this world."

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. What do the travelers who come from a vacation say about their trip?

- a. We were sick?
- b. It was a long trip
- c. Oh, it was out of the world
- d. Oh, Nice trip

2. The underlined pronoun "it" line 2 refers to _____.

- a. the answer
- b. the question
- c. the trip
- d. this world

3. which of the following is closest in meaning to special ?

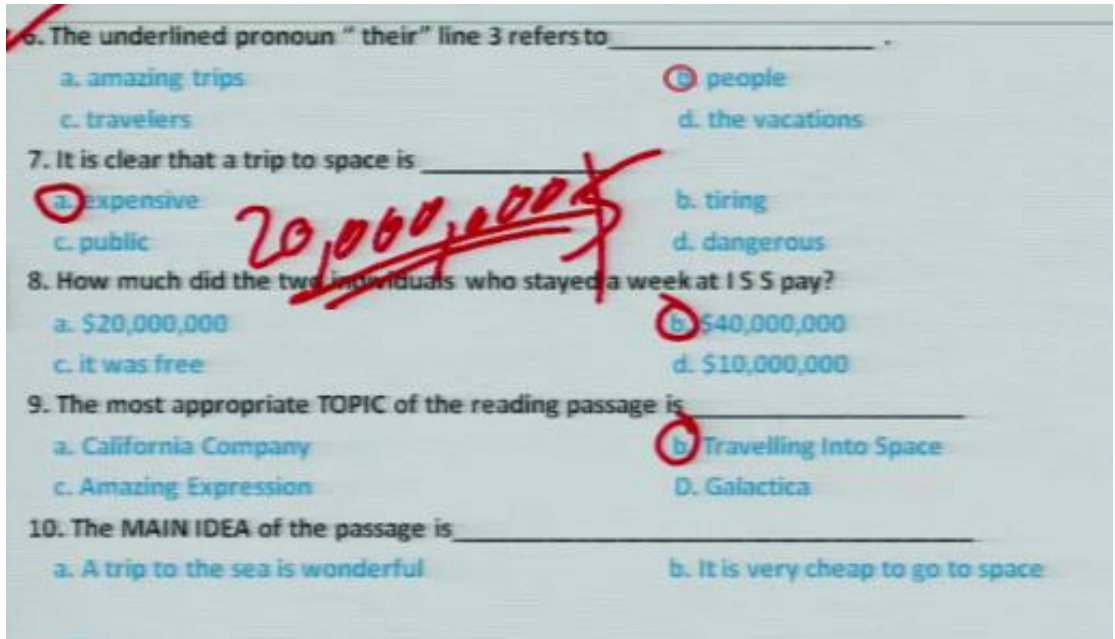
- a. strong
- b. enjoyable
- c. public
- d. private

4. literally means: _____.

- a. word by word
- b. stay alive
- c. unreal
- d. wonderful

5. How long does it take to give you the feeling of weightlessness?

- a. Two weeks
- b. Three minutes
- c. one hour
- d. Several minutes



c- space travelling is now possible d-no one like to travel into space

في الفقره ٨

ليه اخترنا b ما اخترنا a؟

لأن في السؤال مطلوب كم تكلفة الرحله لشخصين

في القطعه مذكور ان تكلفة الرحله لشخص واحد ٢٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠

نضرب العدد في ٢ يعطينا؟

٤٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠

Previewing Vocabulary page 95/ 109/ 113/ 114/ 115			
No.	words	Parts of speech	meanings
1	gestures	Noun	hints
2	Pick up	PV	Choose / select or carry
3	Creatures	Noun	living things like animals and plants
4	Echo	V or N	A repeated / or sent back sound
5	claim	V or N	To demand/ advocate
6	Species	Noun	Similar kinds or sorts
7	Coin	Noun	A metal piece of money
8	Acquire	Verb	To get or obtain or win
9	Shed light on	PV	Concentrate on/ focus on
10	upright	Adj	Honest & responsible / straight back

١	لغات	تلميحات
٢	الإلتقاط	الاختيار-التحديد\الحمل
٣	مخلوقات	الاشياء الحيه مثل الحيوانات والنباتات
٤	صدى	تكرار الصوت-عودة الصوت
٥	مطالبه	الطلب-الدعوه\الامر
٦	نوع	الانواع المتشابهه
٧	عمله	قطعه معدنيه من النقود
٨	اكتساب	الحصول على شيء-الفوز
٩	تسليط الضوء على	التركيز على
١٠	مستقيم	صادق-مسئول-مستقيم الظهر

٧- مساعدات: افعال have-has-do-does— be الشروط

٨- حروف الجر

تدريبات

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

- The part speech of " final" is _____
 A. a verb
 B. an adverb
 C. a noun
 D. an adjective
- The part speech of " questions " is _____
 A. a verb
 B. an adverb
 C. a noun
 D. an adjective
- The part speech of " will" is _____
 A. a main verb
 B. a verb to be
 C. a modal
 D. a preposition
- The part speech of " in" is _____
 A. a verb
 B. a preposition
 C. a noun
 D. an adjective

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Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

- The part speech of " us" is _____ pronoun
 A. a possessive
 B. an object
 C. a subject
 D. a reflexive
- The part speech of " gave" is _____
 A. a present verb
 B. an auxiliary
 C. a future verb
 D. a past verb
- The part speech of " last" is _____
 A. an adjective
 B. a verb to be
 C. an article
 D. a preposition
- The part speech of " doctor" is _____
 A. a verb
 B. a subject noun
 C. an object noun
 D. an adjective

جامعة الملك فيصل
 وحدة التعلم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد

Fashion: The Art of the Body

A The enormous and fascinating variety of clothing may express a person's status or social position. Several hundred years ago in Europe, Japan, and China, there were many highly detailed sumptuary laws—that is, strict regulations concerning how each social class could dress. In

Europe, for example, only royal families could wear fur, purple silk, or gold cloth. In Japan, a farmer could breed silkworms, but he couldn't wear silk. In many societies, a lack of clothing indicated an absence of status. In ancient Egypt, for instance, children—who had no social status—wore no clothes until they were about twelve. These days, in most societies (especially in the West), rank or status is exhibited through regulation of dress only in the military, where the appearance or absence of certain metal buttons or stars signifies the dividing line between ranks. With the exception of the military, the divisions between different classes of society are becoming less clear. The clientele of a Paris café, for example, might include both working-class people and members of the highest society, but how can one tell the difference when everyone is wearing denim jeans?

1. What is the topic of Paragraph A?

A the military

B sumptuary laws

C uniforms

D status

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

A Strict laws in some countries used to regulate what people of each social class could wear.

B Rich people wear more beautiful clothing than poor people do.

C In many societies, the absence of clothing indicated an absence of status.

D Today, the divisions between social classes are becoming less clear from the clothing that people wear.

3. What do the answers to numbers 1 and 2 have in common? That is, what is the main idea of Paragraph A?

A Today, the differences between various social classes can be seen only in military uniforms.

B Laws used to regulate how people could dress.

C Clothing (or its absence) has usually indicated status or rank, but this is less true in today's world.

D Clothing has been worn for different reasons since the beginning of history.



A street in Paris

1. What is the topic of Paragraph B?

A the Yoruba people

B geometric designs

C dirt and ashes

D body decoration

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

A Mehndi or henna, tattooing, and scarification are types of body decoration.

B Tattoos and scarification indicate a person's tribe or social group, although youth in Western societies sometimes use tattoos as a form of rebellion.

C Scarification is very painful and is symbolic of strength.

D Designs on a person's face or body are considered beautiful.


3. Which idea below includes all the details that you chose in number 2? In other words, what is the main idea of the paragraph?

A Everyone who wants to be beautiful should get a tattoo.


B People decorate their bodies for the purposes of identification, beauty, and sometimes rebellion.

C Mehndi or henna and tattoos are designs made by putting dye on or in the skin.

D Men more often decorate their faces; women often decorate their backs.



Scarification



Modern tattooing

2. Three common types of body decoration are mehndi or henna, tattooing, and scarification. Mehndi or henna is the art of applying dye (usually dark orange or dark brown) to the skin of women in India, Islamic cultures, and Africa. The dye comes from the henna plant and is applied in a beautiful design that varies from culture to culture—fine, thin lines in India and large flower patterns in the Arab world, for example. (See page 101 for a photo of a mehndi or henna design.) A tattoo is also a design or mark made with a kind of dye (usually dark blue); however, unlike henna, it is put into a cut in the skin. In scarification—found mainly in Africa—dirt or ashes are put into the cuts instead of dye; the result is a design that is unique to the person's tribe. Three lines on each side of a man's face identify him as a member of the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria, for example. A complex geometric design on a woman's back identifies her as Nohu (from Sudan) and also makes her more beautiful in the eyes of her people. In the 1980s, tattooing became popular among youth in urban Western societies. Unlike people in tribal cultures, these young people had no tradition of tattooing, except among sailors and criminals. To these young people, the tattoos were beautiful and were sometimes also a sign of rebellion against older, more conservative people in the culture. These days, tattooing has become common and is usually not symbolic of rebellion.

C In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond or green or purple.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph C? ✓

A hair

B skin

C body shape

D body changes

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

A It is unhealthy to lose or gain too much weight.

B Some societies consider large people attractive; others, slim ones.

C Some people prefer dark hair or skin; others, light.

D Most wealthy people try to stay thin.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph C?

A Individuals and groups of people have different ideas about physical attractiveness.

B Lying in the sun darkens the skin.

C In some societies, thinness is an indication that a family is poor.

D Dark-skinned people usually have dark hair.

In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring—a *pelele*—in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about *peleles*: "They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the *pelele*? She would not be a woman at all." While some people in modern urban societies think of tribal lip rings as unattractive and even "disgusting," other people—in Tokyo or New York or Rome—might choose to wear a small lip ring or to pierce their tongue and wear a ring through the hole.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph D?


- A dentistry
- B blackening or whitening the teeth
- C changes to the human mouth
- D *peleles* and beards

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)


- A White teeth are attractive to all cultures.
- B In the West, people visit dentists and have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned.
- C In some cultures, people blacken their teeth or file them to sharp points, and in other cultures young people wear lip rings or tongue rings.
- D Makololo women wear a large ring in their upper lip.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph D?

- A People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
- B What is attractive has different interpretations.
- C The human mouth suffers change and abuse in many societies.
- D Some methods of changing the appearance of the mouth are dangerous, but others are safe.



Papua New Guinean man wearing tribal face paint



Woman wearing modern "face paint"

Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in preliterate societies in order to attract good health or to ward off disease. Anthropologists explain that it is a form of magic protection against the dangers of the world outside the village, where men have to go for the hunt or for war. When it is used as warpaint, it also serves to frighten the enemy, distinguish members of one's own group from the enemy, and give the men a sense of identity; of belonging to the group. Women in these societies have less need of body or face paint because they usually stay in the safety of the village. Women in Victorian society in England and the United States were expected to wear little or no makeup. They were excluded from public life and therefore didn't need protection from the outside world. In modern societies, however, cosmetics are used mostly by women, who often feel naked, unclothed, without makeup when out in public—like a tribal hunter without his warpaint.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph E7?
 - A body and face paint
 - B men's warpaint
 - C modern women's cosmetics
 - D magic protection
2. What details about the topic does the Paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)
 - A Body or face paint is usually worn by men in tribal societies.
 - B People wear body or face paint to make them more attractive.
 - C Makeup ("face paint") is usually worn by women in modern societies.
 - D When women are excluded from public life, they wear little or no makeup.
3. What is the main idea of Paragraph E7?
 - A Body paint gives men a sense of identity.
 - B Women in modern times wear makeup to be more beautiful.
 - C In the past, men wore face paint, but in modern times, women wear it.
 - D Body or face paint may be worn as a sort of protection by people who leave the home or village.

Scanning & skimming A reading passage

page 183

In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darkens their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond or purple.

Now answer the questions that follow.

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. The most appropriate topic for the paragraph is _____

A. Skin Change
B. Hair Color
C. Different views about body shape
D. Family's Wealth

2. The best Main Idea of the paragraph is that _____

A. people with gray hair often dye it with black
B. people lie in the sun to darken their skin
C. women's plumpness is also an indication of wealth
D. people have different attitudes about their bodies

3. Why do men and women eat little in some in some societies? _____

A. To remain slim
B. To become plump
C. Because they are poor
D. To save much money

Choose the most appropriate answer:

4. The underlined pronoun " their " Line 5 refers _____

A. people
B. women
C. men
D. fat persons

5. The word in the paragraph that is closest in meaning to the word " thin " is _____

A. plump
B. skinny
C. blond
D. attractive

6. The underlined pronouns " it " line 6 refers to _____

A. skin
B. body
C. gray hair
D. color

--

في نهاية المحاضره قال الدكتور ان:

أسئلة الأختبار بتكون (مشابهه-مقاربه) للأسئله الموجوده في المحتويات

وقال

ان اذا ركزت وفهمت الاسئله اللي بالمحتويات

راح تجيب الدرجات العاليه في الأختبار

(يعني)

ركزوا ع الاسئله لو سمحتوا

حلم مستحيل

Scanning & Skimming a reading text (pages 202)

We all know the expression to *change your mind*. But is it possible literally to change your mind-or, to be more precise, to change your brain? Reports from 2005 says yes. First, the bad news, at least for smokers: a study from the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It concludes that smoking makes people less intelligent. On cognitive tests (tests that involve judgment), smokers did significantly worse than nonsmokers. The theory that toxins- poisons- in the smoke enter the blood and damage blood vessels providing the brain with oxygen. And there is more bad news, for most of us: a study from the University of London says that "informania"- the constant flood of information from cell phones, emails, and text messaging- can reduce intelligence by ten points on an IQ test.

1. Where are the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburg located?
 - A. in London
 - B. in Scotland
 - C. in the USA
 - D. in Liverpool
2. The underlined word " precise " line 2 means _____
 - A. clear
 - B. different
 - C. normal
 - D. ambiguous
3. _____ is the cause of being less intelligent.
 - A. Sleeping
 - B. Nonsmoking
 - C. Smoking
 - D. Studying
4. The test that involves judgment is called a/an _____ test.
 - A. Ability
 - B. Toxins
 - C. Cognitive
 - D. Vessel

5. The underlined pronoun " it" Line 4 refers to _____

- A. the university
- B. Scotland
- C. a study
- D. Edinburg

6. The underlined word " intelligent " line 2 means _____

- A. interesting
- B. different
- C. famous
- D. clever

7. What is the function of blood vessels? _____.

A. providing brain with blood

B. thinking

C. providing brain with oxygen

D. moving

8. The word in the paragraph which is closest in meaning to the word "poisons" is _____

A. tests
B. toxins
C. reports
D. smokers

9. The constant flood of information from cell phones and emails is called _____

A. informania
B. toxin
C. intelligence
D. blood vessels

10. The most appropriate TOPIC of the paragraph is _____.

A. providing brain with blood
B. Smoking
C. providing brain with oxygen
D. Changing your mind

No.	New words	meanings
1	Vast (adj)	Big and wide
2	Depict (V)	Show in the form of a picture
3	Merchant (N)	tradesman
4	Sum up (PV)	conclude
5	Point out (VP)	Indicate
6	Handsome (Adj)	Looks beautiful and attractive
7	Route (N)	way or road street
8	Region (N)	area / district
9	Found (V)	establish
10	Mature (adj)	Fully grown

الكلمات:

۱	كبير	واسع كبير
۲	وصف	تظهر على شكل صورہ
۳	تاجر	صاحب تجارہ
۴	الخلاصہ	عقد
۵	نشير	اشارہ-نشير

بيدو جميل وجذاب	وسيم (تطلق على الرجل)	٦
الطريق-شارع الطريق	طريق-مسلك-مسار	٧
حي-منطقه	منطقه-اقليم	٨
إنشاء	وجدت-اسس	٩
نمی بشكل كامل	ناضج	١٠

1. Our doctor always _____ the importance of the contents of lectures in the final test.

A. fixes B. points out
 C. looks D. takes

2. King Faisal University was _____ in 1975.

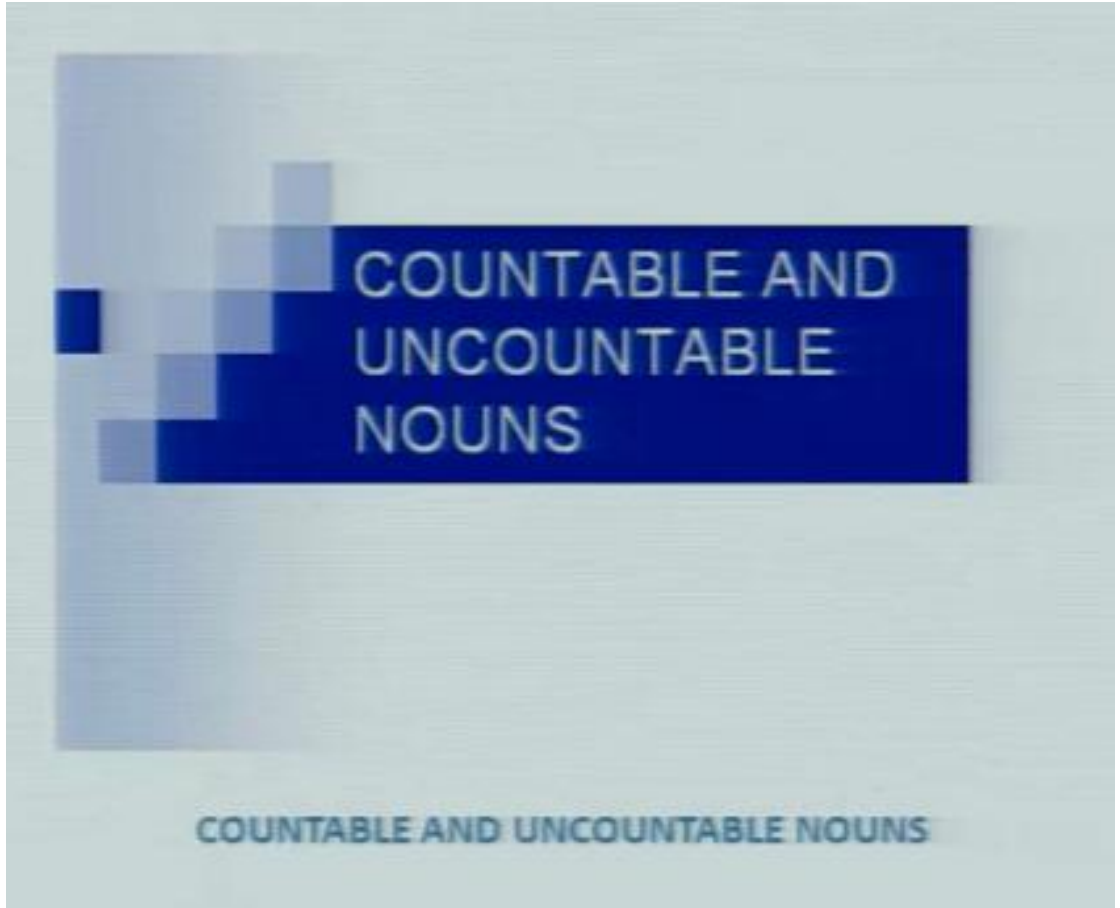
A. found B. founded
 C. bought D. pointed out

3. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word tradesman.

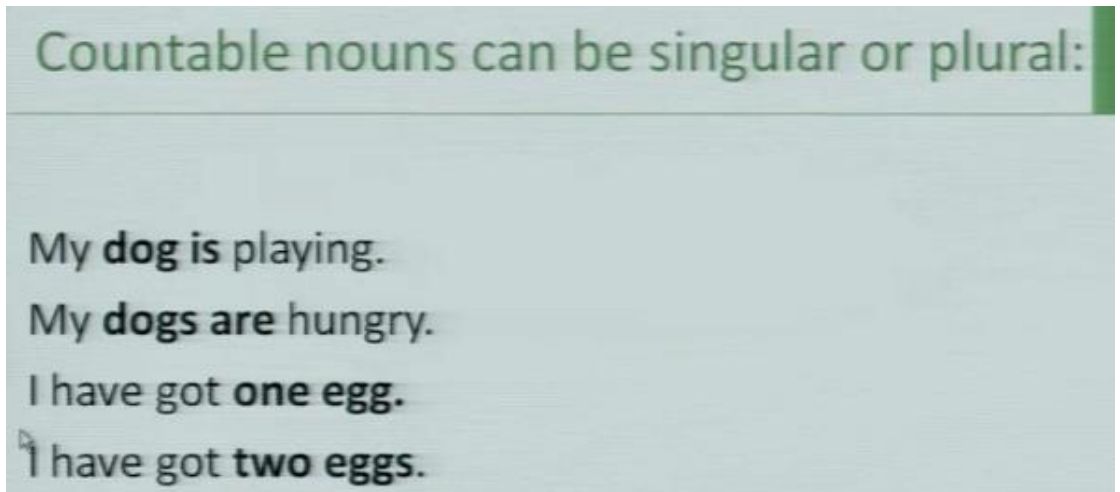
A. merchant B. policeman
 C. district D. mature

4. The phrase " fully grown " is closest in meaning to the word " _____ "

A. beautiful B. ugly
 C. mature D. important



الجزئية طويله وماخذينها وحافضينها بس بناخذها من جديد
(المعدود-الغير معدود)



المفرد المعدود يمكن تحويله الى جمع معدود بـ

١- إضافة s الجمع

٢- تحويل is الى are

٣- تحويل عدد one الى جمع two او اكثر

حلم مستحيل

We can use the indefinite article **a/an** with countable nouns:

A dog is **an** animal.

I'm waiting for **a** bus.

When a countable noun is singular, we must use a word like **a/the/my/this** with it:

I want **an** orange. (*not* I want orange.)

Where is **my** bottle? (*not* Where is bottle?)

المقالات a-an تستخدم للعلم المعدود المفرد

لاكن a تجي قبل العلم اللي بيدي بحرف ساكن

An تجي قبل العلم اللي بيدي بحرف عله (a-e-u-i-o)

نقدر نستخدم مع العلم المفرد المعدود

a-an-the-my-this

في المثالين

١ - الجملة صحيحة متى تكون خطأ اذا ماحطينا an

٢- الجملة صحيحة متى تكون خطأ اذا ماحطينا my

When a countable noun is plural, we can use it alone:

I like oranges.

Bottles can break.

We can use **some** and **any** with countable and uncountable nouns:

Some is used in

Any is used in

I've got **some** dollars.

Have you got **any** pens?

مع العلم المعدود الجمع نستخدم

Some للجمل المثبتة

Any للمجمل المنفيه والأسئلة

- Some people arrived.
- I bought **some** milk.
- Did you meet any **friends** in the city?
- I didn't have **any** water.

Practice

Complete the sentences **with a, an, some or any**.

- 1.- Would you like cup of coffee?
- 2.- There is Butter in the fridge.
- 3.- Can I make telephone call?
- 4.- There weren't in the house.

We can use **a few** and **many** with plural countable nouns:

I've got **a few** dollars.

I've got **a few** friends.

I haven't got **many** pens.

They haven't got **many** friends.

نستخدم مع العلم المعدود الجمع

A few-many

A few للجمل المثبتة

Many للجمل المنفيه والأسئلة

في فرق بين few – a few

a few تعطي معنى إيجابي

Few تعطي معنى سلبي

We can use **a little** and **much** with uncountable nouns:

I've got **a little** money.

I haven't got **much** rice.

I've got **a little** milk.

We've haven't got **much** time

نستخدم مع العلم الغير معدود

A Little للجمل المثبتة

Much للجمل المنفيه والأسئله

Time تجي معدود وغير معدود

اذا جات بمعنى وقت تصير غير معدود – اذا جات بمعنى مرات تصير معدود

Write a few, a little , much or many to complete these sentences .
Don't use some, any or a lot of.

- 1.- There's some food but not drink.
- 2.- ... people arrived before the party started , but not many.
- 3.- There's notcoffee in the cup.
- 4.- She hasn't got friends.
- 5.- I'm sorry, I haven't got Time.
- 6.- The receptionist didn't give me Information.

much-١

a few-٢

many-٣

many-٤

much-٥

much-٦

A lot of – some / any – Much / Many – A few / A little

Underline the correct item.

- 1.- Are you hungry? There is a little / *a few* roast beef left.
- 2.- I can't make a cake. We haven't got much / *any* eggs.
- 3.- There is *a few* / a lot of sugar in the cupboard. we don't need to buy any.
- 4.- Can I have some / *much* milk for my coffee?
- 5.- We need a few / *much* more peppers to make the dish.
- 6.- We've got a lot of / *a little* bananas so you don't have to buy any.
- 7.- There isn't *many* / much food left . We'll have to go shopping.
- 8.- This restaurant offers *a few* / a little vegetarian dishes.

"People" is countable. "People" is the plural of "person". We can count people:

There is one person here.

There are three people here.

People علم معدود جمع

person مفردها

Uncountable Nouns

Unlike Countable nouns, which can be counted, Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot "count" them. For example, we cannot count "milk". We can count "bottles of milk" or "litres of milk", but we cannot count "milk" itself.

الاعلام الغير معدوده هي اشياء ملموسه

لا يمكن جمعها

مثل الحليب لا يمكن جمعه

اذا كنا نريد جمعه نقول زجاجات حليب-لتر حليب

بس الحليب نفسه مانقدر نجمله

امثله ع الأعلام الغير معدوده:

Here are some more uncountable nouns:

music, art, love, happiness

advice, information, news

furniture, luggage

rice, sugar, butter, water

electricity, gas, power

money, currency

We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb. For example:

This news is very important.

Your luggage **looks** heavy.

يعامل العلم الغير المعدود معاملة المفرد

في الفعل المساعد وضمير الإشاره و s المضارع

We do not usually use the indefinite article **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say **a something of**:

a piece of news

a bottle of water

a grain of rice

لا تستخدم المقالات a-an مع الأعلام الغير معدوده

ويمكن تحديد كميته الغير معدود

We can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

I've got **some** money.

Have you got **any** rice?

نستخدم مع الأعلام الغير معدوده

Some الجمل المثبتة

Any الجمل المنفيه والأسئله

امثله للأعلام الغير معدوده ومايقابلها من المعدود

Countable	Uncountable
dollar	money
song	music
suitcase	luggage
table	furniture
battery	electricity
bottle	wine
report	information
tip	advice
journey	travel
job	work
view	scenery

Nouns that can be Countable and Uncountable

Sometimes, the same noun can be countable *and* uncountable, often with a change of meaning.

يمكن ان يكون العلم الغير معدود معدود
 لآكن يآتلف معناه كما في الجدول التالي

Countable		Uncountable
There are two hairs in my coffee!	hair	I don't have much hair.
There are two lights in our bedroom.	light	Close the curtain. There's too much light!
Shhhhhh! I thought I heard a noise.	noise	It's difficult to work when there is too much noise.
Have you got a paper to read? (= newspaper)	paper	I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper?
Our house has seven rooms.	room	Is there room for me to sit here?
We had a great time at the party.	time	Have you got time for a coffee?
Macbeth is one of Shakespeare's greatest works.	work	I have no money. I need work!

Drinks (coffee, water, orange juice) are usually uncountable. But if we are thinking of a cup or a glass, we can say (in a restaurant, for example):

Two teas and one coffee please.

السؤالل -القهوه-الماء-عصير البرتقال هي اعلام غير معدوده

يمكن ان نجعله معدود اذا قلنا مثل المثال التالي

اثنين شاي وواحد قهوه لو سمحت

HOW MANY OR HOW MUCH

- HOW MANY books are there on the desk?
- HOW MUCH water is there in the glass?
- HOW MANY computers are there in the laboratory?
- HOW MANY mistakes are there in your exam?
- HOW MUCH sugar is there on the floor?
- HOW MANY triangles did you bring?
- HOW MANY bones do we have?
- HOW MANY students are there in the classroom?
- HOW MANY credit cards do you have?
- HOW MUCH money did you ask?

I.- UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

- Are there a/any people at the bus station?
- Look at this shirt!. Can I borrow an/some iron?
- Did you buy a/some magazine?
- Could you buy a/some bread at the market?
- There aren't any/some payphones near here
- She brings some/any balls to play

PLACE ANY OR SOME IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

- There isn't ANY money
- There aren't ANY new clothes.
- There are SOME pencils.
- There aren't ANY more apples.
- There is SOME milk on the table.
- There aren't ANY curtains.
- There are SOME other options.

إختصار للمحاضرة

To Sum Up:

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

page 195

A. **Many, a few, few, some, several** = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. **Much, a little, little, some**= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. **A, An, Each & Every** = used before singular nouns

D. **Any**= used in negative and question

E. **Some**= used when we offer something

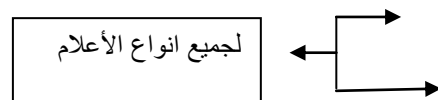
Many-a few-few-some-several تستخدم قبل الأعلام المعدودة الجمع

Much-a little-little-some تستخدم قبل الأعلام الغير معدوده

a-an-each-every تستخدم قبل الاعلام المعدوده المفرده

any للجملة الاعلام المنفيه والأسئله

Some للجملة الأعلام المثبتة



حلم مستحيل

Sample Questions

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

1. I was very hungry. I ate _____ .
 a. many b. little c. much d. a few
2. _____ students will pass the test. It is very easy.
 a. Few b. Some c. A few d. Many
3. Fortunately, _____ people died in the terrible accident.
 a. Many b. Some c. Few d. A few
4. He was very happy . He won _____ money in the project.
 a. many b. much c. little d. a few
5. _____ student should have the textbooks
 a. many b. Some c. Every d. All
6. I didn't like the food. I ate _____
 a. much b. many c. little d. few

What is a noun?

Noun is a word which refers to a thing, person, activity, place etc.



car



reading



street



Teacher

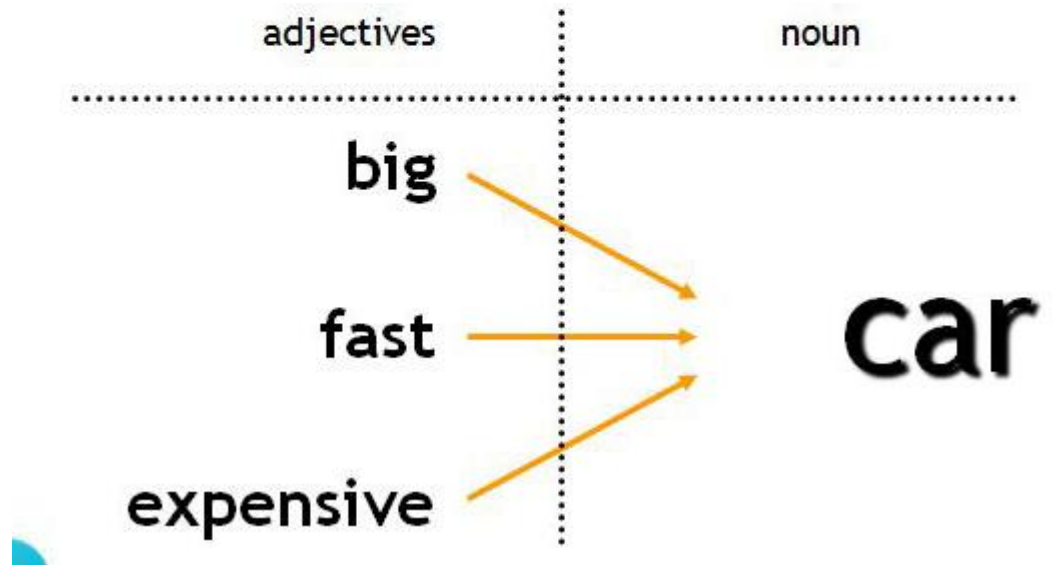


ماهو العلم؟

هو كلمه تعود على شيء او شخص او مكان او حدث.. الخ

What is an adjective?

Adjective is a word which describes a noun

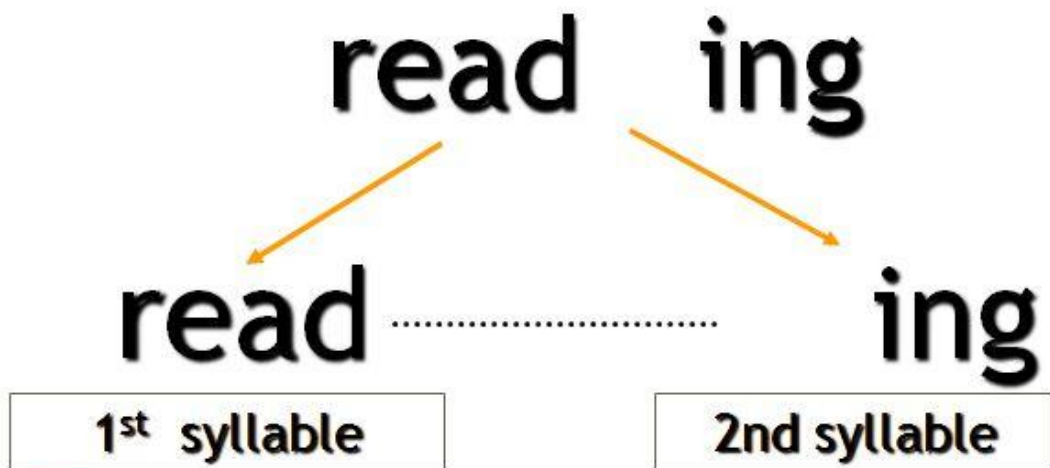


ماهي الصفه؟

هي كلمه تصف العلم

What is a syllable?

Syllable is a part of a word containing vowel sound



حلم مستحيل

ماهو المقطع اللفظي؟

الكلمه في اللغه الغنجليزيه تتكون من مقاطع لفظيه كل مقطع يتكون من ٣ الى ٤ حروف

Read مقطع ١ ing مقطع ٢

Syllables – examples

1. One-syllable adjectives
→ fast big cheap long

2. Two-syllable adjectives
→ hap py cra zy dir ty

3. Three-syllable adjectives
→ im por tant

للمقاطع اللفظيه ٣ انواع

١-مقطع لفظي واحد

٢-مقطع لفظي ذو مقطعين

٣-مقطع لفظي ذو ثلاث مقاطع او اكثر

LET'S START 😊

Adjectives and adverbs are words that modify other words. The comparative form of an adjective or adverb compares two things. The superlative form of an adjective or adverb compares three or more things.

What is a “comparative form”?

Comaprative form expresses the idea of ‘more’

fast-er

My car is fast.

But his car is faster.

المقارنه تكون داعمه لفكرة (الكثير)

Fast سريع

Faster اسرع

“Comparative form”?

How is a ‘comparative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives

long **er**

two syllable adjectives
ending in -ly

funny **ier**

other two and three syllable
adjectives

more modern



irregular adjectives
for example ‘good’

better

المقارنه للصفات

١- ذات مقطع لفظي واحد-نضيف اخرها er

٢- ذات مقطع لفظي واحد منتهي بـ y نحولها الى i ونضيف بعدها er

٣- ذات مقطعين صوتيين او اكثر نضيف قبلها more

٤- صفة شاذة مثل good تكون better

What is a “superlative form”?

Comparative form expresses the idea of ‘most’

fast-est

My car is fast.
Your car is fast.

But his car is the **fastest**.

التفضيل تكون داعمه لفكرة (أعظم)

“Superlative form”?

How is a ‘superlative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives

long est

two syllable adjectives
ending in -ly

funny iest

other two and three syllable
adjectives

most modern



irregular adjectives
for example ‘good’

best

التفضيل في الصفات

١- ذات مقطع لفظي واحد نضيف est

٢- ذات مقطع صوتي واحد منتهي بـ y نحولها الى i وونضيف est

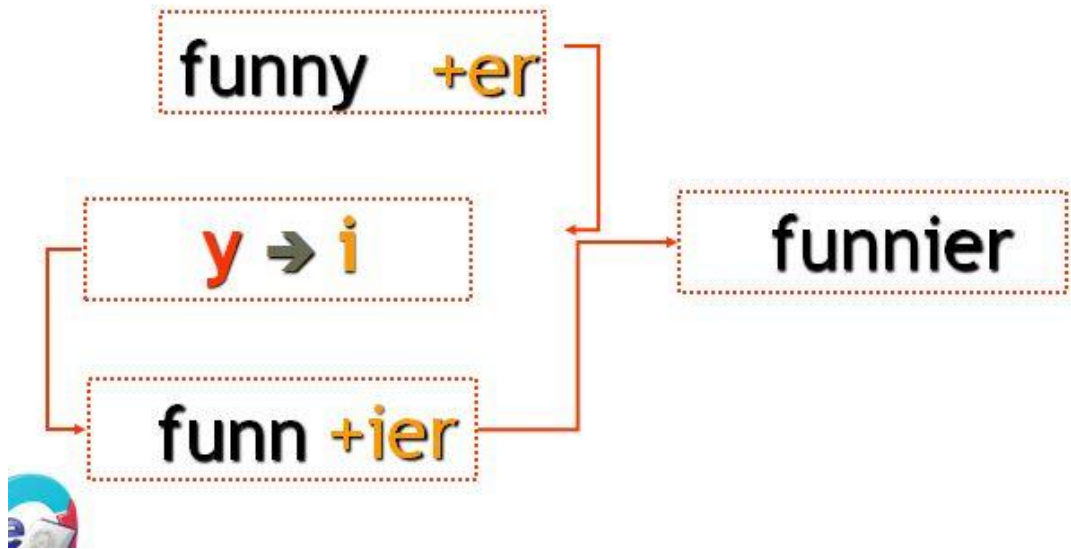
حلم مستحيل

٣- ذات مقطعين لفظيين او اكثر نضيف قبلها most

٤- صفة شاذة good الى best

Change of 'y' into 'i'

We want the comparative form
of the adjective 'funny'



المقارنه لـ الصفه ذات المقطع الواحد المنتهيه بـ y نحوله الى i ونضيف er

التفضيل لـ الصفه ذات المقطع الواحد المنتهيه بـ y نحوله الى i ونضيف est

جدول مختصر للمقارنه والتفضيل للصفه:

	comparative	superlative
long	longer	longest
funny	funnier	funniest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

To make comparative and superlative forms of adjectives some rules must be followed.

هناك قواعد تدرج تحتها المقارنه والمفاضله لبعض الصفات وهي

Rule 1

To form the comparative or superlative of one syllable words with **more than one vowel** OR **ending with more than one consonant** at the add -er OR -est.

tall	taller	tallest
neat	neater	neatest
deep	deeper	deepest

إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف في آخرها r للمقارنه \ est\ للتفضيل

Rule 2

To form the comparative or superlative of a **one syllable word ending in e** add -r OR -st.

<u>wide</u>	wider	widest
fine	finer	finest
cute	cuter	cutest

إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد ومنتهيه بـ e نضيف r للمقارنه \ st\ للتفضيل

Rule 3

To form the comparative or superlative of a one syllable word with **one vowel and one consonant at the end** double the consonant, and add -er OR -est.

sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest

إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد وكان آخر حرف فيها حرف ساكن وقبله حرف علة

تدبل الحرف الساكن ونضيف r للمقارنه \ est للتفضيل

Rule 4

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending in y**, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

happy	happier	happiest
jolly	jollier	jolliest
lazy	lazier	laziest

إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع لفظي واحد منتهيه بـ y نحوله الى i ونضيف r للمقارنه \ est للتفضيل

Rule 5

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed** then add -er OR -est.

Adjectives ending in -le, -ow, er frequently take -er and -est.

yellow	yellower	yellowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest

إذا كانت الصفة من مقطع صوتي واحد وكانت منهيه بـ صوت عله أي الحروف (ow - le)

نضيف r للمقارنه \ est للتفضيل

جدول يشرح القواعد الخمس + قاعده سأشرحها في نهايته

Rules at a Glance		
Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i>	Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i>	Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest, neatest, deepest</i>
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i>	Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i>	Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i>	Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i>
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i>	Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i>	Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i>
two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed. <i>yellow, simple</i>	Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i>	Add -est: <i>yellowest, simplest</i>
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful</i>	Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i>	Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i>

القاعده ٦ هي :

إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطعين صوتيين او اكثر نضيف قبلها more للمقارنه \ most للتفضيل

حلم مستحيل

NOTE: Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms, with -er and -est:



Sally works hard.

Steve works harder than Sally

Kathy and Sue work the hardest of all.

ماهي الاحوال؟

هي كلمات تصف الفعل.

يمكن المقارنه والتفضيل بها لانها تختلف عن الصفات اختلاف بسيط وهو

في الامثله الثلاثه نركز على ٢-٣

٢ المقارنه - نهاية الحال نضيف er وبعده than

٣- التفضيل - قبل الحال the نهايته est بعده مايدل على انه افضل من الكل

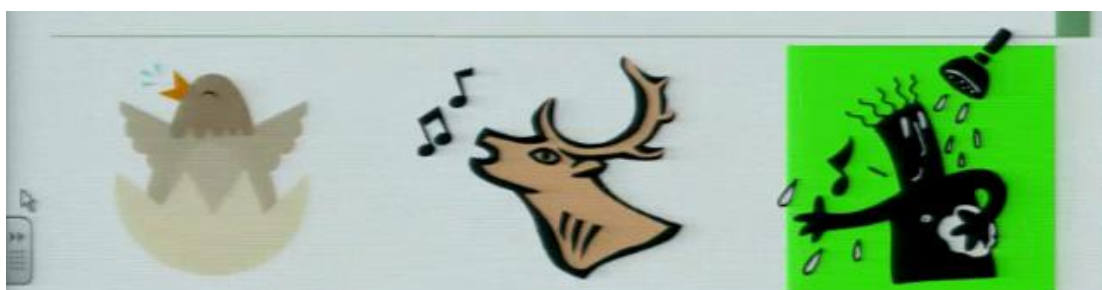
NOTE: Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms, with -er and -est:



Sally works hard.

Steve works harder than Sally

Kathy and Sue work the hardest of all.



The bird sings loudly.
The moose sang louder than the bird.
Pete sang the loudest of them all.

جدول بالأحوال وطريقة المقارنه والتفضيل بها

List of Adverbs in Which -er and -est May Be Added

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
quick	quicker	quickest
early	earlier	earliest
bright	brighter	brightest
high	higher	highest

جدول اذا كان الحال اكثر من مقطعين صوتيين كيف يمكن المقارنه والتفضيل به بأستخدام more-most

However, the majority of adverbs do not take these endings. Instead, they form the comparative using *more* and the superlative using *most*:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>recently</i>	<i>more recently</i>	<i>most recently</i>
<i>effectively</i>	<i>more effectively</i>	<i>most effectively</i>
<i>frequently</i>	<i>more frequently</i>	<i>most frequently</i>

استخدام المقارنه:

USE OF COMPARATIVES

Comparatives are very commonly followed by **than** and a pronoun or noun group, in order to describe who the other person or thing involved in the comparison is, e.g.:

John is taller than me.

I think that she's more intelligent than her sister.

١-في المقارنه في الأحوال تأتي then

OTHER USES OF COMPARATIVES

- Comparatives are often qualified by using words and phrases such as **much, a lot, far, a bit/little, slightly** etc., e.g.:
 - You should go by train, it would be **much** cheaper.
 - Could you be **a bit** quieter?
 - I'm feeling **a lot** better.
 - Do you have one that's **slightly** bigger?
- Two comparatives can be contrasted by placing **the** before them, indicating that a change in one quality is linked to a change in another, e.g.:
 - The **smaller** the gift, the **easier** it is to send.
 - The **more** stressed you are, the **worse** it is for your health.
- Two comparatives can also be linked with **and** to show a continuing increase in a particular quality, e.g.:
 - The sea was getting rougher and rougher.
 - Her illness was becoming worse and worse.
 - He became more and more tired as the weeks went by

٢- يمكن استخدام much-a lot-far-abit-little-slightly في المقارنه كما في الامثله

١- ارخص اكثر ٢- اهدى شوي ٣- جيد جداً ٤- اكبر قليلاً

٣- يمكن استخدام the قبل الحال في المقارنه

كما انه عندما نغير قيمه شيء لابد ان نغير باقي القيم لتتناسب معه

مثل المثال ٥- الأصغر هديه الاسهل في الأرسال

عكسها : الأكبر هديه الأصعب في الأرسال

٤- يمكن ان يكون هناك دليل على زيادة الحال في المقارنه

بذكر الحال مرتين كما في الامثله ٦-٧-٨

USE OF SUPERLATIVES

As shown in the second two examples, superlatives are often used on their own if it is clear what or who is being compared. If you want to be specific about what you are comparing, you can do this with a noun, or a phrase beginning with **in** or **of**, e.g.:

- Annabel was the youngest child
- Annabel was the youngest of the children
- This restaurant is the best in town.

٥- يمكن إضافة of- in بعد الحال في التفضيل دليل على ان الحال اعظم من الجميع

THE OPPOSITES OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVES

We use the forms **less** (the opposite of comparative more), and **the least** (the opposite of superlative the most).

Less is used to indicate that something or someone does not have as much of a particular quality as someone or something else, e.g.:

This sofa is less comfortable.
I've always been less patient than my sister.

The least is used to indicate that something or someone has less of a quality than any other person or thing of its kind, e.g.:

It's the least expensive way to travel.
She was the least intelligent of the three sisters.

كماي يمكن عكس المقارنه والتفضيل

less ← more عكس

the least ← the most عكس

less بمعنى اقل للمقارنه

The least بمعنى الأقل في التفضيل

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Some comparative and superlative forms are irregular and do not follow any rules or patterns. These must be memorized.

هناك صفات واحوال شاذه في المقارنه والتفضيل

Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

Irregular Adjectives

Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

Example:

Nathan made **good** stew.

Molly's stew was **better** than Nathan's.

Ezra made the **best** stew of all.

Let's Start Exercising

1. The weather in winter is _____ than it is in summer.

- A. colder
B. cold
C. coldest
D. the coldest

2. I have _____ money than you do.

- A. much
B. more
C. most
D. least

3. Abdullah is _____ of all boys.

- A. the fastest
B. the most fastest
C. fast
D. faster

Do More Exercises

1. What is the comparative of "sad"?

1. sader
2. sadder
3. sadier
4. saddier

2. What is the comparative of "destructive"?

1. destructiver
2. more destructive
3. destructivier
4. more destructiver

3. What is the superlative of "soft"?

- ① softest
2. softiest
3. softtest
4. most soft

4. What is the comparative of "hot"?

1. hoter
- ② hotter
3. hottest
4. hottest

5. What is the comparative of "heat"?

1. heater
- ② heater
3. heatier
4. hetter
5. none of these

6. What is the superlative of "ugly"?

- 1. uglier
- 2. uggliest
- 3. uglyest
- 4. ugliest

7. What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

- 1. unpleasant
- 2. most unpleasant
- 3. more unpleasant
- 4. unpleasantest

10. To fall from a motorcycle is _____ to fall from a bicycle.

- a) more painful
- b) more painful than
- c) painfuller than
- d) the painfuller

11. If you suffer asthma, don't go to Mexico City. It is one of the _____ cities in the world.

- a) pollutest
- b) more polluted
- c) polluter than
- d) most polluted

12. The _____ place from Chile is Australia. It's on the other side of the world.

- a) farther
- b) farthest
- c) farther than
- d) farthest than

13. I don't think your bike is _____ mine.

- a) fastest than
- b) faster
- c) fastest
- d) faster than

14. Michael was _____ basketball player in the world.

- a) taller
- b) tallest
- c) the taller
- d) the tallest

15. Speaking Japanese is _____ writing it.

- a) the easiest
- b) easy
- c) easier than
- d) easier than

Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjective (comparative or superlative)

- Clare is _____ Mike. (old)
- Jane is _____ of the four. She eats very well and does a lot of sports. (healthy)
- The coach thinks that Peter is the _____ player of the team. (fast)
- The Sahara desert is one of the _____ deserts in the world. (hot)
- The climate in the North of Chile is _____ in the South. (dry)
- Asia is _____ Europe. (big)
- A Rolls-Royce is one of _____ cars in the world. (expensive)
- _____ hurricanes are developed over México. (violent)
- Diamonds are _____ jewels in the world. (precious)
- History classes are _____ chemistry classes. (interesting)

Scanning & Skimming Reading Texts Page 75

A hundred years ago, in most of the world, people didn't have much choice about the work that they would do, where they would do it, or how they would do it. If their parents were farmers, they became farmers. The society and tradition determined their profession. twenty years ago in many countries, people could choose their livelihood. They also had the certainty of a job for life, but they usually couldn't choose to change from one employer to another or from one profession to another. Today, this is not always the case. Career counselors tell us that the world of work is already changing fast and will change dramatically in the next 25 years.

The situation varies from country to country, but in today's economy, there is generally less job security worldwide. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company. One reason for the lack of job security is the worldwide decrease in manufacturing jobs. Another reason is employer's need to hold down costs. This has resulted in two enormous changes for the workforce.

- The most appropriate TOPIC for the reading passage is: _____

A. Career counselors	B. The society and tradition
C. Parents and farmers	D. Changing career trends
- The part speech of the underlined word "choice" is: A/ An _____

A. Verb	B. Noun
C. Adjective	D. Adverb
- The underlined word "varies" has the same meaning as the word: _____

A. carries	B. constructs
C. differs	D. watches

What's Phrase ?

A group of words that forms part of a clause. A phrase is built up on a HEADWORD, and the types of phrase are named according to the class the headword belongs to:

	HEADWORD	EXAMPLE	USES IN CLASUSES
NOUN PHRASE	noun	a large jug of water	Subject, object, complement
VERB PHRASE	verb	have been seeing	verb
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	preposition	by the roadside	Adverbial, part of a noun phrase
ADJECTIVE PHRASE	Adjective	very big indeed	Part of a noun phrase, complement
ADVERB PHRASE	Adverb	rather too slowly	Adverbial

Phrase = عبارہ

ماهي العبارہ؟

هي مجموعه من الكلمات تعتبر جزء من التعبير، فالعبارہ تحتوي على رأس كلمه ونوع العبارہ يعتمد على رأسها

كما في الجدول

يستخدم	مثال	نوع الكلمه الرأس	
فاعل-مفعول به-تكملة		علم	عبارہ علم
فعل		فعل	عبارہ فعل
ظرف-جزء من عبارة العلم		حرف جر	عبارہ حرف جر
جزء من عبارة العلم		صفه	عبارہ صفه
ظرف		حال	عبارہ ظرف

Basic Grammar Terminology

To get started, here is a basic review of grammar terminology.

Part of Speech	Function or "Job"	Example
<u>Verb</u>	action or state	Peter ate dinner.
<u>Noun</u>	thing or person	The dog watched the squirrel .
<u>Adjective</u>	describes a noun	The hungry dog watched the grey squirrel.
<u>Adverb</u>	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	The hungry dog intently watched the grey squirrel.

Part of Speech	Function or "Job"	Example
<u>Pronoun</u>	replaces a noun	He ate dinner.
<u>Preposition</u>	links a noun to another word	I gave a bone to the dog.
<u>Conjunction</u>	joins clauses or words	Peter read the paper and listened to the radio while he ate dinner.

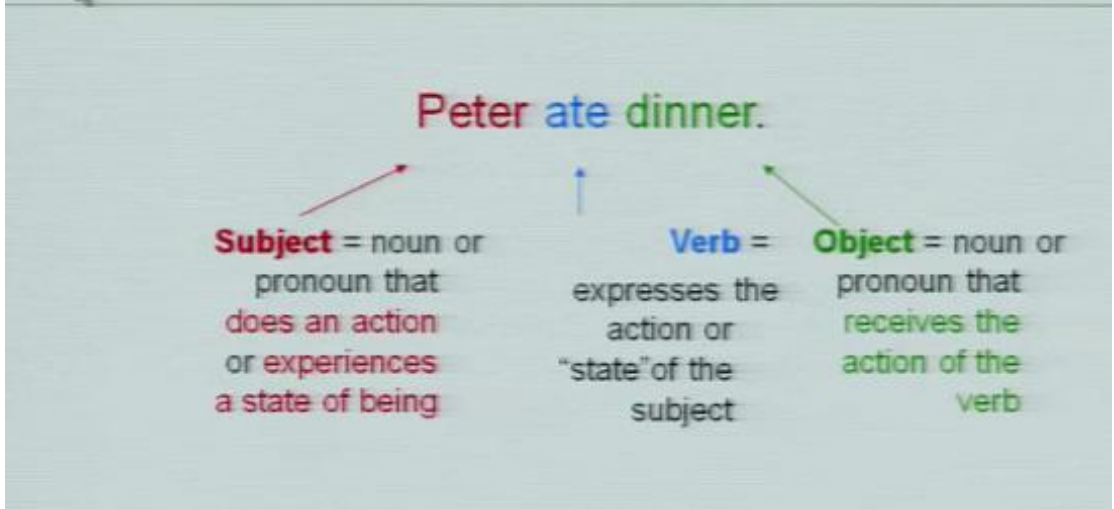
شرح اكثر لها

نوع الكلمه	وظيفتها	مثال
فعل	حدث-حاله	
علم	شخص-شيء	
صفه	تصف العلم	
حال	يصف الفعل-الصفه-العلم	
ضمير	مكان العلم	
حرف جر	يربط العلم بالكلمات الأخرى	

حلم مستحيل

	يربط الجمل او الكلمات	رابط
--	-----------------------	------

What Makes a Sentence?



ما الذي يكون الجمله؟

فاعل S فعل V مفعول به O

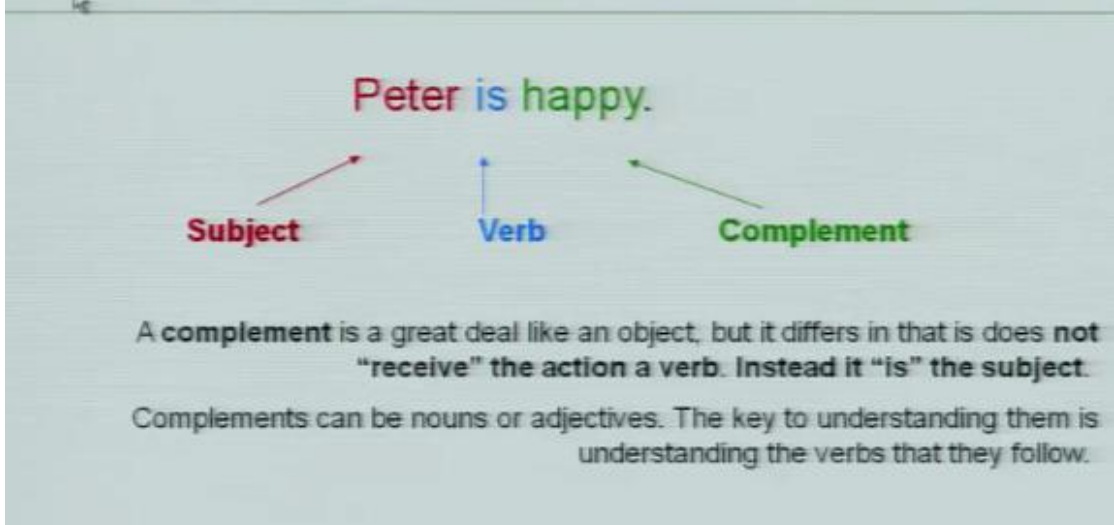
الفاعل S : هو علم او ضمير يقصد منه من فعل الحدث او أختبر حاله

الفعل V: هو الحدث الذي قام به الفاعل

المفعول به O: علم او ضمير يعود على حدث الفعل

هذي تكوين حنا نعرفه ...في تكوينات غير هذا التكوين وهي:

This is also a sentence ...



فاعل+فعل+تكملة

حلم مستحيل

→ C أختصار للتكملة complement

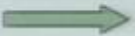
والتكملة هي التي تعود على الفاعل

Verbs that take complements ...


(thank you very much!)

Intensive Verbs such as *be* and *feel* do not have action moving "out" of them to affect a noun. Instead they **hold action** "within" them.

Look at the images above the verbs in the following sentences:



Peter **threw** the bone.



Peter **is** happy.

The verb *threw* is **NOT** an intensive verb (the action moves out of it to affect the object).

The verb *is* **IS** an **intensive verb**: *Peter* and *happy* are the same thing, so the mathematical equal sign better represents the "action" of this intensive verb.

الأفعال المكتملة intensive verbs ليس لها حدث خاص فيها بل هي تكمل الحدث

Common Intensive English Verbs

- be
- feel
- seem
- became

Remember that these verbs can be followed by nouns or adjectives. Either way, the words that follow intensive verbs "are" the subjects before the verb ... that is how you can identify a complement.

EXAMPLE:

Peter is a **teacher**.

Noun as a complement

Peter is **happy**.

Adjective as a complement

جامعة الملك فيصل

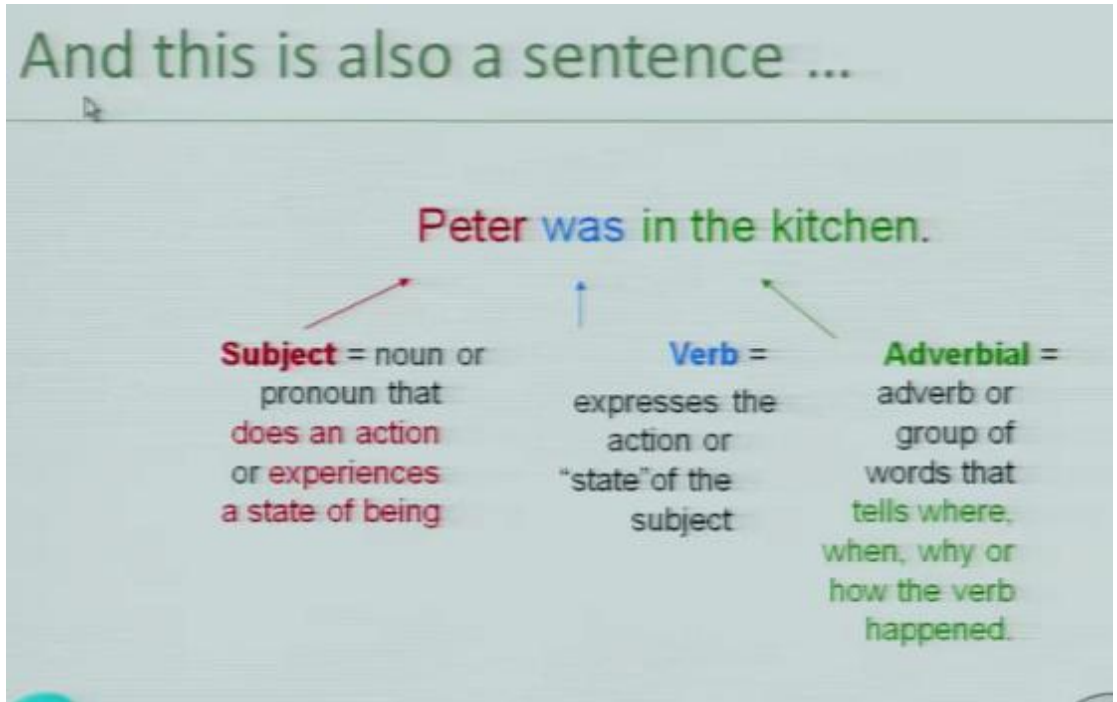
وش هي الافعال المكتلمه؟ Be-(is-am-are)-feel-seem-became

هاذي الافعال اذا ما جاء بعدها فعل نتعامل معها على انها فعل يعني (تقوم مقام الفعل)

في الامثله ١-٢

١- المدرس هو علم لانه جاء تكلمه ليه؟ لانه جاء بعد be ما جاء بعد be ففعل فصار be هو الفعل

٢- سعيد هو صفة لانه جاء تكلمه ليه؟ لانه جاء بعد be ما جاء بعد be ففعل فصار be هو الفعل



نوع اخر

فاعل+فعل+ظرف

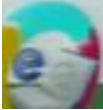
الظرف adverbial هو حال او مجموعة كلمات تجيب على اسئله(من-اين-متى-كيف) حدث الفعل

More Adverbial Examples

Peter was a student last year.
When

Peter went to New York to visit his aunt.
Where **Why**

Peter drive quickly.
How



١- جاء إجابته لـ متى ٢- جاء إجابته لـ أين ولماذا ٣- جاء إجابته لـ كيف

Sentence Components

So, we can symbolize the basic components of a sentence in the following way:

S + V / O
or C
or A

Where:

S = subject (a noun or pronoun that *does* an action)

V = verb (the action itself)

/ = "optional" → some verbs do not need an O, C or A

O = object (a noun or pronoun that *receives* an action)

C = complement (an adjective or noun that *is* the subject)

A = adverbial (an adverbial that tells more about the action)



أختصار ما تم أخذه ان

الجملة تتكون من جزئين اساسيين وهم

الفاعل S + الفعل V

يضاف لها إما (مفعول به O – تكلمه C – ظرف A)

في الصورة العلامه / دليل عن الجزء اللي بعدها يمكن تغييره

But here's a new question, is this a sentence?

Peter ate dinner while he watched TV.

Yes, this is a sentence. It is the sentence from an earlier slide (Peter ate dinner) with additional information added ... now we know that Peter was doing two things at once, eating dinner and watching TV.

Let's take a look at the components of this new sentence.

هنا عندنا سؤال

حلم مستحيل

س: هل هذه جمله؟

Peter ate dinner while he watches TV

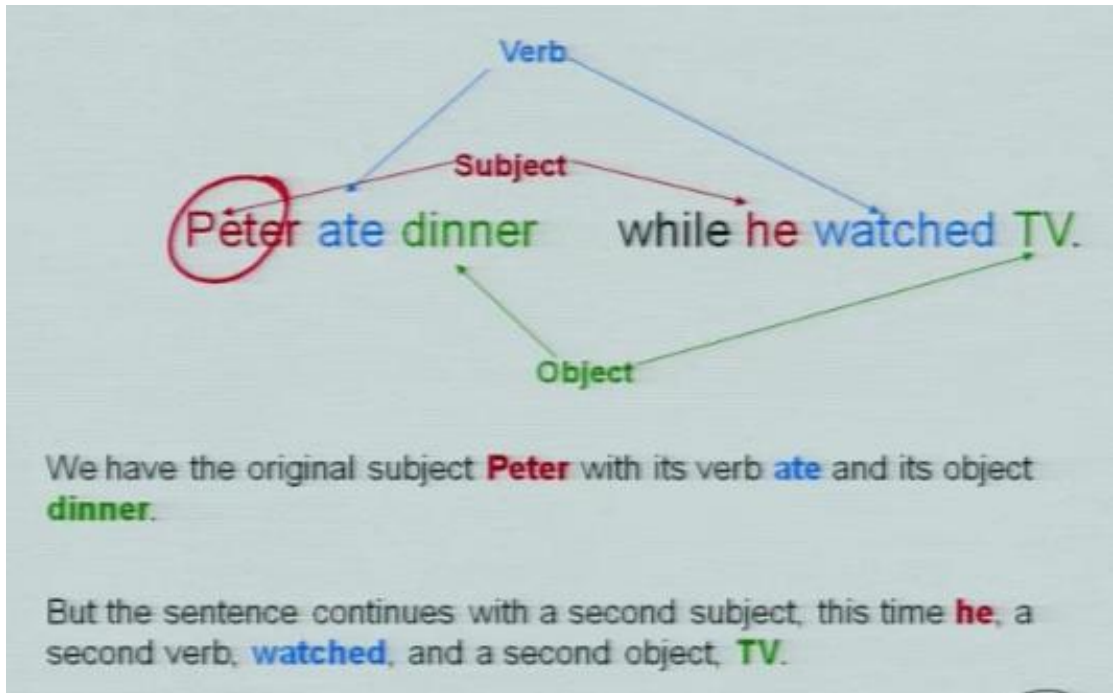
ج: نعم

هي عبارة عن جملتين مربوطه ببعض

جمله Peter ate dinner

جمله he watches TV

الرابط بينهم while



يعني عندنا فاعلين فعلين مفعولين به

الجمله الأولى فيها فاعل ١ فعل ١ مفعول به ١

الجمله الثانيه فيها فاعل ٢ فعل ٢ مفعول به ٢

Clause

Our one sentence is basically two "mini" sentences hooked together by the word **while**.

Peter ate dinner.while he watched TV.

"Mini" sentences, **units of SV/O,C or A**, within a sentence are called **clauses**.

Clause = تعبير

في جملتنا

Peter ate dinner while he watches TV

عندنا رابط وهو while

وقلنا ان الجملة اصلا عباره عن جملتين اساسيتين

Peter ate dinner جمله

he watches TV جمله

Clause

continued

Peter ate dinner while he watched TV.

1 2

This sentence is composed of two clauses.

But we can still add more to this sentence.

هنا قسم الجملة الى قسمين هنا عارفينهم واطلق على كل قسم اسم (تعبير)

ويمكن مضيف كلمات اكثر للجملة

A bigger sentence ...

(After exercising.) Peter ate dinner while he watched TV.

In addition to the two clauses we are familiar with, this sentence has the added words *after exercising*.

The words *after exercising* work together to give extra information about the clauses, but they do not form a clause. They form a *phrase*.

هنا الجملة هي جملتنا لآك اضافة لها شيء وهو

After exercising

حلم مستحيل

اعطت هذه الكلمة معلومه جديده للجمله لذلك تعتبر تعبير

Phrase

One way to define a phrase is to say it is a group of words that "belong together" in terms of meaning but **do not have** both a **subject** and a **verb**.

Phrase \neq S + V

Another way to think of a phrase is to think of how it works within a sentence. When you think of a phrase this way, you can define it as:

Phrase = a group of words that acts like one word

في التعبير لا نستخدم فاعل و فعل
 فهي تعتبر جمله لآكن بدون فاعل وفعل
 ولو اتقنتها واستوعبتها لعرفت انها
 التعبير:مجموعه من الكلمات تتصرف على انها كلمه واحده ← قاعدة التعبيرات

Phrase

example

Here is a phrase:

the gym at the end of the street .1

It **acts** like a noun → **The gym at the end of the street** is new.

↑
 It functions as the **subject** of the sentence
 and **subjects** are **nouns**.

عندنا هنا جملة

The gym at the end of the street

الجملة هاذي كلها تعتبر تعبير

إذا اضعنا لها is new صارت جملة متكاملة

The gym at the end of the street is new

→ The gym at the end of the street هاذي كلها تقوم مقام الفاعل والفاعل قلنا دائما يكون علم

Phrase
a phrase within a phrase

Phrases can have phrases "in" them.

Look carefully and you will find a phrase within the phrase:

the gym at the end of the street the gym at the end of the street

This phrase within the first phrase **acts** like an adjective → **The gym at the end of the street is new.**

↑

This phrase gives more information about the **noun**, thus acting like an adjective

نقدر نقول ان the gym تعتبر فاعل

و at the end of the street تعتبر تعبيرات تتصرف على انها صفات للفاعل

ونلاحظ ان at the end of the street تعتبر تعبيرين

at the end of the street تعتبر لحال of the street تعتبر لحال

ونقدر نقول ان of the street أيضا تعتبر لحال في يصير عندنا

٣ تعبيرات داخله ببعض


وهذا يسمى تعبير في تعبير

Phrase within a phrase

Phrase

continued – testing to see if you have a phrase

The second phrase, **at the end of the street**, can be replaced with a one word adjective such as **large**.



The large gym is new.

This replacement of the group of words by one word demonstrates the idea that a phrase is a group of words acting as one word.

ولو قلنا

The large gym is new

The gym فاعل

Large تعبير للفاعل (صفه)

يعني نقدر نضيف تعبيرات على الجملة لتعطينا معلومات ادق

Phrase

testing - continued

The **one word** that a **phrase can be reduced to** lets you know its function within the sentence.

It also serves as a way to classify phrases. This part of the phrase that "holds" its function within the greater sentence is **called the head**.

In English, the head is often the first word of the phrase.

هنا شر للتعبيرات ان في اللغة الانجليزيه تضاف التعبيرات للجملة لتعطي معلومات جديده و دقيقه

حلم مستحيل

Phrase naming phrases

Phrases are be classified by the type of head they take:

Prepositional phrase with a preposition as head •

(e.g. in love, over the rainbow)

Noun phrase with a noun as head •

(e.g. the black cat, a cat on the mat)

Verb phrase with a verb as head •

(e.g. eat cheese, jump up and down)

Adjectival phrase with an adjective as head (e.g. full of toys) •

Adverbial phrase with adverb as head (e.g. very carefully) •

موقع التعبيرات في بداية الجمل أي رأس الجملة ولها انواع

١-تعبير حرف جر: أي ان حرف الجر يكون في الراس

٢-تعبير علم: أي ان العلم يكون في الراس

٣-تعبير فعل: أي ان الفعل يكون في الراس

٤-تعبير الصفه: أي ان الصفه تكون في الراس

٥-تعبير الظرف: أي ان الحال يكون في الراس

Putting it all together

Sentences are composed of clauses and phrases. Some sentences have only one clause and no phrase:

Peter ate dinner.

Others have two or more clauses:

1 **2**
 Because **Peter ate dinner** while **he watched TV**,
he got indigestion.

3

نرجع لجملة Peter ate dinner فيها فعل وفاعل ومفعول به

نضيف لها تعبيرات أخرى فـ تصير

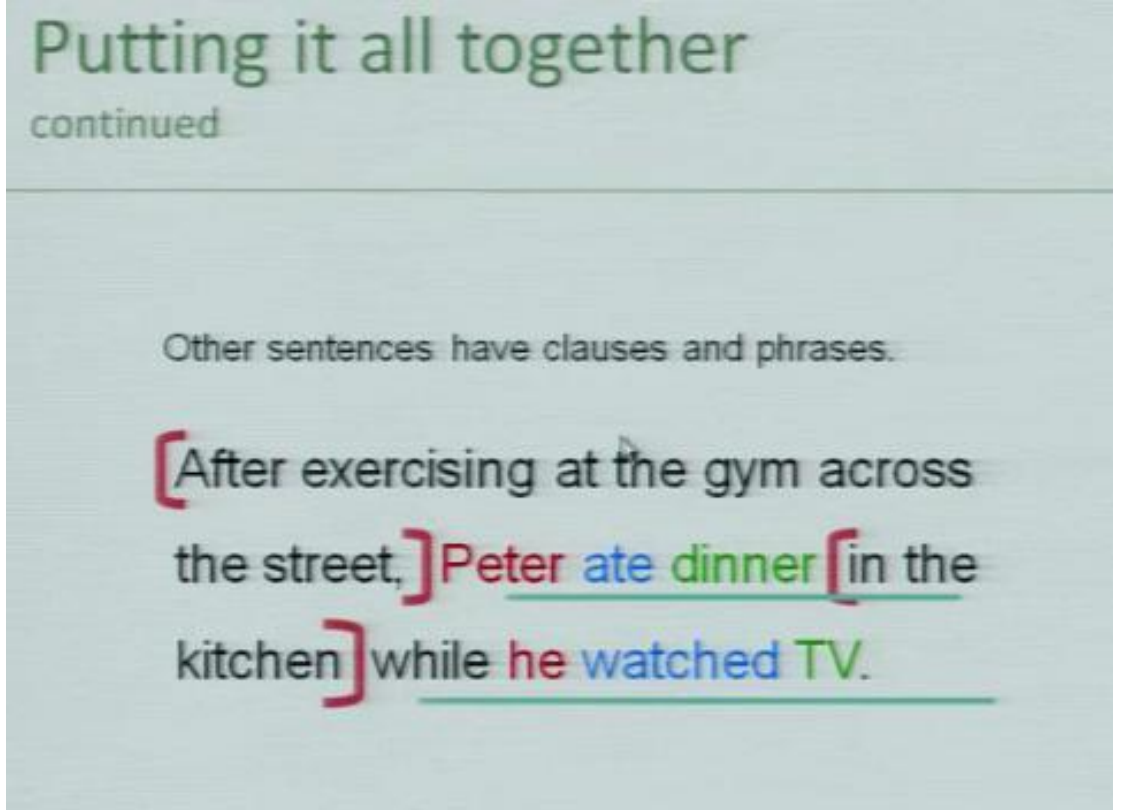
Because Peter ate dinner while he watches TV, he got indigestion

Peter ate dinner تعبير علم

he watches TV تعبير علم

he got indigestion تعبير علم

ربطناهم ببعض كونت عندنا عباره



نقدر نضيف تعبيرات في بداية الجمل هاو وسطها مثل اللي بالمثال

اللي بين اول قوسين تعتبر تعبير حرف الجر بس لاحظ ان فيها اكثر من حرف جر after-at-across يعني تصير (تعبيرات حروف جر)

اللي بين القوسين الثاني يعتبر تعبير حرف جر وهو in

قلنا وشلون تعرف نوع التعبير؟

شوف اول كلمه بدأت فيها الجمل هاهم شيء ان بعدها ع طول مايجي فعل

Using Clauses and Phrases

Once identifying clauses and phrases becomes easy for you, you will begin to notice how good writers put their sentence together.

Additionally, once you become comfortable finding clauses and phrases in writing, you can begin to work with the punctuation rules for correctly and effectively putting clauses and phrases together.

For now, simply test out your knowledge of sentences, clauses and phrases.

إذا استوعبت العبارات والتعبيرات واستنتجت من نفسك ان القاعده تنطبق عليها

مجموعة كلمات تتصرف كأنها كلمه واحده ← تعريف التعبيرات

راح تكون مهيبئ للتعامل مع علامات الترقيم وقواعدها

-

هذا تدريب على طريقه الاسئله للتعبيرات في الإختبار

Exercise

What kind of phrase is each of the following words:-

1. **Important announcement**
 - a. Noun Phrase
 - b. Prepositional Phrase
 - c. Infinitive Phrase
 - d. Verb Phrase
2. **To speak frankly:**
 - a. Noun Phrase
 - b. Prepositional Phrase
 - c. Infinitive Phrase
 - d. Verb Phrase
3. **Travel to a foreign country:**
 - a. Noun Phrase
 - b. Prepositional Phrase
 - c. Infinitive Phrase
 - d. Verb Phrase
4. **Over the tree:**
 - a. Noun Phrase
 - b. Prepositional Phrase
 - c. Infinitive Phrase
 - d. Verb Phrase

التدريب هذا حلوه لحالكم

المطلوب منكم فيه إنشاء تعابير لأعلام وصفات

Creating Adjective & Noun Phrases Page: 88 & 89

No.	Word A	Word B
1	Old _____	a. school
2	Dream _____	b. agency
3	Cell _____	c. confidence
4	Technology _____	d. fashioned
5	computer _____	e. job
6	Career _____	f. life
7	Employment _____	g. phone
8	Self _____	h. tuition
9	High _____	i. field
10	City _____	j. counseling
11	College _____	k. lab

Getting Meaning From Context

1. Punctuation: () (-) , ; :

There is a **drawback**, a disadvantage, to that idea. (Drawback means disadvantage.)

2. A clue in another Sentence: (surrounding words)

A school system in one country is not **identical** to the system in any other country. It cannot be **exactly the same** because each culture is different.

3. Logic: The educational system is a **mirror** that **reflects** the culture.

4. The words for example, *for instance*, *such as*, and *among them*:

Example: Almost four billion people will be living in cities in **developing countries** such as India and Nigeria.

5. A definition or explanation follows the connecting words that is or in other words:

Example: The downtown shopping area is now a pedestrian zone-in other words, an area for walkers only, no cars.

See Lecture 5



Identifying the Main Idea

<p>HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION</p>	<p><i>What is the topic of the passage?</i> <i>What is the subject of the passage?</i> <i>What is the main idea of the passage?</i> <i>What is the author's main point in the passage?</i> <i>With what is the author primarily concerned?</i> <i>Which of the following would be the best title?</i></p>
<p>WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER</p>	<p>The answer to this type of question can generally be determined by looking at the first sentence of each paragraph.</p>
<p>HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the first line of each paragraph. 2. Look for a common theme or idea in the first lines. 3. Pass your eyes quickly over the rest of the passage to check that you have really found the topic sentence(s). 4. Eliminate any definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.



Understanding Pronoun Reference

Pronouns should:

1. Agree in number

If the pronoun takes the place of a singular noun, you have to use a singular pronoun.

If a student parks a car on campus, he or she has to buy a parking sticker.

(NOT: If a student parks a car on campus, they have to buy a parking sticker.)

2. Agree in person

If you are writing in the "first person" (I), don't confuse your reader by switching to the "second person" (you) or "third person" (he, she, they, it, etc.). Similarly, if you are using the "second person," don't switch to "first" or "third."

When a person comes to class, he or she should have his or her homework ready.

Understanding Pronoun Reference

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION

The pronoun "..." in line X refers to which of the following?

Look at the word X. Click on the word or phrase that X refers to.

WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER

The line where the pronoun is located is given in the question. The noun that the pronoun refers to is generally found before the pronoun.

The pronoun is highlighted in the passage. The noun that the pronoun refers to is generally found before the pronoun.

HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION

1. Locate the pronoun in the passage.
2. Look before the pronoun for nouns that agree with the pronoun.
3. Try each of the nouns in the context in place of the pronoun.
4. Eliminate any definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.



Identifying Supporting Details

- Specific Details (facts, ideas, and examples) that support and develop the main idea.
- Let's go and read the following passage to identify the main idea, the supporting details of each idea and the conclusion.

Understanding *Italics*

It's used :

1. Emphasis

Example:

Overcrowding is a huge problem in that city.

2. A foreign word in an English sentence

Example:

In open areas in Seoul, Kaenari blooms everywhere in the spring.

Scanning

Scanning is often confused with skimming, but is in fact a distinct reading strategy involving rapid but focused reading of text, in order to locate specific information, e.g. looking for particular details such as dates, names, or certain types of words. It is processing print at a high speed while looking for answers to specific questions. When you scan, you must begin with a specific question which has a specific answer. Scanning for information in this way should be both fast and accurate.

Understanding Parts of Speech

W	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Beauty, beautification	Beautify	Beautiful	Beautifully
Creation		Creative	Creatively
Crowd		Crowded	X
Difference		Different	Differently
	X	Difficult	X
Efficiency	X	Efficient	
Pollution, pollutant	Pollute		X
	Predict	Predictable	Predictably
Safety	Save		Safely
	Solve	Solvable	X
x	Worsen	worse	

1. Solve

They are trying to find a _____ solution _____ (n.) to the problem of overcrowding, but this is a difficult problem to _____ solve _____ (v.).

2. Pollute

Most people know about air _____ () in big cities, but they're just beginning to learn about the many _____ () that we have inside buildings.

3. Crowd

There are _____ () of people everywhere ; the mass-transit system is especially _____ ().

Understanding Previewing Passages

Previewing is a useful way to determine the usefulness of a text, how easy or difficult it will be to read, and what reading speed to use to read it well.

Guidelines for Previewing Passages:

“Read the title.

Look at the pictures (if there are any).

Read the first few sentences in the first paragraph.

Read the first line of the other paragraphs.

Read the first and last sentences of the last paragraphs.”



When previewing, look at tables, graphs etc as well as headings



Understanding Common Prefixes & Suffixes page 108/ 109

A prefix is a syllable that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

A suffix is a syllable that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

No.	Prefix	examples	Suffix	examples
1	<u>Dis</u>	dis advantage	ship	,friend ship
2	<u>Im</u>	im possible	ate	irrig ate
3	<u>In</u>	in correct	<u>ful</u>	success ful
4	<u>Ir</u>	ir regular	<u>ic</u>	scientific
5	<u>Un</u>	un important	ion	recreation ion
6	<u>En</u>	en danger	Less	care less
7	<u>mis</u>	mis understand	al	national
8	<u>Re</u>	re write	<u>ize</u>	apolog ize



B. Now decide for each word that has a suffix what part of speech the word is (eg. noun (n), verb (v) , adverb (adv), adjective (adj)). Insert the correct form - n, v, adv or adj into the spaces.

programmer	(for) performing	a computer
analyst	organizational	action
maximize	efficiency	printer preferable
printing (device)	quietness	microcomputer
compiler	programmable	
greatly	shipment	
computerize	division	independence

Recognizing Cause & Effect Page 79

Cause= is the reason

Effect= is the result

Salim didn't come to university. He was very sick.

Effect

Cause

We join cause and effect in order to make one sentence by:-

Because, as , since _____ cause or reason

As a result, there fore , consequently, so _____ effect or result

Salim didn't come **because/as/since** he was very sick -

Because/Since/As Salim was sick, he didn't come. -

Salim was very sick. **Therefore/ So/ As a result/ Consequently**, he didn't come. -



Information Questions

No	Wh	Situation	Example
1	Who	Person	Who is in the car? - <u>Reena</u>
2	Where	Place	Where is the book? - on the table
3	When	Time	When did you arrive? - At 12 o'clock
4	Why	Reason	Why will you leave? - Because/ I feel sick
5	Whose	Owner	Whose car is that/ - its <u>Fawaz's</u>
6	Which	Choice	Which lecture do you prefer? - English one.
7	What	Event or thing	What did he say? - He would not come to the party
8	How	Situation and case	How is your study? - It's good
9	How often	Number of times	How often do Muslims pray a day? - Five times
10	How long	Period	How long does it take you to arrive? - 2 hours
11	How far	distance	How far is the university from your house? - 15 <u>Kms.</u>

Parts of speech

Every Simple sentence must contains at least two or some or all of the following parts of speech:

1. An article { **a - an - the** }
2. A noun { singular/ plural = { **subject** noun / **object** noun }
3. A pronoun { **I , he, She, their, us, me.....etc** }
4. An adjective { **easy, hot, important, high, ----- smaller, bestetc** }
5. An adverb { **quickly, easily, fast, fluently, welletc** }
- A main verb { **present, past, future, }**
6. An auxiliary { **verbs to Be, verbs to Have, Modals** }
7. A preposition { **on, in, at, by, with, foretc** }





COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable and Non-Countable Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc) page 195

A. **Many, a few, few, some, several** = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. **Much, a little, little, some**= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. **A, An, Each & Every** = used before singular nouns

D. **Any**= used in negative and questions.

E. **Some**= used when we offer something

Summary Comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
funny	funn ier	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best



Rules at a Glance

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i>	Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i>	Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest, neatest, deepest</i>
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i>	Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i>	Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i>	Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i>
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i>	Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i>	Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i>
two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed <i>yellow, simple</i>	Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i>	Add -est: <i>yellower, simpler</i>
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful,</i>	Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i>	Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i>

Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

Irregular Adjectives

Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

What's Phrase ?

A group of words that forms part of a clause. A phrase is built up on a HEADWORD, and the types of phrase are named according to the class the headword belongs to:

	HEADWORD	EXAMPLE	USES IN CLASUSES
NOUN PHRASE	noun	a large jug of water	Subject, object, complement
VERB PHRASE	verb	have been seeing	verb
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	preposition	by the roadside	Adverbial, part of a noun phrase
ADJECTIVE PHRASE	Adjective	very big indeed	Part of a noun phrase, complement
ADVERB PHRASE	Adverb	rather too slowly	Adverbial

تنبيهات الدكتور:

١- التركيز على الكلمات ومعانيها

٢- اقرأ القطع وحاول إعادة حلها من جديد

تنبيه من عندي:

في المحاضره ١٣ في بدايتها الدكتور جاب قطعه عاده اكثر من مره في اكثر من محاضره

انتبهوا عليها

تمنياتى لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

دعواتكم

أختكم في الله

حلم مستحيل

حلم مستحيل