

السلام عليكم وَ رحمة الله وبركاته

-

## المحاضرة الاولى لـ النشر الإنجليزي

### المقدمة :

ذكر الدكتور في المقدمة اساسيات القراءة او مهارات القراءة في اللغة الإنجليزية  
وذكر ايضاً انها تتمحور حول 6 اشياء تتلخص في كلمة [ **OARWET** ] كل حرف له دلالة  
على كلمة معينة تدخل ضمن استراتيجيات القراءة :

**O = overview**

**A = Ask**

**R = Read**

**W = write**

**E = Evaluate**

**T = Test**

**overview** : بمعنى انك تطلع على الكتاب مثلاً .. تقرأ عنوان الكتاب - الفهرس - الصور  
الموجودة في الكتاب  
بتكون عندك فكرة كاملة عن المحتوى .

**Ask** : الخطوة الثانية بتسأل نفسك عن سؤال معين ، تبحث عن اجابته في هالكتاب.

**Read** : تقرأ الإجابات لكل سؤال في بالك .. بحيث انك تنمي نفسك في القراءة بالبحث عن  
اجوبة للأسئلة في ذهنك .

**write** : لا بد ايضاً من الكتابة .. تتطلع على الكتاب اولاً ثم تسأل نفسك اسئلة ثم تبحث عن  
الجواب بالقراءة ثم تكتب الجواب.

**Evaluate** : الآن في مرحلة التطبيق .. حل التمارين وايجاد معاني الكلمات الغير مفهومة او

الغير معروفة بالنسبة لك .

👍 **Test** : اخيراً وليس آخراً تختبر نفسك في كل هالمهارات .

\* هالاشياء مو مطالبين بحفظها لكن ك نصائح من الدكتور حتى تكون عندنا فكرة عن الاشياء المفروض إتباعها.

المحتوى :

المحاضرة كاملة كانت عبارة عن قطعة " **First impressions** " الفكرة الاولى او الإنطباع الاول

و كانت تتكلم عن الولايات المتحدة الامريكية " **USA** "

القطعة بوجهه نظري كانت تحتوي على كثير من الكلمات الجديدة

الدكتور قرأ القطعة و حل التمارين و انتهت المحاضرة

👍 بإذن الله لي عودة بالكلمات ومعانيها + حل التمارين.



#### Blunt Speech

Don't think that Americans are being rude if we tend to speak in monosyllables or answer with a mere "O.K.," "Sure," or "Nope" or greet you with "Hi." Our **brevity** is not a **personal** insult, though to those accustomed to formal phrases, we seem **blunt**. American **informality** has become more **desirable** than formal expressions of greeting or farewell.

**Blunt** = short and direct

#### A Do-It-Yourself Society

G The United States is a **do-it-yourself** country. We generally carry our own bags, take our laundry to the laundromat, stand in line at the grocery store, or shine our own shoes, whoever we may be—lawyer, professor, bank president, or corporate executive. Anyone who can afford the high cost of service in this country and wants to pay for it, may. But there is absolutely no social **stigma** in doing one's own daily **chores**, no matter how **menial**. In fact, Americans take pride in do-it-yourself accomplishments and may devote a great deal of their **leisure** time to projects around the home. Huge warehouse stores that cater to do-it-yourself tasks have been built throughout the country.

H Many Americans who could afford **household** help or a **driver** or a **gardener** do not employ them. They prefer family privacy, independence, and freedom from **responsibility**, all of which are at least partially lost when one has help in one's home.

**Stigma** = negative mark

**Chores** = tasks

**Menial** = Low

**Leisure** = not working

Houses interest Americans greatly. They spend much of their time thinking and reading and talking about the design of houses, their decorations, how to improve them. Many weekend hours are passed in do-it-yourself projects around the house. People also love to look at each other's houses. Since they would **thoroughly** enjoy visiting and examining a house in another country, they **assume** that you will probably have the same desire. Don't be surprised, therefore, if you are shown the entire house from top to bottom, including bathrooms and closets! Don't make the mistake of **refusing**; the whole house may have been cleaned especially for you!

**Thoroughly** = completely

**Assume** = believe

**Refusing** = saying no

Because people in the United States have come from so many **nationalities**, there is a far wider range of what is **acceptable** than in some countries where the **inhabitants** have grown up with a common **heritage**. As a result, no one needs to feel awkward or uncomfortable in following his or her own customs. Although Americans are noticeably informal, if you prefer somewhat greater **formality**, feel free to act in your own way. This will be acceptable to those around you.

Source: "First Impressions" *Living in the USA* (Alison R. Lanier and Charles William Gay)

**Heritage = history and tradition**

## النثر الانجليزي - المحاضرة الثانية

بداية شرح الدكتور شرح مبسط عن Prefix – Suffix

**Prefix** = is placed at the **beginning** of a word

**Suffix** = is placed at the **end** of a word

وشرح عن الاسماء المركبة " **Compound nouns** "

مثل:

**Do-it-yourself**

**overnight** = **over-night**

وبعدها انتقل لتمارين عن الـ **Suffixes**

**5 Analyzing Suffixes** Study the meanings of the following suffixes and fill in the second example for each one. The first one is done as an example.

**1. -able**

The suffix *-able* means relating to the action of a verb. It makes adjectives out of verbs. Something you can manage is *manageable*.

A house you can **afford** is an **affordable** house.

**2. -al**

The suffix *-al* means relating to some object or thing. It makes adjectives out of nouns. Things that relate to nature are *natural* things.

A job you get for only one **season** of the year is a **seasonal** job.

**3. -ant**

The suffix *-ant* means a person who does the action of the verb. It makes nouns out of verbs. A person who serves is a *servant*.

A person who **applies** for something is an **applicant**. (Note: the spelling changes here—add a *c* before the suffix.)

**4. -er**

The suffix *-er* means a person who is capable of doing the action of the verb. It makes nouns out of verbs. A person who can bake is a *baker*.

A person who can **teach** is a **teacher**.

**5. -ity**

The suffix *-ity* means the state or condition of some quality. It makes a noun out of an adjective. A material that is elastic has *elasticity*.

People who are **cordial** are known for their **cordiality**.

**6. -less**

The suffix *-less* means "without." It makes adjectives out of nouns. A situation without hope is a *hopeless* situation.

A person who is causing no **harm** is a **harmless** person.

التمرين حلتيه لكم و هو عبارة عن كلمة ويضع الـ suffix فوق والمطلوب تحطونه في اخر  
الكلمة فقط

في كلمة وحدة اللي تغير فيها حرف ، رقم ٣ والباقي الكلمة نفسها بزيادة الاحرف الاخيرة.

وايضًا فيه تمرين آخر في صفحة ١٠ في الكتاب

الدكتور حل رقم ٢ بس و ترك الباقي

باذن الله باكتبه عشان نحله سوا

و باقي تمرين على الاسماء المركبة في رد آخر ان شاء الله ﷻ

تمرين رقم ٦ صفحة ١٠ في الكتاب

**6 Making New Words by Adding Suffixes** Form words used in the reading by adding suffixes from the list on page 9. Check your answers by finding the words in the reading. The first sentence is an example and is not from the reading.

1. A person who *settles* (comes to live) in a place is a settler.
2. A person who *gardens* (works in a garden) is a Gardener. (line 54)

طريقة هالتمرين انه يحط تعريف للكلمة " تقريبًا " و السطر الموجوده فيه هالكلمة في القطعة

اللي بالمحاضرة الاولى " **First Impressions** "

رقم ٢ التعريف للكلمة واضح

بالرجوع للقطعة و للسطر " 54 " وجدنا الكلمة وهي " **Gardener** "

## ( - ) Compound Words with Hyphens

الكلمات المركبة بوجود الداش أو الشخطة

**7 Understanding Compound Words** Guess the meanings of the words in italics below by looking at each individual word and the general context. Write the meanings in the blanks.

### Compound Words With Hyphens

1. Darren wanted to make a **long-distance** telephone call.  
*a call made to someone a long distance away*
2. My friend can't go out until he finishes his **to-do** list.  
*A list that has things you want to do.*
3. The bookstore has a big section of **self-help** books.  
*Books that give you help to do it by your self.*
4. Her brother always helps people out; he's a real **do-gooder**.  
*People who dose good things.*

## ( - ) Compound Words without Hyphens

الكلمات المركبة بدون الداش.

### Compound Words Without Hyphens

1. Chicago is an **overnight** train trip from New York.  
*a train trip that continues through the night*
2. Air conditioning is **widespread**.  
*it's a conditioning that you can see any where .*
3. They do not use long formal expressions of greeting or **farewell**.  
*Saying good bye .*
4. People in the U.S. go to the mountains, **seashore**, or national parks to hike.  
*it's a place near to the sea .*
5. Many Americans do not have **household** help.  
*it's the things you buy it to the house .*

وبس ..

انتهت المحاضرة على كذا

## النثر الانجليزي - المحاضرة الثالثة

بداية المحاضرة كانت عبارة عن تمرين " ايجاد معاني الكلمات " صفحة ١٦ بالكتاب ..

هالكلمات موجودة في قطعة باحظها لكم ان شاء الله في الرد الجاي

التمرين جا قبل القطعة 🤔

عمومًا في كل نهاية فقرة موجود السطر اللي فيه الكلمة لو رجعنا له نقرأ السطر كامل بنفهم المعنى وهذا المطلوب ..

باكتب لكم الكلمات الموجودة وحلها :

**Endless** = stretching out in aa directions

**vastness** = large size

**observant** = looks around

**makeup** = character

**melting** = different

**humidity** = wetness

**newcomer** = has just arrived

**uprisings** = big revolutions

**lawmen** = sheriffs and policemen

فيه كلمة مشابهه لها وتعني العكس

**Lowmen** = robbers and murderers < مو مطالبين فيها لكن لتوضيح الفرق بين

المعنى الاول والثاني ..

**outgoing** = shy

**French-style** = in the French way



القطعة طويلة وكل جزء عليه سؤال " نحاول نطلع الفكرة الرئيسية لكل جزء من القطعة "  
القطعة بدايتها من صفحة ١٨ - ٢١ بالكتاب

**My Country (excerpts)**

A To a stranger, the land must seem endless. A herring gull, winging its way from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, will travel as far as the distance from London to Baghdad. It is the vastness that startles the imagination of all who visit my country.

1. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

A Canada is strange and surprising.

B Canada is very, very big.

C Canada is hard to know.

زي ماهو موضح لكم الحل هو B

B Contrary to common belief, we do not live in snow-covered cabins far from civilization. Most of us inhabit cities that do not seem to differ greatly from those to the south of us. The observant visitor, however, will note

some differences. The variety of our national makeup is, I believe, more pronounced than it is in the American melting pot. A newcomer in the United States quickly learns to cover up his or her origins and become an American. A newcomer to Canada manages to keep something of the culture and customs of his or her ethnic background.

2. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

A Canadians appear to others as simple people who inhabit snow-covered cabins in the woods.

B Canadians live in almost exactly the same way as Americans live but really there are differences.

C All Canadians seem alike but they have more variety in their customs and culture than Americans.

هنا الدكتور قال ان الاجابتين C - B متقاربة جدًا

لكنه اختار الاجابة C

c Traditionally, the stranger has thought of Canada as a mountainous, snow-swept land. Certainly it can get very cold in Canada. Few non-Canadians understand that it can also get very hot. The eastern cities suffer in the humidity of July and August, and people actually die each year from the heat. 15

3. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A It can get very cold in Canada.
- B It can get very hot in Canada.
- C Eastern cities suffer more than western cities.

ايضًا هنا الاجابات كلها متقاربة

لكن C هي الصحيحة لانها تغطي الفكرة العامة عن القطعة..

D Where temperature is concerned we are a country of extremes; and yet, as a people, we tend toward moderation and even conservatism. Non-Canadians think we are the same as our American neighbors, but we are not really like the Americans. Our temperament, our social attitudes, our environment, and our history make us a different kind of North American. 20

4. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A People think Canadians are like Americans, but Canadians are really more conservative and moderate.
- B Canada is a country of extremes, both in its temperatures and in the character of its people.
- C The Canadian temperament is like the American one because of social attitudes, environment, and history.

A - B اجابات متقاربة ايضًا

الاجابة الافضل هي B

E First, there is the matter of our history. It has been called dull because it is not very bloody. We are, after all, the only people in all the Americas who did not separate violently from Europe. We have had three or four small uprisings but no revolution or civil war.

5. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A Canadian history is dull.
- B Canadian history is bloody.
- C Canadian history is not violent.

الاجابة الصحيحة هي C

اخيراً ذكر الدكتور ان في الاختبار ان شاء الله ماراح يجيب اجوبة زي هذي " متقاربة.. "

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بقية القطعة من الصفحة ٢٠ - ٢١ بالكتاب

التمرين الباقي على القطعة " صح او خطأ "  
راح اكتب لكم الاجابات فقط ولو فيه اي سؤال انا حاضرة 🌸

1- (F)

2- (T)

3- (F)

4- (F)

5- (T)

6- (F)

7- (F)

8- (T)

9- (F)

10- (F)

التمرين "٤" عن Prefixes

موجودة كلمات مضافة لها البيرفيكس و المطلوب نطلع معناها

التمرين عندي محلول و باحط لكم الصورة :

4 Analyzing the Prefixes Non- and Anti- Using the examples in the Strat Box above as models, write definitions for the following words:

1. nonresidents *not residents.*
2. anti-American *against American.*
3. an antiwar protest *against war protest.*
4. a nonviolent group *a group don't like violent.*
5. non-Germans *not Germans.*
6. non-Mexicans *not Mexicans.*
7. antisocial *against social.*
8. nonvoters *against voters on election.*
9. antimonopoly laws *against monopoly laws.*
10. nonpayment *don't play.*

**Suffixes** : وبعدها تمرين عن :

5 Analyzing Four More Suffixes Here are more common suffixes to add to your knowledge of English words. Study them and fill in the second example for each one.

1. **-ation**

The suffix *-ation* means the "process or condition of some action or quality." It makes nouns out of verbs. The process of being transported, involves *transportation*.

If you are in the process of *decorating*, you are involved in *decoration*.

2. **-ful**

The suffix *-ful* means "full of or characterized by a certain quality." It makes adjectives out of nouns. Something full of beauty is *beautiful*.

Something that can cause a lot of *harm* is *harmful*.

3. **-ment**

The suffix *-ment* means "something that results from the action of a verb." It makes nouns out of verbs. The things that people accomplish are *accomplishments*.

The group of people who *govern* are members of the *government*.

4. **-ous**

The suffix *-ous* means "having or being full of some quality." It makes adjectives out of nouns. People who are full of fury become *furious*.

A moment that is full of *glory* is a *glorious* moment.

يعطينا الكلمة بدون اضافة وبعدين نضيف عليها الـ Suffix المطلوب ..

التمرين " ٦ "

ايضاً عن الـ Suffixes بس هالمره يعطينا الكلمة ونضيف عليها الـ Suffix المناسب لها بدون

مايكون موجود ونضيفه بس :

**6 Making New Words by Adding Suffixes** Form words used in the reading by adding suffixes from the previous activity. Check your answers by finding the words in the reading. Line numbers are given in parentheses.

1. Our surroundings are our *environs*. Everything that is around us is our environment. (line 23)
2. Some countries are hard to *imagine*. It is difficult to see them in our imagination. (line 4)
3. The head of that corporation has a lot of *power*, and he also has many powerful friends. (line 64)
4. Some people are *moderate*. They show moderation in their reactions. (line 20)
5. The place that *settlers* come to live is a settlement. (line 46)
6. Many of the people who want to separate from their nation are on the *move* and hope to build a strong separatist movement. (line 64)
7. North America is filled with *mountains*, and its mountainous regions attract many tourists. (line 14)
8. Certain natural spots seem full of *mystery* and their mysterious atmosphere can have a strong effect on the human soul. (line 51)

واخيراً التمرين رقم " ٧ "

جزء من القطعة وفيه فراغات المطلوب نعي الفراغات بالكلمات الموجودة عندنا فوق بدون  
مانرجع للقطعة

الدكتور قال حلوه انتم واعتقد انه سهل  
لو تبوني احله واحطه ما عندي مانع (:)

اتمنى تكون الاجابات واضحة لكم 🌸

انتهت المحاضرة الثالثة.

## المحاضرة الرابعة - النثر الإنجليزي

بدأنا في هالمحاضرة ب الوحدة الثانية  
المحاضرة كانت عبارة عن تمارين فقط  
التمرين الاول و الثاني تمارين على الكلمات الجديدة او الامثال بصفة اوضح  
بتعرفون وش اقصد لما احل التمرين ان شاء الله 🙏

/

اولاً بدأ الدكتور بالشرح عن الوحدة وايش راح ناخذ  
وقال ان في هالوحدة بتكون القراءة اكثر 🤔  
والوحدة تتضمن ٣ قطع اذا ماخاب ظني ..

..

نبدأ بالتمرين الأول :

فيه كلمات باللغة الانجليزية تعتبر كأمثال عندهم ..

مثلاً " **Tow heads are better than one** " :

طبعاً مايعنون حرفياً ان رأسين افضل من رأس 🤔

بل بمعنى ان التعاون افضل

بدل الواحد يكونون ٢ 👍

مثال ثاني " **it's raining cats and dogs** " :

ايضاً على حسب اللي درسناه بيكون مفهوم الجملة غريب شوي

"انها تمطر قطط و كلاب "



وهذا المعنى غلط .. المعنى المقصود انها تمطر بغزارة

اتمنى وضحت لكم الفكرة

الآن نروح عالتمرين و نشوف الجمل الجديدة..

1. I took a knock or two during my first year in Madrid.  
**Hint:** Usually to *knock* means to hit something, or it refers to the noise made when you hit something hard, such as *knocking on a door*. So, for someone to *take a knock or two* means:

(A) to leave quickly and with a lot of noise  
(B) to knock on many doors, asking for help  
(C) to have a hard time and to have problems  
(D) to hit back at all the people who attack you

2. With the standards set by the club, you could never say you were in a comfort zone at Manchester United (the name of the team Beckham had played with before).  
**Hint:** A *zone* means a particular area or space. So, to be *in a comfort zone* means:

(A) to feel safe and relaxed  
(B) to feel nervous and worried  
(C) be in the right part of the city  
(D) to be on the wrong side of the field

الحل الصحيح للفقرة الثالثة D :

اعتذر عن الخطأ.:



3. Now I'd been whisked off to a new club in a new country . . .

**Hint:** *Whisk* means to move rapidly in a brushing or whipping motion, as when you are cooking and you *whisk* the eggs with a special wire utensil. To be *whisked off* means:

- to brush yourself off and get ready for something new
- to decide to leave everything behind and go far away
- to be told to accept a new position
- to be moved to a new place very quickly

4. Now I'd been whisked off and didn't really have a clue what was coming next.

**Hint:** When a detective tries to solve a crime, he looks for *clues* that will lead to a solution. To *not have a clue* means:

- to feel positive about the future
- to not know what to do
- to understand that life is always a mystery
- to search hard for the answer to a question

5. I was bracing myself for the challenge . . .

**Hint:** A *brace* is a device for keeping something firmly in place, such as a metal frame used to hold the pieces of a chair together while it is being glued, or a device for someone with a back problem to hold his or her back straight. To *brace oneself* means:

- to stop thinking about the future
- to stop thinking about the past
- to find a way to escape
- to prepare for something unknown or difficult

6. I'm confident in my own ability but, that summer morning at the training ground, there was a little twist in the pit of my stomach; it felt as though I'd arrived in Madrid with something to prove.

**Hint:** To *twist* means to turn or bend. So, a *twist* is something that has been turned or bent. The *pit* here means the deepest part. So, you may imagine from the context of the phrase above that to have a *twist in the pit of one's stomach* means:

- to feel very sick after eating some bad food
- to be in good shape and have strong stomach muscles
- to feel very nervous and uncomfortable
- to be happy and feel confident

7. The next day, I didn't need to understand the articles to get the drift of the headlines.

**Hint:** To *drift* means to be moved in one direction by a current, as in a river or ocean, and *get* means to grab or catch. To *get the drift of* something, then, means:

- to understand the general idea
- to understand completely
- to change the meaning of something
- to read a newspaper article



8. Almost from kick-off you could tell it was going to be our night.  
**Hint:** Notice that the use of "our" in the expression implies *belonging*, meaning that the night will belong to *our team*. From the context, it was going to *be our night* means:
- (A) it was going to be late before the game would end  
 (B) it was going to get dark very soon  
 (C) we were going to lose that game  
 (D) everything was going to go well for us
9. I celebrated with a new set of teammates who'd already done everything they could to make me feel at home . . .  
**Hint:** Usually people feel relaxed and at ease in their own homes. So, to make someone *feel at home* means:
- (A) to cause someone to think about childhood  
 (B) to help someone to feel comfortable  
 (C) to force someone to think about returning home  
 (D) to influence someone to be good

## التمرين الثاني صفحة ٣٤ في الكتاب ..

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>e</u> Carlos took me off ten minutes into the second half.                                  | a. hit the ball with my chest                                  |
| 2. <u>j</u> Almost from <u>kick-off</u> you could tell it was going to be our night.              | b. hit, when the player connects with the ball in any way      |
| 3. <u>g</u> Ronaldo got away down the <u>left wing</u> . . .                                      | c. kick the ball across the field                              |
| 4. <u>c</u> I was thinking: he'll not <u>cross</u> it here.                                       | d. move in front of other players                              |
| 5. <u>d</u> He's bound to <u>cut in</u> . . .   | <del>e. removed me from the game</del>                         |
| 6. <u>l</u> and <u>go for goal</u> .  | f. the center of the playing field                             |
| 7. <u>k</u> He swung it over, though, and I could tell it was going to <u>miss out</u> Guti . . . | g. the left side of the field when facing the other team's net |
| 8. <u>i</u> at the <u>near post</u> .   | h. the player in charge of defending the net                   |
| 9. <u>h</u> I could see the <u>goalkeeper</u> coming to challenge . . .                           | i. the side of the net nearest to the player                   |
| 10. <u>b</u> My first <u>touch</u> of the game, . . .   | j. the start of the game                                       |
| 11. <u>a</u> I <u>chested</u> the ball off . . .  | k. to not reach  |
| 12. <u>f</u> to someone in <u>midfield</u> . . .  | l. to try to put the ball in the net                           |

انتهت المحاضرة على كذا

## النثر الانجليزي - المحاضرة الخامسة

اولاً القطعة " The Olympics "  
قرأ الدكتور القطعة و اجاب على الاسئلة الموجودة تحتها

الآن للفقرة الثانية من المحاضرة :  
( Outward Bound )

تعتبر ك اختصارات مثل " VIP "  
تعني **Very Important Person** :

كل حرف يعني كلمة ..  
والسهل في الموضوع يعني لو جاتنا في الاختبار هالكلمات  
شوفوا بداية كل كلمة وطبقوها مع الحروف المختصرة  
"ملونها بالاحمر في المثال فوق"

وايضاً الكلمات الجديدة .. مو مختصرة نطبق عليها ايجاد المعنى من سياق الجملة..  
برضو حلها في هالتمارين (:)

الحين نشوف التمارين:

1. Kim Ssang Su is CEO of LG Electronics, Inc.
- A the owner
  - B an outstanding employee
  - C the chief executive officer
  - D an assistant accountant
2. The managers seem happy that Kim has spent the day lecturing and rallying them.
- A organizing and encouraging
  - B insulting and blaming
  - C boring
  - D complaining about
3. Kim Young Kee is a V.P. of LG Electronics.
- A coordinator of prices
  - B Very important Person
  - C admirer
  - D Vice President

4. LG's revenues jumped 18% last year, to \$17 billion, and net profits rose 33%, to \$556 million.
- A their debts
  - B earnings before expenses and taxes are deducted
  - C earnings after expenses and taxes are deducted
  - D salaries for employees
5. LG's revenues jumped 18% last year, to \$17 billion, and net profits rose 33%, to \$556 million.
- A their debts
  - B earnings before expenses and taxes are deducted
  - C earnings after expenses and taxes are deducted
  - D salaries for employees
6. Kim wants to lift LG up to the level of the biggest companies that have global brands.
- A huge buildings and equipment
  - B more than 10,000 employees on their payroll
  - C names and symbols known around the world
  - D giant computer networks
7. The advanced Korean market provides a testing ground for new technologies.
- A a large amount of soil for planting
  - B a group of skilled scientists and technicians
  - C a laboratory for creating new inventions
  - D a place to try out the latest products

8. Kim grew up on a farm and admits to being more comfortable visiting factories than in his spacious office in Seoul.
- A manufacturing plants where products are built
  - B places where products are stored
  - C centers where ad campaigns are planned
  - D administration offices

 الإجابات الموضحة بالاحمر هي الصحيحة.

في قطعة ثانية بالمحاضرة وكان عليها تمارين ..



باحاول اكتب القطعة وانزلها لكن الحين بانزل لكم التمارين بحلها ..

التمرين الاول على القطعة الثانية في صفحة ٤٢ في الكتاب

**2 Scanning for Numbers** Scan the reading on pages 43-45 for the numbers needed to fill in the blanks below.

1. Kim Ssang Su is 59 years old.
2. He began his career 35 years ago.
3. LG Electronics' revenues for last year were 17 billion dollars, and its net profits were 556 million dollars.
4. Samsung Electronics, LG's biggest competitor, had revenues of 36.4 billion dollars.
5. In Korea, 84% of households using the Internet have high-speed access.
6. Kim took over LG's appliance business in the year 1996.
7. Under his guidance, sales in LG's appliance business reached 47 billion dollars last year.
8. Kim likes to hold breakfast meetings for top executives at 7 A.M. every morning.

اخيرا تمرين في المحاضرة صفحة ٤٧ في الكتاب :

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> flat-screen  | a. access            |
| 2. <u>A</u> high-speed   | b. Chinese companies |
| 3. <u>F</u> knee-deep    | c. TVs               |
| 4. <u>B</u> low-cost     | d. products          |
| 5. <u>D</u> low-end      | e. mountainside      |
| 6. <u>E</u> snow-covered | f. in rice paddies   |

التمرين الثاني على القطعة .. اللي يقدر ، يحله لنا ..

صفحة ٤٦ - ٤٧ وبكذا انتهت المحاضرة الخامسة

## النثر الانجليزي - المحاضرة السادسة

بداية المحاضرة كان الدكتور يتكلم عن مهارات القراءة او استراتيجياتها

### Skimming - Scanning

و كثير اخذناها في اكثر من مادة و عرفنا معناها 😊

نجي للمهم ،

بقية المحاضرة كانت عبارة عن قطعة [ Who's Taking Care of the Children ]

موجودة في المرفقات من جهد اخونا Ahmad240 جزاه الله خير

و بعدها تمرين على الكلمات الجديدة صفحة 61 في الكتاب:

**2 Matching Words to Their Definitions** Match each word on the left with the correct definition on the right. For a word you are not sure about, scan the reading for it, and use the context to infer its meaning.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>c</u> glass ceiling    | a. person who cares for children in their home          |
| 2. <u>h</u> flex-time        | b. person who earns the money for a family              |
| 3. <u>d</u> job sharing      | c. invisible barrier to promotion                       |
| 4. <u>f</u> radically        | d. two people who each work part time at one job        |
| 5. <u>l</u> in touch         | e. tendency or movement in the course of events         |
| 6. <u>g</u> portrayed        | f. to a great degree, completely                        |
| 7. <u>b</u> breadwinner      | g. shown or represented in a pictorial way              |
| 8. <u>i</u> extended family  | h. varying arrival and departure times at work          |
| 9. <u>j</u> immediate family | i. children, parents, grandparents, and other relatives |
| 10. <u>e</u> trend           | j. children and parent(s)                               |
| 11. <u>a</u> nanny           | k. working for yourself                                 |
| 12. <u>k</u> self-employed   | l. able to contact each other                           |

التمرين الذي بعده الذي هو التمرين الثالث في صفحة 62

الدكتور طلب نحله و نرسله في منتدى الحوار عشان ناخذ درجات عليه

اللي حاب يحله ويرسله براحته لكن اتوقع مو شيء ضروري .

بعد هالتمرين الدكتور ايضاً ذكر في بداية المحاضرة استراتيجية معينة للقراءة

## Reading a Chart for information

### Chart بمعنى جدول

و الجدول موجود في صفحة 63 في الكتاب

المطلوب نعرف الجدول و المعلومات اللي يحتويها

بعدها نطلع على الاسئلة الموجودة بعد الجدول ونحاول نجابو عليها

هالتمرين الافضل كل واحد يحله لوحده عشان يكون عنده خلفيه عن هالاستراتيجية و يقدر



يطبقها حتى لو جات في الاختبار

..

القطعة الثانية في المحاضرة صفحة 67 في الكتاب

- بالمرفقات -

تمرين صفحة: 66

**1 Scanning for Facts** Scan for the following information in the article "70 Brides for 7 Foreigners," and write the answers on the lines. (If needed, review the rules for scanning given on page 42.) Items are listed in order of their appearance. The first one is done as an example.

1. The percentage of Russian mothers wanting their daughters to marry foreigners: 23
2. The name of the Russian prince whose daughter became queen of France: Yaroslav the Wise
3. The decade when registration of foreign marriages was resumed in Russia: 1960s
4. The name of the only place in Moscow that registers marriages to foreigners: The Wedding Palace
5. The length of time one woman tried to get permission to join her fiancé in the United States: nine months
6. The name of the country that refused to grant an entry visa to a fiancé: Canada



## تمرين صفحة: 70

\*المطلوب في هالتمرين ايجاد الكلمات المعاكسة بمعنى الكلمة الموجودة نبحت عن ضدها اي عكسها من خلال القطعة الموجود في المرفقات \*

**4 Recalling Antonyms** Try to recall the word from the article that is an antonym for each of the words in italics. If you can't remember, scan the article for it.

1. A person who brings products into a country is an *importer*; a person who sends products out of a country is an *exporter*. (Hint: Here you need to change the prefix.)
2. Sometimes we hear a *true* story, but other times we hear one that is not true. We hear a *Fictitious* story. (Hint: One antonym of true is *false*, but there is a different one in the article, and it also begins with *f*.)
3. An activity that is not permitted by law is an *illegal* activity; an activity that is permitted by law is a *legal* activity. (Hint: Drop the prefix.)
4. When Stalin was the head of state in Russia, the attitude toward marriage with a foreigner was not *tolerant*. It was *intolerant*. (Hint: Add the right prefix.)
5. When lots of water rushes into a container very fast, it is a *torrent*. When a little bit of water comes into a container slowly, it is a *trickle*. (Hint: This antonym begins with a *t*.)
6. A document that is authentic and official is a *valid* document. One that is a fake or has expired is an *invalid* document. (Hint: Add the right prefix.)

..

بكذا انتهت المحاضرة السادسة

## النثر الانجليزي - المحاضرة السابعة

هالمحاضرة جدًا قصيرة و ماطول الدكتور بالشرح ابداً [ 11 ] دقيقة [🕒]  
القطعة - في المرفقات -

/

اعتقد ان اهم تمرين هو بصفحة: 86

Vocabulary Word	Synonym
1. <u>C</u> affluent	a. combining different influences
2. <u>F</u> cuisine	b. simple, from a farm
3. <u>A</u> eclectic	c. rich
4. <u>E</u> elite	d. wealth
5. <u>B</u> peasant (adjective)	e. upper class
6. <u>D</u> prosperity	f. style of cooking

تمرين "3" صفحة 85

بعد قراءة القطعة اللي حابين يطلون هالتمرين يطلونه بمنتدى الحوار 👍  
على كلام الدكتور.

/

انتهت المحاضرة السابعة ، 🌹



## المحاضرة الثامنة

التمرين "1" صفحة : 90

ايجاد الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة

**1 Skimming for the Point of View** It is obvious from the title that the following reading deals with tourism. But what point of view does it express about it? Skim the reading to identify its point of view. Then put a check in front of the statement below that best expresses the point of view of the article.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Tourism has a good effect on the places visited.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Tourism has a bad effect on the places visited.
3.  Tourism has both good and bad effects on the places visited.

الإجابة الصحيحة. "3"

التمرين "2" صفحة : 90 يفضل انكم تحلوناه بانفسكم لان الاجابات راح تختلف من شخص لآخر.

التمرين "3" صفحة : 90

راح اكتب لكم الحل فقط

1- D

2- D

3- الفقرة الاولى (A) ، الفقرة الثانية (B)

4- D

5- B


6- الفقرة الاولى (C) ، الفقرة الثانية (B)

7- الفقرة الاولى (C) ، الفقرة الثانية (B)

التمرين "4" صفحة : 95 برأبي انه غير مهم لانه يوضح الفرق فقط بين الحقائق والآراء "

**Facts and Opinions "**

التمرين "5" صفحة : 95 ايضاً غير مهم لكن اللي حاب يطور مهاراته في القراءة يقدر يستفيد

من هالتمرين. 

/

وبكذا انتهت المحاضرة الثامنة

/

الوحدة الخامسة " Chapter 5 "

" How Hybrid Cars Work " القطعة

- في المرفقات -

الفقرة الاولى من المحاضرة صفحة: " 104 "

**2 Scanning for Definitions of Key Terms** Scan this article to find the following definitions.

1. What makes a vehicle a *hybrid*? Any vehicle is a hybrid when \_\_\_\_\_  
it combines two or more sources of power.
2. What is a *gasoline-electric hybrid car*? \_\_\_\_\_  
The gasoline-electric hybrid car is just that a cross between a gasoline powered car and an electric car

التمرين عبارة عن تقوية مهارة **Scanning** اي البحث

و المطلوب البحث عن المصطلحات الرئيسية اي بمعنى المسميات ماذا تعني ؟



الاجابات موجودة في القطعة و حليت لكم التمرين اعلاه.

ننتقل للفقرة اللي بعدها : " 105 "

وهو تمرين عبارة عن ايجاد المعنى المناسب للكلمات الموجودة في القطعة بنفس فكرة التمرين في

المحاضرة السابقة صفحة " 90 "

الحلول بالترتيب :

- 1- C  
2- A  
3- C  
4- A  
5- B  
6- A  
7- B  
8- B  
9- A

التمرين الاخير صفحة : " 111 "

**4 Inferring the Meaning of Specialized Terms** Match each term on the left to the correct synonym or definition on the right. For a term you are not sure about, scan the article or diagrams for it, and use the context to infer its meaning.

- | <b>Definitions</b>                          |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <b>d</b> locomotives [line 27]           | a. rotations per minute (how fast something turns)                    |
| 2. <b>n</b> transmission [line 56]          | b. the slowing down of the car  |
| 3. <b>g</b> fuel tank [line 54]             | c. the greenhouse effect causes it                                    |
| 4. <b>i</b> four-cylinder engine [Figure 1] | d. engine cars that pull trains                                       |
| 5. <b>h</b> parallel [line 53]              | e. a machine that converts <i>mechanical into electrical</i> energy   |
| 6. <b>l</b> components [line 65]            | f. how fast something moves   |
| 7. <b>m</b> propulsion power [line 41]      | g. storage place in car for gasoline                                  |
| 8. <b>b</b> braking [Figure 4]              | h. two parts having a similar function or functioning interchangeably |
| 9. <b>j</b> efficient [Figure 3]            | i. a motor with four chambers in which pistons move                   |
| 10. <b>e</b> generator [line 59]            | j. producing results with minimum effort                              |
| 11. <b>a</b> rpm [Figure 1]                 | k. waste gases released from an engine                                |
| 12. <b>c</b> global warming [line 90]       | l. parts that make up a whole   |
| 13. <b>k</b> exhaust [line 91]              | m. the force to move something  |
| 14. <b>f</b> speeds [Figure 1]              | n. vehicle part transmitting power from the engine to the wheels      |

ايضًا تمرين على الكلمات الجديدة.

انتهت المحاضرة التاسعة

## المحاضرة العاشرة

اولاً في صفحة "52-53"

الدكتور مر على قطعتين وتمارينهم وحلها ..

-القطع في المرفقات -

حل تمارين القطعتين بالترتيب :

1- b

2- d

3- b

4- d

5- c

6- b

7- a

..

بعد هالقطعتين الدكتور حل تمرين في صفحة : "73"

التمرين عبارة عن كلمات ،

الحلول بالترتيب :

1- a

2- d

3- b

4- c

5- a

6- d

7- b

بعد هالتمرين ايضاً حل الدكتور تمرين آخر بنفس نمط التمرين السابق ، صفحة: "88"

الحلول بالترتيب :

1- b

2- d

3- c

4- d

5- c

6- c

واخيراً تمرين صفحة : " 115 "

الحلول بالترتيب :

1- a

2- c

3- b

4- b

5- a

6- c

7- a

8- c

انتهت المحاضرة العاشرة

## النشر الإنجليزي - المحاضرة الحادية عشر

اول فقرة في المحاضرة صفحة "113"

### identifying the pattern of organization

بمعنى : تحديد نمط التنظيم

بمعنى آخر تحديد نمط تنظيم القطعة ، تبدأ باحداث مثلاً وتنتهي بموضوع عام او توعية او تبدأ بتوعية وتنتهي باحداث ك قصة ..

اعتقد فهمتوا القصد ،

#### Pattern 1: From General to Specific

- Description of a problem
- Description of the solution(s)
- History of why the problem exists
- Examples to illustrate the problem and solution

#### Pattern 2: From Specific to General

- Description of a number of specific examples of a larger problem
- Explanation of the problem and its history
- Solution(s)

هنا طبعاً يشرح بالتفصيل عن هالنمطين و يعطي امثله

بعد هالفقرة والشرح انتقل الدكتور الى الفقرة الثانية

تمرين رقم ٤ صفحة "115"

وسبق وحله الدكتور في المحاضرة اللي قبل واعتقد انه ناسي 🙄

عموماً انا حليته و راح تحصلونه هنا :

<http://www.ckfu.org/vb/t572493.html>

بعدها مر الدكتور على القطعة بدون قراءة

## -موجودة في المرفقات -

و اخيراً تمرين رقم ٦ صفحة "120"

ايضاً تمرين على الكلمات و لاحظت ان المصطلحات و الكلمات الجديدة كثيرة  
افضل شيء تمرن على القطع قبل ماتحفظون الكلمات عشان تكون عندكم خلفية عن المعنى  
الصحيح للكلمة

و طبعا القطعة توضح كثير اشياء 👍

**6 Analyzing Compound Adjectives with Hyphens** Analyze the meanings of the words in italics by looking at the shorter words that are connected by the hyphen and at the context. Write explanations in the blanks.

- All these benefits are coming via motorcycle—*Internet-enabled motorcycles*  
*motorcycles that can access the Internet*
- Farm economies made room for craftsmen and artisans, who gave way to industrial production, and manufacturing has yielded to the rise of an information and *service-based economy*. [Hint: *service* here relates to jobs in which employees provide something nontangible rather than producing goods.]  
**economy that's based on service**
- Large-scale factory production* in the developing world could greatly increase global energy consumption and pollution levels.  
**factory that's produce a lot and Different things**
- Societies that place a high value on education, like Vietnam, are at an advantage, because a highly educated population is ready for work in a *knowledge-based economy*.  
**economy that's based on information or knowledge**

- Bangalore, India, is the *best-case scenario*. [Hint: *scenario* here means a course of action that could happen]  
**trying to see the best option**
- Recognized as the Silicon Valley of the developing world, Bangalore has successfully parlayed India's wealth of *well-educated, tech-savvy, English-speaking* programmers into a massive hive of interlocking programming shops, call centers, and tech companies.
  - well-educated programmers* are **The person who has very good education**
  - tech-savvy programmers* are [Hint: "savvy" comes from the Spanish word *sabe* which means "know."] **The person who knows very well at the technology**
- Therefore, *well-educated, tech-savvy, English-speaking programmers* are **The person who has very good education and knows very well at the technology and how to speak english**
- Pondicherry's information and communications technology development strategy traces back to a 1998 project that brought *Internet-linked telecentres* to the region's villages.  
**They are all linked by internet**

👍 الحلول كتبتها مع الدكتور  
انتهت المحاضرة الحادية عشر



## المحاضرة الثانية عشر

التمرين رقم ٢ صفحة : "131"

هو عبارة عن كلمات يعطينا اصل الكلمات ونحاول نطلعها بالقطعة سواء كان مضاف عليها شيء  
او لا  
تمرين ممتع وسهل

	Related Word in Reading	Meaning of Related Word
1. global عولم	globalization عولمة	A noun meaning the growth of something worldwide
2. pizza بيتزا	pizzeria	A noun meaning a place that produces or sells pizza
3. convenient ملائم	convenience	A noun meaning quality of being convenient, easy, or suitable
4. modern حديث	modernizing	A verb meaning becoming modern
5. manage تدير	management	A noun meaning the act or manner of managing
6. prosperous مستقر	prospered	A verb meaning did well or became prosperous (wealthy)
7. special مميز	specialties	A noun meaning types of food, or other products that are special
8. afford يتحمل	affordable	An adjective meaning can be afforded by a person's financial means, not too expensive
9. mental عقلي	mentality	A noun meaning mental outlook, way of thinking
10. mature ناضج	maturing	A present participle (-ing word) meaning growing older and wiser, becoming more mature


بعد هالتمرين الدكتور حل تمرين آخر..

تمرين رقم ٣ صفحة "134"

بنهاية هالتمرين الدكتور قال ان هالكلمات مو مهمة ف ماحبيت احط لكم شيء زيادة  
اللي مايبي يخلي هالتمرين يقدر يرجع للمحاضرة و يحل مع الدكتور  
ولو حبيتوا احط الحل راح احطه..

..

اخيراً تمرين عبارة عن فراغات ،

الجمل من القطعة .. اعتقد انه سهل و واضح 

التمرين صفحة: "134"

الحل بالترتيب :

1- **B**

2- **C**

3- **A**

4- **C**

5- **B**

6- **C**

انتهت المحاضرة الثانية عشر ،



## المحاضرة الثالثة عشر والاخيرة

..

اولاً الدكتور تكلم عن القطع و اننا راح ندرسها بالتفصيل في الترم القادم ان شاء الله  
**شخصياً** : اعتقد انها مو مهمة لكن باحط لكم كل شيء شرحه الدكتور وحله  
لان مافيه شيء اكيد مع الدكاتره

### القصة - في المرفقات -

الفقرة الاولى من المحاضرة صفحة "139" في الكتاب وهي تمارين عن القصة والاحداث  
افضل شيء تحلونه بانفسكم واعتقد انه مو مهم برضو اذا الدكتور قال انه فقط تدريب عشان  
تكون ماخذين فكرة عن القصة و ترتيبها و ... إلخ.

بعده يوجد تمرين آخر رقم ٢ صفحة "140" في الكتاب :  
وهو عبارة عن الكلمات الموجودة في القصة و معانيها  
الحل بالترتيب :

1- B

2- B

3- A

4- C

5- B

6- A

انتهت المحاضرة على كذا ، الحمد لله 🙏

المحاضرة الرابعة عشر تخص الاختبار ، طريقته و كذا ف اللي مستصعب شيء يقدر يرجع

للمحاضرة ١٤ و يعرف اسلوب الدكتور وطريقة الاسئلة ..

