

تمارين محتوى : مهارات التحدث

د. فداء التميمي

Lecture (1)

page (16) :

1. Researchers are collecting Data for their study of changing language in Singapore.
2. There are some words that are Unique to Singapore. You can't find these words in any other country.
3. In some societies, people Look Down on those who don't use the language well.
4. It's usually fine to use Slang when you're talking with friends, but it's not usually a good idea to use such language in a formal situation.
5. An unhappy Trio sat at the table next to ours in the restaurant: a young man, a young woman, and a very noisy little boy.
6. That's an interesting Notion. Let's discuss this idea at our meeting next week.
7. An American might say, 'We started the project together, but then John left me holding the bag.' (This means that I had to take responsibility for finishing the project.) The British Version of the same idiom is holding the baby."
8. A group of friends sometimes uses Shortcuts to communication. They can express some big ideas in just a few words.
9. They added their information to the large Database in the university computer.
10. He's a very Competitive person. He works extra hard because he wants to be the most successful person at the company.

Lecture (2)

page (22) :

1. group of people (Population)
2. area surrounding a city (Suburbs)
3. moving or able to move (Mobile)
4. the place or house where one lives (Residence)
5. trip or experience, usually exciting (Adventure)
6. official count of how many people there are in a certain region (Census)

page (31) :

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|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>B</u> Excuse me. | A. paper money. |
| 2. <u>D</u> to transfer | B. pardon me. |
| 3. <u>A</u> dollar bills | C. correct amount of coins. |
| 4. <u>C</u> exact change | D. to change. |

page (35) :

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>B</u> opportunities | A. admired |
| 2. <u>C</u> to look down on someone | B. possibilities, chances, to do something |
| 3. <u>A</u> respected | C. to think badly of someone |

Lecture (3)

Slide (13) :

1. reading stories makes me laugh.
2. reading a newspaper gives me a headache.
3. swearing isn't polite.
4. playing football is popular in my country.
5. smoking a squares destroys the environment.
6. Not looking before you across the street can be dangerous.

Lecture (4)

page (61) :

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>(i)</u> youngster | a. a situation in which a person is not well-known, not famous |
| 2. <u>(h)</u> omnipresent | b. a very poor neighborhood |
| 3. <u>(e)</u> monotony | c. the feeling of wanting something that another person has |
| 4. <u>(c)</u> envy | d. to wait; to not give up |
| 5. <u>(g)</u> chum | e. sameness; unchanging, boring time |
| 6. <u>(a)</u> obscurity | f. a book or movie that continues a story from a previous book or movie |
| 7. <u>(f)</u> sequel | g. friend |
| 8. <u>(b)</u> slum | h. always present |
| 9. <u>(d)</u> to hang on | i. child |
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Lecture (5)

Slide (16 - 17 - 18) :

1. You Shouldn't eat too many sweets. They are not good for you.
 2. You Should sleep early.
 3. We Should be friendly to our friends.
 4. Lily's dress is dirty. She Should clean it.
 5. You Shouldn't play on the road.
 6. Your brother is weak in Math. You Should help him.
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Lecture (9)

page (92) :

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>(f)</u> misconception | a. not different; almost the same |
| 2. <u>(d)</u> homesickness | b. change |
| 3. <u>(b)</u> transition | c. very sad |
| 4. <u>(e)</u> stage | d. feeling of sadness, of missing a place |
| 5. <u>(g)</u> expert | e. step; period of time |
| 6. <u>(a)</u> similar | f. mistaken idea |
| 7. <u>(c)</u> depressed | g. person who knows a lot about a subject |

page (99) :

When I first arrived in this country. I was really happy. I was excited to be here. Everything was new and interesting. But then I started to have some problems. I had trouble with the language. A lot of the customs were strange and shocking. Some new customs bothered me a little bit; they were just irritating. But others seemed really terrible. I was irritated by some of them. I worked hard to learn the language. I spent five hours in English class every day and two hours on homework. This was very tiring, so I didn't have much energy for other things. Mostly, I was homesick. I missed my friends and family. I stayed in my apartment all weekend and was depressing. Slowly, things got better. I began to make friends and to go places. My English got better. I began to understand the customs. Now I'm interested in life again, and I'm much happier.

page (104) :

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>(E)</u> weep | A. to relax, be natural, show emotions |
| 2. <u>(F)</u> mutating | B. equal |
| 3. <u>(D)</u> reserved | C. doing something in a "bigger" way than other people do it |
| 4. <u>(A)</u> to loosen up | D. not showing emotions |
| 5. <u>(C)</u> outdoing | E. cry |
| 6. <u>(B)</u> egalitarian | F. changing |
| 7. <u>(I)</u> quivering | G. famous |
| 8. <u>(K)</u> climate | H. to tell someone what to do or how to feel |
| 9. <u>(G)</u> renowned | I. shaking |
| 10. <u>(J)</u> extraordinary | J. not ordinary, amazing |

- 11. (L) grieving K. atmosphere
- 12. (H) to dictate L. suffering sadness

page (101 - 102 - 103) :

1. Someone tells you, that's a nice sweater." You say:

- a. Thank you.
- b. Oh, not really. It's very old.
- c. Would you like it?

2. Your teacher sometimes sirs on her desk. You think:

- a. She's not polite.
- b. She's not very serious about teaching.
- c. It's not strange.

3. Someone has invited you to a party at 8:00. It's probably best to arrive:

- a. a few minutes before 8:00
- b. at 8:00 exactly
- c. a few minutes alter 8:00

4. You have a business appointment for 10:30. It's probably best to arrive:

- a. at 10:25 to 10:30.
- b. at 10:35 to 10:45.
- c. at 11:00.

5. You go out to lunch with an American friend. Who pays?

- a. Your friend pays because lunch was his suggestion.
- b. You both pay.
- c. You pay because you're a little older than your friend.

6. Your American friend comes to your house for dinner. She has already eaten one serving of food. You say, "Would you like some more?" She says, "No, thank you. It was really delicious, but I'm so full!"

What do you do?

- a. Ask her two or three more times.
- b. Say: "Are you sure? Well, if you change your mind, please help yourself."
- c. Put some more food on her plate.

7. Last week, you had a short conversation with your American friend. He said, "Let's get together sometime for a movie or dinner or something. I'll give you a call." But he hasn't called. What do you think?

- a. Nothing is strange.
- b. He isn't polite.
- c. He hasn't called because he has a problem.

8. Your American neighbors are rich, but their two children (who are in high school) work part time. One of them does baby sitting on weekends. The other helps neighbors with the gardening on Saturdays.

Your neighbors probably:

- a. are had parents.
- b. care more about money than they care about their children.
- c. love their children and are reaching them to be independent.

Lecture (10)

page (113) :

- 1. (B) anthropologist a. fight with words
- 2. (D) research b. person who studies human culture
- 3. (E) tend to c. chance to do something
- 4. (A) argue d. studies (noun)
- 5. (C) turn e. be likely (probable) to

page (129) :

- 1. (F) upper management A. not trying to be polite or nice

2. (D) firm (noun)
3. (H) issue
4. (B) seminar
5. (G) blunt
6. (C) to buffer
7. (I) to jibe
8. (E) assertive
9. (A) aggressive

- B. class to study a specific subject
- C. to make something less shocking or unkind
- D. corporation
- E. very confident about one's own opinions
- F. higher-ups; bosses
- G. pushy; ready to attack
- H. a point to consider
- I. to match, agree with

Lecture (11)

Slide (7 - 9 - 11) :

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Anti | <u>(C)</u> | A. Between |
| 2. De | <u>(G)</u> | B. Cause to |
| 3. Dis | <u>(F)</u> | C. Against |
| 4. En(m) | <u>(B)</u> | D. in |
| 5. Fore | <u>(E)</u> | E. Before |
| 6. In(m) | <u>(D)</u> | F. Not |
| 7. Inter | <u>(A)</u> | G. Opposite |
| 8. Mid | <u>(I)</u> | H. Wrong |
| 9. Mis | <u>(H)</u> | I. Center |
| 10. Non | <u>(J)</u> | J. Not |
| 11. Over | <u>(M)</u> | K. Half |
| 12. Pre | <u>(N)</u> | L. Again |
| 13. Re | <u>(L)</u> | M. Above |
| 14. Semi | <u>(K)</u> | N. Before |
| 15. Sub | <u>(Q)</u> | O. Across |
| 16. Super | <u>(S)</u> | P. Not |
| 17. Trans | <u>(O)</u> | Q. Below |
| 18. Un | <u>(P)</u> | R. Not |
| 19. Under | <u>(T)</u> | S. Above |
| 20. In,il,ir | <u>(R)</u> | T. Below |

Slide (14 - 16 - 18) :

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. -able | <u>(F)</u> | A. Past |
| 2. -al | <u>(C)</u> | B. Made of |
| 3. -ed | <u>(A)</u> | C. Having |
| 4. -en | <u>(B)</u> | D. One Who |
| 5. -er | <u>(E)</u> | E. Comparative |
| 6. -er | <u>(D)</u> | F. Can |
| 7. -est | <u>(G)</u> | G. Superlative |
| 8. -ful | <u>(L)</u> | H. Present Participle |
| 9. -ic | <u>(K)</u> | I. State of |
| 10. -ing | <u>(H)</u> | J. Without |
| 11. -(t)ion | <u>(M)</u> | K. Having property of |
| 12. -(i)ty | <u>(I)</u> | L. Full of |
| 13. -(t)ive | <u>(N)</u> | M. Act |
| 14. -less | <u>(J)</u> | N. Adjective |
| 15. -ly | <u>(P)</u> | O. Action |
| 16. -ment | <u>(O)</u> | P. Having |
| 17. -ness | <u>(S)</u> | Q. Having |
| 18. -ous | <u>(Q)</u> | R. Plural |
| 19. -s | <u>(R)</u> | S. State of |

20.-y

(T)

T. Having

Slid (19) :

1. I have a different idea; I disagree.
2. That can't be; it's just impossible.
3. Say that again; please repeat it.
4. Aliens look bad; they are unfriendly.
5. Tina took the car since she wanted it.
6. Now the car is running down the road.
7. Tina is in a hurry; she's driving quickly.
8. Do you think that she has any tickets?


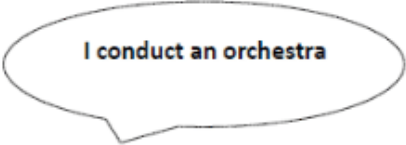
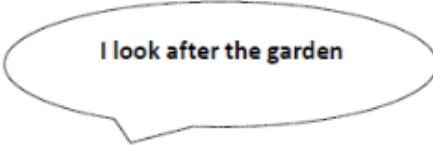

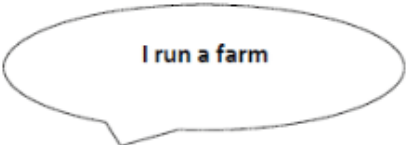

Slid (20) :

1. dressed (undressed)
2. agree (disagree)
3. sense (nonsense)
4. turn (return)
5. market (supermarket)
6. angle (triangle)
7. historic (prehistoric)

Slid (21) :

Word	Meaning of the prefix
unclear	not, the opposite of
misbehave	<u>not</u>
impossible	<u>not</u>
inedible	<u>not</u>
disagree	<u>not</u>
decode	<u>not</u>
illegal	<u>not</u>
international	<u>between</u>

Slid (22) :

 I am a <u>decorator</u>	 I am a <u>conductor</u>	 I am the <u>gardener</u>
 I am an <u>editor</u>	 I am a <u>farmer</u>	 I am a <u>Player</u>

Slid (23) :

Word with a prefix	Root word	Word with a suffix
<u>Unclear</u>	<u>Clear</u>	<u>Clearly</u>
<u>deforest</u>	<u>work</u>	<u>active</u>
<u>invisible</u>	<u>clock</u>	<u>behavior</u>
<u>unkind</u>	<u>honest</u>	<u>boyish</u>
		<u>appearance</u>
		<u>Balancing</u>

Slide (24) :

1. A programmer designs, writes, and tests programmes for performing various tasks on a computer.
2. A systems analyst studies organizational systems and decides what actions need to be taken to maximize efficiency.
3. Laser printers are preferable to other types of printing devices because of their speed and quietness.
4. The microcomputer we have purchased does not have a FORTRAN compiler. It is programmable in BASIC only.
5. We have found that operators who have the freedom to take short breaks during the day greatly improve their performance.
6. The number of shipments will increase over the coming months.
7. We decided to computerize the entire planet to give each division more independence.

Lecture (12)

Slide (35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39) :

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
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. heatter
3. heatier
4. hetter
5. none of these
6. What is the superlative of "ugly"?
1. uglier

2. ugliest
 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

Slide (40) :

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