



Non-fictional Prose

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Textbook : Mosaic 1 (reading) + A dictionary (E to E)

This is the second Reading course in the English language program.



□ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اللهم صل على نبينا محمد .

From : Remarkable Team 'Tooma ,MeRa, Ebtesam, Tala, Hano, Salwa, Sara and Lama.

سهل الله لهم طريقا للجنان ...

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From The Remarkable Team to the users of this document:

- This document was developed in response to demands from the class of 2015.
- We followed the best methods in presenting and translating prose texts.
- Exam's texts are usually not from the contents' texts, so study to understand and not to memorize.
- As for vocabulary learning, practice both listening and reading for better retention.
- We provided at the end of each lecture a number of questions to test yourself before checking correct answers.
- No parts of this document are to be used or modified without permission from Dr.Fajr.
- For inquiries and remarks please contact @dr_fajr (Twitter).

First homework * *

Choose the correct answer after adding the right suffix:

1- Afford :

- a) Affordation
- b) Affordable
- c) Affordous
- d) Affordive

2- Inform :

- a- Information
- b- Informous
- c- Infirmitiy
- d- informive

3- help :

- a- helpless
- b- helpous
- c- helpive
- d- helpation

:the answers

1-b , 2-a , 3-a

second homework **

1- You have to register your marriage in the court. Register means:

- a- Officially recorded
- b- Clearly shown
- c- Happily celebrated
- d- Absolutely forbidden

2- I did a poll on that institution and I found that no one was studying translation. Poll means:

- a- Count
- b- Statistic
- c- Information
- d- survey

3- Water trickled from the hose. Trickle means:

- a- Light run
- b- Light flow
- c- Light load
- d- Light rain

: the answers

1-a , 2-d , 3-b

Third homework **

Select the best ADJECTIVES and NOUNS forms of the words in italics after adding the right prefixes :

1- War protest :

- a- Unwar protest
- b- Antiwar protest
- c- Nonwar protest
- d- Inwar protest

2- True :

- a- Untrue
- b- Intrue
- c- Imtrue
- d- Irtrue

3- Payment :

- a- Nonpayment
- b- Unpayment
- c- Inpayment
- d- Impayment

4- Standardize:

- a- Standardizment
- b- Standardization
- c- Standardizal
- d- Standardizity

: the answers

1-b , 2-a , 3-a , 4-b

Lecture 1
Reading Skills and Strategies
استراتيجيات ومهارات القراءة

OARWET

O: Overview الق نظرة عامة

A: Ask إسأل

R: Read إقرأ

W: Write أكتب

E: Evaluate قيم

T: Test and get an "A" واختبر نفسك واحصل على "A"

R: Read إقرأ

Reading without knowing every word. اقرا حتى ولو لم تعرف جميع الكلمات

Guessing the meaning from context. خمن معنى الكلمات

-several strategies (using morphology, part of speech..etc) هناك عدة طرق لفهم الاستراتيجيات

Understanding/ inferencing the main idea عن طريق فهم الفكرة الرئيسية والاستدلال بها

Chapter 1
First Impressions
الانطباع الاول

الحجم Size

A It is difficult to really experience or "feel" the size of the United States. To get the full impact you should realize, for example, that it takes 48 hours (two entire days and two long nights) to travel by train from Chicago to Los Angeles, rolling along hour after hour across wheat fields, mountains, and deserts.

B Another way to think about it is to compare distances in the United States with others more familiar to you. For example, New York to Washington, D.C. is about the same as London to Paris or Nairobi to Mombasa or Tokyo to Kyoto; New York to Los Angeles is farther than Lisbon to Cairo or Moscow to Montreal or New Delhi to Rome.

المناخ Climate

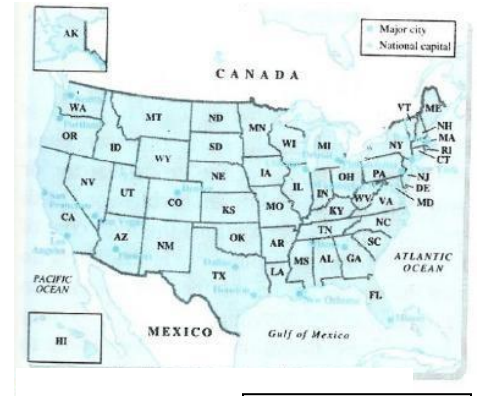
C Naturally, with such distances, the climate in the **continental** United States is also one of great extremes. From New England and New York through Chicago and much of the Midwest and Northwest, temperatures vary from subzero in winter to the high 90s (Fahrenheit) or over in summer.

D The South and Southwest have warmer weather, though even these sections

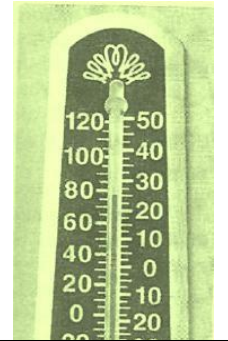
صقيع

have **occasional** frosts and periods of moderate cold. Generally, summers are likely

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map of the us



Fahrenheit temperatures are shown on the left compared with Celsius on the right.

to range from 70° F to 100° F (21° C to 38° C), and many areas can be quite humid. However, air conditioning is so widespread that you can expect most office buildings and homes to be kept at relatively **comfortable** temperatures.

Americans In Motion

نشيطين

مريح

E Americans are **restless**. Most travel whenever they get the chance. They crowd onto trains, buses, and planes. In increasing numbers, they hike with packs on their backs or ride bicycles, heading for the mountains, seashore, or national parks.

Blunt Speech

F 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

الاختصار او الايجاز

شخصي

you with "Hi." Our **brevity** is not a **personal** insult, though to those

فظ

غير رسمي

accustomed to formal phrases, we seem **blunt**. American **informality** has become more **desirable** than formal expressions of greeting or farewell.

مرغوب اكثر

اعتمد على نفسك

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 maybe—lawyer, professor, bank president, or corporate executive. Anyone who can afford the high cost of

عار

service in this country and wants to pay for it, may. But there is absolutely no social **stigma** in doing

مهام

وضع او مهين

one's own daily **chores**, no matter how **menial**. In fact, Americans take pride in do-it-yourself

وقت الراحة

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.

أعمال منزلية

سائق

زراع او عامل حديقة

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.

مسؤولية

I Houses interest Americans greatly. They spend much of their time



Biking is a popular sport in the U.S.

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!

Americans take pride in do-it-yourself projects.

J 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)

Recalling Information Mark each of these sentences with a T (for true) or F (for false). Correct the false statements to make them true. Remember to read the article (or parts of it) again if you have trouble with it. If you can do this activity you have read well enough for your present purpose.

المطلوب هو التحقق من الجمل المطلوبة والاستدلال على مدى صوابها أو خطأها

1. T The United States has a varied geography, including fields, mountains, and deserts.
2. F Its continental climate is basically moderate.
3. F Its people are not very active and spend most of their time reading books.
4. F They are rude and like to insult others with simple direct words.
5. T Americans are very interested in their homes and love to show them off, even to people they don't know very well.
6. T Americans spend a lot of time thinking and talking about projects to fix up their homes.
7. F They send their servants to huge warehouse stores to buy decorations for their houses.
8. T Americans come from many different nationalities.
9. F They generally prefer formality and do not like people to be informal.

Understanding the Meaning of Words from Context فهم معاني الكلمات من القطع

Choose the best definition for each word below. If you don't remember the context, go back to the reading and look for the words in bold (darker type)

1. Blunt	a. loud and rude	✓ b. short and direct	C. personal and formal
2. stigma	a. new rule	b. good word	✓ C. negative mark
3. leisure	✓ a. Not working	b. work	C. family
4. chores	✓ a. tasks	b. accounts	C. pastimes
5. menial	a. difficult	b. attractive	✓ C. low
6. thoroughly	a. somewhat	✓ b. completely	C. possibly
7. assume	a. doubt	✓ b. believe	C. fear
8. refusing	a. saying yes	✓ b. saying no	C. not saying anything
9. heritage	✓ a. history and tradition	b. physical appearance	C. economics and class

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1- Blunt :

- a- Tasks
- b- Short and direct
- c- Negative mark
- d- Low

2- Stigma :

- a- Tasks
- b- Short and direct
- c- Negative mark
- d- Low

3- Leisure :

- a- Not working
- b- Tasks
- c- Short and direct d-
- Negative mark

4- Chores :

- a- Tasks
- b- Short and direct

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- c- Negative mark
- d- Low

5- Menial :

- a- Tasks
- b- Short and direct
- c- Negative mark
- d- Low

6- Thoroughly :

- a- Believe
- b- Saying no
- c- Completely
- d- History and tradition

7- Assume :

- a- Believe
- b- Saying no
- c- Completely
- d- History and tradition

8- Refusing :

- a- Believe
- b- Saying no
- c- Completely
- d- History and tradition

9- Heritage :

- a- Believe
- b- Saying no
- c- Completely
- d- History and tradition

Answers:

1:b , 2:c , 3:a , 4:a , 5:d , 6:c , 7:a , 8:b , 9:d

Lecture 2

More Reading Strategies

- . **Morphological Knowledge** علم الصرف او تكوين الكلمات
- . **Compound nouns** الأسماء المركبة
- . **Acceptance – continuum** اتصال الكلمات ببعضها

. **Morphological knowledge”**

استخدام السوابق واللواحق

Unhappy = un + happy

prefix stem

Hopeless= hope + less

Stem suffix

Unhappiness= un + happy + ness

. **Compound nouns** الأسماء المركبة

a do-it-yourself- job

Overnight

ANALYZING SUFFIXES تحليل اللواحق

A suffix is a letter or group of letters put at the end of a word to form a new word. For example, suffixes can make a noun (person, place, or thing) out of a verb (action word) or an adjective (a word that describes a noun) out of a noun. Learning common suffixes can help you to increase your vocabulary. هي عبارة عن حرف او مجموعة احرف تكون في اخر الكلمة لتكون كلمة جديدة مثلا السافيكس يغير الفعل الى اسم. سواء كان لمكان او شخص او شئ ويغير الاسم الى صفة ولان مالها قاعدة محددة التعرف على اكبر قدر من الكلمات التي تنتهي بالسافيكس هو الحل

You will work with these six suffixes in the exercise below:

-able (comfortable)

-al (logical)

-ant (consultant)

-er (reader)

-ity (tranquility)

-less (helpless)

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 هذه الاحرف تغير من الافعال الى صفات

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 هذه الاحرف تغير الاسماء الى صفات كما في المثال السابق ذكره

The suffix -at 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 تختص هذه الاحرف بالشخص الذي يقوم بالعمل وتغير من الفعل الى الاسم كما في المثال السابق

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 هذه الاحرف ايضا تعبر عن الفاعل الذي قام بالفعل وتغير الفعل الى اسم الفاعل كما في المثال السابق

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 حاله أو نوعية معينة تغير الصفة الى اسم

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 هذه الاحرف تغير الصفات الى اسماء وتغير المعنى الى (غير) مثال المؤذي يصبح غير مؤذي

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.

Making New Word by Adding Suffixes Form words used in the reading by adding suffixes from the list on page 4/5. 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 (conies to live) in a place is a **settler**
2. A person who gardens (works in a garden) is a **gardener**. (Page 2 Paragraph H)
3. A person who drives is a **driver** . (Page 2 Paragraph H)
4. A chair that gives a lot of comfort is a corn **comfortable** chair. (Page 1 Paragraph D)
5. Some groups of people are formal. They are known for their **formality** . (Page 2 Paragraph J)
6. Other groups of people are informal. They are known for their **informality** . (Page 2 Paragraph F)

7. The people who inhabit a region are the **inhabitants** of that region. (Page 2 Paragraph J)
8. We accept certain ways of acting. Those ways are **acceptable** to us. (Page 2 Paragraph J)
9. They take that trip only on certain occasions. They take an **occasional** trip.(Page1 Paragraph D)
10. A quality we all desire to have is a **desirable** quality. (Page 2 Paragraph F)
11. Some information relates especially to just one person. It is his or her **personal** information
12. We are responsible for our employees. They are our **responsibility** (Page 2 Paragraph F)
13. Many Americans participate in numerous activities without much rest. They are a **restless** people. (Page 2 Paragraph E)
14. Weather patterns that affect a whole continent are **continental** weather patterns.(Page 1 Paragraph C)
15. A speaker sometimes gives a brief speech. If we are tired, we appreciate his or her - **brevery** .
(Page 2 Paragraph F) (**Notice that there is a spelling change in this one.**)
16. Part of our identities relate to our national origins. We call them our **nationalities** .
(Page 2 Paragraph J)

Strategy

Understanding Compound Words (الكلمات المركبة (يعني كلمة او اكثر مرتبطة ببعض

Some English words are made up of smaller words joined together. Sometimes these words contain hyphens and sometimes they don't. To understand them, look at the words and break them into their smaller parts. Then you can usually guess their meaning, especially if you also find clues in the context

Examples: do-it-yourself (project): this is a project you have to do on your own

bedroom: the room with a bed, the room for sleeping
بعض الكلمات في الانجليزية مكونة من عدة كلمات مرتبطة ببعضها لتكون معنى اخر بعضها تحتوي على شرطة وبعضها لا تحتوي على شرطة لذلك عندما نجزأها الى اجزاء قد نستطيع معرفة المعنى

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.

It is a list that has the things that you want to do

3. The bookstore has a big section of self-help books.

Books that give you help to do things by your self

4. Her brother always helps people out; he's a real do-gooder.

Someone who does good things to another

Compound Words Without Hyphens هذه الكلمات من غير شرطة او فاصل

1. Chicago is an overnight train trip from New York.

a train trip that continues through the night

2. Air conditioning is widespread.

You can find it everywhere

3. They do not use long formal expressions of greeting or farewell.

Say goodbye

4. People in the U.S. go to the mountains, seashore, or national parks to hike.

The place near to the sea

5. Many Americans do not have household help.

The things that you bay for the house

Around the Globe Working with a classmate, look at the photos in each section below to find out more about customs in the United States and around the world. Take turns reading aloud the descriptions that accompany the photos. Then follow the directions and answer the questions after each section.

A. Meeting and Greeting

A In some cultures, such as Japan and Korea, people bow to each other when they meet. In others, they put their palms together in front of their faces and incline their heads.

(This is called **namaste** in India and **wai** in Thailand.) In Russia, France, Italy, and many other parts of Europe, as well as in Latin America, people touch each other when they meet, embracing (hugging). Muslims greet each other with a salaam greeting and say “**Salaam Alaikum!**” or a similar phrase wishing peace to each other. (Salaam means peace.) In the English-speaking world (Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and the U.S.A.), the usual custom is to shake hands, but sometimes people don’t, preferring to just nod and smile. A casual “Hi” or “How ya’ doin’?” or “Hello, there” often takes the place of a formal handshake, but it means the same thing. If a person extends her or his hand in greeting, then it is polite to shake hands.

هذه القطعة تتحدث عن طريقة اللقاء والتحية عند بعض الثقافات مثل كوريا واليابان وتحدثت عن المسافة التي تكون بين الاشخاص الذين يحيون بعضهم وتسمى الزاوية او المسافة المريحة وهي تختلف من ثقافة لثقافة

Look at the photos on page 12 and discuss the following:

1. What is happening in each photo? Where is the greeting taking place?'
2. What do you think of these ways of greeting?
3. Which one is similar to the customs in your culture?'
4. With your partner, practice greeting each other as they do in English-speaking cultures, and also



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hi some other way. Introduce yourself by saying,
 “My name is _____.What is your name’?”

The comfort zone is different for various cultures

This is acceptable and often appreciated in English-speaking cultures. After learning the name of a person, say “Pleased to meet you!” or “Nice meeting you!”

B. Social Distance

B The “comfort zone,” or the distance people stand from each other when they talk, varies among different cultures. Asians stand quite far apart when they talk. Greeks, Arabs, and South Americans stand quite close together. Often, they move closer as the conversation heats up.

Americans and Canadians are somewhere in the middle. Studies show that they feel most comfortable in conversation when standing about 21 inches apart from each other.

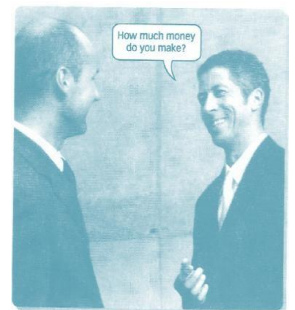
Look at the photos above and discuss the following:

1. What are the people doing and where do you think the conversation is taking place?
2. How far apart do people usually stand when having a conversation in your culture?
3. Stand up and play the role of two people talking about the weather. First pretend you are in an Asian country, then in Greece, and then in the United States. Which distance feels most comfortable to you? Why?

@- Asking Personal Questions What questions are polite for a first meeting?

This varies greatly depending on where you live. Look at the following questions. Every one of them is polite in some cultures. Decide which ones would be polite and which would be impolite for a first meeting in your culture.

1. Where are you from?
2. How much did you pay for your jacket?
3. What do you do for a living?
4. How much money do you make?
5. Are you married?
6. How old are you?
7. Do you have any children?
8. What is your religion?



Politeness Look at the questions in Activity @ again. Circle the questions that are impolite in your culture. Half of them are generally considered impolite in American culture. Check (.) those that you think are impolite in the U.S. (Answers at the bottom of this page*.) **Discuss the questions below.**

هذه بعض الامور التي تعتبر غير لائقة او غير مؤدبة في ثقافتك او ثقافة الامريكان

1. Are there more that are impolite in your culture or in U.S. culture?
2. In your opinion, what is the man in the photo thinking? What do you think he will say? Will he answer the question?

3. What can you say if someone asks you a question you don't want to answer?

* Answers to 8, Personal Questions, above:

Questions 2, 4, 6, and 8 are generally considered impolite in American culture.

Talking About Preferences The reading passage, First Impressions, describes some American customs and attitudes. Of course, these would not apply to all Americans. There are cultural preferences and personal preferences. In small groups, talk about the following U.S. customs and attitudes. Which do you each agree with personally, and why? in general, should you "do as the Americans do" if you live in the U.S.?

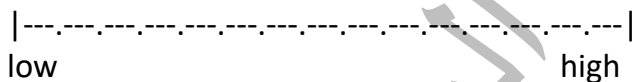
1. the use of air conditioning in homes and public buildings
2. hiking with backpacks in the mountains
3. blunt speech
4. informal dinners in private homes
5. informality in the workplace
6. doing things for yourself and not having live-in servants in your home

Strategy

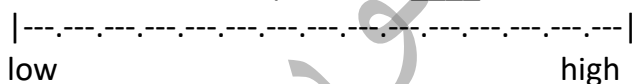
Using a Continuum

A continuum is a diagram, like the two below, used to show different amounts or degrees of something; in this case, degrees of acceptance. You will use these diagrams in the next exercise.

Continuum 1: Acceptance in the U.S.A.



Continuum 2: Acceptance in _____



إذا اجبت عن الاسئلة السابقة عليك ان تقارنها بالمعيار الاتي كم من الاجابات تعتبر مقبولة في امريكا وكم منها للسعودية البعض سيكون عالي او منخفض على حسب الثقافة عليك تجربتها لتعرف بنفسك

Using a Continuum: Rating Social Acceptance Work in a small group and read the situation and the list of actions on page 9. Discuss and rate the acceptance of each action and mark it from Low to High on each continuum diagram in the strategy box above. Continuum 1 represents the U.S. and Continuum 2 represents a culture with which your group is familiar. Base your ratings on the article you have read and on your knowledge of the other culture.

Situation: Imagine that you are a fairly wealthy professional and you want to do the actions below.

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How acceptable would they be in the U.S.? How acceptable would they be in another culture? Rate each action and write the letter on each continuum above.

هذه الأفعال تخير منها ماكان لائقا او لم يكن

Actions:

- a. Answering in short words like “Nope” or “Sure”
- b. Asking a person how old he or she is
- c. Asking someone how much money he makes
- d. Digging in your garden
- e. Driving your own car
- f. Hiking with a backpack
- g. Inviting a colleague over to your house
- h. Painting your fence by yourself
- i. Refusing to look at someone’s home
- j. Saying to someone: “Do you have any children?”
- k. Saying to someone: “What is your religion?”
- l. Shining your own shoes
- m. Speaking bluntly
- n. Saying to someone: “How much did you pay for your new car?”
- o. Washing your own clothes
- p. Wearing shorts or jeans and a t-shirt

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1.The size of America is

- a)small
- b)medium
- c)large
- d)very small

2.The weather in America is

- a)the same all over the country
- b)very hot all the year
- c)different from one part of the country to another
- d)very cold all the year

3.American people like to

- a)rest
- b)relax

- c)travel
- d)stay home

4.In America in summer the temperature can get up to

- a)22c
- b)100c
- c)38c
- d)70c

5.In America ,air conditioning is

- a)used very rarely
- b)used everywhere
- c)used in certain parts
- d)not used at all

6.Occasional in line22 means

- a)happening frequently
- b)happening everyday
- c)happening for period of time
- d)happening almost never

Answers:

1.c , 2.c , 3.c , 4.c , 5.b , 6.c

Lecture 3

More Reading Strategies

- **Inferencing the main idea** استنباط الفكرة الرئيسية
- **More suffixes and prefixes** اللواحق السوابق

My Country

Getting The Meaning Of Word From Context and structure Working by yourself or with a partner, guess the meaning of the following italicized words or phrases and underline the correct definition for each. To help guess the meaning, determine if it has a suffix, if it's a compound word, and if you can examine how it is used in context. استخراج معاني الكلمات من السياق والتركيب.

1. Berton says that to a stranger the land must seem endless. (Page 11 paragraph A) **Endless** means (full of variety / stretching out in all directions). لانهاى

2. It is the vastness of Canada that surprises people. (Page 11 paragraph A) **Vastness** means (beauty / large size). اتساع وضخامة

3. The **observant** visitor will note some differences. (Page 11 paragraph B) This means the visitor who (looks around / talks a lot). سريع الملاحظة

4. The national **makeup** (Page 11 paragraph B) refers to the Canadian (economy / **character**).

يدل على الشخصية

5. Berton talks about the American **melting pot**. (Page 11 paragraph B) This means a society of people who become very (similar / different). يميل الى او مثل

6. In July and August, eastern Canadians suffer in the heat and **humidity**. (Page 11 paragraph C) Humidity means (wetness / dryness). رطوبة

وصول وافد او شخص جديد

7. A **newcomer** (Page 11 paragraph B) is someone who (wants to arrive / has just arrived).

8. Canada did not have a civil war, but it did have some **uprisings**. (Page 12 paragraph E) Uprisings are (big revolutions / small battles). انتفاضة او ثورة

رجل القانون

9. The **lawmen** (Page 12 paragraph F) are (robbers and murderers / sheriffs and policemen).

10. The author says that Americans are more **outgoing** than Canadians. (Page 12 paragraph G) This means they are not as (shy / loud) as Canadians. خجل

11. The **French-style** cooking of Quebec (Page 12 paragraph H) means food prepared (for French people / **in the French way**).

الستايل الفرنسي

Strategy

Finding the Implied Main Idea of a Paragraph

Sometimes the main idea of a paragraph is not stated directly in one sentence. The main idea is implied (suggested by the facts, details, and ideas about the topic). A main idea brings together all or most of the different parts of the paragraph. It does not express just one part.

أحياناً الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة لم ترد مباشرة في جملة واحدة. فالفكرة الرئيسية هي ضمنية (مشيرة للوقائع، تفاصيل، وأفكار عن الموضوع). والفكرة الرئيسية تجمع بين كل أو أغلب الأجزاء المختلفة للفقرة. إنه لا يعبر في جزء واحد فقط.

Reading An Article Finding Implied Main Ideas Practice the skill of finding implied main ideas by analyzing the first five paragraphs of the following reading selection on pages 11/12/13. Most of its paragraphs do not have one sentence that describes the main idea. The main ideas are implied. Read each paragraph and the three phrases that follow it. Choose the phrase that best expresses the main idea.

قراءة المقالة لإيجاد الفكرة الرئيسية الضمنية التدريب على مهارة إيجاد الفكرة الرئيسية الضمنية بواسطة تحليل أول خمس فقرات متتابعة اختبرت للقراءة على الصفحات 11 / 12 / 13. أغلب الفقرات ليس لديها جمل تصف الفكرة الرئيسية. الفكرة الرئيسية ضمنية. اقرأ كل فقرة وثلاث عبارات تليها. اختر أفضل عبارة تعبر عن الفكرة الرئيسية.

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.

بالنسبة للزائر الأجنبي فإن البلاد لا بد أنها تبدو ممتدة بلا نهاية.

يستغرق تحليق طائر النورس من سانت جونز بنيوفندلاند حتى فكتوريا على الرأس الجنوبي

لجزيرة فانكوفر نفس المسافة بين لندن و بغداد. اتساع البلاد هو ما يدهش مخيلة كل من يزور بلادي.



The North American continent consists of Canada, the United States and Mexico

1. What is the main idea of the paragraph above? الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة

A. Canada is strange and surprising.

✓ B. Canada is very, very big. كندا كبيرة جدا .

C. Canada is hard to know.

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.

على نقيض ما هو شائع فنحن لا نعيش في أكواخ مغطاة بالثلوج بعيداً عن الحضارة إذ أن أغلبنا يقيم في مدن لا تختلف كثيراً عن تلك المدن الواقعة على الجنوب منا (المقصود المدن الأمريكية لأن أمريكا تقع جنوب كندا). من ناحية أخرى فإن الزائر شديد الانتباه سيلاحظ بعض الاختلاف. إن التنوع في تركيبتنا القومية حسب اعتقادي أكثر وضوحاً مما عليه في البوتقة الأمريكية فالوفاة الجديد للولايات المتحدة يتمكن بسرعة من إخفاء أصوله ويصبح أمريكياً أما الوفاة الجديد لكندا يتمكن من الحفاظ على بعض من الثقافة و التقاليد من خلفيته العرقية.

2. What is the main idea of the paragraph above? الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة السابقة?

- 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.**

تشكيلة

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.

على نحو تقليدي فإن الأجنبي يعتقد أن كندا منطقة جبلية يغطي أرضها الثلوج. من المؤكد بأن الجو قد يصبح بارداً جداً في كندا لذلك قلة من غير الكنديين يدركون أنه من الممكن أيضاً أن يكون الجو حار جداً. المدن الشرقية تعاني من الرطوبة في شهري يوليو وأغسطس و حقيقةً فإن السكان يموتون كل عام بسبب الحرارة.

3. What is the main idea of the paragraph above? الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة السابقة?

- A. It can get very cold in Canada.
B. It can get very hot in Canada.

✓ **C. Eastern cities suffer more than western cities.** المدن في الشرق تعاني أكثر من المدن في الغرب.

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.

حينما يدور الحديث عن الجو فإننا نكون بلاد التطرف الشديد في درجات الحرارة و لكن كشعب نحن نميل نحو الاعتدال ومقاومة التغيير. الغير كنديون يعتقدون أننا نشابه جيراننا الأمريكيان و لكننا لا نشابههم فطباعنا و ميولنا الإجتماعية و محيطنا و تاريخنا يجعلون منا نوعاً مختلفاً من الأمريكيان الشماليين.

4. What is the main idea of the paragraph above? الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة السابقة?

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.**

✓ كندا بلد المتناقضات على حد سواء في درجات الحرارة وشخصيات شعبها.

C. The Canadian temperament is like the American one because of social attitudes, environment, and history.

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.

أولاً هناك مسألة تاريخنا فقد سمي تاريخنا بالممل لأنه ليس دمويًا. على كل حال فنحن الشعب الوحيد في الأمريكتين الذي لم يرافق انفصاله عن أوروبا أحداث عنف. لقد حدثت لدينا ثلاث أو أربع انفصالات صغيرة و لكنم تحدثت أي ثورة أو حرب أهلية.

5. What is the main idea of the paragraph above? الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة السابقة?

A. Canadian history is dull.

B. Canadian history is bloody.

✓ **C. Canadian history is not violent.** التاريخ الكندي ليس عنيف.

F We were slow to give up our colonial ties to England. While the Americans chose freedom, we chose order. Our lawmen are appointed from above, not elected from below. The idea of choosing town marshals and County sheriffs by vote to keep the peace with guns never fitted into the Canadian scheme of things. Instead, we invented the North West Mounted Police. The Canadian symbol of the Mountie, neat and clean in his scarlet coat, contrasts with the American Symbol of the lawman in his open shirt and gun-belt. The two differing social attitudes persist to this day. In the United States, the settlers moved across the continent before law—hence the “wild” west. In Canada, the law came first; settlement followed.

كان تحررنا من القيود الإستعمارية التي تربطنا بانكلترا بطينا ، فبينما اختار الأمريكيون الحرية نحن فضلنا النظام. يتم تعيين رجال القانون لدينا من السلطات العليا وليس انتخابا من الطبقات الدنيا ففكرة اختيار مدراء شرطة للبلد اتونقبا للإقليم بالانتخاب من أجل حفظ السلام باستخدام الأسلحة لم تتلائم مع الرؤية الكندية. فبدلاً من ذلك فقد ابتكرنا قوة شرطة الخيالة

الشمالية الغربية. فرجل الشرطة الكندي الأنيق و النظيف في معطفه القرمزي يختلف كلياً عن رجل القانون الأمريكي في قميصه المفتوح وحزام المسدس و هذا الإختلاف في الرؤية الإجتماعية لا زال مستمرا إلى يومنا هذا. في الولايات المتحدة انتقل المستوطنون عبر القارة قبل القانون وهذا سبب تسميته بالغرب المتوحش أما في كندا فالقانون سبق وجوده وجود المستوطنات.

G Outward displays of emotion are not part of the Canadian style. We are, after all, a northern people. The Americans are far more outgoing than we are. One reason for this, I think, is the very real presence of nature in our lives. Most of us live within a few hours' drive of the wilderness No Canadian city is far removed from those mysterious and silent places that can have such an effect on the human soul.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has been an important force in keeping order in Canada.

إظهار المشاعر ليس جزءاً من الأسلوب الكندي فعلى كل حال نحن شعب شمالي والأمريكيون أكثر منا تعبيراً عن مكونات النفسو أعتقد أن أحد الأسباب لذلك وجود حضور حقيقي للطبيعة في حياتنا فمعظمنا يعيش على بعد ساعات قليلة (ساعات قيادة بالسيارة) من البرية ولا توجد مدينة كندية واحدة بعيدة عن تلك الأماكن الغامضة والهادئة التي يمكنها حقيقة أن تؤثر في الروح الإنسانية.

H There is another aspect of my country that makes it unique in the Americas, and that is our bilingual and multicultural makeup (Canada has two official languages, English and French, and in its largest province, a majority of the inhabitants speak French almost exclusively.) It gives us a picturesque quality, of course, and that certainly helps tourism: Visitors are attracted to the "foreignness" of Quebec City, with its twisting streets and its French-style cooking. But there is also a disturbing regional tension. Quebec has become a nation within a nation, and the separatist movement is powerful there.

هناك جانب آخر في بلادي يجعلها فريدة في الأمريكتين وهواننا ثنائيوا اللغة ومتعددوا الثقافات (كندا لديها لغتان رسميتان الإنجليزية والفرنسية وفي أكبر محافظاتهما غالبية السكان يتحدثون بالفرنسية حصرياً). و هذا الأمر بالطبع يضفي علينا جاذبية تدعم السياحة: فالزوار ينجذبون للطابع الأجنبي في مدينة كوبيك بشوارعها الملتوية وأسلوبها الفرنسي بالطبخ. لكن هناك أيضاً توتر إقليمي يثير الإنزعاج فكوبيك أصبحت أمة بداخل أمة والحركة الانفصالية باتت قوية هناك.

I Canadians are not anti-American. We watch American television programs. We tend to prefer American-made cars over the European and Asian products. We welcome hundreds of thousands of American tourists to our country every year and don't complain much when they tell us that we're exactly the same as they are.

الكنديون ليسوا معادين للأمريكيين فنحن نشاهد البرامج التلفزيونية الأمريكية ونميل لتفضيل السيارات الأمريكية الصنع على المنتجات الأوروبية والآسيوية. كما أننا نرحب بمئات الآلاف من السياح الأمريكيان إلى بلدنا كل عام ولا نتذمر كثيراً عندما يخبروننا بأننا بالضبط مثلهم.

J Of course, we're not the same. But the visitor may be pardoned for thinking so when he or she first crosses the border. The buildings in our cities are designed in the international styles. The brand names in the supermarkets are all familiar. It is only after several days that the newcomer begins to sense a difference. He cannot put his finger on that difference, but then, neither can many of my fellow Canadians. The only thing we are really sure of is that we are not Americans.

Source: My Country (Pierre Berton)



The main languages of bilingual Canada are English and French.

بالطبع نحن لسنا سواء و لكن السائح الأجنبي معذور في اعتقاده أننا سواء عندما يعبر الحدود لأول مرة. الأبنية في مدننا مصممة بأسلوب عالمي و جميع العلامات التجارية في الأسواق المركزية مألوفة. ولكن بعد عدة أيام فقط يبدأ الوافد الجديد بملاحظة الفرق رغم عدم قدرته على تحديد ماهية ذلك الإختلاف بالضبط تماما مثل الكثير من زملائي الكنديين. الشيء الوحيد الواثقون منه حقًا هو أننا لسنا أمريكيين

After You Read Checking your Comprehension Mark the following statements T (true) or F (false), according to Pierre Berton. Correct the false statements to make them true. تأكد بعد القراءة من صحة أو خطأ الجمل التالية

1. F Most Canadians live in snow-covered cabins far from civilization.
2. T In Canada, newcomers keep more of their original country's customs and culture than do newcomers in the United States.
3. F Canada is a very cold country, even in the summertime.
4. F The history of Canada is more bloody and violent than the history of the United States.
5. T Generally speaking, Canadians are more conservative than Americans.
6. F The "wild west," with its guns and sheriffs with open shirts, was an important part of American and Canadian history.
7. F Canadians express their emotions more openly than Americans do.
8. T The United States has only one official language, but Canada has two.
9. F In general, Canadians are anti-American, and Americans are anti-Canadian.
10. F Canadian buildings, food, and businesses look very different from those in the United States.

Strategy

Analyzing the Prefixes Non- and Anti- A prefix is a group of letters at the beginning of a word that changes its meaning. Learning the meaning of some of the common prefixes, such as non- and anti-, can expand your vocabulary and reading comprehension.

. The prefix non- means "not."

. The prefix anti- means "against."

In the reading My Country, there are two words with **hyphens** هي الشرطه الصغير that have the prefixes non- and anti- in them: non-Canadians and anti-American. (These prefixes are also used at times

without hyphens.) So non-Canadians are “people who are not Canadians.” Being anti-American means being “against Americans or things associated with Americans.”

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

1. Nonresidents not residing, don't live there
2. anti-American don't like American, against American
3. an antiwar protest against war protest, don't like war protest
4. a nonviolent group a group don't like violence
5. non-Germans not Germans
6. non-Mexicans not Mexicans
7. antisocial don't like social, you like to set alone
8. nonvoters don't vote
9. antimonopoly laws against monopoly Laws.
10. nonpayment didn't pay

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** عملية or **condition** حالة of some action or quality.” It makes nouns out of verbs. The process of being transported, involves transportation.

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

2. -ful

The suffix -ful means “full of or **characterized** يميز 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.

Making New Words by Adding Suffixes From words using 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 .
(Page 11 paragraph D)
2. Some countries are hard to imagine. It is difficult to see them in our imagination .
(Page 11 paragraph A)
3. The head of that corporation has a lot of power, and he also has many powerful friends.
(Page 12 paragraph H)
4. Some people are moderate. They show moderation in their reactions. (Page 11 paragraph D)
5. The place that settlers come to live is a settlement . (Page 12 paragraph G)
6. Many of the people who want to separate from their nation are on the move and hope to build a strong separatist movement . (Page 12 paragraph H)
7. North America is filled with mountains, and its mountainous regions attract many tourists. (Page 11 paragraph C)
8. Certain natural spots seem full of mystery and their mysterious atmosphere can have a strong effect on the human soul. (Page 12 paragraph G)

Focusing on Words from the Academic Word

List Read the paragraph below from the reading in Part 2. Write the most appropriate word from the box in each of the blanks. One word is used twice. Do NOT look back at the reading right away; instead, first see if you can remember the vocabulary. Check your answers on page 12

attitudes	displays	scheme	symbol
contrasts	removed	style	

F We were slow to give our colonial to England. While Americans chose freedom, we chose order. Our lawmen are appointed from above, not elected from below. The idea of choosing town marshals and county sheriffs by vote to keep the peace with guns never fitted into the Canadian **scheme** (1) of things. Instead, we invented the North West Mounted Police. The Canadian **symbol** (2) of the Mountie, neat and clean in his scarlet coat, **contrasts** (3) with the American symbol (4) of the lawman in his open shirt and gun—belt. The two differing social **attitudes** (5) persist to this day. In the United States, the settlers moved across the continent before law—hence the “wild” west. In Canada, the law came first; settlement followed.

G Outward **displays** (6) of emotion are not part of the Canadian **style** (7). We are, after all, a northern people. The Americans are far more outgoing than we are. One reason for this, I think, is the very real presence of nature in our lives. Most of us live within a few hours’ drive of the wilderness. No Canadian city is far **removed** (8) from those mysterious and silent places that can have such an effect on the human soul.

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

01- **Write the definition of (nonresidents).**

- a- Against residents
- b- Not residing in this country
- c- Don't like residents

02- **Write the definition of (anti-American).**

- a- Against American
- b- Not American
- c- Don't like American
- d- a & c

03- **Write the definition of (an antiwar protest)**

- a- Against war protest
- b- Not war protest
- c- Don't like war protest
- d- a & c

04- **Write the definition of (a nonviolent group)**

- a- group don't like violent
- b- group like violent
- c- group Against violent
- d- a & c

05- **Write the definition of (non-Germans)**

- a- Not Germans (not from **German**)
- b- Against Germans
- c- Don't like Germans
- d- like Germans

06- **Write the definition of(antisocial)**

- a- Against society

- b- Don't like social
- c- like society
- d- Love gatherings

07- Write the definition of (nonvoters)

- a- People who do not vote
- b- People who vote
- c- Against People who do not vote
- d- Against People who vote

08- if you are in the process of decorating, you are involved in

- a- decorator
- b- decorater
- c- decoration
- d- decoratment

Answers

- 01- b
- 02- d
- 03- d
- 04- d
- 05- a
- 06- a
- 07- a
- 08- c

Lecture 4

Extra Reading Strategies

- **Idioms**

Raining cats and dogs?

- **Terminology**

Chapter 2

Teamwork and Competition

In This Chapter

This chapter focuses on two important areas of world culture: sports and business. In sports and business, values that seem in some ways to be opposites—teamwork and competition—are in fact both crucial to success. In the first reading, the world-famous soccer player David Beckham describes the competition and teamwork that bring him success when he moves from England to join the Real Madrid soccer team in Spain. The second reading looks at how Kim Ssang Su, a talented Korean businessman, builds a globally competitive company by creating a sense of teamwork among his employees.

Idiom Two heads are better than one.

—English proverb

Its means: two people working together is better than working alone

التعاون

في هذا الباب سنركز على مجالين مهمين من الثقافة في العالم

الرياضة و الأعمال

في الرياضة والأعمال القيم التي تبدو في بعض الطرق متضادة (فريق العمل و المنافسة) في الواقع كلاهما حاسم وطريق للنجاح. في القراءة الأولى، أشهر لاعب كرة قدم في العالم ديفيد بيكهام وصف المنافسة وفريق العمل أنها جلبت له النجاح عندما هو نقل من إنجلترا إلى الانضمام ريال مدريد فريق كرة القدم في أسبانيا في القراءة الثانية أنظر كيف كيم سانج سو رجل الأعمال الكوري الموهوب يبني شركته قادرة على المنافسة العالمية من خلال خلق شعور العمل الجماعي بين موظفيه لغة أثنين من رؤساء هي أفضل من واحدة

المثل الإنجليزي شخصان يعملان معا هو أفضل من العمل وحده.

Beckham An Autobiography

Strategy

Figuring Out Idiomatic Expressions and specialized Terms

An idiomatic expression is a group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of each individual word, such as get the drift of something, which means to understand the general idea of something. Learning expressions like these will help you to understand conversations and read informal writing in English.

Specialized terms are the words associated with a particular area of knowledge; for example, in this chapter, sports terms. Readings and discussions relating to sporting events include their own

Remarkable Team

specialized vocabulary. For example, you might hear this in a soccer game: go for goal, which means to try and kick the ball in the net and get a goal, or a point.

Often you can figure out the meanings of these words from their context.

Getting the Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions from Context In the first reading, David Beckham and his coauthor use a number of common idiomatic expressions. Read the sentences below from Beckham's autobiography and try to figure out the closest meaning for the underlined idiomatic expressions in each sentence. Use the hints below each sentence to help you.

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

1-معنى Take a knock or two-

- A. يغادر بسرعة ومع الكثير من الأزعاج
- B. طرق الكثير من الأبواب يسأل المساعدة
- C. عانى من صعوبات ومشاكل ✓**
- D. يرد أو ينتقم من كل الناس تعندي عليه

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

2-معنى in a comfort zone-

- A. يشعر بآمن وهادئ ✓**
- B. يشعر بقلق وخائف
- C. يكون في جزء صحيح من المدينة
- D. يكون على جانب خطأ من الميدان

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:

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

3-معنى whisked off-

- A. مستعد الحصول على شي جديد
- B. يقرر ترك او ينسى كل شي وراء وذهاب لطريق بعيد
- C. قال قبوله المنصب الجديد
- D. ينتقل لمكان جديد بسرعة ✓**

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:

- A. to feel positive about the future
- B. to not know what to do .**
- C. to understand that life is always a mystery
- D. 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 finny 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:

- A. to stop thinking about the future
- B. to stop thinking about the past
- C. to find a way to escape
- D. to prepare for something unknown or difficult .**

4-معنى did not really have a clue

- A. شعور إيجابي حول المستقبل
- B لا يعلم ما يفعل √**
- C. يفهم الحياة دنماً بغموض
- D. بحث بصعوبة عن إجابة السؤال

5-معنى brace oneself

- A. توقف التفكير حول المستقبل
- B. توقف التفكير حول الماضي
- C. يعثر ع طريقه هروب
- D. يستعد لـ شيء ما غير معروفه وصعبه √**

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:

- A. to feel very sick after eating some bad food
- B. to be in good shape and have strong stomach muscles
- C. to feel very nervous and uncomfortable .**
- D. to be happy and feel confident

6-معنى twist the pit of my stomach

- A. يشعر مريض جدا بعد أكل بعض الطعام السيئ
- B. شكل جيد وعضلات بطن قوية
- C. يشعر بقلق وغير مرتاح √**
- D. سعيد ويشعر بثقه

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:

A. to understand the general idea .

- B. to understand completely
- C. to change the meaning of something
- D. to read a newspaper article

7-معنى get the drift of something

- A. يدرك الفكرة العامة √**
- B. يدرك تماما
- C. يغير معنى شيء ما
- D. قراءة صحيفة

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 .**

8-معنى Be our night

- A. سوف يكون متأخر قبل تنتهي اللعبة
- B. سوف يحصل ظلام قريبا جدا
- C. سوف تكون لعبه مجهولة
- D. كل شيء سوف يذهب بشكل جيد لنا√**

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

9-معنى feel at home

- A. سبب تفكير شخص ما حول طفولة
- B. مساعده شخص ما يشعر براحة√**
- C. قوه شخص ما يفكر يعود منزل
- D. تأثير شخص ما جيد

Getting the Meaning of Specialized Terms from Context

Read the sentences and phrases from the reading in the column on the left. Match the underlined phrase with the correct definition in the column on the right.

1. **E** Carlos took me off ten minutes into the second half. اخذ من
2. **J** Almost from kick-off you could tell it was going to be our night. بداية اللعبة.
3. **G** Ronaldo got away down the left wing... يساري
4. **C** I was thinking: he'll not cross it here. يعبر.
5. **D** He's bound to cut in... يقطع الكرة.
6. **L** and go for goal. نحو الهدف.
7. **K** He swung it overt though, and I could tell it was going to miss out Guti... يضيع الفرصة.
8. **I** at the near post. بالقرب من الشبكة.
9. **H** I could see the goalkeeper coming to challenge حارس المرمى
10. **B** My first touch of the game,... يلمس
11. **A** I chested the ball off... ضرب الكرة بالصدر
12. **F** to someone in midfield... لاعب خط الوسط.

- A. hit the ball with my chest
- B. hit, when the player connects with the ball in any way
- C. kick the ball across the field
- D. move in front of other players
- E. removed me from the game
- F. the center of the playing field
- G. the left side of the field when facing the other team's net
- H. the player in charge of defending the net
- I. the side of the net nearest to the player
- J. the start of the game
- K. to not reach
- L. to try to put the ball in the net

Took me of



exchange

replace

trade

Kick-off



beginning

onset

startup

Left wing



Left hand

On the left

larboard

Cross



pass

run

extrude

cut in



play

come in

go by

go for goal



aspect

trend

cast

To miss out



disappear

lost

The near post



close

near side

goalkeeper



guard

goalie

touch



hit

tag

Chested



thorax

bodice

midfield



center

amid

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1-I took a knock or two during my First year in Madrid?

- A)Left quickly
- B)had hard time
- C)knocked on door

2-please be my guest. Have a seat and feel home?

- A)buy home
- B)Self home
- C)Set home
- D)Feel relaxed

3-He had been whisked off to another club?

- A)Brush yourself
- B)Decide to leave
- C)To accept a new position
- D)moved to a new place so quickly

Answers

- 1-b
- 2-d
- 3-d

Lecture 5

Extra Reading Strategies

• **Metaphors** الاستعارات

You slept like a baby!

• **Figuring out the meaning of words from context** معرفة معنى الكلمة من سياق الجمل والكلام

The Olympics دورة الالعاب الاولمبية

The Olympic games are based on an **ancient ritual** طقوس قديمة started in **Greece** اليونان sometime in the ninth Century B.C.E. (Before Common Era, referring to the year 1.) The modern Olympic games began again in 1896 and, except for one cancellation during WWI, have continued every four years until the present time. Winter Olympics are two years behind Summer Olympics and also repeat in a four-year cycle. From all over the world, the best **athletes** الرياضيون come to compete to establish the champion of champions. Everyone seems to have a wonderful time. Yet the Olympics are not without controversy.



The Olympic Games are based on an ancient ritual that started in Greece.

1. In what country did the Olympic games begin?
2. How long have the modern Olympic games been going on, and how often are they held?
3. Why do you think many countries want to **host** استضافة these games? In your opinion, are they good or bad for the world community? Explain.
4. Should professional (paid) athletes be allowed to compete, or should the games be limited to amateurs?

Outward Bound

Language Tip Learning the specialized terms related to business can help you when you read or have discussions about business.

Using the Context to Infer the Meanings of Words Guess the meanings of the words in the sentences on pages 19/20 from their context or from clues within the words themselves. Choose the correct answer.

1. Kim Ssang Su is **CEO** of LG Electronics, Inc.

- A. the owner
- B. an outstanding employee
- C. **the chief executive officer** . الرئيس التنفيذي
- D. an assistant accountant

2. The managers seem happy that Kim has spent the day lecturing and **rallying** them.

- A. **organizing and encouraging** . التشجيع والتحفيز

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- 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. نائب الرئيس.

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 .** المدخول قبل خصم النفقات والضرائب
- 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 .** (الارباح الصافية) المدخول بعد خصم النفقات والضرائب.
- D. salaries for employees

6. Kim wants to lift LG up to the level of the biggest companies that have global brands.

- A. huge buflcling3 and equipment
- B. more than 10,000 employees on their payroll
- C. names and symbols known around the world .** اصناف عالمية
- 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 .** مكان لاختبار وتجربة اخر المنتجات.

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 .** منتجات المؤسسات الصناعية
- B. places where products are stored
- C. centers where ad campaigns are planned
- D. administration offices

Strategy

Scanning القراءة السريعة هي is reading quickly to find particular bits of information. When you read for business, numbers are important. You can pick up information about business by scanning for numbers and seeing what they mean. To scan, follow these steps:

- . **Think of what you are looking for.** فكر عن ما تبحث عنه
- . **Move your eyes quickly through the text until you find it. Do not pay attention to anything else.** مرر عينيك سريعاً على القطع حتى تحصل على ماتبحث عنه
- . **Stop and record the information.** توقف ودون ملاحظاتك ومعلوماتك

Scanning for Numbers البحث عن الأرقام Scan the reading on pages 21/22 for the numbers needed to fill in the blanks

1. Kim **Ssang** Su is 59 years old.
2. He began his career **35** years ago.
3. LG Electronics' revenues for last year were **1 7 billion dollars**, and its net profits were **556million** 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 **1 996**
7. Under his guidance, sales in LG's appliance business reached **4. 7 billion** dollars last year.
8. Kim likes to hold breakfast meetings for top executives at **7 A.M.** every morning.

Outward Bound

Call Kim Ssang Su a Man of the People كيم سانج سو رجل الشعب

A On a chilly night in the mountains south of Seoul, Kim, CEO of LG Electronics, Inc., holds a paper cup. Surrounding him are a dozen of the 300 LG **suppliers'** الموردون managers whom Kim has spent the day lecturing and rallying. They have also been hiking up a snow-covered mountainside—necessary training, he says, for the grand plans he has for South Korea's second largest electronics firm. At the end of the day, he treats a group of **employees** المستخدمين to an outdoor barbecue. "Great people! Great company!" he barks. "Great company! Great company!" they chant back.

B The **tireless** لايتعب Kim, 59, cavorts near a stage. Later he **ascends** يصعد the stage himself, microphone in hand. "We love our CEO," says Kim Young Kee, an LG executive V.P. "He shows us a good time."

C CEOs rarely **stoop** انحناء to carouse with the common man in an Asia **dominated** مسيطر على by **secretive business** عمل سري clans. But Kim is no ordinary Asian boss. He began his **career** مهنة 35 years ago as a nondescript engineer at an LG refrigeration factory, climbed the **ranks** الرتب and claimed the CEO post in October. Now he **aims** يهدف to duplicate the same feat with LG—lifting a company little

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known outside Asia into the stratosphere of global brand with Sony, Panasonic, and Samsung. "I war: to go down in LG history," says Kim. "After death, a tiger leaves its skin. A man leaves his name."

D LG seems well on its way. **Revenues** jumped 18% last year, to \$17 billion, and net **profits** rose 33%, to \$556 million. Last year, LG was the world's largest seller of mobile phones operating on the CDMA standard which allows more people to use a network at the same time. It makes **dazzling** مبهر flat-screen TVs and other leading-edge gadgets. LG faces plenty of competition. Its biggest **rival** منافس at home and abroad, Samsung Electronics, whose revenues of \$36.4 billion are two times as large as LG's, has already hit the U. S.—and Samsung is also ahead of LG in developing A Kim Ssang Su lecturing and inspiring his employees truly global brand.



Kim Ssang Su lecturing and inspiring his employees

F In this new digital world, LG has a **distinct** متميز advantage in its ultra-wired South Korean home base. The **demanding** الطلب Korean market, where an amazing 84% of households using the Internet have high-speed access, propels LG to develop more advanced products and provides a testing ground for new technologies. LG has outpaced Nokia and Motorola in cramming the hottest new **features** مميزات into its mobile phones. Its latest model the SC8000, combines a PDA, an MP3 player, a digital camera, and a camcorder.

G It may seem odd that LG has turned over its top job to a farm boy from a tiny village in eastern South Korea. Kim Ssang Su spent his childhood knee-deep in the family's **rice paddies** حقول الرز. He admits to being more comfortable visiting factory floors than in his spacious office overlooking Seoul's Han River.

H It would be wrong, though, to underestimate Kim, who has become near **legend** اسطورة in Seoul for the turnaround he engineered at LG's appliance business. When he took over in 1996, LG was making washing machines and refrigerators for low-cost Chinese companies. Kim sliced costs by moving production of low-end products to China. He **proved** اثبت there is room for **innovation** ابداع, introducing, for example, appliances like air conditioners that can be controlled from the Internet. The result: sales reached \$4.7 billion last year, more than twice the number when Kim took control.

I Kim is infusing LG's other businesses with the same vigor. Called a "commander in the field" by executives, he storms about LG's factories and offices poring over details, issuing commands and spurring on the staff by giving them what he terms "stretch goals." Awake at 5:30 each morning for a brisk walk, he openly prefers morning people" and holds 7 A.M. breakfast meetings with top executives. "I don't like the expression 'nice,'" Kim says, "I don't want LG to be perceived as nice. None of the great companies in the world are nice."

Source: "Outward Bound lime Magazine (Michael Schuman) Time, Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Selecting the Main Idea اختيار الفكرة الرئيسية

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Circle the number of the statement below that you think best expresses the main idea of Outward Bound.” Why is it better than the other two?

1. LG Electronics is South Korea’s second largest electronics firm and now seems to be increasing its revenues at a rate that is much faster than that of its competitors.
2. Kim Ssang Su rose from being a farm boy in a tiny village to CEO of LG Electronics, and his unique character and skills are mainly responsible for this company’s growing success.
3. Kim Ssang Su provided a great inspiration for the managers of his 300 suppliers at the rally and barbecue he organized for them.

Strategy

Understanding Metaphors Another aspect of readings that presents a challenge in a second language is the metaphor. A metaphor is an implied (suggested) comparison made by using a word or phrase associated with one thing to describe something completely different. For example, in the reading, it says that “Kim is infusing LG’s other businesses with the same vigor.” The word in fuse means to pour a liquid into something. Vigor, which means active physical or mental strength and energy, is not a liquid that you can pour. By using the word in fuse, vigor is being compared to a liquid. This means that Kim is actively, both physically and mentally, involved in his businesses and encourages his staff to work hard. هي مقارنه ضمنيه اجراؤها باستخدام كلمه او عباره مرتبطه مع شي واحد لوصف شي مختلف تماما.

Another metaphor in the reading says that Kim visits the factories, “spurring on his staff.” A spur is a sharp round metal object which is worn on the boot of a rider. The rider kicks the spur into the horse’s side to encourage it to run faster. In the reading, Kim is being compared to a rider who is encouraging his staff to work faster and harder.

Personification, presenting a thing with the qualities of a person, is another type of metaphor. In general, metaphors add interest and sometimes humor to writing.

Understanding Metaphors فهم الاستعارات: Metaphors are often implied (suggested) through the verb in a sentence. Below are examples of sentences showing the common usage of certain verbs. These verbs are also used as metaphors in the reading selection. Work alone or with a partner and find the examples from the reading selection using this same verb as a metaphor. Look for the meaning in the surrounding sentences. Then explain what is being compared to what. The first one is done as an example.

1. common usage of barks: The dog: barks as people pass the yard. الاستخدام الشائع للنبح.

Usage in the article: Great people ! Great company ! he barks

metaphor: The way Kim shouts is being compared to the barking of dog.

2. common usage of jumped: The horse jumped over the fence. الاستخدام الشائع للقفز.

usage in the article: *Revenues jumped %18 last year..*

metaphor: *the way revenues increase is being compared to the jumping of horses or people*

3. Common usage of scored: He scored the winning goal. الاستخدام الشائع للهدف او الحرز.

Usage in the article: *hit the US and scored big successes*

Metaphor: *the way company reached successes is being compared to scoring a goal.*

4. Common usage of cavorts : The young calf cavorts in the field. [cavort = leap and prance around]

استخدام الشائع للقفز والتنقل

Usage in the article : *Kim cavorts near a stage.*

Metaphor: *Kim's movements .Is being compared to a young calf's cavorts.*

5. Common usage of sliced : The boy sliced (cut with a knife) some cheese for his sandwich. الاستخدام الشائع للتشريح او التقطيع

الشائع للتشريح او التقطيع

Usage in the article: *Kim sliced costs by moving.*

Metaphor: *the way to lower the costs. Is being compared to sliced cheese.*

6. Common usage of to storm : As it was storming outside , we stayed in the house, listening to the thunder & rain. الاستخدام الشائع للعاصفة

Usage in the article : *he storms about LG's factories.*

Metaphors : *the strength of excitement. Is being compared to the strength of the storm.*

USING COMPOUND ADJECTIVES استخدام الصفات المركبة

English has many compound adjectives: words made up of two smaller words connected by a hyphen. Usually you can guess the meaning by breaking the word into the two smaller words. The article about Kim uses several compound adjectives. For example, it talks about leading-edge gadgets. A gadget is a small device or object. This phrase is related to the idea of competition. Can you guess what kind of a gadget is a leading edge* gadget?

Using Compound Adjectives

Match each compound adjective on the left to the noun it is modifying on the right. You can scan the article to find each compound adjective and noun. Be prepared to explain the meaning if called upon.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. C flat-screen شاشة | A. access الدخول |
| 2. A high-speed سرعه عاليه | B. Chinese companies المنتجات الصينية |
| 3. F knee-deep ركبة | C. TVs تلفاز |
| 4. B low-cost سعر قليل | D. products منتجات |
| 5. D low-end اخر سعر | E. mountainside الجبال |
| 6. E snow-covered يغطي بالتلج | F. in rice paddies حقول الارز |

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

by using compound adjective match the words

1.flat

- a) screen
- b) bus
- c) car
- d) tv

2.snow

- a) ice
- b) covered
- c) price
- d) weather

3.high

- a) speed
- b) water
- c) ice
- d) rain

Answers

1:a 2:b 3:a

Lecture 6

More reading strategies

. Skimming تصفح سريع

You don't read the whole thing but you try to get the general idea then you got the information that you want هو ان لا تقراء كل شي ولكن تحاول ان تعرف عن ماذا يتحدث الموضوع بشكل عام او الفكرة الرئيسية

. Scanning المسح

Scan the passage for specific number or date or any thing تبحث عن رقم معين او تاريخ معين في القطع

. Reading a chart قراءات المخططات والجداول

If there any table you know how to read it اذا كان هناك اي جدول او مخطط

Chapter 3

Relationships

In this chapter

In many parts of the world, the last half of the 20th century قرن led to **dramatic** دراماتيكي changes in families and personal **relationships** العلاقات in general. The **consequences** العواقب of these changes have spilled over into the new millennium. The first selection addresses one of the biggest **social concerns** الاجتماعية الاهتمامات of our times, the care of children in families with two working parents. It discusses يناقش how people are coping with the problem in the United States. This is followed by **statistical charts** احصائية رسوم بيانية with information on the changing makeup of what we call a family. The second selection talks about Russian brides who marry **foreigners** اجانب.

In time of test, family is best. في وقت الشدة العائلة هي الافضل.

—Burmese Proverb

Connecting to the Topic

1. Look at the family in the photo. What do you think they are doing?
2. This chapter examines some of the changes in families since the middle of the 20th century. How have families changed during this time?
3. In your country do grandparents also help with taking care of the children?
4. Who's Taking Care of the Children?



Strategy

Skimming for the General Idea

You can find the general idea of a reading selection by skimming. Follow these steps to find the general idea of a reading selection quickly. **التصفح للحصول على الفكرة العامة : يمكنك العثور على الفكرة العامة لفكرة عامة بقراءة مقطع بسرعة.**

1. Move your eyes rapidly over the whole piece, taking note of the title, headings, photos, and captions. **انظر للقطع بشكل عام مع العنوان والصور والكلام**
2. Read the first and last line of the long paragraphs. In the shorter ones, look at just a few key words

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اقرأ السطر الاول والاخير من القطع الطويلة. اما في القطع القصير فحاول ملاحظة الكلمات التي تحمل معنى الرسالة الموجهه

3. Try to summarize the general idea in two or three sentences. حاول اختصار الفكرة في سطرين او ثلاثة.

Who's Taking Care of the Children?

A Around the world, more and more women are working outside the home. In the United States, around 70 percent of women with children under 18 have another job besides that of mother and homemaker. Most are employed in traditional fields for females, such as clerical, sales, education, and service. However, a growing number choose a career that necessitates spending many hours away from home. These women are engineers, politicians, doctors, lawyers, and scientists, and a few have begun to occupy executive positions in business, government, and banking, breaking through the so-called **glass ceiling**.

B Monetary factors influence women to work. Some are employed full time, some part time, and some seek creative solutions such as **flex-time** work schedules and **job sharing**. But in most cases, one income in the household is simply not enough, so both parents must work to support the family.

C A backward glance from this side of the new millennium reveals that the role of married women in the U.S. has changed **radically** since the 1950s and 1960s, when it was taken for granted that they would stay home and raise the children. This is still the image so often **portrayed** in American movies and advertising. In fact, the traditional combination of the husband as exclusive **breadwinner** and the wife as **a stay-at-home** mom caring for two or one child today accounts for only ten percent of the population in the United States.

D Who, then, is taking care of the children?

E When **extended families**—children, parents, grandparents, aunts, and uncles—lived in the same town and sometimes in the same house, a relative of the working parents took care of the children. But beginning with the Industrial Revolution, people moved away from farms and small towns to find better job opportunities in larger cities. Now, most often, the family is just the **immediate family**—mother, father, and children.

F So who watches the children while the parents work? Answers to this question are varied.

- Some parents put children in day-care facilities.
- Some parents put children in informal day-care centers in private homes.
- Companies and hospitals are realizing that providing day care at the workplace makes for happier and more productive employees.
- Individuals or couples that are wealthy enough have a **nanny**, a woman who comes to care for the children in their own home. Many of these child-care workers are from other countries, e.g., South America, Eastern Europe, the Caribbean, and the Philippines.

G A **trend** that has emerged recently is the sharing of child-care responsibilities between husband and wife. Young couples will try to arrange their work schedules so that they work opposite hours or shifts in order that one parent is always home with the children. Since child care is expensive, this saves money for the young couple trying to establish themselves and provide a secure environment for the family. Husband and wife may also share household chores. Some fathers are just as capable as mothers at cooking dinner, changing and bathing the baby, and doing the laundry.

H In some cases, the woman's salary is for family expenses. These cases are still fairly rare. One positive trend, however, is that fathers seem to be spending more time with their children. In a recent survey, 41% of the children sampled said they spend equal time with their mothers and fathers. "This is one of our most significant cultural changes," says Dr. Leon Hoffman, who co-directs the Parent Child Center at the New York Psychoanalytic Society. In practice for over 30 years, Hoffman has found a "very dramatic difference in the involvement of the father—in everything from care taking to general decision making around kids' lives."

I Another factor has recently been added to the child-care formula. The number of people who work from home nearly full time rose 23% from the last decade. Some are self-employed and some work for companies. The accessibility of technology—computers, faxes, teleconferencing—has made it easier for at-home workers to be constantly in touch. Of the 5.5 million "stay-at-home" parents in 2004, 5.4 million were moms and 98,000 were dads. Among these stay-at-home parents, 42 percent of mothers and 29 percent of fathers had their own children under three living with them. Thirty-nine percent of mothers and 30% of fathers were under the age of 35. Will this new flexibility in the workforce bring a positive change for the well-being of children? Only time will tell.

Source: "Who's Taking Care of the Children?" (Miki Knezevic)



A father working at home while caring for his child

After You Read

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.

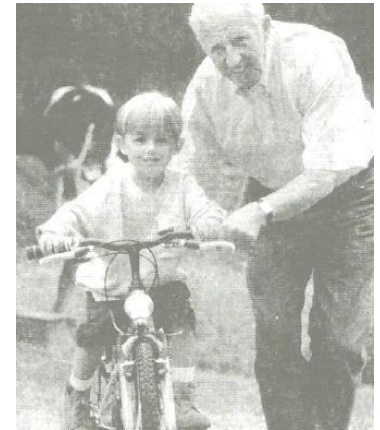
1. C glass ceiling سقف من زجاج
2. H flex-time الوقت المرن
3. D job sharing مشاركة العمل
4. F radically جذري
5. L in touch على اتصال
6. G portrayed على طريقة صورة
7. B breadwinner معيل الاسرة
8. I extended family الاسرة المباشرة
9. J immediate family الاسرة الممتدة
10. E trend اتجاه
11. A nanny مربية
12. K self-employed عمل خاص بك

- A. person who cares for children in their home
- B. person who earns the money for a family
- C. invisible barrier to promotion
- D. two people who each work part time at one job
- E. tendency or movement in the course of events
- F. to a great degree, completely
- G. shown or represented in a pictorial way
- H. varying arrival and departure times at work
- I. children, parents, grandparents, and other relatives
- J. children and parent(s)
- K. working for yourself
- L. I. able to contact each other

Recalling information

underline the correct word or phrase in parentheses to complete the following sentences about the article.

1. About (30/50/ 70) percent of American mothers with children under 18 work outside of the home.
2. in the 1950s and 1960s, it was taken for granted that a woman would be a (child-care worker / breadwinner / stay-at-home mom).
3. In the United States today, children most often live with their (immediate / nanny' s / extended) family.
4. Beginning with the Industrial Revolution, many people moved to (farms / small towns / larger cities) far away from their relatives.
5. A recent trend is that American fathers seem to be spending (more / less) time with their children.
6. Another new factor is the number of people who work without leaving their homes rose approximately (10% / 20% /30%).
7. Of the millions of "stay-at-home" parents in the U.S. in 2004, (most / many / some) were dads.



A grandfather playing with his grandson

Reading A Chart for information

The chart below shows the living arrangements for children in the United states who do not live with their own parents. Work with a partner to follow the steps in the Strategy Box above and to find the answers to the questions on page 27.

Children In the United States Living with Nonparents
احصائيات الابناء في الولايات المتحدة الذين لا يعيشون مع ابانهم

Years of Age				
Children under 18 years of age, March 2002. Numbers in thousands (000)				
Living Arrangement	Under 6	6-11	12-17	Under 18
With grandparent يعيش مع الاجداد	635	462	476	1.573
With other relative مع احد الاقارب	128	224	386	802
In foster home منزل حاضن	62	81	92	235
with other nonrelatives غير الاقارب	137	171	268	576

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2002

1. With whom do most children live when they do not live with their parents?

Ether with grandparents, other relative or in foster home or with other nonrelative.

2. Do more children live in foster homes or with “other nonrelatives”? (A foster home is a home where a child who is an orphan or whose parents cannot take care of them is placed by a government agency.)?

nonrelative is bigger than foster home

3. In what age group are there the most children who live with their grandparents? Can you guess why this might be the case for this age group

Under 18

70 Brides for 7 Foreigners

Scanning for Facts Scan for the following information in the article “70 Brides for 7 Foreigners¹” and write the answers on the lines. (If needed, review the rules for scanning given on page 20.) 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: In the 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

Remarkable Team

70 Brides for 7 Foreigners

- A** Russia seems to be turning into a major exporter of brides. Almost 1,500 marriages with **foreigners** اجانب are registered in Moscow every year. Another 10,000 women go to the international marriage agency Alliance each year, according to a **poll** استطلاع, and 23 percent of Russian mothers would like their daughters to marry foreign **citizens** مواطنين. Russian brides have always been prized by foreigners ever since the time of Yaroslavl the Wise an eleventh-century grand prince of Kiev], whose daughter became the queen of France. But during Joseph Stalin’s time, the attitude toward marriages to foreigners was intolerant.
- B** In the 1960s, the registration of foreign marriages was **resumed** استأنف, and since then the trickle of Russian brides abroad has turned into a powerful torrent.
- C** Registration requires a passport and a guarantee from the groom’s embassy that there are no **obstacles** عقبات to his getting married. The French embassy, for example, takes a very serious attitude toward marriages to foreign women. It **requires** يتطلب that the French groom obtain certification of his “legal capacity for marriage.” If an embassy official registers a couple that has not passed the requisite medical tests, the official is fined. Stiff requirements are also imposed by Germany.
- D** The Wedding Palace, the only place in Moscow that registers marriages to foreigners, requires **confirmation** موافقة that, in the given country, a marriage to a citizen of another state is valid. After all, in a number of countries a foreign wife and her children could find that they have no property rights. In Syria, for example, marriage to a foreigner is considered invalid without special **permission** إذن.
- E** Many countries are trying to erect barriers to the marital migration from Russia. For example, one Moscow woman tried for nine months to get permission to go to the United States, where her fiancé was waiting for her.
- F** Another couple wanted to get registered in Canada. The fiancé was called to the Canadian embassy for an interview, but an entry visa was never granted. “Prove that this isn’t a fictitious marriage,” they said.

Source: “70 Brides for 7 Foreigners” World Press Review tschure@worldpress.org (S. Kuzina)

IDENTIFYING ANTONYMS معرفة عكس الكلمات

Antonyms are words with the opposite meaning from another word; for example, night and day, or good and bad. Some people can remember a word better when they learn it with its antonym.

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** مستورد; a person who sends products out of a country is an **exporter** مصدر. (Hint: Here you need to change the prefix.)
2. Sometimes we hear a **true** صحيح story, but other times we hear one that is not true. We hear a **fictitious** خيالي 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** غير قانوني activity; an activity that is permitted by law is a **legal** قانوني 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** متسامح. It was **intolerant** غير متسامح. (Hint: Add the right prefix.)
5. When lots of water rushes into a container very fast, it is a **torrents** سيل. When a little bit of water comes into a container slowly, it is a **trickle** يتقطر. (Hint: This antonym begins with a t.)
6. A document that is authentic and official is a **valid** صحيح document. One that is a fake or has expired is an **invalid** غير صحيح document. (Hint: Add the right prefix.)

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

identify the antonyms of these words

1- **tolerant**

- a) intolerant
- b) anti-tolerant
- c) toler
- d) tolerated

2- **torrents**

- a) water
- b) fail
- c) trickle
- d) attack

3- **vaid**

- a) unvaid
- b) invalid
- c) not-vaid

4- **illegal**

- a) legal
- b) irr-ligal
- c) not-ligal

Answers

1:a 2:c 3:b 4:a

Lecture 7

Extra Reading Strategies

- Using Headings استخدام العناوين
- Inferencing words meaning from context معرفة المعنى من السياق
- Synonyms مرادف الكلمات

Chapter 4

الصحة والفرغ Health and Leisure

In This Chapter

People the world over are becoming **increasingly** متزايد بشكل interested in health and travel. Many spend their free time in gyms, on the tennis courts, martial arts classes, and in health food stores in an effort to build up their bodies. Both young and old are journeying more and farther than ever before. The first reading selection in this chapter **discusses** يناقش the foods we eat and what effects they have on us. The second takes a look at some of the surprising effects that tourists have on the places they visit.

A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book. الضحك والنوم الطويل هو افضل علاج في. كتيب الطب—Irish proverb

Reading Skills and Strategies

Eat Like a Peasant, Feel Like a King تناول طعامك كالفلاحين ، وعش احساسك كالمملك

Using Headings to Preview The article on pages 31/32/33 begins by introducing its subject. Answer the questions about headings.

1. After the introduction, there are two headings. List them below.

Introduction المقدمة

Early Diets : Nuts and Plants

Olive Oil

2. In this story, which heading tells the main idea of the section?

3. Judging from the headings, what do you think you will read about in Sections 2 and 3?

Getting Meaning from Context

Guess the meaning of words from their context by following these instructions.

1. The only uncommon word in the title is **peasant** فلاح. To infer its meaning, notice how it is in a parallel construction with the word king: "Eat Like a **king** ملك , Feel Like a **peasant** فلاح ." A parallel construction is used either for comparison or for contrast. So peasant means either something very

similar taking or something very different. With this clue in mind, read the sentence in (paragraph E), and tell what you think is meant by **a peasant diet** How does this relate to the title?

Peasant: Very simple person works as farmer فلاح او بمعنى شخص عادي .

Peasant diet : Not have a lot of food , so they just eat very simple food دايت الفلاح بمعنى لا تاكل كثيرا او تناول الطعام البسيط

2. Notice the context: “Eat simple foods, not **elite** **النخبة** treats. The word not tells you that elite treats are the opposite of simple foods. Elite is also used in line 1 to describe a group of people. Look at this context too; then in your own words explain the meaning of elite.

Elite: Upper class people النخبة من الناس

3. Look at the second word of the second paragraph: **eclectic** **انتقائي**. It describes the menu that makes up the entire first paragraph. Read that paragraph and think about what is special and unusual about the grouping of foods described here. Then explain the meaning of the word eclectic.

Eclectic : Something made of combination of deferent things شيء منتقى من اشياء مختلفة

4. Scan the first two sections of the essay for the noun affluence and its related adjective **affluent** **غني**, which are used four times. From the contexts, guess its meaning and write it here. Can you also find a synonym for affluence in the fifth paragraph, beginning with the letter p?

Affluent : wealth or have a lot of money ثري او غني يملك الكثير من المال

5. The word **cuisine** **طبخ** is used three times in the essay. Scan for it and, using the contexts, explain what you think it means.

Cuisine : style of cooking ستايل طبخ

Eat Like a Peasant, Feel Like a King

Research around the globe points to a recipe for well-being: Eat simple foods, not **elite treats**.

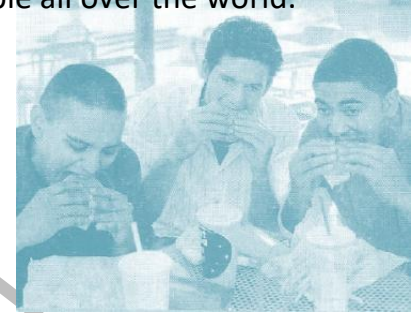
A Start with miso soup, a classically simple Japanese recipe. For an appetizer, try a small plate of pasta al pesto. On to the main course: grilled chinook salmon, with steamed Chinese cabbage on the side. End with a Greek salad, sprinkled with olive oil, and a New Zealand kiwi fruit for dessert.

B An **eclectic** **انتقائي** menu, to be sure. But, it, could contain some of the world’s healthiest dishes Miso Soup, according to recent Japanese research, may help **prevent cancer** **الوقاية من السرطان**, as may cabbage. Salmon, olive oil, and the garlic in pesto can all help fight **heart disease** **امراض القلب**. Even kiwi is rich in **fiber** **الالياف**, potassium, and vitamin C . In the last few years, nutritionists have been studying such international superfoods—dishes from around the globe that may hold the key to healthy eating. They’re building on research that began in the ‘40s and ‘50s, when researchers first realized that a country’s **diet** **حمية** is intimately connected to the health of its people.

Remarkable Team

C Since then, an explosion of medical studies has produced a flood of information on diverse human diets from the Inuit of the Arctic to the Bushmen of Africa's Kalahari Desert . But the globe-trotting researchers have done more than discover the best features of each country's **cuisine**. They've also demonstrated broad nutritional principles that apply to people all over the world.

D In many countries, they've found , the healthiest diet is simple , inexpensive , traditional fare—precisely the diet that people abandon as they move into **affluence**. Japanese immigrating from the high-carbohydrate Pacific to high-fat America have a greater risk of heart disease the more westernized their diet becomes. The same pattern holds for developing nations that emerge from poverty into **prosperity** ازدهار. Poor people who can't get enough to eat are at risk, of course, whatever their diet. But as a country's food becomes richer, the scourges of poverty (infectious disease and malnutrition) are replaced by the "diseases of civilization" (arteriosclerosis, certain cancers, obesity).



A fast food meal is often unhealthy.

E The simple, ideal diet—often called the "**peasant diet**" حمية الفلاح—is the traditional cuisine of the relatively poor, agrarian countries. It's usually based on a **grain** فصيلة الحبوب (rice, wheat, corn), fruits and vegetables, small amounts of meat, fish, eggs or dairy products, and a legume.

F The advantages are obvious: low fat and high fiber, with most calories coming in the grains and **legumes** البقوليات . "A low-fat, high-fiber diet is a preventive diet for heart disease, certain cancers, hypertension, adult-onset diabetes, obesity," says Dr. Wayne Peters, director of the Lipid Consultation Service of Massachusetts General Hospital.

Early Diets: Nuts and Plants

G According to Peters, "We evolved eating a low-fat diet, and that's what our genetic composition is really designed to handle." Studies of one of the world's most primitive diets—and one of the healthiest ones—back him up. In southern Africa's Kalahari Desert, some tribes still eat as early humans did, hunting and gathering.



The !Kung people eat mongongo, an abundant nut.

H "Hunting and gathering may not have been such a bad way of life," says Richard Lee, an anthropologist at the University of Toronto who has studied the !Kung tribe since the 1960s. "The main element of the !Kung diet is the mongongo, an abundant nut eaten in large quantities. They routinely collect and eat more than 105 edible plant species. Meat is secondary."

I Another student of the !Kung, Steward Truswell, a professor of human nutrition at

Australia's University of Sydney, says their eating schedule is really continual "snacking" (the gathering) punctuated by occasional feasts after a successful hunt. They are nutritionally healthy, the only shortfall being fairly low caloric intake.

J Few people, though, would choose a !Kung diet—or even a simple peasant diet from western Europe (which is now much less common there). In an **affluent** **غني** society, it takes willpower to keep fat intake down to the recommended maximum: 30% of total calories. (The average American gets more than 40% of his or her calories from fat.) When a country reaches a certain level of affluence, as the U.S. and Japan, grain and beans give way to beef and butter.

K In India, for example, many middle-income people are now gaining weight on a rich diet—even though the poor half of the population still can't afford enough to eat. As the middle class has become more affluent, they've been able to indulge, and Indian doctors are reportedly seeing more obesity, hypertension, and heart disease. Very recently, though, Indians have gone for the diets and aerobics classes that are popular among the rest of the world's elite.

L If it's just too difficult to stay with a really low-fat "peasant" diet, the alternative is to rehabilitate high-calorie dishes. Cut down on overall fat intake and substitute, in the words of one researcher, "nice fats for nasty fats." Americans have already been following this advice. In the past 20 years, the consumption of "nasty" saturated fats has declined, while we've taken in more of the polyunsaturated fats, such as corn and safflower oils, that can help lower blood cholesterol. This change may help explain the simultaneous 20% to 30% drop in heart disease in the U.S.

Olive Oil **زيت الزيتون**

M An even better strategy for changing our fat intake may come from studying diets in the Mediterranean—Spain, Greece, and southern Italy. With some regional variation, people in these cultures eat small amounts of meat and dairy products and get almost all of their fat in the form of olive oil, says physiologist Ancel Keys, professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota School of Public Health and leader in international dietary studies.

N Keys has noted that farmers sometimes quaff a glass of oil before leaving for the fields in the morning. Elsewhere in the Mediterranean, bread is dipped in olive oil. Salads are tossed with it. Everything's cooked in it.

O Though people in some of these countries eat nearly as much total fat as Americans, they are singularly healthy, with very little heart disease. Now laboratory studies of olive oil help explain why. Unlike most other vegetable oils common in the West, olive oil consists mainly of "monounsaturated" fats. Recent research indicates that **monounsaturated** **الغير مشبعة** do a better job of preventing heart disease than the more widely touted polyunsaturates.

P As Americans become ever more concerned with healthy eating, we're likely to pay more

and more attention to world cuisines. The polyglot among nations, we've started to seek out ethnic flavors from everywhere "Foreign" ingredients, from seaweed and bean curd to tortillas and salsa are now readily available in large supermarkets. And Mexican and Asian restaurants have become more widespread than any other eateries except ice cream parlors, hamburger stands, and pizzerias, according to the National Restaurant Association.

Q But the trick to finding healthy food, wherever it comes from, is to look carefully at each dish. No single cuisine is all good or all bad. Each has something to teach us.

Source: "Eat Like a Peasant, Feel Like a King" American Health Magazine (Andrew Revkin)

Recalling Information

Based on what you have read, match the food on the left to its description on the right.

Food الطعام

1. **D** a grain, a legume, fruits, vegetables and a bit of meat, eggs or fish .
2. **E** garlic and salmon
3. **A** olive oil
4. **C** miso soup and cabbage
5. **B** kiwi fruit

Description الوصف

- A.** a monounsaturated that seems to prevent heart disease
- B.** rich in fiber, potassium, and vitamin C
- C.** may help prevent cancer
- D.** the simple "peasant diet" that is good for you
- E.** can help fight heart disease

Recognizing Synonyms

Match each vocabulary word from the reading to its synonym or definition in the right column. Can you use these words in a good English sentence?

Vocabulary Word

1. **C** affluent غني
2. **F** cuisine ستايل طبخ
3. **A** eclectic انتقائي
4. **E** elite عالي المستوى
5. **B** peasant (adjective) بسيط فلاح
6. **D** prosperity ازدهار

Synonym

- A.** combining different influences
- B.** simple, from a farm
- C.** rich
- D.** wealth
- E.** upper class
- F.** style of cooking

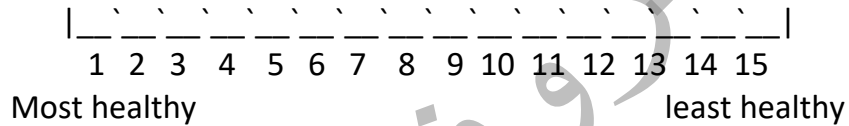
Organizing Information Using a Continuum

Remarkable Team

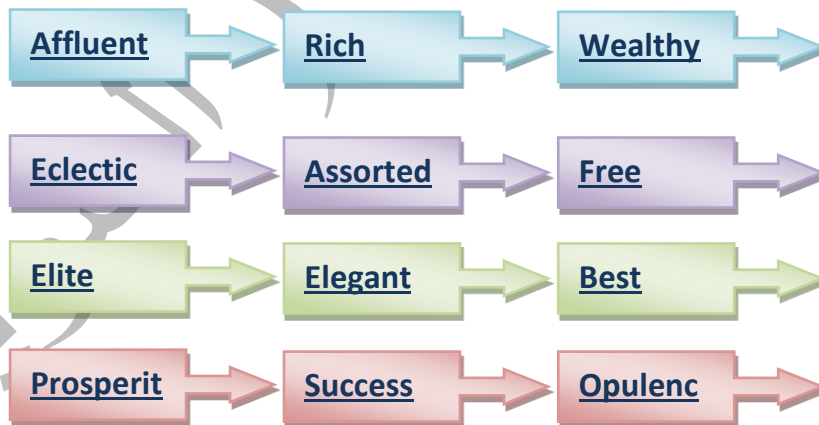
AS you learned in Chapter 1, one way of organizing information is to rank it by showing the relationship of different items on a continuum.

Ranking Foods on a Continuum Work with a partner to rank the food items below from most healthy to least healthy. Write them on the continuum. Then compare your work with that of the rest of the class.

Beans (Legumes) البقوليات	Crackers المقرمشات	Noodles نودلز
Beef لحم	Eggs بيض	Nuts مكسرات
Butter زبدة	Fish سمك	Olive Oil زيت الزيتون
Cheese جبن	Fruit فواكه	Pizza بيتزا
Chicken دجاج	Guacamole طبق يستخدم للتغميس	Rice رز



كلمات تحمل نفس المعنى من الدرس
(استراتيجية جديدة للمساعدة بفهم المفردات من د / فجر)



Test your self
اختبر نفسك

1- Match the word between brackets to the right synonyms . (affluent)

a) Rich

- b) Wealth
- c) Upper class
- d) Style of cooking

2- Match the word between brackets to the right synonyms. (cuisine)

- a) Simple , from a farm
- b) Wealth
- c) Upper class
- d) style of cooking

3-Match the word between brackets to the right synonyms. (eclectic)

- a) upper class
- b) style of cooking
- c) combining different influences

4- Match the word between brackets to the right synonyms.(elite)

- a) simple , from a farm
- b) wealth
- c) upper class
- d) style of cooking

Answers

1:a 2:d 3:c

Lecture 8
Extra Reading Strategies

Here Come the Tourists!

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.

تصفح النص لتحديد فكرته ثم ضع علامة امام الجملة التي تعبر عن أفضل فكرة للموضوع

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. . ✓ للسياح تأثير ايجابي وسلبي على الاماكن التي يزورها

Analyzing the Point of View Answer the questions about the point of view in the reading with a partner.

1. What do you think of this point of view?

I think it's show the both positive and negative effects of the places visited

2. Is it similar to your own attitude toward tourism?

Yes, it's similar to my attitude toward tourism.

3. Does the photo on page 37 illustrate the point of view of the selection? Explain.

Yes the photo illustrates the point of view. Because the tourists are barging a good deal with locals.

Getting the Meaning of Words from Context

Read the analysis following each of these sentences from the reading to learn some new words and methods of figuring out meanings. Then fill in the best response.

1. It was hard to believe that the community began its ecotourism project in 1992 in order to protect natural resources. (page 37 paragraph A)

The word **ecotourism** السياحة البيئية has only been in use for about the last 25 years. The first part, **eco-**, is taken from the word **ecology** علم البيئة, which means "the **relationship** العلاقة between people and their natural surroundings or **environment** البيئة." In recent years, concern for a healthy ecology has become an important theme.

. Judging from this, what kind of tourism do you think ecotourism is?

a. tourism that does not cost much

b. tourism for the very rich

c. tourism that does not harm the environment

d. tourism that uses the environment for adventure . ✓ استخدام البيئة للسياحة

2. Their repeated "requests" annoyed tourists. (page 37 paragraph A)

Quotation marks are sometimes used to show that a word does not have its usual meaning.

Usually, a **request** **يتطلب** is the action of asking for something politely. Here, an example of a typical “request” made to tourists is given in the first sentence. This gives you a clue about the meaning of **annoyed** **انزعاج**.

. What does it mean to annoy someone?

- a. to make someone happy
- b. to make someone sad
- c. to make someone confused
- d. to make someone angry . ان تغضب او تزعج احدهم √**



3. Some locals were more skilled and playful in their requests, others up-front and demanding. Adjectives in English can often be used as nouns if a word like **the** or **some** is put in front of them. The word **local** **محلي** is used that way here, and then made plural with an s. Scan the second paragraph and you will see it used in three other sentences.

What does the word locals mean?

- a. people from nearby . اناس محليين من حولك √**
- b. people from far away
- c. beggars
- d. workers

The adjective **up-front** **مباشر في المقدمة** is a compound word, so the two short words that make it up can give you some clue to its meaning. Also, it is paired with **demanding** **مطالبة** and both words are put in contrast with **skilled** **مهارة** and **playful** **لاعب**. That means they mean something very different from **skilled** and **playful**.

. What does up-front mean?

- a. tall
- b. direct . مباشر √**
- c. smart
- d. funny

4. Indigenous **الاصليّة** people in the Andes demand compensation for having their photographs taken. The word **indigenous** is followed by the word people. This gives you a clue about its meaning. These **people** live in the Andes mountains, and that gives you another clue.

. What does indigenous mean?

- a. rude
- b. courteous
- c. foreign

d. native . الشعوب المحلية الاصلية ✓

5. These young vacationers like to **distinguish** تميز themselves as “travelers” not “tourists.” (page 38 paragraph D)

In this sentence, two words are put in quotation marks because they are direct quotes of what people say and also because they are used in a special way. The first. is said to distinguish people from the second.

. What does distinguish mean?

- a. make similar
- b. make different .** اختلاف ✓
- c. go far away
- d. come closer



But. in “frontiers” حدود like Kathmandu, Goa, and Bangkok, where a backpacking subculture has existed since it became part of the routes in the 1960s. .. (page 38 paragraph D)

Once again, we have a word in quotation marks because it is used with a special meaning that is not the usual one. The word frontier has two usual meanings: a place near the border of another country, or a new, unexplored area of the world or of knowledge.

. What do you think the word frontiers means here?

- a. very popular places for tourists
- b. places where no tourists ever go
- c. places where only adventurous tourists go .** اماكن محدودة للسياح المغامرين ✓
- d. places where tourists may go in the future

The prefix sub- means “under” as in the word submarine (a vehicle that. Goes under the water) or “lesser in importance.”

. What does subculture mean in the phrase “a backpacking subculture”?

- a. a group of people who are all very different
- b. a group of people with similar customs .** ✓
- c. a group of people who are very wealthy
- d. a small group of people with an excellent education

6. such travelers have a reputation for **stinginess** البخل and rude, hard bargaining. (page 38 paragraph D The suffix -ness tells us this is a noun, the quality of being stingy. For clues to the

meaning of stingy and stinginess, look at the examples of how the young vacationers and backpackers act in the sentences before and after this one.

. What does stinginess mean?

a. practice of insulting people for no reason

b. attitude of kindness and humility

c. custom of not spending or giving money . لا ينفق ولا يعطي مالا

d. habit of spending and giving money freely

Related to the word stinginess is the word **bargaining** مساومة. This is the gerund (-ing form) of the verb to bargain, which is used in (page 38 paragraph D) line 9.

What do you think the verb to bargain, means?

a. to look at something carefully before buying it

b. to try to make the price of something lower . v تساوم لجعل السعر مخفض

c. to give away one thing in exchange for another

d. to sell something for very little money

Here Come the Tourists!

A “Give me the t-shirt,” the woman said to the tourist. The small village in the Amazon was almost filled with **beggars** متسولين. It was hard to believe that. The **community** المجتمع began its **ecotourism** السياحة البيئية project in 1992 in order to protect natural **resources** موارد. The villagers had lost interest in the land and became enchanted by the things the tourists had. Their repeated “requests” annoyed tourists. Some locals were more skilled and playful in their requests, others up-front and demanding. “They have money and many things,” said the woman asking for the t-shirt. “it’s no problem for tourists.”



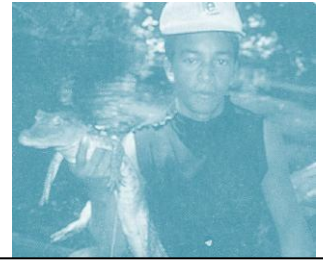
Tourists visiting the Amazon

B It is easy for the locals to perceive tourists as incredibly wealthy. The entire tourist experience revolves around money and purchases. The community itself is being purchased. Tourists are superconsumers who bring their foreign languages and communications, strange and inappropriate clothing, and cameras into the community. In the context of a brief visit, sometimes an overnight, few real friendships are formed between tourists and locals. Tourists are eager for adventure, or at least the perfect photo opportunity. If the tourist becomes upset in the midst, of the excitement, the local usually pays the price. But these strange people sometimes give away token gifts to locals, even money. This results in begging, which becomes increasingly widespread as locals begin to see themselves as “poor” and tourists as “rich.” The psychological pressure of viewing oneself as poor or backward can manifest itself in crimes not previously common in a community.

C Indigenous people in the Andes demand compensation for having their photographs taken, saying it’s intrusive. A woman in Otavalo, Ecuador, explained to me, “We see ourselves and our children on postcards and in books. We do not benefit from having our photos taken. A foreigner

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does. We demand part of the profits.” In some indigenous communities, photography is believed to cause physical and spiritual harm to the person who is photographed. In India, young children have had limbs torn from their bodies to make them more pathetic and hence “better” beggars. Adults who commit this violence often have several children who work for them. Other forms of begging, sometimes found amusing by tourists, offend many locals. An indigenous leader from Panama told me, “It breaks my heart to see the young boys swimming after the coins the tourists throw in the water. We spent years acquiring our rights to these lands. Now with tourism, the people here do not care about the land anymore. They just want tourist dollars.”



Children in the Amazon endanger wild animals capturing them to show to tourists.

D While tourists believe they can contribute to destination communities, locals don't always agree. Money spent by budget travelers—especially backpackers—may go into the local economy. They tend to stay in cheaper hotels and eat in cheaper restaurants owned by locals and so get closer to the local culture. These young vacationers like to distinguish themselves as “travelers” not “tourists.” They live by budget travel guides and often flock to the same inexpensive areas of villages and cities. But in “frontiers” like Kathmandu, Goa, and Bangkok, where a backpacking subculture has existed since it became part of the routes in the 1960s, such travelers have a reputation for stinginess and rude, hard bargaining. In Indonesia, I met a British bicyclist who was cycling around the world. He was proud that he had spent virtually no money on his trip. He lived with families that took him in every night from the road and ate what was offered to him by people he met along his way. He had not worked in any of the places he had visited. He was extremely happy that he had just bargained a local merchant down from the equivalent of ten cents to a penny for four pieces of bread. I thought it was rather odd that he was taking advantage of everyone he met and - wouldn't even pay a fair price to a poor baker.

Source: “Here Come the Tourists!” Excerpt from *Rethinking Tourism and Ecotravel*

Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

The distinction between fact and opinion often is not clear. Events taken to be common knowledge (the Earth revolves around the sun), statements supported by scientific evidence (many studies show that vitamin C is good for our health), or statements about something that can be confirmed

(Bangkok is the capital of Thailand) are generally taken to be facts. Beliefs expressed by only one person are usually considered opinions, unless the person is judged to be an expert or authority on the matter. (Hamburgers are delicious.)

Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

Which of the following statements from the reading do you think are facts and which ones are opinions Why? Write F in front of the facts and O in front of the opinions. Compare your answers with those of your classmates. Line numbers are given so you can examine the contexts.

1. **F** The community began its ecotourism project in 1992. (page 37 paragraph A)
2. **F** The villagers lost interest in the land. (page 37 paragraph A)

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3. **O** The entire tourist experience revolves around money and purchases. (page 38 paragraph B)
4. **O** Few real friendships are formed between tourists and locals. (page 38 paragraph B)
5. **O** If the tourist becomes upset, the local usually pays the price. (page 38 paragraph B)
6. **F** Indigenous people in the Andes demand compensation for having their photographs taken. (page 38 paragraph C)
7. **O** In some communities, photography is believed to cause harm. (page 38 paragraph C)
8. **O** Tourists believe they can contribute to destination communities. (page 38 paragraph D)
9. **F** Budget travelers tend to Stay in cheaper hotels and eat in cheaper restaurants. (page 38 paragraph C)
10. **F** In Kathmandu, Goa, and Bangkok, a backpacking subculture has existed since the 1960s. (page 38 paragraph C)

Scanning for Vocabulary

Find the following words in the article, using your scanning skills and the clues given here. Words are asked for in order of their appearance in the selection. (if necessary, review instructions for scanning, page 20).

1. A two-word phrase meaning things that a country has and can use to its benefit, such as coal and petroleum. natural resources المصادر الطبيعية
2. An adjective that starts with e and means delighted, pleased as if by magic: enchanted مسحور مفتون
3. An adjective starting with the prefix in- and meaning not correct for the Occasion: incredibly لا يصدق
4. A synonym for getting or obtaining: acquiring كسب
5. A verb that means to move together in a group (like birds): flock قطع او سرب
6. An adjective starting with the prefix in- and meaning not costing very much: inexpensive غير غالي
7. An adverb that means almost completely, for the most part: virtually عملي
8. A verb starting with b that means to negotiate and come to an agreement about something particularly the price of something: bargained يساوم

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1. What does it mean to annoy someone?

- a. to make someone happy
- b. to make someone sad
- c. to make someone confused
- d. to make someone angry .

2-What does the word locals mean?

- a. people from nearby .
- b. people from far away

- c. beggars
- d. workers

3-. What does up-front mean?

- a. tall
- b. direct
- c. smart
- d. funny

4-. What does indigenous mean?

- a. rude
- b. courteous
- c. foreign
- d. native .

5. What does distinguish mean?

- a. make similar
- b. make different .
- c. go far away
- d. come closer

Answers

a:d 2:a 3:b 4:d 5:b

Lecture 9
Extra Reading Strategies

Chapter 5

High Tech, Low Tech

In This Chapter

Technology keeps transforming our world, providing important solutions to global problems. The first article presents the benefits of the hybrid car as a compromise in a world with pollution problems that needs to slowly move away from dependence on gasoline. The second describes recent advancements in information and communication technology in developing countries and the great changes that technology can bring.

Men have become tools of their tools.

—Henry David Thoreau, U.S. philosopher and writer (1817—1862)

لا تزال التكنولوجيا مستمرة في تغيير العالم الذي نعيش فيه من خلال إيجاد حلول مهمة للمشاكل العالمية. المقالة الأولى تقدم فوائد السيارة الهجينة كحل وسط في العالم مع مشاكل التلوث. والثاني يصف التطورات الأخيرة في تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في البلدان النامية، والتغيرات الكبيرة التي يمكن أن تجلبها التكنولوجيا

How Hybrid Cars Work

Strategy - Scanning for Definitions of Key Terms

When you see a word near the beginning of an article or in its title and you're not completely sure of the definition, scan the article to see if the definition is included. Then when you read, you will understand the meaning better.

عندما ترى كلمة في بداية مقال أو في عنوانه ولست متأكدًا تمامًا من التعريف، تفحص هذه المقالة لمعرفة ما إذا التعريف مدرجا في النص ومن ثم عندما تقرأ سوف تفهم المعنى بشكل أفضل

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

ما الذي يجعل السيارة هجينة؟ أي سيارة مختلطة عندما تجمع اثنين أو أكثر من مصادر الطاقة

2. What is a **gasoline-electric** hybrid car? it is just that a cross between a gasoline powered and an electric car.

ما هو بنزين السيارة الهجينة و الكهرباء؟ ما هو مشترك بين بنزين مدعوم والسيارات الكهربائية

Strategy

Inferring the Meaning

In Chapters 1 and 2, you practiced the skill of inferring the meaning of words from their context. Now, extend that skill by inferring the meaning of expressions, groups of words that have a special meaning when used together. Remember that an inference can also be called an “educated guess.” You guess what something means based on what you know about the general idea or context behind it.

في الفصلين ١ و ٢ مارست مهارة استنتاج معنى العبارة من سياقها. الآن قم بتطوير هذه المهارة من خلال استنتاج معاني التعابير لمجموعات من الكلمات التي لها معنى خاص عند استخدامها معا. تذكر أن الاستنتاج يمكن أيضا أن يسمى 'تكهننا معرفيا' أي أنك تخمن ما يعني شيئا ما استناداً إلى ما تعرفه عن الفكرة العامة أو السياق (خلفية عن الموضوع)

Inferring the Meaning of Expressions from Context and Vocabulary

Now that you know the general idea of the article, read the statements below and try to infer (make an inference about) the meaning of the phrases or expressions in these questions. Use the hints to help you.

وبعد ان تعرفت على الفكرة العامة للمادة، اقرأ العبارات التالية وحاول الاستنتاج. (يمكن الاستدلال عن معنى او العبارات في هذه المسائل. استخدم التلميحات لمساعدتك)

1. Have you pulled your car up to the gas pump lately and been shocked by the high price of gasoline?

(Hint: Literally, a shock is what you might get if you put a metal object into an electrical socket, but the word can also mean any reaction a person has that would be similar to receiving this type of electrical current jolt.) In this sentence, being shocked means _____

تلميح: حرفياً، الصدمة هي ما قد تصاب به إذا قمت بوضع جسم معدني إلى منفذ كهربائي، ولكن يمكن أن تعني الكلمة أيضا أي رد فعل الشخص الذي سيكون مماثلاً لتلقي هذا النوع من هزة التيار الكهربائي، في هذه الجملة الصدمة تعني:

- a. injuring oneself seriously
- b. being forced to pay more money than you expected
- c. feeling completely surprised and upset . شعور بالدهشة والانزعاج.

2. Have you pulled your car up to the gas pump lately?

(Hint: Gas is short for “gasoline” and a pump is what is used to move liquid from one area to another.) So gas pump here means _____

تلميح: الغاز هو اختصار لـ 'البنزين' ومضخة ما يستخدم لنقل السوائل من ناحية إلى أخرى. ويعني ذلك مضخة الغاز هنا

- a. the device used to put gasoline in your car at the gas station . الجهاز المستخدم لوضع البنزين في سياره . تكفي محطة وقود
- b. part of the car’s engine, not on an electric car
- c. the place where they remove the gasoline from the ground

3. Maybe you thought about trading hi that SUV (short for sport utility vehicle—any small multi-use truck that is not a pickup or minivan) for something that gets better mileage.

(: Mileage comes from the word “mile,” the unit of measure still used in some countries

instead of kilometers.) Better mileage here means _____

(تلميح: المسافة المقطوعة تأتي من كلمة 'ميل'، وحدة القياس التي لا تزال تستخدم في بعض البلدان بدلاً من كم.) المسافة الميالية هي الأفضل وتعني هنا:

- a. it can move more quickly or for many miles
- b. more attention from consumers
- c. **more distance for each liter or gallon of gasoline.** مسافة أكثر لكل لتر أو غالون من البنزين.

4. Or maybe you're worried that your car is contributing to the greenhouse effect.

(Hint: A greenhouse is a warm building that traps the heat of the sun where plants are kept.) So the greenhouse effect is _____

تلميح: الاحتباس الحراري هي التي تعوض حرارة الشمس حيث يتم الاحتفاظ بالنباتات. ذلك أثر الاحتباس بمعنى:

- a. **an increase in the earth's temperature due to pollution that traps the sun's rays .** زيادة في درجة حرارة الأرض بسبب التلوث الذي يحبس أشعة الشمس
- b. the process of growing more plants to replace those used for food
- c. the negative effect of too much traffic on people's minds

5. Or maybe you just want to have the coolest car on the block.

(Hint: While cool can mean "not too warm," the common expression that person is so cool! does not mean that she or he is feeling cold.) As in the case of the cool person, instead, the coolest car on the block means _____

تلميح: بينما بارد يمكن أن تعني "ليس حارة جدا"، والتعبير الشائع أن الشخص هو بارد جدا لا يعني أن رجلا كان أم امرأة يشعرون بالبرد. كما هو الحال بالنسبة للشخص رائع، بدلاً من ذلك، أروع سيارة على المنطقة

- a. a car that is cold and never overheats
- b. **the car everyone admires.** السيارة التي تعجب الجميع.
- c. the car with the best air-conditioning system

6. The gasoline engine turns a generator, and the generator can charge the batteries.

(Hint: The word charge can have many meanings, such as to cause—or charge someone with murder; to pay with credit or to charge it to a credit card; or to supply, fill, or load something.) In this sentence, charge means _____

لميح: التهمة عبارة تعبر عن معان كثيرة، مثل التسبب في مقتل شخص أو دفع الائتمان أو من بطاقة الائتمان، أو العرض، أو تحميل شئ التعبئة، في هذه الجملة، تعني:

- a. **to fill with energy.** التزود بالطاقة.
- b. to accuse
- c. to pay for the batteries with credit

7. The reason behind making an electric car is twofold: to reduce tailpipe emissions and to improve

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mileage.

(Hint: Twofold is a compound word.) Here twofold means _____
 تلميح: مزدوج (ثنائي) كلمة مركبة. وذات شقين تعني هنا..

- a. tailpipe is folded in two parts
- b. there are two reasons.** هنالك سببان.
- c. it's two times more important

8. The reason behind making an electric car is twofold: to reduce tailpipe emissions and to improve mileage.

(Hint: Tailpipe is a compound word that describes well the part of the car it represents, and emissions comes from the verb "emit," which means "to give off" or "to release.") In this sentence, to reduce tailpipe emissions means _____

تلميح: عوادم هي كلمة مركبة بشكل جيد تصف جزء السيارة التي تمثلها والانبعاثات مشتقة من الفعل ينبعث وهو ما يعني خروج أو تحرير. وفي هذه الجملة، للحد من انبعاثات العوادم وتعني:

- a. to increase the size of the pipe in back of the car
- b. to decrease the pollution given off by the car.** لتقليل التلوث المنبعث من السيارات.
- c. to send out a more pleasant mixture of chemicals

9. These goals are actually tightly interwoven.

(Hint: Interwoven is a compound word combining woven (the past participle of the verb "to weave," meaning to "knit or sew") with inter meaning "together" or "with each other." These goals are tightly interwoven means that they _____

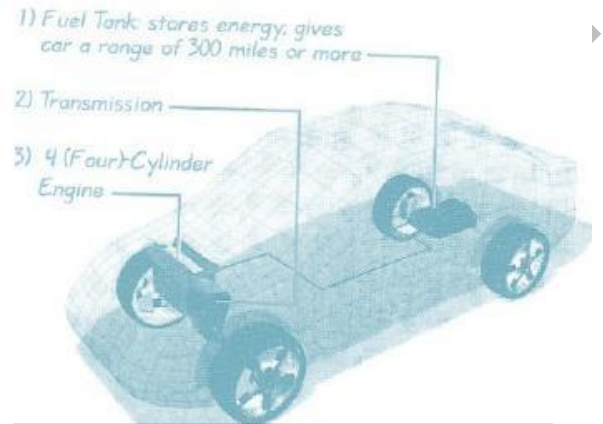
تلميح: متشابكة هي كلمة مركبة تجمع بين المنسوجة (النعته الماضي من الفعل 'نسيج'، بمعنى 'حاك أو خياطة') مع جملة معنى 'معا' أو 'مع بعضها البعض'. وهذه الاهداف علاقات متشابكة بمعنى:

- a. are closely related to each other, as though sewn together.** ترتبط ارتباطاً وثيقاً ببعضها البعض، كما لو أنها .
- b. involve an activity that resembles knitting or sewing
- c. need to use a system that is tightly closed so pollution does not escape

How Hybrid Cars Work

A Have you pulled your car up to the **gas pump** lately and been **shocked** by the high price of gasoline? As the pump clicked past \$20 or \$30, maybe you thought about trading in that SUV for something that gets better **mileage**. Or maybe you're worried that your car is contributing to the **greenhouse effect**. Or maybe you just want to have the coolest car **on the block**.

هل أخذت سيارتك إلى محطة الوقود في الآونة الأخيرة، وكانت الصدمة من جراء ارتفاع أسعار البنزين؟ حين تجاوز عداد المضخة مبلغ ٢٠ أو ٣٠ دولاراً، ربما كنت تفكر في شراء سيارة تقطع مسافة أقل أو ربما كنت قلقاً من أن سيارتك تساهم في ظاهرة الاحتباس. أو ربما تريد فقط أن أروع سيارة



A Figure 1 shows a gas-powered car. It has a fuel tank, which supplies gasoline to its four-cylinder engine. Gas car engines can operate at speeds of up to 8,000 rpm.

B The auto industry now has the technology that might answer all of these needs. It's the **hybrid car**.

صناعة السيارات والتكنولوجيا الآن قد تجيب على جميع هذه الاحتياجات. انها السيارة الهجينة

ما الذي يجعلها "هجينة"؟ "Hybrid"؟

C Any vehicle is a hybrid when it combines two or more Sources of power. For example, a moped (a motorized pedal bike) is a type of hybrid because it combines the power of a gasoline engine with the pedal power of its rider.

أي مركبة مهجنة تجمع بين اثنين أو أكثر من مصادر الطاقة. على سبيل المثال، الدراجة (دواسة دراجة آليه) نوع من الهجين نظراً لأنه تجمع بين قوة محرك البنزين مع قوة الدواسة من الراكب

D Hybrid vehicles are all around us. Most of the **locomotives** we see pulling trains are diesel-electric hybrids. Cities like Seattle have diesel-electric buses—these can draw electric power from overhead wires or run on diesel when they are away from the wires. Any vehicle that combines two or more sources of power that can directly or indirectly provide **propulsion power** is a hybrid.

المركبات "الهجينة" في كل مكان من حولنا. معظمها من القاطرات ونرى سحب القطارات الكهربائية الهجينة بالديزل. في المدن مثل سياتل حافلات الديزل والكهرباء - وهذه تمكن من استخلاص الطاقة الكهربائية من أسلاك علوية أو تعمل على الديزل عندما تكون بعيدة عن الأسلاك. أي مركبة تجمع بين اثنين أو أكثر من مصادر للطاقة، التي يمكن مباشرة أو غير مباشرة توفير قوة الدفع الهجين

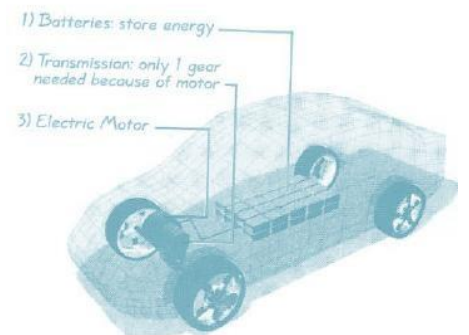


Figure 2 shows an electric car, which has a set of batteries that provides electricity to an electric motor. Batteries give the car a range of about so—100 miles.

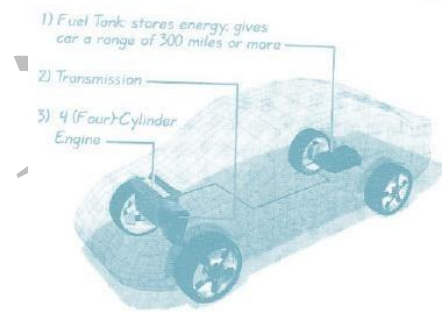
E The gasoline-electric hybrid car is just that— a cross between a gasoline- powered car and an electric car. Let’s start with a few diagrams to explain the differences.

السيارة الهجينة بالبنزين والكهرباء هي

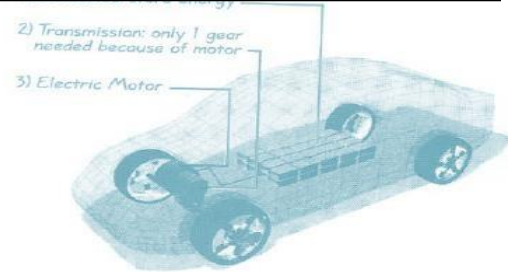
مجرد - فرق بين سيارة تعمل بالطاقة البنزين وسيارة كهربائية. دعونا نبدأ مع بعض المخططات لشرح الاختلافات

Hybrid Structure

F You can combine the two power sources found in a hybrid car in different ways. One way, known as a **parallel** hybrid, has a **fuel tank**, which supplies gasoline to the engine. But it also has a set of **batteries** that supplies power to an electric motor. Both the engine and the electric motor can turn the transmission at the same time, and the **transmission**



A Figure 3 shows a typical parallel hybrid. You’ll notice that the fuel tank and gas engine connect to the transmission. Its engine is smaller than that of most cars, but it is efficient. The batteries and electric motor also connect to the transmission independently. As a result, in a parallel hybrid,



A Figure 4 Shows a series hybrid car that works with a generator. The generator can either charge the batteries or power the electric motor that drives the transmission. The batteries store the energy recovered from braking

و يمكنك دمج مصادر الطاقة في سيارة هجينة بطرق مختلفة. احدى الطرق المعروفة مواز لـ الهجين خزان الوقود الذي يمد البنزين الى المحرك. لكن مجموعة من البطاريات الكهربائية التي تمد بالطاقة للمحرك يمكن تشغيل المحرك الكهربائي و الارسال في نفس الوقت، ثم ينتقل ناقل الحركة للعجلات.

nd

the generator can either **charge** the batteries or power an electric motor that drives the transmission. Thus, the gasoline engine never directly powers the vehicle. Take a look at the diagram of the series hybrid, starting with the fuel tank, and you’ll see that all of the **components** form a line that eventually connects with the transmission.

شحن: Charge مولد كهرباء: Generator

رسم بياني: diagram ارسال، نقل: Transmission

مركب: Components

Why Build Such a Complex Car?

H You might wonder why anyone would build such a complicated machine when most people are perfectly happy with their gasoline-powered cars. The reason is **twofold**: to reduce **tailpipe emissions** and to improve mileage. These goals are actually tightly interwoven.

قد نتساءل لماذا أي شخص أن يصنع مثل هذا الجهاز المعقدة عندما كان معظم الناس سعداء تماما مع سياراتهم البنزين التي تعمل بالطاقة. والسبب هو ذو شقين: للحد من انبعاثات عوادم وتحسين الأميال. وهذه الأهداف هي في الواقع متشابكة بإحكام

I California emissions standards dictate how much of each type of pollution a car is allowed to emit in California. The amount is usually specified in grams per mile (g/mi). For example, the low emissions so vehicle (LEV) standard allows 3.4 g/mi of carbon monoxide. The key thing here is that the amount of pollution allowed does not depend on the mileage your car gets. But a car that burns twice as much gas to go a mile will generate approximately twice as much pollution. That pollution will have to be removed by the emissions control equipment on the car. So decreasing the fuel consumption of the car is one of the surest ways to decrease emissions.

كاليفورنيا تملي معايير الانبعاثات كم من كل نوع من أنواع تلوث السيارة يسمح تنبعث منها في كاليفورنيا. هو المبلغ المحدد عادة في غرام للميل الواحد (g/مي). على سبيل المثال، انخفاض الانبعاثات حيث يسمح معيار مركبة (ليف) 3, 4 غ/مي من أول أكسيد الكربون. الشيء الرئيسي هنا هو أن كمية التلوث المسموح به لا يعتمد على المسافة المقطوعة بالميل التي تحصل من سيارتك. ولكن سوف تولد السيارة التي تحرق ضعفي الغاز للذهاب على بعد ميل تقريبا ضعفي التلوث. أنه سيتعين على التلوث يمكن إزالتها بواسطة معدات مراقبة الانبعاثات للسيارة. ذلك لانخفاض استهلاك الوقود للسيارة الواحدة من ضمن الطرق لتقليل الانبعاثات

K Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is another type of pollution a car produces. The U.S. government does not regulate it, but scientists suspect that it contributes to global warming. Since it is not regulated, a car has no 90 devices for removing CO₂ from the exhaust, so a car that burns twice as much gas adds twice as much CO₂ to the atmosphere.

هو نوع آخر من التلوث وتنتج من السيارة. لا تنظم من قبل حكومة الولايات المتحدة، ولكن يعتقد العلماء أنه يساهم في ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري حيث تضيف السيارات التي تحرق الغاز ضعفي ضعفي CO₂ في الغلاف الجوي CO₂ من العادم، في الغلاف الجوي

L Automakers in the U.S. have another strong incentive to improve mileage. They are required by law to meet Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. The current standards require that the average mileage of all the new cars sold by an automaker should be 27.5 mpg (8.55 liters per 100 km). This means that if an automaker sells one hybrid car that gets 60 mpg (3.92 liters per 100 km), it can then sell four big, expensive luxury cars that only get 20 mpg (11.76 liters per 100km)!

Source: UHOW Hybrid Cars Work” (Karim Nice) as appeared on HowStuffWorks.com

شركات صناعة السيارات في الولايات المتحدة لديها حافز قوي آخر لتحسين الأميال المقطوعة. فهذه الشركات مطالبة حسب القانون بالإلتزام بالمعايير الخاصة بتحديد متوسط استهلاك الوقود. وتتطلب المعايير الحالية من شركات تصنيع السيارات أن يبلغ معدل المسافة المقطوعة ٢٧,٥ ميلا في الغالون (٨,٥٥ لترات لكل كم) لكل السيارات الجديدة

100كم). وهذا يعني أنه إذا كانت شركة مصنعة للسيارات تبيع سيارة واحدة هجينة تقطع ٦٠ ميلا في الغالون (٣,٩٢ لتر لكل ١٠٠ كم)، فيمكنها حينئذ بيع أربع سيارات فاخرة كبيرة و باهظة الثمن والتي يمكنها أن تقطع ٢٠ ميلا في الغالون (١١,٧٦ لتر لكل ١٠٠ كم)!

Strategy

Learning Specialized Terms

Learning specialized terms about a topic can help you understand the reading. Specialized terms in the article "How Hybrids Work" are words that you might use when talking about automobiles.

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.

1. **D** Locomotives - (paragraph D)
2. **N** transmission - (paragraph F)
3. **G** fuel tank - (paragraph F)
4. **I** four-cylinder engine (Figure 1)
5. **H** parallel - (paragraph F)
6. **L** components - (paragraph G)
7. **M** propulsion power (paragraph D)
8. **B** braking (Figure 4)
9. **J** efficient (Figure 3)
10. **E** generator (paragraph G)
11. **A** rpm (Figure 1)
12. **C** global warming (paragraph K)
13. **K** exhaust (paragraph K)
14. **F** speeds (Figure 1)

Definitions

- A. rotations per minute (how fast something turns)
- B. the slowing down of the car
- C. the greenhouse effect causes it
- D. engine ears that pull trains
- E. a machine that converts mechanical into electrical energy
- F. how fast something moves
- G. storage place in car for gasoline
- H. two parts having a similar function or functioning interchangeably
- I. motor with four chambers in which pistons move
- J. producing results with minimum effort
- K. waste gases released from an engine
- L. parts that make up a whole
- M. the force to move something
- N. vehicle part transmitting power from the engine to the wheels

- 1) القاطرات
- 2) الإرسال ، نقل
- 3) خزان الوقود
- 4) أربع اسطوانات المحرك
- 5) التوازي - الموازي
- 6) مكون - مركب
- 7) قوة الدفع
- 8) الكوابح - فرملة
- 9) الكفاءة
- 10) مولد كهرباء
- 11) دورة في الدقيقة
- 12) الاحتباس الحراري
- 13) العوادم
- 14) السرعة

- A: التناوب بالدقيقة (تبيين مدى سرعة شيء ما)
- B: ابطاء السيارة
- C: تتسبب في ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري
- D: آذان المحرك التي تسحب القاطرات
- E: جهاز يقوم بتحويل الميكانيكية الى طاقة كهربائية
- F: كيف يتحرك شيء ما بسرعة
- G: مكان لتخزين البنزين في السيارة
- H: جزأين لهما نفس الوظيفة أو يعملان بالتبادل
- I: محرك فيه أربع غرف التي تحرك المكابس
- J: تحقيق نتائج بأقل جهد
- K: غازات العوادم الصادرة من المحرك
- L: الأجزاء التي تشكل في مجموعها
- M: القوة التي تحرك شيء ما
- N: جزء من المركبة لنقل الطاقة من المحرك الى الجميع

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1) The gasoline engine turns a generator, and the generator can charge the batteries.

The word charge means : _____ .

- a) to accuse
- b) to fill with energy
- c) to pay for the batteries with credit.
- d) to distribute

2) Have you pulled your car up to the gas pump lately? So gas pump here means: _____ .

- a) the device used to put gasoline in your car at the gas station
- b) part of the car's engine, not on an electric car.
- c) the place where they remove the gasoline from the ground.
- d) the device used to clean the gasoline in your car called filter .

3) fuel tank .

- a) engine cars that pull trains
- b) vehicle part transmitting power
- c) storage place in car for gasoline
- d) a motor with four chambers in which pistons move

4) Speeds

- a) how fast something moves.
- b) waste gases released from an engine.
- c) the greenhouse effect causes it.
- d) rotations per minute

Answers:

- 1.b
- 2.a
- 3.c
- 4.a

Lecture 10

Exercises

Practice Section 1 (Questions 1—7)

The questions in this part are based on two paragraphs about historical events. Choose the one best answer, and fill in the correct oval. Answer all questions according to what is stated directly or implied in the paragraph.

تدريبات (الجزء الاول) الاسئلة (٧-١)

الاسئلة المطروحة عن الفقرتين التاليتين وهما فقرات تاريخية ، والمطلوب هو اختيار افضل اجابة من الخيارات المطروحة استنادا إلى الفقرات الآتية :-

Paragraph 1:

Gregor Mendel was the first person to make precise observations about the biological mechanism of inheritance. This happened a little over 100 years ago in Austria, where Mendel spent his leisure hours performing experiments with pea plants of different types. He crossed them carefully and took notes about the appearance of various traits, or characteristics, in succeeding generations. From his observations, Mendel formed a set of rules, now known as the Mendelian Laws of Inheritance, which were found to apply not only to plants but to animals and human beings as well. This was the beginning of the modern science of **genetics**.

الفقرة الاولى :-

قريغور مانديل كان اول شخص يقدم آليه بيولوجية عن الوراثة. كان هذا الحدث تقريبا منذ اكثر من مائة عام في النمسا . حيث كان مانديل يقضي أوقات فراغه في اجراء تجارب على مختلف انواع نباتات البازلاء. كان يلاحظهم جيدا ودائما مايدون الملاحظات التي تطرأ على خصائص النبات وصفاته ، ومن خلال خبرته قام بوضع بعض القواعد تعرف اليوم بقواعد مانديل او قواعد المانديليان نسبة إلى اسمه ، والتي لاتنطبق فقط على النباتات بل الحيوانات والبشرية ايضا ، وكانت هذه هي بداية العلم الحديث عن الوراثة .

1. The importance of Gregor Mendel is that he was the first person to

- imagine that there existed a precise mechanism for inheritance
- approach the problem of inheritance scientifically ✓**
- think about why animals and plants inherit certain characteristics
- invent the word genetics

١- أهمية ماقدمه قريغور مانديل تكمن في كونه أول شخص؟

- (a) تخيل وجود آليه دقيقة للوراثة
- (b) عالغ وطرح مشكلة الوراثة علميا
- (c) التفكير في خصائص الحيوانات والنباتات الوراثة
- (d) اختراع كلمة "علم الوراثة"

2. When did Mendel perform his experiments?

- a. in ancient times
- b. in the 1680s
- c. in the 1860s
- d. at the beginning of last century ✓**

٢- متى قام مانديل بتقديم هذه التجربة؟

- (a) في وقت قديم من الزمن
- (b) ١٦٨٠
- (c) ١٨٦٠
- (d) في بداية القرن الماضي**

3. Why did Mendel do this work?

- a. He formed a set of rules.
- b. He enjoyed it. ✓**
- c. He lived in Austria.
- d. He was paid for it.

٣- لماذا قام منديل بهذا العمل؟

- (a) لتشكيل مجموعة من القواعد
- (b) لإستمتاعه بهذا العمل**
- (c) لأنه يعيش في النمسا
- (d) دُفع له للقيام بهذا العمل

4. The Mendelian Laws of Inheritance describe the transmission of biological traits in

- a. plants
- b. animals
- c. human beings
- d. all of the above ✓**

٤- قواعد مانديل تنطبق على

- (a) النباتات
- (b) الحيوانات
- (c) البشرية
- (d) جميع ماذكر سابقا**

Paragraph 2:

The magnificent warship *Wasa*, which sank after its first "voyage" of some 1,500 yards, was salvaged and restored, after lying at the bottom of Stockholm's harbor for over 330 years. The ship now rests in the National Maritime Museum of that city.

الفقرة الثانية

السفينة الحربية الرائعة *واسا* التي غرقت بعد أول رحلة لها بعد اجتيازها ١٥٠٠ ياردا قد تم جمعها واستعادتها بعد ما كانت غارقة في قاع ميناء ستوك هولم لمدة ٣٣٠ عام. والآن هذه السفينة موجودة في المتحف البحري الوطني لتلك المدينة.

5. The *Wasa* sank around the year

- a. 1330
- b. 1500
- c. 1650 ✓
- d. 1960

كيف عرفنا السنة وهي لم تذكر في الفقرة؟

تم ذكر ٣٣٠ سنة وهي الاقرب لاصدار الكتاب تقريبا في الثمانينات

$$1980 = 330 + 1650$$

٥- غرقت سفينة *واسا* في سنة

- (a) 1330
- (b) 1500
- (c) 1650 ✓
- (d) 1960

6. Which of the following statements about the *Wasa* is probably not true?

- a. It met with a catastrophe shortly after being built.
- b. It earned many soldiers and cannons. ✓
- c. It was a veteran of many hard-fought battles.
- d. It was raised by modern salvaging techniques.

٦- ماهي العبارة الخاطئة عن *واسا* في العبارات المذكورة

- (a) تم اعادة تجميع السفينة بعد الكارثة التي حصلت لها
- (b) تم الحصول على عدد كبير من الجنود والمدافع ✓
- (c) حاربت في الكثير من المعارك الشرسة
- (d) تم رفعها وبواسطه تقنيات رفع حديثة ومطوره

7. The *Wasa* ship appears to be

- a. Swedish ✓
- b. Dutch
- c. American
- d. British

Remarkable Team



٧- سفينة واسا عبارة عن سفينة

سويدية

هولندية

امريكية

بريطانية

Practice

Look again at the reading "70 Brides for 7 Foreigners." Then answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following is closer meaning to *registered*, as it is used in Paragraph A?

- a. officially recorded ✓
- b. clearly shown
- c. happily celebrated
- d. absolutely forbidden

١- أقرب معنى لكلمة *registered*

(a) مسجل رسمياً

(b) معروض بوضوح

(c) مشهور بسعادة

(d) محرم

2. In Paragraph A, *poll* is closest in meaning to count

- a. statistic
- b. information
- c. survey ✓

٢- أقرب معنى لكلمة **poll** عند ذكرها في الحساب

- (a) احصائية
(b) معلومات
(c) مسح

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **trickle**, as it is used in Paragraph B ?

- a. current
b. light flow ✓
c. heavy flow
d. drops



٣- أقرب معنى لكلمة **trickle**

- (a) تيار
(b) تدفق خفيف ✓
(c) تدفق ثقيل
(d) قطرات

4. In Paragraph B, **torrent** is closest in meaning to

- a. current.
b. light flow
c. heavy flow ✓
d. rain

٤- أقرب معنى لكلمة **torrent**

- (a) تيار
(b) تدفق خفيف
(c) تدفق ثقيل ✓
(d) قطرات

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **serious**, as it is used in Paragraph C?

- a. Strict ✓
b. negative

- c. hopeful
- d. clear

٥- أقرب معنى لكلمة **serious**

- (a) صارم
- (b) سلبي
- (c) متفائل
- (d) واضح

6. In Paragraph C **fined** is closest in meaning to

- a. rewarded by a boss
- b. removed from a job
- c. discovered at a workplace
- d. **charged money as a penalty** ✓

٦- أقرب معنى لكلمة **Fined**

- (a) تم مكافأته من قبل رئيس
- (b) تم ازالته من العمل
- (c) اكتشف في موقع العمل
- (d) **غرامة مالية**

7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **barriers**, as it is used in Paragraph E?

- a. structures
- b. **obstacles** ✓
- c. islands
- d. systems

٧- أقرب معنى لكلمة **barriers**

- (a) هياكل
- (b) **عقبات**
- (c) جزر
- (d) انظمة

Practice

Choose the word or phrase that best explains the meaning of the underline word or phrase
Refer back to the selection "Eat Like a Peasant Feel Like a King" if necessary

1. **globe-trotting researchers**

- a. professors and students of geography
- b. **investigators who travel around the world** ✓

- c. people who study the movement of the Earth
- d. experts in the benefits of exercise

١- معنى globe-trotting researchers

- (a) اساتذة وطلاب الجغرافيا
- (b) الباحثون الذين يطوفون حول العالم
- (c) الناس الذين يدرسون حركة الارض
- (d) خبراء فوائد التمارين الرياضية

2. shortfall

- a. unusual action
- b. Change in the way of thinking
- c. shift from bad to good
- d. absence of something needed ✓

٢- معنى shortfall

- (a) عمل غير عادي
- (b) تغيير في طريقة التفكير
- (c) التحويل من السيء للأحسن
- (d) غياب شيء معين تحتاجه

3. intake

- a. interference
- b. planning for (the future)
- c. entering into (the body) ✓
- d. disease

٣- معنى كلمة intake

- التدخل
- التخطيط (للمستقبل)
- الدخول في الهيئة
- مرض

4. middle-income

- a. rich
- b. overweight
- c. arriving early
- d. average salary ✓

٤- معنى middle income

- غني
- وزن زائد
- الوصول مبكرا
- راتب متوسط

5. seaweed

- a. plants that need sun
- b. ethnic food
- c. plants in the ocean ✓**
- d. plants in the desert

ذكر في الكلمة السابقة اسم sea وهي البحر وذكر في الاجوبة كلمة ocean فيمكن الربط بينهما للتوصل للاجابة الصحيحة

٥- معنى seaweed

- (a) نباتات تحتاج الى الشمس
- (b) طعام عرقي
- (c) نباتات في المحيط**
- (d) نباتات في الصحراء

6. widespread

- a. large in size
- b. open to the public
- c. present in many locations ✓**
- d. complicated by different rules

٦- معنى widespread

- (a) كبير في الحجم
- (b) مفتوح للجميع
- (c) موجود في العديد من المناطق**
- (d) معقد القواعد

Understanding Compound Words

Figure out the meaning of the compound words in the following sentences by breaking them up into parts or by looking at the context. Circle the letter of the phrase that best expresses the meaning of each underlined compound word.

((the passage in lecture 11 – pages 50/51/52))

التعرف على معاني الكلمات المركبة compound words

1. Schoolchildren are seeing their country's most famous landmarks for the first time.

- a. a monument, building, or other object that serves as a typical marker on the land ✓**
- b. a plot of land marked out for a house to be put up
- c. an important person, like a politician or police officer

١- معنى كلمة landmarks

- (a) النصب التذكارية والمباني التي تدل على بلد معين وتكون علامة نموذجية
 (b) قطعة ارض
 (c) شخص مهم ك سياسي او ضابط شرطه

2. The village economy is taking off, fueled by the sale of its handmade silk scarves on the global market.

- a. kept close at hand
 b. made with a pattern of handprints
 c. **made by hand, not by a machine** ✓

٢- معنى كلمة handmade

- (a) ان تجعل الشيء قريب من اليد
 (b) باترون يدوي
 (c) عمل بواسطة اليدين وليس باستخدام ماكينة او جهاز

3. Each motorcycle has a transmitter that allows it to upload and download email and data.

- a. to move the computer mouse up and down while riding in a vehicle
 b. **to move information up [from vehicle to computer or server] and to move information back down [from server to vehicle]** ✓
 c. to package and unpackaged the computer before and after loading it in a vehicle that carries information to places that need it

٣- معنى upload و download ... غالبا ما نستخدم هذه العبارات عن استخدام الانترنت

- (a) لتحريك فأرة الكمبيوتر وانت تقود السيارة
 (b) لوضع معلومات ورفعها من الجهاز الى الشبكة ، و أخذ معلومات من الشبكة الى الجهاز
 (c) لتعبئة الجهاز بالمعلومات قبل وبعد نقلها الى المكان المطلوب

4. Farm economies made room for craftsmen and artisans, who gave way to industrial production.

- a. people who are sneaky and crafty
 b. **people who make crafts with their hands** ✓
 c. workers in large industrialized factories

٤- معنى كلمة craftsmen

- (a) الناس الماكرة
 (b) **الناس الذين يصنعون الاشياء بأيديهم**
 (c) العمل في مصانع كبيره

5. Widespread industrial development would still leave much of Africa, Asia, or Latin America a generation behind Europe and North America.

- a. **extending all over the globe** ✓
 b. circulation in limited areas
 c. widely recognized by many people

٥- معنى **widespread**

- (a) الامتداد في جميع انحاء العالم
 (b) الانحصار في مناطق معينة
 (c) المعروفة على نطاق واسع

6. The Internet kiosks (booths or stands) that access a global marketplace can also be used to access political information or organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies.

- a. a covered building used for trading food and clothing
 b. meeting of representatives from different countries for the purpose of providing aid.
 c. **place where ideas, as well as goods, are bought and sold** ✓

٦- معنى **marketplace**

- (a) مبنى لتجارة الاغذية والملابس
 (b) اجتماعات لغرض تقديم المساعدات
 (c) **مكان لوضع الافكار وتبادل السلع**

7. The internet kiosks (booths or stands) . . . can also be used to access political information or organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies.

- a. **based on (rooted in) the needs of ordinary people.** ✓
 b. natural and friendly to the environment
 c. occurring in areas that are full of grass, like fields

٧- معنى **grassroots**

- (a) **قاعدة لاحتياجات الناس العاديين**
 (b) صديقة للبيئة
 (c) المناطق العشبية مثل الحقول

8. Pondicherry, India's information and communications technology development strategy traces back to a 1998 project that brought Internet-linked telecasters to the region's villages.

(Note: Also spelled *telecasters*)

- a. televisions for viewing programs and movies
 b. meeting places for community activities, like team sports, shows, or political rallies
 c. **locations for long-distance communication by computer, telephone, telegraph, television ,etc.** ✓

٨- معنى **telecasters**

- (a) تلفاز للبرامج وافلام

(b) أماكن اجتماع لأنشطة المجتمع، مثل الفرق الرياضية والعروض، أو التجمعات السياسية
(c) موقع لتواصل المسافات البعيدة عن طريق الكمبيوتر والهاتف والتلفاز الخ

صدي الحروف (السويدي)

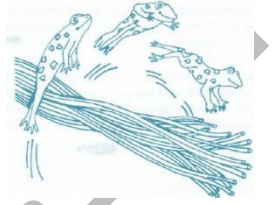
Lecture 11
Extra Reading Strategies

Leapfrogging the Technology Gap

Strategy

Identifying the Pattern of Organization in a Reading التعرف على نمط القراءة

All professional writing has some set structure. Professional writers are careful in where they put their main points and how they organize their specific details. Understanding the logic behind this structure helps you understand better what is being communicated and also helps you improve your own ability to write well.



Leapfrogging is not only for frog

Identifying the Pattern of Organization التعرف على نمط التنظيم

Look at the title, illustrations, and instructions of the article on pages 50/51/52. What problem is being discussed?

What solution is being offered? Now that you know the topic, try to identify the way the article is organized. This can help you to read it more easily. First, look quickly at the following three common patterns. Then take a couple of minutes to skim the article. After you finish, read the three patterns with more care and tell which pattern best describes the article's organization.

Pattern 1: From General to Specific

- . Description of a problem وصف المشكلة
- . Description of the solution(s) تقديم ووصف الحلول
- . History of why the problem exists تاريخ ظهور المشكلة
- . Examples to illustrate the problem and solution امثلة على الحلول

Pattern 2: From Specific to General

- . Description of a number of specific examples of a larger problem وصف امثلة اكثر للمشكلات الكبيرة
- . Explanation of the problem and its history وصف المشكلة وتاريخها
- . Solution(s) الحلول

Understanding Compound Words فهم العبارات المركبة

((The Exercises: Back to Lecture 10 – pages 48/49))

Leapfrogging the Technology Gap القفز للفجوة الالكترونية

A In Robib, Cambodia, villagers are getting **medical** طبي advice from the world's best doctors. Schoolchildren are seeing their country's most famous landmarks for the first time. And the **village** قرية

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economy is taking off, fueled by the sale of its handmade silk scarves on the global market.

B All these **benefits** فوائد are coming via motorcycle^{٢١} Internet-enabled motorcycles. A wireless network links computers in the village to computer chips on each of the five motorcycles. Each **vehicle** مركبة has a **transmitter** جهاز ارسال that allows it to upload and download email and data as it passes by village computers. At the end of the day, the bikes return to a hub where they upload the information received. The next morning, they download email and data from the hub and take it out to the villages for **transmission** انتقال.

C Villages like Robib have been described as “leapfroggers:” communities or even whole countries in the developing world that are using information and communication technologies to leapfrog directly from being an **agricultural** زراعي to an information economy. It’s a phenomenon that combines technology high and low in innovative ways, and is generating not only economic benefits but a new world of education, social, and political **opportunities** فرص.

D In highly developed countries, the information economy has emerged from a long evolution—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.

E Economists and development **experts** خبراء wonder whether the developing world can—or should—follow the same path. Widespread industrial development would still leave much of Africa, Asia, or Latin America a generation behind Europe and North America .

F Of greater concern is the **potential** محتمل environmental impact of widespread industrialization: large-scale factory production in the developing world could greatly increase global energy consumption and **pollution** تلوث levels, particularly if factories use cheaper and dirtier production methods.

G Information and communication technologies provide an alternative to this environmental and economic nightmare. The hardware, software, and networks that have propelled developed economies out of the industrial era and into the information age are now promising to take the developing world directly from agrarian to post-industrial development.

H The same satellite networks that link remote villages to urban markets can bring classroom education to communities too small or poor to support secondary schools. The cell phone systems that power community businesses can connect patients or doctors, or disparate family members. The Internet kiosks that access a global marketplace can also be used to access **political** سياسي information or organize **grassroots** قاعدة campaigns in emerging democracies.

I 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. Bangalore India, is the

best-case scenario. Recognized as the Silicon Valley of the developing world, Bangalore has parlayed India's **wealth** **ثروة** of well-educated tech-savvy, English-speaking programmer into a massive hive of interlocking programming shops, call centres, and tech companies.

J While Bangalore's technological, education, and linguistic advantages have given it a head start on leapfrogging, regions that lack those advantages stand to gain even more from the creative use of technology. Indeed, the countries that stand to benefit most from a leapfrogging strategy are those with limited infrastructure, limited education access, and limited literacy rates.

K In Bolivia, a rural radio Station uses the Internet to answer questions from listeners— like the farmer who wanted help dealing with a worm that was devouring his crops. Working online, the station found a Swedish expert who identified the worm and broadcast the information on pest control to the entire community .



Students using technology in the Classroom.

L “The development Community has placed a great **emphasis** **يؤكد** on being able to meet basic development objectives,” says Richard Simpson, the Director of E-Commerce for Industry Canada “It is not about rich countries getting richer. It's not even about **emerging** **الناشئة** economies. It's about Countries at every stage of development using technology in a way that is appropriate to their needs.” Needs like those of Nallavadu, a village in Pondicherry India A region in which many people live on incomes of less than one dollar a day, Pondicherry's information and communications technology development strategy **traces** **أثار** back to a 1998 project that brought Internet-linked telecentres to the region's villages. Today, villagers routinely use the Internet to access information that helps them sell their crops at the latest commodity prices, obtain medical advice, and track regional weather and transport.

M How does that kind of technology affect daily life? Just look at what happened in the village of Nallavadu Vijayakumar Gunasekaran the son of a Nallavadu fisherman, learned of December's earthquake tsunami (2004) from his current home in Singapore. When Gunasekaran called home to warn his family, they passed along the warning to fellow villagers—who used the village's telecentre to broadcast a community alarm. Thanks to that alarm, the village was evacuated, ensuring that all 3,600 villagers Survived.

Source: “Leapfrogging the Technology Gap” from PiPermail.org (Alexandra Samuel)

UNDERSTANDING COMPOUND ADJECTIVES **فهم الصفات المركبة**

Often when two or more words come before a noun and function together as an adjective (word that describes something), they are linked together by a hyphen (-).

Analyzing Compound Adjectives with Hyphens Analyze the meanings of the words in italics by

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looking at the shorter words that are connected by the hyphenated at the context. Write explanations in the blanks.

1. All these benefits are coming via motorcycle—Internet-enabled motorcycles
motorcycles that can access the Internet

2. 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.]

An economy that's based on service

3. Large-scale factory production in the developing world could greatly increase global energy consumption and pollution levels.

factory that's produce a lot of things

4. 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

5. Bangalore, India, is the best-case scenario. [Hint: scenario here means a course of action that could happen]

trying to see the best option that's going to happen

6. 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 and be programmer
- b.tech-savvy programmers are *Hint: "savvy" comes from the Spanish word sabe which means "know." + The person who knows very well the technology

7. Therefore, well-educated, tech-savvy, English-speaking programmers are

8. Pondicherry's information and communications technology development strategy traces back to a 1998 project that brought Internet-linked tele-centers

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1) farm economies made room for craftsmen and artisans, who gave way to industrial production:

- a) people who are sneaky and crafty.
- b) people who make crafts with their hands.
- c) workers in large industrialized factories.

2)the Internet Kiosks (booths or stands) that access a global marketplace can also be used to access political information or organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies :

- a) a covered building used for trading food and clothing .
- b) meeting of representatives from different countries for the purpose of providing aid.
- c) place where ideas, as well as goods, are bought and sold.

3)widespread industrial development would still leave much of Africa, Asia, or Latin America a generation behind Europe and North America:

- a) the globe extending all over
- b) circulation in limited areas .
- c) widely recognized by many people .

4)the Internet telecasters has reached the village :

- a) locations for meetings.
- b) locations for restaurants .
- c) locations for communication by computers.

Answers:

1.b 2.c 3.a 4.c



Lecture 12
Extra Reading Strategies

Chapter 6

Money Matters

In This Chapter

“Money makes the world go ‘round,” according to an old English saying, and being able to talk about money matters is important in all cultures. The first selection describes the success story of a business that started in Spain with a small idea and grew to make money and create jobs across many borders. The second selection, written by one of the greatest short story writers of the English language, William Somerset Maugham, focuses on a more personal aspect of the financial question: the embarrassment and difficulties that a lack of money can cause in a social situation.

“One coin in an empty moneybox makes more noise than when it is full.”

—Arabic proverb

Executive Takes Chance on Pizza, Transforms Spain

القضية المالية

حسب المقولة الإنجليزية القديمة : المال يجعل العالم في دائرة وهو مهم في جميع الثقافات ، أولاً هو علامة لقصص نجاح رجال الأعمال حيث تبدأ من فكرة صغيرة فتتطور وينمو المال وتخلق العديد من فرص العمل، الأمر الآخر والذي قام أكبر كتاب القصص القصيرة باللغة الإنجليزية (وليام سومرست مام) بالتركيز على المسألة المالية: المشاكل المالية والصعوبات هي من تجعل من المال يحدد الوضع الاجتماعي.

وكما يقول المثل العربي:

العملة الواحدة في حصالة فارغة تصدر إزعاجاً أكثر من عندما تكون ممتلئة.

Strategy

Previewing a Reading

Get a general idea of what an article is about before fully reading it. Often, the title presents key points that can help your comprehension

Scanning for Specific Information

Look at the title of the article on page 55. Then read the questions below about the title and take one minute to scan the article for the information needed to answer the questions. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

1. Who is the executive (business manager) mentioned in the title?
2. What does it mean to say he “takes a chance on pizza”?
3. To transform something means to change it, and not just in a small way. How does this man “transform Spain”? Do you think this title uses exaggeration?

١- الإستراتيجية:

- معاينة القراءة

الحصول على معنى العام للقطعة قبل قراءته كاملاً ، وفي كثير من الأحيان العناوين الرئيسية تساعد على فهم القطعة

- مسح المعلومات المحددة

انظر لعنوان المقال صفحة؟؟ ، ثم قم بقراءة الأسئلة التالية وخذ دقيقة للبحث عن الأجوبة في القطعة عبر قراءة العناوين التي ستساعدك في ذلك وقارنها مع زملائك.

١- من السلطة التنفيذية (مدير الأعمال) المذكور بالعنوان؟

٢- ماذا يعني (أخذ فرصة من البيئزا)؟

٣- تحويل الشيء أي تغييره وليس مجرد اختصاراً للطريق ، كيف تمكن الرجل من فعل ذلك؟

٤- (تحويل إسبانيا) هل تعتقد بأن اللقب مبالغ فيه؟

Strategy**Recognizing Word Families**

A good way to expand vocabulary is through recognizing word families—groups of words related in form and meaning such as combine, combined, and combination.

Recognizing Word Families Scan the reading selection for words related to the given words in column one and write them in the second column. Read the meaning in the third column. The words are in the order of their appearance in the article.

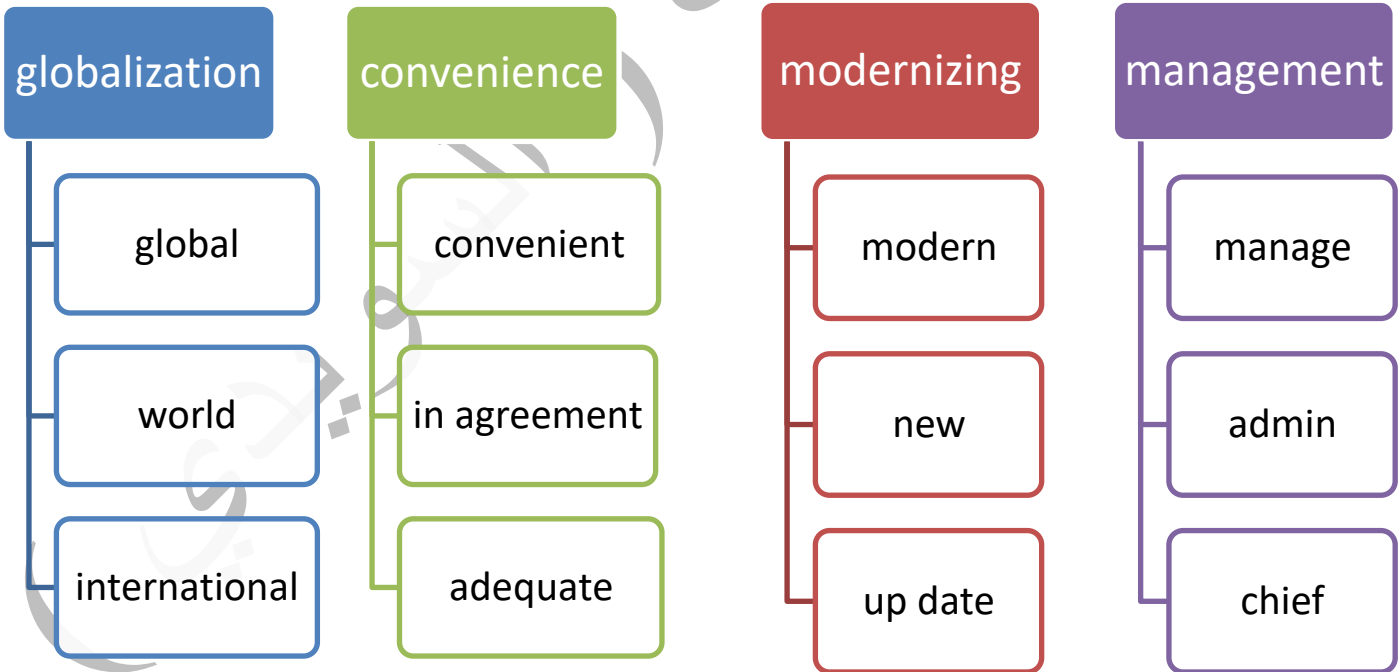
٢- الإستراتيجية :- التعرف على عائلة الكلمة

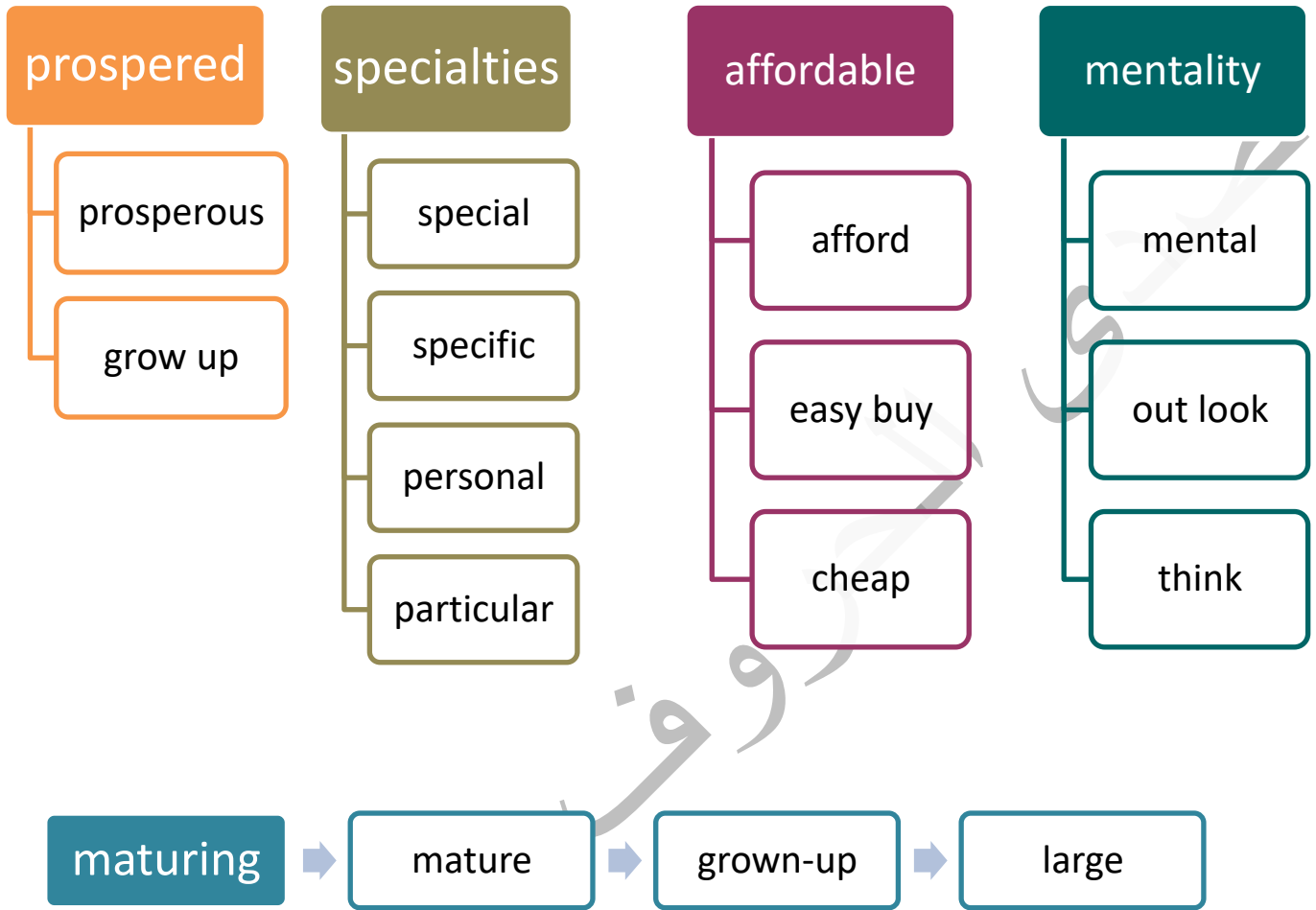
الطريقة الصحيحة لتوسيع المدارك اللغوية بالتعرف على عائلة الكلمة وهي مجموعة كلمات تعطي نفس المعنى باختلاف الشكل مثل: دمج - جمع بين - مجموعة

بالتعرف على عائلة الكلمة تستطيع مسح القطعة وتصنيف الكلمة بالعمود الأول والكلمة المشابهة لها بالعمود الثاني والمعنى بالعمود الثالث وذلك حسب ترتيبها بالقطعة

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

كلمات تحمل نفس المعنى
(استراتيجية جديدة للمساعدة بفهم المفردات من د/فجر)





Executive Takes Chance on Pizza, Transforms Spain

- A** MADRID, Spain—Leopoldo Fernandez was earning \$150,000 a year as an **executive** تنفيذي اداري in Spain with Johnson & Johnson when he decided to open a **pizzeria** بيتزا on the side.
- B** “Keep in mind, I knew nothing about pizza. My job was about selling hear: valves, heart monitors, surgical instruments,” said the 47-year-old Cuban American, a former **marketing** تسويق director for the U.S. medical supply company.
- C** Six years later, Fernandez is the president of TelePizza, a **multinational** متعدد الجنسيات company with **projected sales** المبيعات المتوقعة of \$120 million this year. By year’s end, the Madrid-based pizza businessman’s name will adorn more than 200 **outlets** منفذ in ten countries. The company, one of the first to answer a need for **convenience** وسيلة للراحة goods in **modernizing** تحديث Spain, may even be the world’s fastest growing pizza **china** الصين, according to a recent issue of the trade magazine Pizza. Today and research by TelePizza.
- D** “I thought I’d just open five little stores and keep my job at Johnson & Johnson,” recalled Fernandez in an interview as he puffed a \$5 Cuban cigar. Two small Cuban flags are placed on his desk top.
- E** Success came “so quickly my biggest problem has been keeping on top of the growth-money **management** ادارة, people , training. Most new businesses grow at 10—20 percent yearly. We’ve grown at 10 percent a month since we opened,” Fernandez said.
- F** After his first shop **prospered** ازدهرت in Madrid, Fernandez left his job, sold his house and stocks, and cobbled together \$300,000 to put into the business. From then on, new pizzerias opened rapidly, first in Spain and then abroad.
- G** At the time TelePizza began in the late 1980s, pizzas were available in Spain only in Italian restaurants, and home delivery of any food was rare. But with more women in the workplace and Spain still modernizing, there was a growing need for convenience foods. TelePizza’s success is widely credited with setting off a **boom** ازدهار in home-delivered fast food in Spain.
- H** Hundreds of motorbikes now ply Madrid’s streets delivering everything from pizza to traditional **specialties** تخصصات like Spanish tortillas (egg and potato omelettes) and paella.
- I** Like the Domino’s chain of U.S. fame, TelePizza’s pies come fast—the company guarantees that pizzas will arrive in under 30 minutes, depending on where customers live. They are fairly **affordable** اسعار معقولة, with a pie for up to four people costing \$13, compared with \$6 for a McDonald’s quarter pounder, fries, and Coke, undelivered.
- J** Some say Spain’s growing appetite for fast food is undermining the country’s healthy

Mediterranean diet. “There’s a saying, when we were poor we made better eating choices than we do now,” said Consuelo Lopez Nomdedeu, a nutritionist with the government-run National College of Health. But Fernandez dismissed such complaints. The key is variety in the (lid,” he said. “I wouldn’t eat pizza daily or hamburgers (nor would I eat) Spanish dishes like lentils or garbanzos.”

K Along with crediting the **untapped** غير مستقل Spanish **market** سوق for his success, Fernandez noted that growing up as an immigrant in the United States probably also helped. Like many other refugees fleeing the Castro revolution, Fernandez moved to Florida from Cuba in 1960 with his parents.

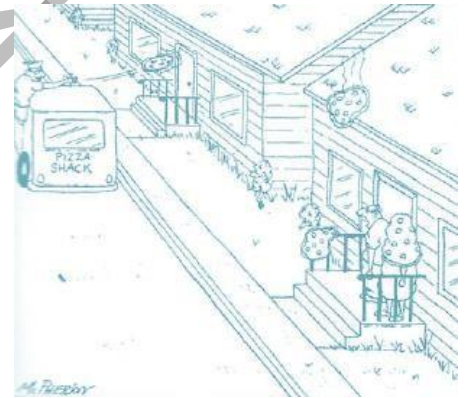


Making a delivery on two wheels
Close TO Home @ John McPherson

L “An immigrant has to find ways to succeed because he’s on the bottom,” said Fernandez, who also has worked for Procter & Gamble Co., the leading U.S. consumer products company.

M “Here, my advantage is that I understand Spanish **mentality** عقلية better than Americans do, and I understand Americans better than A Making a delivery on two wheels Spaniards do,” Fernandez said.

N So far, his recipe for success is working. Fernandez said TelePizza outsells its three biggest rivals in Spain—Domino’s, Pizza Hut, and Pizza World—combined. The company has a fleet of more than 2,000 motorbikes in Spain and sells 25,000 pizzas daily in the Spanish market.



Didn't that pizza delivery kid
used to be our paperboy? Close
to Home @ John McPherson,
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O About two-thirds of TelePizza outlets in Spain are **franchises** امتيازات while 90 percent of the 40 stores abroad are company-owned. In addition to Spain, there are TelePizza outlets located in Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, and Poland—with stores in France and Brazil set to open before year’s end.

P “We plan to go into the U.S. in due time,” Fernandez said. “For now we are **maturing** نضوج and learning from **growth markets** نمو الاسواق.”

Source: “Executive Takes Chance on Pizza, Transforms Spain” Wisconsin State Journal (Stephen Wade)

Getting the Meaning of Words from Context use the context and the clues to explain the following business terms.

1. marketing (page 55 paragraph B) A market is a place where products are bought and sold.

So, marketing is promoting the buying and selling of products. 1- السوق: هو المكان يتم فيه شراء المنتجات - وبيعها، إذن السوق: لتعزيز شراء وبيع المنتجات

Remarkable Team

2. multinational (page 55 paragraph C) Break the word apart to find its meaning. to many national2-
متعددة الجنسيات: افصل الكلمة لإيجاد المعنى . الوطنية
3. projected sates (page 55 paragraph C) Think about projecting something such as fireworks into the sky. Then think about the time frame it refers to presented sale3-
المبيعات المتوقعة : فكر بالشئ البارز - للجميع كالألعاب النارية في السماء . ثم فكر في الإطار الزمني لبيع المعروض
4. outlets (page 55 paragraph C) Break the word apart and remember we are talking about a product that is being marketed center of shops that's buy things in one place4-
منافذ : افصل الكلمة وتذكر أننا نتحدث - عن المنتجات التي يتم تسويقها وسط المحلات التجارية لشراء الأشياء من مكان واحد
5. chain (page 55 paragraph C) Imagine a picture of a chain, made up of separate parts called links. more than one store in different places5-
سلسلة: تخيل صورة من سلسلة، تتكون من أجزاء منفصلة تسمى روابط - كأكثر من متجر في أماكن مختلفة
6. boom (page 56 paragraph G) The meaning can be inferred partly from the sound of this word (which is used to describe the sound of an explosion). Spreading out in different places6-
إزدهار: معنى - (يمكن الاستدلال جزئياً من صوت الكلمة) الذي يستخدم لوصف صوت الانفجار الانتشار في أماكن مختلفة
7. untapped market (page 56 paragraph K) To tap something means “to open or start,” as in tapping an oil well. Then consider how the prefix un- affects the meaning. Something new that's nobody try to do it before7-
سوق غير مستغلة: استثمار الشئ يعني (فتح أو بدء) كما في التفتيش عن آبار النفط. ثم تأمل كيفية التصدير - دون التأثير بالمعنى . هو الشئ الجديد الذي لم يجربه أحد من قبل
8. franchises (page 56 paragraph O) Notice these stores are contrasted with others that are company owned. licensed8-
الإمميزات: لاحظ وقارن هذه المحلات مع غيرها من الجهات المملوكة من الشركات . مرخصة
9. growth markets (page 56 paragraph P) Take a guess from the words themselves. Market that's grow from very low to high9-
تطور الأسواق: خمن من الكلمة نفسها . السوق التي تتطور من أدنى درجة لأعلى -

Checking Your Comprehension Choose the most appropriate answer related to the reading.

1. Before starting a pizza business, Fernandez worked for a company that sold _____
- a. Cuban cigars
b. surgical instruments .
c. restaurant supplies

١- قبل بدء العمل التجاري بالبيتزا، عمل فرنانديز بالشركة التي باعت
أ- السيجار الكوبي

ب- الأدوات الجراحية
ج- إمدادات المطاعم

2. Telepizza grew very fast in the 1980s because at that time in Spain _____ was very rare.

- a. Italian food
- b. good restaurants
- c. home delivery .

2- تطورت تيلي بيتزا بسرعة كبيرة عام ١٩٨٠ لأنه في ذلك الوقت كان من النادر جدا في إسبانيا.
أ- طعام الإيطالي
ب- المطاعم الجيدة
ج- التوصيل المنزلي

3. another factor that helped the business is that there were more _____ in the workplace than before.

- a. women .
- b. engineers
- c. young People

3- عامل آخر ساعد في العمل هو أن أكثر في مكان العمل كان من قبل
أ- النساء
ب- المهندسين
ج- الشباب

4. According to Cousuelo Lopez Nomdedeu, fast food like pizza is not good for Spain because it is

- a. very expensive
- b. too foreign
- c. not healthy .

4- وفقاً لكوسوس لوبيز نومديديو. الوجبات السريعة كالبيتزا ليست جيدة لإسبانيا لأنها
أ- غالية جداً
ب- أجنبية أيضاً
ج- غير صحية

5. Fernandez feels that being an immigrant in the U.S. _____

- a. caused many problems for him and his family
- b. was an advantage to him in business .
- c. did not affect him in any way

5- شعر فرنانديز بأن كونه مهاجراً في الولايات المتحدة
أ- تسبب العديد من المشاكل له ولعائلته
ب- كانت ميزة له في مجال الأعمال التجارية
ج- لم يؤثر عليه بأي شكل من الأشكال

6. Telepizza has many outlets in Spain and in different countries and these are _____

- a. franchises
- b. company owned
- c. both franchises and company owned .

6- تيلي بيتزا لديها العديد من منافذ البيع في اسبانيا وفي بلدان مختلفة وهذه هي
 أ- الإمتيازات
 ب- من ملكية الشركة
 ج- كل من الإمتيازات و ملكية الشركة

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1- A noun meaning the growth of something worldwide: _____ .

- a- global
- b- globalization
- c- globalize
- d- globally

١- اسم يعني نمو شيء في جميع أنحاء العالم

2- A verb meaning becoming modern

- a- Modernization
- b- Modernizing
- c- Modern
- d- Modernize

٢- معنى الفعل يصبح حديثاً

3- A present participle (-ing word) meaning growing older and wiser, becoming more mature

- a- . a- Maturely
- b- Maturelying
- c- Matureling

٣- اسم المضارع (كلمة- Ing) المضارع منها يعني كبر السن وكثر الحكمة ، وأصبحت أكثر نضجا

4- Six years later, Fernandez is the president of TelePizza, multinational company with projected sales of \$120 million this year.

- a- Prudes sales
- b- Presenting sales
- c- Sales of multiple varieties
- d- Reduce the loss of sales

٤- بعد ٦ سنوات، فرنانديز رئيس تيلي بيتزا، شركة متعددة الجنسيات المتوقع مبيعاتها ١٢٠ مليون \$ من هذا العام.

5- Fernandez feels that being an immigrant in the U.S. _____.

- a) caused many problems for him and his family.
- b) was an advantage to him in business.
- c) did not affect him in any way.
- d) was not his final dream.

٥- فرنانديز يشعر بأن كونه مهاجراً في الولايات المتحدة.

6- Before starting a pizza business, Fernandez worked for a company that sold._____.

- a- Cuban 'cigars
- b- Surgical instruments.
- c- Restaurant
- d- Court Clerk

٦- قبل بدء العمل التجاري بالبيتزا ، عمل فرنانديز في شركة التي تباع.

7- Telepizza has many outlets in Spain and in different countries and these are _____.

- a- Franchises.
- b- company owned.
- c- both franchises and company owned.

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d- Both not belong to same owner .

٧- تيلي بيتزا لديها العديد من منافذ البيع في اسبانيا وفي بلدان مختلفة وهي

Answers

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. C

Lecture 13
Extra Reading Strategies

What Do You Think? Read the paragraph below and discuss the questions that follow.

Remarkable Team

الشراء من الانترنت Buying on the Internet



Do you like to shop on the Internet?

People love to shop, and more and more of them are shopping on the Internet. Some are pleased with the variety of goods offered and the ease of shopping in the comfort of their own homes. Yet some are worried about the quality of goods they'll receive or the safety of their credit card numbers.

الناس تحب التسوق والكثير منهم يتسوق عبر النت والبعض منهم يستمتع بالبضائع المنوعة وبسهولة شرائها وهم في منازلهم رغم ان البعض يقلق من جودة البضائع التي يشتريها ومن ان يتم خداعه عبر بطاقات الائتمان

1. **Have you ever shopped on the Internet? If so, what products have you bought? هل سبق لك التسوق عبر النت من قبل؟ اذا سبق لك ما هو الشيء الذي اشتريته؟**
2. **Do you prefer to shop online, use a catalog, or go to a store in person? Why? هل تفضل التسوق على النت ام الذهاب الى المحلات بنفسك؟ ولماذا؟**
3. **Some consumers think it's not safe to shop on the Internet. Do you agree or not? What precautions would you take before completing a transaction on the Internet? بعض الزبائن يعتقد ان التسوق عبر النت غير آمن هل هذا رأيك؟ وماهي احتياطاتك التي تتخذها قبل التحويل على النت**
4. **Have you ever heard of "identity theft"? What is it? Do you think it could happen if you buy products on the Internet? Explain. هل سمعت عن السرقة عبر النت؟ وهل تعتقد انها ستحصل لك؟ اشرح.**

على مأدبة الغداء The Luncheon

Strategy

Identifying the Setting, Characters, and Conflict in a Narrative معرفة الشخصيات والصراعات في السرد

Reading a story is easier if you first identify the key elements that every story must have. These are called the narrative elements.

- **setting:** the time and place الوقت والمكان
- **characters:** the main people who are in the story الشخصيات الاساسية في القصة
- **plot:** the action that starts with a conflict, develops into a complication, and ends with a resolution (a solution of the conflict) بدأ الصراع في القصة وتطوره ومضاعفاته وكيف تم حله

Identifying the Setting, Characters, and Conflict

Find the setting by looking at the illustration and skimming the first few paragraphs.

1. When does the story take place (more or less)? 20 years ago. Where? Paris
2. Who are the main characters? There is of course the narrator (the one speaking) since the story is written in the first person (using I and me). The other character is a woman whose name we are never told. What do we know about this woman?

Characters: The narrator— the women

About the woman: _____

3. We can't identify in advance the whole plot, but we can find out where it begins. The action always starts with a conflict (a problem or difficulty) because if everything were fine, there would be no story. Read quickly up to (line 16 page 61) and find the conflict. Explain it here.

(وهذه الاسئلة تساعدك في التعرف على ما ذكر سابقا مثلا : متى حدثت هذه القصة (قبل ٢٠ سنة مضت (في أي مكان ؟ (في باريس) ومن هم الشخصيات في الرواية او القصة ؟ (المرأة والكاتب نفسه وتبدأ القصة دائما بتناقض او مفارقة يعني صعوبة او مشكلة لأن الامور لو كانت جيدة لم يكن هناك قصة والآن اقرأ قراءة سريعة الى السطر ١٦ صفحة ٦١ وابحث عن المشكلة وقم بشرحها

You will have to read the story to see how this conflict gets complicated, rises to a climax (the most difficult and intense moment of the action), and then ends in the resolution.

Getting the Meaning of Words from Context

The author uses exact adjectives and adverbs to describe the feelings of the characters and the appearance of their surroundings. Look for clues in the context and choose the word or phrase closest to the meaning of the word in italics.

1. But I was *flattered* by her praise of my book. (line 14)

a. worried about the future

b. pleased by the kind words. سعيد بالكلمات الطيبة.

c. confused about what to do

Notice the clue in line 14

2. I was *startled* when the bill of fare was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I had anticipated. (line 26)

a. depressed by sad memories

b. scared by a sudden surprise. خائف ومتفاجأ.

c. filled with hope

3. It would be *mortifying* to find myself ten francs short and be obliged to borrow from my guest. (line 80)

a. embarrassing. محرج.

b. boring

c. tiring

4. The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent, and *appetizing*. (line 85)

a. too ripe

b. dry

c. juicy ملء بالعصارة شهى.

5. I knew—a little later, for my guest, going on with her conversation, absentmindedly took one. (line 101)

a. with an intention

b. without thinking من دون تفكير.

c. in a careful way

6. The bill came and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip. (line 105)

a. generous سخى.

b. small

c. exact

Strategy

Predicting Events in a Narrative

It is helpful while reading a narrative to think ahead of the action. You don't have to understand every word, just try to follow the action, understand what is happening, and think about what might happen next.

Predicting Events in a Narrative

AS you read the next selection, try to predict what is going to happen next. The story will be interrupted at a few points and you will be asked some questions to guide you. Do not worry about understanding every word. Just try to follow the action and understand what is happening.

Introduction

The following selection is a narrative (a story) by one of the master short story writers of the English language, William Somerset Maugham (1874—1965). Born in Paris and educated in England, he worked as a secret agent for the British government in World War 1 and then spent the rest of his life writing and traveling throughout many parts of the world. In "The Luncheon," the narrator starts out by describing how he went to the park and met a cousin he had not seen in 20 years. This brings to his mind the memory of that time long ago, and so he tells the story of that earlier meeting.



William Somerset Maugham

- **Have you ever had the experience of meeting someone you once knew and had not seen in years? How did the experience turn out?**
- **. In what ways do people change over the years?**

The Luncheon

I caught sight of her at the park and in answer to her beckoning I went over and sat down beside her. It was long since I had last seen her and if someone had not mentioned her name I hardly think I would have recognized her. She addressed me brightly.

“Well, it’s many years since we last met. How time does fly! We’re none of us getting any younger. Do you remember the last time I saw you? You asked me to luncheon.”

Did I remember?

It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin Quarter and I was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together. She had read a book of mine and had written to me about it. I answered, thanking her, and presently I received from her another letter saying that she was passing through Paris and would like to have a chat with me; but her time was limited and the only free moment she had was on the following Thursday: she was spending the morning at the Luxembourg and would I give her a little luncheon at Foyot’s afterwards? Foyot’s is a restaurant at which the French senators eat and it was so far beyond my means that I had never even thought of going there. But I was flattered by her praise of my book and she was, after all, my father’s niece. I had eighty francs (gold francs) to last me the rest of the month and a modest luncheon should

not cost more than fifteen. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks I could manage well enough. What do you think of the request that the cousin has made of the main character? Why do you think that he accepted it? Do you think he is going to get into trouble? Why or why not?

I answered that I would meet my cousin-by-correspondence at Foyot’s on Thursday at half past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and in appearance imposing. She was in fact a woman of forty, and she gave me the impression of having more teeth, white and large and even, than were necessary for any practical purpose. She was talkative, but since she seemed inclined to talk about the family, whom I hadn’t seen in some years, I was prepared to be an attentive listener.

I was startled when the bill of fare was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I had anticipated. But she reassured me.

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“I never eat anything for luncheon,” she said. “Oh, don’t say that!” I answered generously. “I never eat more than one thing. I think people eat far too much nowadays. A little fish, perhaps. I wonder if they have any salmon.”

Well, it was early in the year for salmon and it was not on the bill of fare, but I asked the waiter if there was any. Yes, a beautiful salmon had just come in—it was the first they had had. I ordered it for my guest. The waiter asked her if she would have something while it was being cooked. What did the man notice about his cousin’s appearance? Does it perhaps give a clue to her character? From what she has said so far, do you expect her to order any more food? Why? “No,” she answered. “I never eat more than one thing. Unless you had a little caviar. I never mind caviar.”

My heart sank a little. I knew I could not afford caviar, but I could not very well tell her that. I told the waiter by all means to bring caviar. For myself I chose the cheapest dish on the menu and that was a mutton chop.

“I think you’re unwise to eat meat,” she said. “I don’t know how you can expect to work after eating heavy things like chops. I don’t believe in overloading my stomach.”

What do you think his cousin is going to do next? And the man? Why?

She ate the caviar and she ate the salmon. She talked incessantly of the prosperity and successes of her family. But I wondered what the bill would come to. When my mutton chop arrived she took me quite seriously to task.

“I see that you’re in the habit of eating a heavy luncheon. I’m sure it’s a mistake. Why don’t you follow my example and eat just one thing? I’m sure you’d feel ever so much better for it.”

“I am only going to eat one thing,” I said, as the waiter came again with the bill of fare.

The waiter has come once again. What will happen next?

She waved him aside with an airy gesture.

“No, no, I never eat anything for luncheon. Just a bite, I never want more than that, and I eat that more as an excuse for conversation than anything else. I couldn’t possibly eat anything more—unless they had some of those giant asparagus. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them.”

“Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus,” I asked the waiter.

I tried with all my might to will him to say no. A happy smile spread over his broad face, and he assured me that they had some so large, so splendid, so tender, that it was a marvel.

“I’m not in the least hungry,” my guest sighed, “but if you insist, I don’t mind having some asparagus.”

I ordered them

“Aren’t you going to have any?”

“No, I never eat asparagus.”

“I know there are people who don’t like them. The fact is, you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat.”

Something is ironic when it is the opposite of what is true or expected. What is ironic about what his cousin keeps saying? How do you think the man feels about this? Do you think the man or his cousin will order more food ?

We waited for the asparagus to be cooked. Panic seized me. It was not a question now of how much money I should have left over for the rest of the month, but whether I had enough to pay the bill. It would be mortifying to find myself ten francs short and be obliged to borrow from my guest. I could not bring myself to do that. I knew exactly how much I had and if the bill came to more I had made up my mind that I would put my hand in my pocket and with a dramatic cry start up and say it had been picked. Of course it would be awkward if she had not money enough either to pay the bill. Then the only thing would be to leave my watch and say I would come back and pay later. The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent, and appetizing. The smell of the melted butter tickled my nostrils. I watched her thrust them down her throat in large voluptuous mouthfuls and in my polite way I discoursed on the condition of the drama in the Balkans. At last, she finished.

“Coffee?” I asked.

“Yes, just an ice cream and coffee,” she answered.

I was past caring now, so I ordered coffee for myself and an ice cream and coffee for her.

“You know, there’s one thing I thoroughly believe in,” she said, as she ate the ice cream. “One should always get up from a meal feeling one could eat a little more.”

“Are you still hungry?” I asked faintly.

“Oh, no. I’m not hungry; you see, I don’t eat luncheon. I have a cup of coffee in the morning and then dinner, but I never eat more than one thing for luncheon. I was speaking for you.”

“Oh, I see!”

Then a terrible thing happened. While we were waiting for the coffee, the head waiter, with an ingratiating smile on his false face, came up to us bearing a large basket full of peaches. They had the rich tone of an Italian landscape. But surely peaches were not in season then? Who knew what they cost? I knew—a little later, for my guest, going on with her conversation, absentmindedly took one.

“You see, you’ve filled your stomach with a lot of meat”—my one miserable little chop—“and you can’t eat any more. But I’ve just had a snack and I shall enjoy a peach.”

The bill came and when I paid it I found that I had only enough

Remarkable Team



for a quite inadequate tip. Her eyes rested for an instant on the three francs I left for the waiter and I knew that she thought me mean. But when I walked out of the restaurant I had the whole month before me and not a penny in my pocket.

A fancy restaurant in Paris in the 1930s.

So far the luncheon has gone badly for the man. Somerset Maugham is known for his irony and surprise endings. Can you think of some way he might turn the situation around?

“Follow my example,” she said as we said farewell, “and never eat more than one thing for luncheon.”

“I’ll do better than that,” I retorted. “I’ll eat nothing for dinner tonight.”

“Humorist!” she cried, jumping into a cab. “You’re quite a humorist!”

But I dare say she may not appreciate my humor now, as I try to contain a chuckle. Today she weighs twenty-One stone.

Source: “The Luncheon” *Cosmopolitans* (W. Somerset Maugham)

*The stone is a British unit of measurement One stone equals fourteen pounds, or 6.35 kilos.

مارأيك في اقتراح ابن الخالة (ابن العمّة) ؟ ولماذا تعتقد ان الشخصية الرئيسية الرئيسية قبلت ؟ هل تعتقد أنه سيتورط في المشاكل ؟ ولماذا
مالذي لاحظته الرجل على ابن الخالة او ابن العمّة (العم او الخال) من مظهره ؟ وهل هو يعطي دليلا للمرأة ؟ ومن مآقالتة المرأة
هل ستطلب المزيد من الطعام ؟ لماذا ؟
ما لذي سيفعله ابن الخالة لاحقا ؟ والرجل ايضا ؟ ولماذا ؟
لقد عاد النادل او الجرسون مجددا ما لذي سيحدث لاحقا ؟
شئ غريب عندما يحدث عكس ما تتوقعه . مالشئ الغريب في مايردده ابن الخال ؟ وماهو شعور الرجل في رأيك ؟ وهل سيطلب
! الرجل المزيد من الطعام ؟
الى الان فقد مضى الغداء بطريقة سيئة هل لديك فكرة او طريقة في تحويل الوضع الى العكس ؟

Test your self

اختبر نفسك

1) the asparagus appeared . they were enormous , succulent , and appetizing :

- a- too ripe.
- b- dry .
- a- c-solid.
- c- juicy .

2) It would be mortifying to find myself ten francs short and be be obliged to borrow from my guest

- a- Embarrassing.
- b- Boring.
- c- Tiring .
- d- Affectionate.

3) But I was flattered by her praise of my book :

- a- worried about the future .
- b- pleased by the kind words .
- a- c-confused about what to do .
- c- notice she doesn` t like me.

4) I knew—a little later , for my guest. Going , on with her conversation , absentmindedly took one :

- a- with an intention.
- a- b-without thinking.
- b- in a careful way .

5) the bill came and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip :

- a) Generous.
- b) small .
- c) exact.
- d) too much.

Answers:

1.d , 2.a , 3.b , 4.b , 5.b

Remarkable Team

Lecture 14
The Final Exam
الامتحان النهائي

- 50 Multiple choice items
- 2 short seen passages
- 1 fairly short unseen passage
- Units 1- 6 included (only what has been studied and answered)

تمت بفضل الله