

Composition [1]

المحاضرة المباشرة الثالثة

Chapter 5 Lifestyles Around the World

Discussing lessons learned from experience:

- 1- It's important to think for yourself.
- 2- Self discipline is an essential quality.
- 3- Sometimes you have to take risks to get something you want.

Exercise 4 page 87:

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
decision	change	independent
friendship	compromise	valuable
importance	lie	decisive
promise	risk	
self-discipline		



Chapter 5

Using the past perfect tense:

The past perfect tense is used in narrative paragraphs to show that an action happened before another one **in the past**.

The past perfect follows the structure: ***had (not) + past participle***

Examples:

- We **had been** there many times.
- She **hadn't** asked for permission to go.

When describing more than one event in the past, We use the past perfect tense to show **which action happened first**.

Examples:

- I **had** already **left** by the time he **got back**.
- We **hadn't gone** one mile when the car **broke down**.



Chapter 6

Global Connections

Exercise 2 page 104:

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>
diversity	export	diverse
e-commerce	globalize	global
globe	import	multicultural
immigrant	influence	multinational
market		technological
multiculturalism		transnational
resources		
technology		
telecommunications		



Chapter 6

Analyzing prefixes and suffixes:

Prefixes and suffixes change the part of speech of words.

Examples:

Culture + al = cultural	noun to adjective
migrate + tion = migration	verb to noun
globe + al + ize = globalize	noun to verb

Using the correct form of a word:

Many words have different forms for different parts of speech. When you write, be careful to use the correct forms of words.

Examples:

- I have an appointment for a medical examination today.
- The doctor examined the young boy.
- The medical examiner said the man had died from a heart attack.



Chapter 6

Using relative clauses:

The relative pronouns **who, which, where, when** and **that** can be used to introduce relative clauses.

A relative clause answers the question : Who? Or Which one?

Examples:

- The woman who / that runs the restaurant is Japanese.
- The watch that / which I bought you is Swiss.
- The office where I work employs people from four different countries.
- Summer is the time of year when the weather is the hottest.



مراجعة للامتحان ..~

Exercise

Studying abroadstudents many advantages., students have the opportunity to learn a language by interacting with native speakers every day. The students live in a new culture, so they can learn both in and out the classroom. Studying abroad teaches students that there are other ways of looking at the world. This is a very important part of education. Students learn to be flexible because they have to adapt to different ways of living. They experience another culture in a much more significant way than if they simply took a vacation to another country. Foreign students are far from home. Therefore, they have to become responsible and self-reliant. When they study abroad, students have an they will remember all their lives.

1/

- A. offers
- B. offer
- C. offering
- D. offered

2/

- A. Therefore
- B. First of all
- C. In addition
- D. Also



Exercise

3/

- A. international
- B. fresh
- C. easy
- D. new**

4/

- A. of**
- B. from
- C. for
- D. to

5/

- A. information
- B. education
- C. experience**
- D. invention

