

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

Egalitarian = Equal

<sup>1</sup>Do you have a favorite season? <sup>2</sup>Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. <sup>3</sup>However, summertime is my favorite season because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. <sup>4</sup>First, sitting on the other side of a sand dune, hidden by sea oats and sedge, I like looking at the

عادل = نظير

Atlantic Ocean, scanning for dolphins and pelicans. <sup>5</sup>Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings.<sup>6</sup>Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. <sup>7</sup>The exercise enhances my sense of well being and creates a feeling of optimism.

The topic of the paragraph is

a. sailing and surfing.

<mark>b. summertime.</mark>

- c. seasons at the beach.
- d. ways to develop optimism.

The main idea of the paragraph is

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

# Choosing the Correct Pronoun

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

- 1. Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes.
- 2. The jury finally made (its, their) decision.



لفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة





- 3. It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers.
- 4. Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp.



#### **Guess the Meaning**



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

Gridlock = traffic so horrible

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

Priorities = a list of what was most important

### Identifying the Main idea & Supporting Details :

سؤال تمييز الفكرة الرئيسية والتفاصيل المساندة ( المساعدة) :

Why I Want to Learn English(1) There are three reasons why I want to learn English. (2) One reason is that English has become an international language.(3) It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication. (4) Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. (5) The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. (6) Finally, I want to learn English because I

plan to move to the U.S. in the future. (7) I will become a manager for my company soon. (8) For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English.

Identify the topic sentence:	ميَّز عنوان الجملة :
Why I want to learn English	
Identify the conclusion:	ميَّز الخاتمة :
I'm very excited about learning English	
Identify the first main point : Sentence 2:	ميَّز ؟
One reason is that English has become an international	language
Identify the second main point : Sentence 4:	ميَّز ؟
Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I	<mark>can travel to</mark>
English-speaking countries.	
Identify the third main point : Sentence 6:	ميَّز
Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move	e to the U.S.
in the future.	
Identify the support detail for the first main point : Sent	tence 3:
It is now used by most international companies, includ	ing the
company where I work, for business communication	
Identify the support detail for the second main point : S	Sentence 5:

\_The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language.

سۇال مى

Identify the support detail for the third main point : Sentence 7:

I will become a manager for my company soon

### **Scanning this Pulp Friction** :

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

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

a. 27

b. 31

#### c. 137

### <mark>d. 142</mark>

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

2.How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?
a. 31 %
<mark>b. 49%</mark>
c. 34%
d. 19%

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

What drug can be obtained from a relative of hemp?

a. Cocaine b. heroin c. Amphetamine <mark>d. marijuana</mark>

A

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

1. What is the Topic?

The difference between traditional and nontraditional students ...

2. What is the Main Idea?

The difference between traditional and nontraditional students ..

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

1– Non-traditional students are the minority. **F** 

2-Non-traditional students are not working these days. F

3–Non–traditional students live on campus. **F** 

4– Non–traditional students are majority and part–timers **T** 

As you read, it's important to begin noticing words that often go

together. Go back to A paragraph. Find words to complete the

following phrases and write them in the blanks. Most are

prepositions.

Paragraph A:

Lived in a dormitory

<mark>On</mark> campus.

Many attend college part-time (verb)

Access to information technology

Look back at the reading selection "Campus Life is Changing" to

find the meanings of the following pronouns. What does each

pronoun refer to?

ه د الضمير

وجد الكلمات وأكمل العبارات

اللدة : هنالك قاعدة في اللغة العربية تقول : أن الضمير يعود على أقرب مذكور

- They (Paragraph A, line 2) students
- They (paragraph A, line 6) students
- Them (Paragraph A, line 12) nontraditional students

# B

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

What is the Topic? Learning styles in students' population
What is the Main Idea? Each person has a certain learning style, and
about 60 percent of the new students these days prefer the sensing
<mark>style</mark>

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

a. They prefer a practice – to– theory method of learning.

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

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

# Topic: Intuitive learning styles

Main Idea: Students prefer a theory-to-practice method of learning and enjoy independent, creative thinking

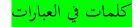
#### D

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

#### Topic: The sensing style of learning.

Main idea: A majority of college professors prefer the intuitive learning style.

Words in phrases : Paragraph D :



are at a disadvantage.



- Their (Paragraph D, line 4) students

### F

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

### Topic : Technology in students' life

Main Idea: The importance of technology in college campus

Understanding pronoun references<mark>: Them (paragraph F, line 6</mark>)

<mark>professors</mark>

لعله قد وقع هنا خطأ ، فإن الضمير موجود في السطر ٩

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

Life is different because <mark>of</mark> technology Are available to everyone

Students take exams (verb)

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

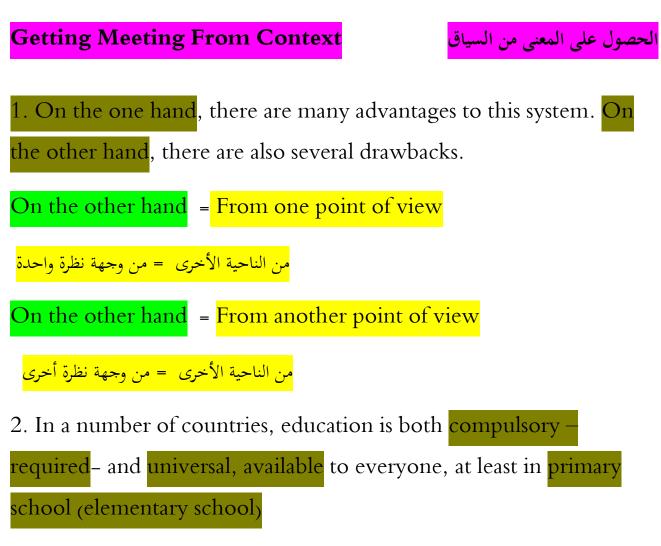
### What is the main idea?

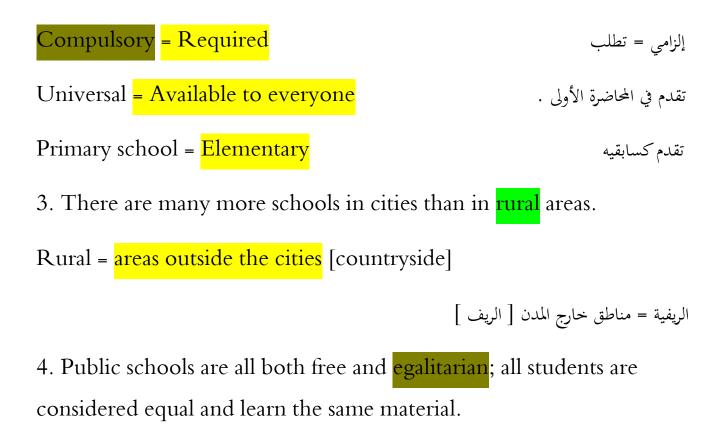
- 1. Several events can change the Earth's surface.
- 2. Earthquakes can cause large cracks.
- 3. Volcanoes can be dangerous.
- 4. Earthquakes

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

What is the main idea?

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





<mark>Egalitarian</mark> = Equal

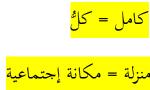
5. College students need great discipline; in order to make time for their studies, they need the self-control to give up hobbies, sports, and social life.

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

Entire = Whole Status = Social Position نضباط = ضبط النفس

تقدم في المحاضرة الأول<mark>ى</mark>





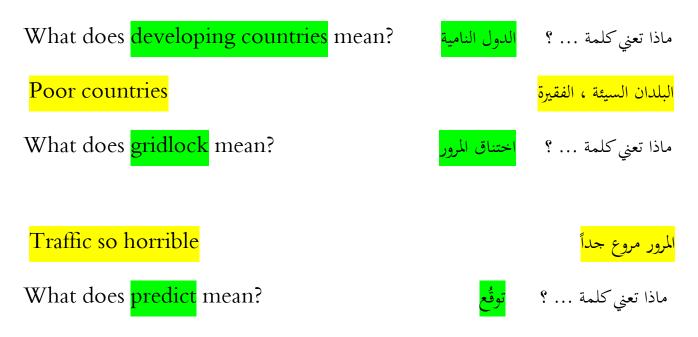
7. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam determines this for them.

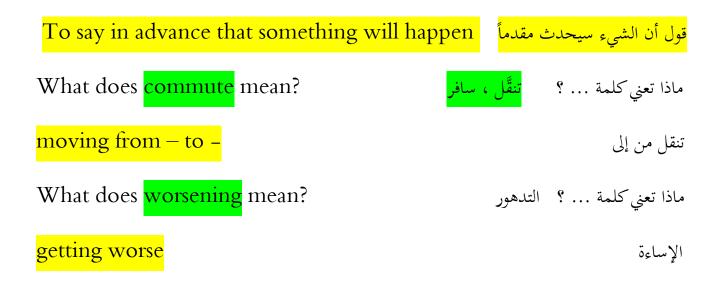
Determines = Decides



لمحاضره الرابعة

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



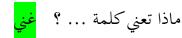


It might not be a surprise to find that life in affluent cities is improving. But what about cities that aren't rich? The city of Curitiba, Brazil, proves that it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba for twenty-five years, Jaime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

Identify The Main Idea :

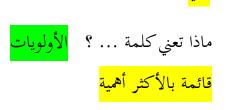
it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents

What does affluent mean?



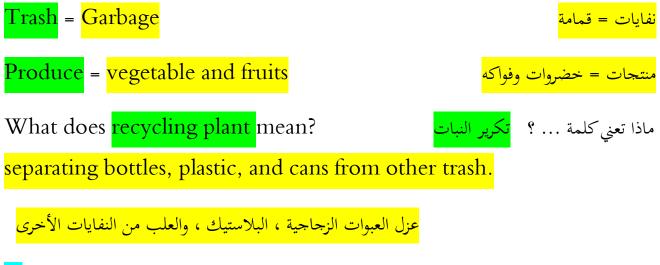


What does <mark>priorities</mark> mean? <mark>a list of what's most important</mark>



# С

One creative solution is the method of garbage collection. In neighborhoods that garbage trucks can't reach, poor people bring bags of trash to special centers. At these centers, they exchange the trash for fresh produce—such as potatoes and oranges—or for bus tickets. At a recycling plant, workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash. *Two-thirds* of Curitiba's garbage is recycled, which is good for the environment. And the plant gives jobs to the poorest people, which improves their lives.



### D

Due to careful planning, Curitiba does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have. The statistics are surprising. The population has grown—now *twice* the size it was in 1974—but traffic has actually *decreased* 30 percent. Curitiba needed a masstransit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the center lanes of five wide major streets..

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

What does pedestrian zone means? Area for walkers only -no cars-

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

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

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

Topic:

<mark>Health problems</mark>

Main Idea :

All students in school have the same problem after years

Understanding Pronoun Reference: They <sub>(</sub>paragraph a, Line 4<sub>)</sub> Teachers and students

People have worried about smog for many years, and the government has spent billions of dollars to try to clean up the air of big cities. But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthful air. Recent studies have shown that air inside many homes, office buildings, and schools is full of pollutants: chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases. These pollutants are causing a group of unpleasant and dangerous symptoms that experts call "sick-building syndrome."

First discovered in 1982, sick-building syndrome most often includes symptoms similar to the flu (watering eyes, headaches, and so on) and respiratory infections such as tonsillitis, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

Topic: Causes and symptoms of sick-building syndrome Topic sentence: there is no escape from unhealthful air What is the closest meaning to the word "Several" ? با هو المعنى الأقرب ...؟ Many. Understanding pronoun reference: these (par b, line 5). عود الضمير pollutants: chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases

Although most common in office buildings and schools, the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating. They might smoke cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard—that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. These products give off chemicals that we can't see but that we do breathe in. In some homes, carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

Topic:

Sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses
Topic Sentence or main idea:
Sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses
Understanding Pronoun Reference:
1. they (paragraph c, line 3)
People
2. them <sub>(</sub> paragraph c, line

غير موجودة بالقطعة

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

# Topic:

Several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome Main idea: Several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome Understanding Pronoun Reference: them (line 1)

<mark>Solutions</mark>

Understanding pronoun reference : they ( line5)

<mark>Workers</mark>

complete each sentence below with words from the preceding chart. Use the correct form of the base word and write the part of speech in the parentheses after each blank – (n) for noun, (v) for verb, (adj) for adjective, and (adv) for adverb. أكمل كل جملة بالكلمات أسفله من المخطط السابق ، واستعمل الشكل الصحيح للكلمة الأساسية

# 1– Solve

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

# 2. Pollute

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

# 3. Crowd



، واكتب نوع الخطاب في كل فراغ ؟ حام There are crowds (n) of people everywhere ; the mass-transit system is especially crowded (adj).

### 4. Save

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

وِفَّر ، حَفِظَ ، ادَّخر

حتلة

### 5. Beautify

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

### 6. Differ

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

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

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

1. astrology means :

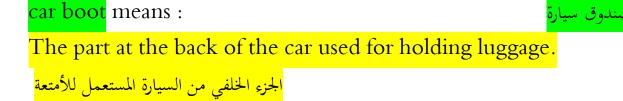
An ancient art or science

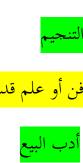
2. Sales literature means:

printed matters that contain information on the goods

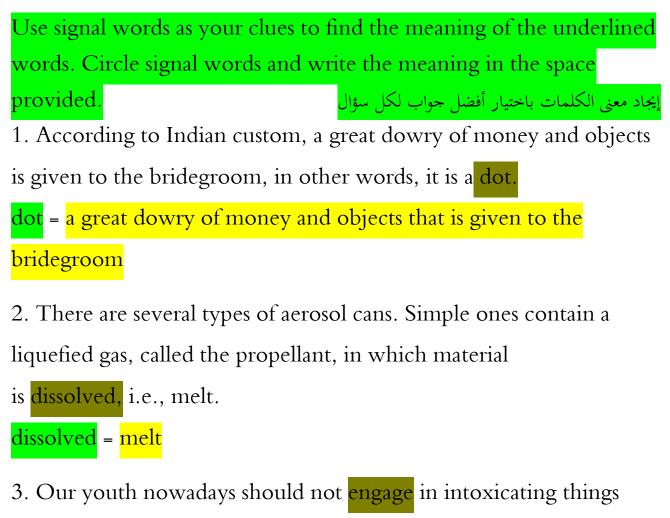
المطبوعات التي تحتوي على معلومات السلع

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









such as alcohol, cigarettes, and tranquilizers, that is to say, they should not ingest them.

<mark>engage</mark> = <mark>ingest</mark>

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided. [یجاد معنی الکلمات باختیار أفضل جواب لکل سؤال 1. Both facsimile (known as fax) and electronic mail (email) are ways of sending documents. Facsimile = fax Electronic mail = E-mail 2. An FM radio DJ (disk jockey) broadcasts over the airwaves.

<mark>DJ</mark> =<mark>dick jockey</mark>

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

among the most common of all diseases.

Infection = becoming ill through contact with bacteria

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words. إيجاد معنى الكلمات باختيار أفضل جواب لكل سؤال

1. Some people in the North of Thailand do wickerwork, for example, they make elephants,

turtles, plates, beds, and chairs, from teak trees for earning money.

a) silver handicraft

b) bronze handicraft

c) niello handicraft

d<sub>)</sub> wood handicraft

2. The Savanna grasslands are the home of grazing animals such as elephants, giraffes,

antelopes and zebras. Lions, leopards and hyenas also live there.

a) non-backbone animals

b) meat-eating animals

c) invertebrate animals

d) grass-eating animals

3. A tourist guide advised them to see the elephant round up. There was racing,

colorful war procession, marching, kicking a ball and tug-of-war between men and elephants.

a) show	b) breed
c) sleep	d <sub>)</sub> born
Use signal words as your clues to find th	e meaning of the underlined
words by choosing the best answer for ea	

words.

1. Ladda was promoted to be the chief secretary of the manager of

إيجاد معنى الكلمات باختيار أفضل جواب لكل سؤال

```
the company, whereas her colleague, Somechai, was penalized.
```

a) promoted

b<sub>)</sub> punished

c) exiled

d) Rewarded

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

a) destroyed completely

b) common found

c) fear of disease

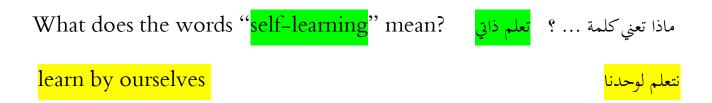
d) Furbish

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

a) retard b) stop c) extend d) went back Use signal words as your clue to find the meaning

Use signal words as your clue to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space إيجاد معنى الكلمات باختيار أفضل جواب لكل سؤال

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



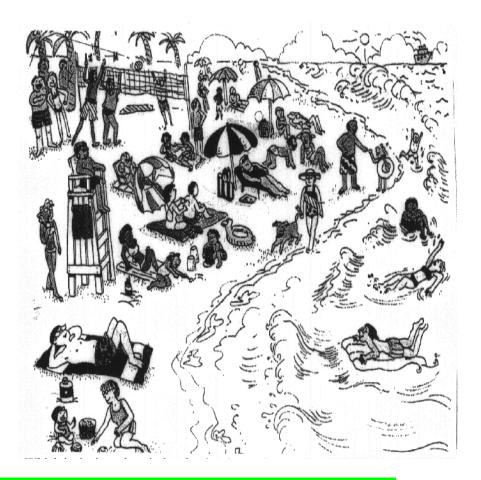
2. Thailand and South Korea have made a break-through in developing a new technology that enables high-speed Internet connections, just as phone service links are made efficiently through electric power lines. Both countries have joined hands to do business.

What do the words "<mark>high-speed Internet connections</mark>" mean?

links are made efficiently through electric power lines

خدمة ربط الهاتف بشكل كفؤ من خلال الطاقة الكهربائية

ارتباطات الانترنت العالية السرعة



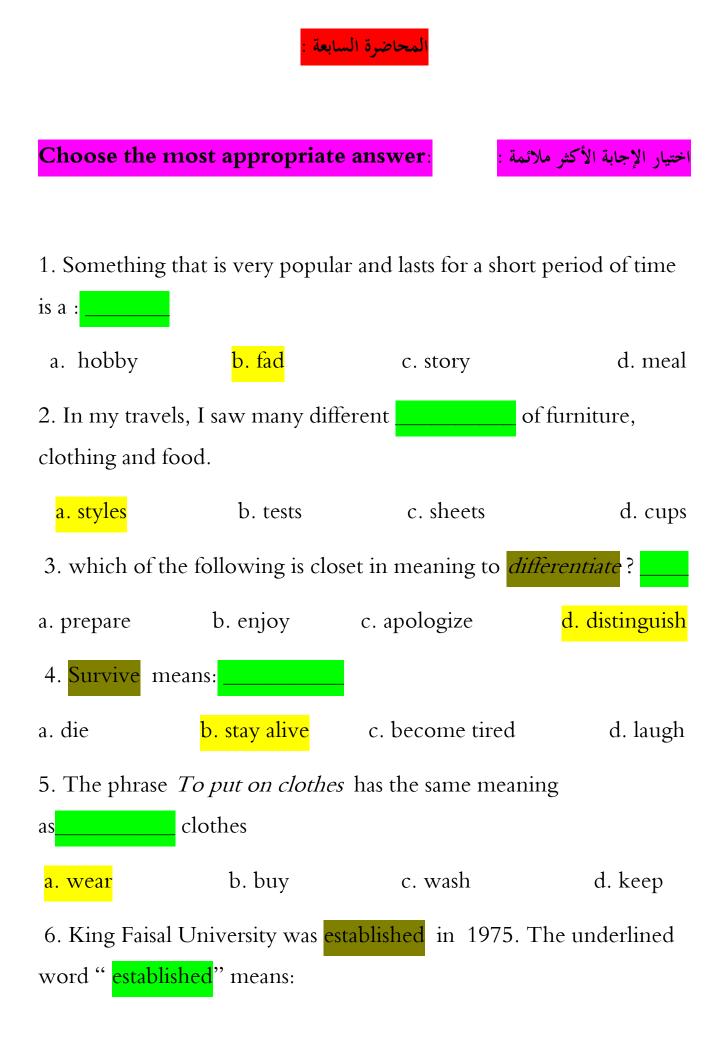
Which is the best description for the above picture?

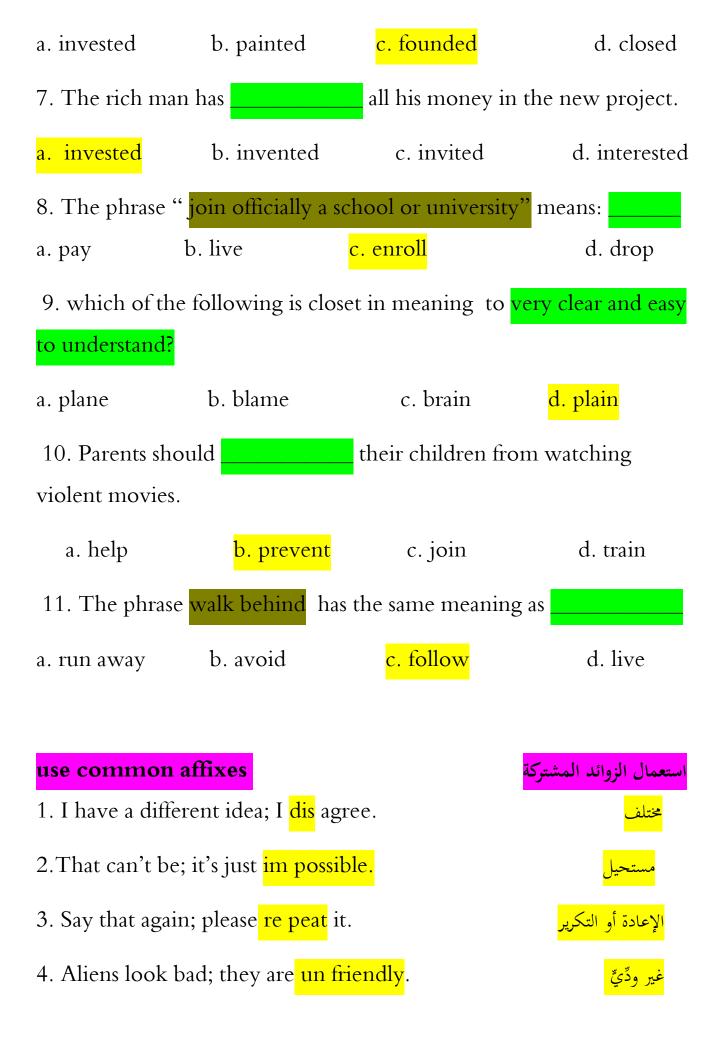


a<sub>)</sub> Holiday on beach

b) Beautiful beach

c) Activity of people



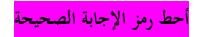


- 5. Tina took the car since she want ed it.
- 6. Now the car is running down the road.
- 7. Tina is in a hurry; she's driving quick ly.
- 8. Do you think that she has any ticket s?

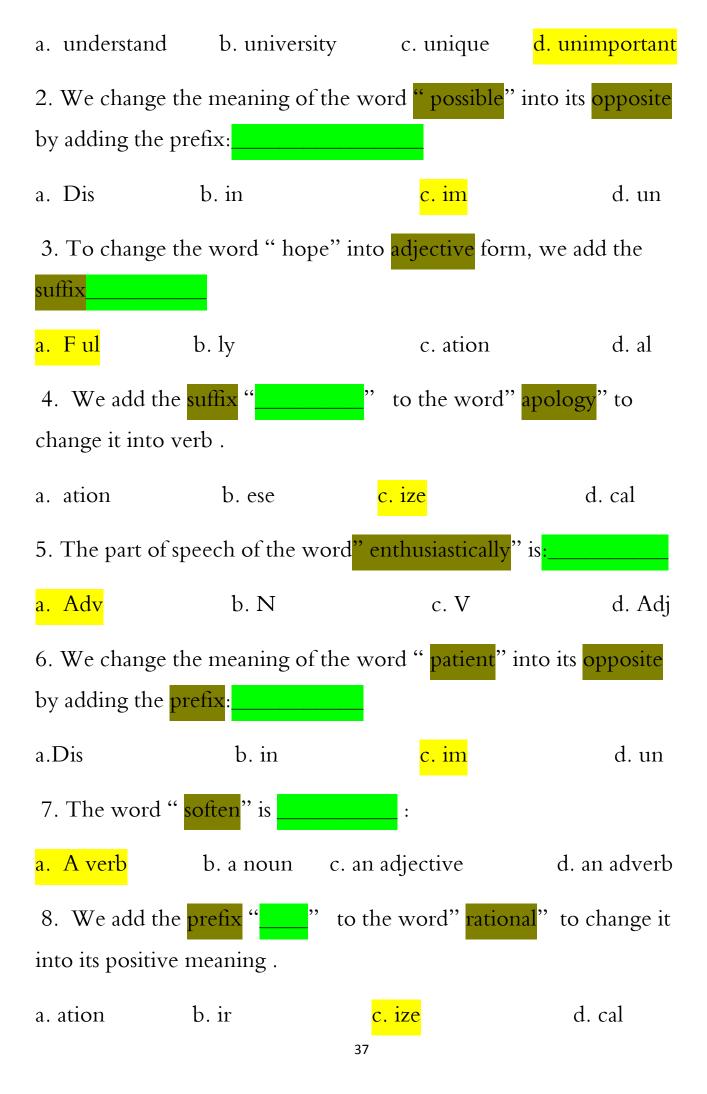
No.	words	No.	words	No.	words
1	- <u>n</u> - friendship	9	adv enthusiastically	17	<sup>n</sup> workaholism
2	adv suddenly.	10	<sup>a<u>dj</u> expensive</sup>	18	- <u>v</u> indicate
3	-n actress	11	- <u>v</u> participate	19	<sup>n</sup> organization
4	- <u>v</u> - specialize	12	- <u>n</u> - individualism	20	pleasure
5	patriotism	13	<u>v</u> summarize	21	<u>n</u> hostess
6	soften	14	<sup>adj_</sup> worthless	22	- <u>n</u> - experience
7	simplicity	15	- <sup>y</sup> - worsen	23	relationship
8	adj hopeless	16	adv Frequently	24	<sup>adi</sup> flexible

. words	No.	words	No.
ար_ safe	7	un- pleasant	1
<sup>in</sup> frequent	8	<u>im</u> patient	2
<u>un</u> - desirable	9	- <u>in</u> _ expensive	3
) <u>dis</u> advantage	10	noncharacteristics	4
<u>im</u> possible	11	<u>un</u> avoidable	5
<u>un</u> interesting	12	<sup>ir</sup> rational	6

Circle the symbol of the correct answer a, b, c or d:



1. One of the following words begins with a prefix:



#### محاضرة الثامنة Sample Questions Cause & Effect عينة أسئلة السبب والتأثير 1. He put on heavy clothes the weather was very cold. b. as a result c. therefore a. because C. SO 2. the questions were easy, all students succeeded. a. As a result c. Consequently b. Since C. SO 3. My friend is very rich. he has a new car and a villa. a. Therefore b. Since c. As c. because 4. The doctor didn't come today. the lecture was cancelled b. As <mark>c. So</mark> c. Since a. Because the film was boring, no one enjoyed it. 5. c. Therefore b. So c. As a result 6. The food was very delicious. we ate too much. a. Consequently c. Since b. Because d. As Information Questions سئلة عامة

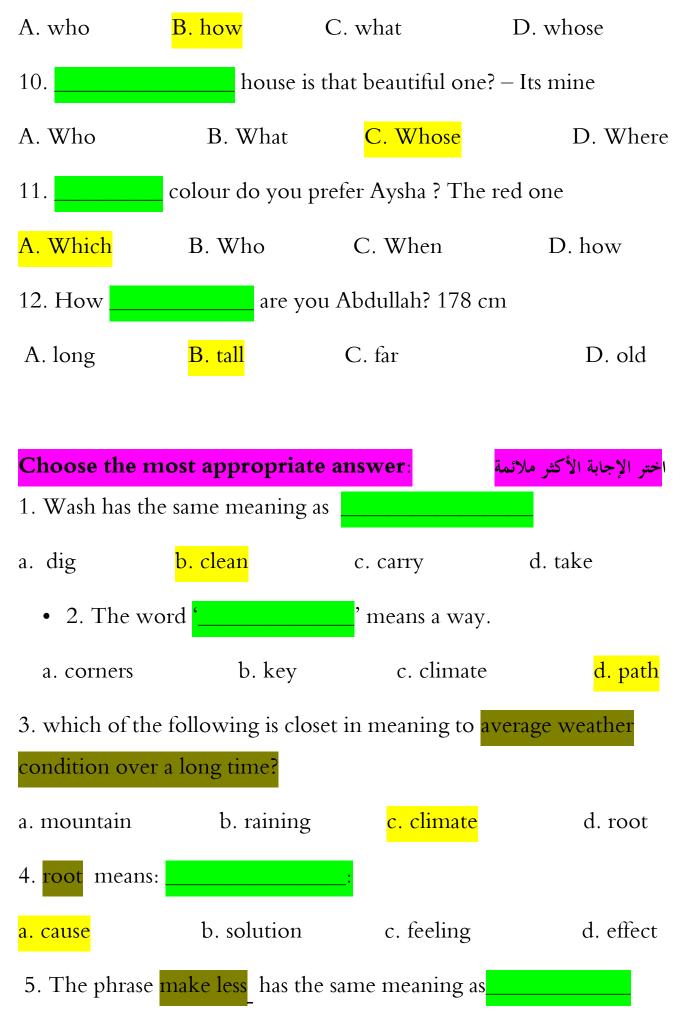
أحط الإجابة الأكثر مناسبة لكل من الأسئلة

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

following

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the reason of the car accident? It was the very high speed.

A. Why B. Where C. What D. How will be the final test Next 2. Could you please tell me Monday. A. Where B. When C. How D. Who 3. do you eat a day? Only twice. A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How 4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? A. Three kilometers **B.Two hours** C. Four children D. Yesterday 5. is knocking at the door? It is Rami B. When C. Why <mark>D. Who</mark> A. How 6. I really don't know the football match begins. A. when D. whose b. who C. what 7. How is the hospital from the police station? Three kms. B. often C. much A. long D. far did she say? Nothing 8. A. Who B. Why C. What D. When 9. I need your help please. I don't kno to start this machine.



6. The phrase lose power has the same meaning as:

<mark>a. fall</mark> b. open c. go high d. close

### Scanning & Skimming Reading Texts



A

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

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

41



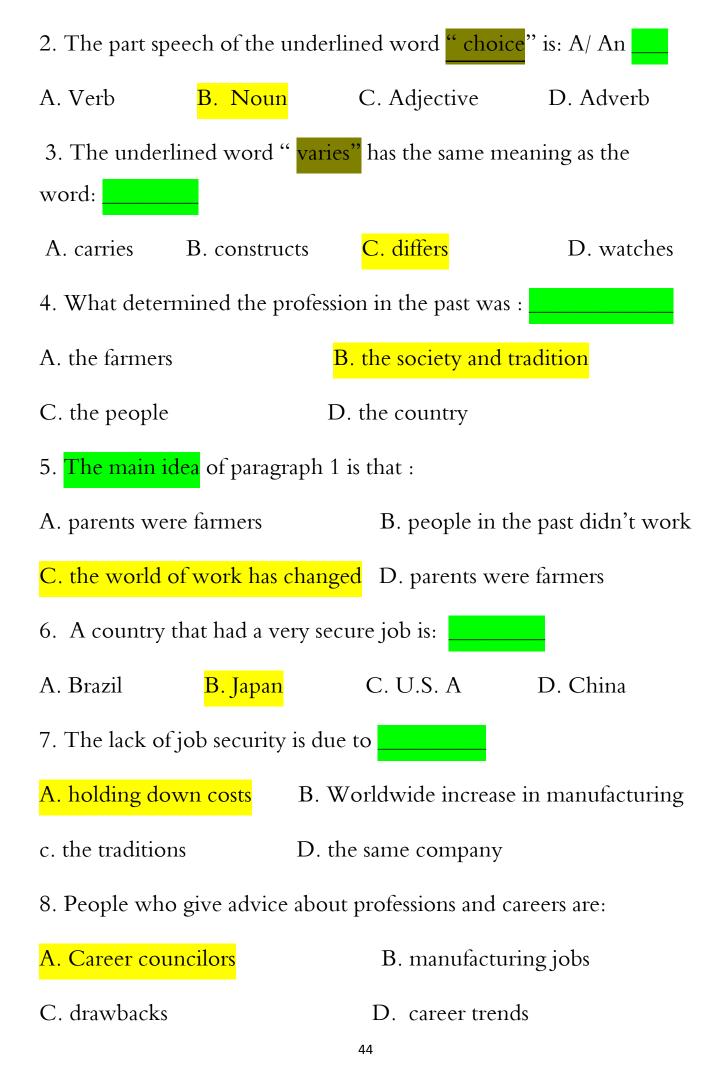
A hundred years ago, in most of the world , people didn't have much choice about the work that they would do , where they would do it , or how they would do it. If their parents were farmers, they became farmers . The society \_ and tradition \_ determined their profession .twenty years ago in many countries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

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

- 1. The most appropriate **TOPIC** for the reading passage is :
- A. Career councilors
- B. The society and tradition

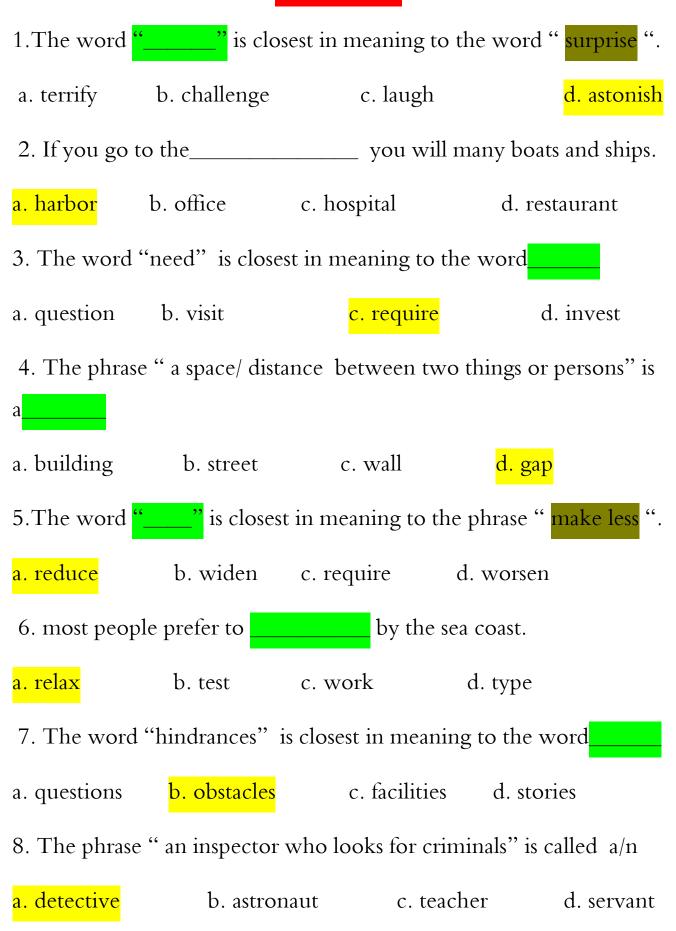
C. Parents and fa

D. Changing career trends



9. The feeling that the worker will never lose his or her job is :				
A. workaholism	B. Job security			
C. job hopping	D. work force			
10. The movement of jobs to	places with lower s	alaries is :		
A. self-confidence	<mark>B. outsourci</mark>	ng		
C. job hopping	D. work force	e		
11. Changing from one job to	o another is :			
<mark>A. job hopping</mark>	B. Job security			
C. workaholism D. work force				
12. The feeling of being happ	12. The feeling of being happy and satisfied is "			
A. distract B. workahol	ism <mark>C. pleas</mark>	<mark>ure</mark> D. stress		
13. He looked through the <b>nergy and solve and hoped to find his</b> dream job.				
A. sports <mark>B. classified</mark>	C. self	D. drawback		
14. The rate is	very high and it is d	lifficult to find jobs.		
A. salaries B. employment	C. workaholism	<mark>D. unemployment</mark>		
15. When I began job hunting, I put in my application At the				
office of many companies.				
<mark>A. personnel</mark> B. self	C. dream	D. traffic		





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



Would you like to travel into space?

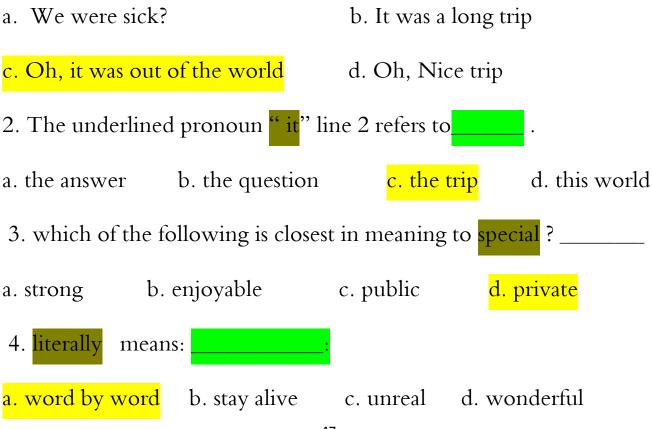
Already, it's possible to go through the same training that astronauts go through. Just go to Star City, Russia. In addition to astronaut training, it's possible to experience one of their "Space Adventures." On one of these, for example, you can enter a special plane that gives you the feeling of weightlessness that astronauts experience—several minutes of zero-gravity. (Gravity is the force that keeps us on the Earth.) Two private individuals have already spent a week at the International Space Station, at a price of \$20,000,000 each. A number of companies are now planning projects to commercialize space in various ways. A California company, Scaled Composites, and a British company, Virgin 1

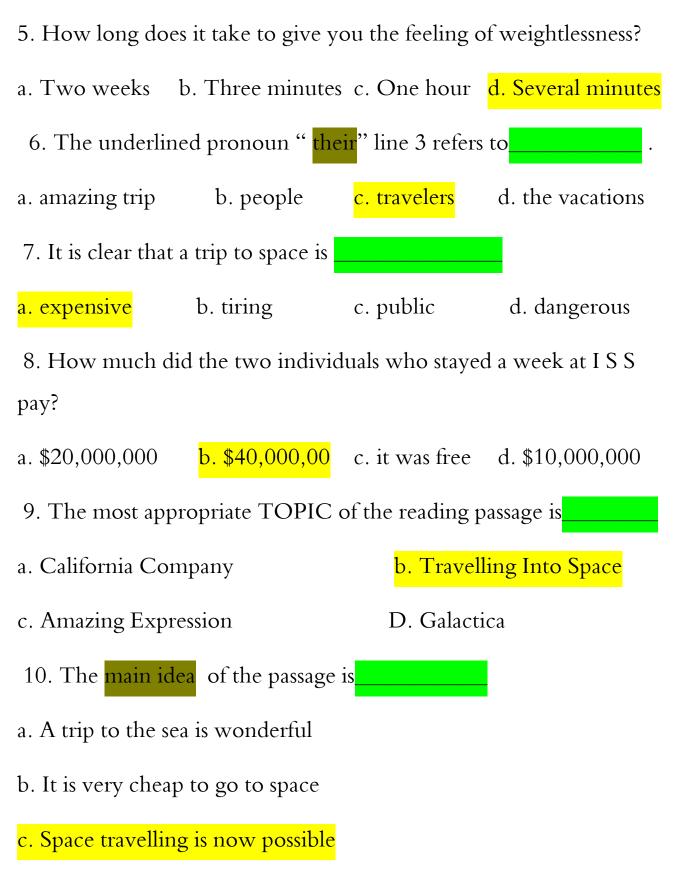
Galactica, are working on the creation of reusable vehicles that could carry passengers in the near future. Even the Hilton Hotel chain is considering building a space hotel. The main attractions will be the view (of Earth), the feeling of weightlessness, and the chance to take a hike . . . on the Moon.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

Choose the most appropriate answer:

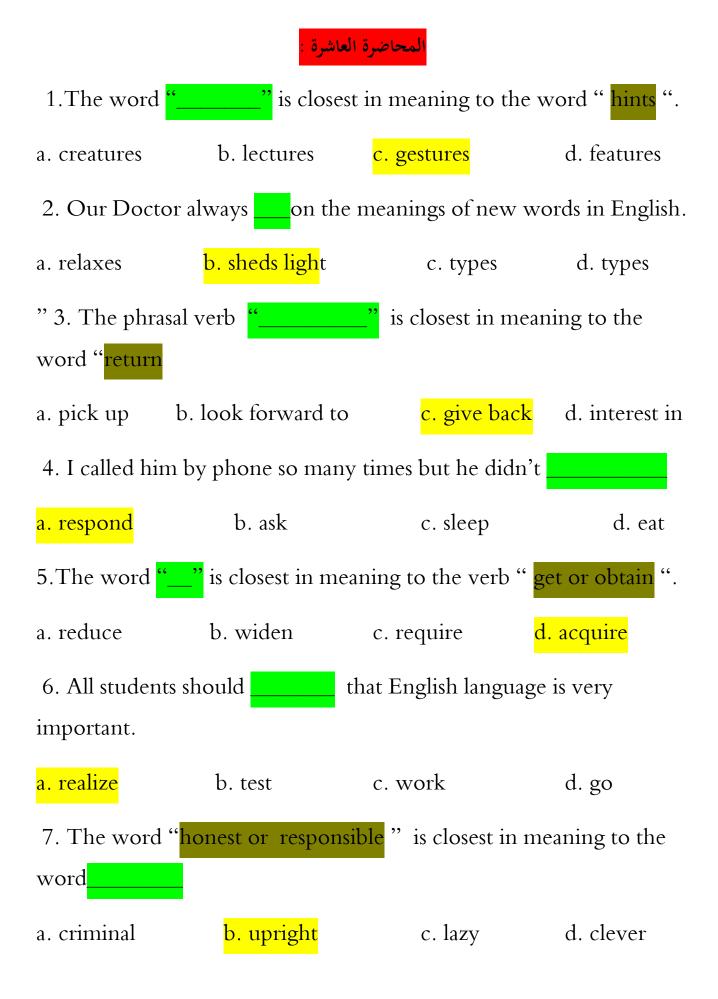


1. What do the travelers who come from a vacation say about their trip?



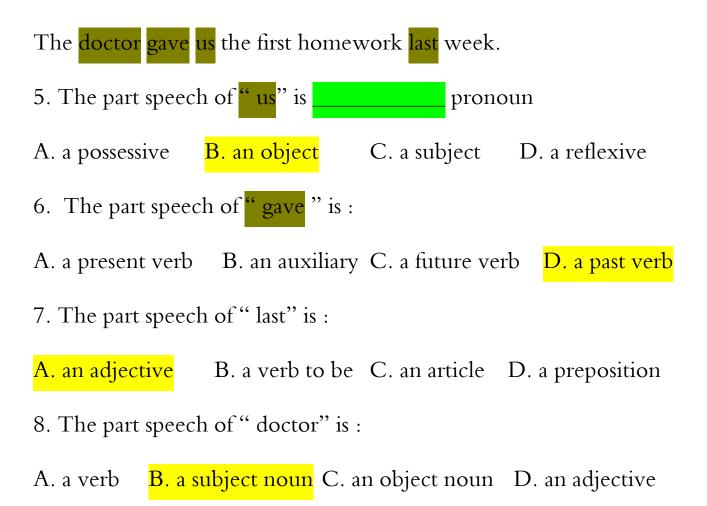


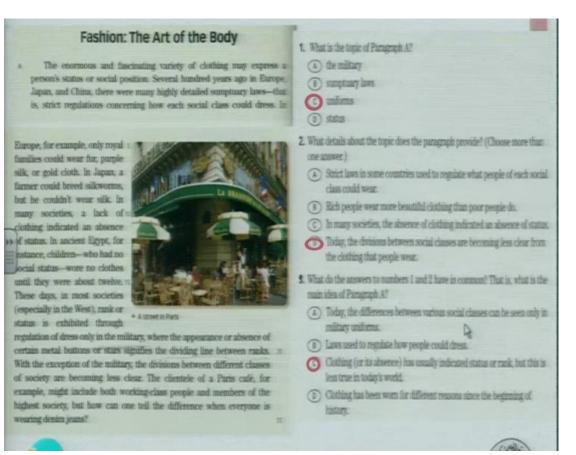
d. No one like to travel into space

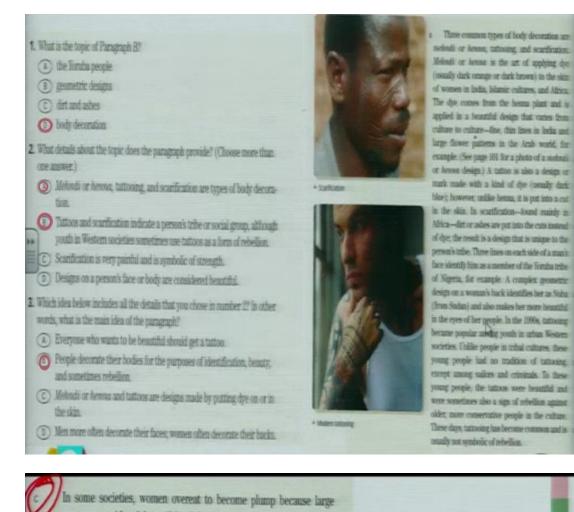


8. The phrase ' the word	" a metal piece of n	noney " is close	est in meaning to
<mark>a. coin</mark>	b. banknote	c. paper	d. invoice
<mark>Circle the mo</mark>	st suitable answe	ra, b, c or d f	or each of the
<mark>following</mark> :		ن الأسئلة :	أحط الإجابة المناسبة لكل مر
The <mark>final</mark> test w	ill be similar to the	questions in th	ne lectures exercises.
1. The part spe	ech of "final" is:		
A. a verb	B. an adverb	C. a noun	<mark>D. an adjective</mark>
2. The part speech of " questions " is :			
A. a verb	B. an adverb <mark>C. a</mark>	<mark>a noun</mark>	D. an adjective
3. The part speech of " will" is :			
A. a main verb	B. a verb to be	<mark>C. a modal</mark>	D. a preposition
4. The part speech of " in" is :			
A. a verb	B. a preposition	C. a noun	D. an adjective

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







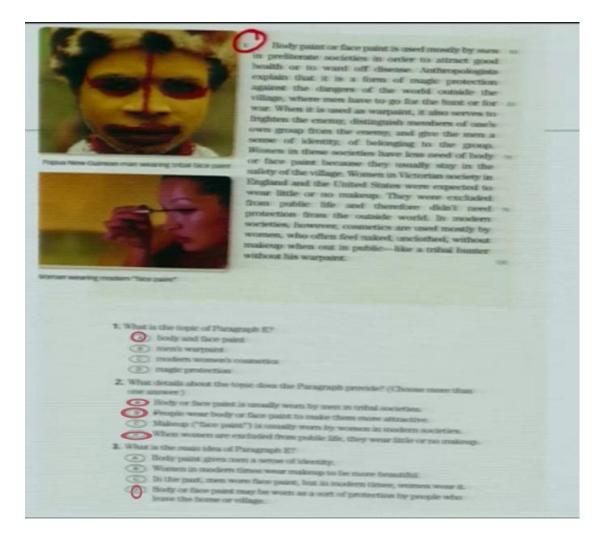
women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many so parts of the world,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

- 1. What is the topic of Paragraph C?
  - hair
     B skin
  - © body shape
  - o body changes

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

- (A) It is unhealthy to lose or gain too much weight.
- Some societies consider large people attractive; others, slim ones.
- Some people prefer dark hair or skin; others, light.
- Most wealthy people try to stay thin.

C	In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them nore attractive to others in their culture. However, "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring—a peicle—in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about beicles: They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beautis Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the peleief? She would not be a woman at all." While some people in modern urban societies think of urbal lip rings as unattractive and even "disgusting" of the people—in Tokyo or New York or Rome—might choose to wear a small lip ring or to pierce their tongae and wear a ring through the hole.
	./
	1. What is the topic of Paragraph D?
_	Disckening or whitening the teeth
- 44	C charges to the human mouth
	D peieles and beards
-	<ol> <li>What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)</li> </ol>
	White teeth are attractive to all cultures.
	in the West; people visit dentists and have their toeth straightened;
	whitened, and crowned.
	In some cultures, people blacken their teeth or file them to sharp points,
	and in other cultures young people wear in rings or forming rings.
	<ul> <li>Makosolo women wear a large ring in their upper lip.</li> </ul>
	3. What is the main idea of Paragraph D?
	People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
	The second secon
	what is any increase different interpretations.
	What is affrective has different interpretations.     The human mouth suffere change and abuse in many societies.     Some methods of changing the appearance of the mouth are dangerous.



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

### Now answer the questions that follow.



Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. The most appropriate topic for the paragraph is:

A. Skin Change

C. Different views about body shape

- 2. The best Main Idea of the paragraph is that :
- A. people with gray hair often dye It with black
- B. people lie in the sun to darken their skin
- C. women's plumpness is also an indication of wealth
- D. people have different attitudes about their bodies
  - 3. Why do men and women eat little in some in some societies?

A. To remain slim B. To become plump

- C. Because they are poor D. To save much money
- 4. The underlined pronoun " their " Line 5 refers
  - <mark>A. people</mark> B. women C. men D. fat persons

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

A. plumpB. skinnyC. blondD. attractive6. The underlined pronouns " it " line 6 refers to:A. skinB. bodyC. gray hairD.color

حتر الإجابة الأكثر ملائمة :

B. Hair Color

D. Family's Wealth

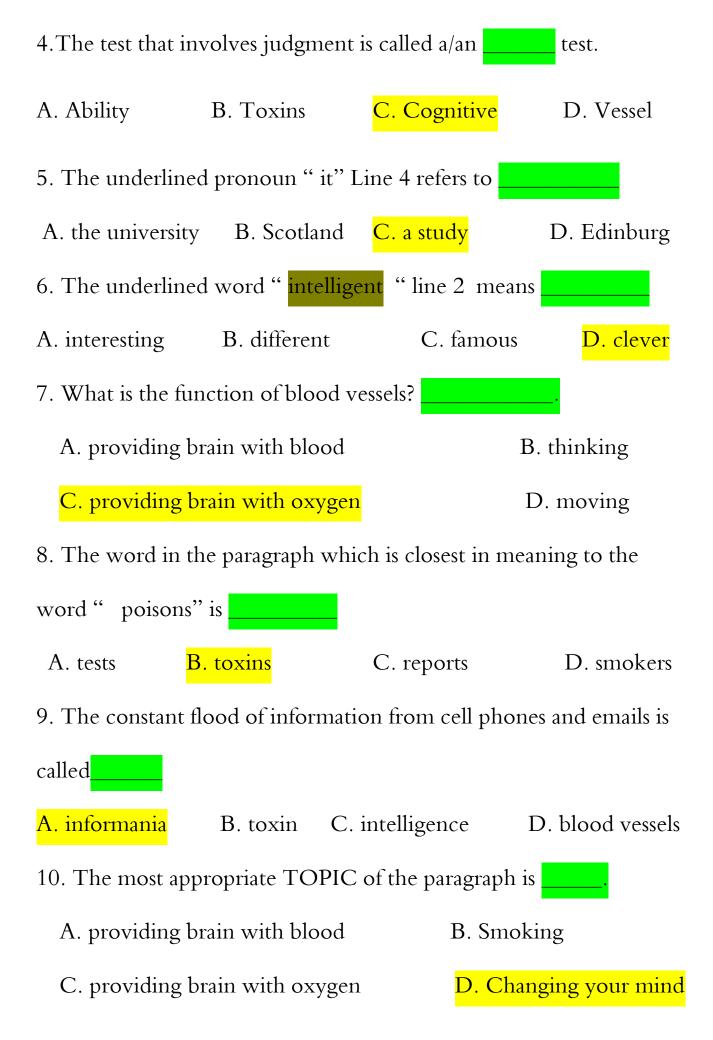


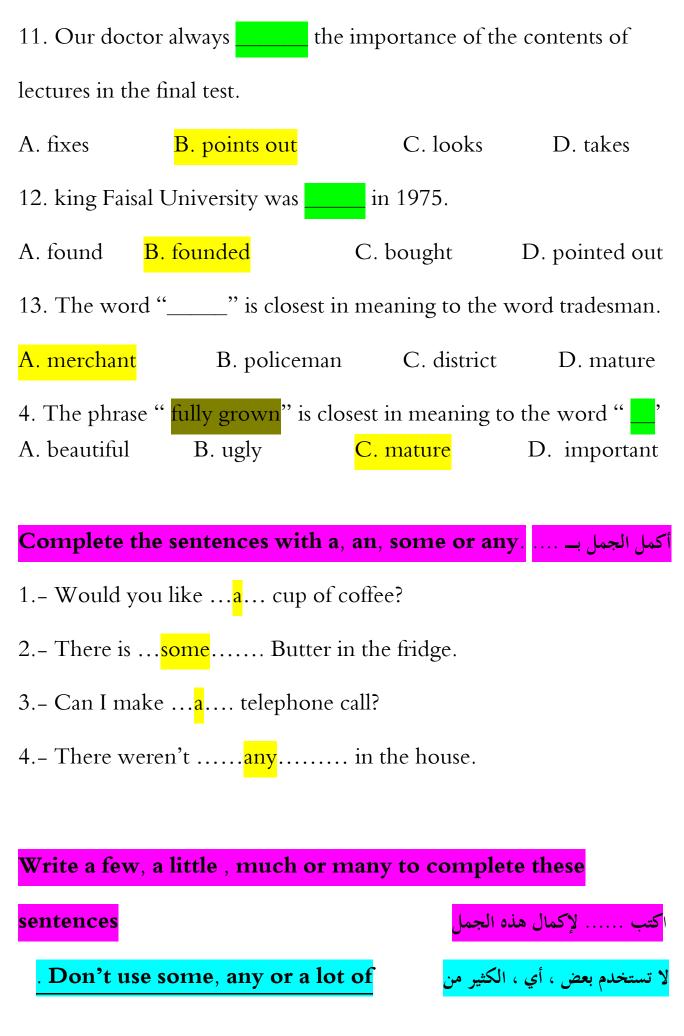
We all know the expression to change your mind. But is it possible literally to change your mind-or, to be more precise, to change your brain? Reports from 2005 says yes. First, the bad news, at least for smokers: a study from the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It concludes that smoking makes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

1. Where are the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburg located?

A. in London <mark>B. in Scotland</mark> C. in the USA D. in Liverpool 2. The underlined word "precise" "line 2 means

<mark>A. clear</mark>	B. different	C. normal	D. ambiguous
3is th	ne cause of bein	g less intelligent.	
A. Sleeping	B. Nonsm	oking <mark>C. Smokin</mark> g	g D. Studying





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

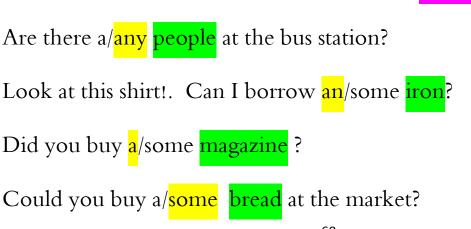
A lot of – some / any – Much / Many – A few / A little

Underline the correct item.

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

عدام أو أو
How many <mark>books</mark> are there on the desk?
How much water is there in the glass?
How many <mark>computers</mark> are there in the laboratory?
How many mistakes are there in your exam?
How much sugar is there on the floor?
How many <mark>triangles</mark> did you bring?
<mark>How many</mark> bones do we have?
How many <mark>students</mark> are there in the classroom?
<mark>How many</mark> credit cards do you have?
<mark>How much</mark> <mark>money</mark> did you ask?

## **1. Understand the correct word in each sentence**



ضع الكلمة الصحيحة في كل جملة

There aren't any/some payphones near here

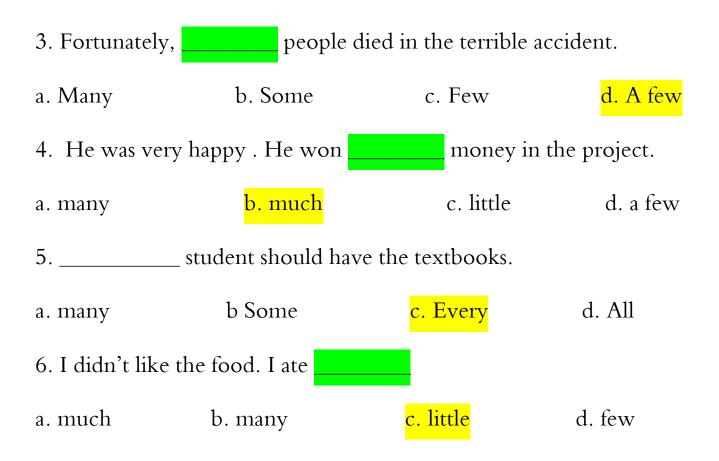
She brings some/any balls to play

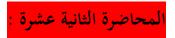
Place any or some in the following sentence



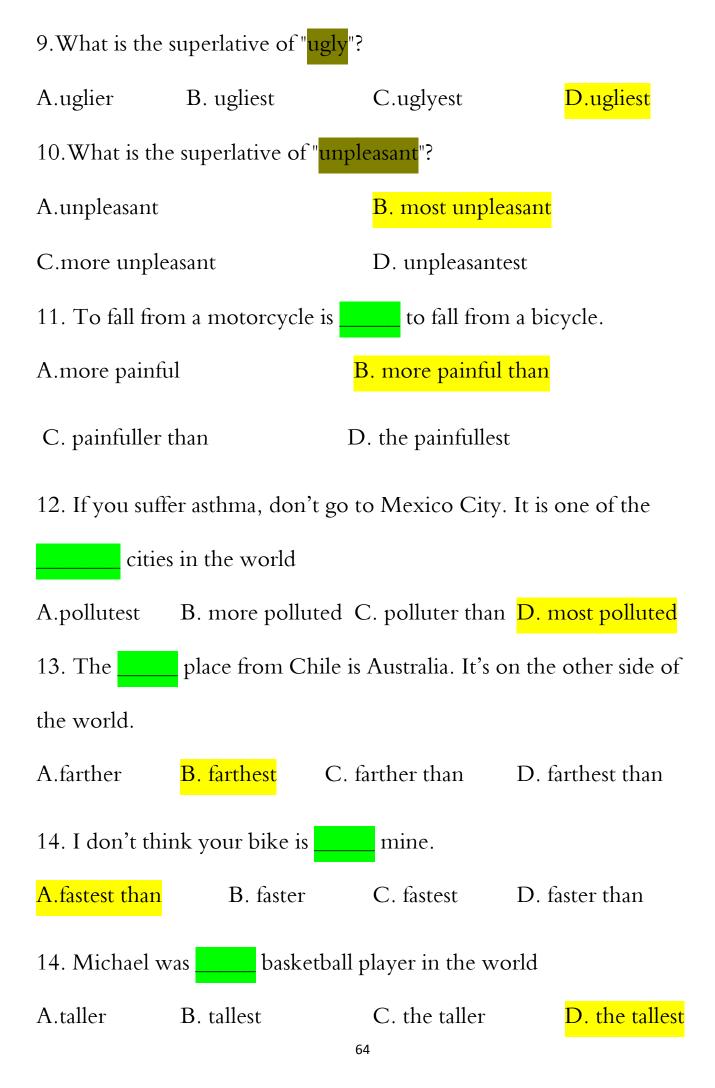
2. \_\_\_\_\_ students will pass the test. It is very easy.

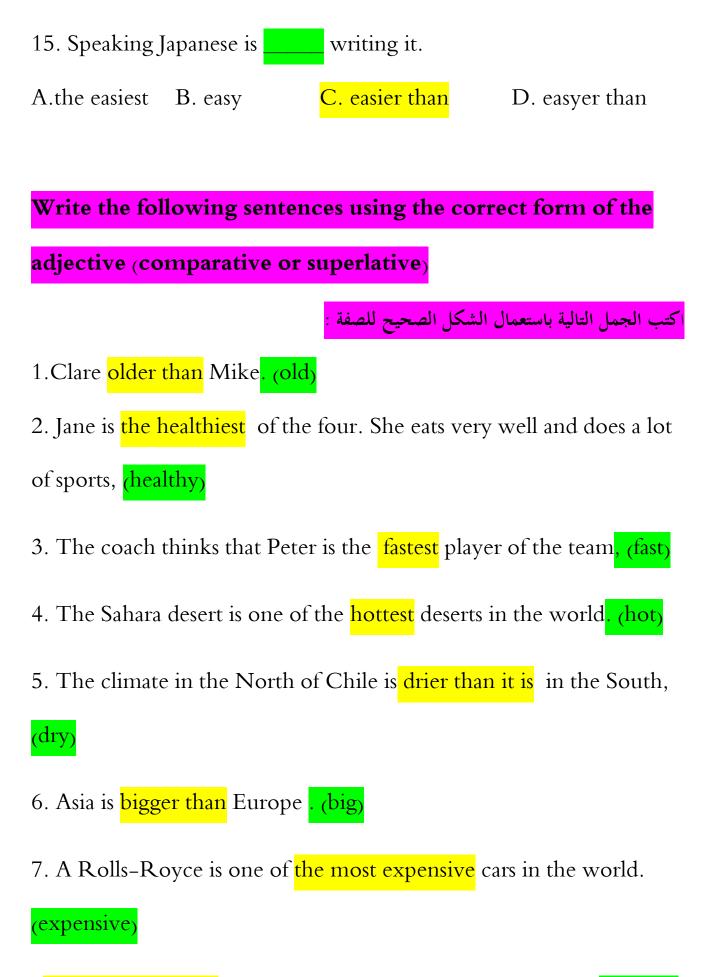
a. Few b. Some c. A few <mark>d. Many</mark>





1. The weather in winter is than it is in summer.			
<mark>A. colder</mark>	B. cold	C. coldes	D. the coldest
2. I have money than you do.			
A. much	<mark>B. more</mark>	C. most	D. leas
3. Abdullah is	of all 1	boys	
<mark>A. the fastest</mark>	B. the mo	ost fastest C	2. fast D. faster
4. What is the o	comparative of	" <mark>sad</mark> "?	
A. sader	<mark>B. sadder</mark>	C. sadier	D. saddier
5.What is the comparative of "destructive"?			
A. destructive B.more destructive			
C.destructivier D.more destructiver			
6-What is the superlative of " <mark>soft</mark> "?			
<mark>A.softest</mark>	B.softiest	C. softest	D.most soft
7. What is the comparative of " <mark>hot</mark> "?			
A.hoter	<mark>B. hotter</mark>	C.hotest	D. hottest
8-What is the comparative of "heat"?			
<mark>A.heater</mark>	B.heatter	C.heatier	D.hetter

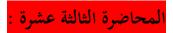




8. The most violent hurricanes are developed over México, (violent)

9. Diamonds are the most precious jewels in the world. (precious)

10.History classes are more interesting chemistry classes. (interesting)



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

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

- 1. The most appropriate **TOPIC** for the reading passage is:
- A. Career counselors

B. The society and tradition

C. Parents and farmers

D. Changing career trends

2. The part speech of the underlined word " <mark>choice</mark> " is: A/ An			
A. Verb	<mark>B. Noun</mark>	C. Adjective	D. Adverb
3. The underl	ined word <mark>" varies</mark>	" has the same :	meaning as the
word:			
A. carries	B. constructs	C. differs	D. watches
What kind	of phrase is each o	of the followin	<mark>ng words</mark> :
		<mark>: التالية ا</mark>	أي نوع من العبارات الكلمات
1. Important a	nnouncement		
<mark>A. Noun Phra</mark>	ise	B. Preposi	tional Phrase
C. Infinitive P	hrase	D. Verb Pł	ırase
2. To speak fra	ankly:		
A. Noun Phra	ise	B. Prej	positional Phrase
<mark>C. Infinitive P</mark>	hrase (	D. Verb Pł	ırase
3. Travel to a	foreign country:		
A. Noun Phra	se	B. Preposit	ional Phrase
C. Infinitive P	hrase	<mark>D. Verb P</mark> ł	irase
4. Over the tr	ree:		
A. Noun Phra	se	<mark>B. Preposit</mark>	ional Phrase
C. Infinitive	Phrase	D. Verb Ph	rase
		68	