

المحاضرة الثالثة:

Student Essay : The Benefits of online Language Learning

In today's global environment, knowing a foreign language is increasingly important. The ability to speak a foreign language with clarity and fluency is invaluable for business, education, and when working, living or traveling in another country. Most foreign language teaching occurs in classroom with an instructor, textbooks, and several students. In my opinion, however, one of the best ways to learn a foreign language is self-study, online course. Online language learning is a good way to learn a second language because it's convenient, it's individualized, and it take place in a low-stress environment.

Classroom learning is not practical for many people due to time and cost constraints. In addition, taking time away from work or other responsibilities to attend language courses at an institution is difficult for many people. With self-study, online courses, students can take lessons at home or in the office whenever they want. All they need is a computer and an internet connection. For example, a busy executive can take a language lesson during her lunch hour. A parent with small children can study online at night. In addition, because the student doesn't have to drive anywhere, online learning saves money.

A benefit of online language learning is that it's individualized. Many online language courses have pre-tests that assess each student's level. Online Language programs through can also collect information about the student's learning style and need for studying the foreign language so that the material can be adapted to the student's actual situation. In a classroom, there are many students, each with different proficiency levels, different learning styles, and different needs for speaking a foreign languages.

Furthermore, because online material is not as static as it is a textbook, it can be constantly updated relevant for the student.

Finally, with online learning, the learning takes place in a low-stress environment—a private setting with no one else around. This is very important because many studies have shown that stress and anxiety inhibit perception, performance, and retention of linguistic material. In a classroom with several other students, all at different levels and with different needs, students may feel inhibited and fearful of making a mistake. They may be afraid to try to making new sounds or expressing their thoughts in the new language. In addition, an atmosphere of competition that exists in many classrooms can be deadly for some students. In fact, the fear of making mistakes or seeming foolish or childlike in front of others inhibits many people from succeeding in foreign language courses. Online learning solves all of these problems. Alone with a computer, a good online language course, and a microphone, many students can make tremendous progress without the fear of appearing foolish in front of others.

The benefits of online self-study courses are that they are low-cost, people can do them at any time, and they can only do them alone in the privacy of their own home or office. This last benefit is especially important in that many people feel less inhibited about acquiring and practicing language skills when they are alone. In addition, class size at many institutions limits the opportunities for foreign language students to get adequate individual attention. These are just a few of the reasons that an online course is a good way for many people to learn a foreign language.

المحاضرة السابعة:

Gender Differences in Communication

All of us have different styles of communicating with other people. Our style depends on a lot of things: Where we're from, how and where we were raised, our educational background, and our age. It also can depend on our gender. generally speaking, men and women talk differently, although there are varying degrees of masculine and feminine speech characteristics in each of us. But women do speak in very particular ways that are associated with gender.

Some researchers describe the styles that men and women use to communicate as the "debate vs. relate," "report vs. rapport," or competitive vs. cooperative" (with the first term in each pair describing men). In other words, men often seek direct solutions to problems and useful advice. whereas women tend to try to establish intimacy by discussing problems and showing concern and empathy.

In her book *women, men and language* (New York : Longman Inc., 1986) Jennifer Coates studied men-only and women-only discussion groups. She found that when women talk to each other, they reveal a lot about their private lives. They also stick to one topic for a long time, let all speakers finish their sentences, and try to have everyone participate. Men, on the other hand, rarely talk about their personal relationships and feelings, but "compete to prove themselves better informed about current affairs, travel, and sports." They change topics often and try to dominate the conversation.

Dr. Lillian Glass's book *He Says, She Says : closing the Communication Gap between the sexes*

(The Putnam Berkeley Group) presents her findings on the many differences in the way men and women communicate, both verbally and nonverbally. For example, she found among other things that men speak more loudly than women do, that they interrupt more often than women do, and that they use fewer intensifiers ("really," "much," "quite") than women. She also found that while men make more declarative statements, women make statements sound like questions intonation ("It's a nice day, isn't it? ") at the end of statements.

اختبار ١٤٣٤/١٤٣٥ هـ الفصل الثاني :

What about online communication? Can one determine another person's gender just by reading their written words? Susan Herring thinks so. In a 1994, talk at a panel called "Making the Net *Work*" she said that men and women have recognizably different styles on the Internet. Her research showed that on Internet discussion boards, men tended to be more assertive than women. Women, in contrast, tended to hedge (be unsure), apologize, and ask questions. Men also appeared to enjoy, or at least tolerate, "flaming" (insulting others online), whereas women disliked and avoided it.

In another research, Gladys We, in her graduate research paper "Cross Gender Communication in Cyberspace," discusses the results of a survey that she sent to both men and women about the importance of gender online. Author We discovered that most people felt that gender was relatively unimportant when they communicated online. Furthermore, We thinks that online communication leads to all the misunderstandings and confusions of face-to-face communication between men and women; however, she feels that it is potentially liberating because people can be anonymous.

المحاضرة العاشرة:

Tattoos Across Time and Place

"It's a permanent reminder of a temporary feeling," Jimmy Buffett about some parents' dismay over their daughter's tattoo. Yet those indelible body markings are more than a trend embraced by merchant marines, bikers, and Goths in basic black. Tattoos arise from a rich cultural history dating back 5,000 years.

اختبار ١٤٣٤/١٤٣٥ هـ الفصل الثاني :

The earliest example of tattoos so far discovered was found in 1991 on the frozen remains of the Copper Age "Iceman" scientists have named Otzi. His lower back, ankles, knees and foot were marked with a series of small lines, made by rubbing powdered charcoal into vertical cuts. X-rays revealed bone degeneration at the site of each tattoo, leading researchers to believe that Otzi's people, ancestors of contemporary central and northern Europeans, may have used tattoos as medical treatment to reduce pain.

As civilizations developed, tattoos took on other meanings. Egyptian funerary figures of female dancers from around 2000 BCE, display the same abstract dot-and-dash tattoos on their bodies as those found on female mummies from the same time period. Later images represent Bes, god of fertility and revelry.

تنبيه

- الجملة التي بين اقواس محذوفه بالغلط من الخلد الملفات التي اطعتم عليها لكن موجودة في الكتاب وجاء عليها سؤال

- أيضا no reason found (no)- محذوفه وجاء عليها سؤال ..

Ancient Romans found no reason to celebrate tattoos, believing in the purity of the humane from. Except as brands for criminals and the condemned, (((tattoos were banned in Rome. But over time, Roman attitudes toward tattoos changed))). Fighting an army of Britons who wore their tattoos as badges of honor, some Romans came to admire their enemies' ferocity as well as the symbols they wore. Soon Roman soldiers were wearing their own body marks; Roman doctors even perfected the art of application and removal.

During the Crusades of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, warriors identified themselves with the mark of the Jerusalem cross so that they could be given a proper Christian burial if they died in battle. After the crusades, tattooing largely disappeared in the West for a time, but continued to flourish in other places.

By the early eighteenth century, European sailors encountered the inhabitants of the South and Central Pacific Islands. There, tattoo were an important part of the culture. When in mourning, Hawaiians tattooed their tongues with three dots. In Borneo, natives tattooed an eye on the palm of their hands as a spiritual guide that would lead them to the nest life.

باقى القطعة للمحاورة العاشرة :

In 1769, Captain James Cook landed in Tahiti, where the word "tattoo" originated from tatau, which means "to tap the mark into the body." One method island practitioners used for working their designs into the skin was with a razor-edged shell attached to the end of a stick. In New Zealand, Maori leaders signed treaties by drawing precise replicas of their moko, or personal facial tattoo. Such designs are still used to identify the wearer as a member of a certain family and to symbolize a person's achievements in life.

Tattooing has been practiced in Japan – for beautification, magic, and to mark criminals---since around the fifth century BC. Repressive laws gave rise to the exquisite Japanese designs known today. Restricted from wearing the ornate kimonos adorned royalty and the elite, outraged merchants and the lower classes rebelled by wearing tattooed body suits. Covering their torsos with illustrations that began at the neck and extended to the elbow and above the knee, wearers hid the intricate designs beneath their clothing. Viewing the practice as subversive, the government outlawed tattoos in 1870 as it entered a new era of international relationship. As a result, tattooists went underground, where the art flourished as an expression of the wearer's inner longings and impulses.

The yakuza, the Japanese gangster class, embraced the body suits-- even more so because they were illegal. Their elaborate designs usually represented an unresolved conflict and also included symbols of character traits the wearer wanted to emulate. A carp represented strength and perseverance. A lion stood for courage. such tattoos required long periods of pain caused by the artist's bundled of needles, endured by wearers as a show of allegiance to their beliefs. Today, Japanese tattoo wearers are devoted to the most colorful, complete, and exotic expression of the art.

New York inventor Samuel O'Reilly patented the first electric tattoo machine in 1891, to making traditional tools a thing of the past in the West. By the end of the 1920s, American circuses employed more than 300 people with full-body tattoos who could earn an unprecedented \$ 200 per week.

For the next 50 years, tattoos gained a reputation as a mark of American fringe cultures, sailors, and World War II veterans. But today, tattoo connoisseurs take the spotlight at international fairs and conventions with Japanese body suits, Celtic symbols, black tribal motifs, and portraits of favorite celebrities. "Tattooing is enjoying a big renaissance around the world," says Chuck Eldridge of the Tattoo archive in Berkeley, California, "Native American women in the Northwest are wearing chin tattoos again, reviving a cultural practice from centuries before the white man arrived. And, in answer to health concerns, artists in the South Pacific are slowly changing to modern equipment."

"The melting pot that is the United States has no rites of passage as a single American culture," says Ken Brown, a tattoo artist in Fredericksburg, Virginia. "On some levels, getting a tattoo is like a milestone that marks a certain moment in a person's life." Ken still remembers one customer, an 80-year-old former marine who had always wanted a tattoo but had been too afraid to get one. "He came to me for his first tattoo," Ken says, "and he told me. 'I figure I got five or six years left in me, and I'm not going out without one.'"