



النثر الانجليزي

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المحاضرات ٨ و ٩ و ١٢ و ١٣ و ١٤

By Moshaks

Lecture 8

Who takes care of the children?

Around the world, more and more women are working outside the home. In the United States, around 70% 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.

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.

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 one or two children today accounts for only ten percent of the population in the United States.

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.

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 parents 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. Moreover, many of these

child-care workers are from other countries, e.g., South America, Eastern Europe, the Caribbean, and the Philippines. 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.

In some cases, the woman's salary is for the family expenses, and the father becomes the "househusband". 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."

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, and 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.

1- According to (reading passage 1), The number of working women in.....is getting higher.

1. Saudi Arabia.
2. The United Kingdom.
3. Spain.
4. **The United States.**

2-Most of the jobs women work in are

1. **Traditional fields.**
2. Non-traditional fields.
3. Military.
4. Car services.

3-Working as a scientist:

1. Requires short working hours.
2. **Requires long working hours.**
3. Is easy.

4-women who have.....work.

1. **Teenager kids.**
2. Grandfathers.
3. Husbands.

5-Women work because.....

1. They love to work.
2. **They need money.**
3. They have no husbands.
4. It is fun.

6-Working women prefer:

1. Part time jobs only.
2. Full time jobs only.
3. **Whatever time suitable to them.**
4. Flex time jobs only.

7-Women are still until now

1. **Viewed as stay at home mothers.**
2. Work more hours than men do.
3. Work as scientists only.
4. Work as engineers only.

8-People moved to large cities to:

1. Find less paying jobs.
2. **Find better jobs.**
3. Enjoy their time.
4. Drive cars

9-"Extended family" means:

1. The neighbors.
2. The teachers of children.
3. People from the same country.
4. **Children, parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles.**

10-The number of people who work from home rose to:

1. 10%.
2. 50%.
3. 30%.
4. **23%.**

11-husbands and wives work opposite hours so that:

1. They don't see each other.
2. They run away from their children.
3. **One parent is always with the children.**
4. They meet their friends at work.

12-Child care is:

1. **Expensive.**
2. Cheap.
3. Dangerous.
4. Demanding.

13-Husband and wife share household chores:

1. **To help each other.**
2. Because husbands always love cooking.
3. Because it is fun to cook.
4. To pass time.

14-in a recent survey:

1. Fathers do not spend time with their children.
2. Only mothers are good parents.
3. **Children spend equal time with their mothers and fathers.**
4. Working parents do not care about their children.

15-In the United States today, children most often live

1. With a nanny.
2. **With their immediate families.**
3. With their extended families.
4. At a foster house.

16-child-care workers are:

1. Graduate students.
2. Young.
3. **From other countries.**
4. Dangerous.

Lecture 9

Here Come the Tourists!

Give me the t-shirt," the woman said to the tourist. The small village in the Amazon was "almost filled with beggars. It was hard to believe that. The community began its ecotourism project in 1992 in order to protect natural resources. The villagers had lost interest in the land and became enchanted by the things the tourists had. Their repeated "requests" annoyed tourists. Since 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"

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.

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 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". Other forms of begging sometimes found amusing by tourists, offend many locals.

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

1-The community began its ecotourism project in:

1. 2000.
2. 1999.
3. 1991
4. **1992.**

2-The aim of the ecotourism project is to:

1. Help the people beg.
2. **Protect natural resources.**
3. Steal t-shirts from tourists.
4. Protect thieves.

3-the requests of the villagers:

1. Were all skillful.
2. Were all up front and demanding.
3. **Some were skillful and some were demanding.**
4. All were playful.

4-The villagers believe that:

1. **Tourists are rich.**
2. Tourists are smart.
3. It is bad to ask for money.
4. Tourists are fat.

5-people in the Andes think it's to have their photos taken.

1. **Intrusive.**
2. Allowed.
3. Fun.
4. Dangerous.

6-the behavior of tourists:

1. **Forces the villagers sometimes to commit crimes.**
2. Is always nice.
3. Makes the villagers feel rich.
4. Helps to prevent begging.

7-In....., young children have had limbs torn from their bodies to make them more pathetic.

1. China.
2. Japan.
3. **India.**
4. Turkey.

8-The villagers had lost interest in the land because:

1. The land is full of animals.
2. The tourists are poor.
3. The land is all desert.
4. **The tourists looked rich.**

9-Localsthat tourists can contribute to destination communities.

1. Always agree.
2. **Don`t always agree.**
3. Always believe.
4. Never agree.

10-The Indigenous people in the Andes demand compensation for having taken.

1. **Photos.**
2. Houses.
3. Animals.
4. Clothes.

11-Many locals find begging to be.....while it is amusing to tourists.

1. **Offensive.**
2. Fun.
3. Exciting.
4. Interesting.

12-The repeated requests of the villagers.....the tourist.

1. **Annoyed.**
2. Refreshed.
3. Enjoyed.
4. pleased.

13-Backpackers.....:

1. Spend a lot of money.
2. **Spend little money.**
3. Stay in fancy hotels.
4. Eat in expensive restaurants.

Lecture 12

Reading Passage (1)

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

An eclectic menu to be sure. But it could contain some of the world's healthiest dishes. Miso soup, according to rennet Japanese research, may help prevent cancer, as may cabbage. Salmon, olive oil, and the garlic in your pesto can all help fight heart disease. Even the kiwi is rich in fiber, potassium, and, vitamin C. In the last few years nutritionists have been studying such international superfoods dishes from around the world that may hold the key to healthy eating. They are building on research that began in the '40s and '50s when researchers realized that a country's diet is intimately connected to the health of its people.

In many countries, scientists have found that the healthiest diet is simple and inexpensive, precisely the diet that people abandon as they become rich. Japanese immigrating from high carbohydrate pacific to high-fat America have a higher risk of heart disease the more westernized their diets becomes. The same pattern holds for developing nations that emerge from poverty into prosperity. 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).

The simple ideal diet –often called the “peasant diet”- is the traditional cuisine of relatively poor agrarian countries such as Mexico and China. Its usually based on a grain (rice, wheat, corn), fruits and vegetables, small amounts of meat, fish eggs or dairy products and a legume.

The advantages are obvious, low fat and high fiber with most calories coming in the grains and legumes. 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 at Massachusetts General Hospital.

According to Peters, We evolved eating a low-fat diet, and that be 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.

"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."

In an affluent 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.

1- cabbage can prevent:

- A. Headaches.
- B. Coughing.
- C. **Cancer.**
- D. Diabetes.

2- salmon can help fight:

- A. **Heart disease.**
- B. Ulcers.
- C. Wounds.
- D. Insects.

3- fiber can be obtained from eating:

- A. Olives.
- B. Cakes.
- C. Pizza.
- D. **Kiwi.**

4- a healthy diet is:

- A. Awful.
- B. **Inexpensive.**
- C. Expensive.
- D. Delicious.

5- high-fat food can:

- A. **Cause Heart disease.**
- B. Be cheap.
- C. Helps lose weight.
- D. It is fun.

6-the western diet consists of:

- A. Fruit only.
- B. Vegetables only.
- C. Low fat food.
- D. **High fat food.**

7-obesity is considered to be:

- A. **One of the disease of civilization.**
- B. Healthy.
- C. Not common.
- D. Prestigious.

8-Scientists have begun to investigate the role of healthy diet between:

- A. **40s and 50s.**
- B. 40s and 60s.
- C. 40s and 70s.
- D. 50s and 60s.

9-A low fat, high-fiber diet prevent:

- A. **Hypertension.**
- B. Ulcers.
- C. Measles.
- D. Sinus stents.

10-Dr. Wayne Peters is:

- A. The president of the U.S.
- B. The director of a TV show.
- C. **Director of the Lipid Consultation Service.**
- D. A farmer.

11-Dr. Wayne Peters lives in:

- A. **Massachusetts.**
- B. Washington.
- C. Oklahoma.
- D. California.

12-Humans evolved:

- A. **Eating a low-fat diet.**
- B. Eating a high-fat diet.
- C. Meat only.
- D. Vegetables only.

13-Peters conclusion on what we evolved to eat:

- A. Is what all people believe.
- B. Is his personal opinion.
- C. Has no scientific evidence.
- D. **Is backed up by studies.**

14- in..... some tribes still eat as early humans did.

- A. The U.S.
- B. Canada.
- C. The Empty Quarter.
- D. **Kalahari Desert.**

15-the main element of the Kung diet is:

- A. **Nuts.**
- B. Meat.
- C. Cake.
- D. Pizza.

16-In rich countries, people prefer:

- A. Grains.
- B. **Meat and butter.**
- C. Beans.
- D. Fruit.

17-the "peasant diet" is:

- A. **The cuisine of poor countries.**
- B. The cuisine of rich countries.
- C. Not healthy.
- D. Dangerous.

18-Mexico:

- A. **Is a poor country.**
- B. Is a rich country.
- C. Depends on meat for their diet.
- D. Is famous for researchers.

19-Dr. Richard Lee is:

- A. **An anthropologist.**
- B. Physician.
- C. An athlete.
- D. A nutritionist.

20-Dr. Richard Lee studied the Kung tribe since the:

- A. 1930s.
- B. 1950s.
- C. 1940s.
- D. **1960s.**

21-the Kung tribe eat more than....edible plant species.

- A. 108.
- B. **105.**
- C. 106.
- D. 107.

Lecture 13

Answering questions about the reading passage in lecture 3

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 not revolution or civil war.

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 elect 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.

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.

1-According to (reading passage 2), in.....newcomers keep their original country's customs.

- A. The U.S.
- B. United Kingdom.
- C. Saudi Arabia.
- D. **Canada.**

2-According to (reading passage 2), Canada`s weather is:

- A. Moderate.
- B. Extremely hot.
- C. Extremely cold.
- D. **Extremely hot and extremely cold.**

3-According to (reading passage 2), Canadian`s are:

- A. **Conservative.**
- B. Very open.
- C. Smart.
- D. Silly.

4-According to (reading passage 2), the main idea of (paragraph 1) is:

- A. Canada is strange and surprising.
- B. **Canada is very, very big.**
- C. Canada is hard to know.
- D. Canada is not beautiful.

5-According to (reading passage 2), the main idea of (paragraph 2) is:

- A. Canadians appear to others as people who inhabit snow-covered cabins.
- 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.**
- D. Canada is Dangerous.

6-According to (reading passage 2), the main idea of (paragraph 3) is:

- A. It can get very cold in Canada.
- B. It can get very hot in Canada.
- C. **Eastern cities suffer more than Western cities.**
- D. Western cities suffer more than Eastern cities.

7-According to (reading passage 2), the main idea of (paragraph 5) is:

- A. Canadian history is Dull.
- B. **Canadian history is bloody.**
- C. Canadian history is not violent.
- D. Canadian history is false.

8-According to (reading passage 2), the eastern cities suffer in the humidity of:

- A. January and August.
- B. **July and August.**
- C. March.
- D. April.

9-According to (reading passage 2), the main idea of (paragraph 4) is:

- 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 character of its people.
- C. The Canadian temperament is like the American one because of the social attitudes, environment, and history.
- D. Canada is a rich country.

10-According to (reading passage 2), there are.....in Canada.

- A. Volcanoes.
- B. **Mountains.**
- C. Camels.
- D. Tornadoes.

11-According to (reading passage 2), Canada is in:

- A. Asia.
- B. India.
- C. **North America.**
- D. Australia.

12-According to (reading passage 2), people die every year from:

- A. **The heat.**
- B. Hunger.
- C. Volcanoes.
- D. Earthquakes.

13-According to (reading passage 2), Canada have never had:

- A. **A civil war.**
- B. A car race.
- C. A football team.
- D. An earthquake.

Lecture 14

Passage 1

Opera

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theater an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theater such as scenery, costumes, and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

1. It is pointed out in the reading that opera ----.

- A) **has developed under the influence of musical theater**
- B) is a drama sung with the accompaniment of an orchestra
- C) is not a high-budget production
- D) is often performed in Europe

2. We can understand from the reading that ----.

- A) people are captivated more by opera than musical theater
- B) **drama in opera is more important than the music**
- C) orchestras in operas can vary considerably in size
- D) musical theater relies above all on music

Passage 2

Dolphins

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

1. It is clear from the passage that dolphins ----.

- A) don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them
- B) are proven to be less intelligent than once thought
- C) **have a reputation for being friendly to humans**
- D) are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans

2. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us ----.

- A) means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are
- B) shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication
- C) proves that dolphins are not the most intelligent species at sea
- D) **does not mean that we are superior to them**

Passage 3

Unsinkable Ship

Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger-and-car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never have happened. It was well designed and carefully maintained. It carried the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected the day of its fatal voyage. Yet hours later, the Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in their dark, flooding cabins, had no chance to save themselves: Of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia before the rescuers could pluck them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However, there were an unpleasant number of questions about why the Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of life, while most of the dead were women, children and the elderly..

1. **One can understand from the reading that ----.**

- A) the lifesaving equipment did not work well and lifeboats could not be lowered
- B) design faults and incompetent crew contributed to the sinking of the Estonia ferry
- C) 139 people managed to leave the vessel but died in freezing water
- D) **most victims were trapped inside the boat as they were in their cabins**

2. **It is clear from the passage that the survivors of the accident ----.**

- A) helped one another to overcome the tragedy that had affected them all
- B) **were mostly young men but women, children and the elderly stood little chance**
- C) helped save hundreds of lives
- D) are still suffering from severe post-traumatic stress disorder

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