

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

lecture 13

skimming and scanning بداية عندنا

القطعه في صفحه 75 - A

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.

Questions :

1. The most appropriate TOPIC for the reading passage is: _____

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Career counselors | B. The society and tradition |
| C. Parents and farmer | D. Changing career trends |

2. The part speech of the underlined word " choice" is: A/ An _____

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. Verb | B. Noun |
| C. Adjective | D. Adverb |

3. The underlined word " varies" has the same meaning as the word: _____

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. carries | B. constructs |
| C. differs | D. watches |

بعده عندنا ال phrase

What is phrase ?

Group of words that forms part of a clause .

المقصود فيه شبه الجملة

في العمود الاول الي هو انواع شبه الجملة , العمود الثاني من وين مأخوذه , العمود الثالث امثله , العمود الرابع استخداماتها

Type of phrases	Headword	Example	Uses in clauses
NOUN PHRASE	noun	a large jug of water	Subject, object, complement
VERB PHRASE	verb	have been seeing	verb
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	preposition	by the roadside	Adverbial, part of a noun phrase
ADJECTIVE PHRASE	Adjective	very big indeed	Part of a noun phrase, complement
ADVERB PHRASE	Adverb	rather too slowly	Adverbial

الي بعده عندنا ماهي تكوين الجملة فيه تكوينين :

Subject + verb + complement

He seems sad

هذي ثاني طريقه لتكوين الجملة

اسم + فعل +

اخر كلمه هي جديده شوي هذي تساعد في تكملة

الجملة اما تكون صفة او اسم اخر

Subject + verb + object

He draws picture

هذي اول طريقه لتكوين الجملة

اسم + فعل + مفعول به

وعندنا كلمات تعامل معاملة ال complement
مثل : **feel – be – seem – become** وتسمى **within** او **hold action**
لان هي ترجع لـ **subject** مو مثل الطريقه الاولى

ايضا عندنا نوع اخر من الجمل
نشوف هالمثال

Peter was in the kitchen

اسم + فعل + ظرف **Adverbial** (مجموعه من الكلمات اما تسال عن المكان او الزمان او ليه او شلون
الفعل صار)

Peter ate dinner while he watched TV.

This is another kind of sentence , And we call it clause
It contains 2 subjects , 2 verbs and 2 objects or complements or
adverbials

عندنا نوع اخر من ال **phrase** الي هو لا يحتوي ع ال **subject or verb**
بس يعامل معاملة كلمه وحده فقط

مثال

The gym at the end of the street is new

الكلمات الي باللون الازرق هي كلمات كثيره لكن تعتبر كلمه وحده وتعامل معاملة الاسم
واقدر اني استبدلها بكلمه اخرى لكن مازال المعنى واحد

The large gym is new

بالفريس راح يكون عندنا شي اسمه ال **the head**

ودائما يجي في بدايه الجمله

مثل المثالين الي من شوي عندنا بالجمله الاولى **the gym** وبالجمله الثانيه **the large**

وهنا عندنا بعض الفريس الي ممكن تجي بالبدايه

- **Prepositional phrase** with a **preposition** as head (e.g. *in love, over the rainbow*)
- **Noun phrase** with a **noun** as head (e.g. *the black cat, a cat on the mat*)
- **Verb phrase** with a **verb** as head (e.g. *eat cheese, jump up and down*)
- **Adjectival phrase** with an **adjective** as head (e.g. *full of toys*)
- **Adverbial phrase** with **adverb** as head (e.g. *very carefully*)

اخر شي عندنا لما يكون فيه اكثر من **clause** ونبي يكونون بجمله وحده

Because Peter ate dinner while he watched TV, he got indigestion

3 subjects , 3 verbs , 3 objects عندنا

شي ثاني ممكن يكون عندنا **phrase and clause** في نفس الجمله

(After exercising at the gym across the street) , **Peter ate dinner** (in the kitchen)
while he watched TV

الي بين القوسين هو ال **phrase** والباقي اكيد واضح

وبكذا خلصنا محاضراتنا واس سؤال انا بالخدمه

وكل عام وانتم بخير

تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق دائما

اختكم / **English student**