

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بدأ الدكتور الشرح بعرض صورته موجوده بالكتاب وقد قال بأننا في هذه الوحده سنتعرف على:

١-ماذا نقول عند ملاقاتنا لشخص لأول مره؟

٢-ماهي حركات الجسد التي ممكن ان نستخدمها؟

1. What do you say when you meet someone for the first time?
2. What body language or gestures do you use when you meet someone new? For example, do you hug or shake hands?
3. What body language or gestures do you use when you greet a good friend? A classmate? A co-worker?

الآن سنبدأ:

اعطانا كلمات

وتحدث هذه الكلمات محادثه وطلب منا تعبئة الفراغات بهذه الكلمات

*لا بد من إستيعاب معنى الكلمه ثم فهم الجمله لنستطيع اختيار الكلمه المناسبه

Verbs	Expressions
came over (come over) أنتقلوا	call me نادني
move into الانتقال الى	No kidding! بلا مزاح
sound يبدو	
stop by زياره سريعه	
take أخذ	

1. His name is Kenji. I don't think that's an English name. It sounds Japanese.
2. We have a new house, but we can't move into it until next month.
3. My friend is in the hospital. I will stop by tomorrow and bring her flowers.
4. You have seven brothers and one sister? No kidding!
5. My name is Robert Browning. But please, call me Bob.
6. I was born in the United States, but my parents came over from Korea 35 years ago.
7. If your major is Asian Studies, I'm sure you have to take Chinese and probably some other Asian languages, too.

ثم أسمعنا محادثه وسأقوم برفعها على الموقع

ووضع لنا اسئله وهذه إجابتها:

Jack and Peter-١

2-He just moved to the building.His parents from Hong Kong. They come over to Francisco before he born

3-Jak and Bruce go to the restaurant to eat, And Peter go to meet his new classmate

ثم صح او خطأ:

- F 1. Bruce was born in Hong Kong.
- T 2. Peter plans to take a Chinese class.
- F 3. Jack and Peter are roommates.

:Stress

المقصود هنا هو الجملة المجهده او الكلمه المجهده،التي تشعر بأنها مهمه من طريقة نطق الشخص لها فتلاحظ انه ينطقها بطول او بثقل او بوضوح

ف عن طريق سماعنا للمحادثة يمكننا معرفة ماهي الكلمات او الجمل المجهده اللي يطلق عليها Stress

Jack: Hi ! How are you doing ?
Peter: Hi. You're ... Jack , right?
Jack: Yeah. And, sorry , you're ... ?
Peter: Peter. Peter Riley.
Jack: Oh, yeah, we met on campus last week. Peter, this is my friend Bruce Lee. He's just moved into the building .
Peter: Hi, Bruce Lee.
Bruce: Nice to meet you. You can just call me Bruce. Lee's my last name .
Peter: Oh, Lee. That sounds ...
Bruce: Chinese.
Peter: Oh. So, you're from ...
Bruce: ... from San Francisco. My parents came over from Hong Kong before I was born .
Peter: Oh, that's cool. Actually, uh, I was thinking of taking Chinese this term . Maybe you could help me.
Bruce: Well, my Chinese really isn't very good ...

Jack: Uh, listen, Peter. We're really hungry . Do you want to get something to eat with us?
Peter: Sorry, I can't . I have to go meet my new classmates .
Jack: Oh, OK. Well, stop by sometime. I'm up in 212 .
Peter: Hey, I'm on the same floor . I'm in 220 .
Jack: No kidding ...
Peter: Well, nice meeting you, Bruce. I'm sure I'll see you soon .
Bruce and Jack: See you later.

نأتي الى اللغة الفصحى والعاميه

كما ان لدينا بلغتنا العربيه الفصحى والعاميه كذلك باللغه الإنجليزيه

مثلا: بالعربيه الفصحى:كيف حالك؟

بالعربيه العاميه: شلونك؟

في اللغة الإنجليزيه تطلع على الفصحى مسمى unreduced pronunciation

والعاميه (او مايسمياها اخي بلغة الشوارع) مسمى reduced pronunciation

In spoken English, important words are usually stressed. Other words are not stressed; they are often *reduced* or *shortened*. These kinds of words are often reduced: prepositions, articles, pronouns, forms of the verb *to be*, and the words *and*, *or*, and *but*.

Unreduced Pronunciation

Do you want to . . .
How are you doing?
Nice to meet you.

Reduced Pronunciation*

D'ya wanna . . .
How're ya doing?
Niceta meetcha.

Speakers usually use unreduced pronunciation in formal speech and reduced pronunciation in informal speech.

6 Comparing Unreduced and Reduced Pronunciation The following sentences come from the conversation. Listen for the difference between unreduced and reduced pronunciation. Repeat both forms after the speaker.

Unreduced Pronunciation

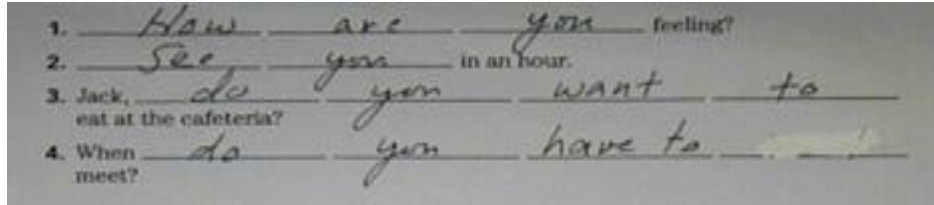
1. Hi! How are you doing?
2. Do you want to get something to eat with us?
3. I have to meet my new classmates.
4. I'll see you soon.

Reduced Pronunciation*

- Hi! How're ya doing?
D'ya wanna get something to eat with us?
I hafta meet my new classmates.
I'll see ya soon.

المهم في هذه النقطة :

يسمينا جملة باللغة العامية ويطلب منا كتابتها باللغة الفصحى



نأتي الآن الى النطق وقد اخذنا هذه القاعدة في المستوى الأول

وهي نطق s

لاكن هنا يوجد أختلاف ف ارجو التركيز:

١ - عند إنتهاء الكلمة بـ ch-sh-z-x-s و اضفنا s تنطق بـ iz

مثل: teaches, boxes

٢ - عند إنتهاء الكلمة بـ k-f-p-t و اضفنا s تنطق بـ s

مثل: drinks, stops

٣ - عند إنتهاء الكلمة بـ حرف صوتي (تعتبر حروف العله من حروف الصوت) و اضفنا s تنطق بـ z

مثل: carries, brings

في هذا السؤال سـ يملي علينا كلمات ويطلب منا إضافة s لها ومعرفة أي نوع من الأصوات هي iz-z-s

1.	plays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	misses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	hopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	stops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	drives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	phones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	washes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	summarizes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	mothers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	puts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

أعطانا اسئله المطلوب منا العجابه عليها بوضع في الفعل وتحديد نوعية الصوتيه

buys-z-٦

works-s-١

takes-s-٧

2-teaches-iz

brings-z-٨

3-gives-z

studies-z-٩

4-begins-z

raises-iz-١٠

5-ends-z

ثم عرض لنا جدول يبين لنا ان هناك اكثر من طريقه لتعريف شخص لشخص او تعريف انفسنا على شخص اخر وكيفية الرد

Functions	Expressions		
	Speaker A	Speaker B	Speaker C
Introducing Others	Sharon, this is my friend, Kim.	Hi, Kim.	Nice to meet you.
	Linda, I'd like you to meet my classmate, Evan.	Good to meet you, Evan.	You, too.
	Mom, I'd like to introduce you to my teacher, Mr. Saunders.	Pleasure to meet you.	Same here.
Introducing Yourself	Hi, I'm Judy. I'm your neighbor in 206.	Nice to meet you.	
	My name is Denise.	Hi, Denise. I'm Ricardo.	

المحاضرة الثانية

الكلمات الجديد:

مشرف الطالب	Advisor
جدول مواعيد	Schedule

خدمات	Facilities
اجتماع تعارف/توجيهه	Orientation
اختبار تحديد المستوى	Placement test

نصائح من الدكتور مهمه عند استماعنا للمحادثه:

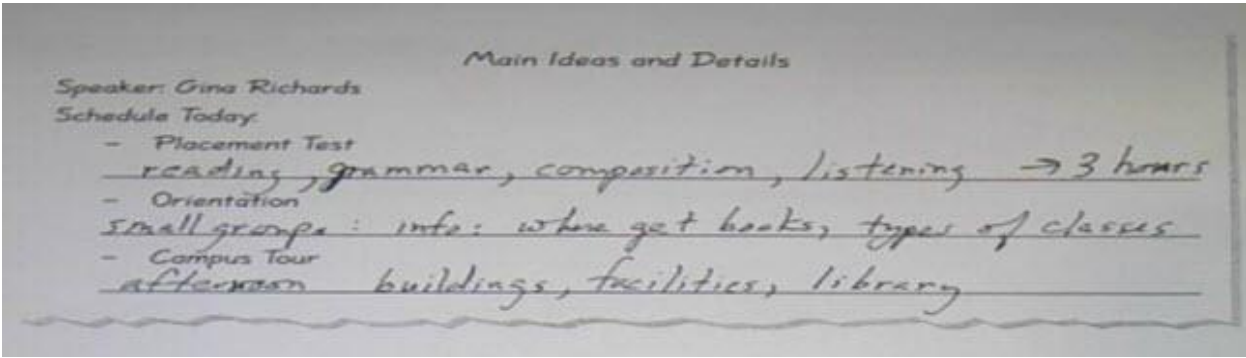
١-كتابة ملاحظات عن ماتم سماعه

٢-ليس المهم ان تكون الملاحظات جمله مفيده كامله صحيحه ف المهم هو الكلمات

٣-لانكتب كل ماسمعناه

أهم جزء في المقرر هو الأستماع وكتابة الملاحظات

الملاحظات الخاصه بمحادثه اليوم هي



ترتيب الأفكار:

في هذه المحادثه المشرفه تتحدث الى الطلبة اللغه الإنجليزيه الجدد حدثتهم عن...الخ

مراجعة الكلمات الجديده:

لدينا سؤال يحتوي على كلمه من الكلمات الجدد ويطلب منا الإجابة عن بمحتوى المحادثه

الجزء المهم هنا هو (فهم الصياغ context):

١-الأستماع الجيد لما تم قوله

٢-التركيز على الكلمات المعروفه المألوفه

٣-التركيز على قاعدة الجملة وزمنها

سيعطينا محادثه من ٥ فقرات

سيتوقف عند نهاية كل فقره ويطرح سؤال وعلينا إختيار الإجابة الصحيحه وتدوين الملاحظات عن هذه الفقره

**في الإختيار يفضل إغلاق المسجل بعد طرح السؤال وقبل البدء بالفقره التاليه

Answers	Clues
1. <input type="radio"/> A in class <input type="radio"/> B at the student orientation <input checked="" type="radio"/> C at a pizza restaurant	cheese, pepperoni, mushrooms, hungry, medium, large
2. <input type="radio"/> A testing advisor <input type="radio"/> B chemistry professor <input checked="" type="radio"/> C teaching assistant	class professor isn't T.A. in place
3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A It's different from Japan. <input type="radio"/> B It's a terrible place. <input type="radio"/> C It's similar to Japan.	unusual surprised not like where I come from
4. <input type="radio"/> A go to the tennis courts between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. <input checked="" type="radio"/> B telephone between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. <input type="radio"/> C pay between \$5 and \$8	reservation / ID number 8am - 5 pm
5. <input type="radio"/> A reserve a tennis court <input checked="" type="radio"/> B play tennis together <input type="radio"/> C go to class together	want to play class till 2 meet 2:30

لغة الجسد:

*لغة مهمه برأبي يجب تدرسيها بالمدارس

سيعطينا صور لأشخاص يقومون بحركات بأيديهم وتعابير بوجوههم

ويطلب منا اختيار التعبير الصحيح لكل صوره



1- I don't new-

2- It is crazy

3- Take it

4- Don't take it

5-I went to go a way

6-It is good

7- It is bad

بعدها طلب منا السماع الى تسجيل مكالمات

وتدوين الملاحظات

ب- ١-كتابة اسم الشخص الموجه له الرسالة

٢-كتابة اسم الشخص المرسل

٣-الرسالة(بأختصار شديد جداً)

٤-كتابة الرقم

1. WHILE YOU WERE OUT To: <u>Kenji</u> From: <u>Kelly</u> Message: <u>math class</u> <u>homework?</u> <u>call before 11</u> Phone Number: <u>555-0149</u>	2. WHILE YOU WERE OUT To: <u>Peter</u> From: <u>Bud</u> Message: <u>concert (jazz)</u> <u>Saturday 8:30 pm</u> <u>free tickets</u> Phone Number: <u>555-0126</u>
3. WHILE YOU WERE OUT To: <u>Kenj</u> From: <u>Mrs. Henry</u> Message: <u>papers not ready</u> <u>call back next week</u> Phone Number: <u>Ext 4745</u>	4. WHILE YOU WERE OUT To: <u>Peter</u> From: <u>Research Library</u> Message: <u>name + #</u> <u>found/kialogy book</u> <u>pick up / front</u> <u>desk / LISA R</u> <u>Don</u> Phone Number: _____
5. WHILE YOU WERE OUT To: <u>Peter</u> From: <u>Kenan</u> Message: <u>refer from</u> <u>advisor help in</u> <u>math for midterm</u> <u>how much?</u> Phone Number: <u>555-0118</u>	6. WHILE YOU WERE OUT To: <u>Kenji</u> From: <u>Honda World Service</u> Message: <u>car fixed</u> <u>pick up by 5</u> <u>\$ 175 charge</u> Phone Number: _____

Nouns	Verb	Adjectives	Expressions
chance of	فرصه	extra	كيفه لك ان
degrees	الحمول على	freezing	it's raining cats and dogs
weather forecast	السموم	sick of (verb + -ing)	مصطلحاً
	توقعات الطقس	الممل من	تمطر مطر غزير جداً

1. A: Wow. How come you're all wet?
 B: Because it's raining cats and dogs outside, and I forgot my umbrella.

2. In the summer, I love to lie in the sun and get a tan.


3. The weather report in the newspaper says there's a 90 percent chance of snow tomorrow. Be sure to dress warm.

4. It's 20 degrees Celsius* outside. You don't need a sweater.

5. When are we going to get to Las Vegas?
 We've been on the road for six hours.
 I am sick of driving.

6. A: Did you hear the weather forecast for tomorrow on the news?
 B: Yes. It's going to be sunny and warm. A perfect day for the beach!

7. A: Why don't you turn on the heater?
 It's freezing in this room!



B: It's broken. We'll have to sleep in our coats tonight.

8. Do you have an extra jacket? I forgot mine at home.

نستمع الآن الى المحادثه الخاصه بالمحاضره

Peter: Wow. Look. It's raining cats and dogs— again ! I hate this weather. When does winter break start?

Jack: Winter break? It's only October.

Peter: I know, but I'm sick of of studying. I want to go someplace warm and lie on the beach for a week. Someplace where it's sunny and dry. Florida or Hawaii, maybe?

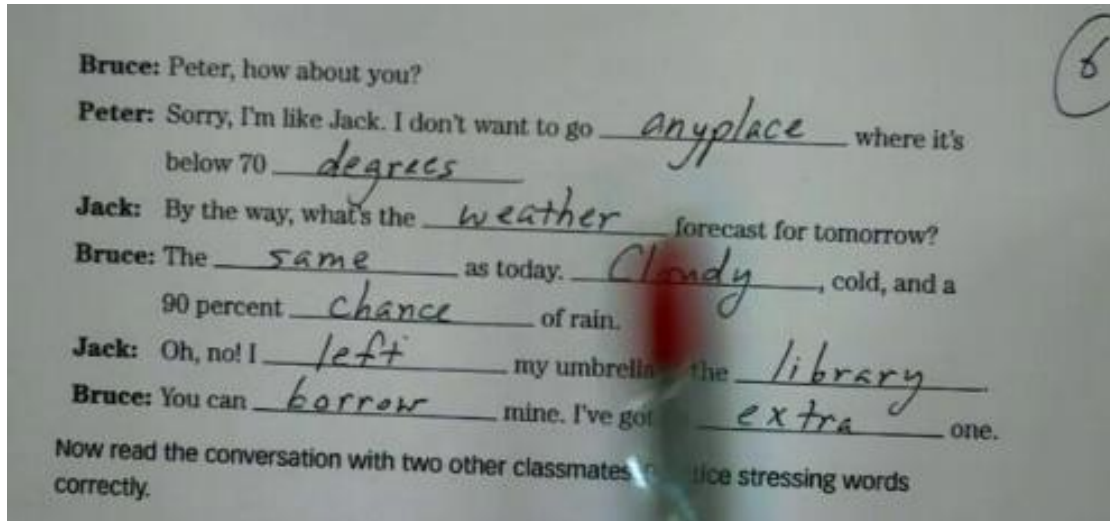
Jack: Yeah. Where we can go swimming and snorkeling and get a great tan. Now that's my idea of a perfect vacation.

Bruce: Not mine. I can't swim very well, and I don't like lying in the sun.

Peter: Oh, yeah? How come?

Bruce: I don't know. I just prefer the mountains, especially in winter. I love snowboarding. In December, I'm planning to go to Bear Mountain with some friends. Do you want to come?

Jack: No thanks. I went there last year. I was freezing the whole time. And I don't know how to ski very well. Last year I fell about a hundred times.



اللغة العامية:

أي لفة الشوارع وقد تكلمنا عنها من قبل في المحاضره السابقه
ويبدو اننا سنتعلم كلمات كثيره في كل المحاضرات

'n'=and

Wanna=want to

Kin=can

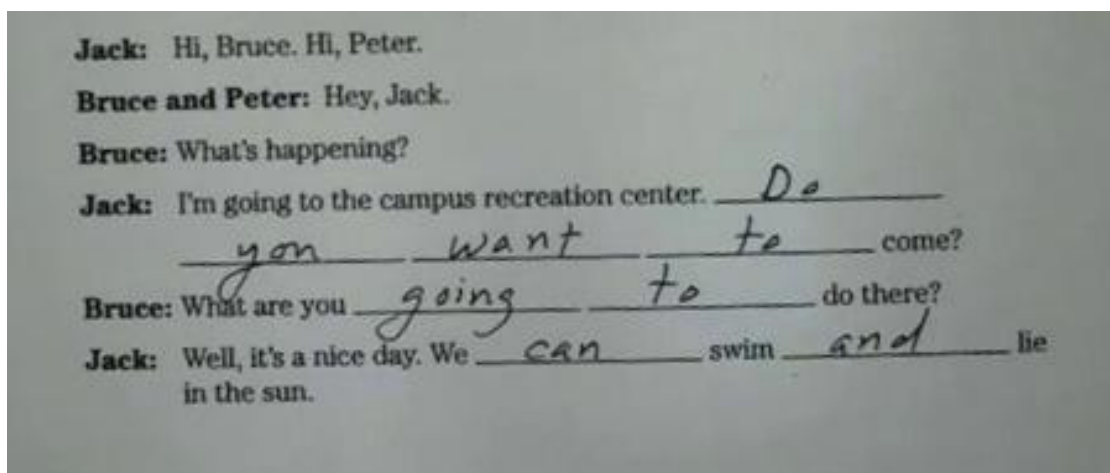
Gonna=going

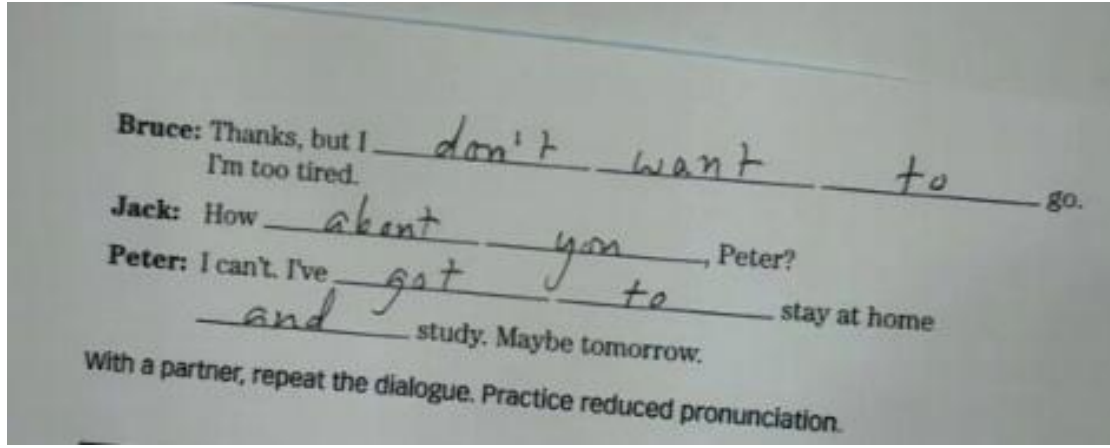
Ta=to

Bouehu=about you

Donwanna=don't want to

والآن استمع للتدريب الخاص بصياغ الكلام لهذه المحاضره





كما نعلم

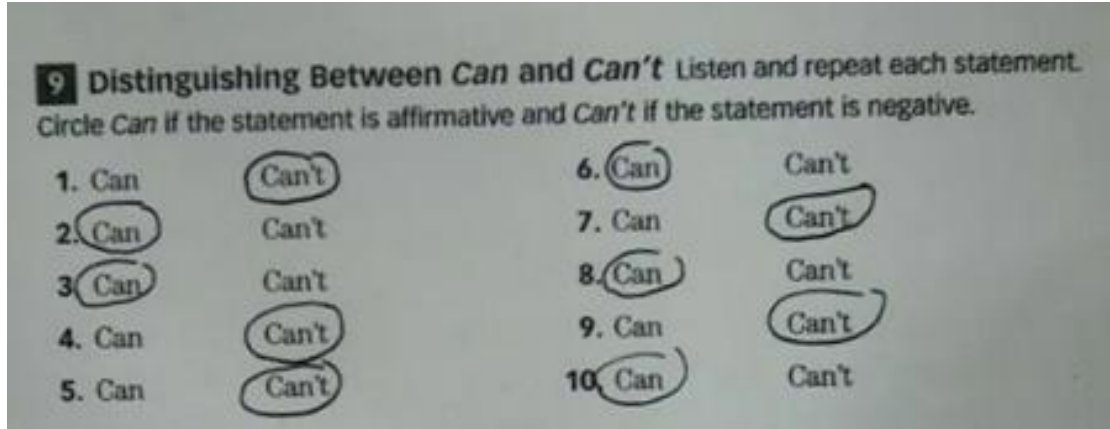
انه يمكننا تحديد المعلومات المهمة التي يقولها لنا المتحدث بملاحظته أي الكلمات التي ينطقها تكون ابرز واضخم واثقل

وهنا سنتحدث عن can-can't

Can اذا وجدت في جملة تكون هي الكلمة المهمة

Can't اذا وجدت في جملة تكون هي والكلمه التي بعدها هي المهمة

لنستمع الآن لتدريب can-can't



المحاضرة ٤

في هذه المحاضرة لدينا قصة وليست محادثه:

الإجابة على الاسئلة العامه التاليه:

answer these questions with a partner.

1. Have you ever gone camping? Tell about this experience. Where did you go? When? With whom?
2. Why do many people enjoy camping?
3. What unpleasant or dangerous things can happen while camping?

1-in fact I didn't go camping in my life

2-to live in nature and enjoy it

3-no clean clothes, fire, and wounding one of the persons

الكلمات الجديده

Sentences	Definitions
1. <u>D</u> The view at the top of the mountain was <u>incredible</u> . The sunset was orange and purple.	a. afraid
2. <u>E</u> Please clean your <u>muddy</u> shoes before you come inside the house.	b. walking out in nature
3. <u>B</u> When I'm sick of being in the city, I go <u>hiking</u> in the mountains.	c. wanted to do something very much
4. <u>F</u> After the rain stopped, the sky was <u>clear</u> and sunny.	d. unbelievable; very surprising
5. <u>C</u> After six months in another country, I <u>couldn't wait</u> to see my family again.	e. covered with wet earth
6. <u>A</u> Don't be <u>scared</u> of the dog; she is very sweet and gentle.	f. not cloudy

١D-متفاجئ\الا اصدق

٢E-مغطى بالطين

٣B-اتمشى في الطبيعه

٤F-ليست مغيمه

٥C-الرغبه الشديده في فعل شيء

٦A-خوف\خائف

القصه (يرجى الاستماع للتسجيل)

الاسئله العامه:

Listen

3 Listening for Main Ideas A husband and his wife are checking into a motel. They tell the manager a very unusual story. As you listen, answer these questions.

1. What starts all of the trouble?
2. What happens to the couple's clothes?

4 Taking Notes on Specific Information Listen to the story again. Fill in the missing key information in the notes below. Remember:

- Don't try to write everything you hear. Write the important information only.
- Don't write complete sentences; write key words only.



▲ An unexpected visitor

للإجابة عن الأسئلة العامه لأي قصه يجب الإنتباه للمعلومات البارزه التي تشد الإنتباه

1-heavy rain/reining cats and dogs

2-Bears taken from camp

لا بد من تسجيل الملاحظات (وكما تعودنا الملاحظات لا يجب ان تكون جمل كامله بل كلمات)

1. decided to go camping

2. weather was sunny/clear

3. after 1/2 hr started to rain cats and dogs

4. hiked back to our tent to change clothes

5. couldn't find dry clothes

6. went back outside

7. saw 2 bears wearing clothes

8. felt scared

9. problem now: no dry clothes

نعود للكلمات



6 Reviewing Vocabulary Talk about the picture below. Use the new vocabulary as you describe what is happening.

Noun	Adjectives	Expression
hiking	صافي clear	I can't wait to . . .
المشي في الطبيعة	لا يصدق incredible	لا استطيع الانتظار
	طيناء muddy طيناء وحل	
	خائف scared	

8 Role-Play Discuss the following questions.

1. What does the sign in the photo mean? Why do you think camping areas and parks have signs like this?
2. Does your country have strong laws against littering (throwing paper and garbage on the ground or street)? Why do you think some countries have strong laws against littering? How does litter affect the environment?



▲ A common sign in U.S. parks

Look at the pictures and read the description of the situation. In groups of three (George, Lou, and Rick), role-play the situation. The following expressions may help you express your ideas:

نجد هذه اللوحة في بعض المنتزهات او في الغابات

المقصود منها هو (يمكنك التصوير لآكن لا يمكنك اخذ او ترك شيء)

You need to . . . It's against the rules to . . .
You shouldn't . . . You're not allowed to . . .

George and Lou are brothers. They have just spent a wonderful weekend camping. Now they're getting ready to leave, but they are leaving their campsite dirty and full of trash. Rick is a park ranger. He stops the brothers to explain their responsibilities and to ask them to clean up. Make up your own ending.



You need to.... انت تحتاج الى

You shouldn't..... لا يجب عليك ان

عند اعطاء نصائح او تحذيرات



هذه صور تعبيريه للفصول الأربعة The Four Seasons

سنبدأ من اول صوره في اليسار

Spring - Summer - Autumn – Winter

سنستمع الآن الى ٥ محادثات على اساس ماسيتم قوله سنقوم بتسجيل الملاحظات + معرفة أي فصل يتحدثون عنه

Seasons	Clues
1. fall	cold leaves brown rain
2. winter	freezing low 30's
3. spring	trees, flowers leaves coming back snow gone
4. summer	hot humidity air conditioning
5. summer	doing nothing back red, sunburned

CD 1, Track 34

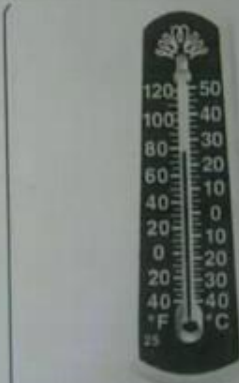
1 Listening for Temperatures

Listen to these conversations about the weather. Circle the temperatures you hear.

1. 19	95	99
2. 80	18	8
3. 13	30	30s
4. 14	40	44
5. 103	130	133
6. 30s	30	13
7. -13	30	3
8. 70	70s	17

Language Tip

Weather reports often say that the temperature is "in the 30s" (40s, 50s, etc.). "In the 30s" means that the temperature is anywhere between 30 and 39 degrees.



▲ A thermometer

استمع للتدريب الخاص بدرجات الحرارة واختار الإجابة الصحيحة من الجمل التي ستسمع إليها

لاكن (يجب التفريق بين ١٩-١٣٩٠-٣٠..الخ)

Thirteen - Thirty

Nineteen – ninetieth

Sentences

1. B Take an umbrella. There's a chance of showers later.
2. E Take a sweater. It's chilly outside.
3. C The overnight temperature will be 20 degrees.
4. D The sky is partly cloudy. It's not a good day for the beach.
5. A The weather forecast says we can expect fair skies this weekend. Let's go fishing!

Definitions

- a. clear, not rainy
- b. short periods of rain
- c. during the night
- d. clear in some places and cloudy in others
- e. a little cold

كلمات جديده

B1 مطر غزير

E2 بارد

C3 آخر الليل

D4 يوجد غيوم لآكن قليله

A5 سماء صافيه


يوجد لدينا جدول الآن المطلوب منا تعينته مما سنستمع إليه

وهي نشره الأخبار الجويه Weather forecast

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Sky: (Cloudy? Fair?)	partly cloudy	fair	fair	
Temperature				
High:	61°	60°'s	70°	
Low:	mid 50°'s	45°	below 50°	
Rain: (Yes? No?)	at night	no	no	50% chance

الآن لدينا عمل نقوم به لوحدها

وهو التدريب على ماتحب وما لا تحب قم بإنشاء جمل تحتوي على ماتحب وما لا تحب



Using Language Functions

EXPRESSIONS FOR TALKING ABOUT ACTIVITIES YOU LIKE AND DISLIKE

Likes	Dislikes
I like/love (to + verb/verb + -ing).	I don't like/dislike/hate (to + verb/verb + -ing).
I enjoy (verb + -ing).	I'm not crazy about (noun).
It's OK/all right/fun/good /great/wonderful.	I don't care for (noun).
I'm crazy about (noun).	It's awful/terrible.
	I can't stand it.

احب Likes

لا احب Dislikes

المحاضرة ٥

العيش للأكل؟ او الأكل للعيش؟

هذا هو عنوان الوحدة الثالثة

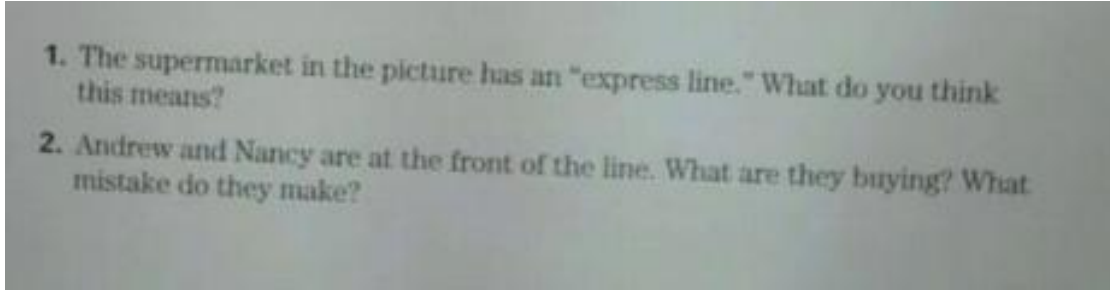


نجد في الصورة عائله مجتمعين على الأكل
نعرف من هنا ان الاكل ليس للشبع فقط بل للبقاء مع بعضنا البعض



Andrew and his wife, Nancy at the supermarket

في الصورة نجد أندرو و نانسي في البقاله يتسوقون الطعام
لنجاوب على الأسئلة التاليه:



1- This is a special line for the purposes of the 10 items or less

2- They are buying, and stood in line not for them

الكلمات

Nouns		Verb	Expression
aisle	produce	take checks	in line
groceries	quart ²	أخذ شيكات	في السطر - الصف
pound ¹	tofu ³		
قنطار	إنتاج		
بقاله	الكوات		
1 - كيلوا جرام	التوفو		

Tofu: حساء يصنع في آسيا

تدريب على الكلمات

1. Cherries are pretty cheap now. They cost \$1.89 a pound.
2. My son likes milk a lot. He drinks a quart of milk every day.
3. You can pay with cash or a credit card, but this market doesn't take checks.
4. I hate frozen or canned vegetables and fruit. I only eat fresh produce.
5. I just spent \$90.00 on groceries. Last time I spent \$85.00. Food is really expensive here!
6. A: Excuse me, where is the bread?
B: It's in aisle four.
7. The market was very crowded. I had to wait in line for 15 minutes to pay.
8. People who don't eat meat often cook with tofu.

استمع للمحادثة واجب عن التالي

١- اسئله عامه

3 Listening for Main Ideas Andrew and Nancy are grocery shopping at a supermarket. Close your book as you listen. Prepare to answer these questions.

1. What are Andrew and Nancy discussing?
2. Why is Andrew buying so much food?
3. Why can't Andrew and Nancy use the express line?

Compare and discuss your answers with a partner.

١- for grocery

٢- Because he is hungry

٣- It was reserved for those who have 10 items or less and they have more than 10

٢- صح او خطأ

4 Listening for Details Listen again if necessary. Write *T* if a statement is true and *F* if it is false.

- T 1. Andrew forgot to get tofu.
F 2. Nancy wants Andrew to buy more ice cream.
F 3. Strawberries cost \$2.89.

٣-املى الفراغ

Andrew: Well, I got a few groceries that aren't on the list.
Nancy: I can see that! We're not shopping for an army, you know.
Andrew: I always do this when I'm hungry.
Nancy: Well, let's see what you have here.
Andrew: Some nice, fresh strawberries for only \$1.79 a pound.
Nancy: Well, that's fine. They always have nice produce here. But why do you have all these cookies?
Andrew: Don't you like them?
Nancy: Oh, I don't know . . . I hope you got a box of tofu.
Andrew: I think I forgot. Where's the aisle with the Asian foods, again?
Nancy: Aisle three.
Andrew: I'll go get it.
Nancy: Wait—this steak you got looks really expensive!
Andrew: Well, it isn't. It's on sale for just \$3.99 a pound.

الناقص:

Nancy: quart\back\line

Cashier: sorry\express\10\checks

اللغة العامية:

Reductions

6 Comparing Unreduced and Reduced Pronunciation The following sentences come from the conversation. Listen for the difference between unreduced and reduced pronunciation. Repeat both forms after the speaker.

Unreduced Pronunciation

1. Let's see what you have here.
2. Why do you have all these cookies
3. Don't you like them?
4. I don't know.

Reduced Pronunciation*

- Let's see whatcha have here.
Why d'ya have all these cookies?
Dontcha like 'em?
I dunno.

What you =whatcha

Do you=d'ya

Don't you=dontcha

Them='em

Don't know=dunno

تدريب على اللغة العامية

Customer: Waiter?

Server: Yes, sir. Do you know what you want?

Customer: Do you have the spaghetti with mushroom sauce tonight?

Server: Yes, we do.

Customer: Well, are the mushrooms fresh or canned?

Server: They're fresh, and the sauce has lots of them.

Customer: Great, I'll have that.

Server: Do you want something to drink?

Customer: I don't know Why don't you recommend something?

Server: How about some nice Italian mineral water?

النطق:

يجب التفريق بين ١٣-١٩٣٠-٩٠

Pronunciation

TEENS OR TENS?

Notice the differences in stress between the following pairs of words. In the numbers 13 to 19, be sure to stress the "-teen" ending. For 20, 30, 40, etc., to 90, stress the first syllable only. Listen.

thir <u>teen</u>	thir <u>ty</u>
four <u>teen</u>	four <u>ty</u>
fif <u>teen</u>	fif <u>ty</u>
six <u>teen</u>	six <u>ty</u>
sevent <u>teen</u>	sevent <u>ty</u>
eight <u>teen</u>	eight <u>ty</u>
ninete <u>en</u>	ninet <u>y</u>

9 Distinguishing Between Teens and Tens Listen to the sentences and circle the number you hear.

1. 13	<u>30</u>	5. 17	<u>70</u>
2. <u>14</u>	40	6. <u>18</u>	80
3. <u>15</u>	50	7. 19	<u>90</u>
4. 16	<u>60</u>		

لدينا ١٠ صور، نستمع لما يقال ونحدد بعدها الصورة والعدد المذكور

1. MARKET OPEN until 10:39pm

2. TEA TONNAGE 14 lbs

3. RECEIPT TOTAL \$40

4. MILK Use before November 13th

5. PEACHES \$1.90/lb

6. EVERYTHING on SALE today! 15% DISCOUNT

7. Mineral water from Italy 30 BOTTLES


8. The store will close in 15 minutes.

9. 70¢ OFF anysize MYERS ICE CREAM

10. RISLE 19

Before You Listen

1 Prelistening Questions In the United States, people learn that they should eat food from the four major food groups: grains (wheat, corn, rice, etc.), fruits and vegetables, dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, etc.), and protein (meat, fish, beans, nuts, eggs, etc.). Before you listen, answer these questions with a partner.



1. Talk about the photo. Are these young men "healthy" eaters?
2. Do you eat like these young men? For example, do you like "junk food"? If yes, what is your favorite type? If not, what kinds of food do you like to eat?
3. Do you ever eat canned or frozen food? Why or why not? If you do eat such foods, what are some examples?
4. Have you ever changed your eating habits (what, how much, or when you eat)? Explain how, and why, you changed.

In the picture, we find two people eating pizza is not healthy food

:Answer the following questions

- 1-تكلم عن الصورة هل هم ممن ياكل الطعام الصحي؟
 - 2-هل تأكل مثلهم؟ على سبيل المثال هل تحب الأكل الغير صحي؟ اذا كنت لا فما هي انواع الاطعمه التي تاكلها؟
 - 3-هل اكلت الحلويات والمجمدات؟ لماذا نعم ولماذا لا؟ اذا كنت تأكل مثل هذه الاطعم اذكر امثله؟
 - 4-هل فكرت في تغيير عادات اكلك؟ (لماذا، كيف، متى)؟ لتغير هذه العادات واعطنا امثله على ماذا تأكل وكيف ومتى؟
- لكم حرية الإجابة

definition beside each sentence.

Sentences	Definitions
1. <u>G</u> Milk is a good <u>source</u> of calcium.	a. weakening, rotting
2. <u>E</u> We can get most <u>vitamins and minerals</u> from food. We don't have to take pills.	b. a unit for measuring the energy value of food
3. <u>H</u> If you start to <u>gain</u> weight, you are probably eating more food than your body needs.	c. to reduce or have less of (something)
4. <u>F</u> If you <u>skip</u> breakfast, you'll be really hungry by lunchtime.	d. a food substance that comes from plants and that we need for digestion
5. <u>A</u> Dentists try to teach children good brushing and eating habits so they won't get tooth <u>decay</u> .	e. helpful elements in many foods that are used by our bodies to grow and stay healthy
6. <u>C</u> The doctor told John to <u>cut down on</u> coffee, to help him sleep better.	f. not to do or have something
7. <u>B</u> A piece of bread has about 75 <u>calories</u> .	g. a place where something comes from
8. <u>D</u> <u>Fiber</u> helps food move through our	h. to increase

*** Living to Eat, or Eating to Live? 49

1-G مصدر

2E معادن مهمه للجسم نجدها في الطعام

3H كسب زياده في الوزن

4F تخطي\عدم عمل

5A تسوس اسنان

6C قطع او الإمتناع عن شيء

7B السعرات الحراريه(وحده قياس الطاقه)

8D اطعمه تكون من الخضروات وخاصه الخضروات الخضراء تساعد على هضم الطعام في الجسم

استمع للمحاضره التلفزيونيه ودون الملاحظات في الجدول التالي:

Things You Should Eat	Reasons	Examples
vegetables	fiber, vitamins minerals	carrots.
fruits	" "	apple banana
whole grains	" "	brown rice whole wheat
Things You Shouldn't Eat or Drink	Reasons	Examples
sugar	weight gain tooth decay disease	Sugary drinks cookies cakes
fat	weight gain heart disease cancer	Cheeseburger fries (French) chips
salt	" "	" "
coffee	nervous no sleep	

اجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

6 Using Vocabulary Discuss the following questions with a partner. Use the underlined vocabulary in your answers.

1. Which meal are you least likely to skip, and which meal are you most likely to skip? Why?
2. Bodybuilders, football players, and other athletes often try to gain weight and strength. What specific types of food would you suggest for these people to eat?
3. What do you eat or drink that you know may be bad for your teeth? Would you consider stopping? Would you cut down on these things? How do you try to avoid tooth decay?
4. Do you ever think about the number of calories in certain foods you eat? Do you read food labels? Why, or why not?
5. Which of your favorite foods do you think are the best sources of vitamins and minerals?
6. What kinds of foods do you eat to get fiber in your diet?

١ - أي وجبه عاده لا تأكلها او تتخطاها؟ واي وجبه لا تستطيع نخطيها؟

٢ - الرياضيون يحاولون زيادة وزنهم ولا يعرفون الطريقه والبعض منا يحاول خسارة وزنه،فما هي نصائحك للرياضيون الذين يريدون زيادة وزنهم؟

٣ - ماذا شرب عاده وانت تعرف انه سيء لأسنانك ولجسمك؟هل تفكر بالتوقف عنه؟هل ستقلع عنه؟كيف تتجنب تسوس الأسنان؟

٤ - اذا اردت خسارة الوزن راقب السعرات الحراريه، هل فكرت في نسبة او عدد السعرات الموجوده في الطعام الذي تأكله؟اذا اردت خسارة الوزن ابدأ بمعرفة السعرات الحراريه لما تأكل فكلما كانت نسبة السكر كبيره والدهن كبيره زادت السعرات الحراريه،هل تقرأ جدول الطعام في كل سلعه؟

٥ - أي من اكلك المفضل تعتقد انه مصدر جيد للفيتامينات والمعادن؟

٦ - مانوع الطعام الذي تاكله ليساعدك على الهضم؟

لكم حرية الإجابة وستجدون الإجابة في المحاضره التلفزيونيه

ثم اكمل الجدول التالي بما يناسبك (عمل مقارنه في المنزل وفي الرحله بما يخص الأكل)

	When I'm at Home	When I Travel
1. what you eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner	I eat rice for breakfast.	I eat cereal for breakfast.
2. the time and size of meals and snacks	I sometimes eat nuts or chips.	I often have snacks
3. the price of food	It costs nothing.	It may be expensive
4. restaurants	I never go to restaurants	I usually eat at restaurants.
5. table manners	I can be casual about	I must observe good

لدينا ٤ صور

الأولى من اليسار لمطعم والتي تليها لكفتيريا والثالثه من اليسار لمطعم وجبات سريعه والرابعه حافلة طعام.



أجب عن الاسئلة التاليه بما يناسبك

1. What kind of food does each place serve?
2. Who serves the food in each place?
3. Which one is probably the most expensive? The cheapest?
4. When would you choose to eat in each kind of place?
5. Which of these kinds of places have you tried?
6. What are some other types of places to eat?

١- ما نوع الطعام الذي يقدم في كل من الاماكن الأربعة؟

The restaurant offers fine foods, the cafeteria offers simple food, the fast food restaurant offer fast food, and diner offer the food that don't take a long time to preparation

٢- من مقدم الطعام في كل من الأماكن الأربعة؟

In the restaurant and diner the waiters offered the food, in cafeteria the cooker, and in the fast food restaurant the employee

٣- أي من الاماكن غالي ورخيص؟

The restaurant is expansive, the cafeteria and diner are Cheaper

٤-متى تذهب الى هذه الاماكن؟

Go to the restaurant on occasions, to the cafeteria if you hurry, and to diner if I am in Travel

٥-أي من هذه الاماكن جربته؟

I have tried the restaurant , cafeteria, and fast food restaurant

٦-ماهي الاماكن التي تقدم الطعام غير هذه الاماكن؟


Buffets and stations

استمع للمحادثات الخاصة بالمطاعم واختر الإجابة الصحيحة مع كتابه الملاحظات


Answers	Clues
1. <input type="radio"/> A coffee shop <input type="radio"/> B cafeteria <input checked="" type="radio"/> C nice restaurant	would you like? menu specials
2. <input type="radio"/> A fast-food place <input checked="" type="radio"/> B diner <input type="radio"/> C expensive restaurant	counter or table coffee
3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A cafeteria <input type="radio"/> B coffeehouse <input type="radio"/> C fast-food place	over there looks great pay at cashier
4. <input type="radio"/> A nice restaurant <input type="radio"/> B cafeteria <input checked="" type="radio"/> C fast-food place	to go burritos / cokes / nachos

وصفة اليوم هي البريد الفرنسي

Recipes

CD 1, Track 50  **1 Previewing Vocabulary** The following words are used in cooking. Before you listen, write the definitions of the words.

ingredients: substances needed for a kind of food
 serve: bring to customer
 beat: hit hard
 melt: change from solid to liquid
 dip: put into a liquid for a short time
 fry: heat in oil

CD 1, Track 51  **2 Taking Notes on a Recipe** Tom is teaching Kenji how to cook French toast. Listen to the recipe and take notes in the spaces.

Ingredients:


1 cup / milk
2 eggs
1/2 tsp salt
1 tbsp butter




وهذه مكوناته

ملاحظه: tsp ملعقه صغيره tbspl ملعقه كبيره

استمع الآن للوصفه واكتب الملاحظات

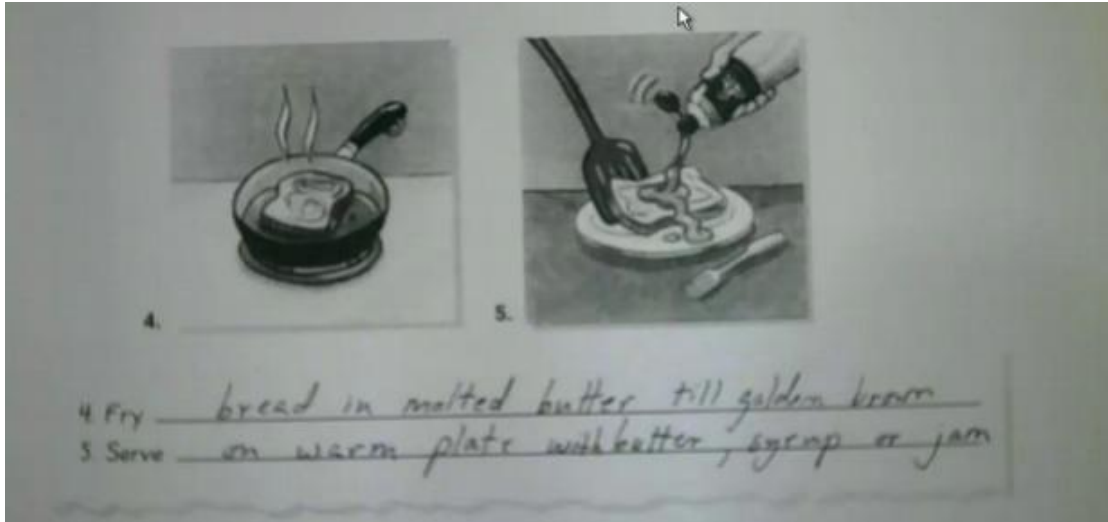
3/18



1.  2.  3. 

Steps:

1. Beat eggs, milk and salt with fork
 2. Melt butter in frying pan
 3. Dip 8 slices of bread into mixture



هنا تبادل وصفات وجباتك المفضله مع الآخرين باللغة الإنجليزية

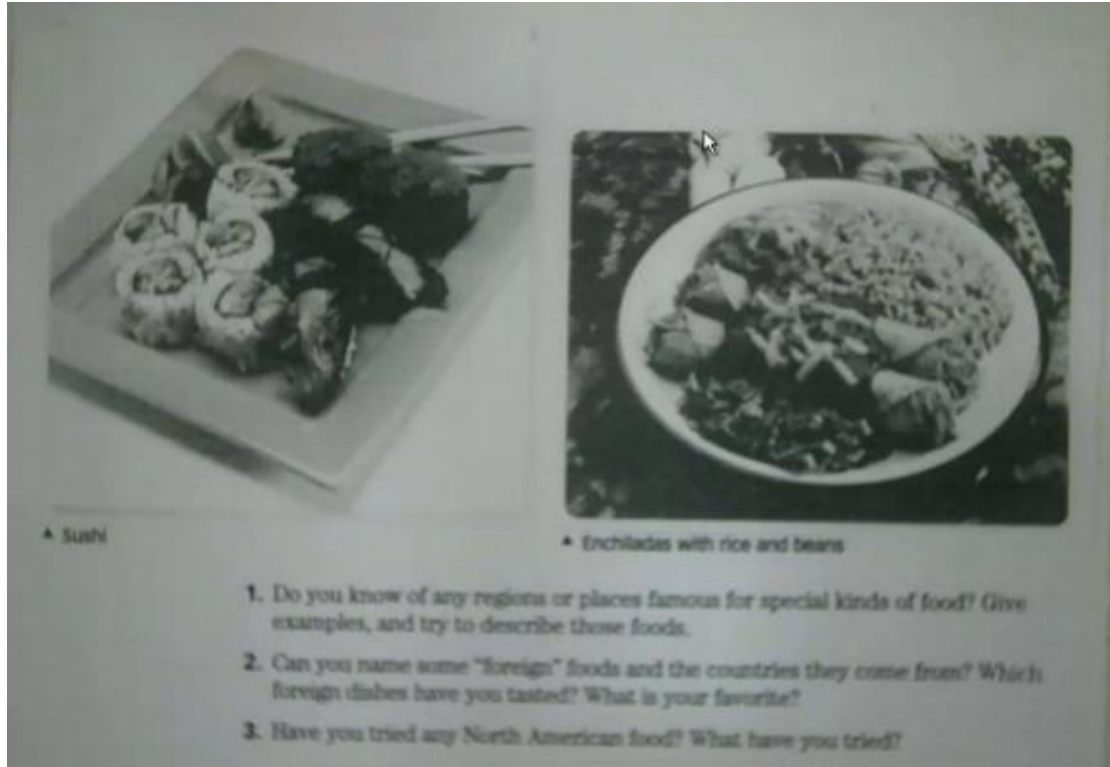
3 Explaining a Recipe Now, with a partner, use your notes to take turns explaining how to make French toast.

4 Sharing Recipes Teach the class a simple recipe for a dish that you know how to cook.

1. First, list the ingredients.
2. Then, describe each step (you may even try to demonstrate). As you speak, the class should take notes on the ingredients and steps.
3. Then, choose one or two people to retell the recipe using their notes.

سنتحدث الآن عن الطعام التقليدي:

يختلف الطعام التقليدي من منطقه الى أخرى



اجب عن الأسئلة التاليه:

١-هل تعلم أي طعام تقليدي وما المكان الخاص به؟ اعطي امثله؟

Yes, sushi in Japan , Kabsa in Saudi Arabia,pizza in Italy

٢-هل يمكنك اعطاء امثله للطعام التقليدي حول العالم؟ و أي من هذه الاطعمه جربت؟ وماهو طعامك المفضل؟

Yes, sushi in Japan , Kabsa in Saudi Arabia,pizza in Italy

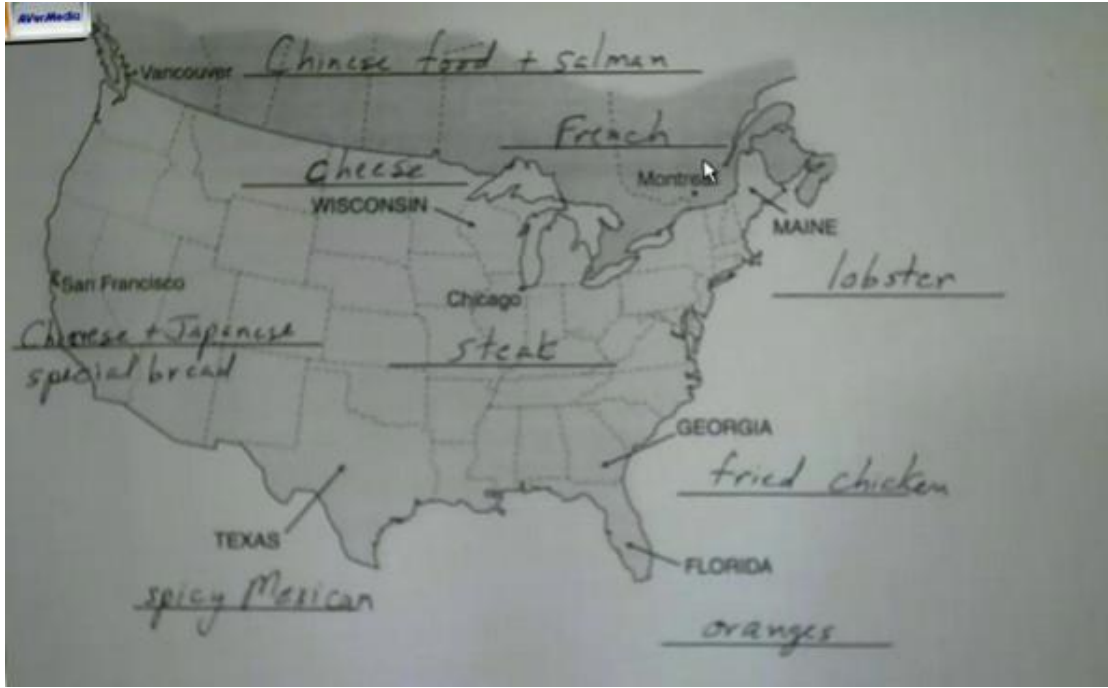
, Spaghetti in France, in Egypt, beans, juice, Hawaiian in Hawaii, and curry in India

My favorite is the pizza and spaghetti

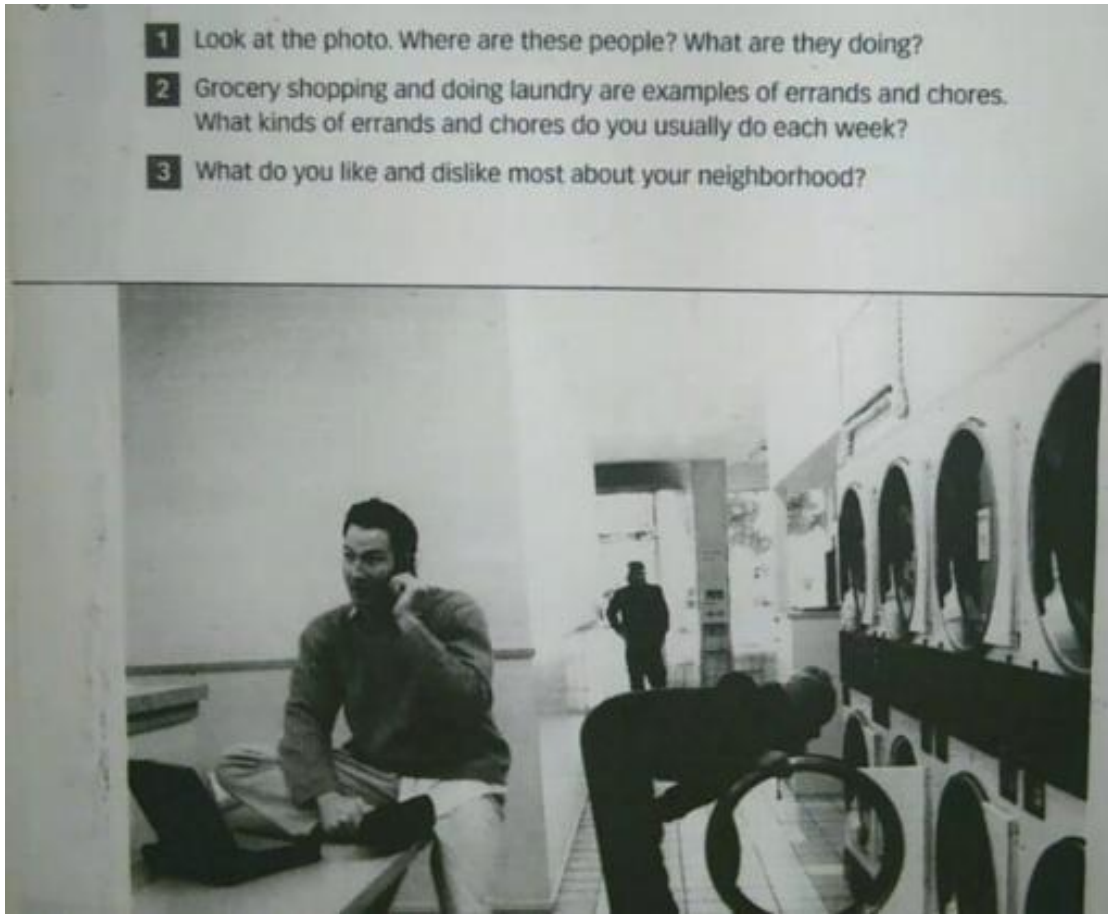
٣-هل جربت الوجبات من أمريكا الجنوبيه؟ماذا جربت؟

Yes, the French food and fried chicken

استمع للوجبات التقليديه في امريكا الجنوبيه واملئ الفراغات



المحاضرة ٧ يطلق مصطلح المجتمع على (المدينة-القرية-البلد- المؤسسة-الفصل)



اسئله عن الصورة:

1-In laundry, one speaks in mobile and the other inspects the laundry

2-my errands and chores are washing the laundry, cooking, and cleaning the house


3-I like their quiet and the voices of their children playing, I dislike the sound from their cars engines

1. Where do you go to do the following?

get cash	pay a traffic ticket	repair your computer
clean your dirty clothes	buy medicine	

2. Can you walk to these places from your home? If not, how do you get there?

3. Look at the photo. What is happening? What is the police officer going to do? Why?



The police officer wants to speak to Kenji

اسئله عن الصورة:

1-A-I go to the bank

B-I go to the laundry

C-I go to The police station

D-I go to the pharmacy

E-I go to the computer repair shop

2-No, by car. but my brother drop me to them

3-Kenji cross the road illegally(jaywalking), and the police officer going to give him a traffic ticket because he cross the road illegally (jaywalking)

الكلمات:

Words and Phrases	Definitions
give (someone) a ride	to take someone in your car
run errands	to take short trips to stores or other places of business
drop off (something/someone)	to take something or someone to a place
dry cleaner	a place where clothes are cleaned with chemicals, not water
laundry	clothes that need to be washed.
convenient	comfortable and easy
debit card	a plastic card used to get money from a bank machine
have got to	must
jaywalking	crossing a street illegally

توصيل احد بسيارتك	توصيل احداتوصيله
طريق مختصر لمحلات صغيره او العمل	تشغيل المهمات
أخذ شيء او شخص من كان معين	إحضار الإستلام
مكان يستخدم الكميائيات بدل الماء لتنظيف الملابس	مغسله أليه
مكان يستخدم الماء لتنظيف الملابس	المغسله
شيء يجعل الحياه اسهل امريحه	مريح مناسب
بطاقه بلاستيكيه تستخدم في الصرافات الأليه للبنوك	بطاقه الصراف
يجب	لابد من
قطع الطريق بطريقه غير قانونيه(ليس من طريق المشاه)	قطع الطريق

اكمل الفراغات بما يناسب من الكلمات

1. I have to run errands this afternoon. I have to go to the bank, mail a package, and go grocery shopping.
2. Most teenagers don't know how to do laundry; their mothers usually wash their clothes for them.
3. It's very convenient to have a bus stop in front of my house. I can be at the bus stop in 30 seconds.
4. My car doesn't work and I need to be at my job in 30 minutes. Can you give me ride?
5. I'm sorry, I can't talk to you right now. My class starts in five minutes. I have got to go.
6. You can't wash your beautiful new jacket in a washing machine. You need to take it to the dry cleaner.
7. Most supermarkets let you pay with a credit card or a debit card.
8. David drops off his daughter at school every morning and picks her up every afternoon.
9. I got a ticket for jaywalking yesterday. A police officer stopped me when I crossed in the middle of the street. From now on, I'll cross at the corner.

اسئله على المحادثه:

1. What does Kenji ask Peter to do?
2. What does Kenji need to do downtown?
3. Why is Peter going downtown?

Give him a ride to downtown - ١

He need a new debt card, drop off his laundry, put his lap top in computer repair - ٢
shop, and pay a traffic ticket

pay a traffic ticket too - ٣

صح او خطأ من المحادثه

- F 1. Kenji needs to buy a new computer.
- T 2. Both Peter and Kenji got a ticket.
- T 3. Peter and Kenji can do laundry in their building.

Kenji: Peter, are you going downtown today?
Peter: Uh-huh. Why?
Kenji: Can you give me a ride? I have to run some errands.
Peter: Where do you need to go?
Kenji: Uh, a lot of places. First, I have to go to the bank. Could you drop me off at the corner of King Boulevard and Second Avenue?
Peter: King and Second? Oh, sure. I know where that is. But why are you going to the bank? Why don't you use the ATM machine on campus?
Kenji: 'Cause my debit card card isn't working; I've got to get a new one. And the cleaners is next door to the bank. I have to pick up some clothes there anyway.
Peter: Why don't you use the laundry room here in the building?

4/6

Kenji: I'm not picking up laundry. It's dry cleaning. By the way, is there a computer repair shop near there? I need to drop off my laptop.
Peter: Computer repair? Oh, yeah. There's a Good Buy across the street from the bank. They fix computers there.
Kenji: Oh, that's convenient. So what are you going to do downtown?
Peter: I'm going to the courthouse. I've got to pay a traffic ticket.
Kenji: No kidding! I have to pay a ticket, too. I just got a ticket last week.
Peter: But, Kenji, you don't drive!
Kenji: I know. I got a ticket for jaywalking!
Peter: Really?!
Kenji: Yeah. I didn't know it's illegal to cross in the middle of the street!

Unreduced Pronunciation	Reduced Pronunciation*
1. Can you give me a ride?	<u>Kinya gimme</u> a ride?
2. Where do you need to go?	Where <u>d'ya</u> need <u>ta</u> go?
3. I have to run some errands.	I <u>hafta</u> run some errands.
4. I've got to pay a traffic ticket.	I've <u>gotta</u> pay a traffic ticket.
5. Could you drop me off?	<u>Couldja</u> drop me off?
6. A lot of places.	A <u>lotta</u> places.
7. What are you going to do downtown?	What <u>arya gonna</u> do downtown?

Kinyagimme = can you give me

D'ya = do you

Ta = to

Hafta= have to

Gotta = go to

Couldja = could you

Lotta = a lot of

Arya gonna = are you going

تدريب على اللغة العامية

A: Do you know where Central Library is?

B: Sure. You have to take Bus number 9.

A: Could you walk with me to the bus stop?

B: I'm sorry. I don't have time 'cause I've got to do a lot of things.

A: Oh. Then can you just give me directions to the bus stop?

B: Are you kidding? It's right there across the street.

كلمات اخرى

Reductions	
have to	<u>hafta</u>
has to	<u>hasta</u>
going to	<u>gonna</u>
want to	<u>wanna</u>
got to	<u>gotta</u>
because	<u>'cause</u>

ليس المهم هو حفظ الكلمات المهم هو إستيعاب ما يقال لك عندما ينطقها المتحدث

يمكن استخدام اللغة الفصحى بدلا منها ليفهمك الآخرون ويحترمونك

اما اذا استخدمت اللغة العاميه (الشوارع) لي يفهمك احد ولن يحترمك لذلك

-

تدريب على وصف الأماكن

write them in the blanks.

Bank: King Boulevard and Second Avenue

Dry cleaner: next door to the bank

Computer repair shop: across the street from the bank

التعبيرات المكانيه

Example
I live at 8051 Holloway Avenue. My house is at the corner of Holloway and Pacific.

The following expressions are often used to describe a location.

- on _____ (name of street) **في**
- near **بقرّب**
- nearby **قريب منه**
- next to **بجانب**
- next door to **الباب الثاني منه**
- in front of **أمام / مقابل**
- across from/across the street from **عبد الشارع منه**
- at the corner of _____ and _____ **في زاوية و.....**
- two/three/four blocks from **ثاني/ثالث/رابع عتبه**
- in the middle of the block **في وسط العتبه**
- the second/third/fourth building from the corner **ثاني/ثالث/رابع بناية منه الزاوية**

المقصود بـ block أي عتبه

تدريب على الأماكن

الصورة فكتوريه لعرض الأماكن



F a cross the street / next to the garden

- ١


2- F the third building

4-F البنك هو المبنى الأسود next door from the bank


5-in the corner

6-a cross the medical building


المحاضرة ٨

 **1 Prelistening Questions** You will hear a conversation about large and small communities. Before you listen, answer these questions with a partner.


1. Which photo looks most like your community?
2. Size is one difference between a village, a town, and a city. What other differences can you think of?



▲ A village



▲ A town



إجابة الاسئلة:

1-a city

2- crowded-nuisance-most people in the city are not friendly

2 Previewing Vocabulary You will hear the underlined words below in a conversation. Listen to the underlined words. Then write the letter of the correct definition beside each sentence.

4/10

Sentences

1. C Do you know why the color of the sky is brown? It's the smog from all the cars and factories.
2. D I don't like to take the bus at 5:00 in the afternoon. It's always crowded with so many people coming home from work.
3. A Winter in Canada is very cold, but there is also an advantage: there are great places to ski.
4. B Patrick wants to work in the United States. His big disadvantage is that he doesn't speak English.

Definitions

- a. good thing, positive point
- b. bad thing, negative point
- c. dirty air
- d. full (of people)


الكلمات:

C1 - هواء قذر

D2 - زحمه

A3 - شيء إيجابي اچيد

B4 - شيء سلبي | سيئ

CD 2, Track 8 

Listen

3 Listening for Main Ideas Peter and Kenji just came back from downtown. They are talking to Ming about their trip. As you listen, decide what the main idea of the conversation is. Then answer the question below.

What is the best title for this conversation?

A Kenji and Peter's Big City Adventure

B Small Towns Are Better Than Big Cities


C Why Small Towns Are Better

D No Place Is Perfect


Discuss your choice with your classmates. Tell why you think the other titles don't show the main idea.

Culture Note


Many large cities in North America have a busy downtown in the center and a quiet suburb outside the city. Many people prefer to work downtown but to live in the suburbs. These people commute (travel) from home to work and back.



▲ Peter



▲ Kenji

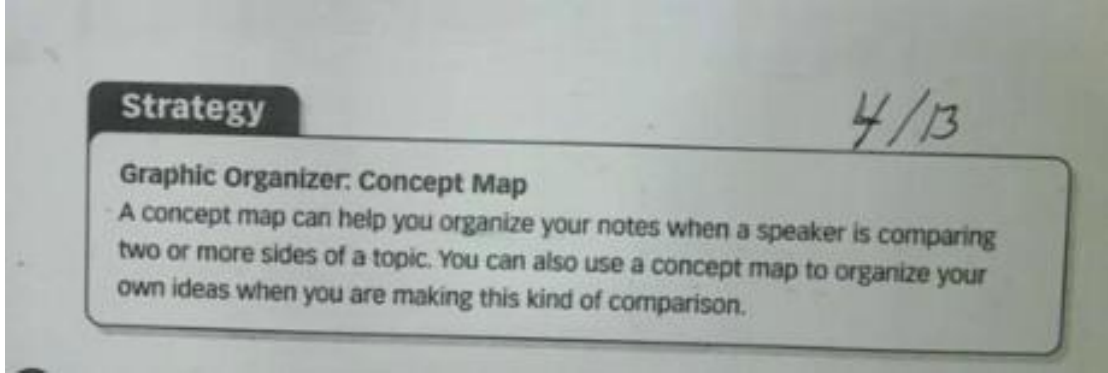


▲ Ming

استمع للمحادثة وأختر العنوان المناسب لها وهو D

في الملاحظة الجانبية لدينا كلمة جديدة وهي suburb

معناها ضاحية. إن هناك أناس تعيش في الضواحي بعيداً عن ازعاج وزحمة وقلق المدينة وعملها في المدينة

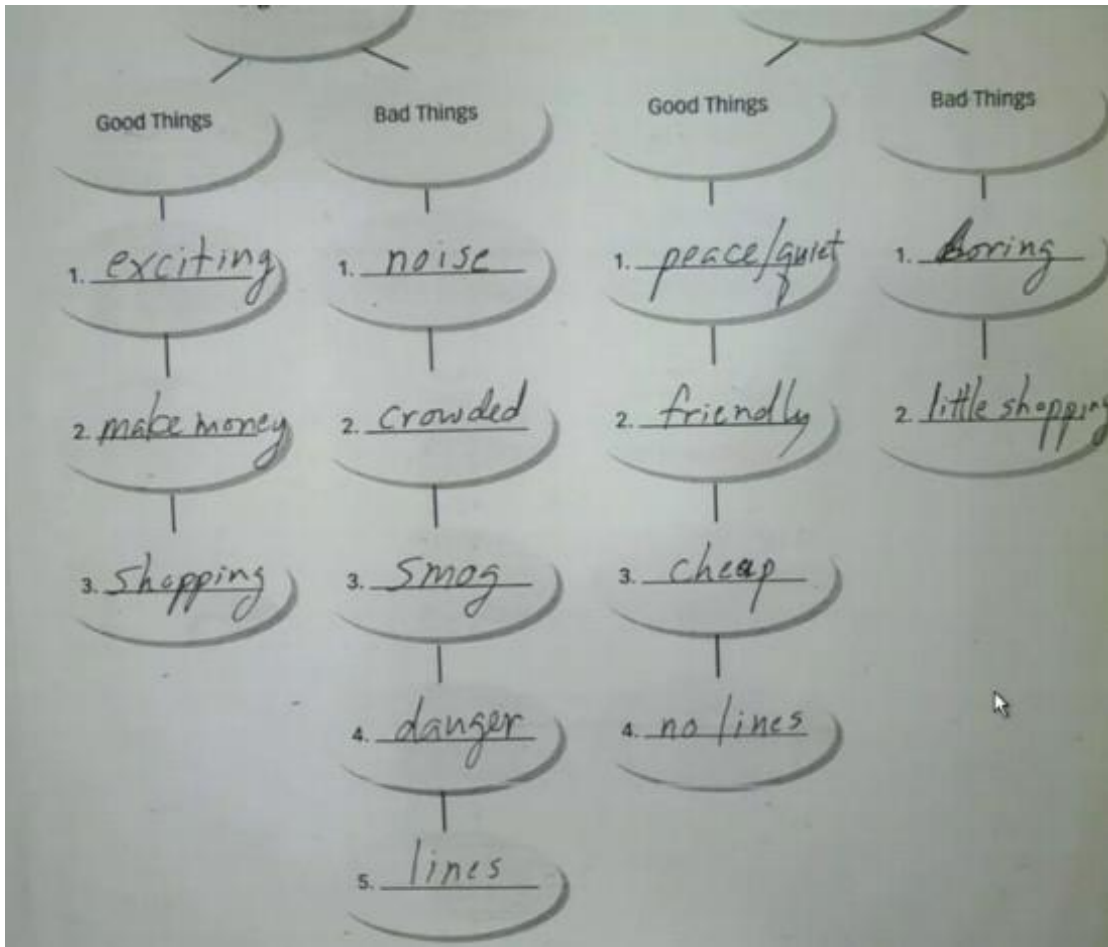


استراتيجية أخرى لتدوين الملاحظات:

في حال كانت هناك مقارنة بين شيء إيجابي وسببٍ نعمل خارطة تنظيم

حيث يكون شكلها كما سيأتي ونكتفي بالكلمات:

استمع لمحادثة المحاضر وأملئ الفراغات



6 Using Vocabulary Discuss your answers to the following questions with a partner. Use the underlined vocabulary in your answers.

1. Is there a lot of smog in the community where you live now? What is your government doing to reduce smog?
2. Name some times and places that are crowded in the city. How do you feel in a crowded place?
3. Name some advantages and disadvantages of driving to work and taking the subway to work.

اسئله بأستخدام الكلمات:

1 - Not always

2 - Rush hours at 6 am and 2 pm

3 - We don't have subway

استخراج المعنى من الصياغ:

احياناً نفهم مايقال ليس من الكلمه نفسها بل من الكلمات المحيط هبها

تدريب على استخراج المعنى ص ٧٦ اتمع الى المحادثات الخاصه بهذا التدريب

Answers	Clues
1. <input type="radio"/> A in a post office <input checked="" type="radio"/> B in a bank <input type="radio"/> C in a gas station	account branch cash this
2. <input type="radio"/> A on a train <input type="radio"/> B in a taxi <input checked="" type="radio"/> C on a bus	"do you stop" move back let me know
3. <input type="radio"/> A at a clothing store <input checked="" type="radio"/> B at a dry cleaner <input type="radio"/> C at a coffee shop	giving: shirts, pants, jacket pick up later
4. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A getting a driver's license <input type="radio"/> B visiting an eye doctor <input type="radio"/> C taking a final exam	eye test road test written test
5. <input type="radio"/> A at an airport <input type="radio"/> B at a bank <input checked="" type="radio"/> C at a post office	send it express mail stamps

أعطاء وصف أو توجيهات أو كاروكي لموقع ماء

study the expressions listed below.

Asking for Directions	Giving Directions
Could you tell me where . . . is?	Go straight.
Where is . . . ?	Go straight for two blocks on (Lennox) Avenue/ Street/Road.
Do you know how to get to . . . ?	Go past (the market).
How do I get to . . .	Go north/south/east/west.
I'm looking for . . .	Turn right/left.
I'm trying to find . . .	Make a right/left.
	Cross the street.
	You'll see it on your right/left.

هل يمكنك اخباري اين؟ اذهب الى الامام

اين ...؟ اذهب الى الأمام لرصيفين في شارع

هل تعلم كيف اذهب الى....؟ تعدى

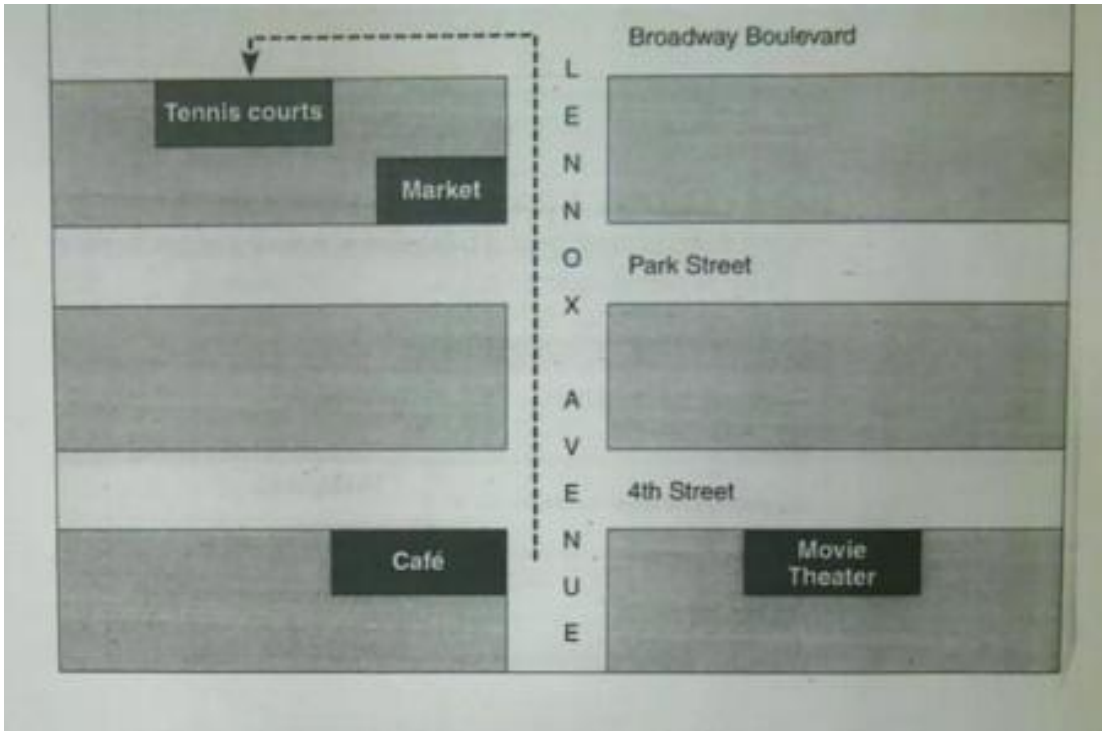
كيف لي ان اذهب الى ...؟ اذهب شمال-جنوب-غرب-شرق

انا ابحث عن ... انعطف يمين - يسار

انا احاول العثور على اجعل يمينك - يسارك

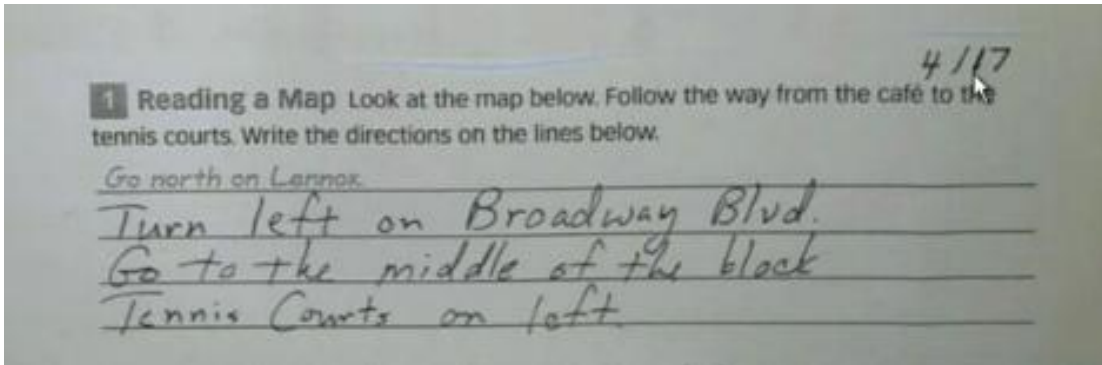
عبر الشارع

سوف تجده على يمينك- يسارك

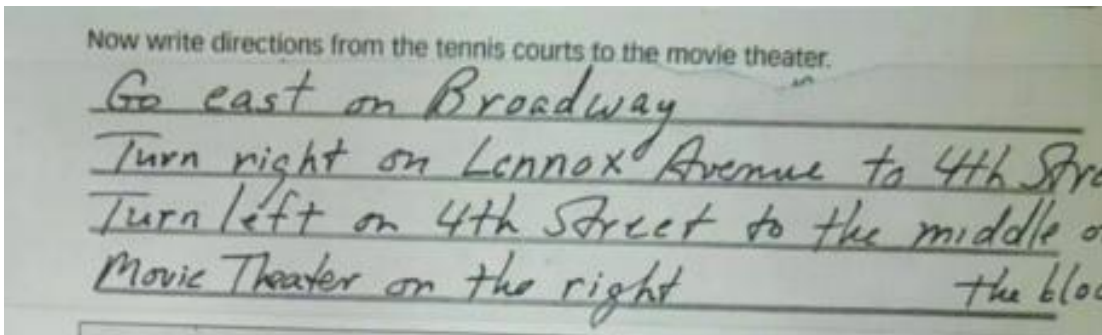


المطلوب

١ - وصف طريق من المقهى الى ملعب التنس



٢ - وصف طريق من ملعب التنس الى مسرح الأفلام



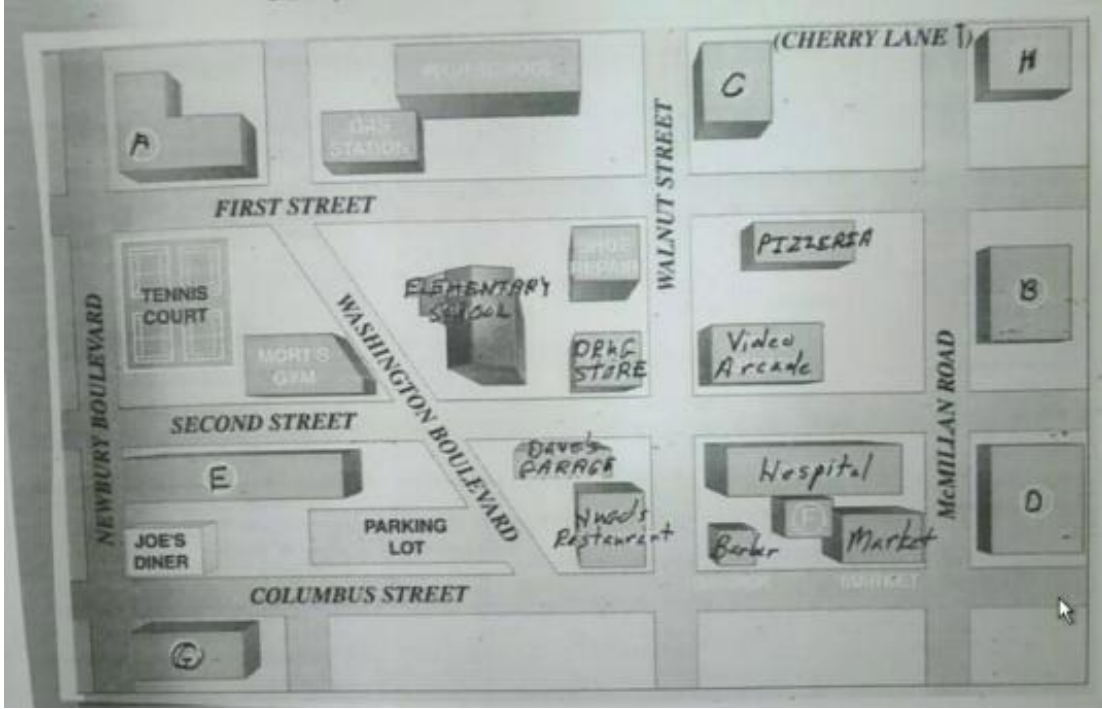
تدريب ٢ ص ٧٩

لدينا خريطة وعلينا اسئله وهي ان تصف طريق من كذا الى كذا

او موقع كذا بالنسبه الى كذا

في الإختبار من الممكن ان ياتي لنا بالخارطه ويطلب تحديد موقع كذا بالنسبه الى كذا ونختار الإجابة الصحيحه من الخيارات

او طريق من كذا الى كذا ونختار الإجابة الصحيحه من الخيارات



تدريب ٤ ص ٨٠

استمع الى محادثات التوصيف

وأملئ الفراغات بأخذ الملاحظات



4 Listening for Directions on the Phone

Listen to the following telephone conversations with the Metro Bus Company. Take notes on each conversation.

1. Destination: Airport
 Bus number: 33
 Time to get on: 4:50
 Place to get on: Main and Grant
 Place to get off: Airport Blvd.
2. Destination: Salem
 Time to get on: 8:50
 Place to get on: Hilton Hotel
 Fare: \$ 7
 Travel time: 40 min.
3. Destination: 1800 Orange Street
 Bus number: 102
 Place to get on: Hollywood and Temple
 How often bus runs: every six minutes

Compare your notes with a partner.

Language Tip

The word **fare** is used for the cost of transportation.

Example:
 How much is the **airfare** from Miami to Sao Paulo?
 I need \$25 for **cab fare**.
 Do you have enough money for the **bus fare**?

المحاضرة ٩

الوحده ° home


يختلف المنزل من شخص لأخر بطريقة شعوره اتجاهه وكيف يعيش وهل منزله منزل اشقه\غرفه مشتركه

Connecting to the Topic


- 1 What are the men in the picture doing? Why?
- 2 How many times in your life have you moved? What were the reasons?
- 3 Is it common for young adults in your culture to live by themselves? Why or why not?

١- removing tie furniture-

2-No, traditions or the Arab members of the family are forced to live in the same house. However, if someone married he or she live near them. If someone study or work out said the region he or she need to move out

 **Prelistening Questions** Before you listen, talk with a partner.

1. Look at the photo. What is happening?
2. What kind of place do you live in now: an apartment? a house? a student dormitory?



4. An apartment manager (landlord)

The landlord waiting a customer - ١

Hous - ٢

2 **Previewing Vocabulary** Listen to the words and phrases from the conversation. Then complete the sentences below with the words and phrases.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb
closet	move (in/out)	furnished/unfurnished	pretty
fireplace	raised	stressed out	
landlord			
studio			
vacancy			

nouns	verbs	adj	adv
خزانه تخزين	الخروج الدخول	مؤثثا غير مؤثث	المقصود هنا انه جميل لانه قريب
مدفئه امكان لأشعال النار في المنزل	رفع	ضغط نفسي	
مالك المكان			
المقصود هنا هو غرفه بسريير واحد ومطبخ ودورة مياه			
غرفه فارغ هاو شاغره			

تدريب الكلمات

1. Mr. Davis is the owner of the house where I live. He always helps me when something is broken in the kitchen or the bathroom. He is a very good landlord.
2. Don't leave your clothes and shoes in the living room. Put them in your closet.
3. I only need one room to live in because I'm alone and I don't have much money. So I'm going to rent a studio apartment.
4. Jack has to buy a bed, a desk, a table, chairs, and some other things because his new apartment is unfurnished.
5. My place is pretty close to campus. It's only a 20-minute walk.
6. After two years, the owner of the building I live in raised my rent from \$850 to \$950 a month.
7. This hotel is full; it has no vacancy. We'll have to look for a room at another hotel.
8. I like to use my fireplace in winter. It makes my apartment very warm.
9. If you don't like your apartment, you can move out and find another place.
10. Joanne has to study for two tests tomorrow, and she also has to pick up her parents at the airport. That's why she feels stressed out.

اسئله عن المحادثه :

The landlord raised the rent and she has to move out - ١

In her building they have vacancies rooms - ٢

صح او خطأ

- 4 Listening for Details** Listen again if necessary. Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false.
1. Ming's building is close to campus. **T**
 2. Ming's building has a parking garage. **F**
 3. In Ming's building, a one-bedroom apartment rented for \$850 a month. **T**
 4. Beth needs an unfurnished apartment. **T**

Beth: I'm so stressed out. My landlord just raised my rent. I think I'll have to move.

Ming: Really? You know, my building has some VACANCIES. It's a pretty nice place, and it's just ten minutes from campus.

Beth: Oh yeah? How much is the rent for a studio?

Ming: There are no studio apartments in our building. My neighbor just moved out of a one-bedroom. He paid \$850 a month, I think.

Beth: That's not bad. Tell me more.

Ming: Well, one-bedrooms come with a bathroom, a kitchen, a fireplace in the living room, pretty big closets, and uh... Are you looking for a furnished or unfurnished place?

Beth: Unfurnished. I have all my own stuff. What about parking and laundry?

Ming: There's no garage. You have to park on the street. But there is a laundry room downstairs.

Beth: Hmm. I think I'm interested. Could you give me the address?

Ming: Sure. It's 1213 Rose Avenue. The manager's name is Mr. Azizi. Call him up or just stop by and talk to him.

Beth: Thanks, Ming. I'm going to do that tomorrow for SURE.

اللغه العاميه _ لغة الشوارع

Unreduced Pronunciation	Reduced Pronunciation*
1. I think I'll have to move.	I think I'll (h)afta move.
2. Are you looking for a furnished place?	Arya looking for a furnished place?
3. You have to park on the street.	You (h)afta park on the street.
4. Could you give me the address?	Couldja gimme the address?
5. Call him up.	Call 'im up.
6. Stop by and talk to him.	Stop by 'n' talk to 'im.
7. I'm going to do that tomorrow.	I'm gonna do that tomorrow.

Have to ← (h)afta

Are you ← arya

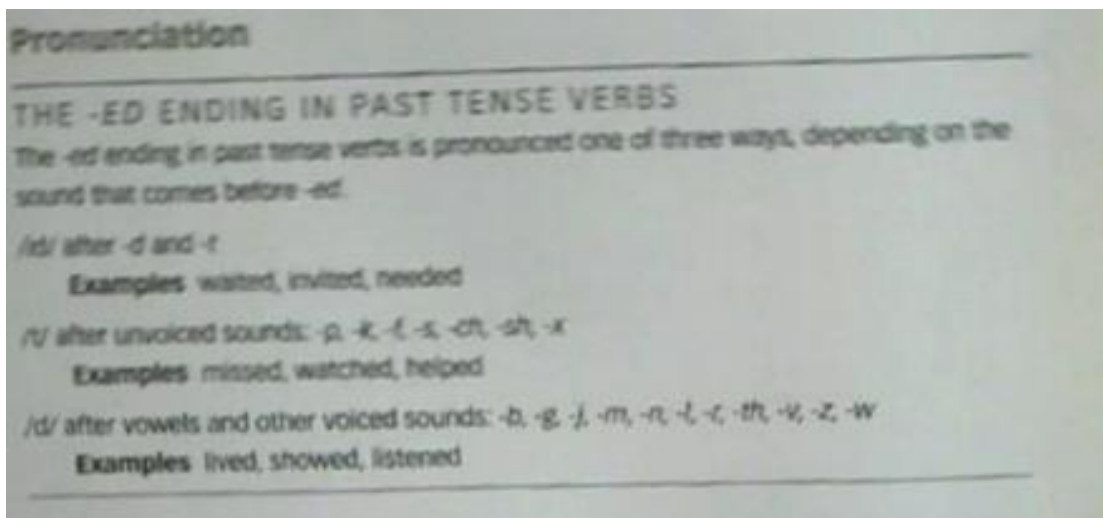
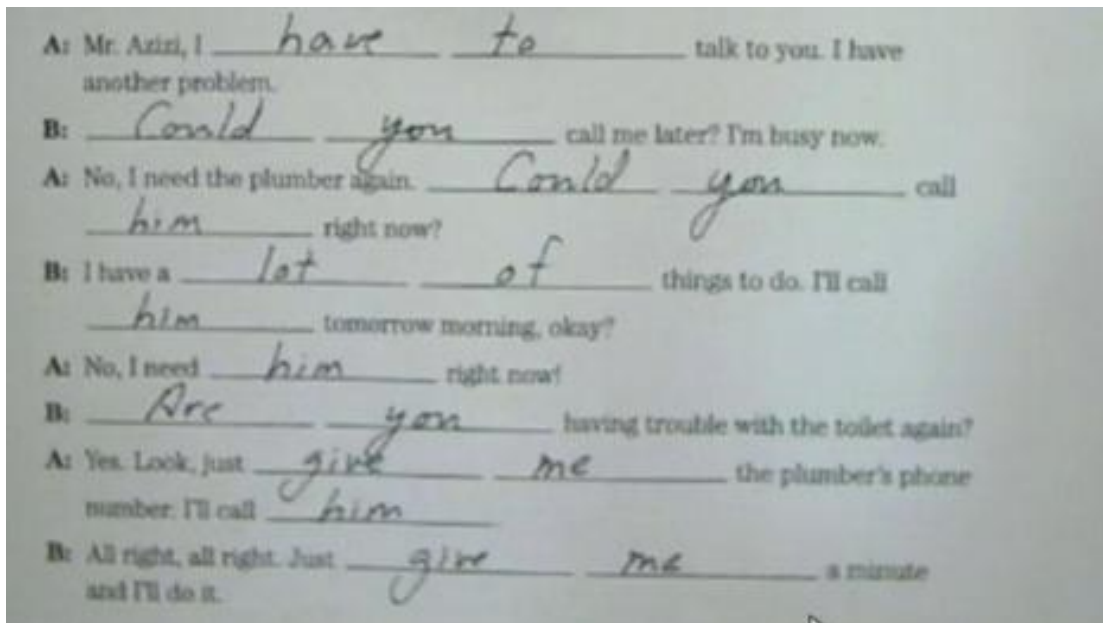
Could you give me ← couldia gimme

Him ← 'im

And ← 'n'

Going to ← gonna

تدريب على اللغة العامية (استمع للمحادثة الخاصة بها)



نرجع لطريقة نطق d إذا أضفناها للفعل عشان نحوله لزمان الماضي

اتوقع الكل حفظ القاعده صح؟

يفضل أنه صح لأنني في المستويات الجايه مراح اشرحها لأنها الى الآن تكررت 3 مرات وهادي 4

تنطق ed بـ id اذا انتهى الفعل بـ t-d

تنطق ed بـ t اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف من حروف الغير صوتيه p-k-f-s-sh-ch-x

تنطق ed بـ d اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف من الحروف الصوتيه b-g-j-m-n-v-z-w-th-r-l

تدريب:

استمع لتدريب نطق ed واكتب الكلمه في زمن الماضي وحدد أي طريقه ينطق فيها ed

9 Distinguishing Among -ed Endings Listen and write the following words. Then check the sound you hear at the end of the word.

	/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
1. <u>turned</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. <u>rented</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <u>mixed</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <u>asked</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <u>recommended</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <u>walked</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. <u>tested</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. <u>followed</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. <u>moved</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. <u>changed</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

عندنا ١٠ صور

وتحت كل ثوره فعل حول الفعل لزمن الماضي وحدد طريقه نطق ed

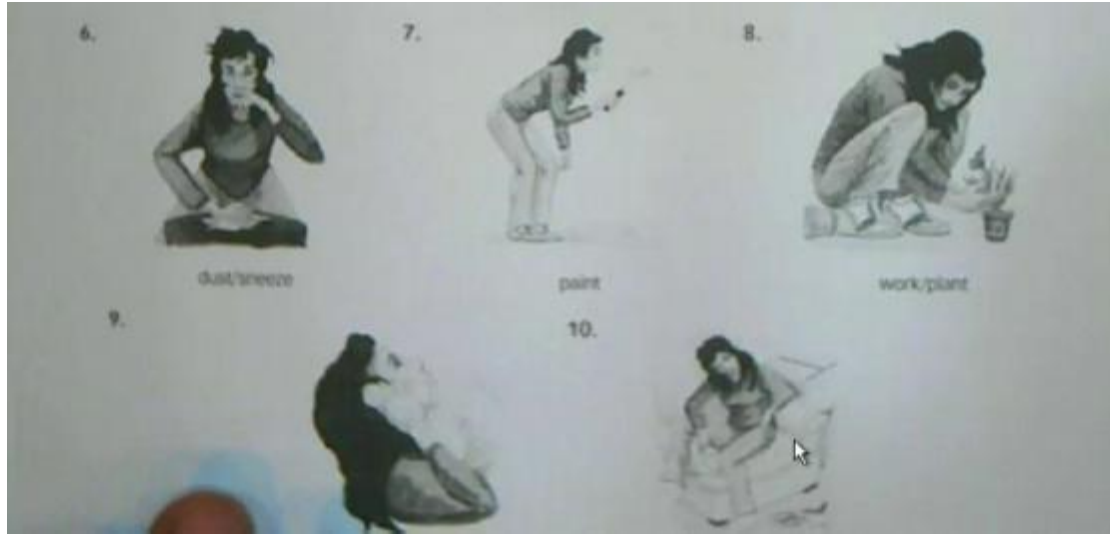
1. 
move/carry/watch

2. 
call/ask/describe

3. 
look/decide

4. 
unpack

5. 
wash/drop



رقم الصورة	الفعل	طريقة النطق	رقم الصورة	الفعل	طريقة النطق
١	Moved Carried watched	D D t	٦	Dusted Sneezed	Id D
٢	Called Asked Described	D T id	٧	Painted	Id
٣	Looked Decided	T Id	٨	Worked Planted	D Id
٤	Unpacked	T	٩	Ordered	D
٥	Washed broped	T t	١٠	rested	Id

تدريب السؤال عن المعلومات

اسمع للمحادثة الخاصه بهذه التدريب واكمل الفراغات بكتابة الملاحظات

1. Beautiful apartment; walk to campus. Call 555-2009 for more information.

Rent? How much is the rent?

Number of rooms? How many rooms are there?

Noise? Is the area noisy?

Stove/refrigerator? Is there a stove or refrigerator?

(Your own question) _____

2. TWO-BEDROOM APARTMENT \$1500. Good location. Call 555-1828.

Area? Where is it located?

Lease? Is there a lease?

Garage? Is there a garage?

Number of bathrooms? How many bathrooms are there?

(Your own question) _____

ملاحظات الدكتور التي عقب عليها للإختبار:

١- سنتستمع الى كل شيء مرتين فقط ١- لكتابة الملاحظات واختيار الإجابة ٢- للتأكيد

٢- يمكن كتابة الملاحظات في ورقة الأسئلة

يوجد ملف صوت بعنوان الواجب + تدريبات الإختبار م٩

يوجد به ١- محادثه خاصه بالواجب ١ ٢- تدريبات للأختبار (طريقة حلها اكتبوا الملاحظات لين مألقي طريقه عشان اجيب لكم الأختيارات)

تابع لأخذ معلومات عن الشقه (استمع للتابع للتدريب اخذ المعلومات م١٠)

3. **ROOM TO LET**
Lots of privacy.
Leave message
at 555-5520.

Furnished? Is it furnished?
Bathroom? Is the bathroom shared?
Laundry? Is there a laundry room?
Location? Where is it located?
Rent? How much is the rent?

اسئله عامه:

Before You Listen

1. Prelistening Questions You will hear a conversation between Beth and an apartment manager showing her the apartment. Before you listen, answer these questions with a partner.

1. What do you like and dislike about the home where you live now? Name two good things and two bad things.
2. Who found your current home for you: you? your parents? a housing advisor? an agent?
3. In your experience, in what ways are apartment managers generally helpful or unhelpful?

١- I love my house because I have my own room and do not hate it for that-

٢- My father-

٣- السؤال لساكني الشقق (بأي طريقه يكون صاحب الشقه مساعد لك او غير مساعد؟)

ما عرف له إجابته مالي خبره بالشقق

الكلمات

Sentences	Definitions
1. <u>D</u> My apartment <u>lease</u> says that I have to stay there for one year.	a. able to be bought/rented/acquired
2. <u>A</u> I need a new apartment. Is there an <u>available</u> apartment in your building?	b. to repair; to make something work again
3. <u>B</u> My shower is broken. Can you <u>fix</u> it?	c. a crack or hole that allows liquid to escape
4. <u>E</u> You don't have to sign a lease for this apartment. You can just rent it <u>month-to-month</u> .	d. a contract; a signed agreement to live in a home for a period of time
5. <u>C</u> A pipe in my bathroom has a <u>leak</u> , and now my bathroom is full of water.	e. without a yearly contract

D١ عقد

2A شاغر

3B إصلاح

4E دفع كل شهر

5C تسرب

تدريب على الأستماع للأفكار الأساسية (استمع لمحادثة المحاضر ه ١٠)

١ - اسئله:

Listen

3 Listening for Main Ideas Beth is looking at an apartment in Ming's building. Listen to her conversation with the manager. To help you remember the main points, take notes on these questions while you listen.

- Which rooms is the manager showing Beth?
living room - kitchen - bedroom - bathroom
- Is this a good apartment or not?
for Beth - probably not
- What's Beth's decision?
likely to be: "No!"

٢ - اخذ الملاحظات بجدول (جيد-سيئ)

with a partner.

Rooms Visited	Good Points	Bad Points
living room	lots of light fireplace	green color no air conditioning noisy
kitchen	electric stove big refrigerator dishwasher room for table	
bedroom	new carpeting closet space	small
bathroom	shower + bathtub	leak
apartment in general	lease or month-to-month available soon	raised rent

اسئله عن الكلمات:

6 Using Vocabulary Discuss the following questions with a partner. Use the underlined vocabulary in your answers.

1. What is the advantage of a lease for (a) the renter? (b) the landlord?
2. Why do some people prefer to rent a place month-to-month rather than for a whole year?
3. If anything breaks in your home, who fixes it?
4. If your friend is moving to a new house or apartment, what days are you available to help him or her?
5. If your ceiling has a leak, what should you do?

Guarantees the right of the tenant and employee legal-١

Because they do not know if they will continue or not-٢

Reformer-٣ → مُصلح

The weekend-٤

Bring reformer-٥

تدريب الأدب(كيف تكون مؤدب في ردك وسؤالك)

Using Language Functions

MAKING AND ANSWERING REQUESTS

It is important to learn how to make and answer formal and informal requests correctly.

	Making Requests	Answering Requests	
		Yes	No
Formal ↓	Could you ... ?	Certainly.	I'm afraid I can't.
	Would you please ... ?	Of course.	I'm sorry, I can't.
	Can you please ... ?	I would be happy to.	I'm sorry, but that's impossible.
	Would you mind* _____ ing ... ?	I don't mind.*	
Informal (or stronger)	I'd like you to ...	Sure.	Absolutely not.**
	I need you to ...	Okay.	No way.**
	I want you to ...	No problem.	

* "Would you mind ... ?" means "Is it a problem for you?" The answer is negative: "I don't mind" means "It's not a problem."
 ** "Absolutely not" and "No way" are strong refusals which could be considered rude.

الجدول مقسم الى ٣ اعمده وكل عامود مقسم الى قسمين (الفاصل هو المسافه الفارغه في الوسط)

الجزء الأعلى سيكون للطريقه الرسميه والأسفل للطريقه العاديه

اول عامود ع اليسار يتكلم عن طريقه طرح سؤال او طلب شيء بطريقه مؤدبه

ثاني عامود يتكلم عن طريقه الإجاباه بـ نعم بطريقه مؤدبه

ثالث عامود يتكلم عن طريقه الإجاباه بـ لا بطريقه مؤدبه

* لا تقل No (حاف) لأنها تدل على قلة الادب ← ياعيني ع المصطلح ^_^

فهم الصياغ (استمع لتدريب فهم الصياغ م٠١)

Answers	Clues
1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A studied for an exam <input type="radio"/> B made noise until 3.00 a.m. <input type="radio"/> C went to sleep	couldn't study couldn't sleep
2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A because she is messy and doesn't clean <input type="radio"/> B because she won't talk to her <input type="radio"/> C because she doesn't take care of the furniture	dishes unwashed clothes on floor
3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A they like the same television shows <input type="radio"/> B they usually watch the news <input type="radio"/> C there's only one television in the house	news or comedy same last night

He doesn't use the phon

5 – B

One kitchen-one bathroom –no privacy – they sleep in the living room

في الصورة نجد إعلانات لطلب رفقاء سكن



أعطاء إرشادات وتوجيهات:

١-تكلما عن أستراتيجيتين لتدوين الملاحظات وها نحن نكلم عن الثالثه

وهي عن طريق جدول

Strategy

Graphic Organizer: Multi-Column Chart

A multi-column chart can help you keep track of things that you have to do. For example, you can use this kind of chart to plan your homework for the week. List your classes in the left column, the task you have for each class in the second column, how long each task will take, when you plan to do the task, and so on:

Classes	Tasks	How long will it take me?	When will I do it?
English	write a paragraph	two hours	Monday afternoon
Math	p. 46 Exercise A	one hour	Tuesday morning

مقسم الى عدد الأعمده يكون على عدد الأسئلة المراد إجابتها

وعدد الصفوف يكون على عدد الأشياء التي سؤل عنها وتحت كل سؤال إجابه خاصه لكل شيء

يتوضح اكثر مع التدريب التالي



يوجد لدينا منزل اصحابه ذاهبين الى رحله ويطلب صاحب المنزل من ابن اخيه الاعتناء به

المطلوب:

لدينا جدول

Homecare Vacation Instructions			
Item to Take Care of	What to Do	How Often/When to Do it	Details/Notes
1. mail newspaper	a) b) pick up from yard		
2. dog	a) b) c)		Dog food will be in bag in kitchen
3. garbage	a)		Uncle will take garbage to street

نعيه بأخذ الملاحظات

(استمع لتدريب أعطاء التعليمات م١٠)

Homecare Vacation Instructions			
Item to Take Care of	What to Do	How Often/When to Do It	Details, Notes
1. mail newspaper	a) mail from mailbox b) pick up from yard	every day	put in bag inside front door
2. dog	a) feed it b) walk it c) water it	- 2 x a day 8:00 - 5:00 - 2 x a day - when needed	Dog food will be in bag in kitchen
3. garbage	a) bring can from street to backyard	once / next Tuesday	Uncle will take garbage to street

3. garbage	a) bring can from street to backyard	once / next Tuesday	Uncle will take garbage to street
4. rose bushes	a) water them	2-3x / week	less if it rains
5. swimming pool and house	a) clean up	after use	welcome to see not BMW!!

المحاضرة ١١

الوحده السادسه والأخيره. الحضارات في العالم



في الصورة نشوف (الهنود الحمر)

عندنا اسئله عن الصورة

Connecting to the Topic

- 1 Look at the photo. What do you know about this culture?
- 2 What kinds of difficulties can a person have when visiting or moving to a place with a different culture?
- 3 What places and cultures are you interested in? Why?

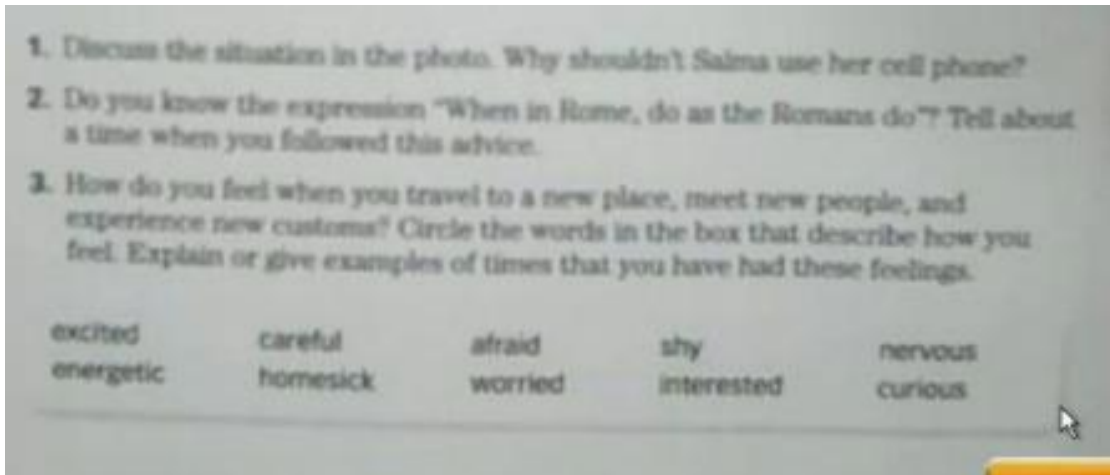
1 - Primitive, an aggressive whom hostile them, and they depend on hunting

2 - Will not accept their customs, different language, and different food

3 - North pole, because they live in the ice



في الصورة نشوف سلمى من لبنان ماسكه الجوال ، صديقتها يولندا امريكيه وكنجي معهم في مطعم
اللي واقف هذا القرسون
اسئله الصورة:



It is not good to talk on phone when you are sitting with people are eating or - ١
specking

Yes I know. I didn't travele - ٢

Fear, concern, and excited - ٣

تشوف مجموعه من الكلمات في الصورة

excited	متحمس	worried	قلق
Energetic	نشط	shy	خجل اخرج
careful	حذر	interested	مشوق
homesick	حنين للمنزل اللوطن	nervous	متوتر
afraid	خائف	curious	فضول

تدريب ٢ ص ١٠٣

جمل فيها كلمات محده المطلوب اعطاء معنى لهذه الكلمات

Contexts	Meanings
1. My first <u>impression</u> of my new boss was not good. He seemed strict and unfriendly when I first met him, but now I like him.	what you immediately feel about sth.
2. I don't like getting up at 6 a.m., but I am <u>used to</u> it now because I've been doing it every day for three years.	to find sth normal, not strange
3. Mr. and Mrs. Haley like to travel to <u>exotic</u> places. They like unusual and interesting vacations.	out of the ordinary, very different
4. If you don't finish your food in an American restaurant, you can take the remaining food home in a <u>doggie bag</u> .	a bag of leftovers from a restaurant meal
5. When I arrived in the U.S., I was <u>amazed</u> by the number of large cars on the road. There were so many! We have only small cars where I'm from.	Very surprised
6. Our teacher has not given us a lot of homework so far, but maybe she'll give us more next week.	up to the present, by now
7. When we finished dinner, we saved the <u>leftovers</u> in the refrigerator.	uneaten food

Impression	انطباع اولي
Used to	تعودت على
Exotic	مشوق
Doggie bag	اكياس تطلب من المطعم لوضع باقي الطعام فيها واخذها الى المنزل
Amazed	مندعش/مندهل

So far	حتى الآن
leftover	بقايا

استمع للمحادثة واجب عن الاسئلة التاليه

3 Listening for Main Ideas You and Kenji are in a restaurant in Lebanon. You and Kenji are having lunch. Kenji is also having lunch at the restaurant. Close your book as you listen to the conversation. Listen for the answers to these questions.

1. What is Salma's impression of the United States?
2. What surprised Salma in the restaurant?

Compare and discuss answers with a partner.

People are nice, food is not good, cold in the restaurant, ice in the water, and taking - ١
food to home in doggie bag

That she couldn't use her phone in the restaurant - ٢

صح اخطاء

4 Listening for Details Listen again if necessary. Write T if a statement is true and F if it is false.

1. Salma doesn't like holidays because they don't taste good.
2. Kenji likes American food.
3. At the Mexican restaurant, Yikanda was surprised when Salma asked for a doggie bag.
4. In Salma's country, using cell phones is common everywhere.
5. Salma says "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" to mean that she will start eating American food.

T - ١

T - ٢

F - ٣

T - ٤

T - ٥

املئ الفراغات

Kenji: So, Salma, is this your first trip to the United States?

Salma: Yes, it is.

Kenji: And what's your impression so far?

Salma: Well, the people are really friendly and the city is beautiful. But the food; well, it's not so good.

Kenji: Oh, yeah, that's what I thought too when I first ~~go~~ here. But I'm used to American food now. I actually love hotdogs and French fries.

Yolanda: So last night I took Salma to a Mexican restaurant. I wanted her to try something exotic.

Kenji: Did you like it?

Salma: Yeah, the food was pretty good, but it was too much. I couldn't finish it all.

Yolanda: Salma was amazed when I took the leftovers home in a doggie bag.

Kenji: Yeah, that's funny, isn't it? They call it a doggie bag, but it's for people. Anyway, what else surprised you?

Salma: That the restaurant was so cold! We don't use air conditioning so much in my country. Oh, and the water had ice in it, too. I had to put on my sweater. I was so cold!

اللغة العامية :

قلنا هي طريقه لنطق الكلمات بطريقه عاميه لآكن تؤدي المعنى المطلوب (لغة الشوارع)

Reductions

3 Comparing Reduced and Unreduced Pronunciation The following sentences come from the conversation. Listen for the difference between unreduced and reduced pronunciation. Repeat both forms after the speaker.

Unreduced Pronunciation	Reduced Pronunciation*
1. Is this your first trip to the United States?	Is <u>thisyer</u> first trip to the United States?
2. What's your impression so far?	<u>Whatcher</u> impression so far?
3. I wanted her to try something exotic.	I wanted <u>'er</u> ta try something exotic.

This your ← thishyer

What is your ← whatcher

Her to ← 'er ta

For ← fr

To ...them ← ta..'em

تدريب: استمع لتدريب اللغة العاميه

Anita: Well, it's time to get back to the office. I'll see you soon, Brenda.

Brenda: OK, see you . . . Wait, Anita, is this year cell phone?

Anita: Oh my goodness, yes, thanks. By the way, I almost forgot: my parents are coming for a visit next week.

Brenda: Really? I'd love to meet them.

Anita: Well, do you want to have lunch with us on Saturday?

Brenda: Saturday? Hmm . . . I promised my roommate I would go shopping with her that day. Could we get together for coffee later in the afternoon?

Anita: I don't know. They might be busy, but I'll ask.

تدريب ٨ص ١٠٦

اسئله عن الكلمات، المطلوب الإجابة عن الاسئله حيث تحتوي الإجابة الكلمة المحدده

After You Listen

1 Using Vocabulary Discuss the following questions with a partner. Use the underlined vocabulary in your answers.

1. Do you remember the first time you visited a foreign country? What was your first impression of it?
2. Has anything changed in your life in the past year? For example, did you start a new job? Did you move to a new place? Are you used to the new situation in your life?
3. What is the most exotic place or food that you have experienced in your life?
4. What would happen if an American asked for a doggie bag in your country?
5. How many years of education have you completed so far?
6. What amazes you about the United States or another country you have visited?
Finish this sentence: "I am amazed that. . ."
7. Some people hate to eat leftovers. How about you?

I didn't travel - ١

Yes, I completed my studies. Yes, I used to it - ٢

The Indian food it is exotic to me - ٣

The other customers will be surprised, the doggie bag is not used her - ٤

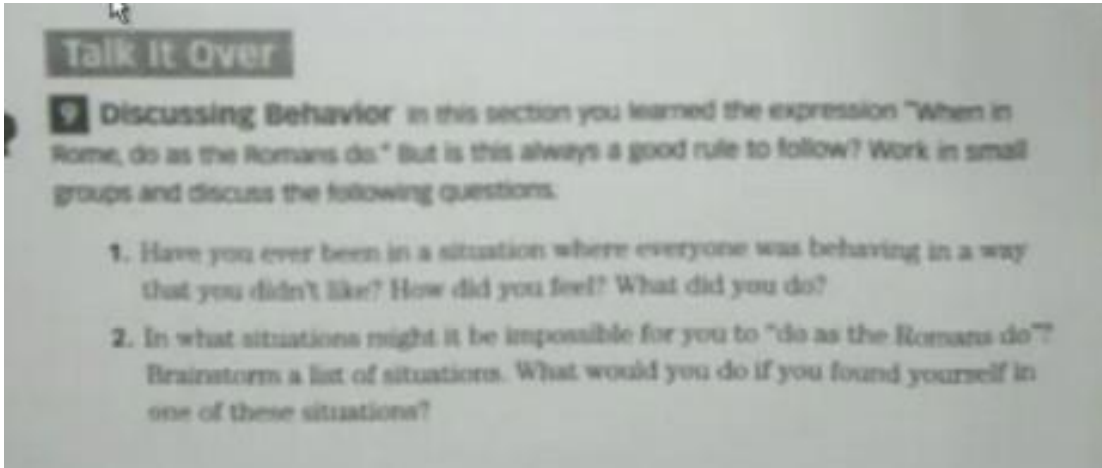
I completed 17 years of education so far - ٥

I didn't travel. But I will amazed that the weather is good - ٦

Yes, I hate leftover food - ٧

when in Rome, do as the Romans do **تدريب على المصطلح**

معناها اذا كنت في بلد غير بلدك، افعل مثل اهل البلد



Yes, I discomfort. I forced myself to smile - ١

Do something I am not convinced to it. I will not do it - ٢

المحاضرة ١٢



في الصورة نشوف بنتين من اليابان لابسين الزي الرسمي ويحتفلون بشيء اسمه

الأحتفال بعيد البلوغ – Coming of age ceremonies

الأسئلة عن الصورة:

Before You Listen

1 **Prelisting Questions** Before you listen, talk with a partner about coming of age in different countries.

1. At what age does a person come of age, or become a legal adult, in your culture?
2. Do you know of any special customs or ceremonies when a person becomes an adult? Is it different for boys and girls?

18 - ١

In K.S.A we don't have Coming of age ceremonies - ٢

الكلمات

2 Previewing Vocabulary You will hear the following words in the lecture. Listen to the words. Then write the letter of the correct definition beside each word.

Words

1. E the woods
2. G adult
3. B adulthood
4. A ceremony
5. F responsible for (something)
6. D passage
7. C look forward to (something)

Definitions

- a. a formal or traditional way of celebrating an important event
- b. the time of life when a person is not a child anymore
- c. to wait for an event with a feeling of pleasure
- d. a movement to the next stage or level of something
- e. an area thickly covered with trees
- f. in control of something and taking care of it
- g. a person who is grown up, not a child anymore

الغابات	The woods
بالغ	Adult
فترة حياة البلوغ	Adulthood
أحتفال تقليدي	Ceremony
مسئوله - اهتمام	Responsible
الانتقال من مرحله الى اخرى	Passage
التطلع الى	Look forward to

استمع للقطعه وحدد الحاضرات المذكوره

Listen

3 Listening for Main Ideas Listen to a short lecture about becoming an adult in three different cultures. As you listen, list the cultures in the spaces below:

1. North American Indian
2. Japan
3. USA

اكتب الملاحظات

Culture	Age	Details
1. North American Indian	12-13	into woods / several days no food or water when returns safely - man girls when babies / 12-13
2. Japan	20	2nd Monday in January - Coming of Age special ceremony: trad. clothes speeches / visit old friends
3. USA	16 " 18	16 - birthday / driver's license 18 (legal) can vote, marry work full-time

اسئله الكلمات

6 Using Vocabulary Discuss the following questions with a partner. Use the underlined vocabulary in your answers.

1. Are you legally an adult?
2. Which is easier, in your opinion: adulthood or childhood? Why?
3. In your community, is there a ceremony when a baby is born? If yes, describe it.
4. When you were a teenager, were you responsible for watching your younger brothers and sisters? How did you feel about this responsibility?

Yes - ١

Childhood - ٢

Yes, after born the father sacrifice two lamb if is boy or one if is girl - ٣

Yes - ٤

5. What has been the most important passage in your life until now?
6. Are you looking forward to the next passage in your life (graduation, marriage, children, retirement, etc.)? Why or why not?
7. How would you feel about going into the woods alone for three days? Why would you feel this way?

I don't have passage so far\I get married - ٥

Yes, work - ٦

Fear, I will be alone in the woods between the wild animals, snakes, and the - Y
disgusting insects

حدد العمر المثالي للتالي

7 At What Age ... ? work in small groups. Talk about when people should be allowed to do the following activities.

Examples
I think 16 is too young to get a driver's license. Age 18 is better because ...

Activity	Age
get a driver's license	
get married with parents' permission	
vote	
get a credit card	
live away from parents	
join the army	
become a minister in the government of your country	
retire (with full government benefits)	

للحصول على رخصة القيادة	18 boys
للزواج وتحمل المسئوليه	20 girls\28boys
التصويت	18 boys
الحصول على بطاقة صراف	18
العيش لوحده بعيد عن ابويك	work\When () get married
الإلتحاق بالجيش	20boys
ان تصبح وزير	40boys
التقاعد	60

السلوك الجيد والسيئ

يختلف السلوك الجيد والسيئ من بلد الى بلد

فهناك بلد يعتبر الحضور فجأه سلوك جيد وبلد يرفضه ويعتبره سلوك سيئ

المطلوب هنا هو تحديد السلوك الجيد (يسار) السيئ(يمين) لبلدك

Strategy

Graphic Organizer: Matrix Diagram
 A matrix diagram organizes information about two or more characteristics of two or more topics. You can use a matrix diagram to:

- show the characteristics clearly
- study and remember the characteristics
- compare the characteristics
- organize your ideas about the characteristics

1 Prelisting Discussion When you visit other countries, it's important to know the local customs. Polite behavior in one culture can be rude in another culture. For example, kissing a friend to say hello is normal in France but not in Korea. Give examples of some polite and rude behaviors from your culture. Discuss with your group and fill in the chart.

Polite Behaviors	Rude Behaviors
being on time for appointments	being late for an appointment and not calling

راح اخليه لكم لأنه يختلف على حسب وجهة نظر الشخص للعاده هذي

مثلا: في السعوديه يعتبر السلام باليد اليمنى وهزها سلوك حسن

ويعتبر السلام باليد بصوره سريعه سلوك سيئ

استمع للتدريب اخذ الملاحظات وأختر الإجابة الصحيحه واكتب الملاحظات

Answers	Clues
1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A She didn't call before visiting. <input type="radio"/> B She didn't bring a present. <input type="radio"/> C She used Belinda's first name.	that's nice - uh uh - yes - a little bit
2. <input type="radio"/> A He didn't eat all his food. <input checked="" type="radio"/> B He forgot to leave a tip. <input type="radio"/> C He asked for the check.	questions: was .. problem service of did I do anything
3. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A He asked about the price of the house. <input type="radio"/> B He asked too many questions. <input type="radio"/> C He asked the woman for a drink.	uh .. it was a pretty good price uh .. would you be

في التدريب التالي

اكمل الجمل التاليه بما أخذته في الملاحظات

Talk it Over

2 Comparing Customs Review the mistakes you heard in the Focus on Testing Activity. With a partner, make a statement about each custom. Then compare it to customs in other countries.

1. In American restaurants, a 15 to 20 percent tip is normal. But in _____
2. Before visiting someone in the United States, it's better to call first. But in _____
3. _____
4. _____

راح اخليه لكم تعبرون بأسلوبكم راح اشرح اول وحده والباقيات عليكم

١- في المطاعم الأمريكيه ١٥ الى ٢٠ دولار بقتيش شيء عادي، لآكن في بلدنا مش عادي مش متعودين عليه فهمتوا؟

Using Language Functions

APOLOGIZING
The following expressions are often used after we make a mistake and feel bad about a situation. The mistake may be small (stepping on someone's foot) or serious (being a half hour late for a test).

	Apologizing	Responding
Informal	Oops! Excuse me. Sorry.	Forget about it. Don't worry about it.
↓	I'm (very) sorry. It was my fault. I apologize.	No problem. That's okay. That's all right.
Formal	Please forgive me.	I forgive you.

الاعتذار: → صفة جميله اتمنى ان الكل يتمتع فيها لأنها دليل على الشجاعه → خارج المحاضره

الإعتذار: جمله تقال لتلمس العذر وطلب المسامحه عن فعل انتابنا بسببه شعور سيء

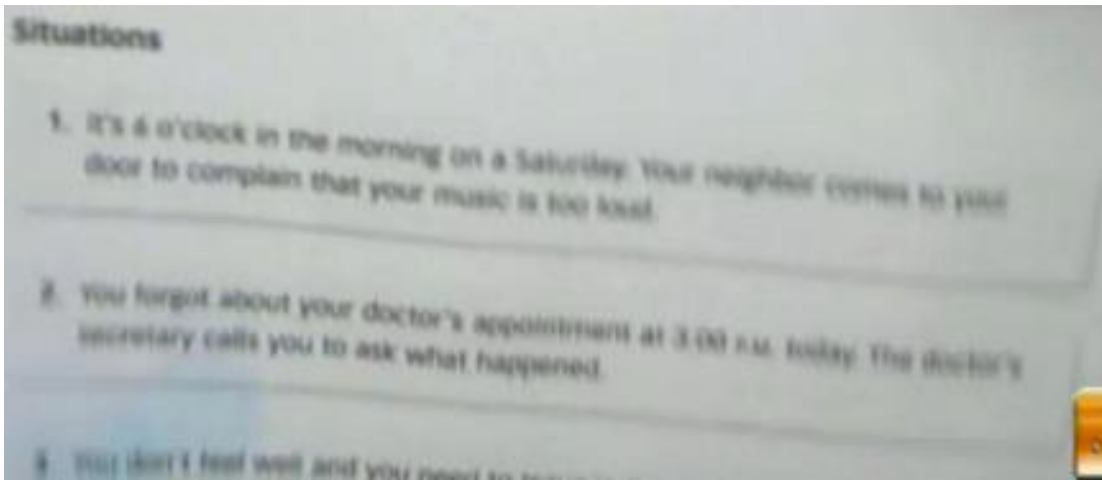
طرق الإعتذار تلقونها ع اليسار آخر وحده تعتبر طريقه غير رسميه والباقيات اللي فوقها رسميه

وطرق تقبل الإعتذار تلقونها ع اليمين آخر وحده تعتبر طريقه غير رسميه والباقيات اللي فوقها رسميه

مواقف تستوجب الأعتذار ماذا ستفعل لو حدثت لك:



في الصورة نشوف واحد يدق الباب بقوه ويقول (قصر عليه) والحبيب منسجم مع اللي يسمعه
المواقف هي:



مش واضح ادري بشرحها واللي عنده الكتاب بيلقها

١- الساعة ٦ الصباح يوم السبت ، جارك جاء لباب البيت ويضرب ع الباب ومعصب لأنك مطول ع التلفزيون او المسجل. وش بتسوي؟

I am sorry. I will turn it down

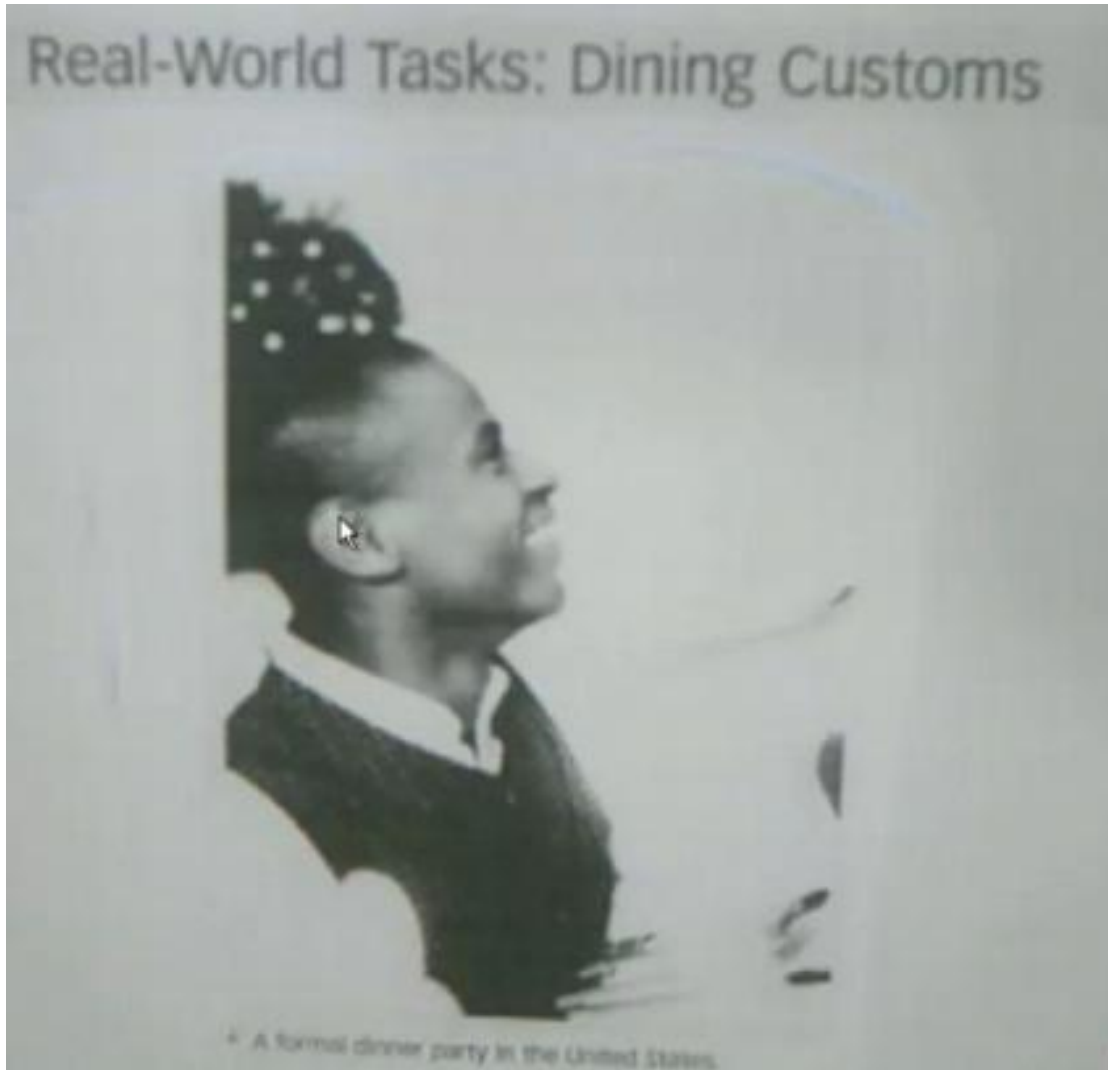
٢- نسيت ان عندك موعد عند الدكتور ودقت السكرتيره عليك تسألك ليه ماجيت. وش بتسوي؟

I am very sorry. I for gat, can yoe select another dates?

٣- لا تشعر بأنك بصحه جيده، وانت في المحاضره. وش بتسوي؟

بخليها لكم

نتكلم الحين عن



الطعام الرسمي (عزيمه يعني)

Culture Note

Formal Dining

Family dinners in the United States are usually relaxed and informal. However, sometimes, when special guests are invited, or if you are eating in a restaurant, dinners are more formal and traditional.

A formal American dinner usually has the following parts, served in order:

1. soup
2. salad
3. the main course (meat, chicken, or fish; potato or rice; and one or more cooked vegetables)
4. dessert (something sweet such as cake, ice cream, or fruit)

Typically, bread and butter are served before the salad is served. Water is almost always served.

While you are waiting for your meal, sometimes an appetizer (a small dish) will be served.

١- اذا كانت العائلة تاكل لوحدها من الممكن ان يكون عشاها غير رسمي

٢- اذا كانت العائلة عندها ضيف من الممكن ان يكون عشاها رسمي

٣- اذا كانت العائلة تاكل بمطعم فخم بيكون عشاها رسمي

في امريكا الطعام الرسمي يجي ع دفعات

١ - الشوربه

٢ - السلطه

٣ - الوجبه الرئيسيه وتتكون من (لحم-سمك-دجاج+رز+خضروات مطبوخه)

٤ - الحلى (كيك-ايسكريم-بسكوت-فواكه)

المطعم يقدم البريد والزبد مع السلطه والماء يتقدم طول الوقت

اسئله:

1 Prelistening Questions Before you listen, talk about dining customs with a partner.

1. What are the typical parts of a formal dinner in your culture?
2. What special foods or beverages are served at formal dinners that you don't usually have every day?
4. Have you ever eaten in a formal restaurant or at a formal dinner party? Describe this experience.

The main meal with salad than dessert - ١

Meat - ٢

Yes - ٣

الكلمات

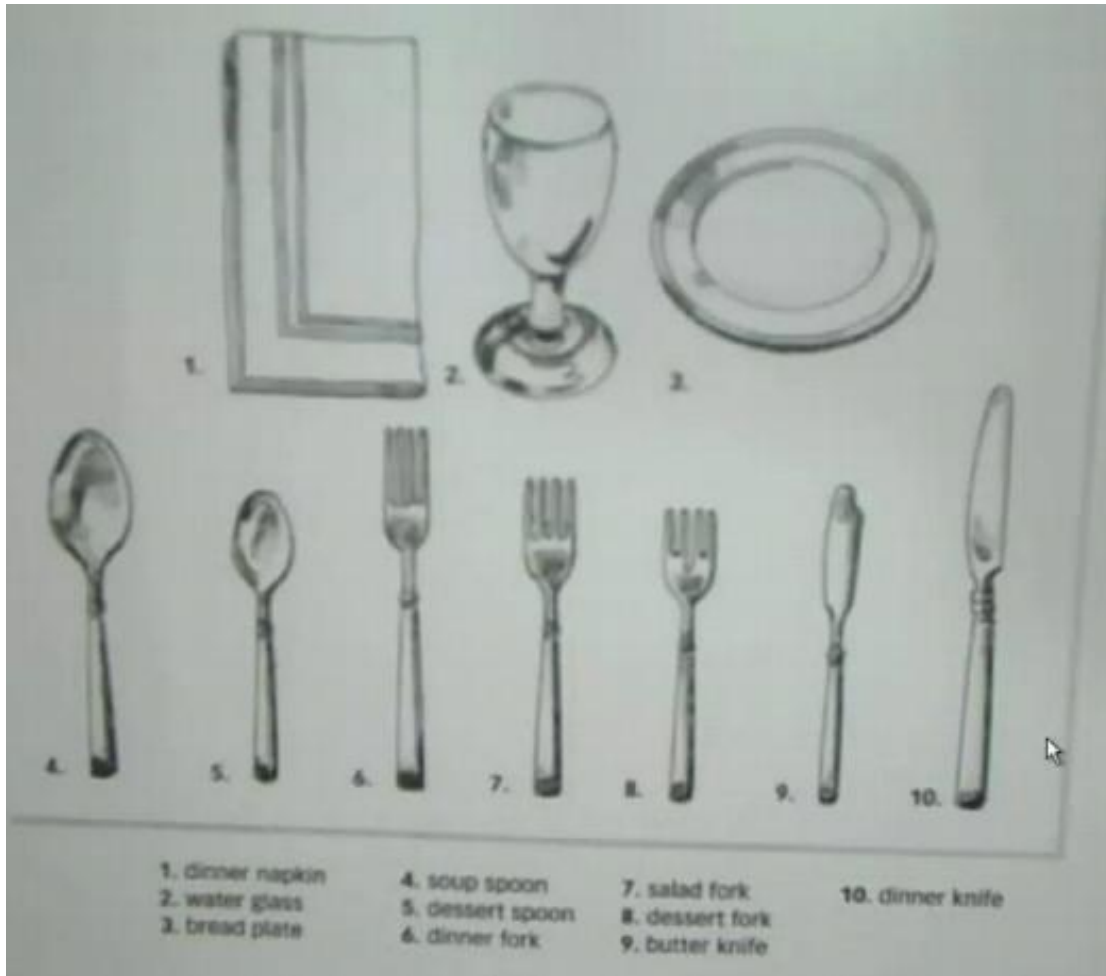
2 Previewing Vocabulary Listen to the underlined words. You will hear these words in the conversation. Before you listen, use the context to guess their definitions. Write the letter of the correct definition beside each sentence.

Sentences	Definitions
1. <u>H</u> Take a couple of <u>napkins</u> . These sandwiches are really messy.	a. any kind of kitchen tool
2. <u>D</u> When I was a teenager, it was my job to <u>set the table</u> each night before dinner.	b. knives, forks, and spoons
3. <u>G</u> In a restaurant, it is a waiter's job to <u>serve</u> the food and drinks.	c. the part of a tool that you hold in your hand
4. <u>F</u> Please <u>lay</u> that box on the dining room table.	d. to put dishes, plates, glasses, etc. on a table before a meal
5. <u>B</u> Europeans use <u>silverware</u> to eat with, while many Asians prefer chopsticks.	e. reasonable or sensible
6. <u>C</u> Be careful with that knife! Pick it up only by the <u>handle</u> .	f. put something down
7. <u>A</u> A: What kind of kitchen <u>utensil</u> is this? B: It's a potato peeler. It's much easier to use than a knife.	g. to give or bring something to a customer
8. <u>E</u> It is <u>logical</u> not to eat food that tastes bad.	h. a piece of cloth or paper used to protect your clothes and wipe your mouth while eating

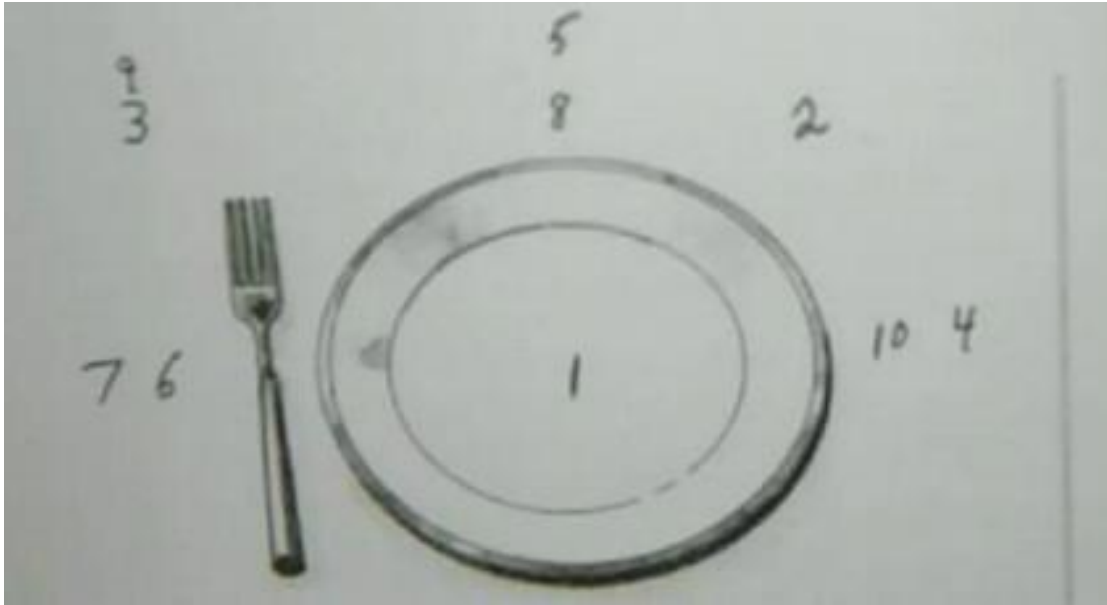
منديل طعام (يوضع على الملابس لعدم توسخها)	Napkins
ترتيب الطاولة	Set the table
خدمه/تقديم	Serve

وضع الاثياء على	Lay
ادوات فضيه	Silverware
ممسكة اليد(المكان الذي يمكن مسك السكين به)	Handle
قطع البطاطس او اللحم	Utensil
منطقي-له سبب معين	logical

في الصورة سنجد الأدوات التي تستخدم في ترتيب وتجهيز طاولة الطعام لطعام رسمي



١- منديل الطعام ٢- كأس الماء ٣- الصح المسطح ٤- ملعقة الشوربه ٥- ملعقة الحلى
٦- شوكة العشاء ٧- شوكة السلطه ٨- شوكة الحلى ٩- سكين الزبد ١- سكين العشاء
استمع لتدريب ترتيب الطاولة وحدد اماكن الأدوات في الصورة التاليه



تذكرون كلمة logical

مسرع نسيئوها توني شارحتها @@ ارجوا للكلمات

Logical قلنا لسبب معين

فال logical في وضع الأدوات بهذا الشكل هو

اننا نبدا من الخارج للداخل

حيث الخارج للعشاء والداخل للحلى

--

كذا انهينا الوحدة ٦

وانهينا المقرر

ملخص الإستماع:

لا يحتوي الملخص على كلمات او اسئله
فقط القواعد المهمه،يجب مذاكرتها من
المحتوى او من تلخيصي او محتوى كوين،
كما يجب الإستماع الى مقاطع الصوت
للتعود على صوت الدكتور

جدول خاص بالكلمات بالغه العاميه reduced pronunciation

اللغه الفصحى	نطقها بالعربي	اللغه العاميه
How are you	هاأريا	How're ya
Do you want to	دويا وانا	D'ya wanna
Nice to meet you	ناستا ميتشيا	Niceta meetcha
Have to	هافتا	Hafta
See you	سي يا	Sww ya
And	نّ ← مشدده	'n'
Can	كن	Kin
Going	قونا	Goona
To	تا	Ta
Don't want to	دونوانا	Donwanna
Want to	وانا	Wanna
What you	واتشيا	Whatca
do you	ديا	D'ta
Don't you	دونتشيا	Dontcha
Them	إم	'em
Don't know	دونو	Dunno
Can you give me	كانيا قيمي	Kinyagimme
Go to	قوتا	Gotta
Could you	كولديا	Couldja
A lot of	لوتا	Lotta
Are you going	ارياقونا	Arya gonna
Has to	هازتا	Hasta
Because	كوز	'cause

Him	أم	'im
Could you give me	كولدياجيمي	Couldia gimme
This your	ذيسير	Thishyer
What is your	واتشزير	Whatcher
Her to	إر تا	'er ta
For	فر	Fr

عند إضافة s الجمع للعلم كيف تتطوق؟

- ١ - اذا كانت الكلمه اصلا منتهيه بـ ch-sh-z-x-s تتطوق iz (teaches)
- ٢ - اذا كانت الكلمه اصلا منتهيه بـ k-f-p-t تتطوق s (drinks)
- ٣ - اذا كانت الكلمه اصلا منتهيه بـ باقي الحروف حتى حروف العله تتطوق z (carries)

-

يجب ان نفرق بين can – can't في النقط لأنه راح يجيب عليها سؤال

كان can – كانت can't

-

يجب التفريق بين Thirteen ١٣ - Thirty ٣٠

اذا قال teen يعني من ١٣ الى ١٩ اذا قال تي يعني مضاعفات ال ١٠

-

عند إضافة ed الجمع للفعل كيف تتطوق؟

- ١ - اذا انتهى الفعل بـ t-d ينطق id (Dusted)
- ٢ - اذا انتهى الفعل بـ a-r-z-th-v-n-m-j-g-b ينطق d (Described)
- ٣ - اذا انتهى الفعل بـ x-ch-sh-s-f-k-p تتطوق t (Asked)

-

التركيز على:

- ١ - الكلمات
- ٢ - اللغه العاميه
- ٣ - اخذ الملاحظات (تحديداً الموجوده على شكل أختياري بالمقرر)
- ٤ - لفظ الحروف والكلمات

في الأختبار:

١- عندنا جملة فيها فراغ (ناقصه) راح يقرأها الدكتور كامله علينا نختار الكلمه الناقصه أعتماًداً على اللي سمعناه

٢- الكلمات بنفس الطريقه او يمكن يطلب معناها من الخيارات

٣- القطع اذا موجوده بيقرأها مرتين

٤- السؤال بيقرأه مرتين

٥- الجمل بيقرأها مرتين

٦- جملة اللغه العاميه بيقرأها مرتين

٧- سؤال اخذ الملاحظات (الأختباري) راح يقرأ المحادثه مره وحده والسؤال مرتين

أحرصوا على ان يكون جو القاعده هدوء

ومش مجموعين مع ماده ثانيه

بالتوفيق

بقولك كل الي اعرفه وشلون طريقه الاختبار عشان تعرفين وشلون تذاكرين

بس بالاول بقولك وشلون اذاكر افتحت اول فصل اخذ الكلمات واحفظها بعدين اشوف الاختصارات وسمعها بعدين ارجع واسمع الحوار اللي بالقطع .. او امشي بالترتيب على حسب

وبحط لك الرابط هذا فيه المقاطع الصوت توفير للوقت انك ما ترجعين للمحاضره

http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/site...able_mp3s.html

الحين نجى لطريقة الاختبار

اكيد راح يجينا استماع لقطعه ونحل ... وهذي مفروغ من امرهااا.... اول فقره

Reductions راح تكون عن ثاني فقره

أختصار نطق الكلمات هذي الفقرة راح نسمع من الدكتور
الكتابه الرسميه لها وحننا نختار

Cloze ... ثالث فقره

جمله كامله وناقصها كلمه واحده فقط وهي أن تكون عندنا

كامله و يقرأ لنا الدكتور الجملة
الناقصه ونختارها و حنا نسمع ونحاول نكتشف وش الكلمة

Vocabulary الفقره رابعه

وهي الكلمات

تعريف كلمة في هذه الفقرة الدكتور راح يقرأ لنا

اللي تناسب هذا التعريف نختار الكلمة وحننا

Context... خامس فقرة والأخيره

بين شخصين و هي ان نسمع حوار أو موقف
!سؤال يستفسر عن حاجة صارت بين هالشخصين بعدين
يارب اكون وضحت لك كل شي وافدتك

لحن الزهور

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم~..

أتمنى الجميع يكون بخير وعافية~..
بسم الله نبداً~..

طريقة امتحان الـ Listening Comprehension

الامتحان ما راح يكون أسئلة وأجوبة وتختارون~..

ورقة الأسئلة ما راح يكون عليها إلا إجابات فقط~..

راح يشغلون لكم مقطع صوت فيه صوت الدكتور.. يقرأ عليكم الأسئلة.. وأنتم تختارون إجابة كل سؤال~..

هو يقرأ السؤال.. وأنتم تختارون إجابته الصحيحةx3

بالنسبة للمحادثات حقت الـ cloze..الدكتور راح يقرأ المحادثة مرة وحدة.. وبعدين يقرأ السؤال مرتين~..

إذا غلطانة صحولي~..



.

الامتحان عبارة عن خمس أقسام:

Passage
Reduction
Cloze items
Vocabulary
Context

القسم الأول:

The passage

القطعة~..

الدكتور يقرأ عليكم قطعة.. وبعدين يقرأ الأسئلة اللي عليها~..
القطعة اللي جابها لنا كانت من الكتاب~..
وكانت سهلة وأسئلتها واضحة~..

..

القسم الثاني:

Reductions

التصغيرات

اللي هي الكلمات المصغرة واللي ينطقونها بطريقة سريعة~..

I'm going to --> I'm gonna

على ما أذكر كانوا ١٠ .. وكلهم كتبتهم لكم~..
سهلات وواضحات بعد ٨_٨

..

القسم الثالث:

Cloze Items:

أسهل قسم.. زي أكمل الفراغ
يكون على ورقة الأسئلة جملة فيها كلمة ناقصة.. وبعدين الدكتور يقرأ الجملة كاملة وأنتم تختارون
الكلمة~..
بسيطة جدا ٨_ ٨

..

القسم الرابع:

Vocabulary:~

الكلمات

الدكتور يقول معنى أو تعريف كلمة.. وأنتم تختارون شنو هادي الكلمة~..
ان شالله أحاول أحصرها كلها لكم-_-

..

القسم الخامس:

Context

الدكتور يقرأ محادثة.. بعدين يسأل سؤال عن المحادثة اللي دارت بينهم؟
وين كانوا؟
ايش سوا؟
ليش فلان سوى كذا؟

وهكذا:)~..

بهاذي الدكتور ما راح يعيد المحادثة.. راح يقرأها مرة وحدة.. بس السؤال راح يعيده~..



الحين نجى لـ

نموذج الاختبار:

حاولت أجمع الأسئلة اللي جتنا على قد ما أقدر..~ أتمنى تفيدكم ~..

أول شي القطعة.. الدكتور قرأ قطعة وبعدها سأل كم سؤال..~ الأسئلة مو حرفية بس حاولت اجتهد فيها على قد ما أقدر.. على الأقل تاخذون فكرة شلون نظام الأسئلة

The Passage: ~

القطعة الموجودة بالفصل السادس~..

Lecture: Coming-of-age Ceremonies

At what age does a child become an adult?
The answer depends on your culture. Here are a few examples.

First, in some North American Indian cultures, a boy becomes a man around the age of 13. At that time, goes into the woods alone, without food or water, for several days. When he returns safely, he becomes an adult man. Girls become adult women as soon as they are old enough to have babies, also around the age of 12 or 13.

In Japan today, young people become legal adults at age 20. Each year on the second Monday in January, they celebrate "Coming-of-Age Day" when all the twenty-year-olds in a town are invited to attend a special ceremony. They wear traditional clothes, listen to speeches, and visit with old friend.

Finally, in the United States, the passage into adulthood takes several years. American teenagers look forward to their 16th birthday, because in most states that is the age when they can get a driver's license. The legal age of adulthood is 18, when Americans can vote, get married and work full-time.

الأسئلة:

1- In North America.. at what age do they send boys alone in the woods?

- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14

2- When is the the "coming of age" day in Jaapan?

- 2nd Monday of January
- 2nd Monday of June
- 3rd Monday of January
- 4th Monday of January

3- In Japan.. one of the things adults do in the coming of age day:

- They eat
- They wear traditional clothes
- They sing
- They dress up

4- In the U.S.A .. at what age are you allowed to get a driver's license?

- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17

5- In the U.S.A .. at what age can a person vote?
(marry – work full time)

- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18

Reductions:~

الـ reductions اللي جتنا بالامتحان:

- Do you wanna? = do you want to?
- How aboutchya = how about you
 - To meetchya = to meet you
 - We kin swim = we can swim
 - Gimme = give me
- A lotta places = A lot of places
 - Hafta = have to
- We're gonna visit = we're going to visit
- Whatchya need to buy – what you need to buy
 - I dunno = I don't know

Cloze Items:

للأسف مو كاتبة الجمل كاملة كاتبة الإجابات بس
بس راح اكتبها لكم يمكن تكون مرت عليكم أو تستفيدون منها

- On campus
- Could help me
 - I'll see you
- Can't see you
- Planning to go
- The same as
- Look around
- My own stuff

- Four blocks
- A great new
- Across from
- Take a right
 - So far
- Something exotic
 - Had to put on
- Allow cell phone
- Lovely gold pen
 - Pushed me
 - In the center
- At the courthouse
 - 50
- Some errands
 - Are so busy
 - At my age
- To lose weight

Vocabulary:

- 1- Hard to believe:
 - Incredible
 - Lovely

- 2- To put aside for use. For example: a hotel room:
 - To put
 - To reserve

- To remain

3- Someone who helps you decide what to do:

- Plumber
- Trainer
- Adviser
- Employee

4- Feeling afraid:

- Excited
- Scared
- Worried

5- A trip around an area to see it well:

دورت بكل الكلمات اللي بالكتاب O.o

لقيت أنسب وحدة:

To show (someone) around

إذا أحد عنده فكرة عنها يعلمني

6- Thing you buy at a supermarket:

دورت بالكلمات ولقيت بالكلمات الأشياء اللي ممكن نشترها من السوبر

ماركت:
--> **Groceries** عالأغلب هاذي الإجابة
Tofu
--< **Produce** أو هاذي

7- Directions to make a kind of food:
المفروض إنها **Recipe** بس ما هي بالكلمات اللي بالكتاب O.O ~ ..
بعد اللي عنده فكرة عنها يقولي

8- A meeting at the beginning of a semester:
- Placement test
- Schedule
- **Orientation**

9- Making something east to do:
convenient أتوقع الإجابة

10- Many in one place:
- Exotic
- Heavy
- **Crowded**
- Sunny

11- A one room apartment:

- Studio

- Flat

A written agreement:

- lease

12- A measure of weight ; how heavy something is..

:

- Pound

13- A simple kitchen tool:

- Utensil

أي أداة مطبخ تكون مذكورة بالإجابات

14- A measure of energy in food:

- Calorie

بالنسبة للـ Context ما كتبت منهم شي

يا رب أكون وفقت.. إن أصبت فـ من الله وإن اخطأت فـ مني ومن

الشيطان~..

السموحة على التقصير.. أتمنى أكون أفدتكم~..

الله يوفقكم

أستودعكم الله~

للأمانة (الموضوع) منقول