

Getting Meaning From Context

1. Punctuation: () (-) , ; :

There is a **drawback**, a disadvantage, to that idea. (Drawback means disadvantage.)

2. A clue in another Sentence: (surrounding words)

A school system in one country is not **identical** to the system in any other country. It cannot be **exactly the same** because each culture is different.

3. Logic: The educational system is a mirror that **reflects** the culture.

4. The words for example, *for instance, such as, and among them*:

Example: Almost four billion people will be living in cities in **developing countries** such as India and Nigeria.

5. A definition or explanation follows the connecting words that is or in other words:

Example: The downtown shopping area is now a pedestrian zone-in other words, an area for walkers only, no cars.

See Lecture 5

Identifying the Main Idea

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION	What is the topic of the passage? What is the subject of the passage? What is the main idea of the passage? What is the author's main point in the passage? With what is the author primarily concerned ? Which of the following would be the best title ?
WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER	The answer to this type of question can generally be determined by looking at the first sentence of each paragraph.
HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	1. Read the first line of each paragraph. 2. Look for a common theme or idea in the first lines. 3. Pass your eyes quickly over the rest of the passage to check that you have really found the topic sentence(s). 4. Eliminate any definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.

Understanding Pronoun Reference

Pronouns should:

1. **Agree in number**

If the pronoun takes the place of a singular noun, you have to use a singular pronoun.

If a student parks a car on campus, he or she has to buy a parking sticker.

(NOT: If a student parks a car on campus, they have to buy a parking sticker.)

2. **Agree in person**

If you are writing in the "first person" (I), don't confuse your reader by switching to the "second person" (you) or "third person" (he, she, they, it, etc.). Similarly, if you are using the "second person," don't switch to "first" or "third."

When a person comes to class, he or she should have his or her homework ready.

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION	The pronoun "... " in line X refers to which of the following? <hr/> Look at the word X. Click on the word or phrase that X refers to.
WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER	The line where the pronoun is located is given in the question. The noun that the pronoun refers to is generally found before the pronoun. <hr/> The pronoun is highlighted in the passage. The noun that the pronoun refers to is generally found before the pronoun.
HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	1. Locate the pronoun in the passage. 2. Look before the pronoun for nouns that agree with the pronoun. 3. Try each of the nouns in the context in place of the pronoun. 4. Eliminate any definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.

Identifying Supporting Details

- Specific Details (facts, ideas, and examples) that support and develop the main idea.
- Let's go and read the following passage to identify the main idea, the supporting details of each idea and the conclusion.

Understanding *Italics*

It's used :

1. Emphasis

Example:

Overcrowding is a huge problem in that city.

2. A foreign word in an English sentence

Example:

In open areas in Seoul, Kaenari blooms everywhere in the spring.

Scanning

Scanning is often confused with skimming, but is in fact a distinct reading strategy involving rapid but focused reading of text, in order to locate specific information, e.g. looking for particular details such as dates, names, or certain types of words. It is processing print at a high speed while looking for answers to specific questions. When you scan, you must begin with a specific question which has a specific answer. Scanning for information in this way should be both fast and accurate.

Understanding Parts of Speech

W	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Beauty, beautification	Beautify	Beautiful	Beautifully
Creation		Creative	Creatively
Crowd		Crowded	X
Difference		Different	Differently
	X	Difficult	X
Efficiency	X	Efficient	
Pollution, pollutant	Pollute		X
	Predict	Predictable	Predictably
Safety	Save		Safely
	Solve	Solvable	X
x	Worsen	worse	

1. Solve

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

2. Pollute

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

3. Crowd

There are ____ () of people everywhere ; the mass-transit system is especially ____ ().

Understanding Previewing Passages

Previewing is a useful way to determine the usefulness of a text, how easy or difficult it will be to read, and what reading speed to use to read it well.

Guidelines for Previewing Passages:

“Read the title.

Look at the pictures (if there are any).

Read the first few sentences in the first paragraph.

Read the first line of the other paragraphs.

Read the first and last sentences of the last paragraphs.”

When previewing, look at tables, graphs etc as well as headings

Understanding Common Prefixes & Suffixes page 108/ 109

A **prefix** is a syllable that is added to the **beginning** of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

A **suffix** is a syllable that is added to the **end** of a word to change its meaning or its part of speech.

No.	Prefix	examples	Suffix	examples
1	Dis	disadvantage	ship	,friendship
2	Im	impossible	ate	irrigate
3	In	incorrect	ful	successful
4	Ir	irregular	ic	scientific
5	Un	unimportant	ion	recreation
6	En	endanger	Less	careless
7	mis	misunderstand	al	national
8	Re	rewrite	ize	apologize

B. Now decide for each word that has a suffix what part of speech the word is (e.g. noun (n), verb (v), adverb (adv), adjective (adj)). Insert the correct form - n, v, adv or adj into the spaces.

programmer (for) performing a computer
analyst organizational action
maximize efficiency printer preferable
printing (device) quietness microcomputer
compiler programmable
greatly shipment
computerize division independence

Recognizing Cause & Effect Page 79

Cause= is the reason

Effect= is the result

Salim didn't come to university. He was very sick.

Effect

Cause

:We join cause and effect in order to make one sentence by:-

Because, as , since _____ cause or reason

As a result, therefore , consequently, so _____ effect or result

- Salim didn't come because/as/since he was very sick
- Because/Since/As Salim was sick, he didn't come.
- Salim was very sick. Therefore/ So/ As a result/ Consequently, he didn't come.

Information Questions

No.	Wh	Situation	Example
1	Who	Person	Who is in the car? _ Reena
2	Where	Place	Where is the book? – on the table
3	When	Time	When did you arrive? – At 12 o'clock
4	Why	Reason	Why will you leave? - Because/ I feel sick
5	Whose	Owner	Whose car is that/ - its Fawaz's
6	Which	Choice	Which lecture do you prefer? – English one.
7	What	Event or thing	What did he say? – He would not come to the party
8	How	Situation and case	How is your study? – It's good
9	How often	Number of times	How often do Muslims pray a day? – Five times
10	How long	Period	How long does it take you to arrive? – 2 hours
11	How far	distance	How far is the university from your house? – 15 Kms.

Parts of speech

Every Simple sentence must contains at least two or some or all of the following parts of speech:

1. An article { **a – an – the** }
2. A noun (singular/ plural = { **subject noun / object noun** })
3. A pronoun { **I , he, She, their, us, me.....etc** }
4. An adjective { **easy, hot, important, high, ----- smaller, bestetc** }
5. An adverb { **quickly, easily, fast, fluently, welletc** }
- A main verb { **present, past, future, }**
6. An auxiliary { **verbs to Be, verbs to Have, Modals** }
7. A preposition { **on, in, at, by, with, foretc**

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable and Non-Countable

Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc) page 195

A. Many, a few , few, some, several = Used before countable nouns

Countable nouns (nouns that can be singular and plural)

e.g [boy- car – door – page – girl – houses.....etc]

B. Much, a little, little, some= Used before uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns (nouns that don't have singular or plural forms)

e.g [water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk,etc]

C. A, An , Each & Every = used before singular nouns

D. Any= used in negative and questions.

E. Some= used when we offer something

Summary Comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
	funn ier	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i>	Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i>	Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest, neatest, deepest</i>
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i>	Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i>	Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i>	Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i>
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i>	Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i>	Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i>
two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed <i>yellow, simple</i>	Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i>	Add -est: <i>yellower, simpler</i>
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful,</i>	Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i>	Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i>

Irregular Adverbs

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

Irregular Adjectives

Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

What's Phrase ?

A group of words that forms part of a clause. A phrase is built up on a HEADWORD, and the types of phrase are named according to the class the headword belongs to:

	HEADWORD	EXAMPLE	USES IN CLASUSES
NOUN PHRASE	noun	a large jug of water	Subject, object, complement
VERB PHRASE	verb	have been seeing	verb
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	preposition	by the roadside	Adverbial, part of a noun phrase
ADJECTIVE PHRASE	Adjective	very big indeed	Part of a noun phrase, complement
ADVERB PHRASE	Adverb	rather too slowly	Adverbial

Also, We Have Mainly Focused on Previewing Vocabulary.

Thank You So Much ☺ د/عمار المعاني

"وأخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين" " وما توفيقي إلا بالله .. عليه توكلت .. وإليه أنيب "

~Queen~ [دعواتي لكل طالب/ه علم بالدرجات العليا بالدارين]