

( بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم )

المحاضرة الثانية

## مهارات القراءة السريعة ..

دائما نبحث عن الكلمات المفتاحية .. وهي كلمات الاساسيه والتي تعطي المعنى للفقره

فمثلا عندما نبحث عن اسم شخص ما في دليل او القاموس فانك تحرك عينيك باحثا

بشكل سريع لالتقاط الاسماء حتى تصل الى هدفك ..

وهذه المهاره تكسبها مع الممارسه كغيرها من المهارات

عند البدء في القراءة السريعه يجب عليك قراءه العنوان حتى يعطيك نبذه عن الموضوع المطروح ومن ثم مستخدما قلمنا لوضع دائره او خطا تحت بعض الكلمات المهمه مثال ..

الارقام ، الاحصائيات ، التواريخ ، الخطوات مثل الكلمات **first, second, or next**.

او تكون كلمات بخط عريض مثل عناوين جانبيه او تكون الكلمه مميزه بنوع الخط مختلف او لون مختلف

## مثال على ماذكرناه في السابق .. Let's Do Scanning.

### Pulp Friction

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In **British Columbia**, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, **142 species of salmon have already become extinct**, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

اولا ننظر الي السؤال المعطى **how many**

يسالنا عن عدد ( يريد عدد ماذا ) **salmon**

سمك السلمون (هل مطلوب ان نبحث في القطعه

عن اعداد سمك السلمون في العالم ؟! ) طبعاً لا

وضع لنا كلمه مفتاحيه اخرى وهي ( **bc** )

ومعناها **british Columbia** كولومبيا البريطانيه

اصبح السؤال واضح يريد عدد سمك السلمون في

كولومبيا البريطانيه قد انقرض ..

نذهب الي القطعه وبشكل مسح سريع نبحث

عن الكلمات المفتاحيه المعطى بسؤال

نجد اجابتنا ١٤٢ فنختارها من بين الخيارات ..

1. **How many** species of **salmon** have become extinct in BC?

a. 27

b. 31

c. 137

**d. 142**

Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

2. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?

- a. 31 %
- b. 49%
- c. 34%**
- d. 19%

## مثال اخر ايضا ..

وبنفس الطريقه نأخذ الكلمه الاولى من السؤال

**How much** وهي اداه لتحديد الكميّه

**newsprint** (كميه ماذا يريد)) الكلمه الثانيه

وهي ورق الاخبار المطبوعه ((يريد ان يعرف قيمتها

اين بتحديد)) الكلمه الاخيرّه **Canada** في كندا

نذهب الي القطعه ومعنا الكلمات المفتاحيه

نجد هنا **canada supplies 34%**

عشان نميز الاجابه الصحيحه بحكم عطانا رقمين موجودين

بلخيارات الرقم الاول قبله **canada supplies** (كندا تزود )

يخبرنا بعدد الاوراق التي تزودها كندا

والثاني بعده **newsprint** (ورق الاخبار المطبوعه )

عدد الاوراق الاخبار المطبوعه

وكلا الكلمتين من الكلمات المفتاحيه هنا نذهب الي سوال

صحيح ذكر الورق المطبوع لكنه اخبرنا ببدايه السؤال انه يريد

عدد الكميّه او النسبه في العالم من الورق المطبوع الذي تزوده كندا ؟!

يعني الاجابه **34%**

**ملاحظه ..**

زي مدارسنا سابقا عن الضمانن المفرد وضمانن الجمع وكل ضمير له ادواته الخاصه ..

فلايصح ان نقول **they are student** او **she is a students**

لدينا بعض الحالات الاستثنائيه لكلمات مفرده تخاطب الجمع وتعامل معاملة المفرد مثال .

**(Everybody)** كل واحد

**(anybody)** , اي واحد

**(anyone)** , اي شخص

**each** , الكل

**Neither** ليس هنا (كلمه منفيه)

**nobody** , لا احد (كلمه منفيه )

**someone** , شخص ما

**a person** , شخص

امثله ع ماذكرنا

**Everybody ought to do his or her best**

**Neither of the girls brought her umbrella**

هنا وضعنا **her** بدال **their** لـ اننا عاملناها معامله المفرد

علما اننا كتبنا **girls** بدال **girl** لانه يتكلم عن مجموعه فتيات

وليس فتاه واحده ووضعنا ضمير مفرد لاننا خاطبنا كل فتاه ع حده

**Agree in person** ➤

من المهم في الحديث انك عندما تتحدث عن شخص ان تكمل جملتك عنه

ومن الخطا انك تضم حديثين بجمله واحد .. توضيح ..

**When sara comes to class, she should have her**

**homework ready**

هنا تكلمنا عن ساره ثم اكملنا الحديث عنها ..

• امثله وتمارين ..

**Choosing the Correct Pronoun**

**Circle the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedent in each sentence.**

ضع دائره حول الضمير المناسب نطبق مدارسنا  
في الفقره ١ نرى ان الجمله جمع وضمير الجمع هنا  
their ولكن في بدايه السؤال اعطانا كلمه each  
وهي تعامل معامله مفرد فنختار her من الخيارات

١. **Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes .**

٢. **The jury finally made (its, their) decision .**

٣. **It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers .**

٤. **Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp .**

## Skimming for the Topic Main Idea ➤

زي ماذكرنا في بدايه موضوعنا القراءه السريعه وان عنوان المقال او القطعه

<sup>1</sup>Do you have a favorite season? <sup>2</sup>Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. <sup>3</sup>However, **summertime is my favorite season** because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. <sup>4</sup>First, sitting on the other side of a sand dune, hidden by sea oats and sedge, I like looking at the Atlantic Ocean, scanning for dolphins and pelicans. <sup>5</sup>Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings. <sup>6</sup>Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. <sup>7</sup>The exercise enhances my sense of well being and creates a feeling of optimism.

يعطيك بنسبه ٥٠% من فهم محتوى القطعه وماذا تتكلم عنها ..

هنا سنتعلم كيف نستخرج عنوان القطعه ..

١- نقرأ السطور الـ ٣ الاول فهي دائما ماتعطينا

محتوى القطعه وماتحدث عنه وفي بعض الاوقات

اخر سطر من القطعه لانه ختاماً فيلخص لنا الاحداث ..

مثال ع ماذكرنا ..

لدينا قطعه وبعض من الاسئله ..

The topic of the paragraph is

a. sailing and surfing

(b) summertime

c. seasons at the beach

d. ways to develop optimism

The main idea of the paragraph is

a. sentence 1. b. sentence 2. (c) sentence 3. d. sentence 4

• امثله وتمارين ..

في سوال الاول مطلوب عنوان القطعه ..

فنذهب الي القطعه ونقرأ السطور الاولى منها

نجد انه يتكلم عن season ثم بداء بتكلم في السطر الثالث عن summertime انه موسمه المفضل وبداء بتفاصيله فنستنتج عنوان القطعه هو b السؤال الثاني يسالنا عن سطر الذي استنتجت منه الفكره فاجاب c

My name is Elena Sanchez. <sup>1</sup>*I am from Mexico*, but now I live in California. <sup>2</sup>*I'm a student here* in English language classes at a small college.

I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big <sup>3</sup>*olive tree* <sup>9</sup>*in front of the building*. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of <sup>3</sup>*oak trees* in the park. <sup>4</sup>*The trees are beautiful in the summer.*

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. <sup>5</sup>*The people next to me are from Indonesia*. <sup>7</sup>*The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia.*

<sup>7</sup>*The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore.*

<sup>8</sup>*There are three restaurants on Olive Street*: One Mexican, one Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American.

I like my neighborhood, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans?!!!

## Where is Elena from?

ناخذ السؤال الاول..

Where Is Elena from ?

بداء بسؤال بكلمه where وهي اداه سوال عن المكان  
نضع دائره حولها ثم ننقل للكلمه الثانيه وهي Elena وهو  
اسم فتاه نذهب الى القطعه نجد انها وضعت اجابه عن  
مكانها

am from mexico اذا هي الاجابه عن السؤال ..

## Why does she live now in California?

.....

## What kinds of trees are in California?

[Mention TWO kinds ]

.....

## When are the trees beautiful?

.....

## Which country are the people who

live next to Elena from?

.....

## What does a Korean store sell?

.....

## Who is from Colombia?

.....

## How many restaurants are there in

Olive Street?

.....

What is in front of the building?

.....

Where does Elena go if she wants  
to buy flowers?

.....

الفقره الثانيه.. هنا يتكلم عن الضمائر وتتكلم عن من في القطعه ..

١. The underlined word " here" LINE 2 refers to California .

٢. The underlined word " one" LINE 11 refers to: restaurant .

٣. The underlined pronoun " me" refers to ----- .

هنا يتكلم عن الكلمه المشابهه في المعنى ..

٤. A word in the passage which has the same meaning as " shops" is stores .

٥. A word in the passage which has the same meaning as " flat" is apartment .

٦. A word in the passage which has the same meaning as " road" is----- .

هنا يتكلم عن المضاد للكلمه ..

٧. A word in the passage which has the opposite meaning of "behind" is in front of .

٨. A word in the passage which has the opposite meaning of "ugly" is----- .

٩. A word in the passage which has the opposite meaning of " free" is----- .

هنا يتكلم عن ما هو ضمير الماضي له..

١٠. The simple past form of the verb "am" is was .

١١. The simple past form of the verb " are" is----- .

الفقره الثالثه ..

Salma and Fatima -----from Riyadh

a. is

b. was

c. has

d. are

\_\_\_\_\_ your car new?

a. Are

b. Is

c. Aren't

d. Has

London ----- a country. It is a city.

A. is

B. aren't

C. isn't

D. are

-----ant is ----- insect.

A. An / an

B. An / a

C. A / an

D. A / a

Are you a doctor? No.----- ,

A. I'mn't

B. amn't

C. Iamn't

D. I'm not

Where is the water ----- inside the refrigerator .

A. They're

B. It

C. It's

D. He's

A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

A. in

B. under

C. over

D. on

My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

A. I

B. We

C. He

D. It

A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

A. in

B. under

C. over

D. on

My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

A. I

B. We

C. He

D. It

-----in the house now .

A. We're

B. Wer'e

C. Were

D. We re

Are you ready.----- ؟

A. No, I'm not

B. Yes, Im

C. No, Iamn't

D. Yes, You're

الفقره الرابعه اختيار الكلمه المناسبه ..

Building ,different ,neighbors ,crowded ,front ,drugstore

١. This store is always \_\_\_\_\_. There are always lots and lots of people.

٢. My \_\_\_\_\_ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.

٣. There are two big trees in \_\_\_\_\_ of my house.

٤. There is a big apartment \_\_\_\_\_ on the corner of the street.

٥. People in my neighborhood are from \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

الفقره الخامسه

اختار الكلمات المضاده في عامودين a&b من الكلمات الموجوده في العامودين اليمين واليسار ..

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Small     | صغير |
| Love      | حب   |
| Clean     | نظيف |
| Dangerous | خطير |
| Cheap     | رخيص |

| No | Column A    | Column b  |
|----|-------------|-----------|
| ١  |             | large     |
| ٢  | hate        |           |
| ٣  |             | dirty     |
| ٤  | safe        |           |
| ٥  |             | expensive |
| ٦  | married     |           |
| ٧  |             | hungry    |
| ٨  | healthy     |           |
| ٩  |             | difficult |
| ١٠ | interesting |           |

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| Easy   | سهل   |
| Single | اعزب  |
| Boring | ممل   |
| Full   | شبعان |
| sick   | مريض  |

الفقره السادسه ترتيب الكلمات لتصبح جمله مفيده

١. weather / very / in / Saudi Arabia / hot / in / The / summer / is.

The weather in Saudi Arabia is very hot in Summer

٢. speak / at / The / this / English / university / lecturers

.....

٣. fast / is / Driving / very / your / dangerous / car

.....

٤. red / the / is / book / the / color / of

.....

٥. homework / I / my / myself / do / always.

.....