8th *Lecture*

Interactions 2: Reading
Elements of Lecture 8

I. Recognizing Cause & Effect

II. Information Questions

III. Previewing Vocabulary

IV. Reading : Skimming Topics & Main Ideas

Recognizing Cause & Effect Page 79

Cause= is the reason

Effect= is the result

<u>**Salim didn't come to university**</u>. <u>**He was very sick**</u>.

    Effect   **Cause**

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

  Because, as , since _____ cause or reason

   As a result, there fore , 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.   -

Sample Questions Cause & Effect Page 79

1. He put on heavy clothes_____ the weather was very cold.

   a. because   **b. as a result**   **c. therefore**   **c. so**

 2. _____ the questions were easy, all students succeeded.

   a. As a result   **b. Since**   **c. Consequently**   **c. so**

3. My friend is very rich. _____ he has a new car and a villa.

   a. Therefore   **b. Since**   **c. As**   **c. because**

 4. The doctor didn't come today. _____ the lecture was cancelled .

   a. Because   **b. As**   **c. So**   **c. Since**

 5. _____ the film was boring, no one enjoyed it.

   a. As   **b. So**   **c. Therefore**   **c. As a result**

 6. The food was very delicious. _____, we ate too much.

   a. Consequently   **b. Because**   **c. Since**   **d. As**

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.

Sample Questions (Wh- Questions)

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

1. _____ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.

   A. Why   B. Where   C. What   D. How

2. Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test ? - Next Monday.

   A. Where   B. When   C. How   D. Who

3. _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice.

   A. How far   B. How long   C. How often   D. How

4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____

   A. Three kilometers   B. Two hours   C. Four children   D. Yesterday

5. _____ is knocking at the door? __ It is Rami

   A. How   B. When   C. Why   D. Who

6. I really don't know_____ the football match begins.

   A. when   b. who   C. what   D. whose

7. How _____ is the hospital from the police station? _ Three kms.

   A. long   B. often   C. much   D. far

8. _____ did she say? – Nothing

   A. Who   B. Why   C. What   D. When

9. I need your help please. I don't know_____ to start this machine.

   A. who   B. how   C. what   D. whose

10. _____ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine

   A. Who   B. What   C. Whose   D. Where

11. _____ colour do you prefer Aysha ? – The red one

   A. Which   B. Who   C. When   D. how

12. How _____ are you Abdullah? _ 178 cm

   A. long   B. tall   C. far   D. old

Previewing Vocabulary page 122/ 123/ 131

No.	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	driving	fall	economic	obviously
٢	corners	wash	global	
٣	root	reduce	addict	
٤	key			
٥	climate			
٦	path			
٧	gap			
٨	goods			
٩	fuel			
١٠	harbor			
١١				

Exercise

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. Wash has the same meaning as _____

   a. dig   b. clean   c. carry   d. take

2. The word '_____' means a way.

   a. corners   b. key   c. climate   d. path

3. which of the following is closet in meaning to *average weather condition over a long time?*

   a. mountain   b. raining   c. climate   d. root

4. *root* means: _____:

   a. cause   b. solution   c. feeling   d. effect

5. The phrase *make less* has the same meaning as_____

   a. produce   b. introduce   c. reduce   d. keep

6. The phrase *lose power* has the same meaning as:

   a. fall   b. open   c. go high   d. close

Scanning & Skimming A reading passage page 119

For the first time in history, almost the entire world is now sharing the same economic system. Communism began to fall in the late 1980s,and since then ,capitalism has spread to most corners of the world. The basis of a" *pure*" capitalist economy is free trade, also called " open trade". There are *benefits* of open trade for both rich and poor countries. For developed countries such as Japan and England, free trade brings with *it* more competition, which in turn brings advantages such as lower prices and more choices of products for consumers. For developing countries, open trade means that people have access to *essential* goods such as food, clothing, and fuel(for transportation and heat). An open economic system can be a *key* to improving the lives of people in both poor and rich countries because it can *reduce* poverty and *improve* living conditions.

Sample questions

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. What is the entire world now sharing?_____

   a. The history   b. the same economic system

   c. Communism   d. leaking boats

2. The underlined word '*benefits*' means _____.

   a. corners   b. advantages   c. goods   d. conditions

3. Which of the following is closet in meaning to the underlined word " *reduce*"

   a. make less   b. increase   c. import   d. consume

4. The underlined pronoun " *it* " Line 5 refers to: _____:

   a. Japan   b. developed country   c. open trade   d. economy

5. When did Communism begin to fall?_____

   a. Last year   b. in the late 1980s   c. last week   d. in 1980

6. What can reduce the poverty? _____

   a. Developed countries   b. An open economy   c. war   d. Communism

Scanning & Skimming Reading Texts *Page 75*

   A hundred years ago, in most of the world , people didn't have much <u>choice</u> about the work that they would do , where they would do <u>it</u> , or how they would do it. If their parents were farmers, they became farmers . The society _ and tradition _ determined their profession .twenty years ago in many countries , people could choose their livelihood . They also had the certainty of a job for life , but they usually couldn't choose to change from one employer to another or from one profession to another . Today , this is not always the case. Career councilors tell us that the world of work is already changing fast and will change dramatically in the next 25 years.

   The situation <u>varies</u> from country to country, but in today's economy, there is generally less job security worldwide . Even in Japan , where people traditionally had a very secure job for life ,there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company. One reason for the lack of job security is the worldwide decrease in manufacturing jobs. Another reason is employer's need to hold down costs . This has resulted in two enormous changes for the workforce.

Questions

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

    A. Career councilors   B. The society and tradition

    C. Parents and farmers   D. Changing career trends

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

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

3. The underlined word " <u>varies</u>" has the same meaning as the word: _____

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

4. What determined the profession in the past was _____

    A. the farmers   B. the society and tradition   C. the people   D. the country

5. The MAIN IDEA of paragraph 1 is that _____

    A. parents were farmers   B. people in the past didn't work

    C. the world of work has changed   D. parents were farmers

6. A country that had a very secure job is _____

    A. Brazil   B. Japan   C. U.S. A   D. China

7. The lack of job security is due to _____

    A. holding down costs   B. Worldwide increase in manufacturing

    B. the traditions   D. the same company

Previewing Vocabulary Pages [78 & 87]

1. People who give advice about professions and careers are: _____

    A. Career councilors   B. manufacturing jobs   C. drawbacks   D. career trends

2. The feeling that the worker will never lose his or her job is _____

    A. workaholism   B. Job security   C. job hopping   D. work force

3. The movement of jobs to places with lower salaries is _____

    A. self-confidence   B. outsourcing   C. job hopping   D. work force

4. Changing from one job to another is _____

    A. job hopping   B. Job security   C. workaholism   D. work force

5. The feeling of being happy and satisfied is " _____

    A. distract   B. workaholism   C. pleasure   D. stress

6. He looked through the _____ **ads and hoped to find his dream job.**

    A. sports   B. classified   C. self   D. drawback

7. The _____ **rate is very high and it is difficult to find jobs.**

    A. salaries   B. employment   C. workaholism   D. unemployment

8. When I began job hunting, I put in my application At the _____ **office of many companies.**

    A. personnel   B. self   C. dream   D. traffic