

King Faisal University

Faculty Of Art

English Language

Level 3

ترجمة وتنسيق

@yola23

Composition 1

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انشاء وتعبير ١

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Lecture1Some Basics

Some Basics We have to revise

Grammar

Simple Present . ♣	المضارع البسيط
Simple Past . ♣	الماضي البسيط
Present Progressive . ♣	المضارع المستمر
Past Progressive . ♣	الماضي المستمر
Present perfect ♣	المضارع التام
Past perfect . ♣	الماضي التام

## ★ The simple present

Happens usually . ♣	يحدث عادة
The woman works at a bank ♣	المرأة تعمل في بنك
The man works at a bank . ♣	الرجل يعمل في بنك
They work at a bank . ♣	هم يعملون في بنك

Now you try :1} Tom \_\_\_\_ basketball at school . ( play - plays )

الفاعل مفرد

2} Sarah \_\_\_\_ watches TV in the evening . ( watch  
- watches )

الفاعل مفرد

3} Barbara \_\_\_\_ to eat vanilla ice cream . ( like -  
likes )

الفاعل مفرد

4} Tom and Barbara \_\_\_\_ every year . ( travel -  
travels )

الفاعل جمع

في الجملة : { he \ she \ it } + Verb<sub>1</sub> + s

في النفي والسؤال : { he \ she \ it } + does + Verb<sub>1</sub>

في الجملة : { I \ we \ you \ they } + Verb<sub>1</sub>

في النفس والسؤال : { I \ we \ you \ they } + do + Verb<sub>1</sub>

مفاتيحه : { always , usually , often , sometime , seldom , never ..... Etc }

قاعدة

simple  
present

### ★ The simple past

The woman works at bank . Present

المرأة تعمل في بنك

The woman worked at bank Past

المرأة عملت في بنك

### Remember irregular verbs .

### بعض من الأفعال الشاذة

run	♣	ran	♣	run	♣	يجري	♣
Sang	♣	Sing	♣	Sung	♣	يغني	♣
Bought	♣	Buy	♣	Bought	♣	يشترى	♣
Thought	♣	Think	♣	Thought	♣	يظن	♣

في الجملة : Subject + Verb<sub>2</sub>

في النفي والسؤال : Subject + did + Verb<sub>1</sub>

مفاتيحه : { yesterday , last , ago ..... Etc }

يستعمل مع الجملة التي تبدأ بـ { after , when , before , as soon as , ..... }

قاعدة

simple  
past



## The present and past progressive .

He is walking in the street .	هو يمشي في الشارع .
They are walking in the street .	هم يمشون في الشارع .
I am walking in the street .	انا أمشي في الشارع .
She was walking in the street .	هي كانت تمشي في الشارع .
We were walking in the street .	نحن كنا نمشي في الشارع .

Present progressive : { am \ is \ are } + Verb<sub>1</sub> + ing

مفاتيحه { now , at the moment , look , ..... Etc }

Past progressive : { was \ were } + Verb<sub>1</sub> + ing

استعمالاته مع الجمل التي تحتوي { when , while }



## The present and past perfect

She has eaten her lunch .	هي أكلت طعام الغداء
They have eaten their lunch .	هم أكلوا طعام الغداء
He had eaten their lunch .	هو أكل طعام الغداء

Past perfect : { subject + had + Verb<sub>3</sub> }

مفاتيحه : { when , before , until yesterday , ..... Etc }

Present perfect : { Subject + have \ has + Verb<sub>3</sub> }

مفاتيحه : { yet , already , for , since , recently , so far , up to now , ..... Etc }



نهاية المحاضرة  
End Of The Lecture

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Lecture 2Chapter 1 : Education and student LifeBefore you write :

\_ Before we write we usually need ideas and words to express those ideas .

\_ قبل أن نكتب نحن عادة نحتاج الأفكار والكلمات للتعبير عن الأفكار .

\_ So if we wanted to write a composition about the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad we would need ideas and some vocabulary items to help us out .

\_ إذن إذا أردنا ان نكتب تعبير حول مزايا وعيوب الذين يدرسون في الخارج نحن نحتاج الي أفكار وبعض المفردات لمساعدتنا .

Here are some ideas you might consider before writing your composition.What Do You Think ?

Ranking Factors Below are some factors a student might think about when choosing a college .

العوامل التي يمكن للطلاب أن يفكر بها عند اختيار جامعة .

Which ones are most important to you ? Rank them in order from 1 ( most important ) to 12 ( least important ) .

2 Class size	4 courses offered
3 facilities ( libraries , laboratories )	6 cost
9 location	1 ease of admission
5 quality of classes	12 prestige
10 number of international students	7 help with job placement
11 special programs	8 family connection

٢ حجم الفصل	٤ الدورات المقدمة
٣ مرافق ( مكتبات ، مختبرات )	٦ تكلفة
٩ موقع	١ سهولة القبول
٥ طبقات الفصول	١٢ هيئة
١٠ عدد الطلاب الدوليين	٧ مساعدة في مكان الوظيفة
١١ برامج خاصة	٨ اتصال الاسرة .

Now you need some vocabulary

الآن نحتاج لبعض المفردات

NOUN		VERB		ADJECTIVE	
Advantage	ميزة	Attend	يحضر	Advantageous	مميز ، مفيد
Attendance	حضور	Prefer	فضل	Challenging	تحدي
Campus	حرم الجامعة			Diverse	متنوع
Disadvantage	عيوب			Huge	ضخم
Facility	منشأة			Impersonal	غير شخصي
Faculty	هيئة تدريسي			Prestigious	ذو هيئة
Location	موقع				
Preference	تفضيل				
Prestige	هيبة				
Scholarship	منحة دراسية				
Student body	هيئة الطالب				
Tuition	رسوم				

 Exercise 4 :

1- a good think ..... ( advantage )

١- شيء جيد ..... ( ميزة )

2- the cost of college classes ..... ( tuition )

٢- تكلفة الدراسة الجامعية ..... ( رسوم )

3- very large ..... ( huge )

٣- كبير جدا ..... ( ضخمة )

4- a good reputation ..... ( prestige )

٤- سمعة جيدة ..... ( هبة )

5- teachers ..... ( faculty )

٥- مدرسين ..... ( هيئة تدريس )

6- a building , laboratory , a library ..... ( facility )

٦- مبنى ، مختبر ، مكتبة ..... ( منشأة )

7- go to ..... ( attend )

٧- يذهب الي ..... ( يحضر )

8- having many different kinds ..... ( diverse )

٨- لديه أنواع مختلفة ..... ( متنوع )

9- not friendly ..... ( impersonal )

٩- غير لطيف ..... ( غير شخصي )

10- a bad thing ..... ( disadvantage )

١٠- فكرة سيئة ..... ( عيوب )

**Exercise 5 :****Advantages of a large or small college (p6)**

- ❑ A large college might have many department to choose from .
- ❑ A large college might have more facilities .

❑ قد تكون الكلية الكبيرة لديها العديد من الادارات للاختيار منها

❑ قد تكون الكلية الكبيرة لديها العديد من التسهيلات

**Advantages of a small or small college (p6)**

- ❑ A small college might have better teachers .
- ❑ A small college might ask for less tuition .

❑ قد يكون للكلية الصغيرة معلمين أفضل

❑ قد تكون الكلية الصغيرة تطلب رسوم أقل

**★ After write down all your ideas :**

After you write down all your ideas you now have to organize them so that the person who reads your composition would be able to understand what you are writing about the less important ones .

بعد كتابة جميع الأفكار الخاصة بك يجب عليك تنظيمها حتى أن الشخص الذي يقرأ يكون قادر على فهم ماكنت تكتب عنه .

يمكنك كتابة أهم الأفكار أولاً ثم الأقل أهمية

**★ Giving reasons**

One important strategy to use in your composition is giving reason to support your ideas .

استراتيجيات هامة تستخدم في التعبير لإعطاء سبب ولدعم الأفكار

**🌸 Idea**

A large college might have many department to choose from .

**🌸 Reason**

If it is a large college than it will have more money to accommodate more departments .

نهاية المحاضرة  
End Of The Lecture

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Lecture 3Chapter 1 : Education and Student Life ★ **Writing a topic sentence :**

\_ The topic sentence usually comes at the beginning of a paragraph . It tells the reader the main idea of the paragraph . A good topic sentence shouldn't be too specific because it needs to relate to all the ideas in the paragraph . In addition, in an opinion paragraph , a good topic sentence will clearly state your opinion .

★ **كتابة عنوان الجملة :**

\_ عنوان الجملة عادة يأتي في بداية الفقرة . العنوان الجيد لا ينبغي أن يكون محدد لأننا نحتاج اتصال الأفكار ببعضها في الفقرة . بالإضافة الي ذلك في فقرة الرأي ، موضوع الجملة سيكون واضح لرأيك

★ **Choosing the best topic sentence :****Topic :** Advantages of studying abroad

1. Students who study abroad often speak the language well .
2. Studying abroad has three main advantages . ( good )
3. I believe this for several reasons .
4. There are many good schools in foreign countries . ( good )
5. If possible , all college students should spend some time studying in a foreign country .

★ **اختار العنوان الافضل :****العنوان :** مميزات الدراسة في الخارج

- ١ . الطلاب الذين يدرسون ف الخارج غالبا ما يتحدثون اللغة بشكل جيد .
- ٢ . الدراسة في الخارج لها ثلاث مميزات رئيسية . ( عنوان جيد )
- ٣ . أعتقد لهذا أسباب عديدة .
- ٤ . هناك الكثير من المدارس الجيدة في الدول الاجنبية . ( عنوان جيد )
- ٥ . اذا كان ممكنا ، ينبغي لجميع طلاب الجامعات قضاء بعض الوقت للدراسة في دول اجنبية .

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## Course forum .

When you are done watching this lecture please go to the course forum and post a topic sentence for the following topic :

The advantages of a large college .

## Developing Cohesion and clarity

### GIVING REASONONS WITH **BECAUSE, SO, AND THEREFORE**

When you give reasons to support your opinions, you may want to use connectors that show cause or result . Note the different punctuation and capitalization in sentences with these three connectors .

عندما تعطي اسباب لرأيك ترغب في استخدام الروابط التي تظهر السبب لاحظ علامات الربط المختلفة الثلاث

Use **because** in phrases and clauses that state a cause or reason .  
استخدم **because** في العبارة والفقرة التي تعطي الاسباب .

## Examples

\_ **Because** large schools offer many different courses , students have a wide variety of subjects to choose from .

\_ Students at large schools have a wide variety of subject to choose from **because** large schools offer many different courses .

### Because

تستخدم لإظهار (( السبب )) ولها حالتين :

١ . في بداية الجملة مع ملاحظة وضع فاصلة عند نهاية الجملة الاولى وبداية الجملة الثانية

مثال / Because my friend believes me , I love him

٢ . في وسط الجملة بدون فواصل

مثال / I love my friend because he believes me

قاعدة

Because

Use **so** and **therefore** in phrases and clauses that state an effect or result .

### Examples

\_ Large schools offer many different courses , **so** student have a wide variety of subject to choose from .

\_ Large schools offer many different courses ; **therefore** , student have a wide variety of subject to choose from .

\_ Large schools offer many different courses . **therefore** , student have a wide variety of subject to choose from .

#### So and therefore

لهم بالضبط نفس الاستخدام وهو اظهار النتيجة والاثر لكن الفرق في علامات الترقيم

So . ١

مثال / He studies in a private school , so he has to pay for tuitions

نلاحظ أن الفاصلة تأتي قبلها مباشرة ولا يوجد أي علامة بعدها

Therefore . ٢

الطريقة الاولى \*

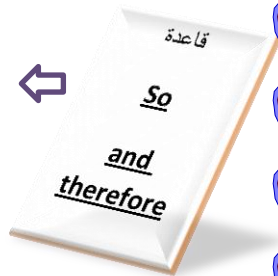
مثال / He studies in a private ; therefore , he has to pay for tuitions school

نلاحظ أن العلامة التي قبلها هي ( ; ) والتي بعدها ( , )

الطريقة الثانية \*

مثال / He studies in a private school . Therefore , he has to pay for tuitions

نلاحظ أن العلامة التي قبلها ( . ) و ابتدأت بحرف كبير والتي بعدها ( , )



## Completing Sentence with Because , So , and Therefore

Complete the following sentence with because , so , or therefore

1. Students who study in a foreign country live with people who do not speak their native language ; therefore , they will learn that country's language we
2. Public colleges are more practical because they are less expensive .
3. When student attend a local college , they can live at home , so they don't have to spend a lot on rent and food .
4. Because international students have to study in a foreign language , they often have difficulty with their courses .
5. International students spend a long time away from home . therefore , they may lose touch with their own customs and culture .

## USING CONNECTING WORDS : IN ADDITION AND ALSO

In a paragraph . it's important to use connecting words – words that connect the ideas otherwise , the paragraph will sound choppy – that is , not smooth , you can make a paragraph more cohesive by using in addition and also to connect similar ideas .

في الفقرة من المهم استخدام كلمات الربط – الكلمات التي تربط الافكار . يمكنك جعل الفقرة متماسكة باستخدام ادوات الربط in addition and also

**In addition** usually comes at the beginning of a sentence . in this position , it is always followed by a comma .

**In addition** عادة تأتي في بداية الجملة وتتبع دائما بفاصلة ،

## Example

\_ It is very difficult to study abroad . in addition , It can be much more expensive that studying in your own country .

In addition

مهمة لربط الفقرات وليكون متماسك ودعم الفكرة لتكون واضحة

تأتي غالبا في بداية الجملة ويتبعها ( , )

مثال / Ali's mother works in a bank .

In addition , she takes care of her children

قاعدة

In addition

Also can come at the beginning of a sentence , before a simple present or past tens verb , or after an auxiliary verb or model .

Note that if it comes at the beginning of a sentence , it is followed by a comma

Also تأتي في بداية الجملة ، قبل زمن المضارع والماضي البسيط او بعد افعال model المساعدة

لاحظ : اذا جاءت اول الجملة يليها فاصلة

Example

\_ Also , large universities offer a more diverse student population .

\_ Large universities also offer a more diverse student population .

\_ Large universities can also offer a more diverse student population .

Also

مهمة لربط الفقرات وليكون متماسك ودعم الفكرة لتكون واضحة

١ . تأتي في بداية الجملة بشرط أن يتبعها فاصلة ( , )

مثال / Also , we like playing football

٢ . تأتي بعد ( is , are , am , may , can , have , could , should ) helping verb

مثال / Yara is also very intelligent

قاعدة

Also



## Connecting Sentences with Also and In addition Use also and in addition to connect :

1. the sentence , more than one answer is possible .

Many students learn a lot about the world from their study abroad experience They learn a lot about the themselves .

Many students learn a lot about the world from their study abroad experience . They **also** learn a lot about the themselves .

2. Most students in four-year colleges are very intelligent . They study hard .

Most students in four-year colleges are very intelligent . **Also** , they study hard .

3. Some professors don't always understand international students . They may know very little about foreign cultures .

Some professors don't always understand international students . **In addition** , they may know very little about foreign cultures .

4. Many students who go abroad to study lose contact with their families . Some of them marry foreigners and never return home .

Many students who go abroad to study lose contact with their families . **In addition** , Some of them marry foreigners and never return home .

5. Studying in a foreign country can be more exciting than studying in your native country . You may get a better education .

Studying in a foreign country can be more exciting than studying in your native country . You may **also** get a better education .



## Lecture 4

## Chapter 1 : Education and Student Life .

★ Rewriting paragraph with connecting words .★ أعد كتابة الفقرة باستخدام كلمات الربط .

Studying abroad offers students many advantages. First of all, students have the opportunity to learn a new language by interacting with native speakers every day. The students live in a new culture, so they can learn both in and out of the classroom. Studying abroad teaches students that there are other ways of looking at the world. This is a very important part of education. Students learn to be flexible because they have to adapt to different ways of living. They experience another culture in a much more significant way than if they simply took a vacation to another country. Foreign students are far from home. Therefore, they have to become responsible and self-reliant. When they study abroad, students have an experience they will remember all their lives.

الدراسة بالخارج توفر للطلاب العديد من المزايا. أولاً، يكون لدى الطلاب فرصة تعلم لغة جديدة عن طريق التواصل مع المتحدثين الأصليين للغة كل يوم. الطلاب يعيشون ثقافة جديدة، لذا فهم يتعلمون في داخل الفصل وخارجه. الدراسة بالخارج تعلم الطلاب بأن هناك أكثر من طريقة للنظر إلى لعالم. وهذا يعتبر جزء مهم من عملية التعليم. فالطلاب يتعلمون أن يكونوا مرنين لأنه عليهم أن يتكيفوا على أن يقضوا حياتهم بطرق مختلفة. وهم يحصلون على خبرة عن ثقافة جديدة بطريقة أكثر تركيزاً من اخذ إجازة في بلاد أخرى. الطلاب الأجانب يكونون بعيدين عن موطنهم . و بالتالي ، يجب عليهم أن يكون مسؤولين وأكثر اعتماداً على أنفسهم. فحينما يدرسون بالخارج ، فستكون لديهم تجربة وخبرة سيتذكرونها طوال حياتهم

★ الحل :

Studying abroad offers students many advantages. First of all, students have the opportunity to learn a new language by interacting with native speakers every day. **In addition**, the students live in a new culture, so they can learn both in and out of the classroom. Studying abroad **also** teaches students that there are other ways of looking at the world. This is a very important part of education. **In addition**, students learn to be flexible because they have to adapt to different ways of living. They experience another culture in a much more significant way than if they simply took a vacation to another country. **Also**, Foreign students are far from home. Therefore, they have to become responsible and self-reliant. When they study abroad, students have an experience they will remember all their lives.

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### Using transition words and phrases : First of all and finally:

\_ We use first of all and finally when we want to list several points. These are also called listing cues .

\_ نحن نستخدم ( first of all and finally ) عندما نريد ذكر قائمة بعدة نقاط .

NOTE : that first of all and finally come at the beginning of a sentence and are always followed by a comma .

ملاحظة : first of all and finally تأتي في بداية الجملة ودائماً تتبع بفاصلة .

#### Examples:

There are many reasons international students might feel homesick. **First of all**, they may be away from their families for the first time. In addition, there is the problem of adapting to a completely different culture. **Finally**, not knowing the native language can make students feel isolated.

### Overgeneralization :

When you write, do not make statements that are so general that they are not true .

#### Example of Overgeneralizations :

**All** international students work harder than other students

Is this always true ?

Avoid using **always** and **never**

Use **usually , often , almost never ....** To have an opinion about something Teenagers are **often** irresponsible

Revising for Content look at the paragraph below . Focus only on the content \_ the writer's ideas and organization . Make comments and suggestions based on the following questions :

1. Does the writer give enough information ?
2. Does the topic sentence state the main idea of the paragraph ?
3. Does the writer give reasons for his or her opinions ?
4. Is the paragraph smooth or choppy ?
5. Does the writer use overgeneralization ?

Don't worry about misspelled words and other errors for now

There are several reasons that undergraduate students should not study away from home living away from home is much more expensive than living at home . Families can save money by not paying room and board, teenagers are not mature enough to live far away from their families . Therefore, they often get into trouble . Some students even fail courses because they are not disciplined enough to study in addition they never go to class . Finally many students feel lonely and homesick So they are not able to study . All undergraduate students who stay home with their families get a good education and also a good price .

هناك العديد من الأسباب لطلاب المرحلة الجامعية التي لا ينبغي أن يدرسوا بعيدا عن المنزل الذي يعيشون فيه فهو أكثر تكلفة للذين يعيشون بعيدا عن المنزل . العائلات يستطيعون حفظ المال بواسطة عدم الدفع للمسكن و المأكّل المراهقين ليسوا ناضجين بما فيه الكفاية للعيش بعيدا عن عائلتهم . لذلك فانهم غالبا ما يتعرضون للمتاعب . بعض الطلاب يفشلون في الدورات بسبب عدم انضباطهم بالإضافة انهم لا يحضرون الحصص . أخيرا العديد من الطلاب يشعرون بالوحدة و الحنين الي منزلهم ووطنهم لذلك هم غير قادرين على الدراسة . جميع الطلاب الذين درسوا بالقرب من منزلهم ومع أسرهم حصلوا على تعليم جيد وايضا سعر جيد .

### Homework :

**Correcting Overgeneralizations Rewrite the following sentences so that they are not overgeneralizations . Use adverbs of frequency and - or quantifiers .**

1. All international students have a difficult time their first year .  
many international students have a difficult time their first year .
2. International students never become friendly with native – speaking students .  
International students not usually become friendly with native – speaking students .
3. All international students get better grades than other students .  
most international students get better grades than other students .
4. Professors never understand students from other countries .  
Professors hardly ever understand students from other countries .
5. International students always feel isolated .  
International students often feel isolated .

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End Of The Lecture

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## Lecture 5

## Chapter 2: Writing about Sense Details and Feelings



## ★ Think of ..

See	♣	رؤية	♣
Hear	♣	سماع	♣
Touch	♣	لمس	♣
Taste	♣	طعم	♣
Smell	♣	رائحة	♣

## ★ Things you can

**See** → colorful , bright , cramped , gloomy

**Hear** → noisy

**Touch** → soft , smooth , rough

**Taste** → salty , spicy , bitter , sour , foul

**Smell** → rotten , foul

رؤية ← ملون ، مشرق ، ضيق ، قاتم

سماع ← ازعاج

لمس ← ناعم ، سلس ، خشن

تذوق ← ملح ، حار ، مر ، حامض ، كريه

رائحة ← عفن ، كريه

## ★ My Neighborhood :

We will read it together and see if we can identify any sense words . After that we will look at exercise 8 on the same page .

## ★ Building Vocabulary :

My neighborhood is **fascinating** because people from all over the world live in it. When I walk down the main street of my neighborhood, I can hear the **unfamiliar** sounds of languages from all over the world. Each ethnic group has its own **colorful** shop or **fascinating** restaurant. On a **warm** evening, I can smell the **sweet** melons from the Korean produce store and the **spicy** curries from the Indian restaurant. These smells are **free**, but for a small price, I can also buy any of 50 kinds of cheeses with **strange** names from one store, or **exotic** Asian vegetables and the spices to cook them in from another. The people of the neighborhood take pride in their surroundings. On almost every street , they plant trees and flowers from their **native** countries to remind them of home and to brighten up the **dull gray** cement and run-down apartment buildings. One of my neighbors plants **delicate** Scottish flowers every year in memory of her mother's garden in Scotland. Another neighbor has a Chinese vegetable garden in window boxes. I don't need to buy an airplane ticket to experience the world, a walk around my neighborhood can be just as **exciting**.

الحي الذي أعيش فيه مذهل لان الناس الذين يعيشون من جميع أنحاء العالم .حينما أسير في الشارع الرئيسي في الحي ،استطيع سماع الأصوات المختلفة للغات من جميع أنحاء العالم. كل مجموعة عرقية لديها محلها المنوع أو مطعمها المذهل .في الليالي الدافئة، استطيع شم البطيخ الحلو من محل الإنتاج الكوري و التوابل الحارة من المطعم الهندي . هذه الروائح مجانية ،لكن من اجل قيمة بسيطة استطيع شراء أي نوع من الخمسين نوعا من الجبنة ذات الأسماء الغريبة من محل واحد ،او خضروات غريبة آسيوية و التوابل لطبخها من محل آخر. الناس في هذا الحي يشعرون بالفخر في محيطهم .تقريبا في كل شارع ،يقومون بزرع أشجار وأزهار من بلادهم لكي تذكرهم بأوطانهم ولكي يزينوا الاسمنت الرمادي الباهت ومبانيهم السكنية القديمة والمتهرئة .احد جيراني تزرع زهور اسكتلندية رقيقة كل سنة لتذكيرها بحديقة أمها في اسكتلندا. و جار آخر لديه حديقة خضروات صينية في صناديق النوافذ. انا لا احتاج إلى شراء تذكرة طيران لكي اكتشف العالم . مسيرة بداخل حيي ممكن ان تكون مثيرة.

### Exercise :

1- Strange and unusual	<u>exotic</u>	غريب	١. غير عادي
2- small and pretty	<u>delicate</u>	رقيق	٢. صغير وجميل
3- very interesting	<u>fascinating</u>	مذهل	٣. مثير للإهتمام
4- to make pretty	<u>brighten up</u>	تجميل وتزيين	٤. لجعله جميلا
5- sad-looking	<u>dull gray</u>	باهت	٥. كئيب المظهر
6- to be proud of	<u>take pride in</u>	يعتز	٦. يفخر بـ



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★ Hong Kong's neighborhoods are lively .

**1. What you can see :**

I can see the street . It is crowded

**2. What you can hear :**

I can hear car horns . They are very noisy

**3. What you can smell :**

I can smell some smoke coming out of cars . It is foul

**4. What you can taste :**

I can taste some famous foods some Hong Kong . They are very spicy

**5. What you can feel :**

I can feel the warmth . The sun is very bright

**١. ماذا تشاهد :**

أستطيع أن أرى الشارع انه مزدحم

**٢. ماذا تسمع :**

يمكنني أسمع أبواق السيارات فهي جدا مزعجة

**٣. ماذا تشم :**

أستطيع أن أشم بعض دخان السيارات أنه كريه

**٤. ماذا تذوق :**

أستطيع أن اتذوق بعض الأطعمة الشهيرة في هونج كونج هي حارة جدا

**٥. بماذا تشعر :**

أستطيع أن أشعر بدفء الشمس ساطعة جدا





## ★ Village in Europe .

### 1. What you can see :

I can see the colorful houses with the gorgeous small plants boxes

### 2. What you can hear :

I can hear a woman singing while she waters the plants

### 3. What you can smell :

I can smell the grass and a freshly baked cheery pie

### 4. What you can taste :

I can taste the berries I just picked from the tree

### 5. What you can feel :

I can feel the soft cool wind

### ١ . ماذا تشاهد :

أستطيع أن أرى البيوت الملونة مع صناديق زرع صغيرة

### ٢ . ماذا تسمع :

يمكنني سماع غناء امرأة في حين انها تسقى النباتات

### ٣ . ماذا تشم :

أستطيع أن أشم رائحة العشب وفطيرة الكرز الطازج

### ٤ . ماذا تذوق :

استطيع اتذوق الثوت أنا التقطت من الشجرة

### ٥ . بماذا تشعر :

أستطيع أن أشعر ببرودة الرياح

نهاية المحاضرة  
End Of The Lecture

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## Lecture 6

Writing : Topic Sentence

## ★ The topic sentences :

The topic sentence tells the reader the subject of the paragraph . In a descriptive paragraph, the topic sentence is general enough to unite all the descriptive details in the paragraph but focused enough to grab the reader's attention . It should also indicate the writer's feeling or opinion about the place .

## ☞ Bad topic sentence :

My neighborhood is a nice place to live .

## ☞ Good topic sentence :

My neighborhood is fascinating because people from many countries live in it .

## ☞ موضوع الجملة السيئ :

جيراني يعيشون في مكان جميل .

## ☞ موضوع الجملة الجيد :

جيراني رائعون لانهم اشخاص يعيشون في حي من بلدان عديدة .

## 🎯 Exercise :

## Choosing the best topic sentence :

## Topic : My room .

- a. My room is a perfect place for one person to live . ✓
- b. Many people live in single rooms .
- c. My room is nice .
- d. I love the big window .

أ. غرفتي هي المكان  
الرائع للشخص  
لكي يعيش فيه . ✓

## Topic : My house .

- a. There are a lot of houses like mine in my neighborhood .
- b. I love my house because it is filled with happy memories . ✓
- c. Big houses are best .
- d. My family lives in a good house .

ب. أحب منزلي  
لأنه مليء  
بالذكريات  
السعيدة . ✓

**Topic : My Dormitory .**

- ا. My Dormitory has never felt like home to me . ✓  
 ب. I live in a Dormitory .  
 ج. Dormitories are where students live .  
 د. The cafeteria .

أ . لم أشعر بأن  
 مهجعي هو منزلي .  
 ✓

**★ Using graphic organizers: page 29**

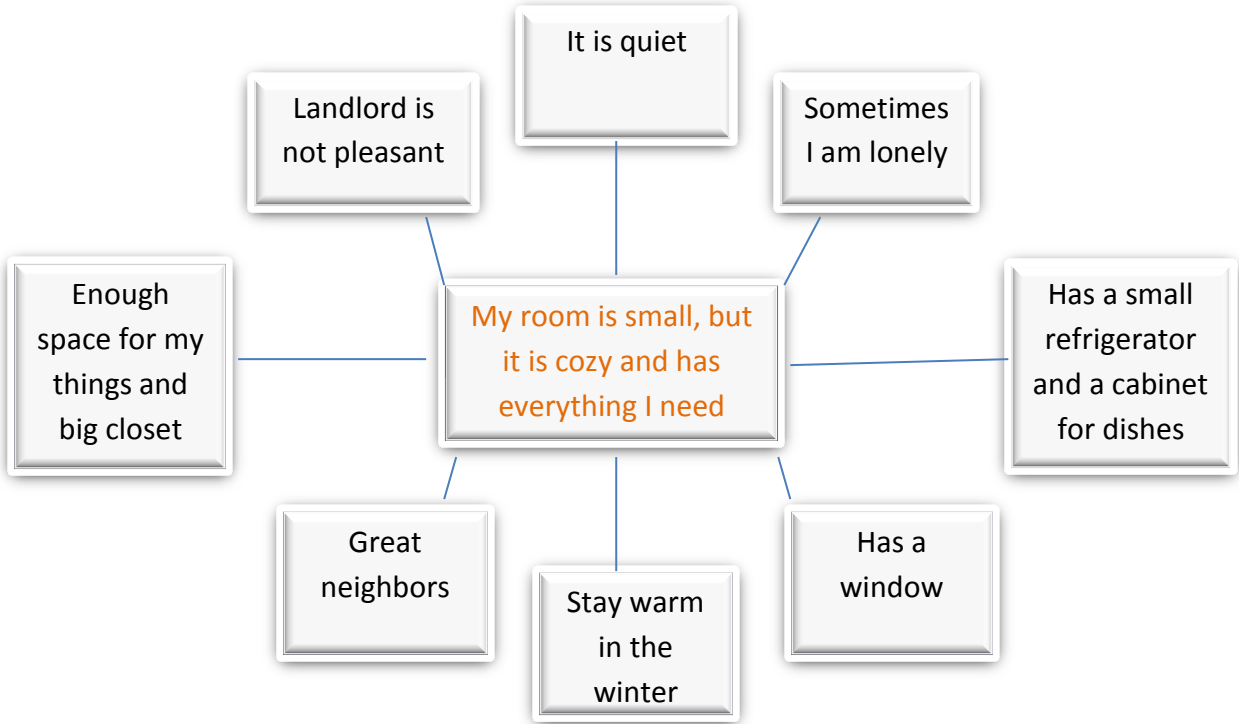
- One way to brainstorm and organize ideas for a focused descriptive paragraph is to use a graphic organizer.
  - الطريقة الوحيدة للعصف الذهني وتنظيم الأفكار من أجل وصف دقيق ومصور هو استخدام المخططات الرسومية.
  - Graphic organizers show how ideas are connected to each other.
  - المخططات الرسومية توضح كيف تكون الأفكار متصلة ببعضها.
- The graphic organizer below is called a mind map . In the mind map, the topic sentence is in the center . The main supporting details are connected directly to the topic sentence . The secondary details are connected to the main details .

**Exercise :**

Write a draft topic sentence for your descriptive paragraph .

Using graphic organizers :

- \_ One way to brainstorm and organize ideas for a focused descriptive paragraph is to use a graphic organizer .
- \_ Graphic organizers show how ideas are connected to each other .
- \_ The mind map is an example of graphic organizers



### ★ Getting rid of irrelevant details:

★ التخلص من الأفكار الغير مرتبطة بالموضوع :

- All the details in a paragraph should develop the idea stated in the topic sentence.

كل التفاصيل في الموضوع يجب ان توصل الفكرة المرتبطة بالفكرة الرئيسية.

- You can use your mind map to identify the irrelevant ideas and cross them out.

بإمكانك استخدام خرائطك الذهنية للتعرف على الأفكار الغير مرتبطة بالموضوع وحذفهم واستبعادهم.

The irrelevant details in exercise are : Landlord is not pleasant \_  
Sometimes I am lonely \_great neighbors.

الأفكار الغير مترابطة في التمرين هي : لاندلورد ليست مسلية \_ في بعض الأحيان أكون وحيدا \_ جيران رائعون.



### Writing concluding sentences :

### ✦ كتابة الجمل الختامية :

- Most paragraphs have concluding sentences that repeat the idea of the topic sentence.  
اغلب المواضيع يكون فيها جمل ختامية تعيد مضمون الفكرة الرئيسية.
- Other concluding sentences give a personal reaction to the topic of the paragraph.  
بعض الجمل الختامية تعطي انطباع شخصي عن الفكرة الرئيسية.. (يعني الرأي الشخصي)

### Muscat

Muscat, the ancient capital of Oman, is on a spectacular site . The city lies on a narrow strip of land between the sparkling blue waters of the Arabian Gulf and the rocky brown mountains behind it . Muscat is a wonderful combination of historic sites and modern buildings . Tourists interested in history will marvel at the splendid forts with their watchtowers and walled gateways . Those with an interest in contemporary architecture will appreciate the simple lines of Sultan's lovely but unpretentious palace . Directly adjacent to Muscat is the harbor of Muttra with its beautiful cornice and busy market full of the sights and sounds of this ancient bridge between the Middle East and Asia .

مسقط القديمة عاصمة سلطنة عمان تقع على شريط ضيق من الارض بين المياه الزرقاء المتلألئة من الخليج العربي والجبال الصخرية البنية . مسقط عبارة عن مزيج رائع من المواقع التاريخية والابنية الحديثة . السياح المهتمين بالتاريخ سينبهرون بالحصون الرائعة وابراج المراقبة وجدران البوابات والذين مهتمين بالعمارة المعاصرة سيقدرن الخطوط البسيطة لقصر السلطان الجميل المتواضع . مباشرة وبجوار مسقط هناك ميناء مطرح وشاطئه الجميل ذو الاسواق المزدهمة والممتلئة بالأصوات والاماكن والذي يعتبر الجسر القديم بين الشرق الاوسط واسيا .

### ✦ Giving reasons with (since):

### ✦ إعطاء أسباب باستخدام (منذ) :

**Because** and **since** have almost the same meaning when (since )

doesn't refer to a point in time in the past.

**لأن و منذ** تقريبا تعطي نفس المعنى حينما تكون ( منذ ) لا تدل على حقه زمنية معينة في الماضي

### Examples:

- Since quite a few people in the neighborhood come from the Middle East, there are many great Middle Eastern shops and restaurants.

### Homework :

#### Combining sentences using (since)

#### ربط الجمل باستخدام (منذ)

لكي تلاحظ الجملة الأولى والثاني قمت بتلوين الجملة الغير مستقلة بالبنفسجي والمستقلة بالأخضر

1- many people have lived in my neighborhood for years . it is a very friendly place.

Since many people have lived in my neighborhood for years, it is a very friendly place.

2- my apartment is very small . I have to keep it very clean.

Since my apartment is very small, I have to keep it very clean.

3- my cousin needed a roommate and is easy to get along with . I decided to move in with him.

Since my cousin needed a roommate and is easy to get along with, I decided to move in with him.

4- It is easy to get to know everyone in my dormitory . only 40 people live in it.

It is easy to get to know everyone in my dormitory since only 40 people live in it  
Since I have many relatives in the city, I decided not to live in a dormitory.

### ★ Varying sentence structure :

#### ★ تفاوت بناء الجملة :

- If most of the sentences in a paragraph are structured the same way or repeat the same words, the paragraph may be boring to read.

إذا كانت اغلب الجمل في الموضوع بنائها متشابه أو تكرر نفس الكلمات ، سيكون الموضوع مملاً لقراءته.

- You can make a paragraph more interesting by varying the sentence structure.

بإمكانك ان تجعل الموضوع أكثر تشويقاً بجعل الجملة متفاوتة البناء.

- You can begin some of the sentences with dependent clauses beginning with words like because, since and when or prepositional phrases beginning with prepositions such as at, in, on, from or with.

تستطيع بدء بعض الجمل بعبارات غير مستقلة تبدأ بكلمات مثل لأن ، منذ ومتى أو عبارات ظرفية تبدأ بظروف مثل على ، فوق ، في ، من أو مع.

## ✦ Revising and Editing

## ✦ المراجعة والتحرير:

All the sentences in a paragraph should develop the main idea in the topic sentence.

جميع الجمل في الموضوع يجب أن تكون تطويرا للفكرة الرئيسية.

1. If you find that you started to write about an idea that is different from the idea in your topic sentence , and you like the new idea , you can change your topic sentence to reflect the new idea .
2. If some of your sentences are not about the idea in your topic sentence, change or delete those sentences.

إذا كانت بعض جملك غير مرتبطة بالفكرة الرئيسية للموضوع ، قم بتغييرها أو احذفها.

## ✦ Exercise

We live in an ordinary house and I think it is terrific! Our house is now 30 years old, but it looks newer. My house is like hundreds of other houses in the suburbs, one story with an attached garage. There is nothing special about the house, and it won't win any prizes for architecture, but it's perfect for our family. The kitchen is big and has new appliances, including a beautiful new dishwasher and a microwave oven. I don't like the heat, but we have air conditioning in the living room and bedrooms, so it is always cool. For the kids there's a nice yard where they can play. It's very safe, so my wife and I don't have to worry. I am very thankful that we can afford this house and live our ordinary lives there.

نحن نقيم في منزل عادي وأنا أراه رائعاً! منزلنا الآن عمره 30 عاماً، لكن يبدو جديداً. منزلي يبدو يشبه الكثير من مئات المنازل في الضواحي، وقصه مع كراج متصل. ليس هناك شيء مميز حول منزلنا، وهو أيضاً لن يربح أي جوائز هندسية، لكنه رائع بالنسبة لعائلتنا. المطبخ كبير وفيه معدات جديدة، تشمل غسالة موابين جميلة وجديدة وفرن مايكروويف. أنا لا أحب الحرارة، لكن يوجد لدينا تكييف في غرفة المعيشة وغرف النوم، لذا فهو دائماً بارد. بالنسبة للأطفال هناك باحة جميلة يستطيعون اللعب فيها. إنها آمنة جداً، لذا ليس علينا أن نقلق أنا وزوجتي. أنا شاكر جداً لأننا نستطيع تحمل كلفة المنزل ونعيش حياتنا الطبيعية فيه.

## ✦ Correcting comma splices :

## ✦ تصحيح أخطاء الفواصل :

A **comma splice** is an incorrect sentence made of two independent clauses connected with a comma.

**أخطاء الفواصل** هي استخدام الفاصلة للربط بين جملتين مستقلتين لا تتوافقان في المعنى. في هذه الحالة بل لا بد من استخدام إحدى الكلمات التالية لكي توافق المعنى ويكون صحيحاً: and, but, so

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**Examples:**

- I am living in a dormitory room, it is much too small for my roommate and me.

\_\_ أنا أعيش في غرفة سكن ،إنها صغيرة جدا علي وعلى زميلتي بالسكن.

- First you notice all the exciting sights, later you notice the dirt.

\_\_ أولا تلاحظ بأن الكلام يبدو رائعا بعدها يظهر السيئ.

@ You can correct a comma splice by:

@ تستطيع تصحيح هذا الخطأ بعدة طرق وهي:

1. Change the comma to a period or a semicolon:

١. غير الفاصلة إلى نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة.

- I am living in a dormitory room . It is much too small for my roommate and me.

2. Change the comma splice into a sentence with a dependent clause.

٢. غير الفاصلة إلى جملة ذات عبارة غير مستقلة.

- I am living in a dormitory room that is much too small for my roommate and me.

هنا غيرنا الجملة المستقلة إلى أخرى غير مستقلة باستخدام ( **that** )  
\* ما تحته خط هي العبارة الغير مستقلة.

3. Use a conjunction such as and, but, or so to connect the two independent clauses.

٣. استخدم إحدى أدوات الربط مثل: **and, but, so**

The words then, however, therefore and later cannot be used to join two independent clauses.

then, however, كلمات الربط التالية لا يمكن استخدامها للربط بين جملتين مستقلتين لذا فاستخدامهم خطأ.  
therefore ,later



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Lecture 7Chapter 3 : Business and Money

## ◆ Free Writing

Free writing is a good way to generate ideas on a topic before you write. When you free write, you write as fast as you can without thinking too much about what you're writing or where you're headed. You do not need to think about grammar and vocabulary. You also do not have to worry about connecting your ideas. You can sometimes come up with your best ideas when you allow yourself to free write.

## ◆ الكتابة الحرة

الكتابة الحرة هي طريقة جيدة لتوليد الأفكار على موضوع قبل كتابته. عندما تكتب كتابة حرة، تكتب بأسرع ما يمكنك بدون تفكير زائد عن اللزوم عن ما تكتب عنه ا والى أين ستتجه به. وليس عليك التفكير عن قواعد وإملاء الكلمات. أيضا ليس عليك الاهتمام بربط أفكارك. أحيانا تستطيع أن تأتي بأفضل أفكارك حينما تسمح لنفسك بالكتابة الحرة.

**Fortune or Thievery ?** October 29 , 20

COLUMBUS, OHIO. Octo-ber 28 was a fortunate day for motorists driving along In-teratae 71 at about 9:30 in the morning. As a truck from the Metropolitan Armored Car Company sped down the high- way, its back door blew open, and bags of money fell onto the road. When other vehicles hit the bags, the bags split open, spewing over a million dollars all over the highway.

It didn't take motorists long to realize that the paper swirling around them was cash. They stopped on and around the highway and scooped up handfuls of money, gleefully putting \$20 , \$50 , \$100 , even \$1,000 dollar bills into bags, pockets, and purses, When the police arrived, they estimated that over two hundred people had been helping themselves to the bonanza.

Officials hoping to recover the money were not so gleeful. Columbus Mayor Dana G. Rinehart called the motorists who took the money thieves and said, " May the have many sleepless nights. " He states the government will prosecute anyone the police can find.

To encourage the return of the money, Metropolitan Armored Car Com-pany has offered a reward of 10% of all the money they receive. So far, how-ever, they have received only \$100,000 from about thirty different people. One man gave back \$57,000. another man however, called to say he was set for life and was leaving town.

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Since the cash was insured and belonged to local banks, many people can't see that they are hurting anyone by keep-ing it .

Even if the government prosecutes, it will have trouble convicting the thieves. " Probably two-thirds of the jurors would think the defendants should have kept the money, " said prosecutor Michael Miller .

كولومبوس ، اوهايو ( هي ولاية بأمريكا ) ٢٨ اكتوبر كان يوم محظوظ جدا لسائقي السيارات على طول الخط السريع . في حوالي الساعة ٩:٣٠ صباحا . عندما كانت شاحنة من شركة السيارات المدرعة مسرعة الي اسفل الطريق السريع ففتح الباب الخلفي وسقطت اكياس من المال على الطريق . عندما ضربت المركبات الاخرى في الحقائق فتحت الحقائق وسقط اكثر من مليون دولار في انحاء الطريق السريع لم يأخذ سائقي السيارات مدة طويلة ليدركوا ان الاوراق التي تحوم حولهم اوراق نقدية . توقفوا على حول الطريق السريع واخذوا يحصدون المال بمليء ايديهم ويضعون بسعادة ٢٠ و ٥٠ و ١٠٠ وحتى ١٠٠٠ دولار في حقائبهم وجيوبهم ومحافظهم عندما وصلت الشرطة قدروا ان مئتي شخص ساعدتهم انفسهم على الثراء المفاجئ . كان المسؤولون يرغبون في استرداد المال فلم يكونوا مسرورين لما حدث . دعا عمدة المدينة سائقي السيارات الذين سرقوا المال وقال : ربما سيقضون العديد من الليالي بلا نوم . وذكر ان الحكومة ستحاكم أي شخص تستطيع الشرطة ايجاده . ولتشجيع عودة المال عرضت شركة السيارات المدرعة مكافاة قدرها ١٠% من جميع الاموال التي يتلقوها ومع ذلك فقد تلفت حتى الان ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ دولار من حوالي ثلاثين شخصا مختلفا . اعد رجل واحد ٥٧٠٠٠ دولار . ومع ذلك دعا رجل اخر للقول انه كان من المقرر ان يغادر المدينة . مع ان الاموال كانت مؤمنة واغلبها للبنوك المحلية الا ان بعض الناس لا يرون ان الاحتفاظ بها يمكن ان يضر أي شخص من الاخرين . حتى وان حاكت الحكومة ستجد صعوبة في ادانة اللصوص .

"" ربما ثلثي اعضاء هيئة المحلفين يظنون ان اللصوص يجب ان يحتفظوا بالمال " هكذا قال المدعي العام مايكل مايلر .

### ترجمة القطعة السابقة مقتبسة

#### Exercise :

1- { h }	armored	a. very happy
	مدرع	سعيد جدا
2- { d }	split	b. pick up
	يقسم	التقط
3- { f }	spew	c. charge with a crime
	تقيا	تهمة بارتكاب جريمة
4- { e }	recover	d. tear open
	تعافى	قطع أو شق
5- { b }	scoop up	e. find
	تلفظ	وجد
6- { a }	gleeful	f. spill
	مرح	يسكب

7- {g}	bonanza	g. sudden riches
	منجم ثروة	ثروات مفاجئة
8- {c}	prosecute	h. protected with strong metal
	محاكمة	محمي بالقوة المعدنية
9- {i}	convict	i. find guilty of a crime
	مجرم	وجد مذنباً بجريمة
10- {j}	insured	j. protected from loss
	مؤمن عليه	الحماية من فقدان

**Using Vocabulary Chart** In your letter to the editor , you might want to us some of the words above . First put each of them in the correct column below . Than writ sentences with five of the words , giving your opinion of the happenings in the article .

Noun	Verbs	Adjectives
bonanza	split spew recover scoop up prosecute convict	armored gleeful insured

October 30, 20 \_

Dear Editor,

Regarding the article about people who don't pay taxes on money the make from small home businesses ( *Government Targets Small Business Owners, Oct. 23* ), my opinion is that the government should stay out of at least one part of our lives \_ our income !

First of all, most people who run small businesses are honest, law-abiding citizens. Many of them have other jobs where they pay more than their share of taxes ( unlike the very wealthy, who find ways to pay almost no taxes). Others are people who want jobs where taxes are automatically taken out of their paychecks but can't find them.

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Secondly, the government requires too much paperwork from small businesses. If these businesspeople have to keep the complicated records that the tax people require, they won't have time to sell old furniture, prepare food for parties, or whatever their business involves.

Finally, and most importantly, this is supposed to be a free country, but the government interferes everywhere. Let us be free at least in our own homes!

Sincerely, Al Malinowski Miami

عزيزي المحرر ،

اقرأ المادة التي تتكلم عن الناس الذين لا يدفعون الضرائب المالية من المال الذي يحصلون عليه من الاعمال المنزلية الصغيرة . ( هدف الحكومة ملاك الاعمال الصغيرة أكتوبر ٢٣ )

برايي الشخصي هو انه ينبغي على اهداف الادارة الحكومية البقاء بعيدا عن جزء واحد على الاقل من حياتنا . اولاً معظم الناس الذين يديرون الشركات الصغيرة هم مواطنين صادقين ملتزمين بالقانون المثير منهم لديهم اعمال اخرى حيث انهم يدفعون اكثر من حصة للضرائب على عكس الاثرياء جدا الذين يجدون السبل لتهرب من الضرائب . البعض الاخر من الناس الذين يريدون وظائف حيث تؤخذ الضرائب تلقائياً من رواتبهم لكن غير قادرين على العثور عليهم . ثانياً الادارة الحكومية تتطلب الكثير من الاوراق من الشركات الصغيرة . اذا كان هؤلاء رجال الاعمال يجب عليهم الحفاظ على السجلات المعقدة التي تتطلب الشعب الضريبية هم لن يكون لديهم الوقت لبيع الاثاث – تجهيز الاكل للحفلات وكل ما تنطوي عليه الاعمال . واخيراً الاهم من هذا المفترض ان يكون بلد حر ولكن الادارة الحكومية تتدخل في كل مكان دعونا نكون حريين على الاقل في بيوتنا .

### Exercise :

#### Analyzing the organization of a letter :

The letter begins with a phrase telling the editor which article the writer is responding to . the letter has 4 paragraph .

- \_ Each paragraph contains reasons supporting the writer's opinion stated in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph .
- \_ The writer uses the transition words first of all , secondly and finally .
- \_ They make the paragraph more cohesive and smooth .
- \_ The writer supports her opinion with reasons .

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End Of The Lecture

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Lecture 8

Expressing obligation and giving advice with modals:

must, have to, and should

## ★ giving advice:

## ★ إعطاء النصائح:

You can give advice using the modal

بإمكانك إعطاء نصائح باستخدام أدوات الشرط التالية:

(should or shouldn't)

**Examples:**

- You **should** do your homework every night.
- You **shouldn't** spend a lot of money. You need to save it for a vacation.

## ★ Expressing obligation:

## ★ التعبير عن الالتزام:

You can express obligation using the modals

بإمكانك التعبير عن الالتزام باستخدام أدوات الشرط التالية:

have to, don't have to, and must.

**Examples:**

- We **have to** return in our papers tomorrow. We **don't have to** type them.
- They **must** arrive on time, or we will leave without them.

تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة وليس من الواجب للشخص انه يسمع كلامك حينها

مثال / you should go to PYP today

نلاحظ انها مجرد نصيحة للذهاب للمدرسة

مثال / She should not wash the dishes

مو من المفترض انها تغسل الصحون

قاعدة

(should, should not)

تستخدم لإظهار ( الضرورة - Obligation ) وكلهم نفس المعنى والاستخدام

مثال / We have to pray five times a day

OR

We must pray five times a day

وقيس/ي على ذلك بالنسبة للنفي

قاعدة

( have to ,  
don't have to )  
( must , must  
not )

### Exercise :

Using modals in sentences:

استخدام أدوات الشرط في الجملة:

#### 1. paying taxes

Everyone should pay taxes no matter how much money he or she makes.

#### 2. underage driving

Underage driving must be punished in order to prevent accidents.

#### 3. spending a lot of money to clean up the environment

In some countries, the government should spend a lot of money to clean up the environment.

#### 4. giving money to the poor

we should always give money to the poor to make them happy.

#### 5. lying

You shouldn't lie to anyone. You should always tell the truth.

#### 6. trying to find the owner of jewelry found on the street

You don't have to try to find the owner of jewelry found on the street.

#### 7. robbing a person's house if you need money

You mustn't rob a person's house if you need money.

#### 8. borrowing someone's car

You shouldn't borrow your friend's car because you may damage it.

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Lecture 9Revising and Editing

## ★ Evaluating Expressions :

- |                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. I disagree with -----    | Moderate |
| 2. ----- is total nonsense  | Strong   |
| كلام فارغ                   |          |
| 3. My opinion is that ----- | Moderate |
| اعتقادي                     |          |
| 4. ----- is immoral         | Strong   |
| عديم الاخلاق                |          |

## ★ Revising and Editing :

1. False analogy

١. قياس أو تشبيه خاطئ

2. Overgeneralization

٢. تعميم

3. Irrelevant argument

٣. جدال خارج عن الموضوع

4. Circular reasoning

٤. نظرية دائرية

## ★ Avoiding Faulty Reasoning :

When you revise a piece of writing that includes reasons that support opinions , you should make sure that you haven't used faulty reasoning .

Following are definition and examples of different kinds of faulty reasoning .

عندما تقوم بمراجعة قطعة من الكتابة التي تتضمن الأسباب التي تدعم الآراء، يجب عليك التأكد من أنك لم تستخدم المنطق الخاطئ. وفيما يلي تعريف وأمثلة لأنواع مختلفة من المنطق الخاطئ

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**1. False analogy** : assuming that two things are similar in all ways just because they are similar in one or two ways .

١. القياس أو التشبيه الخاطئ: افتراض أن اثنين من الأشياء متشابهة في كل شيء لمجرد أنهما متشابهان في شيء أو اثنين.

◆ **Example :**

**Opinion** : Dancing is the same as fighting .

**Reason** : Both are done with a partner .

الرأي: الرقص هو نفس القتال.

السبب: كل من النشاطين تتم مع شريك.

This is a false analogy . just because both activities include two people does not mean they are the same .

هذا التشبيه خاطئ . لان كلا من الانشطة ان شملت شخصين لا يعنى انها هي نفسها.

**2. Overgeneralization** : saying that something is true for all people or situations when it is only true for some , or making a general statement based on only a few cases .

- التعميم: قائلا أن شيئاً ما صحيح بالنسبة لجميع الناس عندما يكون صحيحاً فقط للبعض، أو الإدلاء ببيان عام استناداً إلى عدد قليل من الحالات.

◆ **Example :**

**Opinion** : Rich men aren't generous .

الرأي : ليس كل الرجال الاغنياء اسخياء.

**Reason** : There is a wealthy men who comes into the restaurant where I am a waiter , and he never leaves a tip .

الاسباب : هناك رجال اثرياء يأتون الى المطعم حيث انا النادل ويغادرون دون ان يتركوا بقتيش

This is an Overgeneralization . The opinion is based on tile case of only one person .

هذا تعميم. لان الرأي يستند على رأي شخص واحد فقط.

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**3. Irrelevant argument** : giving an example or reason that does not relate to the opinion .

٣. جدل خارج عن الموضوع: إعطاء مثال أو سبب لا يتصل بالموضوع.

◆ **Example :**

**Opinion** : I don't think the accountant was the one who stole money from the company .

**Reason** : She is so nice . she always says hello to me .

الرأي: أنا لا أعتقد أن المحاسبة هي التي سرقت المال من الشركة.

السبب: لأنها لطيفة جدا. دائما تقول لي مرحبا .

The fact that a person is friendly and seems nice has nothing to do with whether she is capable of stealing .

An irrelevant argument might also suggest that . because one event follows another , it relates to it , when it really doesn't .

وكون الشخص يبدو لطيف وودود فهذا لا علاقة له عما اذا كان قادرا على سرقة اي شيء .

قد يشير جدل ليس له صلة ذلك ايضا . لأنه حدث واحد يتبع آخر، تكون صلته عندما

◆ **Example :**

**Opinion** : Borrowing money always cases problems .

**Reason** : Two days after Mario borrowed money from a friend , he had a car accident . Obviously , Mario's car accident was not caused by borrowing money .

الرأي: اقتراض المال دائما يسبب المشاكل .

السبب: بعد يومين من اقتراض ماريو المال من صديق، واصيب بحادث سيارة. من الواضح، لم يكن سبب حادث السيارة اقتراض ماريو للمال .

**4. Circular reasoning** : giving a reason that only restates the opinion in different words .

٤. النظرية الدائرية: إعطاء سبب يكرر نفسه فقط في كلمات مختلفة.

◆ **Example :**

**Opinion :** Peter never lies .

**Reason :** He is always truthful .

In the example above , the reason is restatement of the opinion . This is circular reasoning .

الرأي: بيتر لا يكذب أبدا.

السبب: هو دائما صادق.

في المثال أعلاه، والسبب هو إعادة صياغة الرأي نفسه. هذا هو المنطق الدائري.

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Lecture 10Chapter4 : Jobs and professions★ **Writing about yourself :**

What have you accomplished in the past two years ?

ماذا أنجزنا في العامين الماضيين؟

Tell us about yourself that will help us know you better .

أخبرنا عن نفسك لان ذلك سوف يساعدنا على معرفة الافضل لك .

★ **Responses to avoid :**

I've only been hanging out and playing soccer .

لقد كانت تتدلى كرة القدم معي و لعبنا بها.

I've been spending all my time in English class .

لقد امضيت كل وقتي في درس اللغة الانجليزية .

I just watched TV all day and didn't do much .

لم افعل الكثير فقد شاهدت التلفزيون .

I don't know what to say . I haven't thought about it .

لا ادري ما اقول . لم افكر في ذلك.

★ **Useful vocabulary**

ambitious	طموح	a good sense of humor	حس دعاية جيد
sociable	اجتماعي	self-confident	ثقة بالنفس
creative	مبدع	agreeable	مقبول
disciplined	منضبط	moody	متقلب المزاج
enthusiastic	متحمس	untrustworthy	غير موثوق به
hardworking	مجتهد	cold	بارد او قاسي القلب
jealous	غيور	sensitive	حساس
aggressive	عدواني	generous	كريم
selfless	غير اناني	irresponsible	غير مسؤول
difficult	صعب	optimistic	متفائل

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## @ Exploring ideas :

**Describing your accomplishments :**

In this chapter you are going to write a paragraph in response to the following question on job or college application :

في هذا الفصل ستكتب فقرة ردا على السؤال التالي على عمل او تطبيق الكلية:

**Describe an accomplishment in your life .**

You should show that you are special or different in some way , be positive and focus on your good points and describe qualities that would show you could succeed at the job or college for which you are applying .

يجب أن تظهر أنك خاص أو مختلف في بعض الطرق، وتكون إيجابيا، وتركز على نقاطك الجيدة وتذكر الصفات التي من شأنها أن تظهر لك كيف يمكن أن تنجح في هذه المهمة التي تقوم بتطبيقها.

 **Example :**

I immigrated to the United States , I am learning English and I have got a part-time job

أنا هاجرت إلى الولايات المتحدة، وأنا اتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية ولقد حصلت على وظيفة بدوام جزئي.

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Lecture 11Tenses 1**USING THE CORRECT TENSE : SIMPLE PAST OR PRESENT PERFECT****1- Simple past tense**

Use the past tense to describe an action or state that was completed in the past, especially when the specific time is mentioned.

استخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف حدث أو حالة انتهت في الماضي خصوصاً لو كان الزمن محدداً.

**Example:**

I was in Beirut in 2005.

**2- Present perfect tense**

Use the present perfect tense to describe an action or state that was completed in the past but we don't know when.

استخدم المضارع التام لوصف حدث أو حالة انتهت في الماضي لكن لا ندري متى حصل ذلك.

**Example:**

I have been to Beirut many times.

Use the **present perfect tense** to describe an action that was started in the past and continues to the present. We often use this case ( FOR , SINCE )

استخدم المضارع التام لوصف حدث أو حالة بدأت في الماضي واستمرت الى الحاضر . وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم :

**for·since**

**Examples:**

- Every year **since** 2002, I have gone to Beirut for summer vacation. ( I still go )
- I have lived in St. Petersburg **for** three years.



## Exercise :

( You live in Tokyo now ) I have lived in Tokyo **for** three years.

( You live in New York now ) I lived in Cairo for three years.

- 1- My father has come ( come ) to visit me once a year **since** 1997.
- 2- My mother has come ( come ) to visit me every year **since** I arrived.
- 3- I have had ( have ) two jobs this year.
- 4- I had ( have ) two jobs last year.
- 5- I learned ( learn ) a lot when I was waiting to immigrate.
- 6- I have learned ( learn ) a lot in my life.
- 7- I have worked ( work ) in this store **for** a month now.
- 8- I worked ( work ) in that store for a month, but then I quit.
- 9- Kelsey took ( take ) computer classes last year.
- 10- She has taken ( take ) computer classes **for** one year.
- 11- Rashad has been ( be ) to Mexico City many times **since** 2000.
- 12- He went ( go ) to Morocco two years ago .



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## Lecture 12

## Tenses 2



USING THE CORRECT TENSE : PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS .

★ Present perfect :

The present perfect tense describes actions and states that were completed at an unspecified time in the past or continue to the present .

في زمن المضارع التام يصف الافعال التي تم اكتمالها في وقت غير محدد في الماضي ونتائجه مستمرة في الوقت الحاضر .

@ Example :

I have been to san Francisco .

I have lived in San Francisco for three years .

Example :

I have visited San Francisco three times .

My parents have just returned from Europe .

Subject + ( have , has ) + verb 3

مفاتيحه :

( already , just , recently , still , yet , twice , { three four .. etc } , for and since

قاعدة

Present perfect

★ Present perfect continuous :

The present perfect continuous tense described an event or state that is currently in progress as well as how long it has been in progress up until now

في زمن المضارع المستمر التام يستخدم للتحدث عن نشاط أو عمل معين وقع في الماضي القريب أو البعيد واستمر حتى الان ( يهمننا استمرارية الحدث )

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**Example :**

I have been going to that restaurant for months .

We have been swimming a lot this summer .

**Subject + ( have , has ) + been + verb + ing**

**مفاتيحه :**

**( far , up to now , for { a period of time } , since { a beginning time } ..... etc )**



### Present perfect versus present perfect continuous

Don't use the present perfect continuous with most non-action verbs\_ verbs that express feelings , opinions , possession , or perception . instead , use the present perfect tense .

لا تستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع أفعال الحس والحركة ، المشاعر ، الآراء ، التصورات .

The following are example of non-action verb : { be , believe , know , like , need , prefer , seem , realize , and want }

### @ Example :

They have known about this meeting since last month .

I haven't seen her for years .

A few verbs , such as live , make , study , think , and work , are used with the present perfect continuous or the present perfect with little difference in meaning when a time expression is used .

بعض الافعال مثل ( حي ، صنع ، درس ، فكر ، يعمل ) تستخدم مع المضارع التام المستمر أو المضارع التام مع اختلاف طفيف ف المعنى عندما يستخدم تعبير الوقت .

## @ Example :

She has worked at this company for five years .

She has been working at this company for five years .

We have lived here since 1998 .

We have been living here since 1998 .

## Exercise :

I have know ( know ) about this for long time .

I have been thinking ( think ) about this since yesterday .

1. I have worked ( work ) at many different restaurants , but the Starlight Diner is my favorite .

2. has he ever worked ( work ) in a restaurant .

3. I have not written ( not write ) my essay yet .

4. they have been painting ( paint ) the house for a month , and they still aren't finished .

5. she has already filled out ( fill out ) her application .

6. she has been filling out ( fill out ) her application for the last four hours .

7. Marco is always late . I have waited ( wait ) for him many times .

8. he's late again today .

I have been waiting ( wait ) for him for two hours .

9. I have been doing ( do ) calligraphy for four years now

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Lecture 13**Using demonstratives to unify a paragraph:** 

A good writer uses phrases with **this**, **that**, **these** or **those**- demonstratives- to refer to ideas in previous sentences.

Use **that** or **those** when referring to things and experiences in the past.

 **Example:**

- When I was 15, I read a book about Sammy Sosa. That was the first time I thought about becoming a professional baseball player.

Use **this** or **these** when referring to things and experiences that are still relevant today.

 **Example:**

- My classmates and I have gotten very close. These students have taught me that language doesn't have to be a barrier to friendship.

The following examples include a demonstrative that refers to an experience in the past that is still relevant today .

Example :

Before my grandmother went with me to the airport , she told me to work hard and not to forget my family . Those were her last words to me . I never saw her again . However , I will pass this lesson on to my children .

■ **Those** is used to refer to the words spoken in the past .

■ **This** is used to refer to the lesson that is still relevant today .

■ يستخدم للإشارة للكلمات التي قيلت في الماضي

■ يستخدم للإشارة للمفرد القريب

 **Examples:**

Five years ago, I was failing math and thinking about quitting school. Luckily, my teacher spent a lot of time working with me.

Eventually I passed with a B. That experience taught me about perseverance and hard work. I still value these qualities.

■ **That** is used to refer to an experience that occurred in the past .

■ **These** is used to refer to qualities that are relevant today .

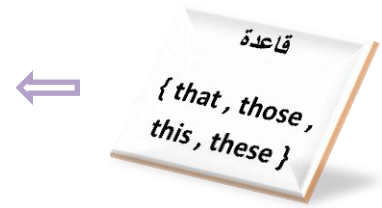
■ تستخدم مع المفرد البعيد الذي حدث في الماضي

■ تستخدم مع الجمع البعيد مع ملاحظة استخدام الجمع في الفعل بعدها

 Exercise :

- 1- I first began to play soccer when I was four years old, and I have spent some of my happiest moments since that time on the soccer field.
- 2- A very important holiday in China is New Year's Day. On this day , we have a big feast.
- 3- My favorite aunt died recently. That experience was sad and frightening because no one close to me had ever died before.
- 4- I have learned French, Hungarian, and Spanish, and I'm now learning English.  
I love the different qualities of each of these languages.
- 5- When I was a teenager, I had to work nights and weekends to help my mother pay for food, rent and other necessities. Those years were very difficult for us.

	ماضي قريب	ماضي بعيد
مفرد	This	That
جمع	These	those

Lecture 14 مراجعة 

عسى أن أحظى بدعوة خالصة في ظهر الغيب



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