

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

lecture 4

in this lecture we still talking about the topic , main idea ,
pronoun references , and getting meaning from context
but the new thing today is understanding part of speech .

بمحاظره مازلنا بحل التدريبات ع الموضوع والفكره الرئيسيه الخ ...
بس الشي الجديد الي هو فهم جزء من الخطاب وراح نتعرف عليه بنهايه المحاضره وراح يكون عليه
تمرين ..

بالنسبه للكلمات الجديده الي بالقطع الدكتور قال احفظوها واعرفوا معناها بالانجليزي لان راح تبجي
بالامتحان النهائي .

الي معه الكتاب راح يلقي كل هالكلمات بصفحه 26 getting meaning from context
بس انا راح احل كل قطعه مع كلماتها
والقطع من صفحه 27 الى 29

A City That's Doing Something Right

There's good news and bad news about life in modern cities—first, the bad. People who study population growth **predict** a nightmare by the year 2025: the global population will be more than 8 billion, and almost 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in **developing countries** such as India and Nigeria.

Population growth is already causing unbelievable overcrowding. Due to overcrowding ,these cities have problems with air **pollution**, disease, and crime. People spend hours in **gridlock**—that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move—when they **commute** daily from their homes to their work and back. There isn't enough water, transportation, or housing. Many people don't have access to health services or jobs. Now the good news: in *some* cities, instead of **worsening** urban life is actually getting much better.

What does developing countries mean?

Poor countries

شلون عرفنا الجواب .. اذا شفنا ع طول بعد الكلمه such us هي تعتبر مفتاح للحل ومثل ما ذكر بالقطعه مثل الهند ونيجيريا وهم يعتبرون دول فقيره .

What does gridlock mean?

Horrible traffic that simply doesn't move

وعرفنا الجواب بمساعده علامه الترقيم -

What does predict mean?

To say in advance that something will happen

وهنا من خلال الكلمات المساعده او المجاوره

What does commute mean?

daily from their homes to their work and back ..

وهنا عن طريق المنطق

What does worsening mean?

Much better

وهنا من خلال عكس الكلمه

Paragraph B : A City and Its Mayor

It might not be a surprise to find that life **in affluent** cities is improving. But what about cities that *aren't* rich? The city of Curitiba, Brazil, proves that it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba for twenty-five years, Jaime Lerner, was an architect and a very practical person. Under his leadership, the city planners established a list of **priorities**—in other words, a list of what was most important to work on. They decided to focus on the environment and on the quality of life. With an average income of only about \$2000 per person per year, Curitiba has the same problems as many cities. However, it also has some creative solutions.

Identify The Main Idea :

الجواب الي عليه هايلايت

What does affluent mean?

Rich

لو نزلنا تحت للسطر الثاني راح نلقى هاجلمه (what about cities aren't rich) منها عرفنا معنى الكلمه

What does priorities mean?

a list of what was most important to work on

من خلال علامه الترقيم -

Paragraph C: Garbage Collection

One creative solution is the method of garbage collection. In neighborhoods that garbage trucks can't reach, poor people bring bags of trash to special centers. At these centers, they exchange the **trash** for fresh **produce**—such as potatoes and oranges—or for bus tickets. At a **recycling plant**, workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash. *Two-thirds* of Curitiba's garbage is recycled, which is good for the environment. And the plant gives jobs to the poorest people, which improves their lives.

what dose trash mean ?

garbage

من خلال الكلمات المساعده

what does produce mean ?

such as potatoes and oranges

من خلال علامه الترقيم -

What does recycling plant mean?

workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash

ايضا من خلال علامه الترقيم ,

Paragraph D. Transportation

Due to careful planning, Curitiba does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have. The statistics are surprising. The population has grown—now *twice* the size it was in 1974—but traffic has actually *decreased* 30 percent. Curitiba needed a mass-transit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the center lanes of five wide major streets..

What does a mass-transit mean ?
an expensive subway

Paragraph E: The Environment

To make the environment both cleaner and more beautiful, Curitiba has strict laws against polluters. But it also has low taxes for companies that have green areas, so several hundred major industries such as Pepsi and Volvo have offices in the city. Bringing natural beauty into the city is a priority. For this reason, Curitiba gave 1.5 million young trees to neighborhoods to plant and take care of. And the downtown shopping area is now a pedestrian zone—in other words, for walkers only, no cars—and is lined with gardens.

What does pedestrian zone means?
for walkers only , no cars

من خلال علامه الترقيم -

Paragraph F: A Symbol of the Possible

Clearly, overcrowding in big cities worldwide is the cause of serious problems. However, the example of Curitiba provides hope that careful planning and creative thinking can lead to solutions to many of them. Curitiba is truly, as Lewis Mumford once said of cities in general, a "symbol of the possible."

Find a sentence in the conclusion which seems to mean about the same main idea of the whole passage.

الحل الي عليه الهايلايت .. والمقصود بالسؤال بما انه فهايه القطعه دوروا جمله نفس المعنى للفكره الرئيسيه لكل القطعه

now we're moving to section B

راح يكون بصفحه 34 للي معهم كتب

وبالنسبه للـ Understanding Pronoun Reference راح تقرأوها بصفحه 37 رقم 4

بس انا راح احل كل قطعه واسالته تحتها

Paragraph A: Sick-Building Syndrome

Elizabeth Steinberg was a healthy sixteen-year-old student on the tennis team at St. Charles High School, west of Chicago, Illinois. But in the fall of 1977, he started to have strange health problems. The same thing happened to dozens of teachers and students at the school. They went to doctors for treatment of a number of symptoms such as sore throats, tiredness, headaches, and respiratory (breathing) difficulties. Doctors treated respiratory infections with antibiotics, but the condition didn't seem to improve, except—mysteriously—on weekends and over vacations, when the symptoms disappeared. Experts came to investigate and find the cause. They discovered that St. Charles High, like thousands of other schools and office buildings nationwide, is a "sick building"—in other words, a building that creates its own indoor air pollution.

Topic:

health problems at school

Main Idea :

all the students have the same problem after year

**Understanding Pronoun Reference: They (paragraph a, Line 4)
teachers and students**

Paragraph B:

People have worried about smog for many years, and the government has spent billions of dollars to try to clean up the air of big cities. But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthy air. Recent studies have shown that air inside many homes, office buildings, and schools is full of pollutants: chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases. These pollutants are causing a group of unpleasant and dangerous symptoms that experts call "sick-building syndrome." First discovered in 1982, sick-building syndrome most often includes symptoms similar to the flu (watering eyes, headaches, and so on) and respiratory infections such as tonsillitis, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

Topic:

the causes and symptoms of sick- building

Topic sentence:

الي عليه الهيايلات

What is the closest meaning to the word "Several" ?

Many

**Understanding pronoun reference: these (par b, line 5).
chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases**

Paragraph C

Although most common in office buildings and schools, the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating. They might smoke cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard—that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. These products give off chemicals that we can't see but that we do breathe them in. In some homes, carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

Topic:

sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses

Topic Sentence or main idea:

the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses

Understanding Pronoun Reference:

1. they (paragraph c, line 3)
people
2. them (paragraph c, line 6)
chemicals

Paragraph D

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome, among them cleansing the building. First, of course, experts must determine the specific cause in any one building. Then workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles in order to remove mold and bacteria. Also, they need to clean out the air conditioning system and completely rebuild the system of ventilation. They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products, instead, if they are available

Topic:

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

Main idea:

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

Understanding Pronoun Reference: them (line 1)
solutions

Understanding pronoun reference : they (line5)
workers

نروح الحين للـ understanding part of speech

والمقصود فيه الي هو جزء من الحديث او شي زي كذا تقريبا

راح تلقون الجدول وعليه تمرين تحت بالكتاب صفحه 41 و 42

noun	verb	adj	adv
Beauty, beautification	Beautify	Beautiful	Beautifully
Creation	Create	Creative	Creatively
Crowd	–	Crowded	–
Difference	Differentiate	Different	Differently
Difficulty	–	Difficult	–
Efficiency	–	Efficient	Efficiently
Pollution, pollutant	Pollute		–
Prediction	Predict	Predictable	Predictably
Safety	Save	Savable – safe	Safely
Solution	Solve	Solvable	–
–	Worsen	worse	Worse

طبعاً هذي تكون بالحفظ ولازم الواحد يركز بالجملة عشان يعرف يحط أي وحده منهم وفيه كلمات لا تعد ولا تحصى بس هذي الي مذكوره بالمحاطره وحاولو تفرقون بينهم بالنسبه للحال **adv** راح نضيف له دايم **ly** بس مب مع كل الكلمات تضبط السالفه

بالنسبه للي عليهم – مافي لهم كلمات باللغه
وشي ثاني بالـ **noun** دايم يكون بالكلمه **tion** او **y** بس عشان يسهل بالحفظ

نروح للتمرين الحين

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 **pollution (n)** in big cities, but they're just beginning to learn about the many **pollutions (n)** that we have inside buildings.

ليه اخترنا **pollutions** لان **many** ماتحي الا بعد الـ **noun** ولازم تكون فيها **s** لان عندنا **many** وهي جمع

3. Crowd

There are **crowding** (n) of people everywhere ; the mass–transit system is especially **crowded** (adj).

4. Save

The city is not **safe** (adj) because of crime. People can't leave their homes **safely** (adv) at night, and the police can't provide for their **safety** (n).

5. Beautify

Many people bring plants into their homes because the plants are **beautiful** (adj). However, it's possible that these plants not only **Beautify** (v) the environment but also clean the air.

6. Differ

The causes of indoor air pollution **different** (n) from area to area. One reason for the **Differentiate** (v) is that people heat their homes **Differently** (adv). People in some areas burn wood for heat; in other areas, they use something **Differently** (adv).

وبكذا خالصنا المحاضرة الرابعه واي سؤال انا راح اكون بالخدمه
اختكم

English student