



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE READING

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# Lecture 1

## Getting Meaning From Context

When you read, you don't want to look up the meanings of all new words in a dictionary. You can often guess the meaning. Here are three ways that will help you to guess new words:

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

There is a **drawback**, a disadvantage, to that idea.

(Drawback means disadvantage.)

e.g.

Full-color pictures are printed using only black and three colors: yellow, cyan (a light blue) and magenta (a light purple).

an unfamiliar word = *cyan and magenta*

signal punctuation = ( )

meaning : cyan = *a light blue* and magenta = *a light purple*

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

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

(in the second sentence, you see the meaning of identical – exactly the same)

3. Logic:

The educational system is a mirror that reflects the culture.

(you probably know the word mirror, so you can guess that reflects means shows.)

### Guess The Meaning

1- In a number of countries, education is both compulsory-required-and universal, available to everyone, at least in primary school (elementary school).

Compulsory= \_\_\_\_\_

Universal=\_\_\_\_\_

Primary= \_\_\_\_\_

2. Public schools are all both free and egalitarian; all students are considered equal and learn the same the same material.

Egalitarian = \_\_\_\_\_

# Identifying the Main Idea

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION	<p>What is the <b>topic</b> of the passage?</p> <p>What is the <b>subject</b> of the passage?</p> <p>What is the <b>main idea</b> of the passage?</p> <p>What is the author's <b>main point</b> in the passage?</p> <p>With what is the author <b>primarily concerned</b>?</p> <p>Which of the following would be the <b>best title</b>?</p>
WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER	<p>The answer to this type of question can generally be determined by looking at the first sentence of each paragraph.</p>
HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the first line of each paragraph.</li><li>2. Look for a common theme or idea in the first lines.</li><li>3. Pass your eyes quickly over the rest of the passage to check that you have really found the topic sentence(s).</li><li>4. Eliminate any definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.</li></ol>

Here is a paragraph to consider. Look for the main idea of this paragraph:

The life of a doctor is not easy. Martin works a very long day, and he is very busy with a variety of activities. He spends a lot of time with people, but he also spends a lot of time working on reports in his office.

\* What is the main idea of this paragraph?

If you said that the life of a doctor is not easy, you are **correct**.

The CNA's in this office can't always come to work on the same schedule each week. Sometimes they have to talk to each other and work out differences in the schedule. They usually can do this without any trouble. Ben, Victoria, and Alex work together very well.

\* What is the main idea of the paragraph?

If you said that they can all work together well, you are **correct**.

# Skimming for the topic & Main Idea

**Hint:** Remember that the topic is just a word or noun phrase – a few words. It is not a sentence.

- The main idea is in a sentence or two and can be found at the beginning, middle, or end of a paragraph.
- Each Paragraph has a main idea.

<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.

**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.

## Understanding Pronoun Reference

Because a pronoun REFERS to a noun or TAKES THE PLACE OF that noun, you have to use the correct pronoun so that your reader clearly understands which noun your pronoun is referring to.

Therefore, pronouns should:

### 1. Agree in number

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

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

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

### HINT

**Remember:**

The words **everybody, anybody, anyone, each,**

**neither, nobody, someone, a person,** etc. are singular and take singular pronouns.

Examples:

Everybody ought to do his or her best. (NOT: their best)

Neither of the girls brought her umbrella. (NOT: their umbrellas)

## 2. Agree in person

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

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

(NOT: When a person comes to class, you should have your homework ready.)

## Choosing the Correct Pronoun

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

1. Each of the girls makes (her, their) own clothes.
2. The jury finally made (its, their) decision.
3. It often seems that television programmers are not concerned with (its, their) viewers.
4. Both Tim and Tony write (his, their) mothers twice a week from camp.

## Vocabulary: Recognizing Word Meanings

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ determine      | a. unusual                       |
| 2. _____ afford         | b. disadvantage                  |
| 3. _____ reflect        | c. side, part, or characteristic |
| 4. _____ nontraditional | d. developing new ideas          |
| 5. _____ drawback       | e. fact in the form of a number  |
| 6. _____ statistic      | f. control                       |
| 7. _____ discipline     | g. whole                         |
| 8. _____ aspect         | h. decide on                     |
| 9. _____ involves       | i. have enough money for         |
| 10. _____ tuition       | j. show                          |
| 11. _____ entire        | k. fees (money) for school       |
| 12. _____ creative      | l. includes                      |

## Lecture 2

### Getting Meaning From Context

Here are **another** three ways that will help you to guess new words:

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

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

Meaning: Developing Countries : not rich country

2. Sometimes another word or words in another sentence or sentence part has the opposite meaning from a new vocabulary item:

Example: In some cities, instead of worsening, urban life is getting much better.

Worsening = much better

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

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

A pedestrian zone is an area for walkers only.

### Let's Do it Together

People spend hours in **gridlock** –that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move – when they commute.

Gridlock = \_\_\_\_\_

Under his leadership, city planners established **priorities** – in other words, a list of what was most important.

Priorities = \_\_\_\_\_

### Identifying Supporting Details

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

### Identifying the Main idea & Supporting Details

**Why I Want to Learn English(1) There are three reasons why I want to learn English. (2) One reason is that English has become an international language.(3) It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication. (4) Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. (5) The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. (6) Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move to the U.S. in the future. (7) I will become a manager for my company soon. (8) For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English.**

Identify the topic sentence:

Identify the conclusion:

Identify the first main point:

Identify the second main point:

Identify the third main point:

Identify the support detail for the first main point:

Identify the support detail for the second main point:

Identify the support detail for the third main point:

o

## Understanding Italics

It's used :

### 1. Emphasis

Example:

Overcrowding is a *huge* problem in that city.

### 2. A foreign word in an English sentence

Example:

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

## Understanding Contrast

Sometimes writers use contrast to express an idea. In other words, they begin with the opposite of the point that they want to make.

You use contrast clauses when you want to make two statements, one of which contrasts with the other or makes it appear unexpected or surprising. Some contrast clauses – called concessive clauses – are introduced by conjunctions such as **although**, **even though** or **while**.

Let's Go and see the following example →

**Although** Mrs. Sims had lived in Hong Kong all her life, she knew very little Cantonese.

### Hint: Contrast

Don't use **but** in sentences beginning with **although**, **even though** or **while**. Here is a mistake:

**Although** Kelvin worked hard, **but** he failed the examination.

You will sometimes see the word **albeit** used in formal English. **Albeit** can come before an adjective, adverb, or adverbial phrase.

Example:

Jayne participated in the charity walk, **albeit** rather reluctantly.

## Scanning

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

## 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.

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%

However, there is a problem: hemp is illegal in many countries of the world. This plant, so useful for fibre, rope, oil, fuel and textiles, is a species of cannabis, related to the plant from which marijuana is produced. In the late 1930s, a movement to ban the drug marijuana began to gather force, resulting in the eventual banning of the cultivation not only of the plant used to produce the drug, but also of the commercial fibre-producing hemp plant. Although both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew hemp in large quantities on their own land, any American growing the plant today would soon find himself in prison -- despite the fact that marijuana cannot be produced from the hemp plant, since it contains in the drug).

What drug can be obtained from a relative of hemp?

- a. Cocaine
- b. heroin
- c. Amphetamine
- d. marijuana

# Lecture 3

## Campus Life is Changing. Chapter One

### A

For many years in the United States, most undergraduate students (in their first four years of college) were 18 to 22 years old. They attended college full-time, lived in a dormitory on campus, and expected many “extras” from their colleges, not just classes. But things began to change in the 1970’s, and are very different now. Today, these “traditional” students are less than one-quarter (1/4) of all college students. These days the nontraditional students are the majority; they are different from traditional undergraduates in several ways. They are older. Many attend college part-time because they have families and jobs. Most live off campus, not in dormitories. These traditional students don’t want the extras that colleges usually offer. They aren’t interested in the sports, entertainment, religious groups, and museums that are part of most U.S. colleges. They want mainly good-quality classes, day or night, at a low cost. They also hope for easy parking, access to information technology, and polite service. Both time and money are important to them.

1. What is the Topic? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the Main Idea? \_\_\_\_\_

3. According to the passage, how today students are different from traditional students?

Non-traditional students are the minority.

Non-traditional students are not working these days.

Non-traditional students live on campus.

Non-traditional students are majority and part-timers

As you read, it’s important to begin noticing words that often go together. Go back to A paragraph. Find words to complete the following phrases and write them in the blanks. Most are prepositions.

Paragraph A

Lived \_\_\_\_\_ a dormitory \_\_\_\_\_ campus.

Many \_\_\_\_\_ college part-time (verb)

Access \_\_\_\_\_ information technology

Look back at the reading selection “Campus Life is Changing” to find the meanings of the following pronouns. What does each pronoun refer to?

They (Paragraph A, line 2) \_\_\_\_\_

They (paragraph A, line 6) \_\_\_\_\_

Them (Paragraph A, line 12)

### B

Psychological test reflect different learning styles in this new student population, too. Each person has a certain learning style, and about 60 percent of the new students these days prefer the sensing style. This means that they are very practical. They prefer a practice-to-theory method of learning, which is experience first and ideas after that. They often have difficulty with reading and writing and are unsure of themselves. Most of these students are attending college because they want to have a good job and make a lot of money.

What is the Topic? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the Main Idea? \_\_\_\_\_

According to the passage, what do 60 percent of the new students prefer these days?

a. They prefer a practice – to- theory method of learning.

b. They prefer a theory-to-practice theory method of learning.

C

In contrast other students (but not as many) prefer the intuitive learning style. These students love ideas. They prefer a theory-to-practice method of learning and enjoy independent, creative thinking. These “intuitive” are not very practical. They are attending college because they want to create unique works of art or study philosophy or someday help in the field of science.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Idea: \_\_\_\_\_

There is a drawback for the students who prefer the sensing style of learning. A majority of college professors prefer the intuitive learning style. These teachers value independent thinking and creative ideas. Students in the sensing group are at a disadvantage because their way of thinking doesn't match their teachers'.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

Words in phrases : Paragraph D :

are \_\_\_\_\_ a disadvantage.

Understanding Pronoun References: Their (Paragraph D, line 4) \_\_\_\_\_

F

On all college campuses, student life is very different from what it used to be because of technology – specifically, the internet. At most colleges, all entering first-year students receive an email address. Dormitory rooms offer high-speed Internet access. Computer systems are available to everyone in computer labs, the library, and student centers. Application for classes and registration are usually now possible online. Most schools offer entire courses online. Many professors still have “office hours,” when students can come to talk with them about class work or ask for help. But increasingly, students can contact professors 24 hours a day, thanks to email. In many classes, students complete assignments and even take exams online. Perhaps most important for both students and professors, research is now easier and faster because of the new technology.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Idea: \_\_\_\_\_

Understanding pronoun references: **Them (paragraph F, line 6)**

Words in phrases: As you read, it's important to begin noticing words that often go together. Go back to F paragraph. Find words to complete the following phrases and write them in the blanks. Most are prepositions.

Life is different because \_\_\_\_\_ technology

Are available \_\_\_\_\_ everyone

Students \_\_\_\_\_ exams (verb)

**Section: B**

**Directions: Read the following paragraphs and choose the correct main idea for each paragraph**

“There are several events that can change the Earth's surface very quickly. Volcanoes can erupt and spread lava, rock and ash for several miles. Earthquakes can leave large cracks in the Earth's surface.”

**What is the main idea?**

1. Several events can change the Earth's surface.
2. Earthquakes can cause large cracks.
3. Volcanoes can be dangerous.
4. Earthquakes

“Most of the world's volcanoes are part of the "The Ring of Fire." This is a ring of volcanoes that form a circle around the Pacific Ocean. Thousands of volcanoes make up "The Ring of Fire." These volcanoes formed the sea floor and many underwater mountains.’

**What is the main idea?**

1. There are thousands of volcanoes in the world.
2. Most volcanoes are part of the "Ring of Fire."
3. Some underwater mountains are volcanoes.
4. The Ring of Fire

1. On the one hand, there are many advantages to this system. On the other hand, there are also several drawbacks.

**On the one hand =** \_\_\_\_\_ **from one point of view**

**On the other hand =** \_\_\_\_\_

2. In a number of countries, education is both compulsory – required- and universal, available to everyone, at least in primary school (elementary school)

**Compulsory=** \_\_\_\_\_

**Universal=** \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary school=** \_\_\_\_\_

3. There are many more schools in cities than in rural areas.

**Rural =** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Public schools are all both free and egalitarian; all students are considered equal and learn the same material.

**Egalitarian =** \_\_\_\_\_

5. College students need great discipline; in order to make time for their studies, they need the self-control to give up hobbies, sports, and social life.

**Discipline =** \_\_\_\_\_

6. Results on these exams affect the entire family because there is high status, or social position, for a whole family in which children have high test scores.

**Entire=** \_\_\_\_\_

**Status=** \_\_\_\_\_

7. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam determines this for them.

**Determines =** \_\_\_\_\_

# Lecture 4

## 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?

What does **gridlock** mean?

What does **predict** mean? To say in advance that something will happen

What does **commute** mean?

What does **worsening** mean?

## 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 : \_\_\_\_\_

What does **affluent** mean?

What does **priorities** mean?

## Paragraph C: Garbage Collection

[C] 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.

Tash →

Produce →

What does **recycling plant** mean?

## Paragraph D. Transportation

[D] 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?

## 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?

## 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.

## 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 :

Main Idea :

Understanding Pronoun Reference: They (paragraph a, Line 4)

## 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 unhealthful 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:

Topic sentence:

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

Understanding pronoun reference: these (par b, line 5).

## 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 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:

Topic Sentence or main idea:

Understanding Pronoun Reference:

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

## 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:

Main idea:

Understanding Pronoun Reference: them (line 1)

Understanding pronoun reference : they ( line5)

## Understanding Parts of Speech

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

Next complete each sentence below with words from the preceding chart. Use the correct form of the base word and write the part of speech in the parentheses after each blank – (n) for noun, (v) for verb, (adj) for adjective, and (adv) for adverb.

**1. Solve**

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

**2. Pollute**

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

**3. Crowd**

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

**4. Save**

The city is not \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) because of crime. People can't leave their homes \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) at night, and the police can't provide for their \_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

**5. Beautify**

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

**6. Differ**

The causes of indoor air pollution \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) from area to area. One reason for the \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) is that people heat their homes \_\_\_\_\_ ( ). People in some areas burn wood for heat; in other areas, they use something \_\_\_\_\_ ( ).

# Lecture 5

## Getting Meaning from Context

### 1. Definition

A definition gives the meaning of words. The writer may use words, phrases, or statements to define something. The writer will use key words, or signal words to identify a definition so you need to look for them. See examples of key words below.

<b>Key words</b> is/are	means/mean
is/are called	what this means is
is/are known as	consist of
is/are defined as	refer to
is/are described as	may be seen as

e.g.

Someone who explores and studies caves is known as a spelunker.

an unfamiliar word = *spelunker*

signal words = *is known as*

definition = *someone who explores and studies caves*

### Exercise 1

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write their meaning in the space provided.

1. The encyclopedia defines astrology as “the ancient art or science of divining the fate and future of human beings from indications given by the positions of stars and other heavenly bodies.”

**astrology means** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sales literature means printed matters that contain information on the goods.

**Sales literature means** \_\_\_\_\_

3. The part at the back of the car used for holding luggage is called the car boot in United Kingdom, whereas Americans would refer to this as the car’s trunk.

**car boot means** \_\_\_\_\_

### • 2. Restatement

The writer may use other words, phrases, or sentences to provide the meaning of difficult words. We call this restatement; the writer describes it again or in a different way. Signal words for restatement are in the “Key words box” below.

or
that is to say
in other words
i.e. or that is

• e.g.

• The surface of Africa consists mainly of plateaus, or large flat areas, although these occur at different levels.

- an unfamiliar word = *plateaus*  
signal word = *or*  
meaning = large flat areas

## Exercise 2

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. According to Indian custom, a great dowry of money and objects is given to the bridegroom, in other words, it is a dot.

dot = \_\_\_\_\_

2. There are several types of aerosol cans. Simple ones contain a liquefied gas, called the propellant, in which material is dissolved, i.e., melt.

dissolved = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Our youth nowadays should not engage in intoxicating things such as alcohol, cigarettes, and tranquilizers, that is to say, they should not ingest them.

engage = \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Punctuation marks

Punctuation is used to describe the meaning of unfamiliar words. The writer will write unfamiliar words and then use punctuation, words, phrases, or sentences to explain the meaning of the new words. Such punctuation is in the "Key words box" below.

, commas
, , appositive
( ) parentheses
- - dashes
; semicolon
: colon

- e.g. Full-color pictures are printed using only black and three colors: yellow, cyan (a light blue) and magenta (a light purple).
  - an unfamiliar word = *cyan and magenta*  
signal punctuation = ( )
    - meaning : cyan = *a light blue* and magenta = *a light purple*
  - The use of computers to handle text, or word processing, was foreseen in the 1950s.
    - an unfamiliar word = *handle text*  
signal punctuation = , ,  
meaning : handle text = *word processing*

## Exercise 4

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. Both facsimile (known as fax) and electronic mail (email) are ways of sending documents.

Facsimile = \_\_\_\_\_

Electronic mail = \_\_\_\_\_

2. An FM radio DJ (disk jockey) broadcasts over the airwaves.

DJ = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Infection - becoming ill through contact with bacteria - of the respiratory system such as the nose, the throat, and the chest is among the most common of all diseases.

Infection = \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Examples

help us to understand the meaning of new words. See key words or signal words used for showing examples in the “Key words box”.

such as
like
for example, ...
for instance
is / are

**e.g.** Use navigation buttons, such as, the “Next” button, the “Previous” button, the “Menu” button, and the “Exit” button, to go back and forth or jump to other topics while you are using your English software.

unfamiliar words = *navigation buttons*

signal word = *such as*

meaning = *buttons on computer program that are used for turn on pages*

#### Exercise 5

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words.

1. Some people in the North of Thailand do wickerwork, for example, they make elephants, turtles, plates, beds, and chairs, from teak trees for earning money.

- a) silver handicraft
- b) bronze handicraft
- c) niello handicraft
- d) wood handicraft

2. The Savanna grasslands are the home of grazing animals such as elephants, giraffes, antelopes and zebras. Lions, leopards and hyenas also live there.

- a) non-backbone animals
- b) meat-eating animals
- c) invertebrate animals
- d) grass-eating animals

3. A tourist guide advised them to see the elephant round up. There was racing, colorful war procession, marching, kicking a ball and tug-of-war between men and elephants.

- a) show
- b) breed
- c) sleep
- d) born

## 5. Contrast

You can guess the meaning of new words by using signal words of contrast. They will show the opposite meaning of the new words. See key words or signal words of contrast in the “Key words box”.

<b>Key words</b>
<b>but instead of even though in contrast to</b>
<b>yet in spite of although as opposed to</b>
<b>unlike despite however on the other hand</b>
<b>whereas fond of still provided that</b>

**e.g.**

Although Dara and Vipa are very close friends but they are very different. Suda spends a lot of money to buy things while Vipa loves to economize.

a) spend more money

b) save money

c) buy things more than before

d) keep things in a safe place

## Exercise 6

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words.

1. Ladda was promoted to be the chief secretary of the manager of the company, whereas her colleague, Somechai, was penalized.

- a) promoted
- b) punished
- c) exiled
- d) Rewarded

2. Although small pox has almost been eradicated. Malaria is prevalent in Kanchanaburee, Thailand. A policeman just died from the PF (Plasmodium Falsiparum) malaria last month.

- a) destroyed completely
- b) common found
- c) fear of disease
- d) Furbish

3. The plane is scheduled to leave for Phuket at 7:00 am but the plane departure has been postponed for two hours. That is to say, it will leave at 9:00 am instead.

- a) retard
- b) stop
- c) extend
- d) went back

## 6. Similarity

You can guess the meaning of new words by using signal words of similarity. They will display the same meaning of the new words. See key words or signal words of similarity in the “Key words box”.

<b>Key words</b>
<b>like similarly in the same way</b>
<b>as the same as just as</b>

**e.g.**

Indonesia is producing Ford cars and trucks. Soon, Thailand and Vietnam will be producing the same products with, no doubt, the same quality.

What does the words "the same products" mean? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your clue? \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 7

Use signal words as your clue to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. Learning should not be limited to the classroom or with teachers. We can learn by ourselves about things that are not taught by teachers. Similarly, "self-learning" is encouraged for our education system.

What does the words "self-learning" mean? -----

2. Thailand and South Korea have made a break-through in developing a new technology that enables high-speed Internet connections, just as phone service links are made efficiently through electric power lines. Both countries have joined hands to do business.

What do the words "high-speed Internet connections" mean?

### 7. Pictures

"A picture is worth more than a thousand words" (an old Chinese saying) so a picture can help you to guess the meaning of a new word. Look at the pictures below and choose the best answer to explain the pictures.



Which is the best description for the above picture?

- a) For Sale
- b) Equipment used in an office
- c) Instruments for you (c)



Which is the best description for the above picture?

- a) Holiday on beach
- b) Beautiful beach
- c) Activity of people

## Lecture 6

### Getting Meaning from Context

**3 Getting Meaning from Context** Use both specific clues in these sentences and your own logic to determine the meanings of the underlined words and expressions. Then write your guess about the meaning. Compare your answers with those of a partner.

1. Twenty years ago, in many countries, people could choose their livelihood, but they couldn't usually choose to change from one profession to another.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Many people with temporary jobs would prefer more permanent posts.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 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.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When they lose their job, they also lose their self-confidence, or belief in their own ability.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They usually need to upgrade their skills to find a new, better job.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Because technology changes fast, workers need continuing education if they want to keep up with the field.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. In many professions, telecommuting is now possible. People can work at home for some—or all—of the week and communicate by computer, telephone, and fax.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. It's difficult for some people to focus on work when they are at home. The refrigerator, TV, and their children often distract them.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. There is an advantage to technology: customers and clients have access to businesspeople at any time and anywhere. However, there is also a drawback: many businesspeople don't want to be available day and night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Many people don't have time for their family, friends, or leisure activities such as hobbies, sports, or movies.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. There are advantages and disadvantages to globalization, and we are all affected by it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Some people are flexible and can adjust well to change, but others are more rigid.

flexible: \_\_\_\_\_

rigid: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Workaholism is another common problem in the 21st century.

\_\_\_\_\_



**4 Comparing Answers** Compare your answers in the previous activity with those of other students. Were your answers similar? Now, go back to the vocabulary chart in Activity 2. Can you check any more words?

## Strategy

### Previewing a Reading

It helps to preview a chapter or passage before you read it so you can get an idea of what the article is about. In other words, look it over quickly to see what you can expect. Specifically, look at

- headings (the “titles” of the paragraphs), which indicate main topics
- pictures
- charts, figures, or diagrams

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

#### Guidelines for Previewing Passages:

- “Read the title.
- Look at the pictures (if there are any).
- Read the first few sentences in the first paragraph.
- Read the first line of the other paragraphs.
- Read the first and last sentences of the last paragraphs.”
- **When previewing, look at tables, graphs etc as well as headings**

## USING THE PREFIX OVER-

The prefix *over-* can appear as part of a noun, verb, or adjective. In some words, it indicates that there is too much of something or that someone is doing too much of a certain action.

**Example** Some people **overwork** and don't enjoy their work.

*overwork* (verb) = work too much

**11 Using the Prefix Over-** Read the definitions below. Write the words being defined. They begin with *over*. Then compare your answers with another student's.

1. do something too much (verb) = overdo
2. a place with too many people or things; a crowded place (adjective) =  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. give an estimate that is too high (verb) = \_\_\_\_\_
4. left unpaid, undone, or unreturned too long, past the due date (adjective) =  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. too many people in an area; a population that is too high (noun) =  
\_\_\_\_\_

## What Are Prefixes?

- A prefix is a group of letters we add to the front of a word.
- Prefixes change the meaning or purpose of the word, e.g.

- Un = not
  - un + kind = unkind
  - unacceptable, unreal, unhappy, unmanned
- Un = reversal or cancellation of action or state
  - unplug, unmask

# The prefix 'un'



- My mum was **unwell** at the weekend with a bad cold.
- Jerry seemed **unhappy** that the cat was by his hole.

# The prefix 'dis'

- Sally **disagreed** with Tom over who threw the snowball.



How has the word meaning been altered with this prefix?

agree-----disagree

Again the word has become an antonym (opposite) of the root word.



- Can you **disable** the alarm?
- .....

Add the prefix 'un' & 'dis' to these root words!

<u>Un</u>	<u>Dis</u>
undo	discolored
unfinished	distrust
unwell	disorder
unload	disapprove
unpack	displease
unfit	dislike
uncover	discharge
	disobey
	disappear
	disbelief
	disagree

## Prefixes 2 = re, de, pre

- To understand what is meant by the term 'prefix';
- To recognise and spell the prefixes: - re, de and pre.

**re = again**

repaint, reappraise, reawake

## The prefix 're'

- Danny had to **re**fill the bucket.



- The T.V. showed an action **re**play.



## The prefix 'de'

- Dad had to **de**freeze the chicken before he put it in the oven



- de = **down, away**
- de= **removal, reversal**
- **Descend, despair, depend, deduct**
- **de-ice, decamp**

- The time to **de**part from the station had arrived.



# The prefix 'pre'

- Pre = before in time, place, order or importance
- pre-adolescent, prelude, precondition

- John liked **pre**historic animals.



- A **pre**fix is fixed to the front of a word.



## To recognise and spell the prefixes: - re, de, pre, un and dis.

- Read the sentence carefully.
- Add the correct prefix and rewrite the sentence.
- Use a dictionary to find more words with the prefixes 're' 'pre' or 'de.'

Is it 're' or 'de' or 'pre'?		
<u>re</u>	<u>de</u>	<u>pre</u>
reheat	deface	premature
report	deposit	precaution
rearrange		prefix

# Lecture 7

## I. Previewing Vocabulary

### II. Matching Words & Meanings

### III. Prefixes & Suffixes

### IV- Analyzing Prefixes & Suffixes

### V. Reading : Skimming Topics & Main Ideas

#### I. Previewing Vocabulary page 95/ 109/ 113/ 114

No.	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	distinguish	competitive	slang	enthusiastically
٢	enroll	essence	international	suddenly
٣	invest	fad (trend or fashion)	counterclockwise	
٤	prevent	lifestyle	plain	
٥	replace	profit	creative	
٦	survive	trend	Irrational	
٧	transit	experience		
٨	alert	combination		
٩	wear			
١٠	Follow			
١١	found			

#### II. Matching Words page 109 Ex. 4

#### Match words & their meanings

No.	words	definitions
1	--g- reflect	a. Among other countries
٢	--i- survive	b. Get knowledge from life
٣	-c- transit	c. Moving people or things across places
٤	--a- international	d. Stop something before it happens
٥	--j- invest	e. Put back, provide something again
٦	-b- experience	f. In the opposite direction to the hands of a clock
٧	-e- replace	g. Throw back; give back an image of
٨	-d- prevent	h. Joining together of people or things
٩	--h- combination	i. Continue to live or exist
١٠	-f- counterclockwise	j. Put money into a business in the hopes of making profit

## I. Exercise

**Choose the most appropriate answer:**

1. Something that is very popular and lasts for a short period of time is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a. hobby      b. fad      c. story      d. meal
2. In my travels, I saw many different \_\_\_\_\_ of furniture, clothing and food.  
a. styles      b. tests      c. sheets      d. cups
3. which of the following is closet in meaning to *differentiate* ? \_\_\_\_\_  
a. prepare      b. enjoy      c. apologize      d. distinguish
4. *Survive* means: \_\_\_\_\_ :  
a. die      b. stay alive      c. become tired      d. laugh
5. The phrase *To put on clothes* has the same meaning as \_\_\_\_\_ clothes  
a. wear      b. buy      c. wash      d. keep
6. King Faisal University was *established* in 1975. The underlined word “*established*” means:  
a. invested      b. painted      c. founded      d. closed
7. The rich man has \_\_\_\_\_ all his money in the new project.  
a. invested      b. invented      c. invited      d. interested
8. The phrase “*join officially a school or university*” means: \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. pay      b. live      c. enroll      d. drop
9. which of the following is closet in meaning to *very clear and easy to understand*?  
a. plane      b. blame      c. brain      d. plain
10. Parents should \_\_\_\_\_ their children from watching violent movies.  
a. help      b. prevent      c. join      d. train
11. The phrase *walk behind* has the same meaning as \_\_\_\_\_  
a. run away      b. avoid      c. follow      d. live

## III. Common Prefixes & Suffixes

page 108/ 109

### Why Learn Suffixes?

Suffixes add meaning to thousands of words.

Learn a few Suffixes, and you open up the meaning of thousands of words.

The four most frequent suffixes are 97% of suffixed words!

## Most Common Suffixes

1. **-able, ible** = can be done : doable
2. **-al, ial** = has property of : personal
3. **-ed\*** = past verb : turned
4. **-en** = made of : golden
5. **-er** = comparative : higher
6. **-er** = one who : doer, actor
7. **-est** = superlative : best, biggest

1. -able
2. -al
3. -ed
4. -en
5. -er
6. -er
7. -est

- a. Past
- b. Made of
- c. Having
- d. One who
- e. Comparative
- f. Can
- g. Superlative

8. **-ful** = full of : careful, joyful
9. **-ic** = having property of : linguistic
10. **-ing\*** = present participle : running
11. **-(t)ion** = act, process : action
12. **-(i)ty** = state of : infinity, sanity
13. **-(t)ive** = adjective : motive, votive
14. **-less** = without : fearless, careless

8. -ful
9. -ic
10. -ing\*
11. -(t)ion
12. -(i)ty
13. -(t)ive
14. -less

- a. Present participle
- b. State of
- c. Without
- d. Having property of
- e. Full of
- f. Act
- g. Adjective
- h. Without

15. **-ly\*** = having : quickly, quietly
16. **-ment** = action, process : enjoyment
17. **-ness** = state of : kindness
18. **-ous** = having : joyous, religious
19. **-s\*** = more than one : books
20. **-y** = having : happy, windy

15. -ly\*
16. -ment
17. -ness
18. -ous
19. -s\*
20. -y

- a. Action
- b. Having
- c. Having
- d. Plural
- e. State of
- f. Having

## Can you use common affixes?

1. I have a different idea; I \_\_agree.
2. That can't be; it's just \_\_possible.
3. Say that again; please \_\_peat it.
4. Aliens look bad; they are \_\_friendly.
5. Tina took the car since she want\_\_ it.
6. Now the car is run\_\_ down the road.
7. Tina is in a hurry; she's driving quick\_\_.
8. Do you think that she has any ticket\_\_?

### III. Common Prefixes & Suffixes page 108/ 109

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

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

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

### IV. Analyzing ( suffixes & Prefixes ) pages 108/ 109

#### A. Suffixes ( page 108 ) Decide what parts of speech [ V. N. Adj or Adv ]

No.	words	No.	words	No.	words
1	---- friendship	9	---- enthusiastically	17	---- workaholism
2	---- suddenly	10	---- expensive	18	---- indicate
3	---- actress	11	---- participate	19	---- organization
4	---- specialize	12	---- individualism	20	---- pleasure
5	---- patriotism	13	---- summarize	21	---- hostess
6	---- soften	14	---- worthless	22	---- experience
7	---- simplicity	15	---- worsen	23	---- relationship
8	---- hopeless	16	---- Frequently	24	---- flexible



## 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

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

**Effect**

**Cause**

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

Because, as , since \_\_\_\_\_ cause or reason

As a result, 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                      d. so
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the questions were easy, all students succeeded.  
a. As a result                      b. Since                      c. Consequently                      d. so
3. My friend is very rich. \_\_\_\_\_ he has a new car and a villa.  
a. Therefore                      b. Since                      c. As                      d. because
4. The doctor didn't come today. \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture was cancelled .  
a. Because                      b. As                      c. So                      d. Since
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the film was boring, no one enjoyed it.  
a. As                      b. So                      c. Therefore                      d. 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

- \_\_\_\_\_ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.  
A. Why                      B. Where                      C. What                      D. How
- Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ will be the final test ? - Next Monday.  
A. Where                      B. When                      C. How                      D. Who
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you eat a day? - Only twice.  
A. How far                      B. How long                      C. How often                      D. How
- How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Three kilometers                      B. Two hours                      C. Four children                      D. Yesterday
- \_\_\_\_\_ is knocking at the door? \_\_ It is Rami  
A. How                      B. When                      C. Why                      D. Who
- I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ the football match begins.  
A. when                      b. who                      C. what                      D. whose
- How \_\_\_\_\_ is the hospital from the police station? \_ Three kms.  
A. long                      B. often                      C. much                      D. far
- \_\_\_\_\_ did she say? – Nothing  
A. Who                      B. Why                      C. What                      D. When
- I need your help please. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to start this machine.  
A. who                      B. how                      C. what                      D. whose
- \_\_\_\_\_ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine  
A. Who                      B. What                      C. Whose                      D. Where
- \_\_\_\_\_ colour do you prefer Aysha ? – The red one  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. When                      D. how
- 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
2.	corners	wash	global	
3.	root	reduce	addict	
4.	key			
5.	climate			
6.	path			
7.	gap			
8.	goods			
9.	fuel			
10.	harbor			
11.				

### 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.

### 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 closest 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 choice about the work that they would do, where they would do it, 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 varies 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.

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 "choice" is: A/ An \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Verb  
B. Noun  
C. Adjective  
D. Adverb
3. The underlined word "varies" 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  
C. the traditions  
D. the same company

## Previewing Vocabulary Pages [ 78 & 87 ]

1. People who give advice about professions and careers are: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Career counselors                      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