^{oth} Lecture>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

Elements of the Lecture

Previewing Vocabulary -

Getting Meaning from Context -

Previewing Reading -

Prefixes -

- عناصر من محاضرة - المفردات معاينة - معنى الانتقال من السياق - القراءة معاينة - اختصارات

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.

- Twenty years ago, in many countries, people could choose their <u>livelihood</u>, 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 <u>secure</u> 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 <u>self-confidence</u>, or belief in their own ability.
- 5. They usually need to upgrade their skills to find a new, better job.
- Because technology changes fast, workers need continuing education if they want to <u>keep up with</u> the field.
- 7. In many professions, <u>telecommuting</u> 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 $\underline{\text{distract}}$ 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 <u>drawback</u>: many businesspeople don't want to be available day and night.
- **10.** Many people don't have time for their family, friends, or <u>leisure</u> activities such as hobbies, sports, or movies.
- **11.** There are advantages and disadvantages to <u>globalization</u>, and we are all affected by it.

English Language Reading>>> Instructor: Ammar Sultan Al-Ma'ani

12.	Some people are <u>flexible</u> and can adjust well to change, but others are more
	rigid.
	flexible:
	rigid:
13.	Workaholism is another common problem in the 21st century.



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

۱۱ الكلمة محدده globalization – العلامة ، - المعنى مابعد الفاصلة

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rigid \ can adjust well المعنى Flexible ۱۲ المعنى Flexible ۱۲ مطنى Addiction to work المعنى Workaholism- ۱۳
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إذا كانت الكلمه فعل نبحث عن فعل اذا كانت الكلمه علم نبحث عن علم اذا كانت الكلمه علم نبحث عن صفه اذا كانت الكلمه صفه نبحث عن صفه اذا كانت الكلمتين تتفق فهي طريقة تماثل اذا كانت الكلمتين لبعض فهي طريقة المضادات
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• Previewing is a useful way to determine the usefulness of a text, how easy or difficult it will 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 •

معاينة طريقة مفيدة لتحديد مدى الفائدة من وضع النص، ومدى سهولة او صعوبة والقراءة، وماذا سرعة القراءة لاستخدام لقراءتها جيدا.

المبادئ التوجيهية للمعاينة الممرات

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    "قراءة العنوان.
    انظروا الى الصور (إذا كان هناك أي).
    قراءة الجمل القليلة الأولى في الفقرة الأولى.
    قراءة السطر الأول من الفقرات الأخرى.
    قراءة الجمل الأولى والأخيرة من الفقرات الماضي ".
    عند معاينتها، والنظر في الجداول والرسوم البيانية الخ، فضلا عن عناوين
```

Date



Directions: Read the passage, Then answer questions about the passage below.

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to **hover** in the air (stay in one place) which is impossible for planes.

Because helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for takeoff. They are used in congested areas where there is no room for airplanes or in isolated areas which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

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) = $\frac{\text{overdo}}{\text{o}}$
 - 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) =
- 2 over crowded
- 3 over estimate
- 4 over do
- 5 over population.

?<mark>What Are Prefixes</mark> ما هي اختصار ات

A <u>prefix</u> is a group of letters we add to the <u>front</u> of a word.

Prefixes change the meaning or purpose of the word, e.g. •

Un = not •

Un = reversal or cancellation of action or state •

un + kind = unkind •

unacceptable, unreal, unhappy, unmanned •

unplug, unmask

البادئة هي عبارة عن مجموعة من الرسائل أضفنا إلى الجزء الأمامي من كلمة واحدة.
 اختصارات تغيير المعنى أو الغرض من كلمة واحدة، على سبيل المثال
 الأمم المتحدة = لا
 انعكاس = الأمم المتحدة أو إلغاء العمل أو دولة
 الأمم المتحدة + نوع قاس =
 غير مقبول، غير واقعي، غير سعيدة، من دون طيار
 افصل، كشف

The prefix 'un

My mum was unwell at the weekend with a bad cold



The prefix 'un

Jerry seemed unhappy that the cat was by his hole

Dis = negation, removal, expulsion •

disadvantage, dismount, disbud, disbar

وبدا جيري التعيس أن القط كان من جحره • ديس = نفي، إزالة، طرد عيب، ترجل، disbud، قصى

The prefix 'dis'

Sally <u>disagreed</u> with Tom over who threw the snowball

How has the word meaning been altered with this prefix?

agree----disagree

اختلف مع توم سالي أكثر من الذي رمى كرة الثلج كيف تم تغيير معنى الكلمة مع هذه البادئة؟ توافق ---- نختلف



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

مرة أخرى أصبح للكلمة معنى متناقض ١ (مقابل) من جذر الكلمة

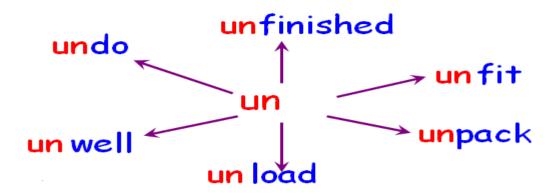
The prefix 'dis

Can you disable the alarm? •

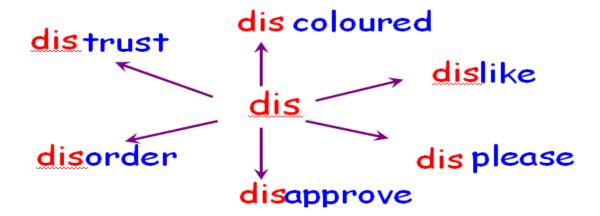
• هل قمت بتعطيل ناقوس الخطر؟



these root words! Add the prefix 'un' to



these root words! Add the suffix 'dis' to



Is it 'un' or 'dis'?

un fit مریض غیرمؤهل Un well

un cover کشف

disagree نختلف

نختلف disagree

عصى disobey

تختفيdisappear

رفضdisapprove

كفر disbelief

Prefixes 2 = re, de, pre

To understand what is meant by the term 'prefix';

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

لفهم ما هو المقصود من "بادئة" الطويل؛ للتعرف على وتوضيح البادئات: - إعادة، ومرحلة ما قبل دي.

The prefix 're'

Danny had to refill the bucket

وكان داني لإعادة ملء دلو



The prefix 're'

- The T.V. showed an action <u>replay.</u> •
- أظهرت المتلفزة ١ إعادة عمل.



The prefix 'de'

- Dad had to defrost the chicken before he put it in the oven. •
- كان الأب لفك تجميد (تذوب) الدجاج قبل ان يضعها في الفرن.



de = down, away •

de= removal, reversal

Descend, despair, depend, deduct •

de-ice, decamp •

دي = أسفل، بعيدا
• إزالة = دي، انعكاس
• ينزل، اليأس، وتعتمد، خصم
• إزالة الجليد، فر

The prefix 'de'

The time to depart from the station had arrived

وكان الوقت لمغادرة محطة وصلت



Pre = before in time, place, order or importance

pre-adolescent, prelude, precondition •

قبل = قبل في الزمان والمكان، أو ترتيب أهمية • مرحلة ما قبل المراهقة، تمهيدا، شرط مسبق

The prefix 'pre'

John liked prehistoric animals

يحب جون حيوانات ما قبل التاريخ



The prefix 'pre'

A prefix is fixed to the front of a word

يتم إصلاح بادئة إلى الجزء الأمامي من كلمة واحدة



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.'

للتعرف على وتوضيح البادئات: - إعادة، دي، مرحلة ما قبل والامم المتحدة وديس. قراءة الجملة بعناية. إضافة البادئة الصحيحة وكتابة الجملة. المتخدام قاموس للعثور على المزيد من الكلمات مع ما قبل 'إعادة' البادئات "أو" دي ".

Is it 're' or 'de' or 'pre'?

Precaution prefix premature deface reheat deposit report rearrange deface

الاحتياطات - بادئة - من السابق لأوانه - طمر - يسخن - ودائع - تقرير إعادة ترتيب - طمر-