

English Language Reading I6

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

الكلمة محدده - livelihood العلامة but المعنى choose to change profession to another طريقة الفهم

2 - الكلمة محدده - posts المعنى job طريقة النقيض

3 - الكلمة المحدده - secure المعنى lifetime طريقة التماثل

4 - الكلمة محدده - self-confidence العلامة - or المعنى 5 - belief in their own ability- upgrade المعنى

6 - a new \better- الكلمة محدده - keep up with العلامة - , المعنى 7 - workers need continuing education - الكلمة

محدده - telecommuting المعنى الامثله او communicate طريقة الأمثله

8 - الكلمة محدده - distract المعنى الأمثله اللي قبلها طريقة الأمثله

9 - الكلمة محدده - a drawback العلامة - however+ there is المعنى 11 - a disadvantage- الكلمة المحدده - leisure

العلامة - such as المعنى مابعدھا

11 - الكلمة محدده - globalization العلامة - , المعنى ما بعد الفاصلة

Flexible المعنى can adjust well \ rigid المعنى 13 Workaholism cannot adjust well- المعنى Addiction to

work إذا كانت الكلمة فعل نبحت عن فعل

إذا كانت الكلمة علم نبحت عن علم

إذا كانت الكلمة صفة نبحت عن صفة

إذا كانت الكلمتين تتفق فهي طريقة تماثل

إذا كانت الكلمتين مضادتين لبعض فهي طريقة المضادات

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 أو صعوبة القراءة، وماذا سرعة القراءة لاستخدام لقراءتها جيداً.

المبادئ التوجيهية للمعاينة الممرات:

"• 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، فضلاً عن عناوين



"Helicopters"

Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages

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) = 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) =

- 2 – over crowded
- 3 – over estimate
- 4 – over do
- 5 – over population.

What Are Prefixes? اختصارات؟ هي ما 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 = reversal or cancellation of action or state**
- **un + kind = unkind** • unacceptable, unreal, unhappy, unmanly
- **unplug, unmask** • البادئة هي عبارة عن مجموعة من الرسائل إلى أضفنا إلى الجزء من الأمامي الجزء إلى أضفنا الرسائل من مجموعة عن عبارة هي البادئة •
- المثال سبيل على ,واحدة كلمة من الغرض أو المعنى تغيير اختصارات
- لا = المتحدة الأمم
- دولة أو العمل إلغاء أو المتحدة الأمم = انعكاس
- = قاس نوع + المتحدة الأمم
- طيار دون من ,سعيدة غير ,واقعي غير ,مقبول غير
- كشف ,افصل

The prefix 'un

My mum was **unwell** at the weekend with a bad cold

Dis = negation, removal, expulsion

- **disadvantage, dismount, disbud, disbar**

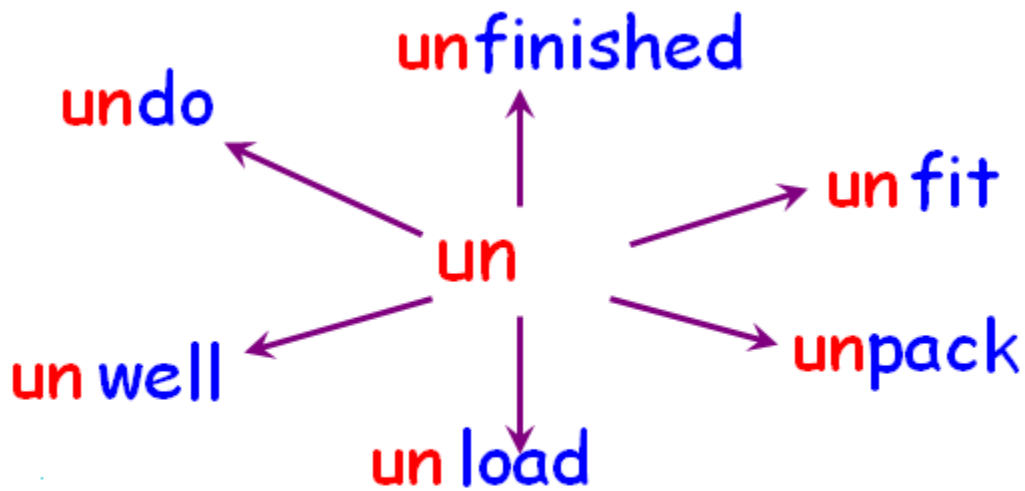
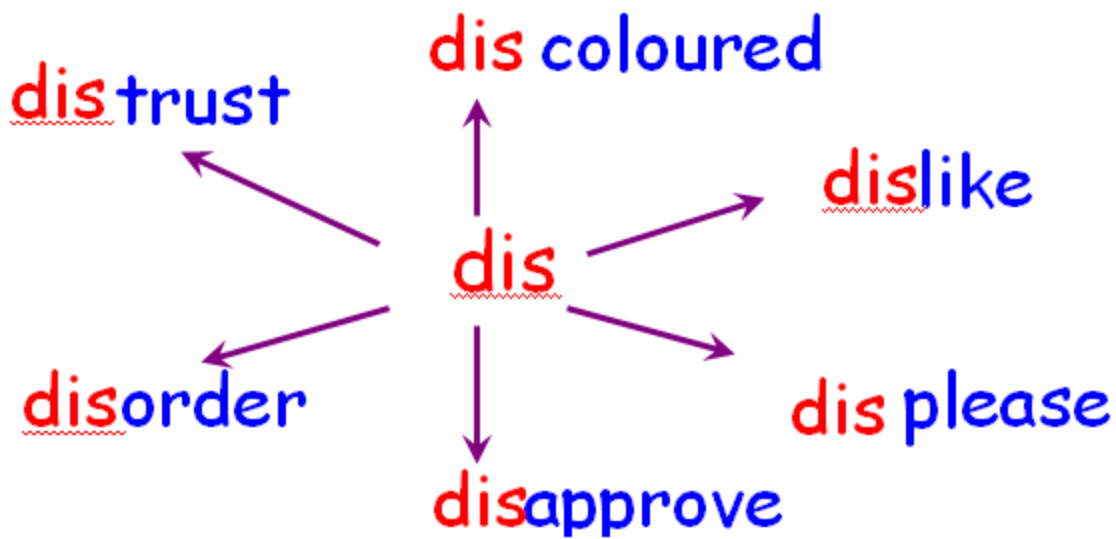
وبدا جيري التبعس أن القط كان من جحره
•ديس = نفي ,إزالة ,طرد
عيب ,ترجل , **disbud** ,قصي

The prefix 'dis' Sally **disagreed** with Tom over who threw the snowball

How has the word meaning been altered with this prefix?

agree-----disagree

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



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



Danny had to **re**fill the bucket



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

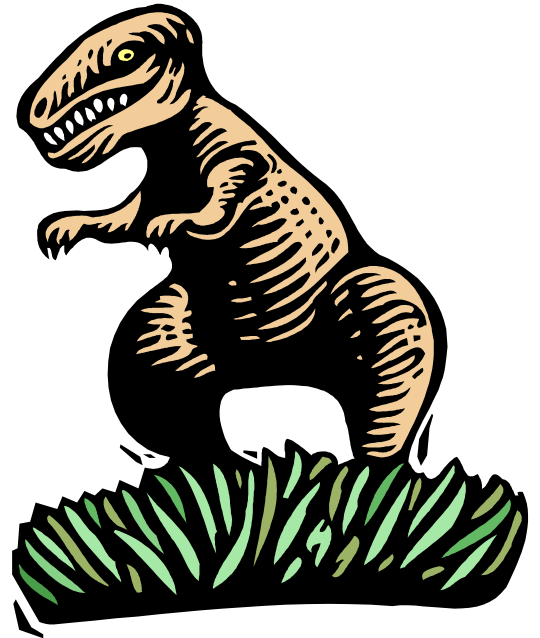


Dad had to **de**freeze the chicken before he put it in the oven



The prefix 'de'

The time to depart from the station had arrived. •



The prefix 'pre'

John liked prehistoric animals

يحب جون حيوانات ما قبل التاريخ

تعليمات مهمة

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.

استخدام 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 - يواجه -يسخن - ودائع - تقرير إعادة ترتيب - يواجه