

المحاضره ١:

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= ____ Required_____

Universal= __ Available to everyone_____

Primary= _Elementary_____

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

Egalitarian = _____Equal_____

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¹Do you have a favorite season? ²Winter, fall, and spring have many advantages. ³However, summertime is my favorite season because it offers the tranquility of the beach as well as the exhilaration of outdoor sports. ⁴First, 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. ⁵Looking at something larger than I am gives me a sense of awe and gratitude and provides a backdrop for some deep musings. ⁶Second, summertime provides me with the chance to go sailing, surfing, and hiking along the shore. ⁷The 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.

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.

المحاضرة ٢:

Guess the Meaning

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

Gridlock = __ traffic so horrible ____

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

Priorities = ____ a list of what was most important ____

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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: Why I want to learn English

Identify the conclusion: I'm very excited about learning English

Identify the first main point: Sentence 2: One reason is that English has become an international language

Identify the second main point: Sentence 4: Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries.

Identify the third main point: Sentence 6: Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move to the U.S. in the future.

Identify the support detail for the first main point: Sentence 3: It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication

Identify the support detail for the second main point: Sentence 5: The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language.

Identify the support detail for the third main point: Sentence 7: I will become a manager for my company soon

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Scanning this

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

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المحاضر هـ ٣:

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? ____ The difference between traditional and nontraditional students.._____

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2. What is the Main Idea? _____ The difference between traditional and nontraditional students.._____

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

Non-traditional students are the minority. ١- F

Non-traditional students are not working these days. ٢- F

Non-traditional students live on campus. ٣- F

Non-traditional students are majority and part-timers ٤- T

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 _____ in _____ a dormitory _____ on _____ campus.

Many _____ attend _____ college part-time (verb)

Access _____ to _____ 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) _____ students _____

They (paragraph A, line 6) _____ students _____

Them (Paragraph A, line 12) nontraditional students

-

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? _____ Learning styles in students' population _____

What is the Main Idea? _____ Each person has a certain learning style, and about 60 percent of the new students these days prefer the sensing style _____

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: _____ Intuitive learning styles _____

Main Idea: _____ Students prefer a theory-to-practice method of learning and enjoy independent, creative thinking _____

-

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: _____ The sensing style of learning _____

Main idea: _____ A majority of college professors prefer the intuitive learning style _____

Words in phrases : Paragraph D :

are ___ at ___ a disadvantage.

Understanding Pronoun References: Their (Paragraph D, line 4) _____ students _____

-

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 : _____ Technology in students' life _____

Main Idea: _____ The importance of technology in college campus _____

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 _____ of _____ technology

Are available _____ to _____ everyone

Students _____ take _____ exams (verb)

-
“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

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Getting Meeting From Context

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

On the other hand = _____ from one point of view

On the other hand = _____ From another point of view

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

Compulsory= _____ Required _____

Universal= _____ Available to everyone _____

Primary school= _____ Elementary _____

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

Rural = _____ areas outside the cities [countryside] _____

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

Egalitarian = _____ Equal _____

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 = _____ Self-control _____

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 = _____ Whole _____

Status = _____ Social Position _____

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

Determines = _____ Decides _____

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المحاضرة ٤:

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

What does gridlock mean? Traffic so horrible

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

What does commute mean? moving from – to - تنقل ←

What does worsening mean? getting worse

-

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 : _____ it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. _____

What does affluent mean? Rich

What does priorities mean? a list of what's most important

-

[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.

Trash → Garbage

Produce → vegetable and fruits

What does recycling plant mean? separating bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash.

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[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..

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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? Area for walkers only –no cars-

-

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.

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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

Main Idea : All students in school have the same problem after years

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

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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: Causes and symptoms of sick-building syndrome

Topic sentence: there is no escape from unhealthy air

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

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


-
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: Sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses

Topic Sentence or main idea: Sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses

Understanding Pronoun Reference:

1. they (paragraph c, line 3) People

2. them (paragraph c, line  موجوده بالقطعة مو موجوده بالقطعة

-
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: Several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

Main idea: Several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

Understanding Pronoun Reference: them (line 1) Solutions

Understanding pronoun reference : they (line5) Workers

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

3. Crowd

There are __crowds__ (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 __differ__ (v) from area to area. One reason for the __difference__ (n) is that people heat their homes __differently__ (adv). People in some areas burn wood for heat; in other areas, they use something __different__ (adj).

المحاضرة ٥:

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 _____An ancient art or science_____

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

Sales literature means _____printed matters that contain information on the goods

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 _____ The part at the back of the car used for holding luggage _____

-

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 = _____ a great dowry of money and objects that is given to the bridegroom _____

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 = _____ melt _____

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 = _____ ingest _____

-

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 = _____ fax _____

Electronic mail = _____ e-mail _____

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

DJ = _____ dick jockey _____

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 = _____ becoming ill through contact with bacteria _____

-

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

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

-

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? ----- learn by ourselves -----

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? ما عرفت وش أحلها
شبكات انترنت عالية السرعة. ~ ←

-



Which is the best description for the above picture?

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

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

Choose the most appropriate answer:

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

use common affixes

1. I have a different idea; I _dis_agree.
2. That can't be; it's just _im_possible.
3. Say that again; please _re_peat it.
4. Aliens look bad; they are _un_friendly.
5. Tina took the car since she want_ed__ it.
6. Now the car is run_ing_ down the road.
7. Tina is in a hurry; she's driving quick_ly_.
8. Do you think that she has any ticket_s_?

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

No.	words	No.	words
1	<u>un</u> pleasant	7	<u>un</u> safe
2	<u>im</u> patient	8	<u>in</u> frequent
3	<u>in</u> expensive	9	<u>un</u> desirable
4	noncharacteristics	10	<u>dis</u> advantage
5	<u>un</u> avoidable	11	<u>im</u> possible
6	<u>ir</u> rational	12	<u>un</u> interesting

Circle the symbol of the correct answer a, b, c or:-

1. One of the following words begins with a prefix: _____

- a. understand
- b. university
- c. unique
- d. unimportant

2. We change the meaning of the word “ possible” into its opposite by adding the prefix:___:

- a. Dis-
- b. in
- c. im
- d. un

3. To change the word “ hope” into adjective form, we add the suffix _____ :

- a. F ul
- b. ly
- c. ation
- d. al

4. We add the suffix “ _____ ” to the word” apology” to to change it into verb .

- a. ation
- b. ese
- c. ize
- d. cal

-

Circle the symbol of the correct answer a, b, c or:-

1. The part of speech of the word” enthusiastically” is : _____

- a. Adv
- b. N
- c. V
- d. Adj

2. We change the meaning of the word “ patient” into its opposite by adding the prefix:___:

- a. Dis-
- b. in
- c. im
- d. un

3. The word “ soften” is _____ :

- a. A verb
- b. a noun
- c. an adjective
- d. an adverb

4. We add the prefix “ _____ ” to the word” rational” to change it into its positive meaning .

- a. ation
- b. ir
- c. ize
- d. cal

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المحاضر هـ ٨:

Sample Questions Cause & Effect

حلم مستحيل

- 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

- Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following
- 1. _____ was the reason of the car accident? – It was the very high speed.
- A. Why B. Where **C. What** D. How
- 2. Could you please tell me _____ will be the final test ? - Next Monday.
- A. Where **B. When** C. How D. Who
- 3. _____ do you eat a day? - Only twice.
- A. How far B. How long **C. How often** D. How
- 4. How long did it take you to finish doing the homework? - _____
- A. Three kilometers **B. Two hours** C. Four children D. Yesterday
- 5. _____ is knocking at the door? __ It is Rami
- A. How B. When C. Why **D. Who**
- 6. I really don't know _____ the football match begins.
- **A. when** b. who C. what D. whose
- 7. How _____ is the hospital from the police station? _ Three kms.

- A. long B. often C. much **D. far**
- 8. _____ did she say? – Nothing
- A. Who B. Why **C. What** D. When
- 9. I need your help please. I don't know _____ to start this machine.
- A. who **B. how** C. what D. whose
-
- 10. _____ house is that beautiful one? – Its mine
- A. Who B. What **C. Whose** D. Where
- 11. _____ colour do you prefer Aysha ? – The red one
- **A. Which** B. Who C. When D. how
- 12. How _____ are you Abdullah? _ 178 cm
- A. long **B. tall** C. far D. old

• 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

- 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

- 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
 - B. the traditions
 - D. the same company
- 1. People who give advice about professions and careers are: _____
 - A. Career councilors
 - B. manufacturing jobs
 - C. drawbacks
 - D. career trends
- 2. The feeling that the worker will never lose his or her job is _____

a. question

b. visit

c. require

d. invest

4. The phrase “ a space/ distance between two things or persons” is a _____

a. building

b. street

c. wall

d. gap

5. The word “ _____ ” is closest in meaning to the phrase “ make less “.

a. reduce

b. widen

c. require

d. worsen

6. most people prefer to _____ by the sea coast.

a. relax

b. test

c. work

d. type

7. The word “hindrances” is closest in meaning to the word _____

a. questions

b. obstacles

c. facilities

d. stories

8. The phrase “ an inspector who looks for criminals” is called a/n _____

a. detective

b. astronaut

c. teacher

d. servant

-

F Travelers who return from a vacation often answer the question "How was your trip?" by saying, "Oh, it was out of this world!" By this idiom, they mean, of course, that their trip was amazing or wonderful. However, people will soon be able to use this expression literally, but it will be expensive.



▲ Would you like to travel into space?

Already, it's possible to go through the same training that astronauts go through. Just go to Star City, Russia. In addition to astronaut training, it's possible to experience one of their "Space Adventures." On one of these, for example, you can enter a special plane that gives you the feeling of weightlessness that astronauts experience—several minutes of zero-gravity. (Gravity is the force that keeps us on the Earth.) Two private individuals have already spent a week at the International Space Station, at a price of \$20,000,000 each. A number of companies are now planning projects to commercialize space in various ways. A California company, Scaled Composites, and a British company, Virgin

Galactica, are working on the creation of reusable vehicles that could carry passengers in the near future. Even the Hilton Hotel chain is considering building a space hotel. The main attractions will be the view (of Earth), the feeling of weightlessness, and the chance to take a hike . . . on the Moon. It goes without saying that the price will also be "out of this world."

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. What do the travelers who come from a vacation say about their trip?

- a. We were sick?
- b. It was a long trip
- c. Oh, it was out of the world
- d. Oh, Nice trip

2. The underlined pronoun "it" line 2 refers to _____ .

- a. the answer
- b. the question
- c. the trip
- d. this world

3. which of the following is closest in meaning to special ? _____

- a. strong
- b. enjoyable
- c. public
- d. private

4. literally means: _____ :

- a. word by word
- b. stay alive
- c. unreal
- d. wonderful

5. How long does it take to give you the feeling of weightlessness?

- a. Two weeks
- b. Three minutes
- c. One hour
- d. Several minutes

6. The underlined pronoun “ their” line 3 refers to_____ .

a. amazing trips

b. people

c. travelers

d. the vacations

7. It is clear that a trip to space is _____

a. expensive

b. tiring

c. public

d. dangerous

8. How much did the two individuals who stayed a week at I S S pay?

a. \$20,000,000

b. \$40,000,000

c. it was free

d. \$10,000,000

9. The most appropriate TOPIC of the reading passage is_____

a. California Company

b. Travelling Into Space

c. Amazing Expression

D. Galactica

10. The MAIN IDEA of the passage is _____

a. A trip to the sea is wonderful

b. It is very cheap to go to space

c. Space travelling is now possible

d. No one like to travel into space

المحاضرة ١٠ :

1.The word “ _____” is closest in meaning to the word “ hints “.

a. creatures

b. lectures

c. gestures

d. features

2. Our Doctor always _____on the meanings of new words in English.

a. relaxes

b. sheds light

c. types

d. types

” 3. The phrasal verb “ _____” is closest in meaning to the word “return

a. pick up

b. look forward to

c. give back

d. interest in

4. I called him by phone so many times but he didn’t _____

a. respond

b. ask

c. sleep

d. eat

5. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the verb " get or obtain " .

- a. reduce
- b. widen
- c. require
- d. acquire

6. All students should _____ that English language is very important.

- a. realize
- b. test
- c. work
- d. go

7. The word "honest or responsible " is closest in meaning to the word _____

- a. criminal
- b. upright
- c. lazy
- d. clever

8. The phrase " a metal piece of money " is closest in meaning to the word _____

- a. coin
- b. banknote
- c. paper
- d. invoice

-

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

1. The part speech of " final " is _____

- A. a verb
- B. an adverb
- C. a noun
- D. an adjective

2. The part speech of " questions " is _____

- A. a verb
- B. an adverb
- C. a noun
- D. an adjective

3. The part speech of " will " is _____

- A. a main verb
- B. a verb to be
- C. a modal
- D. a preposition

4. The part speech of " in " is _____

- A. a verb
- B. a preposition
- C. a noun
- D. an adjective

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

5. The part speech of “us” is _____pronoun

A. a possessive

B. an object

C. a subject

D. a reflexive

6. The part speech of “gave” is _____

A. a present verb

B. an auxiliary

C. a future verb

D. a past verb

7. The part speech of “last” is _____

A. an adjective

B. a verb to be

C. an article

D. a preposition

8. The part speech of “doctor” is _____

A. a verb

B. a subject noun

C. an object noun


D. an adjective

-

Fashion: The Art of the Body

A The enormous and fascinating variety of clothing may express a person's status or social position. Several hundred years ago in Europe, Japan, and China, there were many highly detailed sumptuary laws—that is, strict regulations concerning how each social class could dress. In

Europe, for example, only royal families could wear fur, purple silk, or gold cloth. In Japan, a farmer could breed silkworms, but he couldn't wear silk. In many societies, a lack of clothing indicated an absence of status. In ancient Egypt, for instance, children—who had no social status—wore no clothes until they were about twelve. These days, in most societies (especially in the West), rank or status is exhibited through regulation of dress only in the military, where the appearance or absence of certain metal buttons or stars signifies the dividing line between ranks. With the exception of the military, the divisions between different classes of society are becoming less clear. The clientele of a Paris café, for example, might include both working-class people and members of the highest society, but how can one tell the difference when everyone is wearing denim jeans?



A street in Paris

1. What is the topic of Paragraph A?

☐ A the military

☐ B sumptuary laws

☒ C uniforms

☐ D status

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

☐ A Strict laws in some countries used to regulate what people of each social class could wear.

☐ B Rich people wear more beautiful clothing than poor people do.

☐ C In many societies, the absence of clothing indicated an absence of status.

☒ D Today, the divisions between social classes are becoming less clear from the clothing that people wear.

3. What do the answers to numbers 1 and 2 have in common? That is, what is the main idea of Paragraph A?

☐ A Today, the differences between various social classes can be seen only in military uniforms.

☐ B Laws used to regulate how people could dress.

☒ C Clothing (or its absence) has usually indicated status or rank, but this is less true in today's world.

☐ D Clothing has been worn for different reasons since the beginning of history.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph B?

- ☐ A the Yoruba people
- ☐ B geometric designs
- ☐ C dirt and ashes
- ☒ D body decoration

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

- ☒ A Mehndi or henna, tattooing, and scarification are types of body decoration.
- ☒ B Tattoos and scarification indicate a person's tribe or social group, although youth in Western societies sometimes use tattoos as a form of rebellion.
- ☐ C Scarification is very painful and is symbolic of strength.
- ☐ D Designs on a person's face or body are considered beautiful.

3. Which idea below includes all the details that you chose in number 2? In other words, what is the main idea of the paragraph?

- ☐ A Everyone who wants to be beautiful should get a tattoo.
- ☒ B People decorate their bodies for the purposes of identification, beauty, and sometimes rebellion.
- ☐ C Mehndi or henna and tattoos are designs made by putting dye on or in the skin.
- ☐ D Men more often decorate their faces; women often decorate their backs.



• Scarification



• Modern tattooing

Three common types of body decoration are mehndi or henna, tattooing, and scarification. Mehndi or henna is the art of applying dye (usually dark orange or dark brown) to the skin of women in India, Islamic cultures, and Africa. The dye comes from the henna plant and is applied in a beautiful design that varies from culture to culture—fine, thin lines in India and large flower patterns in the Arab world, for example. (See page 101 for a photo of a mehndi or henna design.) A tattoo is also a design or mark made with a kind of dye (usually dark blue); however, unlike henna, it is put into a cut in the skin. In scarification—found mainly in Africa—dirt or ashes are put into the cuts instead of dye; the result is a design that is unique to the person's tribe. Three lines on each side of a man's face identify him as a member of the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria, for example. A complex geometric design on a woman's back identifies her as Nuba (from Sudan) and also makes her more beautiful in the eyes of her people. In the 1990s, tattooing became popular among youth in urban Western societies. Unlike people in tribal cultures, these young people had no tradition of tattooing, except among sailors and criminals. To these young people, the tattoos were beautiful and were sometimes also a sign of rebellion against older, more conservative people in the culture. These days, tattooing has become common and is usually not symbolic of rebellion.

☒ C In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond or green or purple.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph C?

- ☐ A hair
- ☐ B skin
- ☐ C body shape
- ☒ D body changes

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

- ☐ A It is unhealthy to lose or gain too much weight.
- ☒ B Some societies consider large people attractive; others, slim ones.
- ☒ C Some people prefer dark hair or skin; others, light.
- ☐ D Most wealthy people try to stay thin.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph C?

- ☒ A Individuals and groups of people have different ideas about physical attractiveness.
- ☐ B Lying in the sun darkens the skin.
- ☐ C In some societies, thinness is an indication that a family is poor.
- ☐ D Dark-skinned people usually have dark hair.

10 In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring—a *pelele*—in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about *peleles*: "They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the *pelele*? She would not be a woman at all." While some people in modern urban societies think of tribal lip rings as unattractive and even "disgusting," other people—in Tokyo or New York or Rome—might choose to wear a small lip ring or to pierce their tongue and wear a ring through the hole.

✓ 1. What is the topic of Paragraph D?


- ☐ A dentistry
- ☒ B blackening or whitening the teeth
- ☐ C changes to the human mouth
- ☐ D *peleles* and beards


✓ 2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

- ☐ A White teeth are attractive to all cultures.
- ☒ B In the West, people visit dentists and have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned.
- ☒ C In some cultures, people blacken their teeth or file them to sharp points, and in other cultures young people wear lip rings or tongue rings.
- ☐ D Makololo women wear a large ring in their upper lip.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph D?

- ☐ A People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
- ☐ B What is attractive has different interpretations.
- ☒ C The human mouth suffers change and abuse in many societies.
- ☐ D Some methods of changing the appearance of the mouth are dangerous, but others are safe.

 Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in preliterate societies in order to attract good health or to ward off disease. Anthropologists explain that it is a form of magic protection against the dangers of the world outside the village, where men have to go for the hunt or for war. When it is used as warpaint, it also serves to frighten the enemy, distinguish members of one's own group from the enemy, and give the men a sense of identity, of belonging to the group. Women in these societies have less need of body or face paint because they usually stay in the safety of the village. Women in Victorian society in England and the United States were expected to wear little or no makeup. They were excluded from public life and therefore didn't need protection from the outside world. In modern societies, however, cosmetics are used mostly by women, who often feel naked, unclothed, without makeup when out in public—like a tribal hunter without his warpaint.

 Woman wearing modern "face paint"

1. What is the topic of Paragraph E?

☒ A body and face paint

☐ B men's warpaint

☐ C modern women's cosmetics

☐ D magic protection

2. What details about the topic does the Paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

☒ A Body or face paint is usually worn by men in tribal societies.

☒ B People wear body or face paint to make them more attractive.

☐ C Makeup ("face paint") is usually worn by women in modern societies.

☒ D When women are excluded from public life, they wear little or no makeup.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph E?

☐ A Body paint gives men a sense of identity.

☐ B Women in modern times wear makeup to be more beautiful.

☐ C In the past, men wore face paint, but in modern times, women wear it.

☒ D Body or face paint may be worn as a sort of protection by people who leave the home or village.

In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond or purple.

Now answer the questions that follow.

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. The most appropriate topic for the paragraph is _____

A. Skin Change

B. Hair Color

C. Different views about body shape

D. Family's Wealth

2. The best Main Idea of the paragraph is that _____

A. people with gray hair often dye it with black skin

B. people lie in the sun to darken their skin

C. women's plumpness is also an indication of wealth their bodies

D. people have different attitudes about

3. Why do men and women eat little in some societies? _____

A. To remain slim

B. To become plump

C. Because they are poor

D. To save much money

Choose the most appropriate answer:

4. The underlined pronoun " their " Line 5 refers _____

A. people

B. women

C. men

D. fat persons

5. The word in the paragraph that is closest in meaning to the word " thin" is _____

A. plump

B. skinny

C. blond

D. attractive

6. The underlined pronouns " it " line 6 refers to _____

A. skin

B. body

C. gray hair

D. color

المحاضر ١١

We all know the expression *to change your mind*. But is it possible literally to change your mind-or, to be more precise, to change your brain? Reports from 2005 says yes. First, the bad news, at least for smokers: a study from the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It concludes that smoking makes people less intelligent. On cognitive tests (tests that involve judgment), smokers did significantly worse than nonsmokers. The theory that toxins- poisons- in the smoke enter the blood and damage blood vessels providing the brain with oxygen. And there is more bad news, for most of us: a study from the University of London says that " *informania*"- the constant flood of information from cell phones, emails, and text messaging- can reduce intelligence

1. Where are the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburg located?

A. in London

B. in Scotland

C. in the USA

D. in Liverpool

2. The underlined word " precise " line 2 means _____clear_____

A. clear

B. different

C. normal

D. ambiguous

3. ____ Smoking ____ is the cause of being less intelligent.

A. Sleeping

B. Nonsmoking

C. Smoking

D. Studying

4. The test that involves judgment is called a/an ____ Cognitive ____ test.

A. Ability

B. Toxins

C. Cognitive

D. Vessel

5. The underlined pronoun “ it” Line 4 refers to ____ a study ____

A. the university

B. Scotland

C. a study

D. Edinburg

6. The underlined word “ intelligent “ line 2 means ____ clever ____

A. interesting

B. different

C. famous

D. clever

7. What is the function of blood vessels? _providing brain with oxygen_.

A. providing brain with blood

B. thinking

C. providing brain with oxygen

D. moving

8. The word in the paragraph which is closest in meaning to the word “
poisons” is ____ toxins ____

A. tests

B. toxins

C. reports

D. smokers

9. The constant flood of information from cell phones and emails is
called ____ informania ____

A. informania

B. toxin

C. intelligence

D. blood vessels

10. The most appropriate TOPIC of the paragraph is __Changing your mind__.

- A. providing brain with blood
- B. Smoking
- C. providing brain with oxygen
- D. Changing your mind

1. Our doctor always __points out__ the importance of the contents of lectures in the final test.

- A. fixes
- B. points out
- C. looks
- D. takes

2. king Faisal University was __founded__ in 1975.

- A. found
- B. founded
- C. bought
- D. pointed out

3. The word “__merchant__” is closest in meaning to the word tradesman.

- A. merchant
- B. policeman
- C. district
- D. mature

4. The phrase “ fully grown” is closest in meaning to the word “ __mature__’

- A. beautiful
- B. ugly
- C. mature
- D. important

-

Practice

Complete the sentences with a, an, some or any.

- 1.- Would you like ...a... cup of coffee?
- 2.- There is ...some..... Butter in the fridge.
- 3.- Can I make ...a.... telephone call?
- 4.- There weren'tany..... in the house.

Write a few, a little , much or many to complete these sentences . Don't use some, any or a lot of.

- 1.- There's some food but not ...much... drink.

- 2.- a few.. people arrived before the party started , but not many.
- 3.- There's not ...much....coffee in the cup.
- 4.- She hasn't got ...many... friends.
- 5.- I'm sorry, I haven't got ...much.. Time.
- 6.- The receptionist didn't give me ...much.. Information.

A lot of – some / any – Much / Many – A few / A little

Underline the correct item.

- 1.- Are you hungry? There is a little / *a few* roast beef left.
- 2.- I can't make a cake. We haven't got *much* / any eggs.
- 3.- There is *a few* / a lot of sugar in the cupboard.we don't need to buy any.
- 4.- Can I have some / *much* milk for my coffee?
- 5.- We need a few / *much* more peppers to make the dish.
- 6.- We've got a lot of / *a little* bananas so you don't have to buy any.
- 7.- There isn't *many* / much food left . We'll have to go shopping.
- 8.- This restaurant offers a few / *a little* vegetarian dishes.

Using [How much] or [How many]

- ___ How many ___ books are there on the desk?
- ___ How much ___ water is there in the glass?
- ___ How many ___ computers are there in the laboratory?
- ___ How many ___ mistakes are there in your exam?
- ___ How much ___ sugar is there on the floor?
- ___ How many ___ triangles did you bring?
- ___ How many ___ bones do we have?
- ___ How many ___ students are there in the classroom?
- ___ How many ___ credit cards do you have?
- ___ How much ___ money did you ask?

1. UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

- Are there a/any people at the bus station?
- Look at this shirt!. Can I borrow an/some iron?
- Did you buy a/some magazine?

Could you buy a/**some** bread at the market?

There aren't **any**/**some** payphones near here

She brings **some**/**any** balls to play

PLACE ANY OR SOME IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

There isn't **any** money

There aren't **any** new clothes.

There are **some** pencils.

There aren't **any** more apples.

There is **some** milk on the table.

There aren't **any** curtains.

There are **some** other options.

Sample Questions

(many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

1. I was very hungry. I ate **much** .

- a. many b. little **c. much** d. a few

2. **Many** students will pass the test. It is very easy.

- a. Few b. Some c. A few **d. Many**

3. Fortunately, **a few** people died in the terrible accident.

- a. Many b. Some c. Few **d. A few**

4. He was very happy . He won **much** money in the project.

- a. many **b. much** c. little d. a few

5. **Every** student should have the textbooks.

- a. many b Some **c. Every** d. All

6. I didn't like the food. I ate **little**

- a. much b. many **c. little** d. few

-

1. The weather in winter is ____colder____ than it is in summer.

A. colder

B. cold

C. coldest

D. the coldest

2. I have ____more____ money than you do.

A. much

B. more

C. most

D. least

3. Abdullah is ____the fastest____ of all boys.

A. the fastest

B. the most fastest

C. fast

D. faster

Do More Exercises

1. What is the comparative of "sad"?

1. sader

2. sadder

3. sadier

4. saddier

2. What is the comparative of "destructive"?

1. destructiver

2. more destructive

3. destructivier

4. more destructiver

3. What is the superlative of "soft"?

1. softest

2. softiest

3. softtest

4. most soft

4. What is the comparative of "hot"?

1. hoter

2. hotter

3. hottest

4. hottest

5. What is the comparative of "heat"?

1. heater

2. heater

3. heatier

4. hetter

5. none of these

6. What is the superlative of "ugly"?

1. uglier

2. uggliest

3. uglyest

4. ugliest

7. What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

1. unpleasant

2. most unpleasant

3. more unpleasant

4. unpleasantest

10. To fall from a motorcycle is __more painful than__ to fall from a bicycle.

a) more painful **b) more painful than** c) painfuller than d) the painfulllest

11. If you suffer asthma, don't go to Mexico City. It is one of the __most polluted__ cities in the world

a) pollutest b) more polluted c) polluter than **d) most polluted**

12. The __farthest__ place from Chile is Australia. It's on the other side of the world.

a) farther **b) farthest** c) farther than d) farthest than

13. I don't think your bike is __faster than__ mine.

a) **fastest than** b) faster c) fastest d) faster than

14. Michael was ___the tallest___ basketball player in the world

- a) taller b) tallest c) the taller d) the tallest

15. Speaking Japanese is ___easier than___ writing it.

- a) the easiest b) easy c) easier than d) easier than

Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjective (comparative or superlative)

- Clare is _____older than_____ Mike. (old)
- Jane is _____the healthiest_____ of the four. She eats very well and does a lot of sports, (healthy)
- The coach thinks that Peter is the _____fastest_____ player of the team, (fast)
- The Sahara desert is one of the _____hottest_____ deserts in the world. (hot)
- The climate in the North of Chile is _____drier than it is_____ in the South, (dry)
- Asia is _____bigger than_____ Europe. (big)
- A Rolls-Royce is one of _____the most expensive_____ cars in the world. (expensive)
- _____The most violent_____ hurricanes are developed over México, (violent)
- Diamonds are _____the most precious_____ jewels in the world. (precious)
- History classes are _____more interesting_____ chemistry classes. (interesting)

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المحاضرة ١٣:

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 counselors

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

-

What kind of phrase is each of the following words:-

1. Important announcement

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

2. To speak frankly:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

3. Travel to a foreign country:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

4. Over the tree:

a. Noun Phrase

b. Prepositional Phrase

c. Infinitive Phrase

d. Verb Phrase

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المحاضرة ١٤ :