# محاضرة (۱ ) بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

#### مهارات القراءة والاستراتيجيات:

أول واحد هو OARWET من المهم، عموما، يساعد في قراءة كتاب اللغة الإنحليزية.

- = ۞نظرة عامة/ ما هذا الكتاب يتحدث عن، وجود فكرة، والكاتب، والعناوين، والصور، الفصول...
  - = Aاسأك /هل من السهل أو الصعب، ما يتحدث عن...
  - = Rعندما تقرأ/ قراءة والعثور على الإجابات لأسئلة معلومات ستبقى لفترة طويلة..
- = \(\)الكتابة/ إذا كان لديك كتاب النص طويل جدا محاولة كتابة بعض المعلومات الهامة في ورقة تلخص = من الفكرة الرئيسية.
  - = Eتقييم /من خلال التدريبات في الكتاب، في محاولة لطرح الأسئلة الخاصة بك النفس عن الفكرة الرئيسية للقصة. تقييم = الدراسة.
    - = Tاختبار/ والحصول على."A"

يقول الدكـــــتور 🥯 ~ قراءة القطعة في صفحة ٥ من غير توقف للترجمة لأننا في المستوى الرابع لو ترجمنا كل كلمة فلن ننهي الفصل

كلمات من القطعة 🌹

<u>Vocabulary</u>	Arabic meaning
experience	تجربة
impact	اثر
realize	تعرف\فهم\حقق
rolling	تتحرك
wheat fields	حقول القمح
compare	تقارن\مقارنة
distances	بعد\مسافة
farther	ایعد
climate	المناخ
continental	قاري
great extremes	نقيضين عظيمين
Midwest	الوسط الغربي
southwest	الجنوب الغربي
northwest	الشمال الغربي
temperatures	درجات الحرارة
subzero	تحت الصفر

warmer	دافئ
sections	المقاطع
occasional	متباعد
frosts	صقيع
periods	فترات
moderate	معتدل
humid	رطب
widespread	واسع الانتشار
relatively	يسيا
comfortable	مريح
motion	اقتراح
restless	قلق
increasing	متزايد
packs	حزم
backs	دعم
tend	تميل

## محاضرة (٢)

```
في المحاضرة الثانية يتكلم عن السفكس والبريفكس استخدام الد > prefix and suffixes < استخدام الد > imprefix and suffixes < pre- prefix + stem sign prefix + stem prefix + stem sign peless = hope + less > stem + suffixes  

| Stem + suffixes | Prefix and suffixe | sign peless | prefix and suffixe |
| Lapid Loan press | un + happy + ness | lapid peless |
```

#### **Suffixes**

```
حرف او مجموعة من الاحرف تأتي في آخر الكلمه
بناخذ ٦ منهم في هل محاضره:
Able -comfortable
al- logical
ant- consultant
er – rader
```

المفردات المركبة و هي على نوعين يفصل بينها فاصل ١/

Long - distant يعني عن بعد Long - distant ودك تسويها to - do list كتاب مساعدة ذاتي Self-help-book داتي طناس do- gooder

/2من غير فاصل

hovernight: طوال الليل farewell seashoreشاطئ householdمنزلي

:widespreadواسع الانتشار

القطعه عباره عن طرق الناس المختلفه للسلام على بعض في الحضارات المختلفه لم يقرئها بس قال تتكلم عن آيش عن آيش بعدين في بعض الاسئله التي قد تعتبر غير لائقه في بعض الحضارات وعاديه جدا في حضارات اخرى اكثر الاسئله التي قد تعتبر غير لائقه في الدول الاوربيه السؤال عن العمر والراتب ص

محاضرة (٣)

Non fictional prose

Non – fictional – prose <u>:= English</u> Not stem suffix( related to)	Academic reading not literatural texts
	€ • الكتاب مهم للقراءة {

\_\_\_\_\_

We'll study two main ideas:

- Inferencing the main idea.
- More suffixes and prefixes.
- Book page(16-23)

تمرین اصد ۱۹

- Part 2: My Country:
- Before you read:
- Getting the meaning of words from context and structure\_

# التمرين الاول اطلع معنى الكلمات كتبت لكم الجواب ع طول

- Endless = stretching out in all directions.
- Vastness = large size .
- Observant = looks around.
- Make up = character.
- Melting pot = people coming from different places.
- Humidity = wetness.
- A new comer = has just arrived.
- Uprising = big revolution.
- Lawmen = sheriffs &policemen.
- Outgoing = not shy.
- French style = in the French way.

\_

#### 17صـ

Finding implied main idea of a paragraph Not clear

### فى هل تمرين اختار الفكرة الرئيسيه لكل برجراف



I promise I'll not bring such items



- 1. What is the main idea of the paragraph "A"? Choice (B)
- 2. What is the main idea of the paragraph "B"?

Choice (C)

- 3. What is the main idea of the paragraph " C"?
- Choice (C)
- 4. What is the main idea of the paragraph " D"?
- Choice (B)
- 5. What is the main idea of the paragraph "  $\mbox{\ensuremath{\sf E}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\sf "}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\sf e}}$
- Choice (C)
- 3- Checking your Comprehension: Go to the book page 21-22

Mark the following statements T (true) or F (false)

- 1. Choice- F
- 2. Choice- T
- 3. Choice -F
- 4. Choice -F
- 5. Choice -T
- 6. Choice- F
- 7. Choice- F
- 8. Choice -T
- 9. Choice -F
- 10. Choice- F
- 4- Analyzing the prefixes Non- and Anti- using the examples in the Strategy Box above as models, write definitions for the following words: *Goto the book page 22*
- تعني لا The prefix non- means "not" -تعني ضد - The prefix anti- means "against"

عير المقيمين - 1. nonresidents : not residents - عير المقيمين - 2. anti-American : against American الحباج ضد الحرب 4. a nonviolent group : a group don't like violent ومجموعه لا تحبالعنف 4. a nonviolent group : a group don't like violent الماني 5. non-Germans : not Germans : not Mexicans - الميس مكسيكي 6. non-Mexicans : not Mexicans - ضد الاجتماعية 7. antisocial : against social : against social : against voters on election - ضد التصويت 8. nonvoters : against voters on election المحتكار الاحتكار 9. antimonopoly laws : against monopoly laws تدفع 10. nonpayment : don't pay - المحتكار - حال تمرين صـ ۲۳ - حال تمرين صـ ۲۳ - الواحق - حال تمرين صـ ۲۵ - الواحق - هذا تكون الكلمة فعل بس اضيف لها السفكس تصير اسم - هذا تكون الكلمة فعل بس اضيف لها السفكس تصير اسم - هذا تكون الكلمة فعل بس اضيف لها السفكس تصير اسم

- 1. -ation: The suffix -ation means the "process or condition of some action or quality." It makes nouns out of verbs.
- For example : decorating decoration
- 2. -ful: The suffix -ful means "full of or characterized by a certain quality."
- It makes adjectives out of nouns.
- For example : harm harmful
- 3. -ment: The suffix -ment means "something that results from the action of a verb." It makes nouns out of verbs.
- For example : govern government
- 4. -ous: The suffix -ous means "having or being full of some quality."
- It makes adjectives out of nouns.
- For example : glory glorious
- 6- Making New Words by Adding Suffixes: Go to the book

<u>page 23</u> - كلمات نضيف لها السفكس

- 1. (line 23) environsment
- 2. (line 4) imagineation
- 3. (line 64) powerful
- 4. (line 20) moderateation
- 5. (line 46) settlersment
- 6. (line 64) move ment
- 7. (line 14) mountainsous
- 8. (line 51) mysteryous

كلـمآت من المحاضره مترجمةة لمن يصعب علية فهمها > متعوب عَ ه /حمله♥

suffer	تعاني
heat and humidity	الحرارة والرطوبة
wetness	رطوبة
dryness	جفاف
newcomer	الواقد
has just arrived	وصل للتو
civil war	حرب أهلية
uprisings	انتفاضات
big revolutions	الثورات الكبرى
lawmen	الموظفون المسئولون عن تنفيذ القانون
sheriffs	مدراء الشرطة
author	الكاتب
outgoing	جريء
shy	خجول
loud	<u>حریء</u>
French-style	على الطريقة الفرنسية
prepared	مجهز
herring gull	على الطريقة الفرنسية مجهز نورس الرنجة
winging	يبحر
distance	يبحر مسافة/بعد
startles	يباغت
imagination	ځيال∖تصور
civilization	الحضارة
inhabit	تسكن



II.	II.
pronounced	واضح\صريح
melting	واضح∖صريح ڏوبان
ethnic	عرق <i>ي</i>
traditionally	تقليدي
scheme	مخطط
symbol	رمز∖مثال
contrasts	تثاقضات
attitudes	المواقف
persist	تستمر
displays	يعرض
outward	<b>خارجي\ظاه</b> ري
emotion	عاطفة
mysterious	غامض
silent	صامت
soul	روح
unique	فريد
bilingual	ثنائي اللغة
multicultural	متعدد الثقافات
two official languages	لغتان رسميتان
largest province	اكبر مقاطعة
majority	أغلبية\أكثرية
complain	يشكو
brand names	الأسماء التجارية البيئة
environment	البيئة



Arabic meaning
غريب
مؤبد
ارض
تمتد
اتجاهات
اتساع\ضخامة
حجم کپیر
جمال
يقظامنتبه
ينظر حوله
متنوعة
بنية
حرف\ميزة
يذوب
مشابه
مختلف
تعاني

## محاضرة (٤)

Today we'll continue with 2nd chapter with more reading strategies :

· Extra reading strategies:

- Idioms التعسآبير

Terminolog مصطلحــــآت -

> ther're special sentences that we can't understand them by —<u>Idioms</u> translating every single word.

Etc: it's raining cats & dogs

It doesn't mean it's raining from the sky cats and dogs !!!

It means it's raining heavily.

ليس معناها تمطر قطط وكلاب بل المقصود فيها تمطر بغزاااارة

It should be memorized by heart so u can understand their meaning



Let's go to chapter 2 page 30

We have here "two heads are better than one"

When we translate it, it doesn't have a meaning; but if we understand that it's an English proverb (idiom) we know it means two people working together is better than one working alone.

شخصين يعملون معا افضل من شخص واحد يعمل بمفردة

#### Exercise page 32:

- 1- Getting the meaning of idiomatic expressions from context:
- I took a knock or two during my first year in Madrid.

To have a hard time and to have problems.

- With the standards set by the club, you could never say u were in a comfort zone.

To feel safe & relaxed.

- Now I'd been whisked off to a new club in a new country...

To be moved to a new place very quickly.

- Didn't really have a clue what was coming next...

To know what to do..

- I was bracing my self for the challenge...

To prepare for something unknown or difficult.

- There was a little twist in the pit of my stomach.

To feel very nervous & uncomfortable.

- The next day, I didn't need to understand the article to get the drift of the head lines.

To understand the general idea.

- Almost from kick-off you could tell it was going to be our night. Every thing was going to go well for us.
- They could to make me feel at home..

To help some one to feel comfortable.

Idioms can be tricky so we have to memorize them



#### 2- Getting the meaning of specialized terms from context:

Took me off >>> removed me from the game.

Kick off >>> the start of the game.

Left wing >>> the left side of the field when facing the other team's net.

Cross it >>> kick the ball across the field.

Cut in >>> to move infront of other players .

Go for goal >>> to try to put the ball in the net.

To miss out >>> to not reach.

The near post >>> the side of the net nearest to the player.

Goal keeper >>> the player in charge of defending the net.

Touch >>>> hit, when the player connects with the ball in any way.

Chested >>> hit the ball with my chest.

Midfield >>> the center of the playing field.

When u know all of the meaning of them u will understand the passage of

David Beckham, if not u will find it difficult to understand,



في المحاضرة الخامسة هناك خطأ في الاختيارات في صــ ١٤ السؤالين ٤٥ الإجابة الصحيحة 4 >>>> B



celebrated	احتفل
teammates	أعضاء الفريق
feel at home	يشعر بأنه في منزلة
Took me off	طرد
Kick-off	انطلق\ضربة البداية
Left wing	الجناح الأيسر
Cross it	يمرر
Cut in	ينتقل إمام لاعبين آخرين
Go for goal	يحاول وضع الكرة في الشباك/المرمى
To miss out	يضيع
At the near post	إلى اقرب لاعب
Goalkeeper	حارس المرمى
defending	دفاع
Touch	يلمس
Chested	وضع الكرة على الصدر
Midfield	منتصف الملعب
player	لاعب



Arabic meaning
منافسة
السيرة الذاتية
تلقى ضربة أو اثنتين
خلال
مستویات\معاییر
في راحة
جاهز
لا تعلم ماذا تفعل / ماعندك فكره
يتجهز للأصعب
التحدي
إعداد/يجهز/يتأهب
صعب
مغص في المعدة من التوتر
متوتر\عصبي\قلق
غیر مرتاح∖متضایق
فهمت الفكرة العامة
ايلتنا



## محاضرة (٥)

Today we'll continue studying our reading strategy:

\*metaphors:

You slept like a baby.

\*figuring out the meaning of words from context.

=Metaphors = when u give a word to express a meaning that's not real but u want just to give it that special meaning.

كناية أو مجاز = You slept like a baby your sleeping is very relaxing and not نائم كالطفل feeling about any thing.

حل التمرين صدا ٤

**Outward Bound** 

Using the context to infer the meanings of words:

.CEO = the chief executive officer المدير العام التنفيذي

يقوي - rallying = organizing & encouraging.

المدير V.P = Vice President.

4- revenues = earnings before expenses and taxes are deducted.

5- Netprofits = earnings after expenses and taxes arededucted دبح صافي

ماركات- Globalbrands = names & symbols known around the world

7- Atesting ground = a place to try out latest products

## 

التشبيه

المشيه

المشبه به

<u>I- Bark</u> The way kim shouts theparking of a dog

2-Jumped

The way the moneyincrease

Thejumping of the horse

3- Scored
The way you achieved success
Scoringa goal

4- Cavort

### The way kim cavorts to a new stagein his life

Theyoung calfcavortin

5- Sliced

The way you cut the cost or lowerit down Slicinga cheese

6- Storming

When you feel excited or angryas storm

Thestorming of the wind.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Exercise 5 page 47:

Using compoundAdjectives:

- 1- Flat screen TVs.
- 2- High speed access
- 3- Knee deep in rice paddies.
- 4- Low cost Chinese companies.
  - 5- Low endproducts.
- Snow covered mountain side 6-

(Memorize whatwe learned to become a good reader , a good

speaker & a good writer, they're very important.)



## محاضرة (٦)

ذكر الدكتور ملاحظات هامه أختصرتها بالتالي :

الفصل الدراسي ليس عن حفظ القراءات ولكن تطوير مهارات التعلم وكيف تصبح قارئ جيد ، أنا لا أجيب على جميع الاسئلة وأتركها لكم لتحلوها لتصبحوا قراء جيدين مثل قيادة السيارة لن تكتفوا بالجانب النظري ولكن بالعملي أيضا ، إن لم تلحقوا بإجاباتي افتحوا القاموس وابحثوا عن الكلمات.

كما يجب أن تطوروا المهارات كالتعلم من أنفسكم ثم اطلبوا المساعدة من الغير وانتبهوا من ملخصات بعض الطلبة لأن بها بعض الأخطاء.



#### Extra reading strategies:

Skimming = when u skim for something u don't read all things but

general idea & u get the information u want.

مثلا / اذا قرأت قطعة عن السعودية والسؤال ما هي عاصمة السعودية وما تعرف الجواب ما يحتاج تقرأ القطعة كاملة بس تدور ع كلمة ( Capital ) عاصمة

Scanning = when u scan the passage for specific number or peace of information . عندما تبحث عن معلومة أو رقم معين

Reading a chart = when u have a table u know how to read it and explain the information in it



Let's go to the book chapter 3

We have here a picture we'll talk about family and the relation ship between the father, mother , sons and daughters

لدينا هنا صورة سنتحدث عن الأسرة والعلاقة بين الأب والأبناء والأم وبناتها



#### **Relation ships:**

Let's go to the first page on chapter 3 page 58:

1- Skimming for the general idea.

We have a passage of

(who's taking care of the children)

اقرأو القطعةة. I expect you to read the passage



#### Page 61:

2- Matching words to their Definitions:

Glass ceiling: invisible barrier to promotion

```
)-حاجز غير مرئي للترقية (
```

Flex time: varying arrival and departure times at work.

```
)وقت مرن(
```

Job sharing: two people who each work part time

```
) one job. تقاسم الوظيفة)
```

Radically: to a great degree, completely.

```
)جذريا(
```

In touch: able to contact each other.

يتواصل

Portrayed: shown or represented in a pictorial way.

```
)صورت(
```

- Breadwinner: : person who cares for children in their home.

```
)المعيل(
```

Extended family: children,parents,grandparents,and other relatives.

)الأسرة الممتدة(

Immediate family: children and parents.

```
)الأسرة الحالبة (
```

Trend: tendency or movement in the course of event.
) اخر موضه

Nanny: person who cares for children in their home. )مربية

Self-employed: working for your self
) تعمل لحساب نفسك



)قال الدكتور حلو هـ تمرين في منتدى الحوآر ( 3- Recalling information:

- 1-70 percent
- 2- a breadwinner
- 3- immediate
- 4- large cities
- 5- more
- 6-20%
- 7- Some

Look at the chart page 63 and answer the questions on page 64:

Read the passage on page 67 (70 brides for 7 foreigners) Scanning for facts:

The answers for the exercise are:

- 1-23
- 2- Yaroslav
- 3-1960
- 4- The wedding palace
- 5-9 months
- 6- Canada



التعرف على التضاد Identifying antonyms:

Antonyms are words with the opposite meaning from another word; for example ,night and day , or good and bad. Some people can remember a word better when they learn it with its antonym.

#### Page 70:

4- Recalling antonyms:

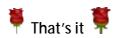
- 1- A person who brings products in to a country is an importer; a person who sends products out of a country is an \_\_\_\_exporter\_\_\_\_.
- 2- Sometimes we hear a true story; but other times we hear one that is not true. we hear a \_\_\_\_fictitious \_\_\_story.
- 3- An activity that is not permitted by law is an illegal activity; an activity that is permitted by law is a \_\_\_\_legal\_\_\_activity.
- 4- When Stalin was the head of state in Russia, the attitude toward marriage with a foreign was not tolerant. It was \_\_\_intolerant\_\_\_.
- 5- When lots of water rushes in to a container very fast, it is a torrent bit of water comes in to a container slowly, it is a \_\_\_\_trickle\_\_\_\_.

A document that is authentic and official is a valid document . one that is a fake or has expired is an \_\_\_\_invalid\_\_\_document.

\* \* \*

Understanding Antonyms & synonyms helps u very greatly when u meet them while u read.

They will give u some idea about the meaning of that difficult word



محاضرة (٧)

Using headings. -استخدام العناوين

- Inferencing words meaning from the context.

كلمات الاستدلال يعنى من السياق.

.Synonymsمرادفات

2/ Getting meaning from context:

Peasant = simple people

Elite = upper class people

Eclectic = combination of different things

Affluence = wealth

Page 85طلب نحلة في منتدى الحوار ~

- 1- Recalling information:
- 1) A grain, a legume, fruits, vegetables and a bit of meat, eggs or fish d/The simple "peasant diet" that is good for you
- 2) Garlic and salmone/ Can help fight heart disease
- 3) Olive oil a/A monounsaturated that seems to prevent heart disease
- 4) Miso soup and cabbage c/ May help prevent cancer
- 5) Kiwi fruit b/Rich in fiber, potassium, and vitamin c

5- Recognizing synonyms:

Affluent = richغنو
Cuisine = style of cooking
Eclectic = combining different influences.

Lite = upper class

- نخبة

Peasant (adjective) = simple, from a farm.
- فلاح

Prosperity = wealth



Lecture 8

We have the passage "here come the tourists"

سائح Tourist

سياحة Tourism

1- Skimming for the point of view:

The statement that best express the point of view of the article.

(Tourism has both good and bad effects on the places visited)

......

### -3- getting the meaning of words from context:

1- what kind of tourism do you think <u>ecotourism</u> is? <u>السياحة البينية</u>
Tourism that uses the environment for adventure.

السياحة البيئة التي تستخدم للمغامرة

2- Meaning of " annoyed" منزعج

To make someone angry.

لجعل شخص غاضب

3- Meaning of <u>locals</u>? السكان المحليين

People from nearby.

الناس من مكان قريب

4- What does up – front mean? مقدما

مباشر Direct.

5- What does indigenous mean ? السكان الأصليين

محلى .Native

6- What does <u>distinguish</u> mean? تميز

Make different. جعله مختلف

حد ، طرف ،حافة ? What do you think the word frontiers mean

Places where only adventurous tourists go .

الأماكن التي يذهب إليها السياح المغامرين فقط

8- What does subculture mean in the phrase

" a backpacking subculture"?

A group of people with similar customs.

مجموعة من الناس لهم عادات مماثلة

9- What does stinginess mean ? بخل

Custom of not spending or giving money. عادة عدم الانفاق أو إعطاء المال

#### صفقة ? What do you think the verb to bargain means

To try to make the price of something lower.

في محاولة لجعل سعر شيئا أقل

## 4- distinguishing between fact & opinion ٩ صــه

التفرقة بين الحقيقة والرأى

fact الحقيقة

والرأي Opinion

1-fact 2-fact 3-opinion 4- fact 5- opinion 6-fact 7- opinion 8- opinion 9- fact 10 –fact

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## 5- scanning for vocabulary: طلب الدكتور حلها بأنفسنا

- 1- Things that a country has and can use to its benefis = natural resources.
- 2- An adjective that means delighted = enchanted
- 3- An adjective means not correct for the occasion = inappropriate.
- 4- A synonym for getting or obtaining = acquiring
- 5- To move together in a group = flock
- 6- An adjective means not costing very much = inexpensive.
- 7- An adverb that means almost completely = virtually
- 8- A verb means negotiate and come to an agreement about something =
- 9- bargain.