

Listen and talk I2

أولا الدكتور ذكر مقطع صوتي وعليه تترتب باقي المحاضرة

Part 2

Lecture: Undergraduate Courses in North America

Before You Listen

Mari goes to an orientation meeting given by the academic advisor in her English language program. At the meeting, the advisor gives some information about typical undergraduate courses in the United States and Canada.



* An academic advisor



Culture Note

Degrees in Most North American Universities

- B.A. or B.S. (Bachelor of Arts/Science): after four years of study
- M.A. or M.S. (Master of Arts/Science): after two additional years
- Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy): after two or more additional years

Students who are studying for a B.A. or B.S. are called undergraduates, or "undergrads." Those studying for an M.A. or a Ph.D. are called graduate, or "grad," students.

b.a or b.s bachelor of art or science
الدراسة

m.a. or m.s master of art or science
ماجستير آداب أو علوم لمدة سنتين بعد
البكالوريوس

ph.d doctor of philosophy
دكتوراه في الفلسفة بعد الدراسة لمدة سنتان بعد الماجستير

1 Prelistening Quiz How much do you know about typical university courses in the United States and Canada? Take this short quiz and find out. Write *T* if you think a statement is true and *F* if you think it is false. Then discuss your responses with your classmates. When you listen to the lecture, you will learn the correct answers.

1. T Some undergraduate lecture classes may have 300 students in them.
2. F Courses at American and Canadian universities are taught only by professors.
3. F The information in lectures is the same as the information in textbooks, so attending lectures is usually not necessary.
4. F Your homework will always be read and corrected by your professor.
5. F A discussion section is a class where students meet informally to help each other with their coursework.
6. F The ability to write well is not very important for undergraduates.
7. F Only graduate students are required to do research.
8. T If you cheat and you are caught, you might have to leave the university.



2 Previewing Vocabulary Listen to the following words and phrases from the lecture. Check (✓) the ones you think you know. Discuss their meanings with a partner. Check the other words and phrases later as you learn them.

Nouns

- ☐ cheating
- ☐ discussion section
- ☐ experiment
- ☐ laboratory ("lab")
- ☐ lecture
- ☐ midterm exam

- ☐ plagiarism
- ☐ quiz
- ☐ requirement
- ☐ teaching assistant
- ☐ term paper

Verbs

- ☐ attend
- ☐ fail a course
- ☐ get kicked out
- ☐ take notes

Listen



3 Note-Taking Pretest Listen to the first half of the lecture and take notes in any way you can. Don't worry about doing it the "right" way this first time. Just do your best. Use your own paper.

Using your notes, choose the best answers to the questions below:

1. Which two topics will the speaker talk about?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A types of courses</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B academic advising</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C course requirements</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D student government</p>
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2. Which of the following is *not* a type of university course?

<p><input type="radio"/> A lecture</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B lab</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C advising</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D discussion section</p>
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من المقطع المسموع تجيب على ما يلي :

Some undergraduate lecture classes may have 300 student in them (t)

١ - بعض الفصول في الأمم المتحدة تتكون من 300 طالب (صحيح)

Courses at America and conidian universities are taught only by professors(f)

٢ - المواد الجامعية في أميركا وكندا تدرس بواسطة البروفيسور فقط (خطأ)

The information in lectures is the same as the information in the text book so attending lectures usually not necessary(f)

٣ - معلومات المحاضرة هي نفسها المعلومات المذكورة في الكتاب لذلك الحضور للمحاضرة لي ضروريا (خطأ)

Your home work always be read and corrected by your professor(f)

٤ - واجبك دائما يكون مقروء ومصححا من قبل البروفيسور (خطأ)

A discussion secession is a class where students meet inorganically to help each other with their course work (f)

٥ - قسم المناقشات هو صف للقاء الطلاب وتبادل المعلومات لمساعدة الآخرين في الأعمال الفصلية (خطأ)

The ability to write well is not very important for undergraduate(f)

٦ - القدرة على الكتابة ليست مهمة للتعلم (خطأ)

Only graduate student are required to do re search (f)

٧ - فقط الطالب المثابر مطالب بالبحوث (خطأ)

If you cheat and you are caught you might have to leave the university (t)

٨ - إذا قبض عليك وأنت تغش ففي الأغلب سيطلب منك ترك الجامعة (صح)

Which the tow types will the speakers talk about

2- ما العنصران الذي تكلم عنهما المتحدث؟

الجواب c > a type of courses and courses requirement

Which is the following is not of type the university courses

2- أي من العبارات التالية ليس مصطلح جامعي

الجواب c advising

3. Which two statements are true?

- ☒ A American students use their lecture notes to study for exams.
- ☒ B In undergraduate courses, the professors meet privately with every student.
- ☐ C Discussion sections can have 300 students.
- ☐ D The place where science majors do experiments is called a lab.

Work with one or more classmates and discuss your note-taking experience.

1. Were you able to listen to the lecture and take notes at the same time? If not, do you know why not?
2. Did you try to organize your notes in any way? For example, did you separate the main ideas from the details?
3. Did you write complete sentences? Why or why not?
4. Look at a classmate's notes. How are they similar to yours? Different?

Strategy

Using the Introduction to Predict Lecture Content

Like a composition, a lecture usually has three parts: the introduction, the body, and the conclusion. You should listen very carefully to the introduction because it will usually have two important pieces of information:

1. the topic of the lecture
2. a brief summary or list of the main ideas the speaker will talk about

Note: Lecturers often start their lectures with announcements, a review of the last lecture, or a story. It is usually not necessary to take notes on these things.



4 Taking Notes on the Introduction Listen to the lecture introduction again and fill in the blanks.

Topic of the lecture: university system in north america

Main ideas that the speaker will discuss: 3 types of university courses
course requirement

Which two statements are real

- ما هي الحالتان الحقيقيتان ؟ الجواب $a < b$

في الفقرة الثانية يقول الدكتور انه يفضل عند سماع المحادثة أو القطعة اخذ ورقة وكتابة البيانات المهمة وهذا مثل العنوان الفكرة الرئيسية وهذا التمرين الذي في الأعلى لضرب المثل

Strategy

Three Keys to Writing Effective Lecture Notes

Indentation *Indent* means "move your text to the right." Indent to show the relationship between main ideas and specific details. Write main ideas next to the left margin. Indent about one-half inch (about 1.5 cm) as information becomes more specific. Most of the time your notes will have three or four levels of indentation.

Example

Main Idea

Detail

More Specific Detail

Key Words When you take notes, do not write every word. Taking notes is not like writing a dictation. Write only the most important, or "key," words. Key words are usually nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Abbreviations and Symbols You can save time if you abbreviate (shorten) words and use symbols as much as possible. For example, write ↑ instead of "increase," or "go up." Look at the list of common abbreviations and symbols in the appendix on page 262. You can also create your own abbreviations and symbols as you take notes.



5 Identifying the Three Keys to Taking Effective Lecture Notes

Following are sample notes for the first part of the lecture. Look at the notes as you listen again. Notice how the writer used indentation, key words, abbreviations, and symbols.

Sept. 20, 2008

Topic: University System in US & Canada

3 Types of Univ. Courses (undergrad)

1. Lecture course: Prof. talks. Sts. take notes.
 - a. Important to take notes because
 - info in lec. ≠ info in books
 - exam q's. based on lecs.
 - b. Sts. listen to lecs. 4-6 hrs/wk. per course
 - c. Lecs. in large rooms cuz class size = 200+ students

هنا أيضا مثال لأخذ ورقة وكتابة البيانات المهمة وإيجاد العلاقة بين الفكرة الرئيسية وتفاصيل الموضوع ككل وهذا وذلك من خلال الكلمات المفتاحية وغالبا ما تكون أسماء وأحيانا تكون

صفات أو حالات وعليك أيضا أن تعرف الاختصارات مثل lecture وهو اختصار ل
وهذا ما يدعى ب **indentation**

- 2. Discussion section
 - a. smaller: 20-30 sts.
 - b. meets 2-3 hrs/wk.
 - c. ask q's, go over HW
 - d. taught by TA (not prof)
- 3. Lab
 - a. for science majors
 - b. do experiments



6 Indenting. Following are notes for the second part of the lecture. However, the information is not indented correctly. Listen and rewrite the notes to show the relationship between main ideas and details. Use your own paper.

Course Requirements

tests or exams
midterm (in the middle of the course)
final (a big exam at the end of the course)
quizzes (small tests from time to time)
term paper = a large writing project
steps
choose a topic
do research in the library or on the Internet
use notes to write the paper in your own words
5-25 pgs. long
plagiarism
plag. = cheating
def.: copying
punishment
fail a course
get kicked out of univ.

تكملة لطريقة اخذ ورقة وكتابة أهم المعلومات التي تجعلك تجيب على الأسئلة

Course Requirements

tests/exams

midterm (middle of course)

final (big exam at end
of course)

quizzes (small tests from
time to time)

term paper = large writing project

steps: 1) choose topic

2) do research (library
or
internet)

3) use note to write paper
* own words
* 5-25 pgs. long

* no plagiarism
(= cheating)
or copying
punishment
fail course
kicked out

مثال عملة الدكتور لطريقة التدوين أهم النقاط والعنوان والفكرة الرئيسية

Part 3

Strategies for Better Listening and Speaking

Getting Meaning from Context

TOEFL® iBT

Focus on Testing

When you listen to people talking in English, it is probably hard to understand all the words. However, you can usually get a general idea of what they are saying. How? By using *clues* that help you to guess. These clues include:

- words
- synonyms and paraphrases
- transitions
- stressed words
- intonation
- a speaker's tone of voice
- your knowledge of the culture, speakers, or situation

Many tests such as the TOEFL® iBT measure your academic listening and speaking abilities. This activity, and others in the book, will develop your social and academic conversation skills, and provide a foundation for success on a variety of standardized tests.



Using Context Clues The following conversations take place on a college campus.

1. Listen to the beginning of each conversation.
2. Listen to the question for each conversation. Stop the recording and choose the best answer to each question.
3. In the **Clues** column, write the words that helped you choose your answer. Discuss them with your teacher and classmates.
4. Listen to the last part of each conversation to hear the correct answer.

Answers

1. (A) in a bookstore
(B) in a library
(C) in a laboratory
(D) in an English class

Clues

term paper, books, checked out

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عندما تستمع إلى أناس يتحدثون بغير لغتك من الصعب ان تفهم كل كلمة يقولونها لكن يكفيك ان تفهم الفكرة الرئيسية عن الموضوع

Answers	Clues
2. <input type="radio"/> A a chemist <input type="radio"/> B a secretary <input type="radio"/> C a roommate <input checked="" type="radio"/> X a TA	
3. <input type="radio"/> A chemistry <input type="radio"/> B history <input checked="" type="radio"/> X German <input type="radio"/> D business	
4. <input type="radio"/> A failed an exam <input type="radio"/> B was late to class <input checked="" type="radio"/> X plagiarized a term paper <input type="radio"/> D forgot to do a homework assignment	

Focused Listening



GETTING MEANING FROM INTONATION

Meaning comes not only from words but also from the way English speakers use their voices. For example, listen to the sentence "I got 75 percent on the test" spoken in three different ways. Circle the speaker's feeling in each case:

1. a. sad b. happy c. angry d. disappointed
2. a. sad b. happy c. angry d. disappointed
3. a. sad b. happy c. angry d. disappointed

The tone (feeling) and direction of a speaker's voice (rising or falling intonation) can be important clues to meaning.



1 **Listening for Intonation Clues** In the items that follow, you will hear two conversations. Each of them is spoken in two ways. Use the differences in intonation and tone to decide what the speakers are feeling.

- 1A. ☒ X excited
☐ B uninterested
☐ C angry

- 1B. ☐ A excited
☒ X uninterested
☐ C angry

- 2A. ☐ A excited
☒ X worried
☐ C bored

- 2B. ☒ X happy
☐ B worried
☐ C bored

في التمرين الأول عليك إن تحدد أين يتواجد المتحدث أو ماذا يدرس

أما في التمرين الثاني عليك أن تعرف مشاعر المتحدث من نبرة صوته إن كان متحمس أو حزين أو فرح أو قلق وهذا ما يدعى بـ **intonation**



2 Using Intonation to Express Feelings Work with a partner. Choose one of the sentences below.

1. You left the groceries at the supermarket.
2. You put my car keys in the refrigerator.

Read your sentence to your partner in four different ways. Your partner will say which feeling you are trying to express each time.

- a. angry
- b. surprised
- c. amused
- d. bored

Now write your own sentence. Say it to your partner in different ways. Your partner will guess which feeling you are trying to express.

Using Language Functions

MAKING, ACCEPTING, AND REFUSING INVITATIONS

Read Ron and Jeff's conversation. How does Ron invite Jeff to watch the football game at Ali's house? What does Jeff say to accept or refuse Ron's invitation?



- Jeff:** Hello?
Ron: Jeff? Uh, this is Ron, you know, from your history class?
Jeff: Oh, hi.
Ron: Listen, I was wondering . . . um, were you planning to go to Ali's house on Sunday to watch football?
Jeff: Hmm. I haven't really thought about it yet.
Ron: Well, would you like to go?
Jeff: You mean, with you?
Ron: Yeah.
Jeff: Well, sure, Ron, I'd love to go.
OR: Well thanks, Ron, but I just remembered that I'm busy that night.

هنا محادثة بين جيف ورون استمع اليها جيدا



3 Making, Accepting, and Refusing Invitations Work with a partner. Complete this chart with expressions from the conversation. Add other expressions that you know.

Language Tip
To refuse the invitation, Jeff does not just say, "No, thank you." Instead, he gives a reason for refusing. This kind of reason (which may or may not be true) is called an **excuse**, and refusing an invitation this way is called **making (or giving) an excuse**.

Inviting	Accepting	Refusing (with an Excuse)
<i>would you like to go hiking ?</i>	<i>id love to go</i>	<i>thanks ,but i am busy</i>

دون الأسئلة التي طرحت في المحادثة وأجوبتها واذكر السبب

Language Tip

The prepositions *in*, *on*, and *at* can be confusing. Look at these examples:

Examples

I live on Olympic Street.

The school is at 3204 Glendon Avenue.

Harvard University is in Cambridge.

It is in Massachusetts.

It is in the United States.

Hints

on + street

at + address

in + city, state, country



3 Expressions of Location in Context Study the following map of a college campus. Read the names of the buildings and streets. Then listen to statements about the map. Write *T* if a statement is true and *F* if it is false, based on the map. You will hear each statement twice.

1. F

2. T

3. T

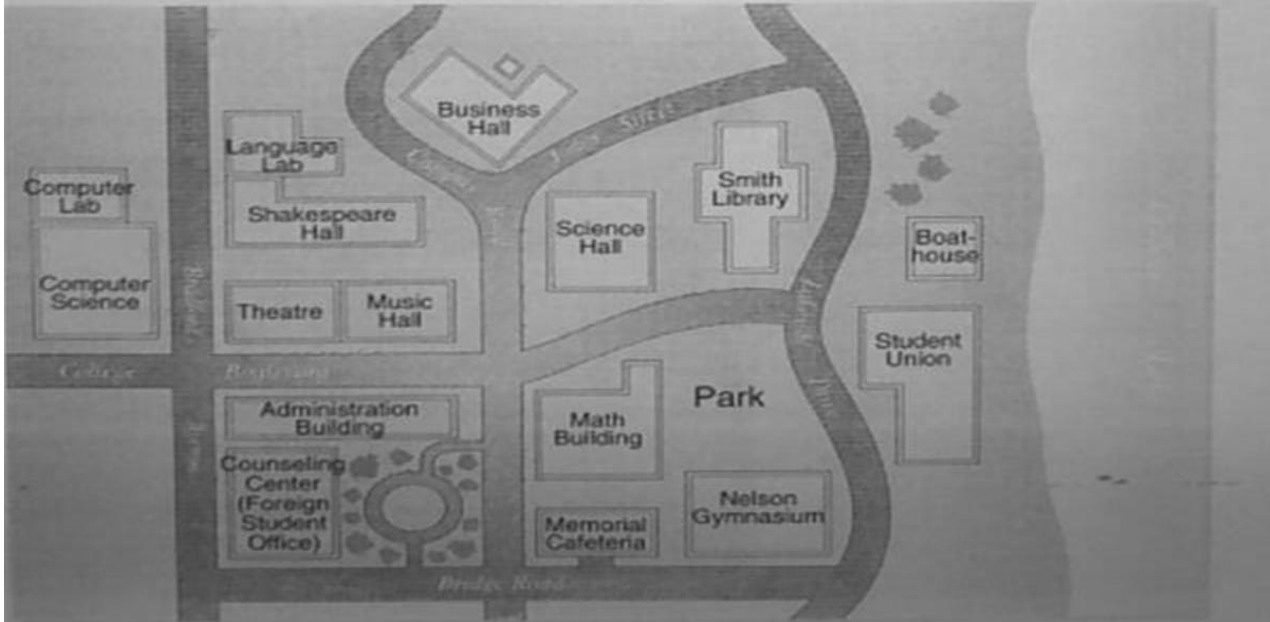
4. F

5. T

6. T

7. T

8. F



هنا من يذكر لك المتحدث موضع معين ويشرح لك كيفية الوصول إليه تتبع حديثة في الخريطة إذا كان ما يقوله صحيحا جابوب بصح أما إذا كان خاطئ جابوب بخطأ

ملاحظة : عليك معرفة الاتجاهات جيدا لتجيب بشكل صحيح