

محاضرة (١)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم 🌟

مهارات القراءة والاستراتيجيات:

أول واحد هو OARWET من المهم، عموماً، يساعد في قراءة كتاب اللغة الإنجليزية.

- O = نظرة عامة / ما هذا الكتاب يتحدث عن، وجود فكرة، والكاتب، والعناوين، والصور، الفصول...
- A = أسأل / هل من السهل أو الصعب، ما يتحدث عن...
- R = عندما تقرأ / قراءة والعثور على الإجابات لأسئلة معلومات ستبقى لفترة طويلة..
- W = الكتابة / إذا كان لديك كتاب النص طويل جداً محاولة كتابة بعض المعلومات الهامة في ورقة تلخص = من الفكرة الرئيسية.
- E = تقييم / من خلال التدريبات في الكتاب، في محاولة لطرح الأسئلة الخاصة بك النفس عن الفكرة الرئيسية للقصة. تقييم = الدراسة.
- T = اختبار / والحصول على "A".

يقول الدكتور 🌟 ~

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>	<u>Arabic meaning</u>
experience	تجربة
impact	اثر
realize	تعرف\فهم\حقق
rolling	تتحرك
wheat fields	حقول القمح
compare	تقارن\مقارنة
distances	بعد\مسافة
farther	ابعد
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	نسبيا
comfortable	مريح
motion	اقتراح
restless	قلق
increasing	متزايد
packs	حزم
backs	دعم
tend	تميل

محاضرة (٢)

في المحاضرة الثانية يتكلم عن السفكس والبريفكس
استخدام الـ < prefix and suffixes تذكرونها طبعا

unhappy = un + happy < prefix + stem
unhappy = un + happy < prefix + stem

hopeless = hope + less > stem + suffixes
hopeless = hope + less > stem + suffixes

أحيانا نضيف الـ prefix and suffix لنفس الكلمة
unhappiness = un + happy + ness

< compound nouns المفردات المركبة نجمع الاسماء بطريقتين

1/ do-it-yourself-jop نجمعهم بس نفصل بينهم بشرطات

2/ overnight نجمعهم بدون فصل ولا شرطات

Suffixes

حرف او مجموعة من الاحرف تأتي في آخر الكلمة
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
to - do list قائمة بالاشياء التي ودك تسويها
self-help-book كتاب مساعدة ذاتي
do- gooder عمل الخير للناس

2/ من غير فاصل

overnight: طوال الليل

farewell

seashore شاطئ

household منزلي

widespread: واسع الانتشار

القطعه عباره عن طرق الناس المختلفه للسلام على بعض في الحضارات المختلفه لم يقرئها بس
قال تتكلم 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 الاوربيهه السؤال عن العمر والراتب ص
١٤

محاضرة (٣)

Non fictional prose 😊

Non – fictional – prose:= English Academic reading not literatural texts.
Not stem suffix(related to)

{ 📖📖📖
الكتاب مهم للقراءة }

We'll study two main ideas:

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

- تمرين ١٦ ص ١٦

- Part 2: My Country:

- Before you read :

- Getting the meaning of words from context and structure

التمرين الاول اطلع معنى الكلمات كتبت لكم الجواب غ 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.**
-

17ص

Finding **implied** main idea of a paragraph

معناها **Not clear**

فى هل تمرين اختار الفكرة الرئيسيه لكل برجراف

ويقول الدكتور 

I promise I'll not bring such items



أنه مراح يجيب هالطريقة بالاختبار لأنها جميعها صحيحة ومحيرة

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 " 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

لا تعني - The prefix **non-** means "not"

ضد تعني - The prefix **anti-** means "against"

-

غير المقيمين - 1. nonresidents : not residents

ضد امريكا - 2. anti-American : against American

3. an antiwar protest : **against war protest** -احتجاج ضد الحرب
 4. a nonviolent group : **a group don't like violent** -مجموعه لا تحب العنف
 5. non-Germans : **not Germans** -ليس الماني
 6. non-Mexicans : **not Mexicans** -ليس مكسيكي
 7. antisocial : **against social** -ضد الاجتماعية
 8. nonvoters : **against voters on election** -ضد التصويت
 9. antimonopoly laws : **against monopoly laws** -ضد قوانين الاحتكار
 10. nonpayment : **don't pay** -لا تدفع

- حل تمرين ص ٢٣ -

5- Analyzing Four More Suffixes: : Go to the book page 23 -لواحق

-هنا 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

page 23 -كلمات نضيف لها السفكس

- 1. (line 23) environs**ment**
- 2. (line 4) imagine**ation**
- 3. (line 64) power**ful**
- 4. (line 20) moderate**ation**
- 5. (line 46) settlers**ment**
- 6. (line 64) move **ment**
- 7. (line 14) mountains**ous**
- 8. (line 51) mystery**ous**

كلمات من المحاضره مترجمة لمن يصعب عليه فهمها < متعوب ع



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



pronounced	واضح\اصريح
melting	ذوبان
ethnic	عرقي
traditionally	تقليدي
scheme	مخطط
symbol	رمز\مثال
contrasts	تناقضات
attitudes	المواقف
persist	تستمر
displays	يعرض
outward	خارجي\ظاهري
emotion	عاطفة
mysterious	غامض
silent	صامت
soul	روح
unique	فريد
bilingual	ثنائي اللغة
multicultural	متعدد الثقافات
two official languages	لغتان رسميتان
largest province	أكبر مقاطعة
majority	أغلبية\أكثرية
complain	يشكو
brand names	الأسماء التجارية
environment	البيئة



<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Arabic meaning</u>
Stranger	غريب
Endless	مؤبد
Land	ارض
Stretching	تمتد
Directions	اتجاهات
Vastness	اتساع\ضخامة
large size	حجم كبير
Beauty	جمال
Observant	يقظ\منتبه
looks around	ينظر حوله
variety	متنوعة
makeup	بنية
character	حرف\ميزة
melting pot	يذوب
similar	مشابه
different	مختلف
suffer	تعاني

محاضرة (٤)

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

· Extra reading strategies :

التعابير Idioms -

مصطلحات Terminolog -

> ther're special sentences that we can't understand them by —Idioms 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 و كلاب بل المقصود فيها تمطر بغزارة

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 بمفرده

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 in front 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 ص ١ ٤ السؤالين ٤ وه الإجابة الصحيحة هي:

4 >>>> B

😊 كلمات من المحاضرة

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 امام لاعبين آخرين
Go for goal	يحاول وضع الكرة في الشباك/المرمى
To miss out	يضيع
At the near post	إلى أقرب لاعب
Goalkeeper	حارس المرمى
defending	دفاع
Touch	يلمس
<u>Chested</u>	وضع الكرة على الصدر
Midfield	منتصف الملعب
player	لاعب



<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Arabic meaning</u>
competition	منافسة
Autobiography	السيرة الذاتية
took a knock or two	تلقى ضربة أو اثنتين
during	خلال
standards	مستويات / معايير
in a comfort	في راحة
whisked off	جاهز
didn't really have a clue	لا تعلم ماذا تفعل / ما عندك فكره
bracing myself	يتجهز للأصعب
challenge	التحدي
prepare	إعداد / تجهيز / يتأهب
difficult	صعب
twist in the pit of my stomach	مغص في المعدة من التوتر
nervous	متوتر / عصبي / قلق
uncomfortable	غير مرتاح / متضايق
get the drift	فهمت الفكرة العامة
be our night	ليلتنا



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 feeling about any thing.

حل التمرين ص ١٤

Outward Bound

Using the context to infer the meanings of words:

CEO = the chief executive officer. 1- المدير العام التنفيذي

2- rallying = organizing & encouraging. يقوي

3- V.P = Vice President. نائب المدير

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

5- Netprofits = earnings after expenses and taxes are deducted
5- ربح صافي

6- Globalbrands = names & symbols known around the world

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

8- مصانع Factories = manufacturing plants where products are built.

حل تمرين ص ٦٤

Understanding Metaphors:

التشبيه

المشبه

المشبه به

1- Bark

The way kim shouts
the parking of a dog

2-Jumped

The way the money increase

The jumping of the horse

3- Scored

The way you achieved success
Scoring a goal

4- Cavort

The way kim cavorts to a new stage in his life

The young calf cavorts in

5- Sliced

The way you cut the cost or lower it down

Slicing a cheese

6- Storming

When you feel excited or angry as a storm

The storming of the wind.

Exercise 5 page 47 :

Using compound Adjectives:

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

(Memorize what we learned to become a good reader , a good
speaker & a good writer , they're very important .)



That's it

محاضرة (٦)



ذكر الدكتور ملاحظات هامة 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 بالعمل 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)

اقرأ أو القطعة. 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

(تقاسم الوظيفة. one job.)

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 الحالية)

Trend : tendency or movement in the course of event.
(آخر موضة)

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 الحوار)
3- Recalling information: حل التمرين ص ٦٢

- 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: حل التمرين ص ٦٦

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



Identifying antonyms: التعرف على التضاد

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)

استخدام العناوين - Using headings.

- Inferencing words meaning from the context.

كلمات الاستدلال يعني من السياق.

مرادفات Synonyms.

2/ Getting meaning from context:

Peasant = simple people

Elite = upper class people

Eclectic = combination of different things

Affluence = wealth

Cuisine = style of cooking

Page 85 طلب 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 salmon
e/ 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 = rich - غني

Cuisine = style of cooking - مطبخ

Eclectic = combining different influences. - انتقائي

Elite = upper class - نخبة

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

Prosperity = wealth - ازدهار

That's it 🌹

Lecture 8

We have the **passage** " here come the tourists"

Tourist سائح

Tourism سياحة

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 ecotourism is? السياحة البيئية

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 locals? السكان المحليين

People from nearby.

الناس من مكان قريب

4- What does up – front mean ? مقدما

Direct. مباشر

5- What does indigenous mean ? السكان الأصليين

Native. محلي

6- What does distinguish mean? تميز

Make different. جعله مختلف

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

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

10- What do you think the verb to bargain means ? صفقة

To try to make the price of something lower.

في محاولة لجعل سعر شيئا أقل

4- distinguishing between fact & opinion ص ٩

التفرقة بين الحقيقة والرأي

fact الحقيقة

Opinion والرأي

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

.....

5- scanning for vocabulary: طلب الدكتور حلها بأنفسنا

- 1- Things that a country has and can use to its benefit = **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 = **bargain**.
-
-

Lecture 9

Chapter 5

High tech , low tech page 102

technology → إختصار لـ Tech

→ أقرنوا القطعة .. (How Hybrid Cars Work)

(كيف تعمل السيارات الهجينة)

2- Scanning for Definitions of Key Terms . Go to the book page 104

1. What makes a vehicle a hybrid? Any vehicle is a hybrid when...

When it combine two sources of power. (lines 15-18)

2. What is a gasoline-electric hybrid car?

A car that runs by gasoline and electric. (lines 43-48)

3- Inferring the Meaning of Expressions from Context and Vocabulary.

Go to the book page 105-106

1. ..., being shocked means

Choice (C) Go to the book page 105

2 So gas pump here means

Choice (A) Go to the book page 105

3. .. Better mileage here means

Choice (C) Go to the book page 105

4. .. So the greenhouse effect is ..

Choice (A) Go to the book page 105

5. ..., the coolest car on the block means

Choice (B) Go to the book page 106

6. ..., charge means

Choice (A) Go to the book page 106

7. .. Here twofold means

Choice (B) Go to the book page 106

8. ..., to reduce tailpipe emissions means

Choice (B) Go to the book page 106

9. These goals are tightly interwoven means

Choice (A) Go to the book page 106

4- Inferring the Meaning of Specialized Terms.

Go to the book page 111

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Locomotives القاطرات (line 27) → | D |
| 2. Transmission انتقال (line 56) → | N |
| 3. Fuel tank خزان الوقود (line 54) → | G |
| 4. Four-cylinder engine (Figure 1) →
أربع- أسطوانات المحرك | I |
| 5. Parallel موازية (line 53) → | H |
| 6. Components مكونات (line 65) → | L |
| 7. Propulsion power دفع القدرة (line 41) → | M |
| 8. Braking فرملة (Figure 4) → | B |
| 9. Efficient فعال (Figure 3) → | J |
| 10. Generator مولد كهربائي (line 59) → | E |
| 11. rpm دورة في الدقيقة (Figure 1) → | A |
| 12. Global warming (line 90) →
ارتفاع درجة حرارة الكرة الأرضية | C |
| 13. Exhaust العادم (line 91) → | K |
| 14. Speeds بسرعة (Figure 1) → | F |

That's it



دع وانكم ... / كورن فليكس

Lecture 10

في هل محاضرة تمارين مشابه لاسئله الاختبار النهائي

قال الدكتور بتجي قطعة وحده خارجيه والباقي من المحتوى بس راح تكون سهله

exercises in page 52, 73 , 88, 115 .

Exercises: Pages 52,73,88,115

Focus on Testing : Go to the book page 52-53

1. Choice (B)
2. Choice (D)
3. Choice (B)
4. Choice (D)
5. Choice (C)
6. Choice (B)
7. Choice (A)

Focus on Testing : Go to the book page 73-74

1. Choice (A)
2. Choice (D)
3. Choice (B)
4. Choice (D)
- 5 . Choice (A)
6. Choice (D)
- 7 . Choice (B)

Focus on Testing : *Go to the book page 88*

1. Choice (B)
2. Choice (D)
3. Choice (C)
4. Choice (D)
5. Choice (C)
6. Choice (C)

4- Understanding Compound Words. *Go to the book page 115*

1. Landmarks

Choice (A)

2. Handmade

Choice (C)

3. Upload and Download

Choice (B)

4. Craftsmen

Choice (B)

5. Widespread

Choice (A)

6. Marketplace

Choice (C)

7. Grassroots

Choice (A)

8. Telecentres

Choice (C)

Lecture 11

→Leapfrogging the Technology Gap

Part2 : Reading Skills and Strategies: "Go to the book page 113-120"

1- Identifying the Pattern of Organization .

Look at the title, illustrations, and instructions of the article on pages 117-118. What problem is being discussed?

What solution is being offered?

- When you start from general to specific you will start with problem then solution and finally examples. But when you start from specific to general you will start with description of examples then the problem finally the solution

4- Understanding Compound Words. Go to the book page 115

1. Landmarks

Choice (A)

2. Handmade

Choice (C)

3. Upload and Download

Choice (B)

4. Craftsmen

Choice (B)

5. Widespread

Choice (A)

6. Marketplace

Choice (C)

7. Grassroots

Choice (A)

8. Telecentres

Choice (C)

6- Analyzing Compound Adjective With Hyphens. Go to the book

page 120

1 . Internet – enabled motorcycles

Motorcycles that can access the internet.

2 . service – based economy.

An economy based on service.

3 . Large – scale factory production

A factory that produce a lot of different things.

4 . a knowledge – based economy

An economy that based on information.

5 . best – case scenario.

A scenario that is the best you can imagine as a solution to your problem.

6 . well – educated, tech – savvy, English - speaking

a. Well educated programmers :

a person who educated very well and become a programmer.

b. Tech-savvy programmers:

a person who has technology and talking English very well.

7 . well – educated, tech – savvy, English – speaking programmers are

A person who educated very well and taught technology very well and speaking English.

8 . Internet-linked telecentres

All linked by internet

That's it

دع وانكم /... كورن فليكس