

الأبداع



مصادر الحلول للخدمات التعليمية - الرياض ٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧ - ٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤ مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket



العمل مسنمرواالأعضاء منحركون جامعة الملك فيصل قسم اللغة الانجليزية

مجموعة الإبداع :

هي مجموعة من الطلاب الطالبات ابتكروا فكره العمل الجماعي فعملوا كيد واحدة
لتبسيط مقررات المستوى الرابع قسم اللغة الانجليزية في جامعة الملك فيصل .

الغاية :

ايصال المادة إلى ذهن المتلقي في ايسر صورة والتقليل من عناء البحث والتحميل فقد قمنا
بتلخيص وجمع كل ما تحتاجون أمليين منكم الدعم والمساندة وسائلين الله لنا ولكم التوفيق .

الأعضاء :

وكان تقسيم المهام على النحو التالي :

*الأدب الانجليزي في عصر النهضة / Chanel

*الاستماع والتحدث ٢ / 3ABOOOD & DEEMA

*النثر الانجليزي / علي العسيري & مشاكسة

*الإنشاء التعبير / سحر

*قواعد المنظومة النحوية / Elham

ملف الأسئلة والمراجعة مصححة توجي ,التميزة

*مدخل إلى اللغويات / أسرار

هشتاق المجموعة :

#فريق_عمل_الإبداع

الإدارة : أسرار



تنسيق وتصميم : أنامل مبدعة
AMMOOOL-222@HOTMAIL.COM



موارد الحلول للخدمات التعليمية - الرياض ٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧ - ٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤ مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket



NON-FINICAL PROSE

Dr. abdullah ALfraidan

شرح واعداد:

علي العسيري

 **ali0607**

ملاحظه :

الشرح ليس على شكل محاضرات و ذلك للتسهيل



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MORPHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDG

علم الصرف

يتم تصريف الكلمات عن اصلها (**Stem**) بإضافة بادئات (**Prefixes**) و لواحق (**Suffixes**)

اولا (Suffixes) اللواحق

وهي ما يضاف الى اخر الكلمة ليغير معناها

معلومة : غير مذكورة في الكتاب

اللواحق نوعان

Derivational Suffixes

لواحق اشتقاقية

وهي ما يغير معنى الكلمة الى كلمات مشتقة منها (وهي موضوع الدرس في هذه المادة)

مثل : -ment , -able , -ly , -ful , -set , -er

Inflectional Suffixes

لواحق اعرابية

وهي لا تغير معنى الكلمة انما تغير الزمن والعدد (وهي ليست مطلوبة في هذه المادة)

مثل : -ed , -ing , -s



تابع Suffixes

بعض اشكال اللواحق

ly (how it is don) - كيفية الفعل

ببطيء slowly

بوضوح clearly

ful (full of) - مليء ب

Colorful مليء بالألوان

wonderful مليء بالجمال

est (most) - أقصى

البكبر beggars

الأسرع fastest

less (without) - بدون

fearless بلا خوف

clouless بلا دليل

ness (condition) - حالة شخص

حزن sadness

كرم kindness

y (full of) - مليء ب

snowy مثلج

heavy ثقليل

-er & or (character) شخصية

زائر visitor

نجار carpenter

ملحوظة: يوجد ما يقارب الـ 26 نوع من اللواحق تم وضع البعض هنا وفي نهاية الملخص ستجد ما قد يفيدك



ثانيا : البادئات Prefixes

هي ما يضاف الى اول الكلمة ليعطي معاني مختلفة تماما

بعض انواع البادئات

pre- (before) قبل الطبخ precook قبل الاختبار pretest	dis- (opposite of) عكس disagree غير موافق dislike لا يحب
de- (opposite) عكس defrost اذابة ثلج Derail ازاحة عن الطريق	mis- (wrong) خطأ mistreat معاملة سيئة misplace اضاع شيء
re- (again) اعادة عمل remake اعادة صنع rebuild اعادة بناء	un- (not) غير unhappy غير سعيد unlikely غير وارد
im- (not) غير impossible غير ممكن improper غير مهذب	



COMBOUND NOUNS

الاسماء المركبة

Formation

Words can be combined to form compound nouns. They normally have two parts. The second part identifies the object or person in question (man, friend, tank, table, room). The first part tells us what kind of object or person it is, or what its purpose is (police, boy, water,

الصياغة

تدمج كلمات لتشكيل الاسماء المركبة . هذه الاسماء عادة تكون مكونه من جزئيين. الجزء الثاني يحدد الكائن او الشخص المعني . اما الجزء الاول يخبر ما هو نوع الكائن او الشخص او ما هو غرضه.

The two parts may be written in a number of ways

يمكن كتابه الاسماء المركبة في عدة اشكال :

1.as one word.

Example: policeman, boyfriend

كلمه واحدة

2.as two words joined with a hyphen.

Example: dining-table

ككلمتين بينهما شرطه

3.as two separate words.

Example: fish tank

ككلمتين منفصلتين



There are no clear rules about this - so write the common compounds that you know well as one word, and the others as two words.

Compound nouns often have a meaning that is different from the two separate words.

Stress is important in pronunciation, as it distinguishes between a Compound noun (e.g. greenhouse) and an adjective with a noun (e.g. green house).

الكلمات المركبة غالبا يكون لها معنى مختلف عن الكلمتين المنفصلتين.
التشديد مهم في النطق لا نها تميز بين الاسم المركب وبين الصفة مع الاسم.

In Compound nouns, the stress usually falls on the first syllable:

في الاسماء المركبة التشديد يقع على المقطع الاول.

a 'greenhouse = place where we grow plants (compound noun)

a green 'house = house painted green (adjective and noun)

a 'bluebird = type of bird (compound noun)

a blue 'bird = any bird with blue feathers (adjective and noun)

((((علامة ' تبين المقطع المشدد)))

landmarks typical marker on the land

معلم علامة واضحة على الارض

Handmade made by hand, not by a machine

يدوي مصنوع باليد وليس بالآلة

upload and download to move information up and down

رفع و تحميل نقل المعلومات الى الاعلى والاسفل

Craftsmen people who make crafts with their hands

حرفيون اشخاص يقومون بصنع النماذج بأيديهم

Widespread extending all over the globe

منتشر عالميا ممتد في كل ارجاء الكرة الأرضية



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Marketplace place where ideas, as well as goods, are bought and sold

المكان الذي تباع وتشتري فيه الاشياء والافكار مركز التسوق

Grassroots based on (rooted in) the needs of ordinary people

يعتمد على متطلبات الاناس العاديون قواعد شعبيه

Telecasters locations for long-distance communication by computer, telephone

مكان للاتصالات بعيدة المدى عن طريق الكمبيوتر او التليفون اذاعة

ملاحظه : بالنسبة لموضوع non & anti لا يوجد لها شرح ومن الاشياء الغير متوقعه في الاختبار

ما راح تجي بالاختبار لا نها تعتمد ع مقارنه قابليه الناس للأفعال nop & sure



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Idioms

التعابير

هي جمل لا يوجد لها معاني عند ترجمتها حرفيا ولكن تأتي بمعنى عندما تقرا في سياق الحديث

It's raining cats and dogs

لا تعني شيء عند ترجمتها حرفيا (انها تمطر قطط وكلاب)

لكن من سياق الحديث فهي تعني .. انها تنهمر بغزارة

It is raining cats and dogs انها تمطر القطط والكلاب	تمطر بشدة Heavily .
Two heads are better than one. رأسان أفضل من رأس واحد	العمل الجماعي Team work is the best هو الأفضل
In time of test, family is best وقت الاختبار العائلة افضل	In difficult time, the best place to resort to is your family في الاوقات العصيبة المكان الافضل للجوء اليه هو عائلتك



Main Idea

الفكرة الرئيسية

Main idea helps us understand what we are reading

لكل مقالة او قصة تجد جملة او فكرة رئيسية توصل اليك المقصود من كل المقال او الجزء من المقال اذا كان مجزئ لاكثر من جزء

How to find the main idea ?

كيف تحصل على الفكرة الرئيسية من قطعة او مقالة ؟

بشكل بسيط جدا عند قراءتك لأي قطعه يجب ان تركز على اول جملتين واخر جملة بشكل كبير فهي تعطي دليل واضح في اغلب الاحيان عن الفكرة الرئيسية

ان لم تستطيع ان تحدد المقصود من خلال النقطة السابقة فقم بالبحث عن التكرار وعن الكلمات الغريبة

في بعض الاحيان يوجد عناوين لكل جزء من الموضوع مثل (مقال امريكا) وهي تساعد على فهم المراد من القطعة

مثال : قطعة البعوض

No matter who you are or where you come from, one thing is certain : you are acquainted with the mosquito although you probably wish you weren't. **Mosquitoes are everywhere.** They can be found all over the world, and they come in more than 2,500 species. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least one. No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately the mosquito may decide that she loves you. Yes, She. Only the **female mosquito bites.** It's not because she's unfriendly: **she needs blood to reproduce.** Female mosquito is quite selective, **and she chooses her victims carefully.** First, she uses sensors to find her victim. With these sensors, **she tests your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat.** If she likes **what she finds,** she bites. But if you don't appeal to her, she'll reject you for someone more appetizing. The next time a mosquito bites you, just remember that you were chosen. You're special. If the mosquito likes you, she settles onto your flesh very gently, and she **breaks your skin with her proboscis tip.** It's a kind of mouth and it sticks out just below the mosquito's eyes. She



stabs the proboscis tip into your skin at once, and if she hits a blood vessel, she'll get a full dinner in about a minute. After that, the mosquito is tired. Heavy with your blood, she picks a spot---on a leaf or a stone---to lay her eggs. Just one drop of blood will produce hundreds of eggs.

The main idea of the passage could be _____

A. why and how mosquito bites people

B. why people dislike mosquito

C. what kind of mosquito bites people

D. how to identify female mosquito

Read Quickly: Skimming and Scanning

القراءة السريعة: المسح و التصفح

أما المسح فهو شبيه لحد كبير بما نفعله عندما نكون في المكتبة لنشتري كتاباً فنقوم بقراءة الغلاف و الفهرس و المواضيع الأساسية و تصفح غير مدروس للكتاب بشكل عام حتى نقرر عن ماذا يتحدث الكتاب وهل يناسبنا أم لا؟ المسح السريع لقطعة ما أثناء القراءة يكون بقراءة عدة جمل من بداية القطعة ثم عدة جمل من نهايتها ثم النظر إلى الكلمات المفتاحية و غالباً ما تكون مصطلحات جديدة متكررة خلال النص بشكل عام. هذه الطريقة تعطيك فكرة أساسية عن النص دون القراءة المتأنية وهذه الطريقة مفيدة لحل أسئلة الخيارات في الامتحانات و الطريقة الأمثل لحل هذه الأسئلة تكون بالتصفح من خلال قراءة الأسئلة قبل القطعة وتحديد الإجابات في القطعة ثم نقلها لورقة الإجابة. و التصفح يكون بالقراءة السريعة للحصول على معلومات محددة مسبقاً ويكون التصفح بـ : تحديد المعلومات المطلوبة سواء كانت كلمة مفتاحية، اسم، تاريخ، رقم، أو وقت ثم تجاهل الكلمات الأخرى أثناء القراءة والتي ليست من الأهمية معرفتها ثم تحريك العينين سريعاً خلال السطور للحصول على المعلومة المحددة مسبقاً



Using Context clues to understand vocabulary

استخدام السياق لفهم الكلمات الجديدة

وذلك يكون من خلال استنتاج معنى الكلمة من خلال السياق حيث يكون هناك توضيحات معينة تشرح الكلمة التي لا تعرفها أثناء القراءة مثلا :

I did a poll on that institution and I found that no one was studying translation.

لقد عملت دراسة ع تلك المؤسسة ووجدت ان لا احد كان يدرس الترجمة

الكلمة التي تحتها خط هي الكلمة التي ربما لا تعرفها أثناء القراءة أما الجملة التي تليها هي شرح لمعنى الكلمة ومن هذا السياق باستطاعتك استنتاج المعنى للكلمة دون الحاجة لترجمتها. و الجدير بالذكر هنا هو أهمية استخدام القاموس للترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى الإنجليزية حتى تنمي مهارات الشرح للمعاني باللغة الإنجليزية وليست العربية فقط

ملاحظة : بعض المواضيع لم تضاف لعدم وجود شرح لها او لعدم وجود استله عليها ويستعاض عنها بمراجعة الأسئلة ان وجدت مثل

READING FROM ACHART

قراءه من مخطط

SYNONYMS

مرادفات

USING HEADINGS

استخدام العناوين



القطع

جورج مندل

Greg Mendel

Greg Mendel was the first person to make precise **observations about the biological mechanism of inheritance**. This happened a little **over 100 years ago** in **Austria**, where Mendel **spent his leisure hours performing experiments** with pea plants of different types. He crossed them carefully and took notes about the appearance of various traits, or characteristics, in succeeding generations. From his observations, Mendel formed a set of rules, now known as the Mendelian Laws of Inheritance, which were found to apply not **only to plants but to animals and human beings** as well. This was the beginning of the modern science of genetics.

كيف تم ربط الاجوبة في اسئلة الاختبار من القطعة حيث ان بعض الاجوبة تبدو وكأنها غير موجودة في القطعة

observations about the biological mechanism of inheritance = approach the problem of inheritance scientifically

over 100 years ago = at the beginning of last century

spent his leisure hours performing experiments = He enjoyed it.



البعوض

Mosquito

No matter who you are or where you come from, one thing is certain : **you are acquainted with the mosquito although you probably wish you weren't**. Mosquitoes are everywhere. They can be found all over the world, and they come in **more than 2,500 species**. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least one. No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately the mosquito may decide that she loves you. Yes, She. Only the female mosquito bites. It's not because she's unfriendly: **she needs blood to reproduce**. Female mosquito is quite selective, and she chooses her victims carefully. First, she uses sensors to find her victim. With these sensors, she tests **your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat**. If she likes what she finds, she bites. But if you don't appeal to her, she'll reject you for someone more appetizing. The next time a mosquito bites you, just remember that you were chosen. You're special. If the mosquito likes you, she settles onto your flesh very gently, **and she breaks your skin with her proboscis tip**. It's a kind of mouth and it sticks out just below the mosquito's eyes. She stabs the proboscis tip into your skin at once, and if she hits a blood vessel, she'll get a full dinner in about a minute. After that, the mosquito is tired. Heavy with your blood, she picks a spot---on a leaf or a stone---to lay her eggs. Just one drop of blood will produce hundreds of eggs.

كيف تم ربط الاجوبة في اسئلة الاختبار من القطعة حيث ان بعض الاجوبة تبدو وكأنها غير موجودة في القطعة

you are acquainted with the mosquito although you probably wish you weren't = don't like mosquito but it is always there
she needs blood to reproduce = Blood enables her to lay eggs



your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat = NOT test the color of the skin

and she breaks your skin wither proboscis tip = to stick into the flesh and suck blood

The Was a

The magnificent warship Was a, which sank after its first “voyage” of some 1,500 yards, was salvaged and restored, after lying at the bottom of Stockholm’s harbor for over 330 years. The ship now rests in the National Maritime Museum of that city.

كيف تم ربط الاجوبة في اسئلة الاختبار من القطعة حيث ان بعض الاجوبة تبدو وكأنها غير موجودة في القطعة

over 330 years = 1650

Stockholm’s harbor = Swedish

Warship = It earned many soldiers and cannons



First Impressions

Size

A

It is difficult to really experience or “feel” the size of the United States. To get the full impact you should realize, for example, that it **takes 48 hours** (two entire days and two long nights) to travel by train from **Chicago to Los Angeles**, rolling along hour after hour across wheat fields, mountains, and deserts.

B

Another way to think about it is to compare distances in the United States with others more familiar to you. For example, **New York to Washington, D.C.** is about the same as **London to Paris** or Nairobi to Mombasa or Tokyo to Kyoto; New York to Los Angeles is farther than Lisbon to Cairo or Moscow to Montreal or New Delhi to Rome.

Map of the U.S.

Climate C

Naturally, with such distances, **the climate in the continental United States is also one of great extremes**. From New England and New York through Chicago and much of the Midwest and Northwest, temperatures vary from subzero in winter to the high 90s (Fahrenheit) or over in summer.

D

The South and Southwest have warmer weather, though even these sections have **occasional** frosts and periods of moderate cold. Generally, summers are likely to range from 70° F to 100° F (21° C to 38° C), and many areas can be quite humid. However, air conditioning is so widespread that you can expect most office buildings and homes to be kept at relatively **comfortable** temperatures.

Fahrenheit temperatures are shown on the left compared with Celsius on the right.



Americans In Motion 2 E

Americans are **restless**. **Most travel whenever they get the chance**. They crowd onto trains, buses, and planes. In increasing numbers, they hike with packs on their backs or ride bicycles, heading for the mountains, seashore, or national parks.

Blunt Speech

F

Don't think that Americans are being rude if we tend to speak in monosyllables or answer with a mere "O.K.," "Sure," or "Nope" or greet you with "Hi." Our **brevity** is not a **personal** insult, though to those accustomed to formal phrases, we seem **blunt**. American **informality** has become more **desirable** than formal expressions of greeting or farewell.

A Do-It-Yourself Society G **The United States is a do-it-yourself country**. We generally carry our own bags, take our laundry to the Laundromat, stand in line at the grocery store, or shine our own shoes, whoever we may be—lawyer, professor, bank president, or corporate executive. Anyone who can afford the high cost of service in this country and wants to pay for it, may. But there is absolutely no social **stigma** in doing one's own daily **chores**, no matter how **menial**. In fact, Americans take pride in do-it-yourself accomplishments and may devote a great deal of their **leisure** time to projects around the home. Huge warehouse stores that cater to do-it-yourself tasks have been built throughout the country. **H** Many Americans who could afford **household** help or a **driver** or a **gardener** do not employ them. They prefer family privacy, independence, and freedom from **responsibility**, all of which are at least partially lost when one has help in one's home.

I Houses interest Americans greatly. **They spend much of their time thinking and reading and talking about the design of houses**, their decorations, how to improve them. Many weekend hours are passed in do-it-yourself projects around the house. People also love to look at each other's houses. Since they would **thoroughly enjoy visiting and examining a house in another country**, they **assume** that you will probably have the same desire. Don't be surprised, therefore, if you are shown the entire house from top to bottom, including bathrooms and closets! Don't make the mistake of **refusing**: the whole house may have been cleaned especially for you!



J Because people in the United States have come from so many nationalities, there is a far wider range of what is acceptable than in some countries where the inhabitants have grown up with a common heritage. As a result, no one needs to feel awkward or uncomfortable in following his or her own customs. Although Americans are noticeably informal, if you prefer somewhat greater formality, feel free to act in your own way. This will be acceptable to those around you.

1. Blunt	short and direct	دقيق
2. stigma	negative mark	علامة سيئة
3. leisure	Not working	لا يعمل
4. chores	tasks	مهام
5. menial	low	نظام
6. thoroughly	Completely	بشكل كامل
7. assume	believe	يتوقع
8. refusing	saying no	يرفض
9. heritage	history and tradition	ميراث

1. T The United States has a varied geography, including fields, mountains, and deserts.

الولايات المتحدة بها جغرافيا متنوعة تتضمن الحقول والجبال والصحاري - صحيح

2. F Its continental climate is basically moderate.

مناخها العام معتدل بشكل رئيسي - خطأ

مناخها متنوع

3. F Its people are not very active and spend most of their time reading books.

الاناس هناك غير نشيطين ويقضون معظم اوقاتهم في قراءة الكتب - خطأ



4. F They are rude and like to insult others with simple direct words.

هم غير مهذبون و يهينون الآخرين بكلمات بسيطة ومباشرة - خطأ

5. T Americans are very interested in their homes and love to show them off, even to people they don't know very well.

الامريكيون مهتمون بمنزلهم ويحبون التباهي بها حتى لاشخاص غرباء

6. T Americans spend a lot of time thinking and talking about projects to fix up their homes.

الامريكيون يقضون الكثير من الوقت في التفكير والكلام عن مشاريع لتطوير منازلهم

7. F They send their servants to huge warehouse stores to buy decorations for their houses.

هم يرسلون خدمهم الى مستودعات التسوق لشراء ديكورات لمنازلهم - خطأ

8. T Americans come from many different nationalities.

الامريكيون ياتون من العديد من الجنسيات المختلفة

9. F They generally prefer formality and do not like people to be informal.

هم بشكل عام يحبون التعامل برسمية ولا يحبون الاشخاص العفويون - خطأ



الكلمة	شكل الكلمة الصحيح	ماذا تعني هذه الكلمة
1. global	globalization	A noun meaning the growth of something worldwide اسم يعني الزيادة في شيء حول العالم
2. pizza	pizzeria	A noun meaning a place that produces or sells pizza اسم يعني مكان ينتج او يبيع البيتزا
3. convenient	convenience	A noun meaning quality of being convenient, easy, or suitable اسم يعني مناسب او سهل
4. modern	modernizing	A verb meaning becoming modern فعل يعني ان يكون حديثا
5. manage	management	A noun meaning the act or manner of managing اسم يعني عمل او فعل اداري
6. prosperous	prospered	A verb meaning did well or became prosperous (wealthy) فعل يعني ان تعمل بشكل جيد او تصبح غنيا
7. special	specialties	A noun meaning types of food, or other products that are special اسم يعني انواع طعام او منتجات خاصة
8. afford	affordable	An adjective meaning can be afforded by a person's financial means, not too expensive صفة تعني شيء يمكن ان تغتنيه وليس غالي الثمن
9. mental	mentality	A noun meaning mental outlook, way of thinking اسم يعني حالة التفكير
10. mature	maturing	A present participle (-ing word) meaning growing older and wiser, becoming more mature شكل للشخصية يعني ان تكبر في السن وتكون عقلانيا



70 Brides for 7 Foreigners

Russia seems to be turning into a major exporter of brides. Almost 1,500 marriages with foreigners are registered in Moscow every year. Another 10,000 women go to the international marriage agency Alliance each year, according to a poll, and 23 percent of Russian mothers would like their daughters to marry foreign citizens. Russian brides have always been prized by foreigners-ever since the time of Yaroslav the Wise [an eleventh-century grand prince of Kiev], whose daughter became the queen of France. But during Joseph Stalin's time, attitude toward marriages to foreigners was intolerant. In the 1960s, the registration of foreign marriages was resumed, and since then the trickle of Russian brides abroad has turned into a powerful torrent.

Registration requires a passport and a guarantee from the groom's embassy that there are no obstacles to his getting married. The French embassy, for example, takes a very serious attitude toward marriages to foreign women. It requires that the French groom obtain certification of his "legal capacity for marriage." If an embassy official registers a couple that has not passed the requisite medical tests, the official is fined. Stiff requirements are also imposed by Germany.

The Wedding Palace requires confirmation that, in the given country, a marriage to a citizen of another state is valid. After all, in a number of countries a foreign wife and her children could find that they have no property rights. In Syria, for example, marriage to a foreigner is considered invalid without special permission.



Many countries are trying to erect barriers to the marital migration from Russia. For example, one Moscow woman tried for nine months to get permission to go to the United States, where her fiancé was waiting for her.

Another couple wanted to get registered in Canada. The fiancé was called to the Canadian embassy for an interview, but an entry visa was never granted. "Prove that this isn't a fictitious marriage," they said.

Registered = officially recorded

Poll = survey

Trickle = light flow

Torrent = heavy flow

Serious = Strict

Fined = charged money as a penalty

Barriers = obstacles



Ethnocentrism

Culture shock can be an excellent lesson in relative values and in understanding human differences. The reason culture shock occurs is that we are not prepared for these differences. Because of the way we are taught in our culture, we are all ethnocentric. This term comes from the Greek root *ethnos*, meaning a people or group. Thus, it refers to the fact that our outlook or world view is centered on our own way of life. Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own patterns of behavior are the best the most natural, beautiful, right, or important. Therefore, other people, to the extent that they live differently, live by standards that are inhuman, irrational, unnatural, or wrong.

Ethnocentrism is the view that one's own culture is better than all others; it is the way all people feel about themselves as compared to outsiders. There is no one in our society who is not ethnocentric to some degree, no matter how liberal and open-minded he or she might claim to be. People will always find some aspect of another culture distasteful, be it practices, a way of treating friends or relatives, or simply a food that they cannot manage to get down with a smile. This is not something we should be ashamed of, because it is a natural outcome of growing up in any society.

Ethnocentrism comes from the Greek root --- *ethnos*

Another meaning for the word outlook is --- World view

A synonym for the word crude --- Natural

An antonym for the word narrow-minded is --- Open-minded

Ethnocentrism is --- A bias view to different cultures

Anthropologists are people who --- Study people and culture



If you do not like some food from other culture, you are ---
Ethnocentric

A culture shock happens when we are --- Not prepared to accept
other cultures differences

كل ما ذكر في هذا الشرح هو للتبسيط وتم الاستغناء عن اغلب المواضيع التي لا يوجد لها شرح
يسهلها و يمكن فهمها من ملخص الأسئلة فقط

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