



**Want to learn a language?  
Don't make it a mount Everest**

- A It is common to see and hear the **foreign language** every day in New York City: riding with **Creole**- speaking **cabdrivers**, reading menus written half in Chinese and half in Spanish, or making purchases in Korean owned delicatessens.
- B Learning them, on the other hand, is another matter and it almost always costs money. Finding a **bargain** in learning any language is rare, even though the Manhattan Yellow pages alone list some 70 foreign language schools.
- C **Experts** in the fields of foreign language teaching that say that if you want to become a **polyglot**, you should consider several things before you sign up for a language course:
- E Why do you need to learn a foreign language? Being able to order a drink on the French island of Martinique is very different from doing business in Tokyo. Or, if all you want to know is how to find a **telephone booth** while walking near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, a **practical program** in which you first learn to speak, and later to read and write, would do fine.
- F "In this age of global travel, it is increasingly **likely** that students have spent time or will spend time in the country of the language that they want to learn," said Anthony Niesz, associate director of the Yale University language Laboratory. This means of that knowing how to ask for a hotel room or for directions-and to understand the answer you receive--- is more important than being able to read a newspaper like Le Monde, or even knowing the pluperfect tense.
- G But if real **Proficiency** is your goal---from being able to **conjugate** verbs to reading Madame Bovary in France---a university or an **institute** may be the best place for you.
- H What's the best way to learn the language? Language teaching programs and methods vary. One **technique** is called **total immersion**. With total immersion, students in the classroom speak, listen to, and read only the foreign language they are learning. And for some, total immersion is the closest thing to learning a language while living in the foreign country.
- I Since most programs **emphasize dialogue** in the classroom, class size **crucial**. If there are more than 15 students, **individuals** are likely to spend too much time silent, Mr. Niesz said. The experts, however, say smaller and more **expensive** classes are not necessarily better.
- J For serious students who don't have a lot of time, **private tutoring** may be best. But groups work well for most people because they provide the **opportunity** to **participate** in games, skits, and **conversation**.
- K What makes a good teacher? When you think consider a language class, you must, of course, consider the teacher. Learning a language **native speakers** has its **advantages**, but " native speaker is no guarantee that a person will be a good teacher Mr. Niesz said. He



added, " By far the most important **critereion** is whether he or she is an enthusiastic teacher."

**L** Phyllis Ziegler : the director of second- language programs for the New York schools' division of bilingual education, said that "the **nonnative** teacher may sometimes better understand the student's questions because he or she has also studied the **target language**."

**M** So, before inquiring about the authenticity of the teacher's accent, ask about educational experiences and credentials.

**N** Fabio Girelli-Carasi, the director of foreign languages at New York University's School of Continuing Education, said that "the tanning-booth approach to language doesn't work . "He added, "just sitting there ten hours won't make you darker than five. "In other words, do your homework.

<b>foreign language</b>	لغة أجنبية	The language that belongs to a country that is not your own. اللغة التي تنتمي الى بلد ليس بلدك
<b>Creole</b>	لغة هجين	Language is defined as a language that developed from the fusion of two culture. يتم تعريف اللغة كلغة تطورت من دمج ثقافتين
<b>cabdrivers</b>	سائق سيارة أجرة	Taxi driver سائق تاكسي
<b>bargain</b>	صفقة/اتفاق	An agreement between two people or group about what each of them will do for everyone. اتفاق بين شخصين او مجموعه حول مايقوم به كل واحد منهم تجاه الآخر
<b>Experts</b>	خبراء	Person who have special knowledge and skills about something. الشخص الذي لديه معرفه ومهارات خاصه عن شيء ما
<b>polyglot</b>	متعدد اللغات	A person who speak more than one language. الشخص الذي يتحدث أكثر من لغة واحده
<b>a telephone booth</b>	كشك الهاتفون	A small enclosure containing a public telephone. حاويه صغيره تحتوي على هاتف عمومي
<b>practical program</b>	برنامج عملي	A course for learning something that you can use immediately ,in a real situation. دورة لتعلم شيء يمكنك استخدامه على الفور، في موقف حقيقي
<b>likely</b>	من المحتمل/على الارجح	Has a good chance of being the case or of coming about. لديه فرصه جيده لكونه القضييه او القادمه
<b>Proficiency</b>	اتقان/براعه	-The condition of being very good at something. -The ability to do something well. -حاله جيده جدا في شيء ما -القدره على فعل شيء بطريقه جيده
<b>conjugate</b>	تصريف الفعل	Means you need to make the verbs fit the noun or word being described. يعني انك بحاجة الى جعل الأفعال تناسب الاسم او الكلمه التي يتم وصفها
<b>institute</b>	معهد	A school or organization where learning takes place. مدرسه او منظمه يتم فيها التعلم



<b>technique</b>	تقنية	A particular way of doing something. طريقه معينه للقيام بشيء ما
<b>total immersion</b>	انغماس كلي	A way of learning a foreign language in which only that target language is spoken in class. طريقه لتعلم لغة اجنبية يتم فيها التحدث فقط باللغة المستهدفه في الفصل
<b>emphasize</b>	التأكيد	To be attention on something. تركيز الاهتمام على شيء ما
<b>dialogue</b>	حوار	Discussion between people who have different opinion. مناقشة بين الأشخاص الذين لديهم رأي مختلف
<b>crucial</b>	حاسم/مصري	Extremely important. في غاية الأهميه
<b>individuals</b>	فردى	Separately one by one. بشكل منفصل واحد تلو الآخر
<b>expensive</b>	غالى	Costing a lot of money. تكلف الكثير من المال
<b>private tutoring</b>	التعليم الخاص/الدروس الخصوصية	Education that not owned for the government( this kind of education is not free you have to pay money). التعليم غير الحكومي(هذا النوع من التعليم ليس مجانا يتوجب عليك دفع المال)
<b>opportunity</b>	فرصه	A chance to do something that you would like to do. فرصه لفعل شيء ما كنت ترغب في القيام به
<b>participate</b>	يشارك	To share and join. المشاركه والانضمام
<b>conversation</b>	محادثه	An informal talk. حديث غير رسمي
<b>native speakers</b>	الناطقين باللغة الأصلية	People who speak a language as their first language. الناس الذين يتحدثون لغة هي لغتهم الأولى
<b>advantages</b>	مزايا/فوائد	Benefit .
<b>criterion</b>	معيار/مقياس	-The standard that you use when you make a decision or form an opinion about something. -a quality used to make a judgment. -المعيار الذي تستخدمه عند اتخاذ قرار او تكوين رأي حول شيء ما -نوعيه تستخدم لإصدار حكم
<b>nonnative</b>	الغير ناطقين باللغة الأصلية	A person who does not speak a language as his or her first language. شخص لا يتحدث اللغة كاللغة الأولى له
<b>target language</b>	اللغة المستهدفه	The language that you want to learn. اللغة التي تريد ان تتعلمها

### Student Essay : The Benefits of online

#### Language Learning

- A In today's global environment, knowing a foreign language is increasingly important. The ability to speak a foreign language with clarity and fluency is invaluable for business, education, and when working, living or traveling in another country. Most foreign language teaching occurs in classroom with an instructor, textbooks, and several students. In my opinion, however, one of the best ways to learn a foreign language is self-study, online course. Online language learning is a good way to learn a second language because it's convenient, it's individualized, and it take place in a low-stress environment.
- B Classroom learning is not practical for many people due to time and cost constraints. In addition, taking time away from work or other responsibilities to attend language courses at an institution is difficult for many people. With self-study, online courses, students can take lessons at home or in the office whenever they want. All they need is a computer and



**an** internet connection. **For** example, a busy executive **can** take a language lesson during her lunch hour. A **parent** with small children can study online at night. In **addition**, because the student doesn't have to drive anywhere, online learning saves money.

فقرات اضافيه

A benefit **of** online language learning is that it's individualized. Many online language courses have pre-tests **that** assess each student's level. Online Language **programs** through can also collect information about the student's learning style and need **for** studying the foreign language so that the material can be **adapted** to the student's actual situation. In a classroom, there are many students, each with different proficiency levels, **different** learning styles, and different needs for **speaking** a foreign languages. Furthermore, because online material is not as static as it is a textbook, it can be constantly **updated** relevant for the student.

The benefits **of** online self-study courses are that they are low-cost, people can do them at any time, and they can only do them alone in the privacy of their own home or office. This last benefit is especially **important** in that many people feel less inhibited about acquiring and **practicing** language skills when they are alone. In addition, class size at many **institutions** limits the opportunities for foreign language students to get adequate individual attention. These are just a few of the **reasons** that an online course is a good way for many **people** to learn a foreign language.

**C** A benefit **of** online language learning is that it's individualized. Many on- line language courses have pre-tests **that** assess each student's level. Online 20 language **programs** can also collect information **about** the students learn- ing style and need **for** studying the foreign language so that the material can be **adapted** to the student's actual situation. In a classroom, there are many students, each with **different** proficiency levels, different learning styles, and different needs for **speaking** a foreign language. **Furthermore**, because 25 online **material** is not as static as it is in a textbook, it can be constantly **up- dated** and refreshed. This makes the learning experience more **interesting** and relevant for the student.

**D** Finally, with online learning, the learning takes place in a low-stress environment—a private setting with no one else around. This is very important because many studies have shown that stress and anxiety inhibit perception, performance, and retention of linguistic material. In a classroom with several other students, all at different levels and with different needs, students may feel inhibited and fearful of making a mistake. They may be afraid to try to making new sounds or expressing their thoughts in the new language. In addition, an atmosphere of competition that exists in many classrooms can be deadly for some students. In fact, the fear of making mistakes or seeming foolish or childlike in front of others inhibits many people from succeeding in foreign language courses. Online learning solves all of these problems. Alone with a computer, a good online language course, and a microphone, many students can make tremendous progress without the fear of appearing foolish in front of others.



### Annapurna : A woman's Place

- A It is clear that women mountain climbers have **felt the urge** to explore **remote** regions and ascend high peaks for many years. On Top of the World: Five Women Explorers in Tibet describes five of the many women who explored the high Himalayas between 1850 to 1920. One of them, Isabella Byrd, had been sickly for most of her life in England, but she experimented a dramatic change as she traveled at high elevations in Kashmir. Unlike her experience in England, as a **pioneer** and traveler she laughed at fatigue, she was unafraid of danger, and she didn't worry about her next meal.
- B Another woman explorer of her time was Alexandra David-Neel from France. Her journeys across the high Tibetan plateau from 1911 to 1944 have been characterized as the most remarkable ever made the by any explorer, man or woman, in Tibet. At the age of 55 she disguised herself as a Tibetan beggar woman and walked two thousand miles across numerous high snowy passes to reach the forbidden city of Lhasa.
- C Fanny Bullock Workman and her husband, Dr. W.H. Workman, of Massachusetts, traveled and explored in the Himalayas between the 1890 and 1915. They wrote six books about their adventures. Fanny, an **ardent** suffragette, was once photographed on a high pass in the Himalayas carrying a newspaper bearing the headline "Votes for Women."
- D Another early woman and climber and **rival** of Mrs. Workman Was Annie S. Peck New England professor. She began her climbing career with an **ascent** of the Matterhorn when she was 45, In1908, at the age of 58, she made the first ascent of Huascarán, the highest mountain in Peru. At 21,837 feet, she claimed it was the altitude record for any American. Peck described herself as a "firm believer in the equality of the sexes ...[A]ny great achievement in any line of **endeavor** would be an advantage to my sex." ( Annie S. Peck, High Mountain climbing in Peru and Bolivia, 1912. )
- E In the years since World War II, have made numerous significant climbs in the Andes and the Himalayas. One of the most remarkable of them was the late French climber Claude Kogan. British women have also been successful climbers. From the 1950s, onward, they have carried out many small, well- organized expeditions to previously unexplored regions of the Himalayas and written about them in an understated, characteristically British fashion. In addition to the British and other small expeditions, woman climbers throughout the world have made significant contributions to climbing in the last 100 years. However, until quite recently, women have been **notably absent** on the world's highest mountains. There are 14 mountain in the world that soar above 8,000 meters ( 26,200 feet ) --- all located in the Himalayas. For many years, mountaineers have wanted to figure out



a way to reach their **summits**. **Attempts** to climb them began in the nineteenth century; in the first half of the twentieth century, hundreds of men participated in dozens of expeditions to these peaks. But even after Fanny Workman's example, only a handful of women participated in such climbs. Elizabeth Knowlton was a member of the joint German-American climb to Nange Parbat in 1932. In 1934 Hettie Dyhrenfurth took part in an expedition that explored and mapped the Baltoro Glacier region of the Karakoram Himalaya; she reached the top of Queen Mary Peak (24,370 feet). **7** which gave her the world altitude record for women for which Annie Peck and Fanny Workman had competed.

- F It was not until 1950 that an 8,000- meter peak was climbed by anyone. The **legendary** ascent of Annapurna I by Maurice Herzog's French team was closely followed by successes on all 8,000- meter giants over the next 14 years—and all by men. During this period the only attempt on an 8,000-meter peak by a women's team was the ill-fated 1959 international women's Expedition to Cho Oyu in Nepal. Tragically, four climbers, including the leader, Claude Kogan, died in this attempt. By 1972, when the idea our all-woman expedition to Annapurna was originally conceived, no women from any country had yet reached the summit of an 8,000- meter peak.

felt the urge	رغبه شديده	had a very strong desire رغبه شديده جدا
remote	بعيد	far away from civilization بعيدا عن الحضاره/او المدينه
pioneer	الرائد	someone who is the first to explore a new place الشخص الأول في استكشاف المكان الجديد
ardent	متحمس	passionate; enthusiastic متحمس او عاطفي
rival	منافس	person who is competing against another الشخص الذي يتنافس ضد الآخر
ascent	يصعد	Climb يتسلق
endeavor	مجهود او نشاط	effort; an attempt مجهود او محاوله
notably absent	غائب بشكل ملحوظ	obviously not present غير موجود بشكل واضح
summit	قمه	the top of a mountain قمة الجبل
legendary	اسطوري	Famous مشهور

### Gender Differences in Communication

- A All of us have different **styles** of communicating with other **people**. Our style **depends on** a lot of things: Where we're from, how and where **we were** raised, our **educational background**, and our **age**. It also can **depend on** our gender. **generally speaking**, men and women **talk differently**, although there **are varying degrees** of masculine and feminine **speech characteristics in** each of **us**. But women do speak **in** very **particular** ways that are **associated** with gender.
- B Some researchers **describe** the styles **that** men and women use to communicate **as** the "debate vs. **relate**," "report vs. **rapport**," or competitive vs, cooperative" (with the first term in each pair **describing** men). In other words, men **often seek** direct solutions to problems and useful advice. whereas women **tend to** try to establish **intimacy** by discussing problems and showing concern and **empathy**.



- C In her book *women, men and language* (New York : Longman Inc., 1986) Jennifer Coates studied men-only and women-only discussion groups. She found that when women talk to each other, they reveal a lot about their private lives. They also **stick to** one topic for a long time, let all speakers finish their sentences, and try to have everyone participate. Men, on the other hand, rarely talk about their personal relationships and feelings, but "compete to prove themselves better informed about current affairs, travel, and sports." They change topics often and try to **dominate** the conversation.
- D Dr. Lillian Glass's book *He Says, She Says : closing the Communication Gap between the sexes* (The Putnam Berkeley Group) presents her **findings** on the many differences in the way men and women communicate, both verbally and nonverbally. For example, she found among other things that men speak more loudly than women do, that they interrupt more often than women do, and that they use fewer intensifiers ("really," "much," "quite") than women. She also found that while men make more declarative statements, women make statements sound like questions intonation ("It's a nice day, isn't it? ") at the end of statements.
- E What about online communication? Can one determine another person's **gender** just by reading their written words? Susan Herring thinks **so**. In a 1994, talk at a panel called "Making the Net \*Work\*" **she** said that men and women have recognizably different styles **on** the Internet. Her research showed that **on** Internet discussion **boards**, men tended to be more **assertive** than women. Women, **in contrast**, tended to hedge (be unsure), apologize, and ask questions. Men also **appeared** to enjoy, or at **least** tolerate, "flaming" (insulting others online), **whereas** women disliked and avoided **it**.
- F In another research, Gladys We, in her graduate research paper "Cross Gender Communication in Cyberspace," discusses the results of a survey that she sent to both men and women about the importance of gender online. Author We discovered that most people felt that gender was relatively unimportant when they communicated online. Furthermore, We thinks that online communication leads to all the misunderstandings and confusions of face-to-face communication between men and women; however, she feels that it is potentially **liberating** because people can be **anonymous**.

varying	متفاوت	Different مختلف
speech characteristics	خصائص الكلام	Ways of speaking طرق التحدث
associated	مرتبط /مقترن	Related to or caused by المتعلقه به او الناجمه عن
relate	خلق علاقه /ربط	Having an understanding with another person ; mutual understanding. وجود تفاهم مع شخص آخر/ تفاهم متبادل
rapport	علاقه/صله	Connect with ; interact with another person يتواصل مع /يتفاعل مع شخص آخر
intimacy	موده/الفه	Closeness قرب
empathy	يتعاطف	Feeling what another person feels يشعر بما يشعر به الآخرون
stick to	يتمسك بـ/يلتزم بـ	Stay with يبقى مع
dominate	سيطر/هيمن	Have control or power over يمتلك حكم وسلطه على
findings	النتائج	Results of research نتيجة البحث
assertive	حازم	Speaking with confidence يتحدث بثقه
liberating	يحرر	Freeing يطلق سراح/تحرير



anonymous

مجهول

Unknown ; not named غير معروف ليس له اسم

### Tattoos Across Time and Place

- A "It's a permanent reminder of a temporary feeling," Jimmy Buffett about some parents' dismay over their daughter's tattoo. Yet those **indelible** body markings are more than a trend embraced by merchant marines, bikers, and Goths in basic black. Tattoos arise from a rich cultural history dating back 5,000 years.
- B The earliest example of tattoos so far discovered **was** found in 1991 on the **frozen** remains **of** the Copper Age "Iceman" scientists **have** named Otzi. His lower back, ankles, knees and foot **were** marked **with** a series of small lines, made **by** rubbing powdered charcoal into vertical cuts. X-rays revealed bone degeneration **at** the site of each tattoo, leading researchers **to believe that** Otzi's people, ancestors of **contemporary** central **and** northern Europeans, **may have** used tattoos **as medical** treatment **to reduce** pain.
- C As civilizations developed, tattoos **took** on **other** meanings. Egyptian funerary figures **of** **female** dancers **from** around 2000 BCE, display the same **abstract** dot-and-dash tattoos **on** their bodies **as those** found on female mummies from the same **time period**. Later images represent Bes, **god of** fertility and revelry.
- D Ancient Romans found reason to celebrate tattoos, believing **in** the purity of the humane from. **Except** as brands for **criminals** and the **condemned**, tattoos **changed**. Fighting an army of Britons who wore **their** tattoos as **badges of honor**, some Romans **came to admire** their enemies' **ferocity** as well as the symbols they wore. Soon Roman soldiers **were** wearing their own body marks; Roman doctors **even** **perfected** the art of application and removal.
- E During the Crusades of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, warriors identified themselves with the mark of the Jerusalem cross so that they could be given a proper Christian burial if they died in battle. After the crusades, tattooing largely disappeared in the West for a time, but continued to flourish in other places.
- F By the early eighteenth century, European sailors encountered the inhabitants of the South and Central Pacific Islands. There, tattoo were an important part of the culture. When in mourning, Hawaiians tattooed their tongues with three dots. In Borneo, natives tattooed an eye on the palm of their hands as a spiritual guide that would lead them to the next life.



- G** In 1769, Captain James Cook landed in Tahiti, where the word "tattoo" originated from tatau, which means "to tap the mark into the body." One method island practitioners used for working their designs into the skin was with a razor-edged shell attached to the end of a stick. In New Zealand, Maori leaders signed treaties by drawing precise replicas of their moko, or personal facial tattoo. Such designs are still used to identify the wearer as a member of a certain family and to symbolize a person's achievements in life.
- H** Tattooing has been practiced in Japan - for beautification, magic, and to mark criminals--- since around the fifth century BC. Repressive laws gave rise to the exquisite Japanese designs known today. Restricted from wearing the ornate kimonos adorned royalty and the elite, outraged merchants and the lower classes rebelled by wearing tattooed body suits. Covering their torsos with illustrations that began at the neck and extended to the elbow and above the knee, wearers hid the **intricate** designs beneath their clothing. Viewing the practice as **subversive**, the government outlawed tattoos in 1870 as it entered a new era of international relationship. As a result, tattooists went underground, where the art flourished as an expression of the wearer's inner longings and impulses.
- I** The yakuza, the Japanese gangster class, embraced the body suits-- even more so because they were illegal. Their elaborate designs usually represented an unresolved conflict and also included symbols of character traits the wearer wanted to **emulate**. A carp represented strength and perseverance. A lion stood for courage. such tattoos required long periods of pain caused by the artist's bundled of needles, **endured** by wearers as a **show of allegiance to** their beliefs. Today, Japanese tattoo wearers are devoted to the most colorful, complete, and exotic **expression** of the art.
- J** New York inventor Samuel O'Reilly patented the first electric tattoo machine in 1891, to making traditional tools a thing of the past in the West. By the end of the 1920s, American circuses employed more than 300 people with full-body tattoos who could earn an unprecedented \$ 200 per week.
- K** For the next 50 years, tattoos gained a reputation as a mark of American **fringe cultures**, sailors, and World War II veterans. But today, tattoo connoisseurs take the spotlight at international fairs and conventions with Japanese body suits, Celtic symbols, black tribal motifs, and portraits of favorite celebrities.
- L** "Tattooing is enjoying a big renaissance around the world," says Chuck Eldridge of the Tattoo archive in Berkeley, California, "Native American women in the Northwest are wearing chin tattoos again, reviving a cultural practice from centuries before the white man arrived. And, in answer to health concerns, artists in the South Pacific are slowly changing to modern equipment."
- M** "The melting pot that is the United States has no rites of passage as a single American culture," says Ken Brown, a tattoo artist in Fredericksburg, Virginia. "On some levels, getting a tattoo is like a milestone that marks a certain moment in a person's life." Ken still remembers one customer, an 80-year-old former marine who had always wanted a tattoo but had been too afraid to get one. "He came to me for his first tattoo," Ken says, "and he told me. 'I figure I got five or six years left in me, and I'm not going out without one.'"



indelible	لايمحي	Impossible to remove من المستحيل ازالته
abstract	مجرد/تجريدي	Nonrepresentational غير تمثيلي
condemned	حكم عليه/مدان به	Sentenced to die حكم عليه بالإعدام
badges of honor	شارات الشرف	Sign indicating achievement or status الى تحقيق إنجاز او مكانه
ferocity	ضراوه	Fierceness شراسه
intricate	معقد	Detailed مفصل
subversive	تخريبي	Rebellious ثائر/متمرد/تدميري
emulate	محاكاة	Copy تقليد/استنساخ
endured	تحمل	Experienced with difficulty خاض تجربه صعبه
show of allegiance to	اظهار الولاء له	Show of loyalty اظهار الإخلاص
expression	تعبير	Statement بيان
fringe cultures	ثقافات هامشية	Cultures that are outside of the dominant one الثقافات التي هي خارج الثقافه السائده

### Beauty and Aesthetics

- A** Some aspects of contemporary men's fashion can be traced to ancient time. The necktie is just one example. [Example] in fact, the history of neckties dates back to the Roman Empire . Roman legionnaires wore a focale, a piece of cloth around their neck in order to keep warm . In the seventeenth century, a regiment from Croatia (then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire) visited Paris and was presented to the king, Louis XIV. The officers of this regiment were wearing brightly colored handkerchiefs made of silk around their necks. [Anecdote] Louis XIV, well known for his interest in personal adornment, admired these neck cloths. He made them fashionable in France and even established a royal tie maker. The origins of this early version of the necktie remain in the French word for tie. cravate, which is derived from the word "Croat" . [Fact] In twentieth century America, Jesse langsdorf patented the long, pointed tie still popular today. And in spite of trend toward casual business dress, necktie sales in the twenty-first century are booming, with some manufacturers reporting a 50 percent increase in sales in 2003 over the previous year. [Statistic]
- B** Many biologists agree that appearance results from both heredity and environment. A study of twins, Lisa and Lori, serves as an example of this. When they were children, people couldn't tell Lisa and Lori apart. However, as adults they look quite different. Even though the are genetically identical, Lisa looks much older than Lori. Lisa has deep lines in her face, while Lori's skin is smooth and youthful looking. Their personal histories serve as an explanation. Like many identical twins, they had similar life experiences; Both gad three children, divorced after eight years of marriage, and both worked as nurses. However, Lisa lived in California, spent a lot of time in the sun, and smoked a pack of cigarettes every day. Lori, on the other had , lived in Pennsylvania, avoided the sun, and never smoked.
- C** Men are increasingly availing themselves of plastic surgery to enhance their appearance. More than 1.2 million men had cosmetic plastic surgery in 2004, representing 13 percent of the total cosmetic plastic surgery population. The number of males having cosmetic



plastic surgery procedures increased 16 percent from 2000 to 4000. Nose reshaping was the most popular surgical cosmetic procedure for men in 2004, with 109,971 operations performed. Hair transplantation was the second most popular procedure. Forty-three thousand fifty-four procedures were performed in 2004, a 54 percent increase since 2000. Top cosmetic procedures for men in 2004 also included eyelid surgery, liposuction, and reduction.

## قطعه اضافيه

Dear Ayla,

I just **get** back from the fifth- grade class trip to the farm. It **was** great. I'm so tired. You wouldn't believe what we did in just three days. On the first day, the teachers **showed** us all over the farm and we each **got** a chance to milk the cow, Daisy. After we **have eaten** lunch, I **went** with the other students to the barn. There we **brushed** the horses. After dinner, the teachers **played** music and we **danced** for hours. After that we just **talked** around the fire before bed.

Best,

استخدام بعض حروف الجر

<b>At</b>	Good Successful + <b>At</b> Succeed	He is good <b>at</b> tennis We are successful <b>at</b> study Success <b>at</b> work needs a great effort
<b>in</b>	Proficient progress + <b>in</b>	He is proficient <b>in</b> a wide range of arts and trades. Team made a lot of progress <b>in</b> playing football.
<b>from</b>	Keep ... + <b>from</b> + V-ing	A lack of free time keeps Rafael <b>from</b> learning Japanese
<b>with</b>	have has + success + <b>with</b> had	Group of people have achieved success <b>with</b> learning foreign languages by determination



## Idioms

<b>Don't let other people see your faults.</b> لاتدع الآخرين يرون أخطاءك	<b>Don't wash your dirty linen in public.</b> لاتغسل ملابسك القذرة في الأماكن العامة
<b>Don't make plans before you have all the necessary information.</b> لاتضع خطط قبل أن يكون لديك كل المعلومات اللازمة	<b>Don't count your chickens before they hatch.</b> لاتحسب الدجاج قبل أن يفقس
<b>Don't exaggerate a situation.</b> لاتبالغ في الوضع/لاتعطي الشيء أكبر من حجمه	<b>Don't make a federal case out of it.</b> لاتجعلها قضية فيدرالية
<b>Don't bring up that topic.</b> لاتبرز هذا الموضوع	<b>Don't go there.</b> لاتذهب الى هناك
<b>Don't talk about unrelated issues, get to the point.</b> لاتتحدث عن قضايا لا علاقة لك بها، ركز على النقطة	<b>Don't beat around the bush.</b> لاتلف وتدور
<b>Don't criticize a gift or an opportunity.</b> لاتنتقد الهدية أو الفرصة	<b>Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.</b> ان جاءتك هديه فأقبلها على علتها
<b>Don't take unnecessary chances.</b> لاتأخذ الفرص الغير مفيدة	<b>Don't make waves.</b> لاتصنع المشاكل
<b>Don't help who didn't ask for your help.</b> لاتساعد الناس الذين لم يطلبوا مساعدتك	<b>Don't stick your neck out.</b> لاتتدخل فيما لا يعينك
<b>Don't interfere; don't cause problems.</b> لاتتدخل في هذا الموضوع	<b>Don't go there.</b> ارفع يدك/ لاتذهب الى هناك
<b>high altitude.</b> ارتفاع عالي	<b>Travel at high elevations.</b> يسافر عبر ارتفاعات عالية
<b>To discover or decide.</b> اكتشف طريقك او حدد مسارك	<b>Figure out a way to.</b> اسلك طريقك

**\*تنويه:** الكلمات الملونة بالقطع هي دلالة على الفراغات بالقطعة في أسئلة أعوام سابقه او كلمات مهمه لها تعريف ، وللتذكير لن تكون هناك فراغات بالقطعة في الاختبار عن أحرف الجر فتجاهلوهما، والقطع جميعها من المحتوى ماعدا السابجه اضافيه وردت في اختبار سابق .

\*لاتنسى الاسئله لن تكون عن معلومات القطعه واحداثها ، هي اختيار الكلمه المناسبه لسياق الفراغ بالقطعه ماده تركز على الجانب التعبيري والانشائي.