

... لاتنسوني من دعواتكم...

Lecture 1 Some Basics

Some Basics we have to revise

Grammar:

- Simple Present
- Simple Past
- Present progressive
- Past progressive
- Present Perfect
- Past Perfect

The simple present

- Remember:
 - (s) or no (s) sg vs. pl
 - happens usually

The woman works at a bank.

The man works at a bank.

They work(x) at a bank.

Now you try:

- Tom _____ basketball at school. (play plays)
- Sarah _____ TV inevening .(watches- watche)
- Barbara _____ to eat vanilla ice cream. (like likes)
- Tom and Barbara _____ every year. (travel travels)

The simple past

Remember:

*-ed or different form of verb (e.g. take -> took)

The woman works at a bank. <u>present</u>
The woman worked at a bank. <u>past</u>

Remember irregular verbs:

ring rang
sing sang
buy bought
think thought

You just have to know them. You don't have a choice.

The present and past progressive

Remember:

(is/am/are/was/were) = -ing

He is walking in the street.

They are walking in the street.

I am walking in the street.

She was walking in the street.

We were walking in the street.

* They walking in the street. X

The present and Past perfect

Remember:

*(have/has/had) + past participle

She has eaten her lunch.

They have eaten their lunch.

They had eaten their lunch.

*He eaten his lunch. X

Thank You

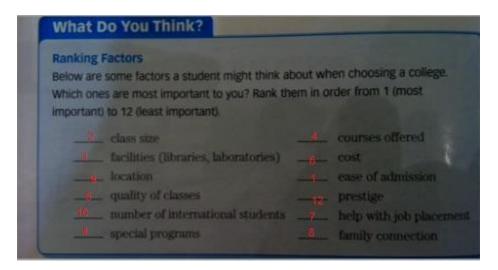
Chapter 1 Education and Student Life

Before we write

• Before we write we usually need *ideas* and *words to express* those ideas.

So if we wanted to write a composition about the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad we would need ideas and some vocabulary items to help us out.

Here are some ideas you might consider before writing your composition (see $\mathbf{p4}$):



nouns adj verps attendance challenging diverse campus disadvantage mpersonal facility prestigious faculty location preference prestige scholarship

Now you need some vocabulary items (see p5):

Advantages of a large or small college (p 6)

A large college might have many departments to choose from.

A large college might have more facilities.

A small college might have better teachers.

A small college might ask for less tuition.

After you write down all your ideas:

After you write down all your ideas you now have to organize them so that the person who reads your composition would be able to understand what you are writing about.

You can do this by writing about the *most important ideas first* then write about the *less important ones*.

Giving reasons p(7)

One important strategy to use in your composition is giving reasons to support your ideas.

idea

A large college might have many departments to choose from.

reason

If it is a large college then it will have more money to accommodate more departments.

Thank You And Good Luck

Writing a topic sentence:

The topic sentence usually comes at the beginning of a paragraph. It tells the reader the main idea of the paragraph. A good topic sentence shouldn't be too specific because it needs to relate to all the ideas in the paragraph. In addition, in an opinion paragraph, a good topic sentence will clearly state your opinion.

Choosing the topic sentence

Topic: Advantages of studying abroad

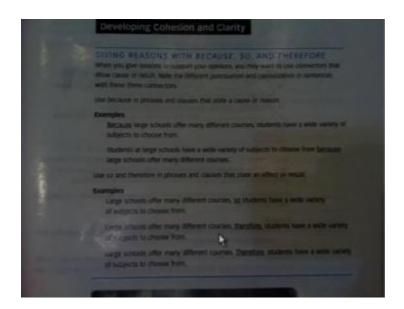
- 1. Students who study abroad often speak the language well.
- 2, 2, Studying abroad has three main advantages.
- V. . believe this for several reasons.
- 4. There are many good schools in foreign countries.
- 5. If possible, all college students should spend some time studying in a foreign country.

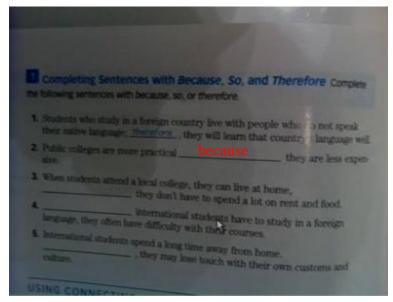
Course forum

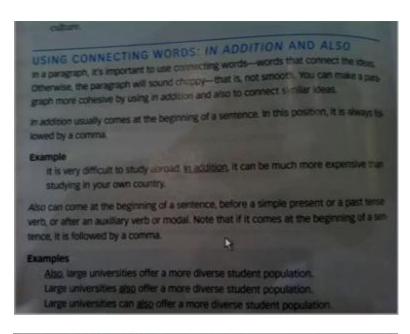
When you are done watching this lecture please 80 to the course forum and post a *topic sentence* for the following topic:

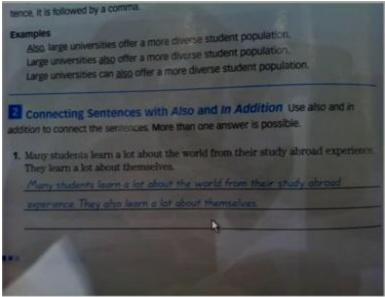
The advantages of a large college.

Using Connectors









Good Luck

Rewriting a Paragraph with Connecting Words (p. 11)

Studying abroad offers students many advantages. First of all, students have the opportunity to learn a new language by interacting with native speakers every day. The students live in a new culture, so they can learn both in and out of the classroom. Studying abroad teaches students that there are other ways of looking at the world. This is a very important part of education. Students learn to be flexible because they have to adapt to different ways of living. They experience another culture in a much more significant way than if they simply took a vacation to another country. Foreign students are far from home. Therefore, they have to become responsible and self-reliant. When they study abroad, students have an experience they will remember all their lives.

Studying abroad offers students many advantages. First of all, students have the opportunity to learn a new language by interacting with native speakers every day. *In addition* the students live in a new culture, so they can learn both in and out of the classroom. *Also*, studying abroad teaches students that there are other ways of looking at the world. This is a very important part of education. Students learn to be flexible because they have to adapt to different ways of living.

In addition they experience another culture in a much more significant way than if they simply took a vacation to another country. Foreign students are far from home. Therefore, they have to become responsible and self-reliant. When they study abroad, students have an experience they will remember all their lives.

<u>Using Transition Words and Phrases: First of all and Finally.</u>

Use *first of all* and *finally* when you want to list several points.

These are also called *listing cues*.

Note that *first of all* and *finally* come at the beginning of a sentence and are always followed by a comma.

There are many reasons international students might feel homesick. *First of all,* they may be away from their families for the first time. In addition, there is the problem of adapting to a completely different culture. *Finally,* not knowing the native language can make students feel isolated.

Overgeneralization

When you write, do not make statements that are so general that they are not true.

Example of Overgeneralizations

All international students work harder than other students.

Is this always true?

Avoid using always and never.

Use *usually*, *often*, *almost never* ··· to give an opinion about something.

Teenagers are often irresponsible.

Homework

Do exercise 6, on page 15.

Do items 2, 3, 4, and 5 only.

Pleas post your answer in the course forum.

Thank You
And
Good Luck

Chapter 2

Writing about Sense Details and Feelings

Think of

Things you can

See

Hear

Touch

Taste

Smell

Things you can

See → colorful, bright, cramped, gloomy

Hear→ noisy

Touch → soft, smooth, rough

Taste → salty, spicy, bitter, sour, foul

Smell → rotten, foul

"My Neighborhood" page 26. We will read it together and see if we can identify any sense words. After that we will look at exercise 8 on the same page.

Exercise 8, page 26-27

Strange and unusual exotic

Small and pretty delicate

Very interesting fascinating

To make pretty brighten up

Sad-looking dull gray

To be proud of take pride in

Hong Kong's neighborhoods are lively

What you can see:

I can see the street. It is crowded

What you can hear:

I can hear car horns. They are very noisy.

What you can smell:

I can smell some smoke coming out of cars. It is foul

What you can taste:

I can taste some famous foods from Hong Kong. They are very spicy.

What you can feel:

I can feel the warmth. The sun is vey bright.

Village in Europe

What you can see:

I can see the colorful houses with the gorgeous small plants boxes

What you can hear:

I can hear a woman singing while she waters the plants.

What you can smell:

I can smell the grass and a freshly baked cheery pie.

What you can taste:

I can taste the berries I just picked from the tree.

What you can feel:

I can feel the soft cool wind.