

((composition1))

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Lecture1

Some Basics

Some Basics we have to revise

بعض الأساسيات لدينا للمراجعة

Grammar:

- Simple Present المضارع البسيط
- Simple Past الماضي البسيط
- Present progressive المضارع المستمر
- Past progressive الماضي المستمر
- Present Perfect المضارع التام
- Past Perfect الماضي التام

The simple present المضارع البسيط

Remember: •

sg vs. pl (s) or no (s) •

happens usually •

The woman works at a bank.

المرأة تعمل في البنك .

The man works at a bank.

الرجل يعمل في البنك .

They work(x) at a bank

هم يعملون في البنك.

Now you try الآن جرب

Tom _____ basketball at school. (play – **plays**) •

Sarah _____ watches TV in the evening. (watch - **watches**) •

Barbara _____ to eat vanilla ice cream. (like – **likes**) •

• أضفنا ال للفاعل لأن الفاعل في الثلاث جمل مفرد .

Because the subjects are **singular** •

Tom and Barbara _____ every year. (**travel** – travels)

حذفت ال ومن الفعل لأن الفاعل جمع .

Because the subject is **plural** •

The simple past الماضي البسيط

Remember:

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

present. The woman works at bank • مضارع

Past The woman worked at bank. . ماضي

Remember irregular verbs تذكر الأفعال الشاذة

rang ring

sang sing

bought buy

thought think

ed تصريف الماضي لبعض الأفعال التي لا تتصرف ب

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

لا توجد لديك خيارات ..

The present and past progressive المضارع والماضي المستمر

Remember:

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

ing مع الأفعال المساعدة نضيف

هو يمشي في الشارع He is walking in the street.
هم يمشون في الشارع They are walking in the street
أنا أمشي في الشارع I am walking in the street
كانت تمشي في الشارع . She was walking in the street
كنّا نمشي في الشارع We were walking in the street . .
X They walking in the street . *جملة خاطئة لعدم احتواءها على فعل مساعد

The present and Past perfect المضارع والماضي التام

Remember:

• (have/has/had) + past participle أسم المفعول

She has eaten her lunch.

They have eaten their lunch.

They had eaten their lunch.

***He** eaten his lunch. X

Lecture 2

Chapter 1 Education and Student Life

Part 1:

Before you write

الجزء:1

قبل أن تكتب

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

قبل أن نكتب نحتاج عادة لأفكار وكلمات لتعبير عن تلك الأفكار .

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.

اذن أن اردنا أن نكتب تعبير عن ايجابيات وسلبيات الدراسة في الخارج نحتاج لأفكار
وبعض الكلمات لمساعدتنا ...

1- Choosing a topic

Choose the topic you want to write about:

- The advantages of a large college
- or
- The advantages of a small college

• اختيار موضوع:

اختر الموضوع الذي يناسبك للكتابة عنه:

- مميزات الكلية الكبيرة.
- أو
- مميزات الكلية الصغيرة.

2- Brainstorming

- Write down the ideas that come to your mind.
- The ideas should be related to the topic you chose.

• العصف الذهني:

- اكتب الأفكار التي تطرأ على بالك.
- الأفكار لابد أن تكون مرتبطة بالموضوع.

3- Organizing ideas in order of importance

- One way of doing this is to write about the most important ideas first, then write about the less important ones.

• ترتيب الأفكار وفقاً للأهمية:

- طريقة واحدة لفعل ذلك وهي أن تكتب عن الأفكار الأكثر أهمية أولاً، ثم اكتب عن الأفكار الأقل أهمية.

4- Writing the topic sentence

- The topic sentence tells the reader the main idea of the paragraph.
- It usually comes at the beginning of the paragraph.
- A good topic sentence shouldn't be too specific.
- In an opinion paragraph, a good topic sentence should clearly state your opinion .

• كتابة الأفكار الرئيسية:

- الفكرة الرئيسية تخبر القارئ الفكرة العامة عن الفقرة.
- وهي تأتي عادة في بداية الفقرة.

- الفكرة الرئيسية الجيدة لا يجب ان تكون محددة جدا.
- في فقرة التي تتحدث عن الرأي, الفكرة الرئيسية الجيدة يجب ان تكون توضح جيدا عن رأيك.

التمرين 3 صفحہ 5

لدينا جدول به عدة كلمات سنأتي بمعنى كل كلمة بالإنجليزية

nouns	Verbs	adjectives
Advantage : Good opinion \ a good idea رأي جيد \ فكره جيده	Attend : Go to الذهاب الى	Advantageous : صفه مأخوذه من العلم Advantage
Attendace : Attendance at place الحضور في المكان	Prefer : I love most احب اكثر	Challenging : Something difficult to accomplish صعب التحدي
Campus : in the Arena university الساحة الموجوده في الجامعه		Diverse : Various things متنوع
Disadvantage : bad opinion/bad ideas سيئه رأي سيئ		Huge : Something big bulky ضخم كبير
Facility : All services are in place كل الخدمات الموجوده في المكان		Diverse : Access to more than one type متنوع
Faculty : Professors who teach in the university الأساتذه الذين يعلمون في الجامعه		Impersonal : Not friendly ليس بصديق ليس ودوداً
Location : University Place مكان الجامعه		
Preference : What you love more ماتحب اكثر		
Prestige : برستيج Good behavior التصرف الجيد		
Scholarship : Grant given to student منحه دراسيه تعطى للطلاب		

		the Order :Student body ترتيب الطالب student
		given to is Money that :Tuition study for University the المال الذي يعطى للجامعة للدراسة

Building Vocabulary:

بناء المفردات:

Exercise 4 page 5:

تمرين 4 صفحة: 5

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1- a good thing | advantage |
| 2- the cost of college classes | ..... |
| 3- very large | ..... |
| 4- a good reputation | ..... |
| 5- teachers | ..... |
| 6- a building, laboratory, a library | ..... |
| 7- go to | ..... |
| 8- having many different kinds | ..... |
| 9- not friendly | ..... |
| 10- a bad thing | ..... |

Exercise 4 page 5:

تمرين 4 صفحة: 5 الحل:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1- a good thing | advantage |
| ميزة . شئ جيد | |
| 2- the cost of college classes | tuition |
| رسوم . تكلفة الدراسة الجامعية | |
| 3- very large | huge |
| ضخم . كبير جدا | |
| 4- a good reputation | prestige |
| هيبة او احترام . سمعة جيدة | |
| 5- teachers | faculty |
| هيئة التدريس . معلمين | |
| 6- a building, laboratory, a library | facility |
| منشأة . مبنى , مختبر , مكتبة | |
| 7- go to | attend |

يلتحق	• يذهب إلى	
8- having many different kinds		diverse
ينوع	• يقدم أنواع كثيرة	
9- not friendly		impersonal
غير شخصي	• غير ودي	
10- a bad thing		disadvantage
عيب	• شيء سيئ	

Exercise 5 page 6:

تمرين 5 صفحة:6

Discussing advantages:

مناقشة المزايا:

- Advantages of a Large College:

- 1- It offers degrees in about every academic field.
- 2- There are more facilities .
- 3- They offer a high quality of teaching.

• مزايا الجامعة الكبيرة:

- تقدم شهادات في أغلب التخصصات الأكاديمية.
- هناك منشآت أكثر.
- يقدمون تدريس عالي المستوى.

- Advantages of a small college:

- 1- Students get along with one another easily.
- 2- Students have a permanent access to professors.
- 3- It is easy to navigate.

• مزايا الجامعة الصغيرة:

- يتواصل الطلاب مع بعضهم بسهولة.
- يكون لدى الطلاب تواصل مستمر مع أساتذتهم.
- التنقل فيها يكون سهلاً.

Lecture 3

Chapter 1

Education and Student Life

: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

موضوع الجملة عادة ما تأتي في بداية الفقرة. تروي القارئ الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة. وبالطبع .
العبارة الافتتاحية
لا ينبغي أن تكون محددة جدا لأنه يحتاج لتتصل كل الأفكار في
.. الفقرة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، في فقرة الرأي، موضوع الجملة الجيد سيكون واضح لرأيك

Exercise 10 page 8:

تمرين 10 صفحة:8

Choosing the best topic sentence:

Which of the following sentences are good topic sentences?

أي من الجمل التالية هي فكرة رئيسية جيدة؟

- 1- Students who study abroad often can't speak the language well.
- 2- Studying abroad has three main advantages. (good)
- 3- I believe this for several reasons.
- 4- There are many good schools in foreign countries. (good)
- 5- If possible, all college students should spend some time studying in a foreign country.

• الطلاب الذين يدرسون بالخارج غالبا ما يستطيعون تحدث اللغة بشكل جيد.

• الدراسة بالخارج لها ثلاث ميزات رئيسية) جيدة)

• اصدق هذا لأسباب عدة.

• هناك الكثير من الجامعات في البلاد الأجنبية) جيدة)

• إذا كان ممكنا ,كل طلاب الجامعات لابد من أن يقضون وقتا في الدراسة في بلاد أجنبية.

التدريب 10 الصفحه8

لدينا 5 عناوين للفقرة

ويطلب منا اختيار أي العناوين افضل مع بيان سبب:

1-ليس افضل لأن المبدأ خاطئ والعكس صحيح

2-افضل عنوان لأنه استخدم طريقة التحكم بالأفكار

3-ليس افضل لأنه ليس كامل

4-افضل عنوان لأنه استخدم طريقة التحكم بالأفكار

5- ليس افضل لأنه عمم الفكره على الكل والمفروض انه يخصصها

Examples of good topic sentences

أمثلة على أفكار رئيسية جيدة:

1- The advantages of a large college :

- There are three main advantages of a large college.
- Studying in a large college offers students many advantages.

• **مزايا الكلية الكبيرة:**

- هناك ثلاث مزايا رئيسية للجامعات الكبيرة.
- الدراسة في جامعة كبيرة يقدم للطلاب مزايا كثيرة.

2- The advantages of a small college:

- A small college has three main advantages.
- Students who study in a small college enjoy many advantages.

• **مزايا الجامعات الصغيرة:**

- هناك ثلاث مزايا للجامعات الصغيرة.
- الطلاب الذين يدرسون في الجامعات الصغيرة يتمتعون بمزايا عديدة.

Part 2:

الجزء 2:

Developing writing skills

تطوير مهارات الكتابة:

Developing cohesion and clarity

تطوير التماسك والوضوح

Giving reasons with إعطاء أسباب باستخدام

because, so and therefore:

Because: •

It is used in phrases and clauses that state a cause or reason.

• لأن ..تستخدم في جمل وعبارات تعطي معنى السببية .مثل:

• مهارات يجب مراعاتها اثناء كتابة القطعه:

• اعطاء اسباب باستخدام therefore because, so and

• استخدام because :

• تستخدم في حالات تحتاج الى دعم قضيه او سبب

• موقعها في الجملة: 1-في اول الجملة حيث انها تقسم الجملة قسمين بأستخدام الفاصله كما في المثال الأول اعلاه

• 2-في وسط الجملة حيث انها تقسم الجملة قسمين بدون استخدام الفاصله

Examples:

- **Because** large schools offer many different courses, students have a wide variety of subjects to choose from.

- Students at large schools have a wide variety of subjects to choose from **because** large schools offer many different courses.
because

because

لاحظوا الأولى ذكرنا كلمة () في البداية فيجب وضع فاصلة بين الجملتين
..أما في الجملة الثانية وضعنا كلمة () بين الجملتين فنستغني عن وضع
الفاصلة.

استخدام so and therefore:

تستخدم في ذكر منيجه او حقيقه

موقع so

-تقسم الجملة الى قسمين وتأتي قبلها فاصله كما في المثال اعلاه

موقع therefore:

1-تقسم الجملة الى قسمين حيث يأتي قبلها فاصله منقوطه; وبعدها فاصله عاديه, كما في المثال اعلاه

2-تقسم الجملة الى قسمين لانهما تجعل القسم الثاني جملة جديده كما في المثال اعلاه

So and therefore:

لذلك وبالتالي:

They are used in phrases and clauses that state an effect or result.

Examples:

تستخدم في جمل وعبارات التي تعطي معنى التأثير أو النتيجة.مثل:

- Large schools offer many different courses, **so** students have a wide variety of subjects to choose from.

الجامعات الكبيرة تقدم دورات عديدة ومختلفة, لذلك يكون للطلاب خيارات عديدة من
المواد للاختيار منها.

- Large schools offer many different courses; **therefore**, students have a wide variety of subjects to choose from.

الجامعات الكبيرة تقدم دورات عديدة ومختلفة; وبالتالي يكون للطلاب خيارات عديدة
من المواد للاختيار منها.

•
- Large schools offer many different courses. **Therefore** , students have a wide variety of subjects to choose from.

• الجامعات الكبيرة تقدم دورات عديدة ومختلفة. وبالتالي , يكون للطلاب خيارات عديدة من المواد للاختيار منها.

so

therefore •

• لاحظوا عندما نستخدم () نستخدمها في وسط الجملة فقط ويجب ان يكون قبلها فاصلة.

• أما الجملة الثانية فعندما نستخدم () فيكون لدينا خياران:

therefore

therefore •

• نضع أولا (;) قبل كلمة () ونضع بعدها (,) وتكون تلك جملة واحدة كاملة.

• نضع أولا (.) ثم نضع () ونضع بعدها (,) وهنا تصبح جملتين منفصلتين تؤيدان نفس المعنى.. وكلا الطريقتين صحيحة.

Exercise 1 page 10

تمرين 1 صفحة: 10

Completing sentences with:

أكمل الجمل باستخدام:

because, so, and therefore

1- Students who study in a foreign country live with people who do not speak their native language ; **therefore**, they will learn that country's language well.

2- Public colleges are more practical they are less expensive.

3- When students attend a local college, they can live at home, they don't have to spend a lot on rent and food.

4- international students have to study in a foreign language, they often have difficulty with their courses.

5- International students spend a long time away from home. , they may lose touch with their own customs and cultures.

الحل:

Completing sentences with because, so, and therefore

1- Students who study in a foreign country live with people who do not speak their native language ; therefore, they will learn that country's language well.

2- Public colleges are more practical because they are less expensive.

3- When students attend a local college, they can live at home, so they don't have to spend a lot on rent and food.

4- Because international students have to study in a foreign language, they often have difficulty with their courses.

5- International students spend a long time away from home. Therefore, they may lose touch with their own customs and cultures.

Part 2:

الجزء 2:

Developing writing skills

تطوير مهارات الكتابة:

Using connecting words:

استخدام كلمات الربط:

in addition and also

استخدام الكلمات الواصلة وهي addition-also in

من المهم في كتابة القطع استخدام هذه الكلمات لوصل الأفكار المتشابهة مع بعضها حتى لا تكون القطعة مهمشة ومبهمه

موقع in addition :

تكون في بداية الجملة وبعدها تأتي الفاصله كما في المثال اعلاه

موقع Also :

1-تأتي في وسط الجملة بعدها فاصله وتأتي قبل الفعل المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

2-في وسط الجملة بعد فعل الشرط او مساعد الفعل

We use in addition and also to connect similar ideas in a paragraph.

In addition: •

It usually comes at the beginning of a sentence.

• بالإضافة:

تأتي عادة في بداية الجملة .مثل:

Example:

- It is very difficult to study abroad. **In addition**, it can be much more expensive than studying in your own country.

• لاحظوا أنت في بداية الجملة لكن لا بد أن يكون قبلها (.) وبعدها لا بد من وجود (,).

2- **Also**:

It can come at the beginning of a sentence, before a simple present or past tense verb, or after an auxiliary verb or modal.

• أيضا:

بالإمكان أن تأتي في بداية الجملة قبل المضارع البسيط أو الفعل الماضي أو بعد فعل مساعد أو شرط.

Examples:

- **Also**, large universities offer a more diverse student population.
هنا أنت في بداية الجملة ولا حظوا انه لا بد من إضافة فاصلة.

- Large universities **also** offer a more diverse student population.
هنا أنت بعد مضارع بسيط

- Large universities can **also** offer a more diverse student population.
هنا أنت بعد فعل ماضي.

Exercise 2 page 10:

تمرين 2 صفحة: 10

Using connecting words:

استخدم كلمات الربط:

in addition and **also**

1- Many students learn a lot about the world from their study abroad experience. They **also** learn a lot about themselves.

2- Most students in four-year colleges are very intelligent. **Also**, they study hard.

3- Some professors don't always understand international students. **In addition**, they may know very little about foreign cultures.

4- Many students who go abroad to study lose contact with their families.

In addition, some of them marry foreigners and never return home.

5- Studying in a foreign country can be more exciting than studying in your native country. You may **also** get a better education.

Homework:

Exercise 3 page 11: Rewriting a paragraph with connecting words
الواجب : تمرين 3 صفحة 11... اعد كتابة فقرة باستخدام كلمات الربط.....

Lecture4

Chapter 1
Education and Student Life

التعليم وحياة الطالب

Exercise 3 page 11

هذا التمرين هو الواجب في المحاضرة السابقة

Rewriting a paragraph with connecting words

اعد كتابة فقرة باستخدام كلمات الربط.....

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.

الدراسة بالخارج توفر للطلاب العديد من المزايا. أولاً، يكون لدى الطلاب فرصة تعلم لغة جديدة عن طريق التواصل مع المتحدثين الأصليين للغة كل يوم. الطلاب يعيشون ثقافة جديدة، لذا فهم يتعلمون في داخل الفصل وخارجه. الدراسة بالخارج تعلم الطلاب بأن هناك أكثر من طريقة للنظر إلى لعالم. وهذا يعتبر جزء مهم من عملية التعليم. فالطلاب يتعلمون أن يكونوا مرنين لأنه عليهم أن يتكيفوا على أن يقضوا حياتهم بطرق مختلفة. وهم يحصلون على خبرة عن ثقافة جديدة بطريقة أكثر تركيزاً من اخذ إجازة في بلاد أخرى. الطلاب الأجانب يكونون بعيدين عن موطنهم. وبالتالي، يجب عليهم أن يكون مسؤولين وأكثر اعتماداً على أنفسهم. فحينما يدرسون بالخارج، فستكون لديهم تجربة وخبرة سيتذكرونها طوال حياتهم.

Exercise 3 page 11

Rewriting a paragraph with connecting words

الحل:

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. Studying abroad **also** teaches students that there are other ways of looking at the world. This is a very important part of education. **In addition**, 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. **Also**, 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.

معاني الكلمات الصعبة

Flexible = قبول تحدي أو إضافة وضع جديد

Self-reliant = أن يقوم الشخص بالعمل لوحده أو لا يعتمد على أحد سوى نفسه

الجملة المتحكمه في الفقره هي advantages many

وستكون في الإختبار حيث ان في أماكن الكلمات فراغات وأيضا يسحذف كلمه من كلمات القطعه ويضع مكانها فراغ

وستكون الفراغات مرقمه على حسب عددها لنقل مثلا 3 فراغات في الفقره

في الخيارات سيكون في كل خيار 3 كلمات

Part 2:

الجزء:2

Developing writing skills

تطوير مهارات الكتابة:

Using transition words and phrases:

استخدام الكلمات الانتقالية:

First of all and **finally**:

- We use first of all and finally when we want to list several points.

First of all starts the list, and finally ends it.

first of all

Examples:

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.

استخدام transition words and phrases والكلمات و العبارات الإنتقاليه

المقصود هنا الترتيب مثلاً: لدينا 10 أسماء من الطلبة حاصلين على المراكز العشره الأوائل في المدرسه

﴿ونريد ترتيبها من الاول الى الأخير لا نقول اولاً ثانياً ثالثاً ثم بعده لا بل نقول

.....,finally.....,.....,.....,.....,.....,First of all

في الاختبار سيكون هناك فراغ في مكان First of all وسنجده في الخيارات

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

1 **Revising for Content** Look at the paragraph below. Focus only on the content—the writer's ideas and organization. Make comments and suggestions based on the following questions:

1. Does the writer give enough information?
2. Does the topic sentence state the main idea of the paragraph?
3. Does the writer give reasons for his or her opinions?
4. Is the paragraph smooth or choppy?
5. Does the writer use overgeneralizations?

Don't worry about misspelled words and other errors for now.

There are several reasons that undergraduate students should not study away from home living away from home is much more expensive than living at home. Families can save money by not paying room and board, teenagers are not mature enough to live far away from their families. Therefore, they often get into trouble. Some students even fail courses because they are not disciplined enough to study in addition they never go to class. Finally many students feel lonely and homesick So they are not able to study. All undergraduate students who stay home with their families get a good education and also a good price.

Homework
Do exercise 6, on page 15
Do items 2, 3, 4, and 5 only.

6 Correcting Overgeneralizations Rewrite the following sentences so that they are not overgeneralizations. Use adverbs of frequency and/or quantifiers.

1. All international students have a difficult time their first year.

Many international students have a difficult time their first year.

2. International students **never** become friendly with native-speaking students.

Not usually

3. **All** international students get better grades than other students.

most

4. Professors **never** understand students from other countries.

hardly ever

5. International students **always** feel isolated.

often

p15

Roqa ♥

Lecture 5

Chapter 2

Writing about Sense Details and Feelings

.. الكتابة عن تفاصيل العقل والمشاعر ..

في هذا الفصل يطلب منا كتابة فقره عن المكان الذي نعيش فيه

كلمات جديده لابد من استخدامها لوصف المكان الذي نعيش فيه

... Think of
Things you ca

See

Hear

Touch

Taste

Smell

See

رؤية

Hear

سماع

Smell

شم

Taste

تذوق

Touch

لمس

See ☐ colorful, bright, cramped, gloomy

Hear ☐ noisy

Touch ☐ soft, smooth, rough

Taste ☐ salty, spicy, bitter, sour, foul

Smell ☐ rotten, foul

انظر : ملون . مشرق . ضيق . قاتم ..

اسمع : مزعج

المس : ناعم . سلس . خشن

تذوق : مالح . حار . حلو . حامض . كريه

شم : فاسد . كريه

What Do You Think?

Classifying Sense Details

Roqa ♥

Work with a partner, and test your knowledge of the adjectives below. Put each adjective in the correct category. (Note: Some might fit into more than one category.) Then add some adjectives of your own to each category.

bitter cramped noisy salty smooth
bright foul rotten soft spicy
colorful gloomy rough sour

P25

See	Hear	Smell	Taste	Touch
colorful	noisy	rotten	salty	soft
bright		foul	spicy	smooth
cramped			bitter	rough
gloomy			sour	
			foul	

..
"My Neighborhood" page 26

.I'll read it together and see if we can identify any sense words

.After that we will look at exercise 8 on the same page

Building Vocabulary:

بناء المفردات:

Exercise 7 page 26

تمرين 7 صفحة 26

My neighborhood is **fascinating** because people from all over the world live in it. When I walk down the main street of my neighborhood, I can hear the **unfamiliar** sounds of languages from all over the world. Each ethnic group has its own **colorful** shop or **fascinating** restaurant. On a **warm** evening, I can smell the **sweet** melons from the Korean produce store and the **spicy** curries from the Indian restaurant. These smells are **free**, but for a small price, I can also buy any of 50 kinds of cheeses with **strange** names from one store, or **exotic** Asian vegetables and the spices to cook them in from another. The people of the neighborhood take pride in their surroundings. On almost every street, they plant trees and flowers from their **native** countries to remind them of home and to brighten up the **dull gray** cement and run-down apartment buildings. One of my neighbors plants **delicate** Scottish flowers every year in memory of her mother's garden in Scotland. Another neighbor has a Chinese vegetable garden in window boxes. I don't need to buy an airplane ticket to experience the world, a walk around my neighborhood can be just as **exciting**.

الحي الذي أعيش فيه **مذهل** لأن الناس الذين يعيشون من جميع أنحاء العالم. حينما أسير في الشارع الرئيسي في الحي، أستطيع سماع الأصوات **المختلفة** للغات من جميع أنحاء العالم. كل مجموعة عرقية لديها محلها **المشروع** أو مطعمها **المذهل**. في الليالي **الدافئة**، أستطيع شم البطيخ **الحلو** من محل الإنتاج الكوري و التوابل **الحارة** من المطعم الهندي. هذه الروائح **مجانية**، لكن من أجل قيمة بسيطة أستطيع شراء أي نوع من الخمسين نوعا من الجينة ذات الأسماء **الغريبة** من محل واحد، أو خضروات **غريبة** آسيوية و التوابل لطبخها من محل آخر. الناس في هذا الحي يشعرون بالفخر في محيطهم. تقريبا في كل شارع، يقومون بزرع أشجار وأزهار من **بلادهم** لكي تذكرهم بأوطانهم ولكي يزينوا الاسمنت **الرمادي الباهت** ومبانيهم السكنية القديمة والمتهرئة. أحد جيراني تزرع زهور اسكتلندية **رقيقة** كل سنة لتذكيرها بحديقة أمها في اسكتلندا. وجار آخر لديه حديقة خضروات صينية في صناديق النوافذ. أنا لا احتاج إلى شراء تذكرة طيران لكي أكتشف العالم. مسيرة بداخل حيي ممكن ان تكون **مثيرة**.

Building Vocabulary:

بناء المفردات:

Exercise 8 page 26/27

تمرين 8 صفحة 26\27

1- Strange and unusual

exotic

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 2- small and pretty | ..... |
| 3- very interesting | ..... |
| 4- to make pretty | ..... |
| 5- sad-looking | ..... |
| 6- to be proud of | ..... |

Building Vocabulary:

بناء المفردات:

Exercise 8 page 26/27

تمرين 8 صفحة 26\27..... الحل:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1- Strange and unusual | exotic |
| • غريب غير عادي | |
| 2- small and pretty | delicate |
| • صغير وجميل رقيق | |
| 3- very interesting | fascinating |
| • مثير للاهتمام مذهل | |
| 4- to make pretty | brighten up |
| • لجعله جميلا تجميل أو تزيين | |
| 5- sad-looking | dull gray |
| • كئيب المظهر باهت | |
| 6- to be proud of | take pride in |
| • يفخر بـ يعتز | |

تدريب 9ص27

لدينا صورتين يطلب منا وصف مايمكن سماعه-شمه-لمسه-تذوقه-ونظره

الصورة الأولى لمدينة هونج كونج (احيانها مليئة بالحياة)

الصورة الثانية لقريه من قرى أوروبا (بعض قرى أوروبا لا تتغير مع مرور الزمن)

Hong Kong's neighborhoods are lively

- 1- What I can see:
Colorful piles of vegetables

• ما استطيع رؤيته:

أكوام من الخضار الملونة.

2- What I can hear:

The sound of birds

• ما استطيع سماعه:

أصوات الطيور.

3- What I can touch:

Trees, flowers and animals

• ما استطيع لمسه:

الأشجار, الزهور والحيوانات.

4- What I can taste:

Fresh fruits and vegetables

• ما استطيع تذوقه:

الخضروات والفواكه الطازجة.

5- What I can smell:

The scent of flowers

• ما استطيع شممه:

رائحة الأزهار .

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

Describing feelings

:

lecture 6 **Writing a Topic Sentence**

Writing topic sentences:

كتابة الأفكار الرئيسية:

In a descriptive paragraph, the topic sentence is general enough to unite all the descriptive details in the paragraph but focused enough to grab the reader's attention.

في الموضوع الوصفي، الفكرة الرئيسية تكون عموماً كافية لتوحد كافة التفاصيل الوصفية في الموضوع. لكنها تكون دقيقة كافية لتشد انتباه القارئ.

- Do not use vague and uninteresting adjectives such as nice, good and bad.

• لا تستخدم الصفات الغامضة والرتيبة مثل حلوة أو جيدة أو سيئة.

- Use specific and interesting adjectives such as fascinating, charming and perfect.

• استخدم صفات مثيرة تشد انتباه القارئ مثل مذهل، جذاب، رائع.

Exercise 10 page 28:

تمرين 10 صفحة: 28

Choosing the best topic sentence:

اختيار الفكرة الرئيسية الأفضل:

Exercise 10.p28

(1)

Topic: My room

- ☒ a. _____ My room is a perfect place for one person to live
- b. _____ Many people live in single rooms
- c. _____ My room is nice
- d. _____ I love the big window

(2)

Topic: My house

- a. _____ There are a lot of houses like mine in my neighborhood
- ☒ b. _____ I love my house because it is filled with happy memories
- c. _____ Big houses are best
- d. _____ My family lives in a good house

(3)

Topic: My Dormitory

- ☒ a. _____ My dormitory has never felt like home to me
- b. _____ I live in a dormitory

- c. ____ Dormitories are where students live
d. ____ The cafeteria

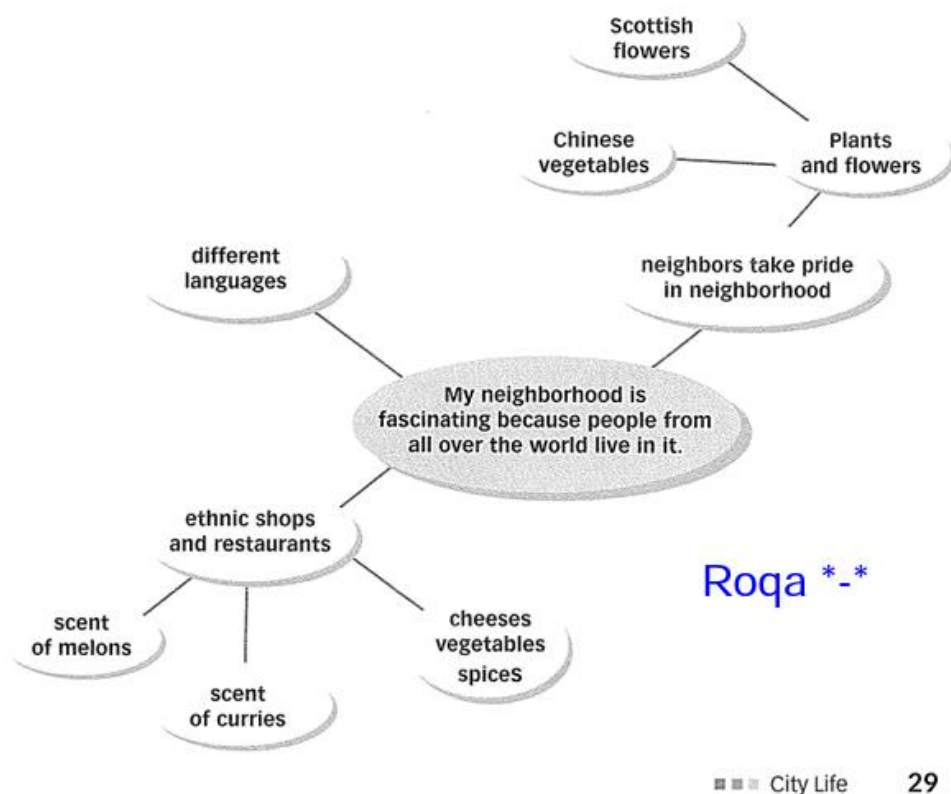
1- Topic: “ My Room “ a. My room is a perfect place for one person to live in

Topic: “ My House “ b. I love my house because it is filled with happy memories -2

Topic: “ My Dormitory “ a. My dormitory has never felt like home to me. -3

Using Graphic Organizers p. 29-30

One way to brainstorm and organize ideas for a focused descriptive paragraph is to use a graphic organizer. Graphic organizers show how ideas are connected to each other.



حيث ان جملة العنوان في الوسط

تتفرع منها التفاصيل الرئيسية: يجب ملاحظة انها متصله بجملة العنوان

تتفرع من التفاصيل الرئيسية تفاصيل ثانويه: يجب ملاحظة ان الثانويه اصلها من الرئيسية التي هي اصلها من جملة العنوان

Topic sentence جملة العنوان

Main details تفاصيل رئيسيه

details Secondary تفاصيل ثانويه

Exercise 11 page 29: Write a draft topic sentence for your descriptive paragraph.

تمرين 11 صفحة: 29 اكتب مسودة موضوع عن موضوعك الوصفي.

Part 1

الجزء الأول:

Using graphic organizers

استخدام المخططات الرسومية:

• Using graphic organizers: page 29

• استخدام المخططات الرسومية: صفحة 29

- One way to brainstorm and organize ideas for a focused descriptive paragraph is to use a graphic organizer.

• الطريقة الوحيدة للعصف الذهني وتنظيم الأفكار من اجل وصف دقيق ومصور هو استخدام المخططات الرسومية.

- Graphic organizers show how ideas are connected to each other.
• المخططات الرسومية توضح كيف تكون الأفكار متصله ببعضها.

- The mind map is an example of graphic organizers
• الخرائط الذهنية هي مثال للمخططات الرسومية.

• Getting rid of irrelevant details: page 30

• التخلص من الافكار الغير مرتبطة بالموضوع: صفحة 30

13 Identifying Irrelevant and Missing Information Some of the information in the graphic organizer below is not related to the topic. Cross it out. Where could the writer add more details?



14 Sharing Your Graphic Organizer Show your mind map to a partner. Does your partner think that all the ideas are related to the topic? Does he or she think you need any more details?

30 Chapter 2 ■ ■ ■

- All the details in a paragraph should develop the idea stated in the topic sentence.

• كل التفاصيل في الموضوع يجب ان توصل الفكرة المرتبطة بالفكرة الرئيسية.

- You can use your mind map to identify the irrelevant ideas and cross them out.

• بإمكانك استخدام خرائطك الذهنية للتعرف على الأفكار الغير مرتبطة بالموضوع وحذفهم واستبعادهم.

The irrelevant details in exercise 13 are: Landlord is not pleasant / Sometimes I am lonely / great neighbors.

الأفكار الغير مترابطة في التمرين 13 هي :لاندلورد ليست مسلية\ في بعض الأحيان أكون وحيدا \جيران رائعون.

• **Writing concluding sentences: page 31**

• **كتابة الجمل الختامية: صفحة 31**

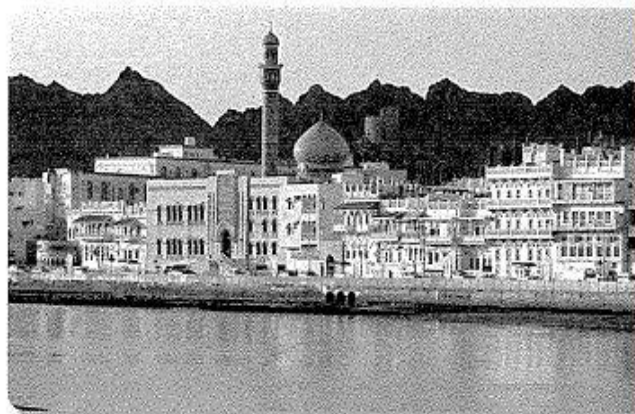
- Most paragraphs have concluding sentences that repeat the idea of the topic sentence.

• اغلب المواضيع يكون فيها جمل ختامية تعيد مضمون الفكرة الرئيسية.

- Other concluding sentences give a personal reaction to the topic of the paragraph.

• بعض الجمل الختامية تعطي انطباع شخصي عن الفكرة الرئيسية)..يعني الرأي الشخصي)

Muscat, the ancient capital of Oman, is on a spectacular site. The city lies on a narrow strip of land between the sparkling blue waters of the Arabian Gulf and the rocky brown mountains behind it. Muscat is a wonderful combination of historic sites and modern buildings. Tourists interested in history will marvel



▲ The corniche in Muttrah Souq, Oman

at the splendid forts with their watchtowers and walled gateways. Those with an interest in contemporary architecture will appreciate the simple lines of the Sultan's lovely but unpretentious palace. Directly adjacent to Muscat is the harbor of Muttrah with its beautiful corniche and busy market full of the sights and sounds of this ancient bridge between the Middle East and Asia.

Homework

Do the exercise on page 32 and post your answer in the course forum

Exercise 1 page 32.

تمرين 1 صفحة 32

Combining sentences using)since(

ربط الجمل باستخدام)منذ(

لكي تلاحظ الجملة الأولى والثاني قمت بتلوين الجملتين الغير مستقلة بالبنفسجي والمستقلة بالأخضر

1- Since many people have lived in my neighborhood for years, it is a very friendly place.

2- Since my apartment is very small, I have to keep it very clean.

3- Since my cousin needed a roommate and is easy to get along with, I decided to move in with him.

4- It is easy to get to know everyone in my dormitory since only 40 people live in it.

since •

Since I have many relatives in the city, I decided not to live in a dormitory.

Varying sentence structure:

تفاوت بناء الجملة:

- If most of the sentences in a paragraph are structured the same way or repeat the same words, the paragraph may be boring to read.

• إذا كانت أغلب الجمل في الموضوع بنائها متشابهة أو تكرر نفس الكلمات، سيكون الموضوع مملاً لقراءته.

- You can make a paragraph more interesting by varying the sentence structure.

• بإمكانك أن تجعل الموضوع أكثر تشويقاً بجعل الجملة متفاوتة البناء.

- You can begin some of the sentences with dependent clauses beginning with words like because, since and when or prepositional phrases beginning with prepositions such as at, in, on, from or with.

• تستطيع بدء بعض الجمل بعبارات غير مستقلة تبدأ بكلمات مثل لأن، منذ ومتى أو عبارات ظرفية تبدأ بظروف مثل على، فوق، في، من أو مع.

• الفكرة هنا التنويع في بناء الجملة يعني ما نجعلها فعل وفاعل ومفعول به فقط بل نغير فنبدأ بظروف ونبدأ بأسئلة ونبدأ في التغيير.. في كل جملة.. حتى لا يصبح الموضوع رتيباً.

Revising and Editing

All of the sentences in a paragraph should develop the main idea in the topic sentence. If they don't, there are two things you can do

1. If you find that you started to write about an idea that is different from the idea in your topic sentence, and you like the new idea, you can change your topic sentence to reflect the new idea

2. If some of your sentences are not about the idea in your topic sentence, change or delete those sentences

Homework

Do exercise (1 revising for content) on page 35. and we will discuss it in the next live lecture

Exercise 1 page 35:

تمرين 1 صفحة: 35

We live in an ordinary house and I think it is terrific! Our house is now 30 years old, but it looks newer. My house is like hundreds of other houses in the suburbs, one story with an attached garage. There is nothing special about the house, and it won't win any

prizes for architecture, but it's perfect for our family. The kitchen is big and has new appliances, including a beautiful new dishwasher and a microwave oven. I don't like the heat, but we have air conditioning in the living room and bedrooms, so it is always cool. For the kids there's a nice yard where they can play. It's very safe, so my wife and I don't have to worry. I am very thankful that we can afford this house and live our ordinary lives there.

نحن نقيم في منزل عادي وأنا أراه رائعا! منزلنا الآن عمره 30 عاما, لكن يبدو جديدا. منزلي يبدو يشبه الكثير من مئات المنازل في الضواحي, وقصه مع كراج متصل. ليس هناك شيء مميز حول منزلنا, وهو أيضا لن يربح أي جوائز هندسية, لكنه رائع بالنسبة لعائلتنا. المطبخ كبير وفيه معدات جديدة, تشمل غسالة مواعين جميلة وجديدة وفرن مايكروويف. أنا لا أحب الحرارة, لكن يوجد لدينا تكييف في غرفة المعيشة وغرفة النوم, لذا فهو دائما بارد. بالنسبة للأطفال هناك باحة جميلة يستطيعون اللعب فيها. إنها آمنة جدا, لذا ليس علينا أن نقلق أنا وزوجتي. أنا شاكر جدا لأننا نستطيع تحمل كلفة المنزل ونعيش حياتنا الطبيعية فيه.

Correcting comma splices:

تصحيح أخطاء الفواصل:

A **comma splice** is an incorrect sentence made of two independent clauses connected with a comma.

أخطاء الفواصل هي استخدام الفاصلة للربط بين جملتين مستقلتين لا تتوافقان في المعنى. سنلاحظ في الأمثلة التالية بأن الجملة المستقلة الأولى (يعني ماقبل الفاصلة) يعني شيء رائع.. فإذا أكملنا القراءة سنجد بأنه عكس المعنى.. وهذا هو الخطأ فلا يجوز استخدام الفاصلة في هذه الحالة بل لابد من استخدام إحدى الكلمات التالية لكي توافق المعنى ويكون صحيحا: and, but, so

Examples:

- I am living in a dormitory room, it is much too small for my roommate and me.

• أنا أعيش في غرفة سكن, إنها صغيرة جدا علي وعلى زميلتي بالسكن.

- First you notice all the exciting sights, later you notice the dirt.
• أولا تلاحظ بأن الكلام يبدو رائعا بعدها يظهر السيئ.

You can correct a comma splice by:

تستطيع تصحيح هذا الخطأ بعدة طرق. وهي:

Change the comma to a period or a semicolon: •

• غير الفاصلة إلى نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة.

- I am living in a dormitory room. It is much too small for my roommate and me.

• Change the comma splice into a sentence with a dependent clause.

• غير الفاصلة إلى جملة ذات عبارة غير مستقلة.

- I am living in a dormitory room that is much too small for my roommate and me.

that

هنا غيرنا الجملة المستقلة إلى أخرى غير مستقلة باستخدام ()
• ماتحته خط هي العبارة الغير مستقلة.

• Use a conjunction such as and, but, or so to connect the two independent clauses.

• استخدم إحدى أدوات الربط مثل:

and, but, so

The words **then, however, therefore** and **later** cannot be used to join two independent clauses.

كلمات الربط التالية لا يمكن استخدامها للربط بين جملتين مستقلتين لذا فاستخدامهم خطأ.

then, however, therefore , later

lecture 7

Business and Money

Chapter 3

المال والاعمال

Free Writing

Free writing is a good way to generate ideas on a topic before you write. When you free write, you write as fast as you can without thinking too much about what you're writing or where you're headed. You do not need to think about grammar and vocabulary. You also do not have to worry about connecting your ideas. You can sometimes come up with your best ideas when you allow yourself to free write.

الكتابة الحرة

الكتابة الحرة هي طريقة جيدة لتوليد الأفكار على موضوع قبل كتابته . عندما تكتب كتابة حرة, تكتب بأسرع ما يمكنك بدون تفكير زائد عن اللزوم عن ما تكتب عنه ا والى أين تنتجه به. وليس عليك التفكير عن قواعد وإملاء الكلمات. أيضا ليس عليك الاهتمام بربط أفكارك . أحيانا تستطيع أن تأتي بأفضل أفكارك حينما تسمح لنفسك بالكتابة الحرة.

Part 1

Building Vocabulary

الجزء 1

بناء المفردات

Matching words to their Definitions page 46

Exercise 5 page 46

1- ___h___ armored

مدرع

2- _____ split

يقتسم

3- _____ spew

تقيأ

4- _____ recover

تعافى

5- _____ scoop up

تلقط

6- _____ gleeful

مرح

7- _____ bonanza

منجم ثراء

8- _____ prosecute

محاكمة

9- _____ convict

مجرم

10- _____ insured

مؤمن عليه

a. very happy

b. pick up

c. charge with a crime

d. tear open

e. find

f. spill

g. sudden riches

h. protected with strong metal

i. find guilty of a crime

j. protected from loss

سعيد جدا

التقط

تهمة بارتكاب الجريمة

قطع او شق

وجد

يسكب

ثروات مفاجئة

محمي بالقوة المعدنية

وجد مذنباً بجريمة

الحماية من فقدان

الحل:

Exercise 5 page 46

1- ___h___ armored

2- ___d___ split

3- ___f___ spew

4- ___e___ recover

5- ___b___ scoop up

6- ___a___ gleeful

7- ___g___ bonanza

8- ___c___ prosecute

metal

9- ___i___ convict

a. very happy

b. pick up

c. charge with a crime

d. tear open

e. find

f. spill

g. sudden riches

h. protected with strong

i. find guilty of a crime

10- ____ insured

j. protected from loss

Exercise 6 page 46

تمرين 6 صفحة 46

Put the words in exercise 5 under the correct column to show their parts of speech:

ضع الكلمات في التمرين الخامس تحت العمود المناسب لها لتبين دور كل منها من الحديث:

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>
bonanza	split	armored
	spew	gleeful
	recover	insured
	scoop up	
	prosecute	
	convict	

: Expressing opinion and giving reasons

If you want to put your opinion in writing sometime, remember to give reasons for
your opinion

: Letter to the Editor page 49

We will read this letter together and discuss the the questions together

Exercise 10 page 49

تمرين 10 صفحة 49

Read the letter below written to the editor of a newspaper. Then answer the questions that follow.

اقرأ الرسالة في الأسفل التي كتبت إلى محرر الجريدة. ثم اجب على الأسئلة التالية.

راجع الكتاب صفحة 49.

October 30, 20__

Dear Editor,

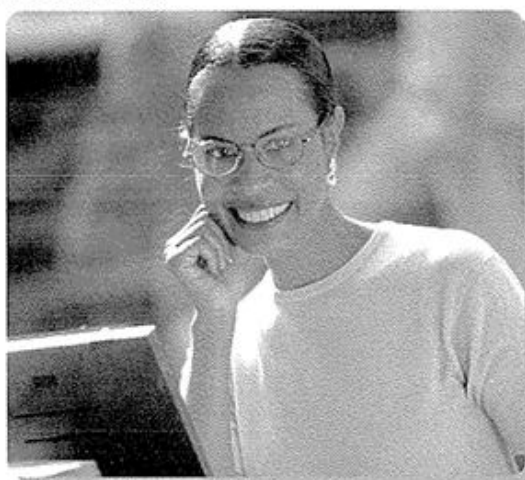
Regarding the article about people who don't pay taxes on money they make from small home businesses (*Government Targets Small Business Owners*, Oct. 23), my opinion is that the government should stay out of at least one part of our lives—our income!

First of all, most people who run small businesses are honest, law-abiding citizens. Many of them have other jobs where they pay more than their share of taxes (unlike the very wealthy, who find ways to pay almost no taxes). Others are people who want jobs where taxes are automatically taken out of their paychecks but can't find them.

Secondly, the government requires too much paperwork from small businesses. If these businesspeople have to keep the complicated records that the tax people require, they won't have time to sell old furniture, prepare food for parties, or whatever their business involves.

Finally, and most importantly, this is supposed to be a free country, but the government interferes everywhere. Let us be free at least in our own homes!

Sincerely,
Al Melinowski
Miami



▲ Diana Baker owns a small business that prepares tax returns.

1. How does the letter begin? What specific information does the author provide to make sure the editor knows what his letter is about?
2. How many paragraphs does the letter have? Note that paragraphs in newspapers are often shorter than paragraphs in academic writing.
3. What does each paragraph contain?
4. What transitional phrases does the writer use to introduce each paragraph? What effect does this have on the flow of the letter?
5. How does the writer support his opinions?

((Roqa))

Exercise 10 Page 49

تمرين 10 صفحة 49

Analyzing the organization of a letter:

تحليل تنظيم الرسالة:

- The letter begins with a phrase telling the editor which article the writer is responding to.
- الرسالة تبدأ بعبارة تخبر المحرر أي مقال تقصده الكاتبة.
- the letter has 4 paragraphs.
- الرسالة فيها 4 فقرات.
- Each paragraph contains reasons supporting the writer's opinion stated in the 1st paragraph.
- كل فقرة تحتوي أسباب تدعم رأي الكاتبة وقد وردت في الفقرة الأولى.
- The writer uses the transition words first of all, secondly and finally.
- They make the paragraph more cohesive and smooth.
- تستخدم الكاتبة كلمات انتقالية) أولا، ثانيا، أخيرا (فهي تجعل الموضوع متماسك وسلس.
- The writer supports her opinions with reasons.
- تدعم الكاتبة آراءها بأسباب.

Lecture 8

Part 2

Developing Writing skills

الجزء 2

تطوير مهارات الكتابة

Developing cohesion and clarity

تطوير التماسك والوضوح:

Expressing obligation and giving advise with modals:

التعبير عن الالتزام وإعطاء النصائح باستخدام:

must, have to, and should:

giving advice: •

• إعطاء النصائح:

You can give advice using the modal

• بإمكانك إعطاء نصائح باستخدام أدوات الشرط التالية:

(**should** or **shouldn't**)

Examples:

أمثلة:

- You **should** do your homework every night.
- You **shouldn't** spend a lot of money. You need to save it for a vacation.

Expressing obligation: •

• التعبير عن الالتزام:

You can express obligation using the modals
بإمكانك التعبير عن الالتزام باستخدام أدوات الشرط التالية:
have to, don't have to, and must.

Examples:

أمثلة:

- We **have to** return in our papers tomorrow. We **don't have to** type them.
- They **must** arrive on time, or we will leave without them.

Exercise 2 Page 51

تمرين 2 صفحة: 51

Using modals in sentences:

استخدام أدوات الشرط في الجملة:

Everyone **should** pay taxes no matter how much money he or she makes. •

Underage driving **must** be punished in order to prevent accidents. •

3- In some countries, the government **should** spend a lot of money to clean up the environment.

4- we **should** always give money to the poor to make them happy.

5- You **shouldn't** lie to anyone. You should always tell the truth.

6- You **don't have** to try to find the owner of jewelry found on the street.

7- You **mustn't** rob a person's house if you need money.

You **shouldn't** borrow your friend's car because you may damage it. •

Lecture 9 Revising and Editing

Revising for content and editing for form

الجزء 3:

مراجعة المحتوى وتحرير النموذج:

Moderate I disagree with _____ 1.

Strong _____ is total nonsense 2.

Moderate My opinion is that _____ 3.

Strong _____ is immoral 4.

Revising for Content and Editing for Form

Strategy

Avoiding Faulty Reasoning

When you revise a piece of writing that includes reasons that support opinions, you should make sure that you haven't used faulty reasoning. Following are definitions and examples of different kinds of faulty reasoning.

1. **False analogy:** assuming that two things are similar in all ways just because they are similar in one or two ways.

Example

Opinion: Dancing is the same as fighting.

Reason: Both are done with a partner.

This is a false analogy. Just because both activities include two people does not mean they are the same.

2. **Overgeneralization:** saying that something is true for all people or situations when it is only true for some, or making a general statement based on only a few cases.

Example

Opinion: Rich men aren't generous.

Reason: There is a wealthy man who comes into the restaurant where I am a waiter, and he never leaves a tip.

This is an overgeneralization. The opinion is based on the case of only one person.

3. **Irrelevant argument:** giving an example or reason that does not relate to the opinion.

Example

Opinion: I don't think the accountant was the one who stole money from the company.

Reason: She is so nice. She always says *hello* to me.

The fact that a person is friendly and seems nice has nothing to do with whether she is capable of stealing.

An irrelevant argument might also suggest that, because one event follows another, it relates to it, when it really doesn't.

Roqa ♥

Example

Opinion: Borrowing money always causes problems.

Reason: Two days after Mario borrowed money from a friend, he had a car accident.

Obviously, Mario's car accident was not caused by borrowing money.

4 Circular reasoning: giving a reason that only restates the opinion in different words.

Example

Opinion: Peter never lies.

Reason: He is always truthful.

In the example above, the reason is a restatement of the opinion. This is circular reasoning.

Roqa ♥

Lecture 10

Chapter 4 Jobs and Professions

الفصل الرابع
الوظائف والمهن

Writing about Yourself

years? What have you accomplished in the past two

better. you Tell us about yourself that will help us know

Responses to avoid

I've only been hanging out and playing soccer.

I've been spending all my time in English class.

I just watched TV all day and didn't do much.

I don't know what to say. I haven't thought about it.

Useful vocabulary

Exploring Ideas

اكتشاف الأفكار:

Describing your accomplishments:

وصف إنجازاتك:

In this chapter you are going to write a paragraph in response to the following question on job or college application:

في هذا الفصل ستكتب موضوعا استجابة لتقديم طلبك لوظيفة أو لجامعة:

Describe an accomplishment in your life.

صف انجازا في حياتك:

- You should show that you are special or different in some way, be positive and focus on your good points and describe qualities that would show you could succeed at the job or college for which you are applying.

- يجب أن تظهر نفسك مميزا أو مختلفا بطريقة ما، كن ايجابيا وركز على نقاطك الجيدة وحاول أن تصف مميزاتك التي من الممكن أن تظهر أنك ستنجح في الوظيفة أو في الجامعة أي واحدة منهما ستلتحق.

Example:

I immigrated to the United States, I am learning English and I have got a part-time job.

مثال :

هاجرت إلى الولايات المتحدة , أنا أتعلم الانجليزية وحصلت على وظيفة بدوام جزئي.

Building Vocabulary

بناء المفردات:

Exercise 3 page 67:

تمرين 3 صفحة: 67

حس دعاية جيد	a good sense of humor	ambitious
ثقة بالنفس	self confident	sociable
مقبول	agreeable	creative
متقلب المزاج	moody	disciplined
غير موثوق به	untrustworthy	enthusiastic
بارد او قاسي القلب	cold	hardworking
حساس	sensitive	jealous
كريم	generous	aggressive
غير مسؤول	irresponsible	selfless
متفائل	optimistic	difficult

Lecture 11

Tenses 1

Using the Simple Past or Present Perfect.

في هذه المحاضرة سوف نتحدث عن قاعدتين قد مرتا علينا :

1-الماضي البسيط:

يستخدم في وصف فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي

S+Vp

Vp الفعل ماضي في التصريف الثالث

2-المضارع المكتمل:

له جزئين:

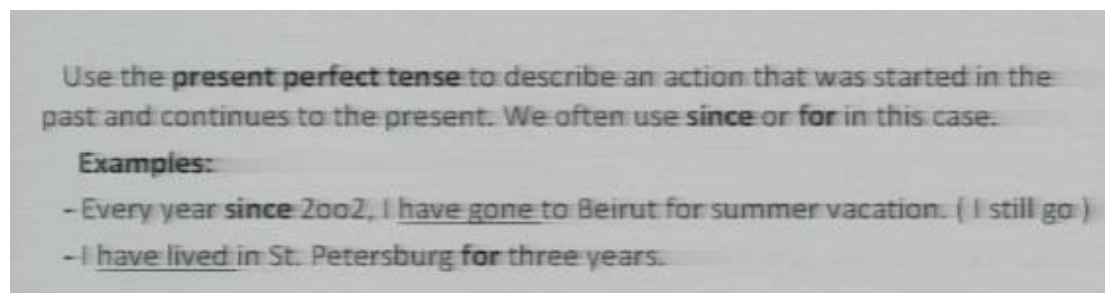
1. فعل حدث في الماضي ولا ندري متى تحديداً

يكون شكل الجمله

S+have/has+Vp

Have→they-we-you-I

Has→he-she-it



2. فعل حدث في الماضي و ندري متى تحديداً والدليل وجود احدى علامتين (يعني وحده من علامات الماضي)

Since تحدد تاريخ معين 1845-1978-2002 اهم شيء انه في الماضي

For تحدد وقت بالحروف مثلا ثلاث شهور-سنين-ايام-قرون-ساعات-دقائق-ثواني اهم شيء انها في الماضي

والجمله تكون مقسمه لقسمين

1. في since تكون since في الجزء الأول والفعل المكتمل في الجزء الثاني بينهم فاصله

2. في for يكون الفعل المكتمل اول وفور بعده وما يكون بينهم شيء

exercise 1 page 73 / 74

.You live in Tokyo now) I have lived in Tokyo for three years)

.You live in New York now) I lived in Cairo for three years)

.My father (come) to visit me once a year since 1997 -1

.My mother (come) to visit me every year since I arrived -2

.I (have) two jobs this year -3

.I (have) two jobs last year -4

.I (learn) a lot when I was waiting to immigrate -5

.I (learn) a lot in my life -6

.I (work) in this store for a month now -7

.I (work) in that store for a month, but then I quit -8

.Kelsey (take) computer classes last year -9

.She (take) computer classes for one year -10

.Rashid (be) to Mexico City many times since 2000 -11

. He (go) to Morocco two years ago -12

Exercise 1 page 73 / 74

.You live in Tokyo now) I have lived in Tokyo for three years)

.You live in New York now) I lived in Cairo for three years)

.My father has come to visit me once a year since 1997 -1

.My mother has come to visit me every year since I arrived -2

.I have had two jobs this year -3

.I had two jobs last year -4

.I learned a lot when I was waiting to immigrate -5

.I have learned a lot in my life -6

7- I have worked in this store for a month now .

8- I worked in that store for a month, but then I quit .

9- Kelsey took computer classes last year .

10- She has taken computer classes for one year .

11- Rashad has been to Mexico City many times since 2000 .

12- He went to Morocco two years ago .

المطلوب اكمال الفراغات مع ملاحظه ان الفعل وضع بين قوسين

كيف تعرف ان المطلوب قاعدة الماضي البسيط او المضارع المكتمل؟

المضارع المكتمل: كمل قراءة الجمله إذا لقيت since-for او تم تحديد الوقت عامل الفعل ك مضارع مكتمل

S+have+Vp

ماضي بسيط: كمل قراءة الجمله إذا مالقيت since-for لآكن لاحظ ان الجمله في الماضي إما لان الوقت ماتحدد تحديداً او بوجود last-ago او لقيت الفعل المساعد بزمن الماضي was-were

الحل

1. مكتمل لوجود since في الجمله

2. مكتمل لوجود since في الجمله

3. مكتمل لتحديد الوقت this year (حولنا الفعل اللي بين قوسين وهو have الى الماضي had لأن قاعدة المكتمل لابد من وجود have بعد S وقبل Vp

4. ماضي لأن الجمله في الماضي last

5. ماضي لأن الفعل المساعد ماضي was

6. مكتمل لان تحدد my life

7. مكتمل لوجود for

8. ماضي لأنه حدد وقت عمله في المحل بس ماحدد متى استقال

9. ماضي لوجود last

10. مكتمل لوجود for

11. مكتمل لوجود since (ماضي be هو been في التصريف الثالث)

12. ماضي لوجود ago

Lecture 12

Tenses 2

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

See page 74-75

USING THE CORRECT TENSE: PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present Perfect

The present perfect tense describes actions and states that were completed at an unspecified time in the past or continue to the present.

Examples

I have been to San Francisco. (Completed in the past. The time is not specified.)

I have lived in San Francisco for three years. (Continues to the present.)

The following time expressions often appear with the present perfect tense: *already, just, recently, still, yet, twice, three (four, etc.) times, for, and since.*

Examples

I have visited San Francisco three times.

My parents have just returned from Europe.

Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous tense describes an event or state that is currently in progress as well as *how long* it has been in progress up until now.

The following time expressions often appear with it: *so far, up to now, for* (a period of time), or *since* (a beginning time).

Examples

I have been going to that restaurant for months.

We have been swimming a lot this summer.

Present Perfect versus Present Perfect Continuous

Don't use the present perfect continuous with most nonaction verbs—verbs that express feelings, opinions, possession, or perceptions. Instead, use the present perfect tense.

The following are examples of nonaction verbs: *be, believe, know, like, need, prefer, seem, realize, and want.*

Possession: *belong to, have, own, possess*

Perceptions: *smell, look, taste, see*

Examples

They have known about this meeting since last month.

I haven't seen her for years.

A few verbs, such as *live, make, study, think, and work*, are used with the present perfect continuous or the present perfect with little difference in meaning when a time expression is used.

Examples

She has worked at this company for five years.

She has been working at this company for five years.

We have lived here since 1998.

We have been living here since 1998.

2 **Completing Sentences with the Correct Verb Form** Complete the sentences with the present perfect or present perfect continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

Examples

I have known (know) about this for a long time.

I have been thinking (think) about this since yesterday.

1. I have worked (work) at many different restaurants, but the Starlight Diner is my favorite.
2. Has he ever worked (work) in a restaurant?
3. I haven't written (not write) my essay yet.
4. They have been painting (paint) the house for a month, and they still aren't finished.
5. She has already filled out (fill out) her application.
6. She has been filling out (fill out) her application for the last four hours.
7. Marco is always late. I have waited (wait) for him many times.
8. He's late again today. have been waiting (wait) for him for two hours!
9. I have been doing (do) calligraphy for four years now.

Roqa..

Lecture 13

Using demonstratives

See page 77-78.

We will do exercise (5. p78) together.

:Using demonstratives to unify a paragraph

A good writer uses phrases with this, that , these or those-

.demonstratives- to refer to ideas in previous sentences

.Use that or those when referring to things and experiences in the past

:Example

When I was 15, I read a book about Sammy Sosa. That was the first -
time I thought about becoming a professional

.baseball player

Use this or these when referring to things and experiences that are still
.relevant today

:Example

My classmates and I have gotten very close. These students have -
taught me that language doesn't have to be a

.barrier to friendship

Demonstratives can also refer to an experience in the past that is still
.relevant today

:Examples

Five years ago, I was falling math and thinking about quitting school.
Luckily, my teacher spent a lot of time

.working with me

Eventually I passed with a B. That experience taught me about
perseverance and hard work. I still value these Qualities

ضمائر الإشارة (this-that-these-those) وعلى ماذا تعود:

مفرد	جمع	
this	These	حدث حدث في الماضي وتأثيره انتهى في الحاضر
that	those	حدث حدث في الماضي وتأثيره انتهى في الماضي

في المثال الأول:

That تعود على book حدث حدث في الماضي وتأثيره إنتهى في الماضي وهو مفرد

في المثال الثاني:

These تعود على classmates حدث حدث في الماضي وتأثيره مستمر للحاضر وهو جمع

يمكن استخدام كل ضمائر الإشارة التي نتكلم عنها في ذا المحاضره ويكون تأثيره مستمر للحاضر (يعني مش انتهى بالحاضر بل أستمّر للآن)

في المثال هنا that تعود على falling math حدث في الماضي تأثيره مستمر للحاضر

These تعود على perseverance and hard work حدث في الماضي تأثيره مستمر للحاضر

Exercise 5 page 78

تدريب المطلوب اختيار أي ضمائر الإشارة يمكن استخدامها في الجملة (this-that-these-those)

1- I first began to play soccer when I was four years old, and I have spent some of my happiest moments since that

.time on the soccer field

2- A very important holiday in China is New Year's Day. On day , we have a big feast

3- My favorite aunt died recently. Experience was sad and frightening because no one close to me had ever

.died before

4- I have learned French, Hungarian, and Spanish, and I'm now learning English

.I love the different qualities of each of languages

When I was a teenager, I had to work nights and weekends to help my -5
mother pay for food, rent and other

.necessities. years were very difficult for us

...

الحل :

I first began to play soccer when I was four years old, and I have spent -1
some of my happiest moments since that

.time on the soccer field

A very important holiday in China is New Year's Day. On this day, we -2
.have a big feast

My favorite aunt died recently That experience was sad and -3
frightening because no one close to me had ever died

.before

I have learned French, Hungarian, and Spanish, and I'm now learning -4
.English

.I love the different qualities of each of these languages

When I was a teenager, I had to work nights and weekends to help my -5
mother pay for food, rent and other

.necessities. Those years were very difficult for us

التوضيح :

1. That تعود على play soccer حدث في الماضي وانتهى تأثيره في الماضي

2. This تعود على New Year's Day حدث في الماضي وتأثيره مستمر للحاضر

3. That تعود على died حدث في الماضي وتأثيره مستمر للحاضر

4. These تعود على learned languages حدث في الماضي ومستمر للحاضر

5. Those تعود على work to help has mother pay for food ,rent and other necessities

Lecture 14

Final remarks

ملاحظات ختامية

The topic sentence

The topic sentence tells the reader the subject of the paragraph. In a descriptive paragraph, the topic sentence is **general enough** to unite all the descriptive details in the paragraph but **focused enough** to grab the reader's attention. It should also indicate the **writer's feeling or opinion** about the place.

عنوان جملة

يحكي القارئ عنوان الجملة في موضوع في فقرة وصفية، وعنوان الموضوع هو عام بما يكفي لتوحيد جميع تفاصيل وصفية في الفقرة ولكنها ركزت بما فيه الكفاية لجذب انتباه القارئ. وينبغي أيضا أن تشير إلى شعور الكاتب أو الرأي حول المكان.

Bad topic sentence:

My neighborhood is a nice place to live.

عنوان جملة سيء

حيي هو مكان جميل للعيش فيه.

Good topic sentence:

My neighborhood is fascinating because people from many countries live in it.

عنوان جملة جيد

حيي هو رائع لأن الناس من بلدان عديدة تعيش فيه.

Expressing opinion and giving reasons

التعبير عن الرأي وإبداء الأسباب

If you want to put your opinion in writing sometime, remember to give reasons for your opinion.

إذا كنت تريد أن تضع رأيك في الكتابة في وقت ما، احرص على إعطاء الأسباب بالنسبة لرأيك
:

• Expressing obligation and giving advice

معربا عن الالتزام وتقديم المشورة

with modals: *Must, Have to, and Should*

Giving advice أعطي نصيحة

You can give advice using the modals *should* and *shouldn't*.

Examples

You should do your homework every night.

عليك تأدية واجبك كل ليلة .

You shouldn't spend a lot of money. You need to save it for a vacation.

لا يجب عليك أن تصرف الكثير من المال ..تحتاج لحفظها للإجازة .

Expressing Obligation

You can express obligation using the modals *have to, don't have to, and must*.

Expressing obligation means stating whether an action is necessary or not necessary.

Example

We have to turn in our papers tomorrow. We don't have to type them.

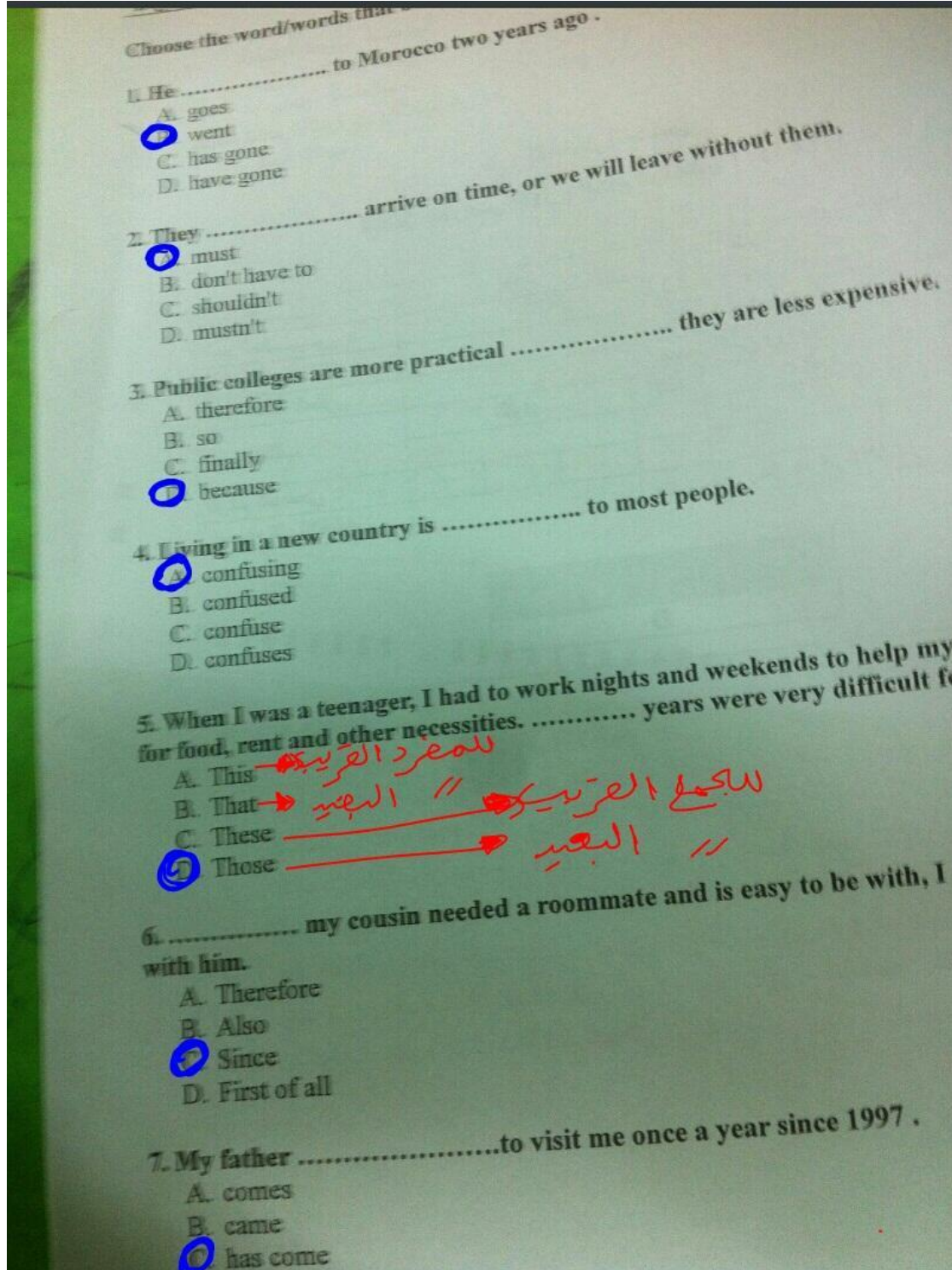
يجب علينا تحويل أوراقنا غدا .ليس لدينا كتابتها .

They must arrive on time, or we will leave without them.

يجب أن يصلوا في الوقت المحدد أو سنذهب دونهم .

أسئلة مراجعة

نموذج لأسئلة اختبار الدكتور : الورديان لعام 1433/1434
.. مع حلي



8. A very important holiday in China is New Year's Day., we have a big feast.

- ☒ A. On this day
- ☐ B. On that day
- ☐ C. In this day
- ☐ D. In that day

تصريح = مصلح

9. Tran was by British customs.

- ☒ A. surprising
- ☐ B. surprised
- ☐ C. surprise
- ☐ D. surprises

10. You speak to the driver when the bus is moving. It's dangerous.

- ☒ A. must
- ☐ B. mustn't
- ☐ C. have to
- ☐ D. don't have to

- لا يجب أن تتكلم مع السائق
والسيارة متحركة. هذا شيء خطير

Study the following paragraph and then answer questions (11 - 21)

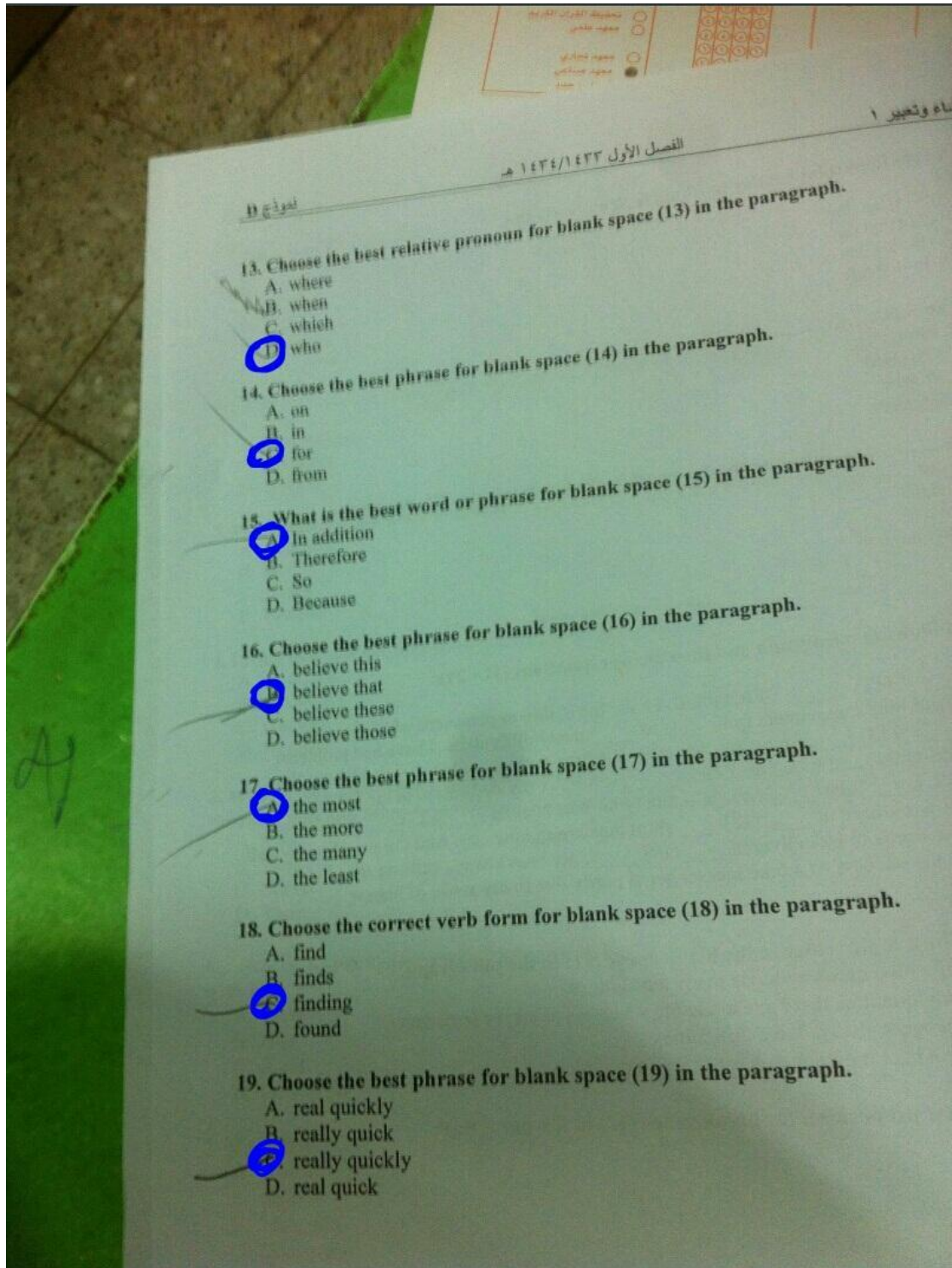
..... (11) First of all, I have the ability to persevere when there are difficulties. And bike messengers run (12) many difficulties. I have had problem with drivers (13) almost run me over, constant rain (14) weeks at a time. I (15) unreadable addresses, and rude customers. (15), my dedication to the job has served me well. I (16) you should do your best at even (17) routine. For example, I work hard at (18) short cuts around the city. And I'm proud to when a package needs to be delivered (19), my boss always calls on me. (20), my success as a bike messenger is partly due to my sense of humor. (21)

11. Choose the best topic sentence for blank space (11) in the paragraph.

- ☒ A. The job of a bike messenger has many advantages.
- ☐ B. I have many qualities that have made me a success as a bike messenger.
- ☐ C. Bike messengers always have difficulties.
- ☐ D. I like to be a bike messenger because it is a good job.

12. Choose the best preposition for blank space (12) in the paragraph.

- ☒ A. into
- ☐ B. in
- ☐ C. to
- ☐ D. out

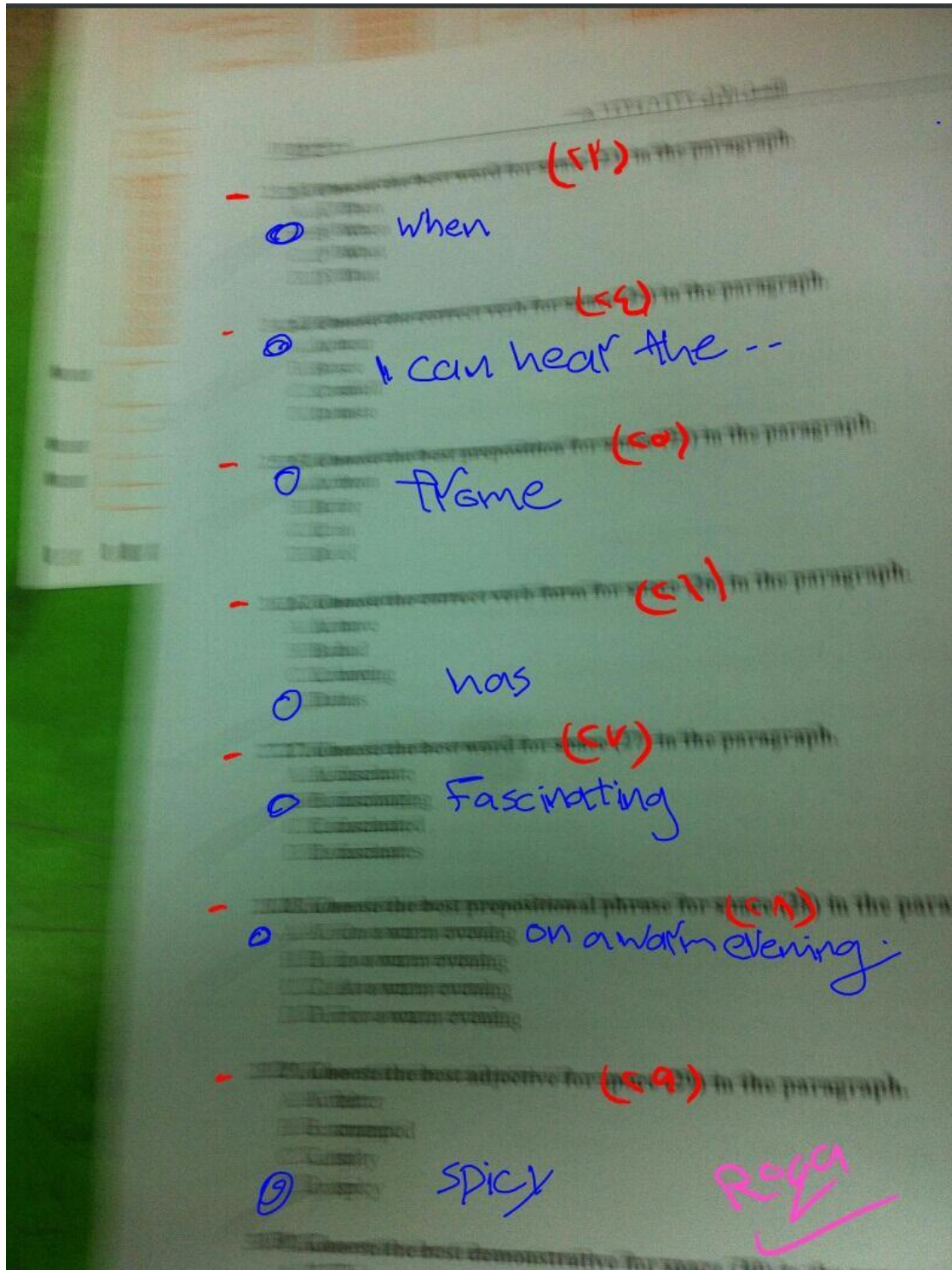


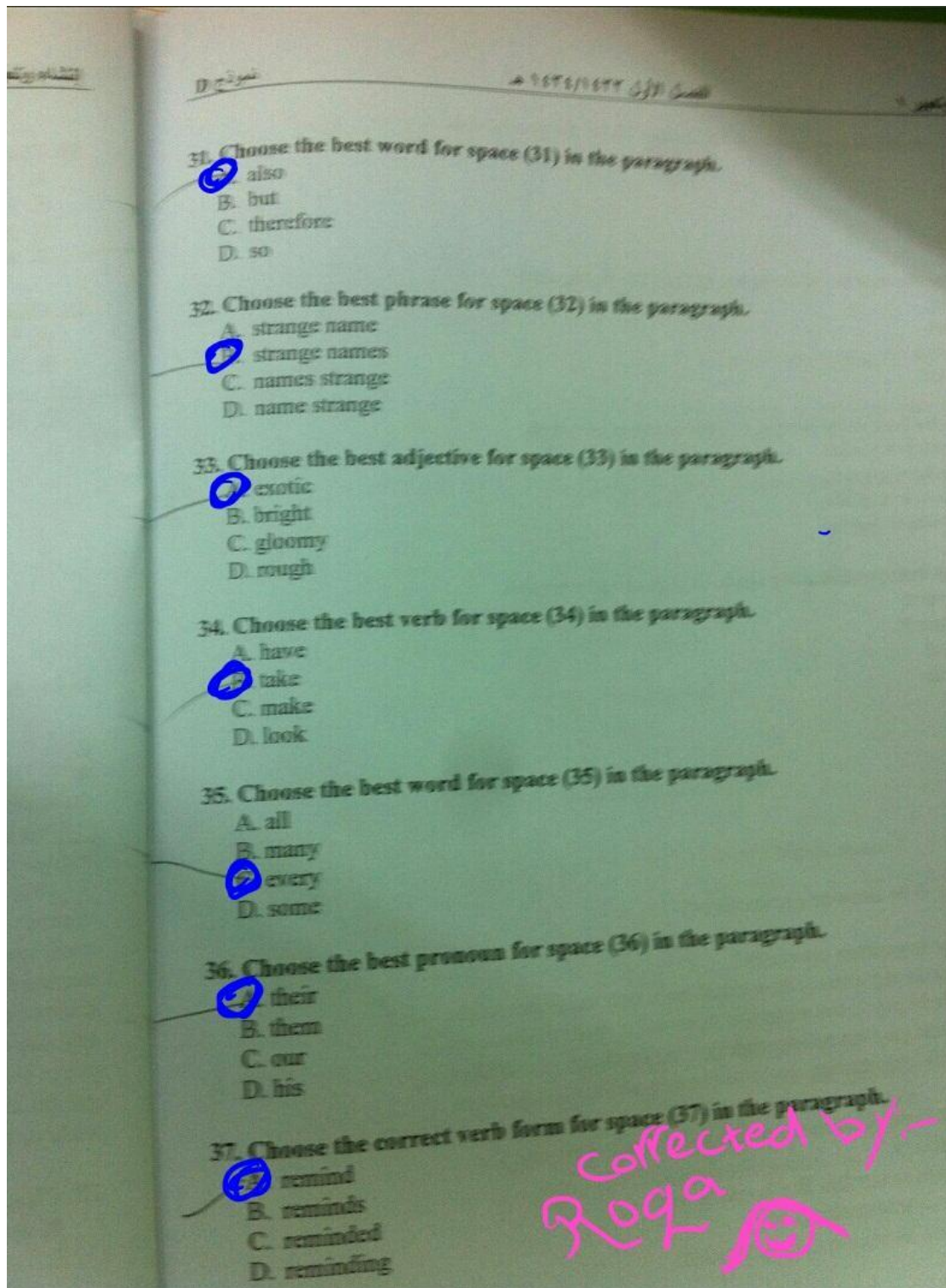
20. Choose the best word for blank space (20) in the paragraph.
- A. Therefore
 - B. So
 - C. Also
 - ☒ D. Finally
21. Choose the best concluding sentence for blank space (21) in the paragraph.
- A. Many times I have wanted to quit, but all the problems were solved.
 - B. Many times I have wanted to quit, but my boss refused.
 - ☒ C. Many times I have wanted to quit, but I just try to laugh at the situation.
 - D. Many times I have wanted to quit, but I decided to stay.

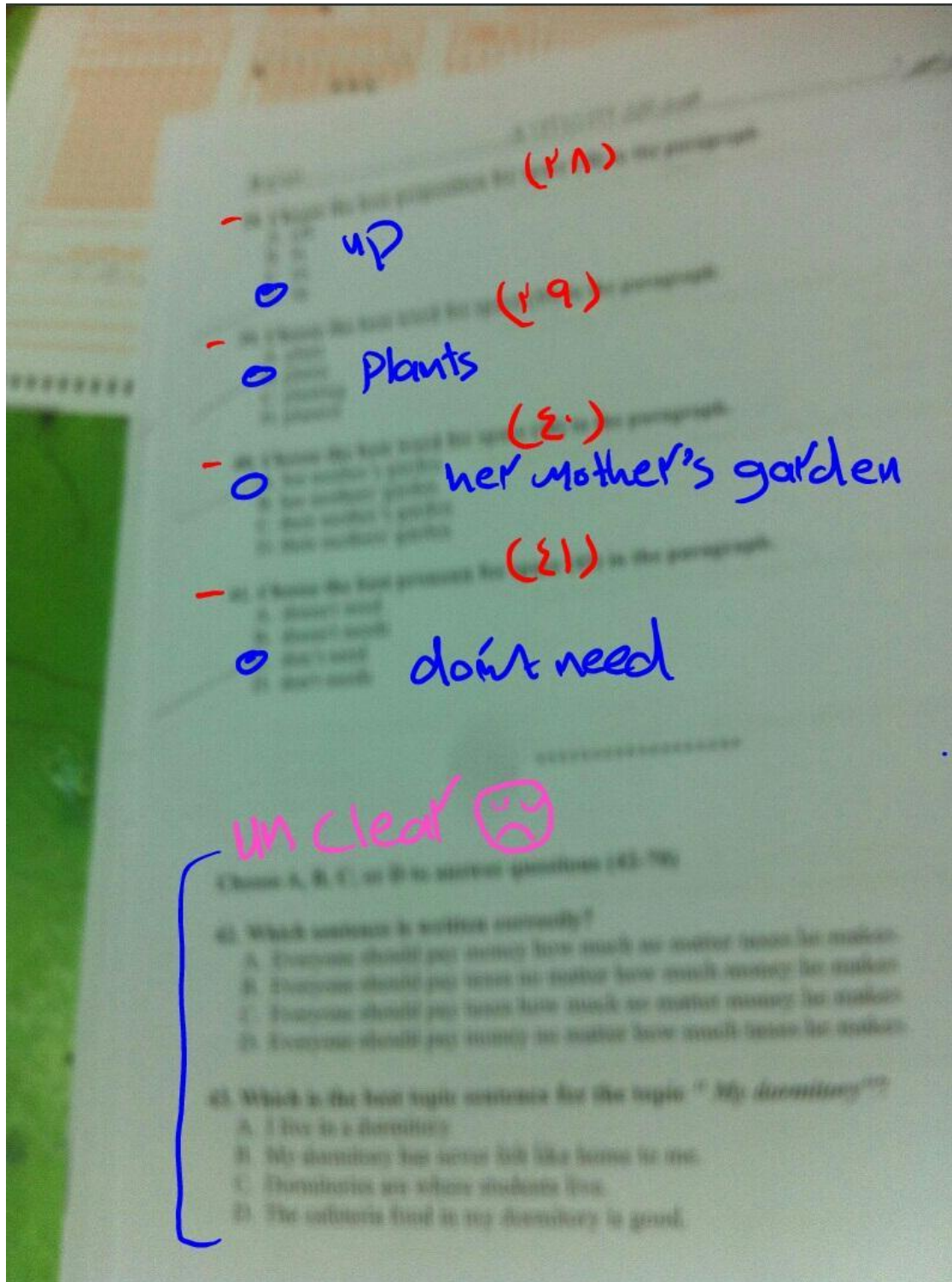
Study the following paragraph and then answer questions (22 – 41)

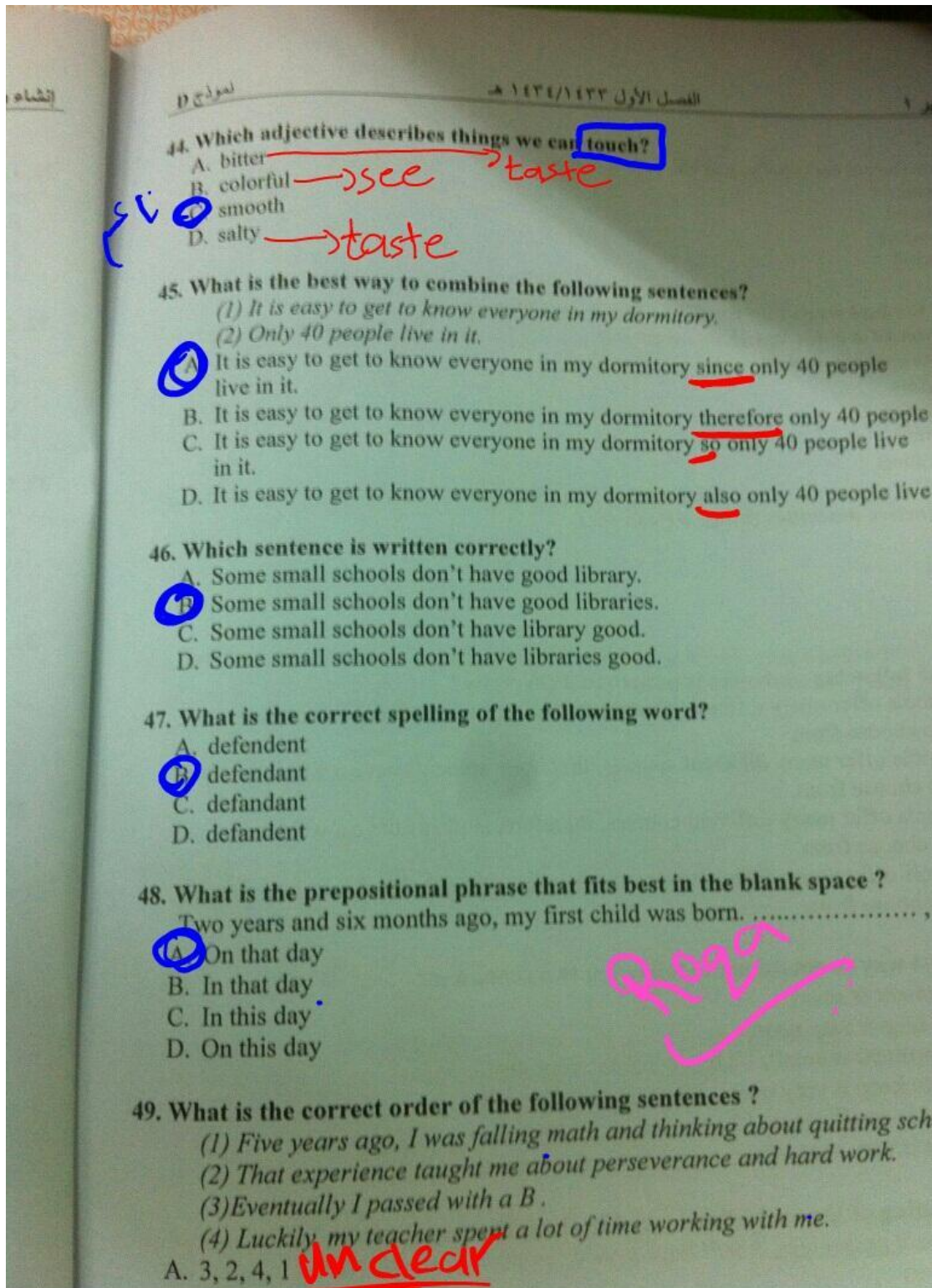
My neighborhood is fascinating ____ (22) ____ people from all over the world live in it. ____ (23) ____ I walk down the main street of my neighborhood, I can ____ (24) ____ the unfamiliar sounds of languages ____ (25) ____ all over the world. Each ethnic group ____ (26) ____ its own colorful shop or ____ (27) ____ restaurant. ____ (28) ____, I can smell the sweet melons from the Korean produce store and the ____ (29) ____ curries from the Indian restaurant. ____ (30) ____ smells are free, but for a small price, I can ____ (31) ____ buy any of 50 kinds of cheeses with ____ (32) ____ from one store, or ____ (33) ____ Asian vegetables and the spices to cook them in from another. The people of the neighborhood ____ (34) ____ pride in their surroundings. On almost ____ (35) ____ street, they plant trees and flowers from ____ (36) ____ native countries to ____ (37) ____ them of home and to brighten ____ (38) ____ the dull gray cement and run-down apartment buildings. One of my neighbors ____ (39) ____ delicate Scottish flowers every year in memory of ____ (40) ____ in Scotland. Another neighbor has a Chinese vegetable garden in window boxes. I ____ (41) ____ to buy an airplane ticket to experience the world, a walk around my neighborhood can be just as exciting.

22. Choose the best word or phrase for space (22) in the paragraph.
- A. also
 - B. in addition
 - ☒ C. because
 - D. first of all









50. What is the correct spelling of the following word?

- ☒ A. successful
- B. successfull
- C. succesfull
- D. sucesfull

CC SS

المفطوما

51. What is the best word that fits in the following blank space?
Many countries are worried about increasing ... and have strict law control the number of people who can become citizens.

- A. immigrate
- B. immigrates
- C. immigrant
- ☒ D. immigration

→ NOUN

52. Which adjective describes things we can see?

- A. spicy
- ☒ B. cramped
- C. sour
- D. noisy

→ taste

→ taste

→ hear

53. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A. Large schools offer many different courses; therefore students have a wide subjects to choose from.
- B. Large schools offer many different courses; therefore, students have a wide subjects to choose from.
- C. Large schools offer many different courses, therefore, students have a wide subjects to choose from.
- D. Large schools offer many different courses, therefore students have a wide subjects to choose from.

نقطة الإجابة غير واضحة

54. What is the best way to combine the following two sentences?

- (1) My apartment is small.
- (2) I have to keep it very neat.

- ☒ A. Since my apartment is small, I have to keep it very neat.
- B. Since I have to keep it very neat, my apartment is small.
- C. My apartment is small, since, I have to keep it very neat.
- D. I have to keep it very neat, since, my apartment is small.

55. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence?
Even if the government prosecutes, it will have trouble convicting the thief.

- A. protect from loss
- B. protect with strong metal
- C. find guilty of a crime
- ☒ D. charge with a crime

ت - Roqa

56. What is the controlling idea in the following topic sentence?
Topic sentence: "Studying abroad has three main advantages."

- A. Studying
- B. Studying abroad
- C. main advantages
- ☒ D. three main advantages

57. What part of speech does the word "importance" belong to?

- ☒ A. noun
- B. verb
- C. adjective
- D. adverb

58. Which adjective means the same as "very interesting"?

- A. gleeful
- B. exotic
- ☒ C. fascinating
- D. colorful

59. What is the relative pronoun that fits best in the blank space below?

Globalization is inevitable, and peopledo not realize this are going to be

- ☒ A. who
- B. which
- C. when
- D. where

استعادة

60. What is the meaning of the word "recover"?

- A. spill سفل
- ☒ B. pick up
- C. find وجد
- D. tear open فتح المنزل للدموع

61. Which of the following is not an advantage of a small college?

- A. Students have a permanent access to professors.
- ☒ B. It offers degrees in about every academic field.
- C. It is easy to navigate.
- D. Students get along with one another easily.

موقع

the same as "a building, a laboratory, a library"

نموذج D

63. What is the word that means the same as "not friendly" ?

- A. challenging
- B. prestigious
- ☒ C. impersonal
- D. advantage

64. What is the relative pronoun that fits best in the blank space below?
The office I work employs people from four different countries.

- A. who
- B. that
- ☒ C. where
- D. when

65. Which of the following sentences is a comma splice?

- A. I am living in a dormitory room, and it is much too small for my roommate and me.
- ☒ B. I am living in a dormitory room, it is much too small for my roommate and me.
- C. I am living in a dormitory room it is much too small for my roommate and me.
- D. I am living in a dormitory room. It is much too small for my roommate and me.

66. What is the correct order of the following sentences?

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

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- ☒ B. 3, 1, 2, 4
- C. 3, 2, 4, 1
- D. 2, 3, 1, 4

67. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

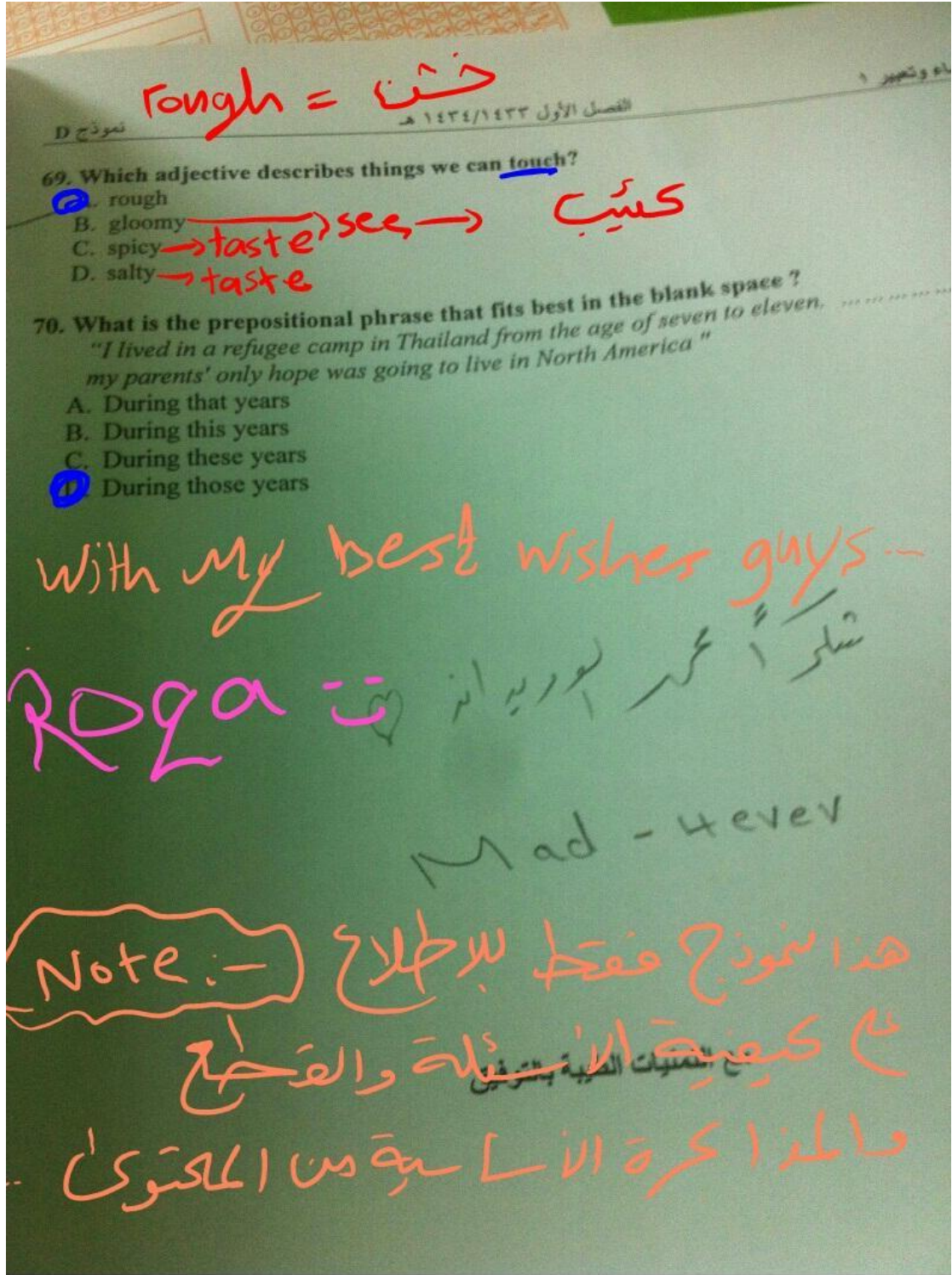
- A. My brother's children, who are bilingual, are seven and ten years old.
- B. My brother's children, who are bilingual are seven and ten years old.
- ☒ C. My brother's children who are bilingual, are seven and ten years old.
- D. My brother's children who, are bilingual, are seven and ten years old.

68. What part of speech does the word "valuable" belong to?

- A. verb
- B. noun
- ☒ C. adjective
- D. adverb

لأن قيمته عالية

Roza



تم بحمد الله وفضله العظيم ..

((لاتدعوا لي .. بل ادعوا بنصر المسلمين في كل مكان .. وخاصة سوريا))

Roqa