# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم We are going to start with lecture 1 الماده حسيتها مره مره غثيثه لدرجه مدرى وش تبي من الدنيا لكن ماعلينا حنا قدها ان شاء الله

بداية كالعاده نبذه بسيطه عن وشو راح نتكلم فيه راح نتكم شلون نتعرف ع الكلمات الجديده وشلون نتعرف ع الفكره الاساسيه لاي قطعه والقراءه السريعه لمعرفه موضوع القطعه والفكره الاساسية بالاضافه الى كل ضمير ويعودع وشو واخر شي بعض الكلمات الى تساعدنا طول السمستر ان شاء الله

#### getting meaning from context

والمقصود فيه الى هي الكلمات الجديده وشلون نقدر نعرف معانيها بدون استخدام الدكشنري If you read any paragraph or story and you relies there are new words or unfamiliar words don't use the dictionary try to guess the meaning from the sentence.

There are 3 ways to guess the new words

• Punctuation:

comma (,)

المقصود فيها علامات الترقيم ونقدر من خلالها اننا نعرف أي معنى كلمه جديده علينا لكن مب دايما صادفنا الها تكون موجوده بالقطعه وراح تكون ع طول بعد الكلمه الجديده

بعض الامثله على علامات الترقيم الى تقدر تساعدنا بهالموضوع

Period ( . ) colon(:) semicolon (;) hyphen ( – ) parentheses ( )

#### for e.g.:

there is a drawback , a disadvantage , to the idea والشي الثاني الي نلاحظه انه طبعا زي ما انتم ملاحظين الكلمه الجديده هنا drawback والشي الثاني الي نلاحظه انه بعدها 2 commas بعدها 2 commas هي المعنى لـ drawback هي المعنى لـ drawback مع الوقت راح تكون سهله ان شالله

مع الوقت رامج بحوث شهله أن شالا

الطريقه الثانية

#### A clue in other sentence

في هالحاله راح تكون عندنا كلمات مساعده او محيطه بالكلمه الجديده عشان نعرف معناها surrounding words

If we don't have any punctuation in the sentence or key words we can guess the meaning for the unfamiliar words from the surrounding words.

In this case the verb be may help us to know the meaning for the new words.

is am are والي نقصده هنا اننا نقدر نطلع المعنى بمساعده الـ verb be والي هم For e.g. :

A school system in one country is not identical to the system in any other country. It cannot be exactly the same because each culture is different.

الكلمه الجديده هي identical

هنا ماعندنا علامات ترقيم ولا شي توضح وش المعنى الثاني لها لكن قلنا انه بمساعده الـ verb be

مثل ما تلاحظون قبلها بكلمه فيه عندنا is وهي من الفيرب بي ولو نزلنا للسطر الي بعدها راح نلقى كلمه be وتعتبر بي من الفيرب اذن معنى الكلمه راح يكون exactly the same

Logic

المقصود فيه المنطق

How do we know?

For e.g.:

The educational system is a mirror to reflects the culture.

In this e.g. the unfamiliar word is reflects, before that we have the word mirror, and by logic the mirror show things so reflects mean show.

بشكل عام راح نكتشف المعاني من خلال المنطق يعني شي مرتبط بشي المثال يقول انه النظام التعليمي مرآه لعكس الثقافه او الحضاره فبالتالي الكلمه الجديده هي reflects قبلها كان عندنا كلمه reflects فبالمنطق انه المرآه تعكس الاشياء او تظهرها بالنهايه توصلنا انه reflects معناها show وبس مع التكرار لكل الطرق راح تصير سهله ان شاء الله .

main idea الاساسيه او الـ عنتقل للفكره الاساسيه او

طبعا في كل قطعه لابد من وجود فكره اساسيه نستمد فيها عن وشو يتكلم الموضوع

In any passage if someone ask you

What's the main idea for this passage?

To find the answer we read only the first line in the paragraph if it's only one paragraph, but if it's more than one we study or scan let's say the first 3 lines in the 3 paragraphs.

خلاصه كل هالكلام انه لا صار عندنا قطعه وحده راح نقرا الجمله الاولى وراح نعرف منها الفكره الاساسيه اما اذا كانت عندنا ٣ قطع في موضوع واحد راح نقرا بسرعه اول ٣ جمل لكل قطعه من القطع .

ننتقل الحين لــ skimming for the topic and main idea المقصود بــ skimming

Read quickly through the lines and have a short summary.

القراءاه السريعه من خلال السطور واخر ملخص بسيط او قصير عن القطعه

How do we find the topic for any passage?

To find the topic we should read the whole passage and usually it's only a word ,2 or 3 words or noun phrase and it's not a sentence we must be carefully with that .

كيفيه معرفه الموضوع لازم نقرا كل القطعة عشان ونختار

ثانیا الموضوع عادة اما کلمه او کلمتین او ۳ کلمات مایتعدا اکثر من کذا او عباره بس و مستحیل تکون جمله و لازم ننتبه لهالشیء

نجي للفكره الرئيسيه

It's group of words comes at the beginning , middle or the end of the paragraph , but usually comes at the beginning of the paragraph ( 80% - 85% )

طبعا هي مجموعه من الكلمات اما تجي الفكره بالبدايه ، الوسط او بنهايه القطعه بس عاده تجي بالبدايه يعني احتمال من 0.00 الى 0.00 وطبعا كل قطعه لها فكره رئيسيه وحده بس .

And we must be attention to the topic it's usually repeat it twice in the paragraph so it's like clue for us to know the topic.

شي ثاني لازم ننتبه عليه لو سبحان الله جاكم بالامتحان سؤال عن اختيار الموضوع وماعرفتو وش الجواب احيانا بالقطعه تلقون فيه شي مكرر مرتين او ٣ مرات بالكثير فبالتالي هو توضيح انه الموضوع يتكلم عن هالشي وهو الجواب << تغشيش ع اصول

الشي قبل الاخير بهالمحاظره <> طولنا كثير

#### Understanding pronoun reference

It's mean this pronoun reference to what.

والي هو الضمير يعود ع وشو بالضبط بالقطعه << يازين هالسؤال

If we want to reference pronoun to noun or take place of that noun we have 2 rule :

#### **Agree** with the number :

we must be careful if it's singular or plural

e.g.: if a student has an exam, she or he has to study hard

.

بهالنقطة انه اذا كنا نبي نعود الضمير الى صاحبه فيه شرطين الاول لازم يقبل الاعداد يعني شلون يامس برايت

يعني لازم ننتبه اذا كان مفرد ولا جمع

عندنا المثال يقول انه اذا الطالب بوجه عام عنده امتحان >> لاحظو انها طالب مفرد

لازم هو او هي يذاكرون باجتهاد .

الضمير هنا العائد ع الطالب (هي او هو )

اتوقع السالفه مره سهله

نروح للشرط الثابي

#### \* Agree in person :

If we're writing about the first person I we don't switch to the second or the third person.

#### For e.g.:

When a person goes to the exams, he or she should take his or her ID.

وهنا لازم ينطلق على الشخص اذا كان بنت او ولد مره واضحه الفكره

The words everybody, anybody, anyone, each, neither, nobody, someone, a person, etc. are singular and take singular pronouns.

بالنسبه لهالكلمات تعامل معامله المفرد انتبهوا لهالشي

نجي لاخر شي

#### Vocabulary: Recognizing Word Meanings

هذي تحفظو نها لان قال الدكتور راح يجيب منها بالامتحان طبعا قبل الخط الازرق هو الحل السؤال كان match from A to B بس انا حليت العكس معليش

#### A

- 1. H determine
- 2. I afford
- 3. J reflect
- 4. A nontraditional
- 5. B drawback
- 6. E statistic
- 7. F discipline
- 8. C aspect
- 9. L involves
- 10.K tuition
- 11.G entire

В

- a. unusual
- b. disadvantage
- c. side, part, or characteristic
- d. developing new ideas
- e. fact in the form of a number
- f. control
- g. whole
- h. decide on
- i. have enough money for
- j. show
- k. fees (money) for school
- 1. includes

وبكذا نكون خلصنا الحمد لله

Wait for me in other lessons

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 2

مازلنا في نفس الموضوع والي هو معرفه الكلمات الجديده من غير استخدام الدكشنري getting meaning from context

#### here also 3 ways to know:

the words for example . for instance , such as and among then .

#### **e**.**g**.:

Almost four billion people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria.

(among then -such as -for instance - for example) محكن نعرف من خلال الكلمات (among then countries بعدها راح نعرف معنى الكلمه الجديده علينا والجواب للكمه الي بالاحمر هو

✓ Sometimes another word or words in another sentence or sentence part has the opposite meaning from a new words e.g.:

In some cities, instead of worsening, urban life is getting much better.

A definition or explanation follows the connecting words
 that is or in other words .

#### **e**.**g**.:

People spend hours in <u>gridlock</u> –that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move – when they commute.

ممكن نعرف من خلال التوضيح او الشرح الي بعد الكلمه ع طول وراح نلاحظ وجود علامات الترقيم – والجواب للكلمه هو horrible traffic

#### **Identifying Supporting Details**

طبعا بكل قطعه فيه فكره عامه وفكره محدده او مخصصه وهذا هو المقصود فيه الفكره المحدده وهي تساند او تساعد الفكره الرئيسيه Specific Details (facts, ideas, and examples) that support and develop the main idea.

#### مثال عليه:

Why I Want to Learn English<sub>(1)</sub> There are three reasons why I want to learn English. (2) One reason is that English has become an international language.(3) It is now used by most international companies, including the company where I work, for business communication. (4) Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. (5) The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. (6) Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to move to the U.S. in the future. (7) I will become a manager for my company soon. (8) For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English.

زي ماهو واضح عندكم القطعه مرقمه والاسئله راح تكون كذا زي ماهي وضحه سؤال عن الموضوع و سؤال عن الخاتمه و سؤال عن الفكره الرئيسه وسؤال عن الاشياء المسانده للفكره الرئيسية .

Identify the topic sentence:

Identify the conclusion: A

Identify the first main point: Y

Identify the support detail for the first main point: international language.

طبعا انا كاتبه الحل خلاص بس ماخذه من كل شي واحد بس انتو ارجعو للبوربوينت وحلو الباقي

#### Understanding Italics

والمقصود فيه أي الخط المائل

it's used for 2 purpose:

✓ Emphasis

والمقصود فيها للتشديد او لتاكيد الشي

e.g.:

Overcrowding is a *huge* problem in that city.

زي مانلاحظ كله huge كتبت بشكل مائل عشان ناكد الها مشكله في المدن

✓ A foreign word in an English sentence

**e**.**g**.:

In open areas in Seoul, *Kaenari* blooms everywhere in the spring.

وهنا المقصود فيه انه راح تكون الكلمه اجنبيه بس مكتوبه في جمله انجليزيه بمالحاله راح تكون بشكل مائل مثل كله Kaenari .

نروح الحين للشي قبل الاخير

#### **Understanding Contrast**

writers use contrast to express an idea

عاده الكتاب يستخدمونها لبيان الشي او توضيحه

we use it when you want to make two statements:

- no one of which contrasts with the other
- makes it appear unexpected or surprising

وفيه طريقتين اما واحد يتناقص مع الثاني اوانه يكون مفاجئ وغير متوقع

some contrast clues :
 although, even though and while.

طبعا هذي الكلمات الي تساعدنا بمالشي

e.g.:

Although Mrs. Sims had lived in Hong Kong all her life, she knew very little Cantonese.

we don't use but in sentence beginning with although, even though and while.

طبعا شي مهم اننا مانسخدم but لو وش ماصار اذا كانت بدایه الجمله بالكلمات الي ذكرناها من شوي sometime the word albeit use in formal English . it can come before an adj , adv , or adv phrase

الشي الثاني كلمه albeit نسخدمها في الانجليزيه الرسمه وممكن تجي بعد صفه او حال

**e**.**g**.:

Jayne participated in the charity walk, albeit rather reluctantly. اخر شي بهالمحاظره

#### **Scanning**

it's different from skimming

it's mean read quickly in order to locate specific information like dates, names, or certain types of words.

طبعا Scanning يختلف اختلاف تام عن skimming والمقصود بالساكننق القراءه السريعه بس مع تحديد الاشياء المهمه سواءا كانت اسم او تاريخ او وقت او كلمات محدده .

وخلصنا الحمدلله see u soon
brother and sister
English student

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم <u>lecture 3</u> اليوم طبعا كل المحاظره تمارين

عباره عن قطع وراح نستخرج منها موضوع القطعه والفكره الرئيسيه و الضمائر وحروف الجر

#### القطعة A

For many years in the United States, most undergraduate students (in their first four years of college) were 18 to 22 years old. They attended college full-time, lived in a dormitory on campus, and expected many "extras" from their colleges, not just classes. But things began to change in the 1970's, and are very different now. Today, these "traditional" students are less than one—quarter (1/4) of all college students. These days the nontraditional students are the majority; they are different from traditional undergraduates in several ways. They are older. Many attend college part—time because they have families and jobs. Most live off campus, not in dormitories. These traditional students don't want the extras that colleges usually offer. They aren't interested in the sports, entertainment, religious groups, and museums that are part of most U.S. colleges. They want mainly good—quality classes, day or night, at a low cost. They also hope for easy parking, access to information technology, and polite service. Both time and money are important to them.

#### Topic:

the different between international and non-international students

Main Idea

الجواب الي عليه الهايلايت

3. According to the passage, how today students are different from traditional students?

Non-traditional students are the minority.

Non-traditional students are not working these days.

Non-traditional students live on campus.

Non-traditional students are majority and part-timers

السؤال الي بعده هو سؤال الضمائر
They (Paragraph A, line 2)
most undergraduate students
They (paragraph A, line 6)
students
Them (Paragraph A, line 12)
non-traditional students

#### القطعة B

Psychological test reflect different learning styles in this new student population, too. Each person has a certain learning style, and about 60 percent of the new students these days prefer the sensing style. This means that they are very practical. They prefer a practice—to—theory method of learning, which is experience first and ideas after that. They often have difficulty with reading and writing and are unsure of themselves. Most of these students are attending college because they want to have a good job and make a lot of money.

#### Topic:

learning styles in student population

Main Idea:

الجواب الى عليه هايلايت

According to the passage, what do 60 percent of the new students prefer these days?

- a. They prefer a practice to- theory method of learning.
- b. They prefer a theory-to-practice theory method of learning.

#### القطعة С

In contrast other students (but not as many) prefer the intuitive learning style. These students love ideas. They prefer a theory-to-practice method of learning and enjoy independent, creative thinking.

These "intuitive" are not very practical. They are attending college because they want to create unique works of art or study philosophy or someday help in the field of science.

Topic:

intuitive learning style

Main Idea:

الجواب بالهايلايت

#### القطعة D

There is a drawback for the students who prefer the sensing style of learning. A majority of college professors prefer the intuitive learning style. These teachers value independent thinking and creative ideas. Students in the sensing group are at a disadvantage because their way of thinking doesn't match their teachers'.

#### Topic:

prefer the sensing style of learning

Main idea:

الجواب بالهايلايت

Their (Paragraph D, line 4)

students

#### القطعة F

On all college campuses, student life is very different from what it used to be because of technology – specifically, the internet. At most colleges, all entering first-year students receive an email address.

Dormitory rooms offer high-speed Internet access. Computer systems are available to everyone in computer labs, the library, and student centers. Application for classes and registration are usually now possible online. Most schools offer entire courses online. Many professors still have "office hours," when students can come to talk with them about class work or ask for help. But increasingly, students can contact professors 24 hours a day, thanks to email. In many classes, students complete assignments and even take exams online. Perhaps most important for both students and professors, research is now easier and faster because of the new technology.

Topic:

technology of student life

Main Idea:

الجواب بالهايلايت

Them (paragraph F, line 6)

professors

Directions: Read the following paragraphs and choose the correct main idea for each paragraph

طبعا هذا مو موجود بالكتاب مثال خارجي فقط بس مووجود بعرض البوربوينت للمحاظره ٣

"There are several events that can change the Earth's surface very quickly. Volcanoes can erupt and spread lava, rock and ash for several miles. Earthquakes can leave large cracks in the Earth's surface."

What is the main idea?

1. Several events can change the Earth's surface.

English student

- 2. Earthquakes can cause large cracks.
  - 3. Volcanoes can be dangerous.
    - 4. Earthquakes

"Most of the world's volcanoes are part of the "The Ring of Fire." This is a ring of volcanoes that form a circle around the Pacific Ocean.

Thousands of volcanoes make up "The Ring of Fire." These volcanoes formed the sea floor and many underwater mountains.'

What is the main idea?

- 1. There are thousands of volcanoes in the world.
- 2. Most volcanoes are part of the "Ring of Fire."
- 3. Some underwater mountains are volcanoes.
  - 4. The Ring of Fire

is getting meaning from context نجي لاخر شي بالمحاظره والي هو لاخر شي بالمحاظره والي هو عماه الكتاب هالكلام راح تلقونه بصفحه ٦

بعد ماتعرفنا ع كل الطرق لمعرفه الكلامات الجديده بدون استخدام الدكشنري عندنا الحين بعد الامثله عليهم

1. On the one hand, there are many advantages to this system. On the other hand, there are also several drawbacks.

On the one hand / from one point of view

On the other hand / from another point of view

عرفنا الحل من الكلمه الى فوقها وتعتبر الكلمه وعكسها

2. In a number of countries, education is both compulsory – required–and universal, available to everyone, at least in primary school (elementary school)

احدى الطرق كانت من خلال علامات الترقيم وهي تعتبر تقريبا من اسهل الطرق required لو نلاحظ بعدها – فمعناها راح يكون بديهي Compulsory available to everyone بعدها , يعني معناها Primary school بعدها ) يعني معناها

3. There are many more schools in cities than in rural areas.

هنا عندنا مقارنه وانتم مغمضين راح تكون cities

4. Public schools are all both free and egalitarian; all students are considered equal and learn the same material.

all students are لو نلاحظ هنا عندنا ; ف راح يكون ع طول الي بعدها هو معنى الكلمة considered equal and learn the same material

5. College students need great **discipline**; in order to make time for their studies, they need the self-control to give up hobbies, sports, and social life.

وهنا معناها self-control

6. Results on these exams affect the entire family because there is high status, or social position, for a whole family in which children have high test scores.

هنا اتوقع من طريقه الكلمات المساعده whole معناها social position Status

7. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam **determines** this for them.

decide وهنا معناها

وبكذا خلصنا المحاظره الثالثه بالتوفيق للجميع English student

### بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 4

in this lecture we still talking about the topic, main idea, pronoun references, and getting meaning from context but the new thing today is understanding part of speech.

بمالحاظره مازلنا بحل التدريبات ع الموضوع والفكره الرئيسيه الخ ...

بس الشي الجديد الي هو فهم جزء من الخطاب وراح نتعرف عليه بنهايه المحاظره وراح يكون عليه تمرين ..

بالنسبه للكلمات الجديده الي بالقطع الدكتور قال احفظوها واعرفوا معناها بالانجليزي لان راح تجي بالامتحان النهائي .

الي معه الكتاب راح يلقى كل هالكلمات بصفحه ٢٦ getting meaning from context بس انا راح احل كل قطعه مع كلماتما والقطع من صفحه ٢٧ الى ٢٩

#### A City That's Doing Something Right

There's good news and bad news about life in modern cities—first, the bad. People who study population growth predict a nightmare by the year 2025: the global population will be more than 8 billion, and almost 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria.

Population growth is already causing unbelievable overcrowding. Due to overcrowding, these cities have problems with air pollution, disease, and crime. People spend hours in gridlock—that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move—when they commute daily from their homes to their work and back. There isn't enough water, transportation, or housing. Many people don't have access to health services or jobs. Now the good news: in *some* cities, instead of worsening urban life is actually getting much better.

#### What does developing countries mean?

#### Poor counties

شلون عرفنا الجواب .. اذا شفنا ع طول بعد الكلمه such us هي تعتبر مفتاح للحل ومثل ما ذكر بالقطعه مثل الهند ونيجيريا وهم يعتبرون دول فقيره .

What does gridlock mean?

Horrible traffic that simply doesn't move

وعرفنا الجواب بمساعده علامه الترقيم -

What does predict mean?

To say in advance that something will happen

وهنا من خلال الكلمات المساعده او المجاوره

What does commute mean?

daily from their homes to their work and back ...

وهنا عن طريق المنطق

What does worsening mean?

Much better

وهنا من خلال عكس الكلمه

#### Paragraph B : A City and It Mayor

It might not be a surprise to find that life in affluent cities is improving. But what about cities that aren't rich? The city of Curitiba, Brazil, proves that it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba for twenty-five years, Jaime Lerner, was an architect and a very practical person. Under his leadership, the city planners established a list of priorities—in other words, a list of what was most important to work on. They decided to focus on the environment and on the quality of life. With an average income of only about \$2000 per person per year, Curitiba has the same problems as many cities. However, it also has some creative solutions.

#### **Identify The Main Idea:**

الجواب الى عليه هايلايت

What does affluent mean?

#### Rich

لو نزلنا تحت للسطر الثاني راح نلقى هالجلمه ( what about cities aren't rich ) منها عرفنا معنى الكلمه What does priorities mean?

a list of what was most important to work on

#### Paragraph C: Garbage Collection

One creative solution is the method of garbage collection. In neighborhoods that garbage trucks can't reach, poor people bring bags of trash to special centers. At these centers, they exchange the trash for fresh produce—such as potatoes and oranges—or for bus tickets. At a recycling plant, workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash. Two-thirds of Curitiba's garbage is recycled, which is good for the environment. And the plant gives jobs to the poorest people, which improves their lives.

what dose trash mean?

garbage

من خلال الكلمات المساعده

what does produce mean?

such as potatoes and oranges

من خلال علامه الترقيم –

What does recycling plant mean?

workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash

#### Paragraph D. Transportation

Due to careful planning, Curitiba does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have. The statistics are surprising. The population has grown—now twice the size it was in 1974—but traffic has actually decreased 30 percent. Curitiba needed a mass-transit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the center lanes of five wide major streets..

What does a mass-transit mean?
an expensive subway

#### Paragraph E: The Environment

To make the environment both cleaner and more beautiful, Curitiba has strict laws against polluters. But it also has low taxes for companies that have green areas, so several hundred major industries such as Pepsi and Volvo have offices in the city. Bringing natural beauty into the city is a priority. For this reason, Curitiba gave 1.5 million young trees to neighborhoods to plant and take care of. And the downtown shopping area is now a pedestrian zone—in other words, for walkers only, no cars—and is lined with gardens.

What does pedestrian zone means?

for walkers only , no cars

من خلال علامه الترقيم –

#### Paragraph F: A Symbol of the Possible

Clearly, overcrowding in big cities worldwide is the cause of serious problems. However, the example of Curitiba provides hope that careful planning and creative thinking can lead to solutions to many of them. Curitiba is truly, as Lewis Mumford once said of cities in general, a "symbol of the possible.

Find a sentence in the conclusion which seems to mean about the same main idea of the whole passage.

الحل الى عليه الهايلايت . . والمقصود بالسؤال بما انه لهايه القطعه دوروا جمله نفس المعنى للفكره الرئيسيه لكل القطعه

now we're moving to section B

راح یکون بصفحه ۳۴ للي معهم کتب

وبالنسبه للـ Understanding Pronoun Reference راح تقلونها بصفحه ۳۷ رقم ٤

بس انا راح احل کل قطعه واسالتها تحته

#### Paragraph A: Sick-Building Syndrome

Elizabeth Steinberg was a healthy sixteen-year-old student on the tennis team at St. Charles High School, west of Chicago, Illinois. But in the fall of 1977, he started to have strange health problems. The same thing happened to dozens of teachers and students at the school. They went to doctors for treatment of a number of symptoms such as sore throats, tiredness, headaches, and respiratory (breathing) difficulties. Doctors treated respiratory infections with antibiotics, but the condition didn't seem to improve, except—mysteriously—on weekends and over vacations, when the symptoms disappeared. Experts came to investigate and find the cause. They discovered that St. Charles High, like thousands of other schools and office buildings nationwide, is a "sick building"—in other words, a building that creates its own indoor air pollution.

#### Topic:

#### health problems at school

#### Main Idea:

all the students have the same problem after year

Understanding Pronoun Reference: They (paragraph a, Line 4) teachers and students

#### Paragraph B:

People have worried about smog for many years, and the government has spent billions of dollars to try to clean up the air of big cities. But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthful air. Recent studies have shown that air inside many homes, office buildings, and schools is full of pollutants: chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases. These pollutants are causing a group of unpleasant and dangerous symptoms that experts call "sick-building syndrome." First discovered in 1982, sick-building syndrome most often includes symptoms similar to the flu (watering eyes, headaches, and so on) and respiratory infections such as tonsillitis, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

#### Topic:

the causes and symptoms of sick-building

Topic sentence:

الي عليه الهايلايت

What is the closest meaning to the word "Several"?

Many

Understanding pronoun reference: these (par b, line 5). chemicals, mold, bacteria, smoke, and gases

#### Paragraph C

Although most common in office buildings and schools, the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating. They might smoke cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard—that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. These products give off chemicals that we can't see but that we do breathe them in. In some homes, carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

#### Topic:

sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses

Topic Sentence or main idea:

the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses

**Understanding Pronoun Reference**:

1. they (paragraph c, line 3)

people

2. them (paragraph c, line 6)

chemicals

Paragraph D

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome, among them cleansing the building. First, of course, experts must determine the specific cause in any one building. Then workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles in order to remove mold and bacteria. Also, they need to clean out the air conditioning system and completely rebuild the system of ventilation. They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products, instead, if they are available

#### Topic:

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

Main idea:

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome

**Understanding Pronoun Reference: them (line 1)** 

solutions

Understanding pronoun reference: they (line5)

workers

نروح الحين للـ understanding part of speech والمقصود فيه الي هو جزء من الحديث او شي زي كذا تقريبا راح تلقون الجدول وعليه تمرين تحت بالكتاب صفحه ٤١ و ٤٢

noun	verb	adj	adv
Beauty, beautification	Beautify	Beautiful	Beautifully
Creation	Create	Creative	Creatively
Crowd	-	Crowded	-
Difference	Differentiate	Different	Differently
Difficulty	-	Difficult	-
Efficiency	-	Efficient	Efficiently
Pollution, pollutant	Pollute		-
Prediction	Predict	Predictable	Predictably
Safety	Save	Savable – safe	Safely
Solution	Solve	Solvable	-
-	Worsen	worse	Worse

طبعا هذي تكون بالحفظ ولازم الواحد يركز بالجمله عشان يعرف يحط أي وحده منهم وفيه كلمات لا تعد ولا تحصى بس هذي الي مذكوره بالمحاظره وحاولو تفرقون بينهم بالنسبه للحال adv راح نضيف له دايم v بس مب مع كل الكلمات تضبط السالفه

بالنسبه للي عليهم – مافي لهم كلمات باللغه وشي ثاني بال noun دايم يكون بالكلمه tion او y بس عشان يسهل بالحفظ

نروح للتمرين الحين

#### 1. Solve

They are trying to find a solution (n) to the problem of overcrowding, but this is a difficult problem to solve (v).

#### 2. Pollute

Most people know about air pollution (n) in big cities, but they're just beginning to learn about the many pollutions (n) that we have inside buildings.

ليه اخترنا pollutions لان many ماتجي الا بعد الــ noun ولازم تكون فيها s لان عندنا many وهي جمع

#### 3. Crowd

There are crowding (n) of people everywhere; the mass-transit system is especially crowded (adj).

4. Save

The city is not safe (adj) because of crime. People can't leave their homes safely (adv) at night, and the police can't provide for their safety (n).

5. Beautify

Many people bring plants into their homes because the plants are beautiful (adj). However, it's possible that these plants not only Beautify (v) the environment but also clean the air.

6. Differ

The causes of indoor air pollution different (n) from area to area. One reason for the Differentiate (v) is that people heat their homes Differently (adv). People in some areas burn wood for heat; in other areas, they use something Differently (adv).

وبكذا خلصنا المحاظره الرابعه واي سؤال انا راح اكون بالخدمه اختكم

English student

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 5

في هالمحاظره ان شالله مازلنا في معرفه الكلمات الجديده بدون استخدام الدكشنري today also we're going to take new 7 ways:

#### Definition

give the meaning of words by using some keywords

المقصود فيه تعريف الكلمه من خلال بعض المفاتيح والي هم

is/are means/mean
is/are called what this means is
is/are known as consist of
is/are defined as refer to
is/are described as may be seen as

#### Exercise 1

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write their meaning in the space provided.

1. The encyclopedia defines <u>astrology</u> as "the ancient art or science of divining the fate and future of human beings from indications given by the positions of stars and other heavenly bodies."

- 2. Sales literature means printed matters that contain information on the goods
  - الجواب الي بالهايلايت والكلمه الي بالاسود هي من الـ keywords
- 3. The part at the back of the car used for holding luggage is called the car boot in United Kingdom, whereas Americans would refer to this as the car's trunk.

  هنا فيه جوابين بمالسؤال .. الجواب الاول الي بالهايلايت الرصاصي والجواب الاول او الثاني الي بالهايلايت الاصفر ونفس الشي الكلمتين الي بالاسود من الـ keywords وكلهم صح سواءا اخترتوا الجواب الاول او الثاني

#### **Restatement**

describe the same words in a different way

والمقصود فيه شرح الكلمه بنفس الجمله بس يعطيكم آياه بمعنى آخر وفيه بعد مفاتيح للطريقة or - that is to say - in other words - i.e. or that is

#### Exercise 2

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. According to Indian custom, a great dowry of money and objects is given to the bridegroom, in other words, it is a dot.

2. There are several types of aerosol cans. Simple ones contain a liquefied gas, called the propellant, in which material is dissolved, i.e., melt.

3. Our youth nowadays should not <u>engage</u> in intoxicating things such as alcohol, cigarettes, and tranquilizers, that is to say, they should not ingest them.

#### **Punctuation**

تكلمنا عنها بالمحاظرات السابقه ومافي جديد فيها غير علامتين ترقيم جديدة dashes // appositive,,

#### Exercise 4

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words. Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

- 1. Both facsimile (known as fax) and electronic mail (email) are ways of sending documents.
- 2. An FM radio DJ (disk jockey) broadcasts over the airwaves.
- 3. <u>Infection</u> / becoming ill through contact with bacteria / of the respiratory system such as the nose, the throat, and the chest is among the most common of all diseases.

#### **Examples**

وهنا عندنا طريقه اخرى والي هي بذكر امثله في الجمله حتى يسهل علينا معرفه الكلمه الجديدة such as – for examples – for instance – is / are

معلومه خارجيه اخذها بالمعهد بلفل ٥ وحبيت اقولها لكم وان شالله تفيدكم خصوصا بالكتابه for examples and for instance دايما يجي بعدها محانين اما بدايه الجمله او بالوسط

اما بالنسبه لـ such as دايما تجي بوسط الجمله ما تجي بعدها comma ابد لكن يجي بعدها

#### Exercise 5

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words.

- 1. Some people in the North of Thailand do wickerwork, for example, they make elephants, turtles, plates, beds, and chairs, from teak trees for earning money.
- a) silver handicraft
- **b**) bronze handicraft
- c) nylon handicraft
- d) wood handicraft

عرفنا الجواب من الشجر عشان كذا قلنا wood handicraft

English student

- 2. The Savanna grasslands are the home of grazing animals such as elephants, giraffes, antelopes and zebras. Lions, leopards and hyenas also live there.
- a) non-backbone animals
- b) meat-eating animals
- c) invertebrate animals
- d) grass-eating animals
  - **600** Contrast

show the opposite meaning of the new words

معرفه الكلمه من عكسها او النقيض لها وايضا لها keywords حتى يسهل علينا البحث but instead of – even though – in contrast to – yet – in spite of although – as opposed to – unlike – despite – however – on the other hand – whereas – fond of still – provided that.

#### Exercise 6

Use signal words as your clues to find the meaning of the underlined words by choosing the best answer for each question. Circle signal words.

- 1. Ladda was promoted to be the chief secretary of the manager of the company, whereas her colleague, Somechai, was penalized.
- a) promoted
- b) punished
- c) exiled
- d) Rewarded
  - **Similarity**

it will display the same meaning of the new words.

معناته ان بالجمله راح یکون عندنا کلمتین بنفس المعنی بس کلمات مختلفه وایضا راح یکون عندنا مفاتیح لمعرفه هالکلمات

like - similarly - in the same way - as the same as - just as

#### Exercise 7

Use signal words as your clue to find the meaning of the underlined words.

Circle signal words and write the meaning in the space provided.

1. Learning should not be limited to the classroom or with teachers. We can learn by ourselves about things that are not taught by teachers. Similarly, "self-learning" is encouraged for our education system.

الجواب الى عليه الهايلايت

#### Pictures

اخر شي عندنا الي هو من خلال الصور وتعتبر من اسهل الطرق الي مرت علينا Which is the best description for the above picture?

a) For Sale

b) Equipment used in an office
c) Instruments for you

وبكذا خلصنا المحاظرة الحاممه ولله الحمد واي سؤال راح اكون بالحدمه باذن الله اختكم اختكم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 6

# بدایه المحاظره عن previewing vocabulary موجوده بصفحه ۷۳ وتکملتها بصفحه ۷۶ راح اکتب الحل ع طول

- 1- your profession
- 2- jobs
- 3- lifetime
- 4- belief in their own ability
- 5- better
- 6- succeed
- 7- communicate
- 8- interrupt
- 9- advantages
- 10- hobbies, sports or movies
- 11- world
- 12- adjust well / flexible
- 13 work at home

# then we have a new strategy called previewing reading what should you do before you read ...

- read the title
- look for the picture if it's found
- read the first few sentences in the first paragraph
- read the first line of the other paragraph
- read the first and last sentences of the last paragraph

تخليص لهالكلام انه بمجرد مايكون عندنا قطعه جديده علينا اول شي نسويه نقرا الموضوع بعده نشوف اذا كان عندنا صور تقرب لنا الفكره عن وشو تتكلم القطعه وبعده نقرا كم سطر من بدايه القطعه و نقرا السطر الاول من القطع الاخرى لنفس القطعه اذا كانت مره طويله و نقرا بدايه ونهايه الجمله من القطعه الاخيره .

the third important things in our lecture (prefix)

بداية بصفحه ٧٦ عندنا ال\_\_\_

prefix over: it can appear as a part of noun, verb or adj

والمقصود فيه انه تقدر تكون جزء من الاسم او الفعل او الصفه

يعني شلون ..!

فيه كلمات نقدر نضيف لها كلمه over بس انه تكون جزء فقط من الكلمه سواءا من الاسم او الفعل او الصفه

وعندنا تمرين عليه بصفحه ٨٠ راح اكتب الحل ع طول

- 1- overcrowded
- 2- overestimate
- 3- overdue
- 4- overpopulation

we still with the same topic (prefix) but now we're going to take different kind of it .

مازلنا بنفس الموضوع والي هو الـ prefix بس راح ناخذه بطريقه ثانيه

first of all

what do we mean by prefix?

it's a group of letters that added before words and change the whole meaning of the words.

prefix وش المقصود بال

هو مجموعه من الحروف تكون قبل الكلمات وراح يتغير معناها تغيرا كاملا .

قبل ابدا كل وحده من هالحروف راح تكون لها معنى و ترا تنحفظ اكثر من الها تنفهم واغلبهم ترا ماره علينا من قبل

• Un

the meaning: not / negative / cancellation of action / reversal

معناها: لا او النفي او الهاء عمل او عكس

e.g. / happy – unhappy , kind – unkind , cover – uncover ...

#### here some other examples

http://www.mediafire.com/?38r5575v8g8s66n

Dis

the meaning: negative / removal / expulsion

معناها: نفي او ازاله او اخراج

e.g. / honest – dishonest , agree , disagree ... the same file if you want more examples

نفس الملف الى من ميديا فاير ا

• Re

the meaning : again

معناها: اعاده

e.g. / write – rewrite , play – replay , fill – refill ... the same file if you want more examples

نفس الملف الى من ميديا فاير ن

• De

the meaning: down / away /removal / reversal

معناها: خسران الشي او رحيل الشي او ازاله او عكس

e.g. / frost - defrost, part - depart, cline, decline...

 $http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What\_are\_the\_words\_that\_have\_the\_prefix\_de$ 

Pre

the meaning: before on time / place / order / importance

معناها: قبل الوقت و المكان و الطلب والأولية

e.g.: view - preview, paid - prepaid the same file if you want more examples

نفس الملف الى من ميديا فاير ن

وبكذا خلصنا المحاظره السادسه .. أي سؤال انا بالخدمه .. اختكم / English student

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم <u>lecture 7</u> قبل ما ابدا

# راح تكون المحاظره تابعه للمحاظره الي قلبها وراح يكون نفس الموضوع عن prefixes بس راح ناخذ ايضا suffixes

### we're going to start our lecture with previewing vocabulary ( page 95 $)\,$

Verb	Noun	Adj	Adv
distinguish	competitive	slang	enthusiastically
enroll	essence	international	suddenly
invest	fad (trend or fashion)	counterclockwise	
prevent	lifestyle	plain	
replace	profit	creative	
survive	trend	Irrational	
transit	experience		
alert	combination		
wear			
Follow			
found			

on page 109 / Matching

( الاحمر ) الحل تحت بالجدول والي بالخانه اليسار هو الحل

a	Wards	Definitions	
g	reflect	a. Among other countries	
I	survive	b. Get knowledge from life	
c	transit	c. Moving people or things across places	
a	international	d. Stop something before it happens	
j	invest	e. Put back, provide something again	
b	experience	f. In the opposite direction to the hands of a clock	
e	replace	g. Throw back; give back an image of	
d	prevent	h. Joining together of people or things	
h	combination	I. Continue to live or exist	
f	counterclockwise	j. Put money into a business in the hopes of making profit	

### الي بعده عندنا تمرين ماخذته من عرض البوربوينت للمحاظره

#### Choose the most appropriate answer:

	PPP		
1. Something that	is very popular and	l lasts for a short per	iod of time is a
a. hobby	b. fad	c. story	d. meal
2. In my travels, I	saw many different	of fu	rniture, clothing and food.
a. styles	b. tests	c. sheets	d. cups
3. which of the fo	llowing is closet in	meaning to differen	tiate?
a. prepare	b. enjoy	c. apologize	d. distinguish
4. Survive means	::		
a. die	b. stay alive	c. become tired	d. laugh
5. The phrase To	<i>put on clothes</i> has t	the same meaning as	clothes
a. wear	b. buy	c. wash	d. keep
6. King Faisal Uni	versity was establis	hed in 1975. The un	derlined word " established" means:
a. invested	b. painted	c. founded	d. closed
7. The rich man h	as	all his money in	the new project.
a. invested	b. invented	c. invited	d. interested

8. The phrase " join officially a school or university" means: b. live a. pay c. enroll d. drop 9. which of the following is closet in meaning to very clear and easy to understand? b. blame c. brain d. plain a. plane 10. Parents should \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ their children from watching violent movies. a. help b. prevent c. join d. train 11. The phrase walk behind has the same meaning as b. avoid c. follow d. live a. run away جا وقت الشي الجميل ( prefixes and suffixes ) الاشياءات الجميله هذي راح تلقونها صفحه ١٠٨ - ١٠٩ ا طبعا حنا خذينا بعض من الـ prefixes بالمحاظره الي قبل والحين راح نكمل الباقي منها مع الــ suffixes تعریف الے prefix it's a group of letters that added before words and change the whole meaning of the words. هو مجموعه من الحروف تكون قبل الكلمات وراح يتغير معناها تغيرا كاملا. الحروف الجديده بالهامحاظره im - in - ir - en - misهنا راح اقولكم قاعده انا اعرفها - أي كلمه تبدا بحرف p راح نحط قبلها im ومثال عليها possible واذا نبي تكون بالنفي راح تكون كذا مثال اخر pure راح تصير irregular راح تصير regular ومثال عليها regular راح تحيل r راح نحط قبلها r ومثال عليها وهنا امثله زياده عليها http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What\_are\_some\_words\_start\_with\_the\_prefix\_ir نجى للحروف الباقيه الى راح تكون بالحفظ اكثر من الفهم m in e.g.: correct - incorrect, complete - incomplete ... mis mis e.g.: behave - misbehave, place - misplace ...

#### so en

e.g.: danger - endanger, joy - enjoy ...

now we go to the suffixes

what do we mean by suffixes?

it's group of letters added after the words and change the whole meaning of the words . (وهي الحروف الي راح تضاف بعد الكلمه ومنها راح تقسم اما اسم – فعل – حال – صفه ) the most common suffixes :

Suffixes	The meaning	e.g.
able, ible	Can be done	doable
al, ial	has property of	personal
ed*	past verb	turned
en	made of	golden
er	comparative	higher
er	one who	doer, actor
est	superlative	best, biggest
ful	full of	careful, joyful
ic	having property of	linguistic
ing*	present participle	running
(t)ion	act, process	action
(i)ty	state of	infinity, sanity
(t)ive	adjective	motive, votive
less	without	fearless, careless
ly*	having	quickly, quietly
ment	action, process	enjoyment
ness	state of	kindness
Ous	having	joyous, religious
S*	more than one	books
Y	having	happy, windy

on page 108, 109 there are some exercise I'm going to write the answer

في صفحه ١٠٨ رقم ٢ طالب منكم انه تحددون الكلمه اذا كانت اسم – فعل – صفه – حال

Answer	Words	Answer	Words
n	friendship	v	summarize
adv	suddenly	adj	worthless
n	actress	v	worsen
v	specialize	adv	Frequently
n	patriotism	n	workaholism
adj	soften	v	indicate
n	simplicity	n	organization
adj	hopeless	adj	pleasure
adv	enthusiastically	n	hostess
adj	expensive	n	experience
v	participate	n	relationship
n	individualism	adj	flexible

## نروح لصفحه ۱۰۹ رقم ۳ طالب منكم انه تحطون الـ prefixes المناسب للكلمه

Answer	Words	Answer	Words
un	pleasant	un	safe
im	patient	in	frequent
in	expensive	un	desirable
Non-	characteristics	dis	advantage
un	avoidable	im	possible
ir	rational	un	interesting

## Circle the symbol of the correct answer a, b, c or:-

<ol> <li>One of the following wo</li> </ol>	rds begins with a prefix:
a. understand	b. university
c. unique	d. unimportant
2. We change the meaning	of the word "possible" into its opposite by adding the prefix::
a. Dis-	b. in
c. im	d. un
3. To change the word " he	ope" into adjective form, we add the suffix:
a. Ful	b. ly
c. ation	d. al
4. We add the suffix "	to the word" apology" to to change it into verb .
a. ation	b. ese
c. ize	d. cal
The part of speech of the	e word" enthusiastically" is :
a. Adv	<b>b</b> . <b>N</b>
c. V	d. Adj
N. We change the meaning	of the word "patient" into its opposite by adding the prefix::
a. Dis-	b. in
c. im	d. un
v. The word " soften" is	:
a. A verb	b. a noun
c. an adjective	d. an adverb
A. We add the prefix "	_" to the word" rational" to change it into its positive meaning.
a. ation	b. ir
c. ize	d. cal
انا بالخدمه	وبكذا نكون خلصنا الحمدلله المحاظره السابعه واي سؤال
	ودي

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم Lecture 8 اليوم في هالمحاظره راح ناخذ شي مره حلو وسهل وخفيف cause & affect

المقصود فيه الي هو السبب والنتيجة

cause : the reason affect : the result

the most common words for the causes:

#### because - as - since

they can come at the beginning and at the second part of the sentence

e.g.: pat went to the doctor because she felt sick.

other way: Because Pat felt sick, she went to the doctor.

لو تلاحظون بالجمله الاولى الها بالوسط اما بالجلمه الثانيه جت بالبدايه بس لازم ننتبه ع شي لو الها جت بالبدايه لازم فيه comma تفصل الجملتين عن بعض مو شرط مع because بس حتى مع as – since نفس السالفه راح تكون .

the most common words for the affect:

as result - therefore - consequently - so

e.g.: The hamster's cage was messy so the children cleaned it.

مثل ما انتم شايفين بالجمله انما جت بالوسط .. بس من سابع المستحيلات انما تجي بالبدايه لو وش ما صاااااار وحتى لو صارت بالبدايه الجمله راح تكون غير صحيحه وغير مفهومه ويمشي الكلام ايضا ع خواتما .

اذن خذوها قاعده كلمات الاسباب نقدر نلعب فيها ونغير مكان ترتيبها بالجمله اما بالنسبه للنتيجه مستحيل نغير بمكانها .

•	
exercise	
CACICISC	•

1. He put on heavy cloth	nes the weatl	ner was very cold.	
a. because	b. as a result	c. therefore	c. so

2 the ques	stions were easy, all	students succeeded.	
a. As a result	b. Since	c. Consequ	uently c. so
3. My friend is very ric	eh he	has a new car and a villa.	
a. Therefore	b. Since	c. As	c. because
4. The doctor didn't o	come today.	the lecture was car	icelled .
a. Because	b. As	c. So	c. Since
5 the film wa	as boring, no one en	joyed it.	
a. As	b. So	c. Therefore c.	As a result
6. The food was very	delicious.	, we ate too much.	
a. Consequently	b. Because	c. Since	d. As
		information questi	راح ننتقل الحين لــــ ons
	ومات او Wh questions	•غلب عنده فكره عنه والي هم اسئله المعل	وبعد شي حلو وخفيف والا

information question words:

Wh	Situation	e.g.
Who	Person	Who is in the car? Reena
Where	Place	Where is the book? on the table
When	Time	When did you arrive? At 12 o'clock
Why	Reason	Why will you leave? Because/ I feel sick
Whose	Owner	Whose car is that? its Fawaz's
Which	Choice	Which lecture do you prefer? English one.
What	Event or thing	What did he say? He would not come to the party
How	Situation and case	How is your study? It's good
How often	Number of times	How often do Muslims pray a day? Five times
How long	Period	How long does it take you to arrive? 2 hours
How far	distance	How far is the university from your house? 15 Kms.

#### exercise

Circle the most sui	itable answer a, b, c or o	d for each of the following	ng
1 wa	s the reason of the car a	ccident? - It was the ver	ry high speed.
A. Why	B. Where	C. What	D. How
2. Could you pleas	se tell me w	rill be the final test? - N	lext Monday.
A. Where	B. When	C. How	D. Who
3	do you eat a day? - On	aly twice.	
A. How far	B. How lor	C. How o	often D. How
4. How long did it	take you to finish doin	g the homework?	
A. Three kilome	eters B. Two hours	C. Four children	n D. Yesterday
5 is	knocking at the door?	_ It is Rami	
A. How	B. When	C. Why	D. Who
6. I really don't kn	ow the footb	all match begins.	
A. when	b. who	C. what	D. whose
7. How	_ is the hospital from th	ne police station? _ Thre	ee kms.
A. long	B. often	C. much	D. far
8	did she say? - Nothing		
A. Who	B. Why	C. What	D. When
9. I need your hel	p please. I don't know_	to start this r	nachine.
A. who	B. how	C. what	D. whose
10	house is that beautif	ul one? - Its mine	
A. Who	B. What	C. Whose	D. Where
11 cold	our do you prefer Aysha	? - The red one	
A. Which	B. Who	C. When	D. how
12. How	are you Abdullah?	_ 178 cm	
A. long	B. tall	C. far	D. old

الي بعده عندنا vocabulary وراح تكون في صفحه 17۳ الكلمات بالصفحه الي بعدها ۞

noun	verb	adj	adv
Driving	fall	economic	obviously
corners	wash	global	
root	reduce	addict	
key			
climate			
path			
gap			
goods			
fuel			
harbor			

#### part A - skimming & scanning reading passage بصفحه ۱۱۹ عندنا

For the first time in history, almost the entire world is now sharing the same economic system. Communism began to fall in the late 1980s, and since then , capitalism has spread to most corners of the world. The basis of a" <u>pure</u>" capitalist economy is free trade, also called "open trade". There are <u>benefits</u> of open trade for both rich and poor countries. For developed countries such as Japan and England, free trade brings with <u>it</u> more competition, which in turn brings advantages such as lower prices and more choices of products for consumers.

For developing countries, open trade means that people have access to <u>essential</u> goods such as food, clothing, and fuel<sub>(</sub> for transportation and heat<sub>)</sub>. An open economic system can be a <u>key</u> to improving the lives of people in both poor and rich countries because it can <u>reduce</u> poverty and <u>improve</u> living conditions.

#### Choose the most appropriate answer:

- 1. What is the entire world now sharing?
  - a. The history
  - c. Communism

- b. the same economic system
- d. leaking boats

2.	The underlined word	<i>'benefits'</i> means	·	
	a. corners	b. advantages	c. goods	d. conditions
3.	Which of the following	ng is closet in meaning to	the underlined word "	reduce"
	a. make less	b. increase	c. import	d. consume
4.	The underlined pron	oun " it" Line 5 refers to: _	:	
	a. Japan	b. developed country	c. open trade	d. economy
5.	When did Communis	sm begin to fall?		
	a. Last year	b. in the late 1980s	c. last week	d. in 1980
6.	What can reduce the	poverty?		
	a. Developed countrie	b. An open econ	nomy c. war	d. Communism

عندنا بعد قطعه ثانيه بصفحه ٧٥ الي هي part A

A hundred years ago, in most of the world, people didn't have much <a href="mailto:choice">choice</a> about the work that they would do, where they would do <a href="mailto:it">it</a>, or how they would do it. If their parents were farmers, they became farmers. The society \_ and tradition \_ determined their profession .twenty years ago in many countries, people could choose their livelihood. They also had the certainty of a job for life, but they usually couldn't choose to change from one employer to another or from one profession to another. Today, this is not always the case. Career councilors tell us that the world of work is already changing fast and will change dramatically in the next 25 years.

The situation <u>varies</u> from country to country, but in today's economy, there is generally less job security worldwide. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company. One reason for the lack of job security is the worldwide decrease in manufacturing jobs. Another reason is employer's need to hold down costs. This has resulted in two enormous changes for the workforce.

#### Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. The most appro	priate TOPIC f	for the reading p	assage is:	
A. Career coun	cilors		B. The so	ciety and tradition
C. Parents and farmers		D. Changi	ng career trends	
2. The part speech	of the underlin	ned word " choic	ce" is: A/ An	
A. Verb	B. Noun	C. Adjectiv	e	D. Adverb
3. The underlined	word " varies" l	has the same me	eaning as the wo	rd:
A. carries	B. constructs	C. diffe	ers	D. watches
4. What determine	ed the professio	on in the past wa	.S	
A. the farmers	B. the societ	ty and tradition	C. the people	D. the country
5. The MAIN IDE	A of paragraph	1 is that		
A. parents were f	armers		B. people in	the past didn't work
C. the world of w	vork has change	ed	D. parents	were farmers
6. A country that l	had a very secu	re job is		
A. Brazil	B. Japa	n C	. U.S. A	D. China
7. The lack of job s	security is due t	0		
A. holding down	costs	B. Worldwide	e increase in ma	nufacturing
B. the traditions		D. the same	company	
۷ رقم ۲ 1. People who give				vocabulary خو شي عندنا
A. Career counci				
2. The feeling that				
A. workaholism		ecurity C. j		D. work force
3. The movement				
A. self-confiden		tsourcing C		D. work force
4. Changing from	one job to and	other is		
A. job hopping	B. Job s	security C	. workaholism	D. work force
5. The feeling of b	eing happy and	l satisfied is "		
A. distract	B. workaholi	ism C.	pleasure	D. stress

6. He looked tl	hrough the	ads and	hoped to find his dream job.
A. sports	B. classified	C. self	D. drawback
7. The	rate is ve	ry high and it is difficul	t to find jobs.
A. salaries	B. employment	C. workaholism	D. unemployment
8. When I began	n job hunting, I put i	in my application At th	e office of many
companies.			
A. personnel	B. self	C. dream	D. traffic

وبكذا نكون خلصنا المحاظره الثامنه واي سؤال انا بالخدمه اختكم / English student

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم <u>lecture 9</u> راح نبدا بصفحه ۸۱

#### eskimming for the topic and the main idea ونكمل مع



Topic: Steps of finding a job Main Topic: There were several possible steps to find jobs Not very long ago.

They (Paragraph A, Line 2) people who need a job

**Topic:** Job Hunting Steps nowadays Main Idea: Job hunting has become more complicated these days Them (Paragraph B, Line 11) many professional

These days, job hunting is more complicated. The first step is to determine what kind of job you want (which sounds easier than it is) and make sure that you have the right education for it. Rapid changes in technology and science are creating many professions that never existed until recently. It is important to learn about them because one might be the perfect profession for you. The fastest-growing areas for new jobs are in computer technology and health services. Jobs in these fields usually require specific skills, but you need to find out exactly which skills and which degrees are necessary. For example, it may be surprising to learn that in the sciences, an M.S. is more marketable than a Ph.D.! In other words, there are more jobs available for people with a Master of Science degree than for people with a doctorate. (However, people who want to do research still need a Ph.D.)

How do people learn about "hot" new professions? How do the discover their "dream job"? Many people these days go to a carecounselor. In some countries, job hopping has become so common that career counseling is now "big business." People sometimes spend large amounts of money for this advice. In Canada and the United States, high school and college students often have access to free vocational counseling services on campus. There is even a career organization, the Five O'Clock Club, which helps members to set goals. Members focus on this question what sort of person do you want to be years from now? The members then plan their careers around that goal. All career counselors-private or public—agree on one basic point: it is important for people to find a career that they love. Everyone should be able to think, "I'm having such a good time. I can't believe they're paying me to do this."

English student

#### Topic:

**Career Counseling** 

Main idea:

Job hopping has become so common that career counseling is now big business Topic: Internet and Job
Hunting
Main Idea: More and more job
hunters
are applying for jobs online.
It (Paragraph D, Line 33)
dream jobs
Them (Paragraph D, Line 36)

jobs

After people have determined what their dream job is, they need to find it. The biggest change in job hunting these days is the use of the Internet. More and more employers are advertising job openings on their computer websites. More and more job hunters are applying for jobs online. There are also several thousand job boards, among them HotJobs.com, Jobsjobsjobs.com, and Monster.com. Some people think that online job hunting is only for people in technology fields, but this isn't true. Over 65 percent of online job seekers are from nontechnical fields. Even truck drivers now find jobs on the Internet!

So how does this work? A job seeker can reply to a "Help Wanted" notice on a company's website. This person can also post his or her résumé (page with information about education and work experience) on one—or many—of the online job boards. If a company is interested, the person still has to take the next step the old-fashioned way—actually go to the job interview and perhaps take a skills test. However, even this might soon change. In the near future, companies will be able to give the person a skills test and check his or her background (job history and education) online. But what about the interview? Companies will soon be able to interview the person by videolink, so people can interview for jobs in other cities—or even other countries—without leaving home. Clearly, job hunting is not what it used to be.

#### Topic:

Online Job Hunting Steps

#### Main Idea:

Job hunting nowadays is not what it used to be

بعده عندنا previewing vocabulary مأخوذه من كذا صفحه من الكتاب ( ۱۳۱ – ۱۳۱ )

n / noun

v / verb

pv / phrasal verb

Words	Meaning	Words	Meaning
harbor (N)	A place by sea for ships and	require (V)	Need or want
	boats		
gap (N)	A space between two things	astonish (V)	surprise
	/ a difference		
nutrients ( N )	Very useful food	Excite (V)	Make happy
obstacles (N)	hindrances	Relax (V)	to rest
benefits (N)	advantages	interest (N)	Concern / benefit
Areas (N)	places	Challenge (V)	Stand against
detective (N)	An inspector who looks for	Frighten (V)	Horrify / terrify / make
	criminals		others feel afraid
Look for (V)	search	Hold back (PV)	Stop or prevent
reduce (V)	Make less	Alone (Adj)	Away from others/ nobody
			with him/ her

#### exercise:

1.The word "	is closest in meaning to the word " surprise ".
a. terrify	b. challenge
c. laugh	d. astonish

- 2. If you go to the \_\_\_\_\_ you will many boats and ships.

  a. harbor b. office
  - c. hospital d. restaurant

3. The word "need" is closest in m	neaning to the word
a. question	b. visit
c. require	d. invest
4. The phrase " a space/ distance 1	between two things or persons" is a
a. building	b. street
c. wall	d. gap
5. The word "" is closest in	meaning to the phrase " make less ".
a. reduce	b. widen
c. require	d. worsen
6. most people prefer to	by the sea coast.
a. relax	b. test
c. work	d. type
7. The word "hindrances" is close	st in meaning to the word
a. questions	b. obstacles
c. facilities	d. stories
8. The phrase " an inspector who l	looks for criminals" is called a/n
a. detective	b. astronaut
c. teacher	d. servant
ع الاسئله	ننتقل الحين لصفحه ١٣٠ المطلوب مننا نقرا القطعه الموجوده ونجاوب
Questions	
1. What do the travelers who come	e from a vacation say about their trip?
a. We were sick?	b. It was a long trip
c. Oh, it was out of the world	d. Oh, Nice trip
2. The underlined pronoun " it" lin	e 2 refers to
a. the answer	b. the question
c. the trip	d. this world
3. which of the following is closes	t in meaning to special?
a. strong	b. enjoyable
c. public	d. private

. <i>literally</i> means:	:	
a. word by word	b. stay alive	
c. unreal	d. wonderful	
. How long does it take to give y	ou the feeling of weightlessness?	
a. Two weeks	b. Three minutes	
c. One hour	d. Several minutes	
The underlined pronoun " their	" line 3 refers to	
a. amazing trips	b. people	
c. travelers	d. the vacations	
. It is clear that a trip to space is		
a. expensive	b. tiring	
c. public	d. dangerous	
. How much did the two individ	luals who stayed a week at I S S pay?	
a. \$20,000,000	<b>b</b> . \$40,000,000	
c. it was free	d. \$10,000,000	
The most appropriate TOPIC	of the reading passage is	
a. California Company	b. Travelling Into Space	
c. Amazing Expression	D. Galactica	
.0. The MAIN IDEA of the passa	ge is	
a. A trip to the sea is wonderful	b. It is very cheap to go to space	
	e d. No one like to travel into space	

وبكذا نكون خلصنا محاظرتنا واي سؤال انا بالخدمه اختكم / English student

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 10

# اول شي عندنا بمالمحاظره previewing vocabulary ومأخوذه من كذا صفحه ( ٥٥ – ١١٣ – ١١٣ – ١١٢ )

words	Part of	meaning	words	Part of	meaning
	speech			speech	
estures	Noun	hints	Shed light on	PV	Concentrate on/ focus on
Pick up	PV	Choose / select or carry	upright	Adj	Honest & responsible / straight back
reatures	Noun	living things like animals and plants	focus	V / N	Central point / concentrate
Echo	V or N	A repeated / or sent back sound	Capacity	N	What a container can hold
claim	V or N	To demand/ advocate	Respond	V	Reply / answer
Species	Noun	Similar kinds or sorts	Realize	V	Understand
Coin	Noun	A metal piece of money	Head of something	expression	The main point/ the centre

# Questions: 1. The word "\_\_\_\_\_\_" is closest in meaning to the word " hints ". a. creatures b. lectures c. gestures 2. Our Doctor always \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the meanings of new words in English. a. relaxes b. sheds light c. types 3. The phrasal verb "\_\_\_\_\_\_" is closest in meaning to the word "return"

a. pick up	b. look forward to
c. give back	d. interest in
4. I called him by phone so man	ny times but he didn't
a. respond	b. ask
c. sleep	d. eat
5. The word "" is 0	closest in meaning to the verb " get or obtain
<b>"</b> .	
a. reduce	b. widen
c. require	d. acquire
6. All students should	that English language is very
important.	
a. realize	b. test
c. work	d. go
7. The word "honest or respons	ible " is closest in meaning to the
word	
a. criminal	b. upright
c. lazy	d. clever
8. The phrase " a metal piece of	money " is closest in meaning to the
word	
a. coin	b. banknote
c. paper	d. invoice
للمه ( اسم – فعل – صفه – حال )	الي بعده راح ناخذ الــ part of speech  والمقصود فيه الي هو وش نوع الك
شياء الي ذكرناها من شوي	
• An article { a – an – the }	
كرنا الشي لاول مره اما the اذا كررنا	والي هي اداه التعريف وتستخدم للمفرد بس طبعا  a – an نستخدمها اذا ذ
-	الشي
• A noun ( singular/ plural = {	•

English student

	الاسم اما یکون مفرد او جمع
• A pronoun { I, he, She, their, us, me	eetc }
	الضمائر والكل عارفها
• An adjective { easy, hot, important,	high, smaller, bestetc }
	صفه وعندنا صفات كثيره بالانجليزي
• An adverb { quickly, easily, fast, flue	ntly, welletc }
	حال والي هو انه نضيف للكلمه <b>ly</b>
• A main verb { present, past, future,	}
	ازمنه الافعال ماضي – مضارع – مستقبل
• An auxiliary { verbs to Be, verbs to I	Have, Modals }
ver الي هم ( is – am – are ) و الـــ	هم نفسهم الـ helping verb بس عندنا كثير الـ b be
1 الي هم ( – can – may – shall – will	verb have الي هم ( have – has ) والـ werb
	( must
• A preposition { on, in, at, by, with, f	oretc
	حروف الجر والكل عارفها
exercise	
- The final test will be similar to the	e questions in the lectures exercises.
1. The part speech of "final" is	
A. a verb	B. an adverb
C. a noun D. an adjective	
2. The part speech of " questions "	is
A. a verb	B. an adverb
C. a noun	D. an adjective
3. The part speech of " will" is	
A. a main verb	B. a verb to be
C. a modal	D. a preposition
4. The part speech of "in" is	
A. a verb	B. a preposition
C. a noun	D. an adjective
5. The part speech of "us" is	pronoun

English student

A. a possessive	B. an object	
C. a subject	D. a reflexive	
6. The part speech of "	gave " is	
A. a present verb	B. an auxiliary	
C. a future verb	D. a past verb	
7. The part speech of " la	ast" is	
A. an adjective	B. a verb to be	
C. an article	D. a preposition	
8. The part speech of " d	doctor" is	
A. a verb	B. a subject noun	
C. an object noun	D. an adjective	
	fashion: the art of the body اوعندنا قطعه ۱۸۰	نروح الحين صفحه
	ئىلتھا ارح تكون بصفحه ۱۸۱ راح اكتب الاجابات ع طول	نبدا بالقطعه <u>A</u> اس
<b>q</b> 1/ <b>C</b>		
$\mathbf{q}2/\mathbf{D}$		
<b>q</b> 3/ <b>C</b>		
	ئىلتھا راح تكون بصفحه ۱۸۳	القطعه B اس
q1/D		
<b>q2</b> / <b>A</b> - <b>B</b>		
q3/B		
40/2	A. A. M	C tate
	سئلتها راح تکون بصفحه ۱۸۳	القطعة 🗀 الد
4/0		
<b>q1</b> / <b>C</b>		
$\mathbf{q}2/\mathbf{B}$		
<b>q</b> 3/ <b>A</b>		
	سئلتها راح تكون بصفحه 184	القطعه D
<b>q1</b> / <b>A</b>		

English student

q2/B-C

q3/B

القطعه  $\underline{E}$  اسئلتها راح تكون بصفحه 185

**q1/A** 

**q2**/ **A-C** 

**q**3/ **A** 

وبكذا نكون خلصنا محاظرتنا .. ودي للجميع

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 11

#### On page 202 Scanning & Skimming a reading text

#### A Change of Mind?

We all know the expression to change mind. But is it possible literally to change your mind—or, to be more precise, to change your brain Reports from 2005 say yes. First, the bad news, at least for smokers: a study from the University of Aberdeen and the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland concludes that smoking makes people less intelligent. On cognitive test (that is, tests that involve judgment), smokers did significantly worse that nonsmokers. The theory is that toxins—poisons—in the smoke enter the blood and damage blood vessels providing the brain with oxygen. And there is more bad news, for most of us: a study from the University of London say that "infomania"—the constant flood of information from cell phones, emails and text messaging—can reduce intelligence by ten points on an IQ test.

1. Where are the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburg located?

A. in London	B. in Scotland
C. in the USA	D. in Liverpool
2. The underlined word " precise " l	ine 2 means
A. clear	B. different
C. normal	D. ambiguous
3 is the cause of being	less intelligent.
A. Sleeping	B. Nonsmoking
C. Smoking	D. Studying
4. The test that involves judgment	is called a/an test.
A. Ability	B. Toxins
C. Cognitive	D. Vessel

5. The underlined pronoun "it" Line	4 refers to	
A. the university B. Scotland		
C. a study	D. Edinburg	
6. The underlined word " intelligent "	"line 2 means	
A. interesting	B. different	
C. famous	D. clever	
7. What is the function of blood vesse	els?	
A. providing brain with blood	B. thinking	
C. providing brain with oxygen	D. moving	
8. The word in the paragraph which i	s closest in meaning to the word "poisons"	
is		
A. tests	B. toxins	
C. reports D. smokers		
9. The constant flood of information	from cell phones and emails is	
called		
A. Informania	B. toxin	
C. intelligence	D. blood vessels	
10. The most appropriate TOPIC of	the paragraph is	
A. providing brain with blood B. Smoking		

PS	Words	Meaning
(adj)	Vast	Big and wide
$(\mathbf{V})$	Depict	Show in the form of a
		picture
( <b>N</b> )	Merchant	tradesman
( <b>PV</b> )	Sum up	conclude
(VP)	Point out	Indicate

(Adj)

Handsome

Looks beautiful and attractive

C. providing brain with oxygen

D. Changing your mind

#### Previewing vocabulary

#### **Exercise**

1. Our doctor always \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of the contents of lectures in the final test.

A. fixes

B. points out

C. looks

PS	Words	Meaning
( <b>N</b> )	Route	way or road
		street
( <b>N</b> )	Region	area / district
$(\mathbf{V})$	Found	establish
(adj)	Mature	Fully grown

D. takes

2. king Faisal University was \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1975.

A. found

B. founded

C. bought

D. pointed out

3. The word "\_\_\_\_\_\_" is closest in meaning to the word tradesman.

A. merchant

B. policeman

C. district

D. mature

4. The phrase "fully grown" is closest in meaning to the word "

.....9

A. beautiful

B. ugly

C. mature

D. important

الي بعده عندنا قاعده خفيفه وحلوه الي هي الـــ countable and uncountable nouns راح اسهلها ان شاء الله واخليها ع طريقه جدول

							-		
Many	Much	A lot of Lo	ots of	Few	A few	little	A little	Some	Any
C	Un	The sam	1e		C	τ	Jn	C + Un	C + Un

P	S	meaning but	P	N + A	P	P
N + Q	N + Q	lots of less	A		Q if we	N + Q
		formal			sure the	
		C + Un			answer will	
		S + P			be yes	

C - countable

S - singular

Un – uncountable

P - plural

N - negative

A – affirmative

Q – question

few and a few – little and a little الفرق بين

Few + little : for negative ideas and it's less than a little and a few

اولا كل الاربع كلمات معناها قليل بس few + little معناها اقل اكثر

مثال لما ابي اروح لمطعم وابي يكون بالاكل شوي ملح يعني تقريبا ذره اقول little salt

ثانيا تستخدم للافكار السلبيه

A little + a few : for positive ideas

تستخدم للافكار الاجابية

مثال / I have few lemons

I have one rab

الله مفرده مثال / articles الي هي الله عنده مثال / countable الله مغرده مثال / articles مع الله countable الله مغرده مثال / a banana

a - this - my - an - the واذا كنا راح نتكلم عن المعدود المفرد لازم نستخدم هالكلمات I can't find my cat - he is a doctor

- اذا كان عندنا معدود بس جمع نقدر نستخدمه لحاله مثل / sharks are dangerous
- بالنسبه لكلمه people هي اساسا جمع كلمه person مانقدر نجمع كلمه people لانه خطأ فادح مثل / there are 3 people – this in one person

#### Here are some more uncountable nouns:

music, art, love, happiness, advice, information, news, furniture, luggage, rice, sugar, butter, water, electricity, gas, power, money, currency.

معلومه مهمه: دايما نعامل الكلمات الغير معدوده معامله المفرد باي حال من الاحوال

مثال: Your luggage looks heavy

الشي الثاني من المستحيل انه نستخدم الـ articles مع الغير معدود لكن فيه كلمات بديله عنها والي هم

a piece of - a bottle of - a grain of - a slice of - a bar of

مثل / a slice of cheese

A bar of chocolate

#### الشي الثالث عندنا انه فيه كلمات تجي للمعدود والغير المعدود لكم المعني يختلف احيانا

Countable		Uncountable
There are two hairs in my coffee!	hair	I don't have much hair.
There are two lights in our bedroom.	light	Close the curtain. There's too much light!
Shhhhh! I thought I heard a noise.	noise	It's difficult to work when there is too much noise.
Have you got a paper to read? (= newspaper)	paper	I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper?
Our house has seven rooms.	room	Is there room for me to sit here?
We had a great time at the party.	time	Have you got time for a coffee?
Macbeth is one of Shakespeare's greatest works.	work	I have no money. I need work!

اخر شي عندنا انه اغلب المشروبات غير معدوده واذا كنا نبيها معدوده راح نقول

One coffee please

والمقصود فيه انه كوب من القهوه

او

Two teas please
والمقصود كوبين من الشاهي

في المحتوى فيه بعض التمارين راح اخليها لوقت المراجعه وبكذا خلصنا محاظرتنا واي سؤال انا بالخدمه ودي

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 12

ببدايه محاظرتنا راح نتعرف ع معنى الاسم والصفه والمقطع

#### What is a noun?

Noun is a word which refers to a thing, person, activity, place etc.

الاسم هي كلمه تعود ع شي او شخص او نشاط او مكان ...

#### What is an adj?

Adjective is a word which describes a noun

الصفه هي كلمه تصف الاسم ...

#### What is a syllable?

Syllable is a part of a word containing vowel sound

المقطع هو جزء من الكلمه يحتوي ع صوت حروف العله ...

طبعا من ناحيه المقاطع عندنا ٣ انواع للصفه

#### One syllable

e.g.: big - tall - cheap

عند النطق راح تنطق مره وحده مافيها تقاطيع

#### Two syllable

e.g.: Ang ry – noi sy

عند النطق راح تنطق ع جزئيتين

#### Three syllable

e.g.: com for table - im por tant

راح تنطق ع ثلاث جزئيات

اقروها اكثر من مره وراح تشوفون الفرق في الثلاث انواع

نروح الحين للــ comparative and superlative

وراح نتعرف ع كل وحده فيهم

# How we can compare between two things? If it's short word we add (er) e.g.: tall - taller My brother is taller than me. If it's short word also but end with (y) it will be like this e.g.: lazy - lazier She's lazier than my sister. If it's long word will add more or less for comparing e.g.: expensive - more less expensive This bag is more – less expensive than her. تخليص هالكلام كله: اذا كانت الكلمه قصيره ع طول راح نضيف er مثل ماهو واضح عندكم اول جمله لكن بعض الكلمات هي اساسا قصيره لكن علتها الها تنتهى بـ y بمالحاله راح نسوي تغير بسيط وراح تصير لهايتها ier مثل ماهو واضح بالمثال الثاني الشي الثاني اذا كانت الكلمه طويله مثل expensive وكلمات اخرى بعد راح نضيف لها اما more وتعني اكثر او less وتعنى اقل الشي الثالث راح نستخدم معها كلمه than .. طبعا الاشياء المذكوره كلها خاصه بالمقارنه بين شيئين Superlative: compare between more than two things How we can superlative between more than two things? If it's short word we add (est) e.g.: tall - tallest He is the tallest here. If it's short word also but end with (y) it will be like this e.g.: lazy - laziest

Comparative: it's to compare between only two things

Koala is the laziest animal in the world

If it's long word will add more or less for comparing e.g.: expensive – most – least expensive

This is the least expensive car.

#### تخلیص هالکلام کله:

اذا كانت الكلمه قصيره ع طول راح نضيف est مثل ماهو واضح عندكم اول جمله لكن بعض الكلمات هي اساسا قصيره لكن علتها الما تنتهي بـ y بمالحاله راح نسوي تغير بسيط وراح تصير نمايتها iest مثل ماهو واضح بالمثال الثاني الشي الثاني اذا كانت الكلمه طويله مثل expensive وكلمات اخرى بعد راح نضيف لها اما most وتعني اكثر او

#### Irregular adjective

المذكوره كله

#### Irregular adverb

Word	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest

Word	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best

الجدول فيه الكلمات الشاذه للاحوال والصفات الى مانقدر نضيف لها er او est

#### قواعد اضافیه للمقارنه سواءا للشیئین او اکثر

عندنا بعض الكلمات لازم ندبل حروفها شلون يعني

عندنا كلمه sad اذا نبي نقار نها بين شيئين راح تصير كذا sadder او نقارن اكثر من ثنتين راح تصير big – fat ...

بالنسبه للـ compare عندنا بعض الاستخدامات الثانيه:

بنسبه نے ۱۳۵۳ و ۱۳۵۳ بطس او سنخدم کلمه than و هالشي مافیه أي نقاش لکن نقدر نستبدلها ب کلمات تغنینا عنها مثل

much, a lot, far, a bit/little, slightly

e.g.: Could you be a bit quieter?

شی ثانی صار شی متتالی او متزاید راح استخدم and مثال :

Her illness was becoming worse and worse. مثل ماهو واضح تكرر الصفه مرتين دليل ع شي )

الشي الثالث والاخير انه اخذ شي واحد واقارن فيهم بصفتين بس مايكونون متناقضين لان لو تناقضت راح تكون الجمله خاطئه مثال :

The smaller the gift, the easier it is to send.

بس لو قلنا

The bigger the gift , the easier it is to send. هذي تعتبر خطا

the bigger the gift , the more difficult to send : التصحيح

يعني هي بالعقل لازم تفكرون فيها شوي يعني ماينفع انه كل ما كبرت الهديه راح يكون سهل ارسالها لان هذا خطا المنطق انه كل ما كبرت راح يكون صعب ارسالها .. اتمنى تكون وصلت لكم المعلومه لان ما عرفت اقرب لكم فيها

طبعا فيه تمارين راح نحلها وقت المراجعه افضل

وبكذا خلصنا

واي سؤال مو مفهوم خصوصا بالجزئيه الاخيره اتمنى تسألوني وارجع اقولها بطريقه ثانيه ودي

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم lecture 13

#### skimming and scanning بدایة عندنا

القطعه في صفحه ٥٥ - ٨

A hundred years ago, in most of the world, people didn't have much choice about the work that they would do, where they would do it, or how they would do it. If their parents were farmers, they became farmers. The society and tradition determined their profession twenty years ago in many countries, people could choose their livelihood. They also had the certainty of a job for life, but they usually couldn't choose to change from one employer to another or from one profession to another. Today, this is not always the case. Career councilors tell us that the world of work is already changing fast and will change dramatically in the next 25 years.

The situation <u>varies</u> from country to country, but in today's economy, there is generally less job security worldwide. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no promise of a lifetime job with the same company. One reason for the lack of job security is the worldwide decrease in manufacturing jobs. Another reason is employer's need to hold down costs. This has resulted in two enormous changes for the workforce.

#### Questions:

1. The most appropriate TO	PIC for the reading passage is:
A. Career counselors	B. The society and tradition
C. Parents and farmer	D. Changing career trends
2. The part speech of the und	erlined word " choice" is: A/ An
A. Verb	B. Noun
C. Adjective	D. Adverb
3. The underlined word " var	ies" has the same meaning as the word:

A. carries

B. constructs

C. differs

D. watches

بعدہ عندنا الـ phrase

What is phrase?

Group of words that forms part of a clause.

المقصود فيه شبه الجمله

في العمود الاول الي هو انواع شبه الجمله ، العمود الثاني من وين مأخوذه ، العمود الثالث امثله ، العمود الرابع استخداماتها

Type of phrases	Headword	Example	Uses in clauses
NOUN PHRASE	noun	a large jug of water	Subject, object, complement
VERB PHRASE	verb	have been seeing	verb
PREPOSITION AL PHRASE	preposition	by the roadside	Adverbial, part of a noun phrase
ADJECTIVE PHRASE	Adjective	very big indeed	Part of a noun phrase, complement
ADVERB PHRASE	Adverb	rather too slowly	Adverbial

#### الي بعده عندنا ماهي تكوين الجمله فيه تكوينين :

Subject + verb + complement
He seems sad

هذي ثاني طريقه لتكوين الجمله اسم + فعل + ....

اخر كلمه هي جديده شوي هذي تساعد في تكملة الجمله اما تكون صفه او اسم اخر

Subject + verb + object

He draws picture

هذي اول طريقه لتكوين الجمله

اسم + فعل + مفعول به

	وعندنا كلمات تعامل معامله الـ complement
hold action او within	مثل: feel – be – seem – become وتسمى
	لان هي ترجع للـــ subject مو مثل الطريقه الاولى
، الجمل	ايضا عندنا نوع اخر من
	نشوف هالمثال
Peter v	vas in the kitchen
مات اما تسال عن المكان او الزمان او ليه	اسم + فعل + ظرف Adverbial ( مجموعه من الكلم
	او شلون الفعل صار

#### Peter ate dinner while he watched TV.

This is another kind of sentence, And we call it clause
It contains 2 subjects, 2 verbs and 2 objects or complements
or adverbials


عندنا نوع اخر من الـ phrase الي هو لا يحتوي ع الـ phrase بس يعامل معالمه كلمه وحده فقط

مثال

The gym at the end of the street is new

الكلمات الي باللون الازرق هي كلمات كثيره لكن تعتبر كلمه وحده وتعامل معامله الاسم والكلمات المعنى واحد

The large gym is new

بالفريس راح يكون عندا شي اسمه الــ the head ودائما يجي في بدايه الجمله

مثل المثالين الى من شوي عندنا بالجمله الاولى the gym وبالجمله الثانيه the large

وهنا عندنا بعض الفريس الي ممكن تجي بالبدايه

- Prepositional phrase with a preposition as head (e.g. in love, over the rainbow)
- Noun phrase with a noun as head (e.g. the black cat, a cat on the mat)
- Verb phrase with a verb as head (e.g. eat cheese, jump up and down)
- Adjectival phrase with an adjective as head (e.g. full of toys)
- Adverbial phrase with adverb as head (e.g. very carefully)

اخر شي عندنا لما يكون فيه اكثر من clause ونبي يكونون بجمله وحده

Because Peter ate dinner while he watched TV, he got indigestion

عندنا 3 subjects , 3 verbs , 3 objects

شى ثانى ممكن يكون عندنا phrase and clause في نفس الجمله

(After exercising at the gym across the street), Peter ate dinner (in the kitchen) while he watched TV

الي بين القوسين هو الـ phrase والباقى اكيد واضح

وبكذا خلصنا محاظراتنا واس سؤال انا بالخدمه وكل عام وانتم بخير تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق دائما اختكم / English student