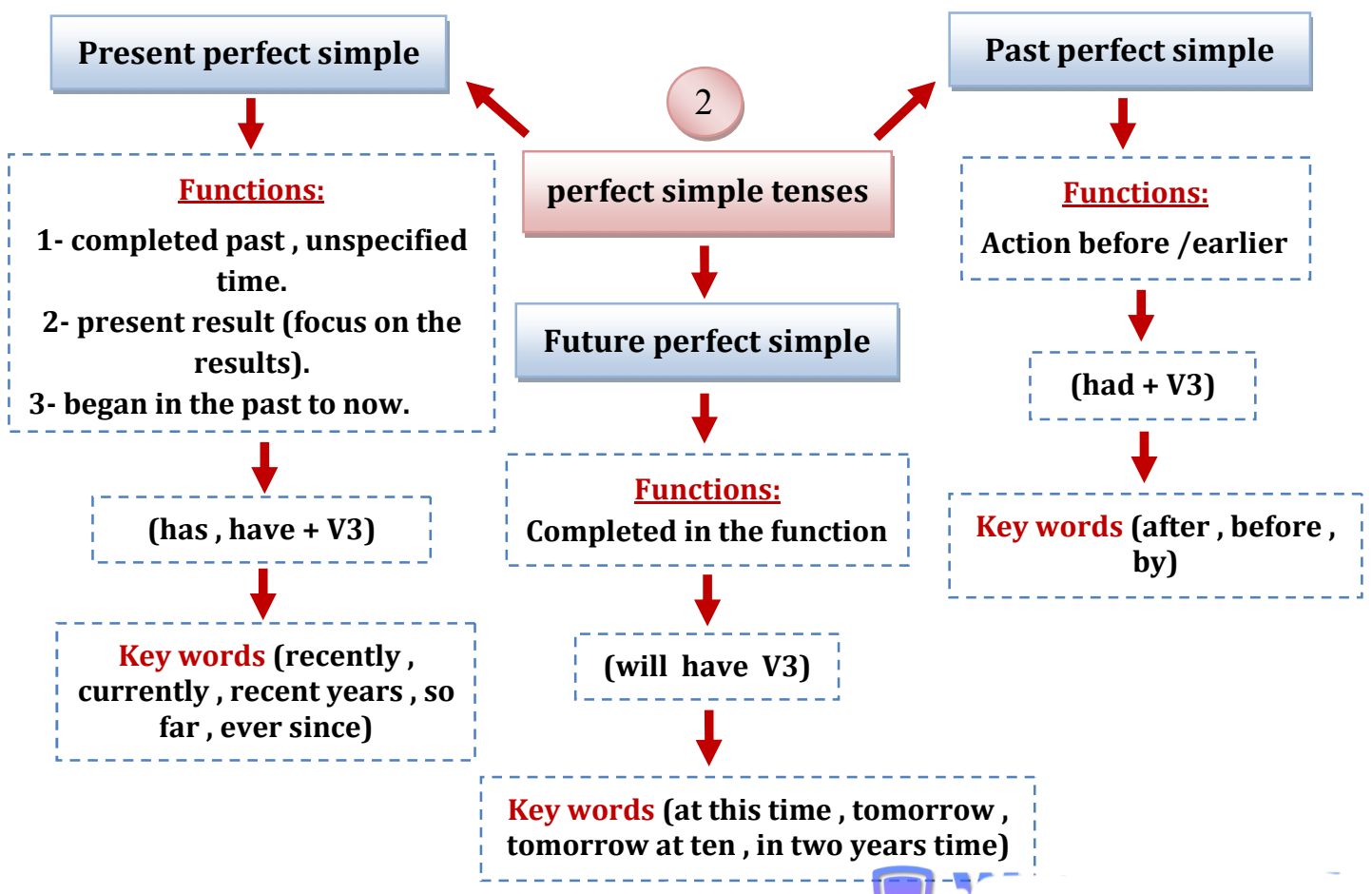
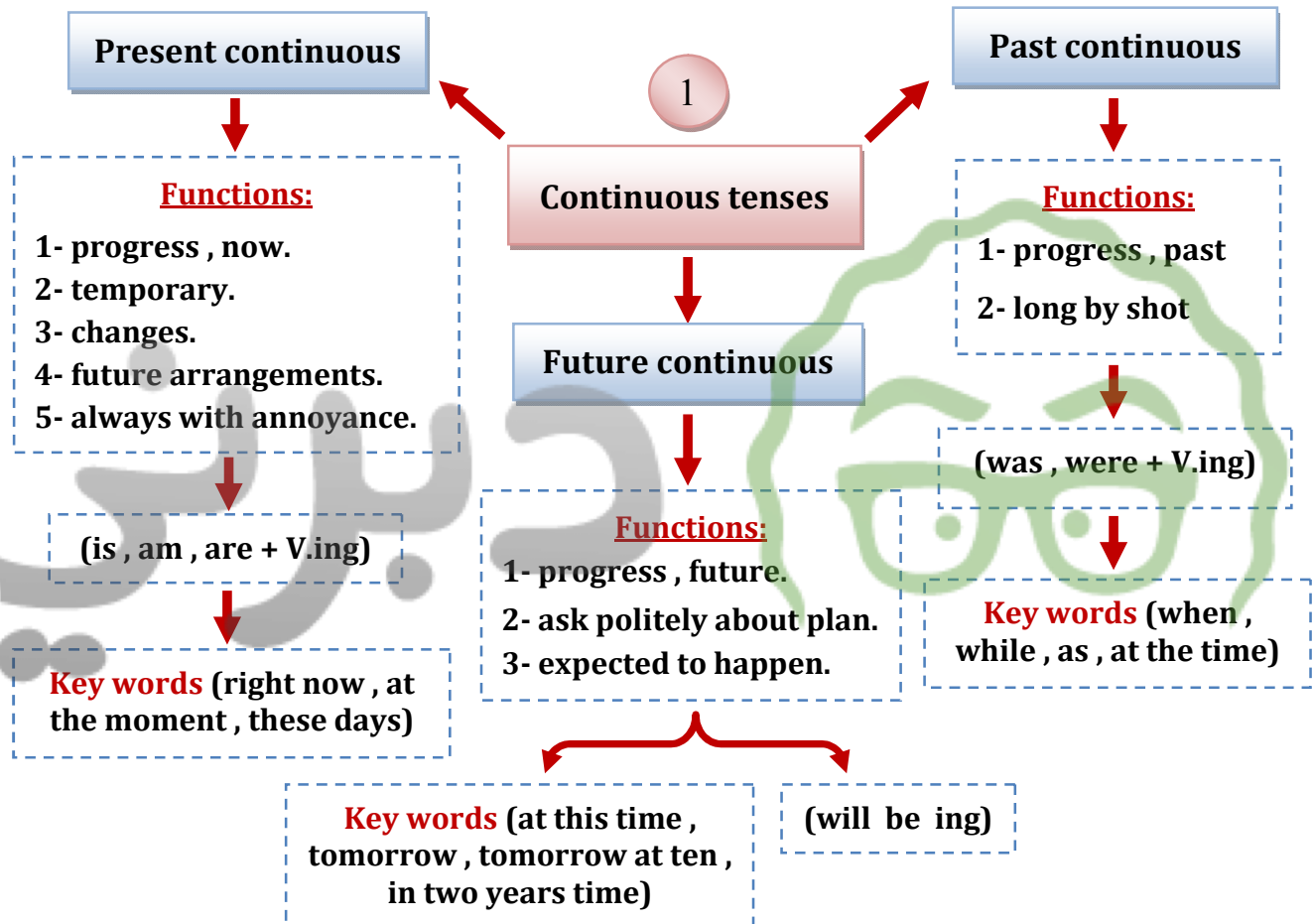


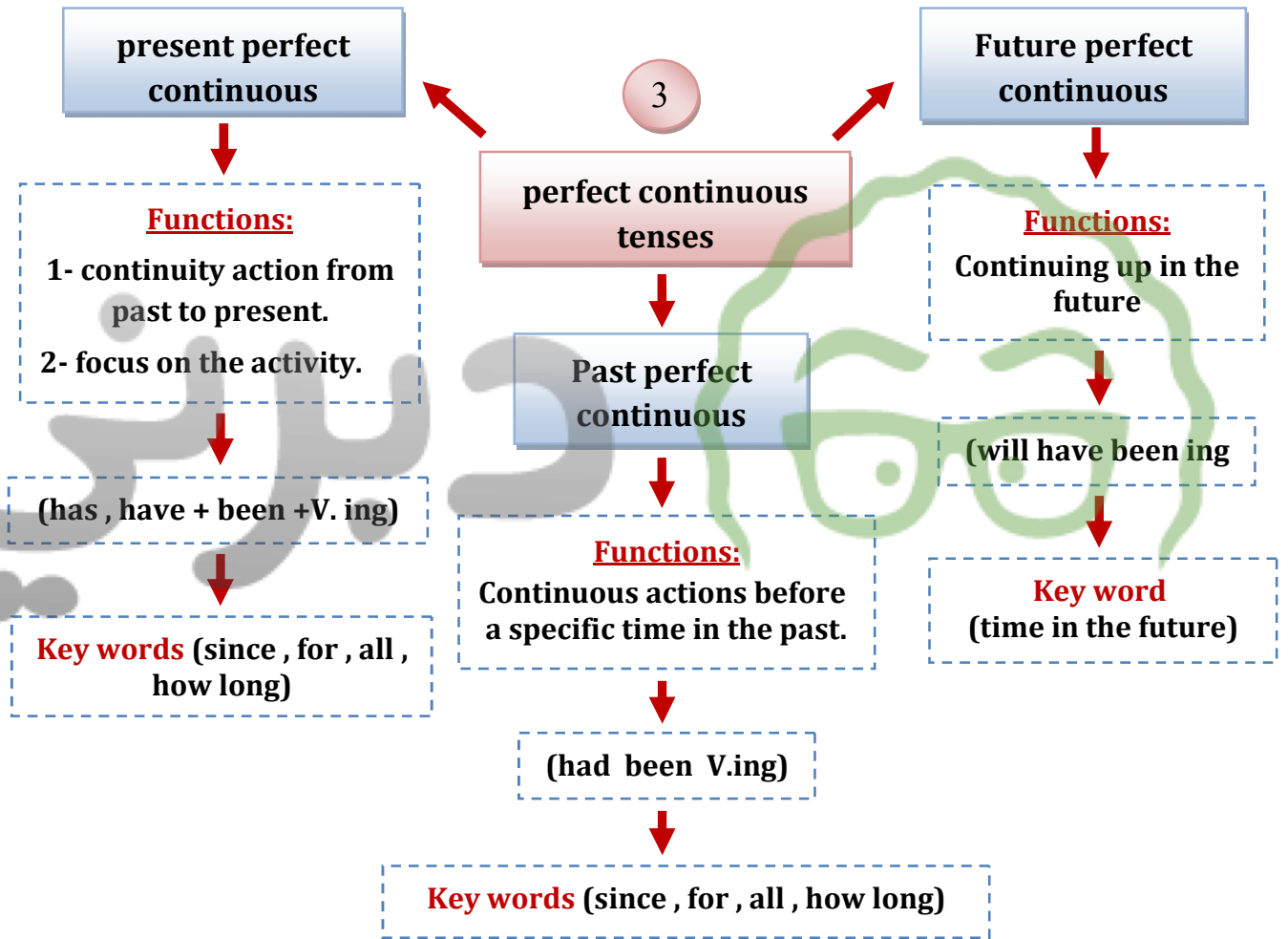
تلخيص الوحدة الأولى

اللغة الإنجليزية - التوجيهي



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Derivation تلخيص

❖ نميزها: (الخيارات نفس الكلمة، نهايات مختلفة)

1 | ly فعل اسم صفة

2 | الأهم بعد الفراغ، إلا إذا كان حرف جر

Adverb (ly) → 1)ly ,
2)ly ed

Verb → 1) Do – Does – Did مجرد
2) Modals مجرد
3) To مجرد

adjective

ble - ous -
ary - ory -
ent - ant - full
ive - less - al - an

→ 1) مقارنة more / less than
as as

→ 2) مؤكّادات (very , so , too , ..)

→ 3) Be صفة

Noun

tion - sion
ment - dom
nce - ess - ist
ism - y

→ 1) أدوات (a , an , the)

→ 2) إشارات (this , that , these , those)

→ 3) ملكيات (My , his , her , our , their)

→ 4) جارات (in , on , at , of , by , ..)

→ 5) محددات (much , some , any , all , ...)

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معاني وحفظيات الوحدة الأولى – انجليزي متقدم

be in line with	Match with	يتوافق مع
click with	hit it of someone	ينسجم مع
be wild about	crazy about something	مولع بشيء
say a lot about	reveal our traits	يكشف الشخصية
set great store by	something to be important	يعتبر شيء مهم
get a kick out of	feel excitement and enjoyment	يشعر بالمتعة من شيء
what makes us tick	makes us behave in certain way	الشيء الذي يحركنا
Be into	be keen on something	مهتم لشيء
Plump for	choose	يختار

Social butterfly	Someone who likes to attend social events	شخص اجتماعي
Keep yourself to yourself	avoid meeting people socially	شخص انطوائي
Cold fish	A person who doesn't show their feelings	شخص بارد المشاعر
Dark horse	A person who keeps their abilities secret	شخص لا يظهر قدراته
Go - getter	A person who is determined to be successful	شخص طموح
Mover and shaker	A person with a lot of power and influence	شخص مؤثر وناجح
Smart alec	A person who tries to look clever in an annoying way	شخص يدعي الذكاء
Smart cookie	A clever person	شخص ذكي
Soft touch	A person you can easily deceive or persuade to do what you want	شخص سهل الإقناع

Capable	قادر	Dedicated	مخلص
Compassionate	رحيم	Defensive	دفاعي
Enthusiastic	متحمس	Resilient	قوي التحمل
Self- aware	واعي بنفسه	Tough	قوي – قاسي
Trustworthy	جدير بالثقة	Under confident	غير واثق بنفسه
Humble	متواضع		

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PRONUNCIATION: In compound adjectives, the stress is usually on the second word. However, compound adjectives with no hyphen, or which are formed with a noun + gerund or past participle are usually stressed on the first word (e.g. carefree , eye-catching , tongue tied).

Adjective Noun

Assertive	حازم	Assertiveness	الحزم	Spontaneous	عفوي
Discreet	حذر	Discretion	الحكمة	Spontaneity	ال عفوية
inclusive	شامل	inclusiveness/ inclusivity	الشمول	Stable	مستقر
Merciful	رحيم	Mercy	الرحمة	Stability	الاستقرار
Sincere	مخلص	Sincerity	الإخلاص	Committed	ملتزم
Passionate	شغوف	Passion	الشغف	Commitment	الالتزام
Tactful	لبق	Tactfulness	اللباقة	Frank	صريح
Frankness	الصراحة	Absent - minded	مشتت الذهن	Forward-looking	متطلع للمستقبل
Highly-strung	متوتر جدا	High- spirited	مفعم بالحيوية	Kind- hearted	طيب القلب
Laid- back	هادئ الطبع	Like- minded	متفق مع الرأي الآخر	Narrow-minded	متعصب
Strong-willed	قوي العزيمة	Thin- skinned	حساس جدا	Tight- fisted	بخيل

Disposition	Character or personality	الطبع
Moulded	influenced or changed	صنع الشخصية
Proponent	People who publicly support an idea	مؤيد
Vulnerability	The quality of being easily hurt	يتأثر عاطفيا
Trait	A particular characteristic or way of behaving	صفة
Nurture	Helping something or somebody to develop	الرعاية والتطوير
Hereditary	Passed from parent to child	وراثي
Offspring	Children	نسل - الأبناء
Oversimplification	Making something so easy to understand	تبسيط الأشياء
Destiny	What will happen in the future	القدر
Imply	suggest	يلمح

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Perceive	يلاحظ	recognize	يميز	assume	يفترض
Deduce	استنتاج فوري	Conclude	استنتاج بعد تفكير	Comprehend	فهم
grasp	يستوعب	Consider	يعتبر	Reflect	يعبر عن
gather	يجمع معلومات	Conceive	يتخيل		

ملخص القطعة

DOES LANGUAGE CHANGE HOW YOU SEE THE WORLD?

هل تغير اللغة طريقتك في رؤية العالم؟

The Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow

The **theory** (shortcomings) goes that because snow is so much more present in their lives, and often of vital importance, they actually perceive it differently, and recognise more subtle distinctions between different types of snow and ice than those of us living in warmer climes.

In fact, this theory is something of a **myth**,

because there isn't a single Inuit language, but a variety of dialects.

Recent research (there is at least some truth in the idea that these dialects have more ways of distinguishing different types of snow than many other languages do) .

1- linguistic relativity or, more famously (well-known theory) , the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

YES For example,

- speakers of GuuguYimithirr, Australia, would always refer to someone's position using the words for the directions: north, south, east and west. They wouldn't say 'that woman is standing in front of her house', but something like 'that woman is standing west of her house'.

As a result, speakers of GuuguYimithirr will naturally be far better than most of us at instantly knowing which direction they are facing.

- you may assume that counting is a universal human trait, but in fact, not all languages have numbers.

people of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil simply distinguish between a smaller amount and a larger amount.

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- European languages also differ in the way they see the world. (grammatical feature)

For example, the word for bridge has a masculine gender in Spanish and a feminine gender in German.

A cognitive scientist carried out research where she asked Spanish and German speakers to describe a bridge and found that the

Spanish speakers tended to use more masculine adjectives, such as big and strong,

German speakers used more feminine adjectives, such as beautiful and elegant.

NO

- it is possible to comprehend something even if you don't have a specific word for it.

If you're adding a drop of blue to a pot of red paint, you may not have a word for every colour you make, but you will obviously grasp that these colours are different from each other.

Similarly, while blue and green are clearly different colours, many languages don't recognise this difference and have a word which describes both colours

2- cultures (alternative explanation for linguistic relativity)

.For example, in Arabic 'blue-eyed' is connected to being jealous or deceitful, whereas in English, it's 'green-eyed'. Ultimately, someone's culture may say a lot about how they see the world, and their culture is likely to be reflected in their language.

Whether that means that their language affects their thinking is yet to be conclusively proven

A new identity when using another language (personal – character)

A 2006 study of bilingual Mexican-Americans asked them to take a personality test in both English and Spanish.

Amazingly, the results varied, **depending on which language each individual was using**. Undoubtedly, how much you pick up a culture alongside a language will depend on **how and why you are learning it**,

and whether you wish to become part of the second language culture, but it's fascinating to consider that you might actually be a (slightly) different person when speaking a second language

تلخيص الوحدة الأولى اللغة الإنجليزية - التوجيهي

تلخيص القطعة the significance of first impressions

First impressions are important in our personal and professional lives

(be aware of the signals we are sending out and, if necessary. Change them)

1 – most people understand that a smile and eye contact are generally perceived positively so they make use of these strategically.

2 – On the other hand, they may be completely oblivious to the fact that their crossed arms can make them look closed or even hostile.

Even the most **amiable person** can have something on their mind which can affect how they feel. Rather than letting this show, they can use a **technique** such as thinking of something amusing that will put a smile on their face as they enter the room to meet and greet the people there.

first impressions are not just about physical appearance. We also make judgements about people when we start to talk to them.

introverted people seem to be at a disadvantage, but all is not lost.

topics, such as the weather, for example, **or** you can use visual or oral clues to stimulate the conversation; an interesting accent – where are you from? A band T-shirt – Oh are you a fan?

If you are lucky, the person you ask will be a chatty extrovert happy to be in the company of someone who doesn't interrupt their well – practised anecdotes.

job interviews are sure to be mentioned. Many of them start off with a few introductory questions aimed at setting the interviewee's nerves, as if this was a friendly encounter rather than a serious assessment of suitability.

study, objective outsiders were split into **two groups** to watch a video of the interview.

One group watched the entire thing, (The first group's judgement of the candidate's performance was, to a large extent, dependent on the impression they made at the start.

the other missed out the initial, informal chat.

So, it turns out that a talented candidate may be rejected for a position simply because they find social chit – chat difficult.

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Speaking | Paraphrasing what you hear

Checking understanding:

- * To put it another way...
- * In other words ...
- * If I'm hearing you correctly ...
- * So you're saying (that) ...
- * Let me get this straight ...

Summarizing:

- * Essentially, ...
- * Simply put, ...
- * In a nutshell, ...
- * So, what it boils down to is that ...



Writing | A blog post about the past

- * I didn't realise = failed to realize
- * everywhere I went = no matter where I went
- * I had to wait = I had no choice but to wait
- * I was delighted = much to my delight
- * I have no reason not = I might as well
- * I was really shocked by = came as a shock to me
- * I had no idea = I didn't have a clue
- * I had to watch my little brother carefully = I had to keep an eye on my little brother