

ENG2401 - B2

UNIT ②+③+⑤
Reading and Listening Books

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UNIT 2 "Reading Book"

p. 38 Vocab

tutor(n) : مدرس خاص : Someone who teaches one person or a very small group of people.

catch up on/with(phr v) : اللحاق بـ : do something you did not have time for earlier.

privet tuition(n) : دروس خصوصي : a class for a single person, usually for a fee.

haves and have-nots(idiom) : الغني والفقير : the rich and the poor.

try out(phr v) : تجريب : use something for the first time to see if it works or if you like it.

pilot(v) : مشروع تجريبي : test a new product with a small group or in a small area.

level the playing field(idiom) : جعل الفرص متساوية : create a situation that is fair for everyone.

p. 40 Vocab

pursue(v) : يحاول تحقيق : to try to do or achieve

concrete(adj) : ملموس / واقعي : based on actual things and particular examples

launch(v) : يبدأ : to begin something or introduce a new plan.

oriented(adj) : موجه نحو : directed towards or focused on.

under-represented(adj) : ممثل بشكل ناقص : not given enough presence in a group or organization, especially where the numbers are unreasonably lower than others.

evolves(v) : يتطور : to change or develop gradually.

disciplines(n) : تخصص : a particular area of study.

gender gap(n) : فجوة بين الجنسين : the difference in opportunities, attitudes, pay between men and women.

p. 42 Essay

- Thesis statement → give idea about all of the text.

- Topic sentence → give idea about one paragraph from the text.

- introduction → hook + thesis statement.

- body → 1.P → similarities / 2.P → differences

- Conclusion → summarization.

* المقدمة والخاتمة ما يبدوا
المحلة مفصالية (Topic)

* In the one paragraph include 1) topic sentence

2) details (support)

3) concluding sentence

P.44 vocab

core principles(n phr) : المبادئ الأساسية : key values

credible alternative(n phr) : بديل يعتمد عليه : reliable substitute

distance learning(n phr) : التعليم عن بعد : general education from online instruction

modern phenomenon(n phr) : ظاهرة حديثة : recent trend

online degree(n phr) : شهادة بشكل الكروخه : an academic qualification obtained from online instruction.

significant difference(n phr) : اختلافات جوهرية : important distinction

technological advances(n phr) : تقدم تكنولوجي : developments in technology

virtual classroom(n phr) : محاضرة اونلاين : online course

p.45 essay

* Start with shocking fact

- Linking words

↳ contrast → However - while - In comparison - whereas
conversely - By contrast - Although

P.47 vocab

assignment(n) : مهمة دراسية : The word for a written essay at university

term(n) : (مع الصيفي) فترة دراسية : An academic year can be split into 3 periods

semester(n) : فصل دراسي : An academic year can be divided into 2 periods

plagiarism(n) : غش : Is when students copy from or do not acknowledge their sources when writing an essay.

Journal(n) : مجلة أكاديمية : Is a quarterly, peer-reviewed collection of research papers.

Lecturer(n) : محاضر : Is the holder of a research position at a university who also teaches.

Seminar(n) : ندوة : Is an occasion when a teacher or expert and a group of people meet to study and discuss something

Tutor(n) : معلم خاص : Assumes responsibility for students academic and personal welfare.

Degree(n) : شهادة : when you have completed a programme of study at a university you get it.

Dissertation(n) : مقالة : A long essay of between 8k and 12k words.

Examination(n) : امتحان : A formal test that students must pass to get a specific qualification.

p.48 vocab

alternative(n): بديل: something that is different, especially from what is usual; a choice.

establishment(n): تأسيس: the act of starting or creating something that will last a long time.

virtual(adj): افتراضي: similar to real life but existing in a technological environment.

significant(adj): هام / بارز: important, large or great.

core(adj): لب / أساس: central, basic.

principle(n): مبدأ: a basic truth that explains or controls how something happens or works.

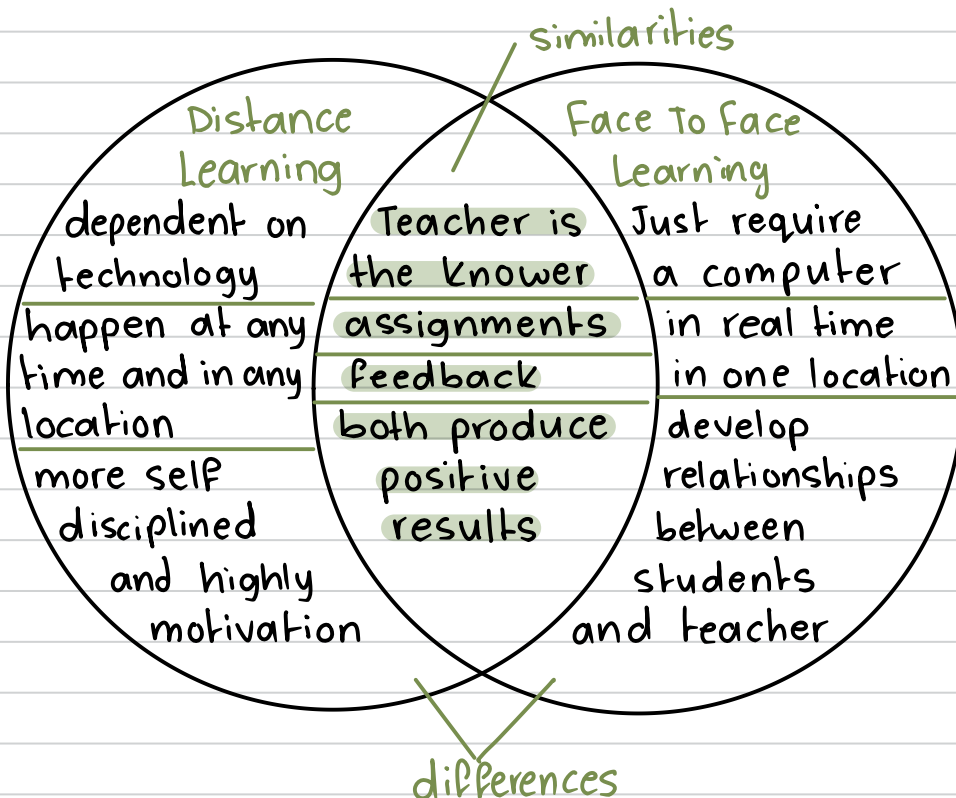
specific(adj): محدد: relating to one thing and not others; particular.

motivation(n): تحفيز: willingness to do something

aspect(n): جانب: a feature of something.

writing - critical thinking p.49

Venn diagram about essay 2



Grammar For Writing

Comparison And Contrast p.50+51

Transitions

comparison مقارنة	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ similarly ,→ Likewise ,→ In the same way ,	Contrast تضاد	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ However ,→ Conversely ,→ In contrast ,→ On the other hand ,
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Adverb clauses

"while/whereas"

* أول الجملة أو بعد الفاعلة

- while/whereas teachers and parents both have a child's interests at heart , they are different because they may not have the same expectations of the child.
- The main difference between teachers and parents is that teachers are paid , while/whereas parents are not.

Academic Writing Skills

Avoiding Run-On Sentences And Comma Splices p.53

Run-on sentences

(X) Engineering and Business are both popular subjects they both use mathematics.

- ✓ → add a comma and a coordinating conjunction like and, but or so
 - ↳ Engineering and Business are both popular subjects , and they both use mathematics.
- ✓ → Separate the clauses with a semicolon
 - ↳ Engineering and Business are both popular subjects ; they both use mathematics.
- ✓ → make the clauses into 2 separate sentences.
 - ↳ Engineering and Business are both popular subjects . They both use mathematics .

Comma Splices

⊗ Business is a more popular than Engineering, it also has a smaller gender gap.

* حلها نفس الاني ← and / و / . / ف

UNIT 2 "Listening Book"

vocab p.38

research facility (n): منشأة بحثية: a place where scientists work to make discoveries.

radiation (n): شعاع: a form of energy that comes from a nuclear reaction and can be dangerous in a large amounts.

corruption of data (phr): تلف البيانات: damage to or loss of information.

ground-breaking (adj): غير مسبوق: based on completely new ideas.

absolutely phenomenal (adj phr): مذهل للغاية: completely amazing.

vocab p.40

academic (adj): أكاديمي: related to subjects that require thinking and studying

acquire (v): يكتسب: to get or receive something or to learn something.

adviser (n): مستشار: someone whose job is to give advice about a subject.

internship (n): فترة تدريب: a period of time during which someone works for a company or organization in order to get experience of a particular type of work.

mechanical (adj): آلي: related to machines.

specialist (n): أخصائي: Someone with a lot of skill or experience in a subject.

understanding (n): فهم: Knowledge about a subject.

vocational (adj): مهني: providing skills and education that prepare you for a specific trade or profession.

advice note:

Strong advice :-

You should ... / You ought to ... / I recommend ...

Suggestions :-

You might ... / You could ... / Have you thought about ... / Wouldn't you like/rather ... / I think ...

Future continuous is/am/are
will + be + v ing (or) be + going to + be + v ing

- or
- We will be studying for our final exams in the second week of December.
 - We are going to be studying for our final exams in the second week of December.

Q: بالسؤال

- Will you be studying for your final exams in the second week of December?
- or
- Are you going to be working at Head office next week?

N: بالنفي

- I definitely won't be studying nursing.

* بقدر نتيقن adv

↳ certainly / Probably / definitely

- I will definitely be studying for my final exams in the second week of December.
- Laura is certainly going to be attending the careers fair.

are/am/is أو will أو يكون (يكون) * ar adv

- I probably won't be having much fun until after final exams are finished.
- * بالنفي يكون (يكون) won't

* will + v inf or will + be + v ing لما يكون الوقت محدد

- or
- He will choose his career path later this year.
- or
- He will be choosing his career path later this year.

Stating Preferences with Would

Subj + would + rather + v inf

- I'd rather take a vocational course.

Q: بالسؤال

- Would you rather start work right after graduation?

N: بالنفي

- I would rather not study far from home.

* بقدر نستعمل would مع

Like / Prefer

- I'd like to start working as soon as possible.
- I'd prefer it if you studied a bit longer.

Q: - Would you prefer a short course to an academic degree?

* would rather + v inf بدون to

- I would rather study Engineering.

would like/prefer + (to) + v inf مع

- I would like/prefer to study Engineering.

* ربط prefer موضعا مكان v ing

بى لازم تكون كالم بدون would

- Laura would prefer an internship at an Engineering company.

- Laura prefers to work/working at an Engineering company.
أو

* بنستخدم or بالسؤال بين خيارين

- Would you like to study at Uni or do a vocational course?

vocab p.46

complex (adj): مركب: involving a lot of different but related parts.

manual (adj): يدوي: involving the use of the hands.

medical (adj): طبي: relating to the treatment of disease and injury.

physical (adj): بدني: relating to the body.

practical (adj): عملي: relating to experience, real situations or actions rather than to ideas.

professional (adj): اصترافي: relating to a job that needs special education or training.

secure (adj): آمن: dependable; not likely to change.

technical (adj): تقني: relating to the knowledge, machines or methods used in science.

UNIT 3 "Reading Book"

vocab p.60

with the naked eye (n phr): بالعين المجردة: without the help of special equipment (microscope,...)

incision (n): شق جراحي: a sharp cut in the body during surgery.

bionic digits (n): أصابع صناعية: Fingers made of electronics and other man-made materials.

NHS (abbr): الخدمة الصحية الوطنية: National Health Service - the UK's public health service.

worlds apart (phr): فرق شاسع: Completely different.

vocab p.62

Surgery : **عملية جراحة** : the cutting open of the body to repair a damaged part

symptoms : **أعراض** : reactions or feelings of illness which are caused by a disease.

proponents : **مؤيدين** : people who support a particular idea or plan of action.

controversial : **مثير للجدل** : causing disagreement or discussion.

funded : **ممول** : provided money to pay for something.

substances : **مواد** : materials with particular physical characteristics.

conversational : **معتادة** : following the usual practices.

chief : **أساسي** : most important or main.

vocab p.66

burden(n) : **حمل ثقيل** : a duty or responsibility which is hard to bear.

consultation(n) : **مقابلة استشارية** : a meeting to discuss something or to get advice.

contribution(n) : **مساهمة مالية** : an amount of money that is given to help pay for something.

labour(n) : **عمال** : workers, especially people who do practical work with their hands.

regardless(adv) : **بغض النظر** : despite; not being affected by something.

safety net(n phr) : **شبكة حماية** : something used to protect a person against possible hardship or difficulty.

treatment(n) : **علاج** : the use of drugs, exercise, etc. to improve the condition of a sick or injured person, or to cure a disease.

vocab p.69

drug dependency(n phr) : **إدمان الأدوية** : being unable to function normally without a particular type of medicine.

epidemic(n) : **وباء** : an illness which affects large numbers of people at the same time.

patent(n) : **براءة اختراع** : the official legal right to make or sell an invention for a particular number of years.

preventable illness(n phr) : **مرض يمكن الوقاية منه** : a disease which can be avoided, often by a person looking after themselves better.

sedentary lifestyle(n phr) : a way of life which does not involve much activity or exercise.

underfunding(n) : **نقص التمويل** : the lack of money provided for something, often academic or scientific research.

vocab p.70 **adj (noun)**

Advers (Adversity): سلبي: having a negative or harmful effect on something.

professional (profession): مهني: having the qualities that you connect with trained and skilled people.

illegal (illegality): غير قانوني: against the law.

physical (physicality): جسدي: connected with the body.

complex (complexity): معقد: difficult to understand or find an answer to because of having many different parts.

adequate (adequacy): كافٍ / مناسب: enough or satisfactory for a particular purpose.

conventional (convention): تقليدي: traditional and ordinary.

precise (precision): دقيق: exact and accurate.

medical (medicine): طبي: related to the treatment of illness and injuries.

ARTICLES

* Definite article **the**

→ Malaria is a disease which affects certain countries. The disease is spread...
لها يكون اني حدد ومعروف من قبل

→ The US healthcare policy changed in 2014.
مع الأسماء الي لايني واحد يعني العنظمات ما في ايني تاني نفس الاسم

→ Heart disease is the most common health problem in our society.
مع مقارنة الأكثر زي — most أو tallest أو best

* Indefinite article **a/an**

→ A doctor spoke to her patient about an important health risk.

مع اني مفرد غير محدد بالربط an → a / e / i / o / u

* Zero article **∅**

→ Water and oxygen are vital for life.
مع اسم غير محدود وبشكل عام

→ Nurses generally work hard.
أسماء مع ملاحظة وبشكل عام

→ Doctor Ahmadi is from Jordan.
أسماء أشخاص ودول

Transitions to show concession

Homeopathy seems to be ineffective. Other people claim that it works.

- Simply : ① Homeopathy seems to be ineffective , ^{نفس الجملة} but some people claim that it works .
② Homeopathy seems to be ineffective . However , some people claim that it works .

- complex : ① Homeopathy seems to be ineffective . ^{تغيرت} Nevertheless , people still use it .
② Even though / Despite the fact that / In spite of the fact that homeopathy seems to be ineffective , people still use it .

- n phr : Despite / In spite of its ineffectiveness , people still use it .

* يجب املأ فراغ حسب الموقع والترقيم بنكتب ابي بالأظفر

UNIT 3 "Listening Book"

vocab p.60

- diagnostic tests (n) : ^{فحوصات تشخيص} examinations to identify diseases or medical conditions .
pre-natal screening (n) : ^{فحص قبل الولادة} test to identify any problems with a pregnancy or the developing baby .
the cloud (n) : ^{تخزين سحابي} a computer network where files can be stored .
underprivileged (adj) : ^{مكروم من امتيازات} without the money , education or opportunities that the average person has .
brainchild (n) : ^{فكرة مبتكرة} an original idea or invention .
the masses (n) : ^{عامّة الناس} ordinary people
trickle down (phr v) : ^{تسريب تدريجي} to flow gradually from a high place to a lower place in society , an organization or a school .
GDP (abbr) : ^{ناتج محلي إجمالي} Gross Domestic Product ; the value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year .

vocab p.62

- contract (v) : ^{يصاب بمرض} to catch , or become ill with , a disease .
factor (n) : ^{عامل مؤثر} a fact or situation that influences the result of something .
infected (adj) : ^{مصاب} having a disease as a result of organisms such as bacteria or viruses entering the body .
occur (v) : ^{يحدث} to happen .
outbreak (n) : ^{تفشي مرض} a sudden appearance of something , especially of a disease or something else dangerous or unpleasant .

■ The second conditional :-

نستخدمه لوصف مواقف غير حقيقية بالماضي أو المستقبل

IF + past simple

+

would / could / might + V inf

- IF people stopped having vaccines, there would be pandemics.
- IF people got vaccinated, they could avoid many illnesses.

* باللغة الرسمية نستخضع were بدل was مع كل الفئات

- IF the vaccine were available everywhere, fewer outbreaks would occur.

vocab p.69

clinical (adj): سريري: related to medical treatment and tests.

controlled (adj): مقنوط: limited.

data (n): بيانات: information or facts about something.

in favour of (adj): مؤيد / لصالح: on the side of or in support of.

precaution (n): احتياط: an action that is taken to stop something bad from happening.

prove (v): يثبت: to show to be true.

researcher (n): باحث: a person who studies a subject in details to discover new information.

trial (n): تجربة: a test to find out how effective or safe something is.

UNIT 5 "Reading Book"

p.104 Vocab

insulation (n): عزل: covering that prevents heat, sound or electricity from escaping.

intense lobbying (n phr): منخط سياسي: a powerful effort to convince the government to do something.

be a rarity (v): يكون نادراً: to be very unusual.

the norm (n): المعتاد: the usual way that things happen.

scrap (v): يلغى: to not continue with a plan.

set something back (phr v): يؤخر: to make things happen more slowly than they should.

p. 106 vocab

compromise (n): تنازل: an agreement between two sides who have different opinions in which each side gives up something it had wanted.

conservation (n): الحفاظ: the protection of plants, animals and natural areas from the damaging effects of human activity.

durable (adj): طويل الأمد: able to last a long time without being damaged

efficiency (n): كفاءة: the condition or fact of producing the results you want without waste.

relevant (adj): ذو صلة: related to a subject or to something happening or being discussed.

second-hand (adj): مستعمل: not new; having been used in the past by someone else.

sector (n): قطاع: a part of society which can be separated from other parts because of its own special character.

p. 110 vocab

function: وظيفة: a purpose or the way something work.

depressing: كئيب: making you feel unhappy and without hope.

inspiring: ملهم: giving you new ideas and making you feel you want to do something.

civilized: حضاري: having a well-developed way of life and social systems.

reflects on: يعكس صورة عن: causes people to think of someone or something in a specified way.

reputation: سمعة: the general opinion that people have about someone

demonstrated: أظهر: showed how to do something; explained.

p. 114 Language development

Arabic	noun	verb	adj	adv
وظيفة	Function / Functionalism	Function	Functional	Functionally
بيئة	environment	—	environmental	environmentally
اكتئاب	depression	depress	depressing	depressingly
مسؤولية	responsibility	—	responsible	responsibly
مهندس/عمارة	architect / architecture	—	architectural	architecturally
كفاءة	efficiency	efficient	efficient	efficiently

the / a / an → noun

to → verb

adj → noun

Subj ← adv → always
never
often

p.115 vocab

amenities: خدمات

structural engineer: مهندس إنشائي

green belt: حزام أخضر (محمية)

suburban: مباحية

outskirts: أطراف المدينة

urban sprawl: تفرّد حضري عشوائي

skyscrapers: ناطحات سحاب

UNIT 5 "Listening Book"

p.104 vocab

stately (adj): رسمي: formal in style and appearance

consumer (n): المستهلك: a person who buys goods or services for their own use

market (n): سوق: the business of buying or selling a particular products or service.

skyline (n): أفق المدينة: the shape of objects against the sky, especially buildings in a city.

bar chart (n): أعمدة رسم بياني: a graph in which different amounts are represented by vertical or horizontal rectangles that have the same width but different heights or lengths.

p.106 vocab

contemporary (adj): عصري: happening now; modern.

potential (adj): محتمل: possible when the necessary conditions exist.

transform (v): يحوّل: to completely change the appearance, form or character of something.

obtained (v): نال: to get something, especially by a planned effort.

features (n): سمات: a noticeable or important characteristic or part.

collapsed (v): ينهار: to fall down suddenly

anticipate (v): يتوقع: to get something, especially by a planned effort.

Future Forms Language development (Will and be going to)

↑ is/am/are
* be going to و will يستخدمان للتوقعات والتنبؤات + v inf

→ This part of the city will look better after the old buildings are modernized

→ A lot of people are going to move into the luxury flats that are being built.

* certainly/definitely/possibly/probably يمكن استخدام adv مثل

- will بخ → I will definitely consider buying a house.
- won't قبل → I certainly won't consider living in a city.
- ^{is}are + adv + going to → A lot of people are probably going to be interested in the new shops.
_{am}
- لا, → ^{is}are + adv + not + going to → We are probably not going to buy a house.
_{am}
 - أو → adv + ^{is}are + not + going to → we probably are not going to buy a house.
_{am}

* perhaps/maybe في بداية الجملة استخدام

- Perhaps I'll study architecture, so I can work to restore...
- Maybe I'll do an architecture course to learn more about...
I will

* استخدام going to للتنبؤات عندما يكون دليل واضح في الحاضر *

- The building is old and has cracks in the bricks. It's going to collapse during the next earthquake.
- There is no money in the budget to build a fountain. We are not going to build it.

p. 111 vocab

- contribute (v):** يساهم : to be one of the reasons why something happens.
- transform (v):** يحول : to completely change the appearance, form or character of something.
- maintain (v):** يحافظ على / يَبْقَى : to continue to have, or keep in existence.
- expand (v):** يتوسع : to increase, or cause to increase, in size, number or importance.
- anticipate (v):** يتنبأ : to expect that something will happen.
- abandon (v):** يتخلى عن : to leave something forever.
- convert (v):** يحول شيء لشيء آخر : to change something from one thing to another.
- acquire (v):** يحصل على : to buy or get something.

p. 112 vocab

- existing (adj):** قائم حالياً : that exists or is being used at the present time.
- controversial (adj):** مثير للجدل : causing a lot of disagreement or argument.
- adequate (adj):** كافٍ / مناسب : enough or satisfactory for a specific purpose.
- sympathetic (adj):** داعم : agreeing with or supporting.
- ambitious (adj):** صعب التحقيق : not easily done or achieved.
- appropriate (adj):** ملائم : suitable or right for a specific situation or occasion.
- concerned (adj):** قلق : worried or anxious.

Writing persuasive essay مقال إقناعي

- thesis statment + background info + hook : **intro** ← ترتيب المقال
- فقرتين الأولى سبب واحد يدعم الفكرة مع شرح وأمثلة : **body** ←
- الثانية سبب واحد آخر يدعم الفكرة وذكر الرأي المخالف والرد عليه
- تلخيص والتأكيد على الرأي : **conc.** ←

one reason why ... / another important point is ...

Moreover, ... / In addition, ... / Furthermore, ...

For example, ... / A good example for this is ... / According to —, ...

Some people argue that ..., this is not entirely accurate.

However, ... / Despite this view, the evidence suggest ...

In conclusion, ... / To sum up, ...