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Faculty of Arts

Second year Non-Specialists

English Dept.

English (ESL)

AY 2023-2024

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English II

ESL

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ENGLISH II

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2ND YEAR ARTS (NON SPECIALISTS)

ENGLISH (ESL)

Compiled by Dr. Heba Abdelraheim Alkady

A Y (2023-2024)

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English

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Building Vocabulary

Synonyms: Words which have a similar meaning

Example: You are so beautiful. She is so pretty.

1. Provide a synonym for the following words:

a) happy b) nice

c) boring d) tired

Antonyms: Words that are opposite in meaning.

Example: I was disappointed when you left. I was thrilled when I saw
him leave.

1. Provide antonyms for the following words:

a) happy b) nice c) boring d) tired

Homonyms: Words which have the same spelling and same pronunciation, but different meanings.

Example: I hope you are not lying to me. (telling a lie) My books are lying on the table. (being in a horizontal position)

1. The kids are going to _____ TV tonight. What time is it? I have to set my _____.

(a) small clock worn on the wrist - _____ (b) look at - _____

2. Which _____ is the homework on? Please _____ the doctor if you need help.

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(a) one sheet of paper - _____

(b) to call someone on an electronic pager - _____

Homophones: Words that have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and different meanings.

Example Please try not to (waste, waist) paper.

1. Can I go to the party (to, too, two)?
2. This is my favourite (pare, pair, pear) of jeans.
3. I (sent, scent, cent) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.
4. The children got (bored, board) during the lecture.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (there, they're, their) garden

Homographs: Words that have the same spelling, but different pronunciations and meanings.

Example: The wind is blowing hard. I have to wind my clock.

1. The singer made a low _____ to the audience. • Maria placed a red _____ on the birthday gift

• (a) decorative ribbon (rhymes with so). • (b) bend at the waist (rhymes with how)

2. All the students are _____ today. • The boss will _____ the award at 10:00. • (a) rhymes with pleasant • (b) rhymes with resent

Prepositions Of Time

Write the most suitable preposition (a, b or c) in the blank:

1 Let's meet _____ the evening and then go for a drink. a) at b) in

c) behind

2 Does your boss visit the office _____ the morning or afternoon?

a) in b) at c) on

3 I like to get up _____ sunrise and go for a run. a) at b) on c) in

4 It's very quiet in this street _____ the day. a) during b) at c)

beside

5 Does the sun rise _____ dawn or at dusk? a) at b) in c) on

6 What do you normally do _____ the evening? a) in b) at c) on

7 Mary starts work _____ 9.30am and finishes after 6pm. a) in b)
during c) at

8 The sun is usually highest _____ noon. a) during b) in c) at

9 The traffic is very bad _____ the morning and afternoon. a) at
b) on c) during

10 Most people sleep _____ night but I have to work. a) during b)
at c) in

Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits into the space next to
it!

There is an _____ (ARGUE) that

_____ (RECYCLE) may have some unforeseen
negative

effects. Of course, it would be a major _____

(ACHIEVE)

if we were able to increase _____ (AWARE) to

the threat of

the environment caused by _____ (POLLUTE)

and the

_____ (BURN) of fossil fuels. However, if the public's

only _____ (INVOLVE) in ecological issues is taking their newspapers and bottles to a recycling point, we may only be creating the

_____ (APPEAR) of _____ IMPROVE).

If they have to drive any _____ (DISTANT) to the recycling point, for example, it might mean the _____

(CONSUME) of more energy than is saved. In addition, if people feel that they are making their _____ (CONTRIBUTE) to the

environment, they might not put so much _____

(PRESS) on large _____ (ORGANISE) to encourage the

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_____ (DEVELOP) of safer, less damaging forms of _____
(PRODUCE).

EXERCISE

Fill in the gaps with the correct nationality.

- 1 He lives in Holland so he must be .
- 2 She comes from the USA so I think she's .
- 3 They speak French so they could be or (France/Canada).
- 4 He's a but he can't speak any Swedish.
- 5 I became a citizen when I married a woman from Hungary.

EXERCISE

Choose the best word to fit the gap.

1 Mrs Perez is writing to..... the arrangements she made with you.

A conform B confer C confine D confirm

2 I'll see if Mr Watson is available.

A Hold on B Keep on C Go on D Stay

3 I'll put you.... to the Sales Department.

A over B off C through D in

4 Oh, dear. I think I've..... the wrong number.

A put B done C through D dialled

5 I'm..... Miss Johnson's in a meeting.

A worried B afraid C concerned D frightened

6 No. This is the Finance Department. I'll check the number.....

A extension B external C exterior D extraction

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank .

1. The results were very strange! In fact, they were

_____ !

(BELIEVE)

2. He has an unfortunate _____ to understand people's

feelings (ABLE)

3. Due to the clerk's _____ we missed the train

(STUBBORN)

4. What we saw was beyond all _____ (EXPECT)

5. She is a student of the _____ (HUMAN)

6. The book contains some great _____

(ILLUSTRATE)

7. Please give us details of your present _____

(OCCUPY)

8. What is the _____ of the Danube River (LONG)

9. The _____ of our agriculture is important if we want to produce more food (MECHANIC)

10. Drug _____ is a problem causing great concern

(ADDICT)

11. The _____ of the awards is scheduled for next Friday

(PRESENT)

12. I have been sworn to _____ so I can't say a word

(SECRET)

13. After losing her job she was _____ for a month (EMPLOY)

14. Pushing into a queue is considered to be extremely _____

(POLITE)

15. The audience gave the violinist a round of _____ (APPLAUD)

16. He isn't happy with his job because he feels he is _____

(PAY)

17. We have just been shown another example of _____

killing (SENSE)

18. My sister's _____ makes hers social life
difficult (SHY)

19. I'm not sure at all I really can't say with _____
(CERTAIN)

20. My _____ is the history of Elizabethan England (SPECIAL)

21. The police were told by their _____ where to find the criminal
(INFORM)

22. He received many medals for his acts of _____ during the
war (HERO)

23. The _____ of the company is said to be dangerous to
small firms (EXPAND)

24. For all of us, Marilyn Monroe was the _____ of beauty
(PERSON)

25. I can guarantee the _____ of our new product (RELY)

26. The government is encouraging heavy _____
(INVEST)

27. People who suffer from _____ should buy
themselves a pet (LONELY)

28. George and I have been friends since _____

(CHILD)

29. Everybody is worried about the _____ of the rain forest

(DESTROY)

30. Some MPs are calling for _____ without trial

(DETAIN)

31. My grandfather was given a medal for _____

(BRAVE)

32. My father takes great _____ in his work (PROUD)

33. This bag contains all my photographic _____ (EQUIP)

34. _____ is probably the most useful form of
energy

(ELECTRIC)

35. John turned up on the wrong day because of a _____

(UNDERSTAND)

36. Jake had another _____ with his boss (AGREE) 37. The
bank robbers were sentenced to twelve years of _____

(PRISON)

38. Mary suddenly felt sick, so we needed a _____ for her
part in the play (REPLACE)

39. Failure to apply in time may result in a _____ of benefits

(LOSE)

40. Pat was accused of stealing some _____ documents

(CONFIDENT)

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank.

1. In the future the public will have a wider _____ of television

programs. (CHOOSE)

2. Looking after the health of 700 children is heavy _____ .

(RESPONSIBLE)

3. The town spent more money on _____ and health than ever

before (HOUSE)

4. Do you have any particular _____ where we sit?

(PREFER)

5. There's a _____ contrast between what he does and what he
says. (STRIKE)

6. The party turned out to be a huge _____
(DISAPPOINT)

7. He was fined and _____ for reckless driving
(QUALIFY).

8. Is it possible to remove the smell from the books that have been in
_____ for such a long time? (STORE)

Antonymy:

words having opposite meanings (e.g. light/dark, heavy/light,
open/closed)

Hyponymy: words whose meanings are included in the meaning of a
more general

word (e.g. daisy, rose, tulip → flowers; desk, table, sofa → furniture;
sparrow,

robin, crow → birds)

Examples of gradable antonyms

Separate words Prefixing with un-/in-/im-

young/old intelligent/unintelligent

hot/cold decent/indecent

beautiful/ugly attractive/unattractive

tall/short likable/unlikable

fat/thin comfortable/uncomfortable

heavy/light probable/improbable

high/low forgettable/unforgettable

wide/narrow civilized/uncivilized

happy/sad happy/unhappy

Adjectives:

active/passive, bad/good, illegal/legal, long/short, feminine/ masculine,
rural/urban, gay/straight Nouns: advantage/disadvantage,
boom/recession,
guilt/innocence, optimism/ pessimism Verbs: agree/disagree,
confirm/deny, disprove/prove, fail/succeed, lose/win

Adverbs:

directly/indirectly, explicitly/implicitly, officially/unofficially,
quickly/slowly

Compounds

noun noun: letter carrier, birthmark, life raft, clergyman, talk radio, fire
fighter,

streetlight, salesperson, deathwatch, human shield, spacewalk,
sandcastle, senior

moment, podcast

adjective noun: close call, small talk, blacklist, blackberry,
heavyweight, bigwig

preposition preposition: upon, within, unto, into, onto

verb noun: chokehold, playroom, treadmill, call box, punch card,
hitman verb

preposition: breakdown, walkup, teach-in, playoff, takeout, startup,
walkthrough,

drawdown

These categories do not exhaust the types of compounds that are
possible in English, but do demonstrate that it is a highly productive type
of word formation process.

Homophones

Homophones are terms that have a similar sound pattern, but are otherwise unrelated. Examples for this are see - sea, buy - bye, might - mite, night - knight.

When two terms are spelled similarly but the sound patterns differ, we speak of homographs. An example for a pair of homographs is wind, as in we wind up in the same club every weekend vs. the wind is very cold in December. When both pronunciation and writing are identical, linguists conventionally speak of homonyms (see below).

Homonyms

Homonyms are terms that are superficially identical (in speech and writing) but etymologically unrelated: match = thing that you light a cigarette with match = thing that a soccer team loses

date = a sweet kind of fruit (ger: Dattel) date = an appointment Note that

homonyms are characterized by the fact that they look the same superficially, but are actually unrelated. Usually the etymology of a word is key in determining whether it is a homonym.

Polysemy

In contrast to homonymity, which describes separate words with different meanings that only happen to look similar, polysemy describes individual word with multiple and distinct senses (polysemes). The term bank, for example, can denote either the institution or the building in which the institution resides. Both meanings are associated with the same word, making bank polysemous. By contrast, a river bank is not a different meaning of the same term, but a different word entirely.

Take care

A/AN

If the word following begins with a vowel, the word you want is "an":

"Have an apple,

Adam." If the word following begins with a consonant, but begins with a vowel sound, you

still need "an": "An X-ray will show whether there's a worm in it." It is nonstandard and often considered sloppy speech to utter an "uh" sound in such cases.

When the following word definitely begins with a consonant sound, you need "a": "A snake told me apples enhance mental abilities."

See also "an historic."

A.D.

"A.D." does not mean "after death," as many people suppose. "B.C." stands for the English phrase "before Christ," but "A.D." stands confusingly for a Latin phrase: anno domini ("in the year of the Lord"--the year Jesus was born). If the calendar actually changed with Jesus' death, then what would we do with the years during which he lived? Since Jesus was probably actually born around 6 B.C. or so, the connection of the calendar with him can be misleading.

AM/PM

"AM" stands for the Latin phrase "Ante Meridiem"--which means "before noon"--and "PM" stands for "Post Meridiem": "after noon."

Although digital clocks routinely label noon "12:00

PM" you should avoid this expression not only because it is incorrect, but because many people will imagine you are talking about midnight

instead. The same goes for "12:00 AM."

Just say or write "noon" or "midnight" when you mean those precise
times.

It is now 333 T2Y rare to see periods placed after these
abbreviations: "A.M.", but in formal writing it is still preferable to
capitalize them, though the lower-case "am" and
"pm" are now so popular they are not likely to get you into trouble.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate determiner.

1. people believe in ghosts.

Most

Most of

Either could be used here

Before a noun without a determiner, we use most.

2. Has she got friends?

some any any of

In questions we use any; some is mainly used in affirmative sentences.

..... key opens the door.

Neither

Neither of

Either could be used here

Before a noun without a determiner we use neither.

..... these answers is correct.

Neither

Neither of

Either could be used here

We use neither of before a noun with a determiner.

..... my friends wished me on my birthday.

No of

None

None of

None of means not a single one of.

6. I haven't watched his movies.

any

any of

Either could be used here

We use any of before a noun with a determiner.

7. turned up for my party.

Nobody

No one

Either could be used here

No one means the same as nobody.

8. I can't take it longer.

any no

not any

No longer is similar to not any longer.

9. She doesn't live here more.

Any

no

Either could be used here

10. his ideas are complicated.

All

All of

Either could be used here

We use all of before a noun with a determiner.

11. Can I ask questions?

a few

the few

Either could be used here

se 'a few' to mean 'a small number of'.

12. I earn than I used to.

less

lesser fewer

Less can be used as an adverb. It is the opposite of more.

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How to pronounce properly?

Consonants

/p/	<u>p</u> lay, <u>st</u> op, <u>s</u> peak, <u>p</u> ower	/ʒ/	<u>g</u> enre, <u>m</u> ea <u>s</u> ure, <u>v</u> ision
/b/	<u>b</u> ad, <u>b</u> aby, <u>b</u> ig, <u>o</u> bject	/h/	<u>h</u> ot, <u>h</u> air, <u>w</u> hole, <u>w</u> hose
/t/	<u>t</u> en, <u>l</u> ater, <u>l</u> ittle, <u>p</u> ot	/m/	<u>m</u> oon, <u>l</u> amp, <u>l</u> amb
/d/	<u>d</u> ay, <u>a</u> dvice, <u>b</u> ed	/n/	<u>c</u> an, <u>s</u> now, <u>p</u> neumonia
/k/	<u>ch</u> aracter, <u>qu</u> ick, <u>tax</u> i	/ŋ/	<u>str</u> ing, <u>s</u> inger, <u>ton</u> gue
/g/	<u>g</u> ot, <u>e</u> xam, <u>ig</u> nore, <u>fi</u> nger	/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> air, <u>mat</u> ch, <u>fu</u> ture
/f/	<u>f</u> ood, <u>la</u> ugh, <u>tele</u> phone	/dʒ/	<u>ju</u> st, <u>g</u> eneral, <u>a</u> ge, <u>sol</u> dier
/v/	<u>v</u> ain, <u>o</u> ver, <u>St</u> ephen	/l/	<u>l</u> ook, <u>sm</u> all, <u>bot</u> tle, <u>is</u> le
/θ/	<u>th</u> in, <u>e</u> arth, <u>me</u> thod, <u>bo</u> th	/r/	<u>r</u> eal, <u>tr</u> ain, <u>w</u> rong, <u>w</u> rite
/ð/	<u>th</u> ey, <u>f</u> ather, <u>br</u> eath <u>e</u> , <u>w</u> ith	/j/	<u>y</u> es, <u>E</u> urope, <u>u</u> niversity
/s/	<u>s</u> mall, <u>s</u> ince, <u>s</u> cene, <u>p</u> salm	/w/	<u>w</u> indow, <u>t</u> win, <u>qu</u> ick, <u>w</u> hy
/z/	<u>z</u> oo, <u>g</u> oes, <u>x</u> enophobe		
/ʃ/	<u>sh</u> ell, <u>n</u> ation, <u>ma</u> chine		

/ɪ/	pin, English, business	/ʌ/	cut, come, mother
/e/	bed, head, bury, exit	/ɜ:/	girl, burn, word, heard
/æ/	cat, bag, apple, black	/ɑ:/	car, art, heart, half
/ə/	the, a, woman, banana	/ɔ:/	or, board, door, small
/ʊ/	look, put, could, cushion	/ɪ:/	sea, bee, people, receive
/ɒ/	clock, what, because	/u:/	too, blue, fruit, fool

Diphthongs

/eɪ/	take, pay, wait, ballet	/aʊ/	round, renown, doubt
/aɪ/	five, sigh, height, buy	/ɪə/	here, deer, dear, fierce
/ɔɪ/	noise, boy, lawyer	/eə/	care, air, mayor, prayer
/əʊ/	no, road, sew, broken	/ʊə/	poor, insure, tour, moor

Prepositions Of Place

Write the most suitable preposition (a, b or c) in the blank:

1 Don't stand _____ the television. I can't see! a) on b) in front of

c) above

2 Come and sit _____ me so that I can hear you better. a) beside

b) under c) on

3 From the plane we could see people in the fields _____ us. a)

beside b) below c) above

4 You'll have to turn round to see it. It's _____ you. a) behind b)
in front of c) over

5 The dead man was lying _____ the ground. a) behind b) in front
of c) on

6 Careful you don't scratch the table! Better put a cloth _____ it.
a) above b) beside c) over

7 It's dark where the road goes _____ a railway bridge. a) on b)
behind c) under

8 He looked up at the ceiling _____ him. a) above b) under c)
below

9 You can sit _____ that chair. Nobody is sitting there. a) in front
of b) on c) above

10 The police car came first. The president was in the car _____ it.

a) behind b) on c) under

Consonants

/p/	<u>p</u> lay, <u>st</u> op, <u>s</u> peak, <u>p</u> ower	/ʒ/	<u>g</u> enre, <u>m</u> ea <u>s</u> ure, <u>v</u> is <u>i</u> on
/b/	<u>b</u> ad, <u>b</u> aby, <u>b</u> ig, <u>o</u> bject	/h/	<u>h</u> ot, <u>h</u> air, <u>w</u> hole, <u>w</u> hose
/t/	<u>t</u> en, <u>l</u> ater, <u>l</u> ittle, <u>p</u> ot	/m/	<u>m</u> oon, <u>l</u> amp, <u>l</u> amb
/d/	<u>d</u> ay, <u>a</u> dvice, <u>b</u> ed	/n/	<u>c</u> an, <u>s</u> now, <u>p</u> neumonia
/k/	<u>ch</u> aracter, <u>q</u> uick, <u>t</u> axi	/ŋ/	<u>str</u> ing, <u>s</u> inger, <u>ton</u> gue
/g/	<u>g</u> ot, <u>e</u> xam, <u>ig</u> nore, <u>f</u> inger	/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> air, <u>m</u> atch, <u>f</u> uture
/f/	<u>f</u> ood, <u>l</u> augh, <u>t</u> ele <u>ph</u> one	/dʒ/	<u>j</u> ust, <u>g</u> eneral, <u>a</u> ge, <u>sold</u> ier
/v/	<u>v</u> ain, <u>o</u> ver, <u>S</u> te <u>p</u> hen	/l/	<u>l</u> ook, <u>s</u> mall, <u>b</u> ottle, <u>i</u> sl <u>e</u>
/θ/	<u>th</u> in, <u>e</u> arth, <u>m</u> eth <u>o</u> d, <u>bo</u> th	/r/	<u>r</u> eal, <u>tr</u> ain, <u>w</u> rong, <u>w</u> rite
/ð/	<u>th</u> ey, <u>f</u> ather, <u>br</u> eath <u>e</u> , <u>w</u> ith	/j/	<u>y</u> es, <u>E</u> urope, <u>u</u> niversity
/s/	<u>s</u> mall, <u>s</u> ince, <u>s</u> cene, <u>p</u> salm	/w/	<u>w</u> indow, <u>t</u> win, <u>q</u> uick, <u>w</u> hy
/z/	<u>z</u> oo, <u>g</u> oes, <u>x</u> enophobe		
/ʃ/	<u>sh</u> ell, <u>n</u> ation, <u>m</u> ach <u>i</u> ne		

Translate the following:

Eaves-dropping

Salim was fond of standing behind the door of his neighbors to eavesdrop their words. And his mother saw him and told him: Do not steal people's words my son because stealing of words is like stealing of the property. Salim did not listen to the admonition of his mother.

At one particular night he saw the door of the neighbor closed and he stood behind it and the landlord saw him and thought him to be a thief. He beat him severely with a stick that caused blood

to gush out of his head, he (Salim) screamed from the pain. His mother heard him and hastened to him. She said to him: you have got your reward, do not go back to this kind of act again.

1. Match the words in the box with the definitions.

mouth appendix pancreas gall bladder liver rectum stomach
esophagus small intestine large intestine anus

1. _____: the opening at the end of the digestive system from which feces exit the body.
2. _____: a small sac located near the start of the large intestine.
3. _____: the long tube between the mouth and the stomach. It uses rhythmic muscle movements (called peristalsis) to force food from the throat into the stomach.

4. _____: a small, sac-like organ located by the duodenum. It stores and releases bile (a digestive chemical which is produced in the liver) into the small intestine.
5. _____: the long, wide tube that food goes through after it goes through the small intestine.
6. _____: a large organ located above and in front of the stomach. It filters toxins from the blood, and makes bile (which breaks down fats) and some blood proteins.
7. _____: the first part of the digestive system, where food enters the body. Breaking down the food by chewing and salivary enzymes are the beginning of the digestive process.
8. _____: an enzyme-producing gland located below the stomach and above the intestines. Enzymes produced here help

in the digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in the small intestine.

9. _____: the lower part of the large intestine, where feces are stored before they are excreted from the body.
10. _____: the long, thin winding tube that food goes through after it leaves the stomach.
11. _____: a sack-like, muscular organ that is attached to the esophagus. When food enters this organ, it is churned in an acid bath.

Translate the following:

The digestive process

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH

1.4.1 Heartburn (R)

1. Do the following quiz on 'Heartburn', write (T) for true or (F) for false or choose the correct answer. Then read the text below and check your answers.

1. Heartburn hurts your heart. _____

2. Chewing gum can help heartburn. _____

3. Using a lot of pillows when you sleep can make heartburn better. ____

4. If you are overweight, the best way to stop heartburn is to drop some pounds. _

5. You are most likely to have heartburn when you:

a) Wear tight pants b) Lie down after a meal c) Both the above

6. Taking antacids too much can cause:

a) leg cramps b) constipation c) fatigue

7. How long should you wait between dinner and going to bed?

a) 1 to 2 hours b) 2 to 3 hours c) 3 to 4 hours

8. Can you have GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease) without having heartburn? _____

2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

If you've had heartburn, you know that burning feeling in your lower chest. But despite what it's called and where it hurts, the pain has nothing to do with your heart. Heartburn happens when a muscle at the end of your esophagus doesn't close properly. Stomach acid creeps back up that pipe, causing irritation. It's a common problem: About 40% of adults in the United States have heartburn at least once a month. Along with discomfort, you may also have a bitter or sour taste in your mouth and throat. Symptoms can last from a few minutes to a few hours. When you chew gum, your mouth makes more spit. That acts as a buffer to acid. You also swallow more when you chew gum, and that pushes acid down. Smoking can make things worse. You're likely to make less spit and more stomach acid. If your heartburn is worse when you lie down, try raising the head of your bed so your head and chest are higher than your feet. But don't do it with pillows. That can put your head at an

angle that can put more pressure on your stomach, making things worse. Instead, try putting 6-inch blocks under the bed posts at the head of the bed. Sleeping on your left side also can help. Studies show lying on your right side can make heartburn worse. The left position seems to put less pressure on the muscle connecting your stomach and esophagus. Numbers on the scale matter more than what you eat. Pressure on your stomach from too much weight can allow acid up into your esophagus. A study by doctors at Stanford University who reviewed more than 2,000 studies about heartburn found no evidence that giving up foods makes it better. But losing a few pounds really does help. If you know something gives you heartburn, don't eat or drink it.

You set yourself up for heartburn when you overeat, and lying down after a meal makes it worse. Tight clothing, control top panty hose, and body shapers can also put pressure on your tummy, so if you're worried

about it, wear loose-fitting, comfortable clothes. Antacids that you can buy at the drugstore can give you quick relief, but if you depend on them too much, they may cause other problems: constipation or diarrhea. Look for the kinds that contain magnesium hydroxide or aluminum hydroxide. They are less likely to cause digestion problems. It's never a good idea to go to bed on a full stomach. Spreading out the time between dinner and hitting the sack will give stomach acid time to settle. Don't rush your meals, and don't eat so much that you are uncomfortable. Try eating four or five smaller meals instead of three large ones. If you have heartburn more than twice a week, you might have something called GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease). Heartburn is a symptom of GERD, but not always. Hoarseness, a dry cough, trouble swallowing and asthma symptoms are also signs of GERD. Many people take nonprescription antacids for mild or occasional heartburn. Antacids

neutralize some of the stomach acid for 30 minutes to 2 hours. Antacids work faster than acid reducers (H₂ blockers), but their effect does not last more than 1 to 2 hours. Acid reducers, also called histamine receptor (or H₂) blockers can provide relief for up to 12 hours. They decrease the amount of acid that the stomach makes, which may reduce irritation to the stomach lining and decrease heartburn.

- 1) When does heartburn happen?
- 2) What are the symptoms of heartburn?
- 3) What can make the symptoms better or worse?
- 4) Why shouldn't you sleep with a lot of pillows when you have heartburn?

5) Why can sleeping on your left help when you have heartburn?

6) What is the connection between heartburn and overweight?

7) What are the signs of GERD?

8) How can mild heartburn be treated?

What can you eat and what should you avoid if you have heartburn. Put the following foods into the correct column.

1. banana 2. tomato sauce 3. herbal tea 4. vinegar 5. oat 6. fish & chips 7. orange juice 8. bean 9. chili 10. milk 11. alcoholic beverages 12. ginger 13. caffeinated drinks (coffee, tea) 14. chewing gum

15. chocolate 16. butter 17. fennel 18. couscous and rice

19. celery/parsley 20. ice cream

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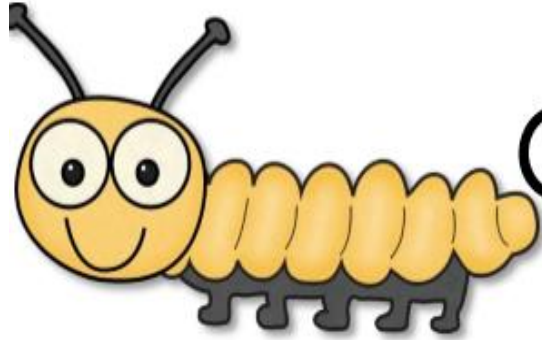
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Soft & Hard C

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caterpillar

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candy corn

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cup

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broccoli

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maraca

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cinnamon

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cents

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cider

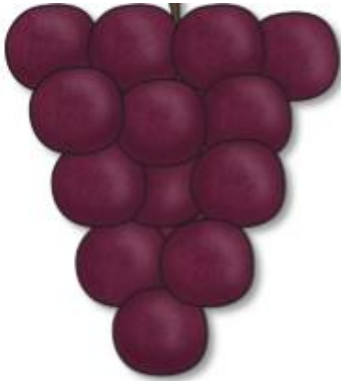
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Soft & Hard G

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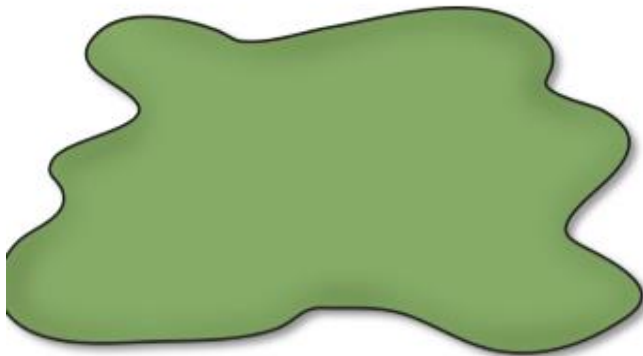
grapes

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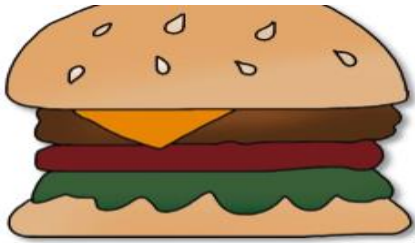


gifts

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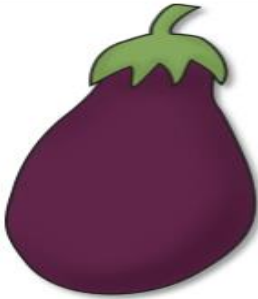


green



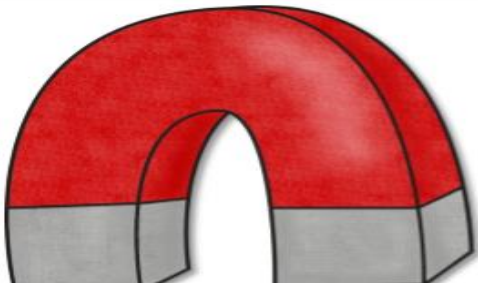
burger

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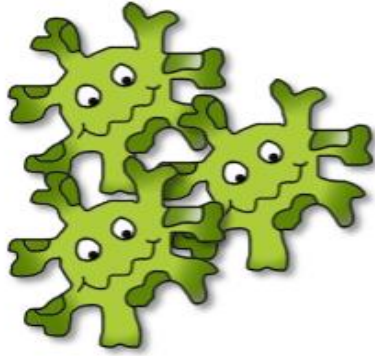
eggplant

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magnet

Give more examples:



germs

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giraffe

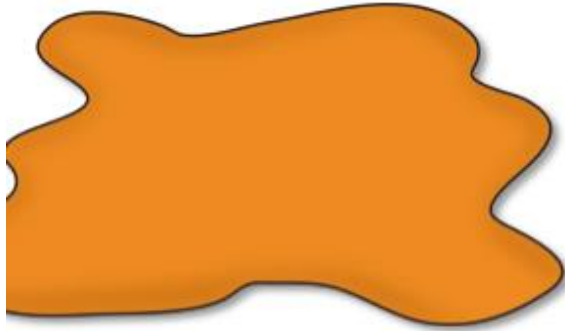
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general

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orange

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fudge bar

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cabbage

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Hard and soft c & g

Generalization:

c and g are hard before a, o, and u. they are soft before e, i, and y.

hard c	hard g	soft c	soft g
cup	gum	cent	gym
corn	gate	cell	gem
call	game	city	germ
cave	gave	circle	giant
camp	gold	cycle	gentle
cart	golf	center	ginger
cage	goat	celery	gypsy
coin	gain	cedar	general
cold	gush	cease	giraffe
coat	gulp	cellar	gelatin
cost	good	cement	
come	garden	central	
came	getting	cereal	
cook	great	certain	
cute	group	ceiling	
cuff	ground	cider	
camel		circus	
candy		cinch	
count		cyst	
coast		census	
comic		cymbal	
cousin		cinder	
candle		citizen	
college		cinema	
canary		cyclone	
clothes		cylinder	
camera		cinnamon	
could			

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Firefighters are often asked to speak to school and community groups about the importance of fire safety, particularly fire prevention and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, firefighters often provide audiences with information on how to install these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular danger of an emergent fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the nearest wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the

ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause false alarms.

1. Which organizational scheme does this list of instructions follow?

- a. hierarchical order
- b. comparison-contrast
- c. cause-and-effect
- d. chronological order by topic

2. What is the main focus of this passage?

- a. how firefighters carry out their responsibilities
- b. the proper installation of home smoke detectors
- c. the detection of dead-air space on walls and ceilings
- d. how smoke detectors prevent fires in homes

3. The passage implies that dead-air space is most likely to be found

a. on a ceiling, between four and twelve inches from a wall.

b. close to where a wall meets a ceiling.

c. near an open window.

d. in kitchens and garages.

4. The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a

a. 50% better chance of surviving a fire.

b. 50% better chance of preventing a fire.

c. 75% better chance of detecting a hidden fire.

d. 100% better chance of not being injured in a fire.

5. A smoke detector should NOT be installed near a window because
- a. outside fumes may trigger a false alarm.
 - b. a draft may create dead-air space.
 - c. a draft may pull smoke away from the detector.
 - d. outside noises may muffle the sound of the detector.

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Jazz has been called “the art of expression set to music”, and “America’s great contribution to music”. It has functioned as popular art and enjoyed periods of fairly widespread public response, in the “jazz age” of the 1920s, in (5) the “swing era” of the late 1930s and in the peak popularity of modern jazz in the late 1950s. The standard legend about Jazz is that it originated around the end of the 19th century in New Orleans and moved up the Mississippi River to Memphis, St. Louis, and finally to Chicago. It welded together the elements of Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues. However, the influences of what led to those early sounds goes back to

(10) tribal African drum beats and European musical structures.

Buddy Bolden, a New Orleans barber and cornet player, is generally considered to have been the first real Jazz musician, around 1891.

(15) What made Jazz significantly different from the other earlier forms of music was the use of improvisation. Jazz displayed a break from traditional music where a composer wrote an entire piece of music on paper, leaving the musicians to break their backs playing exactly what was written on the score. In a Jazz piece, however, the song is simply a starting point, or sort of skeletal guide for the Jazz musicians to improvise around. Actually, many of the early Jazz musicians were bad sight readers and some couldn't even read music at

(20) all. Generally speaking, these early musicians couldn't make very much money and were stuck working menial jobs to make a living. The second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians included such memorable players as Joe Oliver, Kid Ory, and Jelly Roll Morton. These men formed small bands and took the music of earlier musicians, improved its complexity, and gained greater success. This music is known as "hot Jazz" due to the enormously fast speeds and rhythmic drive.

(25)

A young cornet player by the name of Louis Armstrong was discovered by Joe Oliver in New Orleans. He soon grew up to become one of the greatest and most successful musicians of all time, and later one of the biggest stars in the

world. The impact of Armstrong and other talented early Jazz musicians changed the way we look at music.

1. The Passage answers which of the following questions?

(A) Why did Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues lose popularity after about 1900?

(B) What were the origins of Jazz and how did it differ from other forms of music?

(C) What has been the greatest contribution of cornet players to music in the twentieth century?

(D) Which early Jazz musicians most influenced the development of Blues music?

2. According to the passage, Jazz originated in

(A) Chicago

(B) St. Louis

(C) along the Mississippi river

(D) New Orleans

3. The word “welded” in line 6 is closest in meaning to

(A) squeezed

(B) bound

(C) added

(D) stirred

4. Which of the following distinguished Jazz as a new form of musical expression?

(A) the use of cornets

(B) “hot Jazz”

(C) improvisation

(D) New Orleans

Orleans

5. The word “skeletal” in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) framework

(B) musical

(C) basic

(D) essential

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) many early Jazz musicians had poor sight
- (B) there is no slow music in Jazz
- (C) many early Jazz musicians had little formal musical training
- (D) the cornet is the most common musical instrument used in Jazz

7. The word “menial” in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- (A) mens
- (B) attractive
- (C) degrading
- (D) skilled

8. According to the passage, which of the following belonged to the second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians?

- (A) Louis Armstrong
- (B) Buddy Bolden
- (C) St. Louis
- (D) Joe Oliver

9. All of the following are true EXCEPT

(A) the late 1930s was called the “swing era”

(B) “hot Jazz” is rhythmic

(C) Jazz has been said to be America’s greatest contribution to
music

(D) Joe Oliver is generally considered to be the first real Jazz
musician

10. The word “its” in line 21 refers to

(A) small bands (B) earlier music (C) men (D) earlier
musicians

11. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?

(A) “improvisation” (line 12) (B) “traditional” (line 12)

(C) “composer” (line 12)

(D) “score”

(line 14)

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Mental and physical health professionals may consider referring clients and patients to a music therapist for a number of reasons. It seems a particularly good choice for the social worker who is coordinating a client's case. Music therapists use music to establish a relationship with the patient and to improve the patient's health, using highly structured musical interactions. Patients and therapists may sing, play instruments, dance, compose, or simply listen to music. The course of training for music therapists is comprehensive. In addition to formal musical and therapy training, music therapists are taught to discern what kinds of interventions will be most beneficial for each individual patient.

Because each patient is different and has different goals, the music therapist must be able to understand the patient's situation and choose the music and activities that will do the most toward helping the patient achieve his or her goals. The referring social worker can help this process by clearly communicating each client's history. Although patients may develop their musical skills, that is not the main goal of music therapy. Any client who needs particular work on communication or on academic, emotional, and social skills, and who is not responding to traditional therapy, is an excellent candidate for music therapy.

1. Which of the following best organizes the main topics addressed in this passage?

a. I. The role of music therapy in social work

II. Locating a music therapist III. Referring patients to music therapists

b. I. Using music in therapy

II. A typical music-therapy intervention

III. When to prescribe music therapy for sociopaths

c. I. Music therapy and social work

II. Training for music therapists

III. Skills addressed by music therapy

d. I. How to choose a music therapist

II. When to refer to a music therapist

III. Who benefits the most from music therapy

1 Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this
passage?

- a. How to Use Music to Combat Depression
 - b. What Social Workers Need to Know about Music Therapy
 - c. Training for a Career in Music Therapy
 - d. The Social Worker as Music Therapist
2. According to information presented in the passage, music therapy can be prescribed for social work clients who
- a. need to develop coping skills.
 - b. were orphaned as children.
 - c. need to resolve family issues.
 - d. need to improve social skills.
3. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?

a. Music therapy can succeed where traditional therapies have failed. b.

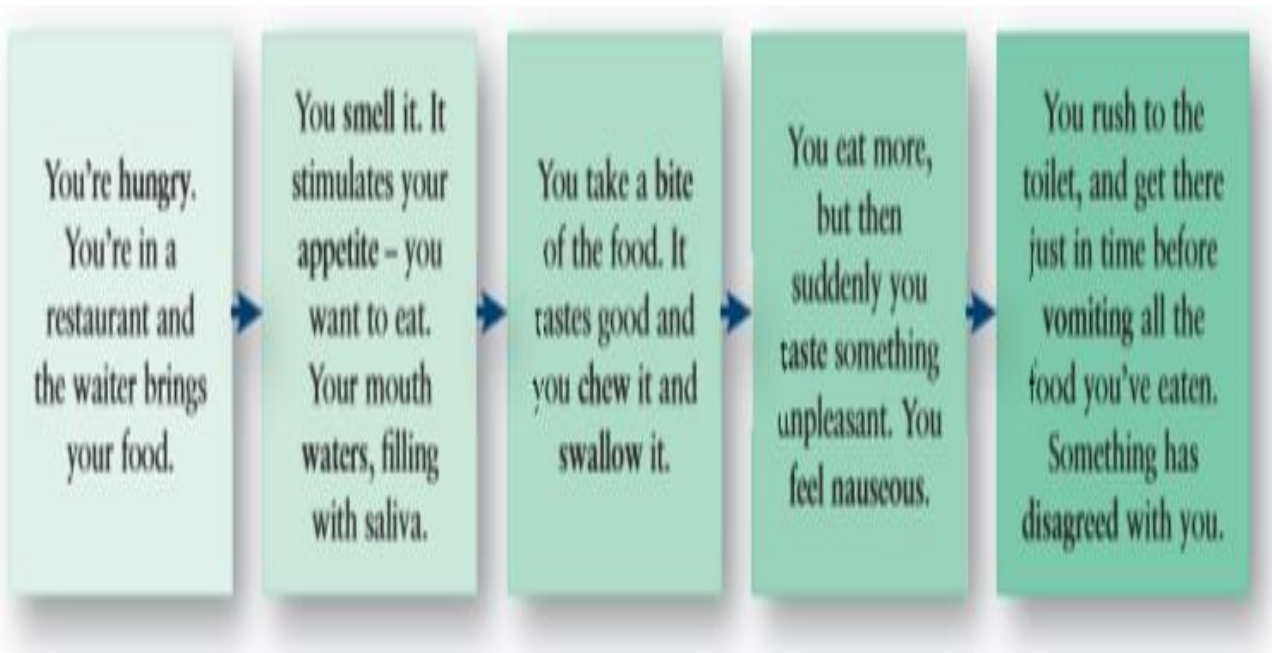
Music therapy is a relatively new field.

c. Music therapy is particularly beneficial for young children.

d. Music therapy is only appropriate in a limited number of
circumstances.

Functions of the body

The five senses In addition to smell and taste, the senses include sight (or vision), hearing, and touch (also called sensation or feeling). To ask about the senses, doctors use the questions:



Other functions

Function	Verb	Noun
speaking	speak	speech
walking	walk	gait
breathing	respiration	inhale / breathe in exhale / breathe out breath
urination	micturition	urinate micturate pass urine /
defecation	defecate	pass faeces / pass stools
menstruation	menstruate	have a period (menstrual)

When I eat solid food, I have to ----- (bite/chew) it for a long time
before I can----- (swallow/eat) it.

I have no----- (taste/appetite) and I've lost five kilos in the last few
weeks.

The garden is full of flowers, but my ----- (sense/sensation) of smell
has disappeared and I can't enjoy the perfume.

When did you last----- (have/pass) a period?

Take a deep----- (breathe/breath) in.

ANTONYMS

Use an antonym for these words to make a sentence.

1. Nervous

2. Interesting

3. Dark

4. Warm

5. Same

6. Inactive

7. Forward

8. True

9. Bumpy

10. Healthy

11. Lanky

12. Typical

13. Liquid

14. Complex

15.Humble_____

16.Cowardly_____

17.Spicy_____

18.Bald_____

19.Elderly_____

20.Fill_____

HOMONYMS

1. seller cellar

The _____ did not want to have visitors until he had cleaned out
the _____.

2. flex flecks

My personal trainer picks _____ of lint off his spandex while I
attempt to _____ my muscles.

3. conch conk

Captain Nick will _____ you on the head with a
_____ shell if you disobey him again.

4. groan grown

“I have _____ too fat to fit into my favorite jeans,” she said
with a _____.

5. disgust discussed

We have already _____ my _____ of pork rinds.

6. banned band

My favorite _____ has been _____ from the hotel
for trashing their room.

7. waist waste

Even though that donut will go straight to my _____, it seems a
shame to _____ it.

8. hoarse horse

Samantha grew _____ calling for her escaped _____.

9. sealing ceiling

Why is there _____ wax upon the _____?

10. gate gait

The sisters giggled at the strange _____ of the man, as he plodded
through the front _____.

HOMONYMS

1. too two to

_____ babysit for three _____-year olds is much _____ hard for
me.

2. for four fore

It seems excessive _____ Bob to yell “_____” more than
_____ times in a game.

3. isle I'll aisle

“_____ walk down the _____ with the man who owns his own
_____,” Erin said.

4. balled bawled bald

“I’m _____!” he _____, before he _____ up in the
corner.

5. peek pique peak

If you _____ at my painting of the mountain _____ before I am
done, it will send me into a fit of _____.

6. Pair pare pear

Please _____ the skin off that _____ and that _____ of
apples.

7. heir air err ere

_____ I took my flight exam, the pilot advised me not to _____ in the
_____ lest I leave a mess for my _____.

8. poor pour pore

Please _____ me a drink while I _____ over these
_____ student papers.

9. rite right wright write

_____ before he begins to _____, the play _____
performs a solemn _____.

10. raise Ray's rays raze

_____ going to _____ this place to the ground if he doesn't get
a _____ for capturing the manta _____.

Match the words that rhyme.

1. THERE CAKE

2. CAT GAME

3. SISTER CHEEK

4. LIP THIN

5. TRUE VERSE

6. TIGHT CHASE

7. BUG AMUSE

8. DAY FLAT

9. AIM TEETH

10. MIME SNUG

11. CROSS MISTER

12. ACHE BEARD

13. ACE CRIME

14. WREATH STITCH

15. WEIRD BITE

16. SPEAK FEY

17. RICH PEAR

18. WORSE BOSS

19. BEGIN NEW

20. CHOOSE QUIP

Complete the sentences below with the best choice.

1. _____ my first choice for the job. Your You're Yore
2. The canoe had an _____. or ore oar
3. Kaity's puppy dug a big _____. whole hoal hole
4. The baby was _____ tired. Knott not knot
5. No one _____ the answer. knew gnu new
6. The kids were _____. board bored boarded
7. The brave _____ fought the dragon. night nite knight
8. I should _____ come anyway. of have ove
9. _____ my wife's name. Mary's Merries Marries
10. Rapunzel had long _____. hare hair hear

11. His dog has _____. flees fleece fleas

12. Brittany doesn't like to _____. weight wate wait

13. Please _____ with me. bare bear bair

14. Put that box in the _____. seller cellar sellar

15. Of _____ I will! coarse corse course

Complete the sentences below with the best choice.

1. Monica was _____ about the weather. antihappy prehappy
unhappy

2. I need to _____ the freezer. unfrost defrost antifrost

3. Bob needs to _____ his paper. exwrite unwrite rewrite

4. Darci is the _____ choice for the job. best betterest goodest

5. Steve is the _____ man I know. hairier hairy hairiest
6. Sue's house is _____ than mine. cleanest clean cleaner
7. I have the _____ trouble with math. more moster most
8. Mom has the _____ space in her attic. less lesser least
9. There are two _____ in the backyard. bunnys bunnies bunny's
10. Myrita saw some _____ by the road. deer's deer deers
11. Violet lost her _____. glasses glassez glass's
12. I have to get _____ at the store. banana's bananaz bananas
13. _____ dial is not working. Its It's Its'
14. They _____ fun to be around now. is was are
15. He has _____ to the dentist. going gone goed

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

Look at B and C opposite to help you.

1 Her condition (deteriorated/improved) and she died.

2 He (relapsed/recovered) and was allowed to go home from hospital. 3

The cause of sleeping (illness/sickness) was discovered in 1901.

4 The patient made a full (remission/recovery).

5 I have been in (poor/good) health for months and feel very fit.

6 It was a month before I (got over / got better) the illness.

7 He seems to be rather (unhealthy/unwell) – his diet is bad and he never exercises.

Match the symptom and the illness.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Stomach ache___ | a. fever |
| 2. feel very hot___ | b. very sick, high fever |
| 3. cough a lot___ | c. sore throat |
| 4. runny nose___ | d. cold |
| 5. sneezing ___ | e. congestion |
| 6. pneumonia___ | f. stomach flu |

Translate the following:

A Clinic Phone Message

Vocabulary: clinic walk-in emergency regular Patient fill renew
prescription schedule

Read the Message:

Thank you for calling Open Cities Health Clinic. Our regular walk-in hours are from 8 am to 9 pm, Monday through Friday, and 12 noon to 5 pm on Saturdays. If this is an emergency, call 911. If you are a regular patient at the clinic, press 1. If you are a new patient, press 2. To fill or renew a prescription, press 3. To schedule an appointment, please call back during our office hours. To leave a message with the receptionist, press 0 or stay on the line. To hear this message again, press 4.

Write the correct word:

1. Thank you for calling Open Cities Health _____.
2. The walk-in hours are 8 am to ____ pm, Monday through Friday.
3. The walk-in hours are 12 noon to 5 pm on _____.
4. If you are a regular _____, press 1.
5. If you are a new patient, press ____.
6. To fill or renew a _____, press 3.
7. To schedule an appointment, please _____ back.
8. To leave a _____ for the receptionist, press 0.

Match the vocabulary word with the definition:

1. walk-in ___ a. the place to see a doctor

2. patient ___ b. the person who is sick

3. clinic ___ c. you need to schedule an

4. appointment ___ d. you go to the clinic, but you do not have an appointment

Finish the sentence:

1. I call the _____ (clinic/store).

2. I am a new _____ (student/patient).

3. I want an _____ (appointment/dinner).

4. I need to _____ (schedule/regular) the appointment.

Center	مركز
Certificate	شهادة كتابية
Certified	معتمد - مصرف عليه
Certified Accountant	محاسب قانوني
Chamber of Commerce	غرفة تجارية
Change	عملة صغيرة - فكة
Charges	مصاريف - تكاليف
Check	يراجع - يضبط
Cheque	شيك
Cheque to Order	شيك لأمر
Cheque to Bearer	شيك لحامله
Cheque Book	دفتر الشيكات
Cheque Payable	شيك للدفع
Circulation	توزيع - تداول - دورة
Class	فئة / درجة - طبقة
Classification	فرز - تقسيم - تبويب
Clear Profit	ربح صافي
Clear Sale	بيع للتصفية
Clearing	المقاصة
Clerk	كاتب - موظف
Client	عميل - زبون
Closing Stock	بضاعة آخر المدة
Code	دليل - اصطلاح
Coin	عملة - نقود

Translate the following homonyms into Arabic:

ad/add

affect/effect

ail/ale

aisle/I'll

ant/aunt

ate/eight

be/bee

beach/beechn

beat/beet

bald/bawled

bare/bear

billed/build

blew/blue

by/bye/buy

cell/sell

cent/scent/sent

chili/chilly

read/red

read/reed

real/reel

recede/reseed

review/revue

roe/row

right/rite/write

ring/wring

road/rode/rowed

roam/Rome

role/roll

root/route

rote/wrote

rough/ruff

rye/wry

sachet/sashay

sacks/sax

sail/sale

scene/seen

sea/see

Elections, parliament & parties terminology

Types of elections	أنواع الانتخابات
Individual election system	نظام انتخاب فردي

Prudential elections	انتخابات رئاسية
Ticket/Slate Election System	نظام انتخاب بالقوائم
Municipal elections	انتخابات البلدية
Rigged elections	انتخابات مزورة
Election by acclamation	انتخابات بالتصفيق أو بالتهليل
Election by general consent	انتخاب بالموافقة العامة
Election by secret ballot	انتخاب بالاقتراع السري
Run-off vote	انتخاب بالإعادة
Election supervision	الرقابة على الانتخابات
Electoral college	المجمع الانتخابي
Judicial supervision	الإشراف القضائي
Before elections	مرحلة ما قبل الانتخابات
Polling station	مركز الاقتراع/اللجنة الانتخابية
Elector/voter	ناخب
Election round	جولة انتخابات

To campaign for the election	القيام بحملة للانتخابات
Platform	برنامج انتخابي
Rally	لقاءات لتأييد مرشح
Canvass (n.)	طوف لالتماس الأصوات
Stump speeches	خطابات انتخابية
Electioneering	الحملات الانتخابية/الدعاية الانتخابية
Electioneerer (n.)	من يقوم بالدعاية الانتخابية
He is fighting the election	يخوض معركة الانتخابات
Poll	اقتراع الرأي
Party slates	قوائم الحزب
Turnout	نسبة المشاركين في الانتخابات
Proportional representation	التمثيل النسبي
Independent candidate	مرشح مستقل
Labor	مرشح عمال
Professional candidate	مرشح فئات

Workers and farmers	العمال والفلاحون
Opponents	الخصوم
To muzzle oppositions	يكتم أفواه المعارضة
Staunch supporters	مؤيدين مخلصين
Public protests	احتجاجات شعبية
Mobilization of public/masses	تعبئة الجماهير
Electorate	جمهور الناخبين
To carry out an election	يجري انتخاب
To challenge the result of the elections	اعتراض/طعن في نتيجة الانتخابات
To conclude elections	أنهى الانتخاب
To conduct the election	أدار الانتخابات
Declare the election invalid	أعلن الانتخاب باطلاً
Withdraw from an election	انسحب من انتخاب
Election/polling day	يوم الانتخاب
Election nominations	ترشيحات الانتخابات

Neutrality/impartiality	حيدة/حيادية الانتخابات
Integrity of elections	نزاهة الانتخابات
Manipulation of elections	التلاعب أو التحايل في الانتخابات
Eligible for immediate elections	مؤهل للانتخاب الفوري/المباشر
Disqualified for elections	غير مؤهل/صالح للانتخابات
The election is valid	الانتخابات صحيحة
Balloting	الاقتراع/الانتخاب السري
Ballot booth	كابينة الاقتراع
To cast one's ballot	يدلي بصوته
Valid ballot papers	أوراق اقتراع صحيحة
Invalid ballot papers	أوراق اقتراع باطلة/لاغيه
Ballot boycott	مقاطعة انتخابية
Vote (n.)	صوت الناخب
Voteless	ليس له صوت
Voting card	بطاقة انتخابية

To cast one's vote	يدلي بصوته
Votes cast	الأصوات المعطاة
To put sth. To the vote	طرح/وضع كل التصويت
To vote sth down	يصوت بعدم الموافقة
To vote through	يصوت بالموافقة
To count the votes	عد الأصوات
Deprive the right to vote	حرم من حق التصويت
Exercise one's right to vote	باشر أو مارس حقه في التصويت
To pool the votes	تجميع /جمع الأصوات
To poll the majority of votes	نال على أغلبية الأصوات
To vote on (a motion)	التصويت على اقتراح/قرار
To vote (somebody) in	أدلى الناخبون لدخول شخص
To vote (somebody) out	خسر مقعده
To vote for To vote in favor of	يصوت/يقترح لصالح

To vote against	يصوت/يقترح ضد
To vote article by article	صوت مادة بمادة
To vote by roll call	التصويت بالمناداة بالأسماء
To vote by secret ballot	التصويت بالاقتراع السري
To vote by show (raise) of hands	التصويت برفع الأيدي
To vote by standing and sitting	التصويت عن طريق القيام والجلوس
To abstain from voting	يمتنع عن التصويت
Abstentions	المتنعون عن التصويت
Casting vote	الصوت المرجح
Dissenting vote	الصوت المعارض
List of voters	قائمة المصوتين
Non voting	عدم التصويت
Members present and voting	الأعضاء الحاضرين والمصوتين
Nomination	تعيين/تنصيب/ترشيح
To close nominations	قفل الترشيحات

To second a nomination	يزكي ترشيحا
Nominee	مرشح
Null and void	لاغ وباطل
Candidacy/candidature	الترشيح
List/slates of candidates	قائمة المرشحين
The presidential Candidate	المرشح للرئاسة
To declare a candidacy in order	الإعلان عن سلامة/صحة الترشيح
To declare a candidacy out of order	أعلن عدم سلامة/صحة الترشيح
To waive his candidacy	يتنازل عن ترشيحه
Chairman/chair person/chair	الرئيس
Elected chairperson	الرئيس المنتخب
Constituency	دائرة انتخابية
Carving out the constituencies	تشكيل الدوائر الانتخابية
Motion	اقتراح
To vote on the motion	يصوت على الاقتراح

Debatable motion	اقتراح قابل للنقاش
Undebatable motion	اقتراح غير قابل للنقاش
Motion of confidence	اقتراح بالثقة
Motion of non-confidence	اقتراح بعدم الثقة
Procedural motion	اقتراح إجرائي
Substantive motion	اقتراح موضوعي/غير إجرائي
Opinion poll	استطلاع الرأي
Referendum	استفتاء رسمي/على النصوص
Plebiscite	استفتاء عام شعبي
Questionnaire	استبيان
Rapporteur (F.)	مقرر الجلسة/القائم بالأعمال الإجرائية بالجلسة
Elective seats	المقاعد الانتخابية
Unanimity	إجماع
Disguised unanimity	إجماع مقنع
After elections and scrutinizing	مرحلة الفرز وما بعد الانتخابات

Tie	تعادل الأصوات
Ayes Affirmative vote	المصوتون بنعم
Nays	المصوتون بلا
Quorum	نصاب قانوني
To ascertain the quorum	التأكد من اكتمال النصاب
The teller	محصي الأصوات
Scrutineer	فاحص الأصوات
Re-election	إعادة الانتخاب
By-election	انتخاب فرعي
Winning the elections	الفوز في الانتخابات
To win unopposed	يفوز بالتركية
Landslide	يفوز باكتساح
Thin/narrow majority	أغلبية ضئيلة
Absolute majority	أغلبية مطلقة

Sweeping majority	أغلبية كاسحة
Overwhelming majority	أغلبية ساحقة
Consensus	إجماع الرأي العام
Parliament	البرلمان: مجلس نواب الأمة
Member of Parliament (MP)	نائب/عضو البرلمان
Parliamentarian	برلماني
The speaker	رئيس البرلمان
Dissolution of parliament	حل البرلمان
Parliamentary immunity	حصانة برلمانية
Parliamentary session	دورة برلمانية
Ad hoc committee	لجنة خاصة
Types (names) of Parliament	أنواع (أسماء) المجالس النيابية
US Congress	الكونجرس الأمريكي
Congressional hearings	جلسات الكونجرس
Congressman	عضو كونجرس

The senate	مجلس الشيوخ
Senator	عضو مجلس الشيوخ
House of Representatives (US)	مجلس النواب الأمريكي
House Member	عضو مجلس النواب الأمريكي
The British Parliament	البرلمان البريطاني
Fact-finding committee	لجنة تقصي الحقائق
House of commons	مجلس العموم (النواب)
House of Lords	مجلس اللوردات
The French National Assembly	الجمعية الوطنية الفرنسية
Bundestag	البرلمان الألماني
The people's Assembly	مجلس الشعب
The consultant of council	مجلس الشورى
Duma	البرلمان في روسيا
The Diet	البرلمان في اليابان
Keneseth	الكنيست الإسرائيلي

Constitution	الدستور
To abide by the constitution	التزم بالدستور
Preamble of constitution	ديباجة الدستور
Provisions of constitution	نصوص وأحكام الدستور
Constitutional Act	قانون دستوري
To Constitutionalise	يضيف عليه الصبغة الدستورية
To amend the Constitution	تعديل الدستور
To introduce amendments	يدخل تعديلات على الدستور
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Legitimate action	إجراء تشريعي
Legislation	سن القوانين التشريعية
Legislator	مشرع
Legislature	الهيئة التشريعية
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Political Parties	الأحزاب السياسية

Liberal party	حزب الأحرار
Ruling Party	الحزب الحاكم
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Marginal parties	الأحزاب الهامشية
Socialist Party	حزب اشتراكي
Communist Party	حزب شيوعي
Centrist Party	حزب وسط
Right wing	الجناح اليميني في الحزب
Left-wing	الجناح اليساري في الحزب
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Banned/Outlawed Party	حزب محظور
Party's Manifesto	البيان الرسمي للحزب البيان الانتخابي للحزب
Progressive National Unionist Party	حزب التجمع الوطني التقدمي الوحدوي
The party rocked by dissensions	حزب تقسمه الانقسامات

Party cadres	القيادات الحزبية
Party machinery	الجهاز الحزبي

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