CHAPTER 1

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| **Translation** | **Synonym** | **Part of speech** | **Vocabulary** | |
| ازدهار | Doing very well | Noun | 1-Boom | |
| لهجات | ways of speaking a language | Noun | 2-Dialects | |
| رجل - صديق | male friend | Noun | 3-Dude | |
| الذرية - الجيل- توليد | individuals born  and living at about the same time | Noun | 4-Generation | |
| الهدف | Purpose-target | Noun | 5-Goal | |
| انغمار – تركيز كامل | A state of being  deeply engaged | Noun | 6-Immersion | |
| عمل مشترك | A business in which two   companies or countries   participate | Noun | 7-Joint venture | |
| سياسة عدم التدخل – الاقتصاد المرسل – حرية اقتصاديه | The practice of noninterference,  esp in the affairs  of others | Noun | 8-Laissez faire | |
| وصل - ربط | connection | Noun | 9-Link | |
| شكل - نموذج | Ideal example | Noun | 10-Model | |
| الاستعانة بمصادر خارجية - التعهيد | (of a company)   to purchase (goods) or subcontract (services) from an outside source. | Noun | 11-Outsourcing | |
| سياسة | strategy, principle, rule | Noun | 12-Policy | |
| طريقة سريعة | a [shorter](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/short)  or quicker way. | Noun | 13-Shortcut | |
| مكان - موقع | Location | Noun | 14-Site | |
| حالة – وضع – مكانه | Existence (condition, rank, usage) | Noun | 15-Status | |
| لغة – لسان | language | Noun | 16-Tongue | |
| يجاري-يواكب- يلحق بـ | Coming closer, becoming equal | Verb | 17-Catching up with | |
| تناظر- تناقش - يجادل | dispute-argue- discuss | Verb | 18-Debating | |
| مصمم ل | Planned – intended to | Verb | 19-Designed | |
| يبدأ مشروعا | starting | Verb | 20-Embarking on | |
| يجسد | Represent, stand for | Verb | 21-Embody | |
| يظهر | Appear | Verb | 22-Emerging | |
| ينشئ | to found, institute, build | Verb | 23-Establish | |
| يعدل- يحسن | Adjust (made small improvements to) | Verb | 24-Fine-tuned | |
| يتخلص من | Throw away - discard | Verb | 25-Jettison | |
| ينفذ الى | Entering, making its way into | Verb | 26-Penetrating | |
| يسود | Predominates | Verb | 27-Prevails | |
| القى – قرأ - سرد – تلى - سمّع الدرس | Said, spoke out loud | Verb | 28-Recited | |
| يستبدل – يحل محل | to take the place of | Verb | 29-replace | |
| أذهل - فاجأ | Stunned, startled | Verb | 30-shocked | |
| يقول - يروي | tells of, narrates tells of, narrates | Verb | 31-spins | |
| يكمل –يضيف ل | Complete, add to | Verb | 32-supplementing | |
| ثنائي اللغة | Having two different languages | Adjective | 33-bilingual | |
| مسيطر | prevailing | Adjective | 34-dominant | |
| عرقي | National -native | Adjective | 35-ethnic | |
| معزز - مدعوم | Pushed forward, promoted | Adjective | 36-fueled | |
| محسن | Made perfect, learned well | Adjective | 37-honed | |
| مفروض | Something put into action by force | Adjective | 38-imposed | |
| مكثف | involving a lot of work | Adjective | 39-intensive | |
| بحري | Pertaining to sea | Adjective | 40-maritime | |
| أساسي – ابتدائي – أولي | First-the most important-basic | Adjective | 41-primary | |
| ذات سن حاده | Sharp teeth | Adjective | 42-razortooth fish | |
| مقيم – ساكن | living in a place | Adjective | 43-resident | |
| مربك - مشوش | Puzzled, confused | Adjective | 44-stumped | |
| فعلي - افتراضي | Pragmatic, basic, essential, potential, practical | Adjective | 45-virtual | |
| منتشر انتشار واسع | Extended | Adjective | 46-widespread | |
| تزايد | increased | Idioms and expression | 47-up across the board | |
| يمهد الطريق–يسهل | Making things easier to do | Idioms and expression | 48-easing the way |
| لم يكن بدون صعوبات | Somewhat difficult | Idioms and expression | 49-has not been without its bumps |

*Note.* Definitions cited above are text-specific. You can read the passages again to enhance your understanding of such terms. You can also check [http://thesaurus.com](http://thesaurus.com/) to find more synonyms.

Shaima Alja'afar & Hajar Almazroa

CHAPTER 2

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| **Translation** | **Part of Speech** | **Synonym** | **Word** |
| التظاهر بالشجاعة | noun | Fake courage | bravado |
| جحر | noun | A hole dug by an animal | burrow |
| Top of Form  Bottom of Formمرض الخوف من الأماكن الضيقه او المنغلقة | noun | Fear of small places | claustrophobia |
| وكر | noun | The place where the wolves go to sleep | den |
| ألفة – صداقة | noun | acquaintance | familiarity |
| غضب شديد | noun | Intense anger | Fury |
| جماعة | noun | group | Gaggle |
| سنجاب | noun | Small animal | Gopher |
| شلل | noun | Inability to move | paralysis |
| حكم مسبق | noun | preconception | prejudice |
| غضب شديد | noun | Violent anger | rage |
| استياء – غضب – ضغينه | noun | repressed anger | resentment |
| المحافظة على الذات | noun | Saving your own life | Self-preservation |
| صدمة | noun | Violent surprise | shock |
| إقامة مؤقتة | noun | stay | sojourn |
| قمة الجبل | noun | peak | summit |
| ذعر | noun | Intense fear | terror |
| حشد | noun | crowd | throng |
| رؤيه | noun | The ability to see | visibility |
| يمكن | verb | let | enable |
| بتر | verb | Cut off | amputated |
| توانى – ضيع وقته | verb | Took their time | dallied |
| يتدهور – يسوء | verb | Get worse | deteriorate |
| يتوهم | verb | thought | fantasized |
| انتبه ل | verb | Paid attention to | heeded |
| صور | verb | took | (a photo) Snapped |
| مصدوم من | Adjective | shocked | Appalled |
| مدرك - واع | Adjective | sensible | Aware |
| معتاد | Adjective | commonplace | Banal |
| مؤلم | Adjective | painful | Excruciating |
| خائف | Adjective | scared | Frightened |
| مؤكد – حتمي – لا مفر منه | Adjective | certain | Inevitable |
| غير منطقي | Adjective | illogical | Irrational |
| رد | Verb | responded | Reacted |
| محشور | Adjective | huddled  squeezed | Scrunched |
| رائع | Adjective | wonderful | Spectacular |
| كاف | Adjective | enough | Sufficient |
| بالرغم من | Preposition | although | Despite |
| ملبد بالغيوم | Idioms and Expressions | a heavy cover of clouds | Blanket of clouds |
| يخاطر بحياته في مكان يصعب الخروج منه حيا | Idioms and Expressions | a situation that would most likely kill people | Into an apparent death trap |
| يتحرك ببطء شديد | Idioms and Expressions | Moving very slowly | Moving at the snail’s pace |
| في اعلى مكان على وجه الأرض | Idioms and Expressions | at the highest place on Earth | On the roof of the world |
| الشعور بمشاعر قوية | Idioms and Expressions | feel strong emotions | Release of emotion |
| يأخذون وضعيات مختلفه و هم على قمة الجبل (حتى تلتقط لهم صور) | Idioms and Expressions | posing at the peak of the mountain | Striking summit poses |
| يضيعون الوقت | Idioms and Expressions | wasting valuable time | Using up precious ticks of the clock |

*Note.* Definitions cited above are text-specific. You can read the passages again to enhance your understanding of such terms. You can also check [http://thesaurus.com](http://thesaurus.com/) to find more synonyms.

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**Writing a Summary**

A [**summary**](http://www.dictionary.msn.com/find/entry.asp?search=summary) is condensed version of a larger reading. A summary is not a rewrite of the original piece and does not have to be long nor should it be long. To write a summary, use your own words to express briefly the main idea and relevant details of the piece you have read. Your purpose in writing the summary is to give the basic ideas of the original reading. What was it about and what did the author want to communicate?

While reading the original work, take note of what or who is the focus and ask the usual questions that reporters use: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How? Using these questions to examine what you are reading can help you to write the summary.

Sometimes, the central idea of the piece is stated in the introduction or first paragraph, and the supporting ideas of this central idea are presented one by one in the following paragraphs. Always read the introductory paragraph thoughtfully and look for a thesis statement. Finding the thesis statement is like finding a key to a locked door. Frequently, however, the thesis, or central idea, is implied or suggested. Thus, you will have to work harder to figure out what the author wants readers to understand. Use any hints that may shed light on the meaning of the piece: pay attention to the title and any headings and to the opening and closing lines of paragraphs.

In writing the summary, let your reader know the piece that you are summarizing. Identify the title, author and source of the piece. You may want to use this formula:

In "Title of the Piece" (source and date of piece), author shows that: central idea of the piece. The author supports the main idea by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and showing that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Here is a sample summary:**

In the short story [**"The Secret Life of Walter Mitty,"**](http://homepage.smc.edu/reading_lab/secret_life_walter_mitty.htm) author James Thurber humorously presents a character who fantasizes about himself as a hero enduring incredibly challenging circumstances. In his real life, Walter Mitty lives an ordinary, plain life; he is a husband under the control of an overbearing, critical wife. Thurber uses lively dialogue to give readers an understanding of Mitty's character. The story takes place over a period of about twenty minutes; during this brief time, Mitty drives his wife to the hairdresser and runs errands that his wife has given him while he waits for her. In between his worrying that he is not doing what she wants him to do, he daydreams about himself as a great surgeon, brilliant repair technician, expert marksman, and brave military captain. This story shows that fantasy is often a good alternative to reality.

**Remember:**

* Do not rewrite the original piece.
* Keep your summary short.
* Use your own wording.
* Refer to the central and main ideas of the original piece.
* Read with who, what, when, where, why and how questions in mind.
* Do not put in your opinion of the issue or topic discussed in the original piece. Often, instructors ask students to put their opinions in a paragraph separate from the summary.