

مرحباً بكم ...

في دورة كفاءة اللغة الإنكليزية للطلبة المتقدمين للدراسات العليا  
والتي تقيمها كلية التربية الأساسية في جامعة ديالى  
اليوم  
عنوان محاضرة

Comprehension

تقدمها

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# Comprehension



## The Definition of Comprehension:

- ❖ Reading comprehension is the level of understanding of a text. This understanding comes from the interaction between the words that are written, and how they trigger knowledge outside the text. Comprehension is a "creative, multifaceted process" dependent upon four language skills: phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics



# How to make question in English?

There are two ways to make question in English.

1

Where is Ali going now?

Wh.Q. + Aux. + subj. + v. + co. + ?

2

Is Ali going now?

Aux. + subj. + v. + com. + ?

Auxiliary

# Types of Auxiliary

1

- Verb to be  
(am, is, are, was, were)

- Verb to have  
(have, has, had)

- Modal verb  
(shall, will, can, may..etc.  
should, would, could, might)

2

- Verb to do  
(do, does, did)

تُحذف (do) ويبقى الفعل كما هو

تُحذف (does) ونضيف (s)

الشخص الثالث للفعل الرئيسي

تُحذف (did) ونحول الفعل الرئيسي

المضارع الى فعل ماضي

## 1. VERB TO BE

1. They **are** preparing their homework.
2. I **am** having a cup of coffee.
3. She **is** preparing dinner for us.

## 2. VERB TO HAVE

1. She **has** been **studying**.
2. She **had drunk** it before we arrived.
3. I **have finished** my class just now.

## 3. VERB TO DO

1. I **do** not know the truth.
2. She **does** not agree with me.
3. They **did** not arrive here yet.

## 4. MODAL VERB

1. we **must focus** to see the light.
2. If you **can dream** it, you can **do** it.
3. I really like vampire books. I **might have** a problem.



# Some common question words



What

Where

When

Who

Whom

How

How much

How many

How long

How old

How far

How often

# How to make question in English?

1. Wh. Q. + Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + complete of question +?

**Where** is Ali going now?

Ali is going **to school** now.



**When** did you make your homework?

I made my homework **yesterday**.



**Who** is writing this letter?

**Maysoon** is writing this letter.



2. Auxiliary verb + Subject + main verb + complete of question +?

Are you student?

Yes, I am.

Have you married?

No, I haven't.

Did Maysoon go with her father?

yes, she did.

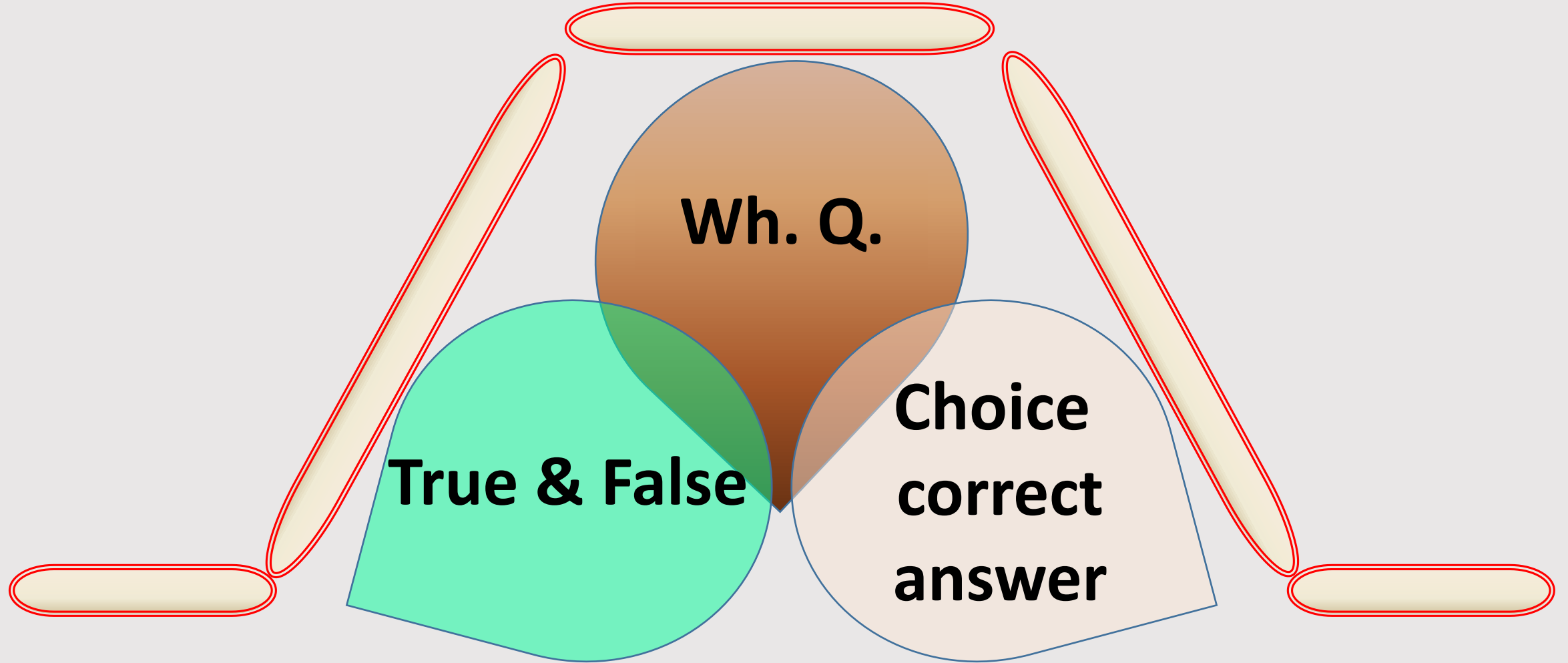
# How to read a paragraph and answer?

**There are six steps to read and answer question in passage.**

1. Try to read each sentence in individually.
2. Put line under the strange words.
3. Try to remember vocabulary in synonym.
4. Try to make preconception about the topic.
5. Try to read the passage twice carefully.
6. Apply the rule of question and answer when you want to answer the questions.



Types of questions for passage:



# What we learn by reading the passage

1. Gain language skills.
2. Learn about vocabulary functions.
3. Learn the features and types of sentences.

SAMSUNG

# Samples

SAMSUNG

# Read the following passage carefully:

Basil sat in his comfortable corner , **quickly** reading his newspaper . He had caught this 5:15 AM train and was on his way to meet his brother Ali in Basrah. Beside him ,a young man was sitting .Suddenly , the young man started **talking** to Basil in French .Basil smiled and tried to tell the young man that he didn't understand that language and he couldn't answer him. However, the young man became angry " something is wrong" Basil thought . " The **fellow** behaves strangely ", Basil added to himself . It became hot and the journey was long . Basil took off his coat and hung it by the window. At a quarter past nine PM , the train stopped and Basil saw his brother Ali at the station. Ali was shocked to see the young man helping Basil with his coat . " Did the young man tell you that he is French?" Ali asked his brother later ." He is a thief ", he added.

Basil began to search his pockets." My money !" he cried . " It's gone“.

## Now answer of the following questions:

1. Give a title to a passage. أعط القطعة عنوانا مناسباً.
2. Why was Ali shocked when he saw the young man? لماذا صدم علي لما رأى الشاب؟
3. How long did the journey last? كم استغرقت الرحلة؟
4. Why did Basil take off his coat? لماذا خلع باسل المعطف؟
5. Who stole the money? من سرق النقود؟
6. Why did Basil go to Basrah? لماذا ذهب باسل للبصرة؟

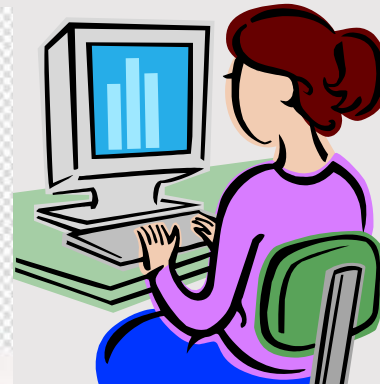
1. " Basil and the thief ".
2. Ali was shocked when he saw the man because that young man was a thief.
3. The journey lasted 16 hours.
4. Basil took off his coat because it became hot and the journey was long.
5. The young man who was sitting beside Basil stole the money.
6. Basil went to Basrah because he wanted to meet his brother Ali.

# Read the following passage carefully:

Once there was a very rich **merchant** who had only one son . His name was Samir. Samir did not want to study or to learn a trade . "Why must I work like other people? My father is very rich , he used to say to himself .Samir's friends like him because he was very **generous** . They used to eat with him at his house every day . "Who are all these people "? His father asked him one day . They are my friends . Samir answered . "Friends"... said the old merchant .They like you only because you spend money on them . He got angry and sent Samir away from home without any money. When Samir went to his friends ,none of them helped him . After a few days his father sent for him. "Now you know your friends my son .They are not real friends . I am your real friend .

Now tick (✓) when the statement is true and tick (✗) when the statement is false, for the following sentences.

1. Samir's father was working in trade. ✓
2. Samir has desired to be as his father. ✗
3. Samir's friends go to his house every day because he was prodigal. ✓
4. The merchant got angry and send his daughter away from home without any money. ✗
5. Did his friends offer him help. ✗
6. Were Samir's friends real friends. ✗



# Thirteen Equals one

Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged during the war and has been silent ever since.





# Thirteen Equals one

One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start: the clock was striking the hours! Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it stopped. Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.



# Thirteen Equals one

In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he promptly recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

‘What are you doing up here Bill?’ asked the vicar in surprise.

‘I’m trying to repair the bell,’ answered Bill. ‘I’ve been coming up here night after night for weeks now. You see, I was hoping to give you a surprise.’



# Thirteen Equals one

‘You certainly did give me a surprise!’ said the vicar. ‘You’ve probably woken up everyone in the village as well. Still, I’m glad the bell is working again.’

‘That’s the trouble, vicar,’ answered Bill/ ‘It’s working all right, but I’m afraid that at one o’clock it will strike thirteen times and there’s nothing I can do about it.’

‘We’ll get used to that Bill,’ said the vicar. ‘Thirteen is not as good as one, but it’s better than nothing. Now let’s go downstairs and have a cup of tea.’



# Thirteen Equals one

Our **vicar** is always **raising** money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired. **someone**  
**vicar**

**vicar** = who work in the church

Vicar (n.) = priest = clergyman = churchman

**raise** = fund = cash

# Thirteen Equals one

The big clock which used to **strike** the hours day and night was **damaged** many years ago and has been **silent** ever since one night, however, our vicar woke up with a start:

**strike (v.)** = chime = ring

**damage (v.)** = destroy

**silent (adj.)** = broken - down

# Thirteen Equals one

Answer the following questions:

1. What did wake the vicar up? The ringing of the bell woke the vicar up.
2. What was the time? It was one after midnight.
3. How many times did the clock strike? The clock struck thirteen times.
4. Where did the vicar go? The vicar went up into the church tower.
5. What did he take with him? He took a torch with him.

# Thirteen Equals one

Fill in the blanks with words taken from the following list:

**((damaged- vicar - armed- recognize- all right))**

1. It was difficult to ----- the figure in the darkness.
2. The ----- was asleep.
3. The church clock was ----- since the war.
4. It was working -----.
5. He ----- with a torch.

# Thirteen Equals one

State the following statements either are true or false:

1. It was easy to recognize the figure in the darkness.
2. The grocer was asleep.
3. The church clock was silent since the war.
4. It wasn't working all right.
5. The vicar offered the grocer a cup of tea.



ممنوع التدخين



G

No smoking

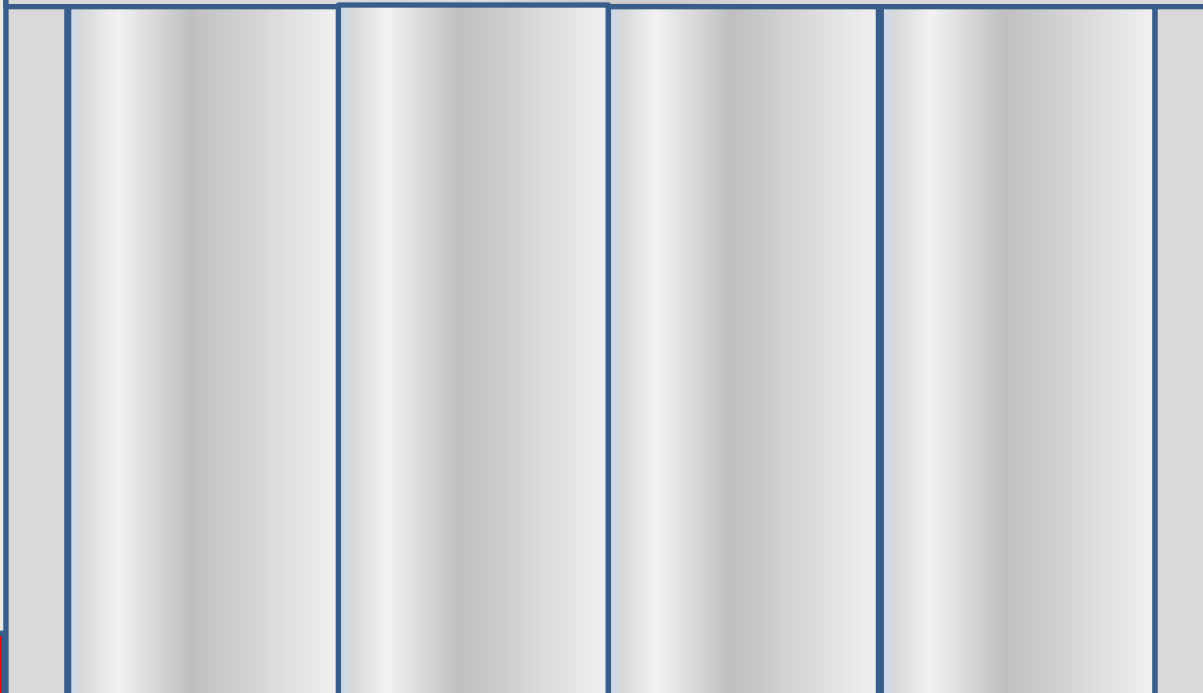
### Wash your hands

Wash your hands with soap and running water when hands are visibly dirty

If your hands are not visibly dirty, frequently clean them by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water



TOSHIBA



### Wash your hands

Wash your hands with soap and running water when hands are visibly dirty

If your hands are not visibly dirty, frequently clean them by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water



For your patience and caring,  
kind words and sharing,  
I just want to say,  
"Thank You!"

