

## **Alexander, L. G. (1967) Fluency in English Longman**

**\* Subject :- Comprehension \* Textbook :**

**\* Stage :- The third Stage**

**\* Basic Aims :-**

1. To introduce the student gradually to the world of ideas and to make him familiar with a wide range of different styles of writing.
2. To continue the student's training in the four skills: understanding, speaking, reading, and writing.
3. To provide the student with a book which will enable him to use the language.
4. To provide the teacher with material which will enable him to conduct each lesson with a minimum of preparation.

**\* Lecture 1**

**Title :- Curiosities of Animal life .**

**The main idea .**

In this passage we have the principle of echo and this principle can be explained by the following examples:-

1. A sound made by tapping on the hull of a ship will be reflected from the sea bottom, and by measuring the time

interval between the taps and the receipt of the echoes the depth of the sea at that point can be calculated.

2. A shoal of fish send sound waves and by these waves the experts can locate the sea bottom, the position of fish, and the type of fish if it is her ring, cod, or other well-known fish, by the pattern of its echo.

In these two examples the experts use the echo. Sounding apparatus and this apparatus is a set of tools and machines that are used for a particular scientific purpose.

3. Certain bats emit squeaks and by receiving the echoes they could locate and steer clear of obstacles– or locate flying insects on which they feed, and this echo– location bats is often compared with radar, the principle of which is similar.

**\* Vocabulary :**

1. strictly utilitarian → exactly or completely useful
2. vicinity → in the surrounding area
3. elapse → to pass
4. tapping → hit something quickly
5. shoat → a large group of fish
6. comparatively → relatively
7. emit → to send out something
8. steer clear → to avoid something

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**\* Lecture ?**

### **Special Difficulties**

\* Write sentences to bring out the difference between the following pairs of words:

#### **1. Sound, Echo**

\* Sound :- something heard or can be heard e.g :- She opened the window without a sound.

\* Echo :- a sound reflected from a surface so that it seems to be repeated. e.g :- Her scream was followed by a loud echo.

#### **2. discovery, invention**

\* discovery :- finding something nobody knew or had found before e.g :- The discovery of x-ray changed the history of medicine .

\* invention :- a process of making or design something for the first time e.g :- Books had to be written by hand before the invention of printing.

#### **3. obstacle, obstruction**

\* obstacle :- something that stops progress or makes it difficult e.g :- fear of change is an obstacle to progress.

\* obstruction :- something that blocks something e.g :- parking these cars made an obstruction to the traffic.

#### **4. steer , drive**

\* steer :- to control e.g :- can you push the car while I steer?

\* drive :- to ride e.g :- can you drive your car slowly.

#### **5. appreciation , estimation**

\* appreciation

1. understanding and enjoyment e.g :- I have little appreciation of philosophy.

2. The feeling of being grateful for something e.g :- please accept these flowers as a sign of my appreciation .

\* estimation : (( opinion or judgement )) e.g :- In your estimation , who is going to win.

#### **6- follow , watch**

\* follow :- to watch and listen to somebody / something very carefully e.g :- if you want to understand, you will have to follow what he says carefully.

\* watch :- to look carefully at somebody / something e.g :- will you like to play too ? No, thanks I'll just watch.

## **Subject : Comprehension      Stage :- The third stage**

### **\* Lecture 3**

#### **- Title :- Education**

- The main idea :- In this passage we have a comparison between parents' working in early time and modern time :- In modern time, clothes can be bought readymade, washing can go to the laundry, food can be bought cooked, canned or preserved, bread is baked and delivered by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the restaurant , the works' canteen, and the school dining–room. We can see that fathers pursue their trade at home instead of going to the work and this is a negative aspect according to their children because boys are seldom trained to follow their father's occupation and both boys and girls have a fairly wide choice of employment and this will give them a feeling of economic independence. The mother's working has two aspects: positive and negative, according to the positive aspect: when mother works economic advantages accrue and with mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages father is seldom the dominant figure. According to the negative aspect:- When mother works their children lose something of great value if mother's employment prevents her from being home to greet them when they return from school.

## Vocabulary :

1. pursue → follow
2. employment → work
3. acquires → obtain
4. textile areas → any type of fabric made by weaving
5. customary → usual
6. widespread → existing or happening over a large area
7. substantial → large in amount or number
8. dominant → more powerful , important
9. accrue → increase