



## PART 3 ACADEMIC READING

### Methods of Learning a New Language

1. the grammar-translation method طريقة القواعد والترجمة
2. TPR (Total Physical Response) الاستجابة الجسدية الكلية
3. the lexical approach النهج القاموسي (طريقة المفردات الجديدة)
4. the Natural Approach النهج الطبيعي
5. the content-based approach النهج القائم على المحتوى



-Please click on the speakers to listen from ١ to ٥ in sequence



**B. VOCABULARY PREPARATION** Read the sentences below. The words in blue are from the next reading. Match the definitions on the right with the words in blue. Write the correct letters on the lines.

نَص \_\_\_\_\_ **d** 1. The students need to read one **passage** in the book and listen to another passage on audio.

يقرأ ويحفظ \_\_\_\_\_ **f** 2. They **memorize** lists of new words.

اوامر \_\_\_\_\_ **e** 3. The teacher gives **commands** such as "Stand up" or "Open your book."

نشيط \_\_\_\_\_ **c** 4. The students are very **active**. They move around the class and do things.

يركز \_\_\_\_\_ **b** 5. The students **focus on** vocabulary. They spend a lot of time on this.

طُرُق \_\_\_\_\_ **a** 6. These **strategies** are techniques to help students with new words.

**a.** ways or methods to do something well

**b.** pay close attention to

**c.** moving a lot

**d.** piece of writing or speech

**e.** instructions

**f.** learn and remember exactly



## AFTER READING

**A. CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING** What is the main point (idea) of each method? Match the methods with the main points. Write the letters of the correct answers on the lines.

### Methods

  c   1. the grammar-translation method

  d   2. TPR

  e   3. the lexical approach

  a   4. the Natural Approach

  b   5. the content-based approach

### Main Points

a. communication

b. academic content and strategies

c. translating reading passages

d. following and giving commands

e. vocabulary in groups of words

**B. VOCABULARY CHECK** Complete the chart with information from the reading on pages 59–60. To find the words and terms, look for sentences with parentheses. Write the meanings in the chart.

Word or Term	Meaning
target language	the new language
bilingual dictionary	target language – own language
respond	answer
physically	with bodies
phrases	combinations of words
academic material	reading passages on content

## Parts of speech

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
definition	include	bilingual	physically
actions	memorize	active	
combination	respond	lexical	
communication	focus	natural	





### Punctuation with the Word *But*

Use the word *but* to show opposite ideas. Use a comma before *but* when a subject and a verb follow it. Do not use a comma before *but* when there is not a subject and verb following it.

**Examples:** Most students like this exercise, **but they don't like** that one.      comma before *but*

Most students like this exercise **but** not the one on page 4.      no comma

1. I studied French. I didn't study Greek. I studied French , **but** I didn't study Greek
2. We worked on vocabulary. We didn't work on grammar. We worked on vocabulary , **but** we didn't work....
3. Emma did Chapter 5. She didn't do Chapter 6. Emma did Chapter ٥ , **but** she didn't do Chapter ٦
4. We don't practice listening or speaking. That isn't a problem for me.  
We don't practice listening or speaking , **but** that isn't a problem for me .
5. Some students think this is a problem. I don't. Some students think this is a problem , **but** I don't