

التعرف على الأصدقاء Making Friends

Vocabulary:

<u>Word</u>	<u>English meaning</u>	<u>Arabic meaning</u>
lasting	continuing for a long time	يدوم
acquaintance	someone you know (but not very well)	أحد المعارف
initial	first	أولي / ابتدائي
inflexible	not wanting to change	غير مرن / متشدد / جامد
extremes	opposite ends	النقيضان
impress	show how good you are	يؤثر / يعطي انطباع جيد
boast	be too proud	يتفاخر / يتباهى
in confidence	secretly	بصورة سرية / بثقة

Text 1:

Text A

A new study into how the Internet is changing the nature of friendship has found that social networking sites like Facebook and Myspace don't help people make more close friends.

كشفت دراسة جديدة حول دور الانترنت في تغيير طبيعة الصداقة ان موقع الشبكات الاجتماعية مثل الفيس بوك وماي سبيس لا تساعد الناس على عمل المزيد من الأصدقاء المقربين.

Although people (especially young people) using these sites claim to have thousands of 'friends', this research suggests that face-to-face contact is usually needed to form genuine relationships.

على الرغم من أن الناس (خصوصاً الشباب) الذين يستخدمون هذه المواقع يقولون ان لديهم الآلاف من الأصدقاء، ويشير هذا البحث ان التواصل وجهاً لوجه عادة ما تتم الحاجة له لتشكيل علاقات حقيقية.

Many previous studies of friendship have established that the maximum number of people in a standard friendship group is 150, with about five of these regarded as close friends.

وقد اقرت العديد من الدراسات السابقة حول موضوع الصداقة ان الحد الاقصى لعدد الاشخاص في مجموعة صداقة عادية (ضمن الوضع الطبيعي) هو 150 مع وجود حوالي خمسة أصدقاء مقربين من هذه المجموعة.

This new study has found that, in terms of how many people we keep in regular contact with, these figures remain roughly the same for online friends.

وقد وجدت الدراسة الجديدة ان عدد الناس الذين نبقي على تواصل معهم هو نفس عدد الاصدقاء على الانترنت.

What's more, the five closest friends of regular Internet users are likely to be people they have actually met.

وفوق ذلك، من المحتمل ان يكون الخمس اصدقاء الاقرب من مستخدمي الانترنت العاديين هم اشخاص التقوا في الواقع.

'To form close friendships, we need to be able to trust the other person,' explains Dr Samuel Holiday, one of the report's co-authors, 'and with people that you only know through the Internet, you can't even be sure they're who they say they are'.

لتكوين صداقات وثيقة، نحن بحاجة لان نكون قادرين على ان نثق بالشخص الاخر، ويوضح الدكتور صمويل هوليداي، أحد كاتبي التقرير، ان الناس الذين تعرفهم من خلال الانترنت، لا يمكنك ان تتأكد بأنهم هم نفس الاشخاص كما يدعون.

Text B

As someone who has made a lot of friends via the Internet, I'm tired of hearing that they're not 'real friends'.

إنني كشخص كونت الكثير من الاصدقاء عبر الانترنت، تعبت من سماع حقيقة انهم ليسوا اصدقاء حقيقيين.

The argument seems to be that you can never really know someone unless you've actually met them.

يبدو ان الجدل هنا بأنه لا يمكنك ابدا ان تعرف شخصا ما معرفة جيدة الا إذا قابلته فعليا.

The fact is, though, that meeting someone is no guarantee that they're who they say they are.

الحقيقة تكمن في ان مقابلة اي شخص ليست ضامناً ان يكون الشخص ذاته كما يدعي.

I've met lots of people whose real character and intentions turned out to be different from those first presented.

لقد التقيت بكثير من الناس ذوي شخصيات ونوايا حقيقية واتضح فيما بعد انها مختلفة عن تلك التي قدموها اول مرة.

In fact, I regard some people I've met online as my closest friends.

في الواقع، انني اعتبر بعض الناس الذين قابلتهم على الانترنت أصدقائي المقربين.

We actually have many interests in common, which is why we got together in the first place.

لدينا بالفعل الكثير من الاهتمامات المشتركة ولهذا السبب توافقنا بالمقام الأول.

2 Read the two texts quickly. Then answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Which text is probably a news story? <u>A</u> | 4 Which text refers to research done in the past? <u>A</u> |
| 2 Which text gives a personal point of view? <u>B</u> | 5 Which text gives examples from real life? <u>B</u> |
| 3 Which text complains about a common idea? <u>B</u> | |

3 Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words or phrases from the texts. (The sentences are in the same order as the words or phrases in the texts.)

Text A

- 1 It's hard to describe what friendship is really like. the nature of
- 2 Some people say that they are your friends, but aren't really friends at all. claim
- 3 He's just pretending to be friendly. His feelings aren't real. genuine
- 4 150 is considered to be the largest number of friends most people can have. regarded as
- 5 All my friends are approximately the same age. roughly

Text B

- 6 It was a long journey because we had to get to London by going through Paris. via
- 7 There is no way to be sure that what he says is true. guarantee
- 8 My brother and I have a lot of ideas and opinions that we share. in common
- 9 We didn't plan or arrange to arrive at the same time. happened to

4 Read the texts more carefully. Then decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE. Write the sentence or phrase from the text that helped you decide.

- 1 New research shows that online friendships are less real than ones with people you've actually met.
TRUE FALSE TRUE (this research suggests that face-to-face contact is usually needed to form genuine relationships)
- 2 The size of online friendship groups seems to be very different from 'real-life' ones.
TRUE FALSE FALSE (these figures remain roughly the same for online friends)
- 3 Samuel Holliday wrote the report by himself.
TRUE FALSE FALSE (one of the report's co-authors)
- 4 The writer of Text B would disagree with Samuel Holliday.
TRUE FALSE TRUE (I'm tired of hearing that they're not 'real friends')
- 5 The writer of Text B has similar interests to most people.
TRUE FALSE FALSE (the things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual)
- 6 The writer of Text B keeps in touch with his/her old school friends.
TRUE FALSE FALSE (haven't seen or contacted for nearly twenty years)

Text 2:

It used to be thought that friendship was something that 'just happened' between people. However, many studies by social scientists have shown that becoming friends with another person is a complex process, but one that can be learnt. Making (and keeping) friends isn't easy – it takes effort. Here are the top five tips for turning someone you know into a lasting friend.

كان يُعتقد في السابق أن الصداقة هي شيء يحدث تلقائيًا بين الناس. ومع ذلك، أظهرت العديد من الدراسات التي أجراها علماء الاجتماع أن تكوين الصداقات مع الآخرين هو عملية معقدة، لكنه يمكن تعلمها. إن تكوين الصداقات والحفاظ عليها ليس بالأمر السهل - فهو يتطلب جهدًا. إليك أهم خمس نصائح لتحويل شخص تعرفه إلى صديق دائم.

Everyone has acquaintances – people we know, but who aren't (yet) friends. To take your relationship further than just discussing the weather, you need to show an interest in their lives. Ask them questions (but don't get too personal at first). Even more importantly, listen to their answers and remember the information for the next time you meet.

لكل شخص معارف - أشخاص نعرفهم ولكنهم ليسوا (بعد) أصدقاء. لتطوير علاقتك إلى ما هو أبعد من مجرد مناقشة الطقس، تحتاج إلى إظهار اهتمام بحياتهم. اطرح عليهم أسئلة (ولكن لا تكن شخصياً للغاية في البداية). والأهم من ذلك، استمع إلى إجاباتهم وتذكر المعلومات للقاء التالي.

Maybe you made a joke that annoyed your new friend, or forgot to call when you promised to. It's almost inevitable that something will go wrong at some point, but it's how you react to the situation that may be more important than the initial error. An honest apology and making the effort not to let it happen again are usually all that's needed.

ربما قلت نكتة أزعجت صديقك الجديد، أو نسيت الاتصال عندما وعدته بذلك. من المحتمل أن يحدث شيء خاطئ في مرحلة ما، لكن رد فعلك على الموقف قد يكون أكثر أهمية من الخطأ الأولي. عادة ما يكون كل ما تحتاجه هو اعتذار صادق وبذل الجهد لعدم تكرار الخطأ مرة أخرى.

When making arrangements, there are two opposite ways of behaving that can harm a friendship. The first is forcing the other person to make all the decisions by saying things like 'I don't mind, you choose' or 'Whatever you want'. The other is being too particular and inflexible about what you want to happen, or where, or when. Try to find a middle way between the two extremes.

عند ترتيب المواعيد أو اللقاءات، هناك طريقتان متعارضتان في السلوك يمكن أن تضر بال صداقة. الأولى هي إجبار الشخص الآخر على اتخاذ جميع القرارات بقول

أشياء مثل "لا أمانع، اختر أنت" أو "أي شيء تريده". والطريقة الأخرى هي أن تكون شديد الدقة وغير مرن فيما تريده أن يحدث، أو في المكان أو الزمان. حاول أن تجد طريقًا وسطًا بين هذين الطرفين.

It's understandable that you want to impress a new friend and make them aware of your good points, but don't go too far. Research shows that most of us tend to like people who don't boast about their achievements or take themselves too seriously.

من المفهوم أنك ترغب في إبهار صديق جديد وجعله على دراية بنقاطك الإيجابية، ولكن لا تذهب بعيدًا في ذلك. تظهر الأبحاث أن معظمنا يميل إلى الإعجاب بالأشخاص الذين لا يتفاخرون بإنجازاتهم أو يأخذون أنفسهم بجدية زائدة.

If someone tells you something 'in confidence', it means just that – they are confident that you won't tell anyone else. In other words, they trust you. If you then pass on this information to another person, that trust is broken. Even if your friend doesn't find out what you've done, this kind of behaviour can easily destroy a friendship over time.

إذا أخبرك شخص ما بشيء "بثقة"، فهذا يعني بالضبط ذلك – أنهم واثقون أنك لن تخبر أي شخص آخر. بمعنى آخر، أنهم يثقون بك. إذا قمت بعد ذلك بنقل هذه المعلومات إلى شخص آخر، فإن تلك الثقة تكون مفقودة. حتى إذا لم يعرف صديقك بما فعلته، يمكن أن تدمر هذه السلوكيات الصداقة بمرور الوقت.

1 Read the text quickly. Then match the titles below with the tips in the text.

- A Be clear, but not too demanding 3 كن واضحاً، ولكن ليس كثير المطالب أيضاً
- B Don't try too hard 4 لا تحاول بكل قوة
- C Keep secrets to yourself 5 احتفظ بأسرارك لنفسك
- D Don't let one mistake get in the way 2 لا تدع خطأ واحد يقف في طريقك
- E Be interested 1 كن مهتماً

2 Read the text again. Then complete the tasks below.

- 1 Match the words and phrases from the text with their meanings.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM TEXT	MEANINGS
1 lasting c	a opposite ends
2 acquaintance f	b first
3 initial b	c continuing for a long time
4 inflexible g	d secretly
5 extremes a	e show how good you are
6 impress e	f someone you know (but not very well)
7 boast h	g not wanting to change
8 in confidence d	h be too proud

2 Use the words and phrases in Part 1 to complete the sentences below.

- 1 Please remember that what I've told you is in confidence, so don't tell anyone. لا تخبر احدا
- 2 My initial idea was that he wasn't very nice, but now I know him better. فكرة
- 3 It's not polite to boast about how clever or rich you are. ليس من الادب
- 4 He seems to change between two extremes: Sometimes he can't stop talking, but sometimes he doesn't say anything at all. يتبادل
- 5 Tell the interviewers about your exam results. That will impress them. نتائج الامتحان
- 6 I'm not inflexible. If anyone has a better plan, I'll listen to it.
- 7 She's not a close friend of mine, just an acquaintance. ليس صديق مقرب لي
- 8 Reading stories to children helps to create a lasting love of literature. يخلق حب الادب

3 Complete the advice for each person below, using ideas and information from the text.

3 Complete the advice for each person below, using ideas and information from the text.

1 I said something silly and I think he might be angry with me.

Don't worry. Just give your friend an honest apology and make sure you don't let it happen again.

2 We see each other every day, but I'm not sure how to take it further.

Show that you're interested in your friend by asking him/her questions (and of course remember to listen to the answers!)

3 Should I tell people about my big expensive house?

It's OK to tell people, but don't boast because nobody likes that.

4 Should I say what I want to do or let others decide?

Say what you want, but don't be inflexible. You need to find a middle way.

Additional Exercises: (Vocabulary and Texts)

تمارين إضافية على الكلمات والنصوص

A- Answer the following questions: TEXT 1

1. What is the Internet having an effect on?

The nature of friendship.

2. What kind of websites are Facebook and My Space?

Social networking (sites).

3. How many close friends do most people have?

a) in real life .. 5 ... b) on the Internet ...5

4. What word or phrase tells us that Dr Holliday didn't write the report on his own?

(the report's) co-authors

C- Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

1. The size of online friendship groups seems to be very different from 'real-life' ones. ()

2. New research shows that online friendships are less real than ones with people you've actually met. ()

3. Samuel Holliday wrote the report by himself. ()

D- Complete the following sentences from the text:

1. Researchers believe people have fewer friends than they claim to have ...

2. Researchers say that in order to make real friends, you need to meet them .. face-to-face.

3. It seems that 150 is the ... maximum (number) ... of friends most people can have.

4. On the Internet, it isn't possible to be sure about someone's real identity.

Choose words from the box and match them with their meanings:

(acquaintance , justified , potential , panic , citizens , fear)

1. is what you feel when you are afraid.
2. an action or idea is the correct thing to do or believe.
3. a feeling happens when we stop thinking because we are frightened.
4. people who live in a country.
5. problem isn't a problem yet, but might become one in the future
6. someone you know (but not very well)

Choose words from the box and match them with their meanings:

(in confidence , run into , hub , mentioned , the latter , boast)

1. meet by chance. 2. central point
3. the last one I mentioned 4. secretly
5. said something about. 6. be too proud

Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

(excuses, remote, restrictions, network, addicted to)

1. You're always making for not helping me.
2. There are no on the amount of money, you can withdraw.

3. It happened in the past, so no one worries about it anymore.

4. He has a large. of friends that she chats to online.

5. He can't stop eating chocolate. I think he's it.

القواعد Grammar

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

Page 52 -54

Using " ing " forms as adj and Using " P.P as adj

1. يمكن تكوين الصفات من خلال اضافة (ing) الى الفعل ، وتعطي معنى الفاعل ، ويستخدم عندما يكون الاسم هو السبب في الفعل :

demanding	exciting	amusing	confusing	depressing	tiring
amazing	exhausting	annoying	frightening	satisfying	surprising

Examples:

- * The woman heard a crying baby. (the baby was crying)
- * The man was awakened by a barking dog. (the dog was barking)
- * leaves that are falling → falling leaves.

2. يمكن تكوين الصفات من خلال تحويل الفعل الى تصريف ثالث ، وتعطي معنى المفعول به ، ويستخدم عندما يكون الاسم هو المستقبل للفعل:

tried	tested	broken	disappointed	excited	amused	confused
depressed	tired	amazed	exhausted	surprised	frightened	satisfied

Examples:

- * The bored students yawned while listening to the boring Professor.
- * I felt slightly annoyed.
- * Heart that has been broken → broken heart.

تمارين الكتاب

Page 52 + 53

2. Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box:

disappoint يخيّب الامل	care يهتم	move يثير	convince يقنع	increase يزداد	live يعيش
disappointing مخيب للأمل	caring حنون	moving مثير	convincing مقنع	increasing متزايد	living حي

- a. The largest _____ thing on Earth is a tree that grows in North America.
- b. His excuse for being late wasn't a very _____ one. Nobody really believed it.
- c. It was a _____ book because I expected it to be much better.
- d. She's a very _____ person who always thinks of other people.
- e. _____ numbers of people are using smartphones rather than computers.
- f. It's a very _____ story. It made me quite sad.

4. Complete the sentences with the past participle form of the verbs in the box:

expect يتوقع	agree يوافق	choose يختار	freeze يجمد	mistake يخطئ	import يستورد
expected متوقع	agreed متفق عليه	chosen مختارة	frozen مجمد	mistaken خاطئة	imported مستوردة

- a. Some _____ food nowadays is almost as good as fresh food.
- b. I was surprised because the answers we got were different from the _____ responses.
- c. I usually try to buy local food rather than _____ products.
- d. I hope she's successful in her _____ career.
- e. Thinking that friendships just happen is a _____ idea. They take effort.
- f. I was there at the _____ time, but my friend was late.

6. Circle the correct verb forms to complete the sentences:

- a. We only offer a replacement or a refund for **returning** / **returned** items.
- b. I think you'll find this is quite a **demanding** / **demanded** job.
- c. She went to the information desk to ask about her **losing** / **lost** luggage.
- d. You need to send a **writing** / **written** application with your CV.
- e. Scientists are worried about **rising** / **risen** sea temperatures.

<u>Phrasal verbs</u>	<u>Arabic meaning</u>
work out	يحل / يكشف / يحسب
stand out	يُبرز / يميّز
come out	يُخرج / ينتشر
find out	يدرك / يكتشف
hand on	ينقل / يسلم
pass on	يفشي (سراً)
carry on	يستمر يواصل / يتابع

Examples

ينقل

Never **pass on** secrets to another person.

يكشف

Even if your friend doesn't **find out**, it can destroy your friendship.Which particle, *on* or *out*, adds these meanings to the verbs?

- 1 showing something that was hidden or unclear **out**
- 2 continuing to another stage **on**

8 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

يحل يسلم يتابع يبرز ينتشر
work **out** hand **on** carry **on** stand **out** come **out**

- 1 I didn't want the secret to **come** out, but now everyone knows. ^{الجميع يعرف}
 - 2 Take one copy for yourself and **hand** the others on to the next person. ^{نسخة الأخرى}
 - 3 It's such a complex problem that only expert mathematicians can **work** it out. ^{معتقدة خبراء في الرياضيات}
 - 4 I'm sorry for interrupting. Please **carry** on. ^{مقاطعة}
 - 5 I think the title should be in red to make it **stand** out from the rest of the text. ^{بقية النص}
- العنوان باللون الاحمر

جمل الوصل المختصرة (reduced relative clause) :

يوجد ثلاث طرق لتصغير الجمل الوصفية:

(1) إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل فعل اساسي بمفرده:

1. Students **who talk** during the exam will have to leave the room.
talking

(2) حذف ضمير الوصل والفعل المساعد:

2. Friendships **which are made** online are just as real as face-to-face ones. **made**

(3) إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في صيغة الاستمرار:

3. The man **who is swimming** in the lake is my father. **Swimming**

2 Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

- 1 Passengers ~~who~~ want to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.
Passengers wanting to continue their journey should
- 2 The city centre was full of cars ~~which~~ blocked the streets.
The city centre was full of cars blocking
- 3 Students ~~who~~ hope to study science subjects need a qualification in maths.
Students hoping to study
- 4 People ~~who~~ answered the question correctly were very unusual.
People answering the question correctly
- 5 Anyone ~~who~~ finds my lost bag will get a reward.
Anyone finding my lost bag

4 Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

- 1 All cars ~~which have been~~ parked outside this building will be taken away.
All cars parked outside
- 2 The two people ~~who were~~ hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.
The two people hurt in the accident ...
- 3 Letters ~~that are~~ posted at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.
Letters posted at the weekend
- 4 We had dinner at a restaurant that ~~had been~~ recommended by friends.
We had dinner at a restaurant recommended by friends ...
- 5 Applications ~~which are~~ received after the closing date will not be considered.
Applications received after the closing date
- 6 Books ~~that have been~~ borrowed from the library must be returned before the end of term.
Books borrowed from the library

أسئلة وزارية على قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

Complete with the past participle or – ing form of the of the verb in brackets.

1. Fouad is a Convincing man, all the members agreed on his plan. (convince)
2. She went to the police station to ask about her lost bag. (lose)
3. I don't understand chess. The rules are very confusing. (confuse)
4. Thinking that friendships just happen is a mistaken idea. (mistake)

Circle the correct answer.

1. All what you have done is Everyone got angry. (disappointing / disappointed)
2. We usually try local products rather than the..... ones (imported / importing)
3. The sailors felt a bit worried about (threatening / threatened) clouds on the horizon.
4. My parents were rather (annoying / annoyed) because I hadn't told them about the accident.
5. His parents were angry for his (disappointing / disappointed) results.

Correct the mistakes

1. Try to be here at the agreeing time. >>> **agreed**
2. You need to send me a writing application . >>> **written**
3. His explanation to the problem isn't convinced. >>> **Convincing**
4. The stealing jewellery was recovered. >>> **stolen**

Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clause.

1. The city centre was full of cars which blocked the road.

The city centre was full of cars blocking the road.

2. Passengers who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.

Passengers hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.

3.The survey which was conducted by the government didn't indicate the true public opinions.

The survey conducted by the government didn't indicate the true public opinions

4.The participant who won the competition came from Italy.

The participant wining the competition came from Italy.

Writing الكتابة

ESSAY PLAN

Introduction: letters becoming less popular / replaced by technological communication methods (examples)

Paragraph 1: advantages of modern communication methods

Paragraph 2: advantages / disadvantages of social media, Twitter, etc. for communication

Paragraph 3: purposes / situations where letters are more suitable

Conclusion: different types of writing suit different purposes and situations, so people will probably continue to write letters, even if less than before

People have written letters for hundreds of years, but in recent years letters have become much less popular. New ways of communicating – text messages, emails, and the social networks on the internet – have all had an effect.

The new technologies have many advantages. Emails, for example, are easy and quick to write and they are received immediately. This is particularly useful when we are communicating with people in other countries. They are also free – there is no need to buy a stamp to send one. Twitter and other messaging systems are ideal for quick, snappy comments, particularly if you want to reach a large audience.

However, there are situations where letters are more suitable. Letters are more personal, and more suited to expressing feelings. An expression of love in a letter seems more genuine and moving than in an email, even if the text is exactly the same. A letter conveying bad news can seem kinder and more sympathetic than an email with the same news.

We will probably always write letters. There will always be things we need to say in ways that are not suitable for electronic media. We may write fewer and fewer letters, but most likely they will always be a part of our lives

- 3 Read the informal letter. Find the mistakes and correct them on the line underneath. (There are eight spelling mistakes, five punctuation mistakes and one mistake with both spelling and punctuation.)

Dear Kay,

I'm just ~~writing~~ to say thanks for all the ~~helpfull~~ information you gave me about my visit.
writing helpful

I got back yesterday after quite a ~~tiring~~ journey, there were a few problems at the airport,
tiring

but I ~~wont~~ bore you with the details.
won't

I had a great time while I was there. ~~Following~~ your advise, I ate at the restaurant you
following advice

~~recomended~~ (twice in fact). You were right about the food, which was fantastic. You were
recommended

also right about going to the centre on foot. ~~Its~~ a much better way to see things and get a
It's

feeling for the place.

I went to the Art Institute that you mentioned, and I loved it. One place you didn't mention was

the Roundhouse ~~Theatre~~ - I saw a really funny play there, but I've ~~forgeten~~ the name of it.
Theatre forgotten

So, it was a wonderful four ~~days~~. Thanks again, and next time I come it will be a longer stay
days

(and at a time when ~~your~~ there).
you're

Best wishes,

Faisal

