

Unit 7

Broadcasting



المفردات الجديدة Vocabulary

الكلمة	المعنى	مثال توضيحي
electronic device	جهاز إلكتروني	مثال The television receiver is an electronic device .
film industry	صناعة السينما	مثال Hollywood film industry is important for propaganda.
video recorder	جهاز الفيديو	مثال The video recorder comes with 2-year guarantee.
telecommunication	الاتصال عن بعد	مثال Apple is a world leader in mobile telecommunications .
entertainment	تسليّة / ترفيه	مثال Paris provides a wide choice of entertainment .
set	جهاز / آلة	مثال The girl let her mother plug in the TV set .
station	محطة	مثال I work for a radio station .
broadcast	إذاعة / بث	مثال Do you listen to the broadcast ?
resident	ساكن / مُقيم	مثال She is resident at his house.
dedication	التزام	مثال I admire her dedication to the job.
deterrent	رادع / مانع	مثال Nuclear weapons are the ultimate deterrent .
transistor	راديو محمول	مثال She takes her transistor everywhere with her.
victory	نصر / انتصار	مثال I'm confident about our victory .
electronics	الإلكترونيات	مثال The firm merged with a Japanese electronics giant.
half	نصف / شوط (المباراة)	مثال Our team has scored 2 goals in the first half .
tension	توتر	مثال Her jokes helped to relieve the tension .
invention	اختراع	مثال The dishwasher is a wonderful invention .
dispatch	يُرسل / يُوفد	مثال Orders are normally dispatched within 3 days.
rank	يُصنّف	مثال Our team was ranked 2nd last year.

demonstrate	V.	يُظهِرُ / يُبَيِّنُ / يَعْرِضُ	مثال You need to demonstrate more self-control.
consume	V.	يَسْتَهْلِكُ	مثال A smaller car will consume less fuel.
reveal	V.	يَفْشِي / يَكْشِفُ	مثال He refused to reveal the secret.
evolve	V.	يَتَطَوَّرُ	مثال Each school must evolve its own way of working.
glorify	V.	يُعْظِمُ / يُعَجِّدُ	مثال Movies that glorify violence is responsible for crime
bring about	PhV.	يُسَبِّبُ / يُوْدِي إِلَى	مثال Better cultivation of soil will bring about better crops.
transatlantic	Adj.	عابر للمحيط (الأطلسي)	مثال He boards a transatlantic flight to London.
portable	Adj.	محمول	مثال This metal case is a portable computer.
potential	Adj.	محتمل / متوقع	مثال Every seed is a potential plant.
remote	Adj.	بعيد	مثال In remote areas many roads are single track.
prominent	Adj.	بارز / مهم / مشهور	مثال She was prominent in the fashion industry.
innumerable	Adj.	هائل (العدد)	مثال The innumerable stars in the sky are too far from us.
digital	Adj.	رقمي	مثال He's just bought a new digital camera.
disappointing	Adj.	محبط / مخيب للأمال	مثال This result is disappointing for many reasons.
zealous	Adj.	متحمس	مثال The shop assistant is very zealous .
adversely	Adv.	بشكل معاكس	مثال Her health was adversely affected by the climate.
collectively	Adv.	بشكل مجمل / اجمالي	مثال Houses are owned collectively by the company.

تدريبات على مفردات الوحدة

- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

innumerable / digital / dispatched / evolved / film industry / broadcasts

- We asked him a bunch of questions about his creative career in the horror
- Two loads of woollen cloth were to the factory on December 12th.
- Our radio and television have been leaking into space since the 1930s.
- The new technology allow an expansion in the number of TV channels.
- Scientists observed that there are galaxies like ours in the Universe.



1. film industry

2. dispatched

3. broadcasts

4. digital

5. innumerable

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

adversely / collectively / dispatched / evolved / inventions / entertainment

1. The United States emits 25 percent of the world's greenhouse gases.
2. A lot of companies have been affected by the recession.
3. Like most scientific , television can be a double-edged weapon.
4. The company has over the years into a multi-million dollar organization.
5. The focus of sport as has shifted from the live audience to the remote one.



1. collectively

2. adversely

3. inventions

4. evolved

5. entertainment

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

station / glorify / disappointing / digital / brought about / set

1. The Internet has enormous changes in society.
2. It was a display and we were fortunate to come away with a point.
3. The book is an attempt to the name of one of the dictators in history.
4. John is delighted to find an internet radio broadcasting sports programmes.
5. Some people formed on street close to anyone who had a portable radio



1. brought about

2. disappointing

3. glorify

4. set

5. station

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

zealous / transistor / video recorder / demonstrate / brought about / transatlantic

1. Officials have been very in the application of the new regulations.
2. They are seeking to strengthen their integration into the community.
3. The interview is an opportunity to your skills and enthusiasm for the job.
4. They had a security camera linked to a fitted to the rear of the house.
5. There is a great demand for cassette players and radios.



1. zealous

2. transatlantic

3. brought about

4. video recorder

5. transistor

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

glorifies / dedication / deterrent / remote / prominent / reveals

1. The report that the company made a loss of £20 million last year.
2. Your ambition will be rewarded as you are promoted to a position.
3. Tired of modern life, they moved to live in a deserted valley in a region.
4. The study demonstrated that longer prison sentences can be a for some offenders.
5. It took a lot of hard work and, but we managed to finish the project on time.



1. reveals

2. prominent

3. remote

4. deterrent

5. dedication

▪ Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Only four of the 10 houses on the street are now owned by long-term
a) inventions b) residents c) deterrents d) transistors
2. Walking and swimming are excellent for releasing
a) broadcast b) entertainment c) tension d) transistor
3. A goal in the final seconds of the second half in the match sealed their
a) film industry b) entertainment c) deterrent d) victory
4. The invention of the added a further dimension to communications.
a) potential b) teleprinter c) half d) telecommunication
5. The team fell behind in the first half but rallied in the second
a) potential b) teleprinter c) half d) telecommunication
6. The aim of the trip was to make informal contact with customers.
a) potential b) teleprinter c) half d) telecommunication
7. The production of new paper from wood pulp vast amounts of energy.
a) consumes b) reveals c) glorifies d) demonstrates
8. devices such as MP3 players are becoming increasingly popular.
a) Innumerable b) Disappointing c) Zealous d) Portable
9. A magazine has recently our school as one of the best in the country.
a) glorified b) consumed c) revealed d) ranked



1. residents

2. tension

3. victory

4. telecommunication

5. half

6. potential

7. consumes

8. Portable

9. ranked

حلول أسئلة كتاب الطالب Set Book

1. **What made radios smaller and lighter ?** ما سبب صغر حجم وخفة جهاز الراديو

↪ This is because of the invention of transistor technology. بسبب اختراع تكنولوجيا الترانزستور.

2. **What are the advantages of media ?** أهمية / مزايا الاعلام

↪ Media brings the latest news. الاعلان يأتينا بأخر الأخبار

↪ Media keeps us in touch with the current events . الاعلام يبقينا على تواصل مع الاحداث الجارية .

↪ Media is a vital channel of communication. يعمل الاعلام كوسيلة تواصل حيوية .

↪ Media works against corruption. يعمل الإعلام ضد الفساد .

↪ Media forms public opinion. يعمل الاعلام على تشكيل الرأي العام .

↪ Media can promote social awareness. يمكن للاعلام تعزيز الوعي الاجتماعي .

3. **What are the disadvantages of media ?** سلبيات / عيوب الاعلام

↪ Media can encourage negative or destructive thinking. الاعلام قد يشجع على الافكار السلبية والهدامة .

↪ Media can encourage people to act in an inappropriate way. الاعلام قد يشجع على التصرف بطرق غير مناسبة .

↪ Media can spread lies and rumors. يمكن أن يعمل على نشر الاكاذيب والاشاعات .

هل الاعلام (دائما) مصدر موثوق للأخبار؟

4. **Media is always a reliable source for forming public opinion. Do you agree ?**

↪ No, I don't agree because the media cannot always be reliable. ((على الدوام)) لا لأن الاعلام ليس موثوق

5. **Media has to be truthful ... How can this be achieved ?** يجب أن يكون الاعلام موثوقا .. كيف ذلك

↪ It has a huge impact on the society. للاعلام تأثير هائل على المجتمع .

↪ The information should be checked before publication. يجب التأكد من مصادر المعلومات قبل النشر .

6. **Modern electronics play a big part in our daily life. Explain.** الالكترونيات الحديثة غيرت حياتنا .. فسر

↪ They have made our life easier , faster and more comfortable . جعلت حياتنا أسهل / أسرع / أكثر راحة .

7. **Give an example on freedom of the press in Kuwait ?** مثال على حرية الصحافة بالكويت

في عام 2007 حازت الكويت على المركز الثاني في حرية الصحافة على مستوى الشرق الاوسط

↪ In 2007 , Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of Press Index .

8. **What is the policy of the Ministry of Information in Kuwait?** أهم سياسات وزارة الاعلام الكويتية

↪ Mutual cooperation. التعاون المتبادل

↪ Achieve social development. تحقيق التنمية الاجتماعية .

↪ Respect for the affairs of other countries. احترام شؤون الدول الأخرى .

تتميز الكويت بأنها من أكثر دول العالم العربي في شفافية الاعلام (ناقش)

9. **Kuwait has one of the most transparent media in the Arab world.(Discuss)**

تضمن مؤسسات الكويت المختلفة حرية الصحافة (في حدود القانون)

↪ A Kuwait institutions guarantees the freedom of press within the limits of law.

10. **The internet affected radio and television. Explain** كيف أثر الانترنت على الراديو والتلفزيون

↪ Internet has reduced using TV and radio. قتل الانترنت من اقبال الناس على التلفزيون والراديو.

شرح القواعد Grammar

ضمائر الوصل (Relative Pronouns)

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط ودمج جملتين ببعضهم .. حيث **تحل محل الجزء المكرر في الجملة الثانية**

خطوات استخدام ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين

1. نبحث عن **الجزء الذي تكرر** في الجملة الثانية ثم نبحث عن دوره في الجملة الثانية (فاعل / مفعول / غير عاقل / ملكية / مكان / زمن) ... فاذا :

✍ إذا كان فاعلا عاقلا نستعمل **who**

✍ إذا كان مفعولا به عاقلا نستعمل **whom**

✍ إذا كان غير عاقل نستعمل **which** (سواء كان دوره بالجملة فاعل أو مفعول)

✍ أما **that** فتستخدم بدل أي كلمة من الكلمات السابقة.

✍ إذا كان يعبر عن الملكية نستعمل كلمة **whose**

✍ إذا كان يعبر عن المكان نستعمل كلمة **where**

2. احذف **الجزء الذي تكرر** من الجملة الثانية وضع مكانه أداة الربط المناسبة

• عندما يتكرر **الفاعل** في الجزء الثاني من الجملة نربط الجزئين باستخدام **who**

مثال Here is **the man** . **The man** is a doctor.

➤ Here is **the man who** is a doctor.

مثال This is **the boy** . **He** won the first prize.

➤ This is **the boy who** won the first prize .

مثال **My friend** swims well . **He** lives here.

➤ **My friend who** lives here swims well.

• عندما يتكرر **المفعول به العاقل** في الجزء الثاني من الجملة نربط الجزئين باستخدام **whom**

مثال **The man** came here . I visited **him**.

➤ **The man whom** I visited came here.

مثال This is **the girl** . You gave **her** a flower.

➤ This is **the girl whom** you gave a flower.

مثال **The driver** was working with me . I paid **him**.

➤ **The driver whom** I paid was working with me.

• عندما يتكرر **فاعل/مفعول (غير عاقل)** في الجزء الثاني من الجملة نربط الجزئين باستخدام **which**

مثال He found **his keys** . He lost **them** yesterday.

➤ He found **his keys which** he lost yesterday.

مثال This is **the house**. I live in **it**.

➤ This is **the house which** I live in.

مثال **This book** is cheap . **It** is very useful.

➤ **This book which** is very useful is cheap.

• كما ذكرنا سابقا .. فان أداة الربط (**that**) تساوي **جميع أدوات الربط السابقة** بدون أي تغيير في المعنى

مثال He found **his keys which** he lost yesterday. = > He found **his keys that** he lost yesterday.

مثال This is **the girl whom** you gave a flower. = > This is **the girl that** you gave a flower.

مثال **My friend who** lives here swims well. = > **My friend that** lives here swims well.

• عندما يتكرر **الشيء المملوك** في الجزء الثاني من الجملة نربط الجزئين باستخدام **whose**

مثال This is **the man . His** car hit the boy. > This is **the man , whose** car hit the boy.

مثال This is **the boy . his** leg was broken. > This is **the boy , whose** leg was broken.

مثال Ahmed helped **Ali . Ali ' s** room was untidy. > Ahmed helped **Ali , whose** room was untidy.

• عندما يتكرر **المكان** في الجزء الثاني من الجملة نربط الجزئين باستخدام **where**

مثال I live in **Jahra . I** was born in **this city**. > I live in **Jahra where** I was born.

مثال This is **the house . we** live in **it** . > This is **the house where** we live.

مثال We used to walk in **the garden . It** is very big. > **The garden where** we walk is very big.

تدريبات

▪ Choose the correct answer.

1. My grandmother,is dead now, was an affectionate woman.

(who, whose, which , whom)

2. The man looked at the tree, under he had often sat.

(who, when , which , where)

3. I've just met Madam Hashem, husband is a pilot.

(who, who's , which , whose)

4. That is the restaurant.....we usually have lunch.

(where, which, when, why)

5. I could not remember.....I got this watch.

(which , when , who, whose)

6. The nurse.....the hospital has employed recently is competent.

(whom , which, why , when)



1. who

2. which

3. whose

4. where

5. when

6. whom

■ Use who or which to make one sentence who أو which استخدم للربط بين الجملتين

1. Alfred Hitchcock was born in Britain. He worked for many years in Hollywood.

.....

2. The sun is really a star. It is 93 million miles from the earth

.....

3. John F Kennedy died in 1963. He was a very famous American President.

.....

4. Charlie Chaplin was from a poor family. He became a very rich man.

.....

5. The 1992 Olympics were held in Barcelona. It was full of sport geniuses .

.....

6. We went to see the Crown Jewels. They are kept in the Tower of London.

.....

1. Alfred Hitchcock who was born in Britain worked for many years in Hollywood.

2. The sun which is really a star is 93 million miles from the earth

3. John F Kennedy who died in 1963 was a very famous American President.

4. Charlie Chaplin who was from a poor family became a very rich man.

5. The 1992 Olympics which were held in Barcelona was was full of sport geniuses.

6. We went to see the Crown Jewels which are kept in the Tower of London



■ Correct the error in each of the sentences. صحح ما تحته خط

1. The boy which sits next to me in class is very clever.

.....

2. Our cat, where we all loved very much, died last week.

.....

3. The man who car was stolen was very upset.

.....

4. The school which I had studied as a child was destroyed in a fire.

.....

5. At the weekend, that my family is at home, we have breakfast together.

.....



1. who

2. which

3. whose

4. where

5. when