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ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE FOR BEGINNERS "English Language's Four Modes For Beginners"

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دورة اولية في تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE FOR BEGINNERS

Presented By باشراف

المدرس المساعد Assistant Lecturer

مخلد نوري عبدالله Mokhaled Noori Abd-Allah

COURSE PLAN

خطة الدورة

- الدورة سوف تنقسم الى اربعة اقسام رئيسية:-
- This course will be divided into four main parts:-

- الكتابة Writing:- يوم الاحد لمدة 50 دقيقة و 10 دقائق للمناقشة.
- القراءة Reading:- يوم الاثنين لمدة 50 دقيقة و 10 دقائق للمناقشة.
- المحادثة Speaking:- يوم الاربعاء لمدة 50 دقيقة و 10 دقائق للمناقشة.
- الاستماع Listening:- يوم الخميس لمدة 50 دقيقة و 10 دقائق للمناقشة.

English Four Modes	Week Days	Time
Writing	Sunday	1pm To 2pm
Reading	Monday	12pm To 1pm
Listening	Wednesday	12pm To 1pm
Speaking	Thursday	12pm To 1pm

DO YOU KNOW *WHY* LEARNING ENGLISH IS SO IMPORTANT?

- English is the most commonly spoken language in the world. One out of five people can speak or at least understand English!
- English is the language of science, computers, diplomacy, and tourism. Knowing English increases your chances of getting a good job in a multinational company within your home country or of finding work abroad.
- English is the official language of 53 countries. That is a lot of people to meet and speak to.
- English is spoken as a first language by around 400 million people around the world.
- English is the language of the media industry. If you speak English, you won't need to rely on translations and subtitles anymore to enjoy your favorite books, songs, films and TV shows.

DO YOU KNOW *WHY* LEARNING ENGLISH IS SO IMPORTANT?

- English is also the language of the Internet. Many websites are written in English – you will be able to understand them and to take part in forums and discussions.
- English is based on a simple alphabet and it is fairly quick and easy to learn compared to other languages.
- English is not only useful — it gives you a lot of satisfaction. Making progress feels great. You will enjoy learning English if you remember that every hour you spend gets you closer to perfection.
- Since English is spoken in so many different countries there are thousands of schools around the world that offer programs in English. If you speak English, there're lots of opportunities for you to find an appropriate school and course to suit your academic needs.
- Because it's fun! By learning English, you will also learn about other cultures. Few experiences will make you grow as a person more than learning the values, habits, and way of life in a culture that is different from yours.

FIRST PART (WRITING)

- In order to Learn a new language whether it's familiar with your native language or it's completely new, there's no need to learn GRAMMAR (TENSES).
- So, the question will be “What do I need to learn how to write in English Language”
- In my point of view, everyone needs to follow these steps:-
 1. Memorize Vocabularies
 2. Learn simple grammar “tense”
 3. Use these vocabularies in sentences and try to use them in your daily life.
 4. Write simple paragraphs and find out your mistakes.
 5. Read more and improve your writing skills.

WRITING MODE

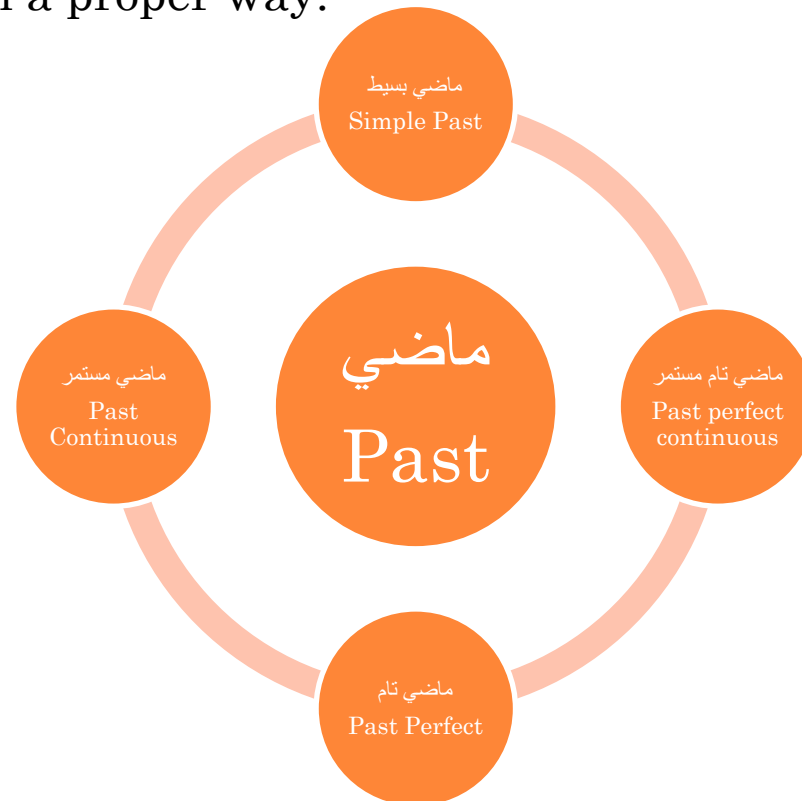
- If you want to write a paragraph in any topic, your focus may be one of several types:-
 - Cause
 - Effect
 - Comparison
 - Definition
 - Classification
 - Problems and Solution
 - Process
 - Argument

SIMPLE TENSES

- Before start talking about the main parts of any paragraphs or essays, you **MUST** know simple tenses.
- The importance of TENSES
 - Each Language around the world has it's own privacy such as Arabic language has many braches, Chinese Language has may Alphabets.
 - However, English has known by its importance of tenses, what we mean here (Past, Simple, Future) tense.
 - The thing that distinguish English from Arabic Language is that Arabic Language has nominal sentence and actual sentence, but English has only actual sentence that includes subject, verb, object.
 - Therefore, known these tenses can give the learner more abilities to write English sentences with accurate meanings.

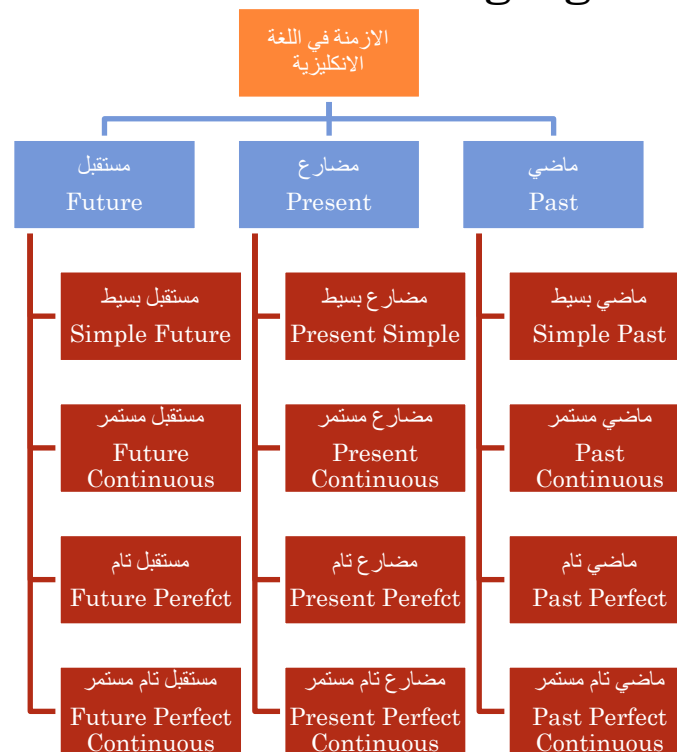
SIMPLE TENSES

- The English language has three tenses which are Past, Simple, and Future. Each tense has four parts, these parts can give a specific meaning to any sentence we use. Therefore, we should identify them in a proper way.



SIMPLE TENSES

- We may say that the same four branches apply to other English tenses. Therefore, we will have 12 compositions of the English sentence. Each of them has specific rule and structure as shown in the following figure.

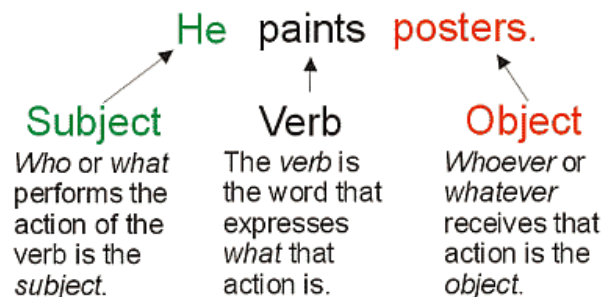


1- SIMPLE PRESENT

- You may ask, why did we start with this tense?
 - It's a simplest tense and known this tense can give you the ability to move forward to learn more tenses.
 - It's the most tense using to talk about yourself, express your feelings and talking about customs, tradition, and the relationships.
 - It's the most common tense using to express about scientific facts.
 - It's the only tense who uses the verb in main form or base form.

The composition of this tense is as the following:

Subject + verb (main form/base form) + adverb/object



1- SIMPLE PRESENT

Examples about simple present:-

1. I run everyday.
2. He likes milk.
3. I drink milk every morning.

Homework:-

1- Convert the following verbs into base form:-

Ran, drunk, working, study, read, sit, slept, taught.

2- Correct the following sentences in simple present tense:-

- a- I water drunk at night.
- b- She English studying.
- c- Worked hard they.
- d- Walk fast she.

WRITING A SIMPLE PARAGRAPH OR ESSAY

- Writing skills is the most important feature anyone wish to have.
- Writing a paragraph in English Language needs to follow these essential steps:-
 - Introduction
 - Writing a thesis statement in the introduction.
 - Body
 - Expanding your rough outline with evidence.
 - Creating a detailed outline.
 - Conclusion

EXAMPLES OF THESIS STATEMENT

- Research Question: How does junk food affect health?

- Focus of Research

Question: Effects

- Answers to Research:

- Question: 1- Poor nutrition
2- Weight gain
3- Inability to concentrate

Thesis Statement A: Eating junk food results in poor nutrition, weight gain, and inability to concentrate.

Thesis Statement B: Junk food and health food are different in several ways.

EXAMPLES OF THESIS STATEMENT

High school education in Japan has two points in common with high school education in Korea: a tough testing system and strict expectations of classroom behavior.

Process

To develop a successful space program, the United States has gone through three stages of planning: research, development, and testing.

Effect

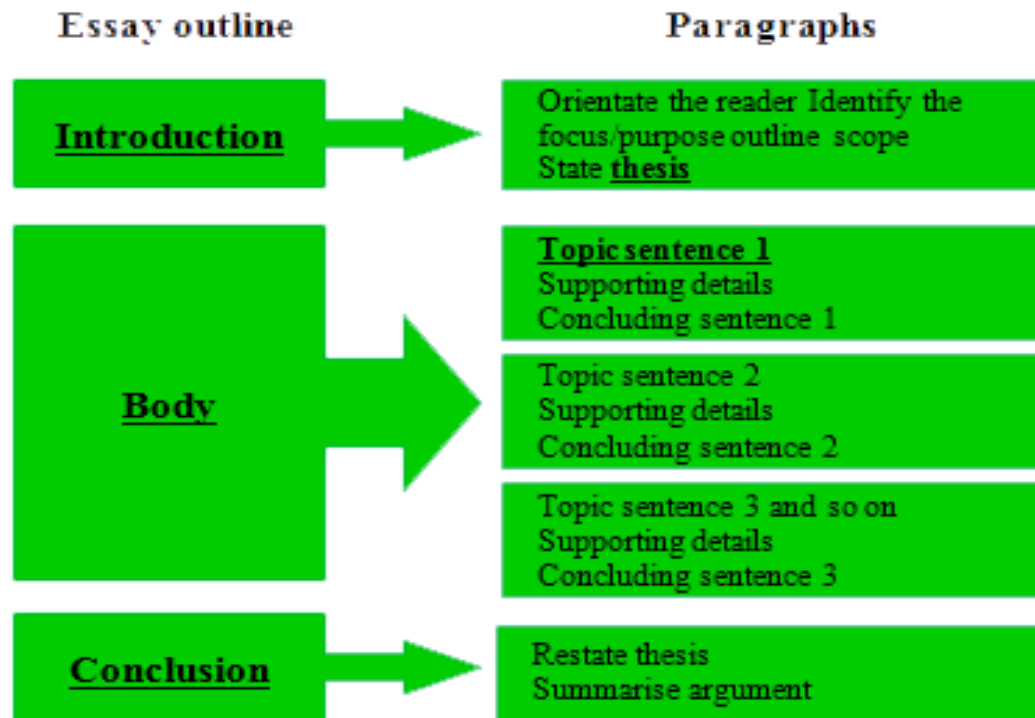
Although globalization produces a few negative results, it is largely a positive force in the world today for three reasons: increased opportunities for employment higher education, and greater equality for women.

Classification

Two types of video games teach children valuable skills: educational and cooperative.

Definition

WRITING A SIMPLE PARAGRAPH OR ESSAY



Introduction

An introduction is like a roadmap that tells your audience the direction your presentation will take.

- State your topic and tell the audience what your presentation will cover.
- Outline the main points.

A good introduction will capture an audience's attention.

- Start your talk by greeting the audience and introducing yourself (even if they already know you).
- State your purpose. For example:
 - 'I'm going to talk about...'
 - 'Today I'd like to discuss...'
- Provide any necessary background or definition of terms.

Body

The body of your presentation is where you develop the main points and present examples and evidence.

The information in the body needs to be well-structured. Decide on an organising principle. It could be by chronological order, theme or order of importance.

Make sure you provide clear links between main points, explanations and examples.

Use visual aids to engage the interest of your audience and 'show' instead of just 'tell'.

Emphasise important information. Tell your audience when information is particularly important or interesting. Tell them why.

- Use verbal 'signposts' to guide your audience through the presentation, highlight key points and indicate the different sections of your presentation.
 - 'Another point is...'
 - 'A contrary view to consider is'
 - 'In conclusion'
- Move from one point to the next by using phrases (such as 'Firstly ... secondly' ... 'finally').
- Introduce supporting evidence
 - 'For example ...'
 - '[Author name] states that ...'

Conclusion

The conclusion is usually a summary of the main points made in the body of the talk.

- Restate the main points.
- Re-answer the question.

Don't introduce any new information in the conclusion. Take the opportunity to show that you have covered all the points you made in your introduction.

- Work out how you will finish your talk. You can signal your conclusion with the phrase '*In conclusion ...*'
- Thank the audience, and invite questions:
- Restate the purpose of your talk, and say that you have achieved your aim:
 - 'I think it's now clear that ...'

HOMEWORK

- Try to write a paragraph with a good thesis statement about the happiest time in your life.
- Memorize 10 vocabularies and use each of them in a sentences. (Every day)
- Read the article in the New York Times about U.S.-Led Coalition Counts 229 Civilian Deaths Before Mosul Strike.



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SECOND PART (READING)

- If you want to learn English more quickly, lots of reading is important. The more you read, the more input your brain gets about how the language works. When you read in English, you can improve your vocabulary, your grammar, and your writing skills at the same time.
- Reading improves writing; writing improves reading “Advised from adult Education Expert”.
- No need to understand the whole sentence, just try to understand the meaning behind it, that’s fairly enough for beginners.

READING MODE

○ 8 Simple Steps to Improve Your English Reading Comprehension:-

- Always make special time to read.
- Read the right books.
- Ask yourself questions while reading and after Reading.
- Improve fluency first.
- Once you've learned to speed up, slow down!.
- Ask lots of questions.
- Read it again.
- Read many kinds of texts.

Let's discuss three points of the following steps in details.

1- ALWAYS MAKE SPECIAL TIME TO READ

- Reading for fun can be done anywhere. You could take a fun book out on a bus, in bed or at the office, and you can enjoy it. However, if you're reading to improve your comprehension, you need to **focus** and **study**.
- Follow these steps, or any other steps that you'd like to make a part of your reading process:
 - Find a quiet, comfortable spot with bright lighting to sit.
 - Get everything you might need ready before you sit down. For example, you might want to have a pen, your notebook, a dictionary and something to drink.
 - Decide how long you will read. (30 minutes is a good minimum amount of time.)
 - Put all your electronics on silent mode (or turn them off) and put them away.

2- READ THE RIGHT BOOK

- When you're choosing books (and other texts) to read, keep two things in mind:
 1. What you're interested in
 2. Your reading level
- Whenever you can, you should read things that you enjoy. You should also choose books that are at an English level just above the one you're most comfortable with. You want to challenge yourself just enough to learn new things, but not enough to get frustrated with your reading.

3- ASK YOURSELF QUESTIONS WHILE READING AND AFTER READING

- There are a few things you can do before, during and after you read to help you better understand the text.
- Try to quickly say or write a few sentences that describe what the text was about. Thinking about what you read will show you how much of it you really understood, and help you figure out if you still have questions.
- **Before you read**, here are a few questions you can ask yourself as you browse, to help you prepare for reading:
 - Are there any words in **bold** or *italics*?
 - Is there a lot of dialogue?
 - Are the paragraphs short or long?
- **After you read**, the questions below can be used to help you think about what you did and did not understand:
 - What was the text about?
 - What are the most important things that happened in the text?
 - Did anything confuse you?
 - Did anything surprise you?
 - Are there any parts you didn't understand?

READING STRATEGIES

- We have seen few steps to improve our reading skills. However, we need some good strategies to improve our reading skills in a proper way. Therefore, we have 10 strategies that you should keep them in your mind if you want to learn English.
- **Reading strategy 1: purposeful reading**
 - If you tend to begin reading like this: “I need to read Chapter 6 – here it goes! ...”, you may need to rethink your approach. Specifically, you will need to create a purpose for reading. You can create this purpose if you.
 - Be very clear about exactly what you are looking for. Don’t just read aimlessly. Perhaps you will look for answers to questions, general understanding of a topic or issue, detailed knowledge, a range of perspectives, identification of a writer’s position, evaluation of a writer’s position, arguments that support your position, arguments that oppose your position, examples, statistics, definitions, explanations, quotes, etc. Try to have the purpose in writing nearby so you maintain focus. Purposeful reading of this nature can help you read faster and more selectively.

READING STRATEGY 2: SCANNING

- Scanning is reading quickly to search for specific information. You may not realize it, but you are already good at scanning. You scan, for example, when checking a TV guide or a phone book. Scanning may allow you to ‘read’ up to 1,500 words a minute. One reason to scan an academic text that you have found while researching is to locate key terms as a means to assess the text’s relevance.

READING STRATEGY 3: SKIMMING

- Skimming is reading quickly to gain a general idea. Skimming may allow you to 'read' up to 1000 words a minute. Skimming helps you identify whether or not to continue reading, what to read carefully, and where the best place is to begin.
- As with scanning, skimming does not involve reading every word. Instead, you may skim by reading:
 - Titles
 - Subheadings
 - Words that are in bold, in italics or underlined
 - Diagrams
 - A report's abstract
 - Introduction or conclusion
 - The first sentence of every paragraph
 - Chapter questions
 - Chapter objectives
 - Chapter summaries

READING STRATEGY 4: INFORMATION WORDS

- There will be times when you need to do more than skim a text in the way described above, but still need to read quickly. This may require ability to conduct “surface reading”.
- It is worth remembering that no more than 50% of the words in an average textbook are “information” words. The other words are like glue and paint: they are there to provide connections and add interest, but are not essential for meaning. If you concentrate on information words, you can read faster and with better comprehension.

READING STRATEGY 5: PHRASE READING

- Watch the eyes of a friend or a member of your family while he or she is reading. You will see that they move along each line of print in a series of jerks. The pauses between the jerks are known as fixations. It is during the fixations that your eyes take in words.
- Poor readers take in only one or two words in each fixation.
| This is | how a | poor | reader's | eyes move | along |
lines | of print. |
- A good reader, on the other hand, takes in several words in each fixation | This is how | a better reader's | eyes move
along | lines of print. |

READING STRATEGY 6: ANALYTICAL READING

- Analytical reading (or study reading) is needed when you want to make sure that you fully grasp and appreciate what you are reading. You may have to read statements more than once, stop to think about them, or jot down key words when using this style. As a result, your reading rate can easily drop to below 100 words a minute.

READING STRATEGY 7: MARKING THE TEXT

- The process of marking texts can help you concentrate (and keep reading!) and can help you identify key points and make the book easier to survey later when you need to use it again for your assignment or to revise for an exam. revise effectively later.

READING STRATEGY 8: NOTE-TAKING

- If you don't take notes well, or don't take them at all, now is the time to develop this essential skill! Note-taking can help you gain deeper understanding and reflection, a better ability to remember and good exam preparation materials for later. When taking notes, pay keep in mind the following 7 principles:
 - Record publication details
 - Preview the text before you take notes
 - Maintain a central place for your notes
 - Paraphrase and summarize ideas
 - Note your thoughts
 - Be creative
 - Review your notes

READING STRATEGY 9: MANAGING VOCABULARY

- Even if you are a native English speaker, you may at times feel overwhelmed by the amount of unfamiliar vocabulary you encounter. Of course, as a university student, you have a great opportunity and need to build your vocabulary (discipline specific and general),

READING STRATEGY 10: READING WITH OTHERS

- Consider getting a “study buddy” or study group. Be careful to keep focused on what you need to do and you may find that by sharing notes, explaining, asking and quizzing each other, you can increase your ability to understand, reflect upon and remember key points in texts.



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THIRD PART (SPEAKING)

- Since we've done the most important two parts of the English course for beginners. The next part is speaking.
- Before starting, let's each one of us introduce his/her self to others by using English Language ONLY.
 - You should tell us about your name
 - Your specialize
 - Why did you come to attend this course
 - Your habits
 - A goal you wish to reach.

READING MODE

- 14 Methods for Improving Your Spoken English Without a Speaking Partner:-
 - Think in English.
 - Talk to yourself.
 - Use a mirror.
 - Focus on fluency, not grammar.
 - Try some tongue twisters.
 - “The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.”
 - Listen and repeat.
 - Pay attention to stressed sounds.
 - Sing along to English songs
 - Learn word forms with new words.
 - Learn phrases, not words.

READING MODE

- Learn your most common sayings.
- Prepare for specific situations.
- Relax!
- Tell a story from your language in English.



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FOURTH PART (LISTENING)

- Since we've done the most important three parts of the English course for beginners. The next and last part is Listening.
- Let's discuss, how to improve your listening skills?
 - What kind of things you should listen to?
 - What kind of accent you want to learn, American or British?
- Then we'll talk about the strategies that could improve your listening skills.

LISTENING MODE

- Listening is the one skill that you use the most in everyday life.
- Listening comprehension is the basis for your speaking, writing and reading skills.
- To train your listening skills, it is important to listen actively, which means to actively pay attention to what you are listening to.
- Make it a habit to listen to audio books, podcasts, news, songs, etc. and to watch videos and films in the foreign language.

LISTENING MODE

- You should know that there are different types of listening:
 - **Listening for gist:** you listen in order to understand the main idea of the text.
 - **Listening for specific information:** you want to find out specific details, for example key words.
 - **Listening for detailed understanding:** you want to understand all the information the text provides.
- Before you listen to a text, you should be aware of these different types. You will have to decide what your purpose is. Becoming aware of this fact will help you to both focus on the important points and reach your goal.

LISTENING MODE

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING YOUR LISTENING SKILLS:-

○ Before you listen

- Think about the topic of the text you are going to listen to. What do you already know about it? What could possibly be the content of the text? Which words come to mind that you already know? Which words would you want to look up?
- If you have to do a task on the listening text, check whether you have understood the task correctly.
- Think about what type of text you are going to listen to. What do you know about this type of text?
- Relax and make yourself ready to pay attention to the listening text.

LISTENING MODE

○ While you are listening

- It is not necessary to understand every single word. Try to ignore those words that you think are less important anyway.
- If there are words or issues that you don't understand, use your general knowledge as well as the context to find out the meaning.
- If you still don't understand something, use a dictionary to look up the words or ask someone else for help.
- Focus on key words and facts.
- Take notes to support your memory.
- Intonation and stress of the speakers can help you to understand what you hear.
- Try to think ahead. What might happen next? What might the speakers say, which words might they use?

LISTENING MODE

○ After listening

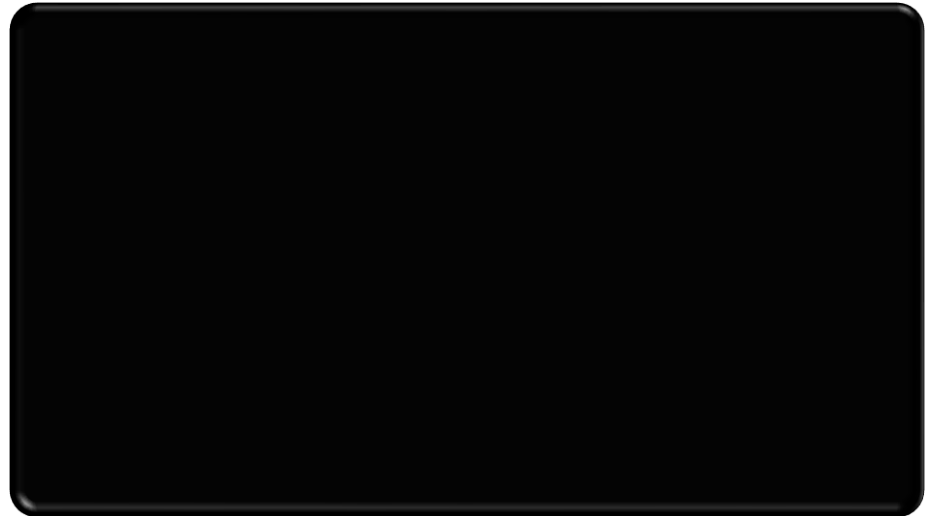
- Think about the text again. Have you understood the main points?
- Remember the speculations you made before you listened. Did they come true?
- Review your notes.
- Check whether you have completed your task correctly.
- Have you had any problems while listening? Do you have any problems now to complete your task? Identify your problems and ask someone for help.
- Listen again to difficult passages.

FIVE STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE ENGLISH LISTENING SKILLS

- Listen to audiobooks
- Practice with real Native English speakers
- Watch movies without subtitles
- Think in English
- Familiarize your self with slang and idioms

LISTENING MODE

- No more talking, just listen to these two videos and try to follow them:-
- First video: It shows a great example of how to watch videos in different methods till you get improve your listening skills.



LISTENING MODE

- **Second Video:** You can improve your listening skills with funny videos or series or movies



FOUR MODES



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תודה
 Dankie Gracias
 Спасибо شكراً
 Merci Takk
 Köszönjük Terima kasih
 Grazie Dziękujemy Děkojame
 Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies
 Kiitos Tänane teid 谢谢
Thank You Tak
 感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür Ederiz
 감사합니다
 ευχαριστούμε
 Ευχαριστώ
 Ďěkujeme vám
 ありがとうございます
 Tack

