

**Al-Mustaqbal University**

**second stage** - second semester

**Subject:** English language

**Lecturer:** Asst.lect. Nabaa Thamer Ali

**Lecture 6 : What's it like?**



**1- What's it like? كيف يبدو**

**Describing people, places, and things. وصف الأشخاص والأماكن والأشياء**

والأماكن والأشياء

### GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Match the questions and answers.

Do you like Paris?	It's beautiful.
What's Paris like?	Yes, I do.
	It's got lots of old buildings.
	No, I don't.

2 Which question in 1 means: *Tell me about Paris.*

**▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.1 p135**

**Q/ Fill in the blanks:**

**(the restaurants – the people – the night-life – the buildings)**

**1. You: What's the weather like?**

Todd: Chicago's called "the windy city" and it can be windy!

**2. You: What's \_\_\_\_\_ like?**

Todd: They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.

### 3. You: What's \_\_\_\_\_ like?

Todd: A lot of them are very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.

### 4. You: What's \_\_\_\_\_ like?

Todd: They're very good. You can find food from every country.

### 5. You: What's \_\_\_\_\_ like?

Todd: It's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.

## 2- Comparatives and superlatives:

### Comparatives : صيغة المقارنة er / more

هي صيغة تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين، شخصين أو أكثر للتوضيح أن إحداهما لديه صفة أكثر أو أقل من الآخر وذلك من خلال اضافة **er** الى نهاية الصفة المكونة من مقطع صوتي واحد. او اضافة **more** قبل الصفة التي تحتوي على أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد.

**small** → This box is **smaller** than that one. هذا الصندوق أصغر من ذلك

**Tall** → Ahmed is **taller** than Ali. أحمد أطول من علي

**cold** → Today is **colder** than yesterday. اليوم أبرد من الأمس

**near** → The school is **nearer** than the market المدرسة أقرب من السوق

● إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف **y** يقلب الى **i** ويضاف **er** إلى نهاية الصفة مثل ؛

**Busy** → **busier**. مشغول / أكثر انشغالا

**Noisy** → **noisier**. ضوضاء / أكثر ضوضاء من

Example : **Today is busier, noisier, and drier than yesterday.**

اليوم أكثر انشغالا، أكثر ضوضاء، وأجفّ من الأمس

- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح قبله حرف صوتي (e.a.i.o.u) يضاعف الحرف الأخير ويضاف er إلى نهاية الصفة مثل ؛

**Big** → bigger. أكبر من **Hot** → hotter. أحر من **Wet** → wetter أكثر رطوبة من

- إذا كانت الصفة تحتوي على أكثر من مقطع صوتي يضاف قبل الصفة كلمة more مثل ؛

Beautiful → **more** beautiful أكثر جمالاً من

Interesting → **more** interesting أكثر إثارة للاهتمام / ممتع

Exciting → **more** exciting أكثر حماساً من

Expensive → **more** expensive أكثر تكلفة من

### Example:

This movie is more beautiful, more interesting, more exciting, and more expensive than the one we saw last week.

هذا الفيلم أكثر جمالاً، أكثر إثارة للاهتمام، أكثر حماساً، وأعلى من الفيلم الذي شاهدناه الأسبوع الماضي

### superlatives. التفضيل est / most

صفة تستخدم عند وصف شخصاً أو شيئاً بأنه الأفضل أو الأعلى أو الأقوى على الإطلاق بين مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء. وذلك من خلال إضافة **est** الى نهاية الصفة المكونة من مقطع صوتي واحد. وإضافة كلمة **most** قبل الصفة التي تحتوي على أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد.

**Small** → This is the **smallest** box in the room. هذا هو أصغر صندوق في الغرفة

**Tall** → Ahmed is the **tallest** in the class. أحمد هو الأطول في الصف

**Cold** → Today is the **coldest** day of the week. اليوم هو أبرد يوم في الأسبوع

**Near** → This school is the **nearest** to my house. هذه المدرسة هي الأقرب إلى بيتي

- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف y يقلب الى i ويضاف est إلى نهاية الصفة مثل ؛

**Busy** → **busiest**. مشغول / الأكثر انشغالا **Noisy** → **noisiest**. ضوضاء / الأكثر ضوضاء اطلاقاً  
**Dry** → **driest** جاف / الأكثر جفافاً

- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح قبله حرف صوتي (e.a.i.o.u) يضاعف الحرف الأخير ويضاف est إلى نهاية الصفة مثل ؛

**Big** → biggest. الأكبر **Hot** → hottest. الأكثر حرارة **Wet** → wettest الأكثر رطوبة

- إذا كانت الصفة تحتوي على أكثر من مقطع صوتي يضاف قبل الصفة كلمة **most** مثل ؛

Beautiful → **most** beautiful الأكثر جمالاً

Interesting → **most** interesting الأكثر إثارة للاهتمام / ممتع

Exciting → **most** exciting. الأكثر حماساً

Expensive → **most** expensive الأكثر تكلفة

هناك بعض الصفات لا تخضع لهذه القواعد تسمى الصفات الغير المنتظمة

**irregular Adjectives** مثل ؛

**Far** → further مقارنة → furthest تفضيل

**Good** → better مقارنة → best تفضيل **Bad** → worse مقارنة → worst تفضيل

## Questions

1- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ building in the city.

a) tall. b) taller. c) **tallest**

2- Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.

a) cold. b) **colder** . c) coldest

3- He is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class.

a) good b) better c) **best**

4- This car is the more expensive in the showroom. True or **False** ✕

Most expensive ✓

5- Structural engineering is most interesting than civil drawing for many students. True or **False** ✕. More interesting ✓

## **Synonyms and antonyms. المرادفات & المعاكسات**

### **Synonyms. المرادفات**

bored → fed up منزعج / يشعر بالملل

Wonderful → brilliant رائع

generous → Kind كريم

modern → New حديث / جديد

Wealthy → rich. ثري / غني

messy → Untidy غير مرتب / فوضوي

## antonyms المعاكسات

Interested مستمتع & bored يشعر بالملل

Horrible رائع / فضيع / مرعب & Wonderful رائع

Mean بخيل & generous كريم

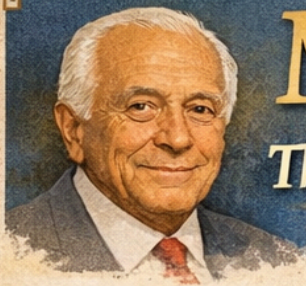
Old. قديم. & modern حديث / عصري

Poor فقير & rich غني

Tidy مرتب & messy فوضى

fed up generous brilliant messy modern wealthy

- 1 'Mary's family is very rich.'  
'Well, I knew her uncle was very \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 2 'Look at all these new buildings!'  
'Yes. Paris is much more \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.'
- 3 'Wasn't that film wonderful!'  
'Yes, it was \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 4 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'  
'He is, isn't he? He's one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ people I know.'
- 5 'Ann's bedroom's really untidy again!'  
'Is it? I told her it was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 6 'I'm bored with this lesson!'  
'I know, I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ with it, too!'



# Milton Petrie

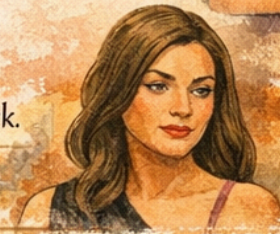
## The Most Generous Man in the World

Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.

The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work.



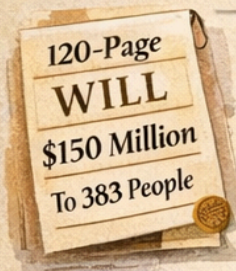
He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack.



It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left.

He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those **less fortunate** than himself.

“The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.”



Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92.

His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people.

His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years.

His family were poor but kind-hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was **too kind**.

He couldn't even give a parking ticket.

## Questions :

1- Milton Petrie used to buy a newspaper every evening.

(True or False)

2- The old man was seriously ill in a hospital. ( True or False)

3- Petrie refused to help the old man with his hospital bill.

(True or False)

4- Petrie often sent money to people who suffered from disasters. (True or False)

5- Milton Petrie died at the age of 92. (True or False)

6- Why did Milton Petrie help the old man?

A. Because he was his relative. B. Because he felt sympathy for him C. Because he owed him money. D. Because he was famous

7-What kind of people did Petrie especially help?

A. Businessmen. B. Teachers. C. Policemen and firemen. D. Actors

8- What happened to the model mentioned in the story?

A. She lost her job. B. She was injured in a fire. C. Her face was cut in a knife attack. D. She became rich

9-Why was Petrie able to help many people?

A. Because he inherited money. B. Because he worked hard and made more money. C. Because he borrowed money. D. Because he won the lottery

10- What is the main reason behind Petrie's generosity?

A. His education B. His friends. C. His early poverty. D. His fame



# Hetty Green

The Richest, Meanest Woman in the World

Henrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoilt, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares.

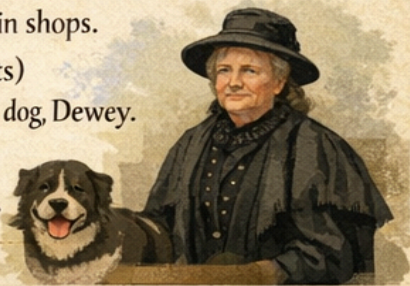
At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account. Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street.

Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called "The Witch of Wall Street".

At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.



Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a *free bone* for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt.



Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help.

In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today)



## Questions :

- 1- Hetty Green was born in New York in 1835. True or False
- 2- Her father taught her about stocks and shares from a young age. True or False
- 3- She opened her own bank account when she was six years old. True or False
- 4- Hetty spent money freely and lived a luxurious life. True or False
- 5- Her son Ned's injury was treated immediately by a doctor. True or False
- 6- Where did Hetty invest her money after her father died?  
A) London. B) Wall Street. C) California. D) Chicago

### 7-What nickname was Hetty given?

- A) Queen of Finance. B) The Angel of Money C) The Witch of Wall Street. D) The Lady of New York

### 8- What is true about Hetty's eating habits?

- A) She ate in expensive restaurants. B) She never ate outside  
C) She ate in the cheapest restaurants. D) She only ate at home

### 9- What did Hetty refuse to pay for when her son was injured?

- A) Medicine B) Hospital. C) Doctor D) All of the above

### 10- What did Hetty's daughter do with the money after Hetty's death?

- A) Bought a palace. B) Donated it to friends. C) Built a hospital. D) Invested it in Wall Street

## Q/ Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence:

1. The billionaire decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a huge amount of money in new technology companies. A) inherit. B) invest. C) arrest. D) wear

2. The police managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the thief after a long chase.

- A) open. B) arrest. C) spoil. D) make

3. After her father died, she will \_\_\_\_\_ a large fortune.

- A) inherit. B) wear. C) buy. D) live in

4. The doctor had to \_\_\_\_\_ his leg after the serious accident.

- A) open. B) amputate. C) spoil. D) make

5. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ ragged clothes because she had no money.

A) wear. B) invest. C) buy. D) inherit

6. He was forced to \_\_\_\_\_ poverty after losing his job.

A) live in. B) make. C) open. D) arrest

7. She used her savings to \_\_\_\_\_ a bank account in New York.

A) spoil. B) open. C) wear. D) inherit

8. The child's bad behavior began to \_\_\_\_\_ everything around him.

A) buy. B) spoil. C) invest. D) live in

9. The businessman wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ stocks and shares in the market.

A) wear. B) invest. C) amputate. D) arrest

10. The lawyer helped her to \_\_\_\_\_ a legal will before she died.

A) make. B) spoil. C) wear. D) buy

***The End***

***thanks for your attention***