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جزوه درس: واژه شناسی مربوط به هفته : اول □ دوم ■ سوم □
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Dear students

Hello. I hope you are in most happy and good health.

The Book to be covered in this session: Oxford Word Skills

Task 1. Study the following carefully (unit3, page 14) and then do the exercises of page 15 in your books. Take a picture and send it.

(مهم: لطفا تمرینات کتاب را فقط در کتاب حل کرده و عکس بگیرید. در برگه جداگانه پذیرفته نمی شود.)

3 I can understand a learner's dictionary

How can a learner's dictionary help you? These examples are from *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary*.

Different meanings of the word are given in the **definitions**, which are in simple English.

win /wɪn/ **verb** (wɪŋŋ; pt, pp won /wɒn/) **1** [I, T] to be the best, first or strongest in a race, game, competition, etc.: *to win a game/match/championship* • *I never win at table tennis.* • *Which party do you think will win the next election?* **2** [T] to get money, a prize, etc. as a result of success in a competition, race, etc.: *We won a trip to Australia.* • *Who won the gold medal?* • *He won the jackpot in the lottery.*

The dictionary helps you **avoid making** mistakes, and helps with grammar.

HELP Note that we **earn** (not **win**) money at our job: *I earn £15 000 a year.*

Idioms and phrasal verbs are at the end of the **entry**.

IDM win/lose the toss ⇨ **toss** you can't win (informal) there is no way of being completely successful or of pleasing everyone: *Whatever you do you will upset somebody. You can't win.*

PHRV win sb over/round (to sth) to persuade sb to support or agree with you: *They're against the proposal at the moment, but I'm sure we can win them over.*

Examples of usage are **provided**.

Phonetic symbols help with pronunciation. You can find out which **syllable** is stressed.

Words that are often used together (**collocations**) are given in bold.

mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ **noun** [C] something that you think or do that is wrong: *Try not to make any mistakes in your essays.* • *a spelling mistake* • *It was a big mistake to trust her.* • *I made the mistake of giving him my address.*

IDM by mistake as a result of being careless: *The terrorists shot the wrong man by mistake.*

OTHER WORDS FOR

mistake

Error is more formal than **mistake**: *a computing error*. When you make a mistake you **do sth wrong**: *I got the answer wrong.* • *You must have the wrong number (= on the phone).* **Fault** indicates who is responsible for sth bad: *The accident wasn't my fault. The other driver pulled out in front of me.* **Fault** is also used to describe a problem or weakness that sb/sth has: *a technical fault.*

It helps you with **style**: for instance, whether words are formal, informal, **slang**, **offensive**, etc.

guy /ɡaɪ/ **noun** **1** [C] (informal) a man or boy: *He's a nice guy.* **2** guys [pl] (informal) used when speaking to a group of men and women: *What do you guys want to eat?*

It can teach you **related** words: this helps you **build** your vocabulary and **select** the correct word for your needs.

Glossary

definition an exact statement of what a word or phrase means. **define sth** v.

avoid doing sth If you **avoid doing sth**, you try not to do or experience it.

idiom a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words (also **expression**).

entry one of a list of items included in a dictionary, list, etc. (There are three dictionary **entries** on this page.)

provide sth give sth to sb or make sth available for sb.

style the way sth is written or spoken (e.g. an informal **style**, a formal **style**).

for instance SYN **for example**.

slang very informal words or phrases used in spoken language.

offensive rude and likely to upset sb. **offend sb** v.

symbol a letter, number, or sign that has a particular meaning (e.g. the **symbol** /ʃ/ is pronounced 'sh').

syllable a part of a word which contains a vowel sound. (*Go* has one syllable and *prefer* has two syllables.)

relate sth to sth connect sth to sth. **related** ADJ.

build sth make sth bigger: increase sth.

select sth SYN **choose sth** (but **select** is more formal). **selection** N.

Go to page 178, unit 72

Prefixes:

A prefix is a letter or group of letters that we put at the beginning of the words to change their meanings.

Aim of this unit: learning prefixes and applying them in your vocabulary

Examples:

Insecure, informal, disloyal, irrelevant

Task 2. Search some other examples, for each prefix presented here, using dictionary.

(مطابق نمونه ی زیر برای هر پیشوند کلمات متفاوت با تمرینات کتاب در جملاتی که در دیکشنری سرچ می کنید ارائه دهید)

im (prefix): immature

sentence: Tom forgave his friend's immature behavior.]

Task 3. Do exercises (page 178, 179), then take a picture from your book and send it.

Good Luck