

English Language

Fourth Stage

Lecture 1

The English Alphabet

The English alphabet consists of 26 letters divided into vowels and consonants. The vowels are: A, E, I, O, U. The remaining letters are consonants. Each letter has two forms: capital (uppercase) and small (lowercase).

English letters represent sounds. Some letters have more than one sound. For example, the letter 'C' can sound like /k/ as in 'cat' or /s/ as in 'city'.

Understanding the alphabet is essential for pronunciation, spelling, and reading historical texts accurately.

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Lecture 2

Question Words (WH-Questions)

Question words are used to ask for specific information. They are called WH-questions because most of them begin with 'wh'.

Common question words include: What (for things), Who (for people), Where (for place), When (for time), Why (for reason), Which (for choice), and How (for manner).

Example: When did World War I begin? It began in 1914. These words are important in analyzing historical events.

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Lecture 3

Linking Words

Linking words connect ideas in a sentence or paragraph. They improve coherence and organization in academic writing.

Examples: and (addition), but (contrast), because (reason), although (contrast), therefore (result), however (contrast).

In historical writing, linking words help explain causes and effects clearly.

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Lecture 4

Prepositions

Prepositions show relationships between words in a sentence, especially time and place.

Examples of time: in 1914, on Monday, at night. Examples of place: in Europe, on the table, at school.

Correct use of prepositions is essential in writing historical dates and locations.

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Lecture 5

Auxiliary Verbs (Past and Present)

Auxiliary verbs help form different tenses and questions. In the present tense: am, is, are, do, does, have, has.

In the past tense: was, were, did, had.

Example: The war was difficult. Countries did not expect it. Auxiliary verbs are essential in constructing accurate historical narratives.

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Lecture 6

Historical Terms (Part 1)

Empire – إمبراطورية

Revolution – ثورة

Colonialism – استعمار

Treaty – معاهدة

Alliance – تحالف

These terms are frequently used in historical analysis.

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Lecture 7

Historical Terms (Part 2)

Nationalism – قومية

Industrialization – التصنيع

Civilization – حضارة

Democracy – ديمقراطية

Dictatorship – دكتاتورية

Understanding terminology helps students interpret texts accurately.

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Lecture 8

Historical Terms (Part 3)

Primary Source – مصدر أولي

Secondary Source – مصدر ثانوي

Chronology – تسلسل زمني

Archive – أرشيف

Archaeology – علم الآثار

These concepts are essential in academic historical research.

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Lecture 9

Short Historical Text: World War I

World War I began in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The conflict involved two main alliances: the Allies and the Central Powers.

The war introduced new military technologies and caused massive destruction. It ended in 1918 with the signing of peace treaties.

World War I changed the political map of Europe and had long-term global consequences.

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Lecture 10

Short Historical Text: The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 18th century. It transformed production from manual labor to machine-based manufacturing.

Factories increased productivity but also created social challenges such as poor working conditions.

The Industrial Revolution influenced economic systems and modern society worldwide.