

# **USING AN ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY**

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# WHAT WERE THE ORIGINAL HEBREW SENTENCES?

1. THE BOY THROUGH ON A BANANA.
2. THE MOTHER MIRROR THE CHILDREN  
THE PLAGUES THE NEWS IN THE  
CONDEMN.



1. הילד דרך על קליפת בונה.

2. האמא מראה לילדים את הדברים החדשים בגינה.



# **KNOWING WHEN TO USE THE DICTIONARY**

**WHEN YOU FIND A NEW WORD WHILE READING,  
FINISH THE SENTENCE (BETTER: THE PARAGRAPH). IF  
YOU HAVEN'T GUESSED THE MEANING AND IT STILL  
SEEMS IMPORTANT, THEN YOU CAN LOOK IT UP.**

# HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY EFFECTIVELY

## FINDING THE RIGHT MEANING OF AN ENGLISH WORD:

- **FIRST, CHECK THROUGH ALL THE MEANINGS AND FIND THE ONE THAT MAKES MOST SENSE IN THE CONTEXT WHERE YOU FOUND THE WORD.**
- **SECOND, IF YOU REALLY WANT TO MAKE SURE, THINK WHAT THE WORD IS IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND LOOK IT UP IN A BILINGUAL DICTIONARY. IF ONE OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS IS THE ORIGINAL WORD YOU LOOKED UP, THEN YOU CAN BE SATISFIED THAT YOU HAVE FOUND THE RIGHT MEANING.**

# HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY EFFECTIVELY

## FINDING THE RIGHT SPELLING:

- **IF YOU ARE SURE OF THE FIRST FEW LETTERS, JUST LOOK DOWN THE PAGE UNTIL YOU FIND THE RIGHT SPELLING. (AGAIN, IT IS HELPFUL TO CHECK THE MEANING IS THE ONE YOU EXPECT.)**
- **IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE FIRST FEW LETTERS, TRY SOME OTHER POSSIBILITIES. YOU KNOW FOR EXAMPLE THAT SOME WORDS THAT START WITH AN -/ SOUND HAVE *K* AS THEIR FIRST LETTER (*KNIFE, KNIGHT*). SO IF YOU CAN'T FIND THE WORD UNDER *N*, TRY LOOKING IN THE *K* PAGES.**

# **WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW WHEN WE USE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES OR REGULAR ONES?**

- 1. PART OF SPEECH – NOUN / VERB / ADJECTIVE / ADVERB / PRONOUN / PREPOSITIONS / CONJUNCTIONS .**
  - What is the difference between the parts of speech?**

# PARTS OF SPEECH

**Nouns** name people, places, things, or ideas.

## Important Noun Jobs

- \* Subjects
- \* Direct Objects
- \* Indirect Objects
- \* Objects of Prepositions
- \* Predicate Nouns



A **peacock**  
walked through  
our **yard**.



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**Pronouns** take the place of nouns.

## Examples of Pronouns

I, me, we, us, you,  
she, her, he, him, it,  
they, them, that, which,  
who, whom, this, that,  
these, those, myself

Pronouns can do anything that nouns can do.



**We** walked  
across the bridge.



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# PARTS OF SPEECH

**Verbs** express actions or states of being.

Main verbs express actions or states of being.

He **swims**. (action)

He **is** president. (state of being)

Helping verbs help main verbs. They can't stand alone. Together, helping verbs and main verbs form verb phrases.

She **will swim**.

She **has been** president.



The shuttle  
**flew** into space.

shuttle | **flew**  
The | Into space

**Adjectives** describe nouns and pronouns.

## Adjective Questions

Which one?

What kind?

How many?

Whose?



The **wise, handsome**  
owl had **orange** eyes.

owl | had | eyes  
The | wise | handsome | orange

# PARTS OF SPEECH

**Adverbs** modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

## Adverb Questions

- How?
- When?
- Where?
- Why?
- To what extent?



The **extremely** cute koala hugged its mom **very tightly**.



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**Prepositions** show the relationship between a noun and another word or element in the sentence.

**Prepositions** are always in *prepositional phrases*.

- at** home
- during** the movie
- from** your imagination
- inside** the cave
- over** the river



The frog sat **in** the flower.



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# PARTS OF SPEECH

**Conjunctions** connect two or more words, phrases, or clauses.

\* Words *tired **but** happy*

\* Phrases *by the river **or** near the lake*

\* Clauses *The lion roared, **and** the mouse ran.*



*The hummingbird sat **and** waited.*



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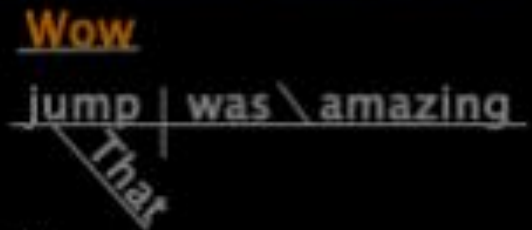
**Interjections** show emotion. They are not grammatically related to the rest of the sentence.

Examples of Interjections

*congratulations, golly, gosh, hey, holy cow, uh-oh, ugh, whoa, whoops, wow, yikes, yippee, yuck*



***Wow!** That jump was amazing!*



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**USE YOUR  
DICTIONARIES TO  
COMPLETE THE  
EXERCISE.**

## **2. COLLOCATIONS - COMMON WORD COMBINATIONS SUCH AS *'BRIGHT IDEA'***

**USE YOUR DICTIONARIES TO TRANSLATE THE COLLOCATION.**

- **CALL A STRIKE**
- **COME TRUE**
- **TAKE A BATH**
- **KEEP THE CHANGE**

**WE DECIDED TO BREAK OUR JOURNEY IN OXFORD.**

- **AN OCCASION WHEN YOU INTERRUPT  
YOUR JOURNEY FOR A PERIOD OF TIME**

# **WE WENT TO PAY OUR RESPECTS TO OUR NEW NEIGHBORS.**

- **TO VISIT SOMEONE IN ORDER TO WELCOME OR TALK TO THEM**
- **TO PAY YOUR LAST RESPECTS TO HONOR SOMEONE AFTER THEIR DEATH**

# **IDIOMS - A PHRASE LIKE WHERE THE MEANING IS DIFFERENT FROM THE WORDS' LITERAL MEANINGS**

**raining cats and dogs**

**=RAINING UNUSUALLY OR  
UNBELIEVABLY HARD**



# USE YOUR DICTIONARY TO TRANSLATE THE IDIOM

## Kick the Bucket

*Charlie kicked the bucket. He had cancer, you know.*



**= an informal, or slang term meaning 'to die'**

# USE YOUR DICTIONARY TO TRANSLATE THE IDIOM

## Take a leaf out of someone's book

*I should take a leaf out of Robert's book and start coming in at ten every morning – maybe then the boss will notice me!*

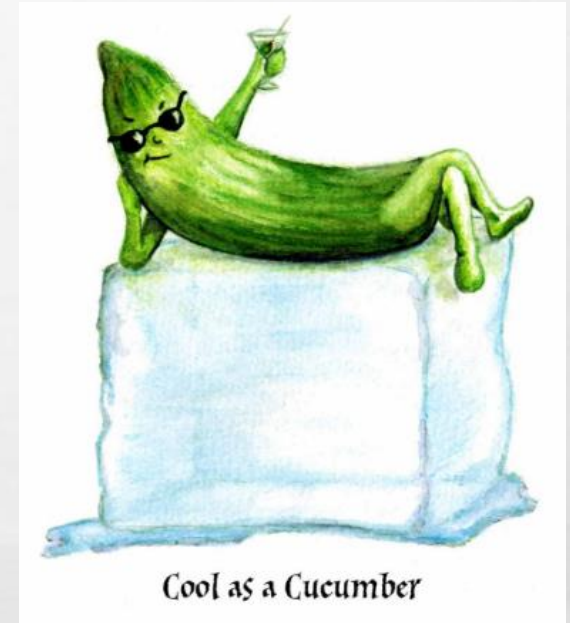


**=To copy something good that someone else does**

# USE YOUR DICTIONARY TO TRANSLATE THE IDIOM

## As Cool As a Cucumber

*She walked in as cool as a cucumber, as if nothing had happened.*



**=very calm or very calmly, especially when this is surprising.**

USE YOUR  
DICTIONARY  
WISELY!

