Greek Orthodox
Patriarchate School
Zarqa

Worksheet

Name :		Subject:	Lesson 2A U 4
Class:	11th grade	Date:	

1. Vocabulary From Headlines (Discussion Section)

Word / Phrase	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)
trending	becoming popular quickly	شائع / رائج
surprise	something unexpected	مفاجأة
devastating	causing great damage or sadness	مدمر / محزن جدًا
truth	facts; what is real	الحقيقة
melt your heart	make you feel warm, emotional	يلامس القلب / يثير العاطفة
device	a tool or machine	جهاز
protect	to keep safe	يحمي
attacks	sudden harmful actions	هجمات

2. Collocation Vocabulary (Exercise 4)

Word	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)
attention	focus or interest	انتباه
clickbait	a sensational headline to get clicks	عنوان لجذب القراءات
corruption	dishonesty (esp. in government)	فساد
generates	produces or creates	يولّد / ينتج
go (viral)	spread quickly online	ينتشر بسرعة
hit (the headlines)	appear in the news	يتصدر العناوين
light (shed light on)	explain; make clear	يسلط الضوء على
present (both sides)	show different opinions fairly	يعرض الجانبين
public interest	issues important to society	المصلحة العامة
verify	confirm something is true	يتحقق من

Key Collocations From the Lesson

Collocation	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)
attract attention	make people notice	يجذب الانتباه
go viral	spread quickly online	ينتشر بسرعة
generates revenue	produces income	يولّد أرباحًا

Collocation	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)
short attention span	difficulty focusing long	مدى انتباه قصير
shed light on	make something clear	يسلط الضوء على
hit the headlines	appear in major news	يتصدر الأخبار
expose corruption	show wrongdoing	يكشف الفساد
public interest	important to the public	مصلحة عامة
verify sources	check information accuracy	يتحقق من المصادر
present both sides	show all viewpoints	يعرض الجانبين

3. Active Vocabulary (Collocation Types)

Types of Collocations

Structure	Example	Meaning (Arabic)
adjective + noun	a bizarre theory	نظرية غريبة
verb + noun	reveal the truth	يكشف الحقيقة
adverb + adjective	potentially embarrassing	محرج جدًا محتمل
verb + adverb	discuss calmly	يناقش بهدوء

4. Adjectives From Exercise 5 (with meanings)

Adjective	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)
balanced	considers all sides	متوازن
exclusive	published only in one place	حصري
hard-hitting	strongly critical	شديد الانتقاد
heartbreaking	very sad	مؤلم للقلب
heartwarming	makes you feel happy	دافئ للقلب
newsworthy	important enough to report	يستحق النشر
off the record	not for public reporting	غير رسمي / ليس للنشر
quirky	unusual in a fun way	غريب بطريقة لطيفة
sensational	shocking and exciting	مثير / صادم
topical	related to current events	متعلق بالأحداث الجارية

5. Key Speaking Vocabulary (for Question 6)

Phrase	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)
work as a journalist	have a job reporting news	يعمل كصحفي
reliable information	trustworthy facts	معلومات موثوقة
media industry	the world of news and reporting	صناعة الإعلام
sources	people or documents giving information	مصادر
reporting skills	abilities needed for news writing	مهارات التغطية

COLLOCATIONS

What Are Collocations?

Collocations are **words that commonly go together** in English.
They make language sound **natural, fluent, and accurate**.

For example:

- We say **make a mistake**, *not* "do a mistake".
- We say **strong coffee**, *not* "powerful coffee".

When learning English, using collocations correctly helps you:
✓ sound more like a native speaker
✓ communicate ideas more clearly
✓ understand reading and listening texts better
✓ improve your writing — especially reports and news articles

Why Are Collocations Important in News Reporting?

Journalists and news writers use collocations to make stories:

- **clear** ("confirm the facts")
- **dramatic** ("cause outrage")
- **credible** ("reliable sources")
- **attention-grabbing** ("break the news")

Using the right collocation makes your writing **professional and polished**.

Common Collocation Structures

Collocations follow typical patterns. Here are the **four most common types**:

1) Adjective + Noun

Used to describe people, situations, or news events.

Examples:

- **a bizarre theory**
- **sensational stories**
- **balanced reporting**

Why it matters:
These are common in headlines and descriptions.

2) Verb + Noun

A verb that naturally fits with a certain noun.

Examples:

- **reveal the truth**
- **verify information**
- **attract attention**

Why it matters:
Journalists must choose strong, accurate verbs.

3) Adverb + Adjective

Adds emphasis or attitude to a description.

Examples:

- **potentially embarrassing**
- **highly unusual**
- **deeply disappointing**

Why it matters:
These help writers express tone or emotion in news stories.

4) Verb + Adverb

Describes how an action is performed.

Examples:

- **discuss calmly**
- **respond immediately**
- **react strongly**

Why it matters:
This structure appears in interviews, analysis, and commentary.

Collocations in Clickbait & Viral News

Clickbait writers rely heavily on collocations to make stories go viral:

Examples:

- **go viral**
- **generate attention**
- **shed light on**
- **hit the headlines**
- **public interest**
- **verify sources**
- **present both sides**

Knowing these help you understand why certain headlines and stories spread quickly.

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