

## 1-بطاقة التواصل ومعلومات المقياس:

كلية: العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية

قسم: التاريخ.

مقياس: اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الدراسي: السنة الأولى ماستر/ السنة الثانية تاريخ/ السنة الثالثة تاريخ.

السادسي: 01.

وحدة التعليم: أفقية.

الرصيد: 01

المعامل: 01

الحجم الساعي: 22.30

طريقة التقييم: امتحان

اسم ولقب الأستاذ: محمد السعيد قاصري

البريد الإلكتروني: mohamedsaid.kasri@univ-msila.DZ

## 2-أهداف المقياس:

1. التدرب على مختلف مهارات اللغة الإنجليزية.

2. القدرة على دراسة وتحليل وثائق تاريخية.

3. دراسة نصوص تاريخية.

## 3-التقويم الشخصي والمكتسبات:

-المكتسبات القبلية: التعرف على مستوى الطلبة في اللغة الإنجليزية من خلال عمل اجرائي

يفضي إلى ذلك (محادثة/ حوار/ أسئلة منتقاة...الخ).

تقويم شخصي: امتحان.

## 4-محتوى أو محاور المقياس:

1. التحكم في مهارات اللغة الإنجليزية.

2. قراءة نصوص/ وثائق تاريخية باللغة الإنجليزية.

3. طرق تحليل/ دراسة وثائق تاريخية.

4. منتدى: /

5. محادثة: talk about yourself

November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2023 Tuesday, :01 المحاضرة 5-

هدف المحاضرة:

فكرة مبسطة عن الجذور الأولى للتاريخ من خلال النص المعالج

المحاضرة The roots of history

**Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila**

**Faculty of sciences social and humanity**

**Department of History**

**Module: English**

**Level 1<sup>st</sup> master history all groups + second and third level LMD all groups/2023-2024**

**Teacher: prof. kasri Mohamed said**

**Lesson 1. History**

In its essence, history is the study of geographical and economic factors, which influenced and modified to a great extent human societies, which lived in a given area of the earth. No nation has a history unless there are economic interactions between the individuals. This should lead to the setting up of institutions such as courts, temples and so on. If such institutions are non-existent, as is the case among primitive people, there is no history.

As long as each individual is inclined to work only for his subsistence and for his progeny and does not go beyond that, the community would not save enough money to set up these social institutions which are required by the community, therefore the primitive people had not a government because there was not a surplus revenue over and above to enable institutions which are required for the whole community to be set up, to constitute a government, and for this reason also they had no history.

Long ago man lived in the forest as the anthropoids continue to do as present. He was gathering his food and not producing it. The difference between gathering and producing food is significant.

Human beings are nowadays producing their food and so the human population has now reached more than four thousand million, while it was less than four or five million when human beings were gathering food in the forest, i-e they plucked the wild fruit or dug out the tender roots or hunted wild animals or ate insects and reptiles and all animals.

But the difference between gathering and producing quantitatively is not the only one between primitive man and modern man. Because in its essence, this difference constitutes the line of demarcation between the primitive simple nomadic man and the civilized and sedentary man Who developed agriculture, i, e production of food.

### **Grasping the text.**

#### **1-choose the best answer. The text is about**

1. The roots of history.
2. the old man and modern man.
3. importance of history.

#### **2-Answer the following question according to the text.**

1. **Why** history study of geographical and economic factors
2. the primitive people had not a govern-ment
3. <defference between primitive man and nomadic man>

-Gathering and producing

- no history

-population growth

#### **3-explain the following vocabulary.**

1. Institutions
2. Subsistence
3. Progeny
4. Anthropoids
5. Plucked
6. Demarcation

#### **4-text conclusions.**