

Open Learning
Translation Department

Second Year
First Term

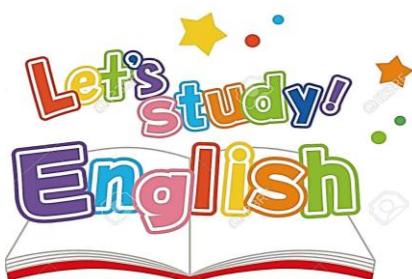
Reading And Comprehension(3)

Ms. Hadeel Indawi

3



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مؤسسة الأنوار التعليمية



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Hi everyone

Before we start reading the text :

Let's go through the strategies of reading:

1. Skimming.
2. Scanning.
3. Summarizing.

Do you know skimming and scanning?

Students: yes.

Teacher: what are they?

Skimming and scanning are specific speed reading strategies.

Why? To enable you to cover a large amount of materials

So, we have two techniques: skimming and scanning.

Skimming: looking at the text, reading it, and covering it rapidly

Why? What is the purpose?

To get the main ideas, over view of the text, or description of the text

How do you skim?

1. First, read the title; it gives you a summary of the text.
2. After that, read the heading and subheading.
3. If there is no heading, if we have only a title and a large block, usually in any essay, we have paragraphs. Read the first paragraph, the introduction, fully.
4. Read the first line of each paragraph. Sometimes, not the first line, the first line is a topic sentence, right? But sometimes, the author may for example start with a question. So, here you need to read the last sentence (thesis statement). So, read the first sentence or the last sentence.

5. After that, you need to focus on some words: the bold words, the italicized words. They are important; they are keywords.

6. Read the conclusion completely.

If you read the introduction, the conclusion, the first line of each paragraph, and the title with headings and subheadings, you can get the main idea without reading the whole text because it is a waste of time if we don't have the time to read everything, and no need to understand every single word.

Now scanning, what is the scanning?

It is kind of selective reading. Sometime, it is not called reading strategy; it is looking strategy because you are looking for specific details; for example, numbers, statistics, dates, names, etc. so, here you need to scan.

Do you think scanning is enough when you read a text?

No, we need skimming and scanning.

How do we scan?

1. First, you should keep in mind the idea that you are looking for. Any idea? It depends on the questions; what the idea they ask me to look for is. If it is a name, just look for names. Quickly, skim at the beginning. After that, you found the name; read the whole sentence.

2. Analyze the organization of the text. Do you know why? To know if this text is long or brief, if this text is complex, difficult or common to you

When you find the sentence, read it fully. That's it; nothing more. So, this is scanning, and it is not difficult at all.

Now, let's read the text:

Public Places Have Eyes

It is Not Your Imagination: You Are Being Watched

1. Thanks to advanced technology video cameras and

microphones are cheap, small, powerful, and ubiquitous. Any spy shop can sell you high-powered bugging devices that can be concealed anywhere—inside a stuffed animal, for example, if you want to see how the babysitter really treats your kids. An increasing number of privately owned video cameras are aimed at public spaces too. Four employees at KEZI-TV in Eugene, Oregon, were fired for aiming the station’s Sky-Cam (mounted atop a downtown bank building) into rooms at the nearby Hilton.

The main idea of this paragraph:

How easy you are being watched.

Technology and the loss of privacy.

Public places have eyes: it’s a **metaphor** استعارة

Heading: there are headlines in each paragraph (not always).

Now, we used skimming, let’s read the last paragraph and see the conclusion.

8. Get over your assumption that you have a private life. If you are in a public place, you are almost certain to be under surveillance most of the time. Smile for the camera.

It is Not Your Imagination: You Are Being Watched

1. Thanks to advanced technology video cameras and microphones are cheap, small, powerful, and ubiquitous. Any spy shop can sell you high-powered bugging devices that can be concealed anywhere—inside a stuffed animal, for example, if you want to see how the babysitter really treats your kids. An increasing number of privately owned video cameras are aimed at public spaces too. Four employees at KEZI-TV in Eugene, Oregon, were fired for aiming the station’s Sky-Cam (mounted atop a downtown bank building) into rooms at the nearby Hilton.

Ubiquitous: wide spread, exist everywhere, common, popular.

Bugging devices: devices used for spying and getting secret information.

Concealed: hidden.

Stuffed animal: soft toy.

Employee: every word that ends with double (e), stress it. The stress is in the last syllable.

Fired: to make someone leave their job by force, sack.

Aiming: directing.

Sky-Cam: a camera in the sky.

Mounted: installed, placed, located.

Atop: at the top of something. (preposition)

Downtown: the center of the city; synonym: uptown.

They were fired/ sacked because they took advantage of /exploit استغلوا their job.

The main idea of this paragraph:

How easy you are being watched.

Technology and the loss of privacy.

النص:

إنها ليست مخيلتك. أنت تتعرض للمراقبة
1. بفضل التكنولوجيا المتطورة فإن كاميرات الفيديو والهواتف الصغيرة رخيصة الثمن وصغيرة وقوية ومتوافرة بسهولة. بإمكان أي محل لبيع أدوات التجسس بيعك أجهزة تجسس عالية الدقة يمكن إخفاءها في أي مكان—داخل حيوان محشو على سبيل المثال إن أردت أن ترى كيف تقوم جليسة الأطفال بالتعامل مع أولادك. يستهدف عدد متزايد من كاميرات الفيديو المملوكة سراً الأماكن العامة أيضاً. تم طرد أربعة موظفين في KEZI-TV في يوجين، أوريغون بسبب استغلال كاميرات محطة Sky-Cam (المركبة فوق مبنى بنك في وسط المدينة) للنظر في غرف فندق هيلتون المجاور.

2. Virtually every American city uses some form of video surveillance, and New York, predictably, is at the top of the list. In December 1998, the New York Civil Liberties Union

counted 2,397 cameras focused on public places in Manhattan. One of the most popular uses of video technology is to monitor traffic on freeways with live images available on the Internet in Seattle, San Francisco, and Phoenix, to name just a few examples.

Virtually: almost/ nearly.

Surveillance: watching, observation, monitoring.

Where is the stress in "surveillance"?

In the second syllable. We have three syllables.

What is the function of (Civil Liberties Union)?

It is to protect and preserve human rights and liberties by the law.

Counted: numbered, recorded.

Monitor: watch.

Freeways: wide roads/ highways / motorways/ expressways.

The main idea of this paragraph:

Every state in America has Camera Surveillance.

2. تقريباً فإن كل مدينة أميركية تستخدم نوعاً من أنواع المراقبة عن طريق الفيديو ونيويورك، على شكل متوقع، تحتل رأس القائمة. في كانون الأول من عام 1998 وجد اتحاد الحريات المدنية لمدينة نيويورك 2397 كاميرا مراقبة لأماكن عامة في مانهاتن. إن الاستخدام الأكثر شهرة لتقنية الفيديو هو مراقبة الزحام في الطريق السريع مع توافر صور حية على الانترنت في كل من سياتل و سان فرانسيسكو و فينيكس و هذه أمثلة قليلة تُذكر.

Now, before we read the next paragraph, we will talk about nouns.

Nouns

Nouns are words that name a person, place or any entity.

Anything that exists; ideas, thoughts, emotions, people, all the objects (cars, planets, televisions, phones...) can be named. Most sentences have multiple nouns; some sentences have only a single noun.

In a sentence, nouns can play the role of subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, appositive, or adjective.

Proper / Common noun

Proper noun is a specific name of a person, place, or thing, and it's always capitalized.

Does Tina have much homework to do this evening?

Tina is the name of a specific person.

I would like to visit Old Faithful.

Old Faithful is the specific name of a geological phenomenon.

The opposite of a proper noun is a common noun; sometimes known as a generic noun.

Common noun:

It is the generic name of an item in a class or group and is not capitalized unless appearing at the beginning of a sentence or in a title.

The **girl** crossed the **river**.

Girl is a common noun; we do not learn the identity of the girl by reading this sentence though we know the action she takes. River is also a common noun in this sentence.

Types of common nouns:

Common or generic nouns can be broken down into three subtypes: **Concrete Nouns**, **Abstract Nouns**, and **Collective Nouns**.

A concrete noun:

It is something that is perceived by the senses; something that is physical or real, for example, ball, tree, glass, etc.

I heard the **doorbell**.

My **keyboard** is sticky.

Doorbell and **keyboard** are real things that can be sensed.

An abstract noun:

It is something that cannot be perceived by the senses, such as: love, peace, honor, etc.

We can't imagine the **courage** it took to do that.

Courage is an abstract noun. Courage can't be seen, heard, or sensed in any other way, but we know it exists.

A Collective noun:

☞ denotes a group or collection of people or things, for example herd, bunch, army, family, tribe, etc.

That **pack of lies** is disgraceful.

Pack of lies as used here is a collective noun.

A **pride of lions** roamed the savanna.

Pride of lions is also a collective noun.

Collective nouns take a singular verb as if they are one entity.

Video Spy

3. In the past, law enforcement officials¹ have doubted the usefulness of video surveillance, but improvements in technology have changed that opinion dramatically. Imaging software developed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, for example, is capable of dramatically sharpening fuzzy images. An experimental system in London uses a network of \$96,000 cameras to compare the faces of passersby with digitized mug shots on a central server. And a new network of 19 freeway cameras in Sacramento, California, is accurate enough to pick up individual license plate numbers

¹ Law enforcement official: person responsible for ensuring that citizens obey the laws (i.e. a police officer)

and store them in a database; freeway planners want to match those numbers with motor vehicle records so they can learn where travelers are coming from and decide where to increase freeway capacity.

The proper noun: Laboratory, Tennessee, California, London. (Names of cities).

Common noun: abstract: improvements, law, and opinion.

Concrete noun: officials, license, vehicle.

New orders:

Official: a person who has authority; the same as officer

Enforcement: make people obey by law by intuition

The act of making people obey you by law

Dramatically: surprisingly, effectively.

Laboratory: a place for making researches, experiments, tests and discoveries.

Why did the author mention "Tennessee"?

Because it is famous for advanced technology

Capable of: able to

Sharpening: clearing, make it clear

Fuzzy: unclear, blur

Passerby: people who pass by chance

Mug shots: mug: face (it is a slang word); mug shots: photographs for somebody's face. Taken by police.

Server: a computer that connects several computers within the same network to supply information.

Accurate: precise.

Pick up: catch.

Plate numbers: a metal or plastic plate placed at the back and the front of any vehicle that shows your license number.

Data base: computer that stores information.

The main idea of the paragraph:

The improvement of technology.

Heading: video spy. Could be phrases or a sentence.

Titles: Could be a phrase or a sentence. Don't put period in the end of a title.

التجسس عن طريق الفيديو
3. في الماضي، شك موظفو تنفيذ القانون بفائدة المراقبة عن طريق الفيديو إلا أن التطورات التكنولوجية غيرت رأيهم بشكل هائل. تخيل برنامج حاسوبي متطور في المختبر الوطني لأوك ريدج في تنيسي على سبيل المثال قادر بشكل مبهر على توضيح الصور الغير واضحة. يستخدم نظام تجريبي في لندن شبكة كاميرات بقيمة 96,000 دولار للمقارنة بين أوجه المارة باستخدام لقطات رقمية للوجه على خادم شبكة مركزي. وتوجد شبكة جديدة مكونة من 19 كاميرا تراقب الطريق السريع وهي دقيقة لدرجة أنها تلتقط أرقام لوحة السيارة الواحدة وتخزنها في قاعدة بيانات. يريد مخططو الطريق السريع أن يقارنوا هذه الأرقام مع سجل السيارات لكي يعرفوا من أين يأتي المسافرون ويقرروا مكان توسيع الطريق السريع.

Home Invasion

6. Think you are safe from surveillance, when you get off the road and hole up in your home or office? Not so fast. A federal appeals court has ruled that police in California can obtain a warrant to aim thermal imaging systems at private homes in hopes of sniffing out drug labs and clandestine indoor marijuana-growing operations. Of course, the technology is advancing quickly. Existing systems can identify which rooms in a home or office contain people; within a few years, authorities will essentially be able to see through walls and tell what people in those rooms are doing.

Home invasion is sub-heading.

From this sub-heading, what do you think the main idea is?

We are being watched even in our homes.

Hole up: hide.

Ruled: issued, announced, judge.

Warrant: a legal document that is signed by a judge and gives the police authority to do something.

Thermal: the process of producing an image of something or finding out where something is, using the heat that comes from it.

Sniff out: find out.

Clandestine: secret.

Indoor: inside the building (antonym: outdoor)

Marijuana: hemp plant.

The main idea of the paragraph:

You are being watched even when you are at home.

غزو المنزل
6. هل تعتقد أنك بمأمن عن المراقبة حين تغادر الشارع وتختبئ في منزلك أو مكتبك؟ ليس بهذه السرعة. أقرت محكمة الاستئناف الفيدرالية أن شرطة كاليفورنيا بإمكانها امتلاك تصريح للحصول على أنظمة تصوير حرارية في المنازل الخاصة على أمل الكشف عن مختبرات للمخدرات وعمليات إنماء الماريجوانا الداخلية الغير قانونية. بالطبع، تتطور التكنولوجيا بسرعة وبإمكان الأنظمة الموجودة تحديد غرف المنزل أو المكتب التي تحتوي على أشخاص وخلال سنين قلائل سنتمكن السلطات بشكل رئيسي من الرؤية خلال الجدران ومعرفة ما يفعله الأشخاص داخل هذه الغرف.

8. Get over your assumption that you have a private life. If you are in a public place, you are almost certain to be under surveillance most of the time. Smile for the camera.

8. تجاوز اعتقادك بأن لديك حياة خاصة. إن كنت في مكان عام فأنت بالتأكيد تخضع للمراقبة معظم الوقت. ابتسم للكاميرا.

Assumption: something you believe in, but there is no proof.

So, accept the fact that you are being watched.

Smile for the camera: has a sarcastic tone.

The paragraphs that the teacher didn't read.

4. And that is not the only electronic trail you leave in your daily travels. If you use a cell phone while driving, your phone company keeps a record of each cell with which you make contact. Technology that will soon be widely available will pinpoint the location of a caller to within 55 to 325 yards.

Trail: path/ track.

Pinpoint: to find and show the exact location of somebody or something, or the exact time that something has happened.

The main idea of the paragraph:

Cell-phone is a tool for surveillance.

4. و هذا ليس الأثر الإلكتروني الوحيد الذي تتركه في تنقلك اليومي بل إذا استخدمت الهاتف النقال أثناء القيادة فإن الشركة المصنعة لهاتفك تحتفظ بتسجيل لكل هاتف قمت بالاتصال به و هذه التقنية ستكون متوفرة على نطاق واسع قريباً و سوف تقوم بتحديد مكان المتصل ضمن نطاق بين 55 و 325 ياردة.

5. Automatic toll collection devices record the exact time your car passes through a tollbooth. If you use an electronic ID badge to gain access to your workplace, your employer can pinpoint when that card arrived and left work—presumably with you holding it. Astonishingly, some motorists are voluntarily installing a black box called Autograph, which records their movements and sends the data to their insurance companies. The payoff? As much as \$400 off a year's insurance policy. The risk? With modest advances in technology, the black boxes will be capable of capturing data about driving speeds, use of turn signals, and braking. In theory, it could even act as a silent witness in the event of an accident.

Toll collection: an amount of money you pay to use a particular road or bridge.

Tollbooth: small building on the side of the road to pay this money.

Badge: a small piece of metal or plastic with designs or words on it that a person wears to show that they belong to an organization or company. Synonym: emblem /sign.

Presumably: perhaps/ probably.

Black box: use in vehicle, it is used to know if there is something wrong like accident, or if there is speed.

Payoff: merits محاسن (noun)

Risks: demerits مساوئ

Modest: important/ highly improved.

Turn signals: blinkers.

Braking: to stop or to slow the car down

The main idea of this paragraph:

The advantages and disadvantages of technology.

بإمكان أجهزة جمع الرسوم الأوتوماتيكية تسجيل الوقت الدقيق لمرور سيارتك عبر ممر الرسوم. إن استخدمت بطاقة شخصية إلكترونية للحصول على تصريح دخول إلى مقر عملك فإن بإمكان صاحب العمل تحديد وقت وصول هذه البطاقة ووقت مغادرتها العمل—على افتراض أنك تحملها. والمثير للدهشة فإن بعض السائقين يقومون بتنبيت الصندوق الأسود الذي يدعى الاوتوغراف طواعيةً والذي يسجل تحركاتهم ويرسل البيانات إلى شركات تأمينهم. الفائدة؟ ما يساوي 400 دولار مقطوعة من شهادة التأمين لسنة. المخاطرة؟ مع التطورات الأحدث في التكنولوجيا، الصناديق السوداء ستصبح قادرة على التقاط بيانات حول سرعات القيادة واستخدام إشارات التحويل الطرقية والمكابح. ونظرياً قد يكون بإمكانها حتى أن تكون شاهداً صامتاً في حال وقوع حادث.

7. And from the "Is nothing sacred?" file comes this news flash, which sounds like an urban legend but is absolutely, positively true. Scientists in the advanced R&D labs at Matsushita Electric Industrial in Tokyo have developed a slew of gadgets for the company's "digital home of the future". The refrigerator can order milk when you are running low and all gas appliances report their monthly usage to the utility company automatically, without requiring a visit from the meter reader. But the capper is a Health Monitoring Toilet System, which measures the user's weight, body fat, and uric sugar levels and can send the results to an Internet service for health and diet advice.

Sacred: no respect.

News flash: the news that comes suddenly in the middle of a program

Urban legend: urban: city, country opposite rural, legend: myth, urban legend: strange story.

Slew of gadget: slew: a large amount of something

Gadgets: devices.

The main idea:

Prospect of our homes future.

ومن مقولة "أما من شيء آمن؟" يأتي ملف وميض الأخبار هذا والذي يبدو كأسطورة مدنية ولكنها حكماً وبشكل مؤكد، حقيقية. طوّر العلماء في مختبرات R&D في الصناعات الالكترونية في ماتسوشيتا في طوكيو عدداً من الأجهزة "المنزل الرقمي للمستقبل" التابع للشركة. بإمكان البراد طلب الحليب حين تقل كميته لديك وتعطي جميع أدوات الغاز تقريراً حول استهلاكها الشهري إلى الشركة العامة بشكل أوتوماتيكي دون الحاجة لزيارة قارئ العداد. لكن الأفضل هو نظام المرحاض لرصد الصحة والذي يقوم بقياس وزن المستخدم ودهون الجسم ونسبة السكر في البول وبإمكانه إرسال النتائج إلى خدمة انترنت من أجل نصائح للصحة والحمية.

The Handout of Public Places Have Eyes

The New words and their pronunciation:

Computing: /kəmˈjuːtɪŋ/ (n) the study or use of Computer.

الحوسبة : دراسة أو استخدام الحاسوب . (اسم)

Para-1-

Ubiquitous: /juːbɪk.wətəs/ (adj) seeming to be everywhere.

سريع الانتشار : يبدو انه في كل مكان . (صفة) .

High-powered: /ˌhaɪ-paʊ.əd/ (adj) (of machines) very powerful.

قوي جدا : ذو قوة عالية . (صفة)

Conceal: /kənˈsil/ (v) to prevent something from being seen or known about.

إخفاء : منع شيء ما من الظهور أو المعرفة عنه . (فعل)

Treat: /tri t/ (v) to behave towards someone or deal with something in a particular way:

يعامل : يتصرف تجاه احد ما أو الاعتناء بشيء ما بطريقة معينة . (فعل)

Nearby: /ˌnɪrbaɪ/ (adj) not far away.

قريب : ليس بعيدا جدا (صفة)

Para-2-

Surveillance: /sə'veɪ.ləns/ (n) the careful watching of a person or place, especially by the police or army, because of a crime that has happened or is expected.

مراقبة : المراقبة بعناية شديدة لشخص أو مكان، من قبل الشرطة أو الجيش بشكل خاص، بسبب جريمة قد وقعت . (اسم)

Predictable: /prɪdɪk.tə.bəl/ (adj) Something that is predictable happens in a way or at a time that you know about before it happens.

متوقع: شيء ما متوقع حدوثه بطريقة معينة أو وقت معين تعلم عنه قبل حدوثه.
(صفة)

Union: /junjən/ (n) the act or the state of being joined together.

الاتحاد : الانضمام سويا . (اسم)

Monitor: /mɒnɪtə/ (n) a person who has the job of watching or noticing particular things.

مراقب : الشخص الذي يملك وظيفة المراقبة أو ملاحظة أشياء محددة . (اسم)

Freeways: /friweɪ/ (n) a wide road for fast-moving traffic.

الطرق السريعة : طرق واسعة لتتقل بسرعة دون ازدحام . (اسم)

Para-3-

Enforcement: /ɪnfɔːsmənt/ (n) the process of making people obey a law or a rule.

تطبيق بقوة : عملية تجعل الناس يطيعون القانون . (اسم)

Dramatically: /drəmtɪ.kəl.i/ (adv) suddenly or obviously.

بشكل مفاجئ: فجأة أو بشكل واضح .

Sharpen: /ʃ r ən/ (v) to make something sharp or sharper.

شحذ : جعل شيء ما حاد . (فعل)

Fuzzy: / fʌz.i/ (adj) (of an image) having shapes that do not have clear edges, or (of a sound, especially from a television, radio, etc.) not clear, usually because of other unwanted noises making it difficult to hear.

غير واضح : إشكال غير واضحة في صورة، أو (صوت، خصوصا من التلفاز، الراديو، الخ) عادة بسبب الضوضاء غير المرغوبة تجعل من هذا الصوت صعب سماعه . (صفة)

Passersby: / s·ər b ɪ/ plural (n) someone who is going past a particular place. Passerby (singular noun).

المارة : عابر سبيل يمشي جانب مكان معين. (اسم مفرد)

Digitized: / dɪdʒ.ə.taɪz/ (v) to put information into the form of a series of the numbers 0 and 1; usually, so that it can be understood and used by a computer.

رقمنة: وضع معلومات في شكل سلسلة من الأرقام 0 و 1 ، لكي يمكن إن تفهم أو تستخدم من قبل الحاسوب . (فعل)

Accurate: / k jə.ət/ (adj) correct, exact.

دقيق : صحيح ، دقيق .

License: / laɪ.səns/ (n) official document.

رخصة : مستند قانوني .

Database: / deɪ t ə.beɪs/ (n) a large amount of information stored in a computer system.

قاعدة بيانات : كمية كبيرة من المعلومات مخزنة في نظام الحاسوب . (اسم)

Capacity: /kə pæs.ə t i/ (n) the total amount that can be contained or produced.

قدرة/ سعة : الكمية الكلية التي يمكن إن تحتوى أو تنتج . (اسم) .

Para-4-

Electronic trail: (n) a series of actions or events on the internet that you can follow to find out who is responsible for them.

اثر إلكتروني : سلسلة من الأعمال أو الإحداث على الانترنت التي يمكن إن تلاحقها لتجد الشخص المسؤول عن هذه الإحداث . (اسم)

Pinpoint: / in.pɔɪnt/ (v) to find out or say the exact position in space or time of something.

يحدد بدقة : لمعرفة أو قول الوضع الصحيح في مكان أو وقت شيء ما بدقة . (فعل) .

Para -5-

Toll: /toʊl/ (n) a small amount of money that you have to pay to use a road, cross a bridge.

رسوم : كمية قليلة من المال التي يمكنك دفعها لاستخدام الطريق، أو قطع جسر . (اسم)

Toll collection devices: is the process of collecting fees via an electronic device, for the purpose of using infrastructure such as roads and bridges.

آلات جمع الرسوم : هي عملية جمع الرسوم من خلال آلات الكترونية، من اجل استخدام البنية التحتية، مثل الطرقات و الجسور .

Booth: /bu θ/ (n) a small space like a box that a person can go to.

كشك : مساحة صغيرة تشبه الصندوق التي يمكن للشخص أن يدخلها . (اسم)

Badge: /bædʒ/ (n) a small piece of metal or plastic with words or a picture on it, that you carry with you or fasten to your clothing or something else, in order to show who you are, that you are a member of a group, etc.

شارة : قطعة صغيرة من المعدن او البلاستيك تحوي كلمات أو صورة عليها، يمكنك حملها أو تعليقها على ملابسك أو شيء آخر، من اجل أن تظهر من أنت، وانك عضو من مجموعة معينة . (اسم) .

Presumably: /prɪ zu mə.bli/ (adv) used to say what you think is the likely situation.

محتمل : تستعمل لقول ما تريد قوله في موقف محتمل . (صفة)

Astonishingly: /ə st ɪʃɪŋ li/ (adv) in a way that is very surprising.

بشكل مذهل : تستعمل عادة عندما تكون متفاجئ . (صفة)

Install: /ɪn st l/ (v) to put furniture, a machine, or a piece of equipment into position and make it ready to use.

تثبيت : لوضع أثاث، آلة، أو قطعة من المعدات في موضع معين و جعلها جاهزة للاستخدام. (فعل)

Insurance: /ɪn ʃʊ.r.əns/ (n) an agreement in which you pay a company money and they pay your costs if you have an accident, injury, etc.

تأمين : اتفاقية تمكّنك من الدفع لشركة بالمقابل يدفعون أقساط في حال تعرضت لحادث أو إصابة، الخ . (اسم)

Payoff: / eɪ. f/ (n) the result of a set of actions, or an explanation at the end of something

مكافأة : نتيجة أفعال عديدة، أو تفسير في نهاية شيء ما . (اسم)

Capture: / k tʃʌ/ (v) to take someone as a prisoner, or to take something into your possession, especially by force

القبض على / أسر : اخذ احد ما كسجين، أو اخذ شيء ما بالقوة . (فعل)

Brake: /breɪk/ a device that makes a vehicle go slower or stop, or a pedal, bar, or handle that makes this device work

مكابح : جهاز يمكّن السيارة من تخفيف سرعتها أو لتتوقف، أو مقبض يجعل هذا الجهاز يعمل .

Theory: / θɪr.i/ (n) a formal statement of the rules on which a subject of study is based or of ideas that are suggested to explain a fact or event or, more generally, an opinion or explanation.

فرضية : بيان رسمي بالقوانين حيث الموضوع الذي تحت الدراسة مبني عليه، أو أفكار تم اقتراحها لشرح حقيقة أو حدث أو شيء بشكل عام أكثر، رأي أو تفسير . (اسم)

Para-6-

Appeals: /ə i l/ (n) a request to the public for money, information, or help.

مناشدة : طلب المال، المعلومات، أو المساعدة من الناس . (اسم)

Warrant: / wɔ r ənt/ (v) to make a particular activity necessary.

مذكرة رسمية : جعل نشاط ما حتمي .

Thermal / θɜ məl/ (adj) connected with heat.

حراري : مرتبط بالحرارة . (صفة)

Labs: /læb/ (n) a laboratory.

مختبر lab : اختصار ل Laboratory . (اسم)

Clandestine: /kl n des tɪn/ (adj) planned or done in secret.

سري : شيء ما تم التخطيط له أو فعله بشكل سري . (صفة)

Essentially: /ɪ sen.ʃəl.i/ (adv) relating to the most important characteristics or ideas of something.

بشكل رئيسي : متعلق بالشيء الأكثر أهمية من شيء ما . (صفة)

Para-7-

Sacred: / seɪ.krɪd/ (adj) considered to be holy.

مقدس : يعتبر انه مقدس . (صفة)

Slew: /slu / (n) a large amount or number.

عدد كبير : كمية كبيرة أو عدد كبير . (اسم) .

Gadgets: / g dʒət/ (n) a small device or machine with a particular purpose.

أدوات : أداة صغيرة أو آلة لغرض معين . (اسم) .

Appliances: /ə plai.əns/ (n) a device, machine, or piece of equipment, especially an electrical one that is used in the house, such as a cooker or washing machine

أداة: جهاز، آلة أو قطعة من المعدات، خاصة الالكترونية منها التي يمكنك استخدامها في المنزل، مثل الطباخ، أو آلة الغسيل. (اسم)

Utility: /ju tɪl.ə t i/ (n) a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas supply or a train service

فائدة: خدمة يتم استعمالها من قبل الناس، مثل الكهرباء أو الغاز أو خدمة القطار. (اسم)

Meter: / mi t ə/ (n) a device that measures the amount of something that is used.

متر: جهاز يقيس طول شيء ما. (اسم)

Uric: / jɔr.ɪk/ (adj) of urine.

بوليّ: من البول. (صفة) .

شكلك بعد ما وصلت ل آخر المحاضرة :



That is it for today thank you everyone.

Never give up

