

Open Learning
Translation Department

Second Year
First Term

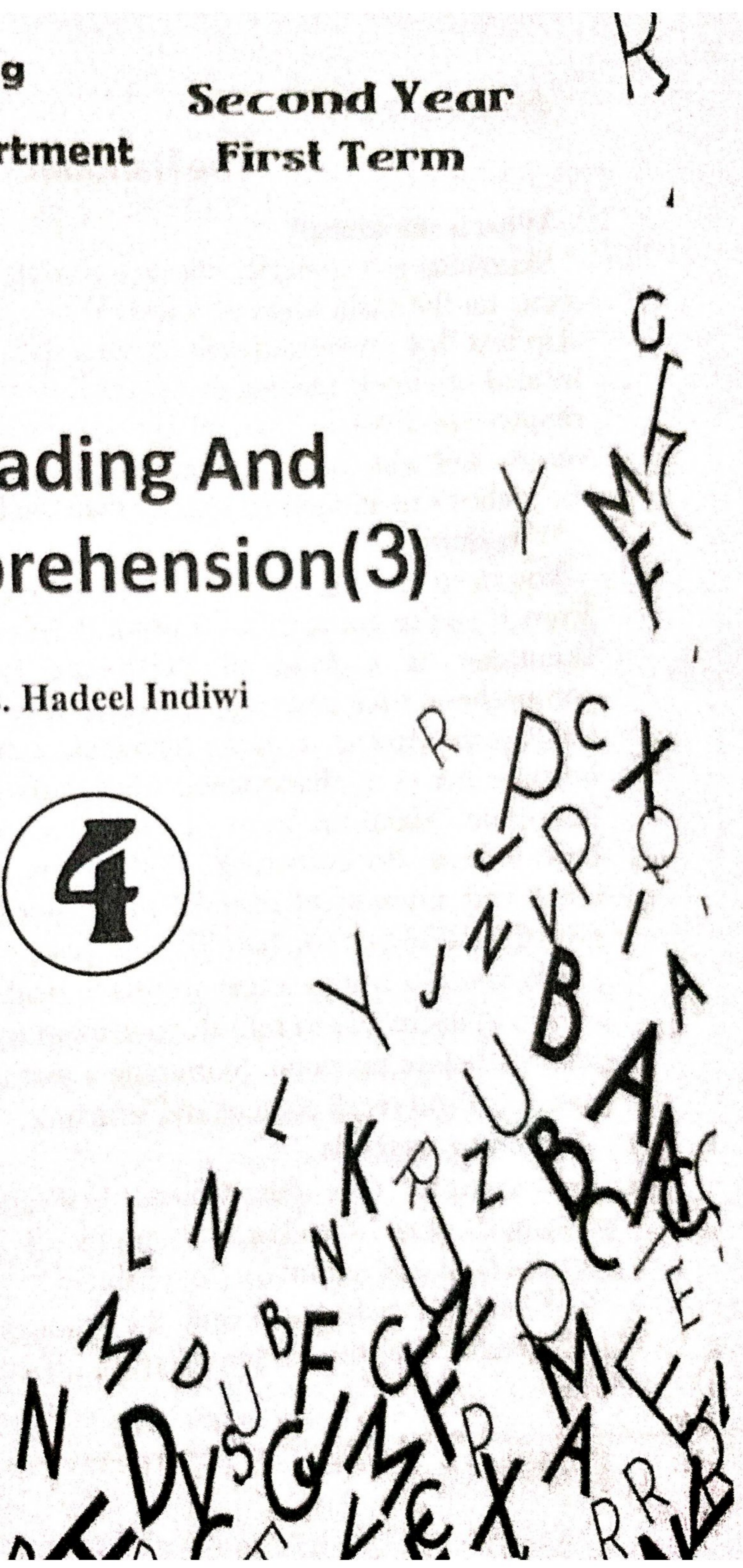
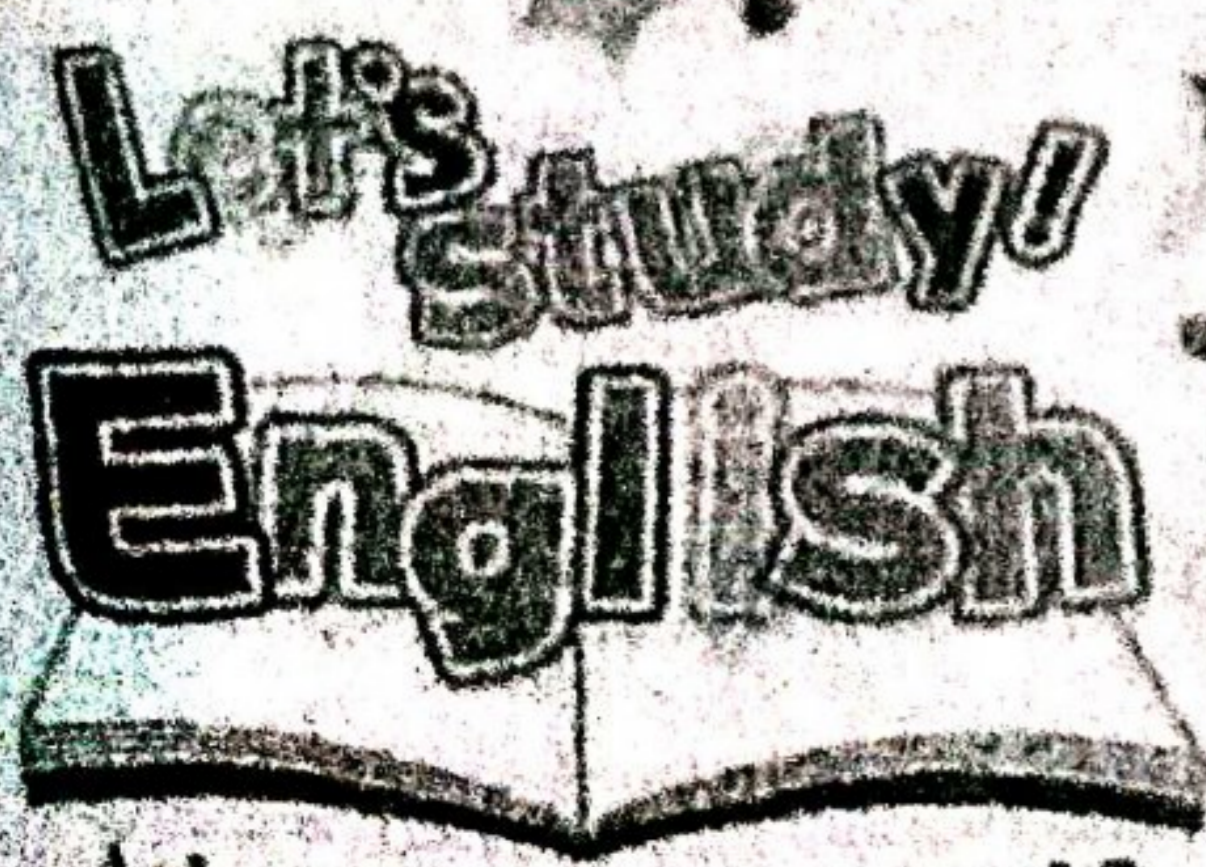
Reading And Comprehension(3)

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AL ANWAR EDUCATION CENTER | KARKAR
مركز التعليم الحديث



What is **skimming**?

Skimming is a strategic, selective reading method in which you focus on the main ideas of a text. When skimming, deliberately skip text that provides details, stories, data, or other elaboration. Instead of closely reading every word, focus on the introduction, chapter summaries, first and last sentences of paragraphs, bold words, and text features. Skimming is extracting the essence of the author's main messages rather than the finer points.

Why **skim**?

You need the "big picture" or main points when you're reading. Even if you're going to do a more detailed reading of the text, skimming as a form of previewing can help you better comprehend what you read. Knowing when and how to skim will help you become a more efficient, strategic reader. You'll become better at determining what parts of the text are most important. Make the most of your time. Sometimes you don't have time to do everything. With skimming, you'll be able to cover vast amounts of material more quickly and save time for everything else that you have on your plate.

You need to review a text you have read before. Skimming is also an efficient way to refresh your memory of large amounts of material before an exam. Skimming a text that you have already read helps you recall content and structure.

Skimming methods

□ **Beginnings & endings:** Read first and last sentences of paragraphs, first and last paragraphs of major sections, and introductions and summaries of chapters.

□ **Wheat vs. chaff:** Read only the amount of text necessary to determine if a section presents a main idea or support for a main idea.

□ Visual & verbal cues: Watch for signal words and phrases that indicate an author's direction (e.g., however, although, moreover, in addition to).

Things to focus on while skimming:

- Introduction and conclusion
- Chapter/section summaries
- First and last sentences
- Titles, subtitles, and headings
- Bold words
- Charts, graphs, or pictures
- End of chapter review questions

When to skim

There are certain texts that lend themselves to skimming better than others. It is typically less beneficial to skim novels, poetry, and short stories or texts that do not have text features such as such as tables of content, chapter or section summaries, headings, bold words, pictures, and diagrams. Non-fiction texts, like textbooks, journal articles, and essays are typically full of these kinds of text features and are more suited for skimming.

* * *

Let's move to page 49 :

Grave Yard of the Atlantic

1. At 2 P.M. on Dec. 5, 1945, five Navy bomber planes took off in perfect flying weather from a Naval Air Station on a routine training mission over the Atlantic Ocean. Less than two hours later, the flight commander radioed that he was "completely lost." Then there was silence. A rescue plane was sent to search for the missing aircraft and it, too, disappeared. Six planes and 27 men vanished that day without a trace. Despite one of history's most extensive search efforts, involving more than 300 planes and dozens of ships, the Navy was unable to discover even floating wreckage or a telltale oil slick.

Let's analyze this paragraph:

Bomber planes: planes that carrying bombs. قاذفة قنابل

Naval Air Station: for fly and navigation. محطة طيران بحرية.

Atlantic Ocean is the second biggest ocean; it is 20% of the earth surface. The first one is Pacific Ocean.

Flight commander: who is in charge of the ship/ aircraft.

Radioed: sent a message by radio.

Rescue plane: a plane to save other aircraft.

Disappeared: vanished.

Trace: sign. إشارة

Wreckage: remains/ remnants/ debris. حطام

Telltale: any sign/ any trace/ something exist/ any remains.

• Pay attention to "despite" in this paragraph.

Always after "despite", we have a noun phrases.

But there is one way to use a clause after "despite": Add 'the fact' after it "despite the fact".

Despite+ noun phrase: *despite all her efforts, she failed.*

Despite the fact: *despite the fact that she exhorted, she failed.*

We have also "in spite of"; it is the same as despite.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

Sometimes, I can't guess the main idea from the first sentence.

Look at it in the thesis statement.

So, in this paragraph, can you give me the key word?

Completely lost/ missing/ without a trace/ telltale/ mystery/ wreckage.

This paragraph is just an introduction to the mysteriousness of Bermuda Triangle.

The main idea is: the disability of navies of finding the lost aircraft.

• The translation of Al-Anwar team:

1. في الساعة 2 بعد الظهر بتاريخ 5 كانون الأول عام 1945 أقلعت خمس قاذفات تقابل للقوات البحرية بظروف جوية ممتازة من محطة جوية للقوات البحرية في مهمة تدريبية روتينية فوق المحيط الأطلسي. بعد أقل من ساعتين أعلن قائد الطائرة عن طريق الراديو أنه كان "ضائعاً تماماً" ثم ساد الصمت. تم إرسال طائرة إنقاذ للبحث عن الطائرة

المفقودة ولكنها اختفت أيضاً. اختفت ست طائرات و27 رجل في ذلك اليوم دون أثر. بغض النظر عن واحدة من أكثر المحاولات شمولاً في التاريخ والمتضمنة ما يزيد عن 300 طائرة وعشرات السفن لم تتمكن القوات البحرية من العثور على حطام طاف أو بقعة زيت كدليل.

• The second paragraph

This is just one of the many chilling stories told of "The Bermuda Triangle," a mysterious area of the Atlantic Ocean stretching south from Bermuda to the Florida coast and Puerto Rico. During the past 30 years, the triangle has claimed the lives of some 1000 seamen and pilots. Among sailors, it is known as "The Triangle of Death" and "The Graveyard of the Atlantic" because of the mysterious calms, waterspouts, and sudden storms that have bothered seafarers in its water. When he entered this stretch of the Atlantic, Christopher Columbus noted curious glowing streaks of "white water." The mysterious patches of light and foam are still visible today and are so bright that they have been seen by U.S. astronauts from outer space.

Chilling: Controversial/ frightening/ terrifying.

Claimed: cause somebody's death.

Seamen: Sailors.

Calms: quietness. هدوء

Calms here is a noun because we don't pluralize adjectives.

So, calms here has a different meaning which is the time when there is no wind.

Pay attention to the pronunciation of:

Quiet: calm, quite: just, quit: stop/ give up.

Waterspouts: tornado دوامة مائية

Bothered: upset/ teased/ annoy.

Seafarers: sailors.

Christopher Columbus is the first one who discovered America; he is from Italy.

Streaks: lines.

Curious: weird.

White water: when we have foam/ bubbles. زيد البحر

Astronauts: people who work in outer space, in an aircraft

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

Reasons for naming Triangle of Bermuda/ chilling stories of Bermuda Triangle

• The translation of Al-Anwar team:

إن هذه ما هي إلا واحدة من العديد من القصص المرعبة عن "مثلث بيرمودا" وهي منطقة غامضة في المحيط الأطلسي تمتد جنوباً من بيرمودا إلى شاطئ فلوريدا وبورتوريكو. خلال الـ 30 سنة المنصرمة، قضى المثلث على ما يقارب 1000 بحار و طيار. يُعرف بين الملاحين باسم "مثلث الموت" أو "مقبرة الأطلسي" بسبب سكون الرياح الغامض وعواميد المياه والعواصف المفاجئة التي تزعج من يبحرون في مياهه. لاحظ كريستوفر كولومبوس حين دخل هذه المنطقة من الأطلسي خطوطاً دقيقة لامعة وغريبة من الماء الأبيض. لا تزال البقع الغامضة من الضوء والرغوة مرئية حتى يومنا هذا وهي لامعة لدرجةٍ مكنت رواد الفضاء الأمريكيين من رؤيتها من الفضاء الخارجي.

• The third paragraph

3. The triangle has frequently aroused considerable public interest through three hot-selling books, a television documentary and a special exposition at the Library of Congress. None of these investigations has produced convincing answers to the mystery of the triangle, but there is no shortage of interesting theories. Some scientists and popular authors go so far as to suggest that the triangle is the hunting ground of extraterrestrial beings in search of human specimens for their "cosmic zoos."

Hot-selling: popular.

Documentary: programs that provide facts like National Geographic.

Exposition: explanation

Note: The Library of Congress is located in the United States and it has around 152 million books and other items.

Convincing: persuasive.

Note: The word (persuasion) is a noun and the adjective is (persuasive). (Pay attention to parts of speech because you'll face some questions about them in exam)

Shortage: lack.

Theories: not proved yet

Go so far as: more than this/ behind this to know more and discover.

Extraterrestrial: from the outer space.

Pay attention to the word "Extraterrestrial", where is the stress here?

On "ter" syllable.

Extra here is a prefix.

Pay attention because I'll ask you about phonetics and syllables.

How do we know the number of syllables?

From the number of vowels

For example, extraterrestrial, how many syllables are in it?

Ex-tra-ter-res-tri-al

Six syllables

Prefixes are never stressed.

Cosmic: related to the whole universe.

Give me the main idea of this paragraph.

The efforts to discover the mystery of triangle/ the theories to explain the mysteriousness of the Triangle

• The translation of Al-Anwar team:

3. لطالما أثار المثلث اهتماماً ضخماً من قبل العامة وذلك من خلال ثلاث كتب كانت الأكثر بيعاً وبرنامج تلفزيوني وثائقي وعرض توضيحي خاص في مكتبة الكونغرس. لم يتمكن أي من هذه التحقيقات من تقديم إجابات مقنعة حول لغز المثلث ولكن لا يخلو الأمر من العديد من النظريات المثيرة للاهتمام فقد اقترح بعض العلماء والكتاب المشهورين إمكانية أن يكون المثلث هو عبارة عن منطقة للصيد تنتمي لكائنات فضائية بحثاً عن نماذج بشرية من أجل "حديقتهم الكونية".

The fourth paragraph:

4. Whatever the truth may be, planes and ships disappear in the triangle with eerie regularity. On July 3, 1947, a U.S. Army C-54 Super fort disappeared 100 miles off Bermuda without broadcasting any word of difficulty. An immediate search over 100,000 square miles of sea failed to turn up a single piece of wreckage. On Jan. 30, 1948, a British airliner, the Star Tiger, vanished over the triangle with 31 passengers and crew aboard. A year later, the Star Tiger's sister plane, the Star Ariel, disappeared on route to Jamaica. Seventy-two search planes, plus dozens of ships, failed to turn up any sign of the missing aircraft.

Eerie: weird, strange.

Regularity: happens again and again.

Immediate: constant.

Turn up: to find something.

Aboard: on board. على متن السفينة

Dozens: a lot of.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

The disappearance of aircrafts

• The translate of Al-Anwar team

4. أياً كانت الحقيقة، تختفي السفن والطائرات في المثلث بتتابع غريب. في 3 تموز عام 1947 اختفت طائرة C-54 تابعة للجيش الأميركي على بعد 100 ميل من بيرمودا دون بث أي كلمة تفيد بمواجهة صعوبات. كما فشل بحث عاجل مسح مساحة 100,000 ميل مربع في البحر في العثور على أي قطعة من الحطام. في 30 كانون الثاني عام 1948 اختفت طائرة مسافرين بريطانية اسمها ستار تايفر فوق المثلث وهي تحمل 31 مسافراً وطاقم الطيران. بعد سنة، اختفت الطائرة شقيقة ستار تايفر واسمها ستار إيريال وهي في طريقها نحو جامايكا. فشلت 72 طائرة بحث بالإضافة إلى عشرات السفن من العثور على أي أثر للطائرة المفقودة.

Paragraph five:

5. One of the largest ships claimed by the mysterious triangle was the U.S.S. Cyclops, a 500-foot coaling ship that disappeared

on March 4, 1918. Investigations revealed no evidence of foul weather, no messages for help, no wreckage and no sign of the 309 men aboard. Stranger yet are the numerous "ghost" ships that have been found floating crewless within the triangle. On one weird occasion in 1881, the cargo ship Ellen Austin discovered a schooner, sails flapping in the wind, a full cargo of mahogany intact, but no sign of human life. The captain of the Ellen Austin installed a new crew to sail it, but two days later, during a rough storm, the two ships temporarily lost sight of each other. When the captain again boarded the schooner, he found his crew had disappeared. After a second crew was assigned, the ship was again lost in a fog bank. This time, no trace of the schooner—or the crew—was ever found.

Coaling: carries coal: a material used to make heat

Revealed: showed.

Foul weather: very bad weather

Ghost ships: ships floating on water without crew (crewless).

Cargo ship: ship that carries goods (freights)

Schooner: a sailing boat **يخت**

Flapping: moving from side to side

Mahogany: kind of wood.

Intact: it is an adjective that does not come before the noun, and it means not damaged.

Temporarily: lasts for a short time

Installed: placed.

Where is the stress in the word "temporarily"?

The second syllable

Temporarily # permanently

Assigned: to give somebody a task to do something.

Bank: group. E.g. Bank of clouds

Swarm of bees **خشرممنالنحل**

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

The disappearance of ships

5. إن واحدة من أكبر السفن التي استولى عليها المثلث الغامض هي U.S.S. Cyclops وهي عبارة عن سفينة للفحم بمساحة 500 قدم والتي اختفت في 4 آذار عام 1918. أفادت التحقيقات عدم وجود أي دليل عن الطقس السيء أو رسائل تطلب المساعدة أو حطام أو أثر من الرجال البالغ عددهم 309 الذين كانوا على متنها. والأغرب هو سفن الأشباح العديدة التي تم العثور عليها تطفو دون طاقم داخل المثلث. في حادثة غريبة عام 1881، وجدت سفينة للحمولة اسمها إيلين أوستن مركباً شراعياً يتحرك متارجحاً بتأثير الرياح: حمولة كاملة من خشب الماهوغاني السليم دون أي أثر لحياة إنسانية. شكّل قبطان إيلين أوستن طاقماً للإبحار بها ولكن بعد يومين وخلال عاصفة قاسية فقدت السفينتان القدرة على رؤية بعضهما مؤقتاً. حين صعد القبطان مجدداً إلى المركب وجد أن طاقمه قد اختفى تم تعيين طاقم آخر خلال ثوان وضاع المركب مجدداً في ضباب كثيف ولكن هذه المرة لم يكن هناك أثر للمركب أو للطاقم.

There are several types of linking words:

- 1) Coordinating conjunction.
- 2) Subordinating conjunction.
- 3) Transitions.

1) The Coordinating conjunction:

First, we will talk about the **independent clause**: it's a group of words containing at least a subject and a verb that can stand alone as a sentence.

الجملة المستقلة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تحوي على الأقل فاعل و فعل تستطيع

الوقوف لوحدها كجملة .

Example: *It was raining heavily.* (Independent clause)

Example: *When it's started raining.* (Dependent clause)

The second Example can't stand as a sentence because the meaning is incomplete.

Now, the **Coordinating conjunction** is used to combine two independent clauses and the resulting sentence is called a **compound Sentence**.

The Coordinating conjunction would therefore be preceded by a comma.

The Coordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so: (FAN BOYS).

PS: if the Coordinating conjunction is not followed by an independent clause, no comma follows and the sentence is considered a simple sentence:

Example: *She rushed to the airport but couldn't get there in time to catch her flight.*

ملاحظة : عندما لا يتبع بجملة مستقلة لا تستخدم الفاصلة.

2) Subordinating conjunction:

These are conjunction that precede dependent clauses and link them with independent clauses to form **Complex Sentences**.

The clauses determine what type of subordinating conjunction to use.

هذه ال conjunction تسبق الجمل غير المستقلة و تربطهم مع الجمل المستقلة لتشكيل جملة معقدة.

There are two types of dependent clauses:

A) Adverbial Clauses.

B) Adjective Clauses.

A) Adverbial Clauses :

An adverbial Clause is a dependent clause preceded by a subordinate conjunction, and functions as an adverb. Adverbs typically answer the questions: **when, where, or why** in a sentence.

Example: *When I arrived at the railway station, the train had already left.*

Adverbial Clause هي جملة غير مستقلة تسبق ال subordinate conjunction و تعمل عمل الظرف. الظروف عادة هي جواب لهذه الأسئلة : أين ؟ متى ؟ او لماذا ؟ .

B) Relative (Adjective) Clauses:

An adjective is used to modify a noun by supplying details about it.

Example: *I need to buy my friend a present that is nice and reasonable in price.*

The dependent clause here is related to the noun it modifies, 'present', by the pronoun 'that', so we call it a **Relative pronoun**.

3) Transition:

Transitions are linking words that serve to connect independent sentences. Transitions can appear at the beginning of a sentence, the middle, or the end. Wherever they appear they are set off from the rest of the sentence by **Commas**.

التحويلات (Transition) هي كلمات ربط، تربط بين الجمل المستقلة . يمكن ان تظهر في بداية الجملة ، في وسطها ، او في اخرها . و في اي مكان تظهر ، يفصلها عن بقية الجملة فاصلة .

The sixth paragraph:

6. Officially, the US. Navy does not recognize the triangle as a danger zone and the U4S. Coast Guard is convinced that "the majority of disappearances can be attributed to the area's unique environmental features." These include the swift Gulf Stream current, the unexplored underwater canyons of the Atlantic and the often violent weather patterns within the mystery zone. Then too, the triangle is one of only two places on earth where a compass needle points to true rather than magnetic north. (The other is "The Devils Seal" an equally treacherous zone in the Pacific, southeast of Japan.) Thus, a navigator who does not remember this may find himself well off course. "There are mysterious and strange things going on out there," admits Richard Winer, author of The Devil's Triangle, a paperback that has sold 500,000 copies in three months. "But I believe that all the answers lie in human error, mechanical malfunctions, freak weather or magnetic abnormalities."

Coast guard: to help people / ships, and to prevent people from breaking the law.

Swift: moving quickly.

Current: a movement of water in one direction

Canyons: deep valley

Compass needle: compass is a device to show North direction

What is the difference between true north and magnetic one?

Student: there is two North, compass North and the one that people used to it.

Teacher: right, here they don't know if that is the true north or the magnetic north. (There are only two areas in the world the Atlantic Ocean, and the Devil Sea in the south east of Japan has the same problem)

Treacherous: deceitful, you think it is safe, but in fact it's dangerous

Well of course: get lost.

Paper back: a book with thick cover.

Malfunction: failure. (Mal is a prefix means not working).

Abnormalities: unusual.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

Disappearance is not mysterious.

6. رسمياً، لا تعتبر القوات البحرية الأمريكية أن المثلث هو منطقة خطيرة كما أن خفير السواحل مقتنع بأن "غالبية ظواهر الاختفاء يمكن أن تُعزى إلى الخصائص البيئية الاستثنائية للمنطقة" والتي تتضمن تدفق تيار الخليج الدافئ السريع والوديان البحرية التي لم يتم استكشافها في الأطلسي وأنماط المناخ العنيفة غالباً داخل المنطقة الغامضة. أيضاً، يعد المثلث واحداً من اثنين من أماكن الكرة الأرضية التي تشير فيه إبرة البوصلة إلى الشمال الحقيقي بدلاً من الشمال المغناطيسي (الآخر هو "بحر الشيطان" وهي منطقة مماثلة بالخداع في المحيط الهادئ في الجنوب الشرقي لليابان) وهكذا فإن ملاحاً لا يذكر ذلك قد يجد نفسه في وضع لا يُحسد عليه. يعترف ريتشارد وينر كاتب (مثلث الشيطان) وهو كتاب ورقي بيعت منه 500,000 نسخة خلال ثلاثة أشهر: "هناك أمور غامضة وغريبة تحدث هناك لكنني أعتقد أن جميع الإجابات تقبع في خطأ بشري أو خلل ميكانيكي أو مناخ استثنائي أو شذوذ مغناطيسي."

I want you to give me the main idea of the whole text not the paragraph. What is required now is to read the introduction, the conclusion, and the first line of each paragraph quickly. It means to **skim**; you need now to skim and give me the main idea.

Student: Bermuda between science and fiction.

Student: the lost war against Bermuda.

Teacher: Now let's go back to paragraph no 7.

7. Officials of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are not so certain. "Despite efforts by the U.S. Air Force, Navy and Coast Guard," NOAA reports, "no reasonable explanation to date has been made for the vanishings." Because of these uncertainties, private investigators have sought more fanciful explanations. John Wallace Spencer, author of *Limbo of the Lost*, a paperback that has sold 1.5 million copies in fifteen months, argues that beings from outer space have established a highly advanced civilization in the unexplored depths of the Atlantic inside the triangle. There, he believes, most of the missing vessels—and their crews—may still be on display for study by these higher intelligences. "It sounds weird," Spencer admits, "until you realize that it's the only explanation that covers all the facts."

7. المسؤولون في الإدارة المحيطية و الجوية العالمية ليسوا متأكدين، و لكن NOAA تبلغ: "بغض النظر عن جهود القوات البحرية و الجوية و خفير السواحل الأميركية، لم يتم تقديم أي تفسير معقول حتى تاريخه بالنسبة لظواهر الاختفاء" بسبب هذه الشكوك قام محققون سريون بالبحث عن تفاسير أكثر خيالية. يطرح جون والاس سبينسر كاتب (جهنم الضائعين) وهو كتاب بيعت منه 1,5 مليون نسخة خلال 15 شهراً فكرة قيام كائنات من الفضاء الخارجي ببناء حضارة عالية التقدم في الأعماق الغير مكتشفة من الأطلسي داخل المثلث. ويعتقد أنه هناك، حيث تقبع معظم المراكب المفقودة و طواقمها، قد يكونون لا يزالون تحت العرض للدراسة من قبل هذه العقول فائقة الذكاء. و يعترف سبنسر: "يبدو ذلك غريباً حتى تدرك أنه التفسير الوحيد الذي يغطي جميع الحقائق."

NOAA: National and Atmospheric Administration.

What is the function of this agency?

- ✓ Conduct research to provide understanding
- ✓ Protect ocean resources

Reasonable: sensible/ logical

Fanciful: based on imaginary, not facts

Paperback: a book that has a thick cover

On display: all people can see/ in public

Weird: strange /unusual/odd.

Why do they use quotation marks?

Because we have direct speech/ the exact words of someone (in our example Spencer words)

Guys, do you know that sometimes we use double quotation marks and sometimes we use single quotation mark? But why?

We do this when we have a sentence included within another sentence. We use double and single quotation marks to differentiate between those two sentences.

What is the main idea of paragraph seven?

Fancy explanation about Bermuda

8. To test such theories, a para-psychological institute called the Isis Center for Research and Study of the Esoteric Arts, based in Silver Springs, Md., is planning to take 300 psychics and scientists on a cruise into the triangle. The researchers hope to make contact with whatever "higher intelligences" may lie under the sea. A similar expedition into the Devil's Sea was made by a group of Japanese scientists in 1955. Nothing has been heard of them since.

8. لاختبار هكذا نظريات تخطط مؤسسة متعلقة بالتحليل النفسي تدعى مركز إيزيس للأبحاث والدراسات في الفنون الخفية الواقعة في سيلفر سبرينغ، ميريلاند لأخذ 300 أخصائي نفسي وعالم في رحلة بحرية إلى المثلث. يأمل الباحثون في التواصل مع أيأ كانت هذه "العقول فائقة الذكاء" التي توجد تحت البحر. تم تنسيق بعثة مماثلة إلى بحر الشيطان من قبل مجموعة من العلماء اليابانيين عام 1955 ولم يُعرف عنهم أي شيء بعدها.

Para-psychological: study about mental powers خوارق النفس/ خوارق اللاشعور.

• Research is uncountable noun so don't add s.

Esoteric: special for only few people who are interested/ who have this knowledge

Psychics: people who have mental powers

Cruise: trip by sea

In this paragraph, is "contact" noun or verb?

It is noun. Where is the stress in it?

There are two syllables; if it is a noun, the stress is on the first syllable. If it is a verb, the stress is on the second syllable.

So, here, it is a noun and the stress is on the first syllable.

• We also have "advice"; it is a noun and "advise" is a verb.

• I am on the go all the day: means: I am active all the day.

The Handout **THE GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC**

Words and their Meaning

- **Graveyard:** /'greɪv,jɑ:d/ (n) a place where dead people are buried / مقبرة
- **Navy:** /'neɪ.vi/ (n) the part of a country's armed forces that is trained to operate at sea / البحرية
- **Bomber:** /'bɔ:m.bə/ (n) a person who makes or explodes bombs / a bomber is also an aircraft designed to carry and drop bombs. / مفجر
- **Commander:** /kə'mænd.ə/ (n) an officer who is in charge of a military operation, or an officer of a particular rank in many countries' naval forces / قائد عسكري
- **Radioed:** /'reɪ.di.əʊ (v) to send a message to someone by radio . / رسالة عبر الراديو
- **Extensive:** /ɪk'sten.sɪv/ (adj) covering a large area; having a great range شامل
- **Dozens:** /'dʌz.ən/ (n) twelve / دزينة
- **Aircraft:** /'eər,kɹæft/ (n) any vehicle made to fly طائرة
- **Wreckage** /'rek.ɪdʒ/ (n) a badly damaged object or the separated parts of a badly damaged object. / حطام
- **Telltale:** /'tel.teɪl/ (adj) allowing a secret to become known/ (n) a person, especially a child, who secretly tells someone in

authority, especially a teacher, that someone else has done something bad, often in order to cause trouble/ (adj) important because of showing information / كشف سرا

• Oil Slick: /'ɔɪl ,sɪk/ a layer of oil floating on water, esp. on the surface of the ocean/ بقعة نفط

• Chilling: /'tʃɪl.ɪŋ/ (adj) frightening / يرتجف / خائف

• Mysterious: /mɪ'stɪr.i.əs/(adj) strange, not known, or not understood / غامض

• Waterspout: /'wɑ:t ə.spaut / (n) a tornado (violently spinning column of air) filled with water that forms over the sea / صنوبر مياه

• Bother: /'bɔ:ðə/ (v) to make someone feel worried or upset/ to make the effort to do something / يضايق

• Seafarers: /'si:fer.ə/ (n) a person who travels by sea: / بحار

• Streaks /stri:k/ (n) to move somewhere extremely quickly, usually in a straight line / التنقل سريعا في خط مستقيم

• White water: /'waɪt- ,wɔ:tə/ water in a river that flows quickly and has a lot of bubbles. / ماء بيضاء / ناتجة عن حركة المياه بسرعة / ناتجة عنها رغوة بيضاء

• Patches /pætʃ/(n) a small piece of material sewn or stuck over something to cover it / بقعة

• Foam/foum/ (n) a mass of very small bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid / رغوة

• Aroused: /ə'raʊzd/ (adj) excited / متحمس

• Considerable:/kən'sɪd.ə.ə.bəl/ (adj) large or of noticeable importance/ very large or much / كبير

• Exposition: /,ek.spə'zɪʃ.ən/ (n) a clear and full explanation of an idea or theory: / توضيح

• Convincing: /kən'vɪn.sɪŋ/ (adj) able to make you believe that something is true or right: / اقناع

- Shortage: /'ʃɔ:r.tɪdʒ/ (n) a situation in which there is not enough of / نقص
- Extraterrestrial: /,ek.strə.tə'res.tri.əl/ (adj) in or coming from a place outside the planet Earth / خارج الارض
- Specimens: /'spes.ə.mɪn/ (n) something shown or examined as an example; a typical example / عينة
- Cosmic: /'kɔ:z.mɪk/ (adj) relating to the universe / كوني
- Eerie: /'ɪr.i/ (adj) strange in a frightening and mysterious way / غريب
- Regularity: /,re ɪ ər / (n) the fact of something happening or being done often / بشكل منتظم
- Broadcasting: /'brɔ:d,kæ.s.tɪŋ/ (n) the activity or business of sending out programs on television or radio / بث / اذاعة
- Airliner: /'er,lai.nə/ (n) a large passenger aircraft / طائرة كبيرة
- Reveal: /rɪ'vi:l/ (v) to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret / يكشف
- Cargo: /'kɑ:r.gəʊ/ (n) the goods carried by a ship, aircraft, or other large vehicle / حمولة
- Schooner: /'sku:nə/ (n) a sailing ship with two or more masts, and sails parallel to the length of the ship / مركب شراعي
- Flap: /flæp/ (v) to wave something, especially wings when or as if flying / رفرف
- Mahogany: /mə'hɑ:ɡən.i/ (n) a dark red-brown wood used to make furniture: / نوع من الخشب
- Intact: /ɪn'tækt/ (adj) complete and in the original state / سليم
- Temporarily: /'tem.pə.rer.əl.i/ (adv) in a way that does not last for long or for ever / مؤقت
- Assign: /ə'saɪn/ (v) to give a particular job or piece of work to someone: / تعيين
- Current: /'kʌ:rent/ (adj) of the present time/ (n) a movement of water, air, or electricity in a particular direction / الوقت الحالي

- Canyons: /'kæn.jən/ (n) a large valley with very steep sides and usually a river flowing along the bottom / وادي ديق
- Compass / kʌm.p s/ (n) a device for finding direction with a needle that can move easily and that always points to magnetic north / بوصلة
- Treacherous: /'treɪʃ.ə.əs/ (adj) (of the ground or the sea) extremely dangerous, esp. because of bad weather conditions/ (of a person) guilty of deceiving someone who trusts you: / خطير/ خائن
- Navigator: /'næv.ə.ɡeɪ.t ə/ (n) a person in a vehicle who decides the direction in which the vehicle travels / ملاح
- Malfunction: /,mæl'fʌŋk.ʃən/ (v/n) to fail to work or operate correctly / عطل
- Abnormalities: /,æbnɔ:rmæ / (n) something not normal, usually in the body / شذوذ
- Atmospheric: /,æt.məs'fer.ɪk/ (adj) relating to the air or to the atmosphere / جوي
- Fanciful: /'fæ.n.sɪ.fəl/ (adj) not realistic / خرافي
- Paperback: /'peɪ.pə.bæk/ (n) a book with a cover made of thick paper / كتاب جيب
- Para-psychologist: /,per.ə.sai'kɔ:l.ə.dʒi/ (n) the study of mental abilities, such as knowing the future or telepathy, that seem to go against or be outside the known laws of nature and science. / المتخصص في علم التخاطر في علم النفس .

Never give up

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