

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

2021-2022

Second Year

Second Term



9+10



THE LAST LECTURE

# Essay II

19.02.2022  
26.02.2022

أ. نبيل قضماني



Essay II 2.9+10 Last

AYDI 2022/ T2

# LECTURE NO. 9

19.02.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Page 98:

## "A Deadly Delivery"

1. Brian Wells' goals in life didn't seem to extend much beyond finding the address for his next pizza delivery. He was a 46-year-old solitary man whose only regular houseguest was his mom, with whom he shared Sunday steak dinners. He was so reluctant about calling attention to himself that he had the hubcaps removed from his car because they were too flashy. He cared for three cats that he simply called Kitty. And every morning for five years, as regular as clock hands, he waved the same unsmiling hello to the clerks in the health-food shop next to Mama Mia's, the pizzeria that employed him.

Extend: يمتد/يتسع/يصل إلى

Mom: mother

Flashy: لامع/مبهرج

Clock hands: عقارب الساعة

Unsmiling: without a smile/ serious (جدّي) Clerks: employees (موظفين)

Solitary: single/isolated (انعزالي/انطوائي)

Reluctant: do something unwillingly

Regular: منتظم

Waved: لوح

- Hubcap: A metal or plastic cover for the hub of a motor vehicle's wheel. أي أنه غطاء معدني أو بلاستيكي لمحور عجلة السيارة.

So, the introduction here is about a man who works in pizza delivery. We are told that he is a lonely man because the only guest he has is his mom who shares him his dinner on Sundays.

2. Wells worked for much of the last dozen of years of his life as a pizza-delivery man in and around Erie, a blue-collar town of 100,000 midway between Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N.Y. One of seven children, Wells was a high school dropout. He was a withdrawn but likeable man, friends say, a guy who wore a T-shirt and jeans nearly every day. He often passed the time between delivery thumbing through newspapers.

- Dozen: عشرة

- Dropout: means that he did not finish his high school, i.e. he left school at an early age (تسرب من المدرسة).

- Withdrawn: منعزل/انطوائي

Likeable: محبوب

- Thumbing: يقلب صفحات/يتصفح

The author in this paragraph talks about the character of this man and describes him.

3. Wells lived alone in a small rented white A-framed house, where he did little but tend to his cats, watch rented movies, and, in the winter, help his neighbours shovel snow. His take-home pay was usually only a few hundred

dollars a week, but the week he died, he made his last regular payment on a loan extended by a friend to help him buy the Geo Metro he drove. He played the lottery regularly and once collected a \$250 payout, which he talked about for weeks. His only vice seemed to be liquor: he'd ask for permission an hour before his quitting time to go and get a bottle from the nearest store to take home with him. But if he got a call, he'd deliver a pizza wherever, no matter how far. He never missed a day of work.

Tend to: take care/look after (يعتني بـ)

Shovel: يجرف

Loan: قرض

Vice: bad thing (عييب)

Liquor: drunk (سكير/مدمن على المشروب)

*Why did he take a loan?*

He took a loan to buy the car he is driving. Remember that he is a pizza-delivery man and he needs a car to move from a place to another.

Now, when he finished the payments of this loan, he ... died.

- Die (v) ≠ live (v)

- Dead (adj.) ≠ Alive (adj.) Death (n.) ≠ Life (n.)

- Deadly mistake: خطأ قاتل

- Mines: الغام Field of mines: حقل الغام

Rented movies: أفلام ماجورة

Payment: دفعة

Lottery: يانصيب

vice and virtue: الفضيلة والرذيلة

Quitting: leaving

**4. That kind of diligence may be a clue to what transpired on his final day. At Mam Mia's, Wells received a call around 2 p.m. for two sausage pies to be delivered to an address about three kilometers away. The delivery address turned out to be on a pitted dirt road leading into secluded woods. At 2.40 Wells turned up at a nearby PNC Bank branch, waited in the queue. He presented the teller with a note demanding \$250,000 and lifted his shirt to reveal a bomb locked around his neck.**

Diligence: working very hard (اجتهاد)

Transpired: took place/happened

Pie: فطيرة

Dirt road: طريق ترابي

Turned up: appeared (ظهر)

Queue: line/row (صف/طابور)

Bomb: قنبلة

Deceive: يخدع

Clue: evidence/proof (دليل)

Sausage: نقانق/سجق

Pitted: محفور

Secluded: isolated (منعزلة)

Branch: فرع

Reveal: discover/expose (يظهر/يكشف)

Locked: fixed (مثبتة)

Blackmail: يبتز

As you see this man was deceived and blackmailed.

**5. Wells fled away but was stopped and pulled from his car seconds later by passing state troopers alerted by 911 callers in the bank. As he sat handcuffed and cross-legged on the ground, Wells warned troopers there was a bomb beneath his shirt and pleaded for help in getting it off. Officers backed off to summon the bomb squad, and as minutes ticked away, he became increasingly**

agitated and desperate. "I don't have a lot of time," he said. "It's gonna go off." And then, referring to a mysterious "he," Wells added, "He pulled a key out and started a timer. I heard the thing ticking when he did it." Wells never said who "he" was. Moments after that there came a sharp blast, and Wells slumped over, dead.

Fled away: run away (هرب)	Pulled from: انسحب من
Troopers: soldiers (جنود)	Handcuffed: مقيد اليدين/مغلول اليدين/مكبيل
Cross-legged: جالس الفرفصاء	Beneath: under (تحت)
Pleaded: begged (استجدى/تضرع)	Backed off: تراجع
Summon: to call someone officially to come to a place (يستدعي)	Squad: فرقة
Bomb squad: فرقة تفكيك القنابل/المتفجرات	Agitated: very angry (هانج/مضطرب/غاضب)
Desperate: hopeless (يائس/فاقد للأمل)	It's gonna go off: going to explode (ستفجر)
Referring to: مشيرًا إلى	Mysterious: ambiguous/obscure (غامض/مبهم)
Timer: مؤقت	Ticking: يدق
Sharp: severe (حاد)	Blast: explosion (انفجار)
Slumped over: fell down (وقع ميتًا)	

6. Police are puzzled by Wells' statements. They are investigating whether Wells was forced into a crime and made its only victim, whether he was an accomplice, or whether he acted alone. A note found in his car, reportedly increased him to deliver the money to three locations.

Puzzled: confused (متحير/مشوش)	Investigate: يحقق
Statements: تصريحات	Investigate: يحقق
Forced: مجبر/مُرغم	Victim: prey (ضحية)
Accomplice: a partner/participant in a crime (شريك في الجريمة)	Locations: sites/places (مواقع)

So, why were the police suspicious?

Because they found a note in Wells' car instructing him to deliver the money to three different locations—this means that he was innocent.

7. One of Wells' colleagues says that he was frail. If someone grabbed him and put that thing on him, he wouldn't put up a fight".

8. And that's the message he seemed desperate to send in the last minutes of his life. As he sat on the ground, waiting for the bomb squad to arrive, one of the last things Wells could be heard saying was, "It's not me. I didn't do it."

- Frail: weak (ضعيف)
- Put up a fight: stand (يتحتمل)
- Grabbed: أمسك بـ
- Desperate: hopeless (يائس)

Squad: فرقة خاصة/وحدة مهام خاصة

A group of soldiers usually are experienced to get rid of bombs

أي خبراء المتفجرات.  
The second essay for today is entitled *Panic Attacks*. When we talk about 'panic', why didn't we use the word 'fear' instead of 'panic'?

We use 'panic' because it's more than 'horror' i.e. it means 'extremely



horror.

This essay talks about the emergency troops who are responsible for road accidents or any bad events may someone have through his journey from area to area

أي أن المقال يتحدث عن (وحدات الطوارئ)

They have certain numbers to receive any emergency call to go for help.

This essay is a **classification essay** and at the same time **argumentative** because at the end of that essay really the emergency troops are really puzzled and they don't have any good solution to save the victims.

Let us read on page 109:

### PANIC ATTACKS

*The emergency services struggle with success*

1. Public awareness is a good thing, but it can be overdone. Britain's police, fire, and ambulance services are all reachable under the easily remembered emergency number 999. But overuse of the number is becoming a pestilential problem.

- Struggle: work hard to succeed Awareness: وعى
- Public awareness: to be in touch with the updated things which they are going to apply (الوعي الشعبي).
- Overdone: to do something more and more and more than it should be (أن تفعل شيء بصورة مبالغ فيها).
- Reachable: في متناول اليد/سهل الوصول إليه
- Overuse: using something in a bad way (استخدام مفرط/جانر)
- Over- ≠ under-

These two prefixes refer to something negative.

أي يكون الأمر شيئاً عندما يحصل زيادة عن اللزوم (over-) أو عندما يحصل بشكل أقل من اللازم (under-).

- Overdone ≠ underdone
- Pestilential: shocking/unpleasant and annoying (مزعج/صادم)

2. The number of 999 calls dialed has risen steadily in the past ten years, and has almost doubled since 1997. Peaceful rural areas have seen some of the greatest increases.

The annual number of emergency inquiries to the Wiltshire police has risen from 54,000 to 126,000 in the past three years, for example.

- Dialed: called (تم الاتصال بها)
- وهذا الفعل يشير بشكل دقيق إلى تدوير قرص الهاتف عند طلب الرقم (أي الهواتف القديمة) ويستخدم هذا الفعل حتى ولو لم تكن نتحدث عن هاتف قديم له قرص.

Has risen: has increased (ازداد)

Steadily: in a regular way (على نحو ثابت)

Rural areas: countryside (مناطق ريفية)

Have seen: شهدت

Increases (noun): زيادات

Annual: yearly (سنوي)

Inquiries: acts of asking for information  
(استفسارات/استعلامات)

**Not surprisingly, responding properly to so many calls is impossible. Tabloid newspapers have lately been regaling readers with lurid stories about public spirited citizens who bravely tackle criminals only to wait hours for the police to arrive.**

Responding: الاستجابة

Tabloid: صحيفة مصغرة

Lately: مؤخرًا/في الأونة الأخيرة

Lurid: encouraging (مُشجعة)

Citizens: مواطنين

Properly: بصورة صحيحة/كما ينبغي/على نحو لائق

Tackle: deal with (يعالج)

Regaling: entertaining/attracting/amusing

(تجذب/تسلي)

Spirited: مفعم بالحيوية/مفعم بالحياة/نشيط

Bravely: courageously (بشجاعة/بإقدام)

Tabloid newspapers: newspapers were designed to mention certain stories (social, historical etc.) related to humanity.

يذكر الرقم (999) في الـ (tabloid newspapers) التي في متناول أيدي الناس بشكل دائم لذلك يعلق هذا الرقم في بالهم بسبب قراءته كل يوم في هذه الصحف.

**3. Mobile phones, from which around 60% of all emergency calls are dialed, are partly to blame for the crash. Motorway crashes and roadside fires produce dozens of "good Samaritan" calls from drivers who, ten years ago, would have been forced to pull off the road to find a phone (not many did). Another menace is the so-called "silent call".**

Emergency calls: مكالمات الطوارئ

Crash: accident (حادثة/اصطدام/تحطم/تهشم)

Roadside: جانب الطريق

Good Samaritan: it is an idiom means

(فاعل خير) or (مواطن صالح)

Menace: مصدر للأذى/خطر

Silent call: sending something like a message

To blame: يلوم/يلقي باللوم/يلقي بالمسؤولية

Motorway crashes: حوادث الطرق السريعة

Dozens: العشرات

Pull off the road: to stop the car ( يصف

سيارته على جانب الطريق)

So-called: ما يسمى

**The software that locks a mobile phone keyboard when carried in a pocket or handbag still allows 999 calls. Chance knocks on the keys produce tens of thousands of unintended calls, all costing time and effort to deal with.**

- Locks: يقفل

- Chance: صدفة

- Knocks: نقرات

- Unintended: not planned or meant (غير مقصود)

معنى الكلام أن الاتصال عن طريق الخطأ بالطوارئ يزيد من ضغط المكالمات على أرقام الطوارئ، والاتصال عن طريق الخطأ يحدث نتيجة وضع الهاتف المحمول في الجيب أو في حقيبة اليد ففي كثير من الأحيان نكتشف أننا اتصلنا بأشخاص دون علمنا نتيجة عدم قفل شاشة الموبايل ونتيجة لمس شاشة الموبايل عن طريق الخطأ.

**4. There are some answers. Mobile phone providers, stung by a recent increase in the charge they have to pay BT for routing emergency calls, have worked to reduce the number of accidental misdials.**

- Mobile phone providers: مقدمو خدمات الهاتف المحمول

- Stung: دُعروا Charge: رسم (مفرد رسوم) BT: Before Telling
- Misdial: dial a telephone number incorrectly (الاتصال عن طريق الخطأ)

The "accidental misdials" are the unintentional calls of the emergency number. Accidental: عرضي/غير مقصود

**Some control centres have installed software that prompts silent 999 diallers to confirm their emergency status by pressing another number - usually 55. Very few do so, and the other calls are discarded.**

Control centres: مراكز التحكم

Installed: نبتت/وضعت

Prompt: (يحث/يحثض/يطلب)

Diallers: the users of telephones/customers (منصليين)

Confirm: assure (يؤكد)

Emergency status: حالة الطوارئ

Discarded: not responded (يتم تجاهلها/لا يتم تلقيها)

So, to solve this problem, they found a new number which is 55. So, imagine that your mobile is locked and the number 9 was dialed unintentionally three times, it will not be confirmed unless you dial 55; i.e. the emergency number will not be accepted if you do not dial 55 after 999. لحل هذه المشكلة وجدوا رقمًا جديدًا وهو (٥٥) لذا تخيل أن هاتفك المحمول مقفل وأنتك ضغطت على الرقم (٩) دون قصد ثلاث مرات فهذا الاتصال لن يتم تأكيده إلا إذا اتصلت بالرقم (٥٥) أي لن يتم قبول الاتصال بالطوارئ إذا لم تتصل بالرقم (٥٥) بعد (٩٩٩).

**5. Yet the tide of diallers in a genuine panic continues to swell. One cause is the difficulty of reaching everyday public services. Henry Guly, a consultant in the accident and emergency department of Derriford Hospital, in Plymouth, says that many of the people that summon ambulances try first to ring their normal doctor, only to hear a recorded message telling them to ring 999 in emergency. "There has been a transfer of workload from general practitioners to the ambulance service," he says. "We are seeing more patients, and they are older and sicker."**

- Yet: still

-Tide: المد

The writer used the word (tide) to express exaggeration (مبالغة).

- Genuine: real/true (حقيقي/أصلي)

- Swell: become large and large/increase (يتضخم)

- Consultant: استشاري

Summon: call (يستدعي/يطلب)

- Accident and emergency department: قسم الحوادث والطوارئ

- Workload: the amount of work to be done by someone or something.

It means (عبء العمل).

- Practitioners: participants (مشاركين)

Patients: مرضى

**6. One idea suggested to Ofcom, the telecommunications regulator, is to introduce a standard non-emergency number, along the lines of 311 in the United States. To judge by the success of NHS Direct, which offers health-care advice over the phone, this would go down and well with the public. But**

without a lot of effort to make it work, it won't cut the emergency services' burden. Gloucestershire police, who have just registered their busiest month ever, found their non-emergency lines swamped by callers who couldn't get through, and so hung up and dialed 999 anyway.

- OfTel: the companies that usually use the telecommunications (phones, mobile phones, Whatsapp, Telegram etc.).

- Regulator: a person or company that regulates something. الجهة المنظمة
- Standard: قياسي
- Burden: heavy load (عبء/حمل)
- Swamped: غارقة
- Judge: يحكم على
- Registered: سجل
- Hung up: أغلق الخط/أنهى مكالمة هاتفية

\*\*\*\*\*

Let us have another essay. It is entitled *Causing Trouble*. The whole essay talks about clots which are commonly classified as a result of long journey flights. Clots: جلطات

Sitting or standing for a long time is one reason of clots, so teachers, dentists, surgeons, and physicians are advised to move and play sport as an alternative remedy. They can walk, jump, run etc. Remedy: علاج

Long journeys flights may cause clots, so physicians or doctors advise the passengers to move, stand, and move their legs during journeys.

Let us read the text on page 119:

### Causing Trouble

Does air travel cause dangerous blood clots?

1. One of life's quietly satisfying moments is boarding a long-haul flight and turning left. Although air travel has lost much of its glamour, flying first or business class is still a relief to the senses, compared with the rigours of economy further aft. The space and relative quiet at the front of the plane certainly make flying a more pleasant experience, but they do not necessarily make it safer.

Clots: جلطات

Long-haul flight: long-distance flight (طويلة) رحلة

Flying: السفر

Business class: درجة رجال الأعمال

Rigours: مشقات/متاعب

Aft: في الخلف

Relative quiet: هوء نسبي

Pilot: طيار

Satisfying: مرضية

Glamour: attraction/wonderful

(جمال/جاذبية/يريق)

First class: الدرجة الأولى

Relief: راحة

Economy: second class

Space: مساحة

Pleasant: لطيف/يسار

Booking in first class or business class is more expensive, but you can move your legs and you can feel comfortable because seats bigger.

يعني الحجز في الدرجة الأولى أو درجة رجال الأعمال أغلى لكنه أكثر راحة للمسافر لأن المقاعد أوسع من مقاعد الـ (economy).



2. An issue is travel-related deep vein thrombosis (DVT), often also known as economy-class syndrome. DVT describes the formation of clots known as thrombi in the blood vessels of various parts of the body, such as the lower leg. Clotting is a normal response to injury, and the body is continuously forming and removing clots that cause no obvious harm. Abnormal formatting of clots, however, can lead to cramps, pain and swelling in the tissue affected.

Travel-related: متعلق بالسفر

Thrombosis: خثرات

Formation: تشكل

Lower leg: أسفل الساق

Normal response: استجابة طبيعية

Continuously: باستمرار

Removing: إزالة

Harm: أذى/أذية

Cramps: تشنجات

Tissue: نسيج

Issue: subject.

Syndrome: عرض

Blood vessels: أوعية دموية

Clotting: التجلط

Injury: إصابة

Forming: تشكيل

Obvious: clear (واضح)

Abnormal: شاذ/غير طبيعي

Swelling: ورم/انتفاخ

- **DVT:** deep-vein thrombosis (تخثر/تجلط وريدي عميق)
- **DVT:** that problem is related to non-stop flight by air.

Far more serious is the possibility that the clot, or a piece of it, splits off and starts racing round the circulatory system. If this breakaway clot, called an embolus, gets stuck in a delicate part of the body, such as the lungs, it can kill.

More serious: أكثر خطورة

Racing: rushing (تسابق)

Breakaway: انفصالي

Stuck: ملتصق

Lungs: رئتين

Split off: separate from (تتفصل)

Circulatory system: جهاز الدوران

Embolus: صمّة/خثرة الدم

Delicate: رقيق/دقيق/ضعيف

Sometimes, a small piece of the clot separates and starts to move within the circulatory system. This small piece, which is called 'embolus' (خثرة) causes death, sometimes.

في بعض الأحيان تنفصل قطعة صغيرة من الجلطة وتبدأ في التحرك داخل جهاز الدوران. هذه القطعة الصغيرة التي تسمى "الصمّة/خثرة دم" تسبب الموت أحياناً.

3. Since the 1950s, doctors have documented cases of patients with a history of air travel also developing DVT.

Documented: وثّق

Patients: مرضى

Cases: حالات

Developing: أصيبوا

They noticed that there is a relationship between the DVT and travelling by plane.

More recently, there have been dramatic cases of passengers dropping dead once off the flight. Journalists –who spend a lot of time on aeroplanes but rarely, alas, in business or first class– have been quick to pin the blame on

the milk-bag stuffy, cramped, immobile and dehydrating conditions of the "cattle compartment".

More recently: في الآونة الأخيرة  
Passengers: ركاب  
Alas: unfortunately (يا حسرة)  
Stuffy: مزدحم  
Conditions: ظروف  
Immobile ≠ Mobile  
Compartment: مقصورة/حجرة

Dramatic: مأساوية  
Aeroplanes: طائرات  
Pin the blame: put the blame (يلقي اللوم)  
Cramped: ضيق  
Immobile: stable/steady (ثابت/غير متحرك)  
Dehydrating: جاف

What is the difference between (doctor) and (physician)?

Doctor: دكتور يحمل شهادة الدكتوراه  
Physician: طبيب  
لكن الشائع هو استخدام كلمة (doctor) للإشارة إلى (الدكتور بمعنى الطبيب).

4. Yet an association between flying and DVT does not necessarily mean that the one causes the other.  
Perhaps those who come down with DVT after travel already had the problem, undiagnosed, before they stepped on board? Pinning down the nature of any link requires large numbers of passengers and thorough testing both before and after they fly. ...

- Yet: still
- Undiagnosed: غير مُشخَّص
- On board: على متن
- Link: رابط/صلة
- Thorough: شامل/عميق/كامل
- Association: ترافق/رابط
- Stepped: خطأ (الماضي من "يخطو")
- Pinning down: تحديد
- Require: يتطلب
- Thorough testing: فحص شامل

So, as I said, they noticed that there is a relationship between flying by plane and DVT, but this is not sure. There is difference between noticing and proving that this is true. So, if you want to prove that there is a relationship between flying and DVT, you need to have a group of passengers, and you need to do tests for these passengers before travelling and after it.

لاحظوا أن هناك علاقة بين الطيران بالطائرة و(DVT) لكن هذا غير مؤكد، هناك فرق بين ملاحظة ذلك وإثبات صحته، لذا إذا كنت تريد إثبات وجود علاقة بين الطيران و (DVT) فأنت بحاجة إلى مجموعة من الركاب لإجراء اختبارات لهم قبل السفر وبعده.

5. Although many researchers agree that air travel affects the body biochemically complex clotting system, but that the chances of an "average" passenger - that is, one without a pronounced risk of DVT on the ground - actually developing thrombi from air travel is small, the precise frequency of such thrombi is still fiercely debated. And nobody knows exactly what the trigger might be or how it is translated biochemically into a clot.

Although: على الرغم  
Affect: يؤثر على  
Average: معدل  
Researchers: باحثين  
Biochemically: من الناحية الكيميائية الحيوية  
Precise: accurate (دقيق)

Frequency: repetition (تكرار)

Debated: discussed/argued (تناقش)

Trigger: (محفز) أو (البتة) وكلمة (trigger) كفعل تعني (يقّح)

Fiercely: بشدة/رعده

Trigger: stimulative (محفز)

(الزناد)

6. To tackle some of these questions, the World Health Organization is trying to get an international study with thousands of passengers off the ground. But it will not be easy, says Dr. Jakobson. Besides various technical problems, such as getting enough standardized equipment to different airports, persuading grumpy passengers trundling off a long-haul flight to hang around for testing is hard, even when they are rewarded with air miles, as they were in a South African study.

- Tackle: to deal with something/to debate/to discuss

أي (يتعامل مع) أو (يعالج أمر ما).

- The World Health Organization: منظمة الصحة العالمية

- Besides: إلى جانب

- Various: مختلفة

- Technical problems: مشاكل فنية/تقنية

- Standardized: معياري

- Equipment: تجهيزات/معدات

- Persuading: إقناع

- Grumpy: كثير التذمر/غاضب

- Reward: مكافئ

The World Health Organization is trying to solve the problem.

So, if we want to do the test, we have two difficulties:

1. You have to carry all the required equipment (for doing the test) to the airport.

2. You have to convince passengers to stay with you to do the test. But, not a lot of passengers would agree to stay; the majority of passengers want to leave the airport once they arrive.

7. And then, there are commercial interests at stake. Carriers are keen to play down the whole notion of air-travel-related DVT.

- Commercial interests: مصالح تجارية

- At stake: at risk/in danger (في خطر)

- Play down: reduce

The word 'carriers' here means 'airlines' and 'travel agencies'.

'They try to play down' means that they tried to make this illness less important. They tried to show people that clotting has nothing to do with travelling: If there is a relationship between travelling and DVT, they will lose most of their passengers, and this is what they mean by 'commercial interests'.

Some do, of course, hedge their bets by recommending that passengers drink lots of fluids and twiddle their toes, but there is not enough scientific evidence to know whether this makes a difference. On the other side, drug companies makers stand to make money if air-related DVT takes off, as it

were.

- Recommending: نصيح/و عطف/حث
- Twiddle: move (يحرك)
- Scientific evidence: أدلة علمية
- Take off: تنطلق/تبدأ بالحدوث

- Fluids: سوائل
- Toes: أصابع القدم
- Drug companies: شركات الأدوية

Here, we have a kind of conflict: The airlines want to make this less important because they want to keep their passengers, and as you know the passenger is a customer (زبون) for airlines.

On the other hand, drug companies want to prove that there is a relationship between travelling and DVT to sell their drugs.

Many of the academic studies in this field are partly supported by companies, so the results are often dogged by claims of conflicts of interest.

- Dogged: related to (ملازمة/مرافقة)
- Claims: مزاعم
- Conflicts of interest: تضارب المصالح

So, here we have a conflict of interests between the companies making drugs and the carriers.

8. And as always, there are the lawyers to consider. So far, few of the lawsuits lodged by passengers against airlines, holding them responsible for DVT, have made much headway. Last week, for example, the English Court of Appeal turned down an attempt by 24 passengers to sue 18 airlines. The judges maintained that the Warsaw Convention, which governs the liability of airlines flying internationally, does not permit their suits. But in the same week, in California, a federal judge allowed a case to inch a little closer to trial. If it gets its day in court, field studies looking at DVT and air travel will be important evidence, but, given the current state of disagreement, far from conclusive.

Lawyers: محامين

Warsaw Convention: اتفاقية وارسو

Holding them responsible: يحملهم المسؤولية

Court of Appeal: محكمة الاستئناف

Judges: قضاة

Lawsuits lodged by passengers: دعوى قضائية يرفعها الركاب

Govern (v): تحكم

Permit: يسمح

Federal judge: قاضي فيدرالي

Trial: محاكمة

Current: حالي

Disagreement: خلاف

Conclusive: حاسمة/قاطعة

- Lawsuits: دعاوى قضائية

Airlines: شركات الطيران

Headway: advancement/progress (تقدم)

Turned down: rejected (رفضت)

Maintained: kept (حافظ على/أبقى على/صان)

Liability: responsibility (مسؤولية)

Suits: دعاوى

Inch: move a little bit (يتحرك قليلاً/يقترّب)

Evidence: دليل

State: حالة

Given the current state of disagreement: بالنظر

إلى حالة الخلاف الحالية

Far from conclusive: بعيدة كل البعد عن أن تكون

حاسمة/قاطعة

Thank You



# LECTURE NO. 10

## THE LAST LECTURE

26.02.2022

**HELLO EVERYONE!**

Let us do the exercises on p.124:

Guessing the meanings of words from the context:

3. Circle the vocabulary or expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined words from the text.

1. Although air travel has lost much of its glamour, flying first or business class is still a relief to the sense...

A. attraction

B. glory

C. difficulty

D. colour

- Glory: مجد Glamour: سحر

(Attraction) and (glory) are too close and the answer could be (A) and (B) i.e. both are accepted.

في الامتحان قد يكون الخيار الأخير هو (a & b) لذلك يرجى الانتباه إلى هذه النقطة أثناء الحل، وأنا في الامتحان لا أعطيك خيارات متشابهة إلى هذا الحد إلا إذا قلت لكم (a & b).

2. Far more serious is the possibility that the clot, or a piece of it, splits off and starts racing round the circulatory system.

- Serious: dangerous

أي أن كلمة (serious) لا تعني (جاد) في هذا السياق.

A. combines with

B. separates from

C. expands

D. disappears

3. Journalists ... have been quick to pin the blame on ... immobile and dehydrating conditions of the "cattle compartment".

A. causing much water

B. taking away oxygen

C. causing loss of water

D. producing carbon dioxide

- Dehydrating: تجفاف

4. Besides various technical problems, such as getting enough standardized equipment to different airports..

A. having different features and criteria

B. having super performance

C. having the same features and criteria

D. carefully designed

- Criteria: معايير

- Standardized equipment: stable measures  
 5. And then there are commercial interests at stake. Carriers are keen to play down the whole notion of air-travel-related DVT.

- A. exaggerate
- B. make it look more important
- C. reject
- D. make it look less important (يقلل من شأن) \*\*\*\*\*

**"The Obesity Industry"**: In America and Russia, we can see a lot of obesity and that is related to the kind of food they used to have like snacks and fast food. This type of food is one of the reasons of obesity, so eating junk food and drinking soft drinks are very bad for health. Obesity is a serious problem for people all over the world because it affects the sizes of clothes, shoes, and even cars. This text talks about American people who usually suffer from (obesity) which means (البدانة) i.e. (overweight).

### THE OBESITY INDUSTRY

*Fat profits in fat people?*

1. The latest accessory for waiters at some restaurants in America is a handheld computer. This is not, as you might expect, to transmit orders instantly via a wireless network to the kitchen for even faster food, but to calculate for customers the amount of fats and carbohydrates in their entrées. As people everywhere get bigger, all manners of business are addressing the threat, and opportunity, in what the World Health Organisation calls "globesity".

- Profits: something you win (أرباح)
- Accessory: something additional you use to help you in doing something (شيء إضافي يستخدمه الإنسان ليساعده في إنجاز شيء ما)
- Waiter: a man who serves food and drink in a restaurant (نادل)
- Handheld computer: كمبيوتر محمول
- Transmit: send (يرسل/ ينقل)
- Orders: الطلبات
- Instantly: immediately (حالا/ فوراً)
- Entrée: مقبلات
- Customers: عملاء
- Addressing the threat: directing the threat (تواجه الخطر)
- Opportunity: chance (الفرصة)
- The World Health Organisation: منظمة الصحة العالمية
- Globesity: the international problem of having overweight (when obesity becomes an international problem).  
 ومعنى كلمة (globesity) هو (انتشار البدانة على مستوى العالم وكأنها وباء).
- Keep on diet: يحافظ على الريجيم

2. Fat is no longer just a problem in America, where nearly one-third of adults are thought to be obese. Millions are overweight, though not (yet)

heavy enough to qualify as obese. There are now an estimated 300m obese adults worldwide, up from 200m in 1995. In a decade or so, even countries not now associated with bulky populations, such as France and Japan, could have a big problem.

Adults: البالغين

Overweight (n + adjective): وزن زائد/بدين

Associated with: مرتبط بـ

Population: سكان

Obese: very fat (بدين)

Decade: ten years (عقد)

Bulky: massive/huge

In 1995, we had 200 million obese adults. In a period of ten years, we started to have 300 million—and this is, of course, a real problem.

3. The business implications are also enormous. American girls today shop for clothes that are roughly two sizes bigger than those worn by their mothers. Seats in public places such as sports arenas are being made bigger, as are those in aircraft. Drug firms are searching for miracle slimming drugs and the latest dieting fads become best-sellers.

Implications: influences/impacts (آثار)

Clothes: ملابس

Roughly: nearly/almost (تقريباً)

Arena: ميدان/حلبة

Drug firms: شركات الأدوية

Slimming drugs: عقاقير/أدوية التخسيس

Enormous: huge/massive/large/big (هائل/ضخم)

Best-sellers: الأكثر مبيعاً

Cloth: قماش

Seats in public places: المقاعد في الأماكن العامة

Aircraft: plane

Miracle: معجزة

Fads: بدع

People are getting fat and as a result, we have to have clothes and chairs with special sizes for them—this is called '*business implications*'.

4. Some food firms have announced plans that could affect the health both of their customers and of their profits. Burger King launched its first product aimed at people watching their waistline: a low-fat chicken sandwich. It hopes to reverse a six-year slide in sales, in part due to competitions from chains such as Subway that offer "healthier" alternatives to burgers and fries. McDonald's, having put salads on its menu as part of a global makeover, has signed up Bob Greene, an exercise guru best known as Oprah Winfrey's personal trainer. He will promote a new chicken-based meal called "Go Active" which comes with exercise tips and a clip-on pedometer to encourage customers to walk more. Next year, Kraft foods, American's biggest food firm, will trim its portion sizes and provide more nutritional information.

Announced: declared (أعلنت)

Profits: gains (أرباح)

Product: منتج

Low-fat: قليل الدسم

Slide: decrease/reduction/depression/

drooping (تراجع/انخفاض)

Fries: المقليات

Chains: سلاسل

Affect: يؤثر

Launched: started/set (أطلق)

Waistline: محيط الخصر

Reverse: يعكس/يقطب

Sales: مبيعات

Competitions: منافسات

Alternatives: something instead of other

Makeover: تحول  
 Promote: ترويج  
 Clip-on: ترفيق  
 Encourage: تشجيع  
 Portion share (حصص)  
 Nutritional information: معلومات غذائية

thing (شئ)  
 Guru: مئرب  
 Tips: advice (تصائح)  
 Pedometer: جهاز الخطوات  
 Trim: reduce slightly in size  
 Nutritional: غذائي

People are getting fatter and fatter, so fast-food shops –like McDonald's and Burger King – want to attract customers by putting salad on their menus. In fact, as the writer says, it is all a matter of business, i.e. they do not care about the customer; they are worried about themselves and they want to earn money more and more.

**5. How will consumers react? New research shows that most Americans are well-aware of the risks of obesity. But people are not prepared to give up taste as their solution to this problem. One of the most striking findings of a new study on globesity by Euro RSCG Tatham Partners, which is part of an international marketing group, is that some 90% of American consumers believe they are personally accountable for their weight. Only a few blame fast-food firms. This does not remove the threat of litigation. But it does suggest that most Americans think it was right for a federal court to dismiss a lawsuit from two teenagers who blame McDonald's for making them fat.**

Consumers: مستهلكين	Consumers / Producers (منتجين)
Well-aware: مدركين جيداً	Risks: مخاطر
Striking: amazing/surprising	Findings: results (نتائج)
Marketing group: مجموعة تسويق	Accountable for: responsible for (مسؤول عن)
Blame: يلوم	Threat: تهديد/خطر
Litigation: تقاضي	Lawsuit: يقيم دعوى داخل المحكمة
Dismiss: reject/refuse (يرفض)	

In America, people are aware that they are fat, but at the same time, they are not ready to stop eating! The problem is there and they are aware of it, but they do not really want to get rid of this problem.

**6. The recent explosion in the popularity of low-carbohydrate slimming methods, such as the Atkins and South Beach diets, and the launch of a host of new low-carb food products, further illustrates that, if firms can come up with easy and tasty ways to lose weight, than people will rush to try them. The Atkins diet, for example, excludes carbohydrates, but allows dieters to stuff themselves with steaks and other fat-rich, protein-rich foods.**

Explosion: انفجار	Popularity: common (شعبية)
Low-carbohydrate: منخفض الكربوهيدرات	Methods: ways/manners (أساليب)
Launch: إطلاق	Host: group (مجموعة)
Illustrate: explain (يوضح/يفسر)	Come up with: يتوصل إلى
Rush: يهرع/يسرع	Exclude: keep away/not include (يستبعد)



Dieters: متبعو الحميات

Excessively: بإفراط

Greedily: بجشع/بشراهة/بطمع

Full: شبعان

Don't mix between cook and cooker.

- Cook (v + n): يطبخ/طباخ

Cooker: غاز/فرن

Stuff themselves: eat excessively (ياكل بإفراط/يتخم نفسه)

Eat excessively: eat greedily (ياكل بشراهة/ينهم)

Steaks: شرائح

Fed up: مستاء/سئم/ضجر

7. Americans have certainly woken up to the threat of obesity. Yet it is believed that selling people more healthy lifestyles will be difficult.

The study confirmed that, despite the very high level of consumer awareness about the problems of being overweight, people struggle to do something practical about it. Crucially, that was even true of so-called "prosumers", some 20% of this sample. These people tend to be better educated and are of particular interest to marketing experts because, savvy and adventurous, they set purchasing trends. "Consume less, consume better and exercise more isn't about to become a mess-market trend anytime soon," argues the report.

- Certainly: surely (بالتأكيد)
- Threaten (verb): يهدد
- Confirmed: affirmed/proved (أثبتت)
- Struggle: combat/fight (يكافح/يناضل)
- Prosumer: the man who works in the same field of producing something and using it. It means the relationship between the consumer and the producer.
- Sample: عينة
- Marketing experts: خبراء التسويق
- Adventurous: مغامرين
- Purchasing: شراء
- Mess: فوضى
- Threat (noun): تهديد
- Lifestyles: أنماط حياة
- Consumer awareness: وعي المستهلك
- Educated: متعلم/متقف
- Savvy: intelligence
- Set: يحدد
- Consume: يستهلك

8. The obvious conclusion: a growing herd will provide lots of demands for firms supplying everything from bigger towels to bigger beds, and, alas, bigger coffins. Demands for adult-sized electric tricycles may grow as some of the obese find it hard to walk. In health care, much will change. Some hospitals, for instance, are finding some obese people cannot be squeezed into MRI machines for scans.

Obvious: clear

Herd: group/society

Towels: مناشف

Coffins: توابيت

Adult-sized electric tricycles: دراجات كهربائية ثلاثية العجلات للبالغين

Health care: رعاية صحية

MRI: أجهزة التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي

Conclusion: result (نتيجة)

Provide: supply

Alas: يا حسرة/للأسف

Demands: طلبات

Obese: بدين

Squeezed: pressed/compressed

For scans: لإجراء الفحوصات/للتصوير

9. Drugs firms are targeting fat. Shares in Alizyme, a British biotech firm,

have soared recently after it said clinical trials showed its new anti-obesity drug to be as good as rival products, but with fewer side effects. Surgery, and eventually genetic manipulation, could become common forms of treatment. Liposuction is but a start. Firms are scrambling to develop additives to make diet food taste better, by blocking bitter tastes. Expect the globesity business to grow fast, then, along with its expanding customers.

Drugs firms: شركات الأدوية

Fat: دهون

Biotech: التكنولوجيا الحيوية

Clinical trials: تجارب سريرية

Rival: competitor (منافس)

Side effects: آثار جانبية

Eventually: finally/at last

Manipulation: control

Liposuction: شفط الدهون

Additives: something you add (إضافات)

Along with: جنباً إلى جنب مع

Scrambling: rushing in in hurry (تتدافع/تتسارع/تتسابق)

Target: يستهدف

Shares: الأسهم

Soared: climbed (ارتفعت/حطفت)

Anti-obesity: مكافحة السمنة

Rival products: منتجات منافسة

Surgery: جراحة

Genetic manipulation: التلاعب الجيني

Treatment: curing (علاج)

Expanding: increasing

Blocking: breaking down (منع)

Bitter: مر

\*\*\*

Let us do the exercise on page 137:

### Vocabulary

Find words from the text that mean the following:

1. Paragraph 1: extra piece of decoration

accessory

2. Paragraph 3: a product that is popular and bought by customers

best-sellers

3. Paragraph 4: related to necessary knowledge about healthy food

nutritional information

You should read the ingredients of any food to make sure that it is healthy.

4. Paragraph 5: responsible for

accountable for

السؤال رقم ٥ محذوف .

6. Paragraph 9: control, use, play with

manipulate

\*\*\*\*\*

Let us move to another text which is entitled *Depleted Uranium and Kidney Failure*.

- Depleted uranium: اليورانيوم المنضب Kidney failure: الفشل الكلوي

We have to look after our kidneys by drinking too much water, trying to avoid certain type of food, trying to avoid salt because using too much salt

## DEPLETED URANIUM AND KIDNEY FAILURE

**1. Depleted Uranium (DU) is one of the most recent war innovations. The high density of DU helps shells pierce armour and about 270 tonnes of it have been fired during wars in the Gulf and the Balkans in the last decade. Arguments over the potential risks to human health and the environment have raged ever since.**

Depleted: used up	Depleted Uranium (DU): اليورانيوم المنضب
Kidney failure: فشل كلوي	War: حرب
Raged: احتدم	Density: الكثافة
Shells: قذائف	Pierce: make a deep hole/ penetrate (يتقب/يخترق)
Armour: very thick metal (درع)	Fired: أطلق
Gulf: الخليج	Balkans: البلقان
Decade: عقد (عشر سنوات)	Last decade: العقد المنصرم
Weapon: سلاح	Nuclear weapon: سلاح نووي
Arms: أسلحة	Arguments: جدالات
Potential: possible (محتملة)	Risks: مخاطر
Innovations: applying new methods (ابتكارات/تجديد)	

Everything on the Earth would be affected by applying that kind of weapon which is (DU).

**2. The Royal Society, One of the premier scientific bodies in the United Kingdom, published a report on the radiological hazards in 2001, which concluded that troops in a tank who survived being hit by a DU shell could double their risk of dying from lung cancer. Now the society's team of 11 experts has produced a second report on the chemical and long-term environmental risks.**

The Royal Society: the great high class Premier: leader/well-known (رائد/أساسي)	(الجمعية الملكية)
The premier scientific bodies: الهيئات العلمية	Published: نشرت
الرائدة	
Radiological: إشعاعية	Hazards: dangers (مخاطر)
Concluded: خلص إلى	Troops: قوات/جنود
Tank: دبابة	Survived: نجا
Lung cancer: سرطان الرئة	Society's team: فريق الجمعية
Long-term: طويل الأجل/طويل الأمد	

Depleted Uranium (اليورانيوم المنضب) is very bad and one of its effects is lung cancer, and eventually the person will die.

**3. It concludes that most soldiers would not take in enough DU to damage their kidneys. But it points out that those in hit tanks, or who spend time cleaning them up, could suffer heavy metal poisoning. "Kidney uranium levels in some of those soldiers could be very high and would probably lead to kidney failure within a few days of exposure," the report warns. There is also a danger of damage to reproductive health, which has been observed in mice.**

Soldiers: جنود

Point out: refer to (يشير إلى)

Metal poisoning: تسمم معدني

Kidney: كلية

Exposure: التعرض

Don't expose yourself to danger: لا تعرّض نفسك للخطر

Damage (in this context): إضرار

Breeding: التكاثر

Mice: فئران

Damage: تدمير

Hit tank: دبابه مصابة

Probably: على الأرجح

Within a few days: في غضون أيام قليلة

Expose: يعرّض

Warn: يحذّر

Reproductive health: (الصحة الإنجابية)

Observed: notices (لوحظ)

Another bad result of using DU is having heavy metal poisoning and kidney failure will be the result of this.

The third bad effect is affecting reproductive health which means the ability to have children, i.e. the people who use UD may have no children in the future! They tried this on mice.

**4. DU shells in the ground could contaminate the soil, food and water of communities that return to live on the battlefields, the report says. This may be enough to harm local children, particularly if they swallow soil.**

- DU shells: قذائف اليورانيوم المنضب
- Soil: تربة
- Harm: يؤذي
- Swallow: يبتلع

- Contaminate: pollute (يلوث)
- Battlefields: ساحات القتال/المعارك
- Local: محلي

Now, they are talking about pollution. DU will affect the human being and the environment.

Its bad effects on the human beings are:

1. Lung cancer
2. Kidney failure
3. Bad reproductive health

Its bad effects on the environment:

1. Air pollution
2. Water pollution
3. Soil pollution

Remember that if we have soil pollution, and the children are playing with it, they can easily get the Depleted Uranium.

**5. But the report is dismissed by anti-DU campaigners who think that the risks are worse than the Royal Society thinks. "This is an attempt to give a scientific imprimatur to the stance of the government, which is unacceptable," argues Malcolm Hooper, a medical chemist from the University of Sunderland who advises the British Gulf War veterans.**

- Dismissed: rejected (رُفِضَ)
- Campaigners: people who participate in campaigns



- Anti-DU campaigners. النشطاء المناهضين لليورانيوم المنضب
- Imprimatur: official approval (موافقة رسمية)
- Stance: attitude/viewpoint (رأي)
- Chemist: صيدلي
- Gulf War: حرب الخليج
- Veterans: soldiers/warriors/old soldiers (محاربين قداماء)

6. He says it is wrong to separate the chemical and radiological effects. He has been told that three out of the 3000 veterans so far assessed by the UK government's program have kidney cancer. This is 12 times the rates amongst civilians and indicates that the radiation emitted by DU is causing more problems than its chemical toxicity.

Separate: يفصل	Radiological: إشعاعي
Assessed: evaluated/estimated/ calculated (فحصوا/تم تقييمهم)	Government's program: برنامج الحكومة
Kidney cancer: سرطان الكلية	Civilians: المدنيين
Indicate: refer (يشير)	Radiation: إشعاع
Emit: send out/release (ينبعث/ينطلق)	Toxicity: سمية

7. The debate over the harmful effects of DU over human health and environmental sustainability goes on unabated. The question remains as to whether the superpowers would cease to use DU in wars until conclusive evidence of its risks is produced.

Debate: argumentation/discussion (جدل)	Harmful effects: آثار ضارة
Sustainability: steady/continuous (استدامة/ثبات)	Unabated: full intensity/full strength (بلا هوادة/دون انقطاع)
Superpowers: القوى العظمى	Cease: stop (يتوقف)
Ceasefire: وقف إطلاق النار	Evidence: clue/proof
Conclusive evidence: دليل قاطع/حاسم	

This essay is (Cause and Effect Essay).

\*\*\*\*\*

Let us do the exercise on page 146:

**Guessing the meanings of words from the context**

1. Circle the vocabulary or expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined words from the text.

1. The high destiny of DU helps shells pierce armour...  
 A. destroy  
 B. make a hole in  
 C. reach  
 D. protect
2. Arguments over the potential risks to human health and the environment have raged ever since.  
 A. serious  
 B. light  
 C. possible to develop  
 D. partial
3. There is also a danger of damage to reproductive health, which has been observed in mice.

A. connected with reproducing babies

- B. Recovery
- C. respiratory
- D. medical

4. DU shells in the ground could contaminate the soil, food and water of communities...

A. destroy

B. sterilize

D. fertilise

C. pollute

- Sterilize: يعقم
- Fertilize: يخصب/يسمّد
- Fertility: خصوبة
- Contaminate = pollute: يلوث

5. But the report is dismissed by anti-DU campaigners who think that the risks are worse than the Royal Society thinks.

A. rejected

B. accepted

C. despised

D. fired

6. He has been told that three out of the 3000 veterans so far assessed by the UK government's programme have kidney cancer.

A. doctors

B. patients

C. victims

D. soldiers

\*\*\*\*\*

Let us move to *Unit Three*. It talks about ecology. The first text entitled *Ozone Hole and the Future*. Ecology: علم البيئة

Let us read the text on page 155:

### OZONE HOLE AND THE FUTURE

1. The huge size of the hole in the ozone layer is at a record level measuring 28 million square kilometres, according to the World Meteorological Organisation. Three times at size of the United States, the ozone hole has continued to grow over the last few weeks and is set to reach a maximum size in late September, 2003. The consequences are likely to be serious and far-reaching.

- The World Meteorological Organisation: المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
- Maximum size: الحجم الأقصى
- Consequences: results (عواقب)
- Serious: very dangerous
- Far-reaching: بعيدة المدى

The hole in the ozone layer is a very dangerous phenomenon.

2. WMO Professor Obasi warned that the most immediate threat to humankind relate to increased variability in the intensity and frequency of storms, floods and droughts, heat waves in major urban areas and the impact of sea-level rise on low-lying coastal regions.

- WMO: World Meteorological Organisation

Immediate: direct  
Variability: تباين  
Droughts: جفاف  
Impact: influence

Threat: تهديد  
Intensity: شدة  
Urban areas: مناطق حضرية  
Low-lying coastal regions: مناطق ساحلية منخفضة

Increasing of the hole of the ozone layer would cause storms, floods, droughts, heat waves etc. Heat waves are one of the reasons of global warming that is one of the reasons of greenhouses.

- Global warming: احتباس حراري
- Greenhouses: بيوت زجاجية/بلاستيكية

**3. Over the last ten years, the number of disasters of hydro-meteorological origin has increased significantly. Worldwide, recurrent drought and desertification seriously threaten the livelihood of over 1.7 billion people who depend on land for most of their needs. The 1997/1998 El Niño event, the strongest of the last century, is estimated to have affected 110 million people and cost the global economy nearly \$100 billion.**

- Disasters: كوارث
- Threaten (v): يهدد
- Desertification: التصحر
- Livelihood: رزق/أسباب العيش

The increase of the hole of the ozone layer has catastrophic impacts on the environment and on the economy all over the world.

**4. Statistics compiled from insurance companies for the period 1950-1999 show that the major natural catastrophes caused estimated economic losses of nearly \$1 trillion. A leading reinsurance company estimates global warming impacts could cost an additional \$300 billion annually by 2050. Worse, the size of the hole has not decreased despite reductions in ozone-depleting chemicals.**

- Statistics: إحصائيات
- Insurance companies: شركات التأمين
- Losses: خسائر
- Global warming: الاحتباس الحراري
- Reductions: decreasing (انخفاض)
- Ozone-depleting chemicals: المواد الكيميائية المستنفذة لطبقة الأوزون
- Compiled: gathered (جُمعت)
- Catastrophes: كوارث
- Estimate: يقدر
- Annually: yearly (سنويًا)

**5. However, measurements show that most of these chemicals are decreasing in the lower atmosphere and appear to have reached their peak in the critically important layer in the stratosphere.**

- Measurements: قياسات
- Atmosphere: الغلاف الجوي
- Peak: top (نروة)
- Stratosphere: the outer part of the air surrounding the Earth from 10 to 50 kilometers above the Earth.

Chemical materials are decreasing in the atmosphere and increasing in the stratosphere to the maximum rate.

**6. There is a delay in chemical cleansing the ozone layer, and it is expected to require years before the stratosphere returns to pre-ozone hole conditions.**

Complete recovery of the ozone layer will require the enforcements for many years to come.

- Delay: postpone (تأخير)
- Recovery: تعافى
- Enforcements: تنفيذ/تأكيدات

- Cleansing: تطهير
- Require: يتطلب

It needs a lot of efforts all over the world to save the ozone layer and to save the planet.

\*\*\*\*\*

### EXAM NOTES:

- I may ask you what does the essay talk about? What kind of essay? Is it narrative? Is it argumentative?
- You may have a number of sentences to find the most suitable choice.

يعنى يمكن أن يكون لدينا (two models)، يمكن أن يكون لديكم (essay) ويمكن ألا يكون لديكم (essay)، وطبعا كل الأسئلة مؤتمتة.

يرجى التأكد من طمس الخيارات بشكل جيد وإلا فلن يلحظها جهاز التصحيح، وإذا كنتم واثقين من إجاباتكم قوموا بطمسها بالفلم الأزرق الناشف مباشرة. ويرجى الانتباه إلى عدم طمس إجابتين لنفس السؤال فهذه العملية تلغي كل علامة هذا السؤال.

### Student:

هل ستأتي مقالات من خارج الكتاب؟

### Instructor:

لن تأتي مقالات من خارج الكتاب فنحن قمنا بدراسة عدد كبير من مقالات الكتاب وهي كافية.

\*\*\*

مضمون ورقة قام الأستاذ نبيل قضماني بكتابتها بخط يده وقام الطلاب بتصويرها:

Transition Markers	First of all, secondly, let us now consider, in the first place, lastly, finally etc.
Addition Markers	In addition to, as well as, furthermore, moreover, not only.. but also, what's more, in the same way etc.
Expressing Certainty	It's clear that, as we all know, it's certain that, it's true that, it's notable that, it can be seen that etc.
Emphasizing a Point	It should be stressed that, it shouldn't be forgotten etc.
Expressing Contrast	But in reality, unlike, as opposed to etc.
Expressing Cause and Effect	Therefore, thus, consequently, in order to, so that etc.
Conclusion	To sum up, basically, in brief, in short etc.



025639

Thank You

Wish you all the best