

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

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First Year

First Term



4+5



+6

READING

COMPREHENSION

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Reading 1.4+5+6

AYDI 2022/ T1

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## HELLO EVERYONE!

Go to exercise B on p.40:

B. Circle the right choice to complete the following statements:

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ but I didn't pay attention to him.

- a. nice  
b. lovely  
c. embarrassing  
d. shameful

- Embarrassing: مُحرج

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2. I felt something inside me move and a \_\_\_\_\_ ran through my whole body.

- a. tremor  
b. trembling  
c. shiver  
d. shaking

- Tremor: رعدة/رجفة

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3. We met many times by chance, as if \_\_\_\_\_ was controlling our moves.

- a. life  
b. somebody  
c. unknown power  
d. destiny

- Destiny = fate (قدر)

- By chance = by accident

\*\*\*

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ for each other all the time.

- a. loved  
b. hugged  
c. panted  
d. longed

- Longed = missed: اشتاق

- Panted: لهث/تلهف

- Hugged: غانق

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5. He was about to go away for quite some time and I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ life without him.

- a. dream of  
b. contemplate  
c. forget  
d. talk about

- Contemplate: stand/bear (يتحمل/يطبق)

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C. Find the words or expressions in the passage that mean the following:

1) In paragraph 1: very clearly

The word is 'distinctly'.

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2) In paragraph 2: go straight into

The word is 'pierced' i.e. (اخترق).

3) In paragraph 3: **setting something in a way that cannot be changed.**  
The word is 'destiny'.

- Destiny = fate (قدر)

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4) In paragraph 4: **finish studying and getting the degree.**  
The word is 'graduate'

- Graduate (v): يتخرج  
- Graduation (n): تخرُّج

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5) In paragraph 5: **the person who refuses to change their mind.**  
The word is 'adamant' i.e. (obstinate) which means (عنيد).

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6) In paragraph 6: **state of being married.**  
The answer is 'matrimony'.

- Matrimony: marital life (الحياة الزوجية).

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7) In paragraph 7: **missing somebody so much**  
The answer is 'yearning'.

- Yearning: missing/longing (شوق/توق/اشتياق)

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8) In paragraph 8: **to agree and allow for something.**

The answer is 'to look forward'

- Look forward: to expect something good and to wait for it.

- Look forward: يتطلع إلى/يتوق إلى

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Let us have another love story. It is more realistic. It talks about someone who paid a lot and lost his job for being in love with a French lady who blackmailed him.

- Blackmailed: ابتزته

لنتناول قصة حب أخرى، هذه القصة واقعية أكثر وهي تحكي قصة شاب دفع الكثير ثمنًا وخسر عمله نتيجة وقوعه في حب فتاة فرنسية قامت بابتزازه.

The story is very simple and very impressive. At the end of the story, we are going to have a moral lesson which is:

Don't at all give your heart and feelings/emotions to someone who doesn't deserve that, so first of all be sure about his/her emotions.

- Impressive: مؤثر

- Moral lesson: درس أخلاقي

Now, let us move to read the text on page 43:

### Loving

(Some Men are More Perfect than Others by Merle Shain)

1. There was an ordinary man once who worked for N.B.C, and fell in love

with a French girl whom he met, on a trip to Europe. The girl was very beautiful and it seemed unlikely that she would notice him, but he convinced her to come to America to live with him.

- NBC: National Broadcasting Company.
- Ordinary: normal/simple (عادي)
- Trip: رحلة
- Unlikely: من غير المحتمل
- Convinced: اقنع

As you see from the very beginning of the text, he was an ordinary man. Because he was working in this field, he used to meet many ladies or girls from all over the world. He fell in love with a French girl and as you know, French girls are the most beautiful ladies and the most elegant ones. He met her by chance but she didn't pay attention to his admiration, but he convinced her to come to live with him in America.

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Before she arrived, he moved to a coach house at a considerably larger rent than the bachelor apartment he'd lived in before, and he got a decorator to help him make it look more impressive.

- Considerably: very/extremely
- Rent: إيجار
- Bachelor: عازب
- Apartment: flat (شقة)
- Frown: to bring your eyebrows together to express annoyance (يعبس)
- Wink: يغمز
- Impressive: attractive (جذاب).
- Bachelor apartment: an apartment for a single man or woman

He wanted to change that apartment. He moved to a coach house and decorated it to make it more attractive to convince that French lady.

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For a while things seemed to go well, and as he was connected with a show that went out of town regularly, he took her with him across the country. That was frowned upon by his superiors, but still he traveled with her and then one day, for that reason or another, he was fired, and shortly after she left him, and he was all alone.

- Superior: رئيس في العمل/شخص ذو منزلة أعلى
- Fired: dismissed (طُرد من عمله)

As you see, whenever he goes, he would like to take her with him as a kind of showing off because she was very beautiful. He wouldn't be able concentrate on his work, so the boss of the company didn't accept that; for that reason he

was fired and that French lady left him and he became alone.  
- Showing off: تباهى

\*\*\*

Go to second paragraph. Here we will talk about the suffering of this man.

2. I remember this story and remember that it was told to me by a much more attractive man, and one who had a job and a wife, and I remember him saying, sitting cross-legged on a velvet couch, "I went to see him at that couch house, filled with all those paintings and antiques, and he was lying there on the bed in the dark, unshaven, cigarette butts everywhere, out of work, in debt, alone, in total despair, and all I could think of was how much I envied him, really envied him."

- Sitting cross-legged: متربع على الأرض
- Velvet: مخمل
- Couch: أريكة
- Paintings: لوحات
- Antiques: تحف
- Laying: مستلقياً
- Unshaven: غير حليق الذقن
- Cigarette butts: أعقاب السجائر
- In debt: غارق بالديون
- Alone: وحيد
- Despair: يأس
- Envy (n): حسد
- I envied him: أحسده

He lost his job and his love and he became miserable. Even in his bad situation he was an envied man.

At the end, the writer wanted to tell us that this man was a victim of this one-sided love. The conclusion is one-sided love is full of misery and suffering and it would lead to a disaster.

The moral lesson is (don't ever trust any foreign one).

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Do the exercise B on p.44 for next time. Now, let us do the exercise C. Go to p.45:

Reread the text trying to discover the writer's opinion towards the following statements. Keep in mind that the writer did not state her opinion openly. Decide whether the writer agrees or disagrees.

This is an open-end short story. It is taken from a tale. Sometimes the writer would like to leave you to conclude the idea and your attitude towards what has been presented.

1- Nothing in life could compensate for the loss of true love.

Agrees ----- Disagrees

- *Compensate*: to make up for something. The noun is compensation.
  - *Compensate*: يعوّض
  - True love = Real love (حب حقيقي).
- When you loss someone you suffer a lot.

2- That man deserved what happened to him because he loved an unfaithful girl.

Agrees ----- Disagrees

- Unfaithful: غير صادقة

3- Never fall in love when you are not sure of the end.

Agrees ----- Disagrees

4- The writer envied him because he had had an affair with a beautiful French girl.

Agrees ----- Disagrees

Let us move to another section in the book. In our country, we are witnessing the over spread of delivery. It is very easy to ask for delivery. You can press a certain number and ask for delivery.

- Witness: يشهد

It wasn't common in our country but through the last six or seven years it became very common.

- Common: شائع

What about having this job for a woman rather than a man? A woman can do this job. She might use her electric bike and put her helmet and some cosmetics to help her to pass or cross the roads.

- Helmet: خوذة

It is a kind of new job for ladies. I'm not against them but in the past it was even in England uncommon for ladies to have this kind of job because the people in England are more conservative than other people in Europe.

- Conservative: محافظ

We will read about the difficulties that people used to find in moving through streets when there is heavy traffic.

We will read about the problems that people may face in cities even if you have your own car. Sometimes you park your car aside and go on foot for shopping in order not to go through traffic jams.

Go to page 48:

### Preparing to Read

1. Modern life demands fast communication—the immense advance in telecommunication has seen to that. However, business depends not only on

fast communication, but also on fast delivery of messages, goods samples, as well as goods. Many restaurants have their own home delivery staff and vehicles. Many companies have their own delivery systems, but what about the rest of companies and businesses? How do they get their important messages, documents and samples of goods, and/or parcels delivered?

- Modern life: الحياة العصرية
- Demands: تتطلب
- Communication: اتصال
- Immense: great (هائل)
- Advance: progress (تقدم)
- Telecommunication: الاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية
- Has seen to that: has been related to that/has been connected to that.
- Delivery: تسليم/توزيع/إيصال
- Goods: بضائع
- Samples: عينات
- Staff: طاقم
- Vehicles: cars, bikes, motorcycles (مركبات)
- Delivery systems: أنظمة توصيل
- Companies: شركات
- Documents: وثائق
- Parcels: طرود

2- Modern living also depends on fast transportation. Witness the immense growth of car ownership all over the world. Time saving is the essence of modern life. It is not only money; it is life itself. This proliferation of cars in every home has created its own headache. Apart from pollution, the disease of the modern world, the other curse of the car is the mile- long traffic jams. So back to square one where the time saved by using a car is lost sitting in a car in traffic jams. How can this loss of time be minimized?

- Transportation: نقل
- Witness (v): شاهد (فعل أمر)
- Eyewitness: شاهد عيان
- Immense: massive / enormous (هائل / ضخمة)
- Growth: نمو/ازدياد
- Car ownership: ملكية السيارات
- Time saving: توفير الوقت
- Essence: جوهر
- Proliferation: تضخم/تزايد
- Headache: صداع/ألم الرأس
- Apart from: بصرف النظر/بعيداً عن
- Pollution: تلوث
- Disease: مرض

- Traffic jams: ازدحام مروري / اختناقات مرورية
- Square one: the beginning of something (نقطة الصفر/المربع الأول)
- Minimized: reduced, decreased (قلل/خفّض/أصغّر)
- Minimized ≠ Maximized.

When a society is wealthy enough, it means each one may have not only one car (maybe five cars; for his wife, for his daughter, for his son etc.) but what about the streets? What about the movement of transportation? This is a kind of curse upon the people in that area.

- Transportation: نقل/مواصلات
- Curse: لعنة

The problem is not only in our country; it existed all over the world. Traffic jam is very bad problem that humanity at large faces. Forget about your car. You may go by taxi or on foot for shopping.

- Traffic jam: ازدحام مروري

The other point is people who live in countryside or faraway from city centers when they arrive to the city centers, they park their cars and they take their own bikes from their cars and use them for shopping or for moving through the city. It is good but it's difficult in our country to do so. It is very hard to find solutions for traffic jams all over the world.

**3- Would motorcycles or bicycles be a wiser choice for fast transportation within cities? Why? Would this be an acceptable practice socially? Why?**

- Motorcycles: دراجات نارية
- Wiser choice: الخيار الأكثر حكمة

They are a wiser choice because they save time.

هما خياران أكثر حكمة لأنهما يوفران الوقت.

In Europe and America, for example, there are roads for motorcycles and bicycles. This protects people and saves their lives.

في أوروبا وأمريكا على سبيل المثال هناك طرق مخصصة للدراجات النارية والدراجات الهوائية مما يحمي الناس ويحافظ على حياتهم.

In our country, motorcycles make very bad noise and cause a very bad pollution. Whereas in Europe, they use silent motorcycles and they have rules that they should follow and they have specific tracks for motorcycles and bicycles.

- Noise: ضجة
- Pollution: تلوث

في بلدنا تسبب الدراجات النارية ضوضاء وتلوث بينما يستخدم الناس في أوروبا الدراجات النارية الصامتة وكذلك لديهم قواعد يجب عليهم اتباعها ولديهم طرق محددة للدراجات النارية والدراجات الهوائية.

**4- How would you react to a girl or woman riding a bicycle in the street, say, to go to university? Would you think it is normal? Why? How about a motorcycle? Would that be possible at all?**



I think it becomes normal and familiar in our society nowadays. It's possible for us to use bicycles and motorcycles as alternatives for using cars because they offer a solution to solve the problem of traffic jam, but we should have certain rules to use them.

- Alternatives: بدائل

اعتقد أن ذلك أصبح طبيعيًا ومألوفًا في مجتمعنا في هذه الأيام، ومن الممكن أن نستخدم الدراجات الهوائية والدراجات النارية كبديل للسيارات لأنها توفر حلًا لمعالجة مشكلة الاختناق المروري، ولكن يجب أن يكون لدينا قواعد معينة لاستخدامها.

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Let us read the text on page 50. It is entitled *Angie: a Motorcycle Courier*.

- Courier: someone who is using a motorbike or motorcycle to work as a delivery agent

- Courier: ساعي/مراسل/من يعمل بتوصيل الطلبات

Angie is talking about her experience. She was really convinced that her job was a great one. Nowadays, her job is very common all over the world.

- Convinced: مقتنعة

Let us start reading:

### Angie: a Motorcycle Courier

(From Blue Print)

1. Most people hate traffic jams, but not nineteen-year-old Angie. Angie is a motorcycle courier whose job involves delivering important packages and letters to different parts of London. She actually enjoys the day-to-day battle with the London traffic, especially the thrill of getting somewhere fast. She likes being a courier even though some people think it is *not* a very suitable job for a woman.

- Nineteen-year-old: بالغة من العمر تسعة عشر عامًا
- Traffic jams: ازدحام مروري
- Courier: the person who does delivery (ساعي/مسؤول توزيع)
- Involve: include
- Delivering: نقل/توصيل
- Packages: طرود
- Thrill: a strong feeling of excitement/joy (متعة - سعادة)

Even in Europe, not only in our society, they would think that this job is not suit for a woman or for a girl especially in London because people there are conservatives.

- Conservatives: محافظين

حتى في أوروبا وليس فقط في مجتمعنا يعتقدون أن هذه الوظيفة لا تناسب امرأة أو فتاة وخاصة في لندن لأن أهل لندن محافظين.

Go to the second paragraph:

2. 'I can't understand what they're talking about,' says Angie. 'The only trouble is they don't pay me enough! I'm going to ask for a rise next month.'

She doesn't mind the job, but she wishes to get a better salary.

- To 'ask for a rise': يطالب بعلاوة على الراتب
- Rise: increase (علاوة/زيادة).

The amount of money she usually gets is not enough, so she is going to ask for a rise. Angie also suffers from traffic jam, so the money she gets doesn't suit the effort she does.

إن مبلغ المال الذي تحصل عليه عادة لا يكفي لذا ستطلب زيادة. تعاني إنجي أيضا من الازدحام المروري لذا فإن المال الذي تحصل عليه من عملها لا يتناسب مع الجهد الذي تبذله.

Move to the third paragraph:

**3. Angie was born and brought up in London. She lives with her mother in the rapidly developing dockland area of the East End.**

What does (dockland) mean?

- Dockland: sea port (ميناء/مرفأ).
- Brought up: نشأت/ترعرعت
- Rapidly: quickly/fast

Angie is an English lady. She was born and brought up in London.

ولدت إنجي وترعرعت في لندن.

Go to the fourth paragraph:

**4. 'Everyone is moving here now. It's full of yuppies and BMWs. It'll be like Manhattan in a few years' time, full of sky-scrappers. My mum says the cost of living is going up so much we won't be able to live here much longer.'**

What about (yuppies)?

Yuppies are certain group of guys who are wealthy enough and very noisy and used to mock everyone and make troubles i.e. they are trouble-makers in streets.

- Sky-scrappers: ناطحات سحاب

She is living in London and the prices in London are increasing. So, life in London is very hard for her and for her mother because the expenses of life are very high. As you know, the prices in capitals are higher than other cities.

- Expenses: نفقات

Go to the fifth paragraph:

**5. When Angie is not at work she is a bit of a fitness fanatic. She belongs to a health club and goes there regularly after work.**

- Fitness: لياقة
- Fitness club: نادي اللياقة البدنية
- Fanatic: متعصب/مولع بـ
- The word 'fanatic' here means 'fond of something/crazy about something' i.e. (مولعة).

In British English, they say, "ask for a rise", but in American English, they say, "ask for a raise", so please pay attention to this.

So, 'fitness fanatic' means (مهووسة/مولعة باللياقة البدنية)  
As you see, she wants to keep her fitness, so that she joins a club.  
Go to the last paragraph:

6. 'I'd like to get a job connected with sport. I'm certainly not going to be a courier for ever. Sometimes, I dream of being a sports photographer or a journalist. I often tell my mum: "One day, when I'm rich and famous, I'll buy you a house in the country." But all she really wants is to be able to stay where she is in the East End of London! I can't understand that. I want to get out and do something with my life.'

- Journalist: صحفية

Her dream in life is to move from the city to the country.

In the contrary, the dream of people here is to move from the country to the city even though the bad pollution in the city. Because of all people want to live in cities, you find the prices of houses are very expensive in cities.

The idea of the text is very easy. It talks about the experience of Angie and her dreams in life.

Do the exercise B for next time. It is an important exercise.

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Next time, we will have a text entitled **A Woman**. It is a translated story. It talks about a lady who lost her husband in October War. She had a baby and she was pregnant at that time. She suffered a lot with her kids and she helped them although the bad circumstances that she had.

Thank You

## LECTURE NO.5

18.06.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Page 52

B) Look for a word or an expression that means the following:

1. In paragraph 1: *taking letters, packages...etc., to the people who are sent these things.*

\_\_\_\_\_ *courier* \_\_\_\_\_

2. In paragraph 4: a very tall modern city building.

\_\_\_\_\_ *skyscraper* \_\_\_\_\_

3. In paragraph 5: a person who is extremely enthusiastic for something.

\_\_\_\_\_ *fanatic* \_\_\_\_\_

- Fanatic: interested in/keen on (مولع بـ)

4. "I can't understand that" (paragraph 6)

\_\_\_\_\_ *insisting* \_\_\_\_\_

- Insisting: إصرار

5. To do something with one's life (paragraph 6) means to ... ..

a. get more money

b. have fun

c. do a worthwhile thing

- "a worthwhile thing": something that deserves efforts you exert/it is a rewarding job.

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Let us move to another text which is entitled *A Woman*.

First of all, let us answer the questions on page.53:

The text which is entitled *A Woman* is an Arab story. In this text, we are going to talk about a woman who was very young when she got married to an officer in the army and that officer was martyred in October War.

Her parents-in-law didn't tell her that her husband fell in action; they told her that he was a prisoner to keep her in the same house and not to get married again for the sake of her kids. She herself didn't accept to get married because she thought of the benefit and the future of her two kids and she sacrificed a lot for them. At the end, she won the battle and she was an ideal mother and an ideal wife at the same time.

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Let us read the text on page 55:

### A Woman

1. She was fifteen – some would say too early – when she got married, after a quiet love affair, to an officer in the army. They were young and happy with each other.

They had the inevitable tiff every now and then, like any normal couple, but by all counts, they formed a lovely couple who were the envy of many.

They lived contentedly happy with each other. Their happiness was crowned by the birth of their beautiful baby – a son that was the love and joy of their contented life.

- Officer: صابط

- Army: جيش

- Inevitable: something we can't avoid (حتمي)

- Tiff: a short argument between two people about something (مجادلة). It's not a fight or struggle.

بالعامية نسميها (منائرة) أو (مناغشة).

- Every now and then: from time to time (من وقت لآخر).

- Envy: حسد

- Contentedly: بقناعة

- Crowned by: تُوِّجَت بِـ

- Contented: happy and satisfied because your life is good.

This teenage fell in love with an officer and they got married. They lived a happy life and had a baby.

2. This was not to last, however. In 1973, war erupted, and her loving and beloved husband was one of its early victims. She was not told at the time, though. Her in-laws told her, instead, that he was captured by the enemy and that he was a prisoner of war. She was young and attractive; they did not want her to marry again, especially after learning that she was pregnant with their son's second child.

- War erupted: اندلعت الحرب
- Victims: ضحايا
- Her in-laws: عائلة زوجها (بيت حماتها)
- He was captured: أسير
- Captured: أسير
- Arrested: معتقل
- Enemy: عدو
- Prisoner of war: أسير حرب
- Pregnant: حامل

Her in-laws didn't tell her about the death of her husband because she was pregnant and they didn't want her to leave the house of her husband, so they kept that top secret and they could only tell her that he was a prisoner of war; which means in the future, he would come back once again. They didn't tell her the truth to keep her under their patronage.

She didn't know the truth at the beginning and when she did, she felt very sorry for keeping the truth top secret.

- Daughter-in-law: كنة

3. About a year later, and quite by chance, she found out the truth about the death of her husband. She was shocked, consumed with an anger she could not give vent to, and she was hurt to the soul.

After a little while, she took her children and moved to her parents' house. She didn't want to marry again for fear that another man would take away from her devotion to her children. So, with her children's starting school, she went back to school herself continuing her education. Life seemed to get back to some sort of normality.

When she discovered the truth, she came back to her parents' house and started to plan for the future; she joined the school once again to get a certificate.

It might be a real story happened in October war in 1973. It's like an Egyptian movie.

- She consumed with an anger: she couldn't stand that at all.
- Give vent to: to do something that shows your anger (تظهر غضبك).
- Hurt to the soul: جُرحت في الصميم

- Devotion: إخلاص/تفاني/حب شديد
- Sort: kind (نوع)
- Normality: الحالة الطبيعية

4. Unfortunately, however, life does not always leave people alone to tend to their affairs and mind their own business. Her eldest son started having blurred vision, and seemed to be headed towards blindness.

The desperate mother started running hysterically from specialist to another, from hospital to another ... in Damascus first, then in Lebanon, then in Jordan, but there was no hope.

Her boy was going blind – blind for life. After long agonizing over "Why God"? Why us? What have we done to deserve this much? ..." she succumbed to what she accepted as the divine will of God, but was determined to do the utmost in her power to give her son the best that life could offer. She helped him in his studies and in developing various hobbies.

- Blurred: unclear (غير واضح)
- Blurred vision: عدم وضوح الرؤية/رؤية ضبابية
- Blindness: العمى
- Desperate: يانس/فاقد للأمل
- Agonizing: pain/suffering (معاناة)
- Deserve: يستحق
- Succumbed: gave up/gave in/surrendered (استسلمت)
- Divine will: الإرادة/المشيئة الإلهية
- Determined: مصممة
- Utmost: maximum/most

Her son started to lose his sight, so she had to face the most critical situation; she started running from a hospital to another, but there was no hope; her son started to lose his sight.

Then, she started the dialogue with God saying that why God? Why us? Then, she gave up to that divine will of God and she did her best to help her son in his studies and various hobbies.

5. She studied well, too. When her son got his baccalaureate with impressive high grades, it must be added—she got her university degree.

The son wanted to go on to study law at university. Not wanting him to feel in the least inadequate because of his blindness, she joined the faculty, too.

She attended all the lectures with him and recorded them on cassette tapes for him. He listened to them with her at home and they studied, together. Her efforts were successfully. They graduated from the faculty together, in the same year.

- Impressive: مثير للإعجاب
- Law: القانون
- Inadequate: unsuitable (غير ملائم)
- Attended: حضرت
- Lectures: محاضرات
- Recorded: سجلت
- Cassette tapes: أشرطة كاسيت
- Efforts: جهود
- Graduated: تخرّج
- Faculty: كلية

Although she suffered, she had a good strategy to bring up her sons. Her elder son became a lawyer.

The mother and her son joined the same faculty. She wanted to be his friend to help him and her efforts were successfully and they graduated in the same year from the faculty of law.

**6. Whether it was further challenges or some illusive goal that they were seeking – they themselves perhaps did not know – they left for the United States. As fate would have it, he had a successful surgery there that partially restored his eyesight. He wore thick glasses, but he was able to see. He decided to go on with his studies there. He got his doctorate in international law, and is still living there with his undefeated mother, his brother, his wife and his lovely and perfectly healthy two-year old daughter.**

- Challenges: تحديات
- Illusive: وهمي/خيالي
- Fate: destiny القدر
- Surgery: عملية جراحية
- Partially: partly (بشكل جزئي)
- Restored: استعاد
- Eyesight: بصر
- Thick: سميك
- International law: قانون دولي
- Undefeated: successful (لم تهزم)

It is a happy end. As you see, she didn't give up and she was an ideal mother and ideal wife. She forgot her youth and forgot herself and she brought up her sons very well.

After suffering, this woman and her sons have moved to the United States and her blind son had a successfully surgery and restored his eyesight partially. Then, he got his doctorate in international law. He is still living there with his wife, his lovely daughter, his mother and his brother.

\*\*\*\*\*

Move to the next text which is entitled *Mothers and Murder*.

- Murder: قتل/جريمة قتل

It talks about many murders done by mothers. Let us read the text. Go to page 61:

**Mothers and Murder**  
(Marianne Szegedy-Maszak, US News, March 2002)

1. She looked haunted but composed the day police led her from her suburban home, after she had called 911 to say that she had just drowned her five children. She wears the same expression as she sits in a Houston courtroom of listening to conflicting interpretations of her emotional state, her marriage, and her motherhood. Both the crime and the motivations defy easy comprehension.

The word (haunted) has two meanings:

1. The house is **haunted** with ghosts/spirits:

المنزل مسكون بالأشباح/بالأرواح.

2. Haunted: troubled (مضطربة)/worried (قلقة)

- Composed: calm (هادئة)

لقد كانت قلقة وهادئة في نفس الوقت

- Suburb: ضاحية المدينة

- Suburban home: منزلها الكائن في الضاحية

- Drowned: أغرقت

- Courtroom: قاعة المحكمة

- Conflicting: متعارضة/متضاربة

- Interpretation: explanations

- Her emotional state: her feelings (حالتها العاطفية)

- Motherhood: أمومة

- Crime: جريمة

- Motivations: دوافع

- Defy: يتحدى/يرفض

As you see, she herself called the police and told them about what she did. She was frightened and calm at the same time; she told the police that she killed her five children.

2. Yet, this most baffling of crimes is as old as humanity and shockingly common today. In 1999, 485 children under 5 were murdered and 56.6% of the killings were committed by their parents. Mothers murdered nearly as often as did father, although men are normally far more prone to violence. A mother kills one or more of her children at least once every three days in America, according to Cheryl Meyer, a psychologist and lawyer. The surprising frequency of the crime, known as filicide, only underscores the troubling question: Why would a mother ever kill her child?



- Yet: still
- Baffling:
- Confusing/impossible to understand or accept (مُحيرة)
- Humanity: البشرية
- Prone: be inclined to (عرضة لـ / ميال إلى)
- Violence: عنف
- Psychologist: الأخصائي النفسي
- Lawyer: محامي
- Frequency: repetition (تكرار)
- Filicide: killing (القتل)
- Suicide: انتحار (قتل النفس)
- Underscores: يؤكد/يبرز
- Troubling: مزعج/مقلق

**3. Some women kill their children through neglect or abuse taken too far. Others kill a newborn after an unwanted pregnancy. And some murder to take revenge on a husband or lover, or out of a misguided sense that a child is better off dead.**

**Whatever the reason, nearly 50 percent of these women are found to be mentally ill – a much higher frequency of insanity than in other crime.**

- Neglect: to ignore the children, and not look after them.
- Abuse: to treat children badly (يسيء المعاملة) (يستخف بـ) أو (يهمل).
- Taken too far: exaggerated (مبالغ فيه)
- Misguided sense: false feeling
- Newborn: المولود حديثاً
- Unwanted pregnancy: الحمل غير المرغوب به
- Abortion: إجهاض
- Revenge: ينتقم
- Take revenge on: avenge themselves (ينتقم لنفسه)
- Misguided sense: false feeling or idea (مضلل/خاطئ)
- Mentally ill: مريض عقلياً
- Frequency: repetition (تكرار)
- Insanity: madness (جنون)

These are some reasons but are these reasons are accepted?

No, they aren't. Some women kill their children by neglecting them. Others kill them after unwanted or illegal pregnancy. Some mothers try to take revenge on their husbands, so they kill their kids. The most common reason of killing kids by their mothers is madness of those mothers.

**4. Even when a mother's mental illness doesn't meet the legal definition of insanity, jurors-and the public- are whip-sawed between horror at the act and sympathy for the troubled mother. At one extreme is Marianne Biancuzzo of**

Tucson, Ariz, age 19, who gave birth to a baby girl in a toilet in her parents' house.

The official cause of death: drowning. She was found guilty of negligent homicide in 1998 and sentenced to one year in prison, a \$1,200 fine, and three years of probation.

In this paragraph, we have an example about such crimes.

- Legal: قانوني
- Definition: تعريف
- Juror: (a member of a jury) عضو هيئة المحلفين
- Jury: هيئة المحلفين

A group of often 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not.

تتكون هيئة المحلفين من اثني عشر شخصاً من الناس العاديين الذين يبدون رأيهم في قضية ما ويقررون فيما إذا كان المتهم بريئاً أم مذنباً.

- Whip-sawed: confused (بين المطرقة والسندان) i.e. (مشوش)

It means (something that it's difficult to judge/something that makes you confused, so you can't judge).

- Horror: رعب/ذعر
- Sympathy: pity, mercy: تعاطف
- Troubled mother: الأم المضطربة
- Official: رسمي
- Drowning: الغرق
- Guilty: مذنب
- Homicide: القتل
- Negligent homicide: القتل بسبب الإهمال
- Sentenced: حُكِمَ عليها
- Prison: سجن
- Fine (v + n): غرامة/يعزِم
- Probation: under the authority of the court and the judge.

It is a kind of civil punishment i.e. they don't send her to a prison, but they keep her under control.

- Civil punishment: عقوبة مدنية

5. In Great Britain, the law sanctions such leniency. There, a mother who kills her children within the first 12 months of life is unlikely to face jail because, As Duke University obstetrician and psychiatrist Diana Dell puts it, the period right after birth is "the most biologically vulnerable time in a woman's life psychiatrically". Dell calls postpartum depression, which affects at least 10 percent of new mothers," the most under - recognized, underdiagnosed, and under- treated obstetrical complication in America"

- Sanction (verb): agree/approve (يقر/يوافق على)
- Leniency: tolerance (تساهل/ليوننة)

- Duke University: one of the universities in Britain.
- Obstetrician: a doctor who is trained in obstetrics. (Obstetrics) means (the branch of medicine that deals with the birth of children).
- Obstetrics: طب التوليد
- Obstetrician: أخصائي توليد ونسائية
- Psychiatrist: طبيب الأمراض النفسية
- Biologically: related to 'biology' متعلق بعلم الأحياء
- Vulnerable: sensitive (حساس)
- Postpartum: تال للولادة/نفاس
- Depression: كآبة/إحباط
- Postpartum depression: اكتئاب ما بعد الولادة
- Affect: يؤثر في
- Complication: مضاعفات
- Under-recognized: not given enough attention.
- Under-diagnosed: not given its right diagnoses because they don't consider it as a kind of illness.

Women after giving birth are vulnerable and most of them affected by postpartum depression, so they need the support of their families. This depression may make this mother kills her kid as they said.

**6. A severely depressed mother, planning to commit suicide, might kill her children first to avoid traumatizing them-then face a jury after her suicide fails. Or a psychotic mother may believe that her children have been marked by the devil and must be sacrificed, or may entertain a distorted hope that death will free the children's souls from earthly troubles. Yates may have been both suicidal and psychotic.**

- Severely: too much
- Depressed: حزينة/محنطة
- Avoid: يتجنب
- Commit: يرتكب
- Suicide: يتحرر
- Commit suicide: when someone kills himself/herself
- Traumatizing: صدم/تعريض لصدمة
- Traumatize: to shock someone so badly that they are affected by it for a very long time.
- Psychotic: مضطربة العقل/مصابة بالذهان
- Devil: شيطان
- Sacrifice: to kill an animal or person and offer them to a god in a religious ceremony (يُضْحِي)
- Must be sacrificed: يجب أن تضحي بهم
- Entertain: enjoy
- Distorted: مشوه/محرّف

- Earthly troubles: المتاعب الدنيوية
- Suicidal: انتحارية

As you see, the writer here talks about the reasons that make a mother commit the crime of killing her kids. Some mothers may believe that their kids have been marked by the devil and must be sacrificed, or may think that death will free the kids' souls from earthly troubles.

**7. Mental illness may not save Yates from a guilty verdict, but her case has sparked national awareness of the need for intervention to treat postpartum and maternal mental illness.**

- Mental illness: مرض عقلي
- Guilty: مذنب/مجرم
- Verdict: حُكم/رأي/قرار المحكمة
- Guilty verdict: حُكم الإدانة
- Case: قضية
- Spark (n + v): شرارة/بريق/يحرّض/يثير أمر ما
- Her case has sparked national awareness:

قضيتها أثارت الوعي الوطني.

- Intervention: تدخّل
- Maternal: motherly.

The case of this woman (Yates) sparked national awareness of the need for take maternal mental illness into consideration and study it to treat it.

Thank You

LECTURE NO.6

25.06.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

WHY DO SO MANY MARRIAGES END IN DIVORCE?

(Perspectives on Intimate Relationships)

As you read, look for the following information:

1. Why are there many divorces or at least unhappy marriages?

Sometimes misunderstanding may lead to divorce. Sometimes the difference between the social classes of a wife and husband may lead to divorce etc. When they reach the top of problems, divorce is the solution.

\*\*\*

2. What are challenges that couples might face together?

Here we mean the challenges of life. They should understand each other. They should be an understanding wife and an understanding husband. They should be close to each other. They should try to discuss everything frankly to

solve the problems together and to keep their family safe for the sake of the children. Mutual understanding is very important in marital life.

- Frankly: بصراحة
- For the sake of: في سبيل/من أجل مصلحة

\*\*\*

### 3. What is the reason for the disappointment that hits couples in the first year of marriage?

Generally speaking, all over the world and in our society, the first years of marriage will be very brilliant because each one would show the other the best of his/her behaviour.

Later on, when children appear and the wife doesn't take care her husband as she was doing in the past, the husband would think that he lost everything in his marital life. A wife should be fair in dealing with her children and her husband. She doesn't neglect her husband to take care of her children at all. We should teach our daughters to be fair when they grow up and get married.

- Fair: عادل

\*\*\*\*\*

We will see some convincing reasons and some unconvincing reasons related to divorce in this text.

- Convincing: مقنعة

In this text, the writer will talk about the reasons of divorce. He will talk about seven major myths.

- Myths: خرافات/أساطير

Myth here means something you don't understand or you don't consider. There is an argument in the society about divorce.

Let us read the text on page 70:

#### Why Do So Many Marriages End In Divorce?

1-According to U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992, more than 50 percent of all recent U.S. marriages are likely to end in divorce. And even though 50 percent survive, the quality of some of those marriages may be very poor. Many marriages last in which one partner is unhappy; typically, it is the wife who is unhappy than the husband.

A Gallup (1989) poll found that 40 percent of married individuals had considered leaving their parents, 20 percent said they were dissatisfied with their marriages about half the time, and 28 percent had already been divorced at least once.

Why are there so many divorced an unhappy marriages in our society?

First, many people had go into marriage with unrealistic expectations about

it. Second, many marry the wrong person for the wrong reasons. Third, marriage is a very difficult type of relationship, even if one chooses a partner wisely.

- Bureau of Census: مكتب الإحصاء
- Bureau: office.
- Census: إحصاء رسمي
- Likely: محتمل، مرجح
- Recent: new
- Survive: continue
- Quality: نوع، صفة، جودة
- Poor: here it means 'poor' in emotions.
- Last: continue (تستمر)
- Typically: على نحو نموذجي
- Poll: استفتاء، استطلاع للرأي
- Individuals: persons.
- Dissatisfied: unhappy.
- Unrealistic: غير حقيقية
- Expectations: توقعات
- Wisely: بحكمة

In some cases, marriage ends with divorce because people have unrealistic expectations about marriage. It may end with divorce if a person gets married to a wrong person for wrong reasons, so marriage is uneasy relationship even if a person chooses his/her partner wisely depending on reason.

- Wisely: بحكمة
- Depending on: اعتمادًا على

**2. In intact marriages, intimacy and quality often decline over time. Couples face many challenges together, including disagreements over money, difficulties communicating, questions regarding past friendships with the other sex, the complexities of blending two family systems together and dealing with in-laws, sexual relations, the question of whether to have children, and decisions about how to divide household tasks.**

- Intact: complete / healthy and good (سليم)
- Intimacy: a very close personal relationship, good feelings; love (مودة، ألفة، حميمية)
- Decline: go down (ينخفض)
- Face: يواجه

- Complexities: تعقيدات
- Blending: mixing (خلط)
- In-laws: the brothers and sisters of the husband/wife (بيت الأحمى)
- Divide: يوزع ، يقسم
- Household: منزلي
- Task: job (عمل ، واجب)
- Domestic duties: الواجبات المنزلية
- Domestic affairs: الأمور المحلية

There is no ideal marriage. Generally speaking, couples face difficulties such as financial problems (one of them could be extravagant), something these difficulties are related to past relations with other sex if one of the partners is jealous. The difficulty of dealing with in-laws and the question of having children or not and the intervention of the families of partners in this issue are also could be one of the difficulties.

In some cases, there is a big problem if one of the partners belongs to a higher class or a middle class and the other belongs to a lower class. This might be a factor which creates an argument between the two partners and the two families at the same time.

**Even newly-wed couples face serious problems during the first year of marriage. A study of several hundred newly-wed couples found that 63 percent had serious problems related to their finances, 51 percent had serious doubts about their marriage lasting, 49 percent had significant marital problems, 45 percent were not satisfied with their sexual relationships, 42 percent found marriage harder than they had expected, and 35 percent stated that their partner was often critical of them (Arond & Pauker, 1987).**

- Newly-wed: recently married people or people who have just married (عرسان جدد/متزوجين حديثاً)
- Serious problems: مشاكل جدية
- Serious doubts: شكوك جدية
- Finances: money issues (موارد مالية)
- Marital: related to 'marriage'
- Satisfied: happy (راض، مقتنع ب)
- Stated: said
- Critical: always criticizing things or people (منتقد)
- Partner: الشريك

As it is well-known, the first years of marriage are the strongest in any marital life for many reasons as you saw. The period of engagement is not the

criteria because each one of partners tries to show the best behaviours to the second partner.

**3. Many couples cannot handle the major stressors in married life. They simply are not mature enough, sufficiently committed to the relationship, or creative enough in their problem-solving abilities.**

- Handle: (v.) deal with (يتعامل مع)
- Stressors: things that cause stress (مسببات التوتر)
- Mature: mentally developed, can think logically (ناضج)
- Mature ≠ Immature

(Immature) means he/she is still young. It means they don't have the ability to think right well or wisely.

- Sufficiently: بشكل كافي
- Committed to: ملتزم بـ
- Creative: مبدع
- Problem-solving: حل المشاكل
- Abilities: (plural of 'ability') مقدرة

When I have a problem with my wife, I shouldn't tell her parents. I should discuss her and listen to her to have a solution to solve any problem.

#### **Seven Major Myths of Marriage:**

**4. In their classic book *The Mirages of Marriage* (1968), William J. Lederer and Don D, Jackson argued that "both individual experience and statistical surveys make it clear that almost everyone suffers severe disappointment within a few months after marriage." One of the main reasons for this is that the institution of modern marriage is based on many marital myths, or false assumptions about intimate relationships.**

- Myths: اعتقادات/خرافات
- Mirage: سراب

An effect caused by hot air in a desert, which makes you think that you can see objects when they are not actually there.

- Individual experience: تجربة شخصية/فردية
- Statistical: إحصائية
- Surveys: دراسات
- Severe disappointment: خيبة أمل شديدة
- Institution: مؤسسة
- Assumption: supposition (افتراض)
- False assumption: افتراض خاطئ



- Intimate: حميم
- Intimate relationships: warm relationship (علاقة حميمة)

Studies indicate that everyone suffers severe disappointment at the beginning of marital life because of depending on myths or false assumptions about marriage.

False assumption number one:

**5. False Assumption 1: People marry because they love each other. Many people think they are in love when what they feel is really a strong sex drive, the fear of being alone, or a need for approval from others. It is this romantic "love" that fades with time in many marriages.**

The paragraph starts with the first wrong idea and gives us the wrong assumption and after that it gives us the reality and tells us about what happens in real life.

- Approve of: يقبل، يرضى عن
- Fade: end gradually/disappear (يتلاشى/يخبو)

Sometimes partners think that they fall in love but later on they discover that it is just a strong sex drive or the fear of loneliness, so the romantic love disappears gradually.

**6. False Assumption 2: Most married people love each other. Married love tends to be more utilitarian than the romantic love couples experience when dating. Lederer and Jackson note that "spouses who have been married for more than three or four years rarely state spontaneously to an interviewer that they are in love with one another." Instead of talking about feelings of love, these more experienced couples are more likely to talk about love in action: "He is honest, hard-working, and enjoys spending lots of time with the kids." "She is well-respected in her work, and I can always count on her in a crisis."**

- Utilitarian: منطقي، نفعي
- Spouses: الزوج والزوجة
- Spontaneously: بشكل عفوي
- Honest: صادق
- Well-respected: تحظى باحترام كبير
- Count on: يعتمد على
- Crisis: أزمة

**7. False Assumption 3: Love is necessary for a satisfactory marriage. Romance, which many spouses mistake for love, is not necessary for a good marriage. A more genuine kind of mature love helps ensure a good marriage: "When the satisfaction or the security of another person becomes as significant to one as is one's own satisfaction or security; then the state of love**

exists" (Lederer & Jackson, 1968). Marital love is devotion to and respect for one's spouse equal to one's own self-love.

- Satisfactory: مُرضي
- Genuine: real
- Mature love: حب ناضج
- Ensure: guarantee يكفل
- Satisfaction: رضا
- Significant: ذو معنى
- Devotion: إخلاص، تقاني، تكريس، حب شديد
- Equal to: مساو لـ

It means mature love, satisfaction, and security are considered more important than romance although romance is very important. Devotion and respect are also more important than romance.

**8. False Assumption 4: There are inherent behavioral and attitudinal differences between females and males, and these differences cause most marital troubles. Some people steadfastly cling to cultural stereotypes about the sexes: that women are more emotional than men, men are more skillful with tools, women are more intuitive than men, and men are more sexual than women. These beliefs inhibit communication and intimacy by emphasizing differences rather than similarities.**

- Inherent: connected (موروثة/متأصلة)
- Behavior: سلوك/تصرف
- Behavioral: سلوكي
- Attitude: وضع/موقف
- Attitudinal: موقفني
- Females: إناث
- Males: ذكور
- Steadfastly: strongly (بثبات/ بإصرار)
- Cling: catch, stick to (يتشبث بـ، يتمسك بـ)
- Stereotype: رأي شائع/صورة نمطية
- Skillful: بارع
- Tool: وسيلة/أداة
- Intuitive: can expect; can feel what will happen (لديه حدس)
- Inhibit: prevent يمنع/يكبت
- Emphasizing: تأكيد
- Differences: اختلافات

- Similarities: تشابه/أوجه الشبه

The assumption is that there are different inherent behaviors between *males* and *females* and these differences cause most marital troubles.

In other words, why do we say that the woman is emotional and the man is strong and all of these stereotypes?!

In fact, both the woman and the man could be similar in terms of their emotions, their feelings, and their actions.

The fifth assumption is:

9. False Assumption 5: The advent of children automatically improves a difficult or an unfulfilled marriage. Family therapists and researchers generally agree that having children can sorely test even a stable marriage because the couple invests so much time in rearing the children at the expense of their marriage. Some people try to "save" their marriages by having children, but this seldom works.

- Advent: appearance/coming (مجيء)
- Therapist: معالج/أخصائي
- Researchers: باحثين
- Family therapists and researchers: معالجين وباحثين أسريين
- Stable marriage: زواج مستقر
- Invest: يستثمر
- Rearing: looking after (تربية)
- At the expense: على حساب
- Save: ينفذ/يحافظ على
- Seldom: rarely/hardly (نادراً)

So, how does the coming of children affect marriage?

Does it make marriage stronger or weaker—according to the false assumption?

According to the false assumption, people think that having children will improve the marriage.

BUT, what is the reality?

The reality is the exact opposite!

In fact, having children could cause problems!

Of course, here they are not saying that the married couple should not have children! What they are talking about is that married people should not have children until they have a strong relationship.

10. False Assumption 6: Marriage cures loneliness.

An unhappy marriage may, in fact, produce loneliness. Lederer and Jackson conclude, "Loneliness is better tolerated by those who live alone; they have no expectations and thus, no disappointments. Lonely people who live together have about the same chance of realizing their expectations as the host who

insists that everybody have a good time at his party" (1968).

- Cure: يعالج
- Loneliness: الوحدة
- Conclude: give a final opinion (يستنتج)
- Tolerate: accept (يحتمل)
- Realizing: achieving
- Expectations: توقعات
- Disappointments: خيبات الأمل
- Host: المضيف
- Insist: يصر

Loneliness is very bad. Don't try to deviate from the fact that at the end of the life you will be alone and nobody will ask about you even if your family is very big. You will feel alone all the time.

- Deviate from: ينحرف عن/يبتعد عن

The cure of loneliness is marriage as they said in the title of the paragraph.

**11. False Assumption 7: If partners fight, they have a poor marriage. In fact, conflict is inevitable in a relationship. If conflict is used creatively, it can be a catalyst for growth in marriage. Couples and family members need to learn to communicate openly and to negotiate in good faith with each other, recognizing that each person is unique and that conflict is necessary and can help facilitate positive change.**

- Fight: يتشاجر
- Conflict: struggle
- Inevitable: we can't avoid it (محموم)
- Creatively: بشكل مبدع
- Catalyst: something helpful (شيء محفز)
- Openly: frankly (بصراحة)
- Negotiate: discuss (يفاوض)
- Unique: has special characteristics (فريد من نوعه)
- Facilitate: make something easier (يسهل، ييسر)

So, fighting, conflict, and argument are needed and they are something *natural*. It is impossible for a couple not to have fights during their marital life. In addition to that, conflict between the couple is important because it helps to improve the relationship between them.

**Exercise B is very important; please do it for next meeting. As I said earlier, you have to choose the closest suitable choice.**

\*\*\*

Now, let us do the exercise C on page 75:

**C. Reread the text trying to discover the writer's opinion towards the following statements, having in mind that the write does no state any opinion openly.**

1- There are so many divorces and unhappy marriages in our society.

Agrees

Disagrees

2- Financial disagreement is a serious reason for problems in a couples' life.

Agrees

Disagrees

3- Maturity is not an important factor in marriage.

Agrees

Disagrees

4- Children can make or break a marriage.

Agrees

Disagrees

5- Love is absolutely necessary for a successful marriage.

Agrees

Disagrees

\*\*\*

Let us read the text on page 82:

### Friends, Good Friends-and Such Good Friends

(Judith Viorst)

1. A woman friend is a friend all the way, I once would have said, but now I believe that's a narrow point of view. For the friendships I have and the friendships I see are conducted at many levels of intensity, serve many different functions, meet different needs and range from those as all-the-way as the friendship of the soul sisters mentioned above to that of the most nonchalant and casual playmates.

2. Consider these varieties of friendship:

- Narrow: limited (ضيق/محدود)

- Conducted: carried out

- Intensity: قوة/شدة

- Functions: وظائف

- Range: تتراوح

- Mentioned: it means 'said; it was said before' (ذُكِرَ)

- Nonchalant: not worried/not excited about something

وهذا يعني (غير مبالي/غير مكترث).

- Casual: طارئ/عرضي

- Playmates: friends in games (أصدقاء اللعب)

الفعل من (friend) هو (befriend).

- Befriend (v): يصادق/يصاحب

(To befriend to someone) means (to be very sincere to him). It is different from (to make friend).

(To befriend someone) means (to have very specific type of friend who will be trusted by you and he will in return trust you).

3. **Convenience friends.** These are women with whom we have no particular reason to be friends: a next-door neighbor, a woman in our car pool, or maybe, the mother of one of our children's closest friends.

- Convenience: more suitable (ملائم/مناسب)

ومعنى (convenience friends) هو (أصدقاء المنفعة/المصلحة المتبادلة).

- Car pool: مرآب السيارات

So, this is the first type of friends. It includes neighbors and the parents of our children's closest friends. They are **not real friends**. When you need them, you ask them and when they need you, they ask you. Those people are just (acquaintances) i.e. (معارف).

4. Convenience friends are convenient indeed. They'll lend us their cups and silverware for a party. They'll drive our kids to school when we're sick. They'll even take us to pick up our car when we need a lift to the garage. As we will for them.

- Convenient: suitable.

- Silverware: (أواني فضية) things as forks, spoons, plates, knives etc. That is when you borrow something from your neighbors. So, the writer sees that *Convenience friends* are convenient, suitable and useful for us.

5. But we don't, with convenience friends, ever come too close or tell too much; we maintain our public face and emotional distance. "Which means," says Elaine "that I'll talk about being overweight but not about being depressed."

- Maintain: يبقي على

- Maintain our public face:

- Overweight: زيادة الوزن

- Depressed: كئيب

So, you don't tell your secrets to your convenience friends. And that is because you don't consider them **real friends**.

Usually, things related to emotion are said only to true friend, because emotional life has to be particular.

6. **Special-interest friends.** These friendships aren't intimate, and they needn't involve kids or silverware. Their value lies in some interest jointly shared. And so we may have an office friend or a yoga friend or a tennis friend. "I'd say that what we're doing is doing together, not being together," Suzanne says of her Tuesday-doubles friends. "It's mainly a tennis relationship, but we play together well. And I guess we all need to have a couple of playmates."

- Special-interest: مصلحة خاصة

- Intimate: حميم/مقرب

- Jointly shared: مشتركة

So, these friends, convenience friends doing things with us but we don't really mean to be with them.

7. My playmate is a shopping friend, a woman of marvelous taste, a woman who knows exactly where to buy what, and furthermore is a woman who always knows beyond a doubt what one ought to be buying. I don't have the

time to keep up with what's new in eye shadow, hemlines and shoes and whether the smock-look is in or finished already. But since (Oh, shame!) I care a lot about eye shadows, hemlines and shoes, and since I don't want to wear smocks if the smock-look is finished. I'm very glad to have a shopping friend.

- Marvelous taste: ذوق رفيع
- Beyond a doubt: بدون أدنى شك
- Hemlines: kind of short skirts.
- Smock: ثوب فضفاض
- Smock-look: المظهر الخارجي

The woman who is talking is very happy to have this shopping friend, who tells her so much about fashion because she does not have enough time to follow up with fashion although she likes that a lot. Despite that, she does not tell her about her secrets; she is *only* a 'shopping' friend.

8. **Historical friends.** We all have a friend who knew us when.... may be way back in Miss Meltzer's second grade, when our family lived in that three-room flat in Brooklyn, when our dad was out of work for seven months, when our brother Mile got in that fight where they had to call the police. The years have gone by and we've gone separate ways and we've little in common now, but we're still an intimate part of each other's past. And who, by her presence, puts us in touch with an earlier part of ourselves, a part of ourselves it's important never to lose.

- Separate: Different (مختلف/متفصل).
- We have a lot in common: We have lots to share (in food, hobbies, etc.)
- We have little in common: We do not have many things to share.
- Intimate: حميم/وذي
- Presence: حضور/وجود

The writer here is talking about the intimate friends, and he is also saying that the historical friends are those friends from the past and now you have some relation with them.

9. "What this friend means to me and what I mean to her," says Grace, "is having a sister without sibling rivalry. We know the texture of each other's lives. She remembers my grandmother's cabbage soup. I remember the way her uncle played the piano. There's simply no other friend who remembers those things."

- Sibling: Sisters/brothers/relatives (إخوة/أخوات/أقرباء/أنسباء)
- Rivalry: Competition (منافسة، تنافس)
- Rival: A person who you compete with (منافس)
- Texture: Structure, the nature (جوهر الشيء/صفة مميزة)
- Cabbage: ملفوف
- Soup: حساء

In English, we have the word 'soup' which means "حساء", and we have the

word 'soap' which means "صابون". So, you have to be careful in using these two words, because they are very similar in pronunciation.

10. Crossroads friends. Like historical friends, our crossroads friends are important for what was-for the friendship we share at a crucial, now past, time of life. A time, perhaps, when we roomed in college together; or worked as eager young singles in the Big City together or went together, as my friend Elizabeth and I did, through pregnancy, birth and that scary first year of new motherhood.

- Crossroads friends": Friends you meet throughout your life by chance (أصدقاء عابرون).
- Crucial: very important
- Roomed: (the verb from "room"): share the same room (يتشارك الغرفة مع).
- Scary: Frightening (مروع).

11. Crossroads friends forge powerful links, links strong enough to endure with not much more contact than once-a-year letters at Christmas. And out of respect for those crossroads years, for those dramas and dreams we once shared, we will always be friends.

- Forge: develop/make something stronger (يوطد/يقوي).
- Links: روابط، صلات
- Drama: Here, in this text it means "crisis" i.e. (أزمة/محنة).

12. Cross-generational friends. Historical friends and crossroads friends seem to maintain a special kind of intimacy-dormant but always ready to be revived-and though we may rarely meet, whenever we do we connect, it's personal and intense. Another kind of intimacy exists in the friendships that form across generations in what one woman calls her daughter-mother and her mother-daughter relationships.

- Cross-generational friends:

It means the friend of your brother might be your friend, the friend of your uncle might be your friend, the friend of your mother might be your friend etc. This kind of friendship could be inherited or transformed from one generation to another.

- Maintain: keep (يحصون/ يحافظ على)
- Dormant: weak/cool/inactive (ساكن/هامد)
- Revive: to refresh, to make active again (ينعش).
- Intense: very strong (شديد/قوي)
- Intimacy: love: (مودة/الفة)

The writer of the text focuses on women's friendship. The text does not talk about men's friendship as you see because the writer herself wanted to show us that women are more social and outgoing than men.

- Outgoing: ودود/اجتماعي



13. I have in my own life a precious friend, a woman of 65 who has lived very hard, who is wise, who listens well, who has been where I am and can help me understand it; and who represents not only an ultimate ideal mother to me but also the person I'd like to be when I grow up.

- Precious: valuable (عزیز/نفیس) Wise: intelligent/clever (حكيم)
- Represent: يمثل

Ultimate: the greatest, the best.

So, here the writer is giving us an example of a woman that she had known long ago. She used to consider that woman not only as a friend, but also as a model to follow.

14. In our daughter role we tend to do more than our share of self-revelation; in our mother role we tend to receive what's revealed. It's another kind of pleasure-playing wise mother to a questing younger person. It's another very lovely kind of friendship.

- Self-revelation: يبوح بما في داخله
- Reveal a secret: To disclose, expose, uncover a secret.
- Pleasure: Happiness.
- Questing: A person who wants to know about the truths of things.

The writer here is talking about one type of friendship which very young people have with older people. It is kind of **Mother- Daughter** friendship.

The writer is talking about sixty-five-year-old woman who acts as her mother, and she is enjoying this relationship.

15. Part-of-a-couple friends. Some of the women we call our friends we never see alone-we see them as part of a couple a couples parties. And though we share interests in many thing; and respect each other's views, we aren't moved to deepen the relationship. Whatever the reason, a lack of time or-and this is more likely -a lack of chemistry, our friendship remains in the context of a group. But the fact that our feeling on seeing each other is always, "I'm so glad she's here" and the fact that we spend half the evening talking together says that this too, in its own way, counts as a friendship.

- Part-of-a-couple friend: one person in a group, a friend who is part of a group.

Sometimes you are obliged to have such kind of friends.

- Interest: اهتمام

- Deepen: Make it stronger (يعمق)

Lack: نقص/قلة

- A lack of chemistry: A lack of harmony; what you like is different from: what I like.

- In the context of the group: في إطار الجماعة

- Count: consider (يُعد/يعتبر)

We are sure that this person is here, but we never move to deepen this relationship. So, it remains at the surface.

16. (Other part-of-a-couple friends are the friends that came with the marriage, and some of these are friends we could live without. But sometimes, alas, she married our husband's best friend, and sometimes, alas, she is our husband's best friend. And so we find ourselves dealing with her, somewhat against our will, in a spirit of what I'll call reluctant friendship.)

- Alas: Unfortunately, unluckily (واحسرتاه)
  - Dealing with: يتعامل مع
  - Against our will: Against our desire.
  - Reluctant: hesitated/not fixed (متردد)
  - Reluctant friendship: صداقة مترددة/مقلقة
- Somewhat: لدرجة ما

17. Men who are friends. I wanted to write just of women friends, but the women I've talked to won't let me -they say I must mention man-woman friendships too. For these friendships can be just as close and as dear as those that we form with women. Listen to Lucy's description of one such friendship.

- Description: وصف
- This is a dangerous relationship and it has red lines.

18. "We've found we have things to talk about that are different from what he talks about with my husband and different from what I talk about with his wife. So sometimes we call on the phone or meet for lunch. There are similar intellectual interests -we always pass on to each other the book that we love but there's also something tender and caring too."

- "Intellectual": Having academic thinking (reading and knowing much) متقف
- Intellectual interests: اهتمامات فكرية
- Tender: رقيق
- Caring: thinking about what other people need or want and trying to help them.

Lucy is telling us here a story of her relationship with her husband's friend. Of course, this is not a healthy (i.e. good) friendship!!

تخبرنا لوسي هنا قصة علاقتها بصديق زوجها، طبعاً هذه ليست صداقة صحية.  
In this relationship she tries to seduce him or he tries to seduce her, so it is not a pure friendship, so this friendship is taboo.

- Seduce: يغري/يغوي Pure: نقي/صافي Taboo: محرم

This kind of friendship is taboo in even in England because people there are conservatives. They are like the people of Damascus lanes.

- Conservatives: محافظين Lanes: أزقة

19. In a couple of crises, Lucy says, "He offered himself for talking and for helping. And when someone died in his family he wanted me there. The sexual, flirty part of our friendship is very small -but some- just enough to make it fun and different. "She thinks -and I agree- that the sexual part, though small, is always some, is always there when a man and a woman are friends.

- Crises (plural of crisis): problems, big problems (أزمات)
- Crisis (singular): أزمة

Flirty: مغازلة/غزلي  
 هنا يبدأ الرجل بملاطفة المرأة وتقدير أفكارها وطباعها فيقول مثلاً (الله يهني جوزك فيكي).

This is the dangerous and dirty part of this relationship. He would play with words and use pun (he talks with hidden purpose).

- Pun: تورية/تلاعب لفظي

In the whole last three paragraphs, the main question is:

"Is the relationship between man and woman as strong as the relationship between woman and woman according to the writer?"

There is something sexual between man and woman. So, there is no matter how much it is, but it is there.

20. There are medium friends, and pretty good friends, and very good friends indeed, and these friendships are defined by their level of intimacy. And what we'll reveal at each of these levels of intimacy is calibrated with care. We might tell a medium friend, for example, that yesterday we had a fight with our husband. And we might tell a pretty good friend that this fight with our husband made us so mad that we slept on the couch. And we might tell a very good friend that the reason we got so mad in that fight that we slept on the couch had something to do with that girl who works in his office. But it's only to our very best friends that we're willing to tell all, to tell what's going on with that girl in his office.

- Defined: described, explained Intimacy: ألفة
- Reveal: to make known something that was previously secret or unknown (يفشي/يُظهر)
- Calibrated: adjusted/controlled (عايز/فحص)
- With care: with respect (باحترام، باهتمام) Couch: sofa
- Willing: مستعد/راغب في

Here also there are red lines with this kind of friends.

21. The best of friends, I still believe, totally love and support and trust each other, and bare to each other the secrets of their souls, and run -no questions asked- to help each other, and tell harsh truths to each other when they must be told.

- Totally: تماماً، بشكل كلي Support: يدعم
- Trust: يثق Bare: uncover (يكشف عن/يفصح عن)
- Secrets of their souls: deep secrets.
- Harsh: difficult (مزعج، مؤلم، قاس)

22. But we needn't agree about everything (only 12-year-old girl friends agree about everything) to tolerate each other's point of view. To accept without judgment. To give and to take without ever keeping score. And to be there, as I am for them and as they are for me, to comfort our sorrows, to celebrate our joys.

- Tolerate: to accept, to stand.
- Judgment: محاكمة عقلية
- Comfort: يعزي/ يريح
- To comfort our sorrows: to make comfortable, to smooth, and to ease.
- Sorrow: pain (emotional pain)/ محنة/ احزن
- Celebrate: يحتفل بـ

It means exchange viewpoints, secrets, advice, feeling, maybe money etc.  
You have to overlook the silly mistakes that are done by your friend.

- Overlook: يغفل عن/ يتغاضى عن

وكما قال الشاعر:

إذا كنت في كل الأمور معاتبًا  
صديقك لم تلقَ الذي لا تعاتبه

Friendship is very important in our daily life. You should have real friends  
and you should keep away from utilitarian friendship.

- Utilitarian: منفعي/ هادف إلى المنفعة

Thank You

احذر المحاضرات المسروقة!

مكتبة العائدي لا تنشر محاضراتها على الإنترنت ونحن لا نتحمل مسؤولية أي  
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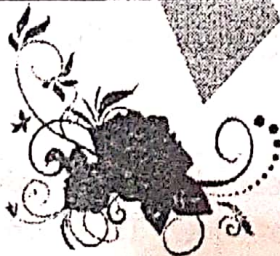


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