

The beginning was practicing photography as a hobby, passion, and a method/way of expression and also spending time in workshops allows practicing some techniques such as silk screen and collage; and my participating in a number of technical galleries and communication with my teachers and Arts graduates which emphasized to me that my position must be here between colors, materials, photographs, pieces of papers, creative ideas, and participating the result with others.

Professor:

الترجمة:

My Own Experience with Fine Arts

Fine Arts, of all genres, best contribute to putting an end to war and making this world a better place to live in, to some extent. This is a reality/fact of which one can make sure/be certain when they spend their early youth within an area surrounded by all kinds of wars, on all fronts.

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❖ ملاحظات حول ترجمة النص:

○ When we have a title, we capitalize only the main words but not the prepositions.

○ "gallery" is "مكان العرض وليس العرض نفسه". The gallery could be closed or open. It is the shop itself "صالة العرض".

○ "exhibition" is "المعرض".

يعني لما بنجيب اللوحات للغاليري وقتها بيصير عندنا exhibition.

○ عندما نقوم بعمل فني عندها نقوم بمشاركة النتاج الذي قمت به ويعني outcome/product" وليس النتيجة "result" كنتيجة حسابية أو نتيجة إجراء معين.

I will stop here. See you next time!

Thank You!



I live in England but I was born in Australia
 A. born B. borne C. appeared D. arrived E. brought
 We have, for example:
 The airborne Forces. "القوات المحمولة جواً".
 John is not very handsome, but his nose and eyes are his best
 characteristics B. characters C. looks D. appearances E. features
 "appearance": مظهر/مشهد/كيف يبدو الشيء. We say, for example:
 "Do not be deceived [taken in] by false appearances."
 لا تتخدع بالمظاهر.

By the way, do not use "handsome" for women. It is only used
 for men. Use "pretty" or "beautiful" for women.
 "characteristics": مواصفات/مميزات خاصة بألة معينة.
 Please be quiet. I can't hear the radio.
 listen B. hear C. attend D. receive E. overhear
 "listen": يسمع بقصد.
 "hear": يسمع وقد يكون بدون قصد.
 "overhear": يسمع بالصدفة/دون قصد.
 "eavesdrop": يسترق السمع/عن قصد.

تجربتي مع الفنون الجميلة
 Now, we will move on to the next text "تجربتي مع الفنون الجميلة":
 الفنون الجميلة، بجميع أنواعها، هي التي تسهم في إنهاء الحروب وتجعل هذا العالم أفضل
 ولو بقليل. إنها إحدى الحقائق التي يستطيع الفرد التأكد منها عندما يقضي بداية شبابه في
 منطقة تحيط بها كل أنواع الحروب، ومن كل الجهات.
 كانت البداية مع ممارستي للتصوير الضوئي كهواية وشغف وطريقة تعبير، وأيضاً
 وقت في ورشات عمل تتيح ممارسة التقنيات الفنية [كالشاشة الحريرية والتولاج].
 شاركتني في عدد من المعارض الفنية، وتواصلت مع أساتذتي وخريجي الفنون؛ ما جعلني
 أتأكد بأن مكاني يجب أن يكون هنا بين الألوان والمواد والصور الفوتوغرافية وفصاحة
 لبق والأفكار الإبداعية ومشاركة النتائج مع العالم.

Student:

My experience with Fine Arts

The Fine Arts in all kinds are contributing in ending wars a
 making the world better if even little. It is one of the facts that
 individual can assure/assert if it when he spends his beginning youth
 one area surrounded by all kinds of wars and from all sides.

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Fine Arts, of all genres, best contribute to putting an end to war and making this world a better place to live in, to some extent. This is a reality/fact of which one can make sure/be certain when they spend their early youth within an area surrounded by all kinds of wars, on all fronts.

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Thank You!



16. Mrs. Brown has cleaned the house from *top* to bottom.

A. attic B. first floor C. top D. roof E. upstairs

✓ "attic" is the small room at the top of the house. It is "العنبة".

✓ "cellar" is a room in the basement "قبو/سرداب لحفظ المشروبات".

✓ "roof" is different from "ceiling". What you have outside is the roof.

17. John has been travelling for nine hours. He's *done in*.

A. done down B. done in C. done over D. done away E. done out

✓ "done in" means "very tired" or "exhausted": "هاكلن".

✓ "do away with": يستغني.

✓ "do down": speak ill about somebody/behind him/her "يستغيب"

"فلان/يتكلم كلام سيء عنه".

✓ "do in": يتخلص من فلان/يقضي عليه. For example:

During that meeting, he did in Mr. Sami.

✓ "do out": it has so many different meanings. Its meaning depends on the context.

18. There's a bomb in the garden, it may *explode* at any minute.

A. crash B. bang C. smash D. explode E. crack

The noun of "explode" is "explosion".

✓ "crash": يتحطم غالباً بالاصطدام. We talk about a 'plane crash' or a 'car crash'.

✓ "bang" is the sound of it. For example:

He came in and banged the door!

✓ "smash": يهشم [زجاج النافذة مثلاً].

✓ "crack": يتشقق/يتصدع. You can use it as a noun or as a verb. For example:

I can hear a crack! 'في شي انشق/طوق'

19. Alice is tall and slim and has a beautiful *figure*.

A. position B. shape C. form D. figure E. size

"figure" is numbered. We can say: 'figure' and 'figures'.

✓ The difference between "slim" and "thin" is that "slim" means "نحيل" and it has a positive meaning, whereas "thin" means "تحيف"; it has a negative meaning.

- *You go on a diet not because you want to become thin, but because you want to become slim.*

12. Mr. Jones wants to know if he can have a **word** with you.

A. argument B. word C. lecture D. speech E. conversation

For example, you have the secretary in a company saying:

Mr. Jones is outside and he would like to know if he can have a word with you. "بذه يحكي معك كلمة".

✓ "argument" means "جدل/حجة".

"argument" عندما تريد أن تمدح شيء ما وتقول حجّتك بمدح ذلك الشيء تستخدم: "argument"

والعكس هو "for argument against".

13. I bought these books at a **stall** in Portobello Market.

A. counter B. store C. stall D. bench E. seat

✓ "stall" means "كشك".

✓ "book-stall" is often a kiosk which sells newspapers and books.

✓ "counter" means "بتعدّ المصاري عند المنصّة تبع البيع محلّ ما بيوقف البّناح".

✓ "bench" means "مقعد الحديد الطويل".

14. I **wonder** why no-one has ever asked me to be his wife.

A. ask B. reflect C. enquire D. wonder E. consider

✓ "wonder" means "يتساءل".

✓ "reflect" means "يعكس" as your reflection in the mirror. As a verb

also it means to think thoroughly and quietly "يتأمّن في الأمر/يتدبّر".

✓ "inquire" means "يستفسر": investigate [ليس بقصد التّحقيق وإنما بقصد [جلب المعلومات

]. For example:

For enquires/inquiries, call: 911.

✓ "consider" means "يعتبر". For example:

I consider him a great man.

We have also "considerable" as an adjective which means "نو
"خذ بعين الاعتبار" and "take into consideration" as "اعتبار/ذو أهنية".

15. It's no use **crying** over spilt milk.

A. arguing B. crying C. shouting D. upsetting E. quarrelling

هذا مثل معناها "لا فائدة ولا جنوى تُرجى من البكاء على الحليب المسفوح".

Because "use" is a noun, it is pronounced as /ju:s/ NOT /ju:z/.

If we compare "spill" with "pour", "pour" is "يصبّ" because it intentional.

✓ "arguing" means "يجادل".

✓ "upsetting" means "تزعج".

✓ "quarrelling" means "يتشاجر" from "quarrel". For example:

Why are your clothes torn like this? I was in a quarrel.

- "dislike" is a verb which means "يكره".

- "hate" means "يهمقت" which is too strong! Try not to use it.

8. Jane is getting over her operation.

A. getting up B. getting round C. getting over D. getting back E. getting on

✓ "getting over": يتخطى/يتجاوز مرحلة صعبة. It is to get over a critical situation/a fever/an illness.

✓ "getting up": You usually wake up then get up/get out of bed.

✓ "getting round": يتحايل على أمر ما.

✓ "getting around": move about "يتحرك/يتجول". For example:

If you do not have a car and you live or study in London, I may ask you:

How do you get around? By bus, by train, or by car?

بمعنى: كيف يتحرك ويتنقل؟

✓ "get around somebody" means "persuade".

✓ "get around doing something" means to find the time to do something. For example:

I am trying to get around doing my homework at the right time/cooking/cleaning the house.

9. When we went on holiday, we borrowed John's car.

A. borrowed B. lent C. invited D. asked E. let

✓ The opposite of "borrow" is "lend".

10. I like your new red dress, the colour suits you.

A. fits B. looks C. suits D. likes E. seems

✓ "suits you" means "يبلق لك/يليق بك", while "fits" means: it is your size. For example:

It suits you: It looks nice on you.

✓ "fitting rooms" are "غرف القياس في المحلات". When something does not fit you, it is not your size. It is either loose or tight.

11. He shouted at the top of his voice.

A. summit B. head C. height D. top E. limit

This sentence means: صرخ بأعلى صوته.

✓ We cannot use "limit" because there is no limit for the voice.

✓ "summit" means "مؤتمر قمة".

✓ "height" is the noun from "high" which means "ارتفاع".

"pitiful" means "مثير للشفقة/يرثى لحاله"

2. The policeman *told* me the way to Victoria Station.

A. *said* B. *directed* C. *told* D. *indicated* E. *informed*

- "directed": يوجه/يعطي توجيهات/تعليمات

- "told": Show somebody the way.

- "indicated": يُشير إلى.

3. I don't know what to do, I need your *advice*.

A. *suggestion* B. *advice* C. *information* D. *proposal* E. *instruction*

- "proposal": مقترح.

To propose to a girl means "يتقدم لخطبة فتاة".

Remember that "advice" is uncountable noun. You cannot say

"advices". Rather, you say "a piece/pieces of advice".

4. She's very pretty, but she's not *at all* clever.

A. *Absolutely* B. *at all* C. *entirely* D. *completely* E. *also*

- "entirely" and "completely" have the same meaning which is

"بصورة كاملة".

If you say '~~absolutely clever~~' in front of an English native, they will understand what you mean, but they will also discover that you are a foreigner.

5. When you come, *bring* your new records with you.

A. *fetch* B. *take* C. *carry* D. *bring* E. *get*

When you go, take. When you come, bring.

- The difference between "fetch" and "bring" is that 'bring' is *one way*, while 'fetch' is *go and bring*.

عادةً نقول: "روح جيب معلقة من المطبخ". لذلك نستخدم "fetch" هنا.

6. What were John and Mary *talking* about when you came into the room?

A. *speaking* B. *discussing* C. *saying* D. *telling* E. *talking*

- استخدام "speaking" بمعنى حديث ولكنه ليس حوار.

7. I don't smoke, but I don't object to *other* people smoking.

A. *different* B. *another* C. *other* D. *alternative* E. *unlike*

By the way, if somebody wants to smoke and you do not, you can either say: *I do not smoke and I do not like people smoking in front of me.* Or: *I have allergy/I am allergic to smoking.*

- "alternative": بديل.

- "unlike" is an adjective that means "لا يشبهه/غير مشابهه".

Good morning!

We still have the last few lines of the "دعوة" text:

I, **Abdullatif Shamdin, Mokhtar*** of **al-Malki** Neighborhood/District and the adjuncts thereof in Damascus, hereby certify/testify that Mr. Mohammed Adel Hamdan is affluent/well off and competent [able to fulfill] [capable of fulfilling] this undertaking and that he signed/subscribe** this invitation in my presence/before me***.

stamp – seal and signature

Following are the endorsements of the governorate of Damascus, the Ministry of Local Administration and the Foreign Ministry/Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. ***

❖ ملاحظات حول ترجمة النص:

- To avoid confusion, I recommend you write the full name without using abbreviations. It is possible, but since such certificates and such documents are sensitive, we have to be 100% clear.

- التعهدات على الوثائق دائماً تسمى "undertaking" وليس "pledge".
- "governorate" تنطبق على المحافظة كاملة كمنطقة جغرافية وكمبنى المحافظة أيضاً.
*Mokhtar: is the authorized local representative of the municipal authority.

مختار: هو الممثل المحلي المفوض "هو الذي رح يختم ويوقع" من السلطات البلدية.

**subscribe: is very formal [higher register].

***before me: is a very formal usage.

Now, we will move on to work on the first twenty-two sentences them.

❖ Choose the word or the phrase which best completes each sentence. Give one answer only to each question.

1. She was very *sympathetic* when I told her my pet dog had died.
A. sympathetic B. just C. helpful D. pitiful E. friendly

A pet is an animal you keep at home. If you get introduced somebody in England, they may ask you:

What do you keep for a pet? A dog, a cat, or a tortoise?

- "sympathetic": She sympathized with me 'يتعاطف'.