

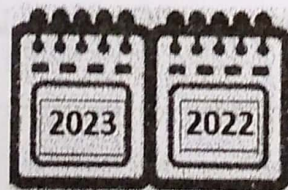
Open Learning  
Translation Department

Second Year  
second Term

# ESSAY READING & COMPREHENSION

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3



**AKK**  
مؤسسة الانوار التعليمية | ANWAR  
LAWYER & ASSOCIATES | ANWAR, US

Let's study!  
English

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### ← ملاحظة:

يوجد خطأ مطبعي في المحاضرة 1+2 وهذا تصحيح لها

### ← في الصفحة رقم 3:

#### **Cause and Effect Essay**

I am going to read certain lines which are important.

A common method of analyzing a topic is by presenting its causes and/or effects. An essay which follows this method is called a cause-and-effect essay. This essay starts by identifying a problem, an event, a scientific principle, or a cultural practice. Then causes and/or effects are discussed.

سوف أقرأ أسطر محددة مهمة.  
طريقة شائعة لتحليل عنوان ما هي من خلال تقديم أسباب ونتائج هذه المشكلة. المقالة التي تتبع هذه الطريقة تدعى مقالة السبب والنتيجة.  
تبدأ المقالة من خلال تعريف مشكلة، حدث، مبدأ علمي، أو عمل ثقافي. عندها النتائج و/أو الأسباب تُناقش.

### ← في الصفحة رقم 4:

I am going to write about what is called "block organization".

One organization method used in a cause-and-effect essay is called Block Organization: causes are grouped in one paragraph and effects are presented in another paragraph, as the diagram below shows.

أحد الطرق المستعملة في مقالة السبب والنتيجة تدعى Block Organization: الأسباب توضع ضمن فقرة على حدى والنتائج يتم تقديمها في فقرة أخرى منفصلة، كما يظهر المخطط في الأسفل.

### ← في الصفحة رقم 6:

Another method is called Chain Organization: every body paragraph is devoted to one cause of the problem or subject and its effect.

تنظيم السلسلة: كل فقرة من العرض مقسومة إلى سبب لهذه المشكلة ونتيجة هذا السبب.

Another type of organization :The final method is Climax Organization: causes and effects are ordered according to importance, with the most important appearing last .

Climax Organization الطريقة الأخيرة لتنظيم هذا النوع من المقال يدعى الأسباب والنتائج تُنظم تبعاً للأهمية، من الأكثر أهمية إلى الأقل أهمية.

The order chosen for an essay depends on the topic. Certain methods of organization would be more suitable to use in a topic than in another .Generally speaking, chain organization is the appropriate order for direct causes which are closely related to their effects. Discussing them in the same paragraph would draw the readers' attention to the close link between the cause and its effect, thus keeping them focused .

### بداية المحاضرة الثالثة

**Good morning!**

Let's do the exercises of our last text.

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

1. From an ancient Latin word meaning to kidnap or steal the child or slave of another, plagiarism is universally condemned in the modern academic world.

- A. rob a person
- B. take a person away by force**
- C. kill a person
- D. ruin a person

2. The penalties of plagiarism vary from situation to situation.

- A. punishments**
- B. rewards
- C. difficulties
- D. charges

**Teacher:** We know the word (penalty) from football games; it is when you do something wrong and you have to pay for it. For example: **penalty kick** ضربة جزاء

3. **Plagiarism by accident, or oversight, sometimes is the result of the writer's inability to decide or remember where the idea came from.**

A. overlooking

B. careful act

C. intention

D. ignorance

4. **The writer copies the thoughts and languages of others and claims them for his own.**

A. replaces them by his ideas

B. rewrites them

C. pretends he is the real author

D. acknowledges them

**Author:** مؤلف

5. **Students... should recognize and assume their responsibility to document all sources from which language and thoughts are borrowed.**

A. reject

B. avoid

C. take and practice

D. continue

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**Open page 37.**

### **Narrative Essay**

What do we mean by narrative essay?

Go back to your traditional way which our country used to have "the storytellers/ the narrator الحكواتي".

If you go back to Al-Nofra Café in Old Damascus, ask your grandparents about that character who used to deliver his story to the people at that age, and how he could attract the attention of his listeners or the spectators.

He used to have certain languages and certain expressions.

So, the narrative way, or the narrative essay needs certain skills to convince the reader that you are dealing with a real situation. This is a very important point, and it differs from any other essay.

The spoken language of narration is very important.

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### Unit Three

#### **Narrative Essay**

Narration is story writing. A narrative essay tells a story or an event and, sometimes, its impact on the present. The order followed in a narrative essay is, simply, the time order the events happened. Establishing the setting of the action, namely where and when it happened, is also important to get the reader involved in the action. The essay usually moves towards the climax, or peak, of the action, and ends with the resolution of tension or conflict. It is in other words similar in structure to a short story. Some writers choose to include some amount of dialogue in their essays, as this gives the essay a sense of immediacy and closeness, and makes the readers feel that they are close to the characters. The essay is therefore divided into paragraphs, each devoted to an action or a significant detail.

Impact: influence.

What is the “**setting**” of the essay?

The time and the place

“Some writers choose to include some amount of dialogue”, why?

To convince the readers that they are dealing with real situations; it gives the essay the sense of the immediacy “الحدائثة و الواقعية”, and it makes the readers feel that they are close to the characters themselves.

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Now, let us move to the text:

The essay you are about to read is an example of a narrative essay. The following questions prepare you for reading it.

The essay title is: **Meet the Pasta Police.**

### Pre-reading Exercises:

Before reading the text, answer the following questions.

1. Is there a 'pasta police'? What do you think it means?

Police: strategy/ steps to keep that product or that discovery to the source of that product.

ليس المعنى هنا الشرطة وإنما حفظ طريقة عمل نوع معين من الباستا مثل مطعم لبيع  
البرغر عندما أغلق من فترة في منطقة أبو رمانة وطلب باقي المطاعم منه الوصفة  
لصنع هذا النوع ولكنه رفض وأبقاها سر.

\*\*\*\*\*

2. The Italian cuisine is most famous nowadays. Do you think that any pasta dish or pizza you eat is genuinely Italian? Why?

Cuisine: a style of cooking food.

No, they are imitated. مقلدة

\*\*\*\*\*

3. Should the Italians protect their cuisine from imitation and fraud? How?

Yes, they have the right to protect their cuisine from imitation and from fraud.

So, what do we understand by "Meet the Pasta Police"?

It means that the ingredients of the Italian Pasta should be respected.

So, you are not going to have a license of an Italian restaurant without applying all required information for making any type of food even for the pizza.

- Read the text at home. Sometimes, you may face Italian words that we are not interested in.

- Please, try to do the related exercises.

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Now, let's go to the pasta police text.

Open page 41.

I told you before that pasta is a kind of food. Generally, Italy is the main country which designed such kind of food. So, the whole idea of the text is that the writer wants to tell us that any kind of food,

designed in a specific country, and someone wants to imitate it in another country, they should have license to open such kind of restaurant to save such types of food.

The type of presentation or serving the food is called cuisine which refers to a style of cooking; any kind of food related to its main source and main country.

The narrator is someone who is going to have an investigation from a company which was sent from Italy to give the license for having such type of restaurant which is concerned with serving Italian food.

### Let us read:

1. After a fitful sleep, Pomarico Benedetto rose last Wednesday at 7 a.m. and put on a bright blue suit. He'd been preparing for this day since May, when he'd asked the Italian government to determine whether his Ristorante da Beni outside Brussels is a "real" Italian restaurant. Merely serving tagliatelle al pesto or tiramisu, it turns out, is no longer enough to qualify; last fall, the Ministry of Agriculture and the international Association of Italian Restaurants announced that they would begin issuing authenticity certificates to Italian restaurants (there are some 60,000 worldwide, according to the Italian Federation of Bars and 'Catering) that pass rigorous inspection. Benedetto petitioned for an inspection because he wants would-be customers to know he proudly serves the real thing. And so he became one of the first test cases in Italy's unusual campaign to regain control of its "brand".

1. بعد نوم متقطع، نهض بوماريكو بينيديتو يوم الأربعاء الماضي في الساعة 7 صباحًا وارتدى بدلة زرقاء زاهية. كان يستعد لهذا اليوم منذ مايو، عندما طلب من الحكومة الإيطالية تحديد ما إذا كان مطعم Ristorante da Beni خارج بروكسل هو مطعم إيطالي "حقيقي". اتضح أن مجرد تقديم تاغلياتيل آل بيستو أو تيراميسو لم يعد كافيًا؛ في الخريف الماضي، أعلنت وزارة الزراعة والاتحاد الدولي للمطاعم الإيطالية

أنهما سيبدأن في إصدار شهادات الأصالة للمطاعم الإيطالية (يوجد حوالي 60 ألفاً في جميع أنحاء العالم، وفقاً للاتحاد الإيطالي للحانات والمطاعم) التي تمر بفحص صارم. قدم بينيديتو طلباً لإجراء فحص لأنه يريد أن يعرف الزبناء المحتملين أنه يقدم الشيء الحقيقي بفخر. وهكذا أصبح من أولى حالات الاختبار في حملة إيطاليا غير العادية لاستعادة السيطرة على "علامتها التجارية".

**Authenticity:** it means the license of using original ingredients for any certain product.

**Regain:** to get back again.

**Tiramisu:** a kind of dessert.

**Brand:** علامة تجارية it means that you have a big title for something you are producing, marketing, or serving. It is commonly used internationally.

### I would like to draw your attention to a point:

• Because it is a narrative essay, the writer inserts his speech between brackets by his character to draw the attention of the reader and to convince them that this type of essay is happening right now. That is what distinguishes the narrative essay from any other type of essays.

• قام الكاتب بإبداء رأيه وإدراج بعض من كلامه ضمن قوسين للفت نظر القارئ وإقناعه في الوقت ذاته أن ما يتم قراءته في المقال يجري في الوقت الحالي. وهذا ما يميز المقالة السردية عن باقي أنواع المقالات.

2. "Look, look at this terrace, I want to show you," he says, rushing out to the small garden. There's a Virgin Mary shrine carved into the wall. Tomatoes are growing beside eggplants. Inside, Bunches of plastic grapes line the walls. As Benedetto whips through the restaurant, carrying a giant prosciutto and making espresso, he sings — in Italian, of course. His wife smiles at him from beside the wood-burning pizza oven. This is an Italian restaurant.



2. يقول "انظروا، انظروا إلى هذا الشرفة، أريد أن أريكم"، مسرعًا إلى الحديقة الصغيرة. يوجد مزار لمريم العذراء منحوت في الحائط. تنمو الطماطم بجانب الباذنجان. في الداخل، تصطف عناقيد العنب البلاستيكية على الجدران. بينما كان بينيديتو يتجول في المطعم، وهو يحمل قطعة من الخبز العملاق ويصنع الإسبريسو، يغني - بالإيطالية بالطبع. تبتسم له زوجته من بجوار فرن البيتزا الذي يشتعل بالحطب. هذا مطعم إيطالي.

**Espresso:** a kind of quick fast hot coffee

**Terrace:** like a balcony but longer and wider.

You can notice that the writer is describing for us the beautiful decoration of the terrace restaurant.

**Shrine:** a symbol of a grave or a tomb generally found in certain areas as a kind of encouragement for tourism, and we know that Europe is very famous of that kind of technique.

**Eggplants:** (نسميه بيض العجل) باذنجان كبير

3. But it's not for me to say. The Italians arrive at 10 a.m. The auditor, Sergio Trombetta from Rome, sets up at a table in the back. (Trombetta works for DNV, a certification company the government hired to do the audits and which is, interestingly, based in Norway.) Benedetto and his wife sit beside him, a thick file of newspaper, clippings and notes from happy customers at the ready.

3. لكن لست أنا من يجب أن يقول ذلك. يصل الإيطاليون في الساعة 10 صباحاً. يجلس المدقق سيرجيو ترومبيتا من روما على طاولة في الخلف. (يعمل ترومبيتا في DNV، وهي شركة شهادات استأجرتها الحكومة لإجراء عمليات التدقيق، ومن المثير للاهتمام أن مقرها في النرويج.) يجلس بنديتو وزوجته بجانبه، بالإضافة إلى ملف سميك من الصحف وقصاصات وملاحظات من العملاء السعداء، جميعهم على أهبة الاستعداد.

**Audits:** it means a kind of calculations حسابات

**Clippings:** قصاصات

**Auditor:** someone who is responsible to revise the accounts, ingredients and the way they are done in that restaurant.

Sometimes, if you visit any restaurant as a customer, or any hotel, they would ask you to write down your view point about the service and hospitality in that area, and you write about it.

Whenever someone comes to visit or investigate the type of food that is served in such restaurant, the owner would show list of the admiration of customers.

So, what did he do? A thick file of newspaper written about that type of restaurant.

Those are considered as certifications which help you show the inspector that the view point of the customers is positive and you would feel happy to have them.

**4. Trombetta then tours the kitchen and the wine cellar, nodding, asking questions, professionally reserved. At least 80% of the dishes must be traditional Italian recipes. The head chef must have formal schooling in Italian cooking or have spent at least six months training at a restaurant in Italy. At least one staff member must speak Italian. Sixty percent of the wine, cheeses, meats and biscuits must be Italian. All peeled tomatoes must come from Italy. In fact, it becomes clear that authenticity mostly means buying Made-in-Italy goods- this is an unabashed promotion of Italian exports. "It's not Italy against Spain or France," says Stefamo Crea, head of DNV's food certification unit, who has also come to da Beni today. "It's each country protecting its own." Italians, he says, are tired of the frauds perpetrated in their name - spaghetti on toast, with meatballs, from a can. "We don't say the chef has to be Italian - just of the Italian school," says Crea. "If the French were certifying restaurants, the chef would need to be French, full stop."**

4. ثم يقوم ترومبيتا بجولة في المطبخ وقبو النبيذ، ويبدأ بطرح الأسئلة بشكل احترافي. 80% على الأقل من الأطباق يجب أن تكون من الوصفات الإيطالية التقليدية. يجب أن يكون رئيس الطهاة قد حصل على تعليم رسمي في الطبخ الإيطالي أو أمضى

سنة أشهر على الأقل في التدريب في مطعم في إيطاليا. يجب أن يتحدث موظف واحد على الأقل الإيطالية. يجب أن يكون ستون بالمائة من النبيذ والجبن واللحوم والبسكويت إيطالياً. يجب أن تأتي جميع الطماطم المقشرة من إيطاليا. في الواقع، يتضح أن الأصالة تعني في الغالب شراء سلع مصنوعة في إيطاليا - وهذا ترويج بلا خجل للصادرات الإيطالية. "ليست إيطاليا ضد إسبانيا أو فرنسا"، كما يقول ستيفامو كريا، رئيس وحدة شهادات الطعام في DNV، والذي جاء أيضاً إلى دا بيني اليوم. "كل دولة تحمي بلادها." يقول إن الإيطاليين سئموا عمليات الاحتيال التي تُرتكب باسمهم - السباغيتي على الخبز المحمص وكزات اللحم من العلب. يقول كريا: "لا نقول إن الشيف يجب أن يكون إيطالياً - فقط من المدرسة الإيطالية". "إذا كان الفرنسيون يصادقون على المطاعم، فسيحتاج الطاهي إلى أن يكون فرنسياً."

الغش و الخداع: Frauds:

DNV's: it is a kind of expression refers to standards for certification.

DNV: it is an Italian abbreviation: Det Norske Veritas

علامة أو ماركة تجارية أو غذائية لمؤسسات المطاعم على مستوى العالم.

Peeled tomatoes: قشارة، طماطم مقشرة، peeler:

5. After a pilot project in Belgium and Luxembourg, the inspection rolls out through France, Germany, the U.K., Scandinavia, the Netherlands, America and Japan. Restaurants will have to pay €3,000 to €4,000 for the first inspection and €1,000 for yearly follow-ups. "I don't think anyone will do it," says Alfonso Manzi, owner of another Brussels restaurant that has passed inspection. If enough restaurants sign up, the results will be published by mid-2004 in a guide to certified restaurants.

5. بعد مشروع تجريبي في بلجيكا ولوكسمبورغ، بدأ التفقيش في فرنسا وألمانيا والمملكة المتحدة والدول الاسكندنافية وهولندا وأمريكا واليابان. سيتعين على المطاعم دفع 3000 يورو إلى 4000 يورو للفحص الأول و1000 يورو للمتابعة السنوية. يقول ألفونسو مانزي، صاحب مطعم آخر في بروكسل اجتاز الفحص: "لا أعتقد أن أي شخص سيفعل ذلك". إذا اشترك عدد كافٍ من المطاعم، فسيتم نشر النتائج بحلول منتصف عام 2004 في دليل المطاعم المعتمدة.

**Pilot project:** a kind of certain work to be designed/ prepared for.  
مشروع تجريبي

**Follow-ups:** متابعة

- Keep in mind that we do not pluralize the cheese; we do not say "cheeses".

6. Finally, Trombetta begins writing his report. Benedetto has passed, with the condition that he heed fix one "minor nonconformity." He lacks sufficient evidence to prove that his salami, pork and ham are really Italian. Once he supplies this, he will receive the certificate the same conditional approval received by about 60% of the 40 restaurants that have so far been assessed. Almost all have since complied and won the plaque. Only five or six have backed out. None has failed outright.

6. أخيراً، بدأ ترومبيتا في كتابة تقريره. لقد نجح بينديتو، بشرط أن ينتبه إلى إصلاح أحد "عدم أشياء المطابقة الثانوية". يفتقر إلى الأدلة الكافية لإثبات أن السلامي ولحم الخنزير هي حقاً إيطالية. بمجرد قيامه بتقديم هذا، سيحصل على شهادة نفس الموافقة المشروطة التي حصل عليها حوالي 60% من 40 مطعمًا تم تقييمها حتى الآن. منذ ذلك الحين، امتثل الجميع تقريباً للوحة وفازوا بها. فقط خمسة أو ستة قد تراجعوا. لم يفشل أي منها على الإطلاق.

**Salami:** it is a horse meat. لحم حصان

**Pork and ham:** pig meat. لحم خنزير

So, hamburger is made of pig meat. We eat burger not hamburger. We have chick burger, beef burger...

If you want to buy anything out of Syria, read the ingredients before.

What is the idea?

He mentioned all of these pieces of information to convince us that these are very crucial and important things to establish in an Italian restaurant.

7. Benedetto, however, is devastated. He stands up, calls up his supplier, and bawls her out for not detailing the

provenance of the meat. "I need this right now. If I do not get it, I will not pay you. That's it. It's over". He hangs up and, in rapid-fire Italian, presents his defense to Trombetta, accompanied by enough hand gestures to power a puppet show.

7. لكن بينيديتو يشعر بالانزعاج. يقف، ويستدعي مورّدته، ويغضب عليها لعدم تفصيل مصدر اللحم. "أحتاج إلى هذا الآن. إذا لم أحصل عليه فلن أدفع لك. هذا كل شيء. انتهى". أنهى المكالمة، وباللغة الإيطالية السريعة، يقدم دفاعه إلى ترومبيتا، مصحوباً بإيماءات يدوية كافية لتشغيل عرض للدمى المتحركة.

**Devastated:** shocked.

**Calls up his supplier:** speaking up about the source which he usually depends on.

**Bawls:** shout.

**Provenance:** the place where something originally comes from /the main source المصدر

- Pay attention to this type of quotations which was done by the owner of the restaurant; it was inserted in that narrative technique.
- Sometimes, if you want to express yourself, if you stay like a statue, you will not be able to draw the attention of the spectators, the listeners or the people that you are addressing. So, the kind of hand gestures or the body language can help you attract the listeners to you.

8. Finally, we eat. Surprisingly, tasting is not part of the inspection. It is too subjective, Crea says. But Benedetto insists. And neither Crea nor Trombetta can find fault with his excellent pizza, spaghetti vongole and grilled swordfish. "It was no different from Italy," Crea declares. After the limoncello, Benedetto appears and presents a fax with a flourish. After several phone calls, hands flying, he has extracted a letter from the supplier promising that all the meat is from Italy. Then Benedetto, smiling and shouting good wishes, shows us to the door of his authentic Italian restaurant.

8. أخيراً، نحن نذكر والمثير للدهشة أن التوثيق ليس جزءاً من الفحص، يقول كريا إنه أمر شخصي للغاية لكن بينيديتو يصر، ولا يمكن لأي من Crea أو Trombetta أن يجتروا عيباً في البيّنات الممتازة التي يقدمها، معكرونة فنجول وسمك السيف المشوي، يعلن كريا: "لم يكن الأمر مختلفاً عن إيطاليا"، بعد إيمونسيانو، يظهر بينيديتو ويقدم فاكساً مزدهراً، بعد عدة مكالمات هاتفية، وتطير الأيدي، استخرج خطاباً من المورد يعد فيه بأن كل اللحوم من إيطاليا، ثم بينيديتو، وهو يتنسم ويسرد أطيب التذيلات، ويقودنا إلى باب مطعمه الإيطالي الأصيل.

**Inspection:** القصصي

**Subjective:** it is related to the same theme or idea.

شخصي، ذاتي

### Linking words

Now, let us go to item number 7 page 50.

7. in narratives, transitional expressions of chronological order are used to highlight the movement of action. Examples of such transitional expressions are: first, then, next, later on, after, when, finally...etc.

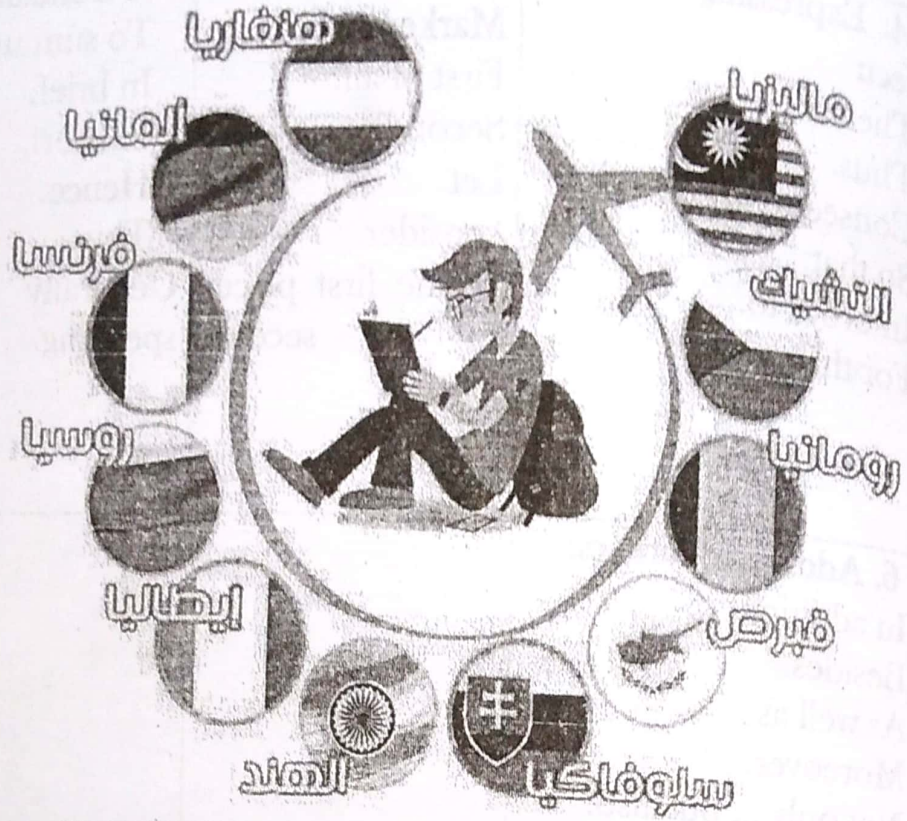
So, these are generally applied within the narrative technique which is related to the narrative essay.

So, underline the transitional expression in the narrative

<p><b>1. Certainty:</b> It is clear that. As we all know. It is certain that. it is true that. it is noticeable. It can be seen that. I am certain. I am sure. It is taken for granted. It had/has been settled. That is to say. It had/has been proved. In short.</p>	<p><b>2. Emphasizing a Point:</b> It should be stressed that. It should not be forgotten. It should be kept in mind. It should be observed.</p>	<p><b>3. Contrast:</b> Whereas. While. Unlike. But in reality. As opposed to.</p>
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<p><b>4. Expressing Cause &amp; effect:</b>          Therefor.          Thus.          Consequently.          So that.          In order to.          For that reason.</p>	<p><b>5. Transition Markers:</b>          First of all.          Secondly.          Let us now consider.          In the first place.          In the second place.          Lastly.          Finally.</p>	<p><b>7. Conclusion:</b>          To sum up.          In brief.          In short.          Hence.          Thus.          Generally speaking.</p>
<p><b>6. Addition Markers:</b>          In addition to.          Besides.          As well as.          Moreover.          Not only ... but also.          Nevertheless.          What is more.          In the same way.          Note: after these words we but comma, and capitalize the first letter because they came at the beginning of the paragraph.</p>		

Thank you everyone  
 Don't Give up



**AL ANWAR**  
ESTABLISHMENT

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كل ما يتعلق بخدمات الدراسة في الخارج مع الحرس على وضع الطالب في المكان المناسب

