

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

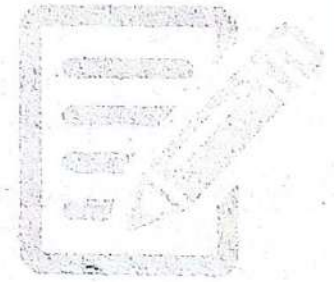
2024-2025

Second Year

First Term



2



# Reading Comprehension

29.11.2024

أ. يارا عمار

Reading 2.2



AYDI 2025

**HELLO EVERYONE!**

Did you have any difficulty answering the questions on p.33 and p.34?

**Student:** yes, in question No.13.

**Instructor:** ok. Go to p.34:

13. What happened next? What do you think the feeling of those who were present there was? Could the woman or anybody else have done anything? Why?

I think this is from your own imagination, so answers may vary (تختلف) i.e. there is no fixed (ثابت) answer.

\*\*\*

Go to p.35:

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

1. (First stanza) ash, ember, charcoal:

*Cinder*

2. (Second stanza) grip, shut, grind:

*clench*

3. (Fourth stanza) whip, batter, flog, hit:

*lash*

4. (Seventh stanza) unbeliever, heretic:

*infidel*

5. (Eighth stanza) wield, flaunt, show (off), produce:

*brandish*

6. (Eighth stanza) apply ointment, spread over, smear:

*anoint*

7. (Eighth stanza) scorched, singed, burned:

*charred*

8. (Ninth stanza) banged shut, closed with force:

*slammed*

9. (Ninth stanza) window covers (usually wooden):

*shutters*

Now, go to p.37:

## An English-Speaking World

Preparing to read:

1. Do you expect the English-Speaking world the writer is talking about to be the whole world of today, a specific environment in the past, or the world in the future? Why?

It is a combination of all of them. Each and every day that passes, new people are using English language. It's the language of economy (الاقتصاد), politics, science, research, education etc.

Many countries nowadays speak English as a second language like India (India was a British colony i.e. مستعمرة بريطانية), for example, if the president of India wants to speak, he will speak in the English language because all of the formal documents (وثائق رسمية) are in the English language. In Austria (النمسا), the English language is the second language. In Syria, English language is considered a foreign language not a second language, and there is a difference between (foreign language) and (second language) and we are going to learn about this in our lecture.

\*\*\*

2. How old, do you expect, is the English language?

The Aramaic language (اللغة الآرامية) is the language of Jesus Christ. Can we consider that the English language came into the existence before or after Jesus Christ? **The English language came into existence a hundred years after the birth of Christ.**

English started from Germanic tribes.

- Tribe: (قبيلة)

Germanic tribes (القبائل الجرمانية) came from various places like Spain, Denmark, Sweden, etc., to what we call the Land of English (England). They occupied that land. They were two tribes; the Angles and the Saxons. These two tribes occupied the land, and

the name of 'England' came from the names of Angles and Saxon.

This is how and where English started. These tribes were occupiers (محتلين).

- Occupy = colonize (يحتل)

\*\*\*

3. If you were to send a message to be received by any potential intelligence in the vast universe, what form would this message take?

- a. Binary or Hexadecimal code
- b. Mathematical code
- c. Pictographs
- d. Symbols
- e. Chemical formulae
- f. Natural languages
- g. combination of these

(Intelligence) here means (مخابرات) not (ذكاء).

- **The binary system** (النظام الثنائي/نظام الثنائيات): a system of counting, used in computers, in which only the numbers 0 and 1 are used.

- **Hexadecimal numbers:** are based on the number 16 and are mainly used on computers. (مضاعفات العدد ١٦)

- **Pictographs** (رسوم بيانية): 'picto' → from the word 'picture'.

'graph' → a drawing that uses a line(s) to show how two or more sets of measurements are related to each other.

- **Symbols:** رموز

- **Chemical formula:** صيغة كيميائية

Of course, you will send it by using **natural languages** because you want your message to be understood.

\*\*\*

4. How many people spoke English at the turn of the Second millennium, do you expect? And how many at the time of Shakespeare, approximately 500 years later?

- Millennium: a period of 1000 years (ألفية)

We are in the third millennium.

- Approximately: nearly (حوالي/تقريبًا)

- At the turn of the second millennium: في مطلع الألفية الثانية

Actually, the text is going to give us the exact number. It is 700,000,000 people spoke English at the turn of the second millennium!!

At the time of Shakespeare –around the year 1600– only 5-7 million people spoke English and this was only in England. There were not other nations who knew English except in England.

\*\*\*

**5. What, would you say, is the reason behind the rise of English as a world language?**

As we said, it is the language of technology, the language of modern sciences, the language of politics, and the language of economy. We have one more reason; it is colonization.

- Colonization: استعمار

- Occupation: احتلال

According to the text, English is very rich language in vocab that's why the spread of English is so fast.

\*\*\*

**6. Following are the number of vocabulary in the following languages? Match the language with its vocabulary number.**

English      100,000 words

French        160,000 words

German        500,000 words

The answer is:

English → 500,000 words

French → 100,000 words

German → 160,000 words

\*\*\*

**7. What is the total approximate number of English speakers in the world today?**

600,000,000

750,000,000

900,000,000

Actually, the total number is 900,000,000 and I think more.

Of course, this number is not only for the countries where English is the original language, but there are other countries that speak English as a foreign language and countries that speak English as a second language. For example, we don't speak English as a mother language in **Syria**, but we use it as a **foreign language**. There are other countries that speak English as a **second language** like **India** and **Austria** (النمسا). The mother language in Austria is German, but they speak another language which is English.

\*\*\*

**8. In what language would you expect the Prime Minister of India to speak to his people? Why?**

The Prime Minister of India would address his people in English. As you know, India was a British colony (مستعمرة).

\*\*\*

**9. What reason, do you think, would make a newly formed country to adopt English as their national language instead of one of the native languages? Explain.**

- Adopt: يتبنى

- Adapt: يتكيف

If any country wants to develop, to progress, and to prosper (تزدهر), it must use English and teach it in its schools.

Now, let us read the text paragraph by paragraph and answer the related questions. Go to **p.40**:

## An English-Speaking World

The Story of English by R McCrum, W Cran, and R MacNeil

1. On September 5, 1977, the American spacecraft Voyager one blasted-off on its historic mission to Jupiter and beyond. On board, the scientists, who knew that Voyager would one day spin through distant star systems, had installed a recorded greeting from the people of the planet Earth. Preceding a brief message in fifty-five languages for the 'people' from outer space, the record plays a statement from the Secretary-General of the United Nations—in English.

- Spacecraft: مركبة فضائية
- Voyage (French): journey (رحلة)
- Voyager: رحال
- Blasted-off: took off/launched (أقلعت/انطلقت)
- Jupiter: it is a planet, المشتري
- Spin (v.): whirl (يدور)
- Installed: set up/placed (ركب/وضع)
- Scattered: dispersed, spread (مبعثر/منتشر)
- Barely: nearly, approximately
- Mother tongue: the native language/the first language (اللغة الأم)
- The Secretary-General: الأمين العام

### The main idea of the paragraph:

This paragraph talks about a group of scientists using a spacecraft to send a recorded message in fifty-five language. They send this message to discover if there are creatures in outer space and if there is any population who would be cleverer than human beings.

تتحدث هذه الفقرة عن مجموعة من العلماء يستخدمون مركبة فضائية لإرسال رسالة مسجلة بخمس وخمسين لغة، هم يرسلون هذه الرسالة لاكتشاف ما إذا كانت هناك مخلوقات في الفضاء الخارجي وما إذا كان هناك أي سكان في الكواكب الأخرى أدنى من البشر.

عالم يتحدث باللغة الإنجليزية

قصة اللغة الإنجليزية بقلم آر ماكروم، و. كران، و. ماكنيل

١. في الخامس من سبتمبر/أيلول ١٩٧٧، انطلقت المركبة الفضائية الأمريكية فوييجر ١ في مهمتها التاريخية إلى كوكب المشتري وما هو أبعد من ذلك. وكان على متن المركبة العلماء الذين كانوا يعلمون أن فوييجر سوف تدور ذات يوم عبر أنظمة نجمية بعيدة، ونصّبوا على متنها تسجيلاً صوتياً وهو عبارة عن تحية من سكان كوكب الأرض. ويسبق التسجيل رسالة قصيرة بخمس وخمسين لغة موجهة إلى "الناس" من الفضاء الخارجي، كان التسجيل الصوتي ينقل بياناً من الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة - باللغة الإنجليزية.

Let's now go to p.39 and answer the first two questions which are related to the first paragraph:

**As you read look for answers to the following questions:**

**1. In what form was the message recorded on Voyager before it was launched on its way to Jupiter and beyond?**

It is in a form of language; and actually it is the English language.

**2. Whose voice recorded the greeting message from the world to any possible alien intelligence in the universe?**

- Intelligence: استخبارات

- Alien: غريب/أجنبي

The word 'alien' here refers to creatures who do not live or on the Earth. It is about creatures from outer space. Moreover, when you say that something is 'alien' to our environment, this means 'strange', so it does not only refer to people coming from outer space. The answer is:

"It is the voice of the Secretary-General of the United Nations – in English."

\*\*\*

**2. The rise of English is a remarkable success story. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Approximately fifteen hundred years later, at the end of the sixteenth century, during William Shakespeare's time, English was the**



native speech of between five and seven million Englishmen and was confined to the island of Great Britain.

- Julius Caesar: a Roman emperor who governed Britain around the year 78 AD.

So, when Julius Caesar ruled Britain, English did not exist; they used the Roman language at that time.

- Approximately: nearly/around
- Confined: restricted/limited (مقيّد/محصور/مقتصر على)
- Remarkable: the way that makes people take notice of something/noticible (جدير بالملاحظة/رائع)

### - The main idea of the paragraph:

The beginning of English.

٢. يمثل ظهور اللغة الإنجليزية قصة نجاح مذهلة. فعندما حط يوليوس قيصر رحاله في بريطانيا قبل نحو ألفي عام، لم تكن اللغة الإنجليزية موجودة. وبعد نحو ألف وخمسمائة عام، في نهاية القرن السادس عشر أي في عهد ويليام شكسبير أصبحت اللغة الإنجليزية اللغة الأم لما بين خمسة إلى سبعة ملايين إنجليزي، وقد كانت مقتصرة على جزيرة بريطانيا العظمى.

\*\*\*

3. Four hundred years later, the contrast is extraordinary. Between 1600 and present, in armies, navies, companies and expeditions, the speakers of English traveled into every corner of the globe, carrying their language and culture with them. Today, English is used by at least 750 million people, and barely half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Some estimates have put that figure closer to one billion. Whatever the total, English at the end of the twentieth century is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language.

- Contrast: difference (تباين/اختلاف)
- Extraordinary: very unusual or remarkable (استثنائي/مذهل/رائع)
- Armies: جيوش

- Navies: بحرية/سلاح البحرية /أساطيل بحرية

Navy is the part of a country's armed forces (قوات مسلحة) that fights (تحارب/تقاتل) at sea, and the ships that it uses

- Expeditions: a group of scientists who go to another country to discover things that they will use in their research (بعثات)

- Mother tongue: native language (اللغة الأم)

- Estimates: statistics/evaluations/assessments/approximate value (تقديرات)

- Figure: number

In this context, it means (number). In other contexts, it means (شكل/صورة).

- Figure out: discover/find out

**The main idea of the paragraph:**

The development of English language and spreading it.

٢. وبعد مرور أربعمئة عام، نجد أن التباين مذهل. ففي الفترة من عام ١٦٠٠ وحتى اليوم، كان المتحدثون باللغة الإنجليزية ينتقلون مع الجيوش والبحرية والشركات والبعثات إلى كل ركن من أركان العالم، حاملين معهم لغتهم وثقافتهم. واليوم، يستخدم اللغة الإنجليزية ما لا يقل عن ٧٥٠ مليون شخص، ولا يتحدث بها سوى نصف هؤلاء كلفة أم. وتشير بعض التقديرات إلى أن هذا الرقم أقرب إلى المليار. وأياً كان المجموع، فإن اللغة الإنجليزية في نهاية القرن العشرين أصبحت أكثر انتشاراً، وأكثر انتشاراً في التحدث والكتابة من أي لغة أخرى على الإطلاق. لقد أصبحت اللغة الإنجليزية لغة الكوكب، وأول لغة عالمية حقيقية.

Let us answer the related question:

3. - What significant changes occurred that made English so widespread that it reached the four corners of the globe?

- Significant (adj.): important

- Occurred: happened

- The globe: the world.

Armies, navies, companies and expeditions, and the speakers of English traveled into every corner of the globe, carrying their

language and culture with them.

\*\*\*

4. The statistics of English are astonishing. Of all the world's languages (which now number some 2700), it is arguably the richest in vocabulary. The "Oxford English Dictionary" lists about 500,000 words; and a further half million scientific and technical terms remain uncatalogued. According to traditional estimates, neighboring German has a vocabulary of about 185,000 words and French fewer than 100,000. About 350 million people use the English vocabulary as a mother tongue: about one-tenth of the world's population. Three-quarters of the world's mail, and its telexes and cables, are in English. So are more than half the world's technical and scientific periodicals. English is the medium for 80 per cent of the information stored in the world's computers. Nearly half of all business deals in Europe are conducted in English.

- Statistics: إحصائيات
- Astonishing: surprising (مدهش)
- Arguably: debatably (يمكن القول إن)
- It is arguably the richest in vocabulary:  
يمكننا القول إنها أغنى لغة من ناحية المفردات
- Estimate: a calculation of the value, size, amount, etc., of something (تقدير)
- Uncatalogued: uncalculated/unknown (غير مفهرس/غير معدود)  
وحتى في اللغة العربية أصبحنا نستخدم كلمة (كتالوج).
- Telex: an international system of telegraphy/sending it through the telegraph
- Periodicals: magazines published every month, every three months etc. (دوريات)
- Medium: means of communication (وسيلة تواصل/وسيط)  
(Medium) here doesn't mean (average: متوسط) or (intermediate).
- Store (v.): يخزن
- Stored: مخزن

والاسم من هذا الفعل هو (storage).

- Conducted: done/carried out.

### The main idea of the paragraph:

English is the richest language in terms of vocabulary.

٤. إن الإحصائيات الخاصة باللغة الإنجليزية مذهلة، فمن بين كل لغات العالم (التي يبلغ عددها الآن نحو ٢٧٠٠ لغة)، يمكننا أن نقول إنها الأغنى بالمفردات. ويذكر "قاموس أكسفورد الإنجليزي" نحو ٥٠٠ ألف كلمة؛ وما زال نصف مليون مصطلح علمي وتقني آخر غير مصنف. وطلباً للتقديرات التقليدية، فإن اللغة الألمانية التي تقاربها تحتوي على نحو ١٨٥ ألف كلمة، بينما تحتوي اللغة الفرنسية على أقل من ١٠٠ ألف كلمة. ويستخدم نحو ٣٥٠ مليون شخص المفردات الإنجليزية كلغة أم؛ أي نحو عُشر سكان العالم. وثلاثة أرباع البريد في العالم، والتلكسات والبرقيات، باللغة الإنجليزية. وكذلك الحال مع أكثر من نصف الدوريات التقنية والعلمية في العالم. واللغة الإنجليزية هي الوسيلة التي تُخزن بها ٨٠% من المعلومات في أجهزة الكمبيوتر في العالم. وتُجز من خلالها نحو نصف الأعمال والصفقات في أوروبا.

Let us go back to the related questions:

**4. What is the approximate number of people speaking English as a native language?**

350 million people of those speak it as a mother tongue.

\*

**5. Why is the story of English 'unique'?**

- Unique: فريد من نوعه

"The rise of English is a remarkable success story. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist." (But now English is everywhere).

So, the whole idea is about this rapid progress in the history of the English language. So, it is unique because it has rapidly progressed throughout history.

Actually, the answer of this question is in the **second paragraph**.

\*

6. What is the percentage of information stored in English in the world's computers?

- Percentage (نسبة مئوية): an amount expressed as if it is part of a total which is 100

80 per cent of the information Stored in the world's computers.

\*\*\*

5. The remarkable story of how English spread within predominantly English-speaking societies like the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand is not unique. The truly significant development which has occurred only in the last one hundred years or so, is the use of English by three or four hundred million people for whom it is not a native language. English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where it is used for administration, broadcasting and education. In these countries, English is a vital alternative language, often unifying huge territories and populations. When Rajiv Gandhi appealed for an end to the violence that broke out after the assassination of his mother, Mrs. Indira Gandhi., he went on television and spoke to his people in English. In parts of Africa, seizures of power are announced in English. Then there is English as a foreign language, used in countries (like Holland or Yugoslavia) where it is backed up by a tradition of English teaching, or where it has been more recently adopted, Senegal for instance. Here it is used to have contact with people in other countries, usually to promote trade and scientific progress, but to the benefit of international communication generally.

- Predominantly: mainly/mostly/for the most part

بشكل سائد/على نحو مسيطر.

- Administration: management (إدارة)

- Broadcasting: transmission of programmes or information by radio or television (البرو)

Nowadays, we have Facebook, Telegram, Whatsapp etc. but (broadcasting) is related to (radio and television).

- Education: teaching and learning/exchanging ideas/schooling/instruction (these are synonyms of 'education').

- Vital: the most important (this is the definition of the word)  
The synonyms of (vial) are (key/crucial/essential) i.e. (أساسي).  
The synonym should be one word.

- Unifying: uniting (توحيد)  
- Appeal: make an urgent request (يناشد)  
- Assassination: the act of murdering an important person (اغتيال)

- Seizure: snatch (ينتزع)/take by force (يستولي على)

- Announced: declared (أعلن)

- Backed up: supported (دعم/ساند)

- For instance: for example

- Promote: boost/enhance/reinforce (يعزز/يشجع)

### The main idea of the paragraph:

English is used as a second language (India, Nigeria, Singapore...) and as a foreign language in many countries (Holland, Yugoslavia...).

٥. إن القصة المذهلة التي توضح كيف انتشرت اللغة الإنجليزية في المجتمعات الناطقة بالإنجليزية في الغالب مثل الولايات المتحدة وكندا وأستراليا ونيوزيلندا ليست قصة فريدة من نوعها. إن التطور المهم حقاً والذي لم يحدث إلا خلال المائة عام الماضية أو نحو ذلك، هو استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية من قبل ثلاثمائة أو أربعمائة مليون شخص لا تعتبر اللغة الإنجليزية لغتهم الأم. لقد أصبحت اللغة الإنجليزية لغة ثانية في بلدان مثل الهند ونيجيريا وسنغافورة حيث تستخدم في الإدارة والبحث والتعليم. وفي هذه البلدان، تعد اللغة الإنجليزية لغة بديلة حيوية، وكثيراً ما توحد مناطق وسكاناً ضخمة. وعندما ناشد راجيف غاندي وضع حد للعنف الذي اندلع بعد اغتيال والدته السيدة إنديرا غاندي، ظهر على شاشات التلفزيون وتحدث إلى شعبه باللغة الإنجليزية. وفي أجزاء من أفريقيا يُعلن عن الاستيلاء على السلطة باللغة الإنجليزية. وتستخدم اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية في بلدان (مثل هولندا أو يوغوسلافيا) حيث تدعمها تقاليد التدريس باللغة الإنجليزية، أو حيث تم تبنيها مؤخراً، كما في السنغال على سبيل المثال. ويتم استخدامها هنا للتواصل مع الأشخاص في البلدان الأخرى، وعادةً لتعزيز التجارة والتقدم العلمي وبغرض التواصل

Let us see the last question on p.39:

**7. What truly significant development occurred in the last hundred years?**

English is used by 300 to 400 million people for whom it is *not* a native language. Therefore, this is almost half of the total number of people who use it as a native language.

Do the exercise of comprehension for next time.

You don't need to memorize anything from the texts.

ليس عليكم تذكر أي شيء من النصوص.

The purpose of this course is to gain vocab, to have an archive (أرشيف), and to make notes, for example, this is a synonym (مرادف) of this and this is definition (تعريف) of this.

**You don't need to memorize the texts because the texts of the exam would be from outside the book, but the words would be familiar and you would benefit from them in the fourth year because the exam of translation would be traditional and not automated (غير مؤتمت).**

## SECTION II

### (Reports and Investigations)

**A collection of reports and investigations of the baffling phenomenon of the Bermuda Triangle followed by an heartening report on friendly Dolphins then another of our increasing lack of privacy in our modern marvel world of technological gadgets, and finally a report on the requirement of modern education.**

- Reports: تقارير
- Investigations: تحقيقات
- To investigate: يحقق

You have a case (قضية), for example, a case of murder (جريمة قتل) and you are investigating i.e. you are asking questions to find

details.

- To invest (استثمار): to have an investment (يستثمر)
- Baffling: confusing (مُحَيِّر)
- Phenomenon: ظاهرة
- The Bermuda Triangle: مثلث برمودا
- Heartening: encouraging (مُشَجِّع)
- Marvel: wonder/miracle (أعجوبة)
- Gadgets: tools/devices (أدوات)
- Requirement: necessity/demand (حاجة/مطلب)

Now, let us move to the first text in this section which is entitled **Graveyard of the Atlantic**. In fact, this lesson is connected with the **Bermuda Triangle** (مثلث برمودا).

- Graveyard: مقبرة

It's called a graveyard because ships, planes, and everything get missing in it.

Go to p.47:

## Graveyard of the Atlantic

(Newsweek, 1974)

### 1. Where is Bermuda?

Bermuda is an area in the Atlantic Ocean. It is connecting three places: Bermuda Island, Florida Coast and Puerto Rico.

\*\*\*

### 2. What do you think the relation between the title 'Graveyard of Atlantic' and Bermuda is?

They refer to the same thing.

Bermuda is the place where people die whenever they enter that place.

\*\*\*

### 3. What do you know about "the Bermuda triangle"? Why is it called by this name?

Because of its shape and because it is discovered by a Spanish



sailor called Bermuda. It is a connection between three places.

So, it called a triangle because it has a triangular shape. It is a mysterious place (مكان غامض).

\*\*\*

4. Do you know of any place or places in the world that are associated with strange unexplainable phenomena?

- Phenomena (plural): ظواهر - Phenomenon (singular): ظاهرة

Student: there is another triangle near Japan.

Instructor: some people say the intelligences of certain countries have something in the ocean and they wouldn't like normal people to get near these places and that's why things disappear, so some people might say it's not related to nature or natural phenomena.

يقول بعض الناس أن استخبارات بعض البلدان لديها ما تخفيه المحيط وهي لا ترغب في أن يقترب الأشخاص العاديون من هذه الأماكن؛ ولهذا السبب تختفي الأشياء في تلك الأماكن، لذلك قد يقول بعض الناس أن الأمر لا يتعلق بالطبيعة أو الظواهر الطبيعية.

This is an irregular plural because a regular plural ends with (s/es).

- Egyptian Pyramids (أهرامات مصر)

- Pisa Tower (برج بيزا)

Pisa Tower is in Italy.

Pisa Tower is leaning 5.5 degrees (about 15 feet [4.5 meters]) to one side (to the southeast). They tried to pull back the Tower to straight from that position, but actually the strange thing is that tower leant back again to its position.

Let's see the second part of the question:

**Do you believe that there must be a logical explanation, or are there things in the world that defy science and logical thinking? Why?**

- Defy: يتحدى

There are Egyptian Pyramids and Pisa Tower.

- Egyptian Pyramids (أهرامات مصر)

- Pisa Tower (برج بيزا)

Pisa Tower is in Italy.

Pisa Tower is leaning to one side (to the southeast). They tried to pull back the Tower to straighten it from that position, but actually the strange thing is that tower leant back again to its position.

- Crash/clash: تصادم/تحطم

والـ (clash) يكون (severe) أكثر أي (أشد وأقوى).

\*\*\*

5. Do you think that stories of unexplainable disappearances are usually of the past, or can they still happen today?

- Disappearance: اختفاء

The mysterious things happen all the time because they still belong to nature and in fact this makes them dangerous.

- Mysterious: غامض

\*\*\*

Now, let us start reading the text. Go to p.49:

## Graveyard of the Atlantic

(Newsweek, 1974)

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

- Navy: armed services conduct military operations at sea (البحرية).

- Bomber: an aircraft/airplane the is designed to hold and drop bombs (قاذفة قنابل)

- Plane: airplane/aircraft/craft (طائرة)
  - Navy bomber planes: طائرات قاذفة تابعة للبحرية
  - Commander: leader (ضابط في البحرية)
  - Radioed: communicated by radio (خابِرَ لاسلكيًا)
  - Rescue (adj.): saving (إنقاذ)
  - Vanished: disappeared (اختفى)
  - Trace: a small sign that shows that someone or something was present or existed (أثر)
  - Extensive: thorough/covering a large area (شامل)
  - Wreckage: ruins/shipwreck (حطام)
- The word 'debris' has the same meaning of 'wreckage'; the (-s) is silent.
- Debris: ركام
  - Telltale (adj.): revealing, betraying, or indicating something/evidence (دليل)
  - Oil slick: a layer of oil floating on water (بقعة نفطية). It might leak (تتسرب) from a ship.

### The main idea:

The disability of navies to find the lost aircraft or even its floating wreckage.

The writer here is telling us about all the planes that were flying above that area and they vanished/disappeared and they didn't leave any sign/evidence/trace.

### مقبرة الأطلسي

(نيوزويك، ١٩٧٤)

١. في الساعة الثانية بعد الظهر من يوم ٥ ديسمبر ١٩٤٥، أقلعت خمس طائرات قاذفة تابعة للبحرية في طقس طيران مثالي من قاعدة جوية بحرية في مهمة تدريب روتينية فوق المحيط الأطلسي. وبعد أقل من ساعتين، أبلغ قائد الرحلة عبر الراديو أنه "فقد تمامًا". ثم ساد الصمت. وأُرسلت طائرة إنقاذ للبحث عن الطائرة المفقودة، واختفت هي أيضًا. اختفت ست طائرات و٢٧ رجلاً في ذلك اليوم دون أن يتركوا أثراً. وعلى الرغم من

إحدى أكبر جهود البحث في التاريخ، والتي شملت أكثر من ٣٠٠ طائرة وعشرات السفن، لم تتمكن البحرية من اكتشاف حتى حطام عائم أو بقعة زيتية واضحة.

Let's look at the related question on p.48:

As you read look for answers to the following questions:

1. What is common for all the planes and ships that disappear in the triangle?

- Common: something is participated by all of them (مشارك)

The common for all the planes and ships is that there is no sign of them after disappearing.

\*\*\*

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

- Chilling: something that is chilling makes you feel frightened, especially because it is cruel, violent, or dangerous (تقشعر له الأبدان)

This word has other meanings in other contexts.

- Chilling: relaxing

- To chill: to relax

- Mysterious: vague/strange/puzzling/obscure (غامض)

It is derived from (mystery) i.e. (سر/لغز).

- Stretching: extending (يمتد)

- Claimed = took (حصد/أودى بحياة)

أي أن الفعل (claimed) هنا لا يعني (أدعى).

- Claimed the live: حصد الأرواح/أودى بحياة

- Seamen (plural): a seaman is a sailor on a ship or in the navy who is not an officer (بحارة)
- Waterspout (عاصفة مائية/عمود الماء): a tall stream of water that the wind pulls up from the sea during a violent storm (during tornados/es (أعاصير))
- Sudden: مفاجئ
- Bothered: annoyed
- Seafarer: a sailor or someone who travels regularly by ship (بحارة)
- Glow: strong light
- Streak: a coloured line (خط/شعاع)
- Patches: spots of light or foam (رُقع)  
في امتحان الفصل الماضي أظن أنني سألت عن معنى كلمة (patches).
- Foam: bubbles appear on the surface of water or liquid (رغوة)
- Astronaut: someone who travels and works in a spacecraft or a person who travels to a moon or to the planets (رائد فضاء)

### The main idea:

The mysteriousness of the Bermuda Triangle and what Christopher Columbus and U.S. astronauts witnessed (glowing streaks and patches of light).

**Christopher Columbus** is an Italian navigator who traveled through seas to discover places.

So, the writer in this paragraph is telling us about the response of Christopher Columbus and what Christopher Columbus saw in the Bermuda Triangle.

The write tells us that probably what Christopher Columbus saw is just his imagination. It may not be true, but again he tells us that there is evidence to confirm his theory. This evidence is that what he saw is still visible until today.

So, what the writer wants us to know is that this is really a mysterious place, that what Christopher Columbus saw and what the astronauts saw confirms the same reality that this area has

something strange about it.

٢. هذه ليست سوى واحدة من القصص العديدة المروعة التي حُكيت عن "مثلث برمودا"، تلك المنطقة الغامضة من المحيط الأطلسي الممتدة جنوباً من برمودا إلى ساحل فلوريدا وبورتوريكو. وخلال الثلاثين عاماً الماضية، أودت هذه المنطقة بحياة نحو ألف بحار وطيارين. وتُعرف هذه المنطقة بين البحارة باسم "مثلث الموت" و"مقبرة المحيط الأطلسي" بسبب الهدوء الغامض والعواصف المميتة المفاجئة التي أزعجت البحارة في مياهها. وعندما دخل كريستوفر كولومبوس هذه المنطقة من المحيط الأطلسي، لاحظ خطوطاً متوهجة غريبة من "المياه البيضاء". ولا تزال هذه البقع الغامضة من الضوء والرغوة مرئية حتى اليوم وهي شديدة السطوع لدرجة أن رواد الفضاء الأميركيين شاهدوها من الفضاء الخارجي.

Let us answer the related questions:

**3. What other name is given to this 'triangle'?**

It is "The Triangle of Death".

\*

**4. What did Christopher Columbus notice when he entered that stretch of the Atlantic? Is it still visible today?**

Christopher Columbus noted curious glowing streaks of "white water".

\*\*\*

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

- Aroused (v2 + v3 of 'arouse): أثار

- Extraterrestrial: a creature that people think may exist on another planet.

- Specimen: (عينات)/samples/a small amount or piece that is taken from something, so that it can be tested or examined.

- Cosmic: related to space or the universe (كوني)

Who live in this **cosmic zoo**?

There are extraterrestrials and kidnapping people, and there are zoos for human beings in order to watch them. They are saying that aliens come to planet Earth in order to kidnap people because in their own planet they have zoos and they bring people from Earth, people from Mars, people from other planets etc.

- Aliens: creatures that people think they live in the outer space.

### The main idea:

The mystery of the triangle and one of the theories/justifications (مبررات)/explanations about it.

Again, what is the writer telling us here?

This paragraph tells us that there is no convincing explanation/justification to what is happening in the Bermuda Triangle.

٣. لقد أثارت المثلث اهتمامًا عامًا كبيرًا بشكل متكرر من خلال ثلاثة كتب حققت مبيعات عالية، وفيلم وثائقي تلفزيوني، ومعرض خاص في مكتبة الكونجرس. لم تسفر أي من هذه التحقيقات عن إجابات مقنعة على لغز المثلث، ولكن هناك الكثير من النظريات المثيرة للاهتمام. يذهب بعض العلماء والمؤلفين الشعبيين إلى حد اقتراح أن المثلث هو مجموعة صيد من الكائنات الفضائية تبحث عن عينات بشرية لـ "حداق الحيوان الكونية".

\*\*\*

**4. Whatever the truth may be, planes and ships disappear in the triangle with eerie regularity. On July 3, 1947, a U.S. Army C-54 Superfort disappeared 100 miles off Bermuda without broadcasting any word of difficulty. An immediate search over 100,000 square miles of sea failed to turn up a single piece of wreckage. On Jan. 30, 1948, a British airliner, the Star Tiger, vanished over the triangle with 31 passengers and crew aboard.**

A year later, the Star Tiger's sister plane, the Star Ariel, disappeared en route to Jamaica. Seventy-two search planes, plus dozens of ships, failed to turn up any sign of the missing aircraft.

- A U.S. Army C-52 Superfort: a heavy four-engine aircraft/bomber (we talked about the meaning of 'bomber' previously).
- Star Tiger: a British airliner (طائرة على الخطوط البريطانية)
- Eerie: strange, odd, frightening, horrifying
- Eerie regularity: انتظام غريب
- En route: (a French expression), which means on the way (في طريقه/في مسيره)
- Wreckage: حطام
- Crew: a group of people that working in the ship (طاقم)
- Passengers: ركاب
- Aboard: على متنها

Notice here that the writer gives us again more pieces of evidence about the disappearance of these aircrafts in this area.

This paragraph is about more facts, more disappearing of aircrafts, and it also tells us about the missing of three airplanes and how nothing was found; it means there was no wreckage.

So, more and more airplanes are disappeared in this place which called the Bermuda triangle and no one can find any sign of them.

### The main idea:

The disappearance of aircrafts in the sea.

٤. أياً كانت الحقيقة، فإن الطائرات والسفن تختفي في المثلث بانتظام غريب. ففي ٣ يوليو ١٩٤٧، اختفت طائرة سي-٥٤ سوبرفورتن تابعة للجيش الأمريكي على بعد ١٠٠ ميل من برمودا دون أن تبث/تذيع/ترسل أي كلمة عن صعوبات واجهتها. وفشلت عملية بحث فورية على مساحة ١٠٠ ألف ميل مربع من البحر في العثور على قطعة واحدة من الحطام. وفي ٢٠ يناير ١٩٤٨، اختفت طائرة ركاب بريطانية اسمها ستار تايجر فوق المثلث وعلى متنها ٣١ راكباً وطاقم. وبعد مرور عام، اختفت طائرة ستار أرييل الشقيقة لستار تايجر في طريقها إلى جامايكا. وفشلت اثنتان وسبعون طائرة بحث، بالإضافة إلى



\*\*\*

5. One of the largest ships claimed by the mysterious triangle was the U.S.S. Cyclops a 500-foot coaling ship that disappeared on March 4, 1918. Investigations revealed no evidence of foul weather, no messages for help, no wreckage and no sign of the 309 men aboard. Stranger yet are the numerous "ghost" ships that have been found floating crewless within the triangle. On one weird occasion in 1881, the cargo ship Ellen Austin discovered a schooner, sails flapping in the wind, a full cargo of mahogany intact, but no sign of human life. The captain of the Ellen Austin installed a new crew to sail it, but two days later, during a rough storm, the two ships temporarily lost sight of each other. When the captain again boarded the schooner, he found his crew had disappeared. After a second crew was assigned, the ship was again lost in a fog bank. This time, no trace of the schooner—or the crew—was ever found.

- Cyclops: a very big man in ancient Greek stories who only had one eye in the middle of his forehead (جبهة). It is a kind of an imaginary being.

↪ The word 'cyclops' is used now as an adjective to talk about anything that is very huge/giant (عملاق)

In this text, the U.S.S. Cyclops is an aircraft i.e. this is the name of the aircraft.

- Coal: فحم
- Revealed: uncovered/disclosed (كشف عن)
- Foul weather: bad weather (it is stormy and windy weather with a lot of rain or snow.
- Weird: very strange/odd and unusual, and difficult to understand or explain.
- Cargo: load (حمولة)
- Cargo ship: a ship that carries loads or goods (سفينة شحن)
- Schooner: a fast sailing ship with two sails/sail boat (مركب)

(شراعي)

- Flapping: fluttering (يرفرف)
- Mahogany: it is a kind of wood "Indian wood"
- Intact: sound (سليم)/not damaged or spoiled or broken
- When you ask someone 'how do you feel'? He would say 'sound' i.e. (لم يصب بأذى).
- Temporarily: مؤقتًا
- Assigned: hired/appointed (عين/حدّد)
- Fog: ضباب
- Fog bank: thick fog at sea (ضباب كثيف)

### The main idea:

Ships' disappearing in the Bermuda Triangle.

٥. كانت سفينة يو إس إس سايكلوبس، وهي سفينة شحن بالفحم يبلغ طولها ٥٠٠ قدم، اختفت في ٤ مارس ١٩١٨، واحدة من أكبر السفن التي ابتلعها المثلث الغامض، ولم تكشف التحقيقات عن أي دليل على سوء الأحوال الجوية، ولا رسائل طلب المساعدة، ولا حطام ولا أي علامة على وجود ٣٠٩ رجال في الخارج. والأغرب من ذلك هو السفن "الشبح" العديدة التي تم العثور عليها عائمة بدون طاقم داخل المثلث. في مناسبة غريبة في عام ١٨٨١، اكتشفت سفينة الشحن إلين أوستن مركبًا شراعيًا، وأشرعته ترفر في مهيب الريح، وشحنة كاملة من خشب الماهوجني سليمة، ولكن لا توجد علامة على وجود حياة بشرية. قام قائد سفينة إلين أوستن بتعيين طاقم جديد للإبحار بها، ولكن بعد يومين أثناء عاصفة عنيفة، فقدت السفينتان بعضهما البعض مؤقتًا. عندما صعد القبطان على متن المركب الشراعي مرة أخرى، وجد أن طاقمه قد اختفى. بعد تعيين طاقم ثانٍ، فقدت السفينة مرة أخرى في ضباب كثيف. هذه المرة، لم يتم العثور على أي أثر للمركب الشراعي أو طاقمه.

- Let us see the related question:

**5. What is the largest ship that has disappeared in the triangle? How heavy it was, and when did it disappear?**

The largest ship that has disappeared in the triangle is called 'the U.S.S. Cyclops. It is a 500-foot coaling ship. It disappeared on

March 4, 1918.

\*\*\*

6. Officially, the U.S. Navy does not recognize the triangle as a danger zone and the U.S. Coast Guard is convinced that "the majority of disappearances can be attributed to the area's unique environmental features." These include the swift Gulf Stream current, the unexplored underwater canyons of the Atlantic and the often violent weather patterns within the mystery zone.

Then too, the triangle is one of only two places in earth where a compass needle points to true rather than magnetic north. (The other is "The Devil's Sea" an equally treacherous zone in the Pacific, southeast of Japan.) Thus, a navigator who does not remember this may find himself well off course. "There are mysterious and strange things going on out there," admits Richard Winer, author of *The Devil's Triangle*, a paperback that has sold 500,000 copies in three months. "But I believe that all the answers lie in human error, mechanical malfunctions, freak weather or magnetic abnormalities."

- Zone: area (منطقة)
- Coast guard: خفر السواحل
- Majority: most
- Attributed: referred/related
- Swift: fast
- Stream: تيار
- Swift Gulf Stream: تيار الخليج السريع

(Gulf Stream) is well known in the area and it is capitalized as you see.

- Unexplored: undiscovered/it has been examined or put on a map (غير مكتشف)

- Current: تيار

A continuous movement of water in a river, lake (بحيرة), or sea.

- Canyon: a deep valley with very steep sides of rock that usually has a river running through it ("أخدود" والجمع "أخاديد")

- Compass (بوصلة): an instrument that shows directions and has

a needle that always points north.

- Patterns: أنماط

What is the difference between the geographic North Pole and the magnetic North Pole?

The Geographic North Pole is static and is located about 1200 miles north of the Magnetic Pole (الشمال المغناطيسي); this is what we call (الانحراف المغناطيسي).

هو اتجاه ومقدار التباين بين القطب المغناطيسي والشمال الحقيقي.

And this is what they are talking about; true rather than the magnetic pole i.e. (الفرق بين الشمال الحقيقي والقطب المغناطيسي).

Maps and directions are usually oriented towards the Geographic Pole, also referred to as "True North" i.e. (الشمال الحقيقي).

- The Devil's Sea is in the Pacific, southeast of Japan, and it is similar to the Bermuda Triangle which is in the Atlantic.

- Treacherous: غادر

- The Pacific: المحيط الهادي

- Off course: not in the right way

Don't confuse between (of course) and (off course).

- Admit: يعترف/يقر

- Author: writer (كاتب)

- Paperback: كتاب ورقي

- Freak: unusual/unexpected

- Mechanical malfunction: it means probably something wrong with the ships themselves (عطل ميكانيكي)

- Abnormality: oddity

- Abnormality  $\neq$  normality

### The main idea:

In this paragraph, they talked about one of the justifications for what is happening (the swift Gulf Stream current), and they talked about the Devil's Sea.

٦. لا تعترف البحرية الأميركية رسميًا بالمثلث كمنطقة خطيرة، وخفر السواحل الأميركي

مقتنع بأن "أغلب حالات الاختفاء يمكن أن تُعزى إلى السمات البيئية الفريدة للمنطقة". وتشمل هذه السمات تيار الخليج السريع، والوديان تحت الماء غير المستكشفة في المحيط الأطلسي، وأنماط الطقس العنيفة في كثير من الأحيان داخل المنطقة الغامضة.

كما أن المثلث هو أحد مكانين فقط على وجه الأرض حيث تشير إبرة البوصلة إلى الشمال الحقيقي وليس المغناطيسي. (المكان الآخر هو "بحر الشيطان"، وهي منطقة خطيرة بنفس القدر في المحيط الهادئ، جنوب شرق اليابان). وبالتالي، فإن الملاح الذي لا يتذكر هذا قد يجد نفسه بعيداً عن المسار الصحيح. يعترف ريتشارد وينر، مؤلف كتاب مثلث الشيطان، وهو كتاب ورقي بيع منه ٥٠٠ ألف نسخة في ثلاثة أشهر: "هناك أشياء غامضة وغريبة تحدث هناك. لكنني أعتقد أن جميع الإجابات تكمن في الخطأ البشري، أو الأعطال الميكانيكية، أو الطقس الغريب، أو الشذوذ المغناطيسي."

**6. What is the Navy's position regarding the phenomena?**

Officially, the U.S. navy does not recognize the triangle as a dangerous zone.

\*

**7. Where does Richard Winer think the many disappeared crews are now?**

He believes that they are dead.

\*\*\*

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

- To date: to go on a date
- Up-to-date = updated = modern
- No reasonable explanation to date = no reasonable explanation so far/till now/up till now
- NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Uncertainties: unfixed/not sure (شكوك/عدم اليقين)
- Fanciful explanations: unbelievable explanations
- Fanciful = unbelievable
- Fanciful ≠ believable
- Sought: (v2) of (seek) it means (go for)
- Argue (v): discuss/claim (يدّعي)/debate (يجادل)
- Depths: أعماق
- Vessels: ships/large boats
- وفي السياق الطبي (vessels) تعني (أوعية).
- (Higher intelligences) refer to (aliens)

### The main idea:

NOAA reports that "no reasonable explanation" and John Wallace Spencer argues that they beings from outer space.

٧. إن المسؤولين في الإدارة الوطنية للمحيطات والغلاف الجوي ليسوا على يقين من ذلك. فرغم الجهود التي تبذلها القوات الجوية والبحرية وخفر السواحل في الولايات المتحدة، لم يتم حتى الآن تقديم أي تفسير معقول لاختفاء هؤلاء الأشخاص. وبسبب هذه الشكوك، سعى المحققون الخاصون إلى إيجاد تفسيرات أكثر خيالية. ويزعم جون والاس سبنسر، مؤلف كتاب "ليمبو المفقودين"، وهو كتاب ورقي الغلاف بيع منه ١.٥ مليون نسخة في خمسة عشر شهراً، أن كائنات من الفضاء الخارجي أسست حضارة متقدمة للغاية في أعماق المحيط الأطلسي غير المستكشفة داخل المثلث. ويعتقد سبنسر أن أغلب السفن المفقودة - وأطقمها - ربما لا تزال معروضة هناك للدراسة من قبل ذكائهم الأعلى. ويعترف سبنسر قائلاً: "يبدو الأمر غريباً، إلى أن تدرك أن هذا هو التفسير الوحيد الذي يغطي كل الحقائق".

8. What does NOAA believe is the explanation of the strange phenomenon?

NOAA believes that "no reasonable explanation to date has been made for the vanishings".

\*\*\*

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

- (para-): a prefix (بادئة) that means 'beyond' i.e. (ما وراء)  
- Parapsychology: the scientific study of mysterious abilities that some people claim to have, such as knowing what will happen in the future (ماورائيات)

- Esoteric: يقتصر على فئة معينة
- Md: psychiatrist (طبيب نفسي)
- Psychic: عالم نفس
- Expedition: mission (بعثة)

A long and carefully organized journey, especially to a dangerous or unfamiliar place, or the people that make this journey

- Cruise: a journey in the sea.
- Lie: place (يقع/يتوضع)

### The main idea:

Two expeditions sent to the triangle and to the Devil's Sea to reveal the mystery of these two places, but nothing has been heard of them since.

أي من حينها لم يسمع عن أعضاء البعثة أي شيء، أي أنهم اختفوا أيضًا.

8. لاختبار مثل هذه النظريات، يخطط معهد متخصص في علم النفس يسمى مركز إيزيس لأبحاث ودراسة الفنون الباطنية ومقره سيلفر سبرينجز بولاية ماريلاند، لإرسال 300 من علماء النفس والعلماء في رحلة بحرية إلى المثلث. ويأمل الباحثون في الاتصال بأي "ذكاء أعلى" قد يكمن تحت البحر. وقد قامت مجموعة من العلماء اليابانيين برحلة

مماثلة إلى بحر الشيطان في عام ١٩٥٥. ولم يسمع أحد عنهم منذ ذلك الحين.

2. How did the scientists explain this phenomenon?

We have three theories offered here:

- First theory, there is no reasonable explanation.
- Second theory, there are aliens/creatures who are living in outer space and controlling the area, and those are taking human beings to cosmic zoos as specimens to study.
- Third theory, it is the nature, the abnormal weather, environmental phenomena etc.

Thank You

...



Page:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

Group:

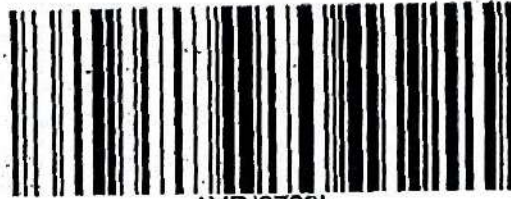
مكتبة العائدي - التعليم المفتوح - قسم الترجمة



مكتبة العائدي: المزة - نفق الآداب

هاتف: 011 2119889

موبايل + واتساب: 0941 322227



AYDI0762L