

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

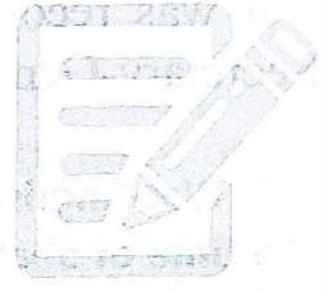
2024-2025

Second Year

First Term



3



Reading Comprehension

06.12.2024

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HELLO EVERYONE!

First of all, let us answer the questions of homework. Go to p.43:

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What made the scientists install a recorded message on the spacecraft Voyager One? What is the point of doing this?

It is a kind of greeting (ترحيب/تحية) in order to reach people in outer space.

2. How many languages was the message recorded in? In what language did the Secretary-General of the United Nations record the statement he read?

It was recorded in 55 languages and the message that the Secretary-General gave was in English.

3. Was English spoken anywhere outside the island of Britain at the time of Shakespeare?

No, it was confined to the island of Britain.

How many people spoke the language then?

Between five and seven million Englishmen spoke English at that time.

4. What is the total number of vocabulary items is English estimated approximately to have?

We have 500.000 listed words; and a further half million scientific and technical terms remain uncatalogued.

5. How many languages are spoken in the world today?

There are 2700 languages in the world.

6. Why is Senegal mentioned in the article? What has it done that proves a point the writer makes in the article?

Senegal is mentioned as an example of a country that has recently adopted English as a foreign language, and when you adopt a language, it becomes the formal language of the state.

7. What countries, quoted in the article, have adopted English their second language?

These countries are: India, Nigeria and Singapore.

Go to p.44:

B. Find the word in the text that means the following:

1. (Paragraph one)

launch, take off, lift off: **Blast off**

Actually, the word 'blast' has another meaning:

- Blast: to damage or destroy something, or to injure or kill someone by a gun or a bomb. (يفجر)

2. (Paragraph one)

put in place, placed: **Install**

3. (Paragraph one)

take place or happen before something else: **Precede**

Pay attention to these two different words.

- Precede: to come before something.
- Proceed: to go on, to continue (يواصل).

4. (Paragraph two)

restricted, limited, stay within: **Confined**

The word 'confine' has another meaning:

- Confine: 'imprison' (يسجن، يحبس).

5. (Paragraph five)

used officially as equivalent to mother tongue:

Native

language

- Native = indigenous

The indigenous people of the USA are (الهنود الحمر).

6. (Paragraph five)

used for some communication purposes but not officially
accepted by government offices: Foreign language

You might have (True/False) question in the EXAM. When you answer the section of reading even in IELTS (International English Language Testing System), there are six questions: comprehension question, synonym question, put the title for the paragraph, a question about the main idea of the whole text or of a certain paragraph etc. and you may have questions like these ones in the EXAM.

Go to p.55:

B. Decide whether the following statements are True, False, or Not Stated:

1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area of the Atlantic Ocean where a number of ships and planes have disappeared in a mysterious way.

_____ True _____
*

2. The triangle has been a source of mystery for only thirty years.

_____ False _____
*

3. In spite of great public interest in the triangle, no theory has yet been suggested that explains the disappearances.

_____ False _____

*

4. According to the article, important information regarding the disappearances came from people who lived through the experiences.

False

*

5. Navy Pilots are reluctant to fly over the triangle.

Not Stated

- Reluctant: resist/hesitant (متردد)

We don't have the information in the text, so we say (not stated).

*

6. Although a great deal of publicity has been given to the mystery of the triangle, officials of the U.S. government all agree that natural causes account for the disappearances.

True

*

7. If the team from the Isis Center for Research and Study of the Esoteric is as successful as the team of Japanese scientists was in 1955, the mystery will be solved.

False

Because Japanese scientists didn't succeed.

*

8. The mystery hasn't been solved yet because investigators have not used modern technology in their investigations.

Not Stated

*

9. The latest documented disappearance happened approximately 50 years ago.

True

- Approximately: nearly (تقريباً)

Now, let's do the last exercise for this lesson. Go to p.56:

C. Find the words that mean the following:

1. (Paragraph one):

considerable, thorough, complete, deep:

extensive

2. (Paragraph one):

destruction, remnants, fragments:

wreckage

3. (Paragraph two):

extremely frightening, horrible, fragments:

chilling

4. (Paragraph two):

sailor, boatman, seaman:

seafarer

5. (Paragraph three):

aliens, not from this earth:

extraterrestrial

6. (Paragraph three):

belonging to the universe:

cosmic

- Cosmos: it means the universe

- Cosmic: it is the adjective.

7. (Paragraph four):

creepy, frighteningly, ghostly:

eerie

8. (Paragraph four):
disappear in thin air:

vanish

9. (Paragraph five):
sailing ship:

schooner

10. (Paragraph six):
ravine, deep valley, chasm:

canyon

Now, let us move to another text which is entitled **Dolphins**.

Dolphins

Let us answer the questions on p.59:

Preparing to read:

1. What do you expect Dolphins rescue people from?

- Rescue: save

Dolphins can save people from sharks (سمك القرش) and from drowning (الغرق).

2. What do you know about dolphins? Where do they live, near the shore or in the deep sea?

- Shore: beach (شاطئ)

Dolphins live in the deep sea.

3. Are dolphins solitary animals, or do they live in groups?

- Solitary: on their own/they live alone (انعزالي/منعزل/معتزل)

They live in groups and they have a social life.

4. Dolphins are popular animals in circuses and are loved by children of all ages. What do you think the reason for this is?

They are friendly and playful. They are intelligent and they like to interact with (يتفاعل مع) people. Both dolphins and children like to play.

5. Are dolphins, by instinct, 'friendly' towards man, afraid of man, or neutral towards him?

Dolphins are friendly towards man.

- By instinct = by nature

- Instinct: الغريزة/الفطرة

- Neutral: to be in the middle/in the gray area (حيادي)

6. Dolphins are known to love to 'play'. Does this tell us anything about their level of intelligence, do you think?

This tells us that there is a relationship between the love to play and intelligence.

Let us read the text on p.61:

Dolphins

1. Everybody loves dolphins. Perhaps it is their smile and their playful personality, which is so appealing. Dolphins are also very intelligent. Some scientists say that they are more intelligent than humans. There are many people who are alive today because dolphins helped them when they were in danger. It is as if the dolphins have some special telepathic¹ power.

- Appealing: attractive/interesting/pleasing (جذاب/أخاذ/مُلفت)

- Telepathic: تخاطري

¹ Telepathy refers to the communication of thoughts and feelings.

- Telepathic power: قوة تخاطيرية
- Telepathy: التخاطر

When you are able to read the others' minds without saying anything and without sending any message, you have a telepathic power.

A **telepathic message** is a message sent from someone to someone else without saying or writing anything; it is done through thoughts. It is called in Arabic (تخاطر روحاني).

The main idea of this paragraph:

The characteristics of dolphins: dolphins are loved by all people, playful, friendly, intelligent etc.

١. الجميع يحب الدلافين، ربما بسبب ابتسامتها وشخصيتها المرحبة التي تجذب الانتباه. كما أن الدلافين ذكية للغاية. يقول بعض العلماء إنها أكثر ذكاءً من البشر، وهناك العديد من الأشخاص الذين ما زالوا على قيد الحياة اليوم لأن الدلافين ساعدتهم عندما كانوا في خطر، يبدو الأمر كما لو أن الدلافين تتمتع بقوة تخاطيرية خاصة.

*

2. Teenager Adam Maguire owes his life to a school of dolphins, which came to his aid one afternoon in February 1989. He was surfing near Sydney, Australia. He was quite near the beach, but while he was waiting for the next big wave, he saw a three-meter long Great White Shark swimming towards him. Adam was terrified when the shark took a huge bite out of his surfboard. The shark then attacked Adam and bit him. As soon as the shark tasted Adam's blood, it was clear that it was going to kill him.

- Teenager: a young person whose age is from 12 to 19
 - Shark: a large fish with sharp teeth (قرش)
 - Terrified: afraid, extremely frightened (خائف/مرتعب)
- Don't confuse between (terrified) and (terrifying).
- Terrifying: مخيف/مرعب

A shark is terrifying, so a person is terrified.

- A school of dolphins: a group of dolphins

سرب من الدلافين.

- School: a group of sea animals (سرب), for example, a school of fish

- A flock of birds: سرب من الطيور

- Owe: to be indebted to, to attribute

- Owes his life: مدين بحياته

- Huge: big in size

- Surfboard: a long wooden board used for surfing the waves

(لوح خشبي/لوح ركوب الأمواج)

- Surfing: a kind of sport in the sea

- (Bit) is the past tense of (bite) which means (يعض)

- As soon as: حالما/عندما

"As soon as" can be replaced by "when"

The definition of (telepathy) is (telepathy refers to the communication of thoughts and feelings), so if I give you this definition with three choices, for example, you should choose (telepathy) because now you know this information.

The main idea of this paragraph:

The shark that attacked Adam Maguire while he was surfing.

٢. يدين المراهق آدم ماجواير بحياته لمجموعة من الدلافين التي جاءت لمساعدته في ظهيرة يومٍ من أيام شباط/فبراير عام ١٩٨٩. كان يمارس رياضة ركوب الأمواج بالقرب من سيدني في أستراليا، كان قريباً جداً من الشاطئ، وبينما كان ينتظر الموجة الكبيرة التالية، رأى سمكة قرش بيضاء كبيرة يبلغ طولها ثلاثة أمتار تسبح نحوه. أصيب آدم بالذعر عندما قضمت سمكة القرش جزءاً كبيراً من لوح التزلج، ثم هاجمت سمكة القرش آدم وقامت بعضه، وبمجرد أن ذاقت سمكة القرش دم آدم، أصبح من الواضح أنها ستقتله.

*

3. Luckily, some dolphins were playing in the area. The dolphins quickly swam around Adam in circles. As they did so, they leapt and splashed in the water and frightened the shark away. Adam, who was still losing a lot of blood, managed to swim to the beach. He went to hospital, where he had an emergency operation. He recovered, and is now able to walk—thanks to help of the dolphins.

- Luckily: لحسن الحظ

- Quickly: in a fast way

- Leap: jump (يقفز)

Leap (v1) → leapt (v2)

- Leap (noun): قفزة/وثبة

- Take a leap: do it/go for it/don't be afraid (جاذف)

- Frightened: extremely scared (خائف/مرعوب)

- Splash: to make someone or something wet (رطب/مبلل) with a lot of small drops of water or other liquid (يرش)

- Emergency: urgent situation (حالة طارئة)/a situation that needs immediate reaction

- Operation: process (عملية)

٣. ولحسن الحظ كان بعض الدلافين يلعبون في المنطقة، وسرعان ما سبحت الدلافين حول آدم في دوائر، وبينما كانت تفعل ذلك قفزت ورشت الماء وأخافت القرش، وتمكن آدم، الذي كان لا يزال يفقد الكثير من الدم، من السباحة إلى الشاطئ. وذهب إلى المستشفى، حيث أجريت له عملية جراحية طارئة، وقد تعافى آدم وهو الآن قادر على المشي - بفضل مساعدة الدلافين.

Let us answer the questions on p.63:

Comprehension

A. Select the letter of the choice that indicates the correct meaning of the first word, as it appears in context:

1. rescue

a. endanger **b. save** c. activate

- Endanger ≠ rescue

We have (synonyms: مرادفات) i.e. (words have the same meaning), and we have (antonyms: أضداد/عكوس) i.e. (words have the opposite meaning).

- Endangered: معرض للخطر/مهدد بالانقراض

For example,

- Pandas are endangered animals.

- Elephants are highly endangered by excessive hunting in Africa.

- Excessive: زائد/مفرط

*

2. appealing

a. has attractive influence

b. has positive attitude

c. has special power

*

3. owe

a. has b. get **c. attribute**

*

4. surfing

a. swimming **b. playing sport** c. sinking

*

5. shark

a. jellyfish **b. dangerous fish** c. dangerous water-plant

- Jellyfish: قنديل البحر

*

6. leapt

a. attacked **b. jumped** c. produced some sounds

*

7. splashed

a. sink deeply b. moved quickly

c. caused water to

fly

*

8. managed to

a. tried to b. was able to

c. wanted to

We say, for example, (I managed to attend the lecture), so we use a zero form after (to).

*

9. aid

a. help

b. side

c. relief

Now, let us do **Exercise B**, on p.64:

B. The following information is either stated or implied in the text. Choose the letter of the most appropriate answer:

1. The writer's attitude towards dolphins is

a. positive ✓ b. negative c. neutral

When you find positive adjectives about the main topic, it means the writer himself has a positive attitude (موقف). When you have negative adjectives describe the main topic or the main figure (شخصية) in the text, it means the writer himself has a negative attitude.

*

2. Dolphins are

a. dangerous b. intelligent ✓ c. very nice

*

3. a. Adam Maguire saved dolphins from real danger.

b. Some dolphins saved the teenager's life. ✓

c. Adam Maguire and the dolphins faced real danger.

*

4. Adam Maguire was terrified because

- a. a shark approached him. ✓
- b. he saw no dolphins around him.
- c. the shark and the dolphins were attacking each other.

*

5. Dolphins ...

- a. love human beings who care about them.
- b. are highly sensitive to danger.
- c. have some special telepathic power. ✓

*

6. Dolphins seem to be

- a. more intelligent than other animals.
- b. more intelligent than humans. ✓
- c. the most intelligent.

According to the text, the correct choice is (b). However, in general, it might be (a).

*

7. The shark that attacked Adam Maguire

- a. bit and hurt him. ✓
- b. was about to hurt him.
- c. failed to hurt him.

*

8. After the shark attack, Adam

- a. fainted
- b. couldn't move at all.
- c. swam to the beach. ✓

- Fainted: أغمي عليه/ غاب عن الوعي

- Faint (v) = pass out = to become unconscious

When you lack of strength, you faint.

*

9. When attacked by the shark, Adam was

- a. scuba diving
- b. surfing ✓
- c. swimming

*

10. Dolphins ...

- a. attacked the shark. ✓
- b. were attacked by the shark.
- c. neither a nor b

Now, let's see **Exercise (C)** on p.65.

C. In which paragraph you will find the following ideas:

11. The story of Adam's attack.

a. 1	b.2	c.3
------	-----	-----

*

12. The attitude towards dolphins.

a. 1	b.2	c.3
------	-----	-----

*

13. The sensitivity of dolphins.

a. 1	b.2	c.3
------	-----	-----

*

14. The rescue that dolphins offered.

a. 1	b.2	c.3
------	-----	-----

*

15. The situation of Adam now.

a. 1	b.2	c.3
------	-----	-----

Let's look at the questions on p.60:

As you read, look for answers to the following questions.

1. How many people are involved in the story?

Only one (Adam).

2. How many dolphins were involved in the story?

A school of dolphins i.e. more than one.

3. Why do people love dolphins, according to the article?

Because of their smile and their playful personality.

4. How far had Adam swum when he saw the shark?

He was close to the beach.

- Swim (v1) → swam (v2) → swum (v3)

5. When was it clear to Adam that the shark was going to kill him?

As soon as the shark bit Adam and tasted his blood, it was clear that it was going to kill him.

6. What did the dolphins do?

They swam around Adam in circles. As they did so, they leapt and splashed in the water and frightened the shark away.

7. What state Adam is in now?

He recovered and is now able to walk.

- State = condition

8. What indications are there in the story that dolphins may have a 'language' and can communicate?

- Indications: مؤشرات

They are special telepathic powers.

Let us move to another text:

Public Places Have Eyes

- Public places: أماكن عامة

The text is from a famous newspaper called *PC Computing*.

We write (*PC Computing*) in italics (بخط مائل) to inform the reader that this is a title of a book, newspaper, magazine etc. This is one of the citation strategies (استراتيجيات التوثيق).

What occurs to your mind when you hear such a title?

They may be the eyes of people or as we say (walls have ears: الحيطان إليها أذان) and this saying is not only in our culture. In the past (in the time of Queen Victoria as I think), saying (walls have ears) referred to people who were behind the walls; those people were listening to the prime minister (رئيس الوزراء), to other ministers (وزراء), and to people in the castle (قصر/قلعة). Nowadays, we use this saying in our daily life.

In this text, (eyes) are surveillance cameras (كاميرات مراقبة) which are cameras they implant in shops, banks, restaurants, supermarkets etc. They write (ابتسم للكاميرا) in order to tell you don't try to steal anything. As if they say there is a camera, so be aware.

Let's prepare ourselves to read the text by answering the questions on p.67 and p.68:

Preparing to read:

1. What do you expect the title to mean? In what ways can public places have 'eyes'?

It means surveillance cameras implanted everywhere.

- Implant: يزرع

*

2. What do you expect these eyes to be?

These eyes are surveillance cameras or strangers' eyes.

*

3. What public places is the writer talking about, do you expect and who do you think is watching you through these eyes?

Banks, streets, gardens, restaurants, malls, ATM machines

(مكثات الصراف الآلي), ministries (وزارات) etc.

We think officials (المسؤولين) and curious people (الفضوليين) are watching us. These cameras may be connected to the internet to monitor places or to record videos to google maps, for example. When you enter google maps, you see what's happening in streets, but in our part of the world, there are only pictures not videos. These videos also help authorities to see what's happening in streets, especially if there is a crime or any accident.

*

4. How difficult is it, would you expect, to spy on people? Can ordinary people do it? Think of a few reasons for doing so.

- Spy: to secretly collect information (يتجسس)

You need special professionals to spy on people, but some of the apps might be in the hands of normal people but specialized people provide normal people with these apps to get certain information. Some people hack others' phones by sending some links to them.

- Hack: يهكر/يخترق

*

5. What are the available devices that facilitate this spying, especially in this electronics age?

- Available: متاحة

- Devices: tools (أدوات)

- Facilitate: make something easy

Microphones, cameras, the radar, GPS, bluetooth, Wi-Fi etc.

*

6. Watching people is not usually called spying, but it happens in all spheres of life, albeit under different names. How would you feel if you felt that some people, or various bodies are collecting information about you - as clearly happens on the Internet?

- Albeit: although/at the same time
We feel annoyed/angry/furious because our private is exposed to everyone and that is something we don't like as human beings.

- Exposed: مكشوف/مفضوح

*

7. Do you believe that, once you are inside your home and you shut your door and close your window shutters, you are safe from prying eyes? Can they still get you or get to you?

- Prying eyes: عيون مفترسة

- Prying animals: حيوانات مفترسة

- Prey: فريسة

We are not safe because people might monitor us even if we are at home.

- Monitor (v.): watch (يراقب)

- Monitor (n.): screen

*

8. Can anything be done about all the busy electronics bodies that collect information about you, especially in today's technologically advanced world? What?

- Bodies: devices

We can't do anything about it because it's all around us.

*

9. Do you think that your cellular telephone conversations, once done, have disappeared for ever, or can the mobile phone service provider retrieve your conversations, their times and to whom you made them?

- Retrieve: to bring back (يسترجع)

Actually, they are preserved (محفوظة) and can be retrieved. Companies can retrieve anything you sent even if you deleted it. Actually, this helps the police in their jobs and investigations

(تحقيقات).

This tells us again and again that there is no private life and there is no privacy. You are exposed in one way or another and even your own messages would be exposed by the companies and I mean (شركات الاتصالات).

*

10. Does our modern advanced digital technology make it easier or harder for those interested to keep tabs on everybody in today's highly mobile society? Why do you think so?

- Keep tabs on: monitor, observe (يراقب), keep under observation (يضع تحت المراقبة)

It is much easier to keep tabs on/to keep people under observation.

Thank You

...



Page:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

Group:

مكتبة العائدي - التعليم المفتوح - قسم الترجمة



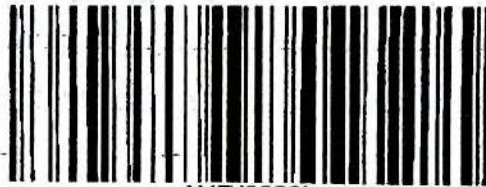
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