

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

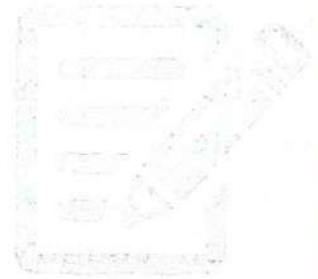
2024-2025

Second Year

First Term



5



Reading Comprehension

28.12.2024

أ. يارا عمار



HELLO EVERYONE!

Let us answer the questions on p.74 and p.75:

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What can you easily buy now from any spy shop? (paragraph 1)

We can buy high-powered spying devices.

*

2. Why did aiming a camera into the Hilton Hotel rooms cause the four KEZI-TV station employees lose their jobs? (paragraph 1)

They lost their jobs for aiming the station's Sky-Cam mounted atop a downtown bank building into the rooms of the Hilton. They were spying on the people in the hotel using the station's camera to do that. They are employees in the station.

*

3. What do you think is the function of the New York Civil Liberties Union? (paragraph 2)

The members of this union investigate whether people's privacy is violated or not.

- Civil Liberties: الحريات المدنية

Each country has a (liberation day/independence day) i.e. (عيد استقلال), and (liberty) here means (freedom).

*

4. How has the attitude of the law enforcement officials changed towards video surveillance? Why? (paragraph 3)

They were finally convinced of the good use/the usefulness of this technology.

- Convince: understand the other's point of view (يقنع بـ)

*

5. How does the surveillance system in London work? (paragraph 3)

This system works by comparing faces. Sometimes, when you take a photo, the camera that takes your photo is linked to a central server and in a minute, it compares your photo with the photos of the wanted people (مطلوبين), i.e. criminals (مجرمين), thieves (لصوص), etc.

This is applied particularly in China because there are a lot of people there, and if someone committed something, it would be hard to use

the traditional ways, so they use this technology

*

6. How accurate is the system of surveillance employed in Sacramento, California? (paragraph 3)

The camera on the building can pick up individual license plate numbers and store them in a database; freeway planners want to match those numbers with motor vehicle records so they can learn where travelers are coming from and decide where to increase freeway capacity.

*

7. What is the risk of using a cell phone while driving?

You may lose your concentration, so you could cause an accident.

*

8. What is the function of the black box, called Autograph? Why do some drivers install it voluntarily?

- (Voluntarily) in this context it means (out of their will).

It records the movements and sends the data to the insurance companies.

The idea here is that the insurance companies in America have a record for every driver and they are recording their movements. If they know that this driver is a reckless driver, they would ask him to pay more money to the insurance company.

*

9. What can a thermal camera do that a normal camera can't? (paragraph 6)

- What can something do = what's the function of it

- Thermal cameras: كاميرات حرارية

These cameras can take photos through walls and tell what the people in those rooms are doing.

*

10. What can the new appliances of the future digital home do? Give examples. (paragraph 7)

The refrigerator can order milk when you're running low and all gas appliances report their monthly usage to the utility company automatically, without requiring a visit from the meter reader.

We can say that the new appliances of the future digital are making it easier for us to get what we want.

*

11. According to the writer, do we still have a private life? Where? Why?
(paragraph 8)

No, we do not have a private life anymore because there are cameras everywhere.

*

12. Why does the writer say Smile for the camera?

He says this to tell us/inform us that we are being monitored by cameras everywhere even the minute we are reading this article.

*

13. What, do you think, is the purpose of the writer in writing this article in a popular computer magazine?

Maybe this is to say that he is not against new technology, but he is against the way this technology is used to spy on people and to violate people's privacy, so he is highlighting the negative effects of this technology.

Go to p.76 and p.77:

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

1. (Paragraph one) easily available, found everywhere:
ubiquitous

*

2. (Paragraph two) watching, spying on: surveillance

*

3. (Paragraph two) observe, watch, supervise: monitor

*

4. (Paragraph three) unfocused, unclear, blurry: fuzzy

*

5. (Paragraph three) simple pictures, unsophisticated photos:
mug shots

*

6. (Paragraph four) path, route, track: trail

*

7. (Paragraph five) fee, payment, tariff, charge: toll

*

8. (Paragraph five) instrument, gadget, apparatus: device

*

9. (Paragraph five) locate, home in on, specify the exact place:
pinpoint

- Pin: دبوس/يُثَبَّت
- Pinpoint (v. + n.): رأس الدبوس/يحدد بدقة
- Pinpoint (adj.): accurate/precise (دقيق)
- Pinpoint decision: قرار صائب

It means straight to the point.

*

10. (Paragraph five) emblem, shield, sign: badge

*

11. (Paragraph six) hide, conceal oneself: hole up

*

12. (Paragraph six) discovering, finding: sniffing out

Sniff (without 'out') means (smell).

*

13. (Paragraph six) underhand, illegal, hidden: clandestine

*

14. (Paragraph six) cannabis, hashish, hemp, grass: marijuana

- Cannabis: the Latin word for 'hashish'.

*

15. (Paragraph seven) safe, secure, unthreatened: sacred

- Sacred has two meanings. The first one is safe and the other meaning is holy. In this context (sacred) means (safe).

- (Holy) means (مقدس)

For some people some shrines are sacred i.e. (holy).

- Shrine: ضريح/مقام

Do not confuse 'sacred' with 'scared' which means (frightened/terrified: خائف).

*

16. (Paragraph seven) number, range, variety: slew

*

17. (Paragraph seven) peak, crest, top, best: capper

You need to read long texts (not only posts on Facebook) because reading long texts urge (يحفز) neuroplasticity (المرونة العصبية).

SECTION III

(Women Stories)

Here are four different stories written by women which give the reader a superb insight into the world from women's view point on life and its complexities. Almost all of these stories provide a vision of life that has not been exposed clearly enough or strongly enough. Therefore, readers are well advised to be ready for some, perhaps unexpected, revelations.

- Superb: excellent (ممتازة، رائعة)
- Insight: perception (نظرة/نفاذ البصيرة)
- Superb insight: نظرة ثاقبة/فكرة رائعة
- Vision: view (رؤية)
- Exposed: uncovered (مكتشف)
- Revelation: exposure, display, demonstration, reveal (كشف/إظهار/إفشاء).

This is an introduction to the coming texts.

فيما يلي أربع قصص مختلفة كتبتها نساء، والتي تمنح القارئ نظرة ثاقبة رائعة إلى العالم من وجهة نظر النساء في الحياة وتعقيدها. تقدم كل هذه القصص تقريباً رؤية للحياة لم يكشف عنها بوضوح أو بقوة كافية. لذلك، يُنصح القراء بأن يكونوا مستعدين لبعض الاكتشافات، التي ربما تكون غير متوقعة.

Rebel Heart

The Scandalous Life of Jane Digby

Here we don't have a (hero) i.e. we don't have a male figure. We have a female figure i.e. a (heroine) i.e. (بطلة).

- Heroine: female hero (بطلة)
- Protagonist (female): بطلة رواية
- Rebel: revolutionary (ثائر/ثوري/متمرد)
- Revolution (noun): ثورة

Rebel:

- a person who fights against the government of his country.
- a person who does not like to obey rules.
- a person who does not accept normal standards.

Scandal:

- behavior or an event that people think is morally or legally wrong.
- lost of reputation or offensive

- Obey: يطيع
- Standards: قواعد/معايير
- Morally: أخلاقياً
- Legally: قانونياً
- Reputation: سمعة
- Offensive (n. + adj.): إهانة/مهين

Synonyms of 'scandalous':

(Shocking, disgraceful, shameful, unspeakable, atrocious, infamous, unseemly, improper, disreputable, defamatory, slanderous, libelous, scurrilous, outrageous, immodest, and indecent.)

Let us read the text on p.93:

Rebel Heart The Scandalous Life of Jane Digby

Preface

1. Friends often ask me how I choose my subjects. The answer is that my subjects usually choose me, and so it was with Jane Digby.

- Preface (n.): introduction

Typically, it states the subject and the aims of a book.

- Preface (v.): provide a book with a preface

You can use (preface) as a verb and say (I preface a book).

Here we are hearing the voice of the writer herself and after that we will see what happened.

What does she mean when she said "**my subjects choose me**"?

In life, sometimes you might go through some circumstances or your friends might go through something, so you get exposed to different stories of people; that is how subjects find the writer not the writer follow the subjects and that is what she means here.

Circumstances that shape life (either your own life or others' lives) could be subjects you depend on in order to write.

The main idea of this paragraph:

The writer's way of choosing subjects for her books.

You might be asked about the **main idea** in the EXAM, so as I said you need to look at the first sentence in the paragraph and scan the rest of it.

قلب متمرّد

الحياة الفاضحة/المخزية/المشينة لجين ديغبي

المقدمة

١. كثيراً ما يسألني الأصدقاء عن كيفية اختياري لموضوعاتي. والإجابة هي أن موضوعاتي هي التي تختارني عادةً، وهذا ما حدث مع جين ديغبي.

2. This book began at a cocktail party at the RAF Club in London in the spring of 1992 when Jane Digby's name and her story came up in conversation. I had never heard of her, so I made a mental note to do some research and rapidly found myself in the early stages of an obsession that was to last several years. Who was Jane Digby, and why should she cast such an appeal?

- RAF Club: Royal Air Force Club

وهو بمثابة (نادي الضباط).

- Made a mental note: keep in mind

بالعامية نقول (حطت بيالا).

- Obsession: the state of being obsessed with someone or something (هوس، هاجس)

- Obsessed: مهووس

- Cast: bewitch, enchant (يسحر، يفتن)

- Appeal: attractiveness, attraction (جاذبية)

- Cast an appeal: يخلب اللب/يسحر

She's telling us about how the story began. She is telling us how this lady came into her life. She met her at a cocktail party.

The main idea of this paragraph:

The writer is telling us how the idea of this book came to her mind.

She is telling us how the story began.

٢. بدأت كتابة هذا الكتاب في حفل كوكتيل أقيم في نادي سلاح الجو الملكي في لندن في ربيع عام ١٩٩٢، عندما ظهر اسم جين ديفبي وقصتها في حديث. لم أسمع عنها من قبل، لذا قررت إجراء بعض الأبحاث، وسرعان ما وجدت نفسي في المراحل الأولى من الهوس الذي دام عدة سنوات. من هي جين ديفبي، ولماذا تثير مثل هذا الاهتمام؟

3. Born into the English aristocracy with every conceivable advantage in physical beauty, social position and wealth, Jane spent the final years of her life married to a desert prince. The Palladian mansions and gilded Mayfair salons of her youth made way for low black goat-hair tents and rugs spread upon wind-washed sands. Even now, with jet travel and motorized transport, the Syrian Desert is one of the few lonely places left on earth. What unlikely circumstance, I wondered, has led Jane Digby there a century and a half ago?

The main idea of this paragraph:

The character of Jane Digby and her origin.

*

This paragraph shows the character of Jane Digby. She is physically attractive and she was born in an English aristocrat family which means they are very related to the royal family i.e. she belongs to an aristocratic class/upper class.

What is the meaning of 'with every conceivable advantage in physical beauty'?

It means that you cannot imagine how beautiful she was, she was extremely beautiful, she had social position, physical beauty, and wealth.

- Palladian: comes from the name 'Andria Palladio'.

Andria Palladio is an Italian architect (مهندس معماري). He is the person who invented a kind of architecture. So, he was famous.

- Mansions: palaces (قصور)

- Gilded: covered with a thin layer of gold or gold paint

أي (مطلبي بالذهب/مذهب).

In literary, this word (means rich and belongs to the upper classes or aristocratic families).

- Mayfair: is a very rich area in London

أي أنها مثل المالكي والشعلان وأبو رمانة في دمشق.

So, the writer is making a contrast and she is telling us that Jane Digby left all beautiful and rich places in England and went to live in the desert.

- Conceivable: capable of being imagined, thinkable, imaginable
(يمكن تصوره، يمكن تخيله)

- Goat-hair tents: خيم من شعر الماعز

- Rug: mat, carpet (بساط)

- Wind-washed sands: رمال مغسولة بالرياح

You are living in the desert. You have winds that carry sands. You are wind-washed with these sands.

- Jet travel: travel by plane (السفر بالطائرة)

- Motorized transport: النقل الآلي

- Unlikely: not likely to happen, not likely to be done, not likely to be true, improbable, far-fetched (غير مرجح)

- A desert prince: an Arab prince, a prince from the Middle East

٣. ولدت جين في عائلة أرستقراطية إنجليزية تتمتع بكل المزايا التي يمكن تصورها من حيث الجمال الجسدي والمكانة الاجتماعية والثروة، وقضت السنوات الأخيرة من حياتها متزوجة من أمير الصحراء. أفسحت القصور البالادية وصالونات مايفير المذهبة التي كانت تعيش فيها في شبابها المجال لخيام سوداء من شعر الماعز ويسط مفروش على الرمال التي غسلتها الرياح. وحتى الآن، مع السفر بالطائرات النفاثة ووسائل النقل الآلية، تظل الصحراء السورية واحدة من الأماكن القليلة المنعزلة المتبقية على وجه الأرض. وتساءلت ما هي الظروف غير المتوقعة التي قادت جين ديغبي إلى هناك قبل قرن ونصف من الزمان؟

4. Barely out of the schoolroom, already regarded as one of the most beautiful women of her day, Jane had married an ambitious politician, Lord Ellenborough, who was twice her age. In achieving his desire for a Cabinet post, Ellenborough neglected his bride and she soon sought consolation elsewhere. Before she was twenty-one Jane's love affair with an Austrian prince precipitated her into one of the most scandalous divorce cases of the nineteenth century. In April 1830, to the astonishment of its readers, The Times cleared its traditional front page of classified advertisements to carry

a sensational news story– a verbatim reports of the Ellenborough divorce hearing in Parliament which included intimate details about the beautiful peeress and her prince.

The main idea of this paragraph:

This paragraph tells us more about Jane Digby; it talks about her life and her early marriage with the prince.

When she married that politician, she was less than 20.

- Barely: hardly (بالكاد)

- Cabinet: council of ministers (مجلس الوزراء)

- Neglected: deserted, ignored, overlooked, left (أهمل)

- Sought: the past of "seek", looked for (سعت/بحثت)

(I seek success) means (I look for being successful).

- Consolation: seek comfort in some other place (سلوى)

- وفي سياق (when someone is dead) نقول (عزاء/سلوان).

- Elsewhere: somewhere else

- Austrian: from Austria (نمساوي)

- Precipitated: encouraged (حث/عجل)

- Scandalous (adj.) فاضحة

- Astonishment: amazement, bewilderment (مثير للدهشة)

- Sensational: exciting, thrilling (مثيرة)

- Verbatim: literally, exactly verbally (حرفياً)

- Intimate: private and personal (حميمي)

- Intimate details: essential details (تفاصيل دقيقة/خاصة)

- Hearing: when you asked about something you did in a court

جلسة استماع/محكمة)

- Peer: النبيل

It's not an adjective. It is a title (لقب).

في سورية مثلاً في الـ (1980s) كان يستخدم لقب (بيك) وفي مصر كان يستخدم لقب (باشا).

- Peeress: the wife of the peer (النبيلة، زوجة النبيل)

Some say that a woman holding the rank of a peer in her own right, so the woman of a noble man is peeress. Others say that a peeress has the right of being a peer by her own right, so she doesn't take it from her husband.

So it was a public divorce in the 19th century. The Times talked about it in the first page.

٤. كانت جين قد أتمت دراستها في المدرسة للتو، وكانت تُعد بالفعل واحدة من أجمل نساء عصرها، وتزوجت من سياسي طموح، اللورد إلبورور، الذي كان يبلغ من العمر ضعف عمرها. وفي سعيه إلى تحقيق رغبته في منصب وزاري، أهمل إلبورور عروسه، وسرعان ما بحثت عن السلوى في مكان آخر. وقبل أن تبلغ الحادية والعشرين من عمرها، تسببت علاقة الحب التي أقامتها جين مع أمير نمساوي في وقوعها في واحدة من أكثر قضايا الطلاق فضيحة في القرن التاسع عشر. وفي أبريل/نيسان ١٨٣٠، ولدهشة قرائها، أخلت صحيفة التايمز صفحتها الأولى التقليدية من الإعلانات المبوبة لتتنشر قصة إخبارية مثيرة - تقارير حرفية عن جلسة طلاق إلبورور في البرلمان والتي تضمنت تفاصيل حميمة عن النبيلة الجميلة وأميرها.

5. Jane did not dispute the charge: Head over heels in love, she had already run off to Europe. But her story did not end there. Subsequently, for over twenty years Jane was to have a number of love affairs with members of the European aristocracy including a German baron, a Greek count and the King of Bavaria, as well as an Albanian general from the mountains. During this time, she also married twice and traveled from the royal courts of Europe to the wilder regions of Turkey and the Orient. After a succession of scandals and betrayals, she made a journey to Syria. By then she was almost fifty and feared her life was over. Astonishingly, the most exciting part of her story still lay ahead of her.

- Dispute: argue about
- Charges: اتهامات
- Dispute the charges: الطعن في الاتهامات
- Head over heels in love: drowned in love (غارق في الحب)
- Subsequently: therefore, then (من ثم)
- Orient (المغرب) ≠ Occident (المشرق)
- East (الغرب) ≠ West (الشرق)

What's the difference between (orient) and (east)?

The (East) is the Far East like China and Japan. The (orient) begins approximately with the Middle East and sometimes they include India with it.

- The White Man Supremacy: فوقية الرجل الأبيض

وهذه عبارة عن (theory) أي (نظرية).
They had in their minds that they were at the top of the pyramid of
all of human race.

- Orientalism: الاستشراق

It is related to a concept that was developed by a critic called (إدوارد (سعيد). This is a very important book and concept on post-colonialism (ما بعد الاستعمارية).

- Succession: sequence (تتابع، سلسلة متوالية)

- Betrayals: disloyalty, infidelity, cheating (خيانة)

(Infidelity) doesn't mean to be (infidel) i.e. (كافر) in this context. (Infidelity) in marriage means (خيانة) i.e. to have extra marital relationships (علاقات خارج مؤسسة الزواج).

- Astonishingly: extremely surprisingly, impressively (بشكل)

The main idea of this paragraph:

The succession of relationships in Jane Digby's life.

5. لم تنكر جين التهمة الموجهة إليها. فقد وقعت في حب رجل آخر حتى أنها هربت إلى أوروبا. ولكن قصتها لم تنته عند هذا الحد، فبعد أكثر من عشرين عاماً، خاضت جين عدداً من علاقات الحب مع أشخاص من الطبقة الأرستقراطية الأوروبية، بما في ذلك بارون ألماني وكونت يوناني وملك بافاريا، بالإضافة إلى جنرال ألباني من الجبال. وخلال هذه الفترة، تزوجت مرتين وسافرت من البلاط الملكي في أوروبا إلى المناطق الأكثر وحشية في تركيا والشرق. وبعد سلسلة من الفضائح والخيانات، قامت برحلة إلى سوريا. وبحلول ذلك الوقت كانت قد اقتربت من الخمسين من عمرها. وخافت أن تكون حياتها قد انتهت. ومن المدهش أن الجزء الأكثر إثارة من قصتها لم يأت بعد.

6. The Arab nobleman who had been engaged to escort her caravan to the ruined city of Palmyra fell in love with her. He was young enough to be her son, was of a different culture and already had a spouse; indeed, he had recently divorced a second wife but he asked Jane to marry him. Although she was doubtful at first, she was soon deeply in love and, ignoring the entreaties of British officials, placed herself willingly in the power of a man who could divorce his partners on a whim. Sheikh Medjuel el Mezrab was the love of her life, and he brought her all the romance and adventure she had ever dreamed of.

The Arab nobleman is the desert prince who wants to marry Jane.

- Engage: to take part/to participate (يشارك)

- Escort: accompany/go with/join (يرافق)

- Caravan: at that time it is a cabinet driven by two horses (عربة)

(الخيول)

- Spouse: a husband or a wife/partner

- Doubtful: questionable/suspicious (مرتاب/مشكوك فيه)

- Entreaties: the earnest request or appeal (يناشد/يتوسل)

- Whim: sudden desire/change of mind (نزوة)

The main idea of this paragraph:

The happy end of Jane's love story and how her life ended up in the

Syrian Desert.

٦. وقع النبيل العربي الذي رافق قافلته إلى آثار مدينة تدمر في حبه. كان صغير السن بما يكفي ليكون ابنها، وكان من ثقافة مختلفة وكان لديه زوجة بالفعل؛ بل إنه كان قد طلق زوجته الثانية مؤخرًا ولكنه طلب من جين الزواج منه. ورغم أنها كانت متشككة في البداية، إلا أنها سرعان ما وقعت في حبه بشدة، وتجاهلت توصلات المسؤولين البريطانيين، ووضعت نفسها طوعاً في قبضة رجل يمكنه تطليق شريكه متى شاء. كان الشيخ مجول المزراب هو حب حياتها، وقد جلب لها كل الرومانسية والمغامرة التي لطالما حلمت بها.

Do the exercises on pages 91, 92, 96, and 97 for next time.

Let us have another text:

The Story of an Hour

Go to p.115:

Preparing to Read:

1. From the title, what do you expect the story to be about? Clearly it cannot be about an hour but about what happens in this hour, so what do you expect happens in this hour, or what can happen in the space of one hour?

A lot of things might happen in an hour. Some may be born and others may die in this hour all over the world.

2. Why do people get married? Do men and women marry for the same reason, do you think? What about different cultures? Are their reasons the

same?

Women search for safety: financial safety, emotional safety, psychological safety etc. Men search for stability; they need to have a house and a family that they can go to at the end of the day.

3. Marriage clearly imposes duties and responsibilities on both spouses. Are these different for husbands and wives? Why? Give some examples.

- Duties: واجبات
- Responsibilities: مسؤوليات
- Spouse (noun): partner/husband or wife
- Espouse (verb): to marry/to make a partner with someone/to get married

Both of them work to provide for the family. Both of them help in raising the children. Both of them care for the children and educate them. Wives nowadays are doing the things that husbands are doing in addition to housework. Actually, some husbands help in housework like washing the dishes and so on. It means husbands nowadays are more helper and understanding.

- Understanding: متفهم

4. Are these marital duties and responsibilities related to culture i.e. are they different from society to another, or are they cross cultural? Who or what defines these?

- i.e. = it means
- Marital: relating to marriage
- Marital duties: واجبات زوجية
- Cross cultural: in all cultures

In America, a woman gets paid less because she is a woman. It means a female doctor and a female lawyer get paid less than a male doctor and a male lawyer although women do the same work as men.

In Germany, a woman can take a leave from work for four years and she gets paid when she gives birth. In Syria, it's a different story because a woman take a leave from work for just many months and the period of this leave becomes less and less from one child to another. It means responsibilities are different according to the

country.

Let us read the text on p.117 and have background information about the writer of the text:

The Story of an Hour

Kate Chopin

Kate Chopin was born to a rich family in 1851 in St. Missouri. She married, had six children and lived a family life like other rich ladies in those days. But she was well educated and liked to read and write. After her husband died, in 1883, she began to write. She wrote about the freedom of women. At that time, her stories were considered too shocking to read. She died in 1904.

1. They knew that Louise Mallard had a weak heart. So they broke the bad news softly. Her husband, Brently, was dead.

*

2. There was a train accident, Louise, said her Sister Josephine, quietly.

*

3. Her husband's friend, Richards, stood with Josephine. Richards brought the news, but Josephine told the story. She spoke in broken sentences.

*

4. Richards. . . was at the newspaper office. News of the accident came. Louise . . . Louise, Brently's name was on the list. Brently. . . was killed, Louise.

The main character/the protagonist (بطلة الرواية)/the heroin is Louise. Her sister's name is Josephine. Louise's husband's friend is called Richards. Louise's husband is called Brently.

The main idea:

The death of Brently.

قصة ساعة

كيت شوبان

ولدت كيت شوبان لعائلة ثرية عام 1851 في سانت ميسوري. تزوجت وأنجبت ستة أطفال وعاشت حياة عائلية مثل غيرها من السيدات الثريات في تلك الأيام. لكنها تلقت تعليمًا رفيع المستوى وكانت تحب القراءة والكتابة. بعد وفاة زوجها عام 1883، بدأت في الكتابة. كتبت عن

حرية المرأة. في ذلك الوقت، كانت قصصها تعتبر صادمة للغاية لدرجة لا يمكن قراءتها. توفيت عام ١٩٠٤.

١. عرفوا أن لويز مالارد لديها قلب ضعيف. لذلك أخبروها بالخبر السيئ بهدوء. توفيت زوجها، برينتلي.

٢. كان هناك حادث قطار، لويز، قالت أختها جوزفين بهدوء.

٣. وقف صديق زوجها، ريتشاردز، مع جوزفين. أحضر ريتشاردز الخبر، لكن جوزفين روت القصة. تحدثت بجمل مكسورة.

٤. كان ريتشاردز... في مكتب الصحيفة. وصلت أخبار الحادث. لويز... لويز، كان اسم برينتلي مدرجًا في القائمة. برينتلي... قُتل، لويز.

*

5. Louise did not hear the story coldly, like some women would. She could not close her mind or her heart to the news. Like a sudden storm, her tears broke out. She cried loudly in her sisters arms. Then, just as suddenly, the tears stopped. She went to her room alone. She wanted no one with her.

From No.1 to No.5, what did we talk about?

They broke the news to Louise very nicely and kindly. We got to know the characters. They began with the story at once and they described the situation of Louise. She had a weak heart.

The main idea:

The reaction of Louise.

٥. لم تستمع لويز إلى القصة ببرود، كما تفعل بعض النساء. لم تستطع أن تغلق عقلها أو قلبها عن الأخبار. مثل عاصفة مفاجئة، انفجرت دموعها. بكت بصوت عالٍ بين أحضان أختها. ثم، فجأة، توقفت الدموع. ذهبت إلى غرفتها بمفردها. لم تكن تريد أحدًا معها.

6. In front of the window stood an empty chair. She sat down and looked out the window. She was very tired after her tears. Her body felt cold, her mind and heart were empty.

*

7. Outside her window she could see the trees. The air smelled like spring rain. She could hear someone singing far away. Birds sang near the house. Blue sky showed between the clouds. She rested.

*

8. She sat quietly, but a few weak tears still fell. She had a young, strong face. But now her eyes showed nothing. She looked out the window at the blue sky. She was not thinking, or seeing. She was waiting.

*

9. There was something coming to her. She was waiting for it with fear. What was it? She did not know; she could not give it a name. But she felt it coming out from the sky. It reached her through the sound, the smell, the color of the air.

10. Slowly she became excited. Her breath came fast, her heart beat faster. She began to see this thing. It wanted to find her and take her. She tried to fight against it. But she could not. Her mind was as weak as her two small white hands. Then she stopped fighting against it. A little word broke from her lips.

*

11. Free, she said. Free, free, free! The emptiness and fear left her. Her eyes showed her excitement. Her heart beat fast, and the blood warmed her body. A sudden feeling of joy excited her.

*

12. She did not stop to ask if her joy was wrong. She saw her freedom clearly. She could not stop to think of smaller things.

*

13. She knew the tears would come again when she saw her husband's body. The kind hands, now dead and still. The loving face, now still and gray. But she looked into the future. She saw many long years to come that would belong to her alone. And now she opened her arms wide to those years in welcome.

*

14. There would be no one else to live for during those years. She would live for herself alone. There would be no strong mind above hers. Men and women always believe they can tell others what to do and how to think. Suddenly Louise understood that this was wrong. She could break away and be.

*

15. And yet, she loved him sometimes. Often she did not. What did love mean now? Now she understood that freedom is stronger than love.

*

16. Free! Body and mind free! she said again.

*

17. Her sister Josephine was waiting outside the door.

*

18. Please open the door, Josephine cried. You will make yourself sick. What are you doing in there, Louise? Please, please, let me in!

*

19. Go away. I am not sick. No, she was drinking in life through that open window.

*

20. She thought joyfully of all those days before her. Spring days, summer days. All kinds of days that would be her own. She began to hope life would be long. And just yesterday, life seemed so long!

*

21. After a while she got up and opened the door. Her eyes were bright, her cheeks were red. She didn't know how strong and well she looked - so full of joy. They went downstairs, where Richards was waiting.

*

22. A man was opening the door. It was Brently Louise Mallard. He was dirty, and tired. He carried a suitcase and an umbrella. He was not killed in the train accident. He did not even know there was an accident. He was surprised at Josephine's sudden cry. He didn't understand why Richards moved suddenly between them, to hide Louise from her husband.

*

23. But Richards was too late.

*

24. When the doctors came, they said it was her weak heart. They said she died of joy- of joy that kills.

From No.1 to No.5, we witnessed her reaction to the news that her husband died. Richards broke the news. Who did give her consolation? Her sister Josephine.

After that she went into her room and she, for the first time, looked out of the window and she observed the trees, the sky, and the air. For the first time, she felt freedom.

٦. أمام النافذة كان هناك كرسي فارغ. جلست ونظرت من النافذة. كانت متعبة للغاية بعد دموعها. شعرت ببرودة جسدها، وكان عقلها وقلبها فارغين

٧. خارج نافذتها، كان بإمكانها رؤية الأشجار. كان الهواء رائحته مثل مطر الربيع. كان

بإمكانها سماع شخص يفني من بعيد. غنت الطيور بالقرب من المنزل. ظهرت السماء الزرقاء بين السحب. استراحت.
٨. جلست بهدوء، لكن بضع دموع ضعيفة ما زالت تسقط. كان لديها وجه شاب قوي. لكن الآن لم تظهر عيناها شيئاً. نظرت من النافذة إلى السماء الزرقاء. لم تكن تفكر أو ترى. كانت تنتظر.

٩. كان هناك شيء قادم إليها. كانت تنتظره بخوف. ما هو؟ لم تكن تعرف! لم تستطع أن تعطيه اسماً. لكنها شعرت به قادمًا من السماء. وصل إليها من خلال الصوت والرائحة ولون الهواء.

١٠. ببساطة أصبحت متحمسة. جاء أنفاسها سريعاً، وخفق قلبها بشكل أسرع. بدأت ترى هذا الشيء. أرادت أن تجدها وتأخذها. حاولت محاربتها. لكنها لم تستطع. كان عقلها ضعيفاً مثل يديها البيضاء الصغيرتين. ثم توقفت عن محاربتها. خرجت كلمة صغيرة من شفيتها.
١١. حرة، حرة، حرة، حرة! غادرها الفراغ والخوف. أظهرت عيناها حماسها. خفق قلبها بسرعة، ودفا الدم جسدها. أثارها شعور مفاجئ بالفرح.

١٢. لم تتوقف لتسأل عما إذا كان فرحها خاطئاً. لقد رأت حريتها بوضوح. لم تستطع التوقف عن التفكير في أشياء أصغر.

١٣. كانت تعلم أن الدموع ستعود مرة أخرى عندما ترى جسد زوجها. اليدين اللطيفتين، ميتين الآن وساكنتين. الوجه المحب، ساكن الآن ورمادي. لكنها نظرت إلى المستقبل. رأت سنوات طويلة عديدة قادمة ستكون ملكاً لها وحدها. والآن فتحت ذراعها على مصراعها لتلك السنوات ترحيباً بها.

١٤. لن يكون هناك شخص آخر تعيش من أجله خلال تلك السنوات. ستعيش لنفسها وحدها. لن يكون هناك عقل قوي فوق عقلها. يعتقد الرجال والنساء دائماً أنهم يستطيعون إخبار الآخرين بما يجب عليهم فعله وكيف يفكرون. وفجأة أدركت لويز أن هذا خطأ. يمكنها الانفصال ويمكنها أن تكون كذلك.

١٥. ومع ذلك، كانت تحبه أحياناً. غالباً ما لم تفعل ذلك. ماذا يعني الحب الآن؟ الآن فهمت أن الحرية أقوى من الحب.

١٦. حرة! حرة الجسد والعقل! قالت مرة أخرى.

١٧. كانت أختها جوزفين تنتظر خارج الباب.

١٨. من فضلك افتحي الباب، صرخت جوزفين. ستجعلين نفسك مريضة. ماذا تفعلين

هناك، لوييز؟ من فضلك، من فضلك، اسمحي لي بالدخول!

١٩. اذهبي. أنا لست مريضة. لا، كانت تشرب الحياة من خلال تلك النافذة المفتوحة.

٢٠. فكرت بفرح في كل تلك الأيام التي مرت بها. أيام الربيع، أيام الصيف. كل أنواع الأيام التي ستكون لها. بدأت تأمل أن تكون الحياة طويلة. وبالأمس فقط، بدت الحياة طويلة جداً!

٢١. ثم نهضت وفتحت الباب. كانت عيناها مشرقتين، ووجنتاها حمراوين. لم تكن تعلم كم كانت تبدو قوية وعلى خير حال - تملؤها البهجة. نزلتا إلى الطابق السفلي، حيث كان ريتشاردز ينتظرهما.

٢٢. كان رجل يفتح الباب. كان برينتلي لوييز مالارد. كان متسخاً ومتعباً. كان يحمل حقيبة ومظلة. لم يُقتل في حادث القطار. لم يكن يعلم حتى أنه كان هناك حادث. لقد فوجئ بصراخ جوزفين المفاجئ. لم يفهم لماذا تحرك ريتشاردز فجأة بينهما، لإخفاء لوييز عن زوجها. ٢٣. لكن ريتشاردز تأخر كثيراً.

٢٤. عندما جاء الأطباء، قالوا إنها كانت تعاني من ضعف في قلبها. قالوا إنها ماتت من الفرح - من الفرح الذي يقتل.

Let us see No.9:

9. There was something coming to her. She was waiting for it with fear. What was it? She did not know; she could not give it a name. But she felt it coming out from the sky. It reached her through the sound, the smell, the color of the air.

What about (something)? What is this thing?

It is **freedom** and **future**; future that would be entered with freedom that she didn't feel like before.

*

10. Slowly she became excited. Her breath came fast, her heart beat faster. She began to see this thing. It wanted to find her and take her. She tried to fight against it. But she could not. Her mind was as weak as her two small white hands. Then she stopped fighting against it. A little word broke from her lips.

Why do you think that (slowly she became excited)?

First, she felt something and she didn't know what it is. It was

freedom, and when she realized that it was freedom, she became excited about it because the death of her husband would bring something unpredictable for her because her life was very predictable because the days were similar to each other.

*

11. Free, she said. Free, free, free! The emptiness and fear left her. Her eyes showed her excitement. Her heart beat fast, and the blood warmed her body. A sudden feeling of joy excited her.

She said (free), but (free) from what and from whom?

She is free from the **authority of her husband**.

In (The emptiness..... excited her), the writer here is giving us a description of the **feelings**, of a woman who lost her husband but she realized that something bigger is coming towards her. In a way or another, she was happy with her husband, but she was a slave (عبدة) to him that is why she got excited to be free.

*

14. There would be no one else to live for during those years. She would live for herself alone. There would be no strong mind above hers. Men and women always believe they can tell others what to do and how to think. Suddenly Louise understood that this was wrong. She could break away and be.

What does (no one else to live for) mean?

The first line in this paragraph means that when he died, she was going to live for herself because she was living for her husband, and now (after the death of her husband), she has the opportunity to live for herself.

We understand from this that she **sacrificed herself** (ضحيت بنفسها) to him and she **devoted/dedicated her life to him** (كرست حياتها له), so she was unhappy because she was repressed (مقموعة) and submissive (طائعة).

- Submissive: always willing to obey (تطيع) and serve (تخدم) someone and never disagreeing with him, even if they are unkind to you.

*

15. And yet, she loved him sometimes. Often she did not. What did love mean now? Now she understood that freedom is stronger than love.

There are emotions within this marriage, but there are other things that are for woman more important.

When married women live for their husbands, do they have any individualities do you think? They are devoted for their husbands and they don't have anything for themselves, for example, they don't have hobbies any more.

Are women who live like that suffering? Do you think?

They are suffering from restricted freedom (حرية مقيدة). This is their choice in some cases, but for some people 'freedom' is their No.1 priority.

*

What is the **main idea** out of No.16 till No.21?

The main idea is the shift in her attitude because she went into the room feeling depressed, shattered, broken etc. She left the room with a completely different attitude; she felt free, she felt excited, she felt happy etc.

Josephine (her sister) was behind the door and she thought that she would witness her sister's death or something, but Louise went back red cheeks and full of life i.e. completely different.

*

19. Go away. I am not sick. No, she was drinking in life through that open window.

What does (**drink life**) mean?

- Drink life: live life to the fullest

This is a phrasal verb.

*

What happened in the end of the story?

The husband came back home and he didn't even hear of the train accident, but the wife died. **She died of shock**, but they said that (she died of joy).

هي ماتت من الصدمة لأن زوجها عاد وهم ظنوا أنها ماتت من فرحتها بعودته.

She died because all of her dreams will not come true because he

came back i.e. she died out of misery.

The writer wanted to **extinguish** (تطفى/تخمد) the hope of women at that time (19th century) by the death of the heroin. The writer did so through one line that you cannot get your freedom, so remember that don't go after your dreams.

What is the main idea behind the whole story if you have such a question in the EXAM?

The story of the text is a description of the feelings of a woman who lost her husband but she died after he came back to restrict her freedom.

The main idea of the whole text is the description of Louise's feelings.

Answer the questions for next time. On page 123, this is a question that you might have in the final EXAM. I might ask you to mark the odd word out i.e. to choose the word that is not related to the context of the other words, and this is actually to get more marks because it will be very easy.

Thank You

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Page:

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