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6



# Reading Comprehension

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## HELLO EVERYONE!

Let us do the exercise of homework on p.97:

**B) Find the word in the text that means the following:**

1. Paragraph two: strong passion, infatuation, mania: obsession

- Infatuation: افتتان

2. Paragraph two: create, produce, spread out: cast

- Cast an appeal: attract (يُخَلِّبُ اللب/يسحر/يفتن)

The word (cast) could be a noun or a verb, but here they said that its meaning is (create, produce....) and these words are verbs; they didn't say (creation) or (production) to say (cast) is a noun here.

3. Paragraph three: believable, imaginable, thinkable: conceivable

4. Paragraph four: compassion, support, help: consolation

- Console (verb): يواسي

5. Paragraph four: dragged, brought: precipitate

(Brought) is the past tense of (bring).

In IELTS<sub>1</sub> test, the answer should be of the same part of speech of given words, for example, if the given words are adjectives, the answer should be an adjective. If the given words are a verb in the past, the answer should be a verb in the past. If the given words are (v-ing), the answer should be (v-ing) form and so on.

6. Paragraph four: spectacular, exciting, shocking: sensational

7. Paragraph four: noble woman, titled woman: peeress

The male is (peer) i.e. (noble).

الـ (peeress) إما تكون (نبيلة) أصلاً أو تصبح (زوجة النبيل).

- Title: لقب

They said (titled woman) because it's a (title) and in Arabic we say (لقب شرف). (Titled woman) means that she has a position (مكانة) in the society.

8. Paragraph five: following that, after that: subsequently

- Subsequently: بالتالي/فيما بعد/من ثم

9. Paragraph five: series, sequence chain: succession

<sup>1</sup> International English Language Testing System

10. Paragraph six: appeal, pleading, petition: entreat

- Entreat: يناشد/يتوسل
- Treat (verb): يعامل/يعالج

Now, let us do the Exercise B on p.123:

**B. Mark the odd word out:**

- Odd: غريب

Here (odd word) means (different in meaning) from the other three words; or you might have words and one of them is not mentioned in the text; that's why it's odd.

الـ (odd word) هنا إما أن يكون معناها مختلف عن معاني باقي الكلمات أو تكون (odd) لأنها لم تذكر في النص.

You might have this in the EXAM, and such a question helps you to have more marks.

In this question, the odd word is not mentioned in the text, but the other three words are mentioned.

1. train            accident            plane            incident

The word (plane) is not mentioned in the text.

2. window            door            glass            bird

In the EXAM, it would be clear, for example, I might say (mango, strawberry, orange, train), so it's not tricky and the odd word is (train).

3. floating clouds    blue sky    plant pot    singing birds

- Plant pot: the container that you put the plant or you plant the plant into it.

4. commitment    love            freedom            marriage

- Commitment: التزام

- Committed: ملتزم

If you are married and you have children, you are committed to taking care your family i.e. you devoted your time and effort in order to take care of this family.

- Devote: يكرس

5. bright eyes            red cheeks            joy of life            husband

I think No.5 is tricky because I think they mentioned all these words

in the text. In the EXAM, it won't be tricky. It will be obvious (واضحة). In this question, words in the EXAM would be of the same category (فئة/صنف) and one word is different.

In the EXAM,

- I think I would have 40 questions (and this the first time I give students only 40 questions).

- You have odd word question.

I may give you four or five questions under the question of (choosing the odd word).

- You have punctuation marks question

- You have prepositions (fill in the blanks)

- You have two texts (from outside of the book).

Here you would have synonyms; main idea either of the text or of a paragraph in the text, and choose a title either for the text or for a paragraph in the text.

- Comprehension questions and you find the answers in the text itself.

Our text for today is entitled 'Woman' and the writer is a woman, but they didn't mention her name. Go to p.125:

**Preparing to Read:**

1. From the title, what do you expect the passage to be about?

About a woman.

2. Are women really more emotional than men? If yes, then, is this in her genetic makeup or is it social conditioning?

(Genetic makeup) means (تركيبية جينية) i.e. it's related to her genes (جينات). (Social conditioning) means (family, school, friends, society, surrounding (المحيط) etc.).

Generally speaking, women are more emotional than men because of genes and hormones, but social conditioning might make you independent in a way that you are not emotional as other women, so the nature of women plays a role and social conditioning plays a role as well, for example, some families bring up girls to be independent

and other families bring up girls to be just obedient (مطيعات).

3. Apart from the equality issue, how are women's psychological makeup different from men's? What about different cultures?

- Equality: مساواة

Everyone's psychology is different from others. However, there are some similarities in the way of thinking which is related to culture. However, according to different cultures, women in the West tend to be more independent than women in our society.

- What the meaning of (حب من طرف واحد)?

It is "love on one side/one-sided love".

Now, let us read the text on p.128:

## Woman

### A woman

1. It was late at night. Everybody was asleep, and in the silence of the night there were only her heart beats mixed with the soft sound of gentle and dreamy music floating from the tape recorder. She was finally alone to recall what had happened that morning.

- Recall: remember

What's the main idea of this paragraph? (We should look at the last sentence to know the main idea here).

The writer begins the first paragraph with an introduction where she explains a full romantic situation. There is a romantic woman who is obviously in love with someone.

### امرأة

1. كان الوقت متأخراً من الليل. كان الجميع نائمين، وفي صمت الليل لم يكن هناك سوى دقات قلبها المختلطة بصوت خافت لموسيقى هادئة وحالة تطفو من مسجل الصوت. كانت أخيراً بمفردها لتتذكر ما حدث في ذلك الصباح.

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2. She hadn't seen him for a while, and that day she went to see him - nothing out of the ordinary, nothing out of the ordinary was supposed to happen. She simply wanted to see him as she had done so many times before... "Hi, how are you?"... a few more words and then "Bye. See you."

She did see him, but this time he didn't utter a word. He turned to her when she said Hello! and, without any warning, and without perhaps even thinking, he took her in his arms... and held her to his chest. He held her tight as though he never wanted to let go. She didn't want him to let go. She just wished she could stop time to stay in his arms. It could have only been a few seconds before he let go, but they were enough to make her live in a beautiful dream; they were enough to awaken the dormant woman in her. He awakened feelings that her culture did not allow, and that she herself had tried to deny they existed. That day there was no denial anymore; no sham pretense they weren't there, fiery and powerful. She did not want to lie to herself; there was no doubt anymore: she loved him, with all her being; she realized that she had always loved him, in fact.

This is the scene she was recalling.

- To utter: to say/to speak
- He didn't utter a word: لم ينبس ببنت شفة
- Dormant: inactive (ساكنة/هامدة/خامدة)
- Denial: إنكار

نقول (إنكار) وليس (نكران) لأن النكران هو (نكران الجميل).

- Sham: trick/false or fake
- Pretense (noun): to pretend that you are something you are not (التظاهر)
- Fiery: related to fire (ملتهب)

**What is the main idea of his paragraph?**

According to the woman, there is something changed in this man; he expressed his feelings in a way that he didn't do before.

In the second paragraph, the writer is saying that somehow a strange situation occurs to the man; he's not as usual because there's someone happening to him.

٢. لم تره منذ فترة، وفي ذلك اليوم ذهبت لرؤيته - لم يكن من المفترض أن يحدث أي شيء غير عادي، لم يكن من المفترض أن يحدث أي شيء غير عادي. كانت تريد فقط رؤيته كما فعلت مرات عديدة من قبل... "مرحبًا، كيف حالك؟" ... بضع كلمات أخرى ثم "إلى اللقاء.. إلى اللقاء". لقد رأته بالفعل، لكنه لم ينبس ببنت شفة هذه المرة. التفت إليها عندما قالت مرحبًا! ودون أي إنذار، وربما دون حتى تفكير، احتضنها بين ذراعيه... وضمها إلى صدره. احتضنها بقوة وكأنه لم

يرغب أبداً في تركها. لم تكن تريده أن يتركها. كانت تتمنى فقط أن تتمكن من إيقاف الوقت للبقاء بين ذراعيه. ربما مرت بضع ثوانٍ فقط قبل أن يتركها، لكنها كانت كافية لجعلها تعيش في حلم جميل؛ كانت كافية لإيقاظ المرأة النائمة بداخلها. لقد أيقظ مشاعر لم تسمح بها ثقافتها، والتي حاولت هي نفسها إنكار وجودها. في ذلك اليوم لم يعد هناك إنكار؛ لم تكن تتظاهر بأنها ليست موجودة، فهي كانت قوية ومشتعلة. لم تكن تريد أن تكذب على نفسها؛ لم يعد هناك شك؛ لقد أحبه بكل كيانه؛ أدركت أنها كانت تحبه دائماً، في الواقع.

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3. Before that day, she had always been at peace with her heart. She had never been in love. She had never wanted to be close to any man, to anyone at all in fact. Now he was in her heart, in her mind, and in her dreams. She could imagine him holding her forever. She could feel his strong but gentle arms around her. She felt that she had in fact been waiting for him all her life. She felt she loved him with all her might. Every heartbeat called him. Every part of her trembling and never-before-touched body wanted him. Every particle of her whole being danced at the thought of him. Intimate depths in her soul that she had never dared peer into, and parts in her body she had knew existed, suddenly surfaced and, glaringly, asserted their existence, demanding to be acknowledge. She was floating in an exquisite haze of blissfulness that she didn't want to leave. She wanted to float in that beautiful dream world forever perhaps, partly because she did not know what else to do. What next?

- Trembling: shivering/shaking (ارتجاف)
- Particle: small part (جسيم/جزء/عضو)
- Intimate: حميم
- Depth: عمق

When we say (intimate depth), it means (very private).

- Dared: تجرأت
- Peer into: look very carefully at something (يحدّق)

Don't mix between (peer) and (bear).

- Bear in mind (حط ببالك/خلي ببالك)
- Glaringly: shockingly/in a very obvious way (بشكل فاضح/صارخ)
- Asserted: confirmed (أكد)
- Exquisite: extremely beautiful (رائع/فاتن)

- Blissfulness: happiness

What is the main idea of his paragraph?

She had never been in love. She had never wanted to be close to any man, but here we have witnessed a woman who is falling in love and thinking about her feelings and emotions. The love relationship between them is good.

٢. قبل ذلك اليوم، كانت دائماً في سلام مع قلبها. لم تعش حالة حب قط. لم تكن ترغب أبداً في أن تكون قريبة من أي رجل، أو في الواقع من أي شخص على الإطلاق. الآن هو في قلبها، وفي عقلها، وفي أحلامها. يمكنها أن تتخيله يحتضنها إلى الأبد. يمكنها أن تشعر بذراعيه القويتين واللطيفتين حولها. شعرت أنها كانت في الواقع تنتظره طوال حياتها. شعرت أنها تحبه بكل قوتها. كل نبضة قلب تناديه. كل جزء من جسدها المرتجف الذي لم يلمسه أحد من قبل يريد. كل ذرة من كيانها ترقص عند التفكير فيه. أعماق حميمة في روحها لم تجرؤ أبداً على النظر إليها. وأجزاء في جسدها كانت تعلم بوجودها، ظهرت فجأة، وأكدت وجودها بشكل صارخ، مطالبة بالاعتراف بها. كانت تطفو في ضباب رائع من النعيم الذي لم ترغب في تركه. أرادت أن تطفو في عالم الأحلام الجميل هذا إلى الأبد ربما، جزئياً لأنها لم تكن تعرف ماذا تفعل غير ذلك. ماذا بعد؟

Now, we'll see the problem. There is something against her culture as she said. She is doing something that is not allowed in her culture.

**4. She was brought up on strict moral and religious principles. She knew that such feelings were forbidden in her complex culture. Soon she was torn between what she felt, what she longed for, what she felt, what she had waited for all her life, and the reality of an impossibility. There were a million reasons that prevented her from even thinking of him and he of her.**

The reason or the problem is: (she was brought up on strict moral and religious principles. She knew that such feelings were forbidden in her complex culture), so the control of the society upon her prevents her from even thinking of him.

- Strict: صارم
- Moral: أخلاقي
- Religious: ديني
- Principle: مبدأ/معتقد
- Forbidden: محرّم/مكروه

- Complex: complicated (معقد)
- Impossibility: استحالة
- Reality of an impossibility: حقيقة الاستحالة

It means in fact/in reality she can't be in this relationship.

- Long for: to wait for something passionately/to eager for something/to yearn for something (يتوق إلى)

What is the tense in (she was torn)?

This is the **passive voice** (Was + V3).

- Tear (v1) → tore (v2) → torn (v3)

(She tore something) means she is the doer of the action.

(She was torn) means there is something makes her torn. أي أنها هي التي مزقت شيء ما.

أي أن هناك شيء ما مزقها.

The story happened in India, and there are a guy and a girl who are from different cultural sects or from different religions.

- Sects: طوائف/فِرَق

٤. لقد نشأت على مبادئ أخلاقية ودينية صارمة. كانت تعلم أن مثل هذه المشاعر محرمة في ثقافتها المعقدة. وسرعان ما وجدت نفسها ممزقة بين ما تشعر به، وما تتوق إليه، وما انتظرته طيلة حياتها، وبين حقيقة الاستحالة. كان هناك مليون سبب يمنعها حتى من التفكير فيه ويمتنع من التفكير فيها.

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**5. The insistent whisper, lodged in her mind demanding to be answered, grew louder: "What next?" She had no answer, and he had no answer. In fact, there was no answer available anywhere. There was this impenetrable wall, called social conventions, society, between them. His words, that he had said sometimes earlier, rang so poignantly, and painfully: Society is a powerful tyrant that cannot be confronted; he who thinks he can stand in its face makes a grave error. Did she have to turn her back in this torrential love, the love that she had waited for all her thirty-five-years of life - those monotonous barren years in which she never even once felt alive, or that there was anything worth living for?**

- Insistent: الملح
- Whisper: when you talk in a low voice (الهمس)

- Lodged: lived/stayed/implanted/put (استقر/سكن)

It means there is a voice that she cannot get it out of her head, so it has lodged.

- Impenetrable: you cannot go through it (منيع/لا يمكن اختراقه)

- Conventions: traditions

- Poignantly: بصورة مؤثرة

- Tyrant (noun): dictator (مستبد/طاغية)

The society is a tyrant because it dictates us what to do and what not to do against our will.

- Grave error: deadly mistake (خطأ جسيم/فادح)

We don't say (a big error/a large error); we say (a grave error) and this is the correct collocation.

- Torrential (adjective): غزير كالسيل

- Monotonous (adjective): ممل/رتيب

- Barren (adjective): قاحل

- Barren years: سنوات قاحلة/سنوات عجاف

٥. كان الهمس الملح الذي سكن عقلها يطالبها بالإجابة ويزداد ارتفاعاً: "وماذا بعد؟" لم يكن لديها إجابة، ولم يكن لديه إجابة. في الواقع، لم يكن هناك إجابة متاحة في أي مكان. كان هناك هذا الجدار المنيع، المسمى بالتقاليد الاجتماعية، المجتمع، بينهما. كانت كلماته، التي قالها في وقت سابق، مؤثرة ومؤلمة للغاية؛ المجتمع طاغية قوي لا يمكن مواجهته؛ ومن يعتقد أنه يستطيع الوقوف في وجهه يرتكب خطأ فادحاً. هل كان عليها أن تدير ظهرها لهذا الحب الجارف، الحب الذي انتظرته طوال خمسة وثلاثين عاماً من حياتها - تلك السنوات القاحلة الرتيبة التي لم تشعر فيها أبداً بأنها على قيد الحياة، أو أن هناك أي شيء يستحق أن تعيش من أجله؟

Go on:

Just thinking of that made her want him even more, made her cling to him with all the power of her newly awakened womanhood. Besides, suppose, just suppose for arguments sake, that she stopped seeing him, how did she know she would meet someone like him? It is true that she didn't know what tomorrow would bring, but she couldn't imagine another thirty-five vacuous years. She shuddered at the thought and ran back to the present... to him. For now, she only wanted to follow her heart's desire and abandon herself to the excruciating power of Love ....

- Cling to him: attached to him (تتعلق به)
- Womanhood: أنوثة
- Awakened womanhood: أنوثة مستفيقة
- For arguments sake: only for arguments (من أجل الجدل فقط)
- What tomorrow would bring: ماذا سي جلب الغد
- Vacuous: empty (خالي)
- The number (thirty-five) refers to her age.
- Shuddered: trembled/shook (the past tense of 'shake')/shivered (ارتجفت)
- Abandon herself to: to feel an emotion so strongly that you let it control you completely (تسلم نفسها لـ)
- Excruciating: very painful/agonizing (مؤلم/موجع/فاجع/معدِّب)
- Excruciating pain: ألم لا يحتمل/ألم مبرح

### What is the main idea of his paragraph?

The writer is talking about woman's ordeal. Her ordeal has come from her society. She is somehow torn between her love to this man and that society that is still rejecting it. Society is standing as an obstacle between the woman and her beloved.

- Ordeal: distress محنة
- Obstacle: عقبة

مجرد التفكير في ذلك جعلها ترغب فيه أكثر، جعلها تتشبث به بكل قوة أنوثتها التي استقاقت حديثاً. علاوة على ذلك، لنفترض، لنفترض فقط من أجل الحجج، أنها توقفت عن رؤيته، كيف عرفت أنها ستقابل شخصاً مثله؟ صحيح أنها لم تكن تعرف ما سي جلبه الغد، لكنها لم تستطع أن تتخيل خمسة وثلاثين عاماً أخرى فارغة. ارتجفت عند الفكرة وركضت عائدة إلى الحاضر... إليه. في الوقت الحالي، كانت تريد فقط أن تتبع رغبة قلبها وتسلم نفسها لقوة الحب المؤلمة ...

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**6- Somehow, this is story of every woman in love in my society. There is usually no (never?) real happy ending. Maybe, I shall get married and all, and live like everyone else. But, for me, there will always be this happy memory. Perhaps my consolation is that in the end nothing remains except memories. In which case I am luckier than most, at least according to the saying: It is better to have loved and failed than not to have loved at all, and**

I have not failed.

- Consolation: عزاء/مواساة

Why did she say (I have not failed)?

Because she has the memory of this love, she did not fail. Her love failed and it is a dead relationship, but at least she has the memory, so in her mind she hasn't failed.

٦. بطريقة أو بأخرى، هذه هي قصة كل امرأة تحب في مجتمعي. عادةً لا توجد نهاية سعيدة حقيقية (أبدًا!). ربما سأزوج وأعيش مثل أي شخص آخر. لكن بالنسبة لي، ستكون هناك دائماً هذه الذكرى السعيدة. ربما يكون عزائي هو أنه في النهاية لا يبقى شيء سوى الذكريات. في هذه الحالة، أنا أكثر حظاً من معظم الناس، على الأقل وفقاً للمثل القائل: من الأفضل أن أحب وأفشل من ألا أحب على الإطلاق، وأنا لم أفشل.

Go to p.132, p.133, and p.134:

### Comprehension:

1. Why is the woman eager for everybody in her family to go to sleep?

How do we know that?

To recall what had happened that morning.

- Eager: to long for something/to want something very badly (يتوق إلى) i.e. (يشده إلى أبعد حد)

2. Why did she really go to see him that morning? What does the way she talks about "seeing him" suggest to us about the relationship between these two people?

She wanted to see him because she longed for him. Nothing out of ordinary was supposed to happen until he hugged her.

3. How does the man in the story feel, do you think? How do you know? What do we know about him?

Maybe he is a shopkeeper! Maybe he is an English teacher! We don't know anything about him; we only know that he loves her.

4. How do they know each other? Are they employees in the same company, neighbours, students at university, customer and a shopkeeper?

We don't know.

- Great potential: احتمال كبير

It means (potential) here is a noun.

- Potential answer: جواب محتمل

It means (potential) here is an adjective.

**5. How often do they see each other? How do you know?**

Occasionally, because in Paragraph 2, the writer says:

"She hadn't seen him for a while."

**6. What effect did that embrace have on the woman? Why?**

- Embrace: hug

It changed all her life because this embrace awakens inside her feeling as a woman.

**7. How long did the embrace last in fact? How long did she wish it had lasted?**

In reality, it lasted for few seconds, but she wanted it to last forever; she wanted to stop time.

**8. What feelings, she says, she had tried to suppress? Why had she tried to deny their existence?**

- Suppress: يقمع/يكبح

- Existence: presence (وجود)

- The existence of man: وجود الإنسان

(Man) in this case mean a human being i.e. (both man and woman).

She suppressed the feelings of love because such things are forbidden in her society.

**9. How does she feel about the raging storm that uprooted her traditions and earlier beliefs and convictions? How do you feel about that? Explain?**

- Uproot: to take something out with its root ( يفتلع الشيء من جذوره/يجثث )

- Rooted (adjective): it has a strong base (متجذر)

Love itself is a kind of storm.

**10. How old is the writer? How does she describe her life before she met him?**

She is 35 years old. And she describes her life by saying:

"For all her thirty-five-years of life - those monotonous barren years in which she never even once felt alive, or that there was anything worth living for."

11. While she recalls that the experience of that morning, what frightens her the most? Why?

She was afraid that someone will discover that kind of relationship, and she was afraid of what tomorrow will bring.

12. What is the story of every woman in this woman's society according to her? Is this true, in your experience? Why?

It is the same story of the writer herself. It is the story of disappointing ending of this love and love that is suppressed by society.

13. Why is the writer luckier than most women, according to her? Do you agree? Why?

Because she is left with a beautiful memory.

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Go to Exercise B on p.135:

**B. Find the words or expression in the passage that means the following:**

1. (Paragraph two): Asleep, inactive, unexpressed → dormant
2. (Paragraph two): Simulated, fake, → sham
3. (Paragraph three): Beautiful, ethereal, fantastic: → exquisite
4. (Paragraph three): Rapture, ecstasy, joyousness: → blissfulness
5. (Paragraph five): Dwell, nagged, entrenched: → lodged
6. (Paragraph five): Solid, hard, impervious: → impenetrable
7. (Paragraph five): Dictator, absolute ruler, oppressor: → tyrant
8. (Paragraph five): Very serious, severe, deadly: → grave (جسيم)
9. (Paragraph five): Flooding, overpowering, strong current: → torrential
10. (Paragraph five): Boring, unchanging, routine: → monotonous
11. (Paragraph five): Desert-like, waste land, arid: → barren
12. (Paragraph five): Stick, attach, hold on strongly, grip: → cling to
13. (Paragraph five): Shake, shiver, tremble: → shuddered
14. (Paragraph five): Agonizing, intensely painful: → excruciating
15. (Paragraph six): Solace, comfort, help: → consolation

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We will consider this our Last Lecture. I want you to go through

everything that we had and study it. We have talked about prepositions. We had a lot of synonyms and new words that you would have some questions about in the last EXAM. I have told you that you would have 2 texts and they would be from outside of the book, but the main ideas we had in the texts would be beneficial to know how to treat any certain text and how to approach a certain text. They are like an archive (أرشيف) of new words that you can depend on in translation, so I advise you to make a small notebook and enlist any new word we had in that notebook. Enlist the definition of the word, its synonyms, its anonyms, the meaning in Arabic etc.

عليكم حفظ هذه الكلمات وإعادتها مرارًا وتكرارًا لأنها ستكون بمثابة أرشيف أو مخزون تنقلونه معكم إلى السنة الرابعة، ففي السنة الرابعة لن يكون لديكم وقت لحفظ ( new words) وامتحانكم سيكون تقليديًا وليس (MCQs).

Let us have another text. It is entitled **A Long Walk to Forever**. Let's start with the questions. Go to p.141:

#### Preparing to Read:

1. How can a long walk be 'forever'? Where do you expect such a walk to lead?

- Expect: يوقع

(To lead) means the final destination ( الوجهة النهائية/المقصد/ المكان ) (المقصود/الغاية)

Here the long walk forever may refer to the journey of marriage and the journey of being a parent.

2. What is the best way for a man to express love to a woman? Does love needs words to express it? Explain.

To be direct and honest is the best way. Love needs actions because actions speak louder than words.

3. Which is a true expression of love, to hold onto your loved one/s (for whatever reason), or to let them free (even to leave you)? Why?

You have roles in life. When your role demands that you need to take care of someone else, you have to cling to them because they are in need that care and love, but when they need their space, you give them their freedom.

4. Does love usually end in marriage? Should it? Why?

Yes, it should, but it depends on many things.  
5. What about love and duty? Which comes first? What would you define as duty? Does it come first?

- Duty: واجب

You have duty towards your God, towards your parents, towards your family, towards yourself, towards your loved ones etc.

Duty in this text means your duty towards your country. The guy in this text has two duties: his duty to his country and his love to this girl, so which come first in this context (love or duty)? Duty could be towards loved ones, so love is duty in itself that's why it should come first.

Thank You



Page:

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