

## Introduction: The Origins and Development of Literature (p 5)

| Introduction: The Origins and Development of Literature (p 5) المقدمة: أصول وتطور الأدب |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sculpture | النحت | the art of making objects from stone, wood.. | فن عمل الأثياء من الحجارة، الخشب... |
| invent | يخترع | to make or design something new | يصنع أو يصّمّ شيئاً جديداً |
| memory | ذاكرة | the ability to remember things | القررة على تذكر الأشباء |
| complex | معقّ | difficult to understand | من الصعب فومهِ |
| epic | مَلحَمْ | a poem that tells a long story about brave actions |  |

People have been singing songs and telling each another stories for many thousands of years. Forms of art such as sculpture are at least 32,000 years old.
This shows that even back then, people had the creativity and ability to invent stories.

Spoken literature is therefore very old indeed. For many generations, stories, songs, poems and the history of the tribe were passed on from one generation to the other through speech.
There is some evidence that at a time when they couldn't yet write, people had a much better memory than those who came after and could read and write.
Back then, storytellers were able to remember and pass on very long and complex stories to the next generations.
The ancient Greek poet Homer, for example, probably didn't know how to read or write.
His epic poems The Iliad and The Odyssey were passed on through speech for several generations before being written down.
When written down as books, they are hundreds of pages long, so remembering every word would have been a considerable achievement.
The spoken tradition survives in some cultures to this day. There are, after all, some languages in the world that have never been written down.
And every piece of written literature contains something that was once part of the spoken tradition, such as proverbs, nursery rhymes and folktales.
Choose the correct answer a, b or c :

يغنّي الناس الأغاني ويحكون القصص لبعضهي منذ آلاف
كثيرة من السنوات. فالأثكال الفنيـة كالنّحت يبلغ عمر هـا على الأقل . . . .
هذا يُظهر أنـه حتى في ذلك الحين، كـان للنـاس الإبداع
والقنرة على اختراع القصص.

القصص والأغاني والقصائد وتاريخ القبيلة تتنقل من جيل إلى آخر من خلال الكاملام.

 بكثير من الذين خلفو هم و استطاعوا القراءة والكا والكتابة. في ذلك الوقت، كان رواة القصـَّة قادرين على تذكر ونقل
قصّص طويلة جداً ومعقدة للاكجيال القادمة.

الشاعر اليوناني الققيم هوميروس، على سبيل المثال، من
المحتمل أنه لم يكّن يعرف القر اءة أو الكتابة.

فقـ انتقلت قصائده المَلحميّة الإليادة والأدوبيبا من خلال
الكالحم لعدّة أجيال قبل أن نُكتب.
عند كتابتها على شكل كتب، يبلغ طولها مئـات الصفـحات، وللثك فقد كان تذكر كلّ كلمة إنجازا ا هذهلا.
يبقى التقليد المحكي في بعض الثقفافت حتى هذا اليوم. هــاك، فوق كلّ هذا، بعض اللغـات في العـالم لم تكتب

وكلَ قطعة أدبية مكوبة تحوي شئئًا كان ذات مرّة جز من التقليد المحكي، كالأمثال، وأغاني الأطفال والحكايـات

الشعبيّة.
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Human beings first started telling stories
a. after they learned writing
b. hundreds of years ago
c. thousands of years ago
2. The spoken literature .the written literature.
a. came before
b. came after
c. started at the same time with
3. Homer's epics were passed on to the next generations $\qquad$
a. through speech
b. only through written form
c. through proverbs

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

4. difficult to understand
5. the ability to remember things

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:
6. Illiterate storytellers had very good memories, so they could
7. Remembering every word in Homer's epics was a considerable achievement because
8. Proverbs, nursery rhymes and folktales were one day

Nowadays, most people agree on a few points about the origin of writing. First of all, writing was almost certainly invented separately in at least three places; Mesopotamia, China and Mesoamerica.
Recent discoveries might also give evidence that writing was also invented separately in Egypt and the Indus. Some of the oldest literary texts that still exist were written around 4,500 years ago, a thousand years after writing was first invented.
Some of the oldest literary texts that still exist were written around 4,500 years ago, a thousand years after writing was first invented.
The first people we can name who wrote literature are Ptahhotep ( $24^{\text {th }}$ century BCE) and Enheduanna ( 23 rd century BCE).
The writing of one culture can influence and enrich another. Authors can influence each other either by reading each other's works or meeting each other directly.
One literary form can be invented in one culture before coming to a dead end. This form may then be taken by another culture, where it will grow into an important form of literature.
This is the same as a plant growing better in a foreign land than in its original home.

The development of the modern essay form in the 18th century England, after its $16^{\text {th }}$ century beginnings in France, provides one example of this phenomenon.
Close reading and literary analysis teach students how to order their thoughts, argue a case and support their position with evidence from the text. As the poet Ezra Pound put it in his book, The $A B C$ of Reading in 1951:
'The proper METHOD for studying poetry and good letters is the method of contemporary biologists, that is careful first-hand examination of the matter, and continual COMPARISON of one 'slide' or specimen with another.'
Literature allows us to understand other people's experiences, whether they are from our own culture or a totally different one.
It breaks barriers of time, geography and language. As well as entertaining us, it should give us a better view of the world that we all share.

 منفصـل علـى الأقـل فـي ثلاتــة أمـاكن؛ بــلاد الر افـدين والصـين وميسو أمريكا.
قد تعطينا الاكتشافات الحديثة أيضاً أدلة على أن الكتابة اختر عت
 النصوص الأدبيّة التي ما نز ال موجودة كتبت قبل حو الي . . 0 ٪ عام، بعد ألف عام من اختراع الكتابة لأول مرّة. بعضاً من أقام النصوص الأدبية التي ما تزا ال موجودة كتبت قبل حوالي . . O؟ عام، بعد ألف عام من اختر اع الكتابة لأول مرّة. الأشخاص الأو ائل الذين يمكن أن نسميهم على أنهم كتبوا الأدب بوتاهوتب ( القرن ६؟ ق. م ) و انهيدوو انا ( القرن يمكن أن تـؤثر كتابـات ثقافـة معينــة علـى أخرى وتر وتغنيهـا. يمكن
 الآخرين أو الاجنماع يبعضهم بشكل مباشر
يمكن أن يتم اختراع شكـل أدبـي في ثقافـة قبـل أن ينتهـي تمامـاً. يمكن بعد ذلك أخد هذا الشكل إلـى ثقافة أخرى، حيث سيتطور إلى شكل أدبي هام.
و هذا يشبه نبات ينمو بشكل أفضل في أرض غريبـة عن موطنـه الأصلي.
فتطور شكل المقالة الحديثة في انكلتر ا القرن الضامن عشنر، بعد بداياته في القرن السادس عشر في فرنسـا، يقدم مثاّلاً على هذـا الظاهرة.
 أفكـار هم، ومناقتــة قضية مـا ودعـم آر ائهـم بأدلــة مـن النص. وكما قال الثـاعر ازرا باوند في كتابه ، أبجديات القر اءة عام : 1901
, الطريقة الصحيحة لار اسة الشعر والآداب الجيدة هـي طريقـة
 للقضـية و المقارنــة المسـتمرة بـين شـريحة أو عينـة معينـة مـع أخرى.
يسمح لنا الأدب فهم تجارب الناس، سواء أكانت من ثقافتتا أو من ثقافة مختلفة تماماً. فهو يحطم حدود الزمن والجغر افية واللغة. بالإضافة إلى تسليتنا، يجب أن يقدم لنا نظرة أفضل للعالم الذي نشترك فيه جميعاً.

Early Literature ( p7)

Here are examples of two genres of writing. The first is Diodorus's description of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon (90-30 BCE), which was written a long time ago.
The second one is by a French writer, Froissart, in medieval England (1337-1405). Both texts are translations; the first is translated into modern English, and the second is translated into the English that was used when it was originally written in French.
The genres are very different. Diodorus describes the Gardens of Babylon clearly, using details such as measurements.
This way, people who have never seen them and are not likely to do so will have an idea of what they look like.

The translation from the French of Froissart is more difficult than the writings of Diodorus. Like most of the poetry and drama that has ever been written, these examples were meant to be spoken aloud in front of an audience.
This partly explains why the style, specifically the Froissart, is expressive and flowery. This fact provides more evidence of how spoken and written literature have developed together.
 كتابات ديودورس. مثل معظم أعمال الشـعر والدراما التي
 عال أمام جمهور. هذا يفسّر بشكل جزئي السبب بأن الأسلوب، وخصوصاً عند
 الأدلة عن كيفية تطوّر الأدب المحكي والمكتوب معأ.

## The Hanging Gardens of Babylon by Diodorus Siculus (90-30 BCE) <br> ( p 8 )



| please | يُفْرح - يُّسدا | make somebody happy or excited |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| homeland | وطن | one's original home | موطن الثخص الأصلي |
| irrigation | الرّي | providing water to lands or crops | تزويد الأراض أو الدحاصيل بالماء |
| ascending | متصاعِد | going up | متصاعد |
| finally | أخيراً | at last - lastly | أخيراً |
| penetrate | يخترق | to go into something | يمر من خلال شيء |
| conduit | قناة | a passage for water to pass through |  |
| abundance | وَفرة | a large amount - more than enough | كميّة كبيرة - أكثرّ من كاف |

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are considered one of the original Seven Wonders of the World.
Nebuchadnezzar II built them in around 600 BCE to please his wife, Amytis of Media, who longed for the trees and beautiful plants of her homeland.
They are a very early and impressive example of irrigation. Irrigation is a very important part of life today, especially in hot countries. An earthquake destroyed the gardens after the $1^{\text {st }}$ century BCE.
Many people wrote about the magnificent gardens, including the Greek writer Diodorus Siculus. Diodorus wrote a wide collection of historical passages.
However it should be remembered that each one was written not only to inform, but to entertain as well. He wrote a series of forty books divided into three sections.
He used the work of many earlier historians to create an informative, elegant piece of writing for people to refer to and read out loud to others.
The garden was 100 feet long by 100 feet wide and built up in tiers so that it resembled a theatre.
Vaults had been constructed under the ascending terraces which carried the entire weight of the planted garden, which, at this point, was on the same level as the city walls.
The roofs of the vaults which supported the garden were constructed of stone beams some sixteen feet long, and over these were laid first a layer of reeds set in thick tar,
then two courses of baked brick bonded by cement, and finally a covering of lead to prevent the moisture in the soil penetrating the roof.
On top of this roof enough topsoil was heaped to allow the biggest trees to take root. The earth was levelled off and thickly planted with every kind of tree.

تُعتبـر حـدائق بابـل المعلقـة إحـى عجائـب الــنـيا السـبعة الأصلية.
 زوجته، اميتيس أف ميديا، التي كانت تنتوق للثشجار والنباتات الجميلة في وطنها.
وهي مثال مبكر ومثير جداً عن الرّي. الرّي جزء هام جـداً من


الحدائق بعد القرن الأول قبل الميلاد.
كتب الكثير من الناس عن الحدائق الرّائُعة، بمن فيهمه الكاتباتب
 كبيرة من المقاطع التاريخيّة.
 معلومات، ولكن للتسلية أيضاً. كتب سلسلة من أربعين كتاباً مقسّمة إلى ثلاثة أجزاء.
استخدم أعمال الكثير من المؤر خين الذين سبقو هلخلق قطعة كتابية غنيّة بالمعلومات ور ائعة للناس الذين يمكنهم العودة إليها وقراءتها بصوت عال للآخرين.
 طبقات لكي تثبه المسر ح.
بُّيت التناطر تحت المصـاطب التنصـاعدة التني كانت تحمل الوزن الكلي للحديقة المزروعة، والتي، في هذه النقطة، كانت بنفس مسنوى جدران المدينة. بُّيت أسطح القتاطر التي كانت تسند الحيقـة من قطع حجرية طولها ما يقارب ستة عشر قـدمأ، وفوق هذه وضعت أو لاً طبقة من القصب في قطر ان ثخين، ثم طبتّني من الآجر الدحروق يربط بينها الاسمنت، وأخيراً
 السطح.
فوق هذا السطح تم تكديس تربة فو قيـة كافـية للسّماح للأثشـجار الأكبر بمدّ جذور ها. تـت تسوية الأرض وزر اعتها بكثافة بكل

أنواع الأشجار.

And since the galleries projected one beyond the other, where they were sunlit, they contained conduits for the water which was raised by pumps in great abundance from the river, though no one outside could see it being done.
 كانت تضـيؤ ها الثـمس، فقد كانـت تحـوي فتـو ات للمـاء الذي ترفعه المضخات بكميات كبيرة من النّهر ،على الرغم مـن عدم قدرة أيّ شخص في الخارج على مشاهدة كيف يتم ذللك.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or $c$ :

1. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were founded by
a. Amytis of Media
b. Nebuchadnezzar II
c. both (a) and (b)
2. A covering of lead was made to $\qquad$ the moisture in the soil penetrating the roof.
a. allow
b. increase
c. stop

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. one's original home
4. at last ; lastly
5. make somebody happy and excited

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text

6. The gardens are a good example of irrigation, which is $\qquad$
7. The entire weight of the planted garden was carried by
8. The topsoil was put on the roof to

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. b 2. c | 3. homeland | 4. finally | 5. please |
| 6. a very important part of life today, especially in hot countries. | 7. the ascending terraces. | 8. allow the biggest trees to take root. |  |


| Of the Battle of Caen, and How the Englishmen Took the Town من معركة كين ، وكيف استولى الانكليز على البلدة |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| court | بلاط | a place where a king or a queen lives | مكان يعيش فيه ملك أو ملكة |
| show | يُظهر | cause something to be seen | يسبب رؤية شيء ما |

Jean Froissart was one of the most important French writers in the Middle Ages. He wrote Chronicles - colourful accounts of what he saw - that have become one of our most important sources of information for 14th Century Europe.
Although his first job was as a merchant, he soon became a clerk and showed ability in writing.
At that time, not many people could read and write. At the age of 24 he became a court poet and the official historian for Philippa of Hainault, the wife of Edward III of England.
' Of the Battle of Caen' describes an event during the Hundred Years War between France and England. Although it is reporting an event, it was designed to be read out aloud to entertain Queen Philippa and her court.

كان جان فرواسارت أحد أهم الكتّاب الفرنسيين في العصـور الوسطى. كتب سجلات نتاريخيـة - و هـي وصف مثير لمـا رآه - و التـي أصـبحت إحدى أهـم مصــادر معلوماتنــا عـن أوروبـا القرن الرابع عشر. على الرّغ غم من أن عمله الأول كان تاجر اً، فقد أصبح في الحال كاتباً وأظهر قدرة في الكتابـة. في ذلك الوقت، لم يكن الكثير مـن النـاس قـادرين على القر اءة و الكتابة. في عمر \& 「، أصحب شاعر بلاط و المؤر خ الرسمي

 فرنسا و انكلتر ا. على الرغم من أنه ينقل حدثاً، إلا أنه كان مُصمَّماً للقر اءة بصوت عال لتسلية الملكـة فيليبـا و الـبلاط

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Froissart started his life working as a ..
a. clerk
b. writer
c. merchant
2. In the middle ages, most of the people in Europe were
a. well educated
b. good readers
c. unable to read or write

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. a place where a king or a queen lives and works 4. caused something to be seen

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text

5. Jean Froissart's chronicles - colourful accounts - were considered as
6. The ' Of the Battle of Caen' is a report which was made to

7. c 2. c 3. court 4. showed $\quad$ 5. one of our most important sources of information for 14th Century Elurope
8. be read out aloud to entertain Queen Philippa and her court.

| timber | خشب | wood for building | خشب لللبناء |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| slew | قتّل | killed | قتّل |
| assuage | يخف: من - يهدئ | to make an unpleasant feeling less painful or severe | يجعل شعور اً غير سار أُقل ألهأ أو شدة |
| suffice | بكفي | to be enough | يكون كافيا |
| peradventure | من المحتمل- ربّما | may be | ربّما |
| adversary | خصم | opponent - rival | خصم - منافس |
| marshal | مارشال - قائد عام | an officer of the highest rank in an army | ضابط له أعلى رنبة في جيش |
| ordain | يأمر | order something officially | يأمر بشيء بشكل رسمي |
| hardy | قوي - قاس | strong | فوي |

They of the town were entered into their houses, and cast down into the street stones, timber and iron, and slew and hurt more than five hundred Englishmen, wherewith the king was sore displeased.
At night when he heard thereof, he commanded that the next day all should be put to the sword and the town brent; but then Sir Godfrey of Harcourt said: "Dear sir, for God's sake assuage somewhat your courage, and let it suffice you that ye have done.
Ye have yet a great voyage to do or ye come before Calais, whither ye purpose to go; and, sir, in this town there is much people who will defend their houses, and it will cost many of your men their lives, or ye have all at your will;
whereby peradventure ye shall not keep your purpose to Calais... Sir, save your people, for ye have need of them or this month pass;
for I think verily your adversary king Philip will meet with you to fight, and ye shall find many straight passages and recounter;
wherefore your men, an ye had more, shall stand you in good stead: and, sir, without any further slaying ye shall be lord of this town; men and women will put all that they have to your pleasure."
Then the king said: "Sir Godfrey, you are our marshal, ordain everything as ye will." Then Sir Godfrey with his banner rode from street to street, and commanded in the king's name none to be so hardy to put to fire in any house nor to slay any person.
When they of the town heard that cry, they received the Englishmen into their houses and made them good cheer...

دخل سكان البلدة إلـى بيوتهم، وروموا في الثّـار ع الحجـارة
 انكليزي، والذي بسببه كان الملك شديد الغضب. في الليل عندما سمع بهذا، أمر بقتلهم جميعاً وحرق البلداة في اليوم التالي؛ ولكن عندها قال السير جادفري اوف هـا هـاركورت:
 وتكتفي بما فعلتـ.
ما تزال هناك رحلة عظيمة عليكا القــام بهـا قبـل أن تصل إلى
 الكثير من النـاس الذين سيدافعون عن بيوتهمه، و هذا ستكون كلفته الكثِر من أرواح رجالكّ، قبل أن تُخضع الجميع؛ وبذلك من المحتمل أن لا تتابع في هدفك إلى كاليه.... سبّّي ، أنتف شعبك، لأكك ستحتاجه فبل أن ينقضي هذا الثهر؛ لاننتي أعتقد جازمـاً أن خصـك الملك فيليب سيلاقيك للقتـلى، وسوف تجد الكثير من الرّحالات الطويلة والمعارك؛
ولماذا رجالك، وكان لديك المزيد، وسيكونوا خير عون لكـك، ويـا سيبي، بدون المزيد مـن القتل ستكون سيّّ هذه البلدة؛ سيضع الرّجال و النساء كلّ ما يملكون في خدمتكّ." ثم قال الملك: " سير جادفري، أنت القائد العام، أؤمر كّلّ شيء
 شـار ع، وأمر باسم المـلك أنّ علـى الجميع أن لا يكونوا شُسـاة بحرق أي منزل أو تتل أي شخص.
 منازلهم ورحّبوا بهم.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. More than five hundred Englishmen were killed and hurt by
a. the king
b. Sir Godfrey
c. the townspeople
2. When he was angry, the king ordered that the townspeople should $\qquad$
a. stay at home
b. be killed
c. defend their homes
3. Sir Godfrey persuaded the king
a. to kill the people
b. not to kill the people
c. to burn the town

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

## 4. killing <br> 5. order something officially

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

6. The people entered their houses and threw $\qquad$
7. When the townspeople heard about the king's command, they $\qquad$

| 1. c | 2.b | 3.b | 4. slaying | 5. ordain |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7. received the Englishmen into their houses and made them good cheer. | 6. into the street stones, timber and iron. |  |  |  |


| Satire الهجاء |  |  | ( p 10 ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| genre | نوع أدبي | a particular type of writing, art or music |  |
| vice | الرّذيلة | an illegal or evil behavior | سلوك غبر فانوني أو شرّير |
| mock | يسخر من | to laugh at or make fun of | يضحك على أو بسخر من |
| funny | مُضحك | making you laugh | يجعلك تضحك |
| criticise | ينتق | point out the faults in someone or something | يشبر إلى العيوب في شخص ما أو شيء ما |
| intelligent | ذكي | clever | ذكي |
| luxury | ترف - نعمة | something very enjoyable | شيء مكتع جداً |
| powerful | فوي | very strong | قوي جداً |
| imaginary | تخيلي | not real | ليس حقيقي |
| ancient | قابم | very old | قديم جداً |
| skilled | ماهر | having a special talent or ability | له له مو هبة أو قار |
| relevant | ذاتصلة - منّصل | connected to what is important | مرتبط بـ ( منصل بـ) ما هو مهم |

Satire is a genre of literature that makes fun of people. In satire, human or individual vices or weakness are examined and mocked.
Although satire is generally funny, its main purpose is to criticise a person, a group or an institution in an intelligent manner.
Not all satirists have the luxury of being able to criticise people or society without fear of the authorities taking action against them.
Because of this, many satirists criticise imaginary individuals, or people and events from many years before.
To the more intelligent readers and audience, the real targets are obvious, not that the authorities and the rich and powerful (who are often those being mocked) can prove this or stop people from laughing.
There are many different forms of satire, but all of them are intended to criticise or mock, though some haye done it less obviously than others.
Satire was famously used in ancient Greece, although the name comes from the ancient Roman language, Latin. Juvenal is one of the most famous and imaginative of the Roman satirists, and was inspired by earlier Greek writers such as Aristophanes.
Alexander Pope, a leading 18th century poet and a skilled translator of Latin, was also influenced by the Greek and Roman authors who came before him.
Samuel Beckett's work shows how satire is still relevant and interesting in the modern day, by using absurdism to satirise life itself.

الرذائل أو نقاط الضتع البشرية أو الفردية و السخرية منها.
 الرئيسي انتقاد شخص أو مجموعة أو مؤسسة بطريقة ذكية.
 الهجتمع بدون خوف من السلطات بالقيام بفعل ضدهم. بسبب هذا، ينتقد الكثير من كتَّاب الهجاء أشخاصاً تخبالين، أو أناساً وأحداثا من سنوات كثيرة مضت.
 واضـحة، حيث لا السلطات ولا الأغنيـاء وذوو النفوذ ( الـذين غالبأ مـا تتم السخرية منهم) بككنهم إثبـات هذا أو إيقاف الناس عن الضحك. هناكَ أشكال مختلفة كثبرة من الهجاء، ولكن يُقصد بهـا كلها أن تنتق أو تسخر، على الرّغّ مث من أن بعضها يؤدّي ذلك بشكل أقل وضوحاً من الأخرى.
 الاسم ياتني من اللغة الرومانية القنيمـة، وهي اللاتينيـيـة. جوفينـال أحد أكثر كتّاب الهجاء الرومانيين شهرة وخيالاً، وقد استلهم من

الكتّاب اليونانيون الآين سبقوه مثل اريستوفانس.

 والرومان الذين سبقوه. يُظهر عمل صاميويل باكيت كيف أن الهجاء ما يز ال ذات صلة وممتعا في العصر الحديث، عن طريق استخدام العثيثة من أجل انتقاد الحياة بحد ذاتها.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. The word satire is originally ..................
a. Latin
b. Greek
c. Persian
2. In satire human or individual weaknesses are criticised...............
a. in a serious way
b. in a funny way
c. in a direct way

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. illegal or evil types of behaviour
4. point out the faults in someone or something

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:
5. The main goal of satire is to $\qquad$ 7. Alexander Pope was affected by
6. Because of their fear of the authorities, many satirists

## الحلول

1. a
2. b
3. vices
4. criticise
5. criticise a person, a group or an institution in an intelligent manner. 6. criticise imaginary individuals, or people and events from many years before. 7. the Greek and Roman authors who came before him.

Juvenal was a Roman satirist in the 1st and 2nd centuries CE. In order to avoid his work being banned (or himself being punished) by the important people he was criticising in his satire, he pretended to be writing about people who had lived a century before.
However, he clearly meant to describe faults from his own time. The following passage from his Third Satire is an intimate and lively description of daily life in Rome.
In the poem, a friend of Juvenal is moving to the country and it is he who describes what he hates about the city.

كان جوفينال كاتّب هجاء روماني في القرنين الأول و الثاني بعد الميلاد. لكي يتجنب منع عمله (أو معاقبته) من فبل الأثشخاص
 أناسٍ عاثووا فبل قرن مضىى. ولكن، كـان يقصد بشكـل واضـت وصف عيوب مـن عصـره. المقطع الآتـي مـن الهجـاء الثالـث وصف مفصّـل وحـيَ للحيـاة اليومية في روما.
في القصيدة، ينتقل أحد أصدقاء جوفينال إلى الرّيف وهو يصف ما يكر هـ في المدينة.

| complain | تتفّكّر | to say you are annoyed or unhappy | تقول إنك منز عنج أو غا |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| curse | لِّنّة | a word or words you say because you are very angry |  |
| hurl | يقفّف - يُطلِّ | to throw something with a lot of force |  |
| wealthy | ثري | very rich - having a lot of money | غني جدأ - يملكّ الكثّر من النقود |
| mighty | جبّار | powerful ( very strong ) | فوي جاً |
| nap | قيلولة | a short sleep | نوم قصير |
| litter | مِفِّة - عربة | a box or tent carried on the shoulders of slaves |  |

The sick die here because they can't sleep,
Though most people complain about the food Rotting undigested in their burning guts.
For when does sleep come in rented rooms?
It costs a lot merely to sleep in this city!
That's why everyone is sick: carts clattering
Through the winding streets, curses hurled
At some herd standing still in the middle of the road,
Could rob Claudius or a seal of their sleep!
When duty demands it, crowds fall back to allow
The wealthy to pass, who sail past the coast
In a mighty Liburnian ship, while on the way
They read or write or even take a nap,
For the litter and its shut windows bring on sleep.

يموت المرضى هنا لأنهم لا يستطيعون النوم،
ولكن يتنّمر معظم الناس من الطعام
الدتعفن و الذي لا تستطيع معداتهم المحترقة هضمه. لانه متى ياتّي النوم في الغرف المستأجرة؟
يكلف الكثير مجرّد النوم في هذه المدينة!


من خلال الشو ارع الملتفة، تطلق اللعنات
على قطيع يقف ساكناً في منتصف الطريق، يككن أن تحرم كلودياس أو فقمة من نومهـها!
عندما يتطلب الواجب، تبتعد الجماهير لتنسح
للأغياء بالمرور، و هم يبحرون مبتعدين عن السّاحل في سفينة رومانية جبّارة، بينما على الطريق
يقرؤون أو يكتبون أو حتى يأخذون فيلولة،
لأن المحفّة ونو افذها المغلقة تجلب النوم.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c :

1. $\qquad$ people die because they can't sleep.
a. Ill
b. Healthy
c. Wealthy
2. The food most people have is $\qquad$
a. healthy
b. terrible
c. delicious
3. Rich people have problems in $\qquad$
a. sleeping
b. travelling
c. neither (a) nor (b)
4. Most people live $\qquad$
a. a comfortable life
b. a happy life
c. a hard life

5. The curses in the street are so loud that they could...
6. The poor make way for. $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { 1.a } & \text { 2.b } & \text { 3. c } & \text { 4. } \mathrm{c} & \text { 5. nap } & 6 \text {. wealthy 7. rotting undigested in their burning guts. } & 8 \text {. some herd sanding still in the middle of the road. }\end{array}$ 9. rob Claudius or a seal of their sleep. 10. the wealthy to pass.

Juvenal mentions both the expense and the misery of city life; it is not an appealing image. Describing the life of the rich-who have neither problems travelling or sleeping - emphasises the hard life of most people.

يــكر جوفينــال كلفـة وبـؤس حبـاة المدينــة؛ و هذه ليسـت صورة جذابـة. وصف حيـاة الأغنياءـ الذين لا يواجهون مشــاكل في السـفر أو النـوم - يؤكد علـى الحـيـاة القاسية


09886660384 م. مؤيد حمدان

| (انتظار جودو Waiting for Godot by Samuel Beckett (1906-1989) صاميويل باكيت |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| century | قرْن | a period of one hundred years | فترة من مائة عام |
| absurd | سخيف - عبثي | unreasonable or illogical | غير معقول أو غير منطقي |
| universe | الكون | all space, including all the stars and planets | الفضاء كله، بما في ذلك كلّ النجوم و الكو اكب |
| purpose | هدَف | the aim or function of something - the thing that something is supposed to achieve | هدف أو وظيفة شيء ما - الشيء الذي من المفترض أن يحققه شيء ما |
| satire | الهجاء | a genre of literature that makes fun of people | نوع أدبي يسخر من الناس |
| view | رأي | what you think or believe about something- opinion | ما تفكر أو تعتقد حول شيء ما ما - رأي |
| character | شخصيّة | a person in a book, play or film | شخص في كتاب أو مسرحية أو فيلم |
| behave | ينصرّف | to do something in a particular way | يقوم بشيء ما بطريقة معينة |
|  |  |  |  |

Samuel Beckett was one of the most important writers of the 20th century and was friends with other influential writers, such as James Joyce.
He wrote novels, plays and poems in both French and English about what it is to be human. Since there is no single answer to the question of human nature, the ideas in Beckett's writing can only be taken as one possible response.
In his works, he suggests that the purpose of life is not something that is given to us; it is something we must make for ourselves.
This way of thinking is known as 'absurdism' because its followers believe that it is an absurd, or very improbable, idea to believe that the universe has a natural order and purpose.
Waiting for Godot is one of the most famous absurdist plays. The play is also somewhat symbolic. In the play, Beckett uses satire so that we can understand his views on human nature.

Its two main characters - Vladimir and Estragon - are waiting for the mysterious Godot, who will probably never arrive.
While they are waiting, they cannot find a purpose for their lives. In this way, we see their foolishness and begin to understand how silly Beckett thinks it is to wait for a purpose, rather than making your own.
His play is both tragic and comedic because he uses satire to make us laugh at his characters' silly behaviour at the same time as making us feel pity for them because of how they behave.
 العشـرين وكــان صــيقاً لكتـاب مـؤثرين آخـرين مثـل

جيمس جويس.
كتب روايـات ومسـرحيات وقصــائد بالفرنسـية والانكلبزيــة حول ماذا يعني أن نكون إنساناً. بما أنه لا يوجد إجابـة على السؤ ال حول الطبيعـة البشرية، يمكن أخذ الأفكار في كتابات باكيت على أنها مجرد إحدى الإجابات المحتملة. في أعماله، يقترح أن هدف الحياة ليس شيئًاً يُعطى لنا؛ إنـه شيء يجب أن نصنعه لأنفسنا. تعُرف طريقة التفكير هذه بالعبثية لأن تابعيها يعتقدون أنها فكـرة سـخيفة، أو جـداً غيـر محتملـة، أن نعتقـد أنّ للكـون ترتيب و هدف طبيعي. النتـــار جـودو إحـدى المسـرحبات العبثيــة الأكثـر شــــرة. المسـرحية أيضــأ نوعــا مـــا رمزيّـــة. فـي المسـرحيّة، يسـتخدم باكيت الهجاء لكي نتمكن من فهم آراءه عن الطبيعة البشرية. شخصياتها الرئيسيّة ـ فلاديميـر واستر اجون - ينتظران جودو الغامض - الذي من المحتمل أن لا يصل أبداً. بينما ينتظر ان، لا يستطيعان أن يجدا هدفاً لحياتهمـا. بهذه الطريقة، نرى حماقتهما ونبدأ بفهم الذّرجة التـي برى فيهـا باكيت سخافة انتظار هدف، وليس صناعة هدف لنفسك. مسرحيته مأساوية و هز لية لأنه بستخدم الهجاء لجحلنـا نضحك
 نشعر بالثشفة عليهم بسبب الطربقة التي بتصرّفون بها.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Beckett considers that the aim of life is something we have to for.
a. dream
b. work
c. wait
2. Vladimir and Estragon were waiting for Godot who was
a. their close friend
b. someone they know very well
c. someone they didn't know before

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

## 3. unreasonable or illogical <br> 4. a genre of literature that makes fun of people

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:
5. "Waiting for Godot" is a famous absurdist play and $\qquad$
6. Beckett's novels, plays and poems were about
1.b 2. c
3. absurd
4. satire
5. it is also somewhat symbolic.

| The Development of English Literature(p15) تطوّر الأدب الانكليزي |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| massive | هائل | very large |  | كبير جاً |
| impact | تأثير | effect - influence |  | تأثير |
| author | مؤلف | someone who writes a book | - writer | شخص ما يكتب كتاباً - كاتب |
| inspire | يُّهر | to make someone want to dos | something |  |
| society | رجّقْعِ | people in general living | gether |  |
| pioneer | رائد | one of the first people to dos | omething | ربن بشن |
| freedom | حريّة | the right to do anything | want | الها |
| famous | شهور | known about by many people | many places | يعرف عنه الكثير من الناس في إلماكي كا |
| Ancient Roman and Greek, or 'classical', writers had a massive impact on literature for centuries. <br> Their highly structured verse and metre was admired and copied by many later poets, such as England's Alexander Pope. <br> Such poets admired the balance, neatness and technical perfection of classical literature. <br> Other authors, however, wanted more freedom to choose their own ways of writing. <br> William Shakespeare is one of the world's most famous authors and was appreciated even in his own day for using old sources in new and interesting ways. <br> Like Pope, Shakespeare was inspired by ancient textŝ but he changed them so that the plots became more closely related to his own society. <br> He wrote some of the most beautiful verse and metre in the English language but he was also a pioneer of 'blank verse'. <br> This kind of writing does not need the balance found in classical writing, which allows more freedom for characters to speak like real people. |  |  | كيين، نـأثيراً هائلاً على <br> كيبر أعجب بها وقلدها <br> وبرب الانكليزي. <br> ورتيب و الكـــال النقتي <br> فير في اختيـر طرقهم <br>  <br> قـيــة بطرق جـيـدة <br> وص القـيمــة ولكـنـه <br>  <br> يالأكثر جمـالاً في اللغة <br> زن <br>  <br> خيات بالتحدث كأناس | كان للكتاب الرّومان واليونان أو ’الكالاسيكيي الأدب لقرون. فشعر هم وأوز انهم الشعرية المنظمة بشكل كبير الكثير من الشثر اء اللاحقين، متل الكسندر بو مِثل أولئك الثـعر اء أعجبـوا بـالوزن والتر للأدب الكاسيكيك ولكن، مؤلفون آخرون أرادوا حريَّة أكبر الخاصة في الكتابة. <br> وليام شكسبير أحد المؤلفين الأكثر شُهرة فَي حتى في أيامـه بسبب استخذامه لصصـار وممتعة. <br> مِثـل بـوب، استالهم شكسبير مـن النـــو غبّر هـا لكـي تصـبح الحبكــات مرتبطـة بمجتمعه. <br> كتب بعضاً من الشـعر والوزن الشـري الآكِر الانكليزية ولكنه كان أيضا رائاً في 'الششعر <br>  الكاسليكية، وهذا يسمح بحريّة أكبر للشخص حققيّين. |
| Choose the correct answer a, b or c : |  |  |  |  |
| 1. The classical writers had $\qquad$ on literature for centuries. <br> a. a great influence <br> b. no influence <br> c. a bad influenc |  |  |  |  |
| 2. The classic a. used me | rs | b. didn't use metre | c. rej | jected the use of metre |
| 3. William Sh a. a drama | are was <br> a poet | b. a bad poet | c. a | good poet |
| 4. known about by many people in many places <br> 5. the right to do anything you want <br> Complete the following sentences with information from the text: |  |  |  |  |
| 6. The things that Pope admired in classical literature are $\qquad$ <br> 7. Shakespeare changed the plots of ancient texts so that they. $\qquad$ |  |  | .. 8 8. Blank ver | rse gives characters............... |
| 年 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. famous 5. freedom 6. balance, neatness and technical perfection. <br> 7. became more closely related to his own society. 8. more freedom to speak like real people.     |  |  |  |  |
| -11- |  |  |  |  |


| الملحق الأدبي | اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي الأدبي |
| :---: | :---: |
| ritten to be performed in a theatre | قصّة تكتب ليّتم تمثّلها في مسرح |
| - not different or special | عادي - ليس مختلفأ أو خاصـاً |

Shakespeare was particularly interested in 'the language of the people' and his works show us some of the ways that English was developing during his lifetime.

Some words, such as 'accommodation' and 'to pander', for example, were not recorded in the English language before Shakespeare included them in his plays.

Writers like Shakespeare are so important because they change the way literature is written afterwards.

The Romantic poets (writing 100 years later) were influenced by the way that Shakespeare was not limited by metre;
the Victorians were influenced by the way Shakespeare tried to give ordinary people a voice; and 20th century writers were inspired by the way he worked with classical sources.

The development of English literature is about writers reading and being influenced by other writers and building on what has already been achieved.

In this way, the history of literature has led to many great pieces of writing in English, some now as well-known and admired as the classical texts that first inspired its early writers.

كان شكسبير مهتماً بشكل خاص بلغة الناس وتظهر لنـا أعمالـه بعضـاً مـن الطرق التـي كانت تتطور بهـا اللغـة الانكليزيـة في

بعض الكلمات مثل ’الإقامةَ، و ’يتجول، ، على سبيل المثال، لم تكن مسـجـلة في اللغــة الانكليزيــة فــل أن يشملها شكـبـبير فـي مسرحياته.

كتّاب مثل شكسبير مهمّين جداً لأنّهم غيروا الطريقة التي كتّب بها الأدب بعد ذلك.

تأتُز الشعراء الرومانسيون (الذين كثبوا بعد . . 1 عام) بالطريقة التي لم يكن فيها شكسبير محصوراً بالوزن الشعري؛
تـأتُر الكتـاب الفيكتوريـون بالطريقـة التـي حـاول شكسبير فيهـا
إعطاء صوت للناس العاديين؛ وقد استالهم شعر اء القرن العشرين من الطريقة التي عمل بها بالمصادر الكاسيكية. إن تَطوُر الأدب الانكليزي هو حول الكتّاباب الذين يقرؤِّون


مسبقا.
بهذه الطريقة، قاد تاريخ الأدب إلى الكثير من الكتابـات العظيــة باللغة الانكليزية، البعض منها معروفة الآن وتثير الإعجاب كــا هي النصوص الكلاسيكية التي ألهمت أولاً الكتاب الأو ائلـ.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Shakespeare was particularly interested in $\qquad$
a. formal language
b. academic language
c. every day language
2. The Romantic poets were inspired by the way Shakespeare
a. used metre
b. was unlimited by metre
c. was limited by metre

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. usual - not different or special
4. stories written to be performed in a theatre

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

5. Shakespeare introduced new words to the English language; for example, $\qquad$
6. The Victorians admired Shakespeare because
7. In the development of the English literature, writers read other writers and then

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. c | 2.b | 3. ordinary | 4. plays |
| 5. accommodation, to pander | 6. he tried to give ordinary people a voice. |  |  |


| The Critics of Shakespeare نقاد شكسبير |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| criticism | نَّقْ | the analysis and judgment of the merits and faults of a literary or artistic work | تحليل والحكم على مز ايا و عيوب عمل أدبي أو فنّي |
| playwright | كاتّب مسرحي | a person who writes plays - dramatist | شخص يكتب مسرحيات - كاتب مسرحي |
| talent talented | مو هبة <br> مو هوب | the natural ability to do something well having the natural ability to do something well | القررة الطبيعية على القيام بشيء بشكل جيد له قدرة طبيعية على القيام بشي بشكل جيد |
| contemporary | مُعاصِر | happening or living during the same time period | يحدث أو يعيش في نفس الفترة الزمنية |
| upstart | حديث النعمة | a person who has risen quickly to wealth or prominence | شخص وصل إلى الثزوة أو الثهرة بسر عة |
| critic | ناقِقِ | someone who judges the merits a literary work | شخص يحكم على مز ايا عمل أدبي |
| timeless | خالِد - لكّلِّ زمان | not changed by time passing | لا بتغير مع مرور الزمن |

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) is one of the most popular writers in history. Between the years 1960 and 2000, more books on his life and work were published than in the previous three hundred and fifty years.
Shakespearean criticism has changed considerably since the playwright's works were first performed.
Criticism in this context means the discussion of a piece of literature, where you think and talk about why a poem, book or play is good or bad.

Over the centuries, critics have found different things to say about Shakespeare's work, and readers and audiences across the world have discovered different meanings in his drama and poetry.

Shakespeare was an original writer in many ways. He was unusual among the playwrights of his day because he trained as an actor before he started writing.

Shakespeare was also different from other playwrights because he did not go to university. Most playwrights came from wealthy families and received a very good education.

Some contemporary writers were envious of Shakespeare's talent. In 1592, the playwright Robert Greene called Shakespeare an 'upstart crow, beautified in our feathers.'

This insult compares Shakespeare to an ugly, common bird that enjoys things he does not deserve. Other critics were more generous. Ben Jonson, a rival playwright, recognised that Shakespeare was very talented.

Jonson said that Shakespeare's work was timeless; his use of the English language was so original that 'He was not of an age, but for all time!'

وليام شكسبير (107 1 107 - آ أحد الكتـاب الأكثر شعبية

 السابقة.

لقد تغيـر نقد شكسبير بشكل كبير منذ مُثلت أعمـال الكاتـب
المسرحي لأول مرّة.
و النقد في هذا السياق يعنـي مناقشــة قطعـة أدبيـة، حيث تفكر ونتحـث عـن الـي يجعل القصـيدة أو الكِتـاب أو المسرحيّة

جيدة أو سيئة.
عبـر القرون، وجد النقّاد أشثـياء مختلفـة للتحـدّث عـن أعمـال شكسبير، واكتشف القرّاء والجماهير عبر العـالم معـنٍ مختلفة
 الكتاب المسرحيين في زمانـهـ لأنـه تـدرّب كممثل فبـل أن يبدأ الكتابة.

كــن شكسبير مختلفـا أيضــاً عن الكتـاب المسرحيين الآخرين لأنه لم يذهب إلى الجامعة. جاء معظم الكتّاب المسرحيين مـن عائلات ثرية وتلقوا تعليما جيداً جدا.

كان بعض الكتاب المعاصرين يحسدون مو هبـة شكسبير. عـام lo9r أطلق الكاتب المسرحي روبرت غرين على شكسبير اسم ’غراب حديث النّحمة ، جميل بريشنا،

 جونسـون، كاتتب مسـرحي منـافس، اعتـرف أن شكسبير كـان مو هوباً جداً.

قــال جونسـون إن أعمـال شكــبيبر كانــت لكـلّ زمــان؛ كــان استخدامه للغة الانكليزية أصيلاً جداً أنه 'لم يكن لعصر واحد،

ولكن لكّ العصور!

## Choose the correct answer $a, b$ or $c$ :

1. Before becoming a dramatist, Shakespeare trained as
a. a critic
b. an actor
c. a teacher
2. Unlike other playwrights, Shakespeare $\qquad$
a. received higher education
b. received expensive classical education
c. didn't receive higher education.

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. people who judge the merits of a literary, artistic or musical work
4. people who write plays


In 1642, thirty-six years after Shakespeare's death, the theatres of London were closed. Theatres were thought to be a bad influence on society, and they did not reopen for eighteen years.
When the theatres reopened in 1660 , Shakespeare's plays were not performed, and it was only a century later that his plays finally returned to the London stage.

As a result, many people read the plays of Shakespeare as literature and did not see them performed on a stage. It was during this time that Shakespeare became known as a poet rather than a playwright.
John Dryden is one of the most famous critics of Shakespeare. In 1668, he said that Shakespeare was 'naturally learn'd' and that he did not need a university education to be a great writer.

John Addison, writing in 1712, agreed with Dryden, saying that Shakespeare had 'nothing to support him besides the strength of his own genius.'
Samuel Johnson was the first critic to compare Shakespeare to the writers of ancient Greece and Rome, and suggested that Shakespeare was the greatest poet of all time.

He argued that Shakespeare was 'above all writers..a poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life.'

عام r 1 r ا، بعد موت شكسبير بستّ وثثلاثون عامـأ، أغلقت
 المجتمع، ولم يُعاد فتحها إلا بعد ثمانية عشر عاماً.
 مسرحيات شكسبير، ولم يحدث سوى بعد مرور قرن أن عادت مسرحياته أخيراً إلى خشبة مسرح لندن. ونتيجـة لـذلك، قرأ الكثير مـن النــاس مسـرحيات شكسبير
 أصبح شكسبير معروفاً على أنه شاعر اً وليس كاتباً مسرحياً.

 بحاجة لتعليم جامعي ليكون كانباً عظيمأ. جون إديسون ، الذي كتب عام XVIT ، ات اتفق مع درايدن، حيث قال إن شكسبير ’’لم يملك شيئًاً يسـانده سوى قوة عبقريته؛
كان صاميويل جونسون أول ناقق يقارن بين شكسبير وكتّاب اليونـان والرومـان القدماء، واقترح حأن شكسبير كـان أعظم شاعر في كلّ الأزمان.
 طبيعـة؛ الثــاعر الـذي يرفـع لقرائــه مــرآة مخلصــة للسـلـوك والحياة،.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. When the theatres reopened in 1660 , people could
a. read Shakespeare's plays as literature b. see his plays performed in a theatre
c. neither a nor b
2. Samuel Johnson said that Shakespeare was
a. the best poet in England
b. the best poet in all ages
c. a dramatist, not a poet

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. the part of a theatre where actors stand and perform
4. very old

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

1. The theatres were closed in 1642 because
2. During that period when Shakespeare's plays were only read in books, not performed, he
3. Dryden said that Shakespeare did not need a university education because he $\qquad$
4. John Addison said that what made Shakespeare great was

| 1. a $2 . \mathrm{b}$ | 3. stage | 4. ancient |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6. became known as a poet rather than a playwright. | 5. they were thought to be a bad influence on society. |  |
| 7. was 'naturally learn'd. | 8. the strength of his genius. |  |
|  | $-14-$ |  |

09886600384 م. مؤيد حمدان
الملحق الأدبى اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي الأدبي

| theme | فكرة | the main idea in a literary work | الفكرة الرئيسية في عمل أدبي |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mistake | خطأ | an action or opinion that is not true | فعل أو رأي ليس صحياً |
| enjoy | يستنتع | get pleasure from something | يحصل على السّعادة من شيء ما |

 Shakespeare's work. He said that Shakespeare developed characters himself when other playwrights reflected the work of others.

Shakespeare was not widely admired in the 18th century; people thought he was an uneducated man from a violent period of English history.

In the 19th century, the Romantic poets were inspired by Shakespeare's plays and used the same themes in their poems. At this time, Shakespeare was still considered more as a poet than as a playwright.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, one of the most famous Romantic poets, noticed that some expressions in Shakespeare's work were about philosophy and psychology.

Before Coleridge, these expressions were sometimes considered mistakes. By the 1920s, Shakespeare was thought of as a playwright rather than a poet.

شكسبير كان يطوّر شخصياته بنفسه عندما كان الكتّاب الآخرون
يعكسون عمل الآخرين.

لم يكن هناك إعجاب كبير بشكسبير في القرن الثامن عشر؛ كـان الناس يعتقدون أنه رجل غير مثقف من فترة عنيفة من التـاريخ الانكليزي.

فـي القـرن التاسـع عثـر، اسـتلهم الثــعر اء الرومانسـيون مـن مسرحيات شكسبير واستخدموا نفس الأفكـار في قصـائدهم. في هذا الوقت، كان شكسبير ما يز ال يُنظر إليه على انه شـاعر أكثر من كونه كاتب مسرحي.
صــاميويل تيلـر كـوليريج، أحـد أشــهر الثنـعراء الرومانسـيون، لاحظ أن بعض التعـبير في أعمـال شكسبير كانت عن الفلسفة وعلم النفس.

فبـل كـوليريج، كانـتـ تعتبـر هـذه التعـابير أحيانـا أخطـاء. حتـى عشرينات القرن العشرين، كان يُنظر إلى شكسبير على أنه كاتب

> مسرحي وليس شاعراً.
> وقد جادل هارلي غر انفيل - باركر أن أعمال شكسبير كانت

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { المسـرح الكـروي فـي لنـدن كــان المكــان الـــي تُعـرض فيــه } \\
& \text { مسرحيات شكسبير في حياته. } \\
& \text { عـام } 997 \text { ، أعيـد بنـاء المسـرح وكــن الكثبـر مـن النقــاد الجـدد } \\
& \text { قادرين على مشـاهدة المسرحبات والاستمناع بهـا. اليوم، هنـاك } \\
& \text { الكثير من النقاد الذين يعتبرون شكسبير كاتباً مسرحياً وشاعراً. } \\
& \text { مسرحي وليس شاعراً. } \\
& \text { و قد جادل هارلي غر انفيل - باركر أن أعمال شكسبير كانت } \\
& \text { كنا افضـل عنـدما كانـتـت تمثـل علـى المسـر ح، مـن فر اءنهـا فـي } \\
& \text { المسـرح الكـروي فـي لنــن كـــن المكــان الـــي تُــرض فيـهـ } \\
& \text { عـام } 997 \text { ، أعيد بنـاء المسـرح و وكـان الكثير مـن النقـاد الجدد } \\
& \text { قادرين على مشـاهدة المسرحيات والاستمتاع بهـا. اليوم، هنـا }
\end{aligned}
$$

Harley Granville-Barker argued that the works of Shakespeare were best when they were performed in a theatre, rather than read in a book.

The Globe Theatre in London was the place where Shakespeare's plays were performed during his lifetime.

In 1997, the theatre was rebuilt and many new critics were able to watch and enjoy the plays. Today, there are many critics who consider Shakespeare as both playwright and poet.
Choose the correct answer $a, b$ or $c$ :

1. Alexander Pope argued that Shakespeare $\qquad$
a. reflected the characters of others
b. imitated other writers
c. developed his own characters
2. The Romantic poets thought about Shakespeare as $\qquad$ ...
a. a playwright more than a poet
b. a poet more than a playwright
c. a novelist
3. Harley Granville-Barker thought that it was better for Shakespeare's works to $\qquad$
a. be read in books
b. be watched on the stage
c. be neglected

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

4. the main ideas in a literary work 5. a building where you can watch a play

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

6. People in the $18^{\text {th }}$ century didn't like Shakespeare much because they.
7. Coleridge said that Shakespeare's expressions that were sometimes seen as mistakes were $\qquad$
الحلول

| 1. c | 2. b | 3. b | 4. themes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6. thought he was an uneducated man from a violent period of English history. |  |  |  |

7. about philosophy and psychology.

| The Adventures of Tom Sawyer مغامرات توم سوير by Mark Twain (1835-1910) مارك توين |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| town | بلاة | a place that is larger than a village | مكان أكبر من قرية |
| bank | ضفّة | the side of a river | طرف نهر |
| clever | ذكي | quick at learning and understanding things | سريع في تعلم وفهم الأثياء |
| nephew | (بن أخ (أخت) | the son of someone's brother or sister | ابن أخ أو أخت شا $ا$ ألا |
| wits | ذكاء - فِطنة | intelligence - ability to invent and imagine |  |
| avoid | بتجنب | to keep oneself away from somebody or something |  |
| naughy | سئ السلوك | disobedient, causing trouble | غير مطيع ، يسبب المشاكل |
| privilege | امتياز | something you are lucky to have the chance to do |  |
| possessions | متملكات | things you own ( have ) | أثشياء تملكها |
| worthless | لا قيمة له | having no value or importance | ليس له قيمة أو أهمية |

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is the story of a few months in the life of a young boy living in a small town in south-western America, on the banks of the Mississippi River in the 1840s.
The boy, Tom Sawyer, is both clever and adventurous, often finding that the way in which adults go about things is wrong and, on occasion, helping to correct their mistaken view of the world.
Tom lives with his aunt Polly and his half-brother Sid; their aunt has adopted the two boys on the death of their mother.
Aunt Polly is a very kind, elderly lady, determined to bring up her two nephews to be good citizens.
However, Tom, with his love of adventure, finds himself using his wits to avoid many of the things which Aunt Polly tries to force on him and she, in turn, often finds herself forced to admire the spirit of her 'naughty' nephew.

One day, as a punishment, Tom is told to whitewash the garden fence (a task that will take a whole day). Tom avoids doing this by telling the other children what a fun task it is, and what a privilege it is to whitewash the fence.
He soon has several children paying him with toys and interesting possessions in order to be allowed to paint the fence.
Many of the possessions would seem worthless to adults, but to children with their greater imagination, they are of much higher value.
 يعيش في بلدة صـغيرة جنوب غرب أمريكا، على ضفاف نهر الميسيسيبي في أربيينات القرن التاسع عشر

 تصحيح نظرتهم الخاطئة للعالم.
يعيش توم مـع خالتـهـ بـولي وأخيـه غيـر الشقيق، بِبيد ؛ تبنّت خالتّهما الولاين عند موت أمهما.
الخالة بولي سيّّة عجوز لطيفة جداً، تُصر على تربية ابنَي أختها ليكونا مواطنين جيدين.
ولكن، توم، بحبّه للمغامر ات، يجد نفسـه يستخذد فطنتـه لتجنب
 وهي، بدور ها، غالباً ما تجد نفسها مجبرة علىى الإعجاب برو ابن أختها ’سيئ السلوك،
في أحد الايام، كعقوبة، يُطلب من توم طـلاء سياج الحديقة بـاللون

 الامتيازات التي يجنيها الفرد من دهان السياج باللون الأبيض.
 المتنعة لكي يسمح لهم بدهان السّياج.
تبـدو الكثيـر مـن الممنلكـات لا فيمـة لهـا بالنسبة للبـالغين، ولكن بالنسبة للاطفال بخيالهم الأكثر اتساعاً، لها قيمة أكبر

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Tom Sawyer $\qquad$ they way in which adults go about things.
a. dislikes
b. appreciates
c. admires
2. The children were convinced by Tom that whitewashing the garden fence was
a. a punishment
b. an advantage
c. a disadvantage

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. to keep oneself away from 4. disobedient, causing trouble

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:
5. Aunt Polly decided to bring up Tom and Sid to $\qquad$
6. Unlike adults, children consider everything they have of.

| 1.a | 2.b | 3. avoid | 4. naughty | 5. be good citizens |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  | $-16-$ |  |  |

0988660384 م. مؤيد حمدان
الملحق الأدبى
اللغة الانكليزيـة : الثالث الثانوي الأدبي

| outcast | منبوذ | a person who has no place in society | شخص لبس له مكان في المجنمع |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| wart | ثالول | a small growth on the skin caused by a virus | انتفاخ صغير على الجلد يسببه فيروس |
| indulge | ينغس | to allow oneself to enjoy something | يسمح لنفسه بالاستمتاع بشيء ما |
| murder | قتل | killing | قتّ |
| innocent | بريء | not responsible for a crime | غير مسؤول عن جريمة |
| speech | كلمة - خطاب | a talk on a certain subject given to a group of people | حديث في موضو ع معين يُعطى لمجمو عة من الناس |
| hero | بطل | someone who has done something brave or good and is admired by others | شخص قام بفعل شجاع أو جيّد ويعجب به الآخرون |
| commit | يرنكب | to do something illegal or wrong | يقوم بثيء غبر قانوني أو خاطئ |
| buried | مدفون | put under the ground | موضوع تحت الأرض |
| court | محكمة | the place where trials are held | مكان تتم فيها الدحاكمات |
| reveal | يُظهر - يكشف عن | to make something known | يجعل شيئاً معروفاً |

## دورة Y Y

Tom befriends the son of the village outcast, a child of about his own age named Huckleberry Finn, or Huck.
Huckleberry is able to live the sort of life which Tom admires very much; a life free from Sunday school, baths, stiff collars and all the other uncomfortable aspects of civilized life.

The two boys meet in the local graveyard one night, intending to bury a cat in an attempt to cure warts (they are very superstitious). Normally, Tom has to indulge in 'make-believe' adventures to make his life more interesting.
But in that dark graveyard, he and Huck witness the murder of the local doctor and find themselves in the midst of a real adventure.

They are the only ones who know the true identity of the murderer and, when an innocent man is arrested, the two frightened boys, with a third friend, Joe, leave the village and hide on Jackson's Island.

The villagers believe that the boys have been drowned and are very surprised when the three reappear just in time to hear the funeral speech for their own deaths.

The boys immediately become local heroes and, when the innocent Muff Potter is about to be sentenced for a murder he did not commit,

Tom stands up in court and reveals the true identity of the murderer, an Indian called Injun Joe. Injun Joe is in court, but he escapes.

يصـادق توم ابـن المنبوذ في القريـة، طفل بنفس عمره تقريبـاً اسمه هاكلبري فن، أو هاكّ.
هاكلبري قادر على العيش نو عية الحياة التي تعجب توم كثيراً


المتخشبة وكلّ المظاهر الأخرى الغير مريحة للحِّاة المدنيّة.
يتالاقى الولدان فـي المقبـرة المحليـة في إحدى الليـالّي، حيث

 الخيالية لجعل حياته ممتعة أكثر .
ولكـن فـي تلـك المقبـرة المعتمـة، يشـهـهِ و هـالك مقتـل الطبيـب المحلي ويجدان نفسيهما وسط مغامرة حققيقية.
فهـا الشخصـان الوحيدان اللذان يعرفـان الهُويّة الحقيقيـة للقاتلـ


صديق ثالث، جو، القرية ويختبئون في جزيرة جاكسون.

 التشييع لموتهم. وفي الحال يصبح الأو لاد أبطالاً محليين و، عندما يكون البريء مف بوتر على وشك أن يحكم عليه لجريمة قتل لم يرتكبها، يقف توم في المحكمة ويكثف عن الهويّة الحققيةية للقاتل، رجل هندي يُسمى انجان جو. انجان جو في المحكمة، ولكنه يهرب.

## Choose the correct answer $a, b$ or $c$ :

1. Tom and Huck become friends because they
a. have different opinions
b. enjoy the same things
c. both like the Sunday school
2. In the court, Tom . the murderer.
a. uncovers
b. protects
c. helps

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. people who have done something brave or good and are admired by others 4 . not responsible for a crime

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

5. One night, Tom and Huck went to the graveyard to
6. The villagers thought that the three boys
7. b 2 2. a $\quad$ 3. heroes $\quad$ 4. innocent $\quad$ 5. bury a cat in an attempt to cure warts. $\quad$ 6. had been drowned.

| widow | أرملة | a woman whose husband has died | امرأة مات زوجها |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| adopt | يتبنى | take the child of someone else and legally become its parent | يأخذ ابن شخص آخر ويصبح بشكل قانوني والده |
| persuade | يُقنِ | to cause ( make ) someone do something | يجعل شخصاً ما يقوم بشي مـا |

Some days later, Tom returns to the caves, this time with Huck, and together they dig up the buried treasure. When the village discovers that Huck is rich, the people immediately try to civilise him.

The widow Douglas adopts him and the novel ends with Tom trying to persuade Huck to suffer the indignities imposed upon him by this well-meaning lady, just as Tom puts up with the things that Aunt Polly forces on him.

Later in the summer, he goes on a picnic with his friend, Becky Thatcher. The two get lost in a maze of caves. Tom sees Injun Joe, who is visiting the site of some buried treasure. Tom eventually finds a way out of the caves and returns with Becky to the village.

There he hears that the main entrance to the cave has been closed off, and he realises to his horror that Injun Joe must be trapped inside. The villagers hurry to the caves and find the body of the murderer, who has been trying to hack his way out of the death trap.

بعد بضعة أيام، يعود تـوم إلـى الكهوف، هذه المـرّة مـع هـاك، ومعاً يستخرجان الكنز المدفون. عندما تكتشف القريـة أن هـالك غني، يحاول الناس في الحال أن يمدّنوه.

تتبناه الأرملة دو غلاس وتنتهي الرّو اية بتوم وهو يحاول إقــاع هـالك بــأن يعـاني الإهانــات المفروضـــة عليـه مـن هـذه السـيدة الحسنـة النيـة، تمامــاً مثلمـا يتحمّـل تـوم الأشـياء التـي تفرضــهـا عليه الخالة بولي.

بعد ذلـك فـي الصـيف، يـذهب فـي نز هـة مـع صـديقه ، بيكي تاتششر . حيث يضيع الاثثـن في متاهة كهوف. يـرى توم انجـان جو، الذي يزور موقع بعض الكنوز المدفونة. وفي النهاية يجد توم مخرجاً من الكهوف ويعود مع بيكي إلى القرية. و هنـالك يسـع أن المـــل الرئيسـي للكهـ قد أغلـق، ويُـدرك وهو مرتِعب أنه لا بد أنّ انجان جو قد علق في الداخل. يُسر ع القرويون إلى الكهوف ويجدوا جثـة القاتل، الذي كـان يحـاول أن يشق طريقه خارج مصبية الموت.

## The writer’s plan (p 19 )

| dialect | لهجة _ لغة محلية | a form of language spoken only in one area | شكل من أشكال اللغة يُتحدث به فقط في |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mimick | يقلد | to copy the way somebody speaks | يقلد الطريقة التي يتكلم بها شخص ما |
| fantasy | فنتاز يا | a story based on imagination, not facts | قصّة تقوم على أساس الخيال، وليس الحقائق |
| cling | يتمسك بـ | to grab ( hold) firmly | يمسك بإحكام |
| wilderness | البريّة | a region that has not been altered by humanity | منطقة لم تغير ها البشرية |
| event | حَدَ | something that happens, especially something important | شيء بحدث، وخصوصاً شيء هام |
| timescale | الزمن | the length of time that something takes to happen | الفترة الزمنية التي يستغرقها حدوث شيء |
| thick and fast | بشكل متكرر | quickly and frequently | بسر عة وبشكل منكرر |
| temporarily | بشكل مؤفت | only for a limited amount of time | فقط لفترة محودة ونر من الزمن |
| escape | يهرب | to get away from a dangerous or bad situation | يهرب من وضع خطبر أو سبئ |
| colourful | مثير | interesting, exciting and full of variety | ممتع ومثير ومليء بالتنوع |
| subtle | متّقن | so delicate or precise as to be difficult to describe | منقن ودقيق جدا يصعب وصفه |
| frightened | خائف | afraid - scared | خائف |

Mark Twain was the first major American writer who wasn't from the East Coast. He was also the first American writer to use an American dialect in his writing; he mimicked the way people really spoke.

However, though his language was realistic, his novels certainly weren't; The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is a fantasy.

It is also slightly satirical, as it mocks the concept of people clinging determinedly to all the outward features of civilisation, despite living out in the wilderness.

كان مارك توين الكاتب الأمريكي الرئيسي الوحيد الذي لم يكن مـن السـاحل الثـرقي. كـان أيضــأ أول كاتـب أمريكي يسـتخدم لهجـة أمريكيـة فـي كتاباتـه؛ فقد كــن يقلـد الطريقـة التـي كــان يتحدث بها الناس في الحقيقة. ولكن، على الرّغم من أن لغتـه كانت و اقعيـة، بالتأكيد لـم تكن رو اياته كذلك.؛ مغامرات توم سوير فنتازيا. و هي أيضا ساخرة قليلاً، لأنهـا تسـخر مـن مفهوم النـاس الذين يتعلقون بعناد بكلّ المظـاهر الخارجيـة للحضـارة، علـى الرغم من العيش في البريّة.

The basic plan of the novel is very simple. It follows the events in Tom's life.

Sometimes, the timescale is condensed so that the time passes quickly for the reader and for Tom; on other occasions, when Tom is going through a particularly painful experience (as in the caves), time is drawn out.

Towards the end of the novel, when things are happening thick and fast, Twain temporarily abandons the simple time scheme:

Tom is left in the caves and the reader follows Huck through his adventures at the widow's house;
then, two chapters later, we are returned to the caves after Tom has escaped from them. (He then explains how he escaped during this time.) The timescale, and the sequence of fascinating, colourful episodes are clearly not realistic; and nor are the many amazing coincidences (being in the graveyard the night of the murder; walking in on their own funeral service).

The book copies other adventure stories for boys in this sense. However, Twain appeals to all readers, adults too, with his clever characterisation, original language and subtle satire:

Tom is very frightened in case Injun Joe comes after him but, as time passes, his fear lessens.

الخطة الأساسية للروايـة بسيطة جداً. فهي تتبع الأحداث في حياة توم.

وأحيانـا، يكون الـزمن مكثفـاً ولـلـلك يمـرّ الوقت بسـر عة بالنسبة للقارئ وتوم؛ وفي أوقات أخرى، عندما يمر توم بتجربة مؤلمة بشكل خاص (كما هو الحال في الكهوف )، يكون الوقت مطولاً.

عند نهايـة الروايـة، عندما تحدث الأشياء بشكل متكرر، يترك توين بشكل مؤفت الخطة الزمنية البسيطة: يُترك توم في الكهوف ويتبع القارئ هاكَ في مغامر اته في بيت الأرملة؛

ثم، بعد فصلين، نـود إلى الكهوف بعد أن هرب توم منهـا. ( ثم يشرح كيف نجا هذه المرّة ).

الجدول الزمني، وتسلسل مشـاهد مذهلـة ومثيرة بشكل واضح ليست و اقعيـة؛ ولا المصـادفات المذهلـة الكثيرة (التو اجد في المقبرة في نفس ليلـة القتل، الدخول أثنـاء مر اسم جنازتهم). يقلّد الكِتـاب قصـص مغـامرات أخـرى لـلأو لاد فـي هـذه المعنى. ولكن، يجذب توين كلّ القرّاء، والبـالغين أيضـاً، بتشخيصه اللكي، ولغته الأصلية و هجائه المتقن: يكـون تـوم خائفـاً جـداً إذا مـا لحقـه انجـان جـو ولكن، مـع مرور الوقت، يقل خوفه.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. In his writings, Mark Twain uses
a. formal language
b. every day British dialect
c. an everyday American dialect
2. Twain $\qquad$ the way people really spoke.
a. copied
b. ignored
c. hated
3. When Tom goes through a painful experience, time passes
a. quickly
b. slowly
c. neither (a) nor (b)
4. The many coincidences in the novel are
a. realistic
b. unrealistic
c. uninteresting

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

5. ran away from a dangerous or bad situation
6. important things that happen

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

7. Twain's language was realistic because he $\qquad$
8. In The Adventures of Tom Sawyer Twain makes fun of.
9. Instead of following Tom in the caves, the reader
10. The novel is interesting to all readers because of Twain's
11. c 2. a $\quad 3 . \mathrm{b} \quad 4 . \mathrm{b}$
12. the concept of people clinging determinedly to all the outward features of civilisation, despite living out in the wilderness.
13. follows Huck through his adventures at the widow's house.

| fagged out | منهكاً | very tired - exhausted | متحَب جدا_ مر هَق |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| play out | ينتهي | Finish | ينتهي |
| bought in | دفع | paid to take part ( participate ) | دفع ليشارك |
| covet | يرغب | desire | بر غب |
| comprehend | يفهم | understand | يفهم |
| obliged | مُجبَر | having to do something | يجب عليه القيام بشيء ما |
| artificial | اصطناعي | not natural | ليس طبيعي |
| treadmill | طاحونة الدوس | a large wheel used in the past for driving machinery | عجلة كبيرة استخدت في الماضي لتشغيل الآلات |
| tenpins | لعبة القناني الخشبية | skittles - a game in which a player tries to knock down objects shaped like bottles. | لعبة القناني الخشبية - لعبة يحاول فيها اللاعب أن يسقط أشياء تشبه القناني |
| colloquial | العاميّة | language or words used in informal conversations | لغة أو كلمات تستخدم في المحادثات الغير رسمية |

The following extract comes from the beginning of the book. Tom has convinced the other children that whitewashing his aunt's garden fence is a privilege.

By the time Ben was fagged out Tom had traded the next chance to Billy Fisher for a kite, in good repair; and when he played out, Johnny Miller bought in for a dead rat and a string to swing it with - and so on, hour after hour...

He had a nice, good, idle time all the while - plenty of company - and the fence had three coats of whitewash on it! If he hadn't run out of whitewash, he would have bankrupted every boy in the village.

Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world, after all. He had discovered a great law of human action, without knowing it - namely, that in order to make a man or a boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing feel difficult to attain.

If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of this book, he would now have comprehended that Work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do, and that Play consists of what a body is not obliged to do.

And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers or performing on a treadmill is work, while rolling tenpins or climbing Mont Blanc is only amusement.

Notice that in this section there is no direct speech. It is clear, however, thanks to the author's choice of language, that what is passing through Tom's head is being reported exactly; as in the first three lines.

As this particular excerpt goes on, the writer does not report Tom's thoughts, but merely describes them.

In the second half of this extract, the writer uses more conventional (and more adult) language for this reason.

This extract shows how Tom thinks, gives the opinion of the narrator and demonstrates the colloquial language that Tom and his friends use, 'played out', 'bought in', etc.

المقطع الآتي مأخوذ من بداية الكتاب. لقد أقنع توم الأطفال الآخرين أن دهـان سياج حديقـة خالتـه بـاللون الأبيض هو

امتياز.
في الوقت الذي كان فيه بِنْ منهكاً كان توم قد أعطى الفرصـة الثنانية لبيلي فيشر مقابل طائرة ورقية، حالتهـا جيّدة، و عندما انتهى منهـا، دفـع جـوني ميلر لجـرذ ميـت وخيط لهـزه بــه و هكذا، ساعة بعد ساعة. أمضى وقتـاً جميلاً وجيداً وكسو لاً طوال هذه الفترة - الكثير مـن الرفــاق - والســياج أصـبـح بــثـلاث طبقــات مــن الــدّهان الأبيض! لو لم ينفذ الدهان الأبيض، لأفلس كلّ ولد في القرية.
 قانوناً عظيماً من السّلوك البشريّ، دون أن يعرف هذا - وهو، لكي تجعل رجلاً أو ولداً برغب شيئا مـا، من الضروري فقط أن تعطي الشعور أن هذا الشيء من الصعب الحصول عليه. لو كان فيلسوفاً عظيماً وحكيماً، مثل كاتب هذا الكِتاب، لكان قد فهم الآن أن العمل يتألف من أي شيء يُجبَر الجسمُ على القــام بـه، وأن

اللعب بتألف من الأشياء التي لا يُجبر الجسم على القيام بها. و هذا سيسـاعده علـى فهم لمــاذا عمل الأز هـار الاصـطناعية أو
 أو تسلق جبل مونت بلانك مجرّد تسلية. لاحِظ أنـه في هذا المقطع لا يوجد كلام مباشر . مـن الواضـح، على أيـة حــل، أنـه بفضـل اختيـار المؤلف للغــة، أنّ مـا يخطر على بال توم يتم نقلـه تمامـاً؛ كـــا هو الحــال في الأسطر الثلاثــة الأولى.

بينما يمضي هذا المقطع الخاص، لا ينقل الكاتب أفكار توم، ولكنه فقط يصفها.

فـي النصـف الثـاني مـن هذا المقطـع، يسـتخدم الكاتـب لغـة تقليدية أكثر (ولغة بالغين بشكل أكبر) لهذا السبب. يُظهـر هذا المقطـع كيـف يفكر تـوم، ويقـدّم رأي الـراوي ويظهـر اللغــة العاميّـة التـي يسـتخدمها تـوم وأصــدقاؤه: ’انتهى'-'دفع‘، الخ .

| Dubliners: Clay سكان دبلن : الطين <br> by James Joyce (1882-1941)جيمس جويس |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hometown | مسقط رأس | the place where one was born | المكان الذي وُلد فيه شخص ما |
| charity | مؤسّسة خيربة | an organisation that helps people | مؤسسة تساعد الناس |
| deaden | يقتل - يخمد | make feelings weaker | يجعل المشاعر أكثر ضعفاً |
| pliability | سهولة الانقياد | being easily influenced or controlled by other people | من السّهل التأثير عليه أو التحكم بهه من الآخرين |
| blindfolded | معصوب العينين | with his eyes covered by a piece of cloth | تغطي عينيه قطعة من القماش |

James Joyce was an Irish poet and writer, who frequently wrote about his hometown: Dublin. Dubliners is a collection of 15 short stories by Joyce describing the ordinary lives of people in Dublin at the beginning of the 20th century.

Although the actual events of the stories appear insignificant, Joyce intended readers to explore elements of their own natures in the characters' simple lives.

Clay is one of the short stories in Dubliners, featuring the character Maria, an old woman.

There are three stages to the story: she is responsible for a Halloween party at the charity she works for; she travels through the streets of Dublin; and she visits the Donnelly family.
The story focuses on minor details of these stages because Maria's life is not very eventful or interesting. In some ways, Maria's life has become deadened by routine.
Maria is a hard-working, kind and tolerant old woman, but her personality means that nothing very exciting happens in her life.
She is a passive character who allows other people to shape who she is and influence what she does. Few things happen in her life that she makes happen so there is little activity throughout the story, even compared to the rest of Dubliners.
Maria is playing a Halloween game with the Donnellys where, blindfolded, she has to pick from a collection of saucers on a table.

The result of her choice in the game is supposed to tell her future. She feels some clay, a material symbolic of several things including softness, pliability and death.
But Maria is so used to her present situation with its daily routines and lack of new experiences that she is startled and reacts with great surprise.

كان جيمس جويس شاعراً وكاتباً اير لندياً، كـان يكتب بشكا بـل
منكرر عن مسقط رأسه: دبلن. سكان دبلن مجمو عة مـن 10

في دبلن في بداية القرن العشرين.
علـى الـرّغم مـن أن الأحداث الفعليـة للقصص تظهـر غير هامّة، إلا أن جويس كان يقصد أن يستكثشف القرّاء عناصـر طبيعتهم في حياة الثخصبات البسيطة.

الطبن هي إحدى القصص القصبرة في سكان دبلـن، تصف
شخصية ماريا، و هي امر أة عجوز.
هنـاك ثلاثــة مر احـل فـي القصّــن: فهـي مسـؤولة عـن حفلــة بمناسبة عبد الرّعب في المؤسسـة الخيريـة التـي تعــل فيهـهـا؛ تتنقل في شوار ع دبلن؛ وتزور عائلة دونلي.
 حيـاة ماريـا ليسـت حافلـــة أو مدتعــة جـداً. بطـرق معبنـة، أصبحت حياة ماريا يقتلها الروتين.
 شخصيتها أن لا شيء مثبر جداً يحدث في حباتها.


 عندما نقارنها مع بقية سكان دبلن.
تلعب ماريا إحدى ألعاب عبد الرّعب مع أسرة دونليّ تكون معصـوبة العينين، عليهـا أن تختـار مـن مجموعـة مـن الأطباق على طاولة.
مـن المفتـرض أن تخبـر نتيجــة خيار هــا فـي اللعبــة عــن مستقبلها. تشـعر ببعض الطين، وهـي مـادّة ترمـز إلـى عدّة أشباء بما فيها النعومة وسهولة الانقباد و الموت.

 الذّهول وترتد بمفاجأة كبيرة.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Clay is
( a. a novel
b. a short story
c. a play )
2. Maria's life is
( a. interesting
b. eventful
c. neither a nor b)
3. Maria works for
( a. the Donnelly family
b. a hospital
c. a charity )

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

4. the place where one was born
5. an organisation that helps people

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:
6. James Joyce usually wrote about $\qquad$ 9. Maria is a passive character because she.
10. Maria feels some clay, which is
7. Joyce wrote Dubliners, which is $\qquad$
8. In the drawing of his characters, Joyce wants readers to.....
1.b 2. c 3. c 4. hometown 5. charity 6 . his hometown 7. a collection of 15 short stories describing the ordinary lives of people in Dublin at the beginning of the 20th century. 8. explore elements of their own natures in the characters' simple lives. 9. allows other people to shape who she is and influence what she does.
10. a material symbolic of several things including softness, pliability and death.

They led her up to the table amid laughing and joking and she put her hand out in the air as she was told to do. She moved her hand about here and there in the air and descended on one of the saucers.
She felt a soft wet substance with her fingers and was surprised that nobody spoke or took off her bandage.
There was a pause for a few seconds; and then a great deal of scuffling and whispering. Somebody said something about the garden, and at last Mrs. Donnelly said something very cross to one of the next-door girls and told her to throw it out at once: that was no play.
Maria understood that it was wrong that time and so she had to do it over again: and this time she got the prayer-book.

قادو ها إلى الطاولة وسط الضا ولـا
 الهو اء وأسقطتها على احد الأطباق.
شـعرت بمـادّة طريّـة ورطبـة بأصــابعها وتفاجـأت لأنـه لم يتحدث أحد أو ينزع رباطها.
 والهمس. قال أحدهم شيئاً عن الحديقة، وأخيراً قالت السيّدة دونلي شيئاً بغضب لإحدى بنات الجيران وأخبرتها أن ترميها خارجاً في الحال: لم تكن تلك لعبة.
فهـت ماريا أن هذا كان خاطئاً تلك المرّة و هكذا كـان عليهـا القيـام بذلك مرّة ثانية: و هذه المرّة أمسكت بكتاب الصلوات

The Old Man and the Sea العجوز والبحر
( p 22)
by Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) ايرنست هيمينغوي

| compact | مضغوط | neatly and closely packed | مضخوط بشكل أنيق ووثيق |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| journalist | صحفي | someone who writes news reports for newspapers | شخص يكتب تقارير إخبارية للصّحف |
| distinctive | ممبّز | easy to recognize, very different | يسهل التعرف عليه، مختلف كثبر اً |
| imitate | يقلد | to copy the way somebody behaves, speaks or writes | يقلد الطريقة التي بيرف |
| macho | ذكوري | acting in a male way; being strong and brave | ينصرف بطريقة ذكورية ؛ يكون قوي وشجاع |

Ernest Hemingway is frequently described as using 'economy of language' in his writing, which is a reference to his compact and powerful style.
Hemingway was an American novelist and journalist who developed his distinctive style of writing as a young man, while writing for the Kansas City Star newspaper.
Many writers have attempted to imitate his way of writing, because his works are considered to be some of the most important pieces of American literature, as demonstrated by the fact that he won both the Nobel Prize in Literature and the Pulitzer Prize for Literature.
Hemingway travelled a great deal during his life; his daring lifestyle is almost as well-known as his writing.
He was injured in Italy during World War I, and spent a long time during the 1920s in Paris with other great authors such as James Joyce, Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein.
He reported on World War II in France and was there for some of the war's major events.
He also frequently travelled to Cuba, even living there for many years during the 1940s and 50s.
Hemingway loved fishing, boxing, bullfighting and hunting: these hobbies and his adventurous history gave him a macho image that was reflected in his literature by strong, masculine characters. While in Cuba, he spent many hours fishing in the Gulf Stream.

يُوصـف ارنسـت هيمنغـوي بشـكل متكـرر علـى أنــه يسـتخدم 'اقتصـاد اللغة، في كتاباته، و هذا إشارة إلى أسلوبه المضـونـو و القوي.
كان هيمنغوي روائياً وصحفياً أمريكياً طوّر أسلوبه المميز في
 سيتي ستار. حاول الكثير من الكتاب تقليد طريقتـه في الكتابـة، لأن أعمالــهـ تتعبر بعضـاً مـن القطـع الأكثر أهتّيـة فـي الأدب الأمربكي،
 بوليتزر للأدب.
سافر هيمنغوي كثير اً في حياته؛ أسلوب حياته الجريء نقريبـاً معروف كما هي كتاباته.

 عظام آخرين كجيمس جويس وازرا باوند وجيرترود ستاين. كتب تقارير اً عن الحرب العالمية الثانية في فرنسـا وقد تو اجد هنالك في بعض أحداث الحرب الرئيسية.
 لسنوات كثيرة في أربعينيات وخمسينيات القرن العشرين. أحب هيمنغوي صيد السمك والملاكمة ومصار عة الثيران والصّيّبد:
 انعكست في أدبه من خلال شخصيات قوية وذكورية. بينمـا كان في كوبا، أمضى ساعات كثبرة في صبد الأسمك في جدول الخليج.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c :

1. Ernest Hemingway was a .
a. dramatist
b. musician
c. novel writer and journalist
2. Hemingway wrote reports about the World War II while he was in $\qquad$
a. Italy
b. France
c. Cuba
3. Many writers tried to $\qquad$ Hemingway's distinctive way of writing.
( دورة عام T . ـ ـ الدورة الثانية )
a. criticise
b. enrich
c. copy

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

4. someone who writes news reports for newspapers
5. easy to recognize, very different

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

6. The 'economy of language' refers to Hemingway's
7. Hemingway got two important prizes, which shows that his works.
8. The hobbies that Hemingway had helped him get
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 1. c } & \text { 2. b } & \text { 3. c } 4 \text {. journalist } 5 \text {. distinctive } & \text { 6. compact and powerful style. } & \text { 7. are considered to be some of the most important pieces of }\end{array}$ American literature. 8. a macho image that was reflected in his literature by strong, masculine characters.

| novella | رواية قصبرة | a piece of fiction shorter than a novel | فطعة من الخبال أقصر من رواية |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hook | يصطد | to catch fish ( using a hook) | يصطاد السمك ( مستخدما خطاف) |
| blood | دم | the red liquid that moves around the body | السائل الأحمر الذي ينتقل في الجس |

Hemingway had good knowledge of a fisherman's way of life, and experience of writing about powerful male figures. This gave him the ability to write a realistic account of an old but skilled fisherman chasing his greatest catch in The Old Man and the Sea.

The Old Man and the Sea was Hemingway's last major work of fiction, and it was the work that he won the Pulitzer Prize for.
The novella tells the story of Santiago, a Cuban fisherman who is struggling with a period of bad luck, having been fishing for eightyfour days without catching anything.
Even his young friend Manolin has been forced to stop fishing with him by his parents.
He decides to go farther out into the Gulf Stream, as he hopes he will be able to find fish there. He succeeds, hooking a great marlin, but the fish is too strong and is able to pull the boat.
The fish and Santiago are joined together by the fishing line for three days before the fish becomes tired and Santiago is able to kill it.

As he is returning home, sharks smell the marlin's blood and eat it, meaning Santiago is left with nothing but a skeleton for his great effort.
However, when he returns, he has regained the respect of his fellow fishermen, and Manolin agrees to return to his side.

كانت لدى هيمنغوي معرفة جيدة بأسلوب حياة الصيّّاد، وخبرة في الكتابــة عن شخصـيات ذكوريّة قويـة. و هذا أعطـاه القــرا على كتابة وصفاً و اقعياً لصيّاد عجوز ولكنه ماهر يطارد أكبر صيد له في العجوز والبحر . كان العجوز والبحر أخر عمل رو ائي رئيسـي لهيمنغوي، و هو العمل الذي فاز بسببه بجائزة بوليتزر.
 يكـافح فتـرة مـن الحـظ العــثر، حيـث يصـطـاد منـذ أربــة وثمانين يوماً دون أن يمسك شيئاً. حتى صديقه الشـاب مانولن أجبر على التوقف عن الصيد معه من قبل و الديه. يقرّر أن يبتعد أكثر في جدول الخليج، حيث يأمل بـأن يكون فـادراً
 ضخمة، ولكن السمكة قوية جداً وتكون قارة على سحب القارب. ترتبط السمكة وسانتياغو معـاً بصنـارة الصيد لثلاثــة أيـام قبل أن تتعب السمكة ويتمكن سانتياغو من القضـاء عليها.
 المـارلين وتأكلها، و هذا يعني أن يبقى سـانتياغو بـدون أي شيء سوى الهيكل العظمي مقابل جهو ده الجبارة. ولكـن، عنـدما يعـود، يسـترد احتـر ام زمـــاءها الصـيـادين، ويو افق مانولين على العودة إلى جانبه.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Santiago was
a. a very bad fisherman
b. a very lucky fisherman
2. Hemingway was $\qquad$ for his work " The Old Man and the Sea".

## a. rewarded

b. punished
c. a very good fisherman

3. Manolin's parents told him $\qquad$
a. to fish with Santiago
b. not to fish with Santiago
c. to help Santiago catch the marlin
4. The great marlin was eaten by $\qquad$
a. sharks
b. Santiago's fellow fishermen

## c. Santiago

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

5. a piece of fiction shorter than a novel and longer than a short story 6 . the red liquid that moves around the body

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

7. Hemingway's knowledge of fisherman's way of life and his experience enabled him to.
8. Santiago is suffering from bad luck as he. $\qquad$
9. Santiago goes further into the Gulf Stream, hoping that he
10. Santiago is able to kill the
11. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. novella 6. blood 7. write a realistic account of an old but skilled fisherman chasing his greatest catch in The Old Man and the Sea. 8. has been fishing for eighty-four days without catching anything. 9. will be able to find fish there. 10. becomes tired after three days.

The novella focuses on Santiago's relationship with the fish he is battling. He greatly respects the fish's strength, determination and ability to resist suffering - characteristics we see in the author as well as Santiago.
Santiago is sad to eventually kill the mighty fish, as he feels any person who would eat it would not be worthy. Because of this, he is a character that the reader respects emotionally as well as physically.
Hemingway is an example of how an author's background can be extremely important to their literary work.
The 1954 Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to Hemingway "for his mastery of the art of narrative, most recently demonstrated in The Old Man and the Sea, and for the influence that he has exerted on contemporary style".
 يحاربها. يحترم بشكل كبير قوة السمكة وتصميمها وقدرتها على مقاومة المعاناة- وهي صفات نر اها في المؤلف بالإضافة إلى سانتياغو.
يحزن سانتياغو لأنه يقتل السمكة الجبّارة في النهاية، حيث
 هذا، هو شخصية يحترمهـا القارئ بشكـل عاطفي كمـا هو

جسدي.
هيمنغوي مثـال عن الحالــة التـي يمكن أن تكـون خلفــــة المؤلف هامّة جدا في أعماله الأدبيّة.
 السَّرد، والذي ظهر مؤخر أبالعجوز والبحر، وللتأتُّير الذي فرضه على الأسلوب المعاصر ‘.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c :

1. Santiago is sad because
a. he ate the marlin
b. he killed the marlin
c. he couldn't eat the marlin
2. Santiago feels that worthy to eat the mighty fish.
a. he and Manolin are
b. his fellow fishermen are
c. no one is

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. very strong 4. a person in a book, play or film

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

| The characteristics of the fish in "The old Man and the Sea" are $\qquad$ <br>  | 6. Hemingway got the Nobel Prize as a result of his |
| :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. mighty | 4. character |
| 6. mastery of the art of narrative and the influence he exerted on contemporary style. |  |  |  |


| bait | طعم | a piece of food put onto a hook to attract fish | قطعة من الطعام توضع في خطاف لجذب السك |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| taut | مشدود بإحكام | stretched tight | مشدود بإحكام |
| loop | عقدة | a shape like a circle made by something bending | شكل مثل دائرة يُصنع من شيء منحني |
| thump out | يضرب بعنف | to hit something hard and repeatedly | يضرب شيئاً بشدّة وبشكل منكرِ |
| stern | مؤخرة القارب | back of a boat | مؤخرة قارب |

How his 'mastery of narrative' and the 'economy of language' in his style came together can be seen in the following excerpt.
It describes Santiago catching a tuna, which he will go on to use as bait. The reader is given brief descriptions that only need one or two words, and the reader learns a lot about Santiago's character from the way he treats the fish he has caught.
Just then the stern line came taut under his foot, where he had kept the loop of the line, and he dropped his oars and felt the weight of the small tuna's shivering pull as he held the line firm and commenced to haul it in.
The shivering increased as he pulled in and he could see the blue back of the fish in the water and the gold of his sides before he swung him over the side and into the boat.
He lay in the stern in the sun, compact and bullet shaped, his big, unintelligent eyes staring as he thumped his life out against the planking of the boat with the quick shivering strokes of his neat, fastmoving tail.
The old man hit him on the head for kindness and kicked him, his body still shuddering, under the shade of the stern.

كيف اجتمع إتقانه للسّرد و و 'اقتّصـاد اللغةّ، في أسلوبه معاً يمكن أن نراه في المقطع الآتي
يصف سانتياغو و هو يمسك سمكة توناها، والتي سيستخدمها كطعم. يُططى القارئ وصفاً موجزأ يحتـاج فقّط كلمـة أو كلمتين، ويتعلم القارئ الكثير عن شخصيّة سـانتياغي الطريقة التي يتعامل فيها مع السّمكة التي أمسكها. في ذلك الحين جاءت الصنارة العنية مشدودة تحت قـمـهـ، حيث وضـع عقدة الصـنارة، وأسقط المجـاديف وشــر بـوزن سـبـ سككة التونا الصغيرة المرتجفة بينما أمسك الصنارة بإحكام وبداً

بسحبها.
 الأزرق للسَمكة في الماء ولون أطر افها الذهبي قبل أن يرميهـا فوق طرف القارب وداخلـه.
 الر"صاصـة، حيث تحدق عينيها الكبيرتين والنير ذكيتين بينمـا
 بضربات مرتجفة وسريعة من ذيلها الانيق السريع الحركة.
 جسمها ما يزال يرتجف، تحت ظل مؤخرة القارب.

| The Prophet النبي by Gibran Khalil Gibran (18 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| impress | يؤثر في | to make someone feel admiration and res |
| foreign | أجنبي | in or from a country other than one's |
| issue | قضية | a subject to consider ( discuss), especially |
| Y. الدورة الإضافية |  |  |

The Prophet is a book of 26 poems written in English by the Lebanese writer and painter Gibran Khalil Gibran.

In the book, the prophet Almustafa is leaving the foreign city of Orphalese after twelve years.

As he is about to board the ship that will take him home, he is stopped by a group of people who he discusses many important issues with. They talk about life and the human condition.

The book is divided into chapters dealing with themes ranging from marriage and children, eating and giving, to pain, self-knowledge, talking and death.

Gibran wrote The Prophet in English and used the tone and rhythm of 17 th century English text.

He joins many different philosophies and ideals in a rich mixture of wisdom.

The character Almustafa insists upon the bonds between all men, the links between all forms of life, and the importance of continuity.

Gibran was deeply affected by a number of British poets. The Romantic poets, such as Coleridge, Shelley and Burns, heavily influenced him;
though he was most impressed by William Blake, whose work helped to shape both Gibran's writing and painting.

النبـي كتـاب مـن 1 Y قصـيدة كتبهـا باللغــة الانكليزيــة الكاتـب
و الرسّام اللبناني جبران خليل جبران.
في الكتاب، يغادر المصطفى مدينة اور فاليس الأجنبية بعد اثنـا
عشر عاماً.
وهو على وشك الصّعود إلى القارب الذي سينقله إلـى موطنه، توقفه مجموعة من الناس الذين بناقش معهم الكثير من القضايا الهامّة. حيث يتحدثون عن الحياة وظروف البشر. الكِتـاب مقسّم إلـى فصـول تـعـالج أفكـار اً نتـر اوح بـين الـزو اج والأطفال والأكل و العطـاء إلـى الألم ومعرفـة الذات والتحدّث والموت.

كتب جبـران النبـي بالللغـة الانكليزيــة واسـتخدم نغـــة ونتــاغم نص انكليزي في القرن السابع عشر. حيث يربط بين فلسفات ومثاليـات كثيرة ومختلفة في مزيج تصـِر شخصــيّة المصـطفى علــى الــروابطـبــين كـلّ النــاس والروابط بين كلّ أشكال الحياة وأهمية الاستمرار. تــأثر جبـران بشـكـل عيـق بعـدد مـن الثــعر اء البريطـانيين. الشعر اء الرومانسيون، مثل كوليرج وشيلي وبيرنز، أثروا فيه بشكل كبير؛
بـالرّغ مـن أنـه تـأتثر بشكـل أكبر بوليـام بليك، الذي سـاعدت أعمالله على تكوين كتابات ورسومات جبران.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Gibran Khalil Gibran was a.
a. doctor
b. writer and painter
c. sailor
2. In " The Prophet" Gibran discusses
a. marriage and children and other things
b. death only
c. romantic poets.

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. subjects to consider, especially problems 4. from a country other than one's own 5 . made ( someone ) feel admiration

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

6. "The Prophet" was written in.
7. Gibran Khalil Gibran was affected by
8. The character " Almustafa" demands.
9. b 2. a $\quad 3$. issues
10. foreign number of British poets. 8. the bonds between all men, the links between all forms of life, and the importa


And a youth said, 'Speak to us of Friendship.'
And he answered, saying:
Your friend is your needs answered.
He is your field which you sow with love and reap with thanksgiving.
And he is your board and your fireside.
For you come to him with your hunger, and you seek him for peace.
When your friend speaks his mind you fear not the 'nay' in your own mind, nor do you withhold the 'ay'.
And when he is silent your heart ceases not to listen to his heart;
For without words, in friendship, all thoughts, all desires,
all expectations are born and shared, with joy that is unacclaimed.
When you part from your friend, you grieve not;
For that which you love in him may be clearer in his absence,
as the mountain to the climber is clearer from the plain.
And let there be no purpose in friendship save the deepening of the spirit.
For love that seeks aught but the disclosure of its own mystery is not love but a net cast forth: and only the unprofitable is caught.

And let your best be for your friend.
If he must know the ebb of your tide, let him know its flood also.
For what is your friend that you should seek him with hours to kill?
Seek him always with hours to live.
For it is his to fill your need, but not your emptiness.
And in the sweetness of friendship let there be laughter and sharing of pleasures.
For in the dew of little things the heart finds its morning and is refreshed.
كالجبل يبيو لمن ينظر إليه من السهل أوضح مما يظهر لمن ينسلقة.
| ولا يكن لكم في الصداقة من غايــة ترجونها غير تعميق
الرو ح.

لأن المحبة التي لا رجاء لها سوى كثف الغطاء عن أسر ارها
ليست محبة بل شبكة تلقى ولا تمسك إلا ما هو غير نافع.
وليكن أفضل ما عندك لصديقكا.
فإن كان يجدر به أن يعرف جزر حياتكا فليعرف مدّها أيضاً.
ما قيمة صديقك الذي تطلبه لتقضي معل ما تا تريد قتله من وقتلك؟
فاسع بالأحرى إلى الصديق الاني يُحيي ساعاتانك.
لأن له وحده أن يكمل حاجاتكّ، لا أن يملا فر اغكّ.
ولنكن في حاوة الصَّداقة الأفر اح واللذات المتبادلة.

لانْ القلب يجد صباحه في الندى العـالق بالأشياء الصـغيرة، وينتش.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وقال شاب: ’هات ححّثنا عن الصداقة. ، } \\
& \text { فأجاب قائلاً: } \\
& \text { إن صديقك هو كفاية حاجاتكّ. } \\
& \text { هو حقلك الأي تزر عهه بالمحبة و تحصده بالشكر. } \\
& \text { هو مائثتك و موقكـك } \\
& \text { لانكّك تأتي إليه جائعا، وتسعى وراءه بحثاً عن النّكينة. } \\
& \text { فإذا أوضح لك صديقك فكره فلا تخش أن تصر تي بما في في } \\
& \text { فكرك من النفي، أو أن تحتفظ بما في ذهنك من الإيجاب. } \\
& \text { وإن صمت صدبقك، فلا ينتطع فلبك عن الإصغاء إلى صوت قلكّب; } \\
& \text { لأن الصداقة لا تحتاج إلى الألفاظ ففيها كلّ الأفكار والرغبات } \\
& \text { والتنميات تولا ويشترك بها الأصدقاء، بفر ح غير معلن. } \\
& \text { وإن فارقت صديقك فلا تحزن على فر اقه; } \\
& \text { لأن ما تُشقه فيه قد يكون في حين غيابه أوضح }
\end{aligned}
$$

Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. A real friend is someone
a. who lives with you
b. who fulfuills your needs
c. with whom you spend your free time
2. When your friend is away, you should
a. be happy
b. look for him
c. not be unhappy

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. the flow of the sea away from the shore
4. not announced

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

| 5. Your friend is your board and fire because $\qquad$ <br> 6. The purpose of friendship should be $\qquad$ |  |  | 7. The heart can find refreshment in $\qquad$ <br> 8. You should seek your friend with hours to live, not . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| / لإلحول |  |  |  |
| 1. b 2.c 3.ebb | 4. unacclaimed | 5. you | come to him with your hunger, and you seek him for peace. |
| 6. the deepening of the spirit. | 7. the dew of little things | 8. with | hours to kill. |


| إلى المنارة To the Lighthouse <br> by Virginia Woolf فرجينيا وولف (1941-1882) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ambitious | ط | determined to be success |  |  |
| manage |  | to |  |  |
| subtlety | قكّة - إتقان | being delicate or precise as to |  | كون |
| revolution |  | to comp |  |  |
| novel |  | a long written story whose characters |  |  |
| lighthouse |  | a |  |  |
| Virginia Woolf was one of the most ambitious and important writers of the 20th century. Few other writers have managed to enter the inner depths of their characters with such subtlety and care. <br> She follows the stream of consciousness, or thought patterns, of her characters so that the reader feels he or she can see inside their minds. <br> This detailed approach to writing, which was also used by James Joyce, revolutionised novel writing. To the Lighthouse is not an easy book to summarise. It is more interesting because of how it is written than because of what it is about. |  |  | كانت فرجينيا وولف واحدة من الكتاب الأكثر طموحـاً وأهمّيـة في القرن العشـرين. القليـل مـن الكتـاب الآخرين نجـورا فـي الاخخول إلى الأعماق الداخلية لشخصياتهم بهذه الدقة و الحذر. تتبع التـداعي الحـر، أو أنمـاط الأفكـار، لشخصـياتها وبهـذا يشعر القارئ أنه يستطيع أن ينظر داخل عقولهم. <br>  جويس، أحدث ثـورة فـي كتابـة الروايـة. إلـى المنــارة ليس <br>  كتب بها أكثر منه بسبب ما يتحدّث عنـه. |  |
| The novel is covers only on guests who join James Ramsay and his mothe The children' together. How weather will n | ded int <br> y; we <br> m on <br> $o$ is si <br> ures hi <br> sire to <br> Mr <br> suitab | parts. The first part, 'The Window', roduced to the Ramsay family and the y on a Scottish Island called Skye. old, longs to visit a nearby lighthouse, will go the next day. <br> the lighthouse brings the first part says that they won't go because the |  | الرو اية مسسمة إلى ثلاند اجز اء. يغطي الجزء فقط يومـاً واحداً؛ نتعرف على عائلـة رامسـي ينضمون إليهم في إجازة في جزيرة اسكتلننية جيمس رامسي، البـالغ مـن العمـر ستّ أعو منارة قريبة، وتؤكد له و الدته أنهم سيذهبون تجعـل ر غبــة الأطفــال فــي زيــارة المنــار متماسـكاً. ولكـن، يقـول السـيد رامسـي إنهــــر الطقس لن يكون ملائماً. |

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. To the Lighthouse was written by $\qquad$
a. Virginia Woolf
b. James Joyce
c. Ramsay
2. In her description of her characters, the writer focuses on
a. what they look like
b. their economic problems
c. what happens in their minds
3. 'The Window' covers
a. twenty-four hours
b. sixty hours
c. forty-eight hours.
4. Skye is an island located in.
a. England
b. Scotland
c. Italy
5. Mr. Ramsay Mrs. Ramsay about the visit to the lighthouse.
a. agrees with
b. disagrees with
c. tells
6. They can't go to the lighthouse because .
a. Mrs. Ramsay refuses
b. James longs to go there
c. of the weather

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

7. a long written story whose characters are imaginary 8 . completely changed how something is done

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:
9. James Joyce was similar to Virginia Woolf in that he..... 10. Virginia Woolf paid much attention to.


م. 0988660384 مؤيد حمدان
الملحق الأدبى اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي الأدبي

| optimistic | منفائل | believing that good things will happen in the future | يعتنق أن أثنياء جاء |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pessimistic | متنشائم | believing that bad things will happen in the future |  |
| inconsistent | غير مترابط | not the same, acting differently in similar situations |  |
| clear-cut | واضِّ | easy to understand or be certain about |  |
| compensate | يُحوّض | to replace or balance the effect of something bad |  |
| decay | ينهار | to be slowly damaged over time |  |
| island | جزيرة | a piece of land completely surrounded by water | قطعة من الأرض يحبط بها بها الماء بشكل كامل |

Mrs Ramsay appears to be an optimistic character, yet later in the book, her husband mentions that she is often pessimistic. This is not the writer being inconsistent.
Terms such as optimism and pessimism are useful to us because they are clear-cut. Human feelings, however, are rarely so clear, and are often too complex for such obvious labels.
Mrs Ramsay's optimism about the visit to the lighthouse is actually unrealistic (because of the weather). Her positive attitude is an effort to compensate for the world's disappointments, which she knows a lot about. Pessimism is the reason for her show of optimism, though even pretending to be optimistic can have a positive effect on the world.
The writer also notes that James had looked forward to the visit 'for years and years it seemed'.
A major part of the novel is that time, as it is experienced, often seems different from the length of time shown on the clock. Time, in the book, is elastic, a sensation that everyone knows.
For example, an enjoyable experience may seem to pass in seconds, when the clock shows that it actually lasted several minutes.
The opposite is also something most people know. The strength of James's desire for adventure makes the period seem much longer than is actually logically possible.
This is not the only way in which time is used, as in the second half of the book, 'Time Passes', ten years have passed.
We learn of the death of Mrs Ramsay, and of her children Andrew and Prue; the house is also starting to decay.

The First World War has come and gone. Despite its horrific results, life goes on, and the family and friends are back on the island.

تظهر السيدة رامسي على أنها شخصية متانفانيّلـة، ومع ذلك، بعد ذلك في الكتاب، يذكر زوجها أنها غالباً متشــائمة. هذا لا يعني أن الكاتب غير متر ابط.



تفاؤل السبية رامسي بالنسبة لزيارة المنارة غير واقعي فعلياً ( بسبب الطقس ). فموقفها الإيجابي محاولـة للأتعويض عن خييات الأمل في العالم، والتي تعرف الكثير عنها. النتشاؤم هو سبب إظهار ها اللتفاؤل، على الرّغّ غم من أنـه حتى التظاهر بالتفاؤل يمكن أن يكون له نأتئيراً إيجابياً على العالم. يلاحظ الكاتب أيضاً أن جيمس كان يتوق للزيـارة 'لسنوات وسنوات على ما يبدو '،
 الناس، غالباً ما يبدو مختلفاً عن طول الوقت الـون الظـاهر على الساعة، الوفت، في الكتاب، مَرِن، إحساس يعر فه الجميع.
 ثوان، عندما تظهِر الستّاعة أنها استمرت فعلياً عدّة دقائقـ
 بالمغـامرة تجعل الفترة تبـدو أطول بكثـر ممـا هـي ممكـــة

بشكل منطقي فعلياً.
هذه ليست الطريقة الوحيدة الني يُستخدم فيهـا الوقت، كمـا في



المنزل أيضاً بالانهيار.
جاءت الحرب العالمية الأولىى ومضت. على الرئى الرغم من تتأجها
المروّعة، تستمتر الحياة، وتتود الأسرةو الأصدقاء إلى الجزيرة.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c :

1. Time in the book
a. passes quickly
b. passes slowly
c. sometimes passes quickly and sometimes slowly
2. It is to give human feelings clear labels.
a. very difficult
b. very easy
c. easy

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. believing that bad things will happen in the future
4. a tower with a light that guides ships

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

5. Mrs. Ramsay tries to show that she is optimistic in order to
6. The period seems longer for James because of
7. Although the war has had terrible effects,

| intervene | يتخلل | come in between | بأتي بين |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| trauma | صدمة | a deeply distressing or disturbing experience | تجربة محزنة أو مز عجة بشكل عيّ |

In the final part of the book, 'To The Lighthouse', Mr Ramsay takes his youngest children, James and Cam, to the lighthouse.
Lily Briscoe, the artist, finds peace in the pleasure of being in this place, and a visitor, Mr Carmichael, recognises that much has stayed the same despite the time that has passed and the intervening trauma of the war.
Lily finishes the painting she began ten years earlier and thinks of her dead friend, Mrs Ramsay.

| gifted | موكوب | talented | موهوب |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| scamper | يركض | to run playfully | يركض بلهو |
| charades | لعبة الحزازير | a game a family plays together |  |
| tyrannical | مستّبّ | exercising power in a cruel or arbitrary way | يمارس السلطة بطريقة قاسية أو اعونباطية |
| domineering | مهيمن | someone who likes to control others | شخص بحب السيطرة على الآخرين |
| gloomy | كئيبّ | pessimistic, miserable | متشائم ، بأسن |
| odd | غريب | Strange | غريب |

The following extract is from the first part of the book, 'The Window'. Mrs Ramsay is with one of her children, James, and is thinking about how sad it will be when all her children have grown up.
Nothing made up for the loss. When she read just now to James, 'and there were numbers of soldiers with kettle-drums and trumpets,' and his eyes darkened, she thought, why should they grow up and lose all that?
He was the most gifted, the most sensitive of all her children. But all, she thought, were full of promise.
Prue, a perfect angel with the others, and sometimes now, at night especially, she took one's breath away with her beauty. Andrew - even her husband admitted that his gift for mathematics was extraordinary.
And Nancy and Roger, they were both wild creatures now, scampering about over the country all day long. As for Rose, her mouth was too big, but she had a wonderful gift with her hands. If they had charades, Rose made the dresses; made everything; liked best arranging tables, flowers, anything.
She did not like it that Jasper should shoot birds; but it was only a stage; they all went through stages. Why she asked, pressing her chin on James's head, should they grow up so fast? Why should they go to school? She would have liked always to have had a baby. She was happiest carrying one in her arms.
Then people might say she was tyrannical, domineering, masterful, if they chose: she did not mind. And, touching his hair with her lips, she thought, he will never be so happy again, but stopped herself, remembering how it angered her husband that she should say that.
Still it was true. They were happier now than they would ever be again. A tenpenny tea set made Cam happy for days.
She heard them stamping and crowing on the floor above her head the moment they woke $[\ldots]$ and so she went down and said to her husband, Why must they grow up and lose it all?
Never will they be so happy again. And he was angry. Why take such a gloomy view of life? he said. It is not sensible. For it was odd; and she believed it to be true; that with all his gloom and desperation he was happier, more helpful on the whole, than she was.
Less exposed to human worries - perhaps that was it. He always had his work to fall back on. Not that she herself was 'pessimistic', as he accused her of being. Only she thought life - and a little strip of time presented itself to her eyes - her fifty years. There it was before her - life.

الـقطع الآتي مأخوذ من الجزء الأول من الكتاب، ’النافذة. السيدة رامسي مع أحد أبنائها، جيسس، وتنفر بـالحزن الذي سيكون عندما يكبر كلّ أبنائها. لم يُوْوّض شيء عن الخسارة. عندما قرأت الآن لجيبس 'وكان هــاك أعداد من الجنود ومعهم طبول وأبواق‘ وثّبلت عيناه، فكرت، لماذا عليهم أن يكبروا ويفقتوا كل ذلكّ؟ كان الأكثر مو هبة والأكثر حساسيّة من كل أبنائها. ولكن كلهم، فكرت، كان يملؤ هم الو عد.
برو، ملاك مثالي مع الآخرين، وأحياناً الآن، في الليل بشكل خاص، كانت تخطف الابابصـار بجمالهـا. اندرو - ختى زوجها

اعترف أن مو هبته في الرياضيات كانت غير عادية. ونانسي وروجر، كان كليهما مخلوقين وحشيين الآن، يركضان

 الحزازير، كانت روز تصنع الأثوْ اب وتصنع كلّ شيء، كان أكثر ما تحبه ترتيب الطاو لات والز هور ، أي شيء. لم تكن تحب أن يصطاد جاسبر الطيور؛ و ولكنها كانت مجرّد

 إلى المدرسةٌ كانت تحب دائماً أن يكون لهـا طفل. كانت أسـا

لحظاتها حمل طفل بين ذر اعيها.
ثم قد يقول الناس إنها كانت مستبّة، مهيمنة، ومسيطرة، إذا اختـاروا ذلك: لم تكن تكترث. و،هـي تلمس شـعره بشفـاهها، فكرّت، لن يكون بهذه الستعادة مرّة ثانية، ولكنها أو فقت نفسها، حيث تنكرت كيف يُغضب زوجها فولها هـا هذا. ومع ذلك هذا صحيح. هم أكثر سعادة الآن مما سيكونون عليه مرّة ثانية. مجمو عة أدوات شاي رخيصة جعلت كام سعيداً لايام. سـمتنهم يدوسون ويصـرخون على الأرض فوق رأســـيا في اللحظة التي استيقظوا فيها ..... ونلذلك نزلت وقالت لزورجهاً، لماذا يجب أن يكبروا ويفقتوا كل هذا؟
 المتشائمة للحياة؟ قال. هذا ليس منطفياً. لانْ كان غريباً؛ وكانت تتنقت أنه صحيح ؛ أنه بكل كآبتّه وتعاسته كان أكثر سعادة، مفيد أكثر بشكل عام، منها. أقلّ عرضة للمخاوف البشرية - ربما كان هذا صحيحاً. كان لهـ
 اتههها.فقط كانت تنتقن أن الحياة- وجزء صغير من الوقت الذي ظهر أمام عينيها- سنواتها الخمسين. هناك كانت أمامها - الحياة.


## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Brooke was a and popular student.
a. clever
b. stupid
c. foolish
2. The reason for Brooke's idealistic poetry was to his view about life.
a. criticise
b. change
c. support

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

## 3. show or tell thoughts or emotions <br> 4. realting to education, especially at higher level.

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

5. When World War I began, Brooke wrote poetry to
6. After the death of Brooke many other poets who lived on continued writing $\qquad$

| الحلول |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.a 2. c 3. expressed 4. academic | 5. praise England and in suppot | of its soldiers. 6. about the war until its end in 1918. |  |
| Song | أغنية | A Song | أغنية |
| All suddenly the wind comes soft, And Spring is here again; And the hawthorn quickens with buds of green, <br> And my heart with buds of pain. My heart all Winter lay so numb | وفجأة تأتي الرّيح عليلة، <br> والرّبيع هنا ثانية ؛ <br> ويسر ع الزعرور البرّي <br> ببر اعمه الخضر اء ، <br> وقلبي ببر اعم الألم . <br> فقلبي ظلّ طو ال الشتاء راكداً | As the Wind, and as the Wind, In a corner of the way, Goes stepping, stands twirling, <br> Invisibly, comes whirling, Bows before, and skips | بينما الريح، وبينما الريح، في زاوية من زو ايا الطريق تمضــي بخطــوات قصــيرة ، <br> وتقف وهي تدور، ، <br> بشكل غير مرئي، تأتّي وهي تدور بسرعة، تتحنــي أمـام، وتعـــو بسـرعة |

The earth so dead and frore,
That I never thought the Spring would come,
Or my heart wake any more.
But Winter's broken and earth has woken,
And the small birds cry again;
And the hawthorn hedge puts forth its buds,
And my heart puts forth its pain.

الأرض ميتة جداُ ومتجمدة | المدا

| اً أن الربيع <br> واسـتيقظت <br> ريّانية ؛ | behind, <br> In a grave, an endless play <br> So my Heart, and so my Heart, <br> Following where your feet have gone, <br> Stirs dust of old dreams there; <br> He turns a toe; he gleams there, <br> Treading you a dance apart. <br> But you see not. You pass on |
| :---: | :---: |

وراء،
بلهو رزين لا ينتهي ولهذا قلبي ولهذا قلبي، يتبع حيث تذهب قدماك،

يحـرّك إصــبع قــدم ؛ يـــرق
هناك،
يسبر بك في رقصة لوحدك.
ولكنك لا نرى. وتمضي.

Focus on Literary Forms التركيز على الأشكال الأدبية
(p 29 )

| fiction | خبال - رواية | books or stories about imaginary people or events | كتب أو قصص عن أناس أو أحداث تخبليين |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| prose | النثر | normal written language, not poetry | لغة مكتوبة عادية، ليست شعر أ |
| experiment | تجربة | using different ideas or methods to test how good they are | استخدام أفكارا أو طرائق مختلفة لاختبار جودتها |
| popular | شعبي | liked by a lot of people | يحبه الكثير من الناس |
| folly | حماقة | a silly or stupid thing | شيء سخيف أو غبي |
| huge | ضخم | very large in size or amount | كبير جداً في الحجم أو الكمية |

## 

An essay is a short work of non-fiction that explores a specific topic. In 1580,the French philosopher Michel Montaigne published a new form of short prose discussions called Essais, which means 'experiments' or 'attempts'.
Four hundred years later, Montaigne is still credited with creating the modern essay. It went on to become an incredibly important genre of literature in the English-speaking world.

The essay first became popular during a time of social change in Britain, when Samuel Johnson, Joseph Addison and Richard Steele wrote essays that helped their readers ask and answer questions about themselves - Who am I? What should I do?
In the 18th century, Britain's middle class - lawyers, shopkeepers and merchants- was growing. This new class read the new form of writing and the essay became very popular.

From Johnson's moral instruction to Addison's amusing comments, the essay set new standards for - or revealed new follies in - the rising middle class.
With the huge amount of magazines, newspapers and journals today (both paper and online) this type of writing is now a big part of our daily lives.

## Most essays fall into one of two main categories:

- Formal essays use a serious tone and dignified language, and often analyse public issues or important events.
- Informal essays, also called personal essays, use a more casual tone and explore every day topics in a relaxed, conversational style.
A good essay writer, or essayist, often combines different types of essay writing to achieve his or her broader purpose.

المقالـة عمـل قصـبر غيـر روائـي يـدرس موضـو عاً معينـاً. عـام 101، ، نشر الفيلسوف الفرنسي ميشبل مونتاني شكلاً جديداً مـ مناقشات نثرية قصبرة سمّاها مقالات والتي تعنـي 'تجارب؛ 'محاو لات'،
بعد أربع مائة عام، ما نزا ال ندين لمونتاني بخلقه للمقالة الحديثـة استمرت بـأن تصبح نو عـا أدبيـاً هامـاً بطريقـة مذهلــة فـي العـالم الذي يتحدث الانكليزية .
أصبحت المقالة شعبية للمرّة الأول في وقت تغير اجنمـاعي في بريطانيـا، عنـدما كتـب صــامويل جونسـون وجوزيـف إديسـون
 على أسئلة حول أنفسهم - من أنا ؟ مـاذا علي أن أفعل؟ في القرن الثامن عشـر، الطبقـة الوسطى فـي بريطانيـاـ المحـامون وأصــحاب المتـاجر والتجّــار _كانـت نتطـور . كانــت هــه الطبقـة الجديدة تقر أ الشكل الجديد من الكتابة وأصبحت شعبية المقالة كبيرة. من إرشادات جونسون الأخلاقيـة إلى تعليقات أديسون المسلية، وضـعت المقالــة مسـتويات جديدة - أو أظهرت حماقـات جديدة في-الطبقة المنوسطة الصـاعدة.
 اليوم ( على الورق والانترنت ) هذا النوع مـن الكتابـة هو الآن جز هاً كبيراً من حياتتا اليومية.
تُصنف معظم المقالات في أحد النوعين الرئيسيين:
تستخدم المقالات الرسمية نبرة جديـة ولغـة مبجلـة، و غالبـاً تـلـلـ القضايا العامة أو الأحداث الهامة.
تستخدم المقـالات الغيـر رسـمية، والتـي تسـمّى أيضــاً المقـالات الشخصية، نبرة عرَضِيّة بشكـل أكبر وتـدرس مواضيع يوميـة بأسلوب هادئ وتحاوري.
كاتب المقـالات الجيّد، غالبـاً مـا يـربط أنو اعـا مختلفـة مـن كتابــة المقالات لتحقيق هدفه الأوسع.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. An essay is a short work of non-fiction which deals with
a. several topics
b. a general topic
c. a particular topic
2. The new form of writing was read by $\qquad$
a. farmers and workers
b. merchants, lawyers and shopkeepers
c. princes and lords

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

3. very large in size or amount 4. using different ideas or methods to test how good they are

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

5. The two main groups of essays are
6. A successful essay writer joins different kinds of essay writing in order to

| (ل) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. huge | 4. experiments | 5. formal and informal | 6. achieve his or her broader purpose |

 a variety of ways.
One way to classify an essay is according to the author's purpose.

- A narrative essay tells a true story about real people or events.
- A persuasive essay, also called an argumentative essay, tries to convince the reader to accept the writer's opinion about something or to take a course of action.
- A descriptive essay, sometimes called an observational essay, uses details from the world to create a portrait of a person, a place or an object.
- An expository essay presents information, discusses an idea, or explains a process.
So, a narrative essay might include descriptive passages, whereas a persuasive essay might contain expository passages or narrative anecdotes (short stories based on personal experience).


Types of Essay : Essays may be classified by topic or by the writer's approach to the topic.

| Autobiographical essay | مقالة السيرة الذاتية | Presents the writer's perspective on events from his or her life | تنقّم نظرة الكاتب عن الأحداث من حياته |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analytical essay | اللقالة النحلبيلية | Explores a topic by breaking it down into parts | تدرس موضو عاً عن طريق تحليله إلى أجزاء |
| Critical essay | اللقالة النقاية | Analyses and evaluates the good and bad points of a subject, such as a literary or artistic piece of work | تحلل وتقم النقاط الجيدة والسيئة لوضو ع ، مثل عمل أدبي أو فني |
| Reflective essay | اللقالة الانكاسية | Expresses the writer's thoughts and feelings on a topic that is personally significant | تعبّر عن أفكار الكاتب ومشاعره لموضوع هام بشكل شخصي |
| Humorous essay | الهقالة الفكاهية | Presents a topic in an amusing way |  |
| Satirical essay | الكقالة الهجائية | Ridicules, mocks or questions actions, attitudes, or social institutions | تهزأ أو تسخر أو تـاقش أفعالا أو مواقف أو مؤسسات اجتماعية |

For many essays, these categories may overlap. For example, an essay may be both autobiographical and humorous or another might be satirical and analytical at the same time.
A persuasive essay might also be satirical if it uses irony to try to change the reader's ideas.

بالنسبة للكثبر من المقالات، قد تتداخل هذه الأنواع. على سبيل
 أخرى هجائية وتحليلية في ذات الوقت. قا تكون المقالة الاققاعية أيضاً هجائية إذا استخدمت السخرية في محاولثها لتنيير آراء القارئ.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| essay | مقالة | a short piece or writing about a particular subject | قطعة كتابية قصبرة عن موضوع معين |
| advocate | يدافع عن | to support something publicly | يدع شيئاً ما بـك |
| elaborate | معقد | detailed and complicated | مفصل و معقد |
| intellectual | فكري | relating to intelligence and serious thought | ذات صلة بالذكاء والفكر الجاد |
| faculty of speech | القررة على الحديث | the natural ability to speak | الققرة الطبيعية على الكالحم |
| imply | يتضن | strongly suggest something that is not clear | يقتر ح بشكل فوي شيئأِ ليس واضياً |
| cowardice | جُبِن | lack of bravery | عدم وجود الثجاعة |
| erroneous | خاطئ | wrong, incorrect | خاطئ - غير صحيح |
| condemnation | إدانة | the expression of complete disapproval | النتبير عن الرفض النّام |
| scaffolding | إطار | a temporary framework | إطار مؤقت |
| insincerity | نِفاق - كنب | the expression of feeling or opinions that are not genuine | التعبير عن المشاعر أو الآراء الغير |

This essay was published in 1890 by Leslie Stephen, the father of Virginia Woolf and Vanessa Bell.
Here, he advocates plain speech; that is, speaking honestly and without being elaborate or insincere. The word 'apology' does not mean to be sorry here, but to be in support of an idea.

In this extract from the essay's introduction, he argues that people who speak honestly and communicate sincerely are often mocked for their openness.
He criticises the pressure society puts on people to behave in a certain way. This 'reserve', as he calls it, when speaking of your beliefs or communicating with others, is false and dishonest.
All who would govern their intellectual course by no other aim than the discovery of truth, and who would use their faculty of speech for no other purpose than open communications of their real opinions to others, are met by protests from various quarters.
Such protests, so far as they imply cowardice or dishonesty, must of course be disregarded, but it would be most erroneous to confound all protests in the same summary condemnation.
Reverent and kindly minds shrink from giving an unnecessary shock to the faith which comforts many sorely tried souls;
and even the most genuine lovers of truth may doubt whether the time has come at which the decayed scaffolding can be swept away without injuring the foundations of the edifice.

Some reserve, they think, is necessary, though reserve, as they must admit, passes but too easily into insincerity.

نُشُرَت هذه المقالة عام • 1 1 من قبل لبسلي ستيفن، والد فرجينيا وولف وفانيسا بل.

هنا، يدافع عن الصَّر احة؛ أي التحدَّث بصدق دون أن تكّون معقداً أو غير مخلص. كلمة ’اعتذار، لا تعني الأسف هنـا، ولكنها تعني أن تدعم فكرة.



ينتقا الضنط الذي يفرضه المجتّع على الناس ليتصر فوا بطريقة
 التنواصل مع الآخرين، خاطئ وغير صـيادق.
 الحققةة، وكلّ من يستخذم قارتـه على الحديث لا لهدف سوى النقل الصّريح لآر ائـه الحققيقـة للآخرين، يقابـل باحتجـاج من أطر اف متعددة.
مثلّ هذه الاحتجاجات، بقـر ما تتضمن الجُبن أو الغشّ، يجب أن يتم تجاهلها بالطبع، ولكن سيكون الخطأ الأكبر في مواجهة كلّ الاحتجاجات بنس الإدانة الفورية.
تبتعد العقول الرزينة والمنقّة عن توجيه صدية صدمة غير ضرورية للإيمان الأي يُريح الكثير من الأرواح الثشديدة التُعب؛ وحتى أكثر محبي الحققة قـ ير يراودهم الثشك فيما إذا حـان الوان الوقت الالي يمكن فيه تحطيم الأطر البالية دون إلحـاق الضرر بأسس الصّرح.
بعض التحفظ، كمـا يعتقدون، ضروري، رغن رغم أن التحفظ، كمـا يجب عليهم الإقرار ، يتحوّل ولكن بسهولة كبيرة إلى نفاق.

## A paraphrase:

الشرح
People who use their intellects to search for the truth, and who use their words to express sincere and honest opinions are often looked down upon by others.

This cowardly behaviour towards good and honest people should, of course, be ignored. It would be wrong, however, to dismiss this attitude completely.

الناس الذين يستخدمون فكر هم للبحث عن الحقيقة، والذين يستخدمون كلماتهم للتعبير عن آراء مخلصـة وصـادقة غالبـا ما يُُنظر إليهم بازدراء من قبل الآخرين. هذا السلوك الجبـان نحو النـاس الجيّدين و الصــادقين يجب، بـالطبع، تجاهـلـ. من الخطأ، على أيــة حـال، أن نرفض هـا هـا الموقف بشكل كامل.

Even generous personalities find it difficult to contradict those who criticise their lack of 'reserve'.
The most honest people may also feel uneasy about dismantling this framework of reserve that holds society together, because they think it will damage the very foundations of society.
They believe that some 'reserve' is necessary. But they must admit that 'reserve' too often slips into insincerity and dishonesty.
How the Essay evolved

حتى الشخصيات الكريمة تجد أن من الصـعوبة منا مناقضـة مـن ينتقد افتقار هم ’للتحفظ، يككن أن يشعر الناس الأكثر صر احة أيضاً بالقلق من تفكيك هذا الإطار من التحفظ الذي يحافظ على المجتمع متماسكاً، لأنهم يتتقاون أن هذا سيدمّر أسس المجتمع بحدَ ذاتها.


كيف تطورت المقالة
( p 32 )

| develop | يتطوّر | to grow or change into something better | ينمو أو يتغير إلى شيء (أفضل |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efficient | فَّال | working well without waste of time or energy | يعمل بشكل جيد بدون هار لور للوقت أو أو الطّة |
| widespread | واسع الانتشار | existing or happening in many places |  |
| commodities | الستلع | a raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold | مادة خام أو منتج زبراعي أوّلي يكرن شر واؤه وبيعه |
| conservative | محافظ | not liking new ideas or change | لا بحب الأفكار الجديدة أو التغيير |

It was in England, with its lively social change caused by economic success, where essay writing developed the most.
The success of this type of writing (short pieces of prose that could be read in a single sitting), in England in particular, occurred for several reasons:

- The development of printing technology, which made publishing more efficient, cheaper and more widespread.
- The development of the education system and the following increase in the number of people who could read and write.
- The increase in numbers of middle-class readers, who were better educated than before and wanted to find out about the world.
- The increase in women readers. Many men considered women their equals in marriage and business, etc. and encouraged them to read.
Also, many commodities could be bought from shops (such as candles, soap, bread and clothes) so women didn't have to make them at home any more and had more time to read.
These new middle-class readers had very conservative values and preferred factual writing to fiction, which they regarded almost as equivalent to lying.
This meant that journalists became very popular, and two early journalists, Joseph Addison and Richard Steele (followed shortly by Samuel Johnson), led the way.

إنه في انكلترا، بتغيّر ها الاجتماعي المفعم بالحياة الذي سبيه النجاح الاقتصادي، حيث تطورت كتابة المقالة بشكل أكبر. نجـاح هـذا النـوع مـن الكتابـــة ( قطـع نثريــة قصـيرة يمكن قراءتها في جلسة واحدة) ، في (نكلترا بشكل خـاص، حدث لعدة أسباب.

تطوّر تكنولوجيا الطباعة، والتّي جعلت النشر أكثّر فاعلية وأرخص وأكثر انتثاراً. تطوّر نظام التعليم والازدياد الأي تبعه في عدد الناس الذي كان يمكنهم القراءة والكتابة.
الازدياد في عدد قرّاء الطبقة الوسطى، الذين كانت ثقافتهم أفضل مما كانت عليه من قبل وأرادوا أن يستكثشفوا العالم.
الازدياد في القرّاء الإناث. كان الكثير من الرّجال يعتبرون
 على القراءة. أيضاً، كان يوكن شراء الكثير من الستّع من المتاجر (كالشموع
 صناعتها في الييت وبيغا كان لليهن المزيد من الوقت للقراءة.
 وفضتّلوا الكتابـة الو اقعيـة على الخــال، والتّي اعثبرو ها مساوية تُقريباً للكذب. كان هذا يغني أن شعبية الصحفيين أصبحت كبيرة جداً، وهنـاك صحفيان أوائل ، جوزيف إديسون ورينتارد ستيل ( تبعهم بوفت قصبر صاميويل جونسون ) هم من قادوا المسيرة.

## Early Journalists الصحفيون الأو ائل

| editor | محرّر | a person in charge of a newspaper or magazine | شخص مسؤول عن صحيفة أو مجلة |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| article | مقالة | a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine | قطعة كتابية عن موضوع محين في صحيفة أو |
| clear | واضح | expressed in a simple and direct way | يتم التعبير عنه بطريقة بسيطة ومباشرة |
| biography | سيرة | a book that tells what happens in someone's life | كتاب يحكي عما يحدث في حياة شا |
| volume | مجلد | a book into which a very long book is divided | كِتاب ينقسم إليه كتاب طويل جارً |
| receive | يتلقى | to get - to be given something | يحصل على - يُعطى شيبئأ ما |

## Joseph Addison (1672-1719)

Joseph Addison was educated at Charterhouse School in London, where he became friends with Richard Steele. Both young men went to Oxford University together, but after university they took different paths.

Steele moved to the City of London and became editor of an early newspaper and the manager of a theatre; Addison found a job in politics.

## Scholar, Poet and Bureaucrat

In 1709, Addison read an article in The Tatler, a new magazine about literature that had become very popular in London.
The article was signed 'Isaac Bickerstaff', but Addison realised that Richard Steele - his old friend - had written it. Soon Addison starting writing articles for The Tatler. The two men then started another journal, The Spectator.
The Spectator was also aimed at educated members of the public. It contained essays on literary and moral issues, and was less concerned with politics than The Tatler.

It was written in clear and simple language that could be understood by almost everyone who could read.

It was printed daily and was very popular. People talked about the articles in the fashionable coffeehouses, which were the centre of London social and business life.

## Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Samuel Johnson wanted to become a writer. When Johnson arrived in London, he wrote to The Gentleman's Magazine, the most successful magazine of the time.

As a result of his many letters and ideas, he was soon writing for the magazine. From 1750 to 1752, Johnson published his own magazine, The Rambler, which became very popular,

Between 1779 and 1781 he wrote The Lives of the Poets, which is a selection of biographies of famous English poets. The work covers two hundred years and is divided into ten volumes.

## Success in the City:

Johnson often wrote to meet the needs of the time. Even The Lives of the Poets, his last important work, happened after a publisher asked him to write it because of public interest in poetry during the 18th century.
When he was an old man, Johnson received honorary degrees from Oxford University and from Trinity College, Dublin. He is buried in the famous Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey in London.
(IV19 - ITVY) جوزيف اديسون
 في لندن، حيث صادق ريتشـارد ستيل. ذهب الثـابـان إلـى جامعة اكسفور معاً، ولكن بعد الجامعة سلكا طر فاً مختلفة.
 ومديراً لمسر ح ؛ وجد اديسون عملاً في السياسية.

## عالِم وشاعر وبيروقر اطي

 جديدة عن الأدب أصبحت شعبيتها كبيرة جداً في لندن.
 اديسون أن ريتشارد ستيل - صديقه القديم - كثبها. وفي
 الرجلان صحيفة أخرى، نسبيكتيتنر . كان صحيفةنسبيكتيتر مُوجّهة أيضاً للأفر اد المتقفين من
 وأخلاقية، وكانت أقل اهتمامأ باللياسة من نتاتلألر . كبَّت بلغة واضحة وبسيطة كان يمكن فهمها تقريباً من فبل أي شخص يمكنه القراءة. كانت تطبع يومياً وكانت شعبية جداً. كان الناس يتحـدنـونا عن المقالات في الهقاهي الفاخرة، والتـي كانت مركزاً لحياة لندن الاجتماعية والعمل.

صاميويل جونسون ( IVA _ - IV.9 )

 الأكثر نجاحاً في عصره
ونتيجة لرسـائلّه وأفكاره الكثيرة، أصبح يكتب في الحـال الان
 الخاصتّة نر/مبلر، والتي أصبحت شعبيتها كبيرة.
 من سير الشعر اء الانكليز الششهورين. يغطي العمل مانتي عام وينقسم إلى عشر مجلدات.

النجاح في المدينة:
غالباً ما كان جونسون بكتب ليلبّي حاجـات العصر ـ حتى حباة الشعراء، آخر عمل هام لـه، حدث بعد أن طلبـبـ منـه
 القرن الثامن عشر.

 في زاويـة الشــراء المشـهورة في دير ويستمينيستر في

09886660384 م. مؤيد حمدان

|  | The Bigger Picture الصورة الأكبر |  | ( p 34) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| evolution | تطوّر | development and change over a long period of time | التطور والتغير في فترة طو |
| legend | أسطورة | an old well-known story about brave people, adventures or magical events | قصّة قديمة ومعروفة ع عن أناس شجعان أو أو مغامرات أو أحداث سحرية |
| career | مسبرة | the period of time in your life that you spend doing a particular activity | الفنرة الزمنية في حياتك التي تقضيها بالقيام بنشاط معين |
| shipwrecked | تحطىت سفينته | left on an island after a ship has crashed | تركِ في جزيرة بعد أن تحطت سفينته |
| protagonist | البطل | the main character in a story, play or film | \|الشخصية الرئيسية في فصّة أو أو مسرحية أو فيلم |

18th and 19th century novels such as Wuthering Heights were, in many ways, an evolution of the non-fiction prose writing of this time. Prose fiction from earlier centuries was based on old legends, battles and medieval adventures.

This had little appeal for the middle class, who wanted to read about people like themselves and the world they lived in.
Five important literary men - Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Jonathan Swift and Lawrence Sterne - made fictional prose a form that appealed to the 18 th century reader.
You will not be surprised to learn that many of the early novelists started their careers in journalism.

Daniel Defoe for instance wrote for several journals and started his own newspaper, before taking up novel writing at the age of sixty.
His first novel, Robinson Crusoe (1719), was loosely based on the real-life experience of a shipwrecked sailor. The book was designed as a true story, written by the hero himself.
This was part of the appeal to the conservative readers of the time. Also, the story was about an ordinary man who overcomes problems through hard work and faith.
Robinson Crusoe is generally regarded as the first novel in the English language. While Defoe showed little interest in the thoughts and feelings of his characters, writers like Samuel Richardson, on the other hand, did.
Richardson's novel, Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded (1740) paid close attention to the thoughts of the protagonist, Pamela, who was a character of real psychological depth.

Later, the novels of Charles Dickens and the Brontës had two important elements: they dealt with people of the time, and they handled complex emotional and psychological problems.

## Choose the correct answer a, b or c:

1. Daniel Defoe was a
before becoming a novelist.
a. journalist
b. dramatist
c. sailor
2. Before the $18^{\text {th }}$ century, prose fiction was about
a. real-life experiences
b. ordinary people
c. legends, battles and adventures

## Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

## 3. the main character in a story, play or film <br> 4. someone who works on a ship

## Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

5. Middle class readers wanted to read about.
6. Robinson Crusoe tells the story of a shipwrecked sailor that
7. In Pamela, Richardson showed much interest in

| الحلول |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. protagonist | 4. sailor | 5. people like themselves and the world they lived in. <br> 7. the thoughts of the protagonist, Pamela. |
| 6. overcomes problems through hard work and faith. |  |  |  |  |

There were three young men who, more than anything else, liked to indulge in having lots of fun and eating even more food. One day they were eating a lot and having fun by the side of a road when they saw some men staggering by. They were holding the body of a dead man.

The traveler did not want to argue with any of the young men. Instead, he calmly told them to be ready for Death whenever he came. The three young men walked up the road and saw an old man approaching.

The three young men walked up the mountain until they came to the tree. The tree was unremarkable, but underneath it lay a pot filled with money. The three young men were surprised and paused for a while, each of them lost in their own thoughts of food and fun and a great fortune.
The young man bought some poison and went away with it onto the next shop where he bought three bottles of juice. He put poison in two of the bottles, and then he went back to his friends. When he returned his two young friends put their arms round him, as if to welcome him back. Before he knew what was happening, the second young man was killed by his friends and their knives.

They opened all the bottles and drank from them. Before night, they all lay underneath the tree, dead. And so, in this way, the old man had been right all along: Death lay under the tree.


 طريق عندما رأوا بعض الرجال يترنحون. كانوا يحملون جسد رجل ميت.
لـم يـرد المسـافر أن يتجـادل مـع أي مـن الشبان. بـدلاً مـن ذلك،
 مشى الثبان الثلاثة أعلى الطريق ور أوا رجلاً عجوزاً يقترب.
 كانت شجرة عادية، ولكن تحتها كان هنـاك إنـاء ملـيء بـالنقود. دهش الثبان الثلاثة وتوقفو ا بر هة، و غرق كلّ منهم في أفكـاره عن طعام ومتعة وثروة كبيرة.

اشترى الشاب بعض السّم وذهب به إلى المتجر التالي حيث اشترى ثـلاثة زجاجات من العصير ـ وضـع السّدم في اثنتين

 قبل أن يعرف ما الذي يجري، قتل الثـاب الثاني منقفـل فتحوا كل الزجاجات وشربوا منها. قبل الليل، رقدوا جميعـاً تحت الثـجرة، أمـوات. و هكذا، بهذه الطريقـة، كـان العجوز على حق تماماً: كان الموت برقد تحت الشجرة.

## (2) The Pearl اللؤلؤة

(John Steinbeck )
Kino woke up in the near dark. He looked first at the lightening square that was the door of his brush house, and then he looked at the hanging box where Coyotito slept. And finally, he turned his head to his wife who lay next to him on the mat.

He heard the splash of morning waves on the beach. He closed his eyes to listen to his music. In his head he heard the songs of his people. And the song he heard now, if it had a name, was the Song of the Family.
A tiny movement drew their eyes to the hanging box. They froze. A scorpion was moving slowly down the rope. His stinging tail was straight behind him, but he could whip it up in a flash.
Kino heard the Song of Evil, the music of the enemy, and underneath, the Song of the Family was crying. The scorpion climbed down slowly, and Coyotito laughed and reached up his hands towards it.

The scorpion sensed the danger and stopped and brought its tail up. Kino slowly moved his hand towards it. At that moment, the laughing Coyotito shook the rope and the scorpion fell.
Kino grabbed to catch it, but he missed. It landed on the baby's shoulder and struck. Kino crushed it into paste in his hands, and the Song of the Enemy roared in his ears. Juana picked up the baby. She found the red puncture and sucked hard and spat repeatedly while Coyotito screamed. Kino was helpless.

 كان هنالك عقرب يتحرك ببطئ أسفل الحبـل. كــان ذيلـه اللاسـع مباشرة خلفه، ولكنه استطاع رفعه بحركة خاطفة.
سـع كينو أغنيـة الثـر، وموسبقى العدو وفي الأسفل، أغنيـة الأسرة كانت تصدح. تسلق العقرب ببطئ، وضـحك كـايوتيتو

وامتدت بديه إليه.
أحسّ العقرب بالخطر وتوقف ورفع ذيله إلى الأعلى. مدّ كينو يده باتجاهه ببطئ. في تلك اللحظة، حرّك كيوتينو وهو يضحك الحبل وسقط العقرب.
خطف كينـو يـده للامســاك بـه، ولكـنـه أخطـأه. نـزل علـى كتف
 العدو في أذنيـه. رفعت جوو انـا الطفل. وجدت الثقب الأحمـر


يصرخ. كان كينو عاجزاً.

The entire neighbourhood followed the young family through the town. They all knew the doctor. They knew his ignorance, his cruelty and his sins. And they could smell the delicious food in his house. Kino hesitated. The doctor's people were the enemy but he knocked.
The servant went to the door and asked for money. Kino brought out eight tiny, ugly pearls. It was all he had to offer. The servant took them and closed the door. Shortly after, he returned the pearls.
Kino stayed for a long time as the crowd disappeared, not wanting to see his shame. Kino and Juana returned to their house on the beach, and to Kino's livelihood: his canoe, which had been passed down from his grandfather.
Hungry animals ran up and down the beach looking for scraps of fish as Kino rested his blanket on the boat, and as Juana placed Coyotito onto the blanket and protected him from the sun with her scarf.
Juana went to the water and gathered seaweed to treat her baby's shoulder. It was probably better than anything the doctor could have done. But because it was simple and free, it lacked his authority. They pushed the canoe into the water, and rowed over the broken, opened oysters under the water.
An accident could happen to these oysters to make pearls. A grain of sand could irritate the flesh until it coated the grain with layers of smooth cement to protect itself. Men had grown rich on them. But they were accidents; finding one was luck, a little pat on the back by God.
They came near the other canoes on the water, and Kino tied himself to a rock and a basket and jumped into the water. The rock took him to the bottom, and he moved carefully so the water stayed clear. He threw oysters into his basket.
His people had songs for everything - to the fish, to the sea, to the moon. And as he filled his basket, there was a gentle song in his heart, almost hiding, and this was the Song of the Pearl That Might Be, for every shell thrown in the basket might contain a pearl. Chance was against it, but luck might be for it.
Kino could stay underwater for two minutes, so he could be careful. He saw a rock near him covered by a group of oysters. As he went to it, he saw a very large oyster by itself, hidden by the rock, and he saw a ghostly gleam before the shell closed down.

He rose to the surface, and put the large oyster in the boat. He didn't dare look at it, and first pulled up his basket and his rock. Juana pretended to look away. He opened a small one. Maybe it was better to open the oyster last.
He slipped his knife into the shell and cut it open. He lifted the flesh, and there it lay, the great pearl, perfect as the moon. It was the greatest pearl in the world. He held it in his hand and saw it was perfect. Juana went to Coyotito and removed her seaweed treatment.
He looked past the pearl, and saw that the baby's shoulder was no longer red - the poison was leaving his body. He clenched his fist around the pearl with emotion and screamed. The men in the other canoes looked up, shocked, and then raced towards his canoe.

لحق كلّ الجيران بالأسرة الثابة من خلال البلدة. كلهم عرفوا
 الطعام اللذيذ في بينه. تردّد كينو. العـاملون عند الطبيب كانوا العدو ولكنه طرق (على الباب).
ذهب الخادم إلى الباب وطلب نقود. أخر ج كينو ثمانية قطع من اللؤلؤ الصغير والبشع. كانت كلّ ما لديه ليقدمـهـ أخذها الخـا الخـادم وأغلق الباب. بعد ذلك بوقت قصبر، أعاد اللؤلؤ.
بقي كينو لفترة طويلة بينما اختفى الحشد، الذين لم ير غبوا
 الشـاطـئ، و إلـى مصـدر رزق كينو : قاربـه، والذي ورثــه

عن جذّه.
كانت الحيوانات الجائعة تركض أعلى وأسفل الثـاطئ تبحث عن فتات السمك بينما وضع كينو بطانيته على القارب، وبينما وضـت جوو انا كيوتينو في البطانية وحمته من الثنمس بوشاحها. ذهبت جوو انا إلى الماء وجمعت أعشـاباً بحريـة لمعالجـة كتف
 للطبيب القيـام بـه. ولكن لأنـه بسـيط ومجـاني، كـان يفتقر إلـى خبرتـه. دفعـا القارب إلـى المـاء، وجدّفا فوق المحـار المتكسر و المفتوح تحت الماء.
من المككن أن مصـادفة وقعت لهذا المحار لصنع اللؤلؤ. يمكن لذرة رمـل أن تثبر اللب حتى يـتم تغطيــة الـذرة بطبقـات مـن الاسمنت الناعم لحمايتها. رجـال أصبحوا أغنيـاء منــهـا ولكنـهـا كانت صُدَف: إيجاد واحدة كان حظ، لمسـة خفيفة علىى الظهر من قبل الرّب.
 بصخرة وسلة و قفز إلى المـاء. أخذته الصخرة إلـى القـاع،
 سلته.
كان لشعبه أغاني لكلّ شيء ـ للسمك والبحر والقـر ـ وبينمـا
 وكانت هذه ’أغنية الللؤلؤة التي يمكن أن تكون‘، لأن كلّ صدَفة ترمى في السلة قد تحتوي على لؤلؤة. كانت الفرصة ضد ذلـن الك، ولكن قد يكون الحظ مع ذلك.
استطاع كينو البقاء تحت الماء لدقيقتنين، ولذلك كان بإمكانـه أن يكون حريصاً. رأى صخرة قربه تغطيها مجمو عة من المحار .
 الصخرة، ور أى بريقاً مخيفاً قبل أن تغلق الصدفة.
صـعد إلـى السـطح، ووضــع المحــارة الكبيـرة فـي القـارب. لـم يجرؤ إلى النظر إليها، وأو لاً سحب سلته وصـخرته. تظـاهرت جوو انـا بــاللظر بعيـداً. فـتح واحـدة صــغيرة. ربمـا كــان مـن الأفضل أن يفتح المحارة آخراً.
دسّ سكينه في الصدفة وفتحها. رفع اللب، و هناك كانت نرقد،
 العـالم. أمسـكها بيـده ور أى أنهـا مكتمـلــة. ذهبـت جوو انـــا إلـى كيوتيتو وأز الت العلاج بالأعشاب البحرية.
نظر خلف اللؤلؤة، ور أى أن كثف الطفل لم يعد أحمـراً - كـان
 رفع الرجال في القوارب الأخرى بصـر هم، وقد صدموا، وثـم هر عو ا نحو قاربـ.

Before Kino and Juana and the other fishermen reached Kino's house, everyone in the town knew - Kino found the Pearl of the World. The shopkeepers, the beggars and the doctor knew. Only Kino stood in the way of everyone's dreams, so he became every man's enemy.
The news stirred up something black and evil in the town. But Kino and Juana did not know this. They were happy and excited, so they thought everyone else was. The neighbours gathered to see the pearl.
Kino looked into his pearl. And in it, he saw Coyotito sitting at a desk in a school, just as Kino had once seen it through a door. He looked at his neighbours fiercely.
Kino had never said so many words together in his life. The neighbours knew this was a great occasion: the time that Kino became a great man or the time when his madness began.
My son will go to school. He will open and read books, and he will write and make numbers. And these things will make us free because he will know. This is what the pearl will do.
The doctor left, saying he would return in an hour. Kino looked down and saw the pearl in his hand, and realised he must hide it. He buried it in the corner. They ate, and the baby's face became red, and he was very sick.
The doctor knew Kino must have hidden it, so looked at Kino's eyes to see if he would give away the hiding place. Kino's eyes flicked towards the corner, and the doctor saw it and left.
An evil feeling kept Kino awake. He heard a faint sound in the corner and jumped off the mat with his knife. His knife struck cloth, and he felt a blow to his head.
In the morning, they saw the pearl's beauty, and they began the day with hope. Everyone knew that Kino was going to sell his pearl that day. They all went with Kino and Juana to sell the pearl. It was such an important day, it would be crazy if they didn't go.
All of them hoped that riches would not turn Kino's head. He was wellliked, and it would be a pity if the pearl destroyed him and his family.
It was believed that the pearl buyers were individuals, bidding against each other. Sometimes, in the excitement of buying fine pearls, the buyers had given fishermen too much money for them. So instead, there was now one pearl buyer with many hands. The others sold to fight for his favour, and for the joy of buying at the lowest prices.
The dealers were scared - they knew they had played too hard. But Kino had gone. His neighbours said later that the dealers must know more about these things than they did, and that fifteen hundred pesos was fifteen hundred more than Kino had now.
Juan Tomas left, and Kino sat in his thoughts as Juana sang the Song of the Family and tried to keep the Song of Evil away. Kino could sense evil. Suddenly, he saw a shadow, and leapt out of the door.
Juana couldn't stop him. She froze in fear, and then she put Coyotito down and followed Kino. But it was over by then. He was trying to stand up, covered in blood. She helped him up and cried.
 كينو، عرف الجميع في البلدة - وجد كينو لؤلـؤة العـالم. فقد عرف أصـحاب المتاجر والمتسولون والطبيب. فقط كينو وقف في طريق أحلام الجميع، ولذلك أصبح عدو الجميع.
أثـارت الأخبار شيئاً أسوداً وشريرا في البلدة. ولكن لم يعلم
 الآخرون كلهم كانوا كذلك. تجمع الجيران لرؤية اللؤلؤة.

 نظر إلى جير انه بعنف. لم يلفظ كينو الكثير جداً من الكلمات معاً هكذا في حياته. عرف الجيران أن هذه كانت مناسبة عظيمة: الوقت الذي ألـي أصبح فيـه


 سيعرف. هذا ما ستقوم به اللؤلؤة.
 الأسفل ورأى اللؤلؤة في يده، وأدرك أن عليه أن يخفيها. دفـها في الز اويـة. أكلوا، وأصبح وجه الولد أحمرأ، وِكان مريضـاً جراً.
عرف الطبيب أنـه لا بد أن كينو قد خبأها، ولذلك نظر إلـى عيني كينو ليرى إذا كان سيصرّح بالمخباً. خطف كينو بصرْ نحو الزاوية، ور آها الطبيب وغانياري
 وقفز من الحصيرة ومعه سكينه. ضربت سكينه بقماش، وشعر بضربة في رأسه.
في الصباح، شـاهدا جمـال اللؤلؤة، وبدءا النهـار بأملـ عرف
 وجووانا ليع اللؤلؤة. لقد كـان يومـأ هامـاً، ومن الجنون أن لا لا يذهبوا.
 محبوباً، ومن المثير للشفقة إذا دمرتها اللؤلؤة هو و وأسرتـهـ
 بكضـهم. أحيانا، في خضم الإثـارة عند شراء اللؤلؤو الجميل، كان المشترون يعطون صيادي السمك نقوداً كثبرة جداً مقابلـــ ولذلك، بدلاً من هذا، كان هناك الآن مشتري لؤلؤ واحد له عدن أيـي. كـانوا الأخرون يييعون لكـي ينافسوا لأجلـه، ولأجـل السعادة عند الشراء بأرخص الأثمان.
 ولكن كان كينو قد ذهب. قال جير انه فيمـا بعد إن التجـار لا بـا بـا أنهم يعر فون عن هذه الأشثياء أكثر ممـا عرفوه، وأن خمسمائة بيسو كانت خمسمانة أكثر مما يملك كينو الآن. غادر جوان توماس، وجلس كينو مع أفكاره بينما غخت جوروانـا أغنية الأسرة وحاولت إبعاد أغنية الثشر . اسشطاع كينو الثــور بالشر . وفجأة، رأى خيالاً، وقفز إلى خار ج الباب.
 على الأرض وتبعت كينو. ولكن فات الأوان عندئذ. كان يحاول الوقوف، وهو مغطى بالدماء. ساعتنه على الوقوفـوصرخت.

During that night, Kino opened his eyes in the darkness, as he sensed movement near him. He was still, only his eyes moved in the moonlight towards Juana rising silently. She moved like a shadow towards the door, pausing for a moment by Coyotito's box, and then she was gone.
Anger rose in Kino. He followed her to the beach, and leapt at her just in time to stop her arm throwing the pearl into the sea. He pushed her down in rage and she fell onto the rocks. She stared at him, accepting whatever he did.
The rage left him and was replaced by disgust. He walked away with the pearl, and his senses were dulled by emotion. But he knew he had to act to protect his son's future.
When he got there, his grandfather's canoe had been punctured. This was an evil beyond understanding. A boat cannot protect itself, and it does not heal. He was an animal now, running back to his house, as he could not even imagine taking a neighbour's canoe.
As he reached the brush houses, flames rose from the house, and he saw Juana and Coyotito running towards him. He was afraid. He took Juana into the shadows and they made their way to Tomas's house.
They left that night, walking along roads in the tracks left by wagons to hide their footprints. They walked all night at the same speed. They saw no one. The music of the pearl was loud in Kino's head, with the music of the family underneath it.
At sunrise, Kino found a hiding place by the side of the road. He brushed their footprints away with a stick, and they ate breakfast and rested. But all Kino saw was Coyotito's face, red from the medicine. Kino slept, and when he woke, he was troubled.
He saw three men: two on foot and one on a horse. The two on foot were looking at every part of the ground, finding tracks. They were hunters. Kino stayed still and held his knife as they paused at the spot where he had left the road. They passed, but he knew they would be back soon.
They went as quickly as they could, not covering their tracks. There was no water, and there were rocks that cut their legs. But they had distance from the trackers. The sun started setting, and the slope got steeper. Kino was aiming towards trees, as he knew there must be water, and finally, they found a lake.
He saw Juana's legs were cut and that she was tired. He looked back and searched in the distance. He could see three tiny dots. There were caves above them. He climbed up past the caves, making as many tracks as he could, then carefully returned to the cave.
The hunters came, and made a camp by the lake. As he saw only one man awake with the only gun, he knew he could finish it. If he killed the man with the gun, he could kill them all, and his family would be safe.
There was no moonlight yet, so he knew he had to move quickly. He moved like a lizard over the rocks. As he came close, the family song was alive in his head. He drew his knife. But he was too late, the moon rose. He could not wait, he had to jump when the watcher turned his head.

 ضوء القمر نحو جوو انا التي كانت تنهض بصمت. تحركت
 كيوتيتو ،وثم غادرت.
 في الوقت المناسب لإيقـاف ذر اعهـا عن رمـي اللؤلـؤة إلـى البحر. دفعها بغضب ووقعت على الصخور . حدقت فيه، حيث

تفهرت كلّ ما كان يقوم به.
غادره الغضب الثشديد وحلِ محله الالشمئزاز. ابتعد مع اللؤلؤة،
 التصرف لحماية مستقبل ابنـ.
 يتجاوز الفهم. لا يستطيع قارب أن يحمي نفسه، ولا يشفى. كان حيو ان الآن، يعود ر اكضاً الــى بيته، حيث لم يستطع حتى أن يتخيل أخذ قارب أحد الجيران.

 أخذ جوو انا إلى الظل وشقا طريقهما إلى بيت توماس. غادروا تلك الليلة، حيث ساروا على طول الطـلـي الطرق على الآثار التي تركتها العربات لإخفاء آثار أقدامهمر. سـاروا طوا الـوال الليل بنفس السر عة. لم يشاهدوا أحداً. كانت موسيقى اللؤلؤة عالية في رأس كينو، مع موسيقى الأسرة تحتها.

 رآه كينو وجـه كيوتيتو، أحمر من الدواء. الـار الـام كينو، وعنـدا استيقظ، كان مضطرباً.



 عرف أنهم سيعودون قريباً.
ذهبوا بالسر عة التي استطاعو هان، حيث لم يغطوا آثـر هم. لم

 وأصبح اللنحدر أكثر حدّة. كان يتجه كينو إلى الأثجار، حيث عرف أنه لا بد أن هناك ماء، وأخيراً، وجدوا بحيرة. شاهد أن ساقي جوو لانا مجروحتين وأنها كانت متجبة. نظر إنـا إلى الوراء وبحث على مسـافة. استطاع رؤيـة ثلاثة نقاط صـيرة جداً. كان هناك كهوف فوقها. تسلق فوق الكهوف، حيث صنع آثناراً بققر ما استطاع، ثم عاد بحذر إلى الكهِ.
 رأى أن هـنـاك فقط رجل واحد يقظ ومعـه البندقــــة الوحيدة، عرف أن بإمكانـه إنهاء الأمر. إذا قتل الرجل الذي الـي يحمل


 أغنية الأسرة حاضرة في رأسـه. سحب سكينه. ولكـنـه تأخر كثهرا، فقد ظهر القمر . لم يستطع الانتظـار، كان عليه القفز عندما أدار الحارس رأسه.

Kino was in mid-air as the gun fired and he landed with his knife in the chest of the watcher. He took the gun and struck the second man with it, before shooting the third man who was trying to escape. Something was wrong.
Some signal was trying to reach him. And then his brain cleared and he heard the sound - the hysterical cry coming from the little cave, the cry of death.
Everyone remembers the return of the family. Kino and Juana came side by side, not with Kino in front as usual. The sun was behind them and they seemed to be carrying two pillars of darkness with them.
Over Juana's shoulder was a little bundle, and it was covered in blood. Her eyes were wide and she seemed as if she was no longer in the world. In Kino's ears, the Song of the Family was as loud as a cry.
They walked past the burned square that was their house and reached the water's edge. Kino put the gun down and reached into his clothes. He took the pearl and saw evil faces coming from it, and he heard the music of the pearl, insane and terrible.
He drew back his arm and threw the pearl with all his strength. They watched it go, shining in the setting sun. They saw the little splash, and watched the place for a long time. And the pearl sank down to the floor of the sea and into the sand.
A crab moved and made a cloud of sand, and when it settled, the pearl was gone. And the music of the pearl turned to a whisper and disappeared.


 يحاول الهرب. كانت هناك مشكلة.

 الصغير، صرخة الموت.
يتذكر الجميع عودة الأسرة. جاء كينو وجوو انا جنباً إلى جنب، وليس كينو في المقدمة كالعادة. كانت الشُمس خلفهما وبدا أنهـا

يحملان عمودين من الظلام معهما.
 باللم. كانت عيناها و استيّن وبدا وكأنها لم تعد في العـالم. في أذني كينو، كانت أغنية الأسرة عالية كصرخة. تجاوزا الساحة الدحترقة التي كانت بيتهما ووصلا إلى طرف



اللؤلؤة، حمقاء وفظيعة.
 تبتعد، ونتـع في الشمس التي كانت تغرب. شـاهدا الارتطام الضيف بالماء، وشاهدا المكان لفترة طويلـة. وغرفت اللؤلؤؤة



## (3) The Diamond As Big As The Ritz الألماسة بكبر فندق ريتز

John Unger was an eighteen-year-old boy from a rich family in Hades, on the Mississippi river. He had left his family two years ago to go to the most expensive boys' school in the world. It was there that he made friends with a quiet, handsome boy called Perey Washington.
They went on a train together to visit Percy's family. Percy had always kept quiet about his family, but they had such a friendship that he wanted John to spend the summer with them.
At two minutes after seven, they got off the train in Montana and a small buggy appeared from nowhere to drive them away. Half an hour later, the silent black driver stopped, and a big car came towards them.
It was a huge car - larger and more magnificent than any car John had ever seen. Two black men got out, dressed in the kind of clothes that you see in pictures of royal processions in London, and took their bags.
The government doesn't know this five square miles exists. And there's only one thing my father's afraid of -one thing in the world that could be used to find us - aeroplanes. We shoot them down and take the pilots as prisoners, but there's always a chance we could miss one.
Covered in the light of the stars, an exquisite castle rose from the edge of the lake. Its towers climbed to half the height of the mountain next to it. The boys stopped before high marble steps.
John didn't remember much of the rest of the night; he was in a daze of beautiful sights and sounds. He fell asleep in comfort after a delicious dinner, and when he woke up, Percy was with him.

كان جون . انغر ولاًاً يبلغ من العمر ثـمـاني عشر عامـاً منـ أسرة غنـة في هيس، على نهر الهيسيسييي. ترك أسرته قبل ستتين للأهاب إلى مدرسة الأو لاد الأكثر كالفة في العالم.

 بيرسـي الصّمت حــال أسرتـه، ولكن كـان لهمـا مثل هذهـ

في الدقيقة الثانية بعد السابعة، نز لا من القطـار في مونتانـا وظهرت عربــة خيول صـغيرة مـن الآمكان لنقلوهـا. بعد نصف سـاعة ، نوقف النـّأَق الأسود الصـامت، وجـاءت

كانت سيارة ضخمة، أكبر وأكثر روعة من أي سيارة رأهـا جون. خر ج رجـلان أسودان، يلبسـان نوعية الملابس التي تراها في صور المو اكب الملكية في للندن، وأخذا حقائئهـا.
 فتط شيء واحد يخاف منه أبي - شيء واحد في العالم يون استخدامه للعثور علينا - الطائرات. نسقطها ونأخذ الطيارين كسجناء، ولكن هناكك دائماً فرصة في أن تفلت منا واحدة.



لم يتنكر جون الكثير من بقية الليلة؛ كان منبهراً بالمنـاظر والأصوات الجميلة. نام في راحة بعد عشـاء لذيذ، وعندما

استّقظ. كان بيرسي معه.

Percy's grandfather was Colonel Fitz-Norman Washington, a direct descendant of George Washington. He was twenty-five at the end of the Civil War, and he left his brother in charge of the family farm so he could travel west.
He took twenty four loyal slaves to try to start a sheep and cattle ranch. After a poor first month in Montana, he made his great discovery. He got lost and extremely hungry while riding, and he was forced to chase a squirrel.
As he ran after it, he noticed something shiny in its mouth. Just before it disappeared into its hole -for Fate did not want this squirrel to ease his hunger - it dropped it.
In ten seconds, Fitz-Norman wasn't hungry any more and had gained one hundred thousand dollars. The squirrel, which had refused to become food, had given him a large and perfect diamond.
Twelve hours later, all his slaves were digging at the side of the mountain. And soon, he realised the size of his discovery. It was not a diamond mine, but a single enormous diamond.
He filled four bags with small samples and rode back east to sell them. He sold the small ones quickly, but couldn't sell the bigger ones because of the chaos they caused - he was briefly arrested when a shopkeeper fainted after seeing one.
He left New York as stories of a wonderful new diamond mine were being spread. People were searching far and wide to try to find it, but only Fitz-Norman knew where it was. However, he had a problem.
The diamond was the size of all the other diamonds in the world, and there was only enough gold in the world to buy a tenth of it. Even if he could sell it, diamonds would become so common that they would be worthless.
He would be the richest man ever, but only if his secret was protected. He put his brother in charge of the slaves, and kept them loyal by telling them that the South had won the Civil War, so slavery was still legal. Fitz-Norman, meanwhile, was visiting kings and emperors around the world, selling them huge diamonds.
After two years, he had made a billion dollars. He was always scared of being robbed as he travelled, but his secret remained safe. He had to murder his brother, whose carelessness often risked revealing the secret, but very few other murders were needed.
After Fitz-Norman died, his son made a record of the money he had in his thousand banks and closed the mine. All he had to do was keep the mountain secret, and he would stay the richest man in the world.
That afternoon, Percy and Braddock showed John around. Braddock was about forty, with a proud face and intelligent eyes. He carried a plain walking stick with a large jewel for a grip. He pointed his stick at a group of marble buildings.
The slaves are all descendants of the ones my father brought with him. There are two hundred and fifty now. They've lived away from the world for so long their language can't be understood any more. We teach English to a few of them who serve in the house.
An Italian escaped who I let out to teach your sisters. He could have fallen off the cliff, and it is likely they wouldn't believe him anyway. Just in case, I sent twenty men after him, and fifteen said they killed someone of his description. They probably wanted the reward.

كان جَّ بيرسي الكولو لونيل فيتّز - نور مـان و واشنطن، سليل
 في نهاية الحرب الأهلية، وترك أخاه مسؤو لا عن مزر عـة العائلة لكي يتمكن من السّفر إلى الغرب. آخذ أربعة و عشرين عبداً مخلصـا ليحـاول إنثـاء مزر عــا للخر اف والماشية. بعد أول شـهر فقير في مونتانـا، قام باكتشافه العظيم. أضل طريقه وكان جائِ ائعا جداً بينمـا كان يركب، وكان مجبراً على مطاردة سنجاب.
 يخنفي في جحره - لأن القدر لم يكن يريد أن يُشبع هذا السنجاب جوعه - أسقطه.
في عشر ثوان، لم يعد فيتّز - نورمـان جائعـأ وحصـل على مائنة ألف دو لار. السّنجاب ،الذي ر رفض أن يكون طعامـأِ ، أعطاه ألماسة كبيرة ومكتملة.
بعد اثتتي عشرة ساعة، كان كلّ عبيده يحفرون عند طرف الجبـل. وفـي الحــل، أدرك حجـ اكثتـــافه. لـم يكن منجم ألماس، ولكن ألماسة واحدة ضخمة. ملا أربعة حقائب عيّنات صغيرة وركب عائئاً إلى الشرق لبيعها. باع الألماس الصّنـير بسر عة، لكنـه لم يستطع بيع الكيبرة بسبب الفوضى الذي سبيتّهـ اعتقل لفتّرة قصبيرة عندما أغمي على صاحب متجر لاى رؤية واحدة غادر نيويورك بسبب انتشتار أخبار عن منجم ألماس جديد ورائع. كان الناس يبحثّون في كلّ مكان محـار ليّ لين إيجاده ، لكن فقط فيتز - نورمان عرف مكانه. ولكن، واجه مشكلة. كانت الألماسة بحجم كلّ الألماس الأخرى في العـالمالم، وكان
 إن استطاع بيعها، سيصبح الألماس شانياً جداً وسيفقة قيدتة. سيكون أغنى رجل، ولكن فقط إذا تمت حمايـة سرّهر. عيّن أخاه مسؤو لا عن العبيد، وحافظ على ولائهم عن طريق إخبار هم أن الجنوب انتصر في الحرب الأهلية ، ولذلك
 فيتز - نورمــن يزور المـوك والأبـاطرة حـول العـالم، ، يبيعهم الألماس الضّخر.
بعد سنتين، جمع مليار دو لار. كان دائمأ يخان من أن أن يتم



السر، ولكن جر ائم قتل أخرى فليلة جداً كانت مطلوبة.
 كان يحتظ بها في مصار فه الألف وأغلق المنجم. كلّ مـا كان عليه فعله الاحتفاظ بسرّ الجبل، وسيقيى أغنى رجل في العالم.
 عمر برادوك يقارب الأربعين، له وجه فخور و عينان ذكيتان.
 أشثار بعصاه إلى مجمو عة من الأبنية الرّخامية.
 هناك مائتّان وخمسون الآن. فقـ عانثوا بعيداً عن العالم منذ زمن بعيد جدا حتى أنّ لغنّهم لم تُعُد مفهومهة. ندرّس الانكليزية لمجموعة منهم يخدمون في البيت. هرب ايطالي أخرجنّه ليدرّس أخواتكّك كان من المككن أن يسقط من التـلة، ومن المحتمل أنهم لـن يصدَّقوه علـى أيـة
 عشر إنهم قتلوا شخصاً له نفس المو اصفات. من المحتمل أنهم أر ادوا الجائزة.

He stopped talking as they came to a hole in the ground covered with an iron fence. John looked down into the bearded faces of over twenty men. Some looked angry, others despairing. But they all seemed well fed.
I'll kidnap your wives, children and mothers to stay with you if you want, and I'll make your hole bigger, but I can't let you leave. If you can think of any idea about how to leave that keeps my secret safe I would be delighted to hear it.
Every day during summer, Mr Washington and the two young men went hunting or fishing in the forests or swimming in the cool lake. John soon found it hard work being with Braddock, as he was completely uninterested in any ideas other than his own.
John met Percy's older sister, Jasmine. She had wanted to go to Europe to serve food during the World War, and was extremely sad when it ended. Braddock had started making arrangements for a new Great War, but he stopped when he saw pictures of wounded soldiers and lost interest.
One day, John was left to explore on his own. It was then that he saw the most beautiful person he had ever seen. It was Percy's younger sister.
She said she was going to university in the autumn. She had never met a boy her age before, and he had never met anyone as wonderful. They fell in love quickly and decided to get married.

John was happy until the end of August, when he was about to leave. It was then that he wondered what had happened to previous guests. Catherine told him not to ask about it, but she started to cry.
Father kills them in their sleep before they leave. We never know it is happening, so we don't have the sadness of saying goodbye. It's only natural we get all the pleasure we can out of our guests before they are murdered.
John was furious and wanted to escape immediately. Catherine, however, said she would go with him. He hid his anger, as he knew he had a better chance of escaping with her help. They arranged to leave that night; John knew he could be killed at anytime.
Shortly after midnight, John suddenly woke up. He heard footsteps outside his door, but they were moving away from it. He slowly walked to the door, opened it, and saw three slaves he had never seen before joining a nervous and angry looking Braddock in the lift.
He was sure they were there to kill him and wondered what had happened. Clearly something had happened - now was the time to escape. John carefully made his way to Catherine's room. They rushed to the roof to watch, where they saw bombs falling first on the antiaircraft guns, and then on the slaves' buildings.
By four in the morning, John and the two sisters were in a hidden part of the forest where they could watch in safety and in secret. After the sisters had fallen asleep, John heard the faint sound of people.
He followed them up the mountain from a safe distance. He came to the point where the trees stopped and saw Braddock standing completely still, along with two slaves carrying a large object. They started lifting it to the sky. The sun rose, and its yellow beams struck the object, an enormous, beautiful diamond.
John realised he was trying to bribe God. The diamond was a sample, and Braddock listed great buildings and monuments that he would build for God, if he would bring his slaves back and destroy the aircraft.

توقف عن الحـيث عنـدما وصـلوا إلـى حفرة في الأرض يغطيها سياج حديدي. نظر جون في الوجوه اللمانتية لما يزيد
 يائسين. لكن بدا أن الجميع يحصلون على تنغية جبية. سـأختطف زوجاتكى، وأطــالكم وأتّهـاتكم ليبقوا معكم إن أردتم، وسأجعل حفرتكم أكبر، لكني لا أستطيع أن أترككم تغادرون. إذا استطعتم أن تفكرو ابفكرة عن كيفية المغادرة مع الاحتفاظ بسرّي بأمان سأكون مبّهجاً للسماع ذلكـ.
 للصّيّي أو صيد الأسماكَ في الغابات أو السّباحة في البركة البـاردة. وفي الحـال وجـد جون البقاء مـع بـرادوك عــالًا شاقاً، لعدم اكتراثه مطلقاً بأية أفكار باستثناء أفكاره.



 عندما رأى صور أ لجنود جرحى و فقد الاهتمام.
 أن رأى أجمل شخص رآه. كانت أخت بيرسي الصغرى. قالت إنها ستذهب إلى الجامعة في الخريف. لم تقابِل ولداً بنفس عمر هـا من قبـل أبداً، وهو لم يقابـل شخصـاً بهـهـا الرو عة. وقعا في الحبّ بسر عة وقرّر الزيا الزواج.

 أخبرته كاثّزين أن لا يسأل عن نلكّ، لكتّا با بأت بالبكاء.
 ذلك، ولثلك ليس لدينا الحُزن لنقول وداعأـا من الطبيعي
 عليها من ضيوفنا قبل أن يتم فتلّهم. كان جون غاضباً جداً وأراد الهرب في الحال. لكن كاثرين
 فرصـة أفضـل للهرب بمساعـتانها. رتبا المغـادرة في تلك الليلة؛ عرف جون أن من الممكن أن يُقتّل في أي وي وتِ. بعد منتصف اللليل بقليل، استيقظ جون فجأة. سمع وقع أقدام خار ج باب غرفتّه، لكنها كانت تبتعد عنها. مشى بـبطء إلى
 لبر ادوك الأي بدا عليه التّوتّر والغضب في لي المصعـا
 واضـح حـث شـيء مـا - والآن حـان وقت الهرب. شقّ جون طريقه بحذر إلى غرفة كـاثرين. اندفعا إلى النّطح
 اليضادة للطائرات، وثم على أبنية العبيا. في الر ابعة صباحاً، كان جون والأختـان في جز من الغابة حيث كان بإمكانهم المر اقبة بأمان وبشكل سرّي. بعد أن نامت الأختان، سمع جون صوناً خافتاً لأشخاص.
تبعهم أعلى الجبل من مسافة آمنة. وصل إلـى النقطة التّي توفقت فيها الأشجار ور أى برادوك و واقفأ في سكون تام، ومعه عبدان يحملان شيبأً كبيرأ. بدءا ير يرفانها إلـى السّماء. أشرقت الثمسس، وضربت أشتعتها الصفراء هذا الثيء، وهو الماسة ضخمة وجميلة.


التي سيينيها للرّب، إذا أعاد له عيبيه ودمّر الطائرة.

Braddock had never been refused anything; he was confident. John watched with fascination as the birds stopped singing and trees stopped moving. However, with a distant roll of thunder, God refused the bribe.
By this time, the aircraft had landed, and the pilots were making their way up the mountain. John ran and grabbed the two girls so they could get away as soon as possible.
They turned around and saw that Percy and his mother had joined Braddock and the slaves halfway up the mountain and were going into a secret hole. Catherine cried out.
With an enormous blast, the castle and the mountain were thrown up into the air. There was no fire, and only dust was left of what was once the house of jewels. There was no sound, and the three people were alone. At sunset, they stopped to eat the rest of the food that Jasmine had brought.

 (الحركة، ولكن، بصوت هيبر رعد بعيّ، رفض الرّب الرّشّوة.
 يشقون طريقهم أعلى الجبل. ركض جون ون وأمسك البنتين لكي يتمكنوا من الهرب بأسر ع وقت مـر مكن.
 والعبيد في نصف الطريق أعلى الجبل وكانوا يدظلون في حفرة سرية. صرخت كاثرين


 توقفوا ليأكلوا ما نبقّى من الطعام الذي أحضرته جاسمين

## (الأسلحة والإنسان) كتبها جور ج برنارد شو (By George Bernard Shaw) p 37

In November 1885, Serbia and Bulgaria are at war. After losing a battle while fighting for the Serbians, an escaping Swiss soldier climbs into a young Bulgarian lady's bedroom. When a Bulgarian soldier comes to look for him, the lady successfully hides him until the soldier leaves.
Four months later, there is peace. Sergius Saranoff is a Bulgarian major who won the earlier battle with a brave and dangerous attack. He is engaged to marry Raina. Along with Major Petkoff, Raina's father, he has returned from the war. Raina's mother greets them in the garden.
I am no longer a soldier. Soldiering is the coward's art of attacking mercilessly when you are strong, and keeping out of harm's way when you are weak. That is the whole secret of successful fighting. Get your enemy at a disadvantage; and never fight him on equal terms.
We shouldn't have been able to begin fighting if these foreigners hadn't shown us how to do it: we knew nothing about it; and neither did the Serbians. There'd have been no war without them!
He cheated us-tricked us into giving him fifty able-bodied men for two hundred tired old horses. They weren't even eatable! We were two innocent children in the hands of that consummate soldier.
Being a thorough soldier, he ran away like the rest of them, with our cavalry at his heels. To escape their attentions, he had the good taste to hide in the bedroom of some patriotic young Bulgarian lady.
The young lady was enchanted by his persuasive commercial traveller's manners. She very modestly entertained him for an hour or so, and then called in her mother in case the way she acted could look dishonourable.
The Swiss soldier in Sergius's story, Captain Bluntschli, turns out to be the same man who was in Raina's room. He comes back to return the coat that Raina gave him to disguise himself when he left. Raina does not tell Sergius that Bluntschli hid in her bedroom.
I have ten thousand knives and forks, and the same quantity of dessert spoons. I have six hundred servants. I have six magnificent hotels, besides two stables, a tea garden and a private house.
I have four medals for distinguished services; I have the rank of an officer and the reputation of a gentleman; and I have three native languages. Show me any man in Bulgaria that can offer as much!
I appealed to you as a fugitive, a beggar, and a starving man. You accepted me, gave me your hand to kiss and your roof to shelter me.

 سويسري هارب إلى غرفة نوم سيّة بلغارية شابَّة. عندما يأني
 الجندي.
 بلغاري انتصر في المعركة السابقة بهجوم شـجاع وخطير. وهو خطيب رايينـا وسيتزوجها. وقد عـاد من الحرب مـع الرائد بيتكوف، والا رايينا. تحيّيّهم أم ر رايينا في الحديقة.


 في حالة ضعف؛ وأبدا لا تقاتله في شروط متنساوية. لم نكن قادرين على أن نبدأ القتال لو لم يرينا أولثـك الْ الأجانب
 هناك حرب بدونهم!
 مانتّي حصان تعبة وهرمة. حتى أنها لم تكن صالحة للأكل ! كنا طفلين بريئين في يدي ذلك الجندي المتمرّس.
 للـهروب مـن انتبـاههم، كــان لــه الــوق الجيد فـي الاختبـاء بغرفة نوم سيدة بلغارية شابة وطنية. السيدة الثابة كانت مفتونـة بتصرّفاتِات البائع النتجول المقنعـة.
 في حالـة أن الطريقة التي تصرفت فيهـا يمكن أن تكون غير مشَرَّة.
الجندي السويسري فـي قصـّة سيرجيس، الكابِّن بلنتشـلـي، يصدُف أنه نفس الرّجلِ الذي كان في بيت رايينا. يعود ليعيد
 تخبر رايينا سيرجيس أن بالنتشلي اختبأ في غرفة نومها. لديّ عشرة آلاف سكين وشوكة، ونفس الكّيّة من ملاعق
 بالإضافة إلى إسطبلين، وحديقة شاي وبيت خاص.
 ضابط وسمعة رجل نبيل؛ولايَّ ثلاثة لغات أصلية. أرنـي أيّ رجل في بلغاريا يمكن أن يقّحّم متل هذا!


أعطيتني يدك لأقلها وسقفكا ليأويني.

