

(7) AN ENGLISH-ARABIC INTERPRETATION MANUAL (415)

**AN ENGLISH-ARABIC  
INTERPRETATION MANUAL**  
(A first course)

by  
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## Preface

This is an English-Arabic Interpretation Manual. It is not, therefore, a book *on* interpretation (its theory and practice) but a practical course, carefully designed to help the student acquire the required skills gradually and effectively. It does not consist therefore of units but of parts, each containing an increasing number of pages, and each handling a different skill. Part I contains passages containing no new vocabulary; the style is simplified so as to help the learner focus on the interpretation process. It consists of six passages which can be covered in two weeks (the equivalent of two units). The purpose here is to familiarize the student with the mechanics of interpretation, in which a tape recorder must be used, in the absence of a language lab. Part II contains equally easy passages, though not simplified, designed to launch the learner in the interpretation process proper. Some of these 10 passages (eight of which are given in Arabic translation in the Appendix) may be used later on as translation exercises as well. They may be covered in three weeks on average (the equivalent of three units).

Part III includes passages collected from the press which do contain new words, given in Arabic after each. The 31 passages cover the whole gamut of current affairs vocabulary and should be adequate for a ten-week course of study (equivalent to ten units).

The Introduction sets out the required steps and the details of

the learning process. Needless to say, interpretation teaching should always be done in a language lab. and under supervision; but remote or distant learning in this field is not impossible and, if careful enough, the student should acquire the skills needed. Ideally, exams have to be undertaken orally; but if too difficult, another testing system may do for the moment.

Above all, the student should advance from Part I to Part II and never approach part III until he or she has mastered the mechanics of interpretation as set out in the introduction. Some passages may be used at a later date for both interpretation and translation.

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**Cairo, 2001**

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## Introduction

The difference between consecutive or at sight translation and interpretation, occasionally described as ‘simultaneous translation’ has been adequately discussed in the ‘Introduction’ to my last book on consecutive and at sight translation (level II). I shall go no more into those differences but shall simply outline the method to be adopted in teaching the present course.

*Firstly*, the student should have a tape-recorder. This is not an optional learning aid but absolutely essential. In the absence of a language lab. self-teaching must rely on a tape recorder.

*Secondly*, the student will have to look at the passage to be translated quickly before starting to translate so as to estimate the time required for the putative delivery in English and try not to exceed it in his interpretation. If he or she decides it may take 10 minutes, then the time allotted for the interpretation should not exceed that by more than two to three minutes.

*Thirdly*, having read the English passage to oneself, one may be able to spot the most difficult parts to translate, be they individual words, phrases or whole structures. At this initial stage of interpretation learning, the student is not required to give the fullest ‘sense’ possible but only the main ideas gleaned from the passage



*during delivery*. If, therefore, too many difficulties are found in the text, that is, if the difficulties should prevent the student from grasping the essential ideas, they must be overcome first. The student may do that by using a dictionary. That is why this *Manual* has effectively dealt with these problems : **PART I** consists of passages especially rewritten so that they contain no new words at all. All the words used do not exceed the *2000-word vocabulary range*, which the student should have learnt by this stage. It will not be necessary, therefore, for the student to consult a dictionary and he or she may handle all the passages at once.

*Fourthly*, the student should use the tape recorder to record his or her Arabic version of the English text without having to restructure any sentences. The process should be as follows :

1. Looking at your text in the book, begin to read silently, following the syntax of the English sentence until you have arrived at an operative verb. *This should be your cue* : now speak into the recorder until you believe that the meaning is complete, before moving on to the next sentence.
2. For the purposes of interpretation, a sentence is re-defined here to mean any complete unit of meaning or, in technical terms, any meaningful set of words.
3. In this controlled-vocabulary section, the emphasis will always be on conveying the meaning, regardless of any flaws in the Arabic structure. Never consult the Appendix until you are

through with the interpretation. Remember, some passages can be used for both interpretation and for translation at a later stage, but the emphasis here is on interpretation.

Now a practical exercise will be given to illustrate this process. The Opening passage has the following first paragraph :

Shylock, the Jew, lived at Venice; he made himself very rich by lending money at great interest to Christian merchants. Shylock, being a hard—hearted man, forced men to pay the money he lent with such cruelty, that he was much hated by all good men, and particularly by Antonio, a young merchant of Venice. And Shylock as much hated Antonio, because he used to lend money to people in trouble, and would never take any interest for the money he lent; therefore there was great hatred between the Jew and the kind merchant Antonio. Whenever Antonio met Shylock he used to attack him for hard dealings; and this the Jew would bear with seeming patience, while he secretly planned to hurt him.

Being a beginner, your first version may go something like this :

كان شيلوك اليهودى يعيش فى البندقية / وقد جعل نفسه غنياً جداً بإقراض النقود بفوائد كبيرة إلى التجار المسيحيين / . ولما كان شيلوك قاسى القلب ، / فقد كان يرغم الرجال على دفع النقود التى أقرضها لهم بقسوة كبيرة ، / حتى أنه أصبح مكروهاً من جميع الرجال

الطيبين / ، وخصوصاً من أنطونيو ، / وهو تاجر شاب فى  
 البندقية / وكان شيلوك يكره أنطونيو بنفس الدرجة / لأن أنطونيو  
 كان يقرض المال إلى من يواجهون المتاعب / ولا يتقاضى أى فوائد  
 على قروضه ، / ولذلك كانت هناك كراهية شديدة بين اليهودى  
 وبين أنطونيو التاجر الطيب القلب / وكلما قابل أنطونيو شيلوك /  
 كان يهاجمه بسبب معاملاته القاسية / ، وكان اليهودى يتحمل ذلك  
 بصبر فى الظاهر بينما كان يخطط فى السر لإيذائه .

As you see, the Arabic is clumsy, often unidiomatic but the ideas are all there. This is inevitable in interpretation. However, if the student wants to 'write up' the interpreted version, he or she may do so at leisure, and this may take the following form :

كان شيلوك اليهودى يقيم فى البندقية وقد جمع ثروة طائلة عن  
 طريق إقراض المال بالربا الفاحش إلى التجار النصارى ، وكان لقسوة  
 قلبه يرغمهم على سداد ديونهم بفظاظة جعلت جميع الأختيار فى  
 المدينة يفتونهم ، وخصوصاً أنطونيو ، التاجر الشاب ، الذى كان شيلوك  
 يبادل به البغض نفسه لأنه كان يقرض المعسرين قروضاً حسنة ، ومن ثم  
 استعرت الكراهية بينهما فكان أنطونيو يسبب شيلوك كلما التقى به  
 ويلومه على قسوة معاملاته ، وكان شيلوك يتحمل ذلك صابراً  
 فى الظاهر ، مضمراً فى الباطن أن يؤذى أنطونيو .

This is an idiomatic translation, hardly required of any interpreter. What are the differences than ? First, idiomatic language favours *precision* and savours of the spirit of *genuine Arabic*, the target language here (TL). Compare the two texts to find out such

differences. Another example will further illustrate the work of the interpreter : passage 2 begins with this paragraph :

THERE was a law in the city of Athens which gave to its citizens the power of forcing their daughters to marry whomsoever they pleased. For if a daughter refused to marry the man her father had chosen to be her husband, the father might by this law cause her to be put to death. But as fathers do not often desire the death of their own daughters, even though they do happen to prove a little disobedient, this law was seldom or never put into force.

The interpreter will stop at the word *Athens* as here a meaningful set of words may be found, and he or she may begin again by repeating the subject of the first sentence until the full stop. The same process will be repeated with the following results :

كان هناك قانون في أثينا ( وكان ) يعطى للمواطنين سلطة  
إرغام بناتهم على الزواج ممن يريدون ؛ لأنه إذا رفضت الفتاة أن تتزوج  
الرجل الذي اختاره والدها كان يجوز للأب وفقاً لهذا القانون أن  
يتسبب في موتها. ولكنه لما كان الآباء لا يرغبون كثيراً في قتل  
بناتهم ، حتى ولو أبدين بعض العصيان ، فلم يكن هذا القانون يطبق  
إلا في حالات نادرة أو لا يطبق إطلاقاً .

Again this is too unidiomatic and quite awkward, though the ideas are, again, all there. The student may now be ready to write it up :

كان قانون أثينا يخول للآباء إرغام بناتهم على الزواج ممن يختارونه لهن من أزواج ، فإذا رفضت الفتاة الانصياع لإرادة والدها ، كان من حقه قانوناً أن يأمر بإعدامها ، ولكن الآباء نادراً ما يرغبون فى قتل بناتهم ، ولو شققن عصا الطاعة عليهم ، ومن ثم نادراً ما كان يُعمل بذلك القانون، بل ولم يكن يُعمل به إطلاقاً .

\* \* \*

This manual is divided into three parts : the first consists of passages with controlled vocabulary, as has been said, so that the student may do without the dictionary altogether. The second (**PART II**) gives selections from original texts with easy enough vocabulary, requiring little use of the dictionary. Four passages of the first part, and eight of the second are given in translation in the Appendix.

**Remember** You may not refer to the translated text until you have completed the interpretation EXERCISE.

*The Appended Arabic texts are for reference only.* Now **PART III** is all important for the advanced student. While the first two parts are vocabularily—controlled, PART III consists of 31 short passages collected from the newspapers (the British and American press) over the last 5 years. They do contain new words, and these are given in Arabic after each passage. The student is required to read the appended translation of the words, then follow the same procedure outlined above.

It is for this reason that the book is not divided into units but rather into ‘parts’ : each is designed to teach a different skill. Part I has the express purpose of training the student in the art of interpretation. The six simplified extracts from well-known novels by major British and American authors may be regarded as six units, four of which are given in Arabic in the Appendix for reference. Part II contains 10 extracts, also from well-known writers; nine are extracts from African, German and English writers, and one is a critical comment on one of them. Its purpose is to launch the student more forcefully into the art of interpretation, having had adequate training with Parts I and II. The vocabulary of the ten passages in Part II is less controlled and the style is not simplified. Care has been taken in grading the passages from the simple straightforward style of the African writers in the first three extracts, to the equally easy, though more ‘natural’ style of famous writers like George Orwell, H.E. Bates, E.M. Forester and Murial Spark. While simplified English may sound a little artificial, the ‘natural’ style of these writers, easy though it is, is more idiomatic and powerful. There is an added advantage in compiling extracts from stories : they engage the translator's attention and encourage cohesion in Arabic.

***PART III*** is a little different as has been said, because it can be used not only for interpretation by also for translation, and the vocabulary provided will add to the aspirants interpreter's lexical arsenal (and familiarity with current affairs language).

Thus graded, the exercises should constitute a full course in interpretation. But this is not to say that the English texts of *PART II* may not also be used in translation exercises. The style of the passages in this part varies from one writer to the next and the student should be made conscious of this. As the style grows more complex and as the qualifications proliferate, the student must be given greater freedom to either stick to the original structures in interpretation or undertake the essential transformations in the translation. Take the opening sentence of passage 16 (at the end of PART II) :

George Orwell's reputation as a writer rests largely on his novels, but his gifts are not those of a novelist, and if the novel had not happened to be the prevailing literary form during the twenty years when he was writing, he would probably never have been attracted to it.

The striking feature of this style is the long, balanced sentence where the parts are linked with coordinating conjunctions (and & but). A professional interpreter may not pay attention to structure, that is, he may not care to introduce any significant changes in it (he normally has no time for this), but may proceed as follows :

تعتمد شهرة جورج أورويل باعتباره كاتباً على رواياته إلى حد بعيد ، ولكن مواهبه لم تكن مواهب الروائي ، وإذا لم تكن الرواية هى الشكل الأدبى السائد فى الأعوام العشرين التى عمل فيها بالكتابة فالأرجح أنها ما كانت قد استهوتته .

This is what has been called 'interpretation style', and is to be found in most translated books; hence the slightly pejorative sense in which the word 'professional' has been used. The 'foreign' flavour of the Arabic cannot be missed : no Arab reader can accept this as originally written in Arabic. The fault lies, as has been argued, in the near parallelism of the two texts, structurally and, to a certain extent, syntactically. The student may be stimulated by comparing the various possible versions of the same text as they depart from the typical English structure and approach a style which an Arabic writer may produce :

(١) ذاع صيت جورج أورويل باعتباره كاتباً روائياً قبل كل شيء ، رغم أنه لم يكن يتمتع بموهبة الروائي الحقيقي . ولو لم تكن الرواية هي اللون الأدبي السائد في الفترة التي عمل فيها بالكتابة وامتدت عشرين عاماً ، فالأرجح أنه لم يكن قد كتب الرواية على الإطلاق .

(٢) اشتهر جورج أورويل بكتابة الرواية في المقام الأول رغم افتقاره إلى موهبة الروائي الأصيل ، ولكن الرواية كانت الشكل الأدبي الذي ساد فترة اشتغاله بالكتابة على مدى عشرين عاماً فاستهوته وإلا ما أصبح كاتباً روائياً على الأرجح .

(٣) إن أهم ما تستند إليه شهرة جورج أورويل الكاتب هو رواياته ، مع أنه لم يكن يتمتع بمواهب الروائي الصادق ، ولكن ذلك الشكل الأدبي كان سائداً على مدى الأعوام العشرين التي عمل فيها بالكتابة فاجتذبه إليه ، وإلا فالأرجح أنه لم يكن قد كتب الرواية على الإطلاق .



The last two versions split up the conditional clause to reduce the complexity of the syntax (Arabic favours, we remember, the direct and straightforward). This and similar sentences will enable the teacher, at a much later stage, to nurture in the student a love for analysis — and the courage to change the English structure (English not being a sacred language).

Part III should provide the student with the bare minimum of terminology needed for following up current affairs reports and, later on, for doing more serious interpretation / translation. The main training in this field is done in the third and fourth years of the student's career in the English Department. The small section included in this manual is, however, adequate for a 8—10 week course; and it combines the syntactic features typical of media English used on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as the 'journalese' lexicon which seems to have become universal. It will be of special interest to those who wish to train in the writing of news stories, that is, in producing not only an 'interpreted' text but an item fit for publication or broadcasting. 'Mature' students will find this easy enough, but the majority will have to be taught how to handle a newspaper report. The teacher may ask the students to read the Arabic dailies (to which they may object) or to listen to the news in Arabic (with which many cannot be bothered) but they must familiarize themselves with the language of the press. The student needs to be shown that auxiliaries may be omitted from

the headlines; and the following heading of passage 16 is a good example:

**SECURITY CALLED  
LAX AT MANILLA AIRPORT**

Remembering that a passive construction needs to be turned into an active one, the student will look for the subject but will be disappointed. He will then be shown that in this case the past participle could be replaced in the Arabic text by a noun. He may first try :

وصف إجراءات الأمن في مطار مانيلا بالتسيب .

then, realizing that it is an accusation, he may try :

اتهام مطار مانيلا بالإهمال في إجراءات الأمن .

This could well be accepted as a reasonable interpretation but, reading the Associated Press report, date-lined Washington, the student may choose to use the actual 'subject' (which he now identifies as the US Transportation Secretary) and so re-write the headline thus :

وزيرة النقل الأمريكية تتهم مطار مانيلا بالتسيب في إجراءات الأمن .

Perhaps equally important is the rendering of 'security' as 'security arrangements / measures' in Arabic. While the English text can do without the extra word, the Arabic cannot; unless, of course, the now common construction is used :

اتهام مطار مانيلا بالتسيب الأمنى (!) .

Now this section presents a variety of styles : the ‘reporting’ style of the news items; the ‘opinion’ style of the editorials; and the ‘relaxed’ style of the review and the feature. The first, stark and factual, requires a thorough knowledge of terminology : a single mistake can be disastrous. Students are usually made conscious of this and encouraged to learn the new words by heart. Accuracy here may be more important than elegance. Take the opening sentence of passage 19 :

Israel and Egypt have completed four days of talks on normalizing their relations with agreements on transport, civil aviation and the location of seven new border crossings.

Perhaps no Egyptian student will miss the meaning of the key words; but the interpretation will have to use an equally bald style :

اختتمت مصر وإسرائيل محادثاتهما حول تطبيع العلاقات ، التي استمرت أربعة أيام ، بإبرام اتفاقيات حول النقل ، والطيران المدني ، وتحديد أماكن سبع نقاط جديدة على الحدود للعبور بين البلدين .

The second, the style of the opinion columns and editorials, may be less factual (hence less restrictive) but it presents a difficulty of a different nature. It may include value — judgments and it usually employs adjectives and emotive words. These are traps in which most interpreters are likely to fall. Consider this sentence from the second paragraph in passage 17 :

The meeting would have been useful enough just to show that, nearly a decade after Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, a second Arab leader has the courage and maturity to accept direct and acknowledged meetings with Israel.

The operative words are (1) 'useful enough'; (2) 'courage and maturity'; and (3) 'direct and acknowledged'. The first pair are quite difficult to translate because the concept of 'enough' in this construction is simply **new** in Arabic. The nearest equivalent in classical Arabic does not occur in similar constructions. Consider :

- (١) كفى بجسمى نحولاً أننى رجل  
لولا مخاطبتى إياك لم ترنى  
(٢) كفى بك داءً أن ترى الموت شافياً  
وحسب المنايا أن يكون أمانيا

This is why we tend in an idiomatic translation to avoid this 'classical' construction, opting for the new.

- (١) ولو أن فائدة الاجتماع كانت مقصورة على ... لكفى .  
(٢) ولو لم يكن للاجتماع من فائدة سوى ... لكفى .  
(٣) ويكفى الاجتماع فائدة أنه قد بين أن ...  
(٤) ولاشك أن الاجتماع مفيد حتى لو اقتصر فائدته على ...

The second pair of nouns are easy enough; though we have to make a choice between *شجاعة* and *جرأة*, the former commonly believed to be closer to the English word, though the latter is the

epithet most associated with Sadat's trip to Jerusalem (of which King Hassan's meeting with Perez is said to be an analogue). The other word, 'maturity', presents a strange difficulty : for again a نضج choice will have to be made between the 'correct' Arabic noun and the common, though 'incorrect' نضوج (which exists in no classical text and, hence, in no Arabic dictionary). 'Direct', in the third pair of words (adjectives this time), has an accepted translation ( مباشر ); but 'acknowledged' has a translation that does not fit the present context, viz. معترف به . By it the writer wants to say that the meeting was held neither in secret nor under one pretext or another. The meeting was therefore both overt and straightforward. Now, inasmuch as the meaning of straightforward is already included in the first epithet of this pair, namely in 'direct', 'overt' will appear to be enough. A tentative translation could run :

أما فائدة الاجتماع فيكفي أنه قد أثبت شجاعة زعيم عربي آخر  
ونضجه بقبوله عقد اجتماعات مباشرة وسافرة مع إسرائيل ولما تنقض  
عشر سنوات على زيارة السادات للقدس .

To say 'tentative' is to admit that there can be no 'final' not to say 'model' text. This can be described as 'correct' but so will be many others; and this aspect, or 'characteristic' of the translator's work will be felt especially when doing passages in the third stylistic category (the review and the feature). Consider the opening sentence of passage 18 :

The increasingly violent ‘hidden war’ in Southern Sudan, now in its third year, has unleashed rival armies, marauding militias and bandit gangs and displaced hundreds of thousands of destitute and hungry civilians.

The emotive words (typical of such a style) are used in establishing an attitude or a point of view. Though adjectives, the student will remember, they need not be rendered as adjectives in Arabic; and the sentence is obviously too long to be paralleled by an equally long and solid construction in Arabic. It must be split up and restructured:

دخلت الحرب الخفية الدائرة فى جنوب السودان عامها الثالث ،  
وما فتئت ضراوتها تشتد ، إذ أطلقت العنان للجيش المتنافسة وجنود  
المليشيات الذين يشنون الغارات على السكان ، والعصابات من قطاع  
الطرق ، كما أدت إلى تشريد مئات الآلاف من المدنيين الذين يعانون  
من الفقر المدقع والجوع .

Now consider the following alternative version :

أدت الحرب الخفية فى جنوب السودان ، وهى التى لا تنى تزداد ضراوة  
فى عامها الثالث ، إلى قيام الجيوش المتناحرة وتكوين المليشيات التى تهاجم  
السكان الأمنيين ، وعصابات اللصوص ، كما أدت إلى تشريد مئات الآلاف من  
المدنيين الذين طحنهم الفقر والجوع .

The emphasis has changed, in consequence of the changed structure, but the key words have not. The students will find it instructive to attempt individual versions and to compare them, especially where they vary in style and emphasis, under the teacher's supervision.

Passages 21-47 represent graduated exercises taken directly from *The Times*, a major British newspaper. The style of this section is decidedly more difficult to do into Arabic in class, and requires a great deal of experience in translation. A list of the ‘new’ words has been appended to each passage, and the student is expected to familiarize himself / herself with these words *in context*. The teacher should explain the intricacies of the brief news items in class, beginning with the general meaning and advancing to problems of *wording* the Arabic text. The following points should be helpful :

- A. Titles are often reduced clauses, that is, without a finite verb (or a modal auxiliary) and this should be handled by finding a nominal structure in Arabic. It is often the case that the *meaning* involves an omission, and this must be supplied. Here are a few examples : the first item ‘Father and Child Dead in Cottage’ has an omitted ‘were found’ after the subject (father and child). The missing words are to be inferred from the first line in the item (was found); and to avoid problems of ‘tense’ in the Arabic title, the following structure is suggested :

العشور على جثتى والد وابنته فى منزلهما .

The teacher should, of course, explain to the students that the term ‘cottage’ is often used in Britain to indicate an independent dwelling, comparable to the Arabic فيلا — though on a smaller, humbler scale. The common Arabic word كوخ is often used as equivalent of ‘shack’. The same principle applies to **all** other

titles : either a simple nominal structure or a more complex one, such as a prepositional phrase and a noun etc.

Examples :

- (٢) مشروع قانون لمناهضة الاحتيال .
- (٣) استياء فى هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية .
- (٤) التحذير من إحضار تذكارات ... إلخ .

B. Many titles rely on ‘pun’, as a standard English device; the British like word-play and prefer double meanings to straightforward expressions. These are difficult to translate and the pun is normally ignored. Passage 32 is a notable example : ‘score’ has many meanings, one of which is intended in the title, the rest implied. Even the form of the word makes it possible to read it as a noun and as a verb. This should be explained to the student but avoided in the translation :

- (١) نتائج كرة القدم .
- (٢) إنجاز كرة القدم .
- (٣) كرة القدم تكسب .

One only should be chosen; as is the case with item 37 where ‘notes’ could mean ‘banknote’ (money / bonds) or musical notes. Again, the pun should be ignored :

- (١) اكتشاف سندات فى بيانو .
- (٢) أوراق مالية داخل الأوتار !



(٣) أنغام لها ثمن !

Sometimes the translator has to depart from the literal meaning in order to 'echo' the original pun, but that is not required at this stage. Take title 42, 'Fyffes Still Hungry' : the name is simply that of a company that disributes fruit and vegetables. The adjective in the title simply means 'eager' to acquire more shares in other companies; but the choice of the word is intended to glance at the business, with an indirect pun. Here the translator may 'echo' the pun or ignore it :

(١) شركة فايفس لا تشبع !

(٢) شركة فايفس تريد التهام أسهم جديدة !

(٣) شركة فايفس تشتري المزيد !

C. The sentence structure of each item is often 'crammed', that is, full of information which must be 'expanded' in Arabic. Take the opening sentence of passage 21 : here we have many pieces of information crammed in one sentence. The student should be taught to disentangle each piece as follows :

- (1) Firemen were called to a burning cottage in the village of Denton, near Oxford;
- (2) They found two dead people;
- (3) One was a stabbed girl who was 5 years old;
- (4) The other was the body of a man who is believed to be her father.

Then the Arabic sentence should be arranged in such a way as to include all these pieces of information without causing any difficulty to the reader. One could begin with the second, thus :

اكتشف رجال المطافئ جثتين فى منزل اشتعلت فيه النيران بعد  
استدعائهم لإطفاء الحريق الذى شب فيه بالأمس ، وكانت الجثة الأولى  
لفتاة فى الخامسة من عمرها مصابة بطعنات ، والثانية بالقرب منها  
لرجل يعتقد أنه والدها ، وذلك فى قرية ديتون بالقرب من أكسفورد .

Or one could begin anywhere, in fact, to unravel the complexity of the English sentence. Participles like ‘stabbed’ are rendered, as shown above, by using more than one word; the participial form does not indicate whether the dead girl was stabbed once or more than once, and it is possible to interpret the participle in any number of ways. One stab could be enough to kill a five-year old child, of course, and the translator (as an interpreter) must rely on his own ‘reading’ of the text.

In passage 25, the initial sentence includes a medial phrase which may or may not be separated from the sentence. The relative clause (which ....) may be delayed until the end, thus

أعلنت سكك حديد جبل سنودن عن حاجتها لمدير عام ، وهى  
الشركة التى تقوم بنقل السياح إلى أعلى قمة جبل فى ويلز .

or it may be kept in its original position — without difficulty. But the initial sentence of the following passage must be split in many parts :

(١) سقط بول فوزارد من ارتفاع ٢٠٠ قدم فى خندق أثناء تسلقه جبل بن لويال فى ساذرلاند فى شمالى سكتلندا . وقد قضى فوزارد ، وهو فى السادسة والثلاثين من عمره ، والمقيم فى لووار هوتون فى غربى يوركشير ، يومين كاملين فى محاولة الوصول إلى سيارته ، على بعد خمسة أميال ، إذ كان ينقل خطواته بصعوبة بالغة بسبب انخلاع فى كتفه وإصابته بكسر فى عظم الترقوة .

The same principle will apply to most passages, and the student should, when he or she has completed this section, be fully aware of this basic syntactic feature of English.

Needless to say, all the Arabic words suggested are tentative and the teacher is free to suggest any other alternative, should the context so require.

## How to Study This syllabus

### To the Student :

There are seven video tapes which go with this book . One tape, a 2 hour one, surveys the whole book . The other six tapes, one hour each, deal, in depth, with the three parts of the book . The six video tapes, have been prepared for TV transmission . However, you are strongly advised to have a copy of them . The 2 - hour tape is already available with the book .

The student is advised to do the interpretation exercises in the following way :

- 1- Be ready with a tape recorder .
- 2- Read the objectives of the part you are going to study .
- 3- Look at the part you intend to interpret and estimate the time you need to provide an Arabic version of it .
- 4- Solve any vocabulary problem . Use a dictionary or refer to the appended translation of vocabulary .
- 5- Start reading the first sentence until you come to an operative word .
- 6- Speak into the recorder expressing the main idea in Arabic . At this stage flaws in Arabic are expected . So, don't try to reconstruct any sentence .

- 7- Try not to exceed the time you have estimated .
- 8- Check your interpretation against the translation given in the appendix whenever possible .

**To use the tapes , you should go through the following stages :**

1- Previewing the video :

- a- Go through the objectives of the part you are studying .
- b- Be ready with the necessary stationery .

2- While viewing the video :

- a- Follow the explanation and instructions of the instructor .
- b- Write down any additional explanation or advice .
- c- Do the exercises the way you are told .

3- After viewing the video :

Frequently review the new vocabulary as well as the instructor's explanation and advice .

# PART I



## Part I

### Objectives :

**By the end of this part, students should be able to :**

- 1-Deal with a simplified text ( controlled vocabulary and simplified style ).
- 2- Recognize the operant word in a sentence .
- 3- Provide an acceptable interpretation which would convey the main ideas regardless of any flaws in Arabic.
- 4- Provide the interpretation within the time limit ( a reasonable one ) which they have estimated in advance.





(1)

**THE MERCHANT OF VENICE****SHYLOCK AND ANTONIO**

Shylock, the Jew, lived at Venice; he made himself very rich by lending money at great interest to Christian merchants. Shylock, being a hard-hearted man, forced men to pay the money he lent with such cruelty, that he was much hated by all good men, and particularly by Antonio, a young merchant of Venice. And Shylock as much hated Antonio, because he used to lend money to people in trouble, and would never take any interest for the money he lent; therefore there was great hatred between the Jew and the kind merchant Antonio. Whenever Antonio met Shylock he used to attack him for hard dealings; and this the Jew would bear with seeming patience, while he secretly planned to hurt him.

Antonio was the kindest man that lived. He was greatly beloved by all his fellow-citizens; but the friend who was nearest and dearest to his heart was Bassanio, a noble Venetian, who, having only a small property, had wasted it by living in too costly a manner (as young men of high rank with small fortunes often do). Whenever Bassanio wanted money, Antonio helped him; and it seemed as if they had but one heart and one purse between them.

One day Bassanio came to Antonio, and told him that he wished to make a wealthy marriage with a lady whom he dearly loved. Her father, who was lately dead, had left her a large property. In her father's lifetime (he said) he used to visit her at her house, and sometimes he thought this lady had sent him messages with her eyes; but not having money to make himself appear the lover of so rich a lady, he begged Antonio to lend him three thousand pounds.

Antonio had no money by him at the time to lend his friend; but expecting soon to have some ships come home with goods for sale, he said he would go to Shylock, the rich money—lender, and borrow the money.

Antonio and Bassanio went together to Shylock, and Antonio asked the Jew to lend him three thousand pounds upon any interest he wished, to be paid out of the goods in his ships at sea.

On this, Shylock thought within himself, “If I can once catch him, I will feed the hatred that I bear him; he hates our Jewish nation; he lends out money without interest; and among the merchants he curses me and my good business. May my tribe be cursed if I forgive him !”.

Antonio, seeing he was thinking and did not answer, and being anxious to get the money, said, “Shylock, do you hear ? will you lend the money ?”.

To this question the Jew replied, “Signor Antonio, many a time

you have cursed me, and I have borne it quietly; and then you have called me unbeliever, cut-throat dog, and spat on my Jewish garments, and kicked at me with your foot, as if I was a dog. Well, then, it now appears you need my help; and you come to me, and say, Shylock, lend me money. Has a dog money ? Is it possible a dog should lend three thousand pounds ? Shall I bend low and say, 'Fair sir, you spat upon me on Wednesday last; another time you called me dog; and for these kind deeds I am to lend you money' .”

Antonio replied, “I am as likely to call you so again, to spit on you again, and kick at you too. If you will lend me this money, lend it not as to a friend, but rather lend it as to an enemy, that, if I cannot pay again, you may with better face punish me”.

“Why, look you,” said Shylock, “how you storm ! I would be friends with you, and have your love. I will forget the shame you have put upon me. I will supply your wants, and take no interest for my money.” This offer greatly surprised Antonio : and then Shylock, still pretending kindness, again said he would lend him three thousand pounds, and take no interest for his money; only Antonio should go with him to a lawyer, and there sign in merry sport a bond, that if he did not repay the money by a certain day, he would lose a pound of flesh, to be cut off from any part of his body that Shylock pleased.

“Content,” said Antonio, “I will sign this bond, and say there is much kindness in the Jew.”

Bassanio said Antonio should not sign such a bond for him; but still Antonio said that he would sign it, for before the day of payment came, his ships would come back with many times the value of the money.

Shylock, hearing this talk, cried out, “O father Abraham, what evil these Christians think ! Their own hard dealings teach them to think evil. I pray you tell me this, Bassanio : if he should break his bond, what should I gain ? A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not worth so much as the flesh of mutton or of beef. I say, to buy his favour I offer this friendship : if he will take it, so; if not, farewell.”

At last, against the advice of Bassanio, Antonio signed the bond, thinking it really was (as the Jew said) merely in sport.

**Charles and May Lamb,**  
*Tales from Shakespeare*  
(Simplified).

(2)

## A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

## A CRUEL LAW

THERE was a law in the city of Athens which gave to its citizens the power of forcing their daughters to marry whomsoever they pleased. For if a daughter refused to marry the man her father had chosen to be her husband, the father might by this law cause her to be put to death. But as fathers do not often desire the death of their own daughters, even though they do happen to prove a little disobedient, this law was seldom or never put into force.

There was one instance, however, of an old man, whose name was Egeus, who actually did come before Theseus (at that time the reigning duke of Athens), to complain that his daughter Hermia, whom he had commanded to marry Demetrius, a young man of a noble Athenian family, refused to obey him, because she loved another young Athenian named Lysander. Egeus demanded justice of Theseus, and desired that this cruel law might be put in force against his daughter.

Hermia's defence was that Demetrius had formerly said that he loved her dear friend Helena, and that Helena loved Demetrius to madness. But this very good reason which Hermia gave for not obeying her father's command did not move the stern Egeus at all.

Theseus, though a great and merciful prince, had no power to alter the laws of his country. Therefore he could only give Hermia four days to consider the thing : and at the end of that time, if she still refused to marry Demetrius, she was to be put to death.

When Hermia left the presence of the duke, she went to her lover Lysander, and told him the danger she was in, and that she must either give him up and marry Demetrius, or lose her life in four days.

Lysander was in great grief at hearing this bad news. But remembering that he had an aunt who lived at some distance from Athens, and that at the place where she lived the cruel law could not be put in force against Hermia, he proposed to Hermia that she should creep secretly out of her father's house that night, and go with him to his aunt's house, where he would marry her.

“I will meet you,” said Lysander, “in the wood a few miles outside the city : in that delightful wood where we have so often walked with Helena in the pleasant month of May.”

To this proposal Hermia joyfully agreed; and she told no one of her intended flight but her friend Helena. Helena (as maidens will do foolish things for love) very unkindly resolved to go and tell this to Demetrius, though she could hope to get no good by giving away her friend's secret, but the poor pleasure of following her faithless

lover to the wood; for she well knew that Demetrius would go there after Hermia.

**Charles and Mary Lamb,**

*Tales from Shakespeare*

(Simplified).



(3)

## THE DOLL'S HOUSE

KATHERINE MANSFIELD

When dear old Mrs. Hay went back to London after staying with the Burnells, she sent the children a doll's house. It was so big that the carter and Pat had to carry it into the courtyard and there it stayed on two wooden boxes. No harm could come to it; it was summer. And perhaps the smell of paint would have gone off by the time it had to be taken in. For, really, the smell of paint coming from that doll's house ("Sweet of old Mrs. Hay, of course; most sweet and generous !") — but the smell of paint was quite enough to make anyone seriously ill, in Aunt Beryl's opinion.

There stood the doll's house, a dark, oily green, with some bits of bright yellow. Its two solid little chimneys, fixed to the roof, were painted red and white, and the door was yellow. Four windows, real windows, were divided into different parts by a broad line of green. There was a small entrance, too, painted yellow.

The perfect, perfect, little house ! Who could possibly object to the smell ? It was part of the joy, part of the newness.

"Open it quickly, someone !"

The hook at the side was stuck fast. Pat opened it with his knife and the whole house front swung back, and — there, you could see

at one and the same moment the sitting-room and dining-room, the kitchen and two bedrooms. That is the way for a house to open ! Why don't all houses open like that ? How much more exciting than looking through a half—open door into a poor little hall with a hatstand ! That is — isn't it — what you want to know about a house when you come to the door. Perhaps it is the way God opens houses in the middle of the night.

“O — oh !” The Burnell children sounded as though they were in despair. It was too wonderful; it was too much for them. They had never seen anything like it in their lives. All the walls of the rooms were covered with wall—paper. There were pictures on the walls, painted on the paper, with gold frames complete. Red carpet covered all the floors except the kitchen; red chairs in the sitting-room, green in the dining-room; tables, beds with real bedcloths, furniture, little plates. But what Kezia liked more than anything, what she liked very much indeed, was the lamp. It stood in the middle of the dining-room table, a beautiful little yellow lamp with a white glass on it. It was even filled all ready for lighting, though, of course, you couldn't light it. But there was something inside that looked like oil and moved when you shook it.

The farther and mother dolls, who lay very stiff as though they had fainted in the sitting-room, and their two little children asleep upstairs, were really too big for the doll's house. They didn't look as though they belonged to it. But the lamp was perfect. It seemed to

smile at Kezia, to say, “I live here.” The lamp was real.

The Burnell children could hardly walk to school fast enough the next morning. They wanted to tell everybody, to describe, to — well — to boast about their doll's house before the school-bell rang.

“I must tell,” said Isabel. “because I'm the eldest. And you two can join in after. But I must tell first.”

**Katherine Mansfield,**

***The Doll's House***

(Simplified).

(4)

## LORD MOUNTDRAGO

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

DOCTIR AUDLIN looked at the clock on his desk. It was twenty minutes to six. He was surprised that Lord Moundrago was late, for he was proud of his punctuality. He was in the habit of saying that punctuality is polite to the clever, and a sign of blame to the stupid. Lord Moundrago's appointment was for half past five.

There was in Dr. Audlin's appearance nothing to attract attention. He was tall and thin, with narrow shoulders; he was a little bent; his hair was grey and thin; his long pale face deeply lined. He was not more than fifty, but he looked older. His eyes, pale blue and rather large, were tired. When you had been with him for a time, you noticed that they moved very little; they remained fixed on your face, but they were so empty of expression that they gave you no discomfort. They seldom lit up. They gave no idea of his thoughts, nor changed with the words he spoke. His hands were rather large, with long fingers; they were soft, but firm, cool but not damp. You could never have said what Dr. Audlin wore unless you specially looked. His clothes were dark. His tie was black. His dress made his pale, lined face paler. He looked a sick man.

Dr. Audlin was a psycho-analyst. He had entered the profession

by accident and practised it with many doubts. When the war started he had not been long qualified and was getting experience at different hospitals; he offered his services, and after a time was sent out to France. It was then that he discovered his peculiar qualities. He could stop certain pains by the touch of his cool, firm hands, and by talking to men who were suffering from sleeplessness, he could often cause them to sleep. He spoke slowly. His voice had no particular quality, and its sound did not change with the words he used, but it was musical and soft. He told the men that they must rest, that they mustn't worry, that they must sleep; and rest crept into their tired bones, calmness pushed their anxieties away, like a man finding a place for himself on a crowded seat, and sleep fell on their tired eyelids like the light rain of spring upon the earth. Dr. Audlin found that by speaking to men in his low voice, by looking at them with his pale, quiet eyes, by touching their tired heads with his long firm hands, he could calm their troubles. Sometimes he performed cures that seemed too wonderful to be natural. He brought back speech to a man who was unable to speak after being buried under the earth in an explosion; and he gave back the use of his limbs to a man who could not move after his aeroplane was shot down. He could not understand his powers; they say that in circumstances of this kind the first thing is to believe in yourself, but he never quite succeeded in doing that; but the results of his work were clear to everyone, and they made him admit that he had some strange quality

that allowed him to do things for which he could give no explanation.

**Somerset Maugham,**

*Lord Mountdrago*

(Simplified).

(5)

## TOM SAWYER

MARK TWAIN

As he was passing the house where Jeff Thatcher lived, he saw a new girl in the garden. She was a lovely little blue-eyed girl with long tails of yellow hair. At once a girl called Amy Lawrence disappeared completely out of Tom's heart.

He worshipped this new girl till he saw that she had discovered him. Then he pretended that he did not know she was present, and began to act in all sorts of silly boyish ways in order to win her admiration. While he was in the middle of some dangerous tricks, he glanced aside and saw that the little girl was going towards the house. Tom came up to the fence and leaned on it, hoping that she would wait a little longer. Tom sighed as she put her foot on the doorstep, but his face lit up at once, for she threw a rose over the fence just before she disappeared. The boy ran round, picked up his treasure, and buttoned it inside his coat next to his heart, or next to his stomach possibly, for he was not quite sure where the one began and the other ended.

All through supper he was so gay that his aunt wondered why. She scolded him for throwing lumps of earth at Sid, but he did not seem to mind in the least. He tried to steal sugar under his aunt's

nose, and got a tap on his fingers with a spoon.

“Aunt, you don't hit Sid when he takes sugar,” he said.

“Well, Sid doesn't worry me as you do. You would be always stealing sugar if I didn't watch you.”

Sid smiled in a self—satisfied away, and when the old lady went into the kitchen he reached for the sugar—basin. But his finger slipped, and the basin dropped and broke. Now it was Tom's turn to smile, but he controlled his tongue and kept silent. He said to himself that he would not say a word, even when his aunt came in, but would sit perfectly still till she asked who had broken the basin. Then he would tell, and it would be delightful to see that model boy get a good beating. He was so wild with joy that he could hardly keep still when the old lady came back and stood above the broken pieces, looking angrily over her glasses. He said to himself, “Now she's going to hit Sid.” And the next instant he was flat on the floor ! He hand was uplifted to strike again, when Tom cried out :

“Hi ! Why are you hitting me ? Sid broke it !”.

Aunt Polly paused, puzzled, and Tom looked at her for healing pity. But when she had recovered from her surprise she only said :

“H'm ! Well, I'm sure you deserved it. No doubt you were in some mischief while I was in the kitchen.”

Then her conscience troubled her, and she wanted to say something kind and loving; but she judged that this would be taken



as a confession that she had been in the wrong, and discipline forbade that. So she kept silent, and went about her housework with a troubled heart. Tom sat gloomily in a corner and nursed his sorrows. He knew, through tearful eyes, that she glanced tenderly at him now and again, asking for forgiveness; but he refused to take any notice. He imagined himself lying on his deathbed and his aunt bending over him, begging for one little forgiving word, but he would turn his face to the wall and die without saying that word. Ah, how would she feel then ? And he imagined himself brought home from the river, dead, with his curls all wet, and his poor hands still for ever, and his broken heart at rest. She would throw herself upon him, and her tears would fall like rain. She would pray God to give her back her boy, and promise she would never, never ill—treat him any more. But he would lie there, cold and pale, and make no sign, poor little sufferer. He was so affected by these thoughts that he had to keep on swallowing. His eyes swam in tears, which overflowed and ran down from the end of his nose.

He was enjoying his sorrow so much that any cheerfulness was unwelcome. When his cousin Mary danced in, delighted to be home again after a week's visit to the country, he got up and moved in clouds and darkness out at one door as she brought song and sunshine in at the other. His unhappy heart desired to be alone, and so he wandered far away from the places where boys usually met. A long raft on the river invited him.

**Mark Twain, *Tom Sawyer* (Simplified).**

(6)  
THE MAN WHO  
COULD WORK MIRACLES

**H.G. WELLS**

He increased his personal property by making new things for himself, but he could see that he must be careful. People might wonder how he got them.

After supper he went out along a lane to try a few miracles in private by the gas-works.

There was perhaps a lack of originality in his attempts, because, apart from his will-power Mr. Fotheringay was not a very unusual man. He stuck his walking-stick into the ground and commanded the dry wood to grow flowers. The air was immediately full of the scent of roses, and by means of a match he saw that this beautiful miracle was indeed performed. His satisfaction was ended by advancing footsteps. He was afraid that someone would discover his powers, and he said to the stick hastily, "Go back." What he meant was "Change back"; but of course he was confused. The stick went backwards at a high speed, and there came a cry of anger and a word from the advancing person. "Who are you throwing rose-bushes at, you fool?" cried a voice.

“I'm sorry,” said Mr. Fotheringay. He saw Winch, one of the three policemen, advancing.

“What do you mean by it ?” asked the policemen. “Hullo ! It's you, is it ? The man who broke the lamp at the Long Dragon !”.

“I don't mean anything by it,” said Mr. Fotheringay. “Nothing at all.”

“Why did you do it, then ? Do you know that stick hurt ? Why did you do it ?” For the moment Fotheringay could not think why he had done it. His silence seemed to anger Mr. Winch. “You've been attacking the police, young man, this time. That's what you've done.”

“Listen, Mr. Winch,” said Mr. Fotheringay, angry and confused. “I'm very sorry. The fact is —”.

“Well ?”

He could think of no answer but the truth. “I was working a miracle.” He tried to speak in a careless way, but he couldn't.

“Working a — ! Listen ! Don't talk nonsense. Working a miracle, indeed ! Miracle ! Well, that's really funny ! You're the man who doesn't believe in miracles ... The fact is, this is another of your foolish tricks. Now I tell you —”.

But Mr. Fotheringay never heard what Mr. Winch was going to tell him. He realized that he had given his valuable secret to all the world. He became violently angry. He turned on the policeman

quickly and fiercely. "Listen," he said. "I've had enough of this. I'll show you a foolish trick. Go to Hades ! Go now !".

He was alone.

Mr. Fotheringay performed no more miracles that night, nor did he trouble to see what had happened to his flowering stick. He returned to the town, afraid and very quiet, and went to his bed-room. "Good heavens !" he said, "It's a powerfull gift — an extremely powerful gift. I didn't mean as much as that. Not really ... I wonder what Hades is like."

He sat on the bed taking off his shoes. He had a happy thought and moved the policeman to San Francisco, and went to bed. In the night he dreamt of the anger of Winch.

The next day Fotheringay heard two interesting pieces of news. Someone had planted a most beautiful climbing rose near Mr. Gomshott's private house, and everyone was looking for policeman Winch.

**H.G. Wells,**

***The Man who Could Work Miracles***

(Simplified).

# PART II



## Part II

### Objectives :

**By the end of this part, students should be able to :**

- 1- Deal with original texts ( with easy vocabulary ) .
- 2- Develop an interpretation although the vocabulary is less controlled and the style is more idiomatic than in Part One .
- 3- Recognize the stylistic features of the text ( e.g. using balanced sentences ) and sometimes undertake the essential transformations in the translation .
- 4- Reduce the complexity of English syntax when translated into Arabic.





(7)

## WOMEN FOR SALE

JOSEPH MANGUT

Many people say that travelling is one of their hobbies. Danjuma, however, thought how odd it would be if anyone travelling in that third class carriage still maintained that travelling was a pleasure.

The carriage was packed full of people of all kinds; tall, short, thin, fat, healthy and unhealthy people, all fighting to find a spot where their two feet, or even one foot, could find a steady spot. There was no question of finding a seat. The taller people had a distinct advantage. They could stretch out their arms and grip of the luggage rack attached to the roof of the coach. This gave them enough stability to be able to push the rest of the people back.

Danjuma was lucky enough to find a corner which had already been appropriated by a large, elderly woman who had a number of petty trading items piled around her, giving her and Danjuma some protection against the crushing weight of the other passengers. This was the first time Danjuma had travelled on a train. He was surprised to find how stuffy and unhealthy it was. The depressing effect of the crush at least helped to take his mind off his plight as he wondered if he would ever survive the journey.

**Joseph Mangut,**  
*Women for Sale*

(8)

## COMING OF THE DRY SEASON

CHARLES MANGOSHI

OLD MUSONI RAISED his dusty eyes from his hoe and the unchanging stony earth he had been tilling and peered into the sky. The white speck whose sound disturbed his work and thoughts was far out at the edge of the yellow sky, near the horizon. Then it disappeared quickly over the southern rim of the sky and he shook his head. He looked to the west. Soon the sun would go down. He looked over the sunblasted land and saw the shadows creeping east, blearer and taller with every moment that the sun shed each its rays. Unconsciously wishing for rain and relief, he bent down again to his work and did not see his son, Nhamo, approaching.

Nhamo crouched in the dust near his father and greeted him. The old man half raised his back, leaning against his hoe, and said what had been bothering him all day long.

‘You haven't changed your mind ?’

‘No, father’.

There was a moment of silene. Old Musoni scraped earth off his hoe.

‘Have you thought about this, son ?’

‘For weeks, father.’

‘And you think that's the only way?’.

‘There is no other way.’

The old man felt himself getting angry again. But this would be the last day he would talk to his son. If his son was going away, he must not be angry. It would be equal to a curse.

**Charles Mangoshi,**  
*Coming of the Dry Season.*

(9)

**MWIPENZA THE KILLER****MARTHA MIRINGI**

In a certain village there lived a very bad man called Mwipenza who struck fear into the hearts of all who passed through his village with his acts of torture and murder. He was a truly loathsome creature and was hated by all the other villagers who lived in constant fear of him.

Mwipenza used to sit on a stone by the highway holding some long sharpened sticks and a hammer in his hand; his sharp panga would be lying at his feet. Beside him he kept a pot of pombe and a bowl of food which his wife would bring to him. Whenever a long traveller came along Mwipenza would pounce and torture him with his stick, he would then nail his victim to the ground with one of his sharpened poles, hammering one end of the pole through the victim's head while the other was driven in between the victim's legs. In this way many unwary travellers died a violent and painful death. Had any of the victims agreed to become Mwipenza's assistant they would have been spared this ordeal but all chose to die rather than join in with the killer.

**Martha Miringi,*****Mwipenza the Killer.***

(10)

## ANIMAL FARM

GEORGE ORWELL

‘Muriel,’ she said, ‘read me the Fourth Commandment. Does it not say something about never sleeping in a bed?’

With some difficulty Muriel spelt it out.

It says, “No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets”, she announced finally.

Curiously enough, Clover had not remembered that the Fourth Commandment mentioned sheets; but as it was there on the wall, it must have done so. And Squealer, who happened to be passing at this moment, attended by two or three dogs, was able to put the whole matter in its proper perspective.

‘You have heard then, comrades,’ he said, ‘that we pigs now sleep in the beds of the farmhouse? And why not? You did not suppose, surely, that there was ever a ruling against beds? A bed merely means a place to sleep in. A pile of straw in stall is a bed, properly regarded. The rule was against sheets, which are a human invention. We have removed the sheets from the farmhouse beds, and sleep between blankets. And very comfortable beds they are too! But not more comfortable than we need, I can tell you, comrades, with all the brainwork we have to do nowadays, you

would not rob us of our repose, would you, comrades ? You would not have us too tired to carry out our duties ? Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back ?’

The animals reassured him on this point immediately, and no more was said about the pigs sleeping in the farmhouse beds. And when, some days afterwards, it was announced that from now on the pigs would get up an hour later in the mornings than the other animals, no complaint was made about that either.

By the autumn the animals were tired but happy. They had had a hard year, and after the sale of part of the hay and corn, the stores of food for the winter were none too plentiful, but the windmill compensated for everything. It was almost half built now. After the harvest there was a stretch of clear dry weather, and the animals toiled harder than ever, thinking it well worth while to plod to and fro all day with blocks of stone if by doing so they could raise the walls another foot. Boxer would even come out at nights and work for an hour or two on his own by the light of the harvest moon. In their spare moments the animals would walk round and round the half—finished mill, admiring the strength and perpendicularity of its walls and marvelling that they should ever have been able to build anything so imposing. Only old Benjamin refused to grow enthusiastic about the windmill, though, as usual, he would utter nothing beyond the cryptic remark that donkeys live a long time.

November came, with raging south-west winds. Building had

to stop because it was now too wet to mix the cement. Finally there came a night when the gale was so violent that the farm buildings rocked on their foundations and several tiles were blown off the roof of the barn. The hens woke up squawking with terror because they had all dreamed simultaneously of hearing a gun off in the distance.

**George Orwell**

*Animal Farm.*

(11)

## THREE DREAMS IN A DESERT

**OLIVE SCHREINER**

As I travelled across an African plain the sun shone down hotly. Then I drew my horse up under a mimosa- tree, and I took the saddle from him and left him to feed among the parched bushes. And all to right and to left stretched the brown earth. And I sat down under the tree, because the heat beat fiercely, and all along the horizon the air throbbed. And after a while a heavy drowsiness came over me, and laid my head down against my saddle, and I fell asleep there. And, in my sleep, I had a curious dream.

I thought I stood on the border of a great desert, and the sand blew about everywhere. And I thought I saw two great figures like beasts of burden of the desert, and one lay upon the sand with its neck stretched out, and one stood by it. And I looked curiously at the one that lay upon the ground, for it had a great burden on its back, and the sand was thick about it, so that it seemed to have piled over it for centuries.

**Olive Schreiner,***Three Dreams in a Desert.*



(12)

A MOMENT IN TIME

**H.E. BATES**

‘Good evening, gentlemen. I profoundly beg your respective pardons.’

‘Not granted ! Go away !’

‘May I be introduced ?’ he said and with the most unflickering and penetrative eyes I had ever seen looked straight through me.

‘This, unfortunately,’ Bill said, ‘is the Count Dimitriov Mikhail Sergei Zaluski. Miss Elizabeth Cartwright — the Count’.

He now gave me the most enchanting of smiles, bowed, and kissed my hand.

‘Flannel !’ they all said. ‘Flannel !’

‘I am most honoured, delighted and charmed to meet you, Miss Cartwright.’

‘Flannel ! Flannel !’

‘You do not look typically English, Miss Cartwright, if I may say so.’

‘Why ? I am very English.’

‘You look more as if you might come from my country.’

‘And where is that ?’

‘Poland.’

‘No : I am very English,’ I said.

‘Which is better. Much, much better.’

A great insincere and collective sight went up from the other three officers. It was a very beautiful performance, they would have him know. A very beautiful performance.

‘I am very glad to know I am appreciated.’

‘Flannel ! Flannel !’

‘And if I may say so,’ the Count said, ‘beauty is not always in performances’ and looked straight down at my partly bare bosom, so that I felt I had no dress on at all.

So we bantered our way through the first part of the evening. I am not sure now how many glasses of punch I drank or how many more officers I met but as the spring darkness came on I began to feel that innocuous green mixture roving its way inside me in twisting, simmering spirals. I began to feel very gay and from time to time, across the crowded room, I caught glimpses of my grandmother, very gay too, holding court with other officers. The laughter she aroused seemed to be even louder than the laughter I aroused. There was, in fact, great laughter everywhere. We might have been celebrating the end and not the beginning of war.

As the late dusk came down the party was buzzing like an overturned bee-hive. An occasional glass crashed to the floor. I lost all count of time. At irregular intervals the moustaches of Bill Ogilvy mysteriously disappeared and were just as mysteriously replaced by other moustaches. Once Bill returned and with a rush of overpowering sentimentality kissed me full on the lips and declared himself for ever to be true and promptly left me for the little two-engined job, blonde as oat-straw, in a tight black dress, sitting on a bar stool. This prompted two other officers I didn't know at all to kiss me too, but merely in passing, on the forehead. In turn this prompted the Count to run a light exploratory hand down my right thigh and ask if I wouldn't do him the great honour of having dinner with him the following night ? I thanked him and said I had six invitations already and that I would try to sort out my diary the following morning, though in fact at that time I didn't keep one.

‘I have never seen anything more beautiful,’ he said and pinched the softer parts of my thigh and pressed his face against my ear. ‘Never, never more beautiful’.

It must have been eleven o'clock or more when I realized that Bill and Matters were no longer with us and that there was a sudden wild shouting and cheering from outside the house, as from a game of football.

‘Going to be fun and games,’ Splodge said and grabbed me

away from the aggrieved Count and bore me outside and along the terrace, where a crowd of twenty or more officers had gathered, some of them standing on the stone balustrade and all of them looking up at the front façade of the house.

**H.E. Bates**

*A Moment in Time.*

(13)

## THE STORY OF A PANIC

E.M. FORSTER

Eustace's career — if career it can be called — certainly dates from that afternoon in the chestnut woods above Ravello. I confess at once that I am a plain, simple man, with no pretensions to literary style. Still, I do flatter myself that I can tell a story without exaggerating, and I have therefore decided to give an unbiassed account of the extraordinary events of eight years ago.

Ravello is a delightful place with a delightful little hotel in which we met some charming people. There were the two Miss Robinsons, who had been there for six weeks with Eustace, their nephew, then a boy of about fourteen. Mr. Sandbach had also been there some time. He had held a curacy in the north of England, which he had been compelled to resign on account of ill—health, and while he was recruiting at Ravello he had taken in hand Eustace's education — which was then sadly deficient — and was endeavouring to fit him for one of our great public schools. Then there was Mr. Leyland, a would—be artist, and, finally, there was the nice landlady, Signora Scafetti, and the nice English—speaking waiter, Emmanuele— though at the time of which I am speaking Emmanuele was away, visiting a sick father.

To this little circle, I, my wife, and my two daughters made, I venture to think, a not unwelcome addition. But though I liked most of the company well enough, there were two of them to whom I did not take at all. They were the artist, Leyland, and the Miss Robinsons' nephew, Eustace.

Leyland was simply conceited and odious, and, as those qualities will be amply illustrated in my narrative, I need not enlarge upon them here. But Eustace was something besides : he was indescribably repellent.

**E.M. Forster,**

*Collected Short stories.*

(14)

**STEPPENWOLF****HERMANN HESSE**

This Book contains the records left us by a man whom, according to the expression he often used himself, we called the Steppenwolf. Whether this manuscript needs any introductory remarks may be open to question. I, however, feel the need of adding a few pages to those of the Steppenwolf in which I try to record my recollections of him. What I know of him is little enough. Indeed, of his past life and origins I know nothing at all. Yet the impression left by his personality has remained, in spite of all, a deep and sympathetic one.

Some years ago the Steppenwolf, who was then approaching fifty, called on my aunt to inquire for a furnished room. He took the attic room on the top floor and the bedroom next it, returned a day or two later with two trunks and a big case of books and stayed nine or ten months with us. He lived by himself very quietly.

**Hermann Hesse***Steppenwolf*

(15)

**THE PRIME OF  
MISS JEAN BRODIE****MURIEL SPARK**

This year I think you should all start answering in complete sentences, I must try to remember this rule. Your correct answer is “to talk nasally means to talk through one’s nose”. The American said, “It looks like a mighty fine quarry”. Ah, it was there the gladiators fought. “Hail Caesar !” they cried. “These about to die salute thee !”.

Miss Brodie stood in her brown dress like a gladiator with raised arm and eyes flashing like a sword. ‘Hail Caesar !’ she cried again, turning radiantly to the window light, as if Caesar sat there. ‘Who opened the window?’ said Miss Brodie dropping her arm.

Nobody answered.

‘Whoever has opened the window has opened it too wide,’ said Miss Brodie. ‘Six inches is perfectly adequate. More is vulgar. One should have an innate sense of these things. We ought to be doing history at the moment according to the time-table. Get out your history books and prop them up in your hands. I shall tell you a little more about Italy. I met a young poet by a fountain. Here is a picture of Dante meeting Beatrice — it is pronounced Beatrichay in Italian



which makes the name very beautiful — on the Ponte Vecchio. He fell in love with her at that moment. Mary, sit up and don't slouch. It was a sublime moment in a sublime love. By whom was the picture painted ?'

Nobody knew.

'It was painted by Rossetti. Who was Rossetti, Jenny ?'

'A painter,' said Jenny.

Miss Brodie looked suspicious.

'And a genius,' said Sandy, to come to Jenny's rescue.

'A friend of — ?' said Miss Brodie.

'Swinburne,' said a girl.

Miss Brodie smiled 'You have not forgotten,' she said, looking round the class. 'Holidays or no holidays. Keep your history books propped up in case we have any further intruders.' She looked disapprovingly towards the door and lifted her fine dark Roman head with dignity. She had often told the girls that her dead Hugh had admired her head for its Roman appearance.

'Next year,' she said, 'You will have the specialists to teach you history and mathematics and languages, a teacher for this and a teacher for that, a period of forty-five minutes for this and another for that. But in this your last year with me you will receive the fruits of my prime. They will remain with you all your days. First, however, I must mark the register for today before we forget. There are two new girls. Stand up the two new girls.'

They stood up with wide eyes while Miss Brodie sat down at her desk.

‘You will get used to our ways. What religions are you ?’ said Miss Brodie with her pen poised on the page while, outside in the sky, the gulls from the Firth of Forth wheeled over the school and the green and golden tree-tops swayed towards the windows.

‘Come autumn see pensive, in yellow and grey.’

And soothe me wi’, tidings o’ nature’s decay.

‘— Robert Burns,’ said Miss Brodie when she had closed the register. ‘We are now well into the nineteen — thirties. I have four pounds of rosy apples in my desk, a gift from Mr Lowther’s orchard, let us eat them now while the coast is clear — not but what the apples do not come under my own jurisdiction, but discretion is ... discretion is ... Sandy ?’

‘The better part of valour, Miss Brodie.’ Her little eyes looked at Miss Brodie in a slightly smaller way.

**Muriel Spark,**

*The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie.*

(16)

## GEORGE ORWELL

GEORGE ORWELL'S reputation as a writer rests largely on his novels, but his gifts are not those of a novelist, and, if the novel had not happened to be the prevailing literary form during the twenty years when he was writing, he would probably never have been attracted to it. Orwell had little imagination, little understanding of human relationships; his sympathy was with humanity in general rather than with individual human beings. His gifts were an inspired common sense and a power of steady thought; a wary refusal to be taken in by attitudes and catch-words; the courage of the lonely man who is not afraid of being lonely and has learned in his loneliness, to regard himself with some detachment. These, however, would have made Orwell no more than an unusual citizen in the tradition of English individuality, a tradition which, happily, still survives despite the pressure exerted by both the main political parties — a pressure toward convention and conformity from the Right and pressure toward leveling and uniformity from the Left. Orwell's distinction is that these gifts in his case were supported by a talent for writing nervous, flexible, and lucid prose : so deeply indeed was writing a part of Orwell's nature that qualities are manifest in his work which did not reveal themselves in his life.

**Tom Hopkinson**

# PART III



## Part III

### Objectives :

**By the end of this part, students should be able to:**

- 1- Interpret / Translate the language of the press - British and American, showing adequate knowledge of :
  - the terminology needed to report and follow current events.
  - the syntactic features, typical of media reports ( e . g . headlines ) .
- 2- Distinguish the following styles :
  - the ' reporting ' style .
  - the ' opinion ' style .
  - the ' relaxed ' style .



(17)

**SECURITY CALLED  
Lax at Manila Airport****THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

WASHINGTON — Airlines flying in and out of the Philippines are being advised to take special precautions handling bags and screening passengers because of lax security at Manila International Airport.

The U.S. transportation secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole, announced Tuesday that Manila “does not maintain effective security measures” and that Philippine officials have been asked to make improvements.

She was not specific on what security problems prompted the action except to cite concern by the Federal Aviation Administration about unauthorized access to supposedly secured areas.

As a response to the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jet in Athens last year, Congress required the U.S. Government to make public any finding of lax security at a foreign airport if the deficiencies are not corrected within 90 days.

There have been no recent terrorist incidents at the Manila airport, although Philippines has been in political turmoil. The airport handles more than 2.4 million travelers a year. It is served by Continental Airlines, United Airlines and Northwest Airlines as well



as the cargo carrier Flying Tiger Airline and numerous others.

Mrs. Dole said in a statement that FAA inspectors first raised questions about the Manila airport's security in May and again in a second visit last month.

Although some improvements were found during the last inspection, she said, "there were several requirements, such as control of access to secure areas, in which they did not meet standards."

Industry sources said the airport came under particular scrutiny after reports of gun smuggling.

### Vocabulary :

lax (adj)	متراخ - متهاون
precautions	احتياطات - إجراءات وقائية
screen (v.)	يفحص - يتفقد
effective	فعال
maintain	يعمل على تطبيق كذا
prompt	يدعو إلى كذا - يتسبب في كذا
action	إجراء
concern	قلق
Federal Aviation Administration	الهيئة الفيدرالية للملاحة الجوية
unauthorized access	الوصول أو الاقتراب دون تصريح
	مناطق محظور الاقتراب منها لأسباب
secured areas	أمنية

hijack	يختطف
to make public	يعلن - يكشف عن
deficiencies	مجالات / أوجه القصور
terrorist incidents	حوادث إرهابية
political turmoils	قلاقل سياسية
handle	يتعامل مع
cargo carrier	شركة شحن جوى
inspector	مفتش
to raise questions	يثير تساؤلات
inspection	تفتيش
requirements	متطلبات
to meet standards	يلبى المعايير
Industry sources	مصادر فى مجال أمن المطارات والطيران ( فى هذا السياق )
reports	أبناء - تقارير
gun smuggling	تهريب الأسلحة

(18)

## A USEFUL BEGINNING

The summit meeting of Morocco's King Hassan II and Shimon Peres of Israel was being written off in many quarters, including some in Israel, even before it ended. The hard-pressed king is only trying to earn points in Washington, it was said; lame duck Peres is looking for a diplomatic splash to extend his lease on the prime minister's office. It was observed that the king asked his guest to endorse the two broad Arab demands — that Israel deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization and withdraw from occupied lands — and Mr. Peres said no. “Since you refuse those two fundamental priorities,” the king said, “Let's stop and say goodbye.”

But did anyone expect “fundamental” change in two days ? Or expect either man to act against his political interests ? The meeting would have been useful enough just to show that, nearly a decade after Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, a second Arab leader has the courage and maturity to accept direct and acknowledged meetings with Israel. Only by this method can progress come, and not only for Israelis. They have a surpassing interest in demonstrating that, when a channel is opened, Arabs at the other end are rewarded for their pains.

A minuet took place over the king's effort to provide himself with political cover by drawing about him an Arab League mandate.

In receiving Mr. Peres at the front door, he clearly was conducting the national policy of a sovereign state, one whose special situation has drawn it toward civility with Israel even though a formal state of belligerency still holds. But the king also has the status of being chairman of the last Arab summit meeting, at Fez in 1982, and so he was in a position to carry to Mr. Peres the Arab peace proposal adopted at that time. From an official Israeli perspective, the Fez plan has more minuses than pluses; no negotiations are known to have taken place on it after 1982. But as part of the bargaining before and at his meeting in Morocco, Mr. Peres agreed, in a coveted joint statement, to have his talks with the king described as “devoted essentially” to a study of Fez.

Arab—Israeli peace—making has been at a low ebb — too low for either side to ignore even modest possibilities now. The peace between Jerusalem and Cairo is “The bargaining connection that King Hussein of Jordan tried to make with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, never got made. Syria, which this week broke relations with Morocco, remains set in hard—line concrete. The United States seems to have retreated to the diplomatic sidelines in the area, disappointing those Arabs and others who regard Washington as the necessary catalyst but leaving others saying that Arabs and Israelis must make peace for themselves. This is the uncertain but intriguing context in which the Morocco meeting falls.

**The Washington Post**

**Vocabulary :**

summit meeting	اجتماع قمة
to write off	يستتهين بكذا - يقلل من شأنه
quarters	جهات
hard-pressed	مثقل بالهموم والأعباء - واقع تحت وطأة مشاكل جمّة
to earn points	يكسب نقاطاً ، يزيد من رصيده
diplomatic splash	ضجة دبلوماسية - كسب دبلوماسي - فرقة دبلوماسية
endorse	يدعم - يؤيد
broad demand	مطلب عام
fundamental priority	أولوية جوهرية / رئيسية
political interests	مصالح سياسية
decade	عقد من الزمن
surpassing interest	اهتمام فائق
channel	قناة
to be rewarded for one's pains	يجنى ثمار تعبهِ
minuet	استعراض رشيق - حركات مسرحية
political cover	غطاء سياسي / حماية سياسية
to draw about	يلوذ بكذا - يلتجئ إلى كذا - يوحى بكذا
Arab League	جامعة الدول العربية
mandate	ولاية - تكيف
sovereign state	دولة ذات سيادة
civility	اللباقة في التعامل ، سلوك متحضر
a state of belligerency	حالة عداء - حالة حرب
peace proposal	مقترح بخصوص السلام

minuses and pluses	عيوب وميزات ، سلبيات وإيجابيات
bargaining	مساومة
coveted statement	تصريح مُنتظر بلهفة
at a low ebb	فى وضع سيئ - فى وضع لا يحسد عليه - فى أدنى حال
modest possibilities	احتمالات متواضعة
to break relations	يقطع العلاقات
PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)	منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية
set in hard-line concrete	مستمسك بموقف متصلب / متعنت
diplomatic sidelines	الأروقة الدبلوماسية الجانبية
catalyst	عامل مساعد - وسيط فاعل
intriguing	يستحوذ على الاهتمام - محير

(19)

**WAR IN SOUTHERN SUDAN****Heightens Food Crisis,  
Hampers Relief Effort****By JONATHAN C. RANDAL  
Washington Post Service**

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The increasingly violent “hidden war” in southern Sudan, now in its third year, has unleashed rival armies, marauding militias and bandit gangs and displaced hundreds of thousands of destitute and hungry civilians.

Waged across an inaccessible areas larger than France, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria combined, the fighting is destroying crops and livestock on an increasing scale.

Because this region has some of the world's most primitive communications, diplomats and relief workers can only guess at the true extent of the damage.

The food shortage in the south has become desperate. International relief agencies organised an expensive airlift of grain, but it was interrupted last week for bureaucratic reasons.

The rebels have warned that they would shoot down such flights, maintaining that the food would benefit surrounded army garrisons rather than starving civilians.

An appeal in early June from churches, United Nations agencies and private relief groups for a truce to allow food deliveries was unheeded, despite estimates that 1.2 million to 3 million lives may be at risk without emergency grain shipments.

The presence of heavily armed bandits is precipitating what one relief worker called “a slow spiral into chaos.” Some of the bandits are remnants of the Ugandan Army defeated in a coup early this year. Others are followers of the 1955-1972 southern separatist revolt, calling themselves Anyanya 2.

The tribesmen from Southern Kordofan province just north of the traditional border separating the Islamic north from the Christian and animist south are armed by the government to act as a barrier and carry the war to rebellious southerners.

The civil war began in late 1983, pitting the northern—dominated government of President Gaafar Nimeiri against southern guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, led by John Garang, an American—educated career army colonel.

Mr. Garang has refused to lay down his arms even after General Nimeiri was overthrown in April 1984 and succeeded first by a transitional military regime and then, in May, by Prime Minister Sadak el-Mahdi's democratically elected government.

In recent months, Mr. Garnag's forces have inflicted defeats on government troops amid predictions of more to come during the current rainy season.



In a humiliation for the government, Mr. Garang's guerrillas captured Rumbek, a provincial capital, in March and held it for more than a month. They tightened sieges on Juba, Wau, Torit, Kapoeta and other key garrison towns where grain prices are through the roof," according to relief workers.

Only the Nile cities of Malakal and Juba are considered clearly in government hands, according to relief workers.

In retaliation for rebel ambushes, army troops increasingly have burned villages and towns suspected of favoring Mr. Garang, especially among the Dinka tribe that accounts for 40 percent of the south's population and provides the driving elements of his forces.

Western diplomats said that army soldiers in May burned almost all the major town of Aweil in the center of a heavily populated Dinka area in Bahr el Ghazal province.

Such violence has prompted an exodus. Hundreds of thousands of southerners have fled as far north as Khartoum; others have followed Ugandan refugees back into Uganda or flocked to Juba, Wau and smaller centers in relatively calm Western Equatoria province.

Despite his successes, Mr. Garang has yet to make good his long-standing threat to carry the fight to the north and transform his gains politically. So far, the war has been fought largely in the south.

**Vocabulary :**

relief efforts	جهود الإغاثة
to unleash	يطلق كذا من عقاله
marauding militias	ميليشيات تعيث في الأرض فساداً
bandit gangs	عصابات قطاع الطرق
to displace	يُشردُّ
distitute	مُعدِم
to wage fighting	يشن حرباً / قتالاً
livestock	الماشية والحيوانات الحية
primitive	بدائي
relief workers	العاملون في مجال الإغاثة
damage	دمار
food shortage	نقص الغذاء
desperate	حاد ( بدرجة لا تطاق )
airlift	جسر جوى
grain	حبوب
rebels	متمردون
to shoot down	يُسقطُ
garrison	حامية ( من الجنود )
starving civilians	مدينون يتضورون جوعاً
appeal (n.)	مناشدة ( في هذا السياق )
truce	هدنة
food deliveries	تسليم الشحنات الغذائية
unheeded	لا يلقي بالاً إلى كذا
precipitate	يؤدى إلى ، يطلق العنان لكذا
spiral	تفاقم
chaos	فوضى

remnants	بقايا - فلول ( فى هذا السياق )
coup	انقلاب
separatist revolt	تمرد انفصالى
tribesmen	رجال القبائل - أبناء القبائل
animist	وثنى
barrier	حاجز
rebellious southerners	الجنوبيون المتمردون
civil war	حرب أهلية
to pit someone against another	يؤلب فلاناً على فلان
guerrillas	عصابات
career army colonel	عقيد فى الجيش ( ارتقى فى مدارج الرتب العسكرية حتى وصل إلى عقيد )
to lay down arms	يضع السلاح
overthrow	يطيح بكذا
transitional	انتقالى
military regime	نظام عسكري حاكم
to inflict defeat on	ينزل الهزيمة بكذا
humiliation	إذلال
provincial	إقليمى
siege	حصار
through the roof	مرتفع جداً ، باهظ
retaliation	انتقام
ambush	كمين
exodus	هجرة جماعية
to flee	يفر
refugee	لاجئ
province	مديرية ( فى السودان )
long-standing	قديم

(20)

## ISRAEL AND EGYPT REACH ACCORDS ON TRANSPORT

**REUTERS**

JERUSALEM — Israel and Egypt have completed four days of talks on normalizing their relations with agreements on transport, civil aviation and the location of seven new border crossings.

Israeli officials said that the agreements meant limited but welcome progress had been made in the talks with an Egyptian team in Jerusalem.

“You can't finish everything within four days. But we actually started translating the idea of normalization into reality”, said Shmuel Divon, the Israeli chief negotiator.

Further talks on normalization will take place when ministers from the two countries meet in Cairo next week to resume talks on Palestinian autonomy.

**Vocabulary :**

accords	اتفاقيات
normalize	يطبع
normalization	تطبيع
civil aviation	الطيران المدني
border crossing	معبر حدودي
welcome progress	تقدم محمود ( موضع ترحاب )
chief negotiator	كبير المفاوضين
resume	يستأنف
autonomy	الحكم الذاتي

(21)

## FATHER AND CHILD DEAD IN COTTAGE

A five-year-old girl was found stabbed close to the body of a man believed to be her father yesterday by firemen called to a burning cottage in the village of Denton, near Oxford. The death of the child is being treated as murder while her father, a retired research scientist, is believed to have committed suicide.

A murder inquiry was last night being headed by Detective Superintendent Jen Bound, but police were not looking for anyone else in connection with the incident.

According to neighbours the 18th-century converted farm cottage, near Garsington Manor, is occupied by Richard Ensore, a retired Harwell research scientist, his wife Rosemary and their five-year-old daughter Rachel. Mrs. Ensore has three children from a previous marriage.

**Vocabulary :**

cottage (n.)	كوخ / منزل
stab (v.)	يطعن
murder (n.)	جريمة القتل العمد
retired (adj.)	متقاعد
commit	يرتكب
suicide	انتحار
inquiry	تحقيق
Detective superintendent (n.)	مفتش المباحث
manor	ضيعة
occupy	يشغل - يقطن
research assistant	باحث مساعد
converted	مجدد - محوّل إلى منزل عصري

(22)

## ANTI-FRAUD BILL

A Bill to protect employees who blow the whistle on serious fraud and malpractice at work will be published today, adding to pressure on the Government to act on the proposals in the Nolan report to guarantee anonymity to whistleblowers. The Bill, with all-party support, will be introduced by the Labour MP Anthony Wright.

**Vocabulary :**

fraud (n.)	نصب - احتيال
to blow the whistle on	يفشى السر / يشي بـ / يبلغ عن
malpractice (n.)	تجاوز - انحراف
proposal (n.)	اقترح / مقترح
guarantee (v.)	يضمن
anonymity (v.)	سرية الأسماء
bill (n.)	مشروع قانون
Labour (n.)	حزب العمل
MP (Member of Parliament)	نائب - عضو في البرلمان
pressure	ضغط
act on	يتخذ إجراء بشأن ...
support	دعم / موافقة / تأييد
anti-fraud	مكافحة الاحتيال / مناهضة النصب



(23)

## BBC DISCONTENT

BBC staff are losing confidence in their own ability to produce high quality and distinctive public service programming that meets the needs of the general public, according to the corporation's second employee survey in two years, published in its in-house magazine, *Ariel*. More than 10,000 staff took part in the survey.

**Vocabulary :**

BBC (n.)	British Broadcasting Corporation	هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية
staff (n.)	المستخدمون / الموظفون / العاملون ( في هيئة ما )	
confidence (n.)		ثقة
quality (n.)		جودة / نوع / نوعية
distinctive (adj.)		متميز
programming (n.)		إعداد البرامج
public (n.)		الجمهور
survey (n.)	إستقصاء / مسح / استطلاع رأى	
in-house magazine (n.)		مجلة للتوزيع الداخلى فقط
discontent (n.)		استياء - عدم رضا

(24)

## SOUVENIR ALERT

A campaign against the import of holiday trinkets made from endangered plants and animals was announced by the Government yesterday amid concern that British tourists were unwittingly pushing rare species to the brink of extinction. Last year Customs officers seized more than 6,400 items made from internationally listed species.

**Vocabulary :**

souvenir (n.)	هدية - تذكّار
alert (n.)	تنبيهه - ناقوس الخطر
campaign (n.)	حملة
trinket (n.)	تحفة - طرفة متواضعة القيمة
endangered (adj.)	مهّد بالانقراض / على وشك الانقراض / عرضة للخطر
concern (n.)	قلق - انزعاج
unwittingly (adv.)	دون قصد - عفواً
rare (adj.)	نادر
species (n.)	نوع من الكائنات
brink (n.)	حافة - طرف
extinction (n.)	انقراض - تلاشي
customs (n.)	جمارك
to seize (v.)	يضبط
internationally (adv.)	دولياً
internationally listed	موجودة في القوائم الدولية ( لهذه الأنواع ) ( ومن ثم محرم صيدها )

(25)

## LINE MANAGER

The Snowdon Mountain Railway, which hauls tourists to the highest peak in Wales, is seeking a general manager. Advertisements for the job make clear the successful applicant must be able to cope with a harsh climate, be “in reasonably robust health and prepared to work long and ungodly hours”. Applications close on Saturday.

**Vocabulary :**

Line manager (n.)	مدير خط سكة حديدية
to haul (v.)	يرفع / ينقل / يُقل
peak (n.)	قمة
advertisement (n.)	إعلان
applicant (n.)	مُقدِّم الطلب
to cope with (v.)	يستطيع تحمل / يتكيف مع
harsh (adj.)	قاس
climate (n.)	مناخ
robust (adj.)	متين / قوى / نشط / مفعم بالحيوية
ungodly (adj.)	غير طبيعي - مرهق

(26)

## CLIMBER'S ORDEAL

Paul Fozzard, 36, of Lower Hopton, West Yorkshire, fell 200 ft down a gully climbing Ben Loyal in Sutherland, northern Scotland, and spent two days dragging himself five miles to his car with a dislocated shoulder and broken collarbone. Overnight, as temperatures fell to near zero, he huddled in trees and bushes for warmth.

**Vocabulary :**

climber (n.)	متسلق / متسلق الجبال
ordeal (n.)	محنة
gully (n.)	خندق / أخدود
to drag (v.)	يسحب / يجرّ
dislocated (adj.)	مخلوع
collarbone (n.)	عظم الترقوة
to huddle (v.)	يقبع / ينكمش
bush (n.)	شجيرة
warmth (n.)	دفء
overnight	طول الليل
temperature	درجة الحرارة
ft.: foot / feet	قدم / أقدام

(27)

## JUROR FINED

A woman juror was fined £20 after being late four times for a Carlisle Crown Court trial. Claire Grainger, 18, a catering student, of Wigton, Cumbria, explained to Judge Bell that she had trouble with her car on three occasions and could not find a parking space on the fourth. He told her : “You relied too much on a car that was unreliable.”

**Vocabulary :**

juror (n.)	عضو هيئة المحلفين / مُحلّف في المحكمة
to fine (v.)	يفرض غرامة على
trial (n.)	محاكمة
catering (n.)	تقديم الأغذية والمشروبات
parking space (n.)	مكان لانتظار السيارات
to rely on (v.)	يعتمد على ...
unreliable (adj.)	لا يُعتمد عليه
£ : Pound Sterling	جنيه استرليني
(£ : Libra : Pound)	
Crown Court	محكمة ملكية / محكمة رسمية

(28)

## VETS FACE ACTION

At least five veterinary surgeons are facing disciplinary action from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons after urging colleagues to refuse to sign export certificates for farm animals. All the vets attended a press conference last month organised by Compassion in World Farming at which the appeal was launched.

**Vocabulary :**

vet (n.)	طبيب بيطرى
veterinary (adj.)	بيطرى
surgeon (n.)	جراح
to face action	يُحاكَمُ / يواجه إجراءات قضائية
disciplinary (adj.)	تأديبى
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons	الكلية الملكية للجراحين البيطريين
to urge (v.)	يحث
certificate (n.)	شهادة
to attend (v.)	يحضر
press conference (n.)	مؤتمر صحفى
Compassion in World Farming	الجمعية الدولية للرفق بحيوانات المزارع
appeal (n.)	دعوى قضائية / مناشدة
to launch (v.)	يقيم دعوى - يشرع فى ...
export	يصدر / تصدير
sign	يوقع / يمضى
farm animals	الحيوانات المستخدمة فى الزراعة

(29)

## ARSON REMAND

Darren Carr, 24, a lodger accused of starting a fire that killed a mother and her two daughters, aged six and four, at their home in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, early on Monday, was remanded in custody for a week by Wantage magistrates yesterday.

**Vocabulary :**

Arson (n.)

إشعال النار عمدًا / حريق متعمد

to remand in custody

يحبس على ذمة التحقيق

lodger (n.)

ساكن

magistrate (n.)

قاض في محكمة الدرجة الأولى

(30)

## JULIE WARD WRIT

The father of Julie Ward, who was murdered in a Kenyan game reserve in 1988, is suing the Kenyan Government for £500,000 to cover the cost of his investigations into her death. John Ward, 61, visited the country almost 50 times in search of evidence.

**Vocabulary :**

writ (n.)	أمر قضائي / أمر محكمة
to murder (v.)	يقتل عمداً
to sue (v.)	يقاضى / يرفع دعوى ضد ...
game reserve (n.)	أرض مخصصة للحيوانات
cost (n.)	تكلفة
investigation (n.)	تحقيق
in search of	بحثاً عن
evidence (n.)	دليل



(31)

## BODIES IDENTIFIED

The two bodies recovered from the sea off north Cornwall are the missing crew members from the wrecked sailing ship *Maria Asumpta*. Emily MacFarlane, 19, from Felixstowe, and John Shannon, 24, from Australia, were lost near Padstow earlier this month.

**Vocabulary :**

to identify (v.)	يحدد هوية
to recover (v.)	ينتشل / يعثر على
missing (adj.)	مفقود
crew (n.)	طاقم
wrecked (adj.)	محطم
sailing ship (n.)	قارب شراعى

(32)

## FOOTBALL SCORES

Britons are spending more than £58 million a year on football kits, beating annual sales of skiwear, which fell £17 million to £50 million between 1990 and 1994. Swimwear sales are still top with £140 million, according to market analysts Datamonitor.

**Vocabulary :**

score (n.)	رقم / نتيجة مباراة / تعداد
Britons (n.)	البريطانيون
football kits (n.)	طقم ملابس ومعدات كرة القدم
to beat (v.)	يتفوق على / يتجاوز / يهزم
annual (adj.)	سنوى
sales (n.)	مبيعات
skiwear (n.)	ملابس التزلج على الجليد
swimwear (n.)	ملابس السباحة
market (n.)	سوق
analyst (n.)	مُحلِّل
Datamonitor	جهاز مراقبة البيانات ( بالكمبيوتر )

(33)

## BHAGWAN BRITONS ON TRIAL

Los Angeles : Two British women accused of conspiring to murder Charles Turner, a US Attorney, and his family in the name of cult leader Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh went on trial yesterday in Portland, Oregon, (Giles Whittell writes).

The case of Sally Anne Croft and Susan Hagan, extradited from Britain last year, is being heard in Portland despite their lawyers' efforts to move it to California to escape lingering hostility towards the Bhagwan's followers ten years after their alleged plot.

**Vocabulary :**

trial (n.)	محاكمة
to conspire (v.)	يتآمر
to murder (v.)	يقتل عمداً
attorney (n.)	محام / وكيل نيابة
cult (n.)	مذهب
case (n.)	قضية
to extradite (v.)	يُسَلَّم شخصاً لحكومته
to hear a case	ينظر في قضية
to escape (v.)	يفر / يهرب / يتفادى
lingering (adj.)	الذي مازال قائماً
hostility (n.)	عداء / عداوة
follower (n.)	تابع / منتم
plot (n.)	مؤامرة / خطة
alleged (adj.)	مزعوم

(34)  
 ORANGE COUNTY SET  
 TO DEFAULT

Washington : California's affluent, ultra-conservative Orange County looked ready to risk the largest default in the history of the municipal bond market yesterday by rejecting a modest tax increase designed to rescue it from bankruptcy (Martin Fletcher writes). Late polls suggested the two million residents of America's fifth-largest county were ready to reject a 0.5 per cent increase in sales tax no matter what the consequences.

**Vocabulary :**

County (n.)	مقاطعة
affluent (adj.)	ثرى / غنى
ultra-conservative (adj.)	مفرط فى التحفظ / والتمسك بالتقاليد
to risk (v.)	يغامر / يخاطر
default (n.)	عدم السداد / عدم الدفع
municipal bond market (n.)	سوق السندات المحلى
to reject (v.)	يرفض
modest (adj.)	معتدل / معقول
tax (n.)	ضريبة
increase (n.)	زيادة
to rescue (v.)	ينقذ
bankruptcy (n.)	إفلاس

poll (n.)

استطلاع / قياس رأى

resident (n.)

ساكن

sales tax (n.)

ضريبة مبيعات

consequences (n.)

عواقب / نتائج

(35)

## JAPAN EMPEROR HAS SURGERY

Tokyo : Japan's Emperor Akihito, 61, has undergone successful minor surgery to remove an intestinal polyp. The polyp, discovered during a routine check-up last week, was taken out during a 40-minute operation in Tokyo. Results of the post-surgical examination are expected next week. (Reuter)

**Vocabulary :**

emperor (n.)	امبراطور
to undergo (v.)	يتعرض لـ ... / يمر بـ ...
minor surgery (n.)	جراحة بسيطة
to remove (v.)	يزيل
intestinal (adj.)	معوى
polyp (n.)	ورم ( سرطاني )
routine check-up (n.)	كشف دوري / فحص طبي دوري
operation (n.)	عملية
post-surgical (adj.)	عقب الجراحة
examination (n.)	كشف / فحص
Reuter	وكالة رويتر للأخبار
discovered	المكتشف / الذي اكتشف

(36)

## POLL SETBACK FOR SEOUL'S LEADERS

Seoul : South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party appeared to be heading for a setback in local polls, which are seen as a vote on President Kim Young Sam's Government. Early returns showed DLP candidates ahead in only five of the 15 cities and provinces being contested, while the Democratic Party was leading in four.  
(Reuter)

### Vocabulary :

poll (n.)	انتخابات ( محلية )
setback (n.)	نكسة
Democratic Liberal Party	الحزب الديمقراطي الليبرالي
local (adj.)	محلي
vote (n.)	تصويت
candidate (n.)	مُرشَّح
ahead (adj.)	متقدم عن ...
province (n.)	مقاطعة
to contest (v.)	يتنافس
contested	محل التنافس بين المرشحين / التى يتنافس المرشحون على الفوز بمقاعدھا
to lead (v.)	يتقدم على / يقود
ruling	الحاكم
heading for	يتوقع / يقدم على
returns	نتائج

(37)

## CREDIT NOTES

New York : A piano tuner taking apart a discarded upright discovered 62 savings bonds worth more than £13,000 and tracked down the beneficiaries, who have promised him a reward. (AP)

**Vocabulary :**

credit (n.)	امْتِيَاذ / قَرْض / ائْتِمَان
notes (n.)	أوراق / أَنْغَام / أوراق مَالِيَّة
piano tuner (n.)	ضَابِط أوتار البيانو
to take apart (v.)	يَحِلُّ / يَفْك
discarded (adj.)	مُهْمَل
upright (n.)	بِيَانُو (مَعزِف) رَأْسِي
saving bonds (n.)	سِنْدَات تَوْفِير
to track down (v.)	يَتَعَقَب
beneficiary (n.)	مُسْتَفِيد
to promise (v.)	يَعِد
reward (n.)	جَائِزَة
AP (Associated Press)	وَكَاة الِاسْوَشِيْتِدْبِرْس لِلْأَنْبَاء



(38)

## SCOTLAND GETS NEW NURSING UNION

A union for nurses in Scotland was launched yesterday. The Independent Federation of Nursing said it would be non-political and would not be affiliated to the Scottish TUC. Strike action is not ruled out but it would be a last resort.

The union, which has so far signed up 100 members, many former members of Unison, says it has been set up to reflect the NHS Trust pattern and will be able to negotiate at trust level to promote nurses' pay and conditions. Its leaders denied it was merely a break-away group.

### Vocabulary :

nursing (n.)	تمريض
union (n.)	نقابة / اتحاد
to launch (v.)	يبدأ / يشرع فى .. / يقيم
independent (adj.)	مستقل
federation (n.)	نقابة / اتحاد
non-political (adj.)	غير سياسى
affiliated to (adj.)	تابع لـ ...
strike (n.)	إضراب
action (n.)	إجراء
TUC (Trade Unions Congress)	اتحاد ( مؤتمر ) نقابات العمال
to rule out (v.)	يستبعد

last resort (n.)	الملجأ الأخير
to sign up (v.)	يضم أعضاء
to set up (v.)	ينشئ
to reflect (v.)	يعكس
pattern (n.)	نوع / نظام / نمط / أسلوب ثابت
to negotiate (v.)	يتفاوض
to promote (v.)	يحسن
pay (n.)	أجر / راتب
conditions (n.)	شروط التوظيف / شروط العمل وأحواله
leader (n.)	زعيم
to deny (v.)	ينكر
breakaway (adj.)	منشق
Unison	الوحدة ( اسم النقابة القديمة )
NHS (National Health Service)	هيئة التأمين الصحى البريطانية
	الصندوق الاستئماني لهيئة التأمين الصحى
NHS Trust	البريطانية
merely	مجرد

(39)

## CAR TALKS CONTINUE

NICKEY KANTOR, the US Trade Representative, was locked in talks with Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister, in Geneva last night aimed at securing a last-minute deal on access for US cars and parts to Japan. Unless agreement is reached by today, the US plans to impose unilateral sanctions on \$5.9 billion worth of imported cars from Japan. President Clinton is scheduled to make a statement on the car row today. Officials in Geneva, speaking before the evening talks session, said prospects of heading off the punitive US tariffs looked grim as the main issues were still unresolved.

**Vocabulary :**

trade representative (n.)	ممثل وزارة التجارة / ممثل تجارى
to secure a deal	يبرم صفقة
last-minute ... (adj.)	فى آخر لحظة
access (n.)	دخول / وصول
agreement (n.)	اتفاق
impose (v.)	يفرض
unilateral (adj.)	من جانب واحد
sanctions (n.)	عقوبات
scheduled (adj.)	مزمع / معد سلفاً / مُقَرَّر
row (n.)	خلاف / جدل / نزاع
official (n.)	شخص فى وظيفة رسمية / مسئول

session (n.)	جلسة
prospects (n.)	آفاق / توقعات
to head off (v.)	يتفادى / يتحاشى / يتجنب
punitive (adj.)	بمثابة عقوبة / من باب العقاب / عقابي
tariff (n.)	تعريفة جمركية
grim (adj.)	قاتم / مظلم / غير مبشر
issue (n.)	موضوع / قضية
unresolved (adj.)	قائم / معلق / باق دون حل
international	دولى
industry	صناعة
minister	وزير
locked in	منهمك فى
parts	قطع غيار

(40)

## ENGINEERING PAY RISES AVERAGE 3.2%

PAY settlements in the engineering industry are running at a stable level, engineering employers say today, suggesting that wage deals are now averaging a little over 3 per cent. The findings of the latest pay study in the engineering industry will be seen by business and Whitehall as helpful to the outlook for inflation and in the industry itself for growth and competitiveness.

In more than 330 settlements over the three-month period to May, the Engineering Employers Federation reports that the average deal was 3.2 per cent. Of these, 55 per cent were for 3 per cent or below. A third were for rises of 3 to 4 per cent and there were still a small number of pay freezes, the EEF says. Graham Mackenzie, EEF director-general, said : "I am pleased to see pay settlements stable in our industry. As the rate of recovery has slowed recently, pay restraint is a vital element of keeping engineering companies competitive and on the right track for healthy growth."

### **Vocabulary :**

engineering pay (n.)

رواتب أو أجور المهندسين

( العاملين بالمهن الهندسية )

average (n.) (v.)

متوسط / يبلغ في المتوسط

settlement (n.)

اتفاق / اتفاقية / تسوية

to run (v.)	يجرى / يسير / يمر
stable (adj.)	ثابت / مستقر
level (n.)	مستوى
wage (n.)	أجر
deal (n.)	اتفاق / صفقة
outlook (n.)	توقع / مستقبل
inflation (n.)	تضخم
growth (n.)	نمو
competitiveness (n.)	القدرة التنافسية
employers	أصحاب العمل
per cent	فى المائة
freeze (n.) (v.)	يجمد / تجميد
rise (n.) (v.)	يزيد / زيادة ( علاوة )
director-general (n.)	مدير عام
industry (n.)	صناعة
rate (n.)	معدل
ratio	نسبة
restraint (n.)	التحكم فى / وضع قيود على / ضبط / قيد
vital (adj.)	حيوى
track (n.)	طريق / اتجاه / مسار
growth (n.)	نمو
findings	نتائج
helpful	مفيدة
settlements	حالات تسوية

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Engineering Employers Federation	نقابة أصحاب الأعمال الهندسية
Federation	نقابة / جمعية / اتحاد
recovery	انتعاش اقتصادى
element	عنصر
	حى فى لندن تقع فيه محكمة لندن وعدد كبير من المصالح الحكومية ( المقصود هنا هى الحكومة البريطانية )
whitehall	

(41)

## LOWNDES EYES RIVALS

LOWNDES LAMBERT, one of the world's top 20 insurance brokers, will continue to buy suitable rivals at home and abroad, it said yesterday, announcing a 16 per cent rise in profits, to £15.3 million, in the year to March 31. With cash of £7.8 million, the group is well-placed for deals. Acquisitions last year, including Whiteley Henshaw Hindle, cost £15.7 million. Turnover rose to £93.8 million, from £79.5 million. Earnings per share rose by nearly 13 per cent, to 17.9 p. A 5.5 p final dividend, making 8.25p, is proposed. Insurance-broking profits rose by 23 per cent, to £8.6 million.

**Vocabulary :**

insurance (n.)	تأمين
broker (n.)	وسيط / سمسار
rival (n.)	منافس
at home	داخل البلاد
abroad (adv.)	بالخارج
to announce (v.)	يعلن
per cent	بالمائة (%)
rise (n.)	زيادة
profit (n.)	ربح
cash (n.)	نقد / أموال سائلة



well-placed (adj.)	مؤهل
deal (n.)	صفقة
Acquisitions (n.)	الشركات التي اشترتها / العقارات التي اشترتها / الأسهم / الأصول
turnover (n.)	الدخل / حجم المبيعات
earnings (n.)	عوائد / دخول / عائدات
share (n.)	سهم
dividend (n.)	ريح السهم
to eye (v.)	يرقب

(42)

## FYFFES STILL HUNGRY

ACQUISITIONS helped to lift profits at Fyffes, the fruit and vegetable distributor based in Ireland, by 25 per cent in the six months to April 30. Pre-tax profits advanced from Ir £14.2 million to Ir £17.8 million after a 50 per cent rise in sales from Ir £374 million to Ir £559 million. The company made several acquisitions in the past year, including a 70 per cent holding in Angel Rey, a Spanish produce company. Fyffes said it was seeking further acquisitions to build its fresh fruit and banana business. The interim dividend was lifted 10 per cent to Ir 0.4724 p. Earnings per share rose from Ir 2.68 p. to Ir 3.05 p.

**Vocabulary :**

Acquisitions (n.)	الأصول المشتراة / الأصول الإنتاجية المقتناة
profits (n.)	أرباح
fruit (n.)	فاكهة
vegetables (n.)	خضروات / خضر
distributor (n.)	موزع / شركة توزيع
pre-tax profits (n.)	أرباح محسوبة قبل استقطاع الضرائب
sales (n.)	مبيعات
holding (n.)	نصيب في شركة ما
fresh (adj.)	جديد
interim (adj.)	مرحلي / مؤقت
dividend (n.)	ربح السهم

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earning (n.)	عائد
share (n.)	سهم
per cent	فى المائة
advance	يتقدم / يعلو / يرتفع
Ir £	جنيه أيرلندى
produce	إنتاج زراعى
fresh fruit	فواكه طازجة
banana	موز
per share	للسهم الواحد

(43)

## BERKELEY LIFTS GLOOM

A MOVE to sell more expensive properties helped Berkeley Group to buck housing market gloom and turn in record full-year profits. However, the upmarket housebuilder is concerned about further weakness and is urging the Government to bolster the market. Profits from continuing trading activities before tax rose from 31 per cent to £37.6 million in the year to April 31. However, the previous year also gained from a £10.9 million profit from a disposal of assets that took last time's pre-tax profits to £39.5 million. The average sales price rose by £30,000 to £190,000 after a change in unit mix. A final dividend of 5.65p (5.1p) makes 7.75p (7p).

**Vocabulary :**

gloom (n.)	ركود / كآبة
move (n.)	إجراء
properties (n.)	عقارات
to buck (v.)	يقاوم
lift	يرفع لثام / يزيل
tax	ضريبة
unit (n.)	وحدة
mix (n.)	خلط
upmarket (adj.)	على أعلى مستويات السوق / على رأس السوق

house builder (n.)	بناء / شركة بناء المساكن
concerned (adj.)	قلق
to urge (v.)	يحث
to bolster (v.)	يدعم
trading activities (n.)	أنشطة تجارية
profit (n.)	ربح
disposal of assets	تصفية بعض الأرصدة / تصفية الأصول
pre-tax profits	أرباح محتسبة قبل فرض الضرائب
change in unit mix	التغيير فى أساس تقسيم الوحدات
average (n.)	متوسط
sales (n.)	مبيعات
dividend (n.)	عائد - ربح السهم
p. (penny)	بنس = $\frac{1}{4}$ من الجنيه الاسترلى

(44)

## BRENT WALKER CONFIDENT

BRENT WALKER, the struggling leisure group, remains confident of defeating a £10.2 million action by George Walker, its former chairman, in spite of a setback in the High Court. Mr Justice Carnwath ruled on Monday that the claim by both sides that a “balancing exercise” had taken place involving funds allegedly owing to Holt Freres, a Walker family trust, was not easy to reconcile with other evidence. He added, however, that non-disclosure of additional documents was not a serious matter, and there was no evidence of prejudice to Holt Freres. The £10.2 million action is due to go to a preliminary hearing in the French courts in the autumn.

**Vocabulary :**

confident (adj.)	واثق
to defeat (v.)	يهزم / يكسب
action (n.)	دعوى قضائية
claim (n.)	ادعاء
Justice .... (n.)	القاضي فلان
funds (n.)	أموال / مبالغ
owing to	من حق ...
additional (adj.)	إضافي
struggling (adj.)	تكافح ( من أجل البقاء ) أى تواجه متاعب مالية

leisure (n.)	وقت فراغ / ترفيه / تسلية
chairman (n.)	رئيس مجلس الإدارة
setback (n.)	نكسة / هزيمة محدودة
High Court (n.)	المحكمة العليا
to rule (v.)	يحكم / يقضى / يفتى
family trust	صندوق استثماري للأسرة / حساب أمانة للأسرة
to reconcile (v.)	يوفق بين أمرين / يوائم
non-disclosure (n.)	عدم التصريح / عدم الإفشاء بـ ...
Leisure group	مجموعة شركات تعمل في مجال الترفيه / تزجية وقت الفراغ
document (n.)	وثيقة / مستند
prejudice to	الإضرار بـ ... / الانتقاص من شأن
preliminary hearing (n.)	جلسة أولية في المحكمة
autumn (n.)	فصل الخريف
balancing exercise	عملية موازنة
involving	خاصة بـ / تضمن / تتصل بـ

(45)

## HANSON ACQUISITION

HANSON, the international conglomerate, is making its first direct acquisition in continental Europe with the DM65 million (£29 million) purchase of Krupp Mobilkrane in Germany. Krupp Mobilkrane makes mobile cranes of between 22 and 275 tonnes and is intended to expand Grove Worldwide, Hanson's mobile crane maker, which is largely based in the US. Krupp has sales of about DM200 million a year and will enlarge Grove's turnover by about one third. William Landuyt, chief executive of Hanson's US arm, said the deal was part of the group's commitment to expand its business through bolt-on acquisitions.

**Vocabulary :**

acquisition (n.)	اقتناء / حصول على شيء ما / شراء
conglomerate (n.)	مجموعة شركات متحدة
continental Europe (n.)	القارة الأوروبية ( دون احتساب الجزر البريطانية )
DM (Deutsch Mark)	مارك ألماني
purchase (n.)	شراء
mobile (n.)	متحرك / متنقل
crane (n.)	رافعة / ونش
tonne (n.)	طن متري
to expand (v.)	يُوسَع
to be based in ...	يقع مقره في ...
sales (n.)	مبيعات



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turnover (n.)	دخل / مجموع إنتاج
chief executive (n.)	المدير الرئيسي
Hanson's U.S. arm (n.)	فرع شركة هانسن بالولايات المتحدة
commitment (n.)	التزام
bolt-on (adj.)	فى صميم / فى صلب / أساسى
largely based in ...	تقع معظم مصانعها فى ...

(46)  
 GUARD POSTED ON  
 NUDE PAINTING

Paris : Protected by bullet-proof glass, *The Beginning of the World*, Gustave Courbet's controversial painting of a female nude, was put under permanent guard when it went on display this week at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris (Susan Bell writes). For more than 100 years the painting of a women's torso has been thought too scandalous for public exhibition.

**Vocabulary :**

to post (v.)	يعين ( حارساً ) على
nude (adj.)	عارية
bullet-proof (adj.)	زجاج واق من الرصاص
controversial (adj.)	مثار خلف / مثير للجدل / خلافي
public (adj.)	( للعرض ) على الجمهور
female (n.)	أنثى
permanent (adj.)	دائم
guard (n.)	حارس - حراسة
on display	معروض
torso (n.)	جسم
scandalous (adj.)	فاضح
exhibition (n.)	عرض

(47)

## INSURER'S SALE WARNING

NATIONAL MUTUAL, the Australian insurer, delivered a bombshell to policy holders yesterday when it said that it faces a A\$600 million (£270 million) shortfall in capital reserves if it does not win approval for its planned A\$1.1 billion sale to AXA, the French insurance company. Geoff Tomlinson, NM managing director, said that any other offers would be on “significantly less attractive terms”. He said that reserves, of A\$1.46 billion, are A\$614 million short of what is needed to fund management of the business. AXA plans to take a 40 per cent stake for A\$1.08 billion, lifting it to 51 per cent when the shares are listed in Australia.

**Vocabulary :**

insurer (n.)	شركة تأمين
to deliver (v.)	يسلم / ينفذ / يقدم / يلقى
bombshell (n.)	قنبلة
policyholder (n.)	حامل الوثيقة (البوليصة)
shortfall (n.)	عجز / نقص
capital (n.)	رأس المال
reserve (n.)	احتياطي
approval (n.)	موافقة
sale (n.)	بيع
managing director (n.)	عضو مجلس الإدارة المنتدب / المدير التنفيذي
offer (n.) (v.)	عرض / يعرض

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to fund (v.)	يُمَوِّلُ
management (n.)	إدارة
stake (n.)	نصيب
to lift (v.)	يرفع
warning (n.)	تحذير
significantly less	أقل كثيراً
attractive terms	شروط مغرية / بصورة مفيدة أو ملائمة
offers	عروض للبيع أو الشراء
listed	معلنة / تعلن / توضع فى القوائم

**APPENDIX**

**Translation of**

**Selected Passages**



## بيت العرائس

### كاترين مانسفيلد

عندما عادت العمة المحبوبة السيدة ( هاى ) إلى لندن ، بعد أن أقامت ( بعض الوقت ) مع أسرة ( بيرنيل ) أرسلت إلى أطفال الأسرة بيتا للعرائس ، وكان ضخم الحجم حتى اضطر ( بات ) إلى مساعدة السائق الذى أتى به فى حمله إلى فناء المنزل حيث وضعاه على صندوقين خشبيين ، وبما أنهم فى فصل الصيف فلن يلحق أى ضرر بهذا البيت ( فى الفناء ) ، كما أن رائحة الطلاء التى تنبعث منه ربما تتبدد عندما يحين وقت إدخاله إلى المنزل . يا لها من رائحة تنبعث من طلاء بيت العرائس ! إنها حقاً لفتنة رقيقة بالطبع من السيدة هاى ، لفتنة بالغة الرقة والكرم ، إلا أن رائحة الطلاء ، فى رأى العمة بيريل ، كانت تكفى لإصابه أى شخص بغثيان شديد .

فى ذلك المكان استقر بيت العرائس بلونه الأخضر الزيتى الداكن مع بعض الأجزاء الملونة بالأصفر الزاهى ، وكانت فوق سطحه مدختان صغيرتان مصمتتان مطليتان باللونين الأحمر والأبيض ، أما الباب فلونه أصفر ، وأما الشبايبك الأربعة فكانت شبايبك حقيقية يمر فى وسطها خط أخضر عريض فيقسمها إلى أجزاء مختلفة، وللبيت مدخل صغير ، مطلى باللون الأصفر أيضاً .

يا له من بيت صغير كامل لا ينقصه شىء ! ومن ذا الذى يمكن أن يشتكى من الرائحة ؟ إنها جزء من الفرحة بكل جديد ! .

« فليفتحه أحدكم بسرعة ! »

كان المشبك الموجود فى جانب البيت محشوراً ، فاضطر (بات) لاستخدام مديته فى فتحه ، وما أن انتهى حتى انفتحت واجهة المنزل بأكملها فكشفت فى نفس اللحظة عن غرفة المعيشة وغرفة الطعام والمطبخ وغرفتى النوم . هكذا ينبغي أن يُفتح أى منزل ! لم لا تنفتح كل البيوت على غرار ذلك البيت ؟ إن ذلك أكثر

إثارة من النظر من خلال باب موارد إلى صالة صغيرة متواضعة بها حامل للقبعات . أليس ذلك ما تُريد أن تعرفه عن أى منزل عندما تقف لدى الباب ؟ لعل هذه هي الطريقة التى تنفتح بها البيوت بمشيئة الله فى منتصف الليل ! وهنا صاح أطفال أسرة ( بيرنيل ) : « آه » كأنما فاق منظر البيت كل آمالهم ! فالببيت أروع من أن يصدقه أحد وأكثر مما يمكنهم تحمله ! إذ لم يروا فى حياتهم قط مثيلاً له . جدران حجراته كلها مغطاة بورق الحائط ، وعلى الجدران صور مرسومة على الورق ولها إطارات مذهبة ، والأرضيات مفروشة ببساط أحمر فيما عدا المطبخ ، وفى حجرة المعيشة كراسى حمراء ، أما فى حجرة الطعام فالكراسى خضراء اللون ، والمناضد ، والأسرة مغطاة بفرش حقيقى ، وحولها الأثاث ، والأطباق الصغيرة على المناضد ، ولكن الذى أحبته ( كيزيا ) أكثر مما سواه ، والذى أحبته حقاً وصدقاً كان المصباح الموضوع فى وسط المائدة بغرفة الطعام ، فهو مصباح صغير جميل أصفر اللون يعلوه غطاء زجاجى أبيض ، بل بدا كما لو كان ممتلئاً وجاهزاً للإضاءة ، وإن كان ذلك غير ممكن بالطبع ، إلا أن ثمة شيئاً داخل المصباح بدا كالزيت ، وكان يتحرك كلما اهتز المصباح .

أما الدميّتان اللتان تمثلان الأب والأم فكانتا متصلبتين كأنما أغمى عليهما فى غرفة المعيشة وكذلك طفلاهما الصغيران النائمان بالدور العلوى ، وكان حجم الجميع أكبر من أن يتناسب مع بيت العرائس ، بحيث كانت الدمى ، فيما يبدو ، غريبة على البيت . ولكن المصباح هو الذى بلغ حد الكمال ، بل بدا وكأنه يبتسم فى وجه كيزيا قائلاً : « إننى أقيم هنا » لقد كان مصباحاً حقيقياً .

وفى صباح اليوم التالى هرع أطفال أسرة ( بيرنيل ) نحو مدرستهم فى سرعة توازى لهفتهم وحرصهم على أن يخبروا الجميع ، وأن يصفوا لهم ، بل وأن يتباهوا ، ببيتهم الجديد - بيت العرائس - قبل أن يدق جرس المدرسة .

وقالت لهم ( إيزابيل ) : « أنا التى سأخبرهم ، فأنا أكبركم سناً ، ولكما بعد



ذلك أن تشتركا معى فى الحديث ! ولكن الواجب أن أبدأ أنا الحديث « .  
بيت العرائس - تأليف كاترين مانسفيلد ( الطبعة المبسطة )

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## لورد ماوندراجو

### سومرست موم

نظر دكتور ( أودلين ) إلى الساعة الموضوعة على مكتبه فوجدها تشير إلى السادسة إلا الثلث . فدهش لتأخر لورد ( ماوندراجو ) الذى يعتز بدقة مواعيده ، وكان من عادته أن يقول : إن الدقة فى المواعيد من سمات الأدب لدى الأذكياء ، ومن نقائص الأغبياء ، وكان موعد اللورد (ماوندراجو) قد حان فى الخامسة والنصف.

لم يكن فى مظهر دكتور ( أودلين ) ما يلفت النظر ، فهو طويل ، ونحيف ، ضيق المنكبين ، وقامته منحنية إلى حد ما ، وشعره وخطه الشيب وتساقط ، ووجهه طويل شاحب عميق الغضون . لم يكن يتجاوز الخمسين من عمره وإن بدا أكبر من ذلك ، إذ كانت عيناه الشاحبتان الزرقاوان الواسعتان إلى حد ما تشى بالإرهاق ، وإذا لبثت معه فترة لاحظت أن عينيه قلما تتحركان ، فإذا نظر إلى وجهك ظلت عيناه ثابتتين عليك ، وإن كان خلوهما من التعبير لا يسبب لك أى قلق ، ونادراً ما كان يشع فيهما أى بريق ، إذ لا تنمان عما يدور فى خلدته من أفكار ولا تتبدل نظرتيها وفقاً لما يقوله من كلمات . كانت يدها كبيرتين إلى حد ما وذواتى أصابع طويلة ، وبهما صلابة على طراوتيهما ، وبرودة دون قطرة عرق .

وكان من المحال أن تصف ملابس الدكتور ( أودلين ) إلا إذا أمعنت النظر إليها، فهي داكنة ، ورباط عنقه أسود ، مما جعله يبدو شاحباً ، وزاد من شحوب وجهه المتغضن ، أى أنه كان يبدو مريضاً .

وكان الدكتور أودلين يعمل بالتحليل النفسى ، وقد انخرط فى هذه المهنة بمحض الصدفة وأحاطت بممارسته لها شكوك كثيرة ، وعندما بدأت الحرب لم يكن قد انقضى زمن طويل على حصوله على المؤهلات اللازمة ، وكان يسعى لزيادة خبرته بالتنقل بين مستشفيات مختلفة ليعرض خدماته ، وبعد فترة أرسل إلى فرنسا ،

وهناك اكتشاف أنه يتمتع بقدرات خاصة ، منها أنه يمكن أن يقضى على آلام معينة بلمسة من يديه الباردين الحازمتين ، وأنه يستطيع بالحديث مع الرجال الذين يعانون من الأرق أن يساعدهم فى حالات كثيرة على النوم . كان حديثه بطيئاً وصوته خالياً من أى خاصية مميزة ونبراته ثابتة لا تتغير بتغير ألفاظه ، لكنها كانت موسيقية وهادئة - وكان يقول لهم : إنهم لابد أن ينشدوا الراحة وأن يتخلصوا من القلق وأن يناموا ، وكانت الراحة تتسلل فعلاً إلى عظامهم المتعبة وهمومهم يقصبيها الهدوء ، مثل من يجد لنفسه مكاناً للجلوس على مقعد مزدحم ، فيدلف النوم إلى أجفانهم المتعبة كذاذ المطر الذى يتساقط على الأرض فى الربيع . ووجد الدكتور ( أودلين ) أنه يستطيع بالتحدث إلى هؤلاء بصوته الخفيض ، وبالنظر إليهم بعينيه الهادئتين الشاحبتين ، ويلمس جبهاتهم المتعبة بيديه الحازمتين الطويلتين أن يزيل همومهم . وكان أحياناً يشفى بعض الحالات بطريقة أروع من أن تنتمى إلى القدرة الطبيعية ، منها أنه رد القدرة على الكلام لرجل فقد النطق بعد أن ظل مدفوناً تحت ركام نجم عن أحد الانفجارات ، كما رد القدرة على الحركة لرجل آخر شلت أطرافه بعد إسقاط طائرته ، ومع ذلك فلم يكن دكتور ( أودلين ) يفهم كنه قدراته . ويقال فى مثل هذه الظروف إن ( شرط النجاح ) الأول هو أن تؤمن بذاتك ، لكنه لم يستطع مطلقاً أن يؤمن بقدراته الإيمان الكامل ، وإن كانت نتائج عمله واضحة جلية لكل إنسان ، مما جعله يعترف بأنه يتمتع بقدرة غريبة على القيام بأشياء يعجز عن تفسيرها .

لورد ماوندراجو - تأليف سومرست موم ( الطبعة المبسطة )

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## توم سوير

### مارك توين

بينما كان يمر بالمنزل الذى يقطنه چيف ثاتشر رأى فى حديقته فتاة لم يرها من قبل . كانت صغيرة وجميلة وذات عينين زرقاوين وضافر طويلة من الشعر الأصفر ، وفى الحال تلاشى من قلب توم طيف الفتاة إيمى لورانس تماماً .

ظل توم ينظر لهذه الفتاة الجديدة فى وله حتى لاحظ أنها اكتشفت وجوده ، فتظاهر بأنه لم يلحظها وبدأ فى سلسلة من الحركات الصببانية البلهاء ليحظى بإعجابها ، وبينما هو منهمك فى ألعابه الخطرة نظر بطرف عينه فرأى الفتاة الصغيرة تتجه نحو المنزل ، فنهض إلى سور المنزل واستند إليه آملاً أن تبقى الفتاة برهة أخرى، وتنهى بمجرد أن وطأت قدمها عتبة الباب ، ولكن وجهه أشرق بالفرح لحظة عندما أُلقت بوردة من فوق السور قبل أن تختفى مباشرة ، فأسرع الصببى إلى هذا الكنز ، والتقط الوردة ووضعها فى ياقة سترته بالقرب من قلبه ، أو ربما قرب معدته لأنه لم يكن يستطيع تحديد مكان كل منهما على وجه الدقة .

وطوال فترة العشاء كان توم فى غاية السعادة مما دفع عمته إلى التساؤل عن السبب ، وعندما نهزته لأنه قذف (سيد) بقطع من الطين لم يبال بذلك ، فيما يبدو ، على الإطلاق ، وحاول أن يختلس بعض السكر فى غفلة عن عمته ؛ فضربته بالملعقة على أصابعه .

فقال توم : « عمتى ! إنك لا تضربين (سيد) عندما يأخذ السكر ! » فردت عليه قائلة : إن أمر ( سيد ) لا يشغلنى بقدر ما يشغلنى أمرك أنت ؛ فلو لم أراقبك ما توقفت عن اختلاس السكر ! » .

وهنا ابتسم ( سيد ) ابتسامة الرضا عن نفسه ، وعندما ذهبت العجوز إلى المطبخ مد يده إلى إناء السكر ، ولكن أصابعه انزلقت فوق الإناء وانكسر ، فجاء الدور على توم ليبتسم ولكنه أمسك لسانه ، وظل صامتاً وقال فى نفسه : إنه

ينطق بكلمة واحدة ، حتى بعد عودة عمته ، بل سيظل فى مجلسه ساكناً حتى تسأل عمّن كسر الإناء ، وعندئذ سيخبرها ، ثم يستمتع برؤية هذا الولد المثالى وهو يتلقى علقه ساخنة ، ولذلك تملكته الغبطة حتى لم يستطع أن يبقى ساكناً عندما عادت المرأة العجوز ووقفت إلى جانب حطام الإناء تنظر نظرات غاضبة من فوق نظارتها . وعندئذ قال توم لنفسه : « الآن ستضرب سيد » ولم تكدم لحظة واحدة حتى وجد نفسه ملقى على الأرض وعندما رفعت العمة يدها لتضربه ثانية ، صاح توم : « رويدك ! لماذا تضربينى ؟ إن (سيد) هو الذى كسره » .

توقفت العمة بولى فى حيرة بينما نظر إليها توم يستعطفها ، ولكنها عندما أفادت من دهشتها لم تزد عن قولها : « على أى حال أنا متأكدة أنك تستحق الضرب ، فلا شك أنك عدت « للشقاوة » أثناء وجودى فى المطبخ » .

ولكنها بدأت تشعر بوخز الضمير ، وأرادت أن تقول شيئاً ينم عن العطف والحب، ولكنها رأت أن توم سيفهم كلامها على أنه اعتراف بخطئها ، وأصول التأديب لا تسمح بذلك . ولذلك لظمت الصمت واستأنفت أعمالها المنزلية بقلب مهموم . أما توم فجلس مكتئباً فى أحد الأركان يغالب أحزانه ، وكان يراها بعينيه الدامعتين وهى ترمقه بنظرات حانية من وقت لآخر تسأله الصفح ، ولكنه أبى أن يبالي بها ، ثم تخيل نفسه مُسجى على فراش الموت ، وقد انحنى عليه عمته ترجوه أن ينطق بكلمة واحدة يعلن فيها الصفح عنها ، وقال فى نفسه إنه سوف يحول وجهه نحو الحائط حتى يموت دون أن ينطق بتلك الكلمة . تُرى ما الذى سوف تشعر به آنذاك ؟ ثم تخيل نفسه محمولاً إلى المنزل ميتاً بعد أن غرق فى النهر ، وقد ابتلت خصلات شعره ، وسكنت يدها البائستان إلى الأبد ، وكف قلبه الكسير عن النبض ، عندئذ سترتمى عمته فوقه ، وتنهمر دموعها كالطر ، وتطلب من الله أن يرد إليها الغلام الذى تحبه ، وتقطع على نفسها عهداً بالألا تسيء معاملته مطلقاً بعد ذاك ، ولكنه سيظل جثة هامدة باردة شاحبة لا حراك فيها ، فيا للصغير المعذب البائس ! جاشت مشاعره من جراء هذه الأفكار حتى أنه أخذ يبتلع ريقه مرة تلو المرة بينما لن

أغرورقت عيناه بالدموع التي سالت حتى تساقطت من طرف أنفه .

استغرق توم فى الاستمتاع بحزنه إلى درجة لا تسمح له بالترحيب بأى بهجة .  
ولذلك فعندما دخلت ابنة عمه ( مارى ) تتراقص فرحاً بـرجوعها للبيت بعد أسبوع  
قضته فى الريف نهض ( توم ) وخرج من الباب ، فى جو نفسى يكتنفه الظلام  
والغيوم بينما كانت ( مارى ) قد أتت بالأغاني ونور الشمس من باب آخر . كانت  
تعاسة قلبه تدفعه إلى الانفراد ، فهام على وجهه بعيداً عن الأماكن التي يلتقى  
عندها الصبيان . وإذ ذاك شاهد طوفاً خشيباً طويلاً على صفحة النهر يدعوه لركوبه.

توم سوير - تأليف مارك توين ( الطبعة المبسطة )

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## صانع المعجزات

هـ. ج . ويلز

زادت ممتلكاته الشخصية بفضل الأشياء الجديدة التي صنعها لنفسه ، ولكنه كان يدرك ضرورة الحذر إذ ربما يتساءل الناس كيف حصل على هذه الأشياء .  
وبعد العشاء خرج إلى أحد الدروب الريفية لتجربة بعض المعجزات بعيداً عن الأعين ، قرب مصنع الغاز .

وربما كانت محاولاته ( لصنع المعجزات ) تفتقر إلى الإبداع والجدة ؛ لأنه السيد ( فذرنجاي ) لم يكن يختلف كثيراً عن الآخرين إلا في قوة إرادته ، ومن ثم غرس عصاه في الأرض ، وأمر خشبها الجاف بأن ينبت أزهاراً ، وفي الحال انتشر في الجو شذا الورود ، وعلى ضوء عود كبريت رأى ( فذرنجاي ) أن هذه المعجزة الجميلة قد تمت بالفعل ، ولكن إحساسه بالرضا لم يلبث أن انتهى عندما سمع خطوات تقترب منه ، ولما كان يخشى أن يكتشف أحد سر قواه ، أسرع يقول لعصاه : « ارجعي » وكان يقصد بذلك « ارجعي سيرتك الأولى » ، ولكن العصا بدلاً من ذلك رجعت إلى الوراء بسرعة كبيرة ، حتى صدرت صيحة غضب من الشخص الذي يدنو منه وسمع صوتاً يقول : « على من تقذف بشجيرات الورد أيها الأحمق » ؟

فقال فذرنجاي : « متأسف » ثم رأى ( وينش ) ، أحد رجال الشرطة الثلاثة يتقدم نحوه ، ويسأله : « ماذا تقصد بهذا التصرف ؟ » آه ، إذن فهو أنت ، نفس الرجل الذي كسر المصباح في حانة ( لونج دراجون ) ؟ » .

فأجابه فوذرنجاي : « لم أقصد أي إساءة .. لم أقصد أي شيء على الإطلاق » .

« لماذا فعلت ذلك إذن؟ ألا تدري أن هذه العصا مؤلمة ؟ لم فعلت ذلك ؟ »  
ولكن ( فذرنجاي ) لم يستطع أن يجد أي مبرر لذلك على الفور ، فلم يجر جواباً ،

ويبدو أن صمته أغضب ( وينش ) الذى قال له : « أيها الشاب إن ما فعلته اليوم هو اعتداء على الشرطة ... نعم .. اعتداء على الشرطة » .

فرد ( فذرنجاي ) فى غضب وارتباك قائلاً « اسمعنى يا مستر (وينش) .. أنا آسف جداً . والواقع أننى .. » .

« تكلم ! انطق ! » .

ولكن ( فذرنجاي ) لم يستطع أن ينطق بإجابة سوى الحقيقة فقال : كنت فى الواقع أصنع معجزة ! .. وحاول أن ينزع عن كلماته نبرة الاهتمام لكنه لم يستطع .

« تصنع ماذا ؟ اسمع ! كفاك هراء . تصنع معجزة ؟ يا سلام ! معجزة ؟ هاها .. نكتة رائعة ! أأنت أنت الذى لا يؤمن بالمعجزات ... الواقع أن هذه لعبة من الأعييبك السخيفة . اسمع ما سأقوله لك ... » .

ولكن ( فذرنجاي ) لم يسمع ما كان ( وينش ) سيقوله ، فقد أدرك أنه أفشى سره للعالم بأسره ، فتملكه الغضب ، والتفت إلى رجل الشرطة فى سرعة وشراسة ، وقال : « اسمعنى أنت ! يكفى ذلك ! سأريك الآن لعبة سخيفة : اذهب إلى العالم السفلى .. اذهب فوراً ! » وعلى الفور اختفى الشرطى .

ولم يصنع ( فذرنجاي ) معجزات أخرى فى تلك الليلة ، ولم يبالي بمعرفة ما حدث لعصاه التى أنبتت الورود ، فعاد إلى المدينة فى خوف ولكن بهدوء شديد ، ودخل غرفة نومه قائلاً : « يا إلهى إنها موهبة جبارة - موهبة بالغة القوة لم أكن أقصد استخدامها إلى هذا الحد حقاً . ترى ما هو العالم السفلى ؟ » .

وجلس ( فذرنجاي ) على السرير ليخلع حذاءه ، وخطرت بباليه فكرة أسعدته ، فقام بنقل رجل الشرطة إلى سان فرانسيسكو ، ثم أوى إلى مخدعه ، وبينما هو نائم بالليل رأى فى أحلامه ( وينش ) غاضباً .



وفى صباح اليوم التالى سمع ( فذرنبجاي ) نبأين أثارا اهتمامه ، أولهما أن  
شخصا ما قد زرع شجرة ورد متسلقة بالغلة الروعة بالقرب من المنزل الخاص الذى  
يقطن مستر ( جومشوط ) وثانيهما أن الجميع يبحثون عن الشرطى (وينش) .

صانع المعجزات - تأليف هـ. جـ. ويلز ( الطبعة المبسطة )

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## نساء للبيع

### جوزيف مانجوت

يقول كثيرون إن السفر إحدى هواياتهم ، أما ( دانجوما ) فكان يرى أن أحداً لن يقول بأن السفر متعة لو سافر في عربة الدرجة الثالثة التي كان يستقلها في ذلك الوقت.

كانت العربة مكتظة بأناس من كل نوع ، الطويل والقصير والنحيف والسمين والصحيح والمريض ، وكلهم يناضلون من أجل بقعة يضع فيها الواحد منهم قدميه ، أو حتى قدماً واحدة دون أن يقع ، فلم يكن ثمة أمل في أن يجد أحدهم مقعداً . وكان طوال القامة يتمتعون بميزة واضحة عن الآخرين ، لأنهم يستطيعون مد أذرعهم ليقبضوا بأيديهم على شبكة الأمتعة المثبتة في سقف العربة ، مما جعلهم يتمتعون بقدر من الثبات يسمح لهم بدفع الباقيين إلى الخلف .

وكان دانجوما محظوظاً لأنه وجد ركناً كانت تشغله امرأة ضخمة الجسم متقدمة في السن ومن حولها كومة من البضائع المتواضعة التي تتاجر فيها ، مما حماها هي و ( دانجوما ) من أن يدهسهما الآخرون بثقلهم . كانت تلك أول مرة يسافر فيها ( دانجوما ) بالقطار ، فشعر بالدهشة بسبب الجو الخانق غير الصحي الذي بلغ أقصى درجاته هنا ، ولو أن محاولة مقاومة سحق الركاب له صرفت ذهنه عن محنته ، إذ شغل نفسه بمحاولة البقاء على قيد الحياة والنجاة من هذه الرحلة .

### نساء للبيع - جوزيف مانجوت

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## حلول فصل الجفاف

### تشارلز مانجوشى

رفع ( موسونى ) العجوز عينه المتربتين عن فأسه وعن الأرض الحجرية التى لا تتغير والتى كان يحرثها ، ثم رفع بصره إلى السماء ليشاهد البقعة البيضاء التى قطع صوتها جبل أفكاره وصرفه عن عمله ، وهى تبتعد عند حافة السماء التى اصفر لونها قرب الأفق، قبل أن تختفى بسرعة خلف حافة السماء صوب الجنوب . فهز الرجل رأسه ، واتجه ببصره إلى الغرب ، فرأى الشمس على وشك الغروب ، ثم نظر إلى الأرض التى لفتحها الشمس ورأى الظلال تزحف شرقاً ، ويزداد طولها وتتلاشى معالمها فى كل لحظة ترسل فيها الشمس شعاعاً من أشعتها . كان دون وعى منه يتمنى سقوط المطر والغوث ، فانحنى على عمله مرة أخرى فلم ير ابنه ( نهامو ) وهو يقترب منه .

قبع ( نهامو ) على التراب على مقربة من والده وحيّاه ، فرفع العجوز ظهره قليلاً مستنداً إلى فأسه ، ثم صرح له بما ظل يثقل كاهله طوال اليوم :

« ألم تغير رأيك ؟ » .

« كلا يا أبى » .

ثم مرت لحظة من الصمت أزال خلالها ( موسونى ) العجوز الطين العالق بفأسه .

« هل فكرت فى الموضوع يا ولدى ؟ »

« على مدى أسابيع يا والدى » .

« وتعتقد أن ذلك هو السبيل الوحيد ؟ »

« ولا سبيل غيره » .

فأحس العجوز بالغضب يتملكه من جديد ، ولكن هذا آخر يوم يتحدث فيه مع ابنه، فإذا كان ابنه سوف يرحل فيجب ألا يغضب منه وإلا كان ذلك بمثابة لعنة على الابن .

حلول فصل الجفاف - تشارلز مانجوشي

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## موينزا السفاح

### مارتا ميرينجى

كان فى إحدى القرى رجل شرير جداً اسمه موينزا يلقى الرعب فى قلوب كل من يمر بتلك القرية بسبب أعمال التعذيب والقتل التى يرتكبها ، فقد كان بحق مخلوقاً مقيتاً يبغضه كل القرويين الآخرين الذين كانوا يعيشون فى خوف دائم منه .

وكان من عادة موينزا أن يجلس فوق صخرة على الطريق الرئيسى ( المؤدى للقرية ) وفى يده بعض العصى الطويلة الحادة ، ومطرقة ، واضعاً منجله الإفريقى الحاد عند قدميه ، وكان يضع بجواره إناء به ثمار فاكهة ، ووعاء الطعام الذى تأتى به زوجته إليه . فإذا مر به مسافر قدم من مكان بعيد انقض عليه وضربه بالعصا ، وكان بعد ذلك يثبت ضحيته فى الأرض مستخدماً إحدى حرايه الحادة ، ثم يدق أحد طرفى الحربة فى رأس الضحية ، والطرف الآخر بين رجليه ، وهكذا لقى كثير من المسافرين غير الحريصين حتفهم بأسلوب عنيف ومؤلم ، فإذا وافق أحدهم على أن يصبح مساعداً له نجا من هذا العذاب ، ولكنهم كانوا جميعاً يفضلون الموت على أن يصبحوا شركاء لهذا القاتل .

موينزا السفاح - تأليف مارتا ميرينجى

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## مزرعة الحيوانات

### جورج أرويل

قالت كلوفر :

« ميوريل ، اقرئى على الوصية الرابعة ، أليس بها شىء عن تحريم النوم فى السرير ؟ » .

فقرأت ميوريل الوصية بصعوبة ثم قالت : تقول الوصية : « ممنوع نوم الحيوانات فى أسرة عليها ملاءات » .

والغريب أن كلوفر لم تكن تتذكر أن الوصية الرابعة أشارت إلى ملاءات السرير ، ولكن ما دامت الوصية معلقة على الحائط فلا بد أنها كانت تشير إليها . وفى هذه اللحظة تصادف أن مر الخنزير المدعو (سكويلر) بصحبة كلبين أو ثلاثة ، ومن ثم وضع المسألة برمتها فى منظورها الصحيح .

قال (سكويلر) « أيها الرفاق أراكم قد سمعتم أننا معشر الخنازير ننام الآن فى أسرة بيت المزرعة ! وما المانع ؟ إنكم لا تفترضون ، قطعاً ، وجود حكم بمنع النوم فى الأسرة ؟ فما السرير إلا مكان الرقاد ، فكومة القش فى الربط مثلاً تُعد سريراً بالمعنى الدقيق . ولكن القانون يمنع استخدام الملاءات باعتبارها اختراعاً بشرياً ، ولذلك فقد أزلنا الملاءات من أسرة بيت المزرعة ، والآن ننام بين البطاطين ، ويا لها من أسرة مريحة ! ولكنى أؤكد لكم أنها لا تعطينا من الراحة أكثر مما نحتاج ، أيها الرفاق ، إزاء كل المجهود الذهني الذي نضطر لبذله هذه الأيام ، فهل تحرموننا من راحتنا أيها الرفاق ؟ كلا . أترضون لنا الإرهاق الذي يمنعا أداء واجباتنا ؟ كلا ، فأنا على ثقة أن أحداً منكم لا يرغب فى عودة (جونز) » ؟

ولم تتوان الحيوانات فى بث الطمأنينة فى قلب (سكويلر) بشأن تلك القضية بالذات ، وانتهى الحديث عن نوم الخنازير فى أسرة بيت المزرعة ، وعندما صدر إعلان

بعد بضعة أيام يقول : إن الخنازير ستنهض من نومها بعد ساعة من استيقاظ الحيوانات الأخرى ، لم يقدم أحد أى شكوى من ذلك .

وعندما حل فصل الخريف كانت الحيوانات سعيدة وإن أصابها التعب ، فقد مرت بهم سنة شاقة ، وبعد بيع جزء من الدريس والقمح لم يكن المخزون من طعام الشتاء كثيراً ، ولكن طاحونة الهواء كانت تعويضاً لهم عن كل شيء ، فقد تم بناء نصفها تقريباً ، وأعقب الحصاد فترة من الوقت صفا فيها الجو وانقطع المطر فجدت الحيوانات فى العمل أكثر من أى وقت مضى ، لاعتقادهم أنه من الأفضل أن يكدوا جيئة وذهاباً طوال اليوم حاملين قطع الأحجار كيماً تعلقو جدران الطاحونة قدماً آخر .

بل إن (بوكسر) كان يأتى فى الليل ليعمل ساعة أو ساعتين وحده على ضوء القمر الساطع فى موسم الحصاد . وفى أوقات الفراغ كانت الحيوانات تدور حول الطاحونة نصف المكتملة ، معجبة بقوتها وجدرانها العمودية ، وتدهش من قدرتها على بناء مثل هذا البناء الشامخ ، ولم يكن أحد يفتقر إلى الحماس بشأن الطاحونة سوى (بنيامين) العجوز الذى لم يكن كعادته يزيد عن قوله الذى يشبه اللغز بأن الحمير تعيش طويلاً .

ثم جاء شهر نوفمبر وجاءت معه الرياح الجنوبية الغربية الهائجة ، فتوقف البناء لتعذر خلط الأسمنت لشدة الرطوبة ، وأخيراً وفى ليلة من الليالى اشتدت العاصفة حتى اهتزت مبانى المزرعة من أساساتها ، وأطاحت العاصفة بكثير من البلاطات التى تكسو سقف الجرن ، فأستيقظت الدجاجات تصرخ رعباً لأنها جميعاً سمعت فى الحلم وفى آن واحد صوت طلق نارى على مبعده منها .

### مزرعة الحيوانات - جورج أورويل

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## لحظة فى الزمن

هـ. إ. بيتس

« مساء الخير أيها السادة ، أرجوكم من أعماق قلبى أن تسامحونى فرداً فرداً » .

« لكننا نرفض ! امض من هنا ! » .

فقال : « دعونى أعرّفكم بنفسى » ونظرات عينيه لا تحول عنى وتنفذ إلى أعماقى ، ولم أكن قد شهدت فى حياتى مثل ثباتها وتغلغلها .

وهنا قال ( بيل ) : « هذا مع الأسف هو الكونت ديمتريوف ميخائيل سيرجى زالوسكى .

هذه هى الأنسة إليزابيث كارترايت ، وهذا هو الكونت » .

وعندئذ نظر إلىّ وقد ارتسمت على وجهه ابتسامة ساحرة أخاذة ، وانحنى وقبّل يدى .

فصاح الجميع : « كلام فارغ .. كلام فارغ ! » .

« لى عظيم الشرف ، وأنا فى غاية السعادة والسرور للقائك يا آنسة كارترايت » .

« كلام فارغ ! كلام فارغ ! » .

« لا تبدو عليك الملامح المعتادة للإنجليز يا آنسة كارترايت » .

« إذا كان من حقى أن أقول ذلك » .

« لماذا ؟ بل أنا إنجليزية قحة » .

« ولكنك تشبهين بنات بلادى ، فيما يبدو ، أكثر من الإنجليزيات » .



« وما هي بلدك ؟ » .

« بولندا » .

فقلت : « لا أنا إنجليزية جداً » .

« وهذا أفضل ، أفضل بكثير جداً » .

وهنا تنهد الضباط الثلاثة الآخرون تنهداً مفتعلاً وفي نفس الوقت ، إذ كانوا يريدونه أن يعرف أن تمثيله لدوره بارع .. تمثيل فى غاية البراعة .

« يسعدنى جداً أن أحظى بهذا التقدير » .

« كلام فارغ ! كلام فارغ ! » .

ثم قال الكونت ، «واسمحي لى أن أقول : إن الجمال لا يكمن دائماً فى السلوك» ، ووجه نظرة مباشرة إلى صدرى نصف المكشوف حتى شعرت كأنما لا أرتدى ثوباً على الإطلاق .

وهكذا قضينا الجزء الأول من الأمسية فى المزاح ، ولا أدري كم كأساً تناولت من الشراب ، ولا عدد الضباط الآخرين الذين قابلتهم بعد ذلك ، ولكننى بدأت أشعر مع هبوط ظلام تلك الأمسية من أماسى الربيع أن ذلك المزيج الأخضر الذى لا ضير منه قد بدأ يتسلل إلى داخلى فى دوائر مترنحة تبعث الحرارة فى أوصالى ، فبدأت أحس أننى فى غاية البهجة ، ولمحت من وقت لآخر جدتى عبر الحجرة المزدهمة، وقد أصبحت هى الأخرى فى غاية البهجة وقد التف حولها بعض الضباط الآخرين ليسمعوا حديثها . وكانت الضحكات التى يضحكونها على أقوالها أعلى فيما يبدو من ضحكاتهم على ما أقول ، بل لقد كان المكان يفيض بالضحكات الرنانة فكأنما كنا نحتفل بانتهاء الحرب لا ببدايتها .

ومع اللحظات الأخيرة من الغسق كان الحفل يطن كخلية نحل مقلوبة رأساً على عقب ، فكنت تسمع من وقت لآخر صوت كأس ينكسر على الأرض ، ثم فقدت كل

إحساس بالزمن ، وبين الفينة والفينة كانت شوارب ( بيل أوجيلفى ) تختفى بطريقة غامضة وتحل محلها شوارب أخرى بنفس الغموض . وذات مرة ظهر بيل وقبل شفتى فى اندفاق مفاجئ من العاطفة معلناً أنه سيظل مخلصاً لى إلى الأبد ، ثم تركنى بسرعة ملتفتاً إلى فتاة ناهدة شقراء صغيرة الجسم ترتدى فستاناً ضيقاً أسود اللون وتجلس على أحد كراسى البار . وقد شجعت هذه القبلة اثنين من الضباط لا أعرفهما مطلقاً على تقبيلى ، ولكنها كانت قبلات عارضة على الجبين ، الأمر الذى شجع الكونت بدوره على أن يمس فخذى الأيمن مساً رقيقاً سائلاً إياى أن أمنحه عظيم الشرف بتناول العشاء معه فى الليلة التالية ؟ فشكرته قائلة : إننى قد تلقيت ست دعوات أخرى من قبل وإننى سأحاول أن أرتب جدول مواعيدى فى الصباح التالى وإن لم يكن لدى فى الحقيقة مفكرة أثبت فيها مواعيدى آنذاك .

« فقال الكونت : « لم أر أجمل منك من قبل ! » وقرصنى فى أعلى الفخذ ثم ضغط بوجهه على أذنى قائلاً : لم أر أجمل منك أبداً ، أبداً » .

ولابد أننا كنا فى الحادية عشرة أو بعد ذلك عندما تنبهت إلى أن ( بيل ) و( ماترز ) قد رحلا ، ثم سمعت صياحاً عاصفاً مفاجئاً ، وتهليلاً من خارج المنزل كأنها مباراة كرة قدم .

فقال ( سبلودج ) : « سيبدأ المرح والألعاب » وجذبنى بعيداً عن الكونت الذى اعتراه الكدر وحملنى خارج المنزل إلى الشرفة التى تجمع بها حوالى عشرين ضابطاً أو أكثر ، وقد وقف بعضهم على الدرابزين الحجرى ، وجعل جميعهم يرفعون أنظارهم إلى واجهة المنزل الأمامية .

لحظة من الزمن - تأليف هـ. إ. بيتس

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## قصة انتشار الذعر

أ. م. فورستر

تبدأ حياة يوستيس العملية ، إن جاز تسميتها حياة عملية ، منذ عصر ذلك اليوم فى غابة الكستناء المشرفة على رافيلو ، ولابد أن أقر بداية بأنى رجل بسيط عادى ، ولا أزعج أن لى باعاً فى استخدام الأسلوب الأدبى ، ومع ذلك فأنا أتباهى بقدرتى على قص القصص دون مبالغة ، ولذلك قررت أن أروى بعض الأحداث غير العادية التى وقعت منذ ثمانى سنوات دون تحيز .

تمتاز منطقة رافيلو بطبيعتها الجميلة ، وبالفندق الصغير الرائع الذى التقينا فيه ببعض الشخصيات الجذابة ، فكانت هناك آنستان من أسرة روبنسون وكانت قد قضيتنا فى الفندق ستة أسابيع مع يوستيس ابن أخيهما قبل وصولنا ، وكان عندئذ صبياً فى الرابعة عشرة من عمره ، ومستتر ( ساندباخ ) الذى كان قد قضى هناك أيضاً بعض الوقت ، وهو قس سابق فى شمال إنجلترا ، اضطر للاستقالة بسبب اعتلال صحته ، وقد تولى خلال فترة إقامته فى رافيلو مهمة تعليم يوستيس ، الذى كان مستواه فى حال يرثى لها ، وكان مستتر ( ساندباخ ) يحاول تأهيله لدخول إحدى المدارس الخاصة<sup>(\*)</sup> الممتازة . ومن هؤلاء الأشخاص أيضاً فنان ناشى يدعى مستتر ليلاند ، وأخيراً صاحبة الفندق الطيبة السنيورة (سكافيتى) والنادل الطيب الذى يتحدث الإنجليزية (عمانويل) ، والذى كان مسافراً لزيارة أبيه المريض إبان الفترة التى أتحدث عنها .

وقد انضمنا أنا وزوجتى وابنتائى الاثنتان لتلك الدائرة الصغيرة ، وأعتقد أن انضمامنا قوبل بالترحاب ، وعلى الرغم من أننى ارتحت إلى معظم أفراد تلك الجماعة ، فقد نفرت من اثنين منهم بالذات ، وهما الرسام ليلاند ، ويوستيس ابن أخى الآنستين روبنسون .

(\*) لاحظ أن Public هنا تشير إلى المدارس الخاصة للطبقة الأرستوقراطية على عكس ما يفهم من الكلمة.

ذلك أن ليلاند كان مغروراً بغيضاً ، ولن أفصّل القول في ذلك الآن لأن هذه الصفات ستتضح بما يكفي فيما سأرويّه . أما يوستيس فكان إلى جانب اتصافه بهاتين الصفتين شخصاً منفراً بدرجة لا توصف .

مجموعة قصص قصيرة - من تأليف أ. م. فورستر

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## ذئب الأحرش

هيرمان هسه

يحتوى هذا الكتاب على السجلات التى خلفها لنا رجل كان يعرف بذئب الأحرش وفق التعبير الذى كثيراً ما أطلقه هو على نفسه ، وقد تكون هذه المخطوطة فى غير حاجة إلى ملاحظات تمهيدية ، ولكننى أرى ضرورة إضافة بعض الصفحات إلى ما كتبه ذئب الأحرش أحاول فيها تسجيل خواطرى عنه ، ولو أن معلوماتى عنه محدودة ، بل إننى لا أعرف شيئاً على الإطلاق عن ماضيه أو أصله ، ولكن شخصيته رغم ذلك تركت انطباعاً عميقاً وإحساساً بالتعاطف معه .

منذ بضعة سنوات زار ذئب الأحرش الذى كان على مشارف الخمسين من عمره آنذاك عمتى ليطلب استئجار غرفة مفروشة ، فاستأجر الغرفة العلوية بالطابق العلوى وغرفة النوم المجاورة لها ، ثم عاد بعد يوم أو يومين بصندوقين للأمتعة وخزانة كتب كبيرة ، وأقام لدينا تسعة أشهر ، أو عشرة ، وكان يقيم وحده فى هدوء شديد .

ذئب الأحرش - تأليف هيرمان هسه

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## الآنسة چين برودى فى ربيع العمر

### ميوريل سبارك

وأعتقد أنكن يجب أن تبدأن فى هذه السنة الدراسية استخدام جمل كاملة فى الرد على الأسئلة ، يجب أن أحاول ألا أنسى هذه القاعدة . والإجابة السليمة هى : «إن النطق الأنفى معناه أن يتحدث المرء من خلال أنفه» . وقالت الفتاة الأمريكية : « تبدو الساحة كأنها محجر بديع رائع» . نعم ، ذلك هو المكان الذى كان المصارعون يتصارعون فيه ، وكانوا يصيحون : « المجد لقيصر ! إن أولئك المشرفين على الموت يحيونك » .

كانت الآنسة چين برودى ترتدى فستانها البنى وتقف كالمصارع الرومانى وقد رفعت ذراعها وبرقت عينها كما يبرق السيف ، ثم قالت مرة أخرى : « المجد لقيصر » ، والتفتت بتألق نحو ضوء الشباك كما لو كان قيصر عند الشباك ، ولكنها عادت تقول وهى تخفض ذراعها : « من التى فتحت الشباك » فلم يرد أحد ، فقالت الآنسة چين برودى : « أيا كان اسم الفتاة التى فتحت الشباك ، فقد فتحت أكثر مما ينبغى . إن الفتحة التى تكفى تماماً هى ست بوصات ، أما أكثر من ذلك فهو سلوك غير راق . المفروض أن يدرك المرء هذه الأمور بالفطرة . يجب أن نأخذ الآن درس التاريخ طبقاً لجدول المحصص . أخرجنا كتب التاريخ وأسندناها بأيديكن ، وسأخبركن بالمزيد عن أحوال إيطاليا . التقيت هناك بشاعر شاب قرب نافورة . إليكن صورة للقاء دانتي وبياتريس . ينطق الإيطاليون هذا الاسم ببياتريشه ، فيضفون عليه جمالاً آخذاً . التقى بها عند بونتى فيكيو - أى الجسر القديم - فأحبها من أول نظرة . مارى اعتدلى فى جلستك ولا تحنى قامتك .

كانت تلك لحظة سامية فى قصة حب سامية . من الذى رسم هذه اللوحة ؟

لم يجب أحد .

« رسمها روزيتى . من هو روزيتى يا چينى ؟ » .

فقلت چينى : « رسام » .

فنظرت إليها الأنسة برودى فى شك .

فأهرعت ساندى لنجدة چينى قائلة « وعبقرى أيضاً » .

فقلت الأنسة برودى : « وكان صديقاً لـ ..... » .

فقلت إحدى الفتيات « سوينبيرن » .

فابتسمت الأنسة برودى وقالت : « إنكن لم تنسين » ، ثم أدارت بصرها فى الغرفة وقالت : « سواء فى العطلات أو فى وقت الدراسة » . ثم أردفت قائلة « فلتبق كتبكن فى أيديكن خشية أن يتطفل علينا أحد آخر » . وألقت نظرة استياء على الباب ثم رفعت رأسها الأنيق الداكن الشعر ذا الملامح الرومانية بتؤدة واعتزاز . وكانت دائماً تقول للفتيات : إن « هيو » ، زوجها المتوفى ، كان يعرب عن إعجابه بلامحها الرومانية .

ثم قالت : « فى العام القادم ستدرسن التاريخ والرياضيات واللغات على أيدي متخصصين ، فلكل مادة مدرس ، والحصة خمس وأربعون دقيقة لكل مادة ، ولكن فى هذه السنة وهى آخر سنة لكن معى ستلتقين حصداً شبابى الذى سيبقى معكن طوال حياتكن ، ولكن لا بد أن أنتهى أولاً من كشف الحضور والغياب اليوم قبل أن ننسى . التحقت بالفصل فتاتان ، فلتقف الفتاتان الجديدتان .

فوقفت الفتاتان وقد اتسعت عيونهما بينما جلست الأنسة برودى إلى مكتبها ، وأسندت قلمها على الصفحة ثم قالت : « سوف تعتادان على أسلوبنا . ما ديانتكما ؟ » وفى هذه الأثناء كانت طيور النورس الآتية من خليج فورث تطير فى دوائر فوق المدرسة بينما تمايلت ذوائب الأشجار الخضراء وفروعها الذهبية نحو الشبابيك .

أقبل أيها الحريف الغارق فى الفكر ، بألوانك الصفراء الشاحبة .

هدى من روعى قليلاً ، فقد ارتعت لأنباء تداعى الطبيعية

هذان بيتان من قصيدة للشاعر روبرت بيرنز . . ثم أغلقت الأنسة برودى كشف الغياب . أما الآن فنحن فى منتصف الثلاثينيات من القرن العشرين . عندى أربعة أرتال من التفاح الوردى اللون فى مكتبى هدية من بستان مستر لوثر ، فلنأكله الآن قبل أن يهبط علينا رقيب ، لا لأن التفاح ليس من اختصاصى ولكن لأن الحذر - الحذر ماذا يا ساندى ؟ » .

« واجب يا مس برودى »<sup>(\*)</sup> ونظرت ساندى بعينيها الصغيرتين نحو مس برودى وقد ضاقت عيناها قليلاً .

الآنسة چين برودى فى ربيع العمر - تأليف ميوريل سبارك

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(\*) يقابل المثل العربى «إن سوء الظن من حسن الفطن» .



## بداية مفيدة

استبعدت كثير من الدوائر ، بعضها فى إسرائيل ، أن يسفر اجتماع قمة الملك الحسن الثانى ملك المغرب ، وشيمون بيريز رئيس وزراء إسرائيل عن نتائج مثمرة حتى قبل انتهاء القمة ، وذكر بعضها أن الملك الذى يتعرض لضغط كبير يحاول زيادة رصيده السياسى فى واشنطن ، بينما يسعى بيريز الذى يعانى من ضعف موقفه الداخلى إلى إحداث فرقة دبلوماسية تطيل مدة بقائه فى منصب رئيس الوزراء . وذكر المراقبون أن الملك طلب من ضيفه أن يوافق على اثنين من المطالب العامة للعرب وهما ضرورة تعامل إسرائيل مع منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية، وانسحابها من الأراضى المحتلة ، ولكن بيريز قال : « لا » . ورد الملك قائلاً : « مادتم ترفضون هذه الأولويات الأساسية فلا بد أن نتوقف ونفترق » .

ولكن هل كان أحد يتوقع أى تغيير « جوهرى » فى مدى يومين فقط ؟ أو هل ينتظر أن يعمل أى من الرجلين ضد مصالحه السياسية ؟ ولكن الاجتماع كانت له فائده ، ولو اقتصرت تلك الفائدة على إثبات أن ثمة زعيماً عربياً ثانياً لديه من الشجاعة والنضج ما يجعله يقبل عقد اجتماعات مباشرة ومُعلنة مع إسرائيل ، بعد مرور حوالى عشر سنوات على رحلة أنور السادات إلى القدس فهذه الطريقة وحدها يتحقق التقدم الذى لن يكون لصالح الإسرائيليين وحدهم ، فهم يهتمون اهتماماً فائقاً بإثبات أن فتح أية قناة بينهم وبين العرب ستؤدى إلى أن يجنى الطرف الآخر ثمار مجهوداته .

وقد أضيفت بعض الحركات المسرحية على الجهد الذى بذله الملك الحسن للتغطية السياسية ، من خلال الإيحاء بأن لديه تكليفاً بهذه المهمة من قبل الجامعة العربية .

فبينما كان يستقبل بيريز عند الباب الأمامى ، كان من الواضح أنه ينتهج السياسة الوطنية لدولة ذات سيادة وتمتع بوضع خاص يتطلب اتباع الأسلوب

المتحضر فى التعامل مع إسرائيل رغم أن حالة الحرب ما تزال قائمة رسمياً بينهما ، لكنه لما كان الملك قد قام برئاسة اجتماع القمة العربية الأخيرة التى عقدت فى فاس ١٩٨٢ فقد تمكن بهذه الصفة من تقديم اقتراح السلام الذى اعتمده اجتماع القمة إلى بيريز .

ولكن وجهة النظر الرسمية الإسرائيلية تقول إن سلبيات ذلك الاقتراح أكثر من إيجابياته ، ولذلك لم تعقد أية مفاوضات بشأنه بعد عام ١٩٨٢ فى حدود ما نعلم . ومع ذلك فإن بيريز وافق .. فى إطار المساومات التى جرت قبل اجتماع المغرب وأثناء انعقاده على وصف محادثاته مع الملك بأنها مكرسة أساساً لدراسة مبادرة فاس ، وهى الموافقة التى وردت فى تصريح مشترك كانت الأطراف المعنية تترقبه بشغف .

كانت عملية إقرار السلام بين العرب وإسرائيل قد وصلت إلى أدنى مستوياتها بحيث لم يكن أى من الطرفين قادراً على تجاهل أية احتمالات ولو كانت متواضعة ، فالسلام بين القدس والقاهرة باعتباره حلقة الوصل فى الصفقة التى حاول الملك حسين عاهل الأردن أن يعقدها مع ياسر عرفات رئيس منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية لم يتحقق ، أما سوريا التى قطعت علاقاتها مع المغرب هذا الأسبوع فما تزال تصر على موقفها المتصلب ، بينما يبدو أن الولايات المتحدة تراجعت عن مركز الدائرة الدبلوماسية فى المنطقة ، مما خيب آمال العرب وغيرهم ممن كانوا يعتبرون أن واشنطن عامل مساعد (حفاز) له ضرورته ، بينما أدى ذلك إلى القول بأن العرب والإسرائيليين هم الذين يتحملون مسؤولية إقرار السلام بأنفسهم . ذلك هو السياق المضطرب والمحير الذى يجرى فيه لقاء المغرب .

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