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Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum English

**For Student of Islamic
and Arabic studies**

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Preface

The book has been written to give the students of, Arabic and Islamic studies topics that form English course.

The topics handled in this book form the greater part of student's specialization.

Also, we have to refer here to, the importance of – studying modern topics based on scientific and general knowledge to assist the students to be aware of the latest scientific inventions.

Again we have to stress on functional grammar covering various kinds, of sufficient drills seen long ones but actually help students to construct correct sentences of which most suffer.

At the end of the book, we have introduced some seen comprehension passages to get the students acquainted with the conceptual teaching of answering the questions that measure comprehension ability,

We wish them progress and success in their future career in all fields.

The Author.

The Koran

The Holy Book in Islam

The Holy Book in Islam is the Koran. It is the word of Allah. It was revealed to the Prophet Mohammad in the month of Ramadan. It deals with the supreme power of Allah and the moral code of people in dealing with each other. It tells man of the best social life suitable at all times and places. The Holy Koran includes everything connected with life and after-life, whether spiritual or worldly. So It is the greatest of all other revealed books.

The Koran changed the Arab's life. It made them a great nation and torch-bearers of knowledge and progress to the East and the West. Besides, many people turned into Moslems due to the great teaching of this Holy Book. It gives them noble morality, sound knowledge and the best wisdom.

The teachings of the Koran help Moslems enjoy welfare and peace in life and salvation after-life. The Koran guides Moslems to follow the right path of faith, good power, progress justice and love. Yet, it forbids sin and aggression. Thus God describes the Moslems as the best nation because their Sacred Book, the Koran, is their guide in life. God says to Moslems in the Koran.

"Ye are the best nation that has been raised up for mankind. Ye enjoin right and forbid indecency and ye believe in Allah". (1) (Sura 3 — verse 110).

The Koran has protected the Arabic language from decay as it has made it the language of worship in Islam. The Holy Koran includes all human concerns. It regulates man's life in its different aspects. It gives him the bases of a complete code of life. It is the guidance to happiness. God says to the Prophet Muhammad about the Koran.

«And we have revealed the Book Unto thee as an exposition of all things, guidance, a mercy and good tidings for the Moslems». (2) (Sura 16 - verse 89).

The Prophet Mohammad also says about the Holy Koran.

«I have left with you something which if you

Adhere to you will never go astray – the Book of Allah

and the Tradition of His Prophet».

Thus the Koran is a complete code of life in the sense that is to be taken along with the Tradition of the Prophet Muhammad.

Read the passage and then answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the Holy Book in Islam?
- 2- To who was the Holy Koran revealed?
- 3- When was the Holy Koran revealed?
- 4- What does the Holy Koran include?
- 5- How did the Koran change the Arab's life?
- 6- Why did many people turn into Moslems?
- 7- Whom did the Holy Koran change?
- 8- What does the Holy Koran forbid?
- 9- What does the Koran guide Moslems to do?
- 10- Why are the Moslems the best nation?
- 11- What does the Holy Koran give man?
- 12- What does the Holy Koran regulate?
- 13- What did the Prophet leave with Moslems?
- 14- Does the Koran tell man of the best social life?
- 15- Which Book is the best guide to man?

EXERCISES

A- Complete with the right words in the list:

It's teaching, power, Allah, worship, progress, faith,
will be great, decay, nation, spiritual or worldly.

- 1) The Holly Koran is the Word of...
- 2) The Arabs were torch-bearers of knowledge and...
- 3) The Koran has protected Arabic from...
- 4) The Koran gives man the bases of happiness and...
- 5) God describes the Moslems as the best...
- 6) The teachings of the Koran guide Moslems to
- 7) The Koran includes everything whether...
- 8) If Moslems follow the teachings of the Koran,
they....
- 9) In Islam Arabic is the language of...
- 10) The Koran turned many peoples into Moslems due
to....

B- Re - write the following Choosing the correct preposition:

- 1- The Koran was revealed (from - at - to) the
Prophet Mohammad.

- 2- The Holy Koran is suitable (for-nom) man (on- at) all times and places.
- 3- The Holy Koran deals (by-with-to) the supreme power of god.
- 4- Many peoples were turned (into-at-in) Moslems / due (to-at) the Koran.
- 5- The Koran was revealed (on-in) the month of Ramadan.
- 6- Arabic is the language (of - from) worship (at- in) Islam.
- 7- Moslems must adhere (in-to-with) the Koran and the Tradition.
- 8- The Koran changed the Arabs, (into-in) a great nation.
- 9- The Koran protected Arabic (of-from) decay.
- 10- The Koran includes everything connected (with-by) life and after-life.

C- Make sentences using the following guiding words:

- 1- Holy Book, Islam, is, Koran.
- 2- Koran, protect, Arabic, language, decay.
- 3- Koran, guide, right, path.
- 4- Include, complete, code, life.
- 5- Deal, with, supreme, power, God.
- 6- Change, Arabs, great, nation.
- 7- God, describe, as the, best.
- 8- Arabs, troch, bearers, knowledge, progress.
- 9- Koran, best, guidance, in life, and, salvation.

- 10- Teaching, Koran, help, enjoy, happiness, power.

D- Correct the words in brackets:

- 1- The Koran (deal) with the supreme (Powerful) of God.
- 2- The Koran (be reveal) to the. Prophet in the month of Ramadan.
- 3- The Koran (tell) man of the best (society) life.
- 4- The Arabs (be) torch-bearers of (know) and progress.
- 5- The Koran included everything (connect) with (live) and after-life.
- 6- The Koran gives man noble morality and the best (wise).
- 7- The (teach) of the Koran help Moslems enjoy welfare and (peaceful)
- 8- The Koran (protect) Arabic, from decay.
- 9- The Koran gives, people the bases of (happy), and (just)
- 10- The Koran regulates man's life in its (difference) aspects.

E- Change into negative:

- 1- This book includes everything about the subject.
- 2- They changed their people into a great nation.
- 3- Much food has protected him from illness.
- 4- They are interested in either worldly or spiritual life.

- 5- Reading is the only way to knowledge, and progress.
- 6- He shows both morality and wisdom when he talks.
- 7- His bad friend guided him to the right path.
- 8- The lazy pupil often follows the teaching of his teacher.
- 9- Many Moslem peoples are living in progress now.
- 10- He gave his friend some new books.

F- Translate into Arabic:

The teachings of the Holy Koran help Moslem to enjoy welfare and peace in life and salvation after-life. The Holy Koran guides Moslems to follow the right path of faith, good power, progress, justice and love. Yet, the Koran forbids sin and aggression. Thus, God describes the Moslems as the best nation because their Sacred Book, the Koran is their guide in life.

G- Complete:

- 1- The holy Book in Islam is...
- 2- The Holy Koran was revealed to...
- 3- The Arabs were torch-bearers of knowledge and...
- 4- The Koran guides Moslems to follow...
- 5- God describes the Moslems as...
- 6- The Holy Koran forbids sin and...
- 7- The Koran includes all human...

- 8- The Koran gives man the bases of...
- 9- The Koran is the best guidance to...

H- Ask questions about the underlined words using the words in brackets:

- 1- The Koran changed the Arabs' life, (what).
- 2- The Arabs were torch-bearers of knowledge. (Who).
- 3- The Koran was revealed in the month of Ramadan. (When).
- 4- The Koran guides Moslems to the right path (Whom).
- 5- The Koran has protected the Arabic language from decay (What).
- 6- The Arabs carried knowledge to the East and the West (Where).
- 7- Moslems must adhere to the Koran to live in power and peace (Why).
- 8- The Holy Koran regulates man's life (What).
- 9- The Koran forbids sin and aggression completely (How)
- 10- The Arabic language is the language of worship in Islam. (What).

Vocabulary

Holy, مقدس	Sacred	ولهذا ، وبذلك
Deal with	يتناول ، يتعامل	يتبع
		طريق الحق

Revealed نزل على	to	Faith إيمان
Supreme القدرة عليا	power	Peace السلام
Moral code دستور اخلاقي		Justice عدالة
		Power قوة
		Describe يصف
Social life حياة اجتماعية		Best nation خير أمه
Suitable for مناسبة لـ		
Connected with مرتبطة بـ		Raised up اخرجت
After-life الآخرة		For mankind للناس
Whether... سواء...أو...	Or...	Ye enjoin تأمرون بـ
Spiritual روحاني ، ديني		Right conduct المعروف
Worldly دنيوي		
Torch-bearers حملة مشاعل		Forbid تنهون
Knowledge المعرفة – العلم		Indecency المنكر
Progress التقدم		Believe in يؤمن بـ

The East الشرق	Include يتضمن
West الغرب	Human concerns
Greatness عظمة	اهتمامات الانسان
Peoples شعوب	Regulates ينظم
Due to بسبب	Its different aspect
Turned into تحول إلى	نواحيها المختلفة
Noble morality أخلاقيات نبيلة	Bases اسس - قواعد
Sound knowledge علم صحيح	Guidance هداية
Great wisdom حكمة عظيمة	Complete code دستوراً كاملاً
Protected قام بحماية ، صان	Unto thee عليك ، إليك
Decay تدهور ، اضمحلال	Exposition تبيان ، عرض
Worship عبادة	Things أشياء
Teachings تعاليم	Mercy رحمة
Enjoy welfare يتمتعون بالفاهية	Good tidings بشري
Salvation خلاص	Adhere to يتمسكون بـ
Guide يهدي ، هادي	Tradition سنة
Besides وبجانب ذلك	Never go astray لن يضل أبداً
Sin الإثم	Yet ومع ذلك
	Aggression العدوان

2-The Profession of Faith (shahada)

The Arabic word Islam means submission, obedience, commitment and peace. Submission means we should cheerfully accept and act upon God's commandments. Obedience means abiding by God's law.(Commitment means we bind ourselves to

God; we put ourselves in His charge.) if we submit to' God will,-obey His laws, and commit ourselves to His charge, we will have peace.:

Islam is the religion of truth and righteousness; it is not a new religion. Islam was ordained by God. It has always, been and will be until the end of time A person who holds the beliefs and follows the practices of Islam is called a Muslim. They worship God alone and believe that «There is no God except Allah. Allah has no partner. He is the .Only one, so a Muslim always turns to God and to no one else for help and guidance. - T

Messengers were sent by God to specific peoples mostly with an oral message, but prophets were connected with a written scripture. Muhammad has the advantage of being at once a messenger and a Prophet. God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad. It was revealed in Arabic sentence by sentence at different times over a period of twenty three years. The Qur'an" -is the only scripture in human history preserved in its complete and original form without any change in

style, wording or punctuation. Whereas the Qur'an is the word of God, the 'Traditions' of Muhammad (Hadith) are practical interpretations of the Qur'an. Hadith includes the recorded saying and deeds of the Prophet. It also includes deeds of the prophet's companions which had his approval.

Muslims believe that as God is Merciful, Beneficent and Wise, everything he ordains is for the good of man. Although we may be unable to perceive God's design we accept His Will. We must realize the limits of the human mind in comparison with God's limitless knowledge. Surrender to God's Will is therefore an essential article of the Muslim faith.

Muslims believe that life is meaningful, and that the purpose of life is to worship and serve God.

To worship God means more than prayer. It means to love Him, to obey His commandments and to do what is right. God expects each of us to carry His Islamic commitments. Muslims believe that individuals must work for their good in this world and the next. Each Muslim must combine faith with action, belief with practice. Faith must come through rational thinking and acceptance of God's ordinances. The teachings of the Qur'an are based on revelation and reason. Islam will propagate not by force but by conviction. Muslims are commanded by God to observe five basic creeds. We call these creeds the five pillars of Islam. The first pillar is the profession of faith

«There is no God except Allah and Muhammad is a messenger of Allah». When this profession of faith is made with sincerity, an individual is on the way to the Islamic way of life. When this profession is put in force, then an individual has become a Muslim.

Comprehension

(a) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What does the word ISLAM mean in Arabic?
- 2- How can a person find peace?
- 3- What is the difference between a messenger and a prophet?
- 4- How was the Qur'an revealed to Muhammad (PBUH)?
- 5- What does Hadith include?
- 6- What does a Muslim believe the purpose of life A to be?
- 7- What does to worship God» really mean?
- 8- Why is surrendering to God's Will an essential article of the Muslim faith?
- 9- What is the first pillar of Islam?
- 10- How does an individual become a Muslim?

(b) Decide whether the following statements are True or False (T/F) by referring to the information in text. Then make the necessary changes so that the false statements become true:

- 1- Islam came after the Christian religion.
- 2- Muslims believe that Muhammad is only Prophet.
- 3- The Qur'an is the only original, real and complete Book of God's revelation left to humanity.
- 4- Hadith includes the recorded sayings and deeds of the Prophet only.
- 5- To become a Muslim all you need to do is profess' that «There is no God except Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah».

3-Tolerance in Islam

It is important for all people to understand that Islam is the religion of peace and that it is neither imposed upon them nor are they compelled to adopt it. Let us read the words of God in his Holy Book: «Say. O Ye that reject faith I worship not that which ye worship that which I worship and will not worship that which ye have worship, nor will ye worship that which I worship you have your own religion and I have mine. (Surat Al Kafirun: 1-6).

In fact Muslims were ordered not to fight unless they were attacked. This is not our opinion but it is ordained by God. He says: «fight in the cause of God those who fight you but do not transgress limits for God loves no transgressors».(surat the Cow: 190). It is clear from this verse that there is neither compulsion nor transgression in Islam except against the oppressors who harass and fight the Muslims. In other, words Muslims are ordered to fight, to defend themselves but they should not be transgressors for transgressors are hated by God.

To quote some of the western writers 'who could see the tolerance of Islam, we offer the following:

Count Henry De Castry in the book, «Islam concepts and comments», said «the Muslims were distinguished by peacefulness and freedom of thought in dealing with dissidents».

Robinson said: «Muhammad's followers themselves were the only people who combined the Good treatment with the love of victory for their religion.. They did not leave a trace of Oppression on their way except what was necessary in every War or battie». «In fact force Was not factor in spreading Islam for the Muslims left the conquered free practice their religion. They treated the peoples of every conquered country very tenderly, leaving them to practice their laws, systems of government and creeds. They only asked them to pay a small pool-tax in return for protecting them. It is a fact that nations had never known kinder or more tolerant conquerors than the Muslims».

Islam is the religion that addresses the mind freely, and so it enters one's heart and fills it with conviction that is what made those people and will make others - adopt Islam as George Bernard Shave- the famous Irish Philosopher - foretold. He said: «In my opinion, Islam is the only religion which has the ability to harmonize itself with every time and place. If there were a man like Muhammad at the present time, he would solve its problems and lead mankind to peace and happiness. I have foretold that Muhammad's religion (Islam) will be Europe's religion in the near future.

1-Answer the following question:

- 1- What is important for people to understand Islam?

- 2- When Were the Muslims ordered to fight?
- 3- What did count Henry De Castry say about Muslims?
- 4- How did the Muslims treat the people of every country they conquered?
- 5- What did the Muslims ask the people of the conquered countries to pay?
- 6- What happened after the mind accepts freely the religion of Islam?
- 7- What would happen if there were a man like Muhammad at the present time?
- 8- What did George Bernard Shaw foretell about Islam?

II- Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Each of us is free to.....
- 2- Muslims are ordered to fight to defend themselves but.....
- 3- Muhammad's followers were the only people who combined...:.....
- 4- Islam asked the people of every conquered country to pay
- 5- Islam addresses the mind freely so it.....

III-Decide whether the following statements are true or false (T/F) by referring to the information in the text. Then make the necessary changes so that false statements become true:

- 1- Islam is not imposed on people but they are compelled to adopt it.
- 2- Muslims were ordered to fight when they attacked or not attacked.
- 3- There is neither compulsion nor transgression in Islam.
- 4- Muslims treated the people of every country conquered very badly.
- 5- Nations had never known kinder or more tolerant conquerors than Muslims.
- 6- Islam is the only religion which has the ability to harmonize itself in every time and place.

IV- A. Give the noun of the following words:

Compel - transgress - believe - ordain - defend
- tolerant — harmonize.

B. Give the adjective of each of the following words:

Peace - freedom - victory - agree - attract -
oppression - fame.

V- Translate the following into Arabic:

- 1- Islam is the religion of peace, it is neither imposed upon people nor are they compelled to adopt it.
- 2- Muslims did not leave a trace of oppression on their way except what was necessary in every war or battle.
- 3- Muslims treated the people of every conquered country very tenderly, leaving

them to practice their laws, systems of government and creeds.

- 4- Islam addresses the mind freely and so it accepts it and enters one's heart and fills with conviction.
- 5- Islam enlightens the mind and illuminates the heart

VI- Write about 10 lines on the following topic:

Tolerance in Islam.

4- Marriage as an Islamic Institution

Marriage according to Islam is the fundamental institution which aims at establishing the family the first unit of society. Thus marriage is a sacred institution that must be protected from any harm.

Marriage in Islam partly aims at the multiplication of human race, psychologists and sociologists agree that the best environment for the growth of a child is his family. That is why Islam encourages marriage and protects family against all forms of corruption in order to develop the psychological health of men, women and children. Without marriage, there would be no family; without the family, there would be no psychologically - balanced human life for adults or for children.

When a man plans to marry a certain woman, he makes a proposal of marriage to her or to her parents or her guardian. In the meantime, no man else can propose to the same woman "until the first man withdraws his proposal or is rejected. The reason here is to avoid any enmity caused by quarrelling over marrying a certain Woman.

In Islam marriage should be based on the consent of both sides, i.e., husband and wife. The husband gives the wife a dowry specified in the marriage contract and this dowry, i.e. the free gift,

is paid to the wife at the time of contracting the marriage. The amount of the dowry in Islam depends on the financial ability of the husband and on the social position of the wife. In many cases, the dowry in Islam is divided into two parts: (an advance dowry and a deferred dowry. The advance dowry is paid upon contracting marriage and the deferred dowry is paid upon the termination of the marriage whether by death or separation.

A Muslim is allowed to marry a non-Muslim woman who believes in a revealed religion. Thus a Muslim is allowed to marry a Christian or Jewish woman. However, a Muslim woman is not allowed to get married to a non-Muslim man, [because, being the leader of the family, the husband may render his Muslim wife directly or indirectly a non-Muslim]. Moreover, a Muslim believes in true Christianity and? true Judaism, but a Christian or a Jew does not believe in Islam.

Men have the right to choose their wives and women have the right to choose their husbands. Of course a young girl might not have enough experience to choose the right man therefore, the advice of her father or guardian has its justification. But no father or

guardian has the right to force a girl to get married to a man whom she does not accept, in other words, in Islam, the consent of the woman to marry a certain man is essential.

It is due to the teaching of the Qur'an that the Prophet (PBUH) declared divorce to be the most hateful of permitted practices. Therefore, in spite of the facility with-which divorce may be effected, it takes place only rarely' among Muslims, compared with the large number of divorces in non-Muslim societies. A true Muslim faces the difficulties of married life and avoids the disruption of family relations as long as possible turning to divorce only as a last resort.

Not only must there be a good reason for divorce, but also all means to effect reconciliation must be exhausted before resorting to this extreme measure. The impression that a Muslim husband may divorce his wife for no good reason is a grave misunderstanding of the Islamic institution of divorce. The Qur'an refers to several reasons when divorce may become necessary, but it does not cite all of them.

When either husband or wife finds that it is impossible to continue living together, divorce must follow. It is not, of course, meant that every disagreement should result in divorce. In the Qur'an such disagreement is called Shiqaq (from the word Shaqq meaning breaking into two). The Qur'an says: «And if you fear a breach (Shiqaq) between the two then appoint a judge from his kin and a judge from her kin; if they both desire agreement, Allah will effect harmony between them.» (4:35).

A divorced woman or a widow in Islam must wait for a certain period before she gets married to another man. A divorced pregnant woman cannot get married before giving birth. One reason for these regulations is to avoid any confusion that may arise concerning the father of any probable embryo.

EXERCISE

I- Pronunciation:

Repeat after your teacher:

Multiplication; psychologists; environment; growth; a proposal of marriage; a marriage contract; financial ability; an advance dowry; a deferred dowry; disruption.

II. Comprehension:

(A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why marriage is considered a sacred institution?
- 2- What are the aims of marriage according to Islam?
- 3- Why is a Muslim woman not allowed to get married to a non-Muslim man?
- 4- Why must a divorced woman wait for a certain period before she gets married to another man?

- 5- When should each of the two parts of the dowry paid to the wife?
- 6-Why is the advice of a young girl's father or guardian justified?
- 7-Why is divorced rare among Muslims?
- 8-What must be done before a husband finally resorts to divorce?
- 9-When must divorce follow?
- 10- What are the duties of the two judges in the cases of Shiqaq?

(B) Mark each sentence as T (True) of F (False):

- 1- A Muslim man is allowed to marry a non-Muslim woman and vice versa.
- 2- A divorced woman waits for a certain period of time before, gets married to another man only if she is pregnant.
- 3- In many cases the dowry is divided into two parts.
- 4- There is only one cause of divorce.
- 5-Not every disagreement should result in divorce.

C) Supply the missing parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	
1-.....	Marry	
2-	Defer	
3-dependence		
4-.....		Hateful
5-.....	Permit	

III. Translation:

Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

1-Marriage, according to Islam, is the fundamental institution which aims at establishing the family.

2-The dowry is divided into advance dowry and deferred dowry.

3-The Qur'an declared divorce to be the most hateful of permitted practices.

4-Not only must there be a good reason for divorce, but all means to effect reconciliation must be exhausted before restoring to this extreme measure.

5-In the Qur'an disagreement between husband and wife is called Shiqaq (from the word Shiqaq meaning breaking into two).

IV- Composition:

Write a paragraph of about ten sentences on one of the following topics:

- 1- The aims of marriage in Islam.
- 2- Divorce as the most hateful among permitted deeds in Islam.

V- Grammar:

Study the following sentences, paying particular attention to the words in black type:

- 1- When a man makes a. proposal of marriage to a woman, no other man can propose to the same woman.
- 2- A divorced pregnant woman cannot get married before giving birth.
- 3- A non-Muslim husband may render his Muslim wife a non-Muslim.
- 4- A young girl might not have enough experience to choose the right man.
- 5- There must be a good cause of divorce.
- 6- Marriage should be based on the consent of both sides.
- 7-If both judges desire agreement, Allah will affect harmony between them.
- 8-Without marriage, there would be no family.

The underlined words in the examples above are some of the words called modal auxiliaries. The modal auxiliaries in English are: can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would.

Modal auxiliaries generally express a speaker's attitudes, or «moods». For example, moods can express that a speaker feels something is necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable' and, in addition, they can 'convey the strength of these attitudes.

In example (1) above, can expresses possibility in the present future. It may also express in other cases. The negative form of can may be written cannot or can't (Example 2).

In example (3) and (4) may and might express possibility in the present or future. In most cases may and might have the same meaning.

In example (5) must means that something is very necessary; there is no other choice.

In (6) should expresses advisability the meaning ranges in strength from a suggestion («This is a good idea») to a statement about responsibility or duty («this is a very important thing to do»).

In (7) will express certainty in the future. In other words will indicate that there is no doubt in the speaker's mind about a future event.

To understand the meaning of would in example (8), let's rewrite the sentence as «if there was no marriage, there would be no family». Compare this to example (7) where we have a conditional sentence in the present (desire, will).

EXERCISE:

Use the most appropriate modal auxiliary to complete these sentences:

- 1- Marriage.....be protected from any harm.
- 2- Without the family, there.....benoPsychologically balanced human life.
- 3- A divorced woman or a widow... wait for acertain period before she gets married to another man.
- 4- In spite of the facility with divorce.... heeffected, it takes place only rarely.
- 5- All means to effect reconciliation..... beexhausted before restoring to divorce.
- 6- The impression that a Muslim husband..... divorce his wife at his mere wish is a grave mistake.

- 7- The Qur'an refers to several causes when divorce becomes necessary.
- 8- When either husband or wife finds himself or herself unable to live together, divorce..... follow.
- 9- If the two judges desire agreement, Allah..... effect harmony between them.

5- Freedom and Equality in Islam

One of the most important basic elements in the value system of Islam is the principle of freedom. Islam had always asserted that in no human society can man be free in the absolute sense of the word, this means that there must be some limitations of one sort or another, if the society is to function at all.

Since its advent Islam had taught freedom, cherished it, and guaranteed it for the Muslim as well as for the non-Muslim. From the Islamic point of view, the concept of freedom applies to all voluntary activities of man in all walks of life, Islam stresses the fact that every man is born free on the "fitrah" or in a pure state of nature, this means he is born free from subjugation, sin and inherited inferiority. His right of freedom is sacred as long as he does not deliberately violate the law of Allah or desecrate the right of others.

One of the main objectives of Islam is to emancipate the mind from superstition and uncertainties, the soul from sin and corruption, the conscience from oppression and fear, and even the body from disorder and degeneration.

The course, which Islam has enjoined on man to realize goal included profound intellectual endeavors, constant spiritual observances and binding moral principles. When

man follows this course, religiously, he cannot fail to reach his ultimate goal of freedom and emancipation.

The question of freedom with regard to belief, worship and conscience is also of paramount importance in Islam. Every man is entitled to exercise his freedom of belief, conscience, and worship because these would be meaningless if induced by force.

The Islamic concept of freedom is built on the following fundamental principles. First man's conscience is subject to Allah only, to whom everyman is directly responsible. Secondly every human being is personally, responsible for his deeds^ he alone is-entitled to reap the fruit of his work. Thirdly, Allah has delegate! to man the responsibility to decide for himself. Fourthly, man is sufficiently provided with spiritual qualities that enable him to make responsible, sound choices.

This Islamic concept of freedom safeguards Islam from religious persecution, class conflict or social prejudice.

The second basic concept that is emphasized in the value system of Islam is the principle of equity. Islam teaches that in the sight of Allah, all men are equal, but they are not necessarily identical.

There are differences of abilities, potentialities, ambitions, wealth and so on.

Yet none of these differences can by itself establish a status of superiority of one man or race on the other. The stock of man, the color of his skin, and the amount of wealth he has, and the degree of prestige he enjoys has no bearing on the character and the personality of the individual. The only distinction which Allah recognizes is the distinction in piety, and the only criterion which Allah applies is the criterion of goodness and spiritual excellence. This means that the differences of race, color or social status are only accidental. They do not affect the true stature of man in the sight of Allah.

The foundations of this Islamic value of equality are deeply rooted in the structure of Islam. It stems from basic principles such the following:

- 1- All men are created by one, i.e. Allah.
- 2- All mankind belong to the human race and share equally in the common parentage of Adam and Eve.
- 3- Allah is just and kind to all his creatures. He is not partial to any race, age or religion.
- 4- All people are born equal in the sense that none brings any possession with him, and they take back nothing of their worldly belonging.
- 5- Allah judges every person on the basis of his own merits and according to his own deeds.

In fact when this divine ordinance is fully implemented, there will be no room for oppression

or suppression of chosen people, words such as social castes and second class citizens will become all meaningless and obsolete.

Comprehension & Exercises

1- Give the Arabic meaningOf The following:

Imitation - absolute - guarantee - voluntary - -
subjugation - inferiority - inherit - scared - deliberate
- objective - emancipate - superstition - corruption -
conscience - oppression - intellectual - ultimate -
paramount - persecution - emphasize - ambitious -
potential - fundamental.

II- a. Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the most important element in the value system of Islam?
- 2- To what does the concept of freedom apply?
- 3- From what is man born free?
- 4- From what does Islam emancipate the soul?
- 5- , What is man entitled to do?
- 6- Mention two of the fundamental principles of freedom.
- 7- What is the second basic concept in the value system of Islam?
- 8- What is the only distinction, which Allah recognizes?
- 9- Mention two of the principles of equality?
- 10- What happens when the divine ordinance is fully implemented?

II- b. Mark each sentence as T (True) or F (False):

- 1- Since its advent, Islam has taught freedom and guaranteed it for the Muslim.
- 2- Islam emancipates the mind from superstition and uncertainties.
- 3- Every man is not entitled to exercise his freedom of belief and worship.
- 4- Islam teaches that in the sight of Allah, All men are equal.
- 5- The stock of man, the color of his skin and amount of his wealth have great bearing on his character and personality.

II- C. Complete the following sentences with reference to the text:

- 1- There must be of some sort of limitations, if.....
- 2- Every human being is entitled to.....
- 3- The criterion which Allah in judging man is
- 4- The foundations of the Islamic value of equality are.....
- 5- Concepts of chosen people and expressions such as social castes will

III - Translation:

A) Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

1- The question of freedom, the regard to belief, worship and conscience is of paramount importance in Islam.

2- Allah has delegated to man the responsibility

decide for himself.

3- There are differences of abilities, , potential, ambitions, wealth and so on.

4- Difference of race color, social status is only accidental.

5- All mankind belongs to the human race and share equally in the common parentage of Adam and Eve.

IV- Composition:

Write 12 lines on the following:

Freedom and equality in Islam.

6-THE INFLUENCE OF ARABIC LITERATURE IN EUROPE

Early (pre-Islam) Arabic poetry reflected Bedouin life and represented wars, feuds, and tribal virtues of courage and generosity even a cursory study of this poetry would convince a student of literature that the poetic art had long been practiced and perfected among the Arabs.

Besides the above, this poetry was designed to express personal feeling and affections. Passionate love was one of the major themes of these poems. It was expressed in fine images, polished language, complex meter, and perfect rhyme.

Under the Umayyad rulers, the Islamic State expanded westward to include the Arab Maghreb (North - West Africa). From there the consolidated Arab-Berber armies crossed the Strait of Gibraltar (711 AD) and established a Muslim state (Andalusia) in Spain. Thus for the first time Arabs and Europeans came into direct contact. (After a generation or so, the Christians of Andalusia who had become half Arabicized (1), were familiar with Arabic poetry and helped to communicate it to the northern Christian Kingdom of Galicia Leon, Castile, Navarre, and Aragon. The next stage found Arabic poetry and songs creeping over Pures into southern France.

The people of southern France were thus gently predisposed to assimilate a new type of Arabic poetry developed shortly in Andalusia. This new poetry came in two similar forms, to so

called Zajal and Muwashahs actually popular balls, both of which contained 'a refrain for chorus. This poetry was intended for singing. It is more than likely that such forms were adopted and adapted by the wandering troubadours of that area and rendered in Romance vernacular lyrics.

The Norman Kingdom of Sicily was another conduit via which Arabic poetry found its way into Europe Frederik II of Sicily (1194-1250) founded the Sicilian school of Translation which carried much Arabic literature into Latin for European consumption. The members of Fredericks loyal bodyguard were Muslim Arabs, who could not be bribed his frequent opponent, the pope.

As for prose, the European debt to the various Arabic genres is immense. Alfonso the wise (1121- 1284) the King of Castile and Leon, included Arabic works in his vast translation enterprise into Spanish, Arabic scientific and philosophical writing as well as the many proverbs and fables aroused interest in Europe's major cultural centers and significantly contributed to the Renaissance.

This literary legacy of the Arabs made a great impact on European thought. It was drawn upon by Bocaccio (1313-1375) in his *De Cameron* and by Chaucer (1340-1400) in his *Canterbury Tales*.

A new reading class emerged in England in the 18th century, by which time many Arabic fables and tales had been translated into English. Because of their Variety; polished style and rich imagination, the new readers generally preferred them over the traditional, European, medieval stories.

With the rise of Romanticism at the end of the 18 Century, Oriental literature became an important source of inspiration. The Romantic writers in general recognized their indebtedness to Oriental literature, it has been said that just as Europe owes its religion to Judaism, So it owes its Romance to Arabia.

Finally, recent scholarship has shown that T.S.Eliot, the 20th Century's late; great, British (American - born) poet and critic, probably borrowed some of his best ideas from Omar Khayam and Abu! Ala-Ma'arri respectively Persian and Arab philosopher poets of the Eleventh Century.

Comprehension and Precise

- 1- What did early Arabic poetry deal with?
- 2- How was the Islamic state under the Umayyad?
- 3- Mention some of the countries into which Arabic literature spread.
- 4- How did Arabic prose contribute to European thought?
- 5- What was the effect of Arabic literature on the European literary tradition?
- 6- Mention two of the English poets who were influenced by Arabic literature.
- 7-Eighteenth Century England was indebted to the Arabs. Explain.
- 8- When did the Romantic Movement take place?
- 9- How did the Romantic look upon Arabic literature?
- 10-Give a summary of the main ideas presented in

Exercises

1- Vocabulary:

Fill each blank with a word from the list provided:

Rhyme		poetry
literature		

Image	language	impact
-------	----------	--------

Bedouin	genres	
---------	--------	--

Meter	legacy	
-------	--------	--

1- Pre-Islamic Arabic ... reflected ... life

2- It was expressed in fine ... polished ... complex ..., and perfect.

3- As for prose, the European debt to the various Arabic ... immense.

4- of the Arabs made a great on

European thought.

Complete the following table:

Adjective noun adverb verb

.....	influence	
-------	-----------	-------

Perfect		
---------	--	--

.....

.....
Generally

.....
..... Practice

11- Oral Practice :

Use each pair of words in a sentence:

- 1- Arabic - literature.
- 2- Umayyad - rulers.
- 3- Literary - legacy.
- 4- Cultural - centers.
- 5- Arabic - genres

III- Prepositions:

Supply an appropriate preposition for each blank space:

1- Passionate love was expressed.... polished language.

2-Zajal poetry was intended ... singing.

3-Arabic poetry found its way ... Europe.

4- Literary legacy of the Arabs made a great impact ... European thought.

5- T.S.Eliot, the great British poet and critic borrowed some his best ideas omarkhayam .

IV- Sentence Structure:

Combine each group of statements in a coherent sentence:

1- Early Arabic poetry reflected Bedouin life, it represented wars, it represented feuds, and it represented the tribal virtues of courage and generosity.

2- Arabic poetry was expressed in fine images, it was expressed in complex meter. It was expressed in perfect rhyme.

v- Paragraph Structure:

Write a paragraph in which you briefly point out the effect of Arabic literature on the European literature tradition.

7-Arabic Literature

Classical Arabic Literature is the ending monument of a civilization, not of a people, Its contributors were of the most varied ethnic origins who nevertheless under the influenced of their Arabic conquerors lost their national languages, traditions, and customs and were mounded in a unity of thought and belief, absorbed into a new and wider Arabic nation.

Its birthplace was the sandy plain, partly desert of central and north eastern Arabic. Except in the rare oases, the land was bare and monotonous.

Subject to violent alternations of heat and cold, drought and flood, was and is unable to support settled communities. Its inhabitants were of necessity nomadic, subsisting chiefly on the produce of their camels and sheep and compelled to move unendingly from place to place in search of fresh pasturage. The monetary of their life was; broken only by the fierce: pleasures of years of plenty and the biting misery of years of famine, and by success of failure in their raids on one another on the settled communities on their fringes.

Their secular physical environment has moulded their habits, thought and speech impressing on them those repetitions and abrupt transitions which are reproduced in nearly all aspects of Arabic life and literature.

Out of this simple, rather monotonous way of life great Arabic literature was produced, Pre-Islamic Arabic literature dealt with their typical way of life, their search for water and food, their customs and conventions, their likes and dislikes and their rivalry (especially in love and in writing poetry), and their fights.

The most important Arabic contribution in poetry is the body of Pre-Islamic poetry composed from the 5th century A.C. to the rise of Islam. Originally oral, pre-Islamic poetry deals with the desert environment. Some of the recurrent themes in their poetry were; a sense of pride of belonging to a certain tribe, description of a camel of the ruins of a camp where a certain beloved used, to stay.

As if to counterbalance this limitation of ideas, the uniformity of life and environment conduces to an exceedingly rich development of language in the realm of material life. Not only do synonyms abound, but every variety of natural phenomenon, however complex, is expressed by a term proper to itself.

This feature of language may be observed also to greater or less extent in the speech of other peoples whose nomadic way of life degree of civilization resembles those of Bedouin of Arabic, but Arabic is unique in having carried over its super luxuriant vocabulary to play an important part in the literature of the highly developed civilization.

The Arabic tongue however was not the peculiar possession of the nomads in central and north Arabia. There existed also settled communities of north Arabia who came into closer contact with people of old established culture. Between the ancient civilization of the Yemen in the south 'west corner of Arabia, and the frontier, districts of Syria and Iraq there were constant commercial relations, which opened way for cultural influences to penetrate into central Arabia. Along the trade routes substantial communities grew up, as at Mecca, akin in blood and language to the nomads and apparently but little distinguished from them in man and outlook.

In the, Islamic period, poets followed still their immediate predecessors as model, but added new themes connected with the new faith. Moreover because their poetry was characterized by a great sense of sensibility and imagination, purity and spiritual strength, a feeling of morality and heart touching euphony. They had a great desire to be familiar with the different cultures of the territories they had invaded. This was naturally followed by an unprecedented period of translation into Arabic which enormously enriched Arabic literature and widened its scope.

In addition to the translation, Arabic linguists exerted great efforts in the field of Arabic grammar, syntax and Arabic vocabulary. They had their roles based on their study of the traditional use of language and logic. Their

dictionaries, encyclopedias and grammar books compiled a great wealth of Arabic vocabulary, grammar, and even volumes of poetry. In fact, due to their care, perseverance and patience they helped the men of letters to tread on firm ground

I- Answer The following Questions:

- 1) Does Arabic literature belong to a certain people?
- 2) What were the early contributors of Arabic literature?
- 3) What were the early inhabitants like?
- 4) What did pre-Islamic Literature deal with? Why?
- 5) Mention some of the recurrent themes in pre - Islamic poetry.
- 6) What was the main reason for the exchange culture between Arabic and other countries?
- 7) What were the main characteristics of the poetry of the Islamic period?
- 8) Why did the Arabs turn to translation?
- 9) What was the main contribution of Arab linguists?
- 10) Whom did they help?

II- State Whether The Following Statements Are True Or False:

1-Raids of the tribes on one another helped to break the monotony of life,

2-The early Arabic were greatly influenced by their environment in their literature.

3-Arabic, language has played an important part in the literature of developed countries.

4-There were no commercial relations between Arabic and people of other cultures.

5-Poets of the Islamic period did not imitate pre Islamic poets.

III- Vocabulary: Find In Text One Word For Each Of The following definitions:

1-Along period of dry weather when there is not enough water.

2- Tribes that travel from place to place especially to find grass for their animals and water for ail.

3- Pleasant sound of works.

4-A person who held a position before someone else .

5- A person who studied and is good at foreign language.

IV-Translation: translate The Following: Into Arabic:

- 1) Classical Arabic literature is the enduring monument of a civilization, not of a people.
- 2) Originally pre-Islamic poetry deals with the desert environment.

- 3) A long the trade routes substantial communities grew up: As at Mecca, Akin in blood and language to the nomads and apparently but little distinguished from them manners and outlook.

**V- Compositions: Write A Paragraph Of
About Ten Lines On The Following Subject:**

The beginning of Arabic literature.

8- PROPHET MUHAMMAD

(May Peace Be Upon Him)

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born in Mecca. The exact date of birth is disputed; but it is agreed that it was around A.G.570. The undisputed source for his biography is the glorious Qur'an though there are many biographical studies of the prophet, written from the accounts of those who knew him personally or to whom his memory was quite vivid. Both his parents died young; his father, Abd-Allah first and his mother Amnah Shortly after. It is said that he was about six years of age at the time of his mother's death. His grandfather Abd-Al-Muttalib, a prominent leader in Mecca at the time, then took charge of him. Upon the death of his grandfather, Muhammad's guardianship passed to his uncle Abu-Talib, a no less devoted patron whose love for and protection of Muhammad persisted long after the prophet (PBUH) proclaimed his mission and the new faith. In his trading expeditions he showed himself both successful and honest - he was called Al-Amin - qualities that caused a widow Lady Khadija, to entrust him with the management of her business affairs. At the age of twenty-five, he married Lady khadija who was forty then They lived twenty-five years together in prosperity and happiness, and had , four daughters and two sons, but of the daughters who lived and married, only Fate-ma had descendants. Muhammad (PBUH)

was a devoted loving father and was kind to children in general.

In his twenty five years of life he was the ideal husband, When she died, he remained several years without a wife and even after he married - for a number of reasons-several wives he always remembered Lady Khadija. "When I was poor, she enriched me; when they called me a liar, she alone remained true ". It is an undisputed fact that Lady Khadija was the first to believe in Muhammad's mission before anyone, even himself, believed in it.

At the age of forty. Muhammad (PBUH) was inclined to worship in a cave on mount Hira'a outside the city. It was while praying, during the scared month of his people, that he heard a voice command him "Read" in the name of thy lord who f created Man from a clot. Read: And thy Lord is the most Bounteous, who teaching (writing) by the pen teaches, man that which he knew not.

Trembling, the prophet felt (PBUH) rushed She comforted him and encouraged him. After a short interlude he again heard the voice calling to him: "Thought the messenger of God, and I am Gebriel", Rushing back to Lady Khadija in a state of complete exhaustion, he asked her to cover him with a cloak. Then he heard the call:" O thou enveloped in the cloak, arise and warn! Thy Lord magnify, thy raiment purify shun! And show not

favor, seeking worldly gain! For the sakeOf the Lord be patient!

It was then Muhammad (PBUH) realized what mission to his people was to be and that was how it began. He preached the worship of one God, and constantly reminded his listeners of the apostles of monotheism, such as Abraham, Moses and Jesus, who has been sent with a similar message. He also declared he was the last in the chain of prophets.' Opposition to Muhammad's message took the form of mockery at first and then turned to per-suction. Muhammad (PBUH) was ordered by God to migrate to Medina (Yathrib) where both he and his followers were welcomed by the helpers (Al-Ansar), the Muslims of Medina. There, Islam asserted itself not only as a religion but also as organized community. One of the first measures was to integrate the refugees from Mecca with the original population of Medina Muhammad then instituted legal bonds of brotherhood between each immigrant and one of the Ansar.

Battles with the pagan tribes with started Badr Though were inferior in number the Muslims came out victorious. A year later they were defeated at Uhud , and Muhammad (PBUH) was wounded. In the battle of the ditch the Muslims showed their good tactics and won the battle. Later, the Prophet (PBUH) secured a truce with the Meccans to enable Muslims to undertake

their pilgrimage to Mecca, the truce gave Muhammad (PBUH) time to establish at Medina.

Back in Mecca, the last years in the Prophet's life were marked by military expeditions with which the Muslim state initiated its expansion. Then the prophet's authority was firmly established and the unification of the Arabian peninsula proceeded steadily. Muhammad (PBUH) thereupon reorganized his administration. Paganism was outlawed. The Muslim community was based on the principle of equality and was governed entirely by the Qur'anic law.

In his farewell sermon the prophet (PBUH) urged his followers not to split up after his death, affirmed the oneness of God and the brotherhood of the faithful, enjoined the community to watch over the rights of women and proclaimed the abolition of blood feuds, slavery and of usury.

1- Answer the following question :

- 1- Where was Muhammad (PBUH) born? Do we know the exact date of his birth?
- 2- What is the main source of the prophet's life?
- 3- How old was he when his mother died? Who was responsible for him after his mother's death?
- 4- Who was his first wife? How old was he when he first married?

- 5- What was the prophet's attitude towards his children?
- 6- What shows that Muhammed (pbuh) loved his wife khadiga ?
- 7- How was Muhammad when God's revelation ?
- 8- Could Muhammad (PBUH) read and write when Gabriel came with God's message?
- 9- How was Muhammad's message received in Mecca?
- 10- What were the Prophet's first measures in Medina?
- 11- When were the main principles on which the Muslim community was based?
- 12- What did the prophet (PBUH) urge the Muslim to do in his " farewell sermon" ?

II- State Whether The Following Statements Are True (T) Or False (F) :

- 1- The main accounts of the Prophet's life are known through the studies written by those who knew him personally.
- 2- Mohammed trading business showed he was an honest person and thereupon he was called Al-Amin .
- 3- The prophet first wife was younger than him .
- 4- The Muslims of Medina (Al-Ansar) did not welcome the prophet (PBUH) and his **followers** at first.

- 5- Muhammad (PBUH) used to frequent and worship in cave in Mount Hira which was outside Mecca .

III-Vocabulary:

Find one word in the text for each of the following

definitions:

- 1- A loose outer garment, Avithout sleeves.
- 2- One who is responsible for the care of a young person and his property?
- 3- The art of arranging military forces for battles and moving them during battle.
- 4- A person who has been forced to leave his country for religious or political reasons.
- 5- An agreement between enemies or opponents for the stopping of fighting, usually for a short time.

IV - Translation:

Translate the following into Arabic:

- 1- Mecca was the traditional center of Arabic in both religion and trade.

- 2- They lived twenty-five years together in prosperity and happiness and had four daughters and two sons.
- 3- It is an undisputed fact that lady Khadija was the first to believe in Muhammad's mission before anyone, even himself, believed in it.
- 4- It was while praying during the sacred month of his people, that he heard a voice command him "Read".
- 5- The Muslim community was based on the principle of equality and was governed entirely by the Qur'anic law.
- 6- In his farewell sermon the prophet (PBTJH) urged his followers not to split up after his death, affirmed the oneness of God and the brotherhood of the faithful enjoined the community to watch over the rights of women ' and proclaimed the abolition of blood feuds and of usury.

V- Composition:

Write a paragraph of about ten lines on the following subject : "Life of prophet Muhammad (PBUH)."

9-TheUnited Nationsand its Functions

In the year 1945 the United Nations system was organized to deal with the quarrels that might lead to war between nations. Meanwhile, the U.N. and its agencies have been helping the member nations in the age long fight against human misery, injustice and oppression.

The main purposes of the U.N and its agencies are not in conflict. It is clear that peace does not come by accident; it has to be built by many kinds of actionsworking together to provide collective security and remove the cause of war.

The material work of the U.N. agencies has helped to build dams, to kill mosquitoes and to teach people to read. Its spiritual work such as framing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may be fully as important for peace as conferences and the search for a way to control the atom.

The General Assembly and its Functions

The general assembly is the main deliberate organ of the U.N. in which all members are represented. It meets in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

The main function of the General Assembly is to ' discuss any questions or matters mentioned

in the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the U.N. such as Security Council.

For instance it may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of the international peace and security.

These material functions of the U.N efforts to hold the conflicts of human nature below the explosion, The U.N do not pretend that it can surely persuade or force all men to work together in harmony all time. But it can help bring the world opinion to bear on many kinds of disputes that if left to fester between enemies, break out into deadly war.

In the U.N the human race is brought together with all its virtues and faults, its wisdom and folly and its good and ill will. This is not a world government This is a world meeting to talk over pressing dangers of time and to hunt for the way to prosperity' and world peace. It cannot rule the world by making and embracing a world law with planes and atom bombs. But it can bring to bear the moral weight of world opinion. The recommendations of the Assembly of U.N. may be all the more effective because they don't demand obedience but only ask a decent respect for the opinion of mankind.

I- Consider the Arabic meaning for:

The general Assembly - human miser - by accident - collective security - to remove - the universal - declaration of human Rights - to., control atom - annual sessions - relating to - maintenance - conflicts - virtues - to hunt for -to break out into.

II- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the United Nations organized to deal with?
- 2- What have the U.N and its working agencies been helping the member nations to do?
- 3- Does peace come by accident?
- 4- How can peace be built?
- 5- How can the U.N agencies be useful at peacetime?
- 6- Show how the universal Declaration of Humanrights can be useful for making peace?
- 7- What is the general Assembly of U.N.?
- 8- What does the general Assembly have to do with the U.N. Charter?
- 9- Are the recommendations of the U.N. Assembly intended to be enforced? Why?
- 10- Why not the U.N is considered a world government?

III- Complete with reference to the text:

- a) The quarrels between nations may lead to..... between them.
- b) Peace does not come by.....
- c) In the General Assembly of the U.N. all are.....
- d) The important works of the U.N. may serve as..... for the U.N.....to hold conflicts of human race below explosion.
- e) The U.N. cars help to bring the world.....
- f) The U.N. is not a..... Government.

IV- Translation:

Translate into Arabic the paragraph beginning with:

" The main functions of the general Assembly "

V- Write about ten lines on:

- A) The U.N Organization.
- B) The U.N General Assembly.

10-Space Stations

The success of the United States Skylab program and the Russian Salyut program were significant steps towards, the goal of space stations. The last crew to inhabit Skylab remained in orbit 84 days, setting a record for human space endurance and proving that man can live and work in space for extended periods of time.

In, July 1975 the successful completion of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project was another important step. This joint Russian American project, the first cooperative international space effort was the result of three years .. of planning, meetings, practice sessions, and equipment modifications. The preliminary work and its fruitful outcome opened channel of communication for space scientists and engineers and allowed them to become familiar with the equipment of another country. Such steps bring the development of a practical Space station and the ability to maintain it a step closer to reality.

What is a space station ?

First and foremost, a space station is an orbital Spacecraft. It must be placed in orbit around the Earth some other body, such as the Moon. This, of course, makes a space station a kind of artificial satellite

Second, a space station is designed, built and maintained to accommodate an astronaut crew as well as non- astronaut passengers, scientists, engineers, communication. Specialists and others. This makes it a large manned artificial satellite.

But a space station is still more. Space stations are larger than the manned artificial satellites we know today. They can remain in orbit for a longer time, they can carry more passengers and they are more complex.

We normally think of a space station as capable of receiving at least five or ten persons and of supplying them with what they need or order to live and work for months at a time. Ferry flights from Earth would resupply the space station at intervals. These differences already indicate that a space station is larger than the familiar Mercury, Gemini and Apollo spacecraft that orbited the earth and also larger than the Skylab "laboratory in the sky". Skylab was, incidentally, called an embryonic space station which in many ways it was.

In discussing semi-permanent stations in space, the terms space laboratory, Space platform, space base and space station are all used. Generally a space station; laboratory is the smallest, a space station is the largest.

The complexity of a space station depends on the number of persons who will live on it, on the experiments it is to perform and on the other work is to do a highly complex space station may be expected to perform many different kinds of astronomical and astrophysical investigations. It might also be expected to serve, as a facility where medical research, particularly research on the effects of space travel on man, can be conducted. It can also be used as a space hospital for space travellers,

The space station might also serve as a space factory,

manufacturing certain productions on board. Some products can be made more easily under the conditions of weightlessness and the near-vacuum that exist in space, the behavior of certain materials in space could also be studied.

A section of the same space station could be given over to biological studies. Another part of the station could house special cameras and other equipment to examine and monitor the land and oceans below, studying the earth's agricultural; mineral and other resources. Still other sensors: could observe worldwide weather patterns and atmosphere.

Someday space station may be able to assemble, refuel and maintain space-ships travelling between planets. Truly, the potential of space station is almost limitless.

Comprehension and Exercises

1-Give the meaning of the following words in Arabic.

Space station program , significant, goal, crew, inhabit, remain, record, endurance, extended, joint, cooperative, planning, meetings, sessions, equipment modifications, preliminary, communication, familiar, orbit spacecraft, ability, artificial, satellite, maintain,accommodate astronaut, flight, intervals incidentally, permanent, laboratory , base, experiment, astronomical, investigation, serve,facility weightlessness, vacuum, monitor, resources sensors,assemble refuel, potential.

II-Show the, similarities and differences in the following groups of words.

- a- Endure, endurance, endurable.
- b- Inhabit inhabitant, inhabitable, habit.
- c- Accommodate accommodation, accommodating.
- d- Astronomy, astronaut, astrology, astronomer astrophysics.
- e- Communicate communication Communicable.
- f- Investigate, investigation, investigator

III-Make sentences using the following :

Set a record, familiar with, familiar to, depend on, exist in, to be able to .

IV-Answer the following questions :

1-what were the significant steps towards the goal of space station?

2-How long did the last crew remain in orbit?

3-What did the success of this program indicate?

4-When did the joint Russian American project start?

5-what was this international space effort the result of?

6-what did it open for space scientists and engineers?

7-Where must a space station be placed?

8- Why is a space station designed, built and maintained?

9-State the differences between the space stations and the manned artificial satellites?

10-What is a space station capable of doing?

11-What do ferry flights usually do?

12-What does, the complexity of space station depend on?

13-What may a highly complex space station be expected to perform?

14-How might a space station serve as a space factory?

15-What may a space station be able to do in the future?

V-Complete the following sentences:

- 1- remained in orbit 84 days.
- 2- A space station is.....
- 3- The international space effort was the result of.....
- 4- A special camera in the space station is used
- 5- A space station might also serve as

Translation the paragraph beginning with "We normally think"

VI- Write about 10 lines on one of the following :

The space station, and the difference between the space station and the space craft.

11- Old and Modern Means of Travel

In the past, people found great difficulty in going from one place to another. Travelling took a longer time because people used to go on foot or use animals such as horses camels or donkeys. Travel in the past was hard, unsafe and slow.

When wheels were invented, people used coaches drawn by horses. They were faster and more comfortable than using animals alone and took more people in one coach.

By the discovery of the power of steam, a better way of travel began. The train was invented. It is a good means of transport because it runs fast on rails and holds a large number of passengers and a great deal of goods, the train has helped connect towns and villages together. It has played a great part in developing trade and postal service.

When petroleum was discovered, other means of travel in a short time and, comfortable way came into existence. Now a day we enjoy travelling in cars, steamers and aero planes. The fastest means of travel is the plane because it flies straight forward over land and sea.

Even travel to the space has been attempted. Rockets and space ships have been used to reach planets that are very far away in the universe. This has enabled man to land on the moon and to try to discover other planets and explore them.

As for the advantage of travel, there are many. People travel for various reasons; the most important of all is business. Commercial travellers who represent large firms must get in touch with their customers at home and abroad. By this means, they get to know the exact requirements of their customers, whilst the latter obtain information which they can use in pushing trade.

The annual holiday affords most ordinary people, perhaps, the only opportunity for travel. The journey may be to the seaside or to the country, where they can relax for a period and enjoy new sights and experiences. New friends are made and the interchange of ideas is both helpful and interesting. Many people now take their holiday abroad where they can study the manners and customs of other people. This is helpful in itself, for it promotes understanding and removes ignorance and prejudices, resulting in peace and good will.

There is of course, the very rich traveller who travels for pleasure and who spends lavishly wherever he goes. He has created quite a new industry, the tourist industry, which flourishes so well in Egypt, Lebanon and other countries.

Comprehension And Exercises

Give the meanings of the following in Arabic :

Coach - steam - postal service - space
- attempt - explore planet - business - commercial
- representative - opportunity - seaside -exchange-
manners - habit - promote.

II- Note the differences and the similarities in the following groups of words:

- a) Explore - invent - discover.
- b) Star - planet - milk way.
- c) Manner - mannerly - mannerism.
- d) Represent - representation - representative.

(e) Habit - custom - tradition.

III- Use the following patterns in sentences of your own Take advantage of - used to - relax for - result in -come into existence.

III- Answer the following questions:

- (1) How was travel in olden times?
- (2) Which is faster and more comfortable, a bus or a train? Why?
- (3) What part has the train played in our life?
- (4) Why the plane is considered the fastest means of travel
- (5) The discovery of petroleum has helped means of travel develop. Explain.

(6) What extent has space conquest succeeded?

(7) What is the job of the commercial traveller?

(8) What does travelling abroad helps study?

(9) What do people who go to the sea - side enjoy?

- Complete -the following sentences :

1) The train is a good means of transport because

2) Space – ships have been used to

3) The job of the commercial representatives is.....

4) People who travel for pleasure

5) When wheels were invented

VII- Translation :

Translate the paragraph beginning with :

"By the discovery of the power of steam....."

VIII- Write a paragraph about 12 lines on :

The Advantages of Travel.

12- The Population Explosion

The problem- of overpopulation requires several studies ,researches and actions that lead to effect solution to this problem.

Rapid increase population .

The population of the world is increasing rapidly year after year-more than 76 million people a year. United Nations experts havecalculated that the population of the world could be more than 7000million people by the end of this 'century.

This population explosion has caused many, problems which are not easy for us to .solve unless serious steps are taken to control birth./. The dangerous results of overpopulation .should be madeknown to the people and birth- control should be put into practice especially in developing countries.

The causes of the problem .

The rise in birth rates on one hand , and the fall in death, rates as the results of improvement in public health services and medical care on the other hand, are both responsible for the population explosion especially in developing countries.

The effect of the problem on developing countries.

The great increase in the population of the developing countries has made these countries face great difficulties in bringing the standard of the people up to the point at which there is enough food, housing, education, medical treatment and- employment for everyone to lead a reasonable life .

In fact, the population explosion has created many problems' that can be summed up in the following:-

- 1- Food shortage.
- 2- Insufficient number of schools with experienced teachers and of hospitals with trained doctors and nurses.
- 3- Crowded slum districts.
- 4- Insufficient means of transport that have made travel uncomfortable.
- 5- Unemployment resulting from the great increase in the number of graduates and the unemployed workmen.
- 6- Poverty and need because of the lack of money needed for the satisfaction of the needs of the poor and the needy.
- 7- Immigration to other countries in the hope of finding better standard of living.

Developing countries have become a burden on rich ones that grant them aids and loads to help them satisfy some of their needs. At the same time, the rich countries, in return have exploited the world's resources, its food, fuel and land.

Overpopulation is a world problem :

Not only do the developing countries face this problem but the whole world confronts it too. Raw materials are being used up increasing 'rate and food production cannot keep up with the population increase.

The population explosion is still a problem that has not yet been solved especially in developing countries. Great efforts have been made to decrease overpopulation but the existing causes still make the solution in need of more efforts: Unless all countries of the world take united action to solve this problem, the future will be dark and poverty will prevail.

COMPREHENSION and EXERCISES

I- Give the Arabic meaning of the following :

population - explosion - increase - calculate - expert - growth - rate - rise - fall - serious - needy - resources - treatment - experienced - development - medical care - reasonable - rapid shortage - economic - responsible - fuel - century - crowded - slum - districts - unemployment - poverty - immigration - unemployment' - miserly.

II- Note the similarities and differences in the following :

a- population - populated'- populous - popular.

b- Services - serve - serviceable - servant.

c- industrial - industrious - industry - industrialize industrialization.

d-develop - development - developing -

e- Reason (v or n) - reasonable - reasoning - unreasonable.

f- Economic - economics -economize - economy.

g- Short - shortage - shorten .

h-immigrate - immigrant - immigration - migrant - migration -

migrate - migratory.

Employ - employment - employee - employer - unemployment j- poor - poverty – impoverish.

III- Make sentences of your own using the following expression or idioms :-

Result in - as a result - shortage of - to be a burden on - to break

into – to break up - to break out - satisfy one's need - take action

- grow up - under the age of - keep up with.

IV-QUESTION :

- 1- What has the great increase in the number of people caused?
- 2- What should the people be acquainted with in dealing with this problem?
- 3- How many million people do experts expect the population of the world to reach the end of this century?
- 4- What has the rapid increase in the population of developing countries made them face?
- 5- What should the citizens of a country get to have a reasonable life?
- 6- Mention four of the results' of the population explosion.
- 7- Why do some people immigrate to other countries?
- 8- How do developed countries help the developing ones ?
- 9- What have rich countries exploited?
- 10- Is the problem of the population explosion confined to developing countries only? Why?

V - Complete the following:

- 1- Unless serious steps are taken, the question of the population explosion
- 2- United Nations experts expect that
- 3- The population is growing quickly although

4-The population explosion has created.....

5 - Life in crowded slum districts is.....

6-people immigrate to other countries in order that

7-Rich countries help the poorer ones by.....

8-Not only do the developing 'countries face the problem of the

population explosion but.....

9-Food production cannot keep up with.....

10-What should all countries of the world do to find to this problem ?

VI- Translate the paragraph beginning with

a- The sudden increase in the population

b- The United Nation Experts

VII - Write a paragraph on one of the following

1- The Causes of the Population Explosion

2- The Population Explosion is a World Problem

13- Islam and scientific progress

Islam encourages and even urges its followers to learn, read, write, and do research. Here are some proofs of the attitude of the religion of Islam towards education, learning, and scientific thinking.

The first chapter in the Holy Qur'an is this : "Read- in the name of the Lord, who created man from congealed blood." This means that the first word in the Holy Qur'an is "read". This reflects the importance of reading and learning according to Islam.

Prophet Muhammad, peace beupon him, ordered people to go for learning to China. China was mentioned to indicate a distant place.

1. Prophet Muhammad, peace is upon him, ordered people to record knowledge in books.

2. The Holy Qur'an repeatedly orders Muslims to contemplate the universe, creatures, animals, seas, stars, human body, and plants.

3. The Holy Qur'an is scientific in its approach and thus it gives Muslims an example of scientific objectivity and the scientific approach. The Holy Qur'an often gives proofs to its statements.

4. The Holy Qur'an gives another method of scientific objectivity by repeatedly blaming disbelievers for their blind imitation of

their forefathers. This is certainly an invitation from the Holy Qur'an to believers and people to think independently and critically. Of course, independent thinking is an essential condition to creativity, which is the first condition to scientific innovation and technological progress.

5. Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, urged governors and companions to use their own judgment if they face problems to which there is no specific solution in the Holy Qur'an or the traditions of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. This encouragement of free judgment is a green light that stimulates people to think without going against the principles of Islam.

Science Alone is not Enough

But as we know, Islam as a religion holds that science alone is not enough to bring real progress. In secular countries that are technologically to bring real progress. In secular countries that are technologically advanced, we notice that technology itself may create serious problems to those countries and other countries.

For example, science has led to the invention of atomic bombs that are capable of destroying a whole city with its millions of civilians in a minute's time.

Killing one million civilians or more in a minute is a terrible act of brutality. This act is the product of science with the absence of true

religion. According to Islam, civilians should not be harmed during war.

Science alone and technology alone may in fact create real problems to everybody. But if science is accompanied with

a tame religion and submission to Allah, science will be used to serve man and not to torture or destroy him.

Limited Effect of Science

Scientific findings and research do not always affect human life satisfactorily. For example, scientific research has shown that alcohol has a destructive influence on the brain, on the digestive system, on the heart, and on the nervous system. Everybody who drinks alcohol knows that alcohol is a destruction to physical health and mental health. Nevertheless, this scientific knowledge has not decreased the number of alcoholics. On the contrary, the number of alcoholics is increasing tremendously despite the findings of science.

Science works successfully when it comes to the treatment of matter, but when it comes to human behavior, science cannot do much. Science cannot overcome bad custom, but a true religion can easily do that. People before Islam used to love wine, when Islam prevented drinking alcohol, wine was poured out on streets on the

moment of prohibition. If a person fully submits to Allah, he fully obeys him.

Prophets for Guidance

Prophets were sent to guide man to the right behavior. They were not sent to help man with mathematical equations or chemical formulas or physics or zoology, because man's mind is skillful enough to deal with matter. But unfortunately man's mind is not equally skilled when it deals with human behavior, human motives, human ideas, and the question of good and bad or right and wrong, he can find that in the teaching of Islam.

1- Comprehension :

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What does Islam encourage its followers to do?
- 2- What does the first word in the Qur'an "read" reflect?
- 3- List some proofs of the attitude of Islam towards education, learning and scientific thinking.
- 4- Why do you think the Holy Qur'an repeatedly orders Muslims to contemplate the universe, creature, animals, seas, stars, human body, and plants?
- 5- What should governors do when faced with a problem to which there is no specific solution in the Holy Qur'an or the traditions of Prophet Muhammad?

- 6- What stimulates people to think without going against the principles of Islam?
- 7- Why is Science alone not enough to bring real progress to mankind? Could you give an example to illustrate your answer?
- 8- Why does technology create serious problems to secular countries?
- 9- In what areas do scientific findings and research not succeed?
- 10- In what areas does science work successfully?
- 11- What does the example of alcohol drinking illustrate in the text?
- 12- Why did Allah send the Prophets to mankind?

III- Decide whether the following-statements are true or false (T/F) by referring to the information in the text. Then make the necessary changes so that the false statements become true:

1. The Holy Qur'an invites believers to think independently and critically.
2. Scientific knowledge has decreased the number of alcoholics.
3. Science and technology alone are the cause of man's progress.
4. Science works successfully when it comes to human behavior
5. Man's mind is skillful to deal with mathematical equations, chemical formulas, physics or zoology.

III-Give the verb from of the following nouns:

Encouragement - reading - reflection - action indication - order - stimulation - creation.

IV- Translate the following expressions into Arabic :

Physical health - this scientific knowledge - alcoholic - the treatment of matter - human behavior - bad customs.

V- Fill in the blanks with one of the following coordinator and, but, or.

1. Islam encourages even urges its followers to learn, read, write.....do research.

2. This encouragement of free judgment is a green light that stimulates people to think.....without going against the principles of Islam.

3. Science alone technology alone may in fact create real problems to everybody.....if science is accompanied with a true religion..... submission to Allah, science will be used to serve man..... not to

torture destroy him.

4. They were not sent to help man with mathematical equations..... chemical formulas,.....physics.....

zoology, because man's mind is not equally skillful when it deals with matter.

VI- Fill in the blanks with one of the following adverbs :

Always - easily - fully - often - repeatedly.

1. The Holy Qur'an orders Muslims to contemplate the universe.
- 2- The Holy Qur'an..... gives proofs to its statements.
- 3- Scientific findings and research do not.....affect human life satisfactorily.
- 4- Science cannot overcome bad customs but a true relation can..... do that.
- 5- If a person..... submits to Allah, he..... obeys Him.

VII- Composition :

Write about ten lines on one of the following:

1. Islam and scientific progress.
2. Science alone is not enough to bring about realprogress.

14- Social and Cultural Factors in Personality

Many people prefer to believe that human nature is the same all over the world such a belief places great emphasis on the inheritance ways of behavior. Both environment and heredity are of equal importance in the development of human behavior.

All human beings belong to the same species and Share the same general hereditary. Evidence that the hereditary potential is the same for all groups of human beings is shown by the fact that infants and small children can be taken from one group and reared in an entirely different one and show the social behavior of the foster group. For example, babies taken from savage, headhunting tribes in new Guinea have been raised by missionary families to be well- educated, civilized Individuals. Conversely, small children of missionary parents have been captured by primitive tribes and brought up uneducated and savage in behavior.

Hence it can be said that human personality is a result of the interaction of human heredity and the cultural and social environment the environment Influences the individual through formal and informal education and learning. Indeed in trying to fully understand human personality, any attempt that does not seriously consider how people learn is bound to its important insights.

In fact the most important factor that affects human personality is culture. When we speak of culture we refer to the principle ways of behaving, the values and the material possessions of people. In other words, material objects such as our various means of transportation, communication, and production are part of culture. So also are our homes, our mosques, our government buildings, our stores and warehouses, our schools, and the like. Of course if an object is really to be considered a part of a culture, it must be characteristic of that culture or found frequently in it

The physical objects of a culture are not so important in themselves as our attitudes toward them certain physical objects may be of great concern in one culture and have great significance in it than they have in another. Clearly, these objects and attitudes influence the personality of a person who is a member of the cultural group.

One of the distinctive characteristics of a culture is its language. Language is important, first because we use it in order to communicate, second because much of our thinking employs language symbols, and third because through language other people influence our attitudes, give us useful information, reward and punish us, and provide esthetic experiences.

Another important part of a culture is its institutions. Broadly defined, an institution is a patterned way of behaving for example the family

is an institution that appears in some form in every society. The family may consist of a husband and wife, together with their children who have not reached adulthood or sometimes it may be an external kinship system consisting of maternal ancestry. To the people in each society the family institution seems the right and proper one. Accordingly it has a great deal of influence on the experience of the person as he grows up and on the ways he is himself permitted or encouraged to behave.

Another institution is the school. A person in a school soon learns that there are students, teachers and administrations. As an institution the school is part of his environment shaping his experiences, affecting his goals, and blocking or fostering his satisfaction.

There are many other important institutions: mosques, banks, military organizations, factory systems, and social-class systems. In each of these there are certain more or less standardized ways of behaving a person usually has to satisfy his needs.

No short discussion of culture can do justice to its variety and complexity. As we have said we have values relating to material possessions, language, knowledge and skills and folkways. There are also values relating to institutions and of course many other things. In all these cases the attitude we have toward these values, the depth of feeling for each, and our estimate of their importance may become matters of great significance in the formation of human personality.

I- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Which is more important in the development of human behavior heredity or environment?
- 1 - Suppose a child is reared away from his family would he follow the behavior of his parents or of the foster family?
- 2 - How does an environment influence the individual?
- 3 - What do we refer to when we speak of culture?
- 4 - When is an object really considered a part of a culture?
- 5 - Why is language important? Mention one reason.
- 6 - What is an institution? Give example.
- 7 - What is the effect of school on the person's personality?
- 8 - To what our values related?
- 10 - What should a person do if he is to satisfy his needs?

II- Mark Each Sentence As (True) Or (False):

- 1 - All human beings belong to the same species and share the same hereditary potential.
- 2 - Small children captured by primitive tribes were brought up by well educated.
- 3 - The environment does not influence the individual
- 4 - The physical objects are important in themselves.
- 5 - One of the distinctive characteristics of culture is its language

III-Complete the Following sentences with reference to the text;

- 1 - Many people prefer to believe that human nature.....
- 2 - All human beings belong to the same species and.....
- 3 - Human personality is a result of the interaction of human heredity and
- 4 - Certain physical objects may be of.
- 5 - The family has a great deal of influence on

IV- Supply the missing parts of speech:

Noun	Verb
Behaviour	
.....	Communicate
Estimation	
.....	Permit
.....	
Employ	

V- Translation:

(A) Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

- 1 - Both environment and heredity are of equal importance in the development of human behavior.
- 2 - A child taken from one group and reared in an entirely different one shows the behavior of the foster group.
- 3 -Through language other people influence our attitudes.
- 4 - An institution is a patterned way of behaving.
- 5 - The school as an institution shapes the person's experience and affects his goals.

(B) Translate *the third paragraph* into Arabic:

VI- Composition:

Write about 15 lines on the following:

The influence of social and cultural factors on personality.

VII- Grammar:

Do as required between brackets:

- 1 - The sociologist always says. Human nature is the same all over the world (change into indirect).
- 2 - Since the early missionaries in New Guinea, primitive tribes (capture) small children of missionary parents (correct the verb).
- 3 - If the primitive tribes (raise) small children of missionary parents they would become savage in behavior. (Correct the verb).
- 4 - After formal education (spread) in New Guinea, the savage behavior of the primitivetribes (begin) to disappear. (Correct the verb).
- 5 - Material objects and attitudes influence the personality of a person. (Change into the passive).
- 6 - The family (may - should - must) consists

of husband and a wife (underline the correct model auxiliary).

7. Kingship system always (consist) of all kinsmen and women (correct the verb).

8 - The student said the teacher, "Why does the school shape my experience and affect maygoals"? (Change into the indirect).

9. A person (have) to learn ways of interacting with others, if he (be) to satisfy his needs (correct the verbs).

10 - We have to adopt the (good) attitude towards the values that prevail in our society. (Use the correct form of the adjective).

15- Peace

Peace and progress are twin brothers. Almost all parts of the globe are today enjoying freedom. It is time, therefore, to consider the supreme need of peace, for peace alone can bring prosperity to mankind. Peace alone will enable mankind to wage the grim battle against poverty, hunger and ill-health. It is only atmosphere of peace that we can ever hope for a real and useful international cooperation which will result in raising the standard of living of all peoples of the world.

Peace cannot be established in a world where the standards of living of the various peoples are so fearsomely divergent. It cannot be secured where the causes of war prevail economic backwardness, monopolistic domination, struggle for markets and the exploitation of underdeveloped countries. It is impossibility in a world where the great powers insist on devoting huge sums to armaments; such sums should otherwise be devoted to finance progress.

The foundations of peace, the everlasting one or at least a long spell of peace, can be secured if we can remove the factors which militate against peace. Tensions, irritants, and disparities between man and man are the root causes of all conflicts and wars. In the charter of the United Nations the nations of the world have pledge themselves to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom for all

without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion (Article 55). For the achievement of this purpose joint and separate action should be taken by all nations. Peaceful coexistence is a valuable idea that should be implemented. From coexistence in words, the world should pass to coexistence in deeds. Coexistence in deed should be coexistence for all, the weak as well as the powerful.

It is in this spirit of removing tensions and disparities, creating international cooperation and harmony; respecting and observance of human rights and freedoms, and implementing coexistence that peace can ever be secured.

There is, then, only one conclusion to be reached the whole world will only have peace when the imperialist system has disappeared completely. Economic independence and development could then be secured in an atmosphere of world peace. Living standards would be raised to satisfactory levels all over the world. Lasting peace and happiness could be achieved.

GLOSSARY

Twin (adj.): being one of two things much alike, (n) twinGlobe (n): world.

Grim (adj.): without mercy; fierce and harsh.

Diverge (v): branch off; differ, (adj.): divergent.

Armament (n): war equipment and supplies.

Everlasting (adj.): lasting forever the everlasting God.

Spell (n): period or time.

Secure (v) 1. Getobtain, 2. Make sate.

Militate (v): act; work, serve as argument or influence (against) a conclusion or result.

Tension (n): a strained condition.

Disparate (adj.): essentially different (n): disparity.

Pledge (v): promise solemnly (n): pledge.

Promote (v): help to grow or develop raise in rank or importance.

Distinction (n): difference; a distinguishing.

Coexist (v): exist or live together (n): coexistence.

Implement (v): carry out; get done.

Harmony (n): getting along well together; going well --- together.

Last (v): go on, continue.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why is war always an enemy to progress?
2. Enumerate the main factors that stand in the way of peace.
3. Which of these factors do you consider the most dangerous? give reason
4. Explain the importance of the observance of human rights and freedom.
5. "Coexistence is the heart of peace". Explain.
6. Explain the conflict between imperialism and world peace.
7. What does the writer mean by :
 - a) "To wage the grim battle against poverty"?
 - b) "In an atmosphere of peace"?
 - c) From coexistence in words the world should pass to coexistence in

deeds?

Language Study

1- Use the nouns of the following words in original sentences :

Twin - backward - monopolistic - dominate - exploit - to arm - to found - to conflict - to pledge - observe- distinguish.

2- Distinguish by using in sentences :

a) Peace - piece.

b) Sum - some - fearsome.

c) Atmosphere - climate.

d) Raise - rise - arise.

e) Undeveloped - underdeveloped - developing - development.

f) last (adj.) - last (v) - everlasting.

3 - Use each of the following groups in a good sentence:

a) Supreme - coexistence.

b) pledge - armament;

c) spell of peace – prevail

Comprehension

Passages

Comprehension 1

Read this passage and answer the questions below:

It is important for all people understand that Islam is the religion of peace and that it is neither imposed upon them nor are they compelled to adopt it.

In fact Muslims were ordered by Allah not to fight unless they were attacked. Thus, it is clear that there is neither compulsion nor transgression in Islam except against the oppressors who harass and fight the Muslims. Robinson, the western writer stated that force was not a factor in spreading Islam for the Muslims left the conquered free to practice their religion. They also treated the people of the conquered countries very tenderly. They only asked them to pay a small poll-tax for protecting them.

Question:

1- Show that Islam is the religion of peace.

2- When were Muslims ordered by Allah to fight?

3- How did Robinson believe that Islam

is a tolerant religion?

4- How did Muslim rulers treat the people of every conquered country?

5- What did Muslim rulers ask the people of every conquered country to pay" Why?

Comprehension 2

Read this passage and answer the questions below:

Science and technology have come to spread through every aspect of our lives and as a result, society is changing at a speed, which is quite unprecedented.

There is a great technological explosion around us generated by science. This explosion is already freeing vast numbers of people from their traditional bondage to nature but even today, inspired by the high standard of living which has become general in the more fortunate world. The majority of people in the world still spend nearly all their time and energy in never ending struggle with nature to secure the food and shelter they need. Even in this elementary effort millions of human beings, each year die unnecessarily and wastefully from hunger and disease.

Questions:

- 1- What are two things which affect our life?
- 2- What is the effect of this on our society?
- 3- What are the main causes of death of millions of human beings?
- 4- What do the majority of people still do to secure their food and shelter?

5- What effect has the great technological explosion on vast numbers of people?

Comprehension 3

Read this passage and answer the questions below:

The most important factor that affects human personality is culture. When we speak of culture we refer to the principal ways of behaving, the values and the material possessions of people. Of course if an object is really to be considered a part culture, it must be characteristic of the culture or found frequently in it.

One of the distinctive characteristics of a culture is its language. We use the language to communicate, through language too, other people influence our attitude and give us useful information reward or punish us and provide esthetic experience.

Another institution is the school. The school is part of the student's environment, shaping his experiences, affecting his goals and blocking or fosteringsatisfy.

Questions:

- 1- What do we mean by culture?
- 2- When a thing is considered a part of culture?

3- How can other people influence our attitude?

4- What is the effect of school on a student's personality?

5- Find in the text a word which, means «a special adjective or quality of something».

Comprehension 4

Read this passage and answer the questions below:

The balanced diet must contain the kinds of food we need for building, for energy and for protection. The building foods contain proteins, which are found in meat, fish, eggs and milk. Also the building foods contain mineral salts as calcium which helps our bones and teeth to grow. Iron salts give our blood the red color. We get such mineral salts from fruit and green vegetables. Carbohydrates give us energy and they are found in starch, sugar, potatoes, bread and rice. Fats and oils supply us with energy and they are found in butter and meat vitamins are protective foods, and they help in fighting diseases.

Questions:

1- For what do we need the balanced diet?

2- Which kinds of food contain proteins?

- 3- What is the importance of Calcium?
- 4- What does carbohydrate give us?
- 5-Why do we call vitamins protective foods?

The Birth of a child

The birth of child is an event of great joy and thanksgiving which is shared by relatives and friends. It is Sunnah to slaughter an animal when a baby is born and to feed friends and the poor with its meat as taken of thankfulness to God for the new family member. Breast-feeding is considered the proper way to nourish a baby and nursing may be continued.

Questions:

- 1- What happens when a baby is born?
- 2- What does the birth of a child represent?
- 3- How is breast feeding considered to be?
- 4- When does training and guidance begin? What is their goal?

Complete:

If a child is well brought up choose

- a- He will be a blessing to his family.
- b- He will be a curse to his family.
- c- He will blame his parents.

Smallpox

Stopping in front of a mud hut, the health worker reached into his folder «Have you seen anyone with a rash like this?» he asked- He handed a color photograph to an Ethiopian family. The picture showed the face of a small boy whose features were swollen and red. The child had smallpox. The campaign to wipe out smallpox began in 1967 with a program of mass vaccination. At last the disease that killed millions is dead eradicated after an intensive decade long campaign.

Questions:

- 1-** What do you know about smallpox?
- 2-** What did the picture show?
- 3-** Where did the health worker stop?
- 4-** When did the campaign begin?
- 5- Complete:**

Without a campaign and strong measures against smallpox.....

Worship in Islam

Worship according to Islam is a means for the purification both of man's soul and his daily life. As for Islam, its conception of worship is related to its fundamental view that the true foundation of good life are soundness of belief and thinking, purity of soul and righteousness of action. Through belief in the oneness of God, who has all the attributes of perfection?

Questions:

- 1- Define the term worship.
- 2- Which religion do you belong to?
- 3- In the view of Islam, what is the conception of worship?
- 4- Through belief in oneness of God (Complete).
- 5- If you are a true Muslim, you (Complete).

Education

Islam is a constant struggle against ignorance. It promotes education and therefore, it was never a barrier to progress and science it appreciates the intellectual activities of man. No other religion went ever so far in asserting the dominance of reason and, consequently, of leasing above all other manifestations of life. If we conform ourselves to the principles of this religion we cannot wish to eliminate modern learning from our life.

Questions:

- 1- Why is education necessary to man?
- 2- What appreciates the intellectual activities of man?
- 3- Can we eliminate modern learning from our life? Why?
- 4- If we study day and night, we ... (complete)

Brotherhood and equality are the way of Islam, and the only way for people to be in good relationship with God is by their good deeds and pure hearts. These important points were emphasized by the Prophet in the last year of his life and he died nearly three months after this pilgrimage speech. It is an example for us; Muslims, to follow and we should do our best to study the life and actions of the prophet because they guide us to the right path.

Questions:

- 1- What did the prophet emphasize in his last speech?
- 2- When was this speech delivered?
- 3- What should Muslims do?
- 4- Why must Muslims study the life of the prophet?
- 5- Use in sentences of your own:

Relationship – equality

Much has been done by bird lovers to solve something of the mystery of migration. A mark, usually a tiny ring with a name and date stamped on it, and a request for information to be sent to a given address is put round the foot and on the leg of a young bird. By the time the bird is ready to leave the nest its foot is too big for the ring to fall-off, and thus its future movements can be traced.

Questions:

- 1- How can people trace the migrant's birds?
- 2- What do bird's lovers request for?
- 3- Where is the tiny ring put?
- 4- What things are to be put on the ring?
- 5- Use in sentences of your own:

Migration - movements

The complexity of a space station depends on the number of persons who will live on it, on the experiments it is to perform and on the other work it is to do. A highly complex space station may be expected to perform many different kinds of astronomical and astrophysical investigations. It might also be expected to serve as a facility where medical research, particularly research on the effects of space travel on man, can be conducted. Itthe complexity of a space station depends on the number of persons who will live on it, on the experiments it is to perform and on the other work it is to do. A highly complex space station may be expected to perform many different kinds of astronomical and astrophysical investigations. It might also be expected to serve as a facility where medical research, particularly research on the effects of space travel on man, can be conducted. It can also be used as space hospital for space travelers.

Questions:

- 1- What are the most important functions a highly complex space station can perform?
- 2- What facility a space station does expect to serve in medical research?
- 3- Sick space travelers can find in the space station ... (complete).
- 4- What does the complexity of a space station depend on?
- 5- Use in sentences of you own:

Investigations - expectations

Grammar

Grammar Revision

Tenses

While past continuous past simple as:

a) While we were having supper, all lights went out

b) As I was coming to college this morning, I saw a car run into a bus.

When past simple past continuous

a) The teacher was giving us a lesson, when a little dog walked into the room

b) The fire was still burning when I passed the house

Exercises:

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- a) When I (see) Gim, he (paint) a portrait of his wife.
- b) As we (come) here, a policeman (stop) us.
- c) As he (deliver) his speech, the minister suddenly (feel) faint.
- d) While I (water) the flowers, it (begin) to rain.
- e) While I (swim), someone (steal) my clothes.

Since:

a) I have not seen him since his arrival.

مع فعل واحد نضعه في المضارع التام

b) I have not visited her since her father died.

مع فعلين الذي يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي بسيط والفعل الآخر مضارع تام

Exercises:

- 1- They (live) here since January.
- 2- We (wait) on the platform since three o'clock.
- 3- He (not stop) eating since he (arrive).
- 4- I only (hear) from twice since he (go) away.

After

الفعل الذي يأتي مباشرة بعدها في الماضي التام والفعل الآخر في الماضي البسيط

Examples

a) He lost his new knife shortly after he had bought it.

b) After they had finished the studies, they went .abroad.

Before:

الفعل الذي يأتي قبلها في الماضي التام والفعل الآخر في الماضي البسيط

Examples:

- a) She had prepared the food before she went to the Zoo.
- b) Children had drunk the milk before they slept.

General exercises:

- a) After I (work) for some time, I (hear) a knock at the door.
- b) While he (learn) to drive, he (have) many accidents.
- c) When I looked out, I found it (rain) all night.
- d) I still (lie) on the road when I (see) a lorry approaching.
- e) The train (leave) before I (arrive).
- f) I (not see) my friend since his absence.
- g) Two months ago I (meet) a very interesting gentleman while I (travel) to Aswan.
- h) Since I (come) back from my holiday I (work) hard
- i) While I (write) a letter, my brother (telegram) me.

j) He (take) the money after I (ask) him
not to do so.

k) He (live) in England since 1960

NEGATION - NEGATIVE

النفى

بعد الأفعال الآتية لكي تنفي الجملة: notضع

V. To be: am. Is.Are.Was.Were.

V. To have: have. Has.Had.

Defective verbs: shall. Should, will, would, can,
could, may, might, must, ought.

Examples:

1- He is not a doctor.

2- He has not a car.

3- He can't speak English
fluently.

من الممكن أن يسبق الفعل المساعد فتكون الجملة في صيغة
استفهام

1- He can speak French.

Can he speak French?

2- He is a doctor.

Is he a doctor?

لاحظ أنه بعد كل مثالين توجد القاعدة

1- They play football in the street.

= They do not play football in the street.

2- I tell lies.

= I do not tell lies.

+ إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارعاً بدون S ضع الفعل **do not** مصدر عند النفي

1- She helps her mother in the kitchen.

= She does not help her mother in the kitchen.

2- He cleans his teeth every morning.

= He does not clean his teeth every morning.

+ إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارعاً به S ضع الفعل **do not** مصدر (بدون S) عند نفي الجملة

1- He bought a new villa.

= He did not buy a new villa.

2- They won the match.

= They did not win the match.

إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضياً ضع **did not** + المصدر عند النفي

1 - All the students are present.

a) Not all the students are present.

b) None of the students is present.

2- All the servant are honest.

a) Not all the servants are honest.

b) None of the servant is honest.

يمكن نفي الجملة مع All ب All Not أو non مع مراعاة أن
يعامل الفعل معها علي انها مفرد

لاحظ إذا كانت All في وسط الجملة تحول إلي No

I saw all the boys

I saw no boys.

I have some money.

I have not any money

I have no money.

He has some interesting books.

He has not any interesting books.

He has no interesting books

تنفي some ب any أو ب no في هذه الحالة لا تنفي الفعل

Someone

Something

Somewhere

No-one

Nothing

Nowhere

Anyone

Anything

Anywhere

- They did not find their lost child any Where.

Sometimes - someday - always - often - usually.

تحول جميعها عند النفي إلى Never

1- He sometimes sings. He never sings.

2- He will come someday. He will never come.

لاحظ أننا إذا بدأنا ب never نضع علي صيغة استفهام.

Never will he come.

1- Both Khaled and Tamer are polite

- Neither Khaled nor Tamer is polite.

2- Both the father and the son speak English fluently.

- Neither, the father nor the son speaks English fluently.

3- He is either a teacher or doctor.

- He is neither a teacher nor a doctor.

تحول and الي both و or - either الي neither nor مع مراعاة ان يكون الفاعل مع neither مفرد كما في المثال

ملحوظة هامة : اذا جاءت Neither في أول الكلام تكون علي صيغة استفهام وكذلك ما بعد Nor

Neither does he bring his book nor he writes his composition.

Each, every

Not تسبق ب

1- Every pupil studied hard.

- Not every pupil studies hard.

2- He left the party and so did his brother.

- He did not leave the party and neither did his brother.

3- He can swim well and so can his cousin.

- He can't swim well and neither can his cousin.

تحويل so الي neither عند النفي وينفي الفعل الأول للجملة لا
حظ : ب so تحويل الي neither الجملة كما لو كانت
استفهامية

1- He sold his old horse too.

- He did not sell his old horse either.

2- He is playing tennis also.

تحويل too – also ومعناها أيضاً الي either عند النفي مع
مرعاة نفي الفعل الأول.

1- My mother went to the market and bought vegetables.

- My mother did not go to the market or buy vegetables.

2- She traveled to Europe and got a doctor degree.

- She did not travel to Europe or get a

doctor degree.

تحويل and الي or اذا كانت تصل بين فاعلين متحدين

1- He is as clever as his brother.

- He is not as clever as his brother.

- He is not so clever as his brother.

لاحظ ان as صفة as تفي بـ :

Is not so - as

Is not as - as

1- I have already finished my homework.

- I have not finished my homework yet.

2- He has already read the story.

- He has not read the story yet.

لاحظ ان Already تحويل عند النفي الي yet وتوضع في آخر الجملة

1- He used to smoke.

- He used not to smoke

Used to تحويل الي used not to

Ex. 1. Make the following sentences negative:

1- She went to the market and bought some vegetables.

2- I want some sugar and tea.

3- Some boys had a holiday yesterday.

4- He was both rich and clever.

5- Do you think he will succeed?

6- Play and waste your time,

7- Somebody told him the answer to the question.

8- Someone has taken my book.

9- He always pays attention and learns his lessons.

10- I asked him to lend me some money.

11- Aly felt ill and so did I.

12- Every city is as beautiful as Cairo.

13- He built a fine house and laid

out a garden.

14- Both my brother and I are late.

15- I want to know something about your work.

16- He wants a new book also.

17- Will you give me some, pen-nibs too?

18- All men are honest.

19- Some day you will forget this.

20- Everybody has good health.

21- Some spoke English, others French.

22- He sometimes takes me for a sail on the river.

23- He will learn some day to be punctual.

24- I can swim across the river and so can my brother.

25- He likes to play football and so does his brother.

26- Some of the boys are lazy, others are careless.

27- This man used to be very kind

to the poor,

28- Have you ever seen the pyramids?

29- I felt sure that he would succeed and so all his friends.

30- A train travels faster than an airplane.

31- Anyone is able to do this.

32- Tell me what you heard.

33- My uncle lives here and so do I.

34- I heard someone singing.

35- Those who work hard usually succeed

A- To change a sentence from affirmative into negative:

(not) directly after the verb, if it is a part of verb (to be) or one of the defective or auxiliary verbs.

See examples (1-4).

Reflexive Pronouns

الضمائر الشخصية العاكسة التي تعود علي المتكلم والتي تنتهي ب self مثل :

Myself - yourself - yourselves - himself - herself - itself - oneself - themselves.

Examples:

- 1- Be careful or you will hurt yourself.
- 2- Salah (He) helped himself to make cakes.
- 3- One must be allowed to please oneself.

Exercise:

Put reflexive pronouns into the spaces:

- 1- Father cut when he was shaving.
- 2- Mary saw..... in the mirror.
- 3- We saw.....
- 4- If you would like some cakes help
- 5- I taught..... to play the piano. .
- 6- One can easily lose in the woods.
- 7- Mary sewed those women dresses
.....
- 8- This machine works by

- 9- The kitten tried to bite me, and bit
- 10- We lost when we were walking there.
- 11- He did the work all by
- 12- I saw him do it
- 13- One cannot see a tree like that by
- 14- You children must tidy that room. I am not going to help you.....
- 15- The children tidied the room.....
- 16- Do you think Mary, that you can cook the dinner by
- 17- We cooked the dinner entirely by ...;.
- 18- You and Ali can do that job

Conditional Sentences “If conditional”

- 1- If he studies carefully, he will succeed.
- 2- If he studied carefully, he would succeed.
- 3- If he had studied carefully, he would have succeeded. P.P.

Exercises:

Do as shown in brackets:

- 1 - The students would have passed their exam

if..... (Complete). If he had a strong will (complete).

1- If she buys that car, it (cost) her much, (correct).

2- He would get high marks if he (does his best) in the test, (correct).

3- I would have lost my life, if you (not help) me (correct).

4- He (would) miss the train if he comes late (correct).

5- If the children (be) good, they can stay up late (correct).

6- If they had waited they (find, would find, would have found), (choose).

7-If it (be) fine tomorrow, I shall play tennis (correct).

8- We (enjoy) the play better if it had not been so long, (correct).

Active & Passive voice

1- She cleans the house. (Active).

The house is cleaned by her. (Passive).

2- He prepares the lessons. (Act).

The lessons are prepared by him. (pas).

3- They will punish him for his mistakes. (Act).

He will be punished for his mistakes, (pas).

4- They are building a new house. (Act)

A new house is being built by them. (pas).

5- We have conquered Israel. (Act)

Israel has been conquered by us. (pas).

Exercise:

Put the following into passive voice:

1- They gave my little sister a ticket too.

2- People will show the visitors new buildings.

3- Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.

4- They pay me by the hour

5- They will ask us several questions.

6- Someone is showing Mary how to bathe a baby.

7- Our soldiers were bravely driving the enemy away.

- 8- A clever burglar has stolen the Jewish.
- 9- They have forgotten the incident.
- 10- The cook was roasting the meat.
- 11- The servant cleans the shoes.
- 12- Columbus discovered America.
- 13- The Postman has brought a letter.
- 14- Some people have never seen snow.
- 15- The grocer will send us the goods we want.
- 16- I shall post these letters tonight.

Direct & Indirect Speech

Questions:

1- He says, “is the weather good today”? (Direct).

He asks if the weather is good that day. (Indirect).

2- He said. «Is the weather good today? (Direct).

He asked if the weather was good that day. (Indirect).

3- I said to AH, «Do you believe this story?» (Direct).

I asked Ali if he believed that story, (Indirect).

4- I said to him, “Where will you spend the holiday”?

Tasked him where he would spend the holiday.

Change into Indirect Speech:

1- I said to him, «Why are you looking through the keyhole?

2- «Could I speak to Mrs. Pitt? Said the caller.

3- «Where did you go last week? I said to him.

4- «Have you done this sort, work before»? Said the secretary.

5- «Shall I help you»? he said to me.

6- «Where can I park my car? » she asked the- policemen.

7- “Did any of you actually see the accident happen «said the policeman”.

8- I said to him, «When do you go abroad? »

9- I said to the boys, «Are you busy today? »

10-I asked, «Why did you travel first-class? »:

7- Are you still having breakfast»? He said to me.

«

8- «When did you see this accident? » the officer said to the lady.

9- He said to him, «Does your brother work in Kuwait this year? »

10- Mother said, «Who will look after the children when I'm out? »

11- Mr. Ahmad said to his wife, «Where are we going to spend this week? »

12- «Have you congratulated Sarnia on her success,» I said to my sister».

13- «Were you present when he comes yesterday?

14- «Do you prefer to travel by air or sea? » He said.

15- «Would you mind opening the window over there? » my guest said to me.

قاعدة So that

(A) so that may, might

in order that + subject + shall, should + infinitive

Thatcan, could

Ex:

a) He works hard. He wants to get high

marks.

(Join by using so that)

He works hard so that he may get high marks.

b) They went to Alex. They wished to enjoy the sea.

They went to Alex in order that they might enjoy the sea.

(B)

ولتحويل اي جملة بها **so that** ومثيلاتها من **complex** الي **simple** اس من **clause** الي **phrase** تحذف هذه الادوات (أدوات الربط) + الفاعل + **may** او **might** ونضع بدلاً منها :

To

So as to + **inf** المصدر

In order to

Ex:

He works hard so that he may get marks

He works hard so as to / in order to / to get high marks.

Exercise:

Do as shown in brackets:

1- He went home to study his lessons, (use so that). . .

2- They got up early so that they

might enjoy the fresh air. (Use to).

3- The policeman hurried in order to catch the thief, (use so that).

4- The army marched quickly so as to surprise the enemy. (Change into clause).

5- The pupils listened carefully so that
.....

(Complete).

6- Many of our soldiers sacrificed their lives so as to free our lands, (use so that).

7- He went to France so that he might learn French language, (use to).

8- Foreign Tourists write the notes in several languages so as to understand them, (use so that).

9- The gardeners water the flowers so that they may grow quicker, (use so as to).

10- She works hard all the year round so as to join the faculty of medicine, (use so that).

11- Yesterday they visited the Egyptians Museum so that they could

increase their historical knowledge, (us: to).

12- They rented the top floor so that they might have a good view, (use in order to).

13- They went into the garden to, pick flowers, (use so that).

14- I pinned the note to his pillow in order that he would be sure to see it.

Glossary

The Koran the holy book in Islam

Holy Book	الكتاب المقدس	Salvation	الخلاص
revealed to	انزل علي	Faith	الايمان
supreme power	القوى الاعلي	Indecency	المنكر
moral code	النظام الاخلاقي	Decay	التآكل
Spiritual	روحاني	Human concerns	اهتمامات البشر
torch-bearers	حامي المشاعل	Exposition"	تبياناً
Morality	الفضيلة	Adhere to	تلتزم ب

A mercy	رحمة		
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The Profession of Faith

Submission	خضوع	Interpretations	تفسيرات
Obedience	طاعة	Companions	الصحابة
Commitment	التزام	Merciful	رحيم
Righteousness	استقامة	Beneficent	محسن
Partner	شريك	Meaningful	ذات معني
Guidance	ارشاد	Rational thinking	التفكير العقلي
Scripture	كتاب مقدس	Revelation	نزول الوحي
Conviction	اقتناع	Reason	العقل

Tolerance in Islam

Tolerance	التسامح	Dissident	اعداء
Imposed upon	مفروض عليهم	Trace	أثر
To adopt it	اعتناقه	Creeds	مذاهب
Reject faith	يكفرون بالايمان	Pool-tax	جزية
Worship	يعبد	For told	تنبأ
Transgress limits	تعتدون علي الحدود	Address the mind	يخاطب العقل
Oppressions	الظالمون	Mankind	البشرية

Marriage as an Islamic Institution in Islam

Institution	مؤسسة	Guardian	الوصي
Unit	وحدة	Enmity	عداوة
Sacred	مقدس	Consent	توافق
Harm	ضرر	Contract	عقد
Multiplication	تكاثر	Dowry	مهر (في الزواج)
human race	الجنس البشري	Financial ability	القدرة المالية
Sociologists	علماء الاجتماع	Advanced dowry	المهر المقدم
Environment	بيئة	Deferred dowry	المهر المؤخر
a proposal	تقدم	Termination	انهاء
Divorce	الطلاق	Judaism	اليهودية
resorting to	اللجوء الي	Widow	أرملة
		Embryo	الجنين (في بطن الأم)

Freedom and Equality in Islam

Elements	عنصر	To induce	يفرض
Absolute	مطلق	Limitation	تحديد
Advent	بزوغ/ وصول	Concept	تصور
To cherish	يرحب به	Sin	خطيئة
To apply to	ينطبق علي	Violate	ينتهك
Voluntary	تطوعي	Emancipate	يحرر
Subjugation	القهر	Uncertainties	شكوك
Deliberately	متعمداً	Denegation	انحلال
Desecrate	يُدنس- ينتهك حرمة	Entitled	مهياً لـ
Objectives	أهداف	Compulsion	اجبار
Superstition	خرافات	Delegated	فرض / وكل
To enjoin	لغرض على	Sound	سليم / صائب
Observances	شعائر		

The Influence of Arabic Literature in Europe

Represent	يقدم	Strait	مضيق
Feuds	نزاعات / صراعات	To assimilate	استيعاب
tribal virtues	فضائل قبلية	Popular balls	حفلات راقصة
Generosity	كرم	Wandering troubadours	السكان المتجولين
courserlystudy	دراسات سطحية	Vernacular lyrics	أغنيات شعبية خيالية
personal feeling	مشاعر شخصية	Corduit	قناة
Affections	عواطف	Via	عن طريق
Themes	مواضيع	Consumption	استهلاك
polished language	لغة مهذبة/ منمقة	Opponent	الخصم
complex meter		The pope	البابا
Rose	النثر	Enterprise	مشروع
Debt	الدين	Fables	الأساطير
The literary legacy	التراث الأدبي	Impact	تأثير
Oriental literature	الأدب الشرقي	Emerged	ظهرت
Critic	ناقد	Inspiration	الهام
Perfect rhyme	قافية كاملة	Scholarship	الدراسة
The consolidated	الموحدين	Respectively	علي التوالي

Arabic Literature

Classical	الفصيح / التقليدي	Monuments	آثار
Birth place	مسقط الرأس	Mounded in	متراكم
Nomadic	بدوي	Drought	جفاف
Biting misery	بؤس قارص	Pasturage	مرعي / الرعي
Fringes	شراشيب	Raids	غارات
Synonyms	مترادفات	Recurrent them	موضوع عام
Enduring	صراع عتيد / ثابت	Phenomenon	ظاهرة

Prophet Mohamed

Disputed	غامض \ غير واضح	A cloak	عبائه
Took charge of	رعاه	Mission	الرسالة
Trading Expeditions	رحلات تجارية	Apostles	الرسل
To worship	يعبد	Message	رسالة
A clot	من علق	Asserted	أكد
Trembling	مرتعشا	Legal Bonds	روابط قانونية
Complete Exhaustion	إرهاق كامل	Immigrant	مهاجر
Battles	معارك	Victorious	منتصر
The truce	الهدنه	Expansion	التوسع
Unification	توحيد	Affirmed the one-ness of God	وحدانية الله
Abolition of blood feuds	القضاء على سفك الدماء	Usury	الربا

The United Nations and its Functions

United Nations Systems	جهاز الأمم المتحدة	In Justice	الظلم
Agencies	وكالات	To Provide Collective Security	لأيجاد أمن جماعي
Actions	أعمال	Organ	عضو
Dams	سدود	The Charter	الميثاق
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	الأعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان	The Human Race	العنصر البشري
Conferences	مؤتمرات	Sessions	دورات
The General Assembly	الجمعية العامة	Disputes	نزاعات

Space - Stations

Orbit	مدار	Planets	كواكب
Endurance	تحمل	Modifications	تعديلات
Space	الفضاء	Fruitful Outcome	النتائج المثمرة
To be Familiar with	أن يكون علي دراية بـ	To Maintain	يحافظ على
Astronaut Crew	طاقم رجال فضاء	Artificial Satellite	قمر صناعي
The Complexity	تعقيدات	Passengers	مسافرين
Experiments	تجارب	Medical Research	البحث الطبي

Old and Modern means of Travel

Unsafe	غير امن	Prejudices	الأحقاد
Slow	بطئ	A great deal of goods	قدر كبير من السلع
Wheels	عجلات	Postal Service	الخدمة البريدية
Coaches	عربات	The plane	الطائرة
The Power of steam	قوة البخار	To land on moon	يهبط على القمر
Steamers	بواخر	Customers	عملاء
Rockets	الصواريخ	Information	معلومات
Represent	يمثل	Relax	يستريح

Firms	مؤسسات	Lavishly	بإفراط
The Annual holiday	العطلة السنوية	Requirements	متطلبات

The Population Explosion

Over Population	إزدیاد سكاني	To control birth	تحديد النسل
Experts	خبراء	Medical Care	الرعاية الطبية
Calculated	أحصوا	Developing Countries	البلاد النامية
This Century	هذا القرن	Poverty	الفقر
Explosion	الأنفجار	Grant aids	تمنح المساعدات
Food Shortage	نقص في الطعام	Unemployment	البطالة
Crowded Slum districts	أحياء قذرة مزدحمة	immigration	الهجرة

The Attitude	إتجاه	To indicate creatures	الأشارة الى المخلوقات
To Contemplate	يفكر	Invitation	دعوة
Scientific Objectivity	الموضوعية العلمية	The Digestive System	الجهاز الهضمي
The Scientific Approach	التناول العلمي	Innovation	التجديد
Blaming Disbelievers	تأنيب غير المؤمنين	Torture	يعذب
Their Forefather	أجدادهم	Prohibition	الحظر
Creativity	الأبداع		

Islam and Scientific Progress

Environment	بيئة	Hereditary	الوراثة
Human Behavior	السلوك البشري	Human Personality	الشخصية الإنسانية
Primitive tribes	قبائل بدائية	Communication	الاتصالات
Savage in behavior	قاس في السلوك	Institutions	مؤسسات

Physical Objects	أشياء مادية	Culture	ثقافة
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Social and Cultural Factors in Personality

Progress	التقدم	Distinction	التمييز
Globe	الكرة الأرضية	Twin	توأم
Co-operation	التعاون	Domination	سيطرة
Undeveloped Countries	البلدان المتخلفة	Prosperity	رخاء
Peaceful Coexistence	التعايش السلمي	Achieved	ينجز / يحقق