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| العام الدراسي: 2025-2026         |                                                                                   |                |

## Department of Translation

### Third Stage

#### Consecutive Translation

#### Classroom Translation Lecture

### Lecture 7: Space Exploration: Expanding the Frontiers of Science

**Duration:** 60 Minutes

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#### Teacher's Introduction

Good morning, everyone.

Today, we will continue our practice in **consecutive translation** by interpreting a speech about **Space Exploration and Scientific Discovery**.

Since ancient times, human beings have looked at the night sky with curiosity and wonder. Throughout history, scientists and explorers have tried to understand the universe and discover what lies beyond our planet. Today, thanks to remarkable advances in science and technology, space exploration has become one of humanity's greatest achievements.

As future translators and interpreters, you may work at scientific conferences, international space forums, research institutions, or organizations involved in science and technology. Therefore, it is important to become familiar with the language and terminology used in discussions about space exploration.

As usual, I will read the speech in English. After each section, I will pause to allow you to interpret it into Arabic. Remember to listen carefully, identify the main ideas, take brief notes, and communicate the speaker's message clearly and naturally.

Before we begin, let us review some important vocabulary.

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## Key Vocabulary

| English                     | Arabic              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Space Exploration           | استكشاف الفضاء      |
| Universe                    | الكون               |
| Planet                      | كوكب                |
| Earth                       | الأرض               |
| Moon                        | القمر               |
| Mars                        | المريخ              |
| Satellite                   | قمر صناعي           |
| Spacecraft                  | مركبة فضائية        |
| Astronaut                   | رائد فضاء           |
| Telescope                   | تلسكوب              |
| Scientific Research         | البحث العلمي        |
| Innovation                  | الابتكار            |
| Technology                  | التكنولوجيا         |
| International Space Station | محطة الفضاء الدولية |
| Mission                     | مهمة                |
| Orbit                       | مدار                |
| Gravity                     | الجاذبية            |
| Discovery                   | اكتشاف              |

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## **Speech for Consecutive Translation**

### **Part One**

Good morning, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Today, I would like to speak about one of humanity's greatest achievements: space exploration. Throughout history, people have looked toward the stars and wondered what exists beyond our planet. Curiosity has always encouraged human beings to explore unknown places, whether across oceans, over mountains, or beyond the Earth's atmosphere.

Space exploration represents humanity's desire to expand knowledge, develop science, and better understand the universe in which we live. Every mission into space provides valuable information that contributes to scientific progress and technological innovation.

Today, many countries cooperate in space research, demonstrating that science has the power to unite nations in the pursuit of knowledge.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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### **Part Two**

The modern era of space exploration began in the middle of the twentieth century. In 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched Sputnik 1, the world's first artificial satellite. This historic event marked the beginning of the Space Age and transformed scientific research forever.

A few years later, in 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel into space. His successful mission demonstrated that human spaceflight was possible and inspired future generations of scientists, engineers, and astronauts.

Perhaps the most famous achievement came in 1969, when astronauts from the United States became the first humans to land on the Moon. Millions of people

around the world watched this remarkable event, which remains one of the greatest accomplishments in human history.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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### **Part Three**

Today, space exploration is no longer limited to a few countries. Many nations participate in international space programs and cooperate in scientific research. One of the best examples of international cooperation is the International Space Station, where astronauts from different countries live and work together while conducting scientific experiments.

The station serves as a unique laboratory where researchers study medicine, biology, physics, and engineering under conditions of microgravity. These experiments help scientists develop new technologies that improve life on Earth.

International cooperation in space demonstrates that scientific progress can be achieved when countries share knowledge and resources.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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### **Part Four**

Satellites have become an essential part of our daily lives. Although many people rarely think about them, satellites support communication systems, weather forecasting, navigation, environmental monitoring, and disaster management.

Global Positioning System (GPS) technology allows drivers, pilots, and ships to navigate accurately. Weather satellites monitor storms, hurricanes, and climate conditions, helping governments prepare for natural disasters and protect their citizens.

Communication satellites enable millions of people to watch television, use the internet, and communicate instantly across continents.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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## **Part Five**

Scientists are now focusing on exploring Mars, which is considered one of the most promising planets for future human exploration. Robotic missions have already collected valuable information about the planet's surface, atmosphere, and geological history.

Researchers hope that future missions will answer important questions about whether life ever existed on Mars and whether humans might one day establish permanent settlements there.

Although these goals remain challenging, technological advances continue to bring humanity closer to making them a reality.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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## **Part Six**

Space exploration has also produced many technologies that improve everyday life. Materials originally developed for spacecraft are now used in medicine, transportation, communications, and manufacturing. Satellite technology supports agriculture, environmental protection, emergency response, and scientific research.

Investment in space science encourages innovation, creates employment opportunities, and inspires young people to study science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

For these reasons, many governments consider space exploration an investment in the future rather than simply an expensive scientific project.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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## **Part Seven**

Despite its many achievements, space exploration also presents significant challenges. Space missions require enormous financial resources, advanced technology, and years of careful planning. Astronauts face risks associated with radiation, isolation, and the physical effects of living in space for long periods.

Another growing concern is space debris. Thousands of inactive satellites and fragments of old spacecraft now orbit the Earth, creating potential dangers for future missions. Scientists and engineers are developing new methods to reduce space pollution and ensure that future exploration remains safe and sustainable.

These challenges remind us that scientific progress must always be accompanied by careful planning and international responsibility.

*(Pause for interpretation.)*

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## **Part Eight**

In conclusion, space exploration reflects humanity's determination to discover new knowledge and expand the frontiers of science. Every mission teaches us more about the universe, strengthens international cooperation, and contributes to technological innovation that benefits life on Earth.

As future translators and interpreters, you may one day participate in scientific conferences, international research projects, or global organizations where accurate communication is essential. Your ability to bridge languages and cultures will help scientists, researchers, and policymakers work together in addressing the challenges of the future.

The exploration of space reminds us that although we come from different countries and cultures, we all share one planet and one future. Through science, cooperation, and communication, humanity can continue reaching new horizons.

Thank you very much for your attention.

*(Final interpretation.)*

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## **Discussion Questions**

1. Why has humanity always been interested in exploring space?
2. What was the importance of Sputnik 1 in the history of space exploration?
3. How does the International Space Station promote international cooperation?
4. In what ways do satellites improve our daily lives?
5. Why is Mars considered an important destination for future exploration?
6. What challenges does space exploration face today?
7. How can translators contribute to international scientific cooperation?

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## **Classroom Activities**

### **Activity One**

Listen carefully to each section and interpret it consecutively into Arabic without looking at the written text.

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### **Activity Two**

Work in pairs. One student acts as the speaker while the other interprets the speech into Arabic. Then exchange roles.

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### **Activity Three**

Identify all scientific and technological terms in the speech and provide accurate Arabic equivalents.

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### Activity Four

Using only your notes, summarize **Part Five** in English and then interpret your summary into Arabic.

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### Activity Five

Discuss the following question in groups:

**"Should governments invest more money in space exploration, or should they spend more on solving problems on Earth?"**

One student presents the group's opinion in English, while another student interprets it consecutively into Arabic.

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### Homework

Prepare a **three-minute speech** in English on one of the following topics:

- The Importance of Satellites in Everyday Life
- Life on Mars: Reality or Dream?
- International Cooperation in Scientific Research
- The Future of Space Tourism
- How Space Technology Improves Life on Earth

During the next class, present your speech while another student interprets it consecutively into Arabic.

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### Suggested Note-Taking Symbols

| Meaning           | Symbol                                                                            |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Space Exploration | SE                                                                                |
| Earth             |  |
| Moon              |  |
| Mars              | M                                                                                 |
| Satellite         | Sat.                                                                              |
| Astronaut         | Ast.                                                                              |
| Space Station     | ISS                                                                               |
| Research          | Res.                                                                              |
| Technology        | Tech                                                                              |
| Innovation        | Inn.                                                                              |
| Cooperation       | Coop                                                                              |
| Discovery         | Disc.                                                                             |
| Government        | Gov.                                                                              |
| Increase          | ↑                                                                                 |
| Decrease          | ↓                                                                                 |
| Because           | ∴                                                                                 |
| Therefore         | →                                                                                 |

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