

با عرض سلام و ادب خدمت دانشجویان گرامی:

همانطور که مطلع هستید بخاطر شرایط جاری و همچنین جلوگیری از وقفه در امر آموزش باید کلاس را از طریق فضای مجازی پیش ببریم که این مهم همت و تلاش شما دانشجویان عزیز را می طلبد. لذا از همه دوستان خواهش می کنم در راستای انجام تکالیف خواسته شده اهتمام ورزند چرا که همین فعالیت در نمره کلاسی نیز منظور خواهد شد.

به همین منظور کلیه دانشجویان لطفا در اسرع وقت صفحات ۵ و ۴ و ۶ کتاب رو ۴ concept and comment بصورت خلاصه نوشته و به بصورت خلاصه نوشته و به pv من ارسال نمایید.

This very interesting text talks about...

توجه داشته باشید تلاش شود کل این صفحات رو حداکثر در ۱۰ خط خلاصه کنید.

جهت مهارت speaking هم دوستان جداگانه یک audio تهیه میکنید و خودتان را معرفی میکنید.

Please introduce yourself?

Well, my name is Ali Fathi,...

بعد جداگانه چند سوالی رو که در کلاس کاور شد را جواب میدهید.

۱. What's your first name?

۲. What's your last name?

۳. What's your nick name?

۴. etc

و در نهایت یک روز کامل رو شرح میدهید به انگلیسی و در قالب
audio و در pv ارسال نمایید.

موفق باشید.

1 Navajo Sand Painting



More than 500 years ago, the **ancestors** of the Navajo people left the cold northern region that is now part of western Canada and Alaska and **migrated** south to what is now the southwestern part of the United States.

- 5 The area in which the Navajo finally settled is **mainly** desert. It is a **harsh** environment that gets little rain. The animals and plants that live there have had to **adapt** in order to survive in the **unforgiving** climate and **landscape**.

mostly; primarily

- 10 When the Navajo arrived in the area, they too had to adapt to the harsh desert conditions in order to survive. They had to learn to make use of the natural resources in their environment to provide for their shelter, food, and other necessities. Over time, the Navajo became famous for the things they were able to create from the natural resources at hand. One of the most famous Navajo creations is called sand painting.

Most people think of a painting as a work of art. For the Navajo, however, sand painting is not artwork.

- 20 Rather, sand painting is an important part of a religious ceremony. The making of a sand painting is part of a **healing** ceremony that is supposed to **restore** the health and **well-being** of a sick person.

bring back; return to normal

- The only people who are allowed to create sand paintings are specially trained Navajo "singers" or "medicine men" and their **assistants**. A Navajo singer begins the process of creating a sand painting by collecting different rocks. The rocks are then crushed and ground into sand. Traditionally, a Navajo singer and his assistants make the sand painting on the floor of a small Navajo house called a *hogan*. Working under the direction of the singer, the assistants take colored sand in their hands and drip it on the floor in a line. Using different colors, they slowly make a picture.

good mental and physical condition

- 35 The size of Navajo sand paintings varies. A small sand painting is less than a meter wide, while a large



sand painting can be over 6 meters wide. The number of people assisting the singer also varies. A small sand painting may have 2 or 3 people working on it and take an hour to complete, while a large painting may **require** 10 men and women and take all day to finish.

During the healing ceremony, the sick person moves onto the completed sand painting. The sick person sits directly on the sand painting so that it can **serve** as a pathway for evil or illness to leave the person's body and for goodness or health to return to it. This explains why the Navajo word for sand painting means "place where the gods come and go." After the sick person has been treated, other visitors may go up to the painting and dab some of the sand on themselves so that the sand painting brings health and well-being into their lives too.

At the end of the healing ceremony, it is **imperative** that the sand painting be destroyed. The Navajo believe that something terrible will happen if they fail to destroy a sand painting **properly**. So, in the reverse of the order in which it was made, the singer sweeps the painting away and returns the sand to the landscape.

Navajo singers make their sand paintings from memory, and they always make the same pictures in exactly the same way. There are between 600 and 1,000 different pictures for sand paintings. At one point in history, there was one singer for every 150 Navajos.

Today, the **ratio** is much lower, with one singer for roughly every 2,200 people. One reason for this change is the **extensive** training required to perform the duties of a singer; it can take as long as 14 years to train someone. A second reason for the change in ratio is that a singer can train only one student at a time. This need for **one-on-one** training has limited the number of students who can be trained.

While a true sand painting is part of a Navajo ceremony and lasts for only a short time, sand painting as a permanent art form has also developed. The first permanent sand paintings appeared in the early 1900s. These early pieces of art were actually **tapestries** rather

correctly

relationship
between two
numbers

artworks made of
cloth, often used as
wall hangings



than paintings made with sand. The tapestries were woven by a respected Navajo singer named Hosteen Klah, who copied the pictures from sand paintings.

made from yarn
into cloth; past
participle of weave
admired

However, to avoid causing something terrible to
80 happen by making a permanent picture, Klah never
made the picture exactly the same as the **original**. He
would not use a Navajo picture without changing it a
little. Before long, tourists in the area saw Klah's
weavings and asked to buy them. Klah finally agreed to
85 sell one of his weavings if the buyer **promised** never to
put it on the floor or walk on it.

In the 1930s, the Navajo began creating another type
of permanent sand painting. They made these
permanent paintings by slowly dripping colored sand
90 onto glue-covered boards. Today, these sand paintings
are considered to be works of art rather than part of a
religious ceremony. They are made by artists rather than
singers, and they appear in art shows and in art
museums.

95 There is still **controversy** over the selling of sand
paintings. Some Navajos say that sand paintings are
part of their religion and should not be sold. But others
believe that the artists' changes to the pictures protect
their religious power.

