

# UNIT 2

## Abdel-Tawab Youssef: My Father, An English Teacher

### Vocabulary:

favourite	مفضل	lecture (v)	يُحاضر
discuss	يناقش	lecture (n)	محاضرة
discussion	مناقشة	importance	أهمية
author (v)	يؤلف	literary	أدبي
author (n)	مؤلف	literature	الأدب
children's books	كتب الأطفال	influence (n)	تأثير
culture	الثقافة	influential (adj.)	مؤثر / ذو تأثير أو نفوذ
interviewer	محاوِر/من يجري لقاء أو مقابلة	political science	العلوم السياسية
university	جامعة	college = faculty	كلية
minister	وزير	prime minister	رئيس الوزراء
the press	الصحافة	mass media	وسائل الاعلام
discipline (v./n.)	انضباط/تأديب/تهذيب/نظام/ يؤدب/يعاقب/يهذب	serious	جاد / خطير
layer	طبقة	spoil	يفسد بالافراط في التذليل/يتلف
strict	متشدد / صارم	semicircle	شبه دائرة
silence (v./n.)	يُسكت / الصمت	qualities	صفات
natural	طبيعي	prepare	يُعد / يجهز
preparation	اعداد / تجهيز	inspire	يُلهم
inspiring	مُلهم	inspiration	إلهام
encourage	يشجع	encouraging	مُشجع
discourage	يمنع	dig/dug/dug	يحفر
paintings	لوحات – رسومات	steps	خطوات
worthwhile	ذو قيمة	summary	مُلخص
survey	استطلاع رأي	partner	شريك
informal language	لغة رسمية	concerned	مهتم
vet	طبيب بيطري	politician	شخص سياسي
ache (v./n.)	ألم - يؤلم	archaeology	علم الآثار
findings	نتائج / مكتشفات	archaeologist	عالم آثار
keep fit	يحافظ علي اللياقة البدنية	hobby	هواية
collecting coins	جمع العملات	pool	حمام سباحة
sensible	عاقل	obey	يُطيع

**Prepositions:**

be strict about something	متشدد في شيء	be responsible for	مسئول عن
be strict with someone	متشدد مع (شخص)	be in charge in	مسئول عن
important to/for	مهم لـ	have the honour of	ينال شرف ..
be worried about	قلق بشأن	communicate with	يتواصل مع
take part in	يشارك في	move around (the class)	يتحرك في أنحاء
good luck with	أتمنى لك حظاً موفقاً في	set up	يُنشئ / يُقيم
focus on	تركيز / يركز	on TV	في التلفزيون
famous for = well-known for	مشهور بـ	on the radio	في الإذاعة
translate into	يترجم الي	show respect to	يُظهر الإحترام لـ
sit in a circle	يجلس في دائرة	under the trees	تحت الأشجار
make a plan for	يُعد خطة	an answer to	إجابة لـ
recommend something to someone	يقترح شيء علي شخص	find out	يعرف / يكتشف
lecture on/about	يُحاضر في	do a project about	يقوم بعمل بحث عن
be busy with	مشغول بـ	interested in	مهتم بـ
know about	يعرف عن	be a long way from	علي مسافة بعيدة من
sit by	يجلس بالقرب من	look forward to	يتطلع الي
in association with	بالمشاركة مع	expert on	خبير في
similar to	مشابه لـ	identical to	متطابق مع

**Words and their antonyms:**

responsible	مسئول	irresponsible	غير مسئول
strict	صارم/متشدد	lenient	متساهل
encourage	يشجع	discourage	يمنع
natural	طبيعي	unnatural	غير طبيعي
outside	خارج	inside	داخل
most	الأكثر	least	الأقل
remember	يتذكر	forget	ينسي
respect	احترام	disrespect	عدم احترام
successful	ناجح	unsuccessful	غير ناجح
gentle	مهذب/رفيق	unkind	غير عطوف
introduction	مقدمة	conclusion	خاتمة

**Irregular Verbs:**

bite/bit/bitten	يعض	bring/brought/brought	يحضر
bleed/bled/bled	ينزف	broadcast/broadcast/broadcast	يذيع
blow/blew/blown	يهب / ينفخ	build/built/built	يبني
break/broke/broken	يكسر / ينكسر	burn/burnt/burnt	يحرق/ يحترق
breed/bred/bred	يربي (حيوانات)	burn/burned/burned	
		burst/burst/burst	ينفجر

**Derivatives:**

verb		noun		adjective	
associate	يربط	association	جمعية/مؤسسة	associated	مرتبط
		minister	وزير	ministerial	وزاري
		ministry	وزارة		
lecture	يُحاضر	lecture	محاضرة		
influence	يؤثر	influence	تأثير	influential	مؤثر
discipline	يهذب/يؤدب/يعاقب	discipline	نظام/تأديب/انضباط	disciplinary	تأديبي
silence	يُسكت	silence	الصمت/السكوت	silent	صامت
		responsibility	مسئولية	responsible	مسئول
		strictness	تشدد/صرامة	strict	متشدد/صارم
inspire	يلهم	inspiration	الهام	inspiring	ملهم
		importance	أهمية	important	هام
differ	يختلف	difference	فرق/اختلاف	different	مختلف
confide (in)	يثق في	confidence	الثقة	confident	واثق
		intelligence	الذكاء	intelligent	ذكي
Spoil	يفسد/يدلل			Spoiled	مدلل

### Definitions:

<b>discipline</b>	To teach someone to obey rules and control their own behaviour
<b>honour</b>	Something that makes you feel proud and happy
<b>layer</b>	One of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other
<b>responsible</b>	Sensible and able to be trusted
<b>semicircle</b>	A group arranged in a curved line
<b>serious</b>	Quiet and sensible
<b>silence (v)</b>	Make someone stop giving their opinion
<b>spoil</b>	Let a child have or do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly
<b>strict</b>	Making sure that people always obey rules
<b>lecture (v)</b>	Talk to a group of people about a subject
<b>influence (v)</b>	Have an effect on the way someone or something develops or behaves
<b>importance</b>	The quality of being important

### The Listening Text

**Interviewer** : Many people have grown up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef. In fact, I have just finished one of his books, called My Father, An Egyptian Teacher. With me today is Mrs. Abdelaziz. She has written a book about why the writer became so successful. So, Mrs. Abdelaziz, was Mr. Youssef from Cairo?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz** : No, he wasn't, although he lived a lot of his life there. Abdel-Tawab Youssef was born in 1928 in a small village near Beni Suef. When he was a child, he loved to read children's books and he also loved writing.

**Interviewer** : Did he go to university?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz** : Yes, in 1945 he started studying **political science** at Cairo University. He **graduated** in 1950 and then worked for the Egyptian Ministry of Education, but six months later, his father died.

**Interviewer** : That must have been a difficult time for him.

**Mrs. Abdelaziz** : That's right. He wanted to live in Cairo with his mother and his three younger sisters. His uncles did not think this was a good idea, but he wanted to earn enough money to send his sisters to school, which was unusual at that time.

**Interviewer** : When did he start writing children's books?

**Mrs. Abdelaziz** : He didn't start for many years. Mr. Youssef married Noaila Rashed in 1956 and they had three children. Mr. Youssef set up the Children's **Cultural Association** in 1968 and he travelled to many countries to study children's culture, but he didn't start writing until 1975.

*Interviewer* : What happened then?

*Mrs. Abdelaziz* : Well, in 1975, he started writing children's stories for radio and television. The stories were very successful and so he started to write novels, poems and plays, often about important **events** and people in the world. He won many awards for his writing.

*Interviewer* : Are his books only famous in Egypt?

*Mrs. Abdelaziz* : No. Since he became famous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages, including English, French and Chinese. Abdel-Tawab Youssef travelled a lot too. In 1985, he lectured at the university of Ohio in the United States about writing for children and the importance of Arabic literature. He died in 2015, aged 87.

*Interviewer* : His books have influenced children for many years, and I'm sure children will continue to enjoy his books in the future. Thank you!

**Read the following passage carefully:**

### My Father, An Egyptian Teacher

For all those who have had the honour of being called "teacher".

The head teacher realised that the young teacher was worried about his first lesson at the school. "Don't worry, you have all the qualities to be a good teacher!" he said. "You are very natural with the students. You're **serious** and **responsible**, warm but **strict**".

That is what I've learnt about you in the short time you've been here. You will need to **discipline** the students, but you'll be **fatherly** and gentle."

- "Do you think so? I've always prepared my lessons well," said the teacher. "I give myself goals and plan how to achieve them. I **plan** an introduction and then use steps. And I like to use paintings and pictures," said the teacher

That's good. You've come with fresh ideas," answered the head. "I believe that a teacher mustn't **silence** his students. He must inspire them and encourage them to communicate and to take part in conversations." "You don't want to **spoil** the students," warned the head.

- "Oh, I won't. We should encourage them to move around the class. We can change the design of the classroom: if there's a discussion, the students can sit in a circle or **semicircle**. We could even have the class outside, under the trees!" said the teacher.

- "Good luck with your first class tomorrow," said the head

The head teacher left him dreaming about his new life as a teacher. He believed that his was the most important job: he was society's engineer, helping to build it. A teacher is like the **layers** of the

earth: whatever level you reach, you can dig deeper to find more layers that are even richer than before. His was the best job in the world.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1-The teacher thinks that students should not be silenced because he wants them to (appreciate - communicate - deviate - graduate) and to take part in conversations.

2-The head teacher warns the teacher not to (respect - spoil - order - involve) the students.

3-The teacher thinks he is like society's engineer because he is hoping to (destroy - build - harm - paint) it.

4-The young teacher is serious, responsible, warm but (strict - funny - crazy - rude).

5-The head teacher left the young teacher dreaming about (travelling abroad - finding another job - his new life as a teacher - buying a new house).

6-The young teacher believes that teaching is the (worst - most profitable - best - most boring) job in the world.

**Answer the following questions:**

7-Why did the head teacher think the young teacher did not need to worry?

8-How does the young teacher plan his lessons?

9-In what ways is a teacher like the layers of the earth?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) make someone realize a possible danger or problem

b) a large group of people who live together in an organized way

**Collocations and Vocabulary for Translation**

give advice	ينصح/يُسيدي النصيحة	conduct a survey	يُجري استطلاع رأي
give a lecture	يلقي محاضرة	attend a lecture	يحضر محاضرة
groundwater = underground water	المياه الجوفية	existence	وجود
urban areas	المناطق الحضرية	rural areas	المناطق الريفية
contamination = pollution	التلوث	petroleum derivatives	مشتقات البترول
giant projects	مشروعات ضخمة أو عملاقة	keep up with	يساير/يوكب
natural gas	الغاز الطبيعي	microscopic organisms	كائنات دقيقة
supply and demand	العرض والطلب	cost of living	تكلفة المعيشة
standard of living	مستوي المعيشة	gradual improvement	تحسن تدريجي

## Language Notes:

♣ **be associated with = be related to = be connected with** مرتبط ب/له علاقة ب

- There are problems which are associated with cancer treatment.

♣ **association:** جمعية / منظمة / مؤسسة

- They set up an association to collect money and build a new school.

🔖 عند تحويل الصفات المنتهية بـ **ly** الى حال **adv.** نستخدم:

**In a + adj. + way/manner**

♣ **fatherly** أبوي / **motherly** مرتبط بالأم / **friendly** / **cowardly** جبان / **neighbourly** / **lovely** / **silly** / **ugly** قبيح / **brotherly** أخوي / **deadly** مميت / **lonely** / **likely** محتمل / **unlikely** غير محتمل / **heavenly** سماوي / **manly** رجولي / **lively** حيوي/نشيط

- She spoke in **a friendly way**.
- He behaved **in a silly way**.

🔖 لاحظ أن الأفعال المنتهية بـ **ize** يمكن أن تنتهي أيضاً بـ **ise**

♣ **realize = realise**

♣ **recognize = recognise**

♣ **organize = organise**

♣ **economize = economise**

🔖 تستخدم كلمة **even** للدلالة على شيء غير متوقع وفي حالة وجود صفة بعدها تكون في حالة المقارنة:

- He didn't **even** have enough money to pay the rent.
- I haven't **even** started making dinner.
- Frank played well last season and this season he has played **even better**.

🔖 لاحظ طريقة كتابة ونطق السنوات:

**1908 = Nineteen oh-eight**

**2015 = two thousand and fifteen / twenty fifteen**

♣ **Grow up doing something:**

- Many people have **grown up reading** the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef.

♣ **Leave someone doing something**

- The head teacher **left him dreaming** about his life as a teacher.

♣ **rest:** فترة راحة

♣ **the rest (of):** بقية..

- The doctors had told him to have complete bed **rest** for a whole week.
- what do you want to do for **the rest of** your life?

⚡ لاحظ استخدام most/least مع الأفعال الآتية:

- ♣ what do you most/least enjoy/like/love/hate about..?
- ♣ what do you enjoy/like/love/hate most/least ... about..?

♣ What I like/love/enjoy/hate most is/are...

- What do you **most enjoy** about your job? / What do you **enjoy most** about your job?
- What I **liked most** were the beautiful beaches.

♣ conduct: سلوك

♣ conduct: (الحرارة/الكهرباء) يوصل

♣ conduct (a survey/a study/a poll رأي / استطلاع / an experiment): يُجرى/يقوم بـ

♣ A conducted tour: (جولة منظمة) مرشد

- He was arrested for unlawful **conduct**. سلوك غير قانوني
- This material **conducts electricity** well. توصل الكهرباء.
- They **conducted a survey** to ask local residents المحليون what they would like.

⚡ لاحظ أن كثير من الكلمات تكتب بنفس الحروف سواء استخدمت كاسم أو كفعل:

♣ plan / ache / break / chat / demand / face / use / delay / stay

- I **plan** an introduction and then use steps.
- He **made** a **plan** for the lesson.
- The **demand for** fish exceeds the supply. يزيد عن العرض.

**Words Often Confused:**

♣ social (issues / problems / reforms) اجتماعي (له علاقة بالمجتمع)

♣ sociable (للأشخاص – ويمكن أن تصف وقت تمارس فيه أنشطة مع آخرين)

- Team sports help to develop a child's **social skills**.
- You can join a **social club** to make friends.
- She's a **sociable child** who'll talk to anyone.
- We had a very **sociable weekend**.

**Exercises on Vocabulary and language notes**

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- They set up an (accommodation - abbreviation - absorption - association) to **campaign against the influence of drug addiction**. يقوم بحملة ضد تأثير ادمان المخدرات
- 2- Professor Ali is giving a **series** سلسلة of (architecture - lectures - mixtures - creatures) on Einstein's **theories**. نظريات
- 3- He (pictures - lectures - measures - pressures) on European art at Manchester University.
- 4- Ali's grandfather was a doctor and later worked for the (ministry - section - country - industry) of health.
- 5- The teacher told us about the (worthlessness - importance - appearance - attendance) of revising before exams.
- 6- The tourist went on a (instructed - abducted - retreated - conducted) tour of Egypt, visiting all the ancient sites.
- 7- The history teacher (advanced - announced - influenced - balanced) my decision to become a teacher, too.
- 8- Mona's uncle is an (expert - advert - extrovert - introvert) on science and often lectures at the university.
- 9- Shakespeare's plays have been very (influential - confidential - impartial - potential); many writers have used his stories.
- 10- The football team are playing with a lot of (acceptance - acquaintance - confidence - affluence). I think they are going to win.
- 11- Don't lose those forms. They're very (constant - important - disinfectant - reluctant).
- 12- What is the (difference - absence - existence - evidence) in meaning between wear and where?
- 13- This country's great (consequence - influence - convenience - attendance) in the world is **disproportionate to its relatively small size**. لا يتناسب مع حجمها الصغير نسبيا.
- 14- You need a lot of (stupidity - indifference - laziness - intelligence) to be good at chess.
- 15- A week-old moon has the shape of a (semi-circle / semi-final/rectangle - triangle).
- 16- The practice of making people obey rules and orders is called (deadline - headline - discipline - hotline).
- 17- To (silence - defend - assist - rob) someone is to make them stop giving their opinions.
- 18- To (boil - foil - toil - spoil) children is to make them do whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly.
- 19- The word '(friendly - cowardly - fatherly - silly)' describes behaviour that is typical of a kind or concerned father.

- 20-A (layer – lawyer – destroyer – prayer) is one of several levels of different materials that are on top of each other.
- 21- She attaches a lot of (inheritance – allegiance – alliance - importance) to personal **possessions**.  
ممتلكات
- 22-A (furious - responsible – curious – considerable) person is someone who is sensible and can be trusted.
- 23-A (serious – cautious – conscientious – nutritious) person is someone who is quiet and does not often laugh.
- 24-A/An (abstract – direct - strict – exact) person is someone who makes sure that people always obey rules and does not let people behave badly.
- 25-I ran for ten kilometres yesterday and now my legs (break – ache – extinct – extract).
- 26-Phone me after school and we can have a (chat – chart – scratch – check) about the weekend.
- 27- Let's play a game in the (brake – shake - break – steak) between lessons.
- 28-The tourist sat by the pool and (raced - faced – financed – forced) the sun.
- 29- The teacher (dreamed – divided – founded – demanded) to know why the students were all late.
- 30- We are (planning – banning – scanning – spinning) to go to Greece for the holidays next year.
- 31- Charles Dickens is my (applicable - favourite – changeable – delectable) author.
- 32-The British Medical (Association – Accusation – Activation – Alleviation) is campaigning for a complete **ban on tobacco advertising**.  
حظر الاعلانات عن السجائر
- 33- Her heart (attached – curved - ached – blamed) for the people who had lost their loved ones in the plane crash.
- 34- **Common symptoms** أعراض شائعة of this disease include (ashes - aches – breaks – stains) and pains, tiredness and dizziness.
- 35- The union is (blaming – screaming - demanding – deteriorating) a seven percent **pay rise** زيادة في الأجور this year.
- 36- We have to (ignore - face – refuse – deny) facts here - we simply don't have enough money.
- 37- I had a (cheat – cheek - chat – change) with my boss today about a possible salary increase.
- 38- With (motherly – ugly – silly – unlikely) love and **persistence** المثابرة , the mother succeeded in turning the problem boy into a **straight** مستقيم man.
- 39- Drugs have become a (spacious – spontaneous – serious – suspicious) problem in a lot of schools.
- 40-The farmer called the (nurse - vet – chemist – dentist) out to treat a sick cow.
- 41- Her health is what matters - the **cost** تكلفة of the treatment is of secondary (incidence – importance – impatience – independence).
- 42- My grandmother had a strong (affluence – defiance - influence – innocence) on my early childhood.

- 43-I don't have much (confidence - avoidance - intelligence - conscience) in him after his behaviour in recent months.
- 44-Exercise can make a big (dependence - difference - conference - correspondence) to your **state of health.** الحالة الصحية
- 45-He believes that all children are born with equal (imbalance - incompetence - intelligence - intolerance).
- 46-He was (disciplined - awarded - honoured - decided) for his bad behaviour.
- 47- The **drug should only be administered** يتم تعاطي الدواء under (stick - strict - silent - script) **medical supervision.** الاشراف الطبي
- 48-Look, I don't need (mixtures - lectures - frictions - fiction) on how to use my own camera.
- 49-Mr. Youssef set up an (appreciation - aviation - association - explanation) to help children in 1968.
- 50- Mona's father works for an important (building - ministry - work - building).
- 51- People have translated his books into many languages, (computing - including - cooperating - adding) English and French.
- 52-Soldiers fight for the (humour - tumour - honour - labour) of their country.
- 53- She has all the (quantities - qualities - queries - quests ) to be a good doctor.
- 54-You should give yourself (balls - tools - halls - goals) and plan how to achieve them.
- 55-Teachers must (inspire - respire - conspire - aspire) and encourage their students.
- 56- He tried not to let the bad news (toil - spoil - foil - soil) his evening.
- 57-The police are trying to determine the series of (occasion - anniversaries - memories - events) that led up to the murder.
- 58- She's a (shy - sociable - social - societal) child who will talk to none.
- 59- Which period of history would you (more - better - most - little) like to have lived in?
- 60- He decided to devote the (rest - reserve - resign - resort) of his life to scientific research.

## Grammar

### The Present Perfect Tense

♣ يتكون المضارع التام من :

Have / Has + PP.

- He **has just bought** a new car.

♣ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

1- حدث تم في الماضي ولا يزال له تأثير في الحاضر :

- My car **has broken** down. I have to go to work by bus.

- **I've lost** my keys. I can't open the door.

2- حدث تم في الماضي و ما زال مستمر في الحاضر :

- I **have done** this job **for** many years. = I still do this job.

3- حدث تم في الماضي ولم يُحدد الوقت الذي انتهى فيه :

- I **have just finished** the homework.

- = I finished the homework a moment ago.

- **I've already done** the job.

- = I did the job two hours ago.

📖 يستخدم المضارع التام مع كلمات مثل :

already / just / ever / never / yet / since / for / lately / recently / so far / up till now/in my life/

📖 و يستخدم إذا بدأت الجملة بما يلي :

- ◆ It's/This is the first (second...) time..

- ◆ It's(This) is the only... ◆ In the last few years/months ◆ In recent years

- ◆ over the ages / over the years / over the centuries علي مر العصور/ السنين/القرون

- ◆ It's the first time I have been to this place.

- ◆ This is the only play I have seen.

- Egypt **has made** great progress in the last few years.

📖 و يستخدم إذا انتهت الجملة بكلمة **before** :

- I'm sure I **haven't seen** this man **before**.

📖 و يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث فريد مع وجود الصفة في حالة التفضيل :

- This is **the most beautiful** building I **have ever seen**.

♦ لاحظ أن **ever/never/just/ already** تأتي بين **have/has** والتصريف الثالث **PP** :

- I **have just written** the letter.

♦ يمكن أن تأتي **already** في نهاية الجملة:

- Twenty million people **have seen** the film **already**.

♦ لاحظ الفرق بين :

♦ **Have/Has been to** ذهب الي مكان وعاد منه

♦ **Have/Has gone to** ذهب الي مكان ولم يعد بعد

- She's **been to** India on holiday three times.

- She's **gone to** Moscow, she will be back next week.

♣ لاحظ استخدام **ever** في السؤال و **never** في الإجابة :

- **Have you ever travelled** by plane? • No, I **have never travelled** by plane.

♦ **Just = a short time ago/ a minute ago/ a moment ago**

- They **left** the building a minute **ago**. (just) = They **have just** left the building.

📖 لاحظ استخدام **since / for**

**Since + بداية الحدث**

- ♦ **Since** last week / last summer / 1999 / five o'clock / October / this morning / yesterday / then / Monday / breakfast

**For + فترة زمنية**

- ♦ **For** a week / the last week / a year / five hours / three months / two days / a long time

- I **haven't cleaned** the house **for a week**.

♣ يمكن استخدام **in** وبعدها فترة زمنية بدلاً من **for** بنفس المعنى:

- I **haven't seen** him **in** five years. (OR: for five years)

♦ في حالة وجود فعل واحد مع **since** نستخدم المضارع التام :

♦ في حالة وجود فعلين ، يأتي بعد **since** ماضى بسيط و الفعل الثانى فى المضارع التام :

- I **haven't seen** her **since** she graduated.

**Last / The last time / ago + past simple**

◆ عند استخدام **since / for** بدلا من الكلمات السابقة نستخدم مضارع تام منفي:

• I **last** had my hair cut **when** I **was** in Cairo. = I **haven't had** my hair cut **since** I was in Cairo.

• **The last time** I **met** Jennie was in 2000.

= I **haven't met** Jennie **since** 2000. = I **haven't met** Jennie **for** 18 years.

• The last time I played chess was six years ago.

= I **haven't played** chess **since** 2003. = I **haven't played** chess **for** 15 years.

◆ في حالة استخدام **ago** بدلا من **for** نستخدم **started to / began to + inf.**

• He **has learnt** English **for** six years. = He **began / started** to learn/learning English six years ago.

◆ لاحظ انه عند استخدام **since** بدلا من **for** نستخدم التركيب الآتي:

**ماضي بسيط + last + فاعل + since + فترة زمنية + It's / It's been**

• He **hasn't visited** his uncle **for** a long time. = **It's** a long time **since** he **last visited** his uncle.

◆ عند استخدام **ever** بدلا من **never** نستخدم صيغة تفضيل:

• I **have never done** such a tiring job. = This is **the most tiring** job I **have ever done**.

◆ عند استخدام **never** بدلا من **ever** نستخدم **such (a/an) adj. + n.**

• This is **the worst** luck I **have ever had**. = I **have never** had **such bad** luck.

◆ لاحظ استخدام **yet** في الجملة المنفية

• I **haven't finished** my homework **yet**.

◆ في حالة استخدام **yet** بدلا من **still** نستخدم مضارع تام منفي بدلا من المضارع المستمر:

• He **is still writing** the report. = He **hasn't finished** writing the report **yet**.

◆ المضارع التام في المبني للمجهول :

**Have been / has been + PP**

• He **has written** the letter. The letter **has been written**.

### The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

#### Have/has been +V- ing

♣ يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من :

♣ ويعبر عن حدث بدأ واستمر حتى الآن

• I've been studying all day.

♣ لتوضيح نتيجة موقف في الحاضر

• I've been running. That's why I'm so tired.

♣ ويعبر عن حدث استمر بشكل منتظم من الماضي الى الحاضر

• It's been raining a lot recently.

• I've been learning Greek for the last few months.

♣ ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر غالباً مع:

All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for...now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over the last few months

♣ لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام فقط:

1- عندما لا يستغرق الفعل وقتاً طويلاً:

• My uncle has joined the army.

2- عندما نذكر عدد المرات التي قمنا فيها بالحدث:

• Mona has sent me three e-mails.

2- في حالة وجود أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة:

• I've known Yara since kindergarten.

### The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

♦ ويتكون الماضي التام المستمر من:

#### Had been + v+ing

♦ ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث

آخر ويستخدم عادة مع when/since / for/ all day / all weekend :

♦ ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل wait / do / study / live / work /

:stay / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel, ..etc

♣ When I met him, he had been working for two hours.

♣ They had been waiting for an hour **before** the train **arrived**.

♣ He **was** tired because he had been working since dawn.

♣ He **was covered** in paint. He had been painting the room since we left.

♣ Our game of tennis **was** interrupted. We had been playing for an hour when it started to rain.

♦ لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً ومنها الماضي التام المستمر:

♣ We **were** good friends. We **had known** each other for 10 years.

♦ كما لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها مثل break down / stop / close / open / end / finish وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضي التام:

♣ She **was** late for the meeting because her car **had broken** down.

♦ إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام فقط:

♣ When I met Ahmed, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.

♦ ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بدلاً من المضارع التام المستمر في غير المباشر:

♣ She told me she had been working all day. (I have been working all day.)

### Exercises on Grammar

#### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Something is wrong with his car, so he (has taken – has been taken – was taken – is being taken) it to the garage.
- 2- The injured woman (takes – has taken – will take – has been taken) to hospital.
- 3- Paul (has looked – was looking - had been looking – looks) for work for over a year before he got a job.
- 4- I (enjoy – am enjoying – had to enjoy – have enjoyed) reading novels since I was a young child.
- 5- I (have had – had had – have to have – am having) my own computer for 3 years now.
- 6- All the students in my class (are passed – are passing – were passing – have passed) the exam already.
- 7- I went to the doctor's yesterday evening because I (have been feeling – was feeling - had been feeling – feel) ill for nearly a week.
- 8- She (will play – was playing – has been playing – have been playing) the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day.
- 9- How long (you know – do you know – have you known – have you been knowing) Mr. Ahmed? –For ten years.
- 10- She (hasn't received - doesn't receive – hadn't received – has received) the prize yet.
- 11- What have you been doing? –I (had been watching - have been watching – was watching – would watch) a history of the 2016 Olympic Games on TV.
- 12- He (had been training - has been training – had trained – was training) really hard since the World weight-lifting Championships in 2014.
- 13- I (have been playing – was playing – am played – am playing) football for as long as I can remember, but for the last few months, I've been playing squash regularly.
- 14- I (was trying – will be trying - have been trying – had tried) to contact you for ages. What have you been doing?

- 15- My phone (hadn't worked - hasn't worked - wasn't working - isn't working) very well since I dropped it last week.
- 16- I'm sorry. I (had been - was being - am being - have been) really busy recently.
- 17- The little children's clothes (are - have been - were being - were) dirty because they had been playing in the park all day.
- 18- I (have been living - was living - have been lived - had been living) in Alexandria for ten years now.
- 19- I (would do - will be doing - was doing - have been doing) my homework for two hours and I'm still doing it.
- 20- Mother (has been cooking - was cooking - had been cooking - cooks) since noon. She hasn't finished yet.
- 21- I (read - was read - was reading - have been reading) that book you lent me and I'm really enjoying it.
- 22- This author (writes - has written - was writing - is writing) several books, but I haven't seen any of them in the shops.
- 23- You look tired. What have you been doing? -I've had a very busy day. I arrived at the shop at 11 this morning and I (have been serving - has been served - was serving - serve) customers all day. I haven't even had time for lunch.
- 24- What have you been doing since we last (have met - met were meeting - had met - met)? -I've been travelling around Europe. I've visited France, Italy and Spain.
- 25- How long have you been learning English? - (Since - For - Yet - Already) I was eight years old.
- 26- What (were you doing - are you doing - have you been studying - do you do) in Geography recently? -I've been studying the oceans.
- 27- How long has your father been working for his company? -(For - Since - From - Yet) about two years.
- 28- Have you finished this exercise (for - since - already - ever)? -Yes, I have finished it.
- 29- They've been playing squash all morning. That's why they (look - had looked - were looking - are looked) exhausted.
- 30- My brother (has just passed - has just been passing - has just been passed - is just passing) his university exams - that's why he looks so happy.
- 31- My father (had travelled - had been travelling - has travelled - is travelling) to Asia six times in the last two months.
- 32- When I got home, I was very tired. I (have been working - work - had been working - have worked) all day.
- 33- We're going to Kentucky for dinner tonight. I (was - have been - had been - will be) there a couple of times before.
- 34- Have you (yet - never - ever - so far) tried to write your name and address with your left hand?

- 35- It is the best decision I (have ever made – have ever done – have ever been made – am making) in my life.
- 36- The company employs around 400 staff and (had recently opened – is recently opening – has recently opened – will recently open) an office in the UK.
- 37- Sally and John (have just come – had just come – are just coming – had just been coming) back from a week in Spain.
- 38- She (has broken – had broken – was broken – has been breaking) her arm in two places. Her arm is still broken now.
- 39- A fire (had broken – has broken – is broken – has been broken) out at a hotel in the city centre. The fire is burning now.
- 40- That house on the corner (had been – has been – is – was) empty for three years.
- 41- Don't wash up that cup. I (have finished – have been finishing – haven't finished – hadn't finished) my coffee yet.
- 42- I've already (to book – booked – been booking – booking) my flight home.
- 43- He's been (living – to live – lived – had lived) in the village since 1995.
- 44- She (wrote – had been writing – has been writing – would write) her autobiography since 1987.
- 45- I (haven't been eating – hadn't been eating – wasn't eating – am not eating) much lunch lately. I've been going to the gym at lunchtimes.
- 46- She's been playing tennis **on and off** أحياناً (since – for – ever – yet) three years.
- 47- A: How long (do you wait – did you wait – have you been waiting – have been waited) for me? B: For about ten minutes.
- 48- It was so difficult to get up last Monday for school. I (have been working – had been working – was working – am working) on my essays the night before and I was very tired.
- 49- The builders had been putting up the scaffolding when the roof (fell – was fallen – had fallen – falls) in.
- 50- She's (done – been – gone – went) to visit Susan. She'll be home tomorrow.
- 51- We (have been thinking – had been thinking – would think – are thinking) about buying a new house but then we decided to stay here.
- 52- It (is snowing – was snowing – had been snowing – snows) for a while before we left.
- 53- He was out of breath when he arrived because he (has run – has been running – would run – had been running).
- 54- She said she (has been trying – had been trying – was trying – tries) to call me all day.
- 55- I told you I (had been looking – have been looking – look – am looking) for some new clothes.
- 56- He (has been telling – told – was telling – is telling) me about it for days. I wish he would stop.
- 57- He's been phoning me (every week – last week – all week – per week) for an answer.

58- The university (has been sending – has been sent – had been sending – sends) students here for over twenty years to do work experience.

59- You (aren't getting – weren't getting – don't get - haven't been getting) good results over the last few months.

60- When I arrived home, my mother (has been cleaning - had cleaned – was cleaned – is cleaning) 3 rooms.

### Communication Skills:

#### Asking for and giving advice

Asking for Advice	Giving Advice
What do you think I should do to?	I think you should..
Can I ask your advice about..?	Why don't you..?
Can you give me some advice about..?	If I were you, I'd..
What do you think about + V +ing..?	I think it'd be a good idea to..
What do you think I ought to do about..?	What about + V + ing..?
I want to ask your advice about..	The best thing you could do would be to..
Can you give me any advice?	I advise you to...

## Test on unit 2

### A-Vocabulary and Structure

#### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We (have been playing - had been playing - have played - had played) tennis for only a few minutes when it started raining.
- 2- I (am looking - was looking - had been looking - have been looking) at other options recently.
- 3- I (have broken - broke - had broken - have been breaking) my watch so I don't know what time it is.
- 4- That's the first time I (saw - was seen - have been seeing - have seen) you get angry.
- 5- Since the modern Olympics began over a hundred years ago athletes (have been getting - are getting - were getting - had been getting) faster and stronger.
- 6- A: I can't wait any longer for the bus. I'm going to walk. B: Have you been waiting a long time? A: Yes, I (stood - had stood - have been standing - were standing) here for two hours.
- 7- We (miss - had missed - are missing - have missed) the bus. Now, we'll have to walk.
- 8- I (write - am writing - was writing - have written) stories for as long as I can remember.
- 9- She (has been writing - writes - is writing - was writing) to him regularly for a couple of years.
- 10- It was a good time to invest. Inflation (had been falling - falls - has been falling - fell) for several months.
- 11- I feel really tired. I still (didn't recover - haven't recovered - wasn't recovering - don't recover) from fever. الحمى
- 12- I (drank - had drunk - was drinking - have drunk) 3 cups of coffee this morning and it's only 10 o'clock.
- 13- There were floods because it (had been raining - has been raining - was raining - rains) for three days.
- 14- I (watch - am watching - have been watching - was watching) the Olympic Games on my own all week.
- 15- He (had been driving - was driving - drives - to drive) for only 3 weeks, so it is not surprising that he failed his driving test.
- 16- The (assassination - association - resuscitation - constellation) works to promote the status of retired people as useful members of the community.
- 17- (Cultural - Corporal - Capital - Continental) exchanges are a way of building bridges between countries.
- 18- All schools are under the (contract - extract - control - patrol) of the Ministry of Education.

- 19- He (generated – delegated – graded – graduated) from Cairo University with a degree in political science.
- 20-He (pictured - lectured – captured – cultured) at the University of Cairo about nanotechnology.
- 21- The decisions we take now may (influence – announce – convince – finance) the course of events **مسار الأحداث** in the future.
- 22- I (don't see – hadn't seen - haven't seen – wasn't seeing) the film, so don't spoil it for me by telling me what happens.
- 23-My boss is very (strict – abstract – constrict – construct). He doesn't allow anyone to leave before the job is done.
- 24- We should treat tourists (regularly – similarly – in a friendly – yearly) way?
- 25-The (command – expand – remark – demand) for gold this month is more than the supply.
- 26-He is regarded as one of the most (influential – confidential – substantial – presidential) businessmen in Europe.
- 27-The government is trying to restore **تستعيد** public (residence – affluence – confidence – dependence) in its management of the economy. **ادارة الإقتصاد**
- 28-She handled the situation with great (absence – intelligence – obedience – avoidance) and maturity.
- 29-There was a thin (payer – buyer – player – layer) of oil on the surface of the water.
- 30- She complained of a/an (ache – headache – earache – toothache) in her shoulder which kept her awake at night.

### **B-Reading Comprehension**

#### **Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books. J. K.'s name is Joanne Kathleen. She was born in 1965 in a small town near Bristol, England. Joanne lived with her parents and her sister. The Rowling family was not rich. Joanne did not go to special schools. She was a quiet child. She loved to read and write stories. Joanne went to Exeter University, and she finished her studies in 1987. She worked in different offices. In her free time, she wrote more stories. In 1990, Joanne's mother died. Joanne was sad, and she wanted to leave England.

She saw a job in the newspaper for an English teacher. The job was in Portugal. She had an interview, and she got the job. In Portugal, Joanne married a Portuguese man. The next year, Joanne had a daughter, but she was not happy in her marriage. She left Portugal with her daughter and went to live in Edinburgh, Scotland, near her sister. Life was very difficult for Joanne. She took care of her daughter. She was alone, and nobody helped her. She had no money and no job. She lived in a small apartment and began to write stories again. Joanne first thought about the Harry Potter story many

years ago on a train. Joanne liked to go to a coffee shop to write. She sat there for many hours. She drank coffee and wrote. Her daughter slept beside her.

After five years, Joanne finished writing the first Harry Potter book. She sent it to many book publishers. They all said that they didn't like it. Finally, a publisher liked it, but the publisher said, "This is a children's book. Adults won't read it. You won't make a lot of money." In 1997, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" was in the bookstores. J. K. Rowling was very happy. Her dream to publish her book came true. The book was famous all over the world. The publisher was wrong about one thing: Everyone loves Harry Potter – children and adults. Over 100 million books were sold in 1999. There are seven books in the series and over 450 million copies have been sold till now. Now Harry Potter books are in 65 languages, including Arabic. They are also available as audio books. These books have been made into an eight-part movie series by Warner Brothers. The first film was released in 2001.

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1-When did J.K. Rowling finish the Exeter University?**

- a)2001                      b) 1990                      c) 1997                      d) 1987

**2-When did J.K. Rowling leave for Portugal?**

- a) 1990              b) 2001              c) after her mother's death      d) as soon as her daughter was born

**3-What does the underlined word 'it' refer to?**

- a) The newspaper      b) the publisher              c) the film                      d) the Harry Potter book

**4-'Warner Brothers' is probably:**

- a) a production company              b) the name of a publisher  
c) the coffee shop owner                      d) a movie theatre

**5- Where did she start writing her first book?**

- a) at a school in Portugal                      b) in her own house  
c) at a coffee shop                              c) at university

**6-Harry Potter is read by:**

- a) only children              b)only old people              c) only young men              d) children and adults

**Answer the following questions:**

7-How did she find a job in Portugal?

8-How many books were sold in 1999?

9-Why was J. K. Rowling very happy?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) to be shown in cinemas  
b) a flat

### C- Writing

**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue** between a shop assistant and a man who is searching for a pair of brown shoes:

Man : Excuse me. I'm trying to find a pair of brown shoes.

Assistant : -----(1)-----?

Man : Size 44.

Assistant : Sorry, -----(2)-----.

Man : Do you expect to have this size next week?

Assistant : No, -----(3)----- . But if you go to one of our branches, you may find it there.

Man : -----(4)-----?

Assistant : Our nearest branch is next to the post office.

Man : -----(5)-----?

Assistant : No, you needn't take a taxi. It's a five-minute walk from here.

Man : Thank you so much.

Assistant : -----(6)-----.

**Write a paragraph of about 120 words about:**

**"How can we help to protect and improve the environment?"**

### E- Translation

**A) Translate into Arabic:**

1-More and more people are demanding food which is not contaminated with dangerous chemicals or grown with artificial fertilizers.

2- We must learn how to live in a sustainable way i.e. learn how to use our natural resources which include air, freshwater, forests, wildlife, farmland and seas without damaging them.

**B) Translate into English:**

1- إن العمل الجماعي يقوي الروابط و القيم الإنسانية بين الناس.  
2- لا بد أن نشجع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر من أجل تحسين الاقتصاد القومي.

**"Life without dreams is like a bird with broken wings."**