

Unit 1 : Writers and Stories

Key Vocabulary

competition	مسابقة / منافسة	develop	يطور / ينمي
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	district	حي سكني / مقاطعة / منطقة
routine (-ly)	الروتين (روتينياً - بانتظام)	establish	يؤسس / يثبت / يرسخ
attachments	مرفقات	law	قانون
midday	منتصف اليوم	pioneer (pioneering)	رائد (ريادي)
custom (It's a / the	عادة	style	أسلوب
publisher	ناشر	challenge	يتحدى / التحدي
average	متوسط	confused	متحير / مرتبك
insist (on)	يصر (على)	poetry	الشعر
believer	مؤمن	disabled	معوق
collection	مجموعة	beliefs	معتقدات

Vocabulary

interpret	يترجم - يفسر	respected position	مكانة محترمة
customary (It's)	مُعتاد	organisation	منظمة
fashionable / stylish	على الموضة	obey rules	يطيع القواعد
short stories	قصص قصيرة	literature	الأدب
editor	محرر صحفي	Arab culture	الثقافة العربية
author	مؤلف	experience	يجرب / يعاني
diplomat	رجل دبلوماسي	experiences	خبرات / تجارب (الحياة)
politician	رجل سياسة	the disabled	المعوقين
journalist	صحفي	disability	إعاقة
postman	ساعي بريد	block of flats	عمارة سكنية
secretary	سكرتير(ة)	society	مجتمع
secretarial	متعلق بالسكرتارية	lawyer	محامي
insistent	مُصر / مُلح	headache	صداع
traditional	تقليدي	ending	نهاية
achievement	إنجاز	handle / deal with	يتعامل مع
article	مقالة	skills	مهارات
fiction	الأدب القصصي / خيال	tools	أدوات
create	يخلق	retire	يتقاعد
deliver	يوصل	tolerant	متسامح
graduate	يتخرج / خريج	survey	إحصائية / استطلاع رأي
career	الحياة العملية	behaviour	سلوك
revise	يراجع	opportunity	فرصة

Prepositions & Expressions

look old-fashioned	بيدو موضة قديمة	at night / down	ليلا / فجرا
Be a believer in	مؤمن بـ	at midnight	في منتصف الليل
Have a belief	لديه اعتقاد	as far as I'm concerned	على حد علمي
believe in	يؤمن بـ	I'd say that	في رأيي
ask for opinion	يطلب رأى	first prize in	الجائزة الأولى في
e-mail attachment	مرفق مع البريد	the lights went out	انطفأت الأنوار
above average	فوق المتوسط	since the age of	منذ سن الـ....
at the same time	في نفس الوقت	as well as writing	بالإضافة إلي كتابة
graduate in law	يتخرج في القانون	Be made into	يتم تحويله إلي
give me a headache	يسبب لي صداعاً	establish him as	تجعل له مكانة مرموقة
is still thought of as	مازال ينظر إليه كـ	expert on / in / at	خبير في
typical of	له نفس صفات	translate from ... into	يترجم من ... إلي
work for	يعمل لدى	type onto	يطبع علي
write for	يكتب لـ	compete with	يتنافس مع
thank for	يشكر علي	give in	يسلم شيء (باليد)
available for	متاح لـ	get confused	يتحير / يرتبك
adjust / adapt to	يتكيف أو يتأقلم علي	tolerant of / towards	متسامح تجاه

Antonyms

midday	منتصف النهار	midnight	منتصف الليل
flexible	مرن	fixed	ثابت
experienced	ذو خبرة	inexperienced	بلا خبرة
lawful / legal	قانوني - شرعي	unlawful / illegal	غير قانوني
support	يؤيد / يساند	oppose	يعارض
fiction	الخيال (الادب القصصي)	non-fiction	الواقع

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
compete	competitor	competitive
ينافس / يتنافس	منافس	تنافسي
publish	publisher	published
ينشر	ناشر	منشور
collect	collection	collective
يجمع	مجموعة	جماعي / تعاوني
write	writer	written
يكتب	كاتب	مكتوب
establish	establishment	established
يؤسس	مؤسسة	مؤسس
settle	settlement	settled
يستوطن / يستقر	مستوطنة	مأهول / مستوطن
	diplomacy	diplomatic
	دبلوماسية	دبلوماسي
confuse	confusion	confused
يحيّر / يرتبك	حيرة / ارتباك	مرتبك / متحير
		محيّر / مربك

Words go together

have a routine	لديه روتين معين	enter a competition	يدخل مسابقة
enforce the law	يُطبق أو ينفذ القانون	widen horizons	يوسع الآفاق
break the law	يخالف القانون	human resources	الموارد البشرية
against the law	ضد القانون	natural disasters	كوارث طبيعية
strict laws	قوانين صارمة	multicultural society	مجتمع متعدد الثقافات
civilized society	مجتمع متحضر	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية
members of society	أعضاء المجتمع	eliminate illiteracy	يمحو الأمية

Make or Do

عادة نستخدم make للتحدث عن انتاج او خلق (صناعة) او بناء شئ جديد.
عادة نستخدم do للتحدث عن عمل (أداء) او مهمة او نشاط.

Complete with the correct form of make or do:

- Have you any arrangements for the holidays?
I can't come out because I've got to the washing up.
You have two mistakes in the test.
Ali a good job when he that new table.

Make	Do		
make a noise	يثير ضوضاء	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
make a mistake	يخطئ	do the homework	يحل الواجب
make a speech	يلقى خطابا	do the housework	يقوم بشغل البيت
make a table	يصنع منضدة	do the washing up	يقوم بغسل الأطباق
make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	do well in	يؤدي بصورة جيدة
make a phone call	يتصل تليفونيا	do a survey	يقوم بعمل احصائية
make a difference	يحدث اختلاف في	do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make money / a fortune	يكون ثروة	do a project on	يعمل بحث أو دراسة عن
make a profit / loss	يحقق ربح / خسارة	do research on / into	يعمل أبحاث على
make a choice	يختار	do the shopping	يتسوق
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do business	يقوم بعمل تجارى
make a promise	يقدم وعدا	do things	يفعل أشياء
make troubles	يسبب متاعب	do repairs	يقوم بعمل اصلاحات
make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make a discovery	يقوم بعمل اكتشاف	do exercise	يتدرب
make an achievement	يحقق انجاز	do a quiz	يحل مسابقة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	do a hobby	يمارس هواية
make effort	يبذل مجهود	do a test	يمتحن

Read the following carefully

Listening

Interviewer: When did you start writing?

Writer : I first wrote stories and poems when I was at primary school.

Interviewer: What was the first thing you wrote?

Writer : When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won 2nd prize in a national competition for school children.

Interviewer: When did you start writing stories?

Writer : When I was at university I wrote short stories for a student magazine. My head was always full of ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one.

Interviewer: Didn't you get confused?

Writer : Not really. I used to write very quickly- I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I'd finished one story, I started the next one.

Interviewer: Do you still write like that?

Writer : No, I don't write short stories now. Now I only write novels. They take much longer.

Interviewer: So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed routine?

Writer : Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten minute break for coffee at midday.

Interviewer: Do you use a computer?

Writer : No, I'm old-fashioned. I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a headache. So first I write something by hand, then my secretary types it onto the computer. My publisher insists that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.

Interviewer: How many words do you usually write?

Writer : I write one thousand new words a day for a week, then I spend two or three days checking the week's work until I'm completely happy. I'd changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.

Interviewer: Do you show other people?

Writer : No, not until a novel's almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and ask them for their opinions.

Interviewer: Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written?

Writer : Yes! Last year both of the people who read one of my books said they didn't like how my story ended. So I changed it.

Interviewer: What did you think of the ending of your last story?

Writer : When I finished it, I thought it was my best ending yet!

Interviewer: That's very interesting. Thank you for talking to me.

Writer : You're welcome.

Reading

Yehia Haqqi (1905 – 1992)

Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian literature. As well as being an important writer, he was an expert on Arab culture. Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyida Zeinab district of Cairo. He graduated in law and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his career as a diplomat and he worked abroad for more than 20 years. The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him experiences he later used in his writing. At the same time as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, published in 1925, established him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world. Haqqi always wanted to help poor and disabled people. In 1955, he wrote a collection of short stories about the poor and the disabled, which won an important prize. One of his novels, *the postman*, was made into a film. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and customs in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is respected today.

As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power of books and he supported many young Egyptian writers. Haqqi died in 1992, but is still thought of as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

Definitions

believer	someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good.
collection	a set of similar things that you keep together.
custom	something that people do because it is traditional.
disabled	unable to use a part of his body in the way that most people do.
average	the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities.
confused	unable to understand something clearly.
insist	to say firmly that something is true while other think the opposite.
poetry	the art of writing poems. / poems in general.
secretary	types letters, arranges meetings, answers telephone calls, etc.. .
routine (n)	the usual way in which you do things.
midday	twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.
attachment	a part that you fasten to something else.
publisher	person or company that produces books, magazines, etc..... .
custom	something that people do in a society because it is traditional.
develop	to make a new product or idea successful.

district	an area of a city or country.
establish	to achieve or give someone a respected position in society or in an organization.
law	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey
pioneer	one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop.
style	a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.
old-fashioned	not modern and not fashionable any more.

Language Notes

routine (روتين (نظام ثابت كل يوم)	red tape (يعطل العمل) الروتين الحكومي
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Ex: Getting up at dawn is part of his daily **routine**.
After a lot of **red tape**, he got his passport.

style أسلوب كتابة	way طريقة كاتب
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Ex: The story / It was written in a simple style. - He developed a new style.
I particularly like her style. - He wrote in a new way. الكاتب والكتابة

graduate from يتخرج من جامعة كذا	a graduate of خريج لجامعة كذا
graduate (with a degree) in	يتخرج بشهادة في
a graduate student طالب متخرج	graduated متدرج

Ex: He **graduated (with a degree) in** medicine.
He is a **graduate of** the Faculty of Medicine.
He **graduated from** the Faculty of Medicine.

habit عادة (شخصية)	custom عرف سائد في المجتمع
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Ex: I wish I could stop smoking. It is a very bad **habit**.
It is a **custom** in Western Europe for little boys to wear short pants to school.

experience خبرة في مجال العمل (اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقها أداة نكرة)	
experiences مواقف / تجارب (يمر بها الانسان في حياته)	
experiment تجربة (تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن العلماء و أبحاثهم)	

Ex: I'm afraid I don't have much sales **experience**.
His **experiences** in Germany were rather depressing.
They did a number of **experiments** last week.

work عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)	career الحياة العملية للفرد
job وظيفة - عمل (اسم يعد)	profession مهنة (تحتاج لمؤهلات وتدريب)

Ex: I have got a lot of work to do. Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.
He has got a job as a teacher. I have got a lot of jobs to do.
He started his career five years ago. Teaching is a noble profession.

a ten-minute break

راحة / فسحة لمدة عشر دقائق

لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الدالة على الزمن أو الوقت إذا جاء قبلها عدد و بعدها اسم

enjoy / finish + v. + ing

يستمتع بـ / ينتهي من

Ex: I enjoy watching football on TV. - Have you finished reading the story?

the poor الفقراء – **the disabled** المعاقين

استخدام the قبل بعض الصفات يحول

the rich الأغنياء – **the injured** المصابون

الصفة الى اسم يدل على مجموعة

Ex: I read a collection of short stories about **the poor** and **the disabled**.

a day / an hour

تستخدم a قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (في كل أو لكل)

Ex: Ali studies five hours **a day**.

He drives 80 miles **an hour**.

translate	يترجم نصوص	interpret	يترجم فورياً
social	اجتماعي (شيء)	sociable	اجتماعي (شخص)
retire	يتقاعد لبلوغ سن المعاش	resign	يستقيل من العمل
graduate	يتخرج / خريج	gratitude	امتنان / شكر
district	حي سكني	distract	يشتت / يلهي
member	عضو في مؤسسة	organ	عضو في الجسد
succeed in + v-ing	ينجح في	manage to + inf.	يتمكن من

Language Functions

Giving opinion اعطاء الرأي

I think that	In my opinion,
I don't think that	In / From my point of view
I'd say that	As far as I am concerned

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Early black and white photos show people in (**old fashioned** – **black fashioned** – **white fashioned** – **orn**) clothes.
- 2- The Sun is at its strongest at (**midnight** – **evening** – **dawn** – **midday**).
- 3- I don't really have a (**protein** – **routine** – **valentine** – **bulletin**) during the holidays.
- 4- My friend won a prize in a (**poet** – **put** – **poetess** – **poetry**) competition.
- 5- I sent an e-mail with two (**attachments** – **letter** – **parts** – **posts**). They were photos of my friends.
- 6- That author's books are very successful, so I think he will easily find a (**buyer** – **reader** – **publisher** – **writer**) for his next book.
- 7- I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple (**system** – **design** – **style** – **way**).
- 8- My brother wants to be a lawyer, so he's studying (**fashion** – **law** – **medicine** – **straw**) at university.

- 9- Yehia Haqqi came from a poor (**district – capital – road – way**) of Cairo.
- 10- Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant (**captains – players – pioneers – astronauts**).
- 11- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional (**customs – habits – stations – costumes**) that he used to follow when he was a boy.
- 12- Ali 's cousin is (**disabled – blind – dump – deaf**) and cannot walk very well.
- 13- My sister loves clothes and buys very (**changeable – believable – fashionable – comparable**) dresses.
- 14- His first job was as a (**law – lawyer – lawful – lower**).
- 15- A (**diplomat – publisher – producer – performer**) is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
- 16- My parents gave me a (**team – competition – connection – collection**) of modern short stories for my birthday.
- 17- Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century (**writer – fighter – teacher – comedian**).
- 18- My mother has a (**believe – believer – believing – belief**) that children learn best by playing games.
- 19- Although Nawal has a (**disability – disables – disabled – disable**), she is very good at sports.
- 20-** I have a ten (**minutes – minute – minute's – minutes'**) break for something to eat at midday.
- 21- When I was seven I wrote a poem which (**beat – gained – earned – won**) a prize.
- 22- I enjoyed (**read – reading – with reading – to read**) novels when I was a young child.
- 23- In 1929, he began his (**carrier – career – courier – carefree**) as a diplomat.
- 24- As well as being an important writer, he was an expert (**with – of – on – about**) Arab culture.
- 25- He graduated in law and worked as a (**doctor – dentist – teacher – lawyer**).
- 26- The time he had spent abroad gave him (**experiments – explosions – expenses – experiences**) he later used in his writing.
- 27- Haqqi's first short story was (**declared – published – advertised – come out**) in 1925.
- 28- As well as (**write – writing – wrote – to write**) novels, he also translated French literature into Arabic.
- 29- Haqqi's story, The Postman, was (**done – worked – played – made**) into a film.
- 30- Haqqi was interested (**in – at – of – by**) the Arabic language.
- 31- He (**spoilt – did – developed – directed**) a new style of writing which is respected today.

- 32- He was a very strong believer (**in – at – of – with**) the power of books.
- 33- It was interesting hearing about his (**experiments – experts – exports – experiences**) as a policeman.
- 34- A lot of people (**support – suppose – suggest – import**) Al Ahly Club.
- 35- They told us that we have to give (**up – off – out – in**) our homework on Thursday.
- 36- They cut (**out – down – into – on**) five trees in the park.
- 37- He writes two short stories (**in – a – an – some**) month.
- 38- Using the computer for a long time (**does – makes – works – gives**) me a headache.
- 39- He (**tested – experienced – examined – touched**) many different and interesting ideas in his work.
- 40- Education can give everyone the (**opportunity – occasion – opposition – supposition**) to be successful.
- 41- His first short story (**developed – did – provided – established**) him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
- 42- Many wealthy people offer help to the poor and the (**disability – ability – disabled – capability**).
- 43- When the employee reaches the age of 60, he / she (**recycles – retires – starves – survives**).
- 44- Solving the problem of shortage of water is one of the (**challenges – charities – changes – charms**) faced by many countries today.
- 45- After he had (**graduated – generated – graded – grew**) in law, he worked as a lawyer.
- 46- Have you finished (**read – to read – have read – reading**) the magazine?
- 47- My cousin works (**out – on – up – for**) a computer company in Cairo.
- 48- My uncle works in politics. He is a (**magician – musician – diplomat – politician**).
- 49- My brother is a journalist. He wrote a / an (**essay – article – composition – letter**) about global warming.
- 50- Small supermarkets have to cut prices to (**compete – contain – confess – conclude**) with the big ones.
- 51- If you don't (**break – crash – obey – disobey**) rules, you'll be punished.
- 52- This painting is (**lyrical – historical – typical – economical**) of his early work.
- 53- The flight attendant welcomed us (**aboard – abroad – broad – broaden**).
- 54- He wouldn't try to mislead you. It's not his (**style – case – condition – circumstance**).
- 55- The homeless often (**live – is living – lives – living**) on streets.
- 56- There's no fixed (**career – profession – routine – position**) at work; every day is different.

- 57- In my country, it's the (**customary – custom – costumes – habit**) for women to get married in white.
- 58- I'll e-mail my report to you as an (**attachment – amendment – adjustment – appointment**).
- 59- I had several bad (**experiences – experience – experiments – expenses**) during my last trip.
- 60- My friend and I are going to enter an athletics (**connection – combination – competition – compression**) We all hope to win something.
- 61- Scientists are paid to (**avoid – develop – work – do**) new medicines every year to help people.
- 62- When I was at school, I won a poetry writing (**race – article – competition – game**).
- 63- I really enjoy reading Haqqi's novels. I particularly like his (**way – style – system – design**).
- 64- My daily (**routine – habit – custom – way**) starts when my alarm o'clock goes off at 6.30.
- 65- Yehia Haqqi was one of the (**careers – goers – astronauts – pioneers**) of modern Egyptian literature.
- 66- I have got a valuable stamp (**connection – collection – infection – team**).
- 67- I write an (**average – amount – about – number**) of a thousand words a day.
- 68- I just have a sandwich (**at – in – on – with**) midday for my meal.
- 69- (**Habits – Customs – works – incidents**) are things that people do because they are traditional.
- 70- Have you (**made – do – done – gave**) any arrangements for the holidays?
- 71- Ali (**did – made – makes – does**) a good job when he was working with us .
- 72- It is (**secretarial – customary – customs – costumes**) to take off your shoes on entering mosques .
- 73- Those verses are meaningless for me. They are very (**well – confusing – confused – good**)
- 74- My (**lawyer – doctor – nurse – secretary**) types my new story onto the computer.
- 75- My publisher (**lists – insists – assists – lets**) that I send everything as an email attachment.
- 76- You should always be tolerant (**of – to – at – by**) other people.
- 77- The naughty child (**makes – does – gives – finds**) me a headache.
- 78- Yehia Haqqi is (**settled – built – written – established**) as a great short story writer.
- 79- Ahmed looks like Zeyad. Ahmed is typical (**with – of – from – on**) Zeyad.
- 80- I like beds (**made – done – been – had**) by this carpenter.
- 81- As far as he (**has – does – is – am**) concerned, this is a good film.

Language Focus

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

التصريف الثاني للفعل

Ex: At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordan.

- 1- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي وهو محدد بوقت ما او تاريخ ما :
- She **visited** London in 2010. - I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.
- 2- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة بانتظام في الماضي :
- I always **ate** breakfast **before** I went to school.
- She **cooked** lunch every day last week.
- 3- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث وقع مباشرة بعد آخر في الماضي (التلاحق) :
- When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.
- 4- يعبر عن الحقائق الماضية وعن الافعال المنتهية (الموتى) وعن الحدث الثاني :
- Shakspeare **wrote** Hamlet. - Colombus **discovered** America.
- 5- يعبر عن سرد الاحداث في الماضي مع first, then, next, at last, finally,
- They **drew** some pictures of the nature, then **hanged** them on the walls.
- 6- يستخدم لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي ولكنه غير موجود الآن :
- She **lived** in Tokyo **for** seven years. It was a beautiful city.
- They **were** in London **from** Monday **to** Thursday of **last week**.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة

- one day - in 2007 - from + سنة + to + سنة - When I was..... -

How long ago = When - for

- I **last ate** fish when I was in Alex.

اعتاد أن used to + inf.

يستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف في الماضي و الحاضر :

- He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** (swim).

- He **used to be late** all the time. Now, he **isn't** (late).

didn't use to + مصدر

وفي حالة النفي نستخدم:

- I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I do.

did + فاعل + use to + مصدر

وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم:

- **Did you use to walk** to school? - **Where did you use to live**?

يستخدم **no longer** بدلا من **used to** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط:

- He **used to smoke**. = He **no longer smokes**.

يستخدم **any more / any longer** بدلا من **used to** مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتي في نهاية الجملة:

- He **used to smoke**. = He **doesn't smoke any more**.

used to = It was my habit to / I was in / got the habit of

Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

was / were + v. + ing

Ex: Somebody phoned me while I **was cooking** the dinner.

- 1- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا أثناء وقت معين في الماضي :
- Between six and half past six this morning, I **was having** breakfast.
 - 2- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما تخلله حدث آخر في الماضي :
- I **was reading** a book when my friend **arrived**.
 - 3- يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت :
- While / As / When I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was helping** mum.
- كعادة لا نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال التي تصف حالة، شعور، حاسة، رأى، فهم، ادراك، ملكية ولكن نستخدم معها ماضي بسيط لأنها تعبر عن حالة ثابتة ودائمة :
- She **seemed** ill when I **visited** her.
 - While I **was** at home, someone **knocked** on the door. (NOT: was being)
لاحظ : لا يستخدم V.To.Be في الاستمرار ولكن نكتفي بـ was / were فقط .
أفعال الحواس قد تأتي في الاستمرار اذا جاءت بمعنى مؤقت و متغير مثل:
 - Where are you? - I'm **tasting** the food. – Why are you **smelling** the food?
- كاستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية :
- While - عندما when - في اللحظة التي just as - بينما as - بينما While
yesterday = the whole day yesterday - طوال الوقت all the time - طوال أمس yesterday morning / at noon
- كياتى بعد While ماضي مستمر و الفعل الثانى ماضي بسيط أو مستمر حسب المعنى :
- **While** he **was leaving** the house, the phone **rang**.
 - **As** he **was leaving** the house, the phone **rang**.
 - **While / Just as** he **was leaving** the house, the phone **rang**.
- كيمكن أن يأتى بعد when ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى :
- I **was studying** English **when** the lights went out.
 - The lights **went out** **when** I **was studying** English.
- كيمكن أن يأتى بعد because ماضي مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط :
- Magdy **couldn't** hear the phone **because** he **was having** a shower.
- كفي حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while نستخدم فعل ينتهى بـ ing :
- **While** (I **was**) **having** lunch, the phone rang.
- كيمكن أن نستخدم During بدلا من While و يأتى بعدها اسم :
- **During** my lunchtime, the phone rang.
- كيمكن أن نستخدم On بدلا من When و يأتى بعدها فعل ينتهى بـ ing أو اسم :
- **On seeing** the police, the thief ran away.

Past Perfect زمن الماضي التام

had + pp

Ex: As soon as he had taken the photograph, he showed it to his friend.

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :

يستخدم الماضي التام مع هذه الروابط :

After + + فاعل + past perfect	ماضى تام	, past simple	ماضى بسيط
After + v. + ing		, past simple	ماضى بسيط
Having + p.p.		, past simple	ماضى بسيط

Ex: After he had done / doing his homework, he **watched** television.

Having done his homework, he **watched** television.

As soon as + فاعل + past perfect ماضى تام | , past simple | ماضى بسيط |

Ex: He **parked** his car **as soon as** he **had found** a place.

Before + فاعل + past simple	ماضى بسيط	, past perfect	ماضى تام
Before + v. + ing		, past perfect	ماضى تام

Ex: Before he **parked** his car , he **had found** a place.

Before **parking** his car, he **had found** a place.

By the time + فاعل + past simple ماضى بسيط | , past perfect | ماضى تام |

Ex: **By the time** the police arrived the thief **had** escaped.

When + فاعل + past perfect	ماضى تام	, past simple	ماضى بسيط
When + فاعل + past simple	ماضى بسيط	, past perfect	ماضى تام
It was only when + فاعل + past perfect	ماضى تام	+ that +	ماضى بسيط

Ex: **When** he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.

When he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.

It was only when he **had read** the novel **that** he **watched** TV.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد **because** ماضى تام و الفعل الآخر ماضى بسيط :

- We **weren't** hungry because we **had already eaten**.

(النتيجة دائما ماضى بسيط أما السبب فيمكن أن يكون تام أو مستمر أو بسيط)

يستخدم الماضي التام مع علامات المضارع التام اذا كان هناك جملة أخرى في الماضي :

- When I **met** you yesterday, the train **had just arrived**.

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين :

- When I **reached** the station, the train **had left**. I **missed** it!

- When I **(had) reached** the station, the train **left**. I **caught** it.

Past simple (negative) + ماضى بسيط منفي + **till / until** + past perfect ماضى تام |

It wasn't until + past perfect ماضى بسيط + **that** + ماضى تام |

Ex: He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.

It wasn't until he **had found** a place **that** he **parked** his car.

كـ لاحظ أيضا استخدام (until / till) في الجمل الآتية :

- I had waited for Sara until she arrived.
- He had studied his lessons until dawn.
- I waited until 6 o'clock and then I went home.

By + ماضي تام + نقطة زمنية

- By last Friday, he had finished the report.
- She had nearly revised all her lessons by six o'clock yesterday.

Subject + had + hardly	no sooner	than	when	+ ماضى بسيط
scarcely			when	

Ex: He had no sooner gone shopping than it started to rain.
He had hardly gone shopping when it started to rain.

كـ لاحظ استخدام no sooner / hardly / scarcely بين had و التصريف الثالث.
كـ إذا بدأت الجملة بهذه الكلمات نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استفهام كالتالي :

No sooner	than
Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p. + when	+ ماضى بسيط
Scarcely	when

- No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Immediately on / Shortly after + v-ing , ماضى بسيط

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-I once (used to read – was reading – had read – have read) the newspaper everyday. Now I don't have the time.
- 2-As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson (had begun – began – have begun – begun).
- 3-I (already saw – have already seen – had already seen – was already seen) the film before I read the book.
- 4-What (did you do – were you doing – have you done – do you do) when I called you? You sounded very busy.
- 5-I (had had – had – have had – was having) my own computer for 3 years before anything went wrong with it.
- 6-While I (did – was doing – have done – doing) my homework, my sister was listening to music.
- 7-In 2010, my parents (lived – were living – were lived – had lived) in a small flat in the city centre.
- 8-I (had gone – was going – have gone – went) to the museum in 2015.
- 9-Yesterday evening, we (revised – were revising – were revised – had revised) for our English test when all the lights went out.

- 10- It was dark when we (**reached – were reaching – were reached – had reached**) the beach because the sun went down.
- 11- After Mona (**played – was playing – was played – had played**) the piano, she helped her sister with her homework.
- 12- I first (**wrote – was writing – was written – had written**) stories and poems when I was at primary school.
- 13- When I was seven, I (**wrote – was writing – was written – had written**) a poem which won a prize.
- 14- While I was finishing one story, I (**planned – was planning – was planned – had planned**) the next one.
- 15- As soon as I (**finished – was finishing – was finishing – had finished**) a story, I started the next one.
- 16- I'd changed my last novel six times before I (**was – was being – has been – had been**) happy with it.
- 17- I sat down and (**did – was doing – was done – had done**) my work when I had opened the windows.
- 18- I returned home when Mother (**prepared – was preparing – was prepared – had prepared**) lunch.
- 19- A famous writer (**wrote – was writing – was written – had written**) this book a year ago.
- 20- I was reading a book when you (**phoned – were phoning – were phoned – had phoned**) me last night.
- 21- We (**lived – were living – were lived – had lived**) near a supermarket before we moved to this house.
- 22- She gave it to me while (**read – were reading – reading – had read**) the newspaper.
- 23- I (**read – hadn't read – don't read – had read**) any of his books before I read this one.
- 24- I didn't answer the phone because I (**prayed – was praying – was prayed – had prayed**).
- 25- I telephoned the police after (**saw – was seeing – seeing – had seen**) the accident.
- 26- By the time Nada arrived, we (**cleaned – were having – have – had had**) lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
- 27- I (**had – was – had had – had**) just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
- 28- The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya (**gave – had given – was given – was giving**) him experiences he later used in his writing.
- 29- At the same time as he (**worked – was working – were worked – had worked**), Haqqi was also writing stories.
- 30- I used to (**drove – drive – driving – driven**) very slowly. I drive faster now.

- 31- The teacher (**told – were telling – have told – were told**) us to give in our homework on Tuesday.
- 32- Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she (**had finished – has finished – finished – was finished**) reading the day before.
- 33- I (**used to read – was reading – had read – have read**) at least one book a week, but now I don't read so many.
- 34- At the age of seven, my parents (**are taking – were taking – took – take**) me to Jordan.
- 35- He didn't (**use – using – uses – used**) to need much sleep. He does now.
- 36- While father (**was reading – read – had read – has read**) the paper, mother was cooking dinner.
- 37- Where did you (**used – using – use – uses**) to play when you were young?
- 38- I said "Hello", but he couldn't hear me because he (**has listened – was listening – is listening – would listen**) to the radio.
- 39- After (**would win – win – winning – had won**) the match, the players jumped with joy
- 40- They couldn't go swimming because they (**forget – have forgotten – had forgotten – will forget**) their swimsuits.
- 41- Before (**leaving – left – had left – leave**) for London, he'd paid off his debts.
- 42- Hany couldn't answer the phone because he (**had – was having – have – had had**) a shower.
- 43- The boy (**is breaking – was breaking – broke – had broken**) the glass window when he hit it with the ball.
- 44- When I was young, I (**living – lived – have lived – live**) by the sea.
- 45- They (**were listening – listened – listen – have listened**) to music while their mother was cooking.
- 46- She (**didn't put – wasn't put – doesn't put – isn't put**) into prison until she had confessed with her crime.
- 47- At this time yesterday, we (**wait – were waiting – has waited – are waiting**) for the bus.
- 48- Mona (**didn't – wasn't – won't – don't**) forgive him until he apologizes for his mistakes.
- 49- My father (**was taken – took – was taking – has been taken**) me to a football match at the weekend.
- 50- How long ago (**will – has – did – had**) your uncle begin his new job?
- 51- Yesterday evening, more than a million people (**watched – watch – were watching – had watched**) the programme.
- 52- I was cleaning my room when the earthquake (**happened – happen – were happening – had happened**).
- 53- No sooner (**he had – had he – did he – he did**) reached the station than the train left.

- 54- As soon as he (**takes – has taken – will take – had taken**) the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
- 55- The last time I visited Manal (**was – has been – did – had been**) three months ago.
- 56- (**When – During – While – On**) my sleep, someone knocked on the door.
- 57- When I was younger, I (**used – was used – am using – was using**) to play tennis everyday.
- 58- Anthony Hope (**has written – writes – had written – wrote**) the prisoner of Zenda.
- 59- We arrived an hour late. The film (**began – was beginning – had begun – has begun**) half an hour before.
- 60- When I was young, I (**used to – used – use – nothing**) went swimming every day.
- 61- Having (**had seen – seeing – seen – saw**) the film, I went to bed.
- 62- Ali fell asleep during the match because he (**had gone – has gone – was going – had been going**) to bed late last night.
- 63- Immediately on arriving home, Adel (**discover – discovering – had discovered – discovered**) what happened.
- 64- It wasn't (**after – when – until – before**) I had seen him that I realized it.
- 65- It was only when Mum had returned (**than –that – then – this**) I left home.

Exercises on Unit 1

2) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Sleep has a powerful influence on our lives. The traditional theory about sleep is that our brain needs to rest for several hours to refresh itself and to "file" in our memory everything that happened to us during the day. If we are not allowed to sleep, we eventually die.

However, Ray Meddis, a scientist at university, has a fascinating new theory. He suggests that we don't really need to sleep at all. We sleep only because our brain is programmed to make us do so. According to Dr Meddis, the tiredness we feel at the end of the day is produced by a chemical mechanism in the brain which makes us sleep. We are programmed to feel sleepy at midnight, even if we have spent the whole day relaxing or doing nothing. He believes that the unpleasant symptoms we suffer when we don't sleep enough are not because we have not rested but because we have disobeyed our brain's programming. But he believes that if scientists could turn off the sleep mechanism in our brain, we could live completely normal lives without sleeping.

A) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- The traditional view is that we sleep because
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) we are programmed to do so | b) the brain needs to rest |
| c) the body needs to rest | d) the memory needs to rest |

- 2- According to Dr Meddis, we sleep because
- a) we are programmed to do so b) the brain needs to rest
c) the body needs to rest d) the memory needs to rest
- 3- The word "file" means
- a) to cut b) to record c) to walk d) to find
- 4- Dr Meddis works as a at university.
- a) Teacher b) student c) professor d) worker
- 5- When we don't sleep enough, we suffer from unpleasant symptoms because we our brain's programming.
- a) ignore b) follow c) obey d) respect
- 6- The brain everything that happened to us during the day.
- a) stores b) ignores c) loses d) misses
- B) Answer the following Questions :**
- 7- What happens if people don't sleep?
- 8- According to Dr Meddis, could we live without sleeping? Why?
- 9- What is Dr Meddis theory about the reason for tiredness?
- 10- Find words that means : a) finally b) effect

2) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Dear Ali, How are you?

I had wanted to email you before I started my new job, but I did not have time! I've now worked here for two weeks. I'm working in an old building in the middle of the city at the moment and I travel to work by bus. By the end of next year, they will have finished building a new office in a different part of the city. So after that, I'll be travelling to work every day on the metro! Before I started this job, I hadn't known very much about new technology. Now I use it every day. I often talk to people in other countries, using the internet. The work is different every day. Yesterday I was interviewing a businesswoman from Japan.

Today I'm visiting a new hotel in Cairo and tomorrow I'm going to a meeting in Damietta. I think I'll have to get up very early because the train leaves at 5 a.m.! The job is very tiring and I don't have a routine yet, but I'm enjoying it. I have already written a lot of articles. You can read them online. I've met some famous people, too. There is a photo of me interviewing a politician in the attachment to this email. He works for the Ministry of Antiquities, so he knows all about ancient Egypt. I haven't met any sports people yet, but there's an important tennis competition next month. There are some famous tennis players going there and I'm sure I'll interview one.

Write soon. Best wishes, Munir

A) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- For how long has Munir done this job?
- a) for a year b) for two weeks c) since he moved offices d) since last May

2- Why does he have to get up early tomorrow?

- a) He's interviewing a businessman.
- b) He's visiting a new hotel.
- c) He is going to a meeting.
- d) He's interviewing a politician.

3- Why did someone take a photo of Munir?

- a) He is famous.
- b) He was meeting a famous person.
- c) He wanted a photo to send to his friend.
- d) Because his article is online.

4- What is the main idea of the email?

- a) Munir's new job is boring.
- b) Munir doesn't like his new job.
- c) Munir's new job is busy but exciting.
- d) Munir wants his job to pay him more money.

5- What does the underlined word one refer to?

- a) tennis competitions
- b) business people
- c) a famous tennis player
- d) a politician

6- What does the word antiquities means?

- a) very old things
- b) farming
- c) medicine
- d) education

B) Answer the following questions :

7- Find a suitable subject for this email.

8- How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?

9- What job do you think Munir does?

10- Why didn't Munir email his friend before he got the job?

4- Finish the following dialogue :

Amal and Maysa are talking at home.

Amal : Hello, Maysa. Can I ask you some questions?

Maysa : 1).....

Amal : 2).....?

Maysa : I was reading a novel at six o'clock yesterday evening.

Amal : What do you think of modern novels?

Maysa : 3).....

Amal : I agree, I think classic stories are better too. What about short stories?

Maysa : 4).....

Amal : I don't agree. I think they can be as exciting as longer novels.

Amal : Who is your favourite short story writer?

Maysa : 5).....

Amal : 6).....?

Maysa : Of course. I can lend you some of his stories to read.

4- Finish the following dialogue :

Amir is discussing his homework with Nasser.

Amir : I need information about Rudyard Kipling for an essay, but I don't know which website to use.

Nasser : 1).....?

- Amir** : I tried typing his name into a search engine but I got hundreds of results. One website said that he wrote only one poem.
- Nasser** : 2)..... . He wrote lots of poems. Where did you find that information?
- Amir** : It's a website called All about poems. Do you think that the information is wrong?
- Nasser** : Yes. 3)..... . I think that's incorrect. What's the title of the essay?
- Amir** : 4)..... .
- Nasser** : OK. Type the essay title Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems in the searchengine. You will get fewer results now.
- Amir** : Yes, look: Kipling's ten most popular poems!
- Nasser** : 5).....?
- Amir** : Yes, I think it is very useful.
- Nasser** : It's important to write down your sources of information 6).....?
- Amir** : That's a good idea. I'll write it at the bottom of my work.

5) Write a paragraph of about 120 words about one of the following :

- A) A summary of a book that you have enjoyed.
B) The importance of literature and education.

6- A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Egypt has a strong cultural history. Some of the great Arab writers, musicians and artists are Egyptians.
- 2- Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern literature because he developed a new style of writing.
- 3- Sports and games play an important role in building up the body and the character.
- 4- Through sports, young people find an outlet to their energies. So, the government spares no effort to encourage sports.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- كل عام يسلم رئيس الجمهورية الكتاب و العلماء المتميزين جوائز قيمة.
- 2- كتب يحيى حقى البوسطجى و التى كان لها تأثير ايجابى على الرواية العربية.
- 3- لقد كتب نجيب محفوظ الكثير من الروايات التى ترجمت إلى لغات عديدة .
- 4- تملك مصر العديد من الرواد في الأدب العربي كيجي حقي وطه حسين ونجيب محفوظ .
- 5- يجب علي الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحلة الحياة بأمان.
- 6- ندرة المياه قد تكون سببا في اندلاع الحروب بين الدول في المستقبل .