

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| author | مؤلف | career | الحياة المهنية/ مشوار الحياة |
| writer | كاتب | fixed | ثابت/ محدد |
| writing | الكتابة | routine | روتين (طريقة العمل اليومية) |
| literature | الأدب | midday | منتصف اليوم (12 ظهرًا) |
| story | قصة | midnight | منتصف الليل (12 ليلاً) |
| short story | قصة قصيرة | middle | وسط/ منتصف |
| novel | رواية | break | راحة/ فسحة |
| novelist | روائي (كاتب روايات) | attach | يرفق/ يلحق بـ |
| poem | قصيدة | attachments | مرفقات |
| poet | شاعر | insist | يصر |
| poetry | الشعر | fashionable | مساير للموضة |
| publish | ينشر (كتاب/ مجلة) | old-fashioned | قديم/ غير مساير للموضة |
| publisher | الناشر | check | يفحص/ يراجع |
| publication | النشر/ الطباعة | completely | تمامًا/ بالكامل |
| publicity | شهرة/ شعبية | express | يعبر عن |
| average | معدل/ متوسط | pioneer | رائد |
| secretary | سكرتير/ سكرتيرة | expert | خبير |
| type | يكتب (على لوحة مفاتيح) | experience | خبرة |
| competition | مسابقة/ منافسة | law | القانون |
| style | أسلوب/ نمط | lawyer | محامي |
| collection | مجموعة | diplomacy | الدبلوماسية (عمل الخارجية) |
| district | حي سكني/ منطقة/ مقاطعة | diplomat | دبلوماسي (يعمل بالخارجية) |
| primary school | مدرسة ابتدائية | postman | ساعي بريد |
| education | التعليم | disabled | معاق |
| amount = quantity | كمية | disability | إعاقة |
| several | عديد/ متعدد | graduate | يتخرج/ خريج |
| available | متاح/ متوفر | graduation | التخرج |
| general | عام | establish | يؤسس/ يرسخ |
| particular | خاص/ محدد | arrange | يرتب |
| typical | قياسي/ نموذج | telephone calls | مكالمات تليفونية |
| divide | يقسم/ ينقسم | prize | جائزة |
| obey | يطيع | earthquake | زلزال |
| rules | قواعد | national | وطني/ قومي |
| organise | ينظم | international | دولي/ عالمي |
| organisation | منظمة | period | فترة |
| system | نظام/ منظومة | believer | مؤمن |
| language | لغة | magazines | مجلات |
| Arabic | اللغة العربية | demand | يطلب/ طلب |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arabic culture | الثقافة العربية | retirement | التقاعد |
| The Arab World | العالم العربي | fiction | الخيال / الأدب القصصي |
| Arab Society | المجتمع العربي | power | قوة / سلطة |
| Russia | روسيا | support | يدعم / يؤيد / يساند |
| Russian | روسي / اللغة الروسية | translate | يترجم |
| Turkey | تركيا | translation | ترجمة |
| Turkish | تركي / اللغة التركية | respected | محترم (بسبب عمله وانجازاته) |
| Italy | إيطاليا | customs | عادات (خاصة بالمجتمع) |
| Italian | إيطالي / اللغة الإيطالية | traditions | تقاليد |
| France | فرنسا | usual | مألوف / معتاد |
| French | فرنسي / اللغة الفرنسية | modern | حديث |
| Libya | ليبيا | develop | يطور / ينمي |
| Libyan | ليبي | the twentieth century | القرن العشرين |

Definitions

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 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 | demand that something should be done |
| midday | twelve o'clock in the middle of the day |
| poetry | poems in general |
| old-fashioned | not modern and not fashionable any more |
| routine | a usual way in which you do things |
| secretary | someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office |
| publisher | a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy |
| attachment | something you attach to / send with an email |
| believer | someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good |
| collection | a set of familiar things that you keep together |
| custom | something that people do because it is traditional |
| disabled | unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do |
| district | an area of a city or country |
| establish | to give someone a respected position in society or 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 something that is typical of a particular person, group or period. |

Expressions & Prepositions

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| at midday | في منتصف النهار | ask for opinion | يطلب الرأي |
| at midnight | في منتصف الليل | a fixed routine | روتين ثابت/ محدد |
| write by hand | يكتب يدويًا | happy with | سعيد بـ |
| type onto the computer | يكتب على الكمبيوتر | both of them | كلاهما (إثنان) |
| expert on/ in/ at | خبير في | graduate in law | يتخرج في مجال القانون |
| get confused | يرتبك | believe in | يؤمن بـ |
| think of/ about | يفكر في | a believer in | مؤمن بـ |
| thank (someone) for (something) | يشكر (شخص) على (شيء) | make a story into a film | يحول قصة إلى فيلم |
| a ten-minute break | راحة مدتها 10 دقائق | The father of the modern story | والد (رائد) القصة الحديثة |
| at school / university | في المدرسة/ الجامعة | translate into | يترجم إلى (لغة) |
| full of ideas | ملئ بالأفكار | give me a headache | يسبب لي صداع |
| take time + to+inf. | يستغرق الوقت | establish him as a writer | تحقق له مكانة ككاتب |
| spend time + v.ing | يقضي الوقت | write for a magazine | يكتب لمجلة |
| insist on + N. / v.ing | يصر على | above average | فوق المتوسط |
| insist that + جملة | يصر أن | below average | تحت المتوسط |
| e-mail attachments | مرفقات بالبريد الإلكتروني | be thought of as | يُعتبر كـ |

Make or DO?

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| make friends | يتخذ أصدقاء | do an operation | يقوم بعملية جراحية |
| make sure | يتأكد | do an experiment | يجري تجربة معملية |
| make contributions | يقوم بإسهامات | do a job | يؤدي وظيفة |
| make sense | له معني | do work | يقوم بالعمل |
| make a decision | يقرر / يتخذ قرار | do the homework | يقوم بواجبه المدرسية |
| make a difference to | يحدث اختلاف في | do the housework | يقوم بأعمال منزلية |
| make a mistake | يخطئ/ يرتكب خطأ | do wrong | يخطئ |
| make parts of cars | يصنع أجزاء السيارات | do good | يُفيد |
| make a suggestion | يقدم اقتراح | do harm | يضر |
| make a promise | يعد | do the shopping | يتسوق |
| make achievements | يحقق إنجازات | do the washing up | يقوم بغسل الأواني |
| make peace | يحقق السلام | do the cleaning | يقوم بالتنظيف |
| make war | يشن حرب | do the sweeping | يقوم بالكنس |
| make lunch / dinner | يعد الغداء / العشاء | do a favour | يقدم خدمة أو معروف |
| make use of | يستفيد من | do a project | يعمل بحث/ دراسة |
| make up (his) mind | يتخذ قرار | do research | يقوم بعمل أبحاث |
| make a noise | يثير ضوضاء | do without | يستغني عن |
| make arrangements | يقوم بترتيبات | do (his) hair | يصف شعره |
| make an offer | يقدم عرض | do something/ nothing | يفعل شيء / لا شيء |
| make changes to | يُجري تغييرات علي | do the cooking | يقوم بالطهي |
| make a plan | يُعد خطة | do your best | تفعل ما بوسعك |
| make progress | يحقق تقدم | do sport | يمارس الرياضة |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| make a phone call | يُجري مكالمة تليفونية | do gymnastics | يُمارس ألعاب الجمباز |
| make a prediction | يتنبأ | do exercises | يؤدي تمارين رياضية |
| make money | يجني أموالاً | do a survey | يُعد استطلاع رأي |
| make efforts | يبذل جهوداً | do repairs | يقوم بإصلاحات |
| make a profit | يحقق ربح | do business | يقوم بعمل |
| make a discovery | يتوصل لاكتشاف | do duties | يؤدي واجباته |

Derivatives

| Verb | | Name | | Adjective | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| attach | يرفق/ يلحق بـ | attachment | إرفاق/ مرفق | attached | مرفق/ ملحق |
| compete | ينافس/ يتنافس | competition | تنافس/ منافسة | competitive | تنافسي |
| establish | يؤسس/ يرسخ | establishment | تأسيس/ مؤسسة | established | راسخ/ مرموق |
| obey | يطيع | obedience | طاعة | obedient | مطيع |
| insist | يصر | insistence | إصرار | insistent | مصرّ |
| retire | يتقاعد | retirement | تقاعد | retired | متقاعد |
| believe | يعتقد/ يصدق/ يؤمن | belief | إعتقاد/ عقيدة | believable | يمكن تصديقه |
| | | believer | مؤمن | unbelievable | لا يمكن تصديقه |
| confuse | يربك/ يحير | confusion | إرتباك/ حيرة | confused | مرتبك/ متحير |
| | | confusing | | confusing | مربك/ محير |
| pioneer | تكون له الريادة | pioneer | رائد | pioneering | رائد |
| collect | يجمع/ يتجمع | collection | مجموعة | collective | جماعي |
| publish | ينشر (كتاب) | publisher | ناشر | published | منشور |
| | | publication | الطباعة/ النشر | secretarial | سكرتاري |
| | | secretary | سكرتير/ سكرتيرة | written | مكتوب |
| write | يكتب | writing | كتابة | literary | أدبي |
| | | literature | الأدب | disabled | معاق |
| disable | يعيق/ يعرقل | disability | عجز/ إعاقة | | |

Words and Their Antonyms

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| believable | يمكن تصديقه | unbelievable | لا يمكن تصديقه |
| fixed | ثابت/ محدد | changeable | متغير |
| able to | قادر على | unable to | غير قادر على |
| ability | قدرة/ مقدرة | unability | عدم قدرة |
| | | disability | عجز/ إعاقة |
| fashionable | مساير للموضة | old-fashioned | قديم/ غير مساير للموضة |
| midday | منتصف النهار | midnight | منتصف الليل |
| literate | متعلم | illiterate | أمي/ غير متعلم |
| support | يدعم/ يؤيد | oppose | يعارض |
| modern | حديث | ancient | قديم |
| usual | معتاد/ مألوف | unusual | غير مألوف |
| fact | الحقيقة | fiction | الخيال |

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 second 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 had 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.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Yehia Haqqi wrote (newspaper articles – poetry – fiction – political reports).
- 2- Yehia Haqqi died at the age of (90 – 85 – 87 – 83).
- 3- Yehia Haqqi was born in (Cairo – Aswan – Tanta – Alexandria).
- 4- Yehia Haqqi's writing is still important today because (it was translated into many languages – he translated European literature into Arabic – he was an excellent diplomat – he created a new style of writing).
- 5- The underlined word "**he**" refers to (a poor person – Yehia Haqqi – a lawyer – a diplomat).
- 6- The underlined word "**disabled**" most likely means (fast – able to move – unable to use a part of his body – confused).

Answer the following questions:

- 7- What subject did Haqqi study at university?
- 8- Which countries did Haqqi work in as a diplomat?
- 9- Who did Haqqi want to help?
- 10- For which collection of stories did Haqqi won an important prize?

Language Notes

✎ **abroad** بالخارج ✎ **aboard** على متن الطائرة/ السفينة

- He worked **abroad** for most of his life.
- All the passengers went **aboard** the plane.

✎ **routine** الروتين اليومي (للشخص) ✎ **red tape** (بالمصالح الحكومية) روتين الإجراءات الرسمية

- Cleaning my bedroom is a matter of **routine**.
- We must get rid of **red tape** in government offices.

✎ **experience** خبرة عامة (اسم لا يعد) ✎ **experiences** تجارب/ مواقف في الحياة

✎ **experience** يمر بتجربة حياتية ✎ **experienced** خبير/ ذو خبرة

✎ **experiment** تجربة معملية (اسم يعد) ✎ **experiment** يجري بتجربة

- This job needs a lot of **experience**.
- Haqqi gained a lot of **experiences** when he lived abroad.
- I have **experienced** many bad situations. • My grandfather is an **experienced** man.
- Our teacher does simple **experiments** in the laboratory.
- We should stop **experimenting** on animals.

✎ **win** (a match/ a championship/ a competition/ a contest/ a race/ a medal/ a cup/ a prize/ war) يكسب (مباراة/ بطولة/ منافسة/ مسابقة/ سباق/ ميدالية/ كأس/ جائزة/ حرب)

✎ **win** (love/ support/ loyalty/ trust/ a cup/ approval)

يفوز بـ (حب/ تأييد/ ولاء/ ثقة/ استحسان)

✎ **beat** يهزم/ يتغلب على منافسه (في الحرب أو في الرياضة)

- Al Ahly **beat** Zamalek by 2 - 0.
- Egypt **beat** Israel in 1973.

✎ **earn** (money/ a living) يكسب مال/ يكسب قوت يومه

- The manager of the company **earns** a lot of money.

✎ **gain** (experience/ information/ knowledge/ reputation) يكتسب (خبرة/ معلومات/ معرفة/ سمعة)

✎ **gain** (speed/ height/ weight) يكتسب (سرعة/ ارتفاع/ وزن)

✎ **graduate in** يتخرج في مجال معين ✎ **graduate from** يتخرج من كلية أو جامعة معينة

✎ **a graduate of** خريج من كلية أو جامعة معينة

- He **graduated in** law at Cairo university.
- He **graduated from** the faculty of medicine.
- He is a **graduate of** the faculty of medicine.

✎ **later** لاحقاً/ فيما بعد ✎ **the latter** التالي/ الثاني ✎ **lately** حديثاً/ مؤخراً

- He had a lot of experiences during his travels which he **later** used in his writing.
- He offered me a car or some money and I chose **the latter**.
- He has made great achievements **lately**.

✎ **insist on** (+V.ing/ N.) يصر على

✎ **insist (that)** (جملة كاملة فعلها مصدر +) يصر أن

- He **insisted on** watching the match. • He **insisted on** his innocence.
- He **insisted (that)** I go with him.

ⓘ لاحظ يمكن استخدام (the) قبل صفات معينة لتتحول إلى اسم جمع والفعل معها يكون في صيغة الجمع
 الموتى - The dead - العاطلين عن العمل - The unemployed - الفقراء - The poor - الأغنياء - The rich
 كبار السن - The elderly - كبار السن - The old - صغار السن - The young - المرضى - The sick
 البكم - The Dumb - الصم - The deaf - المكفوفين - The blind - المشردون - The homeless
 (المعاقين) - The disabled

- The blind are people who can't see.
- The disabled are in bad need for our help.

ⓘ لاحظ استخدام (a/ an) قبل الفترات الزمنية بمعنى في/ لكل ويمكن أن نستخدم بدلاً منها كلمة (per)
 (في الساعة) - an hour - في الشهر - a month - في الأسبوع - a week - في اليوم - a day

- He drive at 100 kilometres an hour. = per hour
- He earns 400 \$ a month. = per month

ⓘ لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم (حيث يكون العدد والتمييز صفة مركبة للإسم)
 (day - week - month - hour - minute)

- He has a ten-minute break every hour.
 - He went on a two-week holiday to Luxor.
- ⓘ ولكن نجمع هذه الكلمات إذا لم يكن بعدها اسم

- He has a break for ten minutes every hour.
 - He went on a holiday for two weeks to Luxor.
- ⓘ وفي حالة وجود كلمة (time) بعد هذه الكلمات نستخدم (s) في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع

- A week's time
- Two months' time

ⓘ لاحظ أن كلمة (one of) يأتي بعدها اسم جمع ولكن الفعل يكون في صيغة المفرد

- One of the pages in my book is torn.
- One of the boys in my class was injured.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1. Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant (engineers - mountaineers - pioneers - volunteers).
2. Scientists are paid to (build - develop - arrive - hide) new medicines every year to help people.
3. In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional (customs - classics - reactions - observations) that he used to follow when he was a boy.
4. My sister loves clothes and buys very (changeable - believable - fashionable - comparable) dresses.
5. The flight attendant welcomed us (aboard - abroad - broad - broaden).
6. A (diplomat - publisher - partner - performer) is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
7. My parents gave me a (coronation - competition - recommendation - collection) of modern short stories for my birthday.
8. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century (writer - plumber - teacher - surgeon).
9. To (deepen - drop - develop - envelop) is to make a new product or idea successful.
10. (Habits - Cultures - Civilizations - Customs) are things that people do because they are traditional.
11. All people must (obey - break - destroy - damage) the law.
12. A (biologist - beginner - pioneer - bystander) is one of the first people to do something that others will continue.

13. A (district – strict – constrict - stick) is an area of a town or city.
14. He cannot work because of his (ability – facility – flexibility - disability).
15. The government has promised to provide more money to help (homeless – homes – the homeless – home).
16. Some people believe that (experiments – experience – experiences – examples) on animals should be banned.
17. I had several bad (experiences – experience – experiments – extensions) during my last trip.
18. Hany has (earned – won – gained – beaten) a lot of weight recently.
19. Brazil (earns – wins – pays - buys) millions of pounds a year from coffee exports.
20. The homeless often (live – is living – lives – living) on the streets.
21. Which team do you (export – import – support – report)?
22. I'll e-mail my report to you as an (attachment – amendment – adjustment – appointment).
23. There have been significant computer (attachments – appointments - developments – agreements) during the last decade.
24. It's difficult for a small supermarket to (compete – impede – complete – correct) with the big supermarkets.
25. This book is a work of (infection – perfection - fiction – affection) and not intended as a historical account.
26. He is regarded as one of the (heads – bosses - supervisors – pioneers) of modern science.
27. He wouldn't try to mislead you. It's not his (style – case – condition – circumstance).
28. Of course robbery is against the (court – judge – lawyer – law).
29. His first short story (appointed – posted – allowed – established) him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
30. In my country, it's the (law – custom – rule – regulation) for women to get married in white.
31. I'm looking for a job which will enable me to (develop – depend – replace – deplete) my skills.
32. There's no fixed (career – profession – routine – position) at work – every day is different.
33. Yehia Haqqi was an (expert – experience – experiment – exporter) on Arabic culture.
34. The time he spent in different countries gave him (exercises – experiments – experiences – excavations) that he later used in his writing.
35. His collection of short stories (beat – gained – earned – won) an important prize.
36. As well as (write – writing – wrote – to write) novels, he also translated French literature into Arabic.
37. I was in a hurry and I forgot to (approach – catch - attach – coach) an important document.
38. The (custom – meeting – conference – ransom) of arranged marriages still exists in many countries.
39. The government has decided that the (participation – penetration – publication – presentation) of the report would be against public interest.
40. It is (custom – customary – dietary – elementary) to give people gifts on their birthday.
41. He has indicated his intention to (aspire – admire – conspire – retire) at the end of next year.
42. On (average – advantage – coverage - garbage), people who don't smoke are healthier than people who do.
43. At her father's (absence – insistence – conscience – consequence), Sally has been moved into a new class.

44. He graduated (at - on - in - of) law at Cairo university.
45. The instructions are terribly (accusing - diagnosing - possessing - confusing). Could you help me with them, please?
46. Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian (literary - letters - literature - features).
47. Yehia Haqqi is still thought of as the (father - first - mother - reader) of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.
48. Yehia Haqqi was a strong (liar - believer - belief - reader) in the power of books.
49. Yehia Haqqi's novels were translated (about - for - at - into) many languages.
50. He worked (aboard - broad - abroad - award) for more than 20 years.
51. Haqqi is a writer of children's (friction - detection - infection - fiction).
52. His training as a (law - lawyer - lawful - court) affected the way he wrote his novels
53. My mother has a (belief - relief - brief - chief) that children learn best by playing games.
54. Although Nawal has a (capacity - captivity - clarity - disability), she is very good at sports.
55. Ali's cousin is (disabled - ashamed - adapted - admired) and cannot walk very well.
56. Have you (done - made - acted - achieved) any arrangements for the holidays?
57. I can't come out because I've got to (achieve - make - do - act) the washing up.
58. In spite of the rain, he was (insistent - resistant - hesitant - competent) on going out.
59. Good (bacterial - dictatorial - secretarial - serial) skills should enhance your chances of getting a job.
60. No one was convinced by his (insistence - occurrence - convenience - experience) that he was not to blame.

Grammar

Past Simple Tense

◆ يستخدم الماضي البسيط :

1- للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في وقت معين في الماضي:

- I **visited** my aunt **last week**.
- The ancient Egyptians **invented** a way of writing.

2- للتعبير عن موقف أو عادة في الماضي:

- When I **was** on holiday, I **went** to the sea every day.

3- لحكاية قصة في الماضي:

- He **went** home. It was very dark. He suddenly **heard** a strange noise.

4- في حالة If الثانية

- If he **knew** the truth, he wouldn't believe it.

5- أحداث متتالية:

- First he **saw** the film. Then he **had** dinner and went to bed.

♣ يستخدم الماضي البسيط غالبا مع كلمات مثل:

last (year, night, week, month / summer) / ago / yesterday / in ancient times / once upon a time / the other day, year (= a few days, years ago) / in 2000 / in the past

- How much bread did you buy yesterday?
- I didn't know him then.

(في حالة السؤال – لاحظ الفعل في المصدر)
(في حالة النفي)

◆ الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول :

Was / were + PP

- He wrote the letter a few days ago. The letter was written a few days ago.

Used to + inf.

◆ تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي :

- ♣ I used to play tennis, but now I play football.

◆ وفي حالة النفي :

Didn't use to + inf.

- ♣ He didn't use to smoke, but now he does.

◆ وفي حالة السؤال :

Did + فاعل + use to + inf. ..?

- ♣ Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby?

◆ تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن المضارع :

am / is / are used to + -ing

- ♣ He is used to having a cup of coffee every morning.
- = He usually has a cup of coffee every morning.

◆ وفي حالة السؤال :

Am / Is / Are + فاعل + used to + V-ing. ..?

- ♣ Is she used to living on her own?

◆ تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط :

◆ تستخدم any more / any longer بدلا من used to مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط وتأتي في نهاية الجملة :

- ♣ He used to stay up late. = He no longer stays up late.
- ♣ He used to live here. = He doesn't live here any more.
- ♣ He is used to the cold weather.

◆ لاحظ في الجملة السابقة أنه يمكن استخدام اسم أو ضمير بعد :be used to

◆ لاحظ أن be used to تأتي بمعنى " يستخدم لكي " ويليهما .inf. :

- ♣ Water is used to generate electricity.

◆ لاحظ أن :

am / is / are used to + -ing = am / is / are in the habit of + ing

- ♣ He is in the habit of borrowing money from others.
- = He is used to borrowing money from others.

used to + inf. = was / were in the habit of + ing

- ♣ She used to sleep in class.. = She was in the habit of sleeping in class.

Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

Was / Were + V-ing

يتكون من

◆ يستخدم الماضي المستمر past continuous :

1- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمر أثناء وقت معين في الماضي :

- Between seven and half past seven this morning, I **was reading** the newspaper.
- 2- للتعبير عن حدث مستمر في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر :
- I **was having** a shower when the phone rang.
- ♣ يستخدم الماضي المستمر غالبا مع كلمات مثل: While / when / As / Just as :
- While (When) we **were doing** the homework, it **started** to rain.

♣ لاحظ أن when يمكن أن يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

- We **were doing** the homework **when** the storm **started**.

♣ يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع while في الماضي المستمر :

- While I **was studying**, my father **was reading**.

♣ يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط :

- When he **arrived** , he **found** the door locked.

♣ يمكن استخدام On بدلا من when و يأتي بعدها V+ ing :

- **When** he **arrived** , he **found** the door locked. = **On arriving**, he found the door locked.

♣ يمكن استخدام during بدلا من while و يأتي بعدها noun / V+ ing :

- While he **was playing** the game, he **got** hurt. (during)
- **During** the game, he got hurt. • He got hurt **during** the game.

♣ الفعل بعد and يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:

- He **was writing** a letter and **listening** to some music.
- She **has finished** work and **gone** home.

♣ لاحظ عدم استخدام to Be في الماضي المستمر:

- **While** I **was** at school, I **worked** to a plan.

◆ الماضي المستمر في المبنى للمجهول :

Was / were being + PP

- He **was writing** the letter.
- The letter **was being written**.

The Past Perfect Tense

◆ يتكون من : had + PP

1- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي:

- ◆ When I got home, my mother had finished cooking.
= First my mother finished cooking. Then I arrived home.

Notice the difference between this pair of sentence:

- ◆ When I arrived at the station, the train left..
= I arrived, then the train left.
- ◆ When I arrived at the station, the train had left.
= The train left before I arrived.

2- يستخدم الماضي التام غالبا مع كلمات مثل:

after / before / when / as soon as / no sooner / till / until

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|---|-----------|
| After | } → | ماضي تام | → | ماضي بسيط |
| As soon as | | ماضي بسيط | | |

- As soon as I had seen her, I knew there was something wrong.
- After he had read the report, he went to bed.

◆ لاحظ أنه يمكن أيضا استخدام الماضي البسيط بدلا من الماضي التام بعد after/as soon as

- ◆ As soon as I saw the robber, I tried to catch him.

◆ لاحظ أن after / before / when / as soon as يمكن أن تأتي في وسط الجملة أو بدايتها:

- ◆ Before he saw the film, he tidied/had tidied the room.
- ◆ He tidied / had tidied the room before he saw the film.

◆ لاحظ استخدام comma بين الجملتين إذا بدأت الجملة بالروابط السابقة:

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| After + فاعل + ماضي تام = Having + PP |
| After he had done = Having done |

- He worked in a restaurant after he had left school.
Having left school, he worked in a restaurant.
- As soon as they had arrived, we phoned them.
Having arrived, we phoned them.

◆ في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after / before / when نستخدم v.+ing:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| After | } |
| Before + v.+ing | |
| When | |

◆ يمكن استخدام اسم بعد after / before

- After his father's death, he left the country.
= After his father had died, he left the country.

◆ لاحظ استخدام **by the time** في الماضي:

ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط + **By the time**

- The phone was ringing but **by the time** she got indoors, it had stopped.

◆ بصفة عامة عندما يكون الفعلان مع **when** في الماضي البسيط فان الفعل الذي يليها هو الذي حدث أولاً:

- When the play ended, the audience went home.
- When he opened the window, the bird flew out.

◆ أحيانا تستخدم **on** بدلا من **when** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له **ing** :

- When she saw the snake, she screamed.
On seeing the snake, she screamed.

ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط + **Before**

- First he passed the test. Then he got the licence.
Before he got the licence, he had passed the test.

ماضي تام → **till / until** + ماضي بسيط منفى

◆ تأتي **till / until** في وسط الجملة و قبلها الماضي البسيط (غالبا منفى) و بعدها الماضي التام:

- ◆ Before he left, I had given him permission.
He didn't leave until I had given him permission.
- ◆ After she had typed the letter, she posted it.
She didn't post the letter until she had typed it.

◆ لا يكون الماضي البسيط قبل **till/until** دائما منفى بل قد تكون الجملة أحيانا مثبتة:

- ◆ He stayed in bed until half past nine.

◆ أحيانا يستخدم الماضي التام بعد **because** بشرط أن تكون الجملة في الماضي والحدث بعد **because** هو الذي حدث أولاً:

- ◆ Because he had been in prison, employers were unwilling to offer him a job.
- ◆ He looked tired yesterday because he had slept badly the night before.
- ◆ Leila was late for school because the bus had broken down.
- ◆ He was angry because she had insulted him.

◆ يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام إذا كان في الجملة ماضي بسيط:

for / ever / never / already / yet / just

- ♣ The film has already started. (present perfect)

◆ في الجملة السابقة استخدمنا المضارع التام لوجود فعل واحد مع **already** :

- ♣ The film had already started when I arrived. (past perfect)

◆ ولاحظ الفرق أيضا بين الجملتين الآتيتين:

The man sitting next to me on the plane is nervous. He has never flown before.

The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous. He had never flown before.

More Examples:

- ♣ When I met him, he hadn't finished his homework yet.
- ♣ When I arrived home, my father had just left.
- ♣ It was the best novel I had ever read.
- ♣ The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it yet.

♦ ويستخدم الماضي التام أيضا في غير المباشر:

- ♦ She said she had seen the film the night before.

♦ وهذه الجملة كانت أصلا ماضي بسيط في المباشر وحولناه إلى الماضي التام في غير المباشر:

- ♦ She said, "I saw the film last night."

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام بعد By then ومعناها قبل ذلك الوقت:

- ♦ He arrived home at 11 o'clock yesterday. By then, the rain had stopped.

♦ ويستخدم الماضي التام بعد wish للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي:

- ♦ I wish I had worked harder last year.

♦ ويستخدم الماضي التام أيضا بعد if في الحالة الثالثة:

- ♦ If she hadn't called, I wouldn't have known.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع التعبيرات الآتية:

It was only when + ماضي تام → that + ماضي بسيط

- ♦ As soon as he had paid his debts, he left the town.

It was only when he had paid his debts that he left the town.

It wasn't until + ماضي تام → that + ماضي بسيط

- ♦ She didn't leave until she had got permission

It wasn't until she had got permission that she left.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع:

no sooner } + PP { than } ماضي بسيط + فاعل
 had + hardly }
 Scarcely } when }

- ♣ She left the house. She was run over by a car.

She had no sooner left the house than she was run over by a car.

- ♣ He entered the office. His boss shouted at him.

He had hardly entered the office when his boss shouted at him.

♣ إذا بدأت الجملة بإحدى الكلمات السابقة، تكون الجملة على شكل سؤال:

- ♣ She left the house. She was run over by a car.

No sooner had she left the house than she was run over by a car.

- ◆ Before that + تام ماضي
- ◆ After that + بسيط ماضي
- ♣ He went back home. **Before that**, he **had finished** his job.
- ♣ She **had seen** the film. **After that**, she **went** to bed.

◆ وفي حالة المبنى للمجهول نستخدم:

Had been + PP

- ◆ He said that he had cleaned the room.
- He said that the room had been cleaned.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking – were taking – took – take) me to Jordan.
- 2- At the age of seven, he (gave – was given – has given – had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
- 3- Someone phoned me while I (cook – was cooked – am cooking – was cooking) the dinner.
- 4- While my car (was mending – was being mended – has mended – had mended), I went shopping.
- 5- While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister (was looking – has been looked – was being looked – had looked) after.
- 6- As soon as he (takes – has taken – will take – had taken) the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
- 7- As soon as the robbers (had arrested – had been arrested – were arresting – are arrested), they were taken to jail.
- 8- I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
- 9- He (didn't use to - isn't used to – used – uses) need much sleep, but he does now.
- 10- (Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?
- 11- While he was finishing one story, he (thinks – is thinking – was thinking – has thought) of another one.
- 12- My last e-mail (send – was sending – has sent – was sent) to six people.
- 13- When she (is – was – was being – has been) seven, she wrote a poem which won a prize.
- 14- She (writes – has written – wrote – will write) poetry for 7 years, but now she writes novels.
- 15- This film (directed – had directed – was directed – was directing) by Thomas Wilson.
- 16- Yesterday, my sister (gives – has given – gave – would give) me a book she had finished reading the day before.
- 17- The washing machine (delivered - delivers – was delivered – had delivered) while I was reading the newspaper.
- 18- While I (have come – were coming – was coming – had come) to school today, I saw an old friend.
- 19- At six o'clock yesterday evening, I (was watching - am watching – have been watching – watch) TV.
- 20- What (did you do – have you done – were you doing – do you do) when I called you? You sounded very busy.

- 21- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson (began – has begun – had begun – begins).
- 22- I (had had – have had – was having – have) my own computer for 3 years before anything wrong went with it.
- 23- While my sister (does – has done – was doing – had been doing) her homework, she was listening to music.
- 24- A few years ago, my parents (are lived - were lived – have lived – lived) in a small flat in the city centre.
- 25- Yesterday evening, we (were revising - revised – have revised – was revising) for our English test when all the lights went out.
- 26- Our school (was opening – has opened – was opened – opening) exactly 25 years ago today.
- 27- Our block of flats (was built - were built – has been built – was building) five years ago.
- 28- Yesterday evening, the programme (was watching - to watch – was watched – has been watched) by a million people.
- 29- The room (was cleaning – was being cleaned – would clean) when the earthquake happened.
- 30- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun (had gone – has gone – is gone – will go) down.
- 31- After Mona had played the piano, she (was helping – has helped – helped – will help) her sister with her homework.
- 32- I (was starting – have started – am starting – started) this school in 2016.
- 33- Before I (had had - had – was having – have had) breakfast this morning, I had brushed my teeth.
- 34- When I was younger, I used (to play – play – playing – played) tennis with my friend.
- 35- By the time he was 12, my brother (learnt – had learnt – has learnt – learns) 3 languages.
- 36- When I went to my friend's flat, he (already left – has already left – have already left – had already left) for school.
- 37- Leila and her husband (move – have moved – moved – had been moving) into their own flat last weekend. Before that they had lived with Leila's parents.
- 38- My father retired last week. He (worked – has worked – has been working – had worked) for the same company for 25 years.
- 39- Karim fell asleep during the football match because he (had gone – has gone – was going – is going) to bed late the night before.
- 40- Ali ate a sandwich during the game because he (wasn't having – had not had – doesn't have – won't have) enough time to eat before it started.
- 41- Hassan (borrows – has borrowed – borrowed – was borrowing) money from Ali because he had left his money at home.
- 42- Adel asked which team was red because he (doesn't see – hasn't seen – can't see – had not seen) these teams before.
- 43- Jack knew Steve was at the match because Steve (had phoned – phones – was phoning – would phone) him before he went.
- 44- By the time she (finishes - finished – has finished – was finishing) writing her report, she had drunk six cups of tea.
- 45- After I (finish – have finished – had been finishing – had finished) my homework, I watched my favourite TV programme.

- 46- Before (wrote – writing – had written – has written) this novel, he had become famous as a playwright.
- 47- After his father had died, the mother (doesn't send – won't sent – hasn't sent – didn't send) her son to school.
- 48- By the time Ahmed was 20, his father (had spent – was spending - has spent – is spending) all his money.
- 49- He (has found – found - finds – will find) work as a secretary to someone who had been a friend of his father's.
- 50- The man Ahmed (may work – will work – worked – works) for in Paris had known his father.

Language Functions

| Asking for opinion | Giving opinion |
|---|---|
| How do you think (we can reduce pollution)? | I think that...+ جملة |
| What's your opinion about (modern novels)? | As far as I am concerned...+ جملة |
| What do you think of / about (yesterday's match)? | In my opinion...+ جملة |
| | In my point of view...+ جملة |

Test On Unit 1

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1. Early black and white photos show people in (old-fashioned – ancient fashioned – new fashioned – fashionable) clothes.
2. The Sun is at its strongest at (midnight – midyear – dawn – midday).
3. I do not really have a (protein - routine – valentine – bulletin) during the holidays.
4. My friend and I are going to enter an athletics (connection – combination – competition – compression). We all hope to win something.
5. I sent an e-mail with two (attachments – attainments – developments – adjustments) . They were photos of my friends.
6. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple (direction – establishment – style – location).
7. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor (district – restrict – instinct – distinct) of Cairo.
8. My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he's studying (low - law – blow – throw) at university.
9. The windows at school (have to clean – were cleaned – cleaned – has been cleaned) this morning.
10. My father (is taking – has taken – took – takes) me to the football match two days ago.
11. We (told – are telling – was told – were told) to give in our homework on Thursday.
12. There was a strong smell and the sound of frying. Obviously Mrs. Jones (cooks – was cooking – has cooked – was cooked) fish.
13. While the guests (were dancing – dance – have danced – had danced), thieves broke into the house and stole a lot of money.

14. How long (you know – do you know – have you known – you knew) Mr. Ahmed? –For ten years.
15. We (miss – had missed – are missing – have missed) the bus. Now, we'll have to walk.
16. After the room (paint – was painting – is painted – had been painted), it was decorated.
17. That author's books are very successful, so I think he will easily find a (washer – writer – publisher – destroyer) for his next book.
- 18- He was a successful writer when people realized that his books (had written – written – had been written – wrote) by other people.
- 19- The writer checked what his assistants (have written – were writing – had written – have been writing).
- 20- When I saw him, he (hadn't finished - hasn't finished – wasn't finishing – doesn't finish) his work yet.
- 21- He didn't know the truth until he (reads - has read – would read – had read) the newspaper.
- 22- No sooner (he had – has he – had he – would he) left the building than it collapsed.
- 23- I was terribly afraid because I (have – am – was – had) never flown before.
- 24- The child was so exhausted because he (has been playing – has played – was playing – had been playing) all day.
- 25- You have (done - made – acted – achieved) two mistakes in the test.
- 26- Ali (did - made – acted – achieved) a good job when he made that new table.
- 27- Ali still (detests – resists – insists – assists) that he did nothing wrong.
- 28- Prices have risen by a/an (average – coverage – barrage – rage) of 4% over the past year.
- 29- The teacher is (impatient – independent - insistent –inconvenient) that the school is not to blame for the situation.
- 30- My grandmother has spent a lot of time reading since her (development – amazement – arrangement – retirement).

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Coffee, tea and soft drinks usually contain caffeine. Caffeine is also found in chocolate, in medicine for colds and in drugs that keep people awake.

In the United States, adults who use products with caffeine get an average of about two hundred eighty milligrams a day. This equals the caffeine in about two large cups of coffee. A report this month in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association says adults drink nearly half the coffee they did fifty years ago. But they still get most of their caffeine from coffee.

In general, the more people drink, the more severe the effects if they miss a day. Yet a recent report says people who drink as little as one cup of coffee a day can become dependent on caffeine. In fact, it says caffeine withdrawal should be listed as a mental disorder.

Researchers identified several common effects, such as headaches and sleepiness. Some people have difficulty thinking. Others get angry easily or become very sad. The researchers found that half the people suffered headaches if **they** did not have caffeine. Thirteen percent had a more serious problem. They were unable to work or do other normal activities. These problems generally resulted twelve to twenty-four hours after stopping caffeine.

Ronald Griffiths of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, led the study. He noted that caffeine is the most commonly used stimulant in the world. A stimulant produces a temporary increase in energy. The good news is that people can free themselves of caffeine dependence. The researchers say people should slowly reduce the amount of caffeine in their diet.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- People in the US get most of their caffeine from.....
a) tea b) chocolate c) coffee d) soft drinks
- 2- Stopping dependence on caffeine happens.....
a) all of a sudden b) fast c) after a year d) slowly
- 3- A stimulant produces a/an..... increase in energy.
a) impermanent b) lasting c) permanent d) lifelong
- 4- Some researchers believe that caffeine withdrawal should be considered.....
a) physical illness b) a mental disorder c) a physical disorder d) a normal activity
- 5- We understand from the passage that products with caffeine.....
a) are healthy b) are expensive c) are unhealthy d) are not easy to get
- 6- According to the passage, some People's normal activities are usually affected when they.....
a) get angry easily b) become very sad
c) get over 200 mg of caffeine a day d) stop having caffeine

Answer the following questions:

- 7- Find words in the passage which mean:
a) A substance that makes your body work faster
b) Relating to the mind or involving the process of thinking
- 8- Which types of drugs have caffeine in them?
- 9- What does the underlined word 'they' refer to?
- 10- What are two effects of caffeine withdrawal?

C- Writing

Finish the following dialogue:

Ahmed is reserving a room at a hotel in Cairo.

- Ahmed : Excuse me.....(1)
- Receptionist: Single or double?
- Ahmed : (2)
- Receptionist: (3)?
- Ahmed : My name is Ali Fahmy.
- Receptionist: May I see your ID, please, Mr. Fahmy?
- Ahmed : Certainly. Here it is.
- Receptionist: Thank you.
- Ahmed :(4).....?
- Receptionist: 200 pounds, sir.
- Ahmed : Can I pay with credit card?
- Receptionist: Sure.(5).....?

Ahmed : VISA card.

Receptionist: Okay. You're in room 507. It's a single, spacious room. Is that suitable?

Ahmed : Yes, it sounds like everything I expected.

Receptionist: Here's your key, sir. If you need anything, just dial 0 on your room phone.

Ahmed :(6).....

Write an email of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words:

Your name is Ahmed. Your friend's name is Ali. His address is Shams@newmail.com.

You're going to write about: "the important role of women in society"

A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Egyptian women have always played a vital role in development projects.

2- Unless we solve the problem of global warming, our planet would be in great danger.

B) Translate into English:

1- يجب علي الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحلة الحياة بأمان.

2- ندرة المياه قد تكون سببا في اندلاع الحروب بين الدول في المستقبل.