

Important Vocabulary

competition (writing-reading-trade) منافسة	style (easy- difficult- complicated) (معقد) أسلوب
old-fashioned (typewriter)(man) موضة قديمة	district (in .. / of) (اسم مدينة) حتى في مدينه
fashionable # out of fashion مسابير للموضة	establish as شخص يرفع من مكانة يرسخ - يوطد - يقوى
fashion / fashion house الموضة بيت الموضة	establishment مؤسسة - تأسيس
attachments (e -mails) مرافقات (مع الأيميل)	pioneer (first one) /pioneering رائدا ريادي (صفة)
publisher (produces books) ناشر (كتب)	(on) average of (في) المتوسط
(at)midday # midnight (في) منتصف النهار#الليل	literature الأدب \ a man of letters = literate أديب
confused/confusing مرتبك (شخص) مرتبك (شيئ)	career (long-science) الحياة المهنية - فتره عمل طويله
give a headache تسبب لـ..... صداع	v to be + still thought of as يعتقد أنه ...
routine(daily,weekly,fixed) روتين شخصي (ثابت)	v to be +regarded as (مجهول) / regard...as يعتبر كـ
custom (مجتمع) / habit عادة (شخصية)	v to be + considered to مصدر أنه
v be+made(turned)into a film يتحول الى فيلم	create / develop (a new style) يبتكر - ينشأ يطور
culture/cultural/cultured الثقافة ثقافي مثقف	a strong believer in مؤمن قوى بـ
diplomat(represent his country) دبلوماسي	compete / competitive ينافس تنافسي (صفة)
expert on (in) (at) خبير في	disabled people = the disabled المعوقين (جمع)
develop (style -film) يطور يحضض فيلم تصوير	law (follow) (يتبع) (تخرج في) (graduated in law)
as well as = besides + v+ ing اسم بالأضافة الى	support يساند - يقف بجانب - يؤيد - يعول اسرة

Related Vocabulary to the unit(1)

stylish على الموضة - أنيق	work as a/an + الوظيفة يعمل كـ
attach (to) يرفق (مع الأيميل) يلصق يربط بـ	particular/journalism = the press خاص الصحافة
experience خيرة (لاتسبق بنكرة ولاتجمع)	surgeon (operation - transplant) جراح
an experience تجربة في الحياة (تسبق بنكرة وتجمع)	distinguished = outstanding = leading مميز - بارز
attach /enclose يرفق (مع الأيميل) يرفق مع خطاب	race / earthquake سباق- سلالة زلزال
enforce the law يطبق أو ينفذ القانون	make a good novelist يجعله روائي جيد
the power of education قوه - سلطه التعليم	provide a model for يقدم قدوة (نموذج) لـ
custom (s) عاده- عرف (مجتمع) اجمرك (جمع فقط)	continue to develop يستمر في تطوير
customary=the custom (v. be) من العادة - مألوف	period / clerk فترة- مده موظف حكومي
costumes ملابس التمثيل	circumstances ظروف - احوال
fiction # non-fiction قصص أدب الخيال	available (for) متاح - متداول - متوفر لـ
encounter يواجه يلاقى	exist / existance يوجد الوجود
typical / insistent نموذجي - مثالي ملح - مصر	massive / secretarial ضخم - هائل - كبير سكرتارية
believe in /a believer in يؤمن بـ مؤمن بـ..	poet /poem / poetry شاعر قصيدة الشعر
beliefs معتقدات	pen-name (under) اسم شهرة - اسم مستعار
Noble laureate الحائز على جائزة نوبل	cut down يخفض - يقلل يقطع (شجر)
v to be + awarded(degree-prize)for منح...في	a travel agent مندوب السفر
at least / at last على الأقل أخيرا	management / spread ادارة ينشر (مرض- سلام)
behaviour (towards) (تجاه) تصرف	public concern اهتمام شعبي
respected position مكانه محترمه	sound+ صفة = look + صفة يبدو
handle = deal with يتعامل مع (يتناول موضوع)	political reports تقارير سياسيه
fixed (routine)#flexible ثابت (روتين) مرن	editor / obey رئيس التحرير يطيع
a collection of = a set of (poems) مجموعة من	make a new product يصنع منتج جديد
retire (60) / resign يتقاعد على المعاش يستقيل	later / latter الثاني من اثنين
a lawyer (people's rights) محامي (حقوق)	It is customary to greet one من المعتاد ان تحيي شخص
Arabic language اللغة العربية	aid worker = paramedic مسعف
Arab world/countries/culture العالم العربي ثقافة	widen horizons (mind العقل) يوسع آفاق

adjust ينظم - يضبط \ readily بسهولة - برغبة	sailor / soldier بحار \ جندي
revise يراجع (الدروس من أجل امتحان)	break / type onto راحة - فسحة \ يكتب على الآلة
check يفحص \ يراجع \ يتأكد من صحة شئ	in charge of = responsible for مسؤول عن
as a sign of (respect) كدليل (احترام)	constitution / rule دستور \ قاعدة - يحكم

2- Some definitions

✓ a pioneer	the first to do something and others continue to develop .	رائد
✓ competition	a situation in which people or organizations compete.	منافسة
✓ routine	the usual way in which you do things عمل ثابت	روتين
✓ publisher	person or company that produces books, magazines, etc.	ناشر
✓ attachment	something you attach to/send with an e-mail. (مع ايميل)	مرفق
✓ custom	activity people do in a society in particular circumstances ظروف	عاده مجتمع
✓ traditions	a custom or belief اعتقاد that has existed موجودة for a long time.	تقاليد قديمه
✓ develop	to make a new product or idea successful.	يطور - ينمي
✓ district	an area of a city or country.	حي - منطقه
✓ establish	to achieve or give someone a respected position مكانة in society.	يرفع من شأنه
✓ law	the system نظام of rules that people in a place must obey.	القانون
✓ style	a way of doing or making something .	اسلوب - طريقه
✓ (at) midday	twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.	منتصف النهار
✓ old-fashioned	not modern and not fashionable any more.	موضه قديمه

3- 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 Sayyada 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 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 greatest short story writers of the Arab world. Haqqi always wanted to help poor and disabled people. 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. In 1955, he wrote a collection of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important prize. Another of his stories, the postman, was made into a film. 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 education and 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.

4- Language Notes

1-graduate in+(المتخصص - المادة - السنة)	يتخرج في	⇒ He graduated in 2010 in English / law .
• graduate from+(معهد\الجامعة) (v)	يتخرج من مكان	⇒ He graduated from Cairo University.
• v to be +a graduate of (معهد\الجامعة) (n)	خريج	⇒ He is a graduate of medicine.
2-abroad بالخارج	عريض	⇒ He worked as a diplomat and lived abroad.
• aboard على ظهر سفينة\طائرة	لوح خشب	⇒ We went aboard the plane and took off.
3-routine (ما يفعله الشخص يوميا)	روتين يومي	⇒ He gets up at 5 .This is his daily routine.
• red tape	روتين حكومي	⇒ He couldn't do it due to the complex red tape
4-habit(s)	عادة (عادات) (خاصة بشخص)	⇒ His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30.
• customs	عادات مجتمع (في المناسبات العامه)	⇒ It's Egyptians' custom to greet each other.

• traditions (تقاليد قديمه (متوارثة من الماضي)	⇒ Their traditions were very difficult.
5- competition (منافسه (كتابة- القراءة- تجارة- العلم)	⇒ He joined writing competition and won a prize
• race (سباق (سيارات - دراجات - جرى)	⇒ He came first in running race.
6-insist on = persist in+v+ ing (يصر على	⇒ He insisted on (persisted in) going there alone
• decide to (اسم / يقرر فعل + فاعل that مصدر	⇒ He decided to go alone/He decided on his goal
• v be + determined to (يعزم - يصمم على مصدر	⇒ He was determined to go there alone.
7-• experience (خبره (لاتسبق بنكرة ولا تجمع)	⇒ This job needs experience .
• (an) experience (s) (تجربة فى الحياة (تجمع)	⇒ I learned from my experiences in life .
• experiement (تجربة فى المعمل (تسبق بنكرة وتجمع)	⇒ Studnts do experiements in the lab.
8-confused (مرتبك (اشخاص)	⇒ They were confused when they met.
• confusing (غير مفهوم - مربك (اشياء)	⇒ The story is confusing ,so I can't understand it
9- give (يسبب لة صداع a headache مفعول	⇒ Watching TV a long time gives me a headache
• get a headache (يصاب بصداع	⇒ I get a headache if I watch TV a long time.
10- attach (يرفق (مع الأيميل)	⇒ He sent me an e-mail and attached a photo .
• enclose (يرفق (مع الخطاب)	⇒ He sent me a letter and enclosed a photo .
11-two hours • a two-hour break (اسم + صفة	⇒ I have a ten- minute break for coffee.
• in a year/ in a year's time/ in 2 years' time	⇒ I will finish it in a year's time (3 years' time)
12- spend (s) / spent (يقضى + مدة + v + ing فاعل	⇒ I spent 2 hours studying an English unit.
• It takes /took/will take (مصدر +to + مدة + مفعول	⇒ It took me 2 hours to study an English unit.
13-publish (ينشر (كتاب - قصة - مجلة) شخص \شركة-	⇒ The writer has published three books recently.
• ينشر- يوزع =to be+published=come out	⇒ My book came out /was published last week.
• spread/spread/spread (ينشر(مرض-حريق-السلام)	⇒ Fire spread rapidly because of the strong wind
• prevail (يعم - يسود (الحرية - الأمن- العدل - السلام)	⇒ We hope that justice will prevail .

5- Prepositions

a pioneer of (رائد فى	a strong believer in (مؤمن قوى بـ
expert on (in) (at) (خبير فى	graduated in (law) (متخرج فى(التخصص) مثل (القانون)
be + made /turned into a film (تحول الى فيلم	at midday # at midnight (فى منتصف النهار # الليل
a district (of / in + مدينة)	come out (يوزع = v to be + published (معلوم)
a collection of = a set of (مجموعة من	v to be + still thought of as (مازال يعتقد أنه كـ
cut down (trees)/a way of (يقطع- يقتل \ طريقة لـ	full of / give in (مليئ بـ \ يسلم شئى باليد - يستسلم
refer to \ go out (يشير الى \ يطفى للنور	happy with / type (onto) (سعيد بـ \ يكتب على كمبيوتر
win a prize for (يفوز بجائزة من أجل	write an article on (يكتب مقال عن
bring up / at the age of (يربى \ فى سن	on TV, the radio ,the internet, the mobile (على
in all / write for (a paper) (ككل \ يكتب فى جريدة	insist on=persist in= be+determined to (يصر على
deliver to (يوصل شئى الى - يسلم الى	translate from...into.... (يترجم من --- الى
tolerant of (towards) (متسامح مع \ اتجاه	provide a model for (يقدم نموذج أو قذوة لـ
the father of short story (رائد القصة القصيرة	adjust to (يتكيف أو يتأقلم على

6- Some verbs can go with some nouns

✓ <u>make</u>	noise , a new table, a speech , a new product , available , arrangements , mistakes, fun of , friends , parts , a discovery of , up his mind , a suggestion , a decision, contributions , a difference to , a promise, money, peace, a war , sure , sense , a fire, food , meal
✓ <u>do</u>	homework , well , duty , survey, washing up , a job , work , damage , housework , operation , favour , harm , a course in , business , best, accounts , activities, a project, shopping , sweeping , wrong
✓ <u>as</u>	work as , began as , established as
✓ <u>establish</u>	him + شخص , project

7- Some confusing words

customs	عاده - عرف	costumes	ملابس تمثيل	revise	يراجع (الدروس)	devise	يبتر
average	متوسط	revenge	ينتقم - انتقام	check	يفحص \ يراجع	shake	يهز \ يرج
later	فيما بعد	latter	الثاني من اثنين	district	حي في مدينة	distinct	منقرض
law	قانون - كليه الحقوق	low	منخفض	fashionable	مساير الموضة	fictional	خيالي

8- What you say when you express / agree / disagree on opinion ...

To express opinion:	Agreeing	Disagreeing
للتعبير عن الرأي ♥ As far as I'm concerned,..... من وجهة نظري ♥ In my opinion... / I think that.....	موافقة ♥ So do I ♥ You are right. ♥ I do, too. I agree.	عدم الموافقة ♥ I don't agree. ♥ I don't think so.

9- Grammar Unit (4) Tenses Revision

التكوين Formation	الاستخدام Uses
<h3 style="text-align: center;">1- " Past Simple " الماضي البسيط</h3> <p>التكوين ⇒ يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل وهناك نوعان: invite+d / try- tried مثل (d/ ed / ied) + مصدر عادي read \ put لا يتغير eat-ate \ sleep-slept لا يتغير شاذ * يعرف الفعل الماضي بأنه لا يوضع له (s) مع he, she, it * ينفي الماضي البسيط بـ (didn't + المصدر) Ex He went out. (not) * He didn't go out. * وضع سؤال على الماضي بـ (did + المصدر + فاعل) Ex I went by bus. (How) * How did you go?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">علاماته Its words</p> <p>{ Yesterday, last, past, ago, in + سنة ماضية , for ذات مرة once, منذ لحظة from..to.., just now , مدة انتهت that day, those } * (How long ago...?= When..?) * would rather / It is time / wish + فاعل ماضى</p>	١- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي وانتهى وليس له أثر ٢- يعبر عن حدث أو عادة في الماضي وانتهت ونستخدم (مضارع بسيط = no longer مصدر used to) ماضى بسيط + usually / always = مصدر + don't (doesn't) + فاعل + but now Ex When I was young, I used to go on foot. (عادة لم تنتهي) اسم \ used to + v + ing + to be (get) + v + قائل مضارع بسيط + still / always / usually + قائل = <p style="text-align: center;">ملاحظات Notes</p> <p>(مع علامة من المضارع) ماض بسيط... ماض بسيط (عادة او حدثين معا) ماض بسيط... ماض بسيط ⇒ When I was young, I usually played tennis. ⇒ When I was young, I used to play tennis.</p>

2- Past continuous الماضي المستمر

* While + اسم + فعل (ماضى مستمر) + فاعل When + اسم + فعل + فاعل = On + v + ing / At + اسم (ب) علامات أخرى مركبة (علامات ماضى بسيط + from..to) • {all/between..and/ at + yesterday \ last \ then } • {couldn't/didn't...because /as (ماضى مستمر) } Ex I could not go out because I was studying. * لاحظ: أفعال الحواس والإدراك والشعور لا توضع في الماضي المستمر بل توضع في الماضي البسيط مثل (see- be -feel want-know-understand- believe- hear-think)	* يتكون من : (was / were + v + ing للمفرد) • يستخدم : ليعبر عن استمرار حدث في الماضي ثم يقطعه آخر • (علاماته : أ) علامات اساسية وهي: ماضى بسيط ماضى مستمر ⇒ As \ while \ just as ماضى مستمر ⇒ As \ while \ just as ماضى مستمر * لاحظ: (الفعلان ماضى مستمر عندما لا يقطع أحدهم الآخر) (حدث يقطع الآخر) ماضى مستمر... ماضى بسيط ⇒ When ماضى بسيط (حدثين معا مثل العادة) ماضى بسيط.. ماضى بسيط ⇒ When ماضى بسيط (بدون فاعل بعدها) While + V + ing..... ؛.....
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3- Past perfect الماضي التام

التكوين Its formation	الكلمات الدالة Its words
• يتكون من : (had + P.P) الاستخدام : ١- للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر. Ex I had finished it before I took a break. ٢- حدث تم في الماضي وكان له أثر (في الماضي) We weren't hungry .We had just had lunch.	(After - as soon as - when = once = the moment- till = until - before = by the time / by) مع الماضي just / مع الماضي already / مدة ماضية + Ex I had just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.

١. ماضى بسيط... ماضى بسيط / ماضى تام = when = the moment = once
 لاحظ : ١- يمكن استخدام (مصدر + would) بدلا من الماضي البسيط.
 ٢- يأتي ماضى تام مع ماضى بسيط إذا كان هناك فاصل زمنى ويأتى ماضى بسيط مع ماضى بسيط إذا لم يوجد فاصل زمنى.

٢. ماضى بسيط... ماضى تام + فاعل = After + ماضى بسيط
 ٣. ماضى تام till / until ماضى بسيط (غالبا منفي) (المصدر didn't معلوم) أو (صفة) (wasn't/weren't + pp) مجهول
 Ex He refused to help us till he had finished. • He met nobody till he had finished.

Ex I didn't leave until I had finished my work. • I wasn't allowed to leave till I had finished.

4. ماضى مستمر because \ as \ since ماضى تام because \ as \ since ماضى بسيط

Ex We weren't hungry because we had already eaten. لاحظ الفرق:

I didn't answer the phone because I was praying يصلى

5. It was only when ماضى that ماضى بسيط = It wasn't until ماضى تام that ماضى بسيط

6. Before \ By the time \ When ماضى بسيط ماضى بسيط

7. When ماضى بسيط (مع found out \ realized \ knew \ didn't see \ missed) ماضى تام

Ex When I reached the station, the train had left ,so I missed it!

8. When ماضى بسيط (مع caught = was about to miss it) ماضى بسيط

Ex When I reached the station, the train left. I caught it.

9. It was the first time + فاعل had + ever + PP

10. By + ماضى بسيط (فعل واحد في الماضي التام) سنة \ مدة ماضية \ ساعة ماضية

11. After / Before / On + (v + ing) , ماضى بسيط (بدون فاعل بعدهم)

12. Immediately after (on) + v + ing ماضى بسيط . اسم

13. No sooner (had فاعل P.P) than ماضى بسيط (لاحظ بعدها ماضى تام صيغة سؤال)

• Hardly / Barely (had فاعل P.P) when ماضى بسيط (لاحظ بعدها ماضى تام صيغة سؤال)

• Scarcely (had فاعل P.P) when ماضى بسيط (لاحظ بعدها ماضى تام صيغة سؤال)

- After /As soon as / When Ali had done his homework, he slept.
- Having done his homework, Ali slept. • After doing his homework , Ali slept.
- Salem did not sleep till (until) he had done his homework.
- By the time /Before Ali slept, he had done his homework.
- On reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left on f his suitcases at home.
- No sooner had Ali done his homework than he slept. Ali had no sooner done his .. than he ...

ملاحظات هامة على الماضي التام:

1- لاحظ أن : يمكن أن يأتي الفعلان مع when, before ,after ,as soon as في الماضي البسيط اذا حدثا معا أو عندما

لا يوجد فاصل زمني وغالبا يأتي مع (hear- see-touch – open) ويعرف أن الفعل سيكون في الماضي التام بـ (realized - found – didn't meet - didn't see - missed)

Ex Ali telephoned the hospital as soon as he heard that Hany had had a accident .

Ex When I arrived at the station, the train had already left, so I missed it .

الماضى التام المستمر

(had been + v + ing)

1- ويتكون من:

2- يستخدم (أ) ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر (ب) لإعطاء مبرر أو سبب لشيء حدث في الماضي

Ex I had been waiting for three hours before the train arrived

His clothes were dirty because he had been repairing his car all morning.

ب- يستخدم مع العلامات الآتية

1- When / before/ because/ by the time ماضى بسيط + ماضى تام مستمر مدة

2- How long + had been + v + ing ... ماضى بسيط when / before + ماضى بسيط ؟

3- مدة all , since ,for ماضى تام مستمر ماضى بسيط (كان لة أثر في الماضي)

ملحوظة : يأتي 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 / plan....etc

Ex- When I arrived home, he had been cleaning the room for two hours.

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

⇒ There were floods because it had been raining for three days.

⇒ He was covered in paint because he had been painting the room since we left.

⇒ When I got home , I was tired ,I had been working all day.

ملاحظات على الماضي التام المستمر

1- لاحظ أن هناك أفعال (الشعور والحس) لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر بل توضع

في الماضي التام فقط.: Ex -We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years

- He had been feeling ill for 2 days before he went to the doctor. ماعدا الفعل | feel مع الأشخاص

٢ - 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 فقط :

Ex - She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

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

Ex - When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

جميع قواعد When

1. When مضارع بسيط (حقيقة ثابتة) أمر (بدون فاعل) \ مستقبل بسيط (حقيقة في المستقبل), مضارع بسيط
2. When (حدث قطع حدث) ماضي مستمر ماضي بسيط
3. When (حدثين معا ومع العادة في الماضي) (أومع علامات المضارع) ماضي بسيط... ماضي بسيط
4. When = after (حدث تم وحدث قبل الآخر) ماضي بسيط ماضي تام
5. It was only when ماضي بسيط that ماضي تام = It wasn't until ماضي بسيط that ماضي تام
6. When ماضي تام (found \ realized \ didn't hear \ didn't see \ missed) ماضي فاعل , ماضي بسيط

8- Exercises based on the unit (1)

1) A) Choose the correct answer based on the vocabulary:

1. The sun is at its strongest at (midday-midnight - mid-year – middle).
2. I don't really have a fixed (habits-tape-routine-customary) during the holidays.
3. My friend won a prize in poetry (race – tournament – competition – rally)
4. They will (detach-catch -match-attach) the photo to their e-mail.
5. This noise has made me (confusion-confusing-confused-confuse)so I couldn't concentrate .
6. Isn't that (confusion-confusing-confused-confuse)to study in front of your TV .
7. I sent an email with two(attachments-tails-detachments-attach).They were photos .
8. Early black and white photos show people in (fashion- old-fashioned -fashionable-fission) clothes.
9. That author's books are very successful, so I think that he will easily find a (publish-publisher - public-publishing).
- 10.No one wanted to (publish-publisher-publication-publishing)his first novel as he was unknown at that time.
- 11.Midday is twelve o'clock in the day and twelve o'clock at night is (midday- midnight- mid-year -middle).
12. The secretary does (a scared-secretary-secretarial-sacred) work at the office.
- 13.She is a graduate (from-at-of-off) Oxford University.
14. Don't be so(insistent-insist-persist-insistence)I will buy what you want.
15. My sister loves clothes and buys very(changeable-believable-fashionable-comparable)dresses
16. A(diplomat-publisher-partner-performer)is someone who produces books&, newspapers
17. Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant (engineers-mountaineers-pioneers-volunteers)
18. Scientists are paid to(build-develop-arrive-hide)new medicines every year to help people.
19. In our village, they still follow the same traditional(customs-classics-reactions-observations).
20. The flight attendant welcomed us(aboard-abroad-broad-broaden).
21. My parents gave me a(oronation-competition-recommendation-collection)of short stories
22. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century(writer-plumber-teacher-surgeon)
23. To(deepen-drop-develop-envelop)is to make a new product or idea successful.
24. (Habits-Cultures-Civilizations-Customs)are things that people do because they are traditional
25. All people must(obey-break-destroy-damage)the law.
26. A(biologist-beginner-pioneer-stander)is one of the first people to do something .
27. A(district-strict-constrict-stick)is an area of a town or city.
28. He cannot walk at all because of his (ability-facility-flexibility-disability).
29. The government has promised to help(homeless-homes-the homeless -home)
30. We believe(experiments-experience-experiences-examples)on animals should be banned.
31. I had several bad(experiences-experience-experiments-extensions)during my last trip.

32. Al -Brazil(makes-does-pays-buys)a lot of money a year from coffee exports.
33. Winning a medal at the Olympics was the highlight of his(jobs-works-career-profession).
34. I haven't(made-given-done-do)a steady job since last month.
35. Someone who can't use part of their body is(unable-disabled-capable-enabled).
36. The(law-low-lawyer-liar)is the system of rules that people must obey.
37. The(book-story-style-steel)is a way of writing that is typical of a person or group
38. My mother has a(belief-believe-believer-believing)that children learn best by playing games.
39. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple (book-story-style-steel).
40. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor(district-outskirt-government-constrict)of Cairo.
41. I want to be a lawyer when I graduate, so I am studying(arts-biology-medicine-law).
42. Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant(explorer-peer-pioneer-career).
43. My parents gave me a(collect-group-pack-collection)of modern short stories for my birthday.
44. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth-century(doctor-writer-teacher-engineer).
45. There have been significant computer(attachments-appointments-developments-agreements)
46. It's difficult for a small shop to(compete-impede-complete-correct)with supermarkets.
47. This book is a work of(infection-perfection-fiction-affection)and not a historical account.
48. He wouldn't try to mislead you. It's not his(style-case-condition-circumstance)
49. Of course robbery is against the (court-judge-lawyer-law).
50. Doctors want to see a law (allowing-welcoming-banning-rewarding)all tobacco advertising.
51. His first short story(appointed-posted-allowed-established)him as one of the great short story
52. In my country, it's the (law - custom-rule-regulation)for women to get married in white.
53. I'm looking for a job which will enable me to(develop-depend-replace-delete)my skills
54. There's no fixed (career-profession-routine-position)at work every day is different.
55. Clothing stores face heavy(connection-competition-clash-collaboration)from factory outlets.
56. Yehia Haqqi was an(expert-experience-experiment-exporter)on Arab culture.
57. The time he spent in different countries gave him(exercises-experiments-experiences-excavations)that he later used in his writing.
58. His collection of short stories(beat-gained-earned-won)an important prize.
59. As (long – soon – far – well) as I'm concerned it is an interesting film.
60. As well as (write-writing-wrote-to write)novels, he translated French literature into Arabic.

B) Choose the correct answer based on the grammar:

1. We arrived half an hour late. The film (began-was beginning-had begun-has begun)half an hour earlier.
2. When I was young, I (usually-used-use-used to)go swimming every day.
3. While (visiting- was visiting- visited -was visited)Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.
4. Ali (used to-using to-is used to-uses to)travelling by sea.
5. Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she(finished -has finished-had finished-finishes)reading the day before.
6. I (used to read-was reading-had read-was read)the paper every day. Now, I don't have the time.
7. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson(had begun-began-begins-has begun)
8. I (already saw-have already seen-had already seen-already see)the film before I read the book
9. What(were you done -were you doing-are you doing-have you done)when I called you?
10. While she(were doing-was doing-did-doing)her homework, she was listening to music.
11. She didn't send the message to her father until she(has been writing-had written- writing)it.
12. Ali's car was hit by a driver who(was driving-drive-was driven-was crossing)at mad speed.
13. I (have had-was having-had-had had)my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
14. I didn't answer the phone because I (was praying-had prayed-have prayed-prayed)
15. I (was-have-had-am)just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
16. By the time Nada arrived, we (were having-had-had had-have)lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
17. Nesma first met her best friend when she (has been-was being-was-is)At primary school.

18. What (are you doing- were you doing-you were doing-have you done) at midday yesterday?
19. Kamal(did not meet-has not met-won't meet-had not met)an English person before he met my friend Jack.
20. Before there was a bus in the village, Mona and her brother (Had always walked-were walking -have always walked-walk)to school.
21. When we saw the hotel, we (were knowing-had known-have known-knew)that it was a great place for a holiday.
22. Karim(start-starting-started-is starting) at the school two years ago.
23. When was the last time that you(have seen-seeing-saw-see) your cousins?
24. Ali always(walked-walks-is walking-was walking) to work when he was young.
25. My company (have- has-had-is having) an important meeting last month.
26. When I woke up, my father(left-had left-had been leaving-has left)so I didn't see him.
27. (Before-After-As-When) leaving the shop I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet there
28. The students (are reading-had read-have read-reads)the book before the lesson started.
29. I(didn't meet - had met - hadn't met –met)nobody at school until the staff had arrived.
30. As soon as I'd finished a novel, I (can- would- had - will) start the next one.
31. Ali couldn't answer the phone as he (washed-was washing-had washed-has washed)his car.
32. As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I (had missed-missed-have missed-miss) my train
33. She(doesn't-couldn't-won't-don't) answer the question, until she has looked at it twice.
34. While she was studying, I(atched-watching-will watch-was watching) television.
35. Heba was sitting in a traffic jam when her train(leave-has left-left-has been left) the station.
36. When the telephone rang, they(watched-had watched-were watching-watch) the match.
37. He(climbed-climbs-was climbing-will climb) the tree when he suddenly fell down.
38. On(watch - watches – watched - watching) the film, Ali came.
39. They saw the fighting people while(were driving – drove -driving-drive)home.
40. My sister(cleaned-was cleaning-is cleaning-cleans)the room while I was making tea.
41. What were you doing when I (phoned-was phoning-had phoned-would phone)you last night.
42. They saw the accident while(were driving-drove-driving-drive)home.
43. They(ran-were running-had run-running)out of the bank when the policeman caught them.
44. While she was cooking, her sister (was doing - did – does - had done) homework.
45. As he was carrying the vase, he(drops-dropped-had dropped-was dropping)it on the floor
46. No sooner(had he-has he-he had-does he)graduated than he got a job.
47. (After-Having -Before-As soon as)passed the third year exams, he joined the university.
48. When he (arrived-had arrived-arrives-arriving), the train had left so, he missed it.
49. He had no sooner studied (then-when-than-that)he watched TV.
50. After the letter (had written-wrote-has written-had been written)she sent it.
51. I would rather you(buy- to buy-bought-will buy)this car. It is a bargain.
52. He was born (in- since- at- for)2006.
53. Shakespeare(has written-wrote-had written-was written) 37 plays.
54. Haqqi (graduates-graduated-graduating-will graduate) law and worked as a lawyer.
55. He(uses-used to-using to-is used to)be slim, but now he gains a lot of weight.
56. My sister(cleaned-was cleaning-is cleaning-cleans)the room while I was making tea.
57. As soon as I arrived home, I realized that I (forgot-had forgotten-forgets-forgetting) at school.

Test unit (1) By SM:Nassif

1- Choose the correct answer:

1. As soon as I'd finished a story, I (was starting-had started-start -would start) the next one.
2. Black & white photos show people in (old-fashioned -fashioned - new fashioned-torn) clothes
3. I write an (average – style – group – collection) of a thousand words a day
4. I do not really have a (protein - routine – valentine – bulletin) during the holidays.
5. We are going to an athletics (competition- collection - completion – culture)
6. It is (secretarial-customary-customs-costumes) to take off your shoes on entering mosques .

1- What is the reason that Rudolf Rassendyll gives for being lazy?

- a) Because he comes from an important family. b) Because he doesn't have a good job.
c) Because he never helps in the house. d) Because he never wants to travel.

2- What job does Rose persuade Rudolf Rassendyll to do?

- a) work with an ambassador b) teach children b) write a book d) work in a hotel

3- What did Rassendyll promise to do so that his family were pleased with him?

- a) to accept the job offered by sir. Jacob b) to travel to Ruritania to attend the coronation
c) to have a walk in the Alps d) to be much more responsible

4- What does Rassendyll decide to do for the next six months?

- a) to write a book about policy b) to travel to the Alps
c) to attend the coronation d) to visit his friends in Paris

B) Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

1- What do you think the lesson which Rose wanted to teach Rassendyll?

2- Why do you think Rose wanted Rassendyll to work?

3- If you were Rassendyll, would you prefer to travel to Ruritania or to stay in England to do useful work? Why?

4) Finish the following dialogue between Amal and Maysa who are talking at home.

Amal :

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

Amal : What do you think of modern novels?

Maysa :

Amal : I agree, I think classic stories are better too. What do you think of short stories?

Maysa :

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

Maysa : Who is your favourite writer ?

Amal : He is still thought of as the father of the modern short story

Maysa : Did you read one of his famous stories?

Amal :

Maysa :

Amal : It is called " The postman" It was made into a film.

Maysa : I will borrow it from the school library tomorrow.

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

a- How can doing a job help you succeed in a different career?

b- Write about jobs that can help writers with their stories.

6- A) Translate into Arabic:

1- You must know that employers will also choose you. They usually prefer clever and reliable persons to careless and ignorant ones.

2- Throughout history, our Arab scientists have fascinated the world with their amazing contributions and discoveries.

3- Arab scientists have enriched scientific research. So, we should take pride in them and follow the footsteps.

B : Translate into English

١ - تملك مصر العديد من الرواد في الأدب العربي مثل يحيى حقي، طه حسين وكذلك نجيب محفوظ .

٢ - ان قضية إصلاح التعليم من أخطر القضايا التي تواجه المجتمع المصري حيث إن البحث العلمي أحد ركائز الامن القومي .

٣ - لابد من تشجيع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر من أجل النهوض بالاقتصاد المصري.

٤ - دراسة ثقافات الشعوب الأخرى تثرى المعرفة وتوسع من مدارك الفكر.

7) Enrich your language By SM:Nassif

qualify for / qualification	يتأهل لـ \ التأهل	express the joy of	يعبر عن فرحة
please / v to be + held in	يسعد \ تقام- يعقد	a political question	مسألة سياسة
give priority to youth	يعطى أولوية للشباب	take measures	تتخذ إجراءات
remarkable progress	تقدم ملحوظ	a pioneer of civilization	رائدة الحضارة
at an incredible rate	بمعدل هائل	cultural heritage	التراث الثقافي

avoid dangers	يتجنب التعرض للمخاطر	in an attempt to	في محاولة لـ
debates	المناظرات - المناقشات	upgrade = uprise	ينهض
constructive criticizm	النقد البناء	take pride in	يفتخر بـ
fascinate	يبهر- يدهش	contributions	اسهامات

Good Luck SM: Nassif "Home Tel No " 3347405 " Mobile. & No. "01151916868 "

" نسالكم الدعاء " " وأتمنى لكم النجاح والتوفيق ان شاء الله "