

Unit 2: My Father, An Egyptian Teacher

Key Vocabulary

association	جمعية	discipline	يهذب - يضبط
cultural	ثقافى	layer	طبقة / قشرة
ministry	وزارة	responsible (for)	مسؤول (عن)
political science	علوم سياسية	semicircle	نصف دائرة
silence	يُسكت - هدوء / صمت	serious	جاد - وقور / خطير
spoil	يُفسد / يُدلل	strict	حازم / صارم
honour	شرف / يكرم	plan	يخطط / خطة
fatherly	أبوي / حنون	ache	يؤلم / ألم
fresh ideas	أفكار جديدة	worthwhile	ذو شان / جدير بالاهتمام

Vocabulary

steps	خطوات	gentle	لطيف
head teacher	مدرس أول	prepare well	يعد جيدا
inspire	يلهم	well-prepared	مُعد جيدا
relevant (suitable)	مناسب / ملائم	responsibility	مسؤولية
division	قسمة	introduction	مقدمة
confidence	ثقة	a success	نجاح
influence	تأثير / يؤثر	village	قرية
influential / influenced	متأثر / مؤثر	later	فيما بعد
discussion	مناقشة	inaccurate	غير دقيق
demand	مطلب / طلب - يطلب	engineer	مهندس
whatever	مهما / أى شئ	sensible	مدرك / عاقل / حكيم
level	مستوي	awards	جوائز / منح
realize	يدرك	interests	اهتمامات
recognize	يتعرف على	concerned	مهتم
qualities	صفات	important / importance	هام / اهمية
quantities	كميات	events	أحداث
achieve	يحقق	tale / legend	حكاية / أسطورة
grow up	يكبر	aged	في عمر
design	تصميم / يصمم	translator	مترجم
pay	يدفع / مرتب	interpreter	مترجم فوري
paintings	لوحات	reliable	موثوق
lecture	يحاضر / محاضرة	recommend	يوصي
lecturer	محاضر	childhood	طفولة
Arabic Literature	الأدب العربى	Ministry of Education	وزارة التربية والتعليم

Prepositions & Expressions

encourage to	يشجع على	sit in a circle	يجلس في دائرة
discourage from	لا يشجع على	leave dreaming	يترك ... يحلم
earn money	يكسب مال	lecture at ... about	يحاضر في ... عن
win money	يفوز بجائزة مالية	set up	ينشئ
married to	متزوج من	good luck with	حظ سعيد في
married with	متزوج ويعول	dream of / about	يحلم بـ
take place in	يحدث في	worried about	قلق
take part in	يشارك في	busy with + noun	مشغول في
take turns	يتناوب الأدوار	awards for	جوائز لـ
reach / achieve goals	يحقق أهداف	dig deeper to	يحفز أعمق لـ
score goals	يحرز أهداف	Be / Look like	يكون مثل أو يشبه
give goals	يحدد أهداف	move around	يتحرك في كل مكان
grow up reading	يكبر على قراءة	Be natural with	طبيعي مع
in the honour of	على شرف	continue to	يستمر في
have the honour of	لديه شرف	reach a level	يصل لمستوى معين
have much influence	له تأثير كبير	come with fresh ideas	يبتكر أفكار جديدة

Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Antonym	العكس
demand	يطلب - طلب	offer	يعرض - عرض
responsible	مسئول	irresponsible	متهور - غير مسئول
natural	طبيعي	artificial / man-made	صناعي
confidence	الثقة	doubt	الشك
discipline	يؤدّب - يهذب	spoil	يُبدّل - يُفسد
worthwhile	جدير بالاهتمام	worthless	ليس له قيمة / تافه

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
discipline	discipline	disciplined
confide	confidence	confident
differ	difference	different
honour	honour	honourable
silence	silence	silent
persuade	persuasion	persuasive
inspire	inspiration	inspired
		inspiring

Words go together

influential writer	كاتب مؤثر	Radio and Television	الإذاعة والتلفزيون
health problems	مشاكل صحية	artificial intelligence	ذكاء صناعي
cultural heritage	تراث ثقافي	a week-old moon	التربيع الاول
political affairs	الشئون السياسية	double efforts	بُضَاعَف الجهود
the public opinion	الرأي العام	Mass media	وسائل الإعلام
conduct a survey	يجرى استطلاع	news headlines	عناوين الأخبار

Read the following carefully

Listening:

Interviewer: Many people have grown up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef. In Fact, I have just finished one of his books, called MY FATHER, AN EGYPTIAN TEACHER. With me today is Mrs **Abdelaziz**: She has written a book about why the writer became successful. So, Mrs Abdelaziz, Was Youssef from Cairo?

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

Interviewer: Did he go to university?

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

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

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

Interviewer: When did he start writing children book?

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

Interviewer: What happened then?

Mrs Abdelaziz: Well, in 1957, started writing children's stories for radio and television. The stories were very successful and so he started to write novels, poems and plays, often about important events and people in the world. He won many awards for his writing.

Interviewer: Are his books only famous in Egypt?

Mrs Abdelaziz: No. Since he became famous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages, including English, French and Chinese.

Abdel-Tawab Youssef travelled a lot too. In 1985, he lectured at the university of Ohio in the United States about writing for children and the importance of Arabic literature. He died in 2015, aged 87.

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

Reading

My father, An Egyptian Teacher

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

The head teacher realised that the young teacher was worried about his first lesson at the school. "Don't worry, you've all the qualities to be a good teacher!" he said. "You are very natural with the students. You're serious and responsible, warm but strict. That is what I've learnt about you in the short time you've been here. You will need to discipline the students, but you'll be fatherly and gentle."

"Do you think so? I've always prepared my lessons well," said the teacher. "I give myself goals and plan how to achieve them. I plan an introduction and then use steps. And I like to use paintings and pictures," said the teacher. "That's good. You've come with fresh ideas," answered the head.

"I believe that a teacher mustn't silence his students. He must inspire them and encourage them to communicate and to take part in conversations." "You don't want to spoil the students," warned the head.

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

The head teacher left him dreaming about his new life as a teacher. He believed that his was the most important job: he was society's engineer, helping to build it. A teacher is like the layers of the earth: whatever level you reach, you can dig deeper to find more layers that are even richer than before. His was the best job in the world.

Definitions

association	an organization for people with the same interests, or who do the same kind of work
cultural	relating to art, music, literature etc.
ministry	a government department
political science	the study of the ideas and activities that are concerned with how a country is governed
lecture	talk to a group of people about a subject
importance	the quality of being important
influence	has an effect on the way someone/thing develops or behaves
discipline	to teach someone to obey rules and control their own behavior

layer	one of several levels of different materials, on top of each other
responsible	sensible and able to be trusted
semicircle	a group arranged in a curved line
serious	quiet and sensible
silence	make someone stop giving their opinion
spoil	let a child have or do whatever they want
strict	making sure that people always obey rules.
honour	something that makes you feel proud and happy

Language Notes

- هناك أكثر من طريقة لنطق أسماء السنوات :

- 2015 = two thousand and fifteen / twenty fifteen
- 2001 = two thousand and one / twenty oh-one
- 1965 = "nineteen sixty-five" - 1908 = nineteen oh-eight

- هناك أسماء و أفعال لها نفس الشكل :

break	يكسر	If you play ball in the house, you'll break something.
break	راحة / فسحة	Let's play a game in the break between lessons.
influence	يؤثر علي	His books have influenced children for many years.
influence	تأثير	She has a lot of influence over his thinking.
chat	يحدث	face يواجه
chat	حدث	face وجه
demand	يطلب	lecture يحاضر
demand	طلب / مطلب	lecture محاضرة
		silence يُسكت
		silence سكوت
		design يصمم
		design تصميم

- عند اضافة (ly) للاسم يصبح صفة :

ودي - ودود = friendly = neighbourly / اخوي brotherly / أبوي fatherly
- My teacher treats me **in a fatherly way**. وهذا التعبير يستخدم كظرف

communicate in يتواصل بلغة : I can communicate in English.
communicate with يتواصل مع : I can communicate with tourists in English.

help (مصدر فقط) أو (مصدر) + **to** + (مفعول)

- The teacher was the society's engineer, **helping to build (build)** it.

make (مفعول) + مصدر - The strict teacher **makes** his students **respect** him.
make (مفعول) + صفة - Your success **makes** me **happy**.

like (مثل) للتشبيه - A teacher is **like** the layers of the earth.
as (ك) للحقيقة - My father works **as** a teacher. He is a teacher.

يتآمر conspire..... يطمح aspire..... يلهم inspire

- A good teacher must **inspire** his students and encourage them.

تغذي - يعيش على live on يعيش في live in يعيش مع live with

- He decided to live with his family in Cairo.

حادثة accident حدث في قصة أو فيلم incident حدث هام event

- He used to write about important **events** and people in the world.

- This is the best **incident** in the film.

يكافئ أو مكافأة ودية reward جائزة أو يمنح جائزة أو شهادة جامعية award

- He won many **awards** for his writing. - He **was awarded** his PHD last week.

- They **rewarded** him for his good behavior.

مشهور ك famous as مشهور في famous in مشهور ب famous for

- He is **famous for** his honesty. - He became **famous in** Egypt as a writer.

يفوز ب / يكسب (يأتي بعده الشيء الذي نفوز به أو نكسبه) win (won / won)

يهزم / يتغلب على (يأتي بعده الشخص أو الفريق المهزوم) beat (beat / beaten)

يكتسب / يزداد gain (gained / gained)

يكسب (من العمل الجاد) earn (earned / earned)

Ex: win: (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / a game / an award / a prize) يفوز ب / يكسب

beat: (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم

gain: experience خبرة / information معلومات / Knowledge معرفة يكتسب
يزداد (weight وزن / height طول / speed سرعة)

earn: money / his living يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد)

whenever	حينما / عندما	Whenever she comes, she brings some presents.
whoever	أيا كان / شخص	Whoever commits a crime should be punished.
wherever	أينما / حيثما	Wherever he goes, he makes friends.
whatever	أيا شئ / مهما	You can eat whatever you like.

die of	يموت من مرض / جوع / عطش	die from	يموت من جرح / اصابة
wonder	يتسأل - يتعجب / عجيبة	wander	يتجول / يتمشى
politics	السياسة / مادة علوم سياسية	policy	سياسة تعامل / مبدأ
political	سياسي (كصفة لإسم)	politician	سياسي (اسم له مفرد وجمع)
later	فيما بعد / بعد ذلك	latter	الثاني (في الذكر)
a long	طويل (كصفة لإسم مفرد)	along	على طول (الطريق)
advise	ينصح (فعل)	advice	نصيحة (اسم)
practise	يمارس (فعل)	practice	ممارسة (اسم)
school	الدراسة / المدرسة للتعليم	a school	مدرسة (مكان شغل أو بناء)

Language Function

Advice النصيحة

Asking for advice	Giving advice
What advice can you give me?	I think you should..... . Why don't you.....?
What do you think I should do?	If I were you, I would... . What about +ing...?
Can you give me any advice?	I advise you to..... . You could..... .
	I think it is a good idea to..... .
	The best thing you could do would be to..... .

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Mr Youssef set up an (**association – assassination – accomadation – opera**) to help children in 1968.
- 2- Ali's grandfather was a doctor and worked for the (**ministry – trade – embassy – factory**) of health.
- 3- The teacher told us about the (**ugliness – importance – uselessness – worthless**) of revising before the exam.
- 4- You need a lot of (**intelligence – food – fun – intelligent**) to be good at chess.
- 5- The tourists went on a / an (**industrial – tiny – agricultural – cultural**) tour of Egypt, visiting all the sites.
- 6- My history teacher (**influence – influencing – influenced – influential**) my decision to become a teacher, too.
- 7- Mona's uncle is an expert on science and often (**lectures – structures – attracts – attaches**) at the university.
- 8- Shakespeare's plays have been very (**furless – bitter – useless – influential**). Many writers have used his stories.
- 9- The football team are playing with a lot of (**inconfidence – confident – confidential – confidence**). I think they are going to win!
- 10- Don't lose those forms. They're very (**important – unimportant – useless – bad**).
- 11- What is the (**difference – same – safety – different**) in meaning between where and wear?
- 12- I ran for ten kilometers yesterday and now my legs (**run – break – ache – rotten**).
- 13- Phone me after school and we can have a (**chat – mat – fat – sat**) about the weekend.
- 14- Let's play a game in the (**break – brake – broke – boker**) between lessons.
- 15- The tourists sat by the pool and (**played – faced – focused – see**) the sun.
- 16- The teacher (**demanded – wandered – wounded – handed**) to know why the students were all late.
- 17- We (**plan – plane – plant – planet**) to visit Rome for the holidays next year.

- 18- A week-old moon has the shape of a (**circle – square – angle – semicircle**)
- 19- (**Silence – Silent – Summit – Calm**) means to make someone stop giving their opinions.
- 20- (**Low – discipline – Rule – Lawyer**) is the practice of making someone obey rules and orders.
- 21- You shouldn't let children do whatever they want, or you will (**see – spoil – sleep – silent**) them.
- 22- A spoiled child often behaves (**good – bad – badly – well**) and annoys others.
- 23- What is the (**import – important – importance – unimportant**) thing about your job?
- 24- Do you often (**encourage – discourage – insult – spoil**) your students to work hard?
- 25- My father said that his teacher (**serious – smart – fatherly – disciplined**) the class easily.
- 26- Nabila (**annoys – hates – spills – spoils**) her children. She gives them lots of money .
- 27- My teacher treats me in a (**father – brother – fatherly – mother**) way.
- 28- (**liars – floors – grounds – layers**) are the several levels of different materials that are on top of each other.
- 29- The (**liar – dishonest – knave – responsible**) is a person who is sensible and can be trusted.
- 30- He's (**joking – fun – serious – seriously**), quiet and doesn't often laugh.
- 31- He's (**joking – fun – serious – seriously**) quiet and doesn't often laugh.
- 32- Mr Nader is (**funny – strict – trivial – series**) as he makes people obey rules and does not let them behave badly.
- 33- It isn't right to (**silence – silent – encourage – courage**) your children.
- 34- The school secretary is (**irresponsible – respected – responsible – awarded**) for sending emails.
- 35- How many (**authors – lawyers – doctors – vets**) of books can you name?
- 36- Many people have grown (**down – up – in – on**) reading the books of Abdel Tawab Youssef.
- 37- Do you think the (**call – ball – demand – make**) for oil will decrease in the future?
- 38- New teachers always come with (**French – flash – fishy – fresh**) ideas.
- 39- I'll hold a party in the (**hour – honour – honest – honourable**) of my father.
- 40- The good teacher should be (**patience – ill – impatient – patient**).
- 41- What are the necessary (**quantities – amounts – qualities – quota**) of a good teacher?
- 42- A good teacher should (**inspire – conspire – despair – insult**) his students.
- 43- Abdel Tawab Youssef (**born – is born – was born – was borne**) in 1928.

- 44- My father always encourages me to take (**place – part – up – down**) in conversations.
- 45- The rich man (**set off – set out – sit up – set up**) an association to help children with disabilities.
- 46- He studied (**policy – politics – political – physical**) science at university.
- 47- He graduated (**from – at – as – in**) 1950 (nineteen fifty).
- 48- He worked (**in – on – for – with**) the ministry of education but six month later his father died.
- 49- He wanted to (**beat – earn – gain – win**) money to send his sister to school.
- 50- He didn't start writing (**when – after – at – until**) 1957.
- 51- He, in 1957, started writing children's stories (**in – at – for – up**) radio and television.
- 52- His stories were very (**success – failure – failed – successful**) and made him famous.
- 53- He won many (**awards – cups – rewards – words**) for his writing.
- 54- Abdel Tawab Youssef died in 2015, (**age – aging – aged- ages**) 87 years.
- 55- He lectured at the University of Ohio about writing for children and the (**import – important – importance – exportant**) of Arabic literature.
- 56- Always show respect to your teachers. Remember that they work hard to help you have a (**success – succeed – successive – successful**) future.
- 57- When I finish school, I'd really like to do something to help other people. What (**advice – device – advise – devise**) can you give me?
- 58- I (**give – achieve – score – reach**) myself goals and plan to achieve them.
- 59- Good (**look – leak – luck – puck**) with your first match tomorrow.
- 60- The head teacher left him (**viewing – leaning – watering – dreaming**) about his new life as a teacher.
- 61- A teacher is (**likes – like – liked – liking**) the layers of the earth.
- 62- (**But – However – Whatever – Why**) level you reach, you can dig deeper to find more layers that are even richer than before.
- 63- When his father died, it was a (**easy – good – difficult – nice**) time for him.
- 64- He wanted to send his sisters to school, (**who – which – where – why**) was unusual at that time.
- 65- He was married (**to – with – from – in**) a son and a daughter.
- 66- The head teacher (**recognized – realized – identified – qualified**) that the young teacher was worried.
- 67- People have translated his books (**for – on – onto – into**) many languages.
- 68- You are very natural (**of – on – with – at**) the students, but strict.
- 69- Leaving lights always on is a / an (**respectable – responsible – irresponsible – irritable**) behaviour.
- 70- (**Whatever – Whenever – Whoever – Wherever**) you do, there is no way to persuade him.

Language Focus

Present perfect simple tense زمن المضارع التام

Have / has + P.P

المضارع التام هو الزمن الوحيد في اللغة الانجليزية الذي يربط الماضي بالحاضر إذ يستخدم لـ:

1- يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال موجود حتى الآن :

- Mona **has studied** English for ten years.
- We **have been** at this school **since** 2012.

2- يعبر عن حدث أنتهى في الماضي وما زالت اثاره موجودة حتى الآن :

- Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, **so** he can't play football today.

3- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت حديثا أو منذ فترة قصيرة :

- Leila isn't here. She's **just** gone out.
- I've **already** finished my first year at university.

4- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث لم تحدث من قبل (تحدث لأول مرة) :

- She's **never** played tennis.
- I **haven't** received a reply to my email **yet**.

5- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن خبرة سابقة أو موقف سابق :

- I **have never** eaten Chinese food. - **Have you ever** ridden a camel?

6- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه. وعند التحديد نستخدم ماضى بسيط :

- She **has polished** her shoes. - She **polished** her shoes **yesterday**.

7- يدل المضارع التام على حدث متكرر (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدوث مرة أخرى) :

- Ronaldo **has scored** a hundred goals. (He can score more.)
- She **has been** to the cinema twice this week. (and the week isn't over yet.)

- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضي البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعنى ذلك أن الحدث توقف :

- He **wrote** 46 novels. (He **stopped** writing. / he died)

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية :

**already / just / ever / never / yet / since / for / so
far / up till now/ lately / recently**

- He **has typed** five letters **so far**.

- كما يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية :

It's / This is the first time ever..... / It's / This is the only

In recent years / In the last few years/months

Over the ages / years على مر العصور/ السنين

- **It's the first time** I have ever been to this place.
- **This is the only** play I have seen.

Key Words

- * **recently** مؤخراً / حديثاً (فى نهاية الجملة المثبتة)
- I have seen Ali many times recently.
- * **lately** مؤخراً / حديثاً (فى نهاية الجملة المنفية والمثبتة)
- I have / haven't seen Ali lately.
- * **never** ابدأ / لم يسبق (قبل التصريف الثالث لتنفي الجملة)
- I have never seen a lion.
- * **yet** من قبل – حتى الآن (فى نهاية الجملة المنفية او السؤال)
- I haven't seen a lion yet. - have you seen a lion yet?
- * **just** (قبل التصريف الثالث فى الجملة المثبتة والسؤال) بالفعل / توأ **already** * فى الحال
- We have just seen Ahmed running. - Have you posted the letter already?
- * **ever** سبق
(قبل التصريف الثالث فى السؤال وبعد الفاعل المنفى وبعد صيغة التفضيل وبعد first time)
- Have you ever been to the zoo? - Nothing like this has ever happened.
- This is **the most exciting** film I have ever seen.

Since / For

- يأتى بعد since مدة تحدد بداية الحدث أما for يأتى بعدها المدة التى استغرقها هذا الحدث :
- **Since** 2005/ winter/ October / Sunday / 5 o'clock / yesterday / last week (year / month) / this morning / lunch / then / birthday / childhood (المناسبات)
- **for** ... (years/seasons/months/weeks/days/hours) - a (day/week/month/year) - an hour - ages - a fortnight - a long/short time - the last week (year/month)
- إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد يكون فى زمن المضارع التام أما إذا جاء مع since فاعلين فالفعل الذى يلى since يكون ماضى بسيط و الآخر مضارع تام :
- I haven't seen him **since** last week.
- I haven't seen him **since** he left for Cairo.
- إذا بدأنا بـ It's نستخدم التركيب التالى :
ماضى بسيط مثبت + last + فاعل + since + مدة زمنية + It's
- I haven't seen him for ages. (It's.....) - It's ages **since** I last saw him.
- لاحظ من فضلك :

since + last year, last week,... = for + the last year, the last week,...

- I haven't seen him for the last month. = I haven't seen him since last month.

An Important Note

- * **S. + have / has been to = ... went and came back** ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه
Ex: He went to Aswan and came back. (been) - He has been to Aswan.
- * **S. + have / has gone to = ... went and didn't come back** ذهب وما زال هناك
Ex: He went to Aswan and he is still there. (has) - He has gone to Aswan.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Many people (**grew – have grown – had grown – has grown**) up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef.
- 2- I (**have just finished – just finish – had just finished – were just finishing**) one of his books, called My Father, An Egyptian Teacher.
- 3- She (**had written – have written – wrote – has written**) a book about why the writer became so successful.
- 4- Since he (**has become – have become – became – become**) famous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages.
- 5- His books (**influence – influenced – has influenced – have influenced**) children for many years.
- 6- It's two weeks since we last (**met – have met – had met – has met**).
- 7- This is the most interesting book I have (**never – ever – yet – just**) read .
- 8- Oh! I (**lost – lose – am losing – have lost**) my passport. What should I do?
- 9- Tamer (**had – has had – has – is having**) a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
- 10- Adel (**hasn't contacted – didn't contact – doesn't contact – hadn't contacted**) me since he left Cairo.
- 11- I have never (**gone – been – seen – visited**) to the zoo before.
- 12- My cousin has lived abroad (**when – for – ago – since**) his childhood.
- 13- Belal is not here. He has (**gone – been – seen – visited**) to the dentist's.
- 14- Omar, (**has – have – did – had**) you read that book I recommended?
- 15- I (**hasn't – haven't – didn't – hadn't**) finished the book yet.
- 16- I started reading the story on Saturday but I (**have been – was – has been – am**) busy since then.
- 17- Shady has been very busy since he (**has begun – begin – began – begins**) working for that charity.
- 18- Kamal, (**Have – Has – Did – Had**) you agreed to do that? - Yes, I have.
- 19- Nothing like this has (**never – lately – ever – just**) happened to me.
- 20- I can't phone my parents because I (**lose – lost – have lost – had lost**) my phone.
- 21- The plane (**just has left – has just leaved – has left just – has just left**). I can see it in the sky!
- 22- Have you (**ever tried – tried ever – never tried – tried never**) English food?
- 23- Many of today's great writers (**have also worked – also work – has also worked – also worked**) as teachers.
- 24- Michael Morpurgo is a famous English writer. He (**write – wrote – has written – is writing**) many books for children.
- 25- He started writing stories for children when he (**has been – have been – had been – was**) a primary school teacher.

- 26- Many of his most famous stories, (**have been made – be made – was made – made**) into successful films.
- 27- Hala can't play tennis because she (**hurt – hurts – has hurt – had hurt**) her hand.
- 28- Basel (**isn't – didn't – wasn't – hasn't been**) hungry because he has eaten a big lunch.
- 29- Radwa doesn't know what flying is like as she (**never flies – has never flown – never flew – had never flown**).
- 30- What (**has – have – had – did**) you never done that you would like to do?
- 31- How long (**did – were – had – have**) you studied English for?
- 32- Since when (**did – were – had – have**) you lived in this home?
- 33- My brother (**is going – will go – has gone – has been**) to Paris, he came back last week.
- 34- Where is your father? My father (**has been – has gone – had gone – had been**) to Cairo.
- 35- Since the computer was used in schools, remarkable progress in education (**has made – has been made – had made – had been made**).
- 36- My uncle (**is – will be – has been – is being**) to Germany lately.
- 37- You look pale. (**Has anything happened – Will anything happen – had anything happened – Was anything happening**) to you ?
- 38- We haven't seen him (**since – for – from – in**) over a year.
- 39- A long time has passed (**when – because – since – until**) I last saw him.
- 40- She has been to America. This means that she (**is still – is no longer – will be – won't be**) there.
- 41- Something is wrong with his car, so he (**has taken – took – was taken – is being taken**) it to the garage.
- 42- We (**haven't decided – didn't decide – hadn't decided – don't decide**) what to do for the holidays yet.
- 43- I (**enjoy – was enjoying – enjoyed – have enjoyed**) reading novels since I was a young child.
- 44- I (**have had – had – had had – was having**) my own computer for three years now.
- 45- Agatha Christie's books (**have been translated – were being translated – translated – have translated**) into more than 40 languages.
- 46- Ali (**is – has been – is being – had been**) at university for three years. He comes home every weekend.
- 47- Shakespeare (**has written – wrote – had written – was written**) 37 plays.
- 48- We moved to this house two years ago today. So we (**lived – live – has lived – have lived**) here for two years.
- 49- They (**have been – have gone – had gone – gone**) to the USA. They are in Cairo now.

- 50- Have you met the manager (**just – yet – ever – since**)?
- 51- Dalia has practised this hobby (**since – for – yet – recently**) a long time.
- 52- Reham (**visits – has visited – is visiting – visit**) London recently.
- 53- Have you eaten all these bananas (**ever – never – already – since**)?
- 54- Samir and Nagy (**were – have gone – have been – had been**) friends all their lives.
- 55- I have known him (**since – when – for – ago**) we joined the university.
- 56- Noha has (**already – yet – never – ever**) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
- 57- Adel has graduated from university (**for – since – in – until**) 2003.
- 58- Adel (**has graduated – graduated – gradustes – had graduated**) from university in 2003.
- 59- She has just phoned. She (**phoned – had phoned – has been phoning – phones**) just now.
- 60- It's five hours since she (**has come – come – coming – came**) back home.
- 61- He (**eats – has eaten – had eaten – is eating**) three sandwiches up till now.
- 62- These trees (**grew – grows – will grow – have grown**) phenomenally tall over the years.
- 63- Nawal hasn't studied the present perfect (**already – yet – ago – recent**).
- 64- Hamid's hair is wet as he (**has – had had – has had – had**) a shower.
- 65- I have never eaten shrimps (**ever – by – before – after**).
- 66- It is ages since we (**have read – had heard – heard – was hearing**) some good news.
- 67- You can't talk to Tarek because he (**used to go – had gone – has just gone – goes**) out.
- 68- (**For – In – At – Since**) he became famous, his books have been translated into many languages,
- 69- It's two hours since she (**left – has left – had left – is left**).
- 70- The manager has met many people (**when – on – after – since**) he arrived at his office.
- 71- I haven't heard from my brother (**since – ago – just – for**) his travel.
- 72- We started to live here more than 20 years (**for – ago – since – so far**).
- 73- We have lived here (**for – ago – since – so far**) more than 20 years.
- 74- (**Do schools – Were schools – Had schools been – Have schools been**) wrong to teach everyone in the same way?
- 75- Have you (**never been – yet been – even been – ever been**) in a plane?
- 76- This is the first time we (**had been – have been – went – was going**) to a theatre.
- 77- He will welcome us as soon as we (**arrived – will arrive – arriving – have arrived**).

but they are not so famous. Who were these other space pioneers? In 1969, four months after Neil Armstrong and his colleague Buzz Aldrin stayed on the surface of the moon for 21 hours, Alan Bean and Pete Conrad spent two days there. Bean is also an artist, and is the only person on earth who is able to paint space scenes that he had actually seen. In 1971, Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchel went on a mission to study earthquakes on the moon (known as moon quakes). Shepard also enjoyed a game of golf there: because there is very little gravity, he hit the ball farther than any professional golf player on earth. Seven months later, two more astronauts stayed for nearly three days on the moon. David Scott and James Irwin took along a special vehicle which meant they could travel around. They landed in the moon's mountains for the first time. They returned to earth with many moon rocks.

In 1972, John Young and Charles Duke The moon was last visited at the end of 1972. Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt explored the moon for three days, longer than any other astronaut. Schmitt was a geologist before he became an astronaut and he did a number of scientific experiments there. Before they returned to earth, Cernan wrote his daughter's name on the moon's surface. There is no weather on the moon, so he knew that there was nothing that would wear the letters away. **They** are probably there today! There're now plans to get astronauts to visit the moon again, although nobody knows when this might be.

A- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Why are Alan Bean's paintings special?
 - a. They were painted on the moon.
 - b. They were painted in space
 - c. He is the only artist who has been to space.
 - d. You can only see them on the moon.
- 2- Why is it likely that you can still read the name of Eugene Cernan's daughter on the moon today?
 - a. The letters are very big.
 - b. The letters were written in rocks.
 - c. There is little that will remove the letters.
 - d. His colleague was a geologist.
- 3- Why do you think that some of the astronauts played golf and wrote names on the surface of the moon?
 - a. They were very important experiments.
 - b. They wanted to have fun.
 - c. Scientists on earth got them to do these.
 - d. They behaved badly.
- 4- Why do you think that astronauts were sent to the moon?
 - a. To punish them.
 - b. To do scientific experiments.
 - c. To test weightless sports.
 - d. To test zero-gravity living.
- 5- What does the underlined word they refer to?
 - a. the astronauts
 - b. the spaceships
 - c. the moon's weather
 - d. the letters on the surface
- 6- What do you think the word **vehicle** means?
 - a. something used to carry people or things.
 - b. a type of spaceship.

c. a rocket.

d. a type of satellite.

B- Answer the following questions:

7- Why do you think that no astronaut has visited the moon since 1972?

8- What was Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchel's mission on the moon?

9- Do you think that the moon will be visited again in the future? Why/Why not?

10- How long did Neil Armstrong stay on the moon?

4- Finish the following dialogue:

Ragab : I'd like to keep fit. 1).....?

Magdi : Yes. If I were you, I'd go swimming every day.

Ragab : The swimming pool is a long way from my house. How can I get there?

Magdi : 2).....

Ragab : That's a good idea. I'm sure some students in our class go there by bus.
I can go with them.

Magdi : I'd really like to start a new hobby but I'm not sure which one 3).....?

Ragab : Why don't you start collecting coins? I collect them already so I can help.

Magdi : 4).....?

Ragab : I started it 5 years ago.

Magdi : Is it a useful hobby?

Ragab : 5).....

Magdi : How is it useful?

Ragab : 6).....

Magdi : Thanks, Ragab. That's a good idea. I will do it.

4- Finish the following dialogue:

Ashraf and Wael are waiting at a bus stop.

Ashraf : I've to be in the centre of Cairo in an hour. Where's the bus? It's late!

Wael : 1)..... ? The underground is very fast.

Ashraf : But I'm meeting my friend at a bus stop in the centre.

Wael : 2)..... . Then, you can walk from the
underground station to the bus stop in the centre.

Ashraf : Perhaps you're right. I've not used the underground before. Do you
know how to buy a ticket?

Wael : 3)..... . Here's what happens. 4).....

Ashraf : OK. What do I do after I've bought a ticket from the ticket office?

Wael : 5).....

Ashraf : Is it easy to put the ticket into the machine?

Wael : Yes, it is. Then, the gates open and you can walk onto the platform to
wait for the train.

Ashraf : 6)..... ? I don't want to go on my own.

Wael : Yes, OK. I'll come with you. Then I can show you what to do.

5- Write a paragraph of about 120 words on (1) of the following:

- 1- The qualities of a good teacher. 2- A teacher who has helped you.

6- A) Translate into Arabic :

- 1- As a teacher he must have some qualities that may help him do well. He must be kind, fatherly, wise, helpful and strict.
- 2- We should reduce the rate of environmental pollution by planting more trees and rationalizing the use of energy.
- 3- A good teacher should be responsible and serious, and care for the needs of students.
- 4- I wish I had had time to read more novels when I was younger.
- 5- Your skin might burn if you sit in the sun without using sun cream.
- 6- We all appreciate the profession of teaching because a good teacher builds a good citizen.
- 7- We should honour the great writers and thinkers, especially those who have published distinguished works.
- 8- Peace gives us a golden chance to carry out useful projects as it saves money spent on wars and destructive weapons.
- 9- In peace times, money can be used for building new factories, improving health care and solving the problems of housing and transport.
- 10- The government does its best to enable the Egyptian citizen to face the high cost of living.

B) Translate into English :

- 1- القراءة مفتاح المعرفة لذا يجب ان نشجع الشباب على القراءة.
- 2- يجب أن تتمتع بعض الصفات المهمة مثل الشجاعة والتعاون .
- 3- يفضل بعض الناس استثمار أموالهم في المشروعات المربحة.
- 4- التقدم في تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر أحدث ثورة في عالم الاتصالات
- 5- أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة بفضل العولمة.
- 6- تربية الاطفال لا تعني ان نمنحهم ما يطلبون لأن هذا يفسدهم.
- 7- يجب على الشباب أن يقبل العمل فى الأماكن النائية حتى لا يظلوا بلا عمل.
- 8- لقد كتب الروائي عبد التواب يوسف العديد من قصص الأطفال المثيرة.
- 9- بمجرد أني رأيت الحادث , اتصلت بالشرطة و حضروا علي الفور.
- 10- تعتمد اى امة فى تقدمها على الشباب والخدمات التى يقدمونها لبلادهم.
- 11- يجب ان تبذل الدولة جهودا كبيرة لرعاية الموهوبين وتنمية مواهبهم.
- 12- تنشئ الحكومة مشروعات عملاقة لتوفير فرص عمل للشباب و زيادة الدخل القومي.