

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Toppers

كتاب يصل بك إلى القمة

في اللغة الإنجليزية

in

Hello! English

الصف الثالث الثانوى

الترم الأول

2020

Compiled and edited

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SUMMARY CHART OF TIMELINE OF VERB TENSES

رسم توضيحي لخط الزمن لأهم الأزمنة في المنهج

1 Past simple الماضي البسيط



Ex: I **saw** Mariam at the post office yesterday.
حدث واحد بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

2 Past continuous الماضي المستمر



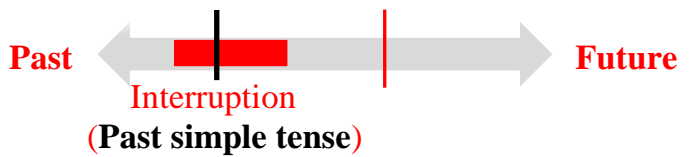
Ex: The baby **was sleeping** at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.
1 حدث واحد كان مستمرًا في وقت محدد في الماضي.

3 Past perfect الماضي التام



Ex: Mariam **had already studied** Chapter One before she **began** studying Chapter Two.
حدثان وقع في الماضي أقدمهما في الحدث يوضع في زمن الماضي التام (past 1) أما الآخر في الماضي البسيط (past 2)

1 حدث واحد كان مستمرًا في وقت محدد في الماضي.



Ex: I **met** Alice while I **was living** in Matrouh.
2 حدثان قطع أحدهما الآخر (حدثان متقا طعان)

3 حدثان تزامن أحدهما مع الآخر في نفس الوقت (حدثان متزامنان)



Ex: Mum **was preparing** lunch **while** I was **revising** my lessons.
3 حدثان تزامن أحدهما مع الآخر في نفس الوقت (حدثان متزامنان)

4 Present perfect المضارع التام



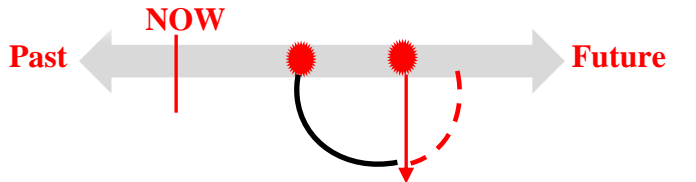
Ex: Mariam **has lived** in Matrouh since 2015.
حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا حتى الوقت الحاضر

5 Future simple المستقبل البسيط



Ex: Mariam **will study** tomorrow.
Ex: The class **is going to** use a new textbook.
حدث واحد سيقع في المستقبل.

6 Future continuous المستقبل المستمر



Ex: Mariam **will be studying** when you come.
حدث واحد سوف يكون مستمرًا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

7 Future perfect tense زمن المستقبل التام



Ex: Mariam **will already have studied** Chapter One before she studies Chapter Five.

بين يديّ الكتاب

عزيزى الطالب:

هذا الكتاب الذى بين يديك هو ثمرة جهد استمر أكثر من عشرين عامًا عملاً فى حقل التدريس وبحثاً وقرأَةً وتنقيباً فى معاجم وقواميس اللغة وبطون الكتب سواء الإنجليزية أو العربية حتى يخرج لك بهذا الشكل وهذا المستوى والسؤال الذى يطرح نفسه هو: كيف تذاكر اللغة الإنجليزية حتى تضمن الدرجات النهائية.

أولاً: المفردات: فلتعلم عزيزى الطالب أنه ليس مطلوباً منك سوى حفظ الكلمات الرئيسية وكل مشتقاتها عن ظهر قلب وهى تلك المعنونة بـ (**Topic Vocabulary**) و التى سوف تُمتحن فيها اختياري، وهذا الكلام ليس من وحي خيالنا بل من واقع مواصفات الامتحان الذى تضعه الوزارة ومن واقع امتحانات الثانوية العامة السابقة منذ عام 2011 وحتى الآن والتي تشهد أن كافة جمل الاختياري هى على الكلمات الرئيسية فقط، ولكن ليس معنى هذا أن نهمل باقى المفردات، لا... لم نقصد ذلك، فالمفردات الأخرى أيضاً مهمة ولكن بدرجة أقل ويجب كذلك مذاكرتها لأنها ستزيد من ثروتك اللغوية وستمكنك من فهم وحل المهارات سواء محادثة أو ترجمة أو قطعة.

وحرصاً منا على تمكينك من المفردات الرئيسية، فقد كثفنا من التدريبات عليها ولم نكتف بأسئلة كتاب الطالب وكتاب التدريبات وتمارين موقع (**Longman**) بل أوردنا أكثر من مثال على المفردة الواحدة حتى تحفظها من كثرة الحل عليها وقللنا من الأمثلة على المفردات الإضافية حتى لا نشنت انتباهك. وإذا كنت عزيزى الطالب متعوداً فى السنوات السابقة على مذاكرة الفروق اللغوية بين هذه المفردة وتلك، فنقول لك: دعك من هذا الأمر وانساه تماماً ولا تشغل به بالك كثيراً ووفر وقتك ومجهودك لشيء آخر؛ لأن الممتحن لن يأتى لك بكلمة من خارج المنهج ويمتحنك فيها، فضلاً عن أن درجة الكلمات هى (7.5) سبع درجات ونصف؛ لذلك لم نركز فى كتابنا هذا على الفروق اللغوية بين مفردات لم ترد فى المنهج أساساً إلا إذا جاءت كلمتان فى نفس الوحدة قد يسببا مشكلة لك، فعمدنا على شرح الفرق اللغوي وأوردنا عليه أمثلة فى التدريبات.

ونميل ونهمس فى أذن الزميل الفاضل مدرس المادة ونقول له: أن زمن الـ (**Special Difficulties**) ولى ومضى ولن يعود.

ثانياً: القواعد اللغوية: أما بالنسبة للقواعد اللغوية الـ (**Grammar**)، فلتعلم عزيزى الطالب أنه مطلوب منك كل كبيرة وصغيرة لأن القواعد مثل النحو تراكمية ولن تستطيع أن تكتب بلغة سليمة فى الـ (**Paragraph**) أو الترجمة إلا إذا تمكنت من القواعد اللغوية، لذلك عمدنا إلى الشرح باللغة الإنجليزية والعربية وأوردنا أمثلة كتاب الطالب وتوسعنا قليلاً فى إيراد بعض النقاط للمستوى المتقدم (**Advanced**) للطالب المميز، وحرصنا أن نورد أمثلة محلولة تعلمك كيف تحلل الجملة حتى تختار الصواب كما حرصنا أن تتراوح التمارين بين السهل والمتوسط والمتقدم حتى تلم بكل الأفكار.

ثالثاً: المهارات: وهنا بيت القصيد، عزيزى الطالب، وهنا الدرجة الكبرى؛ لذلك فلتجعل جُل اهتمامك وشغلك الشاغل مذاكرة المهارات من محادثة وقطعة وموضوع وترجمة، فلا تترك يوماً يمر دون أن تحل محادثة أو ترجمة ولا أسبوعاً دون أن تكتب موضوع تعبير حتى تتدرب عليه من أول العام واجعل القطعة دائماً وأبداً مصدرِك لاكتساب الأسلوب واكتساب المفردات والمصطلحات، فلا شيء أفضل من قراءة القطع الكثيرة فى اكتساب اللغة.

ونحن إذ نقدم لك هذا الجهد المتواضع، نأمل من الله عز وجل أن يكون خير معين لك وأن ينيّر لك دروب اللغة الإنجليزية ويمكنك من الحصول على الدرجة النهائية.

المؤلفان

Unit 1

Writers and Stories



Objectives

Listening : Listening for gist, for detail and to interpret meaning

Grammar : Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

Reading : Reading for specific information

Critical thinking: Understanding the importance of literature and education

Functions : Expressing opinions

Writing : Writing a summary

Topic Vocabulary

attachment (n)	ملحق / مرفق	lawyer (n)	محام
average (n)	معدل / متوسط	midday (n)	منتصف النهار / الظهيرة
believer in (n)	مؤمن بـ	midnight(n)	منتصف الليل
believe (v) -d	يعتقد / يؤمن بـ	old-fashioned (adj)	موضة قديمة / طراز قديم
collection (n)	مجموعة من	fashionable (adj)	على الموضة
confused (adj)	مرتبك / ملتبس	pioneer (n)	رائد (في مجال ما)
confusion (n)	ارتباك / التباس	pioneering (adj)	ريادي
custom (n)	عادة (لشعب) / عُرف	poetry (n)	الشعر
customary (adj)	مألوف / معتاد	poet (n)	شاعر
disabled (adj)	عاجز / معاق	publisher (n)	ناشر / دار نشر
disability(n)	عجز / إعاقة	publish(v)	ينشر (كتابا / قصة)
district(n)	حي سكني / منطقة	routine (n)	روتين
establish (v)- ed	يؤسس / يوطد / يرسخ	routinely (adv)	على نحو نمطي / روتينيا
establishment (n)	تأسيس / ترسيخ	secretary (n)	سكرتير / سكرتيرة
insist on (v)- ed	يصر على	secretarial (adj)	متعلق بأعمال السكرتارية
insistent on (adj)	مُلح / مُصر على	style (n)	أسلوب / طريقة
law (n)	قانون	stylish (adj)	أنيق

Further vocabulary

graduate	خريج (جامعي)	deliver	يسلم / يوصل
abroad	خارج الوطن	delivery	توصيل
affect	يؤثر في	develop	يطور
area	مساحة / منطقة	development	تطور / تطوير
behave	يتصرف	diplomat	الدبلوماسي
behavior	سلوك	education	تربية / تعليم
biography	السيرة الذاتية	earthquake	زلزال
break	يكسر / راحة قصيرة	effect	تأثير
career	الحياة المهنية	eliminate illiteracy	يمحو الأمية
culture	ثقافة	check	مراجعة / يفحص

confusing	مشوش / مربك	enter competition	يدخل مسابقة
confuse	يربك / يشوش	European	أوروبي
competition	منافسة	Russian	روسي / اللغة الروسية
experience(s)	خبرة / تجارب حياتية	sailor	بحار
habits	عادات فردية متكررة	short stories	قصص قصيرة
headache	صداع	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية
heart transplant	عملية زراعة قلب	society	مجتمع كبير
human resources	الموارد البشرية	summary	موجز / ملخص
interviewer	مذيع / محاور	support	تأييد / يؤيد
journalism	صحافة	surgeon	جراح
journalist	صحفي	the poor	الفقراء
literature	الأدب	traditional	تقليدي
magazine	مجلة	traditions	التقاليد
massive	ضخم	translate into	يترجم إلى
novel	رواية	university	جامعة
production	إنتاج	widen horizons	يوسع الأفاق
publisher	الناشر	win a prize	يفوز بجائزة
reports	تقارير	writer	كاتب
respect	يحترم / احترام	work as	يعمل كـ
retired	متقاعد	work for	يعمل لدى / لحساب
enforce the law	يُطبق أو ينفذ القانون	cut down	يقلل

تعريفات Definitions

attachment (n)	something you attach to / send with an email.
average (n)	the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities.
believer (n)	someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good.
collection (n)	a set of familiar things that you keep together.
confused (adj)	unable to understand something clearly.
custom (n)	something that people do because it is traditional.

disabled (adj)	unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do.
district (n)	an area of a city or country.
establish (v)	to give someone a respected position in society or an organization.
insist on (v)	demand that something should be done.
law (n)	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey.
midday (n)	twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.
old-fashioned	not modern and not fashionable any more.
pioneer (n)	one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop.
poetry (n)	poems in general.
publisher (n)	a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy.
routine (n)	a usual way in which you do things.
secretary (n)	someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office.
style (n)	a way of doing something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.

Phrases , patterns & collocations

a ten- minute break	استراحة لعشر دقائق	first prize in poetry	الجائزة الأولى في الشعر
a competition for	منافسة لـ / في	gave his bed to	منح / تبرع بسريره لـ
a fixed routine	روتين ثابت	gave me a headache	سبب لي صداعاً
as far as I'm concerned	بقدر اهتمامي	get confused	يرتبك
as well as writing	فضلاً عن كتابة	graduate in / from	يتخرج في / من
ask..for the opinions	يسأل...عن آرائهم	happy with	سعيد بـ
at midday	في الظهيرة	old- fashioned	موضة قديمة
at night	في الليل / ليلاً	think of	يفكر في
at the same time	في نفس الوقت	translate into	يترجم إلى
be still thought of as	ما زال يُنظر له بصفته / كـ	(be)made into a film	يتحول إلى فيلم
by the power of	بقوة (كذا....)	work as + a job	يعمل كـ
expert on / in / at	خبير في	write by hand	يكتب باليد

TAPE SCRIPT

- 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 thinking of 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 the 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 Text

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 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 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.

**Focus ON DO & MAKE**

✎ We usually use **do** to talk about work, a task or activities:

✎ تستخدم (**do**) بمعنى يؤدي عملاً / يقوم بمهمة / يؤدي نشاطاً.

✎ We usually use **make** to talk about producing, creating or building something new.

✎ في حين تستخدم (**make**) بمعنى يصنع شيئاً - يبتني شيئاً جديداً.

Do-did- done-doing		Make-made- made-making	
do (the) homework	يحل الواجب المنزلي	make a speech	يُلقى خطبةً / حديثاً
do a job	يؤدي عملاً	make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
do a quiz	يحل أسئلة في مسابقة	make a decision	يتخذ قراراً
do a report on	يكتب تقريراً عن	make (a) noise	يحدث ضوضاء
do a sport	يمارس الرياضة	make a suggestion	يقترح / يقدم اقتراحاً

do a survey / research	يجرى بحثاً	make friends	يكون صداقات
do a test / an exam	يؤدي اختباراً / امتحاناً	make a phone call	يجري مكالمة تليفونية
do damage / harm to	يسبب ضرراً لـ	make parts for	يصنع أجزاء لـ
do exercise (s)	يمارس تمارين رياضية	make a difference	يصنع / يشكّل فرقاً لـ
do good	يفعل الخير	make use of	يستغل / يستفيد من
do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق	make an effort	يبذل مجهوداً
do the housework	يؤدي الأعمال المنزلية	make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات / يرتب
do the washing up	يغسل الأطباق	make the bed	يرتب الفراش / الأسرة
do well	يبلى بلاءً حسناً	make an attempt	يقوم بمحاولة / يحاول
do work	يؤدي عملاً	make a table	يصنع منضدة
do wrong	يرتكب خطأً	make the tea	يعد الشاي

Examples:

Do	Make
☒ I always do my homework.	☒ The computer made a noise .
☒ She did well in the exam.	☒ My uncle is making a new table .
☒ We did a class survey today.	☒ He's going to make a speech .

Language study

① **As well as being** an important writer, he was an **expert on** Arab culture.

- فضلاً عن كونه كاتباً مهماً، كان يحيى حتى خبيراً في الثقافة العربية.
لاحظ أن: (As well as) يتبعها الـ (Gerund) أي الفعل الملحق بآخره (-ing) بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملتين واحداً.

② His first short story, **published** in 1925, **established** him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.

- قصته القصيرة الأولى والمنشورة عام 1925 رسخت (وطدت) قدمه باعتباره أحد كتاب القصة القصيرة العظماء في الوطن العربي.

أصل الجملة: (His first short story, **which was published** in 1925, established.....).
 تم حذف ضمير الوصل و (v.to be) مع الإبقاء على التصريف الثالث الذي يعمل عمل الصفة (اسم مفعول).

③ Haqqi always wanted to help **poor** and **disabled people**.

- لطالما أراد يحيى حتى مساعدة الفقراء والمعاقين.
لاحظ: أنه يمكن إضافة (the) لبعض الصفات فتؤدي معنى الاسم الجمع مع حذف كلمة (people) وعند الترجمة نقول المعاقون والفقراء والمرضى ولا نقول الناس المعاقين والناس المرضى.. وهكذا.

The poor = poor people	الفقراء	The sick= sick people.	المرضى
The disabled= disabled people.	المعاقون- العجزة	The injured= injured people.	المصابين

Listening Text

- I **spend** two or three **days checking** the week's work until I'm completely happy.
- لاحظ أن الفعل (**spend**) يتبعه فترة زمنية ثم الـ (**Gerund**).
- My publisher **insists** that I **send** everything as an e-mail attachment.
- يلح الناشر بإصرار أن أرسل له كل شيء كمرفق في البريد الإلكتروني (الإيميل).

GRAMMAR: Patterns with insist

لاحظ الأساليب اللغوية الآتية مع الفعل (**insist**):

- ⚡ You **insist on** something: She **insists on** her own bedroom. (**insist on + noun**)
- ⚡ You **insist on doing** something: She **insists on** having her own bedroom. (**insist on+ v+-ing**)

⚡ Don't say: She insists her own bedroom.

⚡ In formal English, you **insist that** someone **do** something, using **the base form** of the verb (= **infinitive without 'to'**): I insist that **he wait**.

لاحظ حذف الـ (s) مع الفاعل المفرد.

وفي الماضي أيضا نستخدم الفعل في المصدر.

Ex: I **insisted** that he **wait**.

⤵ You **insist that** someone **should do** something:

Ex: They **insisted** that I **should join** them.

This pattern is often used in the past, when reporting what someone has insisted.

لاحظ أننا نستخدم نفس الأساليب اللغوية السابقة مع الصفة أيضا (**insistent**):

مُصر على / ملحاح / متمسك بـ

⤵ **insistent** /In'sistent/ **adjective**:

Ex: She **was insistent** that **they should** all meet for dinner.

⤵ **insistent on**:

Ex: They were **insistent on** good manners.

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

لاحظ أن (**ten-minute**) صفة مركبة والصفة لا تجمع في اللغة الإنجليزية لذلك لم نُضِف حرف (s) ومثلها الآتى:

مبنى مكون من ثلاثين طابق. / فندق خمس نجوم. A thirty-storey building. / A five-star hotel.

Problem words مفردات قد تسبب مشكلة

habit

custom

customary

🍏 **habit**

عادة فردية / شخصية (شئ يفعله شخص واحد فقط)

Ex: Biting your nails is a bad habit.

Ex: Getting up early and taking exercises are good habits.

🍏 **custom**

عادة مجتمعية / جماعية (شئ تفعله أمة / مجتمع أو جماعة من الناس)

Ex: It's **the custom** for the Egyptian to spend Sham Al Naseim in the open air.

🍎 **customary** (adj)

صفة بمعنى (من العادة / جرت العادة)

Ex: it's **customary** to shake hands when you meet people.

job work career profession

🍎 **job**

وظيفة (تسبق بأداة a و تجمع jobs)

Look for **a job** / **apply** for **a job** / find **a job**

Ex: He got **a job** as an accountant at Misr Bank.

🍎 **work**

عمل (اسم لا يجمع و لا يسبق بأداة a)

Ex: I have a lot of **work** to do at home.

🍎 **work** (n)

مكان العمل

Ex: He goes to **work** at 8 o'clock.

🍎 **works**

(أعمال أدبية / هندسية / تنقيب)

(**Engineering works** / **works of fiction** / **fictional works** / **fireworks** / **excavation works**).

Ex: The **works** of Naguib Mahfouz have been translated into many languages.

🍎 **career**

الحياة العملية للفرد

Ex: Choosing a career can be very difficult.

🍎 **profession**

مهنة (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات و تدريب)

(**Medical profession** المهن الطبية / **nursing profession** / **the legal profession**)

Ex: Teaching is a hard profession but respectable.

graduate in graduate from graduate of

🍎 **graduate in**

يتخرج في (فرع من فروع العلم)

Ex: My sister graduated **in law/ medicine**.

🍎 **A graduate of :**

خريج (law / medicine / engineering.....)

Ex: He **is a** graduate **of** medicine.

🍎 **graduate from**

يتخرج من (كلية / جامعة)

Ex: He graduated from Cairo university.

ترجم مقتبسة من نصوص القراءة والاستماع من كتاب الطالب

① **As well as writing** his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian literature into Arabic.

كما فضلا عن كتابته لرواياته وقصصه القصيرة، ترجم حتى كذلك الأدب الروسى إلى الأدب العربى.

② Haqqi **graduated in law** and worked for a short time as a lawyer.

تخرج حقى فى كلية الحقوق وعمل لفترة قصيرة كمحام.

③ He wrote a **collection of** short stories about **the poor** and **the disabled** which won an important prize.

كتب حقى مجموعة قصصية قصيرة عن الفقراء والمعاقين فازت بجائزة مهمة.

④ Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and **customs** in the twentieth century.

كتب حقى بطريقة جديدة عن المجتمع العربى وعاداته فى القرن العشرين.

⑤ He was a very strong **believer in** the power of books and supported many young Egyptian writers.

كان حقى شديد الايمان بقوة الكتب وساند (دعم) كثيرًا من الكتاب المصريين الشباب.

⑥ Haqqi died in 1992, but **is still thought of as the father of** the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

توفى حقى فى عام 1992، ولكن مازال ينظر له بصفته (باعتباره) رائد القصة القصيرة والرواية المعاصرة فى مصر.

Exercises ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer from **a, b, c** or **d**:

Student's book & Workbook Exercises

- Early black and white photos show people in.....clothes.
a) **fashionable** b) **old fashion** c) **modern** d) **old-fashioned**
- My friend won a prize incompetition.
a) **composition** b) **poetry** c) **completion** d) **poet**
- The sun is at its strongest at.....
a) **midnight** b) **afternoon** c) **midyear** d) **midday**
- I don't really have a.....during the holidays.
a) **routine** b) **system** c) **rest** d) **red tape**
- I sent an email with two..... . They were photos of my friends.
a) **attachments** b) **books** c) **contacts** d) **connections**
- That author's books are very successful, so I think that he will easily find a / an..... for his next book.
a) **teacher** b) **editor** c) **publisher** d) **printer**
- I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple.....
a) **type** b) **method** c) **style** d) **system**
- Yehia Haqqi came from a poor..... of Cairo.
a) **distract** b) **district** c) **distort** d) **distinct**
- My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, he's studying.....at university.
a) **low** b) **law** c) **legal** d) **dew**
- Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant.....
a) **pioneers** b) **leaders** c) **chairmen** d) **elites**
- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional.....that he used

to follow when he was a boy.

- a) **customs** b) **costumes** c) **consumes** d) **consumers**
12. Ali 's cousin is.....and cannot walk very well.
a) **handicap** b) **disabled** c) **kidnapped** d) **retarded**
13. My sister loves clothes and buys very.....dresses.
a) **fashionable** b) **old fashion** c) **fashionably** d) **conventional**
14. Haqqi studied law in the faculty , so his first job was as a.....
a) **translator** b) **doctor** c) **lawyer** d) **lawful**
15. A/An.....is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
a) **writer** b) **editor** c) **publisher** d) **translator**
16. My parents gave me a.....of modern short stories for my birthday.
a) **crate** b) **collection** c) **set** d) **pack**
17. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth-century.....
a) **writer** b) **journalist** c) **publisher** d) **attorney**
18. My mother has a.....that children learn best by playing games.
a) **believe** b) **belief** c) **doctrine** d) **believer**
19. Although Nawal has a / an.....,she is very good at sports.
a) **disability** b) **ability** c) **paraplegic** d) **strength**
20. Have you.....any arrangements for the holidays?
a) **make** b) **got** c) **made** d) **done**
21. I can't come out because I've got to.....the washing up.
a) **make** b) **do** c) **get** d) **clean**
22. You havetwo mistakes in the test.
a) **make** b) **done** c) **made** d) **committed**
23. Ali.....a good job when he made that new table.
a) **made** b) **make** c) **did** d) **get**
24. Yehia Haqqi wrote.....
a) **newspaper articles** c) **political reports**
b) **poetry** d) **fiction**
25. Yehia Haqqi's main job was.....
a) **a lawyer** b) **a writer** c) **a politician** d) **a diplomat**
26. Yehia Haqqi's writing is still important today because he created a new.....of writing
a) **method** b) **style** c) **type** d) **system**
27. Someone who can't use part of their body is a /an.....
a) **abled** b) **disabled** c) **kidnapped** d) **limited**
28.are the things that people do because they are traditional.
a) **Customs** b) **Costumes** c) **Consumes** d) **Consumers**
29. A.....is a system of rules that people must obey.
a) **law** b) **tradition** c) **custom** d) **habit**
30. A.....is a way of writing that is typical of a person or group.
a) **process** b) **method** c) **style** d) **type**
31. My uncle worked as a/an.....in many countries for the Egyptian Foreign Affairs

Ministry.

- a) **employer** b) **lawyer** c) **supervisor** d) **diplomat**
32. Talat Harb was one of the greatest.....in economy.
a) **pilots** b) **mechanics** c) **pioneers** d) **economics**
33. I can memorise a / an of thirty expressions a day.
a) **medium** b) **level** c) **average** d) **standard**
34. Our colleague lives in a poorof Cairo.
a) **district** b) **conflict** c) **constriction** d) **eruption**
35. While working as a clerk for a judge, hehimself as a legal writer.
a) **published** b) **established** c) **employed** d) **invested**
36. Which.....of Cairo was Naguib Mahfouz born in? – El Gammaleya.
a) **location** b) **district** c) **placement** d) **region**
37. I have a big family. We spend a/an.....of 6000 pounds a month.
a) **average** b) **money** c) **number** d) **bank account**

Previous Exams امتحانات ثانوية عامة سابقة

38. You can't compare the.....of watching live theatre with watching a film. (2010)
a) **experience** b) **experiment** c) **explanation** d) **exploration**
39. Dr. Zewail is more than just a noble laureate , he is a/an.....in chemistry. (2012)
a) **investor** b) **explorer** c) **pioneer** d) **politician**
40. I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing.....is unique. (2015)
a) **behaviour** b) **attitude** c) **style** d) **conduct**
41. Yehia Haqqi graduated in law and worked for a short time as a..... (2011)
a) **lawyer** b) **diplomat** c) **sailor** d) **journalist**
42. They have just received this photo as an e-mail..... (2012)
a) **post** b) **attachment** c) **letter** d) **part**
43. My daily.....begins when my alarm clock goes off at 6:30. (2013)
a) **routine** b) **custom** c) **red tape** d) **tradition**
44. Early black and white photos show people in..... clothes. (2015)
a) **old-fashioned** b) **modern** c) **up-to-date** d) **most recent**
45. Please,the file to your e-mail and send it quickly. (2013)
a) **attach** b) **establish** c) **connect** d) **enclose**

Toppers Exercises

46. It is my.....that most teachers are doing a good job.
a) **believe** b) **believable** c) **belief** d) **believer**
47. My publisher.....that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.
a) **persists** b) **insists** c) **assists** d) **resists**
48. I spend two or three daysthe week's work until I'm completely happy with what I've written.
a) **check** b) **checking** c) **to check** d) **checks**
49. I'mI use a pencil and paper. I've tried using a computer, but it gave me a headache.
a) **fashionable** b) **fashioned** c) **old-fashioned** d) **modern**

50. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a.....break for coffee at midday
 a) **ten-minutes** b) **ten minutes'** c) **ten minute's** d) **ten minute**
51. The time he spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him.....
 a) **experiments** b) **experiences** c) **experienced** d) **experts**
52. Haqqi always wanted to help poor andpeople.
 a) **rich** b) **wealthy** c) **disabled** d) **healthy**
53. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society andin the twentieth century.
 a) **costumes** b) **customers** c) **customs** d) **habits**
54. Another of Haqqi's stories, the postman, was.....a film.
 a) **made from** b) **made by** c) **made into** d) **made of**
55. My brother got lost when his plans were.....
 a) **confusing** b) **confused** c) **confusion** d) **confessed**
56. As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish.....into Arabic.
 a) **literary** b) **literature** c) **letter** d) **cultural**
57. His first short story, published in 1925,him as one of the greatest short story writers of the Arab world.
 a) **qualify** b) **established** c) **unestablished** d) **disproved**
58. He worked.....for more than 20 years.
 a) **aboard** b) **broad** c) **abroad** d) **board**
59. Dressing is a task which we do every day as a matter of.....
 a) **life or death** b) **red tape** c) **routine** d) **fact**
60. All children in Egypt are.....vaccinated **يطعم** against hepatitis B at birth.
 a) **routine** b) **routinely** c) **rapidly** d) **fast**
61. In 1929, he began his.....as a diplomat.
 a) **job** b) **career** c) **profession** d) **life**
62. As well as.....an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
 a) **being** b) **be** c) **been** d) **to be**
63. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he a new style of writing which is respected today.
 a) **suggested** b) **developed** c) **produced** d) **approved**
64. When I'm happy what I've written, my secretary types it onto the computer
 a) **to** b) **for** c) **with** d) **by**
65. Scientists are paid to.....new medicines every year to help people.
 a) **look** b) **develop** c) **create** d) **buy**
66. Haqqi graduated inand worked for a short time as a lawyer.
 a) **medicine** b) **commerce** c) **law** d) **engineering**
67. At break, she tells the other pupils about the.....that she grew up with.
 a) **customs** b) **consumption** c) **costumes** d) **customary**
68. The city has eight....., each with a representative on the City Council.
 a) **distinctions** b) **disruptions** c) **districts** d) **disputes**
69. It is the..... to greet someone when you meet them.

- a) **routine** b) **custom** c) **prize** d) **customer**
70. Using a typewriter is..... Now we use computers.
a) **poetic** b) **vague** c) **ancient** d) **old-fashioned**
71. This author uses long, complex sentences. That is her.....of writing.
a) **routine** b) **pen** c) **fashion** d) **style**
72. With his book The Country of Men, Hisham Matar has become a(n)author.
a) **established** b) **literal** c) **eventual** d) **artistic**
73. When the.....requires you to follow a rule, you can receive a penalty if you disregard it.
a) **style** b) **law** c) **pioneer** d) **custom**
74. In eastern countries, it is.....to remove your shoes before you enter a home.
a) **pioneering** b) **legal** c) **routine** d) **customary**
75. The person who does something that others will continue is.....
a) **pioneer** b) **engineer** c) **volunteer** d) **mountaineer**
76. I really enjoyed that book , it is written in a very simple.....
a) **method** b) **draft** c) **styles** d) **style**
77. Haqqi won a prize for one of the of his short stories.
a) **mixture** b) **combination** c) **collection** d) **pack**
78. To.....means to make a new product or idea successful.
a) **divide** b) **retire** c) **involve** d) **develop**
79. The college also employs a number of library andstaff
a) **secret** b) **secretive** c) **secretary** d) **secretarial**
80. It's thein this country to go out and pick flower on the first day of spring.
a) **use** b) **habit** c) **normal** d) **custom**

القواعد اللغوية Focus ON GRAMMAR

الماضي البسيط The past simple tense

Start point

+	Verb +-ed (or d)	: He worked for the police two years ago.
-	S+didn't+inf.	: He didn't work for the police two years ago.
?	Did....+S+Inf.	: Did he work for the police two years ago?

وتفصيلاً:

Form

التكوين

Sub. الفاعل + (inf. + d / ed / ied).....

- يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة (d-ed-ied) للأفعال المنتظمة.

- الأفعال الشاذة لها تصريفات خاصة....تحفظ

Ex: I **watched** a nice film **last** night.

Ex: She **read** an interesting story two days **ago**.

Negation النفي	Sub. + (did not) didn't + inf..... - يُنفي الماضي البسيط بـ (didn't + inf.) أو (التصريف الثاني+never) Ex: I didn't watch a nice film last night.=I never watched...
Yes/No Question السؤال بـ (هل)	Did+ sub. +inf.+.....? Ex: Did you watch a nice film last night? Ex: Did She read an interesting story two days ago?
(Wh.) Question السؤال بـ (أداة استفهام)	(Wh-word) أداة الإستفهام + did +sub. + inf. +.....? Ex: What did you watch last night?
Passive المبنى للمجهول	(Obj.مفعول) + (was / were) + P.P.+..... Ex: A nice film was watched last night (by me).

الإستخدام Usage

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

① To refer to an action which started and finished in the past, often with a **time** or **date**:
- حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد مع وجود ظرف زمني (سواء الماضي القريب أو البعيد).

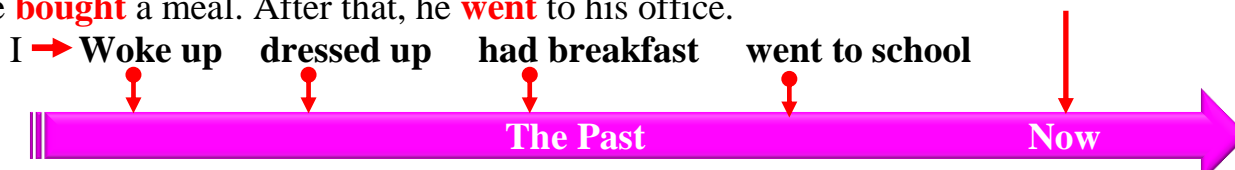
Ex: She visited London in **2010**.

Ex: The Pharaohs built the pyramids thousands of years **ago**.

② To refer to one event followed by another in the past: - لوصف أحداث متتابعة في الماضي

Ex: I woke up, dressed up, had my breakfast, and then **went** to school.

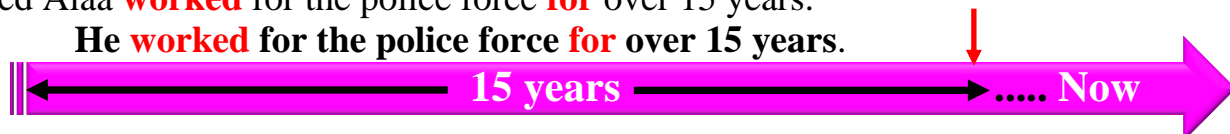
Ex: He bought a meal. After that, he **went** to his office.



③ To talk about long-term situations in the past which are no longer true with (**for**):
- للحديث عن مواقف / أحداث استمرت فترة طويلة في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن مع وجود (**for**):

Ex: Ahmed Alaa worked for the police force **for** over 15 years.

He worked for the police force for over 15 years.



④ To describe past habits or repeated actions:
- لوصف عادات ماضية أو أحداث متكررة وانتهت الآن مع (**used to + inf.**) بمعنى (اعتاد أن أو كان ..)

المصدر Used to+ inf.

Ex: Mariam used to play tennis **when she was** young. (= She **no longer plays** tennis)

Ex: I sunbathed a lot when I **was** in Sharm El sheik. (= The holiday is over)

ولاحظ استخدام (**used to**) في الجملة المثبتة والمنفية والاستفهامية في الجدول التالي:

+	S + used to + inf.	: He used to live in Tanta.
-	S + didn't + use + inf.	: He didn't use to live in Tanta.
?	Did + S + use to + inf.	: Did he use to live in Tanta?

Watch out

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع **ظروف التكرار** ليعبر عن **عادة** كانت تحدث في الماضي وانتهت الآن. **(always / often / usually / sometimes / every dayetc.)**

Ex: When I **was** on holiday, I **usually walked** on the beach. (= used to walk...)

Ex: When Hala **was** in Paris, she **always bought** expensive clothes.(= used to buy...)

Words and phrases often used with the past simple

غالبا ما يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع ظروف زمنية وتوضع **أول** أو **آخر** الجملة مثل:

yesterday	once =once upon a time ذات مرة	in the past / in 1998
....ago = e.g. two days ago منذ	one day ذات يوم	in ancient times في الأزمنة القديمة
last (week / month / winter...)	from.2004.....to 2010	the other day / in old days

Ex: Last week, I went to Alexandria.

Ex: we flew to London two months ago.

Ex: I lived in Tanta in 2002.

V. To Be in the past فعل يكون في الماضي

تذكر

Sub. + (was / were)

Ex: She was at school yesterday.

Ex: She wasn't at school yesterday.

Ex: Was she at school yesterday?

V. To have in the past فعل يمتلك / عنده / لديه

Sub. + had كان لديه / كان يمتلك

Ex: Mariam had a nice dress two years ago.

Ex: Did Mariam have a nice.....?

Ex: Mariam didn't have a nice dress two years ago.

2 The past continuous tense الماضي المستمر

Start point

+	Was / were +v +-ing	: He was watching the news.
-	S+ was / were + not+v +-ing	:They weren't watching the news.
?	Was / Were.... + v +-ing	: Were they watching the news?

وتفصيلاً:

Form

التكوين

Sub. (الفاعل) + was / were +v+-ing

(was / were + v+-ing)

- يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من:

{ We / They / You / People
I / He / She / It / Ali }

+ were reading / writing....

+ was reading / writing.....

Ex: We were watching a nice film at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

Ex: She was watering the garden at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Negation النفى	{ - We / They / You / People } + were not (weren't) reading / writing.... { - I / He / She / It / Ali } + was not (wasn't) reading / writing..... (was / were) بعد (not) بوضع الماضى المستمر بوضع (not) بوضع
Yes/No Question السؤال بـ (هل)	Were + (I / We / they / you / جمع) + v-ing.....? Was + (he / she / it / اسم مفرد) + v- ing.....? Ex: Were you watching the match yesterday evening? Ex: Was she watering the garden at 7 o'clock yesterday morning?
(Wh.) Question السؤال (أداة استفهام)	(Wh-word) أداة الإستفهام + (was / were) + sub. الفاعل + v-ing.....? Ex: What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
Passive المبنى للمجهول	(Obj.مفعول) + (was / were) + being + P.P.+..... Ex: While the office was being cleaned , the staff arrived.

الإستخدام Usage

يستخدم **الماضى المستمر** للتعبير عن:

- 1 To talk about an action that happened at a particular time:

- حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضى.

Ex: Tarek was eating dinner at **noon yesterday**.

Ex: I saw you in the park **yesterday**. You **were sitting** on the grass and **reading** a book.

- 2 To talk about an action that was interrupted by an event in the past:

- حدث كان مستمراً (حدث طويل) عندما قطعه حدث آخر قصير (ماضى بسيط) ← (حدثان متقاطعان).

Ex: I hurt my back **while** I **was working** in the garden.

Ex: The car began to make a strange noise **when** we **were driving** home.

- 3 To refer to an action or actions which happened for a length of time in the past.

- حدثان - أو أكثر - كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضى ، فيكون الحدثان متوازيين. ← (حدثان متزامنان).

Ex: While my dad **was reading** his newspaper, I **was doing** my homework.

Ex: While / As / When I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was helping** my mother.

⚠ We do not usually use the past continuous with verbs that describe **states or senses**.

We use the past simple:

⚠ لا يستخدم **الماضى المستمر** مع أفعال الإدراك والحواس والشعور أو تلك التى تصف الحالة ولكن نستخدم **الماضى البسيط**.

Ex: While Mariam **was** ill, a lot of her friends **visited** her.

Ex: She seemed ill **when** I visited her.

Ex: While I **was** at home, a man **knocked** on the door and asked for help.

Quick Tip

State verbs: i.e., they refer to what someone is, thinks, wants or prefers , or what he looks or feels.

وهى تلك الأفعال الواصفة للأحوال النفسية والأفكار وما ليس فيه حركة ؛ ولذلك **لا تستخدم** فى الأزمنة المستمرة (continuous) إلا فى أحوال معينة ومعانٍ خاصة وهى:

Thoughts: أفعال التفكير	agree, assume, believe, forget, hope, know, remember , suppose , think, understand,..
Feelings: أفعال الإحساس والمشاعر	love, hate, prefer, want, desire, dislike, enjoy, mind ,adore, despise.....etc.
Senses: أفعال الحواس	feel , hear, see, smell, taste.
Other existing states: أفعال أخرى	be, seem, appear, sound, resemble, look like, consist of, contain, exist,.. etc.

Ex: I **think** Ahmed is a kind man.

هنا (**think**) بمعنى يعتقد أن

Ex: I **am thinking** about this grammar.

هنا (**think**) بمعنى يفكر

Ex: The sauce **tastes** salty.

طعمها / مذاقها

Ex: The chief **is tasting** the sauce.

الشيف يتذوق

Words and phrases often used with the past continuous

غالباً ما يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع (**while / as / just as / when**)

1 { **While**
As / Just as
When } + { ماضى مستمر
was / were +v-ing } + { ماضى بسيط
S + V2 }

Ex: While we **were having** dinner, Mariam **phoned**.

Ex: While I **was walking** down the street , it **began** to rain.

2 { **While**
As / Just as
When } + { ماضى مستمر
was / were +v-ing } + { ماضى مستمر
was / were +v-ing }

Ex: While I **was studying** in my room, my friend **was having** a party in another room.

Ex: While I **was walking** down the street , it **was raining**.

3 { ماضى بسيط
S + V2 } + { **While**
As / Just as
When } + { ماضى مستمر
was / were +v-ing }

Ex: Mariam **phoned** while we **were having** dinner.

Ex: Jana **fell** asleep while she **was watching** a movie.

Ex: The television **was** on, but nobody **was watching**.

4- **When** ماضى مستمر , ماضى بسيط

Ex: When it **began** to rain, I **was walking** down the street.

⚠ **While** (بدون فاعل) .. → **V+ing** ماضى بسيط (لابد أن يكون الفاعل واحداً فى الجملتين)

Ex: While **walking** down the street, I **ran** into an old friend.

= **Ex:** While **I was walking** down the street, **I ran** into an old friend.

5 ماضى بسيط **because** ماضى مستمر

Ex: I **didn't hear** the phone when it rang **because** I **was having** a shower.

Watch out

يمكن أن تحل (**During**) محل (**While**) بشرط أن أن يتبعها اسم فقط وتستخدم في أول أو وسط الجملة. ⚠

⑥ **During + noun**, ماضي بسيط

-**During** → (the film / (my) flight / (my) stay / (our) visit / the journey...etc.)

Ex: During my flight to America, I felt ill. = I felt ill **during** my flight to America.

يمكن استخدام كل من (باستمرار **always / forever / constantly**) مع الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن الضيق والغضب. ⚠

Ex: I didn't like having Ali for my roommate last year. He **was always leaving** his dirty clothes on the floor.

Quick Tip

We sometimes use the **past continuous** instead of the **present continuous** with

① **hope, plan, think about +(-ing), wonder about+(-ing)** to show **uncertainty**.

أحيانا ما يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال السابقة لإظهار درجة عدم اليقين.

Ex: Sally and I **were hoping** to meet up this afternoon. If we do ,would you like to come?

Ex: I **was hoping** you'd come around for tea one afternoon next week.

② To make questions and requests more polite وللأسوال والاستفسار بصورة أكثر تأدباً

Ex: I **was wondering** whether you might be able to give me some advice?

Watch out

The Past simple Vs. The Past continuous

⚠ We use the past simple to say that one thing happened after another:

يستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف أحداث متتابعة في الماضي في حين يستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف حدث واحد.

Ex : I **was walking** along the road when I **saw** Dan. So I **stopped**, and we **had** a chat.

Compare:

قارن ⚠

The Past continuous

Ex: When Karam arrived, we **were having** dinner.
(= we had already started before he arrived)

The Past simple

When Karam **arrived**, we **had** dinner.
(= Karam arrived, and then we had dinner.)

③ The past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

Start point

+	S + had+ p.p	: He had listened to the news.
-	S + had not + p.p	: He hadn't listened to the news.
?	Had + S + p.p	: Had he listened to the news?

Form	التكوين	يتكون الماضي التام من : Sub. الفاعل + had + P.P. Ex: By the age of twenty, I had learnt how to drive a car. Ex: She had read an interesting story before going to bed.
Negation	النفي	Sub. + (had not) hadn't + P.P..... Ex: I hadn't done my homework before midnight.
Yes/No Question	السؤال بـ (هل)	Had + sub. +P.P.+.....? Ex: Had you had your breakfast before coming to school?
(Wh.) Question	السؤال بـ (أداة استفهام)	(Qword) أداة الإستفهام + had + sub. + P.P +.....? Ex: What had you done before coming to school?
Passive	المبنى للمجهول	(Obj. مفعول) + (had+ been) + P.P.+..... Ex: All my jobs had been done before midday.

الإستخدام Usage

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن:

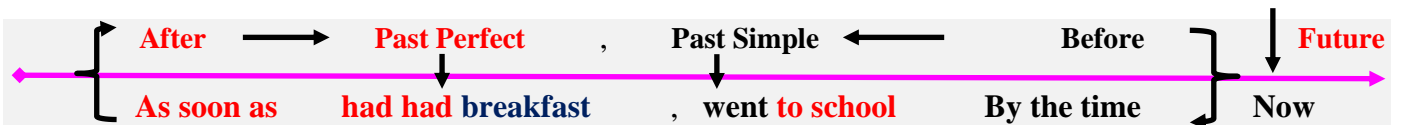
- 1 To talk about things that happened before a certain time in the past:
- حدث وقع قبل وقت معين في الماضي.

Ex: Ahmed had done all his homework **before midnight**.

- 2 To talk about the earlier of two actions in the past. The later action is in the past simple:
- حدث تم واكتمل قبل وقوع حدث آخر في الماضي: أى إذا وقع حدثان فى الماضي ؛ فالحدث الذى وقع أولاً (حدث أول) يوضع فى زمن الماضي التام أما الحدث الآخر (حدث ثان) فيوضع فى زمن الماضي البسيط.

Ex: After I had had my breakfast, I **went** to school.

يلاحظ خط الزمن وتتبع الأسهم لتعرف الفرق بين (after / before) وأى الحدثين وقع أولاً.

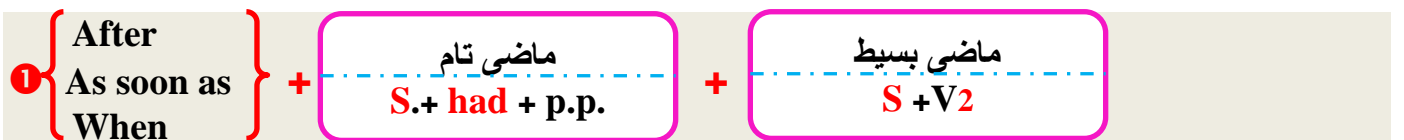


Ex: Before I went to school, I **had had** my breakfast.

Words and phrases often used with the past perfect

The past perfect is often used with words like **when, as soon as, by the time, after** to show **the order of events**:

غالبا ما يستخدم الماضي التام والماضى البسيط مع روابط معينة لبيان ترتيب الأحداث وهى كالاتى:



Ex: After I had finished my work, I **took** a break.

Ex: He told me as soon as he **had heard** the news.

⚠ **After** (بدون فاعل) → + N.اسم / v.+ing , ماضي بسيط

Ex: After **finishing** my work, I **took** a break.

Ex: I **took** a break **after finishing** my work.

⚠ **Having + p.p.** , ماضي بسيط

Ex: **Having finished** my work, I **took** a break.

Ex: **Having been arrested** by the police, the criminal **went** to prison. مبنى للمعلوم

= (After the criminal **had been** arrested by police, the criminal **went** to prison.) مبنى للمجهول

② { Before
By the time
When } + ماضي بسيط S + V2 + ماضي تام S + had + p.p.

Ex: **Before** I took a break , I **had finished** my work.

⚠ **Before....** بدون فاعل → + N.اسم / v.+ing , ماضي تام

Ex: Before **taking** a break , I **had finished** my work

③ { After
As soon as
When } + ماضي بسيط S + V2 + ماضي بسيط S + V2

Ex: **When** she **saw** a snake in front of her, she **cried**.

(لا يوجد فارق زمني بين الحدثين)

Ex: He **told** me as soon as he **heard** the news.

Watch out

⚠ **لاحظ:** يطلق مدرسو اللغة الإنجليزية على (**when**) لقب (**Crazy when**) ؛ إذ يتبعها ماض بسيط أو تام أو مستمر حسب السياق فهي تساوى في المعنى كلاً من (**after / while / before**) (راجع زمن الماضي المستمر)

- ⊗ **When** ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط **When I arrived** at the station, the train **had left**.
- ⊗ **When** ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام **When I had arrived** at the station, the train **left**.
- ⊗ **When** ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط **When I arrived**, the train **left**. (لا يوجد فارق زمني)
- ⊗ **On** ماضي بسيط , اسم / v.ing **On my arrival/arriving** at the station, the train **left**.

لاحظ الفرق:

When she **arrived** at the station, the train **had already left**.

(= The train **had already left** the station **before** she arrived)

When she **arrived** at the station, the train **left**.

(= She **arrived**, and then the train **began to leave**.)

وصلت للمحطة أولاً ثم بدأ القطار في مغادرتها.

④ ماضي تام **till / until** ماضي بسيط (منفي غالباً)

Ex: I **didn't return** home **until** I **had finished** my work.

Ex: I **didn't go** to school **until** I **had had** my breakfast.

Ex: My laptop **wasn't repaired until** a computer engineer **had examined** it.

⚠ ماضي بسيط **till / until** ماضي بسيط (مثبت)

Ex: He **lived** in Matrouh **until** he **died**. **Ex:** We **waited** for the bus **until** it **arrived**.

Quick Tip

Till is used more in **speaking** than in **writing**; it is generally not used in **formal English**.
Till أكثر استخداماً وشيوعاً في المحادثات عنها في اللغة الرسمية المكتوبة.

5 ماضى تام **because** ماضى بسيط

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

Ex: Asmaa **felt** ill **because** she **had eaten** too much chocolate.

6 **By** + ماضى تام (نقطة زمنية (فى الماضى)) →

By قبل / قبيل (midnight / midday / the age of 14 / 1977/.....), **had** + فاعل **+ p.p.**

Ex: **By** midnight, they **had come** to an agreement.

يستخدم الماضى التام والماضى البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها (لم يكذب يفعل كذا.....حتى.....)

7 Sub + had +	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="3"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>no sooner</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hardly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>scarcely</td> </tr> </table> </td> <td>+ P.P.</td> <td>than</td> <td>ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ P.P.</td> <td>when</td> <td>ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ P.P.</td> <td>when</td> <td>ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> </table>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>no sooner</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hardly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>scarcely</td> </tr> </table>	no sooner	}	hardly	scarcely	+ P.P.	than	ماضى بسيط	+ P.P.	when	ماضى بسيط	+ P.P.	when	ماضى بسيط
			<table border="0"> <tr> <td>no sooner</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hardly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>scarcely</td> </tr> </table>		no sooner	}	hardly	scarcely	+ P.P.	than	ماضى بسيط				
					no sooner		}								
hardly															
scarcely															
+ P.P.	when	ماضى بسيط													
+ P.P.	when	ماضى بسيط													

Ex: The plane **had scarcely taken off when** it returned to the airport.

Ex: The plane **had no sooner taken off than** it returned to the airport.

Quick Tip

No sooner.....than; Scarcely....when.....;Hardly.....when.

لا تستخدم التعبيرات السابقة فى المواقف والمناسبات العادية، إذ أنها تصف حدثاً غير عادى أو غير متوقع ويحدث بسرعة بعد حدث عادى وحينما لا يكون هناك حدث غير عادى فلا بد من استخدام:

As soon as , after, when

Watch out

⚠ لاحظ عندما تأتي الروابط السابقة في أول الجملة فلا بد من عمل صيغة استفهام: أى نبدأ بـ (فعل مساعد + فاعل)

<table border="0"> <tr> <td>No sooner</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarcely</td> </tr> </table>	No sooner	}	Hardly	Scarcely	+ had + sub. + P.P.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>than</td> <td rowspan="3">}</td> <td>ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> <tr> <td>when</td> <td>ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> <tr> <td>when</td> <td>ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> </table>	than	}	ماضى بسيط	when	ماضى بسيط	when	ماضى بسيط
	No sooner		}										
	Hardly												
Scarcely													
than	}	ماضى بسيط											
when		ماضى بسيط											
when		ماضى بسيط											

Ex: **No sooner had** she drunk the coffee **than** she began to feel drowsy.

Ex: **Hardly had** she drunk the coffee **when** she began to feel drowsy.

Ex: **Scarcely had** she drunk the coffee **when** she began to feel drowsy.

لم تكذب تحتسى القهوة حتى شعرت بالنعاس.

8 It was only **when**
=It wasn't **until**

ماضى تام
ماضى تام

that
that

ماضى بسيط
ماضى بسيط

Ex: It was only **when** he **had watched** the film **that** he **slept**.

=It wasn't **until** he **had watched** the film **that** he **slept**.

Grammar extra

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بعد الكلمات الآتية: ⚠

① It's (high / about) time

To suggest that something should be done now or in immediadte the future

Ex:It's (high / about) time I **went** home.

② would rather / sooner

For current ,general or future preference

Ex:Ali **would rather /sooner** we **bought** a house than **carried** on renting.

لاحظ أن الفاعل بعدهما مختلف عن الفاعل قبلهما.

Ex:I'd **rather** he **didn't** waste so much time playing video games.

③ Wish / if only

Wishes about now , the future or generally

Ex:Do you **wish** you **had** a bigger house?

Toppers only للفائقين فقط

⚠ - إذا جاء ثلاثة أفعال في الجملة فالحدث الذي وقع أولاً يوضع في زمن الماضي التام أما الفعلان الآخران فيوضعان في زمن الماضي البسيط.

① { After
As soon as
When } ماضى تام { that } ماضى بسيط , ماضى بسيط

Ex: When I **returned** home, I **discovered** that my flat **had been robbed**.

Ex: After I **got out**, I **realised** that I **had forgotten** my wallet at home.

Ex: After I **heard** that I **had passed** the exam, I **phoned** my dad.

⚠ - ليس بالضرورة أن يكون الترتيب (ماضى بسيط، ماضى بسيط ثم ماضى تام) ولكن الفاصل أى من الأحداث الثلاثة وقع أولاً فيوضع في زمن الماضي التام والآخران في الماضي البسيط كما شرحنا سابقاً وكما في المثال التالي:

Ex: After I **heard** that I **had passed** the exam, I **phoned** my dad.

أنا نجحت أولاً (ماضى تام وحدث أول) وفور سماعي للنتيجة (حدث ثان) ،أبلغت والدي (حدث ثالث وتتابع أزمنة).

⚠ - وقد يكون الترتيب أيضاً كالاتى: ماضى بسيط + ماضى مستمر ثم ماضى بسيط حسب سياق الجملة.

Ex: When he **realized** I **was looking** at him, he **turned** away.

⚠ ويمكن اجتماع الثلاث أزمنة (بسيط + مستمر + تام) في جملة واحدة والفيصل هو معنى وسياق الجملة مثل:

Ex: I **was standing** in line **when** they **announced** that the tickets for the movie **had sold out**.

لاحظ: في المثال السابق **ثلاثة أزمنة مختلفة**: حدث مستمر وهو وقوفى في الطابور قطعه حدث ثانى وهو إعلان ثم ماضى تام الذى يعد فى الأساس حدث أول تم واكتمل.

⚠ We usually use the past perfect , not the past simple, with some adverbs:

already, just, still.

عادة ما نستخدم **الماضى التام** وليس **الماضى البسيط** مع الظروف السابقة.

⚠ لاحظ: أن الظروف (**already, just**) توضع بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسى.

Ex: By the time he **was** 17, Mozart's reputation **had already begun** to spread through Europe.

Ex: When I arrived, Yomna **had just left**.

فى حين أن الظرف (**still**) يأتى قبل الفعل المساعد فى الجملة المنفية.

Ex: They **still hadn't** finished writing their reports, (**NOT they still didn't** finish.....)

لاحظ الفرق فى المعنى فى الأمثلة التالية:

Ex 1: She **heard** voices and **realized** that there **were** three people in the room.

Ex 2: She **saw** empty glasses and cups and **realized** that there **had been** three people in the room. (**They were no longer there**)

☞ فى المثال الأول كانت الأشخاص موجودة لذلك استخدمنا الماضى البسيط .

☞ المثال الثانى لم تكن الأشخاص موجودة (أى أن **الحدث الأول** تم واكتمل) لذلك استخدمنا الماضى التام.

Used to / would

③ We use **used to + infinitive** or **would + infinitive** to talk about **past repeated actions**:

☞ تستخدم كل من (**used to + inf. / would + inf**) للحديث عن عادات متكررة فى الماضى.

Ex: She **used to** keep the front door locked, (but she stopped doing this)

=She **would** leave the door unlocked whenever she was at home.

☞ وعند النفى نستخدم الآتى:

S+ didn't use to + inf.

S+ never use to + inf.

S+ used not to + inf. (more formal)

☞ **Would** is **unusual** in the **negative form** and in Yes/No questions.

⚠ لاحظ أن (**would**) لا تستخدم فى الجمل المنفية والإستفهامية.

☞ We do not use **used to** if we want to talk about **how long the situation lasted**:

لا تستخدم (**used to**) إذا أردنا الحديث عن طول الفترة الزمنية التى استغرقها الحدث.

Ex: Ahmed Alaa **worked** for the police force **for over 17 years**.

(not Ahmed Alaa **used to work** for the police force for 17 years.) خطأ

☞ We do not use **would** with **state verbs**.

لا تستخدم (**would**) مع أفعال الثبوت: أى الإحساس والشعور والإدراك والفهم.. إلخ.

13. Whatat eight o'clock yesterday evening?
 a) **had you done** c) **were you doing**
 b) **you were doing** d) **did you**
14. What had you done before you.....breakfast this morning?
 a) **were having** b) **had had** c) **had** d) **having**
15. What games.....to play with your friends?
 a) **are you used** c) **were you using**
 b) **had you used** d) **did you use**
16. Who.....you speak to before the start of this lesson?
 a) **were** b) **had** c) **did** d) **have**
17. I.....in Alexandria a month ago.
 a) **were** b) **was** c) **had been** d) **being**
18. I always.....breakfast before I went to school.
 a) **ate** b) **was eating** c) **had eaten** d) **eaten**
19. I didn't answer the phone because I.....
 a) **had prayed** b) **was praying** c) **prayed** d) **was prayed**
20. I telephoned the police after I.....the accident.
 a) **had seen** b) **was seeing** c) **seeing** d) **having seen**
21. By the time Nada arrived, we.....lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
 a) **had** b) **were having** c) **had had** d) **having**
22. I.....just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
 a) **have** b) **had** c) **was** d) **had had**
23. While I was playing football, I.....and broke my leg.
 a) **was falling** c) **fell**
 b) **had fallen** d) **had been fallen**
24. We.....near a supermarket before we moved to this house.
 a) **lived** b) **were living** c) **have lived** d) **live**
25. I sat down and.....my work when I had opened the windows.
 a) **had done** b) **has done** c) **did** d) **am doing**
26. I returned home when my mother.....lunch.
 a) **has prepared** b) **prepares** c) **preparing** d) **was preparing**
27. She.....it to me while I was readin the newspaper.
 a) **had given** b) **given** c) **gave** d) **was giving**
28. I.....any of his books before I read this one.
 a) **had read** b) **wasn't read** c) **hasn't read** d) **hadn't read**
29. A famous writer.....this book a year ago.
 a) **was written** b) **wrote** c) **had written** d) **was writing**

Toppers Exercises

30. Our washing machine.....until a technician had examined it.
 a) **repaired** c) **wasn't repaired**
 b) **had repaired** d) **was repairing**
31. It wasn't.....I had finished my collection of short stories that I delivered it to a publisher.

- a) **till** b) **when** c) **until** d) **why**
32. I was reading a book when you.....last night.
a) **had phoned** b) **were phoning** c) **phoned** d) **phoning**
33. By the time I left the room, I.....off the lights.
a) **was turning** b) **had turned** c) **was turned** d) **turn**
34. While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sisterafter.
a) **was looking** c) **was being looked**
b) **looked** d) **had looked**
35. I realised that I.....my homework as soon as I went to school.
a) **forgot** b) **had forgot** c) **was forgetting** d) **have forgot**
36. While Mariam.....ill at hospital, she had a visit from her friend, Yomna.
a) **was being** b) **was** c) **had been** d) **has been**
37. The last time I.....in Marsa Mtrouh, the weather was hot and humid.
a) **was being** b) **was** c) **had been** d) **have been**
38. While.....his new car, Mr.Ashraf discovered a small dent in the rear fender.
a) **was washing** b) **had washed** c) **being washed** d) **washing**
39. On.....at the hotel, the tourists were given a welcome drink.
a) **arrive** b) **arriving** c) **arrived** d) **had arrived**
40.my visit to London, I ran into my old friends.
a) **While** b) **When** c) **During** d) **As soon as**
41. While I was surfing the net yesterday, I.....a really interesting site.
a) **was finding** b) **had found** c) **found** d) **was found**
42. When he arrived at university, the lecture....., so he didn't understand anything.
a) **began** b) **was beginning**
a) **had already begun** c) **has begun**
43. We went to Ahmed's house after he.....back.
a) **was being** b) **had been** c) **would be** d) **has been**
44. When he was young, he.....walk for some hours every day.
a) **was used to** b) **use to** c) **used to** d) **using to**
45. I was going home from the cinema.....I saw an accident.
a) **while** b) **when** c) **as** d) **until**
46. While he was working as clerk for a judge, he.....himself as a great legal writer.
a) **establishes** c) **establishing**
b) **established** d) **has established**
47. Zeinab's biographical accounts of her life by her brother Ahmed.
a) **were written** c) **wrote**
b) **was written** d) **had been written**
48. Fawzi.....already read some of Yehia Haqqi's writing before learning about him in class.
a) **have** b) **had** c) **was** d) **has**
49. Many of the studentsquestions for the speaker before he arrived.
a) **had prepared** c) **was preparing**
b) **have prepared** d) **been preparing**

50. What..... you doing when the lights went out last night?
 a) **were** b) **had been** c) **was** d) **have**
51. The children..... tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up.
 a) **are attaching** b) **had attached** c) **have attached** d) **attached**
52. Who.....the bicycle?
 a) **had invented** c) **invented**
 b) **was inventing** d) **has invented**
53. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everyone.....to bed.
 a) **was going** b) **had gone** c) **went** d) **have gone**
54. When I checked my Facebook last night, I.....that five people had already written comments.
 a) **was seeing** b) **had seen** c) **saw** d) **have seen**
55. I booked a ticket. After that, I.....the cinema.
 a) **was entering** b) **had entered** c) **entered** d) **have entered**
56. My father.....at this school for over 20 years.
 a) **used to work** b) **had worked** c) **worked** d) **have worked**
57. More than two hundred people.....the tower when the bomb exploded in one of the dustbins.
 a) **visited** b) **had visited** c) **are visiting** d) **were visiting**
58. We played football for two hours and.....to a restaurant for a meal, afterwards.
 a) **were going** b) **had been** c) **went** d) **had gone**
59. Last year, Rashad.....his bicycle to work everyday, but he has been taking the bus since the accident.
 a) **had ridden** b) **was riding** c) **rode** d) **rides**
60. Because you ate half of the ingredients as I.....dinner, you probably aren't hungry at all now.
 a) **had prepared** c) **was preparing**
 b) **prepared** d) **am preparing**
61. He..... to unlock the door to his flat because the telephone was ringing.
 a) **was hurrying** b) **had hurried** c) **hurries** d) **hurried**
62. The old lady's healthday by day until she gave up smoking.
 a) **had deteriorated** c) **was deteriorating**
 b) **has deteriorated** d) **deteriorates**
63. As soon as the President.....the hall, all the guests rose to their feet to welcome him.
 a) **was entering** b) **has entered** c) **entered** d) **had entered**
64.entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
 a) **At** b) **While** c) **On** d) **During**
65. When the builders were here, I.....them cups of tea all the time.
 a) **have made** b) **am making** c) **make** d) **was making**
66. I was sure that I.....him before.
 a) **met** b) **was meeting** c) **meet** d) **had met**
67. During the previous week, I.....the gym every morning.

- a) **had gone** b) **had been to** c) **was being** d) **go to**
68. Ahmed didn't want any dinner. He.....already.
a) **ate** b) **was eating** c) **had eaten** d) **eats**
69. The books.....arrived when I left.
a) **still hadn't** b) **hadn't still** c) **didn't still** d) **still haven't**
70. I.....no idea you were such a good chess player.
a) **have had** b) **was having** c) **had** d) **have**
71. Therea number of different reasons for our divorce.
a) **had been** b) **was being** c) **have been** d) **were**
72. By the time we....., the party was almost over.
a) **were arriving** b) **had arrived** c) **arrived** d) **arrive**
73. From the sound it was clear that Mary.....the piano.
a) **had practiced** b) **was practicing** c) **has practiced** d) **is practicing**
74. Since the hotel.....a pool, did you swim every day?
a) **has had** b) **had** c) **had had** d) **has**
75. Sorry I couldn't come on Friday, but I.....on my project.
a) **was working** b) **had worked** c) **worked** d) **have worked**
76. Yomna....., so she didn't see me walking past.
a) **had read** b) **was reading** c) **read** d) **has read**
77. My brother and I.....allowed to chew gum when we were young.
a) **had never** b) **never were** c) **have never** d) **were never**
78. Isn't it about time you.....to drive?
a) **had learnt** b) **was learning** c) **have learnt** d) **learnt**
79. It's time for us.....now, Sammy. Are you ready?
a) **go** b) **went** c) **to go** d) **had gone**



Focus ON Functions

Expressing opinions

للتعبير عن وجهات النظر أو الآراء نستخدم إحدى العبارات التالية:

- I think / don't think that ...
- In my opinion, ...
- I'd say that ...
- As far as I'm concerned, ...

أعتقد أن / لا أعتقد أن ..
من وجهة نظري / في رأيي ...
رأى أن ...
بقدر اهتمامي ..

Examples:

Amal : What are you reading , Maysa?

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

Amal :What do you think of modern novels?

Maysa: b).....

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

Maysa: c).....

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

Exercises ON Skills

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Mariam and Yomna are talking about a famous writer.

- Mariam** : ❶.....?
- Yomna** : ❷.....
- Mariam** : The postman?! ❸.....by Shukry Sarhan?
- Yomna** : Yes, you're right. But it was originally a short story.
- Mariam** : ❹.....?
- Yomna** : Yehya Haqqi.
- Mariam** : Oh, this is a very famous author, ❺.....?
- Yomna** : Yes, a lot of books. I'm always an admirer of his style of writing.
- Mariam** : What other books did he write?
- Yomna** : Well, he wrote "Um Hashem's lantern", "Blood and mud", "Wake up" and "Depend on Allah."
- Mariam** : ❻.....?
- Yomna** : Of course, you can borrow it, but when I finish reading it.

A Translate into Arabic:

- ❶ The Book Fair is held in Egypt every year where there are millions of books in various branches of knowledge.
- ❷ Literature has a pioneering role in serving nation's issues. Men of letters shouldn't isolate themselves from society.
- ❸ We must respect the customs, cultures and traditions of other nations.
- ❹ Culture is the title of every nation in the whole world and the true façade of the country.
- ❺ Egypt always shows its pride and interest for its writers, thinkers and scientists.

B Translate into English:

- ❶ لقد أنجبت مصر الكثير من الكتاب والأدباء الذين أثروا المكتبة العربية بأعمالهم وإبداعاتهم.
- ❷ التعليم وسيلتنا لأن نحتل مكانة مرموقة بين الأمم.
- ❸ يتسلم الكتاب والعلماء جوائز قيمة كل عام في حفل كبير يحضره الرئيس.

Test 1 based ON Unit 1

A Vocabulary and structure

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. He.....a shower as soon as he had arrived home.
a) **had** b) **has** c) **had had** d) **was having**
2. Every time someone tries to explain the Internet to me, I get even more.....
a) **confusing** b) **confused** c) **confessed** d) **confusion**
3. When she woke up yesterday, her mother.....for the office, so couldn't ask her for her money.
a) **was leaving** b) **left** c) **had left** d) **has left**
4. Her son is and she has to take care of him all the time.
a) **able** b) **unable** c) **kindnapped** d) **disabled**
5. Until she.....to stay with the Wisemans, Magda had lived a dog's life.
a) **has gone** b) **had gone** c) **went** d) **was going**
6. Ahmed Murad's new novel "The season of hunting deer" was.....two years ago.
a) **come out** b) **spread** c) **published** d) **prevailed**
7. We.....the feast all night yesterday.
a) **celebrated** c) **had celebrated**
b) **were celebrating** d) **has celebrated**
8. Haqqi worked as ain different countries.
a) **diplomat** b) **translator** c) **doctor** d) **writer**
9. She said that she couldn't come to the door because she.....her hair.
a) **has washed** b) **had washed** c) **is washing** d) **was washing**
10. The National Basketballnegotiates TV rights for important games.
a) **society** b) **organisation** c) **community** d) **association**
11. did you have that car? - Ten years.
a) **How long** c) **How often**
b) **How long ago** d) **When since**
12. Older children are responsiblethe care of younger children.
a) **at** b) **for** c) **from** d) **on**
13. While I was running, I.....and fell.
a) **was slipping** b) **had slipped** c) **slipped** d) **have slipped**
14. Hardly.....read the report when he felt upset.
a) **he had** b) **he was** c) **had he** d) **was he**
15. The scandal willserious damage to his reputation.
a) **make** b) **do** c) **take** d) **made**
16. He refused to go.....he had taken all his money.
a) **while** b) **as** c) **until** d) **because**

17. We insistthe highest standards of cleanliness in the hotel.
 a) **in** b) **at** c) **on** d) **for**
- 18.....my car was being serviced, I was surfing the internet.
 a) **During** b) **After** c) **By the time** d) **While**
- 19.El Shennawy has firmly.....himself as a young goalkeeper with a big future through his good play with the National Team.
 a) **set up** b) **built** c) **established** d) **escaped**
- 20.When I got home, I.....that someone had broken into my flat and stole my laptop.
 a) **was finding** b) **had found** c) **found** d) **have found**
- 21.Do you think that.....is still valid as a form of personal expression?
 a) **prose** b) **poetry** c) **poetic** d) **portrait**
- 22.The Egyptian Youth Revolution.....out in January 2011.
 a) **had broken** b) **broke** c) **was breaking** d) **has broken**
- 23.I remember seeing “Nightmare on Elm street” when I was only eighteen. It was the most frightening film I.....
 a) **'ve ever seen** b) **'d see** c) **'d ever seen** d) **saw**
- 24.As itfoggier, it became almost impossible to steer the boat along the narrow canal.
 a) **got** b) **was getting** c) **had got** d) **getting**
- 25.Longman is.....of a new dictionary.
 a) **publish** b) **publication** c) **production** d) **publisher**
- 26.....looking out of the window, Mr. Ahmed saw it was another dreary day.
 a) **During** b) **On** c) **As** d) **No sooner**
- 27.I am a firmthat smoking in any enclosed public area should be banned.
 a) **belief** b) **believe** c) **believer** d) **insist**
- 28.I neverwhy you always got to school late on Monday mornings.
 a) **was understanding** c) **understood**
 b) **had understood** d) **understand**
- 29.He won manyfor his writing.
 a) **rewards** b) **wards** c) **awards** d) **prices**
- 30.Doors should be wide enough to provide access for.....
 a) **the dead** b) **the wealthy** c) **the disabled** d) **disabled**

B Reading Comprehension

② Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Ali was always prepared. His motto was “Never throw anything out; you never know when it might come in handy.” His bedroom was so full of flat bicycle tires, bent tennis rackets, and deflated basketballs. His parents pleaded with him to clean out his room. When Ali was away from home, he always carried his blue backpack. He liked to think of it as a smaller version of his bedroom—a place to store the many objects that he collected. It was full of the kind of things that seemed unimportant, but when used with a little imagination,

might come in handy. Ali had earned a reputation for figuring things out and getting people out of otherwise hopeless situations. Many of his classmates and neighbours sought him out when they needed help with a problem.

During science class, Mr. Adel was lecturing on the structure of the solar system using a model. He made a sudden gesture and the model fell apart. Planets and rings and connector rods went everywhere, rolling and clattering and disappearing under desks. The students scrambled around on the floor for ten minutes and were finally able to recover every piece except one—a connector rod that was lodged in a crack between two lab stations.

"If we had a magnet," said Mr. Adel, "we could easily coax it out that way. Ali was already searching through his backpack. "I have some materials that will work just as well, I think," he told Mr. Adel. He pulled out a battery, an iron nail, and some electrical wire and tape, while Mr. Adel and the other students looked on in amazement. "Why do you have all of that stuff?" Mr. Adel asked. Ali just smiled and repeated his motto. "Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy."

1. Why is Ali's room such a mess?

- a) He always forgets to clean.
- b) He has no time to clean.
- c) He shares a room with his brother.
- d) He never throws anything away.

2. What does reputation mean?

- a) one's personality
- b) an award
- c) how one is thought of by others
- d) the support of others

3. Which word is a synonym for *pleaded*?

- a) ignored
- b) asked
- c) pushed
- d) begged

4. How does Ali help his friends?

- a) He offers them advice
- b) He loans them his backpack
- c) He listens to their problems
- d) He uses the objects in his backpack

5. How do most of the characters in the story feel toward Ali?

- a) annoyed
- b) grateful
- c) disinterested
- d) angry

6. What kind of a person is Ali?

- a) naive
- b) sap
- c) cautious
- d) reluctant

7. What's Ali's motto in life?

8. What did Ali's parents ask him to do?

9. How do you think Ali helped Mr. Adel?

10. Suggest a title for the passage.

C The Novel

3 a Choose the correct answer:

1. Whose paintings did Robert (Lord Buresdon) have on his walls?

- a) He had paintings of Countess Rose Rassendyll and her descendants.
- b) He had paintings of his father and his descendants.
- c) He had paintings of Saint Amelia Rassendyll and her children.

d) He had paintings of Countess Amelia Rassendyll and her descendants.

2. What did Rudolf boast about?

- a) He was good at riding a horse
- b) He was good at using a gun and a sword.
- c) He went to a good school.
- d) He was a member of the Rassendyll family

3. Who is Countess Rose?

- a) She is an attaché in the British Embassy in Paris.
- b) She is Rudolf Rassendyll's sister-in-law.
- c) She is Michael Elphberg's sister-in-law.
- d) She is Countess Amelia's sister.

4. Why do you think Rudolf was satisfied with being jobless?

- a) He had a big company
- b) He planned to travel to Ruritania
- c) He enjoyed an important position in society
- d) Both a and c are correct

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

1. How do you think Duke Michael became responsible for Zenda and its castle?
2. Why do you think Rudolf was mysterious?
3. Why do you think Rassendyll's friends mentioned no woman except Antoinette de Mauban during their talk in the restaurant?

D Writing

4 Finish the following dialogue: (1980)

Tamer is telling Waleed about his new job in Canada.

Tamer : I've been offered a good job.

Anwar : ① Good!

Tamer : It's in a big new hospital. Working conditions are much better than here.
So is the salary.

Waleed: Marvellous. But ②

Tamer : Through the Canadian Embassy in Cairo.

Waleed: Do they still have vacancies?

Tamer : ③ You need to check

Waleed: ④

Tamer : What about tomorrow?

Waleed: ⑤

Tamer : ⑥

Waleed: That's kind of you.

5 Write a paragraph of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

- a) The importance of tourism
- b) The value of reading literature

6 Translation

A Translate into Arabic:

1 Egypt has a strong cultural history. Some of the great Arab writers, musicians and craftsmen are Egyptians.

2 Naguib Mahfouz enriched the literature of the temporary Arab novel and short stories with scores of novels and short stories, excelling his peers.

B Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

1 هل تعلم أن قراءة أدب الثقافات الأخرى تؤدي إلى التعايش السلمى مع الآخرين.

2 مصر كنانة الله فى أرضه وواحة للأمن والأمان، أليس كذلك؟

مفردات صعبة وردت فى الوحدة

The passage القِطعة		Translation الترجمة	
clatter	يققع / يصلصل	Book Fair	معرض الكتاب
motto	شعار	co-existence	التعايش
backpack	حقيبة الظهر	craftsmen	الحرفيين / المهنيين
stuff	أشياء / أغراض	enrich	يثرى
gesture	إيماءة	give birth to	ينجب
rod	عود / قضيب (معدنى)	innovations	إبداعات
sought...out	يبحث عن / ينشد	issues	قضايا
scrambled	يتذافع / يتزاحم	men of letters	الأدباء / الكتاب
pleaded	توسل	quiver	كنانة (جعبة السهام)
deflated	مُفَرَّغ	peers	أقرانه

PART 2

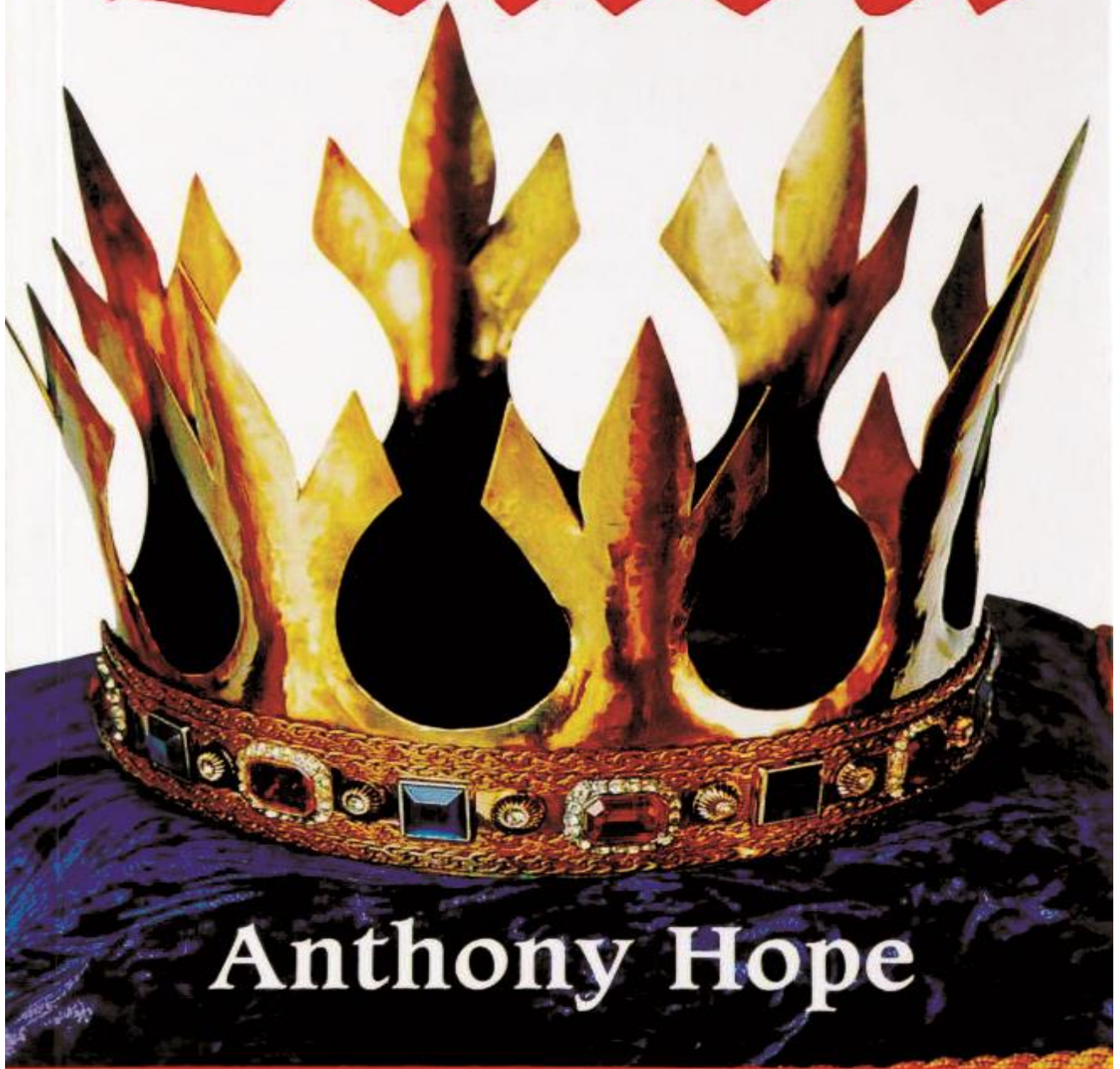
THE NOVEL

THE PRISONER

OF

ZENDA

The Prisoner of
Zenda



Anthony Hope

Introduction

Author

المؤلف

Anthony Hope

The Prisoner of Zenda was written by Anthony Hope. He was born in 1863 in London, England. He was educated and got first-class degrees in classics, philosophy and ancient history. Hope had great interest in politics throughout his life. He published around thirty fictional works in his lifetime, but it was The Prisoner of Zenda that made him famous. It was a classic adventure novel. Hope died of throat cancer in 1933.

Settings

الخلفية التي تدور فيها الأحداث: أماكن وأزمنة القصة

✎ **Places** : **England** and **Ruritania**

✎ **Time**: During late **nineteenth century/ 1890s**

Characters

الشخصيات

① The Rassendylls آل راسنديل

Rudolf

Rose

Robert

Countess Amelia

✎ **Rudolf Rassendyll**: A wealthy English gentleman and the narrator of the story.

✎ **Rose Rassendyll** : Rassendyll's sister-in-law.

✎ **Robert Rassendyll**: Rudolf Rassendyll's brother.

✎ **Countess Amelia Rassendyll**: A relative of the Rassendylls who married into the Ruritanian royal family in 1733.

② The Elphbergs آل إلفبرج

Rudolf

Duke Michael

Prince Flavia

✎ **Rudolf Elphberg**: The king, Rudolf the Fifth of Ruritania.

✎ **Duke Michael Elphberg:(the Duke of Strelsau)** Rudolf Elphberg's half-brother.

✎ **Prince Flavia**: A royal cousin to Rudolf Elphberg and Michael Elphberg.

③ The King's men رجال الملك

Colonel Sapt

Fritz von Tarlenheim

Marchal Strakencz

✎ **Colonel Sapt**: An old soldiers who works for the King of Ruritania.

✎ **Fritz von Tarlenheim**: A gentleman who works for the King of Ruritania.

✎ **Marchal Strakencz** : An important person in the King of Ruritania's army.

4 Duke Michael's Six Men رجال الدوق مايكل الستة

De Gautet

Detchard

Kraftstien

Bersonin

Lauengram

Rubert Hentzau

للدوق مايكل ستة رجال: ثلاثة منهم أجناب (ذوى جنسيات مختلفة) وثلاثة آخرون من روريتانيا وهم:

أولاً : الثلاثة الأجانب The three foreigners

- ✎ **De Gautet:** A Frenchman, one of Duke Michael's Six Men (special soldiers who are loyal to him)
- ✎ **Bersonin:** A Belgian, one of Duke Michael's Six Men (special soldiers who are loyal to him)
- ✎ **Detchard:** An Englishman, one of Duke Michael's Six Men (special soldiers who are loyal to him)

ثانياً : الثلاثة من روريتانيا The three Ruritanians

- ✎ **Lauengram:** A Ruritanian, one of Duke Michael's Six Men (special soldiers who are loyal to him)
- ✎ **Kraftstien:** A Ruritanian, one of Duke Michael's Six Men (special soldiers who are loyal to him)
- ✎ **Rubert Hentzau:** A Ruritanian, one of Duke Michael's Six Men (special soldiers who are loyal to him)

5 The King's servants خدم الملك

Josef

Freyler

- ✎ **Gosef:** A servant to the King of Ruritania.
- ✎ **Freyler:** A servant at the King's palace.

6 Other characters شخصيات أخرى

- ✎ **Sir Jacob Borrodaile:** An important Englishman who is about to be an ambassador.
- ✎ **George Featherly:** An English friend of Rudolf Rassendyll who works in the Paris embassy.
- ✎ **Bertram Bertrand:** An English journalist who works in Paris.
- ✎ **Antoinette de Mauban:** A wealthy French lady.

- ✎ **Johan Holf:** A servant who works in the Castle of Zenda.
- ✎ **Max Holf:** Johan's brother who works for Duke Michael.
- ✎ **Bernenstein:** A trusted gentleman, one of those who help to rescue the King.
- ✎ **Prince Flavia:** A royal cousin to Rudolf Elphberg and Michael Elphberg.

The main places الأماكن الرئيسية

Ruritania

Strelsau

Zenda

Tarlenheim

- ✎ **Ruritania:** A small fictional country in the middle of Europe.
- ✎ **Strelsau:** The Capital city of Ruritania where the coronation takes place.
- ✎ **Zenda:** A small town which is **80 km** from Strelsau and **10 km** from the borders.
- ✎ **Tarlenheim:** A house which belong to one of Fritz's relative.

Summary of the novel ملخص الرواية

The story takes place in nineteenth-century Europe. Rudolf Rassendyll, a wealthy Englishman, the cousin of Rudolf Elphberg, who is about to become the new king of Ruritania, a fictional country in central Europe. Rudolf Rassendyll decides to travel to Ruritania to attend the coronation of his cousin, who he has not met before. Soon after he arrives, he is walking through a forest where he meets the future king. The two men are surprised to discover that they are so unlike: they are almost identical twins. The cousins talk excitedly about the coronation.

However, on the night before the great occasion, Rudolf Elphberg is kidnapped by his younger brother Michael and locked in the castle in the town of Zenda. Although Michael does not have the right to be the next king of the country, he is popular with some of the people of Ruritania. He wants to stop the coronation so that he can become the next king himself.

Rudolf Rassendyll solves the problem by taking his cousin's place. Because the two men look so alike, nobody realizes what is happening and the coronation takes place as planned. While Rudolf Elphberg remains in the castle, Rudolf Rassendyll lives the life of the king and spends time with his cousin's friends. At the same time, he realizes that he cannot remain the king of Ruritania forever. He decides to rescue Rudolf Elphberg.

The story ends happily for Elphberg when he finally becomes the new king. Michael dies. Rassendyll says goodbye to his friends and leaves the country. The people of Ruritania never find out what has really happened.

Summarised by :Don Dallas

Scene 1

المشهد الأول

نهار داخلي: إنجلترا: غرفة طعام في منزل لورد برلسدون، الشقيق الأكبر لـ "راسنديل"

Characters:

① Rassendyll , ② Rose (his brother's wife) and ③ Robert

شخصيات ثانوية سيأتي ذكرها: (Sir Jacob Brodaile) & (Countess Amelia Rassendyll)

I was eating breakfast in the dining room of my brother's house one sunny morning, thinking about what I would do that week, when my brother's wife Rose came into the room.

جلست ذات صباح مشمس ، أتناول طعام الإفطار في غرفة الطعام في منزل أخي ، مفكراً فيما سأقوم به في ذلك الأسبوع حين دلفت الغرفة زوجة أخي "روز" وابتدرتني قائلة:

Rose: "Rudolf, you're 29 years old," "Are you ever going to do anything useful?"

Rassendyll: putting down my egg spoon, واضعاً ملعقة البيض "Rose, why should I do anything? I have nearly enough money to do anything I want to and I enjoy an important position in society: my brother's Lord Burlesdon and you are a countess."

Rose: "But you've done nothing except..."

Rassendyll: "Be lazy? It's true. I'm a member of the Rassendyll family and our family don't need to do things."

This annoyed Rose, because her family were rich but less important than the Rassendylls. At this moment, my brother Lord Burlesdon (who we were happy to call simply Robert) came into the room.

ضايق كلامي هذا "روز" فما كانت أسرتها ، على غناها و ثرائها ، من مستوى أسرتنا ، ودلف الغرفة في هذه اللحظة شقيقي "لورد برلسدون" الذي كنا سعداء أن نناديه ببساطة "روبرت"، فصاحت "روز":

Rose: "Robert, I'm so happy you're back!"

Robert: "What's the matter, my dear?"

Rassendyll: explaining to him, مفسراً "She's angry because she thinks I don't do anything."

At this point, I should explain that I had not been lazy all my life. I had studied hard and learned a lot when I was at a German school and German university. I spoke German as well as I spoke English, and I also knew how to speak French, Italian and Spanish. I was good with a gun and a strong swordsman. I was also very good at riding a horse.

إلى هذه النقطة ، لا بد أن أفسر أنني لم أكن كسولاً طيلة حياتي ؛ فقد أخذت الدراسة على محمل الجد وتعلمت كثيراً حينما كنت في المدرسة الألمانية والجامعة الألمانية وأجدت التحدث باللغة الألمانية إجادتي للغة الإنجليزية ، فضلاً عن أنني كنت أعرف التحدث باللغة الفرنسية والإيطالية والأسبانية ؛ و كنت أجيد استخدام الأسلحة وأجيد أيضاً ركوب الخيل ، بل وكنت مبارزاً قوياً بالسيف.

Rose: "It's not just your red hair that makes you different from your brother. He also realises his position in society has responsibilities. You only see opportunities in yours."

Rassendyll: explaining, شارحاً "To a man like me, opportunities are responsibilities."

Rose: "Good, because I have some news for you. Sir Jacob Borrodaile tells me he'll offer you a real opportunity. He's going to be an ambassador in six months' time, and he says he's happy for you to work for him. I hope you'll take this job, Rudolf."

My sister-in-law has a way of asking people to do thing which is impossible to refuse.

Moreover, I thought this job sounded quite interesting, so I said,

لدى زوجة أختي أسلوب في الإقناع من المستحيل رفضه؛ كما بدا لي أن هذه الوظيفة شائقة إلى حد ما فقلت لها:

Rassendyll: "If in six months' time I'm in a position to take this job, then I'll certainly say yes."

Rose: "Oh, Rudolf, how good of you!"

Rassendyll: "Where will he be working?"

Rose: "Sir Jacob doesn't know which country it will be, but he's sure it'll be a good embassy."

Rassendyll: "For you I'll do it, even if it's a terrible embassy,"

Now I had made my promise to Rose, but there were still six months to go before the job would start, and I began to think about what I could do in this time. I decided that I would visit Ruritania, a small country in the middle of Europe. My family have always had an interest in that country because in 1733, Countess Amelia Rassendyll married a member of the Ruritanian royal family, the Elphbergs. In fact my brother has paintings of her and her descendants on his walls: many of them have the same red hair and straight noses as the Elphbergs; I am the latest one to have the appearance of the Ruritanian royal family. My decision was helped a few days later when I read in The Times newspaper that Rudolf the Fifth was to become King of Ruritania in the next three weeks, and that amazing celebrations were planned for this joyous occasion. I thought how fantastic it would be to see such an event and began to prepare for my journey.

I do not like to tell people where I go on my travels, so I told Rose that I was going walking in the Alps. I did not want her to think I was being lazy either, so I told her I was going to write a book about social problems in the country.

الآن قطعت عهداً على نفسي لـ "روز"؛ ولكن ما زال لدى ستة أشهر قبل أن ألتحق بالوظيفة ورحلت أفكر عما عساي أن أقوم به في ذلك الوقت، فقررت أن أقوم برحلة إلى "روريتانيا" - وهي دولة صغيرة في وسط أوروبا- ولطالما كان لأسرتي اهتمام بتلك الدولة وذلك يرجع إلى أنه في عام 1733 تزوجت الكونتيسة "إميليا راسنديل" فرداً من الأسرة المالكة لروريتانيا "أل إلفبرج". في الواقع، يضع أخي لوحات للكونتيسة وأحفادها على جدران منزله. ولدى الكثيرين منهم نفس الشعر الأصهب (الأشقر الضارب إلى الحمرة) والأنف المستقيمة التي يتسم بها آل "إلفبرج". أنا آخر فرد في عائلتي له نفس شكل العائلة المالكة لروريتانيا. وما هي إلا أيام قليلة حتى دعم قراري بالسفر إلى روريتانيا، خير قرأته في جريدة "التايمز" يقول أن رودولف الخامس سيتوج ملكاً لروريتانيا في غضون الأسابيع الثلاثة القادمة، وأنه تم الإعداد لاحتفالات رائعة بهذه المناسبة السعيدة. خطر لي أن مشاهدة مثل هذا الحدث سيكون رائعاً، وبدأت أعدّ لرحلتي. أنا لا أحب أن أخبر أحداً عن الأماكن التي أذهب إليها في رحلاتي، لذلك أخبرتُ روز أنني ذاهب لممارسة رياضة المشي في جبال الألب. ولأنني لم أكن أريدها أن تعتقد أنني كنت كسولاً أيضاً، فأخبرتها أنني أنوي تأليف كتاب عن المشكلات الاجتماعية في الريف.

Rose: "You're going to write a book? That would be such a good thing to do, wouldn't it, Robert?"

Robert agreed with Rose and he should know, as he has written many books himself.

اتفق "روبرت" مع "روز" لأنه قام بنفسه بتأليف عدة كتب قائلاً:

Robert: "Yes, indeed. Writing a book's the best way to get into politics."

Rassendyll: to both of them **لكليهما** "You're right."

However, I had no plan to really write a book, which shows how little we know about the future. Because here I am now, writing a book as I had promised to do, even if the book

has nothing to do with the social problems in the Alps. But let me begin near the start of my journey to Ruritania.

ومع ذلك، لم تكن لديّ حقاً نية أن أقوم بتأليف كتاب ، وهذا يبين كم هي ضئيلة معرفتنا بالمستقبل. فها أنا ذا أقوم بتأليف كتاب كما وعدتُ، رغم أن الكتاب لا علاقة له بالمشكلات الإجتماعية في منطقة الألب. ولكن فلتسمحوا لي أن أبدأ بالحديث عن بداية رحلتي إلى روريتانيا.

Scene 2

المشهد الثاني

ليل داخلي : مطعم في باريس

Characters:

- ① Rassendyll , his friends:
- ② George featherly (working at the Embassy) and
- ③ Bertram Bertrand (a journalist)

- ④ شخصيات سيايى ذكرها : (Uncle William) عم لـ "Rassendyll"
- ⑤ Antoinette de Mouban ⑥ Duke Michael

My Uncle William always said that no man should ever pass through Paris without spending twenty-four hours in the city, so I took his advice and booked a night at The Continental Hotel. As soon as I had checked in, I called on some old friends that I knew in the French capital: **George Featherly**, who worked at the embassy, and **Bertram Bertrand**, who was now a famous journalist in the city. That evening, we all ate in a restaurant and they told me all about the latest exciting events in Paris.

كان عمي ويليام دائما ما يقول أنه ما من شخص يمر على باريس دون أن يقضي بها أربع وعشرين ساعة ؛ لذلك عملتُ بنصيحته وحجزتُ ليلة في فندق كونتيننتال. وما إن بلغت الفندق حتى، زرت بعض الأصدقاء القدامى الذين لى بهم سابق معرفة في العاصمة الفرنسية وهما : "جورج فيذ رلي"، الذي كان يعمل بالسفارة، و"برترام برتراند"، الذي أصبح الآن صحفيا شهيرا في باريس. تناولنا الطعام ، ذلك المساء، في أحد المطاعم، وأخبروني فيما أخبروني به بكل الأحداث المثيرة التي وقعت مؤخرا في باريس.

Bertram: "We've had quite a few important people visiting the city recently,"

Rassendyll: "Anyone I'd know?"

Bertram: "Well, I met **Antoinette de Mauban** today. You've probably heard of her. She's a lady who's well known for her wealth and ambition. But she's leaving Paris today, we don't know where she's going to next."

Rassendyll: "So why did she come to Paris?"

George: "She was a guest of the **Duke of Strelsau**, I met him at the embassy yesterday. He's the half-brother to the King of Ruritania. People say he was his father's favourite son. He's gone back for the coronation, although I don't think he'll enjoy it very much because he probably wishes he were the King. I don't think he likes being only a Duke.

Bertram: "I hear he's a clever man, though."

George: "He's extremely clever, I'd say."

Scene 3

المشهد الثالث

نهار خارجي : باريس في محطة قطار (متجه إلى "ديرزين" - ألمانيا)

Characters:

- ① Rassendyll ② his friend: George

The next day, George came with me to the station and I bought a ticket to my next stop, Dresden. I did not tell him that I was going to Ruritania. If I had, the news would have gone immediately to Bertram and then it would have been in all the newspapers within days. Just as I was about to get on the train, George suddenly smiled and walked away to talk to a beautiful, tall and fashionably dressed woman of about thirty who was standing at the ticket office with two younger women. I thought these must be her servants. George told me when he returned a few minutes later.

في اليوم التالي، اصطحبني جورج إلى المحطة واشترت تذكرة إلى محطتي التالية مدينة "دريزدن". لم أقل لجورج أن وجهتي روريتانيا، فلو كنت قلت له ذلك، لطار الخبر على الفور إلى برترام ومن ثم نُشر في كل الصحف في غضون أيام. بينما كنت على وشك ركوب القطار، ابتسم جورج فجأة وسار بعيداً ليتحدث مع سيدة جميلة وطويلة القامة وأنيقة المظهر تبلغ من العمر زهاء ثلاثين عاماً، وكانت واقفة عند مكتب بيع التذاكر وحولها سيدتين شابيتين، خطر لى أنهما خادمتين لها. وماهى إلا دقائق قليلة حتى عاد "جورج" وقال لي:

George: "You have an important person to travel with, that's Antoinette de Mauban and she's also going to Dresden."

Scene 4

المشهد الرابع

نهار خارجي : على متن القطار المتجه إلى "دريزدن" ومنها إلى "روريتانيا"

Characters:

① Rassendyll ② Antoinette de Mauban

Paris was soon behind me. It was a long and boring journey and I wondered if I would see Antoinette de Mauban in the dining car when I ate in the train that evening, or perhaps at breakfast the next morning. However, I did not see the lady again until the following day, when both she and I got on the next train from Dresden to Ruritania. She was further up the train, however, and did not see me.

سرعان ما تركنا باريس خلفنا. كانت الرحلة طويلة ومملة وتساءلت عما إذا كنت سأرى "أنطوانيت دي موبان" في عربة الطعام عندما أتناول طعامي في القطار ذلك المساء، أو ربما أراها وقت الإفطار في الصباح التالي. ومع ذلك لم أر السيدة مرة أخرى حتى اليوم التالي عندما ركبنا القطار المتجه من "دريزدن" إلى "روريتانيا". ولكنها كانت تبعد عني بمسافة في القطار فلم تُرني.

Scene 5

المشهد الخامس

نهار خارجي : على متن القطار عابراً حدود "روريتانيا" ثم متوقفاً في "زندا"

Characters:

① Rassendyll ② Guards

A few hours later, the train arrived at the Ruritanian border where we stopped so the guards could check our passports. I was surprised when the guards stared at me and my passport for some time before letting me into the country. Once in Ruritania, I bought a newspaper and read that the King's coronation was to be in two days' time, which was much earlier than I had thought. The newspaper described the excitement in the country and in particular the capital city, Strelsau, where it said all the hotels were full with people who wanted to see the event. On reading this, I decided it would be best to stop at Zenda, a small town eighty kilometres from the capital, and about ten kilometres from the border. Here I could walk in the hills and see the town's famous castle, then I could take the train for the day to Strelsau to see the coronation.

As I got off the train at Zenda, I saw Antoinette de Mauban, who remained on the train for its journey to the capital, but she did not look at me.

بعد ساعات قليلة، بلغنا حدود روريتانيا حيث وقف القطار لكي يفحص الحراس جوازات سفرنا. اندهشتُ عندما حثق الحراس في وجهي وفي جواز سفري لبعض الوقت قبل أن يسمحوا لي بدخول البلد. وما إن دخلتُ روريتانيا، اشتريت جريدة وقرأت فيها أن التتويج قد قُدم موعده ، وتقرر أن يكون بعد يومين . وصفت الجريدة حالة الإثارة في الدولة لا سيما في العاصمة "سترلساو"، حيث قالت الجريدة أن كل الفنادق كانت مكتظة بالناس الذين كانوا يريدون مشاهدة هذه المناسبة.

عندما قرأتُ ذلك، قررتُ أنه من الأفضل أن أنزل في زندا، وهي مدينة صغيرة تبعد عن العاصمة نحواً من ثمانين كيلومتراً، وعن الحدود نحواً من عشر كيلومترات. أستطيع، في هذه المدينة، أن أتمشى في التلال وأشاهد القلعة الشهيرة بالمدينة، ثم أركبُ القطار في ذات اليوم إلى "سترلساو" لأشاهد حفل التتويج. بينما كنت أنزل من القطار في "زندا"، رأيتُ "أنطوانيت دي موبان" التي ظلت على متن القطار لتواصل الرحلة إلى العاصمة، غير أنها لم تنظر إليّ.

Scene 6

المشهد السادس

نهارداخلي: في فندق صغير في مدينة "زندا"

Characters:

- ① Rassendyll ② an old woman: the hotel owner
③ The old woman's two daughters ④ Johan: the Duke's servant

I was welcomed at the inn in Zenda by an old woman who ran it with her two daughters. She said she was not very interested in what happened in the capital, but she loved the Duke of Strelsau, who she called Duke Michael. He was the man who was responsible for the land around Zenda and its castle. In fact, the hotel owner said she wished the Duke was the new King and not his brother. She explained:

رحّبت بي في الفندق الصغير سيدة عجوز كانت تديره مع ابنتان لها. أخبرتني أنها لم تكن مهتمة بما يحدث في العاصمة ولم تكتف ميلها إلى الدوق الذي كانت تطلق عليه الدوق مايكل، سيد "زندا" بأسرها : أرا ضيها والقلعة القائمة بها. في الواقع، كانت صاحبة الفندق تتمنى لو أن الدوق كان هو الملك الجديد وليس أخيه وفسرت ذلك قائلة:

The old woman: "We all know Duke Michael. He's always lived in Ruritania and he cares about the people, so people like him. As for the King, well, he's almost a stranger. He's been abroad for most of his life and not many people even know what he looks like. Now the King's staying in a hunting lodge in the forest, very near to Zenda. From there he'll travel to the capital for his coronation."

I was interested to hear this, and decided I would walk in the forest the next day so that I might see him. The woman continued....

كنت مهتمة لسماح ذلك وقررتُ أن أمشي في الغابة في اليوم التالي لعلّي أرى الملك. وواصلت المرأة كلامها قائلة:

The old woman: "I wish he'd stay there in the forest. People say he only likes hunting and good food. He should let the Duke become our King. And there are many others who think the same."

The older daughter: "Well I don't like Duke Michael. They say the King has red hair, just like you!"

Rassendyll: laughing ضاحكاً "Many men have red hair like me,"

وسألت المرأة العجوز ابنتها:

The old woman: "How do you know the King has red hair?"

The older daughter: explaining مفسرة "Johann, the Duke's servant, told me. He's seen the

King at the hunting lodge."

Rassendyll: "But why's the King here, if it's the Duke's land?"

The old woman: "The Duke invited him, sir. The Duke's in Strelsau, preparing for the coronation."

Rassendyll: "So they are good friends?"

The old woman: "I don't know if you can be good friends if you want the same thing."

Rassendyll: "What do you mean?"

The old woman: "Duke Michael would like to be King, too, I'm sure."

Rassendyll: "Well! I feel quite sorry for the Duke, but it's right that the older brother becomes king."

a deep voice from outside the door said.

تتأهى إلينا صوتٌ جهير من خارج الباب قائلاً :

Johan: "Who's talking of the Duke?"

The old woman: "We have a guest, Johann."

When he saw me, he took off his hat and stepped back in surprise, as though he had seen something amazing. The old lady asked Johann.

عندما رأني الرجل، خلع قبعته وتراجع خطوة للخلف مندهشاً كما لو أنه رأى شيئاً مذهلاً. فسألته السيدة العجوز:

The old woman: "What's the matter, Johann? This gentleman's come to our country to see the coronation."

The woman's daughter: "It's the red hair. We don't often see it in our country unless you're part of the King's family, the Elphbergs. Many of them have red hair."

The man continued to stare at me, but said:

وأخذ الرجل يطيل التحديق في وجهي، ولكنه قال:

Johan: "Good evening, sir. I'm sorry, I didn't expect to see any new guests here."

Rassendyll: "Don't worry. It's late and time I went to bed. I wish you all a good night. Thank you, ladies, for our conversation."

I stood up to go to my room, when Johann suddenly said:

وقفت لكي أذهب إلى غرفتي عندما قال يوحنا فجأة:

Johan: "Sir, have you ever seen our King?"

Rassendyll: "No, I've never seen him, but I hope to do so on Wednesday at the coronation." Johann said no more, but I felt his eyes on me as I walked up the stairs.

لم يقل يوحنا أي شيءٍ آخر، ولكنني شعرت أنه يحرق في بصره بينما كنتُ أصعدُ درجات السلم.

Scene 7

المشهد السابع

نهارداخلي: نفس الفندق الصغير في "زندا"

Characters:

- ① Rassendyll
- ② Johann: the Duke's servant
- ③ The hotel owner and her two daughters

شخصيات ثانوية سيتم المرور عليها مرور الكرام وهي: أخت يوحنا وزوجها التاجر الثرى

The next morning, Johann seemed much more relaxed. When he heard that I was going to Strelsau, he said I could stay at his sister's house. She was married to a wealthy trader and she had invited him to stay with them for the coronation, but he was unable to go. I was very happy to have this opportunity and accepted his offer, so he said he would contact his sister at once and tell her to expect me that day. I decided, however, that I still wanted to see

the forest where the King was staying, so first I planned to walk for sixteen kilometres through the forest to the next station along the line, where I could catch a train to the capital. I did not tell Johann about this plan, as I did not think it would be important if I arrived at his sister's later in the day. So I sent my luggage on to the station and said goodbye to the old lady and her daughters, and set off up the hill towards the castle. After that, it was a short walk to get into the forest.

في الصباح التالي، بدأ يوحنا أقل توترا بكثير. عندما علم أنني ذاهب إلى "سترلساو" قال أنه بإمكانني أن أقيم في منزل شقيقته التي كانت متزوجة من أحد التجار الأثرياء ودعت يوحنا للبقاء معهما لحضور التتويج، لكنه لم يتمكن من الذهاب. كنت سعيدا للغاية بهذه الفرصة وقبلت ذلك العرض. قال لي يوحنا أنه سيتصل بشقيقته على الفور ويطلب منها أن تنتظرنني في ذلك اليوم. رغم ذلك، قررت أنني مازلت أرغب في مشاهدة الغابة التي كان يقيم فيها الملك، لذلك خططت في البداية أن أسير عبر الغابة مسيرة ستة عشر كيلومترا على طول الطريق حتى المحطة التالية حيث يمكنني أن أركب قطارا إلى العاصمة. لم أخبر يوحنا بهذا الترتيب لأنني لم أكن أعتقد أن وصولي إلى منزل شقيقته متأخرا ذلك اليوم شيئا ذا أهمية. لذلك، أرسلت حقائبي إلى المحطة وودعت السيدة العجوز وابتيتها ثم بدأت الرحلة صعودا إلى التل باتجاه القلعة. بعد ذلك، كانت هناك مسافة قصيرة أقطعها سيراً على الأقدام حتى أدخل الغابة.

Scene 8

المشهد الثامن

نهار خارجي: في الطريق إلى القلعة ومنها إلى الغابة

Characters:

① Rassendyll ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim ④ The King

Half an hour later, I reached the castle. It was very old but well built, with a moat all around it. Behind it was a large modern mansion, which was used by the Duke of Strelsau as his country home. The mansion was reached by a wide road, but the old castle could only be reached by a drawbridge between it and the mansion. I was pleased to see that the Duke had such a well-defended house, even if he were not to become King. Soon I reached the dark forest and I walked for about an hour, pleased that the tall trees gave me cool shade: not much sun reached the ground through the many leaves. It was a beautiful place and after a time I decided to rest by lying against one of the enormous trees. It was so quiet and peaceful in the forest that I soon fell into a deep sleep, forgetting all about the train I should have caught to Strelsau and my luggage that would be waiting at the station.

I was just dreaming about living in the Castle of Zenda when a voice woke me:

وبعد مسير نصف ساعة، بلغت القلعة. كانت عتيقة جدا ولكن كان بناؤها متينا، ويحيطها خندق مائي من كل الجوانب. ووراء القلعة كان هناك قصر حديث يستخدمه دوق سترلساو كمنزل ريفي. كان يمكن الوصول للقصر من خلال طريق عريض، أم القلعة العتيقة فلم يكن يمكن الوصول إليها إلا عن طريق جسر متحرك يصل بينها وبين القصر. كنت سعيدا أن للدوق مثل هذا المنزل ذي المنعة على الرغم أنه لن يصبح الملك.

وسرعان ما بلغت الغابة المظلمة وسرت فيها مسيرة ساعة تقريبا. كنت مسرورا لأن الأشجار العالية كانت تمنحني ظلا يبعث على البرودة، فلم تكن الشمس تصل كثيرا إلى الأرض بسبب أوراق الأشجار الكثيرة. كان المكان جميلا. وبعد فترة من الوقت، قررت أن أستريح متكئا على إحدى الأشجار الضخمة. كان الجو هادئا جدا وبيعت على الطمأنينة في الغابة لدرجة أنني رحت في سبات عميق. ونسيت كل ما يتعلق بالقطار الذي كان علي أن أركبه إلى سترلساو، وكذلك حقائبي التي كانت تنتظرنني في المحطة. كنت أحلم أثناء نومي أنني أسكن في قلعة زندا عندما استيقظت على صوت ما يقول:

Fritz: "Why look at him! It's amazing! He looks just like the King!"

I opened my eyes slowly and found two men looking at me. Both carried guns and were dressed for hunting. One of them was short but looked very tough with light blue eyes, and

he looked like a soldier. The other was younger, thin and of medium height, and he looked like a gentleman. I later found out that my guesses were both correct. The older man walked up to me and raised his hat to me politely, so I stood up, and I heard him saying to his young fellow:

فتحت عيني ببطء ووجدت رجلين بملابس الصيد ينظران إليّ. كلاهما يحمل بندقيّة. كان أحدهما قصير القامة ولكنه بدا قوي البنية تماماً، وكان لون عينيه أزرق فاتح، وكان يبدو وكأنه جندي. أما الآخر فكان في ريعان الشباب، ونحيفاً ومتوسط القامة، وكان يشبه النبلاء. واكتشفت فيما بعد أن تخميناتي عن كليهما كانت صحيحة. فتقدم أكبرهما مني ورفع قبعته لي بأدب، فوثبت واقفاً وسمعتة يقول لرفيقه الشاب:

Sapt: "He's about the same height as the King, too! This really is extraordinary. What's your name, sir?"

Rassendyll: asking them **سائلاً إياهم** "Perhaps you can tell me what your names are first?"

The gentleman stepped forward with a smile and said:

فتقدم الرجل النبيل خطوة للأمام وهو يبتسم وقال :

Fritz: "Of course. This is Colonel Sapt, and my name's Fritz von Tarlenheim. We both work for the King of Ruritania."

I shook their hands and told them:

وتصافحنا ثم أخبرتهما

Rassendyll: "I'm Rudolf Rassendyll. I'm a traveller from England and was an officer in the Queen's army."

Fritz: "Well, we're officers for our King, so we understand each other well!"

Sapt: quietly, **بصوت منخفض**, "Rassendyll, Rassendyll, I know! Are you one of the Burlesdons?"

Rassendyll: explaining **مفسراً** "My brother's the new Lord Burlesdon. So, do I really look like the King?"

Fritz: "You could be twins."

Sapt: laughing **ضاحكاً** "Although you look like identical twins, you do not have identical personalities or skills. You two seem very different. If you were an officer for the Queen's army, Rassendyll, you must be good with a sword!"

Rassendyll: "Is the King not a fighting man?"

Fritz: "The King likes to live well, let's say he prefers eating to action, but he's a kind man and he's our King. We'd do anything for him."

Rassendyll: "Perhaps we are alike then, because I like to have an easy life, too!"

At this moment, a voice came from the trees behind us.

وفى تلك اللحظة تناهى إلينا صوت من بين الأشجار وراءنا :

The king: "Fritz? Where are you, Fritz?"

Fritz looked worried, and then said quietly to me. **بدا القلق على "فريتس" ثم قال لي بصوت منخفض**

Fritz: "It's the King! He's coming here now."

A young man then came out from behind a tree in the forest and stood in front of us. As I looked at him, I gave out a loud cry at the same time as he stood back in amazement to see me. Except perhaps for a centimetre or two difference in height, we looked so alike that the King of Ruritania might have been me, Rudolf Rassendyll, and I might have been him, the the King of Ruritania.

نهار خارجي: مازلنا في الغابة (في زندا)

Characters:

① Rassendyll ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim ④ The King

It was a very strange feeling for me to be standing in a forest in the middle of Ruritania in front of a person who looked exactly the same as me. For a few minutes, the future King of Ruritania and I stood looking at each other in silence. Then I bowed to him and he finally spoke.

انتابني شعور غريب أن أكون واقفاً في غابة في وسط روريتانيا أمام شخص يشبهني تماماً. وقفنا ، لبضعة دقائق ، أنا وملك روريتانيا القادم ، ننظر إلى بعضنا البعض وقد لزم كلانا الصمت ، ثم انحنيتُ لتحيته، وتكلم هو أخيراً.

The king: "Colonel, Fritz: who is this gentleman?"

I was about to answer when Colonel Sapt stepped forward and spoke quietly to the King. As the Colonel talked, the King listened patiently, staring at me now and then. While they were talking, I examined him carefully. He certainly looked very like me, although there were some differences: his mouth was perhaps less wide and my face was a little thinner. But in most ways we were identical.

Colonel Sapt stopped talking and the King suddenly began to laugh loudly. Then he stepped up to me, still laughing, and said:

كنتُ على وشك أن أجيب عندما اقترب العقيد "سبت" من الملك وأخذ يحدثه بصوت منخفض ، والملك لا يفتأ أثناء الحديث يرمقني بنظراته بين الحين والآخر. وبينما كانا يتحدثان، أخذت أفحص الملك بدقة. كان ، بالتأكيد، يشبهني بدرجة كبيرة على الرغم من وجود بعض الاختلافات بيننا، ففمه كان أقل اتساعاً، ووجهي كان أنحف قليلاً، ولكن بوجه عام كنا متماثلين. أنهى العقيد "سبت" حديثه وفجأة أخذ الملك يقهقه ضاحكاً ثم أقبل عليّ ، وهو مازال ضاحكاً، يقول:

The king: "It's good to meet you, cousin! You must forgive me if I seemed surprised, as it's not every day that you see your **double!**" شبيهه

Rassendyll: "I hope you're not angry."

The king: "Whether I like it or not, you can't help looking like me. No, I'll happily help you. Where are you travelling to?"

Rassendyll: "To Strelsau, sir. To the coronation."

The King looked at the two other men and smiled.: والتفت الملك إلى الرجلين الآخرين وابتسم.

The king: crying صائحاً "What would my brother Michael think if he saw us two together!"

Fritz: "But sir, I don't think it would be a good idea for Mr Rassendyll to visit Strelsau now."

The king: asking Colonel Sapt سائلاً العقيد سبت "Really? What do you think?"

Colonel Sapt: "I agree. He mustn't go."

Rassendyll: "Don't worry, sir. I understand the problem, I'll leave Ruritania today."

The king: "You don't need to go now! Please, first you must eat with me tonight. You don't meet a new cousin every day!"

Colonel Sapt: "Remember, sir, that we have an early start tomorrow."

The king: "We can still eat well, and good food is more important than sleep! Now Mr Rassendyll, what's your first name?"

Rassendyll: bowing again مُنحياً مرة أخرى "The same as yours."

The king: "Come, then, cousin Rudolf. I don't have a house here, but I'm staying in the place my brother Michael uses for hunting. It's not the palace that I'm used to, but it will do for a few days."

Scene 10

المشهد العاشر

نهار داخلي: جناح الصيد في غابة زندا

Characters:

- ① Rassendyll ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim
④ The King ⑤ Josef: the servant

So I walked with the King for half an hour through the forest, talking happily until we reached a small wooden hunting lodge between the trees. The King's personal servant came out to meet us. The other servant was the mother of Johann, the man who I had met earlier at the inn. the King asked the servant.

لذلك سرت والملك نحو نصف ساعة في تلك الغابة نتحدث بسعادة حتى إذا ما بلغنا جناح الصيد الصغير المشيد من الخشب بين الأشجار خفَّ إلى استقبالنا الخادم الشخصي للملك، وكانت الخادمة الأخرى تدعى أم "يوحنا"، ذلك الرجل الذي قابلته قبل ذلك في الفندق الصغير وسأل الملك الخادم:

The king: "Is dinner ready yet, Josef?"

The servant said it was and showed us into a dining room where a table had been laid out with generous amounts of food. After my walk I was hungry, so I ate a lot and the food was delicious, but I noticed that Colonel Sapt and Fritz von Tarlenheim did not want to eat too much because of the events of the next day.

ردَّ الخادم بالإيجاب، ورافقنا إلى غرفة الطعام حيث كانت هناك مائدة معدة وعليها كمية وفيرة من الطعام. كنتُ جائعا بعد المسافة التي قطعناها سيراً على الأقدام، لذلك تناولت كثيرا من الطعام الذي كان شهيا. ولكنني لاحظتُ أن العقيد "سبت" و"فريتس فون تارلنهايم" لم يرغبوا في تناول الكثير بسبب أحداث اليوم التالي.

Fritz: explaining مفسراً "The Colonel and I have to leave here at six tomorrow morning,"
"We ride to Zenda and return with a guard of soldiers to take the King to the station."

The king: "It's very good of my brother to let me use his guards, But Rudolf, forget these two men! We don't need to get up so early, so eat some more, cousin!"

We continued to eat and Josef continued to bring in more food. the servant said, putting some cakes in front of us.

واصلنا تناول الطعام وواصل "جوزيف" إحضار المزيد منه. قال الخادم وهو يضع أمامنا بعض الكعك:

Josef: "The Duke said I was to give you this at the end of your meal."

The king: happily, "Well done, Michael! He knows me well!"

and he ate the cakes hungrily, as if they were the first thing he had eaten all day. I ate one of the cakes, but I had really eaten enough, and when the King seemed to have finally finished eating, I asked to go to bed. That is all I remember of that evening.

ثم أكل الكعك بنهم كما لو كان أول شيء يأكله طول اليوم. أكلت كعكة واحدة فقط حيثُ كنتُ قد أكلتُ ما يكفي بالفعل. وعندما بدا أن الملك قد فرغ أخيرا من الطعام، طلبتُ أن أذهب للنوم. هذا كل ما أتذكره في ذلك المساء.

Scene 11

المشهد الحادي عشر

ليل داخلي: غرفة نوم راسنديل في جناح الصيد

Characters:

- ① Rassendyll ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim

The next thing I remember, I woke up suddenly covered in water. I looked up and saw Colonel Sapt standing in front of me, with Fritz von Tarlenheim next to him. when I realised the Colonel had thrown water over me.

الشيء الآخر الذي أتذكره هو أنني استيقظت فجأة وقد غطى الماء وجهي. رفعت رأسي لأعلى فرأيت العقيد "سبت" واقفاً أمامي وبجواره "فريتس فون تارلنهايم"، فقلت عندما أدركت أن العقيد قد أمطرني بالماء:

Rassendyll: "That wasn't funny."

Sapt: "Nothing else would wake you up. It's five o'clock."

Rassendyll: "Five o'clock? But it's early and ..."

Fritz: in a worried voice, بصوت يبدو عليه القلق, "Rassendyll, you must come and look at this."

He took my arm and led me to the next room. وأخذني من ذراعي وقادني حتى الغرفة التالية

Scene 12

المشهد الثاني عشر

ليل داخلي: غرفة نوم الملك في جناح الصيد

Characters:

① Rassendyll ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim

④ The King

The King was lying on the floor. His face was red and he was breathing heavily.

كان الملك ممدداً على الأرض محتقن الوجه، ويتنفس بصعوبة.

Sapt: explaining, مفسراً, "We've been trying to wake him up for half an hour, but we can't,"

I bent down and felt his pulse, which was very weak and slow.

فركعت وجسست نبضه فإذا به يضرب ضربات ضعيفة وبطيئة للغاية.

Rassendyll: "It must've been those cakes that he ate last night! Do you think he was poisoned?"

Sapt: "We don't know, We must get a doctor."

Fritz: "There's no doctor for fifteen kilometres and even a thousand doctors won't make him better today."

Rassendyll: crying صائحاً, "But what about the coronation?"

Fritz: "We must tell the people of Ruritania that he's ill."

Sapt: "If he's not crowned today, I don't think he'll ever be King."

Rassendyll: "But why?"

Sapt: "The whole country's waiting for him today. Most of the army is waiting too, with Duke Michael leading it. They won't be happy."

Fritz: getting up to leave. نهض واقفا ليغادر. "We must tell everyone what's happened and make the most of it," Sapt stopped him, and asked me. أوقفه سبت ثم سألني

Sapt: "Do you think that he was poisoned?"

Rassendyll: "Yes, I do, then who did it?"

Fritz: angrily, غاضباً, "It must have been Duke Michael!"

Sapt: "Yes, he did this so that his brother cannot be crowned."

Sapt: continuing مواصلاً حديثه, "You don't know what the Duke is like, do you, Rassendyll? If Rudolf doesn't become King, Duke Michael will take the crown."

We all sat in silence while we thought about what we could do. Then Sapt suddenly stood up. He said excitedly:

جلسنا ولزمنا جميعنا الصمت ورحنا نفكر عما عسانا أن نفعله حتى نهض "سبت" واقفاً فجأة وقال بحماس:

Sapt: "I have an idea! It was lucky that we met you yesterday."

Sapt: looking at me, **ناظراً إليّ** "Because you can go to Strelsau to be crowned!"

Rassendyll: laughing, **ضاحكاً** "Me? That's impossible! People would realise that I'm not the King! And don't forget that I'm English!"

Fritz: "It would be easy to forget that, because your German's perfect. And if we dress you in different clothes, no one will know."

Sapt: "If you don't go to Strelsau, Duke Michael will be King tonight, and the King will either be dead or in prison." **إما نزيل القبر أو نزيل السجن**

Rassendyll: "I understand what you're saying, but the King would never forgive me if I ..."

Sapt: crying **صائحاً** "Our country needs this!"

Standing up, I walked round the room in silence. The clock ticked sixty times, then seventy, eighty. I looked at the poor King lying on the floor and realised I had no choice. Sapt clearly read my expression, because he smiled even before I said quietly:

نهضت واقفاً، وسرت متجولاً في الحجرة في صمت. دقت الساعة ستين مرة، ثم سبعين، فثمانين. نظرت إلى الملك المسكين المسجى على الأرض وأدركت أنه لا خيار لي. قرأ "سبت" تعبير وجهي بوضوح لأنه ابتسم حتى قبل أن أقول بهدوء:

Rassendyll: quietly, "Very well, I'll go."

Sapt: "We won't wait for Michael's guards but leave for Strelsau at once, We can hide the King in the **cellar** **القبو** so when the guards arrive they'll think no one's here."

Fritz: "What if they search the building?"

Sapt: "Josef will say the hunting lodge is empty, this is our only chance."

Rassendyll: "How will we get the King to Strelsau?"

Sapt: telling them the plan **واضعا الخطة** "Tonight we sleep in the palace. As soon as we are alone in the King's bedroom, you and I will leave and come back here on our horses. Fritz can stay and guard the King's bedroom in the palace, and I will tell Josef to get the King ready for the journey back. The King will then return to the palace with me in the dark. Meanwhile, you will ride as fast as you can to the border and try to leave the country before it's light. Do we all agree on this plan?"

Rassendyll: "I agree."

Fritz: "It's a good plan."

Sapt and Fritz picked up the King and began to carry him out of the room, but we realised we were being watched by Johann's mother, who looked at us with a strange expression before walking off.

حمل كل من "سبت" و"فريتس" الملك وبدأ يخرجاه من الغرفة غير أننا أدركنا أن أم "يوحنا" كانت تتجسس علينا ونظرت إلينا وقد علا وجهها تعبير غريب قبل أن تنصرف بعيداً.

Sapt: "I think she heard us, after we've moved the King, I'll speak to her."

Meanwhile, Josef began to dress me in some of the King's clothes. When Fritz returned, he looked at me and said:

في تلك الأثناء، أخذ "جوزيف" يساعدني في ارتداء بعض ملابس الملك. عندما عاد "فريتس"، نظر إلي وقال:

Fritz: "You know, I think we can do this."

Rassendyll: "What happened to Johann's mother?"

Fritz: "She's locked in the cellar **القبو** with the King, Josef will let her out later, after

Michael's gone. But I'm sure, when they find that the King is not here, Michael will realise we know about his plan."

Sapt: returning into the room, حين عاد إلى الغرفة "Let's go."

Fritz: "Is all safe here?"

Sapt: "No, nothing's safe anywhere, but we must do our best."

Scene 13

المشهد الثالث عشر

نهار خارجي: وهم على صهوة الجياد في الطريق إلى المحطة

Characters:

① Rassendyll , ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim

We were now all in uniforms and set off on horses. It was a cool morning and Sapt immediately began to tell me the history of the King's life: of his family, likes, interests, weaknesses, friends and servants. He told me how I should behave in the palace and said he would always be at my side to tell me who the people were that I met.

Soon we reached the station. Fritz told the surprised-looking station guard that the King had changed his plans, and we got on the train to the capital.

الآن، كنا جميعاً نرتدي الزي الرسمي، وانطلقنا في رحلتنا على صهوة الجياد. كان صباحاً بارداً، وأخذ "سبت"، على الفور، يطلعني على قصة حياة الملك. حكى لي عن عائلته وعن كل ما يحبه واهتماماته ونقاط ضعفه وأصدقائه وخدمته. وأخبرني كيف يجب أن أتصرف في القصر، ووعدني بأن يكون دائماً إلى جانبي ليحدثني عن الأشخاص الذين سوف أقابلهم. وسرعان ما بلغنا المحطة، فأخبر "فريتس" حارس المحطة الذي بدا مندهشاً أن الملك قد غير خطته، وركبنا القطار متجهين إلى العاصمة.

Scene 14

المشهد الرابع عشر

نهار خارجي: على متن القطار المتجه إلى العاصمة (ستراساوا)

Characters:

① Rassendyll , ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim

I looked at my watch – or I should I say, the King's watch – and asked Fritz if he thought Duke Michael had found the King.

فنظرت في ساعتى - أو بالأحرى أن أقول ساعة الملك- وسألت "فريتس" إذا كان يعتقد أن الدوق مايكل قد عثر على الملك فقال:

Fritz: "I hope not."

After a short time we passed the towers and buildings of the capital and I could see we were near the station. Sapt askem me.

بعد فترة وجيزة مررنا بأبراج العاصمة ومبانيها ورأيت أننا كنا نقرب من المحطة، فسألني "سبت":

Sapt: "How are you feeling?"

Rassendyll: "Nervous, I'm not made of stone, you know."

Sapt: "You'll be fine. But we are an hour earlier than they expect, so there'll be no one to meet us. We must send word to the palace. So meanwhile ... "

Rassendyll: crying صانحا "Meanwhile, I'll have some breakfast!, The King is hungry!"

Sapt smiled at me, then took my hand.

ابتسم "سبت" ثم أخذ يدي

Sapt: "Let's hope we're all alive tonight."

Scene 15

المشهد الخامس عشر

نهار خارجي: في مطعم محطة العاصمة (سترلساو)

Characters:

① Rassendyll , ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim

The train stopped and I breathed deeply as we stepped out onto the station at Strelsau. A moment later and everything was suddenly busy: men ran up to us, then ran away again, soldiers rode off on horses, other men showed me to the station restaurant. As I ate my breakfast, I could hear music and people cheering, in preparation for the coronation.

ووقف القطار وتنفست الصعداء بينما كنا نخطو للخارج إلى المحطة في "سترلساو". وما هي إلا دقيقة واحدة حتى ساد الهزج والمزج: خفّ نحونا رجال ثم جروا مبتعدين مرة أخرى، امتطى جنود خيولهم وابتعدوا، ورافقني رجال آخرون إلى مطعم المحطة. وأثناء تناول إفطاري، تناهى إلى سمعي صوت موسيقى وهتاف الناس استعداداً لحفل التتويج:

People: "God save the King!"

Sapt: "God save both Kings."

Scene 16

المشهد السادس عشر

نهار خارجي: وهم خارجون من المحطة في طريقهم إلى القصر

Characters:

① Rassendyll , ② Sapt ③ Fritz von Tarlenheim
④ Marshal Strakencz

When we left the restaurant, we saw that a group of soldiers had arrived to welcome us. It was led by a tall old man whose jacket was covered in medals. Sapt said:

وعندما غادرنا المطعم ، رأينا كوكبة من الضباط كانت قد وصلت للترحيب بنا وفي طليعتها رجل طويل ، طاعن في السن ، ويزدان صدره بالأوسمة والأنواط. قال "سبت":

Sapt: "That is Marshal Strakencz."

so that I knew who he was: a very important person in the army.

The Marshal greeted me and said he was sorry that the Duke could not meet me at the station but that he would see me shortly. I answered as politely and formally as I could, and began to feel less nervous when no one seemed to realise that I was not the real King. But I saw that Fritz was still very nervous when he shook the Marshal's hand.

لذلك عرفت من يكون : إنه شخص مهم جدا في الجيش. حياني المارشال ، معترداً عن عدم تمكن الدوق من المجيء لاستقبال في المحطة، على وعد أن يقابلني قريباً. كنت أرد بطريقة مهذبة ورسمية قدر استطاعتي، وبدأ يزول توترى رويداً رويداً عندما لم يبدو أن أي شخص قد أدرك أنني لست الملك. ولكني رأيت أن "فريتس" كان مازال متوتراً للغاية عندما قام بمصافحة المارشال.

The soldiers led us out of the station, where we got onto horses that were waiting outside.

I began to ride through the capital with the Marshal on my right and Sapt on my left.

As we were riding, I saw that the city was partly old and partly new. There were wide, modern streets where the rich people lived in big houses. These were the people who had always lived well under the King's father, and who would support the new King because they knew that nothing would change. But behind the modern streets was a very different area that made up the old town. Here thousands of people were crowded into tiny houses which were old and hot in the summer, freezing cold in the winter. These narrow streets were where the city's many poor people lived, and these people did not want things to stay

the same. . For that reason, they did not like the King and supported Duke Michael, who told them he wanted things to be different and gave them hope for a better future. I knew that this area would not be very safe for me, the King.

سار بنا الموكب المؤلف من الجنود خارج المحطة، حيث امتطينا صهوة الجياد التي كانت تنتظرنا بالخارج. أخذت أسير عبر العاصمة ممتطياً جوادى ، وإلى يمينى المارشال وإلى يسارى "سبت". وبدت لى المدينة مقسومة قسمين: قسم عتيق وقسم جديد بشوارع العريضة الحديثة حيث يعيش الأغنياء فى منازل كبيرة. هؤلاء هم الذين كانوا يعيشون دائماً فى رغد من العيش فى عهد والد الملك، وهم الذين كانوا موالون للملك الجديد لأنهم يعرفون أنه لن يحدث تغيير فى أى شيء. ولكن خلف الشوارع الحديثة كانت توجد منطقة مختلفة كل الاختلاف تشكل القسم العتيق من المدينة، هنا كان يكتظ الآلاف من الناس فى منازل صغيرة جداً ترتفع فيها الحرارة صيفاً ويشند فيها البرد شتاءً. كان يقطن الكثير من الفقراء تلك الشوارع الضيقة ولم يكن يريد أحد منهم أن تبقى الأوضاع كما هى. ولهذا السبب، لم يحبوا الملك وكانوا يؤيدون الدوق مايكل الذي أخبرهم أنه يريد أن يجعل الأمور مختلفة ومنحهم أملاً فى مستقبل أفضل. كنت أعرف أن هذه المنطقة لم تكن آمنة بالنسبة لى، بصفتى الملك.

We continued towards a great square where the palace stood. There were coloured flags and colourful ribbons everywhere and people lined the streets, clapping and cheering. I waved to them as we passed and people threw flowers down from the balconies above me. One flower fell on my horse, so I picked it up and stuck it onto my coat. Seeing me do this, the Marshal looked at me, but I could not tell from his expression whether he was happy or angry.

واصلنا السير باتجاه ميدان فسيح حيث كان القصر قائماً. كانت الأعلام الملونة والرايات المزخرفة فى كل مكان، واصطف الناس فى الشوارع يصفقون ويهتفون. لَوَحْتُ لهم بيدي أثناء مرورنا، وكان الناس يمتطرونى بالورود والزهور من الشرفات، فانهال على جوادى زهرة منها فالتقطتها وثبتها فى معطفى. نظر المارشال إليّ لما رآنى أفعل ذلك، ولكنى لم أستطع أن أحدد من خلال تعبير وجهه عما إذا كان سعيداً أم غاضباً.

Nevertheless, I smiled happily at the Marshal. I have written "happily" but that is really how I felt. The truth is, at that moment, I really believed that I was actually the King. I looked up and laughed, delighted to see so much colour and so many happy faces. Then I looked again in surprise: there, on a balcony above me, was the proud smile of the traveller on the train, Antoinette de Mauban. As she stared at me, her expression changed. Surely she knew who I was. Surely she would call out, "That is not the real King!"

ورغم ذلك، ابتسمتُ للمارشال بسعادة. كتبتُ كلمة "بسعادة" لكن كان هذا هو الشعور الذى أحسست به. فالحقيقة هى أننى فى تلك اللحظة حسبتهى الملك الحقيقى. رفعتُ بصري لأعلى وضحكت، كنت مسروراً لأن أرى الألوان الكثيرة والوجوه الكثيرة السعيدة. واتفق أن نظرت مرة أخرى فى دهشة، فرأيت هناك فى شرفة فوقى تلك الإبتسامة الواثقة لرفيقتى فى السفر على متن القطار: "أنطوانيت دى موبان". وبينما كانت تحرق فى، تغير تعبير وجهها. مؤكداً أنها عرفت حقيقتى، ومؤكداً أنها كانت ستصيح قائلة: "ليس هذا الرجل بالملك الحقيقى!".



PART 3

CRITICAL, COMPREHENSION AND CHOICE QUESTIONS

أسئلة التفكير النقدي وأسئلة الفهم (كتاب المدرسة)
وأسئلة الاختياري

على الفصول الأربعة الأولى

ملخص الفصل الأول

CHAPTER 1

Rudolf Rassendyll

Rudolf Rassendyll's sister-in-law, Rose, urges him to do something useful with his life. She tells Rassendyll that she has found him a job as an attaché to Sir Jacob Borrodaile, who will be an ambassador. As the job will only start in six months, Rassendyll decides to attend the Coronation of King Rudolf the Fifth, which is to take place in Strelsau, Ruritania.

Rassendyll arrives in Zenda

Rassendyll leaves for Ruritania by train. He meets his friends, **George featherly** and **Bertram Bertrand** in Paris. They tell him about Antoinette de Mauban who is also travelling to Ruritania on the same train. The Coronation has been brought forward. Rassendyll is unable to get a room to stay in Strelsau. He decides to spend the night at an inn in Zenda, a small town about eighty km from the capital. He hears about the King, Duke Michael and Princess Flavia, and the fight for the throne. **Johann**, Duke Michael's forest guard, tells Rassendyll that both Rassendyll and the King have red hair.

Rudolf Rassendyll meets King Rudolf the Fifth

The next morning, Rassendyll takes a walk in the forest. He meets **Colonel Sapt** and **Fritz von Tarlenheim**. They serve King Rudolf and are loyal to him. They tell him that he looks exactly like their king except that he has a beard. At that moment **King Rudolf** appears. He is stunned by the resemblance between himself and Rassendyll.

أسئلة التفكير النقدي: Critical thinking questions

1. Do you agree that people who have a lot of money should do nothing? Explain your point of view.

هل توافق أن من لديهم أموالاً طائلة لا ينبغي عليهم القيام بأى عمل؟ اشرح وجهة نظرك

☒ No. Everyone in society should have a duty to help other people.

2. Do you think a person like Rassendyll is very serious about life or work? Why / Why not?

هل تعتقد أن شخصاً مثل "راسنديل" يأخذ الحياة أو العمل مأخذ الجد؟ لماذا؟ لم لا؟

☒ No. He is very rich and doesn't want to have any responsibilities.

3. Do you think that Rose was right to be angry with Rudolf Rassendyll? Why?

هل تعتقد أن "روز" كانت مُحقة في غضبها من "راسنديل"؟ لماذا؟

☒ Yes. She is his sister-in-law and she wants him to be a good person.

☒ No. As Rassendyll is old enough to know what is good or bad for himself and has his own will to do whatever he wants.

4. How do you think Rudolf Rassendyll's good education should affect his position and career?

تُرى كيف ينبغي أن يؤثر تعليم "راسنديل" الجيد على مكانته وحياته العملية؟

☒ He could easily find a good job which would give him a higher position in society.

5. Do you think a person who had a good education like Rassendyll was really lazy?

هل تعتقد أن شخصاً تلقى تعليماً جيداً مثل "راسنديل" كان كسولاً بالفعل؟

✍ No. He was not lazy. He just needed the chance in which he could make full use of his skills.

6. How do you think Rudolf Rassendyll's fighting skills could be useful for him?

✍ تُرى كيف يمكن لـ "راسنديل" أن يستفيد من مهاراته القتالية؟

✍ He would be a good swordsman so he could find a job in the army.

7. "To a man like me, opportunities are responsibilities." What did Rassendyll mean by this sentence?

✍ "بالنسبة لرجل مثلي ، الفرص هي المسؤوليات" ؛ ماذا كان يقصد "راسنديل" بهذا القول؟

✍ He doesn't need to work as he has enough money to do anything; his brother is Lord Burlesdon and his family is well-known and rich.

8. Rassendyll's position in society gave him opportunities. Do you agree? Why?

✍ مكانة "راسنديل" في المجتمع هيئت له (منحته) الفرص؛ هل توافق؟ لماذا؟

✍ Yes. Sir Jacob Borrodaile offered him a good job.

9. If you were Rassendyll, would you have a life of leisure or try to do something useful?

✍ لو كنت "راسنديل" ، هل كنت ستعيش حياة مترفة أم كنت ستحاول أن تقوم بعمل مفيد؟ لم؟

✍ I would try to do something useful. Life must have a goal to have a meaning.

10. Do you think Rassendyll was right to boast about his brother's high position (being Lord Burlesdon)?

✍ هل تعتقد أن "راسنديل" كان مُحققاً في أن يتباهى بمكانة أخيه الرفيعة (كونه لورد برلسدون)؟

✍ No. He must work to be prove that he is as good as his brother.

11. Rassendyll was good with guns and a strong swordsman. When do you think he learnt these skills?

✍ كان "راسنديل" يُجيد استخدام الأسلحة وكان مبارزاً قوياً ؛ متى- في اعتقادك- تعلم تلك المهارات؟

✍ When he was at the Queen's army.

12. Who do you think exceled the other Rudolf Rassendyll or Robert Rassendyll?

✍ من - يا ترى- تفوق على الآخر: "رودلف راسنديل" أم "روبرت راسنديل"؟

✍ Robert. He is well-known and wealthy but he serves the people and cares for them.

13. Why do you think Rose compared Rudolf Rassendyll to his elder brother Robert Rassendyll?

✍ تُرى لم عقدت "روز" مقارنة بين "راسنديل" وأخيه الأكبر "روبرت راسنديل"؟

✍ To make Rassendyll think that his way of life is wrong and meaningless.

14. Which opportunities do you think Rudolf Rassendyll enjoyed?

✍ أي الفرص - في اعتقادك - استمتع بها "رودلف راسنديل"؟

✍ Going on journeys in different countries. Behaving a lot freely more than anyone. Using his family name to get people do things for him.

15. Do you think the job which Rose offered to Rudolf was suitable for him? Why?

✍ هل تعتقد أن الوظيفة التي عرضتها "روز" على "راسنديل" كانت مناسبة له؟ لم؟

✍ Yes. He will work as an assistant to an ambassador and he has the skills and languages needed. This won't belittle من يُقلل من his position in society.

16. Do you think Rudolf Rassendyll was happy with Rose's offer?

✍ هل تعتقد أن "راسنديل" كان سعيداً بعرض "روز"؟

✍ No. He just tried to find a way out of their conversation.

17. Rose was a very persuasive person. Do you agree? Why?

✍ "روز" كانت شخصية مقنعة للغاية؛ هل توافق؟ لم؟

✍ Yes. She had a way which Rassendyll couldn't refuse to take the job.

18. How do you think Rudolf Rassendyll could use his time during the six months perfectly?

تُرى كيف يمكن لـ "راسنديل" أن يستغل وقته خلال الستة أشهر أفضل استغلالاً؟

☞ He could travel to a new place. He could learn a new language or write a new book.

19. Do you think Rudolf Rassendyll's decision to visit Ruritania was good one? Why?

☞ هل تعتقد أن قرار "راسنديل" لزيارة "روريتانيا" كان قراراً صائباً؟ لم؟

☞ Yes. There would be a coronation and there is a relation between the Rassendylls and the Elphbergs.

20. Do you think that Rudolf Rassendyll was right when he lied to his family? Why?

☞ هل تعتقد أن "راسنديل" كان مُحققاً حين كذب على عائلته؟ لم؟

☞ No. The truth is always better so if something goes wrong he could ask for their help.

21. Why do you think Rudolf Rassendyll told Rose that he was going to write a book?

☞ تُرى لماذا أخبر "راسنديل" "روز" بأنه سيقوم بتأليف كتاب؟

☞ Not to think that he was lazy.

22. Robert says that 'writing a book is the best way to get into politics.' What do you think?

☞ يقول "روبرت": " أن تأليف كتاب هو أفضل وسيلة للإنخراط في الحياة السياسية" ؛ ما رأيك؟

☞ I agree. As he could write his political views before applying them.

23. Which was more important for Rudolf to write about political problems or his adventure?

☞ أيهما أهم بالنسبة لـ "راسنديل" : أن يؤلف كتاباً عن المشاكل السياسية أم عن مغامراته؟

☞ His adventure. He knows nothing about politics.

24. Why do you think Rose not Robert was the one who advised Rassendyll?

☞ لماذا - في اعتقادك - كانت "روز" (وليس روبرت) هي من قامت بإسداء النصح لـ "راسنديل"؟

☞ Maybe Robert was embarrassed to accuse him of being lazy.

25. "How little we know about the future." Apply that to Rassendyll.

☞ كم هي ضئيلة معرفتنا بالمستقبل!.. طبق ذلك على "راسنديل".

☞ He intended not to write a book as he promised Rose, but after his adventure he found it worth writing in a book.

26. Do you think that Antoinette de Mauban was a famous lady? Why?

☞ هل تعتقد أن "أنطوانيت دي موبان" كانت سيدة مشهورة؟ لم؟

☞ Yes. Bertram considered her arrival to Paris is an important event.

27. Why do you think that Rassendyll did not tell his friend George about his real destination?

☞ لماذا - في رأيك - لم يخبر "راسنديل" صديقه "جورج" عن وجهته الحقيقية؟

☞ He was afraid that Bertram knew and published that in the papers so his family would know that he lied to them.

28. Why do you think that Rudolf Rassendyll wanted to meet Antoinette de Mauban on the train?

☞ تُرى لماذا أراد "راسنديل" مقابلة "أنطوانيت دي موبان" في القطار؟

☞ She was a famous beautiful woman and the journey was boring.

29. The innkeeper was not very interested in what was happening in the capital. Why do you think so?

☞ صاحبة الحانة لم تكن مهتمة بما يحدث في العاصمة؟ لماذا في رأيك؟

☞ She hated the new King and wanted Michael to be the king.

30. Do you think Rudolf Elphberg (the King) and his brother Michael (the Duke) are close friends?

☞ هل تعتقد أن "رودلف إلفبرج" وأخيه الدوق "مايكل" أصدقاء مقربون؟

☞ No. They both wanted the same thing: to be the king.

31. Rassendyll thought that it was right that the older brother became the King. Do you agree? Why?

اعتقد "راسنديل" أنه كان من الحق أن يصبح الأخ الأكبر ملكًا؟ هل توافق؟ لم؟

Yes. There must be rules for whom to be a king and that rules must not be violated.

32. Was it right if Michael wanted to be the king? Explain your answer.

هل كان من حق "مايكل" أن يكون ملكًا؟ اشرح اجابتك.

No. Even if he was better than his brother, it was not his right.

33. Why do you think Johann stepped back in surprise when he saw Rassendyll in the inn?

ثرى لماذا تراجع "يوحنا" للخلف مندهشًا حال رؤيته لـ "راسنديل" في الحانة؟

As Rassendyll looked exactly like the King.

34. Why do you think Johann asked Rassendyll if he had ever seen the King?

لماذا - في اعتقادك - سأل "يوحنا" "راسنديل" عما إذا رأى الملك من قبل؟

To know if Rassendyll knew that he looked like the King.

35. Johann offered Rassendyll to stay in his sister's house. Do you think Rassendyll was in need of that offer?

عرض "يوحنا" على "راسنديل" أن يقيم في منزل أخته؛ هل تعتقد أن "راسنديل" كان في حاجة إلى هذا العرض؟

Yes. It would be easier for him to stay in Strelsau not Zenda for the coronation.

36. Do you think that the castle appealed to Rassendyll? Why?

هل تعتقد أن القلعة استهوت (راقت لـ) "راسنديل"؟ لم؟

Yes. He thought that it was well-defended. He dreamt that he was living in the castle.

37. Why do you think the castle was well-defended and had a moat around it?

لماذا - في رأيك - كانت القلعة محصنة الدفاع وحولها خندق مائي؟

To stop anyone from attacking it.

38. Why did Sapt guess that Rassendyll and the King were not identical in personalities?

لماذا خمن "سبت" أن شخصية كل من "راسنديل" والملك ليست متطابقة؟

Rassendyll must be good with the gun as he was a soldier in the Queen's army but the King wasn't a fighting man.

39. The King was not a fighting man. Do you think it was important for the King to have fighting skills?

لم يكن الملك رجلاً مقاتلاً؛ هل تعتقد أنه كان من المهم أن يتمتع الملك بمهارات قتالية؟

Yes. As at this time, fighting skills were main skills for every young man.

40. Fritz thought the King was a kind man. Do you think so? How do you know?

اعتقد "فريتس" أن الملك كان رجلاً لطيفًا؛ هل تعتقد ذلك؟ كيف تعرف ذلك؟

Yes. He is staying at his brother's hunting lodge although all people know that Michael wanted to be a king.

41. Do you think there might be a problem with the fact that Rudolf looks very much like the King?

هل تعتقد أن تنشأ مشكلة على خلفية أن "رودلف" يشبه الملك للغاية؟

Yes. People may not know who the real king is.

42. Do you think Rassendyll was lucky to look exactly like the King of Ruritania? Why?

هل تعتقد أن "راسنديل" كان محظوظًا في أنه يشبه الملك تمامًا؟ لم؟

No. He may face problems because of this similarity.

- 43. What do you think would have happened if Rassendyll had met Duke Michael instead of the King?** كثيرى ماذا كان سيحدث لو أن "راسنديل" كان قد قابل الدوق "مايكل" بدلاً من الملك؟
 ✎ Michael may use Rassendyll to achieve his plan to be a king.

أسئلة الكتاب المدرسى Setbook questions

- 1. Why doesn't Rudolf Rassendyll work?**
 ✎ He belongs to a rich important family and doesn't need to work.
- 2. What kind of work does Rose suggest Rudolf should do?**
 ✎ She wants him to take a job in an embassy, working for Sir Jacob Borrodaile.
- 3. Why has the Rassendyll family been interested in the Elphberg family?**
 ✎ Countess Amelia Rassendyll married a member of the Elphberg family many years ago. Many of her descendants look like the royal family of Ruritania (the Elphbergs). Rudolf looks like an Elphberg.
- 4. Where does Rassendyll decide to travel to? What does he tell his family about his plans?**
 ✎ He travels to Ruritania to see the coronation of the new king. He doesn't tell his family that. He says he is going to go walking in the Alps and write a book about social problems in the country.
- 5. What does the owner of the inn think of Michael Duke of Strelsau?**
 ✎ She thinks he should be the King because the real King only likes hunting and good food.
- 6. Why does Rassendyll decide to walk through the forest the next day?**
 ✎ He wants to see the forest where the King is staying.
- 7. Who does Rassendyll meet in the forest? Why are they surprised to see him?**
 ✎ He meets Colonel Sapt and Fritz von Tarlenheim, and then the King. They are surprised because he looks almost exactly like the King.

أسئلة الاختيارى Choice questions

- 1. Who is Rose Rassendyll?**
 - a) She is Rassendyll's sister.
 - b) She is Rassendyll's aunt.
 - c) She is Rassendyll's sister-in-law.
 - d) She is Rassendyll's brother-in-law.
- 2. Who is Rudolf Rassendyll?**
 - a) He is Lord Burllesdon.
 - b) He is a wealthy English gentleman.
 - c) He is an English ambassador.
 - d) He is Rose's husband.
- 3. What did Rose Rassendyll blame Rudolf for?**
 - a) She blamed him for being active.
 - b) She blamed him for being idle.
 - c) She blamed him for being well educated
 - d) She blamed him for having a lot of money.
- 4. What was Rassendyll doing when Rose came with her offer?**
 - a) He was preparing to go to Ruritania.
 - b) He was training for the race.
 - c) He was having breakfast in the dining room.
 - d) He was reading the Times.

5. **Robert Rassendyll believed that was the best way to get into politics.**
- a) writing short stories
 - b) working for the ambassador
 - c) writing books
 - d) travelling to Ruritania
6. **Rudolf Rassendyll studies at a university.**
- a) French
 - b) British
 - c) German
 - d) Ruritanian
7. **Rudolf Rassendyll didn't like to work because**
- a) His family are in bad need of money.
 - b) He enjoys a humble position in society.
 - c) He dislikes the English ambassador.
 - d) He has nearly enough money to do anything.
8. **Who is Robert Rassendyll?**
- a) He is the new King of Ruritania.
 - b) He is Lord Burlesdon.
 - c) He is Countess Amelia's husband.
 - d) He is an English ambassador.
9. **Rose was annoyed when Rudolf said that his family didn't need to do things because.....**
- a) She wanted him to work in an embassy.
 - b) Her family was less important than the Rassendylls.
 - c) He was a member of the Ruritanian royal family.
 - d) Her family was more important than the Rassendylls.
10. **How did Rassendyll show that he had not been lazy all his life?**
- a) He spoke Arabic, Latin, Italian and Spanish.
 - b) He was very good at diving and riding horses.
 - c) He had an interest in Ruritania.
 - d) He had studied hard and learned a lot when he was at a German school and university.
11. **How was Rudolf Rassendyll different from his brother?**
- a) Robert only saw opportunities in his position.
 - b) Rassendyll realized that his position in society had responsibilities.
 - c) Rudolf had red hair, but Robert didn't.
 - d) Rassendyll was active and shouldered responsibilities.
12. **What kind of work did Rose suggest Rudolf should do?**
- a) He should be a member of a royal family.
 - b) He should be an ambassador in six months' time.
 - c) He should work for Sir Jacob Borrodaile.
 - d) He should be a reporter in The Times newspaper.
13. **What is the reason that Rudolf Rassendyll gave for being lazy?**
- a) Because he came from an important family.
 - b) Because he was from a royal family.
 - b) Because he never wanted to travel.
 - d) Because he didn't have a good job.
14. **Who was Sir Jacob Borrodaile?**
- a) He was a strong swordsman.
 - b) He was a descendant of Rose.
 - c) He was to be an ambassador.
 - d) He was to be the new King of Ruritania.
15. **What did Rose persuade Rassendyll to do?**
- a) to have an interest in Ruritania.

- b) to be good with a gun and a strong swordsman.
 c) to become King of Ruritania.
 d) to work for Sir Jacob Borrodaile.
16. **Rassendyll agreed to work for Sir Jacob Borrodaile because**
 a) He would get a good salary. b) Rose wouldn't think he was lazy.
 c) Rose forced him to work for him. d) He thought the job sounded quite interesting.
17. **When would Sir Jacob be an ambassador?**
 a) in six months' time. b) in six years' time
 c) in six weeks' time d) in sixteen months' time
18. **Why has the Rassendyll family been interested in the Elphberg family?**
 a) Because Amelia Rassendyll married a member of the Ruritanian royal family.
 b) Because Amelia Rassendyll was married to King Rudolf the Fifth.
 c) There were paintings of Amelia Rassendyll and her descendants on Robert's walls.
 d) The Rassendylls had red hair like the Elphbergs.
19. **Whose paintings did Lord Buresdon have on his walls?**
 a) Countess Amelia and Rose. b) Countess Amelia and her ancestors.
 c) Countess Amelia and her husband d) Countess Amelia and her descendants.
20. **What did many of Countess Amelia's descendants have in common?**
 a) The same red hair and round nose. b) The same red hair and straight nose.
 c) The same red face and straight head. d) The same black hair and straight nose
21. **Which of these was not a reason that Rudolf Rassendyll decided to visit Ruritania?**
 a) He has six months before his job starts.
 b) Rudolf the Fifth is to become King of Ruritania there shortly.
 c) His family have relatives there.
 d) He wants to write a book about social problems.
22. **What special event is going to take place in Ruritania?**
 a) There will be a war. b) There will be a coronation of a new king.
 c) There will be a wedding of the new king. d) There will be a new Duke of Strelsau.
23. **What did he tell his family about his plans?**
 a) He was going walking in the Alps.
 b) He was going to write a book about physics.
 c) He was going to attend the coronation.
 d) He was going to meet George Featherly.
24. **Rudolf didn't tell his family about his plans to travel to Ruritania because**
 a) He never liked to tell them where he was going.
 b) His family hated Ruritania.
 c) Rose persuaded him to take the job.
 d) Rose would know he was still serious.
25. **What was Uncle William's advice for those passing through Paris?**
 a) It was to stay in the Continental. b) It was to have dinner with their friends.
 c) It was to spend a day in the city. d) It was to sit with Antoinette de Mauban.
26. **Who did Rudolf Rassendyll call on in Paris?**

- a) He called on Uncle William.
c) He called on two old friends.
- 27. Where does George Featherly work?**
a) An embassy in England.
c) A news agency in Paris.
- 28. Antoinette de Mauban was known for**
a) Her beauty and selfishness.
c) Her honesty and tolerance.
- 29. Why did Antoinette de Mauban go to Paris?**
a) She was a relative of Rassendyll.
c) to meet George Featherly.
- 30. Who was Duke Michael Elphberg?**
a) He was the King of Ruritania.
c) He was a journalist in Paris.
- 31. George Featherly thought that Michael wouldn't enjoy the coronation of his half-brother because**
a) Michael wished he were the king.
c) Michael prepared for the coronation.
- 32. Why Rassendyll didn't tell George that he was going to Ruritania?**
a) He would have told Rose.
c) He would have told Bertram.
- 33. Who did Rudolf see on the train to Dresden?**
a) The Duke.
c) George Featherly.
- 34. Why did the guards at the Ruritanian border stare at Rassendyll?**
a) He stayed in an inn in Zenda.
c) He didn't have a passport.
d) He looked very much like Rudolf Elphberg.
- 35. What news did Rudolf read in the Ruritanian paper?**
a) The King's coronation was delayed.
b) The King's coronation was to be in two weeks' time.
c) King Rudolf the Fifth would be a king after three weeks.
d) All the hotels were full with people who wanted to see the Duke's coronation.
- 36. Rassendyll Rudolf decided to stop at Zenda because**
a) He knew that all the hotels in the capital were full of people.
b) He wanted to see the King Rudolf Elphberg.
c) He knew that the coronation would be boring.
d) He wanted to live in the castle of Zenda.
- 37. Why did the owner of the inn like Michael, the Duke of Strelsau?**
a) He cared about the people.
c) He wanted to be the king of Ruritania.
- b) He called on Antoinette de Mauban.
d) He called on the Duke of Strelsau.
- b) An embassy in Paris.
d) A restaurant in Paris.
- b) Her wealth and ambition.
d) Her patience and peace of mind.
- b) to get money from the Duke of Strelsau.
d) She was a guest of the Duke of Strelsau.
- b) He was Rudolf Elphberg's uncle.
d) He was Rudolf Elphberg's half-brother.
- b) Michael wanted to marry De Mauban.
d) His brother Rudolf was older than him.
- b) He would have told uncle William.
d) He would have told the Duke of Strelsau.
- b) Antoinette De Mauban.
d) Bertram Bertrand.
- b) He was a relative of the King's.

- a) She thinks he is almost a stranger.
 b) He had been in Ruritania for most of his life.
 c) He cared about the people.
 d) Many people even know how he looks like
- 39. Why was the King at the Duke's hunting lodge at Zenda?**
 a) He likes spending his time there. b) Duke Michael invited him to rest there.
 c) He likes living in the forest. d) He likes to be away from people.
- 40. Why was Duke Michael at Strelsau?**
 a) to make preparations for the coronation.
 b) to book Rassendyll a room in a hotel.
 c) to be the King of Ruritania.
 d) to invite his brother to stay in the hunting lodge.
- 41. Why does Rudolf Elphberg have the right to become the King of Ruritania?**
 a) Because he likes hunting and good food. b) Because he is more popular than his brother.
 c) Because he is the older son. d) Because he was abroad for most of his life.
- 42. Who was Johann Holf?**
 a) A soldier who worked for the King. b) A servant who worked for the King.
 c) A servant who worked in the inn. d) A servant who worked for the Duke.
- 43. Why did Johann step back in surprise when he saw Rassendyll?**
 a) Rassendyll had seen the King before. b) He had red hair like all the Elphbergs.
 c) He looked very much like the King. d) He didn't expect to see new guests in the inn.
- 44. What did Johann invite Rassendyll to do?**
 a) to stay with him in the inn. b) to stay with his sister and her husband.
 c) to have dinner in the hunting lodge. d) to stay with him in the hunting lodge.
- 45. Why did Rassendyll decide to walk through the forest the next day?**
 a) He might see the King. b) He might live in the mansion.
 c) He might go hunting. d) He might swim in the moat.
- 46. Why did Rassendyll think the castle was well-defended?**
 a) It had a drawbridge. b) It had a large modern mansion.
 c) It's walls were very high. d) There was a moat all around it.
- 47. What does Fritz look like?**
 a) He was fat and of a big nose. b) He looked like a tough soldier.
 c) He looked like a king. d) He was thin and of medium height.
- 48. What happened when Rassendyll and the King met for the first time?**
 a) Rassendyll stood back in fear. b) Rassendyll gave a loud cry.
 c) The king gave a loud cry. d) Rassendyll gave a loud cry.
- 49. In what way were Rudolf Rassendyll and the King alike?**
 a) They were not kind men. b) They both liked fighting.
 c) They both had an easy life. d) They were both English.
- 50. Why does Fritz von Tarlenheim say that he understands Rudolf Rassendyll well?**
 a) They both look like the King. b) They both want to meet the Duke.
 c) They both were young. d) They are both officers for a King or Queen.



تَمَّ بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

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