

Unit 4 : Writers and Stories

competition	مسابقة / منافسة	break	راحه / فسحه
old-fashioned	غير مساير للموضة	develop	يطور / ينمي
Fashionable	مساير للموضة	sailor	بحار
routine	روتين / معتاد	supported	يؤيد / يساند
poetry	شعر	Postman	رجل بريد
attachment	مرفقات	continue	يستمر
typical	نموذجي	midday	منتصف النهار
heart transplant	زراعة القلب	believer	مؤمن
publisher	ناشر	respected	محترم
a manager	مدير	earthquake	زلزال
clerk	موظف	establish	ينشأ / يُثبت / يُرسخ
society	مجتمع	career	مهنة
a collection	مجموعه	pioneer	رائد
disabled	معاق	law	قانون
graduate	يتخرج	area	منطقه / مساحه
district	حي سكني / مقاطعة	interviewer	مذيع / مقدم برامج
style	نمط / اسلوب	reports	تقارير
politician	سياسي	confuse	يشوش - يربك
diplomat	دبلوماسي	novelist	روائي
pen-name	اسم مستعار	author	مؤلف
customs	عادات	poem	قصيده
culture	الثقافة	Russian	روسي
interpret	يُفسر	immigration	الهجرة
insist	يُصر	destroy	يُدمر
disaster	كارثة	despair	اليأس
average	متوسط	a movie	فيلم
values	قيم	challenges	تحديات
period	فترة	obey	يُطيع
flexible	مرن		

Prepositions

expert on	خبير في	cut down	يقطع
district of	مقاطعه في	Collection of	مجموعة من
Write for	يكتب من أجل	Insist on	يصر على
Average of	متوسط لـ	Work as	يعمل كـ
Translate –into	إلى... يترجم	Delighted with	مسرور من

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Full of	مملوء بـ	happy with	سعيد بـ
Fill....with	بـ....يملأ	Believe in	يؤمن- يعتقد بـ

Expressions

a fixed routine	نظام ثابت	provide a model for	يقدم نموذج أو قدوة لـ
the father of	رائد	insists that + جملة	يصر على
give experiences	يزود بالخبرات	be typical of	له نفس صفات أو مزايا
make into a film	يحولها الى فيلم	it gave me a headache	سبب لي صداعا
types onto	يقوم بكتابة شيء علي الكمبيوتر		

Definitions

Competition	An organized event in which people or teams compete against each other.
Routine	the usual way in which you do things
attachment	something you attach to/send with an e-mail
publisher	person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy
pioneer	one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop
Fashion	The style of clothes, hair—etc that is popular at a particular time.
Literature	Books, poems , plays etc that are considered to be very good and important.
District	an area of a city or country
Diplomat	Someone is employed by the government to live in another country .
Politician	Someone who works in politics.
Earthquake	A sudden shaking of the Earth's surface that often causes much damage.
society	A large group of people who live in the same country or area and share the same laws, ways of do something , religions ---etc.

Tape script

Interviewer: when did you start writing?

Writer: I have written stories and poems for as long as I can remember.

Interviewer: what was the first thing you wrote?

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

Interviewer: when did you start writing stories?

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

Interviewer: wasn't that very confusing?

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

Interviewer: do you still write like that?

Writer: no, I haven't written any short stories for over 20 years. 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. I write an average of a thousand words a day.

Interviewer: do you use a computer?

Writer: no, I'm old-fashioned- I use a pencil and paper. I've tried using a computer, but it gave me a headache. When I'm happy with what I've written, my secretary types it onto the computer. My publisher insists that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.

Interviewer: and do you check what you've written?

Writer: of course. 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 with what I've written. My last novel was changed 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: that's very interesting. Thank you for talking to me.

Writer: it's been a pleasure.

Reading Yehia Haqqi (1905-1992)

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

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

Confusable Words

routine	روتين (عمل نفس الأشياء فى نفس المواعيد كل يوم)
red tape	الروتين الحكومى (الإجراءات الحكومية التى تؤدى إلى تعطيل العمل)

Ex: Getting up at dawn is part of his daily **routine**.

After a lot of **red tape**, he got his passport.

win (won / won)	يفوز بـ / يكسب (يأتى بعده الشئ الذى يفوز به أو نكسبه)
beat (beat / beaten)	يهزم / يتغلب على (يأتى بعده الشخص أو الفريق المهزوم)
gain (gained / gained)	يكتسب / يزداد
earn (earned / earned)	يكسب (من العمل الجاد)

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

beat: (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم

gain: experience خبرة / information معلومات / Knowledge معرفة يكتسب

(weight وزن / height طول / speed سرعة) يزداد

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

habit	عادة (شخصية)	custom	عرف سائد فى المجتمع
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Ex: I wish I could stop smoking. It is a very bad **habit**.

It is a **custom** in Western Europe for little boys to wear short pants to school.

experience	خبرة (اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقها أداة نكرة) و يقصد بها المعرفة و المهارات التى يكتسبها الانسان فى العمل)
experiences	مواقف / تجارب (و يقصد بها الأحداث التى يمر بها الانسان فى حياته)
experiment	تجربة (تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن العلماء و أبحاثهم)

Ex: I'm afraid I don't have much sales **experience**.

His **experiences** in Germany were rather depressing.

They did a number of **experiments** last week.

Language Notes

a ten-minute break	راحة / فسحة لمدة عشر دقائق
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لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الدالة على الزمن أو الوقت اذا جاء قبلها عدد و بعدها اسم

Ex: a three-hour meeting اجتماع لمدة ثلاث ساعات

a two-week holiday اجازة لمدة اسبوعين

enjoy + v. + ing	يستمتع بـ
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Ex: I **enjoy watching** football matches on television.

finish + v. + ing	ينتهى من
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Ex: Have you **finished reading** the story?

the poor الفقراء – the disabled المعاقين	استخدام the قبل بعض الصفات يحول الصفة
the rich الأغنياء – the injured المصابون	الى اسم يدل على مجموعة

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

As well as + v. + ing / اسم	بالإضافة الى
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Ex: **As well as writing** novels, he also translated French literature into Arabic.
He studied English **as well as French**.

a day / an hour	تستخدم a قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (في كل أو لكل)
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Ex: Ali studies five hours **a day**.
He drives 80 miles **an hour**.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Early black and white photos show people in (old-fashioned / black-fashioned / white-fashioned / torn) clothes.
- 2- The Sun is at its strongest at (midnight-evening-dawn-midday).
- 3- I do not really have a (protein-routine-valentine-bulletin) during the holidays.
- 4- My friend and I are going to enter an athletics (connection-combination-competition-compression). We all hope to win something.
- 5- I sent an e-mail with two (attachments-letters-parts-posts). They were photos of my friends.
- 6- I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple (system-design-style-way).
- 7- Yehia Haqqi came from a poor (district-capital-road-way) of Cairo.
- 8- My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he's studying (fashion-law-medicine-straw) at university.
- 9- Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant (captains-players-pioneers-astronauts).
- 10- Scientists are paid to (avoid-develop-work-do) new medicines every year to help people.
- 11- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional (customs-habits-stations-costumes) that he used to follow when he was a boy.
- 12- My sister loves clothes and buys very (changeable-believable-fashionable-comparable) dresses.
- 13- His first job was as a (law-lawyer-lawful-lower).
- 14- A(diplomat-publisher-producer-performer) is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
- 15- My parents gave me a (team-competition-connection-collection) of modern short stories for my birthday.
- 16- Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century (writer-fighter-teacher-comedian).
- 17- I have a ten (minutes-minute-minute's-minutes') break for something to eat at midday.
- 18- When I was seven I wrote a poem which (beat-gained-earned-won) a prize.
- 19- I enjoy (read-reading-with reading-to read) novels when I was a young child.
- 20- As well as being an important writer, he was an expert (with-of-on-about) Arabic culture.
- 21- He graduated in law and worked as a (doctor-dentist-teacher-lawyer).

- 22- In 1929, he began his (carrier-career-courier-carefree) as a diplomat
- 23- The time he spent abroad gave him (experiments-explosions-expenses-experiences) he later used in his writing.
- 24- Haqqi's first short story was (declared-published-advertised-consumed) in 1925.
- 25- As well as (write-writing-wrote-to write) novels, he also translated French literature into Arabic.
- 26- Haqqi's story, The Postman, was (done-worked-played-made) into a film.
- 27- Haqqi was interested (in-at-of-by) the Arabic language.
- 28- He (spoilt-did-devolved-directed) a new style of writing which is respected today.
- 29- He was a very strong believer (in-at-of-with) the power of education.
- 30- It was interesting hearing about his (experiments-experts-exports-experiences) as a policeman.
- 31- A lot of people (support-suppose-suggest-import) Al Ahly Club.
- 32- They told us that we have to give (up-off-out-in) our homework on Thursday.
- 33- They cut (out-down-into-on) five trees in the bark.
- 34- Yesterday evening, I (devised-reversed-revised-reserved) for my English test.
- 35- He writes two short stories (in-a-an-some) month.
- 36- Using the computer for a long time (does-makes-works-gives) me a headache.
- 37- He (tested-experienced-examined-touched) many different and interesting ideas in his work.
- 38- Education can give everyone the (opportunity-occasion-opposition-supposition) to be successful.
- 39- His first short story (developed-did-provided-established) him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
- 40- My wealth people offer help to the poor and the (disability-ability-disables-capability).
- 41- When the employee reaches the age of 60, he / she (recycles-retires-starves-survives).
- 42- Solving the problem of shortage of water is one of the (challenges-charities-changes-charms) faced by many countries today.
- 43- After he (graduated-generated-graded-grew) in law, he worked as a lawyer.
- 44- Have you finished (read-to read-have read-reading) the magazine?
- 45- My uncle works in politics. He is a (magician-musician-diplomat-politician).
- 46- My brother is a journalist. He wrote (an essay-an article-a composition-a letter) about the bad effects of global warming.
- 47- Small supermarkets have to cut their prices to (compete-contain-confess-conclude) with the big supermarkets.
- 48- If you don't (break-crash-obey-disobey) traffic rules, you'll be punished.
- 49- This painting is (lyrical-historical-typical-economical) of his early work.
- 50- My cousin works (out-on-up-for) a computer company in Cairo.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly:

- 1- She sent me the report as an e-mail letter.
- 2- Yehia Haqqi was a strong belief in the power of education.
- 3- His first job was as a law.
- 4- My sister loves clothes and buys very fashion dresses.
- 5- A publication is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
- 6- He wrote a collective of short stories about the poor and the disabled.

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- 7- Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century writing.
- 8- Yehia Haqqi was one of the astronauts of modern Egyptian literature.
- 9- Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyida Zeinab country of Cairo.
- 10- Haqqi wrote about Arab society and costumes in the twentieth century.
- 11- Yehia Haqqi is thought of as the mother of the modern short story in Egypt.
- 12- Yehia Haqqi's novels were translated with many languages.
- 13- Yehia Haqqi developed a new stale of writing.
- 14- He was interested on the ancient Egyptian history.
- 15- This dress look old-fashion.

Translate into English:

- 1- There has been a massive explosion in the types of writing that we see now. Traditionally, there were books, magazines, articles, letters, notes and reports. Now we have e-mails, web pages, texts and many more.
- 2- In the modern world, most people do more than one job in their working career. Jobs and the skills needed to do them change with new technology and new ideas. People need to be flexible to adjust readily to new challenges.
- 3- Reading literature improves your education. It can reinforce your experiences and describe new and exciting experiences. It introduces you to other people's experiences and cultures which help you to become more tolerant and emphatic towards and others.

Translate into English:

- 1- كان يحيى حقى يؤمن بقوة التعليم و قام بتدعيم العديد من الكتاب المصريين الشباب.
- 2- كان يحيى حقى خبيراً فى الثقافة العربية.
- 3- ان قراءة الأدب توسع مداركنا و تعلمنا أدوات جديدة للتعامل مع خبرات المستقبل.
- 4- يعتبر يحيى حقى من رواد الأدب المصرى الحديث.
- 5- كتب يحيى حقى مجموعة من القصص القصيرة عن الفقراء و المعاقين.
- 6- كان يحيى حقى مهتماً باللغة العربية و قام بتطوير أسلوب جديد فى الكتابة.

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

التكوين يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل وذلك كالآتي :

visit - visited play – played ed يتكون من الأفعال العادية بإضافة

live - lived invite – invited e أو بإضافة d إذا انتهى الفعل بـ

يتكون من التصريف الثاني من الأفعال الشاذة لذا يجب أن تحفظ كما هي :

◆ يستخدم الماضي البسيط :

- للتعبير عن حدث انتهى فى وقت معين فى الماضى:

• I **visited** my aunt **last week**.

• The ancient Egyptians **invented** a way of writing.

- للتعبير عن موقف أو عادة فى الماضى:

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

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- يستخدم الماضي البسيط غالباً مع كلمات مثل:

last (year, week,) / ago / yesterday / in ancient times

/ once upon a time / in 2000 / in the past

(في حالة السؤال – لاحظ الفعل في المصدر)

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

(في حالة النفي)

◆ الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول :

Was / were + P.P

He **wrote** the letter a few days **ago**.

The letter **was written** a few days **ago**.

Used to + inf.

◆ تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن الماضي :

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

◆ وفي حالة النفي :

Didn't use to + inf.

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

◆ وفي حالة السؤال :

Did + فاعل + use to + inf. ..?

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

Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

يتكون من

Was / Were + V-ing

◆ يستخدم الماضي المستمر :

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

- **Between seven and half past seven** this morning, I **was reading** the newspaper.

- للتعبير عن حدث مستمر في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر :

- I **was having** a shower when the phone **rang**.

- يستخدم الماضي المستمر غالباً مع كلمات مثل: **While / when / As / Just as** (Nwereweb@Gmail.com)

- While (When) we **were doing** the homework, it **started** to rain.

♣ لاحظ أن when يمكن أن يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

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

♣ يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع while في الماضي المستمر :

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

♦ الماضي المستمر في المبني للمجهول :

Was / were being + P.P

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

The Present Perfect Tense

يتكون المضارع التام من :

Have / Has + P.P

He **has just bought** a new car.

- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

- حدث تم في الماضي ولا يزال له تأثير في الحاضر :

- My car **has broken** down. = I have to go to work by bus.

- حدث تم في الماضي وما زال مستمر في الحاضر :

- I **have done** this job **for** many years. = I still do this job.

- يعبر عن أشياء لم تحدث بعد.

She hasn't cooked lunch yet.

• تستخدم (recently) في نهاية الجملة المثبتة .

☞ I've seen him recently.

• تستخدم (lately) في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو الاستفهامية

☞ Have you seen him lately ?

☞ I haven't seen him lately.

• نستخدم already في الأسئلة و الجمل المثبتة.

☞ Have you already written to John?

☞ He has already had dinner.

• يمكن أن تأتي already في نهاية الجملة:

☞ Twenty million people **have seen** the film **already**.

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- تستخدم **yet** فى النفى و الاستفهام وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو فى نهاية السؤال.
 ✎ Has it stopped raining yet ?
 ✎ No , it hasn't stopped raining yet.
- يستخدم مع **never** فى النفى و مع **ever** فى الاستفهام.
 - Have you ever been to El Minya?
 - I have never been to El Minya.

📖 و يستخدم المضارع التام إذا بدأت الجملة بما يلى :

◆ **It's/This is the first time..**

◆ **In the last few years/months**

◆ **In recent years**

◆ **over the ages / over the years**

علي مر العصور/ السنين

◆ **لاحظ أن ever / never/ just/ already تأتي بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث :**

- I have just written the letter.

📖 الفرق بين **since – for** 📖

For + مدة زمنية	since + بداية الحدث
a year	2000
a month	April , May
a week / the last week	Last week
a day	Sunday
an hour / a minute	7 o'clock
a long time	Then
ages	Yesterday
	I was

- إذا جاء مع **since** فعل واحد فقط نضعه فى زمن المضارع التام .
I have worked as a teacher since 2005.

- إذا جاء معهما فعلا فنضع بعدها ماضي بسيط وقبلها مضارع تام / مضارع تام مستمر.

ماضي بسيط + **since** + مضارع تام

His health has improved since he took the medicine

◆ المضارع التام فى المبني للمجهول :

have / has + been + P.P

- He **has written** the letter.
- The letter **has been written**.

The Past Perfect

تكوينه

had + p.p

استخدامه : يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث ماضي آخر.

- I found **the watch which I had lost**.
- **First I studied** , then I watched TV.

ماضي بسيط + After / As soon as/ When + had + pp

- **After I had studied** ,I watched TV.
- I watched TV **as soon as** I had studied.

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + Before / By the time +

- **Before I watched TV**, I had studied.
- I had studied **before I watched TV**...

ماضي تام + Until / till + ماضي بسيط منفي

- I didn't watch TV **until I had studied**.

After, Before + اسم (بدون فاعل) + V + ing

- **After studying (my study)** , I watched TV.
- I had studied **before watching TV**

When / as soon as + ماضي تام = on + اسم / V + ing

- I watched TV when / as soon as I had studied.
- I watched TV **on** studying (my study).

Having + p.p = After I had + p.p

- **Having studied** ,I watched TV.

ماضي بسيط + than + ماضي بسيط + had + no sooner + فاعل

لم يك حتى

- I had no sooner **studied** than I watched TV.

ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي بسيط + had + hardly/ scarcely + فاعل

- I **had hardly / scarcely studied** when I watched TV.

.No sooner + had+ فاعل + p.p ——— than ماضى بسيط

- No sooner **had I studied** than I watched TV.

. **Hardly/ scarcely** + had + فاعل + p.p ——— **when** ماضى بسيط

- Hardly / scarcely **had I studied** when I watched TV

◆ الماضى التام فى المبني للمجهول :

had been + P.P

- He **had written** the letter.
- The letter **had been written**.

اعتاد على . Used to + inf.

✍ نستخدم مصدر + used to للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف فى الماضى و الحاضر.

- He **used to swim** everyday. He doesn't do this now.
- He **used to smoke**, but now he doesn't.

✍ وفي حالة النفي نستخدم: مصدر + didn't use :

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

✍ وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم: مصدر + to + فاعل + did :

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

✍ تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في زمن الضارع البسيط:

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

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

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

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I (used to read-was reading-had read-have read) the newspaper everyday. Now I don't have the time.
- 2- As soon as he (takes-has taken-will take-had taken) the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
- 3- I (was taken-took-was taking-had taken) to a football match at the weekend.
- 4- I (already saw-have already seen-had already seen-was already seeing) the film before I read the book.
- 5- What (did you do-were you doing-have you done-do you do) when I called you?
- 6- I (have had-had-had had-was having) my own computer for three years now.
- 7- While I (did-was doing-have done-doing) my homework, my sister was listening to music.

- 8- The windows at school (cleaned-were cleaning-were cleaned-had cleaned) this morning.
- 9- We (told-were telling-have told-were told) to give in our homework on Tuesday.
- 10- I (enjoy-was enjoying-enjoyed-have enjoyed) reading novels since I was a young child.
- 11- Yesterday, my sister gave me a book she (had finished-has finished-finished-was finished) reading the day before.
- 12- The parcel (delivered-was delivering-was delivered-had delivered) when I was reading the newspaper.
- 13- I (used to read-was reading-had read-have read) at least one book a week, but now I don't read so many.
- 14- I've played football (since-for-ago-from) five years.
- 15- We (haven't decided-didn't decide-hadn't decided-don't decide) what to do for the holidays yet.
- 16- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking-were taking-took-take) me to Jordan.
- 17- Someone phoned me while I (cook-was cooked-am cooking-was cooking) the dinner.
- 18- Something is wrong with his car, so he (has taken-has been taken-was taken-is being taken) it to the garage.
- 19- I (have seen-saw-would see-was seen) him a few days ago.
- 20- Hamlet (wrote-had written-was written-was writing) by Shakespeare.
- 21- I used to (drove-drive-driving-driven) very slowly. I drive faster now.
- 22- He didn't (use-using-uses-used) to need much sleep. He does now.
- 23- Somebody phoned me while the dinner (was cooking-was being cooked-cooked-had been cooked).
- 24- While father (was reading-read-had read-has read) the paper, mother was cooking dinner.
- 25- Where did you (used-using-use-uses) to play when you were young?

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- Twenty million people saw the new film already.
- 2- My parents use to live in a small flat in the city centre.
- 3- Yesterday evening, we revised for our English test when all the lights went out.
- 4- I attend this school for five years.
- 5- Our school was opening exactly 25 years ago today.
- 6- She played the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day.
- 7- Our block of flats build five years ago.
- 8- Five trees cut down a week ago.
- 9- Yesterday evening, the programme watched by a million people.
- 10- Did you used to play with dolls?
- 11- I have seen him yesterday.
- 12- The washing machine delivers while I was reading the newspaper.
- 13- I am used to reading at least one book a week, but now I don't read so many.
- 14- While I come to school today, I met an old friend.
- 15- The room clean when the earthquake happened.

Language Functions

Asking for opinion طلب الرأي	Giving opinion اعطاء الرأي
How do you think (we can reduce pollution)?	I think that ..
What's your opinion about (modern novels)?	I don't think that ..
What do you think I should do (to improve my English)?	I'd say that ...
What do you think of / about (yesterday's match)?	As far as I am concerned .. In my opinion .. In my point of view ..

✎ Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- A friend asks for your opinion about the problem of pollution.
- 2- You ask a friend what he used to read when he was young.
- 3- Someone asks for your opinion about Yehia Haqqi.
- 4- You ask for your friend's opinion about modern technology.

Test 4

A) Language Functions
1- Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- A friend asks for your opinion about modern novels.
- 2- Someone asks you what you were doing at six o'clock yesterday evening,
- 3- Someone asks you what you think the best thing is about short stories. Give your opinion.
- 4- A friend asks you what you used to read when you were five.

2- Mention the place, the speakers and the language function in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1- A: I'd like to know what is on today.
B: It's an action film.
A: When does the last programme start?
B: At 12 p.m.
A: Ok. Book me a seat, please.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function

- 2- A: How would you like to pay for your suit?
B: By credit card.
A: Well. Shall I put it in a bag for you?
B: Yes, please.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

B) Vocabulary and Structure
3-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- When I was at school I won a poetry writing
- a) race b) article c) competition d) game
- 2- I really enjoy reading Agatha Christie's novels. I particularly like her
- a) way b) styles c) system d) design
- 3- They have just received this photo as an e-mail
- a) post b) attachment c) letter d) part
- 4- My daily starts when my alarm o'clock goes off at 6.30.
- a) routine b) habit c) custom d) way
- 5- Yehia Haqqi was one of the of modern Egyptian literature.
- a) careers b) goers c) astronauts d) pioneers
- 6- I have got a valuable stamp
- a) connection b) collection c) infection d) team
- 7- In my country, it's the for women to get married in white.
- a) habit b) costume c) custom d) customary
- 8- I just have a sandwich midday for my meal.
- a) at b) in c) on d) with
- 9- We arrived an hour late. The film half an hour before.
- a) began b) was beginning c) had begun d) has begun
- 10- Agatha Christie's books into more than 40 languages.
- a) have been translated b) were being translated c) translated d) have translated
- 11- The Romans Petra nearly two thousand years ago.
- a) were captured b) had captured c) have captured d) captured
- 12- When I was younger, I go swimming every day.
- a) usually b) used c) use d) used to

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- 13- My uncle at university for three years. She comes home every weekend.
 a) is b) has been c) is being d) had been
- 14- I heard him come in while we dinner.
 a) were having b) had c) had had d) has had
- 15- As soon as the photograph, it was shown to his friend.
 a) had been taken b) had taken c) has been taken d) took
- 16- Somebody phoned me while the dinner
 a) was being cooked b) was cooking c) was cooked d) cooked

4-Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write it correctly:

- 1- Traveling by plane sometimes makes me a headache.
- 2- My uncle is an expert on Information Technology.
- 3- My brother is fond of fashion clothes.
- 4- We moved to this house two years ago today. So we lived here for two years.
- 5- When I was younger, I use to play tennis everyday.
- 6- The prisoner of Zenda was wrote by Anthony Hope.

C) Reading

5-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

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

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

A) Answer the following Questions:

- 1- What happens if people don't sleep?
- 2- According to Dr Meddis, could we live without sleeping? Why?
- 3- What is Dr Meddis theory about the reason for tiredness??

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

- 4- The traditional view is that we sleep because
 a) we are programmed to do so b) the brain needs to rest
 c) the body needs to rest d) the memory needs to rest
- 5- The word "file" means
 a) to cut b) to record c) to walk d) to find

6-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Call me old-fashioned. Call me old. Call me what you want, but I refuse to become part of this new Internet world. I don't possess a computer at home or at the office. Actually, I stopped going to an office 35 years ago, when all communications were done in a relaxed manner with a pen, a typewriter or over the

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telephone. Tell me what you think of the following and that appeared the other day in the newspaper. It was for a cure for cancer and that is what is said: "Awareness is the key. Visit spfulford.com at the awareness site." There was no address or telephone number for the site. So what do unfortunate people without a computer do if they are seeking a cure for their illness? There are, I am told, certain advantages in having access to the Internet. The internet users can pay bills, order groceries or discuss illness with their doctor. In the future, the internet may develop "consciousness". In other words, the internet will be able to think, have feelings and act on its own. If this is right, I may change my attitude about computers. As I grow older each day, I would like a gadget that not only thinks for me but also accepts responsibility for all my mistakes

A) Give short answers to the following questions:

- 1- What did the writer think was wrong with the internet and for cancer cure?
- 2- What are the three things that people do on the internet?
- 3- What would the writer like a computer to do for him?

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

- 4- The internet may develop "consciousness" means it will be able to
 - a) cure diseases
 - b) take responsibility for our actions
 - c) think, have feelings and act on its own
 - d) think for the writer
- 5- When the writer was younger, people communicated with each other by
 - a) advertising on the web
 - b) writing letters or talking on the phone
 - c) communicating with computers
 - d) using mobile telephones

D) Writing

8- Write a paragraph of about 100 words on:

The importance of literature and education

9- A) Translate into Arabic:

Egypt has a strong cultural history. Some of the great Arab writers, musicians and craftsmen are Egyptians. Tawfik Al Hakim, Naguib Mahfouz and Yehia Haqqi were probably the best known writers in Arabic.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- كل عام يسلم رئيس الجمهورية الكتاب و العلماء المتميزين جوائز قيمة.
- 2- كتب يحيى حقى قنديل أم هاشم و التى كان لها تأثير ايجابى على الواية العربية. .