

Unit One: Writers and stories

vocabulary		competition	
interpret	يفسر، يترجم	education	تعليم، تربية
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	routine	نظام ثابت، روتين
poetry		a ten-minute break	
midday	منتصف النهار	insist (on/that)	يصر على
publisher		attachment	
extra		race	
poem	قصيدة	customs	
develop	يطور، ينمي	district	حي، ضاحية
establish	ينشئ، يؤسس، يشهر	law	
pioneer		style	
diplomat		literature	
expert (on/in)	خبير (في)	culture	
graduate (in)	يتخرج (في مجال)	lawyer	
career	مهنة	disabled	
earthquake		a collection of	
postman	بريد	political	سياسي
fiction	قصص خيالية	politician	سياسي
was made into		retire	يتقاعد
society		respect	يحترم
believer in		support	يساند، يدعم
clerk		attach	يرفق (مع ايميل)
compete	يتنافس	midnight	منتصف الليل
fashionable		attend	يحضر، يصغي لـ
block of flats		obey	يطيع
typical		traditional	تقليدي
fashion		deliver	يسلم (شيء باليد)
give in	يسلم (لشخص)	opportunity	
reinforce	يعزز، يقوي	encounter	يلاقى، يقابل
otherwise		thus	وهكذا
emphatic		explore	يستكشف، يرتاد
widen	يوسع	horizons	
handle	يعالج موضوع	full of	
confuse	يربك، يحير	fixed	
an average of		you're welcome	
adjust to	يتكيف، يتأقلم مع	readily	بسهولة
aid worker		confused	
confusing	مربك، محير	confusion	حيرة، ارتباك
secretary	سكرتير	secretarial	
insistent		modern	حديث
concerned	مهتم	politician	رجل سياسي
travel agent	وكيل سفر	typical	
behaviour		fatherly	
layer		responsible	
serious	جاد، خطير	silence	
spoil	يفسد، يدلل، يتلف	strict	
make sure	يتأكد	obey	يطيع
behave	يتصرف	sensible	
shape	شكل، يشكل	with the result that	
critically	نقدياً	non-fiction	
coach		washing up	غسيل الاواني

Tape:

Interviewer: When did you start writing?

Writer: I have written stories and poems when I was at primary school.

Interviewer: What was the first thing you wrote?

Writer: When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize in a national competition for school children.

Interviewer: When did you start writing stories?

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

Interviewer: Didn't you get confused?

Writer: Not really. I used to write very quickly - I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I'd 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 email attachment.

Interviewer: How many words do you write usually?

Writer: I write one thousand new words a day for a week, then I spend two or three days checking the week's work until I'm completely happy. I'd changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.

Interviewer: Do you show other people?

Writer: No, not until a novel's almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and ask them for their opinions.

Interviewer: Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written?

Writer: Yes! Last year both of the people who read one of my books said they didn't like how my story ended. So I changed it.

Interviewer: What did you think of the ending of your last story?

Writer: When I finished it, I thought it was my best ending yet!

Interviewer: That's very interesting. Thank you for talking to me.

Writer: You're welcome.

The set book: (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 (came out) 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 he gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more.

Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and customs in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is respected today.

As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power of books and he supported many young Egyptian writers.

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

Definitions:

average: the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities

confused: unable to understand something clearly

insist: demand that something should be done

midday: twelve o'clock in the middle of the day

poetry: poems in general

old-fashioned: not modern and not fashionable any more.

routine (n): a usual way in which you do things.

believer: someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good

collection: a set of similar things that you keep together

custom: something that people do in a society because it is traditional.

disabled: unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do

district an area of a city or country.

establish: to achieve or give someone a respected position in society or in an organisation.

law: the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey.

pioneer: one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop.

style: a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.

develop: to make a new product or idea successful. (Note: transitive meaning here)

competition: a situation in which people or organisations compete with each other.

secretary: someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office

publisher: a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy

attachment: something you attach to/send with an e-mail

Language Notes:-

graduate from

(كلية/جامعة)

graduate in

()

a graduate of

خريج

↪ He graduated from Cairo University.

↪ He is a graduate of Cairo University.

↪ He graduated in law and worked as a lawyer.

as well as + / V + ing

↪ He was an expert as well as being important writer.

give experiences

↪ The time he spent abroad gave him experiences.

a district of + مدينة /

حي، ضاحية

↪ Sayyida Zeinab is a district of Cairo.

career

الحياة المهنية

↪ His career was full of difficulties.

work as a / an + الوظيفة الحقيقية

↪ He worked as a lawyer.

publish = come out

ينشر

↪ His story was published in 1925. = His story came out in 1925.

a collection of

↪ He wrote a collection of short stories.

poor people = the poor

↪ He used to help poor people (the poor).

make into a film

يحولها الى فيلم

↪ The story was made into a film.

habit(s) = something you do often or regularly. (عادة فردية خاصة بشخص)

↪ His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30.

↪ He has the habit of licking his lips when he is nervous.

tradition = a custom or belief that has existed for a long time

تقاليد متوارثة من الماضي

↪ Their traditions were very difficult.

a ten-minute break = a break for ten minutes

↪ You should take a ten-minute break between your study sessions.

insist on = persist in = insist that

↪ He insisted on sending everything as an e-mail attachment.

↪ He persisted in taking the book with him.

↪ She insisted that he was innocent.

spend + + G

↪ Yesterday I spent my spare time reading.

gives me a headache = causes my headache

يسبب لي صداع

↪ Thinking about my kids' future gives me a headache/causes my headache.

make a good + وظيفة

سيصبح..... جيد

↪ Someone who has worked as a travel agent would make a good hotel manager.

Language Functions: (Expressing opinion)

As far as I'm concerned,/In my opinion/ I think/don't think that
I'd say that/It seems to me that

Agreeing:

So do I. / I do, too. / I agree. / You are right.

Disagreeing:

I don't. / I don't agree. / I am not sure.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Expressing opinion)

- If youme, it is better to live in cities than towns.
a) tell b) believe c) question d) ask
-seems to me that parents are the best teachers.
a) That b) It c) This d) I
- Idisagree that money is the only way to define success.
a) sort of b) somewhat c) strongly d) kind of
- As far as I'm, physical exercise should be a mandatory part of every school day.
a) concerned b) believing c) thinking d) inclined
- "What do you think about my new hairstyle? Am I beautiful with it?" The underlined expression is the expression of
a) giving opinion b) asking opinion c) giving invitation d) showing appreciation
- A: I think our city is very hot at the moment. B: I don't think soour city is much cooler than other cities in this country.
a) I am thinking of b) He forget it c) In my opinion d) I know it
-he is polite.
a) I don't know b) I don't think c) What your opinion d) What do you feel

Derivatives

مشتقات

v.		n.		adj.
develop	ينمي، يطور	development	تتميه	developing
expert	خبير	experience		experienced
adjust	يتأقلم	adjustment	التكيف	adjustable قابل للتكيف
attach	يرفق	attachment		attached
believe	يؤمن	belief		believable
confuse	يحير	confusion	حيرة	confusing محير

Verbs and nouns that go together:

give (a headache/an experience)

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

make (a noise, a mistake, a speech, an arrangement, a decision, a difference, parts, money, sure, fun of, a discovery, friends, time, a good + وظيفة)

The computer made a noise.

My uncle is making a new table.

He's going to make a speech.

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

do (a good job, a survey, the housework, well, an operation, a favour, harm, business with, my best, judo, homework, a good job)

I always do my homework.

She did well in the exam.

We did a class survey today.

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

- Helen and Paulvery well in their exams.
a) gets b) make c) took d) did
- Will youme a favour, please?
a) take b) do c) make d) get
- Imy best.
a) made b) am doing c) took d) am making
- Ia promise to my grandmother last month.
a) make b) made c) got d) take
- I think scientists havean important discovery on how to cure AIDS.
a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- My uncle Martina lot of money with his company last year.
a) did b) took c) earn d) made
- You didn'tyour homework yesterday. Why?
a) do b) make c) play d) let
- Before going to the airport,sure you have your ID with you.
a) do b) make c) play d) let
- I think Janea mistake in her presentation yesterday.
a) did b) took c) made d) caused

- 10) It won'tyou any harm to eat more fruit and vegetables!
 a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 11) It's always a pleasure tobusiness with that company.
 a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 12) Jerry hasfun of me because of my outfit!
 a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 13) Mayada alwaysthe housework before going shopping.
 a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 14) The hurricanesome terrible damage to the neighbouring house. It was a nightmare!
 a) did b) took c) made d) cause
- 15) Doing difficult maths sumsme a headache.
 a) does b) makes c) takes d) gives
- 16) Travelling around the worldhim experiences he later used in his writings.
 a) gave b) made c) did d) took
- 17) Have youany arrangements for the holidays?
 a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 18) I can't come out because I've got tothe washing up.
 a) do b) make c) play d) let
- 19) You havetwo mistakes in the test.
 a) made b) done c) taken d) getting
- 20) Alia good job when he made that new table.
 a) gave b) made c) did d) took

Grammar: Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

The past simple with: (in, ago, fromto, when, yesterday, last .., once upon a time)

is used: A) To express a finished action in the past:

يعبر عن حدث انتهى في الماضي

I did my homework yesterday.

I didn't know him then.

I visited Alexandria 2 years ago. = I visited Alexandria in 2010.

I was born in 1992. = I was born 20 years ago.

B) **Repeated actions in the past:**

She cooked lunch every day last week.

: _____

نسال عن الماضي البسيط باستخدام:

When = How long ago + did + + inf.?

When did you see him? = How long ago did you see him?

() (/) used to + inf. (expresses a past habit)

"اعتاد أن" تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث أو عادة كانت تتم في الماضي ولا تتم في الحاضر.

He used to smoke. / When I was at school, I used to go by bus.

The fields used to be irrigated by the waterwheels.

Note: () be used to + v + ing. (present habit)

() is used for + v + ing. / to + inf.

Ali is used to getting up early. (He usually gets up early)

A fork is used for eating. / A fork is used to eat.

(تاريخ) to (تاريخ) from ماضي بسيط / (تاريخ) in ماضي بسيط / () ago. + ماضي بسيط

..... was (ماضي بسيط) + The last time / ماضي بسيط when ماضي بسيط

The past continuous: (was / were + v. + ing)

is used: To express an interrupted action in the past.

للتعبير عن حدث تم مقاطعته في الماضي. فهنا لابد من وجود حدثين في الماضي حدثا في نفس الوقت أو نجد نقطة زمنية

محددة تؤكد أن حدث ما كان مستمرا حينها. (I was doing my homework yesterday at 5 p.m.)

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع حدث يستغرق فترة لحدوثه، أما إذا كان الحدث لا يستغرق فترة فإننا نستخدم ماضي بسيط.

(المهم أن نراعي الحدث الذي يستغرق فترة لكي نجعله ماضي مستمر)

(when) تدخل على أي جملة من الجملتين. (تحل محلها G. / on + N.)

(while/as/just as) يتبعها ماضي مستمر (was / were + v. + ing)

يمكن استخدام (while) كحرف جر فيتبعها (G.) تحل محلها (During + N.) ماضي بسيط / ماضي مستمر +

While / As / Just as +

When/Just when I was watching T.V., the phone rang.

= On (my) watching T.V., the phone rang.

While / As I was studying, the light went out.

= During my study, the light went out.

The past perfect tense: (had + p.p.)

Is used: to show which of two events happened first.

_____ : أن هناك حدثان تم أحدهما قبل الآخر. الحدث الذي تم أولا نجعله ماضي تام والذي تم ثانيا نتركه ماضي بسيط.

When I woke up, my father had left.

Where had you seen him before?

By the time I met Ali, he had finished shopping.

He was tired because he had run all the way home.

before = by the time, after = as soon as, the moment, when, till = until
(no sooner.....than...../hardly, scarcelywhen)

I did my homework and went to bed.

After = As soon as + had + p. p. ماضي بسيط = Having + p.p. ماضي بسيط

After/As soon as I had done my homework, I went to bed. = Having done my homework,

Before = By the time + ماضي بسيط, had + p.p.

Before/By the time I went to bed, I had done my homework.

(G.) (before) (after) يمكن استخدام _____

After having lunch, I slept. = I had had lunch before sleeping.

Note: s.+ (didn't + inf.) + before + v. + ing.

= s.+ ماضي بسيط مثبت + after + / G.

She didn't answer the question before reading it well.

She answered the question after reading it well.

(till, until) دائما في وسط الجملة و قبلها ماضي بسيط (منقى) : _____

s. + (didn't + inf.) till, until (S.) had + p.p.

I didn't go to bed until I had done my homework.

(suddenly, immediately, at once, soon, right away) ولكن نستخدم ماضي بسيط . _____

Ali phoned me and I went to his house right away. (As soon as)

As soon as Ali phoned me, I went to his house.

For tappers:

It wasn't until + had + p. p. that ماضي بسيط

It was only when + had + p. p. that ماضي بسيط

In brief:

• We use the past simple to refer to actions which started and finished in the past, often with a time or date:

She visited London in 2010.

I was in Alexandria a month ago.

• We can also use the past simple to refer to one event followed by another in the past:

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

• We also use the past simple to describe past habits:

I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

• We use the past continuous to refer to an action or actions which happened for a length of time in the past. In the past continuous, as and when mean while:

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

• We often use the past continuous to talk about an action that was interrupted by an event in the past:

I was reading a book when my friend arrived.

• We also use the past continuous to talk about an action that happened at a particular time:

Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

• We do not usually use the past continuous with verbs that describe states or senses. We use the past simple:

She seemed ill when I visited her.

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

• We use the past perfect to talk about the earlier of two actions in the past.

The later action is in the past simple:

I had finished my work before I took a break.

We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.

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

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

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

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

1) I couldn't answer the phone because Ia shower.

a) was taking b) took c) had taken d) have taken

2) He couldn't go swimming because hehis swim suit.

a) was forgetting b) will forget c) had forgotten d) forgets

3) Ia letter earlier this morning.

a) will send b) sent c) had sent d) have sent

4) When my fatherhome, I was finishing my homework.

a) had come b) came c) come d) was coming

5) Ali gave me back my book today. Ithim only two days to read it.

a) had taken b) has been taken c) has taken d) was taking

6) In June 2008, Imy uncle in Australia.

a) visited b) had visited c) have visited d) was visiting

- 7) Whatdoing when I called?
a) were you b) have you been c) did you do d) were you doing
- 8) I didn't see my friend. When I arrived at her house, sheout.
a) will go b) has gone c) was going d) had gone
- 9) In the past, peoplethat the earth was flat.
a) were thinking b) thought c) had thought d) have thought
- 10) Whatat school last week?
a) had you studied b) you studied c) were you studying d) do you study
- 11) By the time my father was 18, heat work for two years.
a) had b) had been c) has been d) been
- 12) When I woke up, my fatherso I didn't see him.
a) left b) had left c) has left d) lift
- 13) I saw my cousin again last year. Ihe was tall but he wasn't.
a) had thought b) thought c) have thought d) think
- 14) Last night, while I was surfing the internet, Ithe camera was much cheaper to buy online.
a) have found b) was finding c) had found d) found
- 15) At 7:30 yesterday evening, Idinner with my family.
a) had b) was having c) have had d) had had
- 16) By the age of 10, Ito ride a bike.
a) have learnt b) was learning c) had learnt d) learn
- 17) Isome money into my bank account yesterday.
a) was paying b) have paid c) paid d) am paying
- 18) I neverthat it would be possible to buy things on the internet.
a) was thinking b) thought c) think d) have thought
- 19) I was surprised to see Tom today because heme that he was going to travel to America.
a) was telling b) has told c) tells d) had told
- 20) Finally, my momhow to use the internet.
a) learnt b) had learnt c) has learnt d) was learning
- 21) I didn't hear you call yesterday morning because I
a) was sleeping b) slept c) had slept d) have slept
- 22) Iabout the party even before you told me about it.
a) was hearing b) had heard c) hear d) heard
- 23) By the time Mary was 26, shemarried for three years.
a) has b) had been c) has been d) was
- 24) A year ago, Ito Aswan.
a) go b) went c) was going d) had gone
- 25) Yaraa week in France last year.
a) spent b) has spent c) had spent d) has spent
- 26) I used to play football when Iyoung.
a) am b) had been c) has been d) was
- 27) Did youto get up early during the holidays?
a) using b) used c) use d) user
- 28) 'Have you finished your work?' – 'Yes, Iit half an hour ago.'
a) finish b) finished c) will finish d) have finishing
- 29) Once therea very old house here.
a) had been b) were c) is d) was
- 30) The first mapby El Idrissi.
a) was drawn b) drew c) is drawn d) draws
- 31) The Pyramidsby the ancient Egyptians.
a) were building b) were built c) built d) have been built
- 32) Whileone story, I was thinking of the next one.
a) finishing b) finished c) was finishing d) finish
- 33) Ivery quickly.
a) used for writing b) used to write c) am used to write d) used to writing
- 34) As soon asa story, I started the next one.
a) I'd finish b) I'll finish c) I'd finished d) I finish
- 35) My last novelsix times.
a) was changed b) changed c) has been changed d) changes

- 36) This bookby a famous writer.
a) was writing b) written c) was written d) wrote
- 37) Yesterday, my sister gave me a book shereading the day before.
a) had finished b) has finished c) finishing d) finished
- 38) Itwhile I was reading the newspaper.
a) delivered b) was delivered c) delivering d) delivers
- 39) Iread at least one book a week, but now I don't read so many.
a) was used to b) am used to c) used to d) used
- 40) She cut herself while
a) cook b) cooked c) was cooking d) cooking
- 41) I oncethe newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
a) used to read b) was reading c) has read d) reading
- 42) As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson
a) had begun b) was begun c) begins d) began
- 43) Ithe film before I read the book.
a) already seeing b) 've already seen c) 'd already seen d) was seen
- 44) Whatwhen I called you? You sounded very busy.
a) did you do b) were you doing c) have you done d) do you do
- 45) Imy own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
a) 'd have b) have had c) had d) 'd had
- 46) Whileher homework, my sister was listening to music.
a) was doing b) is doing c) doing d) did
- 47) Ito the museum in 20 15.
a) went b) had gone c) have been d) have gone
- 48) In 2010, my parentsin a small flat in the city centre.
a) had lived b) lived c) have lived d) used to living
- 49) Yesterday evening, wefor our English test when all the lights went out.
a) revised b) were revising c) had revised d) have revised
- 50) My mother made me a cake. Itof lemons.
a) was tasting b) has tasted c) tasting d) tasted
- 51) It was dark when we reached the beach because the sundown.
a) had gone b) has gone c) went d) goes
- 52) After Mona (had) played the piano, sheher sister with her homework.
a) helped b) has helped c) was helping d) helps
- 53) In what year did youthis school?
a) started b) starting c) starts d) start
- 54) What did you do afterschool yesterday?
a) had left b) leaving c) left d) have left
- 55) Whatat eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a) do you do b) have you done c) will you do d) were you doing
- 56) What had youbefore you had breakfast this morning?
a) done b) did c) do d) doing
- 57) What gamesyou use to play with your friends?
a) done b) did c) do d) doing
- 58) I sat down and did my work when Ithe windows.
a) have opened b) opening c) was opening d) had opened
- 59) Ihome when Mother was preparing lunch.
a) have returned b) had returned c) returned d) will return
- 60) A famous writerthis book a year ago.
a) wrote b) has written c) had written d) was writing
- 61) Ia book when you phoned me last night.
a) have read b) was reading c) had been read d) would read
- 62) Wenear a supermarket before we moved to this house.
a) will leave b) have lived c) live d) had lived
- 63) Sheit to me while I was reading the newspaper.
a) gave b) was giving c) had given d) has given
- 64) Iany of his books before I read this one.
a) had read b) have read c) read d) hadn't read

- 65) I didn't answer the phone because I
 a) was praying b) had prayed c) have prayed d) praying
- 66) Ithe police after I had seen the accident.
 a) telephoned b) had telephoned c) telephone d) telephoning
- 67) I telephoned the police after Ithe accident.
 a) was seeing b) seeing c) had seen d) will see
- 68) I telephoned the police afterthe accident.
 a) was seeing b) seeing c) had seen d) will see
- 69) By the time Nada arrived, welunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
 a) were having b) have had c) will have d) had had
- 70) Idoing the exercise when my father returned home.
 a) just finished b) have just finished c) had just finished d) just finishing
- 71) While I was playing football, Iand broke my leg.
 a) fell b) was falling c) had fallen d) fall

Exercises

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

- 1) I have abreak for coffee at midday.
 a) ten minutes b) ten minute's c) ten minutes' d) ten minute
- 2) My publisher insists that I send everything as an e-mail
 a) attachment b) attach c) attached d) attaches
- 3) I've written stories forI can remember.
 a) as far as b) as soon as c) as long as d) as much as
- 4) When I was seven, I wrote awhich won a prize.
 a) poetry b) poetess c) poet d) poem
- 5) I don't really have aduring the holidays.
 a) routine b) red tape c) system d) way
- 6) My friends and I are going to enter an athletics We all hope to win something.
 a) completion b) combination c) competition d) compete
- 7) I sent an e-mail with two They were photos of my friends.
 a) attachment b) detachment c) attachments d) attach
- 8) The noun is an attachment. The verb is
 a) attack b) attract c) detach d) attach
- 9)is the verb of competition.
 a) Compete b) Complete c) Complain d) Comp
- 10) Twelve o'clock at night is
 a) semi night b) midnight c) fortnight d) midday
- 11) Tois to make a new product or idea successful.
 a) destroy b) encourage c) damage d) develop
- 12)are the behaviour and beliefs of a group of people.
 a) Habits b) Behaves c) Customs d) Tradition
- 13)is a system of rules that people must obey.
 a) Law b) Customs c) Tradition d) Low
- 14) A way of writing that is typical of a person or group is a
 a) steel b) stool c) stale d) style
- 15) One of the first people to do something that others will continue is a
 a) pioneer b) peer c) phonier d) scientist
- 16) Ais an area of a town or city.
 a) governorate b) state c) district d) lane
- 17) I really enjoy this book. It is written in a very simple
 a) form b) words c) design d) style
- 18) Yehia Haqqi came from a poorof Cairo.
 a) country b) family c) district d) class
- 19) My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates so he's studyingat university.
 a) law b) low c) blow d) blew
- 20) Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant
 a) surgeon b) doctor c) donors d) pioneers
- 21) In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditionalthat he used to follow when he was a boy.
 a) customs b) habits c) routines d) red tape

- 22) Scientists are paid tonew medicines every year to help people.
a) envelope b) treat c) develop d) demand
- 23) My sister loves clothes and buys verydresses.
a) fashion b) fashionable c) old-fashioned d) ancient
- 24) His first job was as a
a) law b) lawful c) lawyers d) lawyer
- 25) Ais someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
a) writer b) publisher c) editor d) speaker
- 26) My parents gave me aof modern short stories for my birthday.
a) collection b) connection c) correction d) collect
- 27) Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth-century
a) publisher b) surgeon c) writer d) diplomat
- 28) He is an expert.....the care of animals.
a) to b) on c) of d) with
- 29) Early black and white photos show people inclothes.
a) new b) old-fashioned c) stylish d) modern
- 30) Myis to get up and walk.
a) routine b) red tape c) customs d) traditions
- 31) I sent an e-mail with two They were the photos of my son.
a) attacks b) attachments c) attractions d) e-mails
- 32) The verb of the word "attachment" is
a) attend b) attack c) attract d) attach
- 33) He is a publisher his work is tostories and novels.
a) write b) translate c) publish d) public
- 34) Midday is 12 o'clock in the day, butis 12 o'clock at night.
a) mid year b) midnight c) mid evening d) good night
- 35) It is not modern, it is
a) stylish b) modern c) new-fashioned d) old-fashioned
- 36) Al Gamalya is a famousof Cairo.
a) restrict b) governorate c) system d) district
- 37) I really enjoyed that book, it is written in a very simple
a) style b) road c) draft d) styles
- 38) Yehia Haqqi studiedat university.
a) law b) medicine c) engineering d) art
- 39) Haqqi word as ain different countries.
a) ambassador b) diplomat c) writer d) translator
- 40) He won a prize for one of theof his short stories.
a) packs b) schools c) collects d) collections
- 41) Haqqi spent most of his time working as a
a) lawyer b) politician c) writer d) diplomat
- 42) As well astwo books, he wrote short stories.
a) write b) wrote c) writes d) writing
- 43) He workedfor more than 20 years.
a) aboard b) above c) abroad d) ashore
- 44) His story, the post man,into a film.
a) made b) was made c) makes d) making
- 45) He has aroutine in writing.
a) fixed b) fixing c) fax d) mix
- 46) She is a graduateOxford University.
a) in b) from c) of d) off
- 47) Asas I am concerned, this is an interesting book.
a) long b) soon c) tall d) far
- 48) That author's books are very successful. So I think that he will easily find afor his next book.
a) author b) publisher c) manufacturer d) journalist
- 49) The adjective is confused. The noun is
a) confusion b) confusing c) confusable d) confession
- 50)is the adjective of secretary.
a) Secret b) Secretariat c) Secretarial d) Secretaries

- 51) Insist is the verb whileis the adjective.
 a) insisted b) insistent c) insistence d) insisting
- 52) Someone who can't use part of their body is
 a) enabled b) abled c) disability d) disabled
- 53) My mother has athat children learn best by playing games.
 a) believer b) believe c) belief d) believable
- 54) Although Nawal has a, she is very good at sports.
 a) disability b) disabled c) enabled d) abled
- 55) My friend won a prize in acompetition.
 a) poem b) poetry c) poet d) poetess
- 56)are things that people do because they are traditional.
 a) Habits b) Routines c) Customs d) Beliefs
- 57) The opposite of old-fashioned is
 a) modern b) fashioned c) unfashionable d) modernise

2) Finish the following dialogue:

Mark: Where are you planning to spend the mid-year vacation?

John: 1)

Mark: Sharm El-Sheikh! Great! How will you go there?

John: 2)

Mark: Why aren't you going by car or by bus?

John: 3)

Mark: 4)?

John: No, I'm going with my family.

Mark: 5).....?

John: It's famous for its clear blue water and coral reefs.

Mark: 6).....?

John: A fortnight.

(1) I'm going to Sharm El-Sheikh. (2) I will go there by plane. (3) Because the plane is faster and more comfortable. (4) Are you going alone? (5) What is it famous for? (6) How long will you stay there?

3) A-Translate into Arabic:-

- 1) Some Egyptian writers have written books and articles advocating the rights of women.
- 2) Writers have called for women's equality with men. Now women have the same rights as men and even hold important positions in the society.
- 3) Yehia Haqqi is regarded as the father of the modern short story and novel in Egypt.
- 4) Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern literature because he developed a new style of writing.
- 5) In the modern world, most people do more than one job in their working career.
- 6) Jobs and the skills needed to do them change with new technology and new ideas so people need to be flexible to adjust readily to new challenges.
- 7) Someone who has worked as a scientist would make a good science teacher.
- 8) Lawyers would perhaps make good politicians, as they know what can and cannot be done in law.

3) B-Translate into English:-

- ١) مصر انجبت العديد من الرواد في الأدب العربي مثل يحيى حقي، وطه حسين ونجيب محفوظ .
- ٢) بالإضافة إلى كتابة الروايات ترجم يحيى حقي الأدب الروسي والايطالي الى العربية.
- ٣) في عالمنا الحديث يقوم معظم الناس بأكثر من وظيفة في حياتهم المهنية .

4) Paragraph: Reading literature

There is no longer any doubt reading is one of the most important features and activities that enrich man's life.

On the one hand, reading literature improves my education by introducing me to rich new language and vocabulary, providing a model for usage. It can reinforce my own experiences and describe new and exciting experiences which I may otherwise not encounter. Reading literature introduces me to other people's experiences and cultures, both of which might be very different from my own. As a result this can help me to become more tolerant towards others. Through literature, I can explore unusual or different cultures and situations and better understand my own. Moreover literature expresses the maturity of world writers.

At last but not least we can come to the conclusion that reading was and is still and will be a main source of acquiring knowledge.

Test (1) based on (unit one)

A- Vocabulary and Structure

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

1) Ali's cousin isand can't walk very well.

- a) enabled b) abled c) disability d) disabled

2) When you express your opinion, you can say as far as I'm

- a) concerned b) concerns c) concerning d) concern

3) I haven't written any short stories for over 20 years. Now I only write novels - they takelonger.

- a) many b) more c) few much d) much

4) So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed

- a) red tape b) red card c) routine d) habit

5) I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a tenbreak for coffee at midday.

- a) minutes b) minutes' c) minute d) minute's

6) I write anof a thousand words a day.

- a) equal b) average c) amount d) coverage

7) I'mI use a pencil and paper. I've tried using a computer, but it gave me a headache.

- a) old fashion b) fashionable c) modern d) old-fashioned

8) When I'm happy with what I've written, my secretaryit onto the computer.

- a) writes b) types c) rewrites d) logs

9) Myinsists that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.

- a) public b) publication c) publicity d) publisher

10) Do youwhat you've written?

- a) shake b) check c) shock d) shook

11) I write one thousand new wordsday for a week.

- a) an b) the c) some d) a

12) I spend two or three daysthe week's work.

- a) check b) checked c) checking d) checks

13) Do your show your work topeople?

- a) another b) the other c) other d) also

14) Yehia Haqqi came from a poorof Cairo.

- a) nation b) country c) village d) district

15) My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he's studyingat university.

- a) law b) medicine c) pharmacy d) art

16) Scientists are paid tonew medicines every year to help people.

- a) develop b) protest c) decrease d) deny

17) As soon as Ione story, I started the next one.

- a) 've finished b) 'll finish c) finish d) 'd finished

18) I neverthat it would be possible to buy things on the internet.

- a) was thinking b) thought c) think d) have thought

19) I was surprised to see Tom today because heme that he was going to travel to America.

- a) was telling b) has told c) tells d) had told

20) Finally, my momhow to use the internet.

- a) learnt b) had learnt c) has learnt d) was learning

21) I didn't hear you call yesterday morning because I

- a) was sleeping b) slept c) had slept d) have slept

22) Iabout the party even before you told me about it.

- a) was hearing b) had heard c) hear d) heard

23) By the time Mary was 26, shemarried for three years.

- a) has b) had been c) has been d) was
 24) A year ago, Ito Aswan.
 a) go b) went c) was going d) had gone
 25) Yaraa week in France last year.
 a) spent b) has spent c) had spent d) has spent
 26) I used to play football when Iyoung.
 a) am b) had been c) has been d) was
 27) Did youto get up early during the holidays?
 a) using b) used c) use d) user
 28) 'Have you finished your work?' – 'Yes, Iit half an hour ago.'
 a) finish b) finished c) will finish d) have finishing
 29) Once therea very old house here.
 a) had been b) were c) is d) was
 30) She cut herself while
 a) cook b) cooked c) was cooking d) cooking

B- Reading Comprehension

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Emma was having her birthday party at the park. She was turning four. Her parents and her sister went to the park early to set up. One good thing about the park was that they had a lot of tables. They also had a covered pavilion, in case it rained. Emma planned on getting wet anyway, because they had slides, and they had a water sprinkler area for people to run through. They covered tables with pink and red tablecloths. They put out napkins, cups, forks, and plates. Then they put out the food, but left it covered until later. Dad made sure there was enough ice with the drinks. It was going to be hot, so people needed cold drinks! Finally, they hung some decorations. Mom set out some activities, like colouring and small games, before people arrived. There were mini water guns, too! There was even a giant cardboard castle for people to colour with crayons and markers. It was going to be great. Everyone started to show up. Gifts in pretty bags and boxes started to pile up on the table. Kids started to play with a football, with the games, and with the water guns. Everyone started to eat, too. There were sandwiches, chicken fingers, veggies with dip, chips, soda, and lots of things! After everyone ate, it was time for a piñata. The kids took turns smacking the piñata with a stick until it broke. Emma took the first turn, then the other boys and girls tried. When candy and toys fell out, everyone grabbed as many as they could! Finally, it was time to sing 'Happy Birthday' and eat cupcakes. Emma made a wish, blew out her candle, and took a big bite of her cupcake. Everyone cheered and ate their own cupcakes while she opened presents. She got lots of nice toys and clothes, and she was very happy. When the party was over, Emma was a little sad, because it was over, but very happy. She started to wonder what NEXT year would be like...

a) Answer the following questions:

1. How old was Emma before the party?
2. How did Emma feel after the party?
3. What did Emma get from her friends?
4. What activities did Emma's mom set out?

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

5.is NOT something to eat at the party.
 a) Pizza b) Chicken c) Sandwiches d) Veggies and dip
6.is NOT an activity at the party.
 a) Hit the piñata b) Play in the sprinklers c) Play board games d) Play with water guns
7. The piñata had some
 a) guns b) sweets c) veggies d) cupcakes
8. Everyone started to show up. Show up is closest in meaning to
 a) disappear b) leave c) walk d) arrive

9. They hadlest it should rain.

- a) a lot of tables b) red tablecloths c) a covered pavilion d) a water sprinkler

10. At the end of the party

- a) Emma started to wander b) they sang 'Happy Birthday'
c) the kinds took turns smacking the piñata d) Emma cried

The novel

3) A) Choose the correct answer:

1) What special event is going to take place in Ruritania?

- a- there will be a war b- there will be a new king
c- there will be a new Duke of Strelsau d- colonel Sapt is going to be ruler

2) Who is the Duke of Strelsau?

- a- he is the true king Ruritania b- he is the king's father
c- he is the king's half-brother d- he is Rudolf's brother

3) Why does Fritz von Tarlenheim say that he understands Rudolf Rassendyll well?

- a- they are both officers for a king or queen b- they both want to be king
c- they both look like the king d- they both want to meet the king

4) As well as how he looks, in what way is Rudolf Rassendyll like the King?

- a- they are not kind men b- they both have an easy life
c- they both like fighting d- they are both English

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

5) Did Rassendyll really intend to write a book? Why?

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

7) Do you think there might be a problem with the fact that Rudolf looks very much like the king?

C- Writing

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Sara: We have to finish our history project. When do we have to hand it in?

Mona: Next Thursday. 1).....?

Sara: Yes, I really like working on projects like this.

Mona: 2).....?

Sara: I like chemistry, but I don't like physics or maths. What about you?

Mona: 3)..... .

Sara: I'm glad we have similar likes and dislikes.

Mona: 4).....?

Sara: No, not at all. I would be pleased to come home with you.

Mona: Is it Ok if you have tea with me?

Sara: 5)..... .

Mona: Great! What about watching a movie together afterwards?

Sara: 6)..... . I'm afraid she will be waiting for me to help her with the housework.

Mona: Ok. We can arrange for that later.

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

1) a novel or a short story you have enjoyed reading

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

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

1) The 20th century will be remembered for its scientific revolution.

2) Our age is the age of the atom, space, and revolutionary medical achievements.

B- Translate ONE (1) SENTENCE ONLY INTO ENGLISH:

(١) بمجرد اني رايت الحادث ، اتصلت بالشرطة و حضروا علي الفور.

(٢) ظهرت القصة كفن ادبي في بداية القرن العشرين ، وكان لها ذبوع كبير.