

NEW PROGRESS IN ENGLISH

THIRD YEAR

2019

Every Unit Contains:

- ☒ ***Vocabulary***
- ☒ ***Language Notes***
- ☒ ***Structure***
- ☒ ***Exercises***
- ☒ ***Test***

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Progress in English: Third Year

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Mr Ahmed El-Shabka
2019

Structure: Introduction

A) The Sentence الجملة

- تركيب الجملة الاساسي في اللغة الانجليزية هو:

Subject + (Helping Verb) + Verb

- بمعنى أن الفاعل والفعل الاساسي هما المكونين الرئيسيين للجملة، أما الفعل المساعد فقد يأتي او لا يأتي ...

- Ex: He ate. (S. + V.)
- Ex: He was eating. (S. + H.V. + V.)

1. Subject:

- أي فاعل الجملة، وهو من قام بالفعل أو اتصف به ...
- Ex: Ahmed plays well. هو من لعب
- Ex: Ahmed is clever. هو صفته الذكاء
- والفاعل قد يكون ...
- 1. اسم علم: اسم شيء معروف او محدد مثل شخص، مدينة، دولة، جماد، ...
- Ex: Leila, Matrouh, Egypt, Samsung ...
- 2. اسم عادي: اسم غير محدد، وهي اسماء لا حصر لها ...
- Ex: girl, city, country, mobile ...
- 3. ضمير فاعل: وهي ضمائر تحل محل الاسم العلم والاسم العادي ، وهي:
- I أنا
- He هو
- She هي
- It غير عاقل مفرد
- We نحن
- They هم (عاقل وغير عاقل)
- You انتم وانتم
- 4. عبارة او جملة: قد يكون الفاعل شبه جملة (Ving \ to V.) او حتي جملة كاملة بفاعل وفعل ...
- Ex: Drawing is my favourite hobby.
- Ex: To be a singer is my dream.
- Ex: What you said makes me happy.
- لاحظ: الجملة الأمرية تبدأ بالفعل مباشرة والفاعل ضمنيا يكون you ...
- Ex: Open the window.
- Ex: Don't open the window. = You, don't open the window.

2. Main Verb:

- أي الفعل الاصلي للجملة وله خصائص محددة ...
- 1. هو الذي يحمل معنى الجملة بعكس الفعل المساعد الذي ليس له معنى ...
- Ex: He plays. هو يلعب
- Ex: He is playing. هو يلعب
- Ex: He has played. هو يلعب
- اضافة (is \ has) قبل الفعل الاساسي لم يغير او يضيف اي معنى، اذا فالفعل play هو الذي يحمل معنى الجملة اي هو الذي يوضح ما يقوم به الفاعل ...

2. اي فعل في اللغة الانجليزية له خمس اشكال ...

مصدر الفعل بدون أي اضافات قد يكون كامل او ناقص	V.	Play \ to play	See \ to see
تصريف أول له شكلان حسب الفاعل	V ₁	Play \ Plays	See \ Sees
تصريف ثاني	V ₂	Played	Saw
تصريف ثالث	V ₃	Played	Seen
Gerund	Ving	Playing	Seeing

- المصدر قد يكون كامل مسبقا بحرف الجر to أو مصدر ناقص بدون to ...

- نضيف حرف (s \ es) للتصريف الاول في زمن المضارع البسيط ، لو كان الفاعل مفرد غائب اي ماعدا (I \ You) ...

- Ex: He travels. \ The boy swims.
- Ex: They go. \ I go.

3. هناك افعال عادية (regular) بمعنى يشتق التصريف الثاني والثالث منها بإضافة (-ed) لمصدر الفعل، وافعال اخري شاذة (irregular) ليس لها اي قاعدة وتحفظ ...

- Ex: open \ opened \ opened
- Ex: write \ wrote \ written

- لاحظ: راجع تصريفات الافعال صفحة 26 ...

4. هناك افعال متعدية، بمعنى انه لا بد ان يأتي بعدها مفعول كي يتم معناها، وهناك افعال اخري لازمة بمعنى انها لا تحتاج الي مفعول بعدها لأن المعني اكتمل ...

- Ex: meet \ hit افعال متعدية ولكن , happen \ disappear افعال لازمة

- بعض الافعال تكون احيانا لازمة و احيانا متعدية حسب الجملة ...

- Ex: The child plays in his room.
- Ex: The child plays football in his room.

- بعض الافعال تحتاج مفعولين لكي يتم معناها، المفعول المباشر اي الذي وقع عليه الفعل مباشرة (غالبا غير عاقل) والفعل الثاني غير مباشر (غالبا عاقل) والمنطقي ان يأتي العاقل قبل غير العاقل.

- Ex: He sent me a letter.

- ولكن لو جاء المفعول المباشر (غير عاقل) قبل الغير مباشر (العاقل) لابد من استخدام حرف الجر to \ for ...

- Ex: He sent a letter to me.
- Ex: He booked a room for her.

- المفعول مثل الفاعل تماما ممكن ان يكون اسم بأنواعه او ضمير او شبه جملة او جملة كاملة ...

- Ex: He examined Adel \ the patient \ her.
- Ex: He likes playing football.
- Ex: He believed what was said.

3. Helping Verb:

- الفعل المساعد: هو الذي يساعد في تكوين زمن الجملة وله خصائص محددة ...
1. ليس له اي معني في الجملة ...

- Ex: He is eating.
- Ex: He has slept.

2. له معني في حالة واحدة فقط، لو جاء وحيدا، اي ليس معه فعل اساسي لأنه في هذه الحالة يصبح هو الفعل الاساسي وبالتالي يصبح له معني ...

- Ex: He is a doctor. (يكون)
- Ex: He has a car. (يمتلك)
- Ex: He did his work. (يفعل)

3. والأفعال المساعدة هي ...

V. to Be		V. to Have		V. to Do		Modals	
am	V ₁ + I	have	V ₁ + I + جمع	do	V ₁ + I + جمع	will	would
is	V ₁ + مفرد	has	V ₁ + مفرد	does	V ₁ + مفرد	can	could
are	V ₁ + جمع	had	V ₂	did	V ₂	shall	should
was	V ₂ + مفرد					may	might
were	V ₂ + جمع					must	have to
been	V ₃					ought to	need to
						used to	dare to

4. المصادر ...

- مصدر Be هو \ to be ...
- مصدر Have هو \ to have ...
- مصدر Do هو \ to do ...

5. أي جملة في اللغة الانجليزية نقوم بنفيها بوضع not بعد الفعل المساعد، أي لا يمكن وضع not بدون فعل مساعد ...

- Ex: He can play He can't play.
- Ex: He has gone He hasn't gone.
- Ex: He should sleep He shouldn't sleep.

6. الفعل المساعد Do لا يظهر في الاثبات، وانما يظهر فقط في النفي والسؤال، بمعنى لو كانت لدينا جملة ليس لها فعل مساعد ظاهر فسوف يكون اما (do \ does \ did) ...

- Ex: He drove his car He did not drive his car.
- لا يوجد فعل مساعد فاستخدمنا did لان الفعل drove تصريف ثان ...
- يمكن استخدام Do في الاثبات لتأكيد فعل الجملة المثبتة او الأمرية ويأتي بعده مصدر الفعل ...
- Ex: He did win. (= He really won)
- Ex: I do believe you.
- Ex: Do write to me.

- لاحظ: كل الأفعال الاصلية في (V₁ \ V₂) ننفيها باستخدام Do الا V. to Be فلو كان مساعد او اصلي ننفيه بوضع not بعده، ولا يمكن وضع V. to Do قبل V. to Be ...

- Ex: He is playing He is not playing. (فعل مساعد)
- Ex: He is clever He is not clever. (فعل اصلي ومساعد في نفس الوقت)
- الحالة الوحيدة التي يأتي فيها Do مع Be هي النهي فقط ...
- Ex: Don't be late. \ Don't be deceived by his words.

7. هام لو جاء فعل أصلي بعد:

V. to Be	→	Ving \ V ₃
V. to Have	→	V ₃
V. to Do	→	V.
Modals	→	V.

- اما (V₁ \ V₂) فلا يأتي قبلهم فعل مساعد ...

B) The Question الاستفهام

- القاعدة الأساسية في تكوين السؤال هي أن يأتي الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ...

Helping Verb + Subject + Verb

- لاحظ: الفعل المساعد هنا لابد ان يكون اساسي، ولا يوجد سؤال بدون فعل مساعد ...

- والسؤال نوعان ...

(1) السؤال بهل: هو الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون اجابته اما Yes أو No ...

- Ex: He can play.
- Ex: Can he play? Yes, he can. \ No, he can't.

- Ex: They travelled.
- Ex: Did they travel? Yes, they did. \ No, they didn't.

- لاحظ:

1. يمكن استخدام ... Sure, Certainly, Of course, ... بمعنى بالتأكيد بدلا من الاجابة بـ Yes ...

2. يمكن استخدام ... Of course not, Never, ... بدلا من الاجابة بـ No ...

3. اجابة هذا السؤال ليست Yes \ No لأنه يدل علي التخيير ..

- Ex: Do you like tea or coffee? I like coffee.

4. اجابة سؤال Can I help you? بمعنى "هل تستطيع مساعدتك؟" ...

- Ex: Can I help you? ~~Yes, you can.~~ \ Yes, please. (wrong)
- Ex: Can I help you? Yes, I need ... (correct)

5. اجابة سؤال Do you mind if ...? بمعنى "هل تمنع" تكون اجابته ...

- Ex: No problem. (موافق)
- Ex: Yes, I do. \ I'm sorry. I can't. (رافض)

6. السؤال المنفي اجابته مثل المثبت تماما ...

- Ex: Did he win? هل فاز Yes, he did \ No, he didn't
- Ex: Didn't he win? الم يفز Yes, he did \ No, he didn't

7. الضمائر ... someone, somebody, no one, everyone, ... they ولكن ضميرهم ...

- Ex: Is everyone here? Yes, they are.

8. يستخدم السؤال المذيل في اخر الجملة لتأكيدا ويجاب عليه ايضا بـ Yes \ No ...

- Ex: The boy is playing in the garden, isn't he? Yes, he is \ No, he isn't.

Wh- + Helping Verb + Subject + Verb

- أدوات الاستفهام هي ...

Wh-	How + صفة	What + اسم
Who من	How old كم العمر	What age ما العمر
Whom من	How many كم العدد	What time ما الوقت
What ما \ ماذا	How much كم الكمية \ الثمن	What price ما السعر
Whose لمن	How long كم المدة	What size ما الحجم
Which اي	How often كم عدد المرات	What type ما النوع
Where اين	How far كم المسافة \ الي اي مدي	What kind ما النوع
When متي	How deep كم العمق	What depth ما العمق
Why لماذا	How high كم الارتفاع	What height ما الارتفاع
How كيف	How good كم الجودة	What colour ما اللون

1. لتكوين السؤال نتبع القاعدة السابقة مع حذف الكلمة التي نريد السؤال عنها واستبدالها بأداة الاستفهام المناسبة ولاحظ استخدام الفعل المساعد المناسب ...

- Ex: They will travel to Alex next week by car to visit their aunt.
- Where will they travel?
 - When will they travel?
 - How will their travel?
 - Why will their travel?

2. للسؤال عن الفعل نستخدم تركيبة ثابتة مع تغيير الزمن ...

What + Helping Verb + Subject + Do

- Ex: The boys went to Athens.
- Ex: What did the boys do?

3. للسؤال عن الفاعل: نحذف الفاعل من الجملة ونضع بدلا منه who \ what \ which \ whose ...

- اداة الاستفهام بهذه الطريقة جاءت في مكان الفاعل وبالتالي تعتبر العبارة جملة وليست سؤال مما يجعل استخدام الفعل المساعد V. to Do غير صحيحا هنا ...

- Ex: Omnya is plying. Who is playing?
- Ex: Omnya played. Who played?

- بمعنى لو سألت عن الفاعل استخدم كل الافعال المساعدة Do ...
- Ex: The accident has happened recently. What has happened recently?
- Ex: Fruits help you to grow. What helps you to grow?

- لاحظ استخدام الفعل في صيغة المفرد لان الفاعل الذي نسأل عنه مبهم أو غير معروف.

4. يمكن استخدام How about \ What about وبعدهما Ving \ N. بمعنى ماذا عن السؤال او الاقتراح ...

- Ex: How about the weather?
- Ex: What about going to the club?

5. اجابة How long غالبا تكون اما for \ since وبعدهما المدة ...

- Ex: How long have you been living here? For 5 years.

6. اجابة How often تكون باستخدام حال مثل once \ twice \ never ...

- Ex: How often do you play tennis? Once a (per) week. \ Usually.

7. يمكن استخدام what \ how للسؤال عن الرأي ولكن لاحظ ...

- Ex: How was the film?
- Ex: What was the film like?

8. يأتي بعد how صفة أو حال، ولكن what يأتي بعدها اسم ...

- Ex: How good are you at English?
- Ex: How well can you speak English?
- Ex: What size are your shoes?

9. لاحظ الفرق بين السؤال والتعجب:

- Ex: How fast is this car? "ما هي سرعة هذه السيارة؟"
- Ex: How fast this car is! "يا لها من سيارة سريعة!"
- Ex: What a fast car this is! تعجب ولكن استخدمنا الاسم

10. لاحظ يمكن تقديم السؤال بعبارة معينة لتحويل تركيب السؤال الي جملة ، اداة السؤال تتحول الي رابط ويأتي بعدها جملة:

- Ex: When did he travel?
- Ex: I want to know when he travelled.
- Ex: Can you tell me when he travelled?
- Ex: I wonder if you can tell me when he travelled.

11. لاحظ تكرار العبارة علي اساس التعجب:

- Ex: A: What do you want, sir?
B: Ten books.
A: Ten books!

C) Important constructions تركيبات هامة

- من المهم جدا معرفة بعض التركيبات اللغوية والتي تم دراستها من قبل ...
- ذكرنا من قبل ان الجملة تبدأ بفاعل والذي قد يكون اسم وكذلك بعض الافعال تحتاج لمفعول والذي قد يكون اسم ...

✓ أولا: الاسم ...

- الاسم في اللغة الانجليزية يمكن ان يأتي قبله عدة تعبيرات:

1. لو كان مفرد لابد من استخدام a \ an \ the \ one ...

- Ex: a car \ an apple \ the door \ one girl

2. لو كان جمع يمكن ان يأتي the او رقم جمع او لاشيء ...

- Ex: the doors \ two girls \ women

3. كذلك تأتي صفات الملكية وضمائر الاشارة قبل الاسماء مفرد او جمع او لا يعد ...

- Ex: my car \ his book \ this boy \ that house \ this money
- Ex: her cars \ your books \ these boys \ those houses

4. الشيء الوحيد الذي يأتي قبل الاسم او بين الاسم والاداة هو الصفة ...

- Ex: a big car \ an old house \ the strong man \ my red hair \ this safe way
- Ex: big cars \ two old houses \ the strong men \ her new dresses \ these rich women

5. اذا الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله الا بعض التعبيرات تأتي فيها الصفة بعد الاسم ...

- Ex: The man is still alive.
- Ex: The man bought something new.

6. كذلك تأتي الصفة بعد V. to Be وبعض أفعال الثبوت والتي لم يقد فيها الفاعل باي فعل ...

- Ex: They are clever.
- Ex: The girl has been ill.
- Ex: The man grew old.
- Ex: The sky turned red.

7. يمكن تعديل الصفة بالإيجاب او السلب عن طريق وضع حال درجة (أي ظرف يدل على مدي قوة الصفة) قبلها ...

- Ex: a very expensive book.
- Ex: the boys are quite tall.
- Ex: the greatly successful project. اسم + صفة + حال

8. يمكن اشتقاق الصفات من اسم الفاعل Ving او اسم المفعول V₃ وفي هذه الحالة يمكن تعديل الصفة باستخدام حال طريقة (اي ظرف يدل على كيفية القيام بالفعل) بنفس اسلوب حال الدرجة ...

- Ex: the excited boys watched an exciting film.
- Ex: genetically modified crops ... اسم + صفة + حال

✓ ثانياً: الفعل ...

- الفعل يدل على ما قام به الفاعل وذلك في زمن معين ...

1. لتعديل الفعل نضع حال طريقة (اي ظرف يدل على كيفية القيام بالفعل) بعده او بعد مفعوله ...

- Ex: He plays quickly.
- Ex: He speaks English fluently.

2. حال الطريقة يشتق بوضع الحرفين (ly) في نهاية الصفة الا عدد معين فيحفظ ...

صفة	حال	صفة	حال	صفة	حال
slow	slowly	easy	easily	beautiful	beautifully
good	well	fast	fast	hard	hard
late	late	early	early	friendly	in a friendly way

3. يمكن تعديل حال الطريقة بوضع حال درجه (اي ظرف يدل على مدي قوة الحال) قبله ...

- Ex: He plays very well.
- Ex: She dresses tremendously beautifully.

4. اي فعل مركب من فعل اساسي وفعل مساعد يمكن وضع الحال (طريقة او درجة) في المنتصف ...

- Ex: They will definitely travel next month.
- Ex: The sum was accurately solved.

5. الشيء الوحيد الذي قد يأتي بين الفاعل وفعله هو الحال (طريقة او درجة) ...

- Ex: The small boy surely broke the window.
- Ex: Our relatives quickly left our house.

6. يمكن ان يأتي الحال في اول الجملة او في نهايتها لتعديل الجملة كلها ...

- Ex: Strangely, he refused my offer to help him.
- Ex: It rained heavily, but I didn't go to school, fortunately.

أهم كلمات الصف الأول الثانوي

First term					
Headmistress	ناظرة	Famous	مشهور	Soil	تربة
Medicine	دواء	Astronaut	راند فضاء	Space	فضاء
Surgeon	جراح	Expert	خبير	Underground	تحت الأرض
Useful	مفيد	Geologist	عالم جيولوجيا	Remote sensing	الاستشعار عن بعد
Novel	رواية	Ceiling	سقف	Truth	الحقيقة
Prison	سجن	Cracked	مشقوق	Cricket	صرصور
Debt	دين	Employer	صاحب العمل	Argument	نقاش
Journalist	صحفي	Fail	يفشل	Choice	اختيار
Character	شخصية	Hearth	موقد \ مدفأة	Moral	مغزى \ اخلاقي
Belong	ينتمي	Plaster	لصقة	Reward	يكافئ
Repeat	يكرر	Analyse	يحلل	Pain	الم
Incredible	غير معقول	Breathe	يتنفس	Powerful	قوي
Photographic memory	ذاكرة قوية	Cells	خلايا	Temperature	درجة حرارة
Password	كلمة سر	Complex	معقد	Receive	يستلم
Introduce	يقدم	Excited	منفعل	Poverty	فقر
Athletics	العب القوي	Disaster	كارثة	Violent	عنيف
Relaxed	هادئ	Education	تعليم	War	حرب
Massive	ضخم	Pros and cons	مزايا و عيوب	National	قومي
Outskirts	ضواحي	A fish out of water	يشعر بالغربة	Plan	خطة
Shock	يصدم	Feel at home	يشعر بالألفة	Questionnaire	استطلاع رأي
Terrible	فظيع	Take to	يميل الي	Researcher	باحث
Urban	مدني	Furthest	ابعد	Solve	يحل
Rural	ريفي	Census	تعداد سكاني	Population	سكان
Candle	شمعة	Treasure	كنز	Dig	يحفر
Hop	يقفز	Verse	شعر \ بيت شعر	Lock	يغلق \ قفل
Pleasant	سار	Barrow	عربة يد	Silly	سخيف
Rhyme	سجع \ قافية	Bare	عار \ فارغ	Profit	ربح
Rhythm	إيقاع	Plot	مكان \ مؤامرة	blame	يلوم
Swing	يتأرجح	Hay	قش	Homeless	مشرّد
Replacement	بديل	Expert	خبير	Further	أبعد \ أكثر
Stay for dinner	يمكث للعشاء	Exhaust	يرهق \ يخرج عادم	Fumes	ابخرة
Traffic jam	ازدحام	Lung	رئة	Damage	تلف
Dark	مظلم	Efficiently	بكفاءة	Take over	يتولى مسئولية
Bright	لامع	Oxygen	أكسجين	Run on	يدور بـ
Vegetable oil	وقود حيوي	Battery	بطارية	Work on	يعمل على تطوير
Air pollution	تلوث الهواء	Recharge	يعيد شحن	Fantastic	رائع
Satellite navigation	أقمار الملاحة	Recycle	يعيد تصنيع	Route	طريق
Conditions	ظروف	Depend on	يعتمد علي	Hunger	الجوع
Industrial	صناعي	Donation	تبرع	Malnourished	سوء تغذية
Economic	اقتصادي	Drought	جفاف	Shortage	نقص
Conflict	صراع	Harvest	حصاد	Shore	ساحل

Health	صحة	Touch	يلمس	Cleanliness	النظافة
Safety	سلامة \ امان	Dirty	قذر	Hygiene	نظافة شخصية
Disease	مرض	Attract	يجذب	Sanitation	نظافة عامة
Flu	أنفلونزا	Germ	جراثيم	Fly	ذبابة
Infected	مصاب	Infection	عدوي	Poisonous	سام
Outbreak	تفشي المرض	Public	عام	Guess	يخمن
Wild	بري	Stomach	معدة	Spade	جاروف
Actor	ممثل	Play	مسرحية	Obvious	واضح
Patron	راعي	Poem	قصيدة	Wander	يتجول
Perform	يمثل	Return	يعود	Beat	يهزم
Theatre	مسرح	Retired	متقاعد	Capture	يأسر \ يحتل
Career	مشوار مهني	Inspire	يلهم \ يحمس	Several	متعدد
Difficulty	صعوبة	Champion	بطل رياضي	Throughout	عبر \ خلال
Kung Fu	لعبة قتالية	Crash	يصطدم	Award	يكافئ
Physiotherapy	علاج طبيعي	Braille	طريقة برايل	Compliment	اطراء \ مجاملة
Wheelchair	كرسي للمعاقين	Graduate	يتخرج	Congratulation	تهنئة
Incredible	غير معقول	Organisation	منظمة	Amazing	مذهل
Achieve	يحقق \ ينجز	Tutor	معلم خاص	Overlook	يطل على
Appearance	مظهر	Sign	يشير الي \ إشارة	Recall	يتذكر
Human nature	طبيعة بشرية	Cut pollution	يقلل التلوث	Borrow	يقترض
Judge	يحكم	Brave	شجاع	Lend	يفرض
Make up your mind	يقرر	Form	يشكل \ استثمار	Bury	يدفن
Prejudice	تعصب	Between	بين	Burn	يحرق
Make a difference	يشكل فارق	Remember	يتذكر	Owner	مالك

Second Term

Communication	تواصل	Comment	تعليق	Digital	رقمي
Blog	مدونة	Website	موقع اليكتروني	Fax	فاكس
Social networking sites	مواقع تواصل	Online	عبر الانترنت	High-quality	جودة عالية
Interests	اهتمامات	Internet	شبكة التواصل	Smart	ذكي
Advertise	يعلن عن	Connect	يربط بـ	Technology	تكنولوجيا
Apply	يتقدم	Development	تنمية	Visual	بصري
Complicated	معقد	Device	جهاز	Particular	محدد
Clothe	يكسو	Silent	صامت \ هادئ	Icy	مجمد
Dislike	يكره	Delighted	سعيد	Settle in	يستقر
Miserable	بائس	Noisy	مزعج	Slip	ينزلق
Naughty	شقي \ مشاغب	Contact	يتصل بـ	Get on	ينسجم
Relation	علاقة	Governess	مربية	Pain	الم
Right	صحيح	Hoof	خف الحصان \ يركل	Prediction	تنبؤ
Fireman	رجل مطافئ	Architect	مهندس معماري	Easier	اسهل
Baker	فران	Dentist	طبيب اسنان	Translate	يترجم
Flight attendant	مضيفة	Course	دورة \ كورس	Tourist	سائح
Cleaner	عامل نظافة	Improve	يحسن	Customer	زبون
Carpenter	نجار	Qualification	مؤهلات	Sales assistant	بائع

Instead of	بدلاً من	Illegal	غير شرعي	Kidnapped	مخطوف
Seriously	بجدية	Manual labour	عمالة يدوية	Catch	يمسك \ يلحق بـ
Slum	عشوائيات	Material	مادة \ قماش	Lose	يفقد \ يخسر
Housing	إسكان	Resident	مقيم	Miss	يفقد \ يفتقد
Sanitation	الصحة \ الصرف	Shantytown	مدينة الاكواخ	Oven	فرن
Shack	يهز \ يرج	Injured	مصاب	Servant	خادم
Altitude	ارتفاع	Affect	يؤثر	Take over	يتولى مسئولية
Permanently	لأبد	Effect	تأثير	Take care of	يهتم بـ
Run	يجري \ يدير	Charge	تكليف \ ضريبة	Take part	يشارك
Supply	يمد	Operate	يشغل	Take place	يحدث
Stage	مرحلة	Section	قسم \ تفرعة	Take off	يقلع
Sea level	مستوي البحر	Shorten	يقصر	Take away	يتخلص من
Frozen	متجمد	Waterway	مجري مائي	Income	دخل
Balloon	منطاد	Realise	يدرك	Criminal	مجرم
Exploration	استكشاف	Argument	نقاش \ جدال	Life guard	حارس
Phobia	خوف \ هلع	Doll	عروسة	Irrational	غير مبرر
Fear	خوف	Frightened	مرعوب	Session	جلسة
Dizzy	دوخة	Dark	الظلام	Therapist	معالج
Get over	يتغلب علي	Get control	يسيطر	Virtual	افتراضي
Panic	مرعوب	Clear-headed	صافي الذهن	Treatment	علاج
Avoid	يتجنب	Situation	موقف	Arrangement	ترتيب
Lighthouse	منارة	Fair	عادل	Punishment	عقاب
Trade centre	مركز تجاري	Harsh	صارم \ قاس	Sentence	حكم
Enforce	يجبر	Law	قانون	Serious	خطير \ جاد
Enforcement	اجراء \ تنفيذ	Legal	قانوني	Trial	محاكمة
Species	فصيلة \ فصائل	Climate change	تغير بيئي	Store	مخزن \ يحزن
Ecosystem	نظام بيئي	Threat	تهديد	Suitable	مناسب
Get rid of	يتخلص من	Survive	يبقي حيا \ ينجو	Reclaim	يستصلح
Extinct	منقرض	Feed	يطعم	Productive	انتاجي
Habitat	موطن	Agriculture	زراعة	Keep up with	يوافق
Inhabitant	ساكن	Hectare	هكتار \ 10 ألف متر مربع	Keep on	يستمر
Biodiversity	تنوع بيئي	Development	تنمية	Keep off	يبعد \ يطرده
Afford	يتحمل ماديا	Process	عملية	Keep out of	يبعد عن
Compulsory	اجباري	Production	انتاج	Educated	متعلم
Base on	يؤسس علي	Legend	اسطورة	Investigate	يتحرى
Crime	جريمة	Physical	جسدي	Equal	متساو
Decorate	يزين	Detective story	قصة بوليسية	Injury	إصابة
Detective	متحري \ محقق	Expression	تعبير	Shoot	يطلق النار
Fictional	خيالي	Face	يواجه	Drown	يغرق
Landlady	صاحبة العقار	Hound	كلب صيد	Escape	يهرب
Scene	مشهد	Inherit	يرث	Terrified	مرعوب
Alarm	انذار	Horn	بوق \ نفير	Leisure facilities	تسهيلات ترفيهية
Put up with	يتحمل	Authorities	سلطات	Artificial	صناعي
Increase	يزيد	Get rid of	يتخلص من	Nocturnal	ليلي
Stress	ضغط عصبي	Prevent	يمنع	Improvement	تحسين
Burglar	لص	Reduce	يقلل	Reform	اصلاح معنوي
Go off	ينفجر \ يرن	Illuminate	ينير	Take for granted	مسلم به

أهم كلمات الصف الثاني الثانوي

First term					
Efficient	كفو	Trade	تجارة \ يتاجر	Foundation	مؤسسة
Inefficient	غير كفو	Delegation	وفد	Transplant	نقل \ زرع اعضاء
Children	اطفال	Adapt	يتكيف \ يتأقلم	Treat	يعامل \ يعالج
Grandchildren	أحفاد	Adopt	يتبنى \ يتولى	Treatment	معاملة \ علاج
Lead	يقود \ يؤدي إلى	Retire	يتقاعد	Free of charge	مجانا
Leader	قائد	Retirement	تقاعد	Turn into	يتحول الي
Amusing	مسلّي \ ممتع	Poem	قصيدة	Marsh	مستنقع \ بركة
Childhood	طفولة	Poet	شاعر	Enormous	هائل \ ضخمة
Death	موت	Poetry	شعر	Remain	يضل \ يبقى \ بقايا
Publish	ينشر كتاب	Poet Laureate	امير الشعراء	Toxic	سام
Publisher	ناشر \ دار نشر	Forever	للأبد	Waste	يهدر \ نفايات
Care	يعتني \ عناية	Infertile	عقيم	Tease	يضايق
Careful	حريص	Fertilise	يخصب	Bother	يزعج
Careless	مهمل	Fertiliser	سماد	Impress	يبهر \ يؤثر في
Carelessness	اهمال	Industry	صناعة	Expert	خبير
Deliberately	عن عمد	Industrial	صناعي	On their own	بمفردهم
Exist	يتواجد	Manage	يدير \ ينجح	Activities	انشطة
Existence	تواجد \ وجود	Manager	مدير	Behave	يتصرف
Co-existence	تعايش	Bully	يبلطج \ بلطجي	Behaviour	سلوك \ اخلاق
Fertile	خصب (صفة)	Bullying	البلطجة \ التمر	Prepare	يعد \ يجهز
Cooperate	يتعاون	Prove	يثبت	Succeed	ينجح
Cooperation	تعاون	Proof	دليل	Success	نجاح
Cooperative	متعاون	Distract	يشنت \ يدهش	Successful	ناجح
Combine	يجمع \ يدمج	Effective	مؤثر \ فعال	Teenage	مراهق (صفة)
Combination	اندماج \ مزيج	Goal	هدف	Teenager	شاب مراهق (اسم)
Decision	قرار	Rely on	يعتمد علي	Teen	شاب مراهق (اسم)
Individual	فرد \ فردي	Reliance	اعتماد \ ثقة	Avoid	يتجنب
Literature	الادب	Split	ينشط	Valid	ساري \ شرعي
Optimistic	متفائل	Steal	يسرق	Label	ملصق \ يلزق
Optimism	التفاؤل	Lead	يقود \ يؤدي	Manufacture	يصنع \ صناعة
Pessimistic	متشائم	Leader	قائد	Proper	ملائم
Pessimism	التشاؤم	Leadership	قيادة	Properly	بطريقة ملائمة
Shock	يصدمة \ صدمة	Natural	طبيعي	Rely on	يعتمد علي
Shocked	مصدوم	Artificial	صناعي	Reliable	يعتمد عليه \ موثوق به
Crash	يتحطم \ تصادم	Man-made	صناعي	Count on	يعتمد علي
Hunter	صياد	Fine	يغرم \ غرامة	Ingredients	مقادير
Organise	ينظم	Expire	ينتهي صلاحيته	Raw	نيء
Organisation	منظمة	Expiry	انتهاء صلاحية	Carbonated water	ماء فوار
Shelter	ياوي \ مأوي	Expired	منتهي صلاحيته	Caffeine	كافيين
Vinegar	خل	Preserve	يحفظ	Flavour	مذاق \ طعم
Spread	ينتشر \ ينشر	Preservatives	مواد حافظة	Cloth	قطعة قماش
Chop	يقطع	Cool	يبرد \ بارد \ هادئ	Clothe	يكسو
Chopping board	لوحة تقطيع	Multiply	يتكاثر	Clothes	ملابس

Pass	يجتاز \ ينجح	Dyslexia	صعوبة القراءة	Cruel	قاس \ عنيف
Sound	صوت \ يبدو	Colour-blind	مريض بعمي الالوان	Cruelty	قسوة \ عنف
Ability	قدرة	Academic	دراسي	Soldier	جندي
Visual	بصري	Cooperate	يتعاون	Army	جيش
Vocational	مهني \ حرفي	Cooperation	التعاون	Sailor	بحار
Develop	يطور \ بتطور	Argue	يتجادل \ يتشاجر	Navy	البحرية
Development	تنمية	Argument	شجار \ خلاف	Violent	عنيف
Lazy	كسول	Frighten	يخيف	Violence	العنف
Overcome	يتغلب على	Frightening	مخيف	Find out	يكشف \ يعرف
Potential	امكانية \ احتمالي	Arrive	يصل	Look for	يبحث عن
Support	دعم \ يدعم	Arrival	وصول	Escape from	يهرب من
Triumph	ينتصر \ انتصار	Capture	يحتل \ يأسر	Aim	هدف
Gold	ذهب	Compete	يتنافس	Amateur	هاوي
Silver	فضة	Competition	منافسة \ مسابقة	Professional	محترف
Bronze	برونز	Competitor	متنافس	Take care of	يعتني بـ
Medal	ميدالية	Fair	عادل \ جميل \ معرض	Take turns	يتناوب الأدوار
Exercise	يتدرب \ تدريب	Particularly	تحديدا	Take place	يحدث
Receive	يستلم	Regularly	بانتظام	Take part	يشارك
Taekwondo	تايكوندو	Religion	دين	Take off	تقلع
Athletics	الغاب القوي	Religious	ديني (صفة)	Take over	يتولى مسؤولية
Athlete	رياضي	Archaeologist	عالم اثار	Take on	اخذ على عاتقه
Boxing	ملاكمة	Proud	فخور	Take in	يخدع \ يستوعب
Comic	قصة مصورة	Spare	احتياطي \ يستغل	Maze	متاهة
Navy	بحرية \ اسطول	Spare time	وقت فراغ	Normal	طبيعي
Naval	بحري (صفة)	Spare parts	قطع غيار	Promote	يرقي \ يدعم
Psychology	علم النفس	Spare tyre	إطار اضافي	Promotion	ترقية \ دعم
Psychological	نفسى (صفة)	Comic character	شخصية كرتونية	Tease	يضايق
Psychologist	عالم نفسى	Cage	قفص	Cruel to	قاسى مع
Genes	جينات	Fool	أحمق	Production	انتاج
Above	فوق	Mountain	جبل	Ambition	الطموح (اسم)
Deep	عميق	Mountaineering	تسلق الجبال	Ambitious	طموح (صفة)
Depth	عمق	Mountaineer	متسلق	Challenge	يتحدى \ تحدي
Deepen	يعمق \ يقوي	Climb	يتسلق \ تسلق	Out of the blue	فجأة
Summit	قمة \ مؤتمر	Climber	متسلق	Make my day	يسعدني
Top	قمة	Professional	محترف	A close call	خطر
Sea level	سطح البحر	Slightly	بدرجة طفيفة	To keep your head	يهدأ
Amazing	مدهش	Toddler	طفل يحبو	In a tight corner	في ازمة
Amazed	مدهش	Common	شائع \ مشترك	Disability	اعاقة
Lifelong	مدي الحياة (صفة)	Conquer	يغزو \ يقهر	Strange	غريب (صفة)
Argue	يتجادل	Peaceful	سلمي \ امن	Treat	يعالج \ يتعامل مع
Argument	جدال \ خلاف	Peacefully	بطريقة امنة	Treatment	علاج \ معاملة
Peace	سلام	Serious	خطير \ جاد	Paralympic	أولمبياد المعاقين

Second Term

Fertile	خصب	Organic	عضوي \ طبيعي	Ripen	ينضج
Fertilize	يضع اسمدة	Non-organic	غير عضوي \ كيميائي	Ripened	ناضج
Fertilizer	سماد	Pesticide	مبيد للآفات	Ripe	ناضج
Gene	جين وراثي	Poison	السم (اسم)	Rot	يتعفن
Genetics	علم الوراثة	Poisonous	سام (صفة)	Rotten	متعفن \ فاسد
Genetic engineering	هندسة وراثية	Spray	يرش \ رش	Starve	يموت جوعا
Modify	يعدل \ يغير	Ingredient	مكون \ مقدار	Starvation	مجاعة
Modified	معدل	Method	طريقة	Amount	كمية
Modification	تعديل	Quality	جودة	Persuade	يقنع
Ashore	على \ الي الشاطئ	Armed	مسلح	Purpose	غرض
Primitive	بدائي \ اولي	Attack	يهاجم \ هجوم	Abroad	بالخارج
Remote	بعيد	Continent	قارة	Aboard	على متن السفينة
Remoteness	بعد \ مسافة	Crew	طاقم سفينة او طائرة	Ashore	الي الشاطئ
Navy	اسطول \ بحرية	Determined	مصمم \ عازم	Ahead	امام
Naval	بحري	Drown	يغرق	Around	حول
Scene	مشهد \ منظر	Enemy	عدو	Above	فوق
Scenic	تصويري \ تمثيلي	Harpoon	رمح \ حربة	Regularly	بانتظام
Progress	يتقدم \ تقدم	Unrecognisable	لا يمكن التعرف عليه	Rapid	سريع
Tissue	نسيج \ قماش	unrecognisable	لا يمكن التعرف عليه	Flood	فيضان \ فيضان
Heart	القلب	undrinkable	لا يمكن شربه	Flood defences	مصدات الفيضان
Decrease	يقل \ انخفاض	unbelievable	لا يمكن تصديقه	Cell	خلية \ زنزانة
Increase	يزيد \ زيادة	unreadable	لا يمكن قراءته	Cure	يعالج \ علاج
Hostile	عدواني	unbreakable	لا يمكن كسره	Diabetes	مرض السكر
North Pole	القطب الشمالي	uncomfortable	غير مريح	Mend	يصلح
South Pole	القطب الجنوبي	unrecognisable	لا يمكن التعرف عليه	Operate	يشغل \ يجري عملية
Trend	يميل \ نزعة \ رغبة	Arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	Almost	تقريبا
Cure	يعالج \ علاج	Decrease	يقل \ انخفاض	Employee	موظف
Disease	مرض	Determined	مصمم \ عازم	Face	يواجه
Rapidly	بسرعة	Cope with	يتأقلم مع	Flexible	مرن
Serious	خطير \ جاد	Employer	صاحب العمل	Option	اختيار \ احتمال
Angle	زاوية \ يصطاد	Temporary	مؤقت	Overload	يثقل \ حمل زائد
Blink	يرمش \ يتغاضى	Position	منصب \ موقع \ وضع	Plug	يغلق \ يوصل القابس
Brightness	لمعان \ بريق	Electrical	كهربائي	Unplug	ينزع القابس
Flat	مسطح \ مستوي \ شقة	Fire	يفصل \ نار	Come up with	يبتكر
Height	ارتفاع	Fire extinguisher	طفاية حريق	Come round	يفيق
Moist	رطب	Majority	الاجلبية	Come out	كتاب يصدر
Permanent	دائم	Minority	الاقلية	Come on	هيا
Stretch	يتمدد \ تمدد	Simple	بسيط	Point out	يوضح \ يبين
Bestseller	الافضل مبيعا	Army	جيش	Go missing	يتوه
Reform	يصلح \ اصلاح معنوي	Battle	معركة	Get lost	يتوه
Go on	يستمر	Eventually	في النهاية	Oasis	واحة
Keen on	متحمس لـ	Force	يجبر \ قوة	Trap	يحبس \ افخ
Explorer	مستكشف	Fortunate	محظوظ	Oppose	يعارض
Adviser \ advisor	مستشار	Fortunately	لحسن الحظ	Opposition	معارضة
Advisable	من الافضل	Unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	Opposing	معارض

Exclude	يستبعد \ يستثنى	Polite	مؤدب	Video	فيديو \ يسجل
Include	يتضمن \ يشمل	Rude	وقح	Download	يحمل
More or less	تقريباً	Public	عام	Upload	يرفع
Exactly	بالضبط	Private	خاص	Advantage	ميزة
Stick to \ stuck	يلتزم بـ	Digital	رقمي \ اليكتروني	Disadvantage	عيب
Type	يكتب \ نوع	Media	اعلام	Lose touch with	لا يتواصل
Pleasant	رائع \ مقبول	Cassette player	جهاز المسجل	Irritable	مضطرب \ منفعل
Unpleasant	كريه \ بغض	Chat	يتحدث	Virtual	افتراضي \ تخيلي
Rule	قانون \ قاعدة	DVD	فيديو رقمي	Real	حقيقي
Depressed	محبط	Necessity	ضرورة	Privacy	خصوصية
Engine	محرك	Opportunity	فرصة	Produce	ينتج
Jet	نفاث	Power	يدير \ طاقة	Employ	يوظف
Accommodation	اقامة	Visitor	زائر	Worn-out	بال \ تالف \ مرهق
Culture	ثقافة	Package	يعبأ \ ربطة	Value for money	شيء قيمته فيه
Particular	محدد \ معين	Package tour	رحلة شاملة	Take it easy	يسترخي
Pretend	يتظاهر \ يدعي	Include	يشمل	Wear down	يضعف \ يتغلب علي
Reputation	سمعة \ شهرة	Fixed	ثابت	Wear off	يزول الألم او تأثير الدواء
Staff	طاقم عمل	Mass tourism	سياحة شاملة	Wear on	الوقت يمر
Travel agent	وكيل سفر	Cathedral	كاتدرائية	Wear out	تدوب الملابس
Travel agency	وكالة سفريات	Block	يمنع \ حاجز	Wear away	يتآكل من كثرة الاستعمال
Grow up	ينمو \ يكبر	Worth	استحقاق \ مستحق	Foe	خصم \ عدو
Grown up	ناضج (صفة)	Worthy	جدير بـ	Stoop	ينحني \ يتنازل
Inspire	يلهم \ يحمس	Worthless	رديء \ سيء	Common touch	تواضع
Inspiring	ملهم	Bear \ bore \ borne	يتحمل	Imposter	نصاب \ مخادع
Inspiration	الهام \ تشجيع	Keep your head	يحافظ عي هدوءه	Virtue	ميزة \ صفة
Forgive	يسامح \ يتغاضي عن	Lose your head	يتوتر	Deal in	يتاجر \ يتعامل بـ
Forgiveness	سماح \ عفو	Allow	يسمح	Give way to	يفسح المجال
Forgiving	متساهل \ متسامح	Make allowance for	يراعي	Twisted	مزور \ ملتو
Unforgiving	عديم الرحمة \ قاس	Aim	هدف \ يهدف	Knave	وغد \ شرير
Ban	يمنع	Climate	مناخ	Forests	غابات
Demand	يطلب \ طلب	Climatic	مناخي	Heat	الحرارة
Depend	يعتمد	Global	عالمي \ كوني	Atmosphere	غلاف \ جو
Dependence	اعتماد	Globalisation	عولمة	Atmospheric	جوي
Independence	استقلال	Issue	قضية \ موضوع	Oil	زيت
Dependable	جدير بالثقة	Arctic	القطب الشمالي	Oily	زيتي
Hunger	الجوع	Dust	تراب	Erupt	ينفجر \ ينور
Hungry	جوعان	Dusty	مترب	Eruption	ثورة \ انفجار
Run out of	ينفذ \ ينتهي	Greenhouse	صوبة زراعية	Pollute	يلوث
Worried	قلق (صفة)	Greenhouse effect	احتباس حراري	Pollution	تلوث
Worrying	مقلق (صفة)	Surface	سطح	Rise	يرتفع \ يزيد
Solve	يحل	Turn down	يهدى \ يقلل	Produce	ينتج
Active	نشط	Computing	دراسة الحاسب الالي	Mind	عقل \ يمانع
Company	شركة \ صحبة	Confidence	ثقة	Photography	التصوير

Irregular Verbs

Verb	V1	V2	V3	Verb	V1	V2	V3
يكون	am\is\are	was\were	been	يترك/ يسمح	let	let	let
يهزم	beat	beat	beaten	يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يصبح	become	became	become	يصنع/ يجعل	make	made	made
يبدأ	begin	began	begun	يقصد	mean	meant	meant
ينحني	bend	bent	bent	يقابل	meet	met	met
يلدغ	bite	bit	bitten	يخطأ	mistake	mistook	mistaken
ينزف	bleed	bled	bled	يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يهب	blow	blew	blown	يضع	put	put	put
يكسر	break	broke	broken	يقرا	read	read	read
يحضر	bring	brought	brought	يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يبني	build	built	built	يتصل	ring	rang	rung
ينفجر	burst	burst	burst	يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يشترى	buy	bought	bought	يجري	run	ran	run
يمسك	catch	caught	caught	يقول	say	said	said
يختار	choose	chose	chosen	يري	see	saw	seen
يأتي	come	came	come	يبحث	seek	sought	sought
يكلف	cost	cost	cost	يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يقطع	cut	cut	cut	يرسل	send	sent	sent
يتعامل	deal	dealt	dealt	يعد/ يحدد	set	set	set
يحفر	dig	dug	dug	يهز	shake	shook	shaken
يفعل	do	did	done	يصوب	shoot	shot	shot
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn	يوضح/ يعرض	show	showed	shown
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk	ينكمش	shrink	shrank	shrunk
يقود	drive	drove	driven	يغلق	shut	shut	shut
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten	يغني	sing	sang	sung
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen	يغرق	sink	sank	sunk
يطعم	feed	fed	fed	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
يشعر	feel	felt	felt	ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يحارب	fight	fought	fought	ينزلق	slide	slid	slid
يجد	find	found	found	يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يطير	fly	flew	flown	يصرف/ يقضي	spend	spent	spent
يمنع	forbid	forbade	forbidden	يدور	spin	span	spun
يتنبأ	forecast	forecast	forecast	ينشطر	split	split	split
ينسي	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينتشر	spread	spread	spread
يسامح	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يقف	stand	stood	stood
يتجمد	freeze	froze	frozen	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يحصل	get	got	got	يلتصق	stick	stuck	stuck
يعطي	give	gave	given	يلدغ	sting	stung	stung
يذهب	go	went	gone\been	يضرب/ يهاجم	strike	struck	struck
يطحن	grind	ground	ground	يقسم	swear	swore	sworn
ينمو/ يزرع	grow	grew	grown	يكنس/ يكتسح	sweep	swept	swept
يلقى	hang	hung	hung	يعوم	swim	swam	swum
يمتلك	have	had	had	ياخذ	take	took	taken
يسمع	hear	heard	heard	يدرس	teach	taught	taught
يختبأ	hide	hid	hidden	يبكي	tear	tore	torn
يضرب	hit	hit	hit	يخبر	tell	told	told
يمسك/ يقيم	hold	held	held	يفكر	think	thought	thought
يؤلم	hurt	hurt	hurt	يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يحفظ/ يجعل	keep	kept	kept	يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يعرف	know	knew	known	يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يبيض	lay	laid	laid	يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
يقود/ يؤدي	lead	led	led	يغزل	weave	wove	woven
يغادر	leave	left	left	ينوح	weep	wept	wept
يسلف	lend	lent	lent	يقوز	win	won	won
يحرق	burn	burnt	burnt	يكتب	write	wrote	written

Unit One: Writers and stories

Listening Text:

<p>Interviewer: When did you start writing?</p> <p>Writer: I first wrote stories and poems when I was at primary school.</p> <p>Interviewer: What was the first thing you wrote?</p> <p>Writer: When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize in a national competition for school children.</p> <p>Interviewer: When did you start writing stories?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Interviewer: Didn't you get confused?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Interviewer: Do you still write like that?</p> <p>Writer: No, I don't write short stories now. Now, I only write novels – they take much longer.</p> <p>Interviewer: So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed routine?</p> <p>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 one thousand words a day.</p> <p>Interviewer: Do you use a computer?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Interviewer: How many words do you write usually?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Interviewer: Do you show other people?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Interviewer: Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Interviewer: What did you think of the ending of your last story?</p> <p>Writer: When I finished it, I thought it was not my best ending yet!</p> <p>Interviewer: That's very interesting. Thank you for talking to me.</p> <p>Writer: You're welcome.</p>
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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 the 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 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.

Vocabulary:

Main Words			
Average	متوسط \ عادي	Writer	كاتب \ مؤلف
Insist (on \ that)	يصر	Collect	يجمع \ يلتقط \ يلتقي
Insistent	مصر \ لحوح (صفة)	Collection	مجموعة \ تجميع \ ادخار
Insistence	إصرار \ الحاح	Disabled	معاق
Publish	ينشر كتاب \ يذيع	Disability	إعاقة
Publisher	ناشر \ دار نشر	Pioneer	رائد (اسم)
Publication	إصدار \ عملية النشر \ مقال منشور	Pioneering	ريادي (صفة)
(at) Midnight	منتصف الليل	Fashion	موضة \ أناقة
(at) Midday	منتصف النهار	Fashionable	على الموضة \ حديث \ أنيق (صفة)
Confuse	يربك \ يلبط	Old-fashioned	قديم \ موضة قديمة
Confusion	ارتباك \ حيرة	Establish	يقيم \ يؤسس \ يشهر
Confused	مرتبك (مفعول)	Established	مؤسس \ مشهور
Confusing	مربك (فاعل)	Establishment	إنشاء \ تأسيس \ مؤسسة
Law	قانون	Attach (to)	يربط \ يوصل \ يعلق \ يرفق
Lawyer	محامي	Attachment	اتصال \ الحاق \ مرفقات \ ملحقات
Believe (in + that)	يؤمن \ يعتقد	Routine	نظام حياة او عمل يومي متكرر
Believer	مؤمن	Custom	عادة مجتمع
Belief	إيمان \ اعتقاد \ دين	Customary	معتاد (صفة)
Secretary	سكرتير	Style	أسلوب مميز (كتابة \ ملابس \ كلام ...)
Secretarial	سكرتيري (صفة)	Stylish	راقي \ أنيق (صفة)
Poetry	شعر	District	حي سكني

Important words			
Literature	الأدب	Primary	ابتدائي
Science fiction	خيال علمي	Prize	جائزة
Adventure story	قصة مغامرات	Fixed	ثابت \ مصلح
Short story	قصة قصيرة	Retired	متقاعد
Novel	رواية	Coach	يدرّب \ مدرب
Competition	منافسة	Diplomat	دبلوماسي
Career	مشوار حياة مهني	Politician	شخص سياسي
Experience	خبرة \ تجربة حياتية	Editor	محرر
Show	عرض \ يعرض		
Almost	تقريباً		
Fall	يسقط		
Earthquake	زلزال		
Obey	يطيع		
Transplant	نقل \ زرع أعضاء		
Classic	قديم		
Later	فيما بعد		

Prepositions			
Type onto	يكتب على جهاز	Translate into	يترجم الي
At university	في الجامعة	Expert on \ in \ at	خبير في
Full of	ممتلئ بـ	Graduate in	تخرج في مجال (فعل)
By hand	يدويًا	Graduate from	تخرج من مكان (فعل)
Happy with	سعيد بـ	Graduate of	خريج من مكان (اسم)
In three days	خلال		
Interested in	مهتم بـ		
Give up his bed	يتبرع		
Light go out	ينطفئ		
Sun go down	تغرب		

Language Notes:

1) Expressions:

- Which forms of literature do you enjoy most ... بمعنى جدا
 - How many words a day does he try to write ... يوميا او في اليوم
 - I wrote short stories for a student magazine ... لاحظ حرف الجر
 - Do you still write like that ... حال وليست فعل بمعنى لا يزال
 - I write all day with a ten-minute break for coffee at midday ... لاحظ حروف الجر
 - He gave me a headache ... يسبب صداع، لاحظ استخدام الفعل
 - I send everything as an e-mail attachment ... بمعنى ملحق مع الايميل
 - Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written ... هل سبق لك ولاحظ استخدام المصدر
 - Thank you for talking to me ... لإنهاء المقابلة
 - You're welcome ... للرد علي الشكر
 - The story was made into \ turned into a film ... بمعنى تحولت الي
 - For which collection of stories did Haqqi win an important prize ... لاحظ حرف الجر
 - Win a prize for ... يفوز بجائزة بسبب انجاز او في مجال معين
 - Created \ developed \ made a new style of writing ... ابتكر اسلوب
 - They take much longer ... تستغرق اكثر من ذلك ولاحظ تعديل الصفة
 - As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated ... (Ving) بمعنى بالإضافة الي وبعدها اسم او
 - He was a very strong believer in the power of books ... مؤمن بـ ولاحظ حرف الجر
 - The Arab speak Arabic ... الجنسية ثم اللغة
 - Have a routine \ lunch ... لاحظ استخدام الفعل
 - He sounded busy \ looked old fashioned ...
- الأفعال التي معناها يبدو يأتي بعدها صفات ولا تأخذ فعل مستمر Ving ولا توضع في المجهول

2) Make \ Do:

- ليس هناك قاعدة محددة لتحديد استخدام أي من do أو make وبالتالي فالحل الوحيد هو حفظ تلك التعبيرات جيدا ...

make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do an operation	يقوم بعملية جراحية
make sure	يتأكد	do a transplant	يؤدي عملية زرع أعضاء
make contributions	يقوم بإسهامات	do work \ a job	يقوم بالعمل
make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	do the shopping	يتسوق
make (take) a decision	يقرر / يتخذ قرار	do the homework	يقوم بواجباته المدرسية
make a difference to	يحدث اختلاف في	do the housework	يقوم بعمل المنزل
make money	يكسب اموال	do the cooking	يقوم بالطهي
make a mistake	يخطئ	do wrong \ harm	يخطئ\ يؤدي
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	do the banking \ business	يقوم بالأعمال البنكية
make a plan	يضع خطة	do the accounts	يقوم بتسجيل الحسابات
make a fire	يشعل نارا	do sports \ games	يمارس الرياضة
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do a quiz	يحل مسابقة
make a promise	يوعد	do something \ nothing	يفعل شيء (لا شيء)
make achievements	يحقق انجازات	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make noise	يثير ضوضاء	do a project	يقوم بعمل بحث أو دراسة أو مشروع
make a speech	يجهز خطاب	do research \ survey	يقوم بعمل أبحاث
make timetable	يعد جدول للمواعيد	do without	يستغني عن
make the bed	يرتب السرير	do experiment	يقوم بتجربة
make food	يصنع الطعام	do damage	يسبب تلف \ ضرر
make a film	يخرج او ينتج فيلم	do well	يؤدي جيدا

- Ex: Now, I'm only doing a few hours of work a day.
- Ex: It can be hard to make money nowadays.
- Ex: You can make your own timetable to organize your study.
- Ex: My job is one which can be done almost anywhere.
- Ex: Freelance workers have to do their own accounts!

6. We a class survey today to find out the students' opinion of the new uniform.
a) made b) had c) took d) did
7. Have you any arrangements for the holidays?
a) make b) made c) do d) done
8. I can't come out because I've got to the washing up.
a) do b) operate c) make d) clean
9. You have two mistakes in the test.
a) made b) done c) written d) commit
10. Ali a good job when he made that new table.
a) did b) made c) took d) kept
11. Early black and white photos show people in clothes.
a) fashion b) fashionable c) old-fashioned d) stylish
12. The sun is at its strongest at
a) midyear b) may day c) midday d) midnight
13. I don't really have a during the holidays.
a) system b) style c) routine d) career
14. My friend won a prize in a competition.
a) poet b) poetess c) poem d) poetry
15. I sent an email with two They were photos of my friends.
a) attach b) attached c) attachment d) attachments
16. That author's books are very successful, so I think that he will easily find a for his next book.
a) publisher b) publish c) publication d) published
17. Someone who can't use part of their body is
a) unable b) disabled c) enabled d) disability
18. Ali 's cousin is and cannot walk very well.
a) unable b) disable c) disabled d) enable
19. In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional that he used to follow when he was a boy.
a) routine b) career c) fashion d) custom
20. Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant
a) writers b) pioneers c) politicians d) diplomats
21. My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, he's studying at university.
a) low b) loan c) law d) raw
22. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor of Cairo.
a) distinct b) distance c) distract d) district
23. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple
a) system b) style c) custom d) routine
24. The Prisoner of Zenda Hope more than a year to write.
a) spent b) took c) looked d) gave
25. A pioneer is one of the people to do something that others will continue.
a) last b) best c) first d) worst
26. My mother has a that children learn best by playing games.
a) believe b) believer c) believes d) belief
27. Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth-century
a) writer b) diplomat c) politician d) coach
28. My parents gave me a of modern short stories for my birthday.
a) collection b) confusion c) competition d) literature
29. A publisher is someone who books, newspapers or magazines.
a) writes b) produces c) sells d) insist
30. His first job was as a He used to spend all his day in the court.
a) editor b) secretary c) lawyer d) publisher
31. His first short story, in 1925, established him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
a) published b) was published c) was publishing d) publishing
32. I spend two or three days what I have written.
a) check b) checked c) to check d) checking

33. This essay took me three nights
a) finishing b) finished c) to finish d) finishes
34. It was a great novel which was into a fantastic film.
a) done b) returned c) moved d) turned
35. Working on two novels at the same time was very
a) confuse b) confusing c) confused d) confusion
36. My friend insists taking me to dinner.
a) of b) at c) on d) in
37. I sent my CV to the company and my photo to it.
a) put b) attracted c) attached d) attended
38. I'd that yesterday's film was very interesting.
a) speak b) tell c) ask d) say
39. I'm concerned, they won't come tonight.
a) As long as b) As well as c) As many as d) As far as
40. One advantage of hydroelectricity is that it is cheap
a) produce b) to produce c) producing d) produces
41. A good secretary should know how to translate Arabic other languages.
a) on b) into c) in d) for
42. I can write fast: I write an of a thousand words a day.
a) average b) overage c) avert d) avoid
43. I'm – I still use a pencil and a paper.
a) ancient b) old-fashioned c) modern d) new
44. When I revise my work, my secretary it onto the computer.
a) writes b) types c) takes d) sends
45. The sun is at its strongest midday.
a) at b) on c) in d) of
46. My friends and I are going to enter an athletics We all hope to win something.
a) competitor b) compete c) competition d) competing
47. As well as a writer, Haqqi was an expert on Arab culture.
a) is b) is being c) being d) been
48. Haqqi was an expert Arab literature.
a) in b) from c) of d) for
49. After he graduated commerce, he works as an accountant in a bank.
a) on b) in c) at d) for
50. Haqqi's long includes working as a diplomat, a lawyer and a writer.
a) life b) career c) job d) day
51. The teacher is that the school is not to blame for the situation.
a) insist b) insistence c) insistent d) insisted
52. The fog is expected to have cleared away by
a) midway b) midyear c) midfield d) midday
53. Call me, but I like handwritten letters.
a) out of fashion b) ancient c) old-fashioned d) a pioneer
54. You should have a medical check-up every six month.
a) custom b) tradition c) habit d) routine
55. Ever since our walked out, the office has been in a state of chaos.
a) secretary b) publisher c) coach d) lawyer
56. This food processor has a special for grinding coffee.
a) development b) environment c) attachment d) statement
57. The names of the winners of the competition will be in June.
a) published b) insisted c) confused d) disabled
58. Rachel bought yet another red dress to add to her
a) publication b) collection c) belief d) confusion
59. In my village, it is for a girl to take her mother's name.
a) custom b) consumer c) customer d) customary
60. He has himself as the leading candidate in the election.
a) published b) created c) attached d) established

2) Finish the following dialogue:

A conversation between Hany and Shadi about the high prices.

Hany: Why do you look so worried?

Shadi: Prices went sky-high and I

Hany: It's a common problem and

Shadi: What sort of personal solutions?

Hany: For example, you are a heavy smoker ?

Shadi: I tried but in vain.

Hany:

Shadi: You are absolutely right. Where there's a will there's a way.

Hany: Think of its harmful effects. ?

Shadi: I know that but it's hard to get rid of old habits.

Hany: You also do damage to your children.

Shadi: Don't let think about that. I promise I

Hany: You'd better start before it's too late.

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

My car was stolen the other day. I had left it in one of the side streets for half an hour, but when I returned it was gone. I was surprised that it had been taken because there were plenty of faster, more up-to-date models in the street; but perhaps I was the only person foolish enough to leave my door unlooked.

I had to report the incident to the police. It was the first time I ever entered a police station and I was slightly nervous and ill at ease. However, the people there were so nice and reassuring that soon I felt more at ease. The young officer on duty asked me to write down a description of the lost car to help the police catch the thief. I stated that it was a small 1980 Fiat, number 1702 Giza. It was in good condition except that there was a lot of play in the steering wheel. In fact, I was on my way to the agency to have the steering wheel adjusted when the car was stolen. The only accessories in the car were the seat belts and a radio-cassette. The only distinguishing mark that would help the police was a scratch in the paintwork just above the left rear wheel. I was certain that the thief would change its colour and number plates!

Next day, the police reported that they had found the car in a side-street 500 metres away. It was not damaged, but someone had stuck a note to the windscreen. It read: "to the owner: if you want to kill yourself with the steering wheel, go ahead. I've got better things to do." Anyway, the thief did not laugh for long. He was arrested and then it was my turn to laugh.

1. The writer's car was:

a) a new model	b) an old model	c) an up-to-date model	d) a 1980 Lada
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2. The writer's car was manufactured:

a) 38 years ago	b) far more than 38 years ago
c) far less than 38 years ago	d) in 1702
3. The writer:

a) had been to the police station before	b) had been to the police station once before
c) had never been to the police station	d) had been several times to the police station
4. What do you think the phrase 'ill at ease' means:

a) relaxed	b) a bit nervous	c) comfortable	d) very anxious
------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------
5. The police would be able to distinguish the car by:

a) the seat belts	b) the radio cassette	c) the wheel rear	d) the paint scratch
-------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	----------------------
6. The underlined word 'it' refers to:

a) the car	b) the police	c) the note	d) the windscreen
------------	---------------	-------------	-------------------
7. What would the thief do to make it difficult for the police to find the car?
8. Why did the thief return the car?
9. What was the writer doing when his car was stolen?
10. Why do you think the thief left the car in a side street?

4) Translate into Arabic:

1. In order to think critically, you must first know a lot of facts.
2. Read as many books as you can. You can learn a lot from both fiction and non-fiction.
3. What most teachers fail to teach inside their classrooms can easily be taught in the playgrounds.
4. The students can gain from competition and team work good manners such as cooperation and discipline.

5) Translate into English:

1. لقد حان الوقت أن نرشد استهلاكنا لمصادر الطاقة لأنها عاجلا أو آجلا سوف تنفذ.
2. تأثر الاقتصاد المصري بشدة نتيجة لتراجع السياحة والتي كانت مصدرا هائلا للعملة الصعبة.
3. نحن مدينون بالكثير للذين يتبرعون بدمائهم لإنقاذ حياتنا من الحوادث اليومية.
4. استخدام أجهزة التكييف له اثره الضار علي البيئة غير تسببه في انقطاع الكهرباء.

Structure: Past tenses أزمنة الماضي

1) The Past Simple الزمن الماضي البسيط

A) Form:

[S. + V₂]

- بمعنى يتركب هذا الزمن من الفاعل مضافا اليه الفعل مباشرة في التصريف الثاني بدون استخدام فعل مساعد ...
- Ex: They visited Cairo last year.
- Ex: At the age of seven, my parents took me to Jordan.
- التصريف الثاني للفعل يشتق إما بإضافة (ed) لمصدر الافعال العادية، أما الافعال الشاذة فليس لها قاعدة وتحفظ ...
- لاحظ: تصريف الافعال الشاذة صفحة 26 ...
- لاحظ: قواعد الهجاء عند اضافة (-ed) ...
- الفعل الذي يتكون من مقطع واحد ينتهي بحرف ساكن قبله حرف واحد متحرك تضعف الحرف الساكن قبل اضافة (ed) ...
- الفعل الذي يتكون من مقطعين ويكون المقطع الاخير اقوي في النطق (stress) تضعف الحرف الاخير قبل اضافة الـ (ed) ...
- في اللهجة الانجليزية تضعف حرف الـ (L) قبل اضافة الـ (ed) ...
- الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ (y) قبلها ساكن تقلب الي (i) قبل وضع الـ (ed) ولو قبله متحرك تظل كما هي ...
- live ... lived \ stop ... stopped \ travel ... travelled \ prefer ... preferred
- carry ... carried قبلها حرف ساكن
- play ... played قبلها حرف متحرك فلم تحول

- اشكال V. to Be في الماضي البسيط او V₂ هو ... was, were
- اشكال V. to Have في الماضي البسيط او V₂ هو ... had
- لاحظ: لا يوجد فعل مساعد مع الماضي البسيط ولذا فهذه الجمل تعتبر خطأ بالغ ...
- Ex: I was played. (wrong)
- Ex: Were you agree? (wrong) (Did you agree ...)

B) Negative & Question النفي والاستفهام

- لا يوجد فعل مساعد وبالتالي نستخدم (did) ...
- Ex: They did not visit Cairo.
- Ex: He did not eat his lunch.
- Ex: When did they arrive?
- Ex: He had a car. (V₂)
- Ex: He didn't have a car. (V₂ → V.)
- لاحظ: نفي وسؤال had كفعل اصلي بمعنى يمتلك عادي باستخدام did ...
- ولكن: كما ذكرنا من قبل V. to Be لا يأخذ فعل مساعد ...
- Ex: He was ill He wasn't ill.
- لاحظ:
- Ex: Where did you live? (اصلي)
- Ex: Where were you? (اصلي)

C) Usage الاستخدام

- الفكرة الاساسية هو ان الماضي البسيط او الـ (V₂) يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث انتهت بصورة نهائية في نقطة محددة في الماضي، بمعنى اخر ليس له أي علاقة بالمضارع ...
- 1. حدث واحد تم في الماضي وانتهى تماما
- Ex: He cooked lunch yesterday.
- 2. احداث متتابعة في الماضي او احداث في قصة
- Ex: He opened the door then saw his friends.
- 3. عادة في الماضي وانتهت تماما
- Ex: When I was a child, we lived by the sea.
- خط الزمن:



P. x F.

- 4. يمكن ان يحدث الفعل في الماضي البسيط (V₂) علي هيئة مدة انتهت ولا تحدث الان
- Ex: He worked for this company for ten years.
- Ex: How long did he work for this company?

P. x F.

D) Marks الكلمات الدالة

- كل الكلمات الدالة علي الماضي ...
- past \ last \ yesterday \ ago \ once \ when \ on \ in \ at
- كل احوال التكرار ...
- always \ often \ usually \ ...

- لاحظ: كلمة ago بمعنى "منذ" تأتي بعد المدة الزمنية، ولكنها تدل علي آخر مرة قام فيها الفاعل بالفعل. أي ان ago تدخل علي الفترة الزمنية وتحولها الي نقطة في الزمن ...
- Ex: 3 years ... مدة في الزمن
- Ex: 3 years ago ... وهذه نقطة في الزمن
- ولذلك يمكن السؤال عن النقطة الزمنية في الماضي البسيط باستخدام كل من:
- Ex: He last worked here in 2008.
- Ex: When did he last work here? – In 2008.
- Ex: How long ago did he last work here? – Ten years ago.
- اي ان:
- [When = How long ago]
- التعبير عن العادة في المضارع والماضي ...
- من الواضح انه يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط V₂ للتعبير عن عادة انتهت في الماضي وبالتالي معظم الاحوال الزمنية التي تدل علي التكرار تأتي مع هذا الزمن ...
- Ex: When I was younger, I drove very slowly. (I drive faster now.)
- وفي هذه الحالة يمكن استخدام صيغة (used to) بمعنى اعتاد علي ويأتي بعدها المصدر ...
- Ex: When I was younger, I used to drive very slowly. (V₂)
- يمكن التعبير عن العادة التي كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الان باستخدام ...

{ Used to + V. }

- Ex: He used to need much sleep when he was a baby. (But he doesn't now.)
- كذلك نستخدم used to للتعبير عن اشياء كانت تحدث بشكل مختلف في الماضي ...
- Ex: That hotel used to be an office.
- لنفي العادة في الماضي نستخدم ...
- { didn't use to + V. }
- { used not to + V. }
- { never used to + V. }
- Ex: He didn't use to need much sleep. (But he does now.)
- Ex: He used not to need much sleep.
- Ex: He never used to need much sleep.
- للسؤال نستخدم Did ولاحظ استخدام المصدر بعدها ...
- Ex: Did you use to play with dolls?
- لاحظ: لا يمكن ان تعبر used to عن حدث تم بصورة فردية غير روتينية في نقطة في الماضي أي فعل تم مرة واحدة فقط فنستخدم (V₂) ، لكن لا بد ان تعبر used to عن فعل تم بشكل متكرر ...
- Ex: Hala ~~used to finish~~ all her homework last Friday. (wrong)
- Ex: Hala finished all her homework last Friday.
- هام: تدل used to علي الماضي ، ولكن في نفس الوقت يمكن استدلال معني المضارع منها ...
- 1. فلو كان الفاعل معتاد علي فعل يتم في الماضي ، فبالتالي الفعل الان لا يحدث ...
- 2. ولو كان الفاعل غير معتاد علي فعل في الماضي ، فبالتالي الفعل يحدث الان ...
- Ex: He used to walk to school but he doesn't now.
- Ex: He used to be thin but he isn't now.
- لاحظ استخدام V. to Do \ V. to Be حسب الفعل الاساسي ...
- Ex: He didn't use to walk to school but he does now.
- Ex: He didn't use to be thin but he is now.

- يمكن التعبير عن انتهاء حدوث عادة في المضارع باستخدام (any more \ no longer) ...
- Ex: He doesn't walk to school any more \ any longer. (بعد الآن)
- Ex: He isn't thin any more \ any longer.
- Ex: He no longer \ no more walks to school. (لم يعد)
- Ex: He is no longer \ no more thin.
- نستخدم (no longer \ no more) قبل الفعل الرئيسي وبعد (V. to Be) مثل كل احوال التكرار ...
- تذكر:
- يمكن استخدام المضارع البسيط (V₁) للتعبير عن عادة بدأت في الماضي ولا زالت تحدث الي الآن ...
- Ex: He usually smokes heavily.
- وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم V. to Be في التصريف الاول قبل used to لتحويلها الي V₁ ويأتي بعدها Ving ...
- Ex: He is used to smoking heavily. (V₁)
- اي:

{ عادة انتهت في الماضي V. used to + }
 { عادة لازالت تحدث في المضارع Ving used to + are \ is \ am }

- لاحظ: الاستخدام الاصلي للفعل used بمعنى يستخدم ...
- Ex: People use the pen to write.
- Ex: The pen is used to write.
- Ex: The pen is used for writing.
- المبني للمجهول من الماضي البسيط (V₂) هو (was \ were + V₃) ...
- Ex: The car was stolen yesterday.

2) الماضي المستمر The Past Continuous

A) Form:

[S. + was \ were + Ving]

- بمعنى يتركب هذا الزمن من الفاعل مضافا اليه V. to Be في الماضي كفعل مساعد ثم الفعل مضافا له Ving ...
- Ex: He was writing.
- Ex: They were sailing.
- لاحظ: نستخدم was مع المفرد، و were الجمع ...
- لاحظ: أفعال الحواس والاعتقاد والشعور والملكية ، وكذلك أفعال الثبوت لا توضع في زمن الماضي المستمر ...
- Ex: They were knowing each other. (wrong)
- Ex: They knew each other. (correct)
- لاحظ: بعض أفعال الحواس قد تتم بصورة فيها تعمد وبالتالي فمعناها سيتغير وتأخذ Ving ...
- Ex: He was seeing his doctor. يقابل / يكشف
- Ex: He was thinking of the answer. يفكر
- Ex: He was feeling sick. يعاني
- Ex: He was having lunch. يتناول
- Ex: He was smelling the food. يشم
- لا يوجد was being بمعنى يكون ولا يوجد was having بمعنى يمتلك ...
- Ex: He was ill.
- Ex: He had a car.

- لا يمكن استخدام هذا الزمن للتعبير عن العادة في الماضي ، لذلك نستخدم الماضي البسيط (V₂) ...
- Ex: When he was young, he ~~was visiting~~ his uncle every Friday. (wrong)
- Ex: When he was young, he visited his uncle every Friday.

B) Negative & Question: النفي والسؤال

- لدينا الفعل المساعد was\ were في تركيبه الزمن وبالتالي نضع not بعدهم للنفي وفي السؤال تبدأ بهم ...
- Ex: He was not writing.
- Ex: We were not sailing.
- Ex: Were they sailing? هل

C) Usage الاستخدام

- الفكرة الأساسية في زمن الماضي المستمر ان الفعل في النقطة التي نتحدث عنها في الماضي لم يكن انتهى بعد وإنما كان يحدث ، اي ان الفعل استمر فترة غير محددة في الماضي ثم انتهى تماما ومعني فترة غير محددة اننا لا نعلم له بداية ولا نهاية ولا مدة استمراره ...

1. حدث واحد استمر فترة غير محددة في الماضي ثم انتهى تماما ...

- Ex: Yesterday, he was eating at 4 o'clock.

P. 4 x F.

- معني المثال انه كان يتناول الطعام في الساعة الرابعة، وبالتالي الفعل بدأ قبل تلك النقطة وانتهي بعدها ولكن دون تحديد نقطة البداية او النهاية او حتي مدة استمرار الفعل ، وهذا يختلف عن الماضي البسيط (V₂) الذي يدل علي انتهاء الفعل ...

- Ex: Yesterday, he arrived at 4 o'clock.

- كذلك المدة ...

- Ex: My uncle worked for this company for three years.

- مدة استمرار الفعل محددة وبالتالي نستخدم ماضي بسيط (V₂) ...
P. x F.

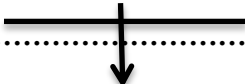
- Ex: My uncle was working for this company in 2008.

- كان يعمل هنا في عام 2008 اي بدأ قبلها وانتهي بعدها ولا نعلم متي هذا بالتحديد ولا مدة استمراره ...

P. 2008 x F.

- 2. (أحداث متقاطعة): حدثان احدهما كان مستمر اي بدأ اولاً ثم وقع اثناؤه حدث آخر، فنضع الحدث الاول الذي كان مستمرا في الماضي المستمر، اما الحدث الاخر الذي وقع اثناؤه او قطعة فنضعه في الماضي البسيط ...

- Ex: When I was cooking, someone phoned me.

P.  x F.

- 3. (أحداث متزامنة): حدثان استمرا معا في الماضي ولا نعلم ايهم بدأ قبل الاخر ...

- Ex: While I was cooking, my children were playing in the garden.

P.  x F.

D) Marks الكلمات الدالة

- اي كلمة تدل علي الماضي ولكن بدون تحديد وقت بداية او نهاية او مدة ...
 - yesterday \ last \ past \ all day \ that summer \ at \ in ...
 - بينما while \ as \ just as
 - عندما when
- الروابط بمعنى "بينما" يأتي بعدها الفعل الذي حدث اولاً والذي سوف يكون بالطبع ماضي مستمر (Ving) ، أما الحدث الثاني فيكون (Ving \ V2) حسب العلاقة بين الفعلين ...
 - Ex: While he was reading, his father was eating.
 - Ex: While he was reading, the phone rang.
- الرابط when بمعنى "عندما" ليس لها قاعدة وكل التركيبات الزمنية صحيحة حسب العلاقة بين الافعال ...
 - لاحظ:
 - لو لم يأت فاعل بعد while نستخدم Ving بدون الفعل المساعد was \ were ...
 - Ex: While reading, his father was eating.
 - يمكن استخدام during بمعنى اثناء وغالباً يأتي بعدها اسم ...
 - Ex: While he was eating, his father came.
 - Ex: During lunch, his father came.
 - يمكن استخدام on بمعنى عند أو اثناء، ويأتي بعدها اسم أو Ving ...
 - Ex: On playing, it rained.
 - Ex: On his arrival, we were talking.
- المجهول من الماضي المستمر (was \ were + Ving) هو (was \ were + being + V3) ...
 - Ex: Lunch was being prepared when I arrived.

Past Perfect ... الماضي التام (الأسبق)

A) Form:

{ S. + had + V3 }

- بمعنى يتركب هذا الزمن من الفاعل ثم had كفعل مساعد واخيراً التصريف الثالث للفعل ...
 - Ex: He had played.
 - Ex: We had left.
- يشتق التصريف الثالث بإضافة (ed) للأفعال العادية اما الافعال الشاذة فليس لها قاعدة وتحفظ ...
 - لاحظ الاختصارات ...
 - Ex: I'd played ... had - Ex: I'd play ... would
 - Ex: I'd better ... had - Ex: I'd rather ... would

B) Negative & Question ... النفي والسؤال

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد had للنفي والسؤال ...
 - Ex: I had not watched you on TV.
 - Ex: He hadn't gone abroad.
 - Ex: Had he gone abroad? – Yes, he had.
- لاحظ:
- يمكن استخدام had كفعل اصلي بمعنى يمتلك V2 نقوم بنفيه باستخدام did وبعدها المصدر
 - Ex: He had a car ... He didn't have a car.
 - ولكن ...
 - Ex: He had had a car ... He hadn't had a car.

C) Usage ... الاستخدام

1. (أحداث متتالية): حدث تم في الماضي وانتهى تماما قبل حدث آخر في الماضي ، ولاحظ انه لابد من وجود فعلين في الجملة...
 - Ex: First he ate. Second he watched TV.
- الفاعل قام بفعلين متتاليين، الاول ate والثاني watched ، ولذلك نضع الحدث الاول في الماضي التام (had eaten) اما الحدث الثاني فيظل كما هو ماضي بسيط watched ...
- الحدث الاول التام سبق الحدث الثاني البسيط ...
- Ex: After he had eaten, he watched TV.

P. 1 2 x F.

2. لبيان ان الحدث الاول كان سببا لوقوع الحدث الثاني ...
- Ex: He was tired because he hadn't slept much the night before.

D) Marks ... الكلمات الدالة

- علامات الماضي التام هي كل الكلمات التي تدل علي ان الفعلين حدثا بصورة متتالية في الماضي ...
- بعد او بمجرد ان after \ as soon as \ when \ the moment \ once ...
- لم يكد ... حتي (بعد) no sooner ... than \ hardly ... when \ scarcely ... when
- حتي او الا لما till \ until ...
- قبل before \ by the time ...

Examples

- Ex: After I had saved a lot of money, I bought a car.
- Ex: As soon as I had saved a lot of money, I bought a car.
- Ex: I bought a car when I had saved a lot of money.
- Ex: I had no sooner saved a lot of money than I bought a car.
- Ex: I had hardly saved a lot of money when I bought a car.
- Ex: I had scarcely saved a lot of money when I bought a car.
- Ex: I didn't buy a car till I had saved a lot of money.
- Ex: I didn't bought a car until I had saved a lot of money.
- Ex: Before I buy a car, I had saved a lot of money.
- Ex: I had saved a lot of money by the time I bought a car.

- لاحظ:
- 1. مهما اختلف موقع الجملتين فالفعل الاول يكون (had + V₃) والفعل الثاني (V₂) ...
- الروابط بمعنى بعد يأتي بعدهم الحدث الاول (had + V₃) ...
- الروابط بمعنى قبل يأتي بعدهم الحدث الثاني (V₂) ...
- اذا كل الروابط يأتي بعدها ماضي تام (had + V₃) ماعدا الرابطان الذي معناهما قبل before \ by the time يأتي بعدهما ماضي بسيط (V₂) ...
- 2. الماضي البسيط V₂ يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث متتالية في الماضي وبالتالي فالماضي التام بديل للماضي البسيط ويمكن ان يكون الحدث الاول V₂ مثل الحدث الثاني ، ولكن لاحظ انه لا يمكن استخدام الا ماضي تام واحد فقط في الجملة ...
- Ex: After I wrote my letter, I sent it.
- اذا : الحدث الاول ممكن ان يكون V₂ او had V₃ ...
- 3. لا يمكن ان يأتي الماضي التام للتعبير عن فعل واحد انتهى في الماضي ، ولكن نستخدم الماضي البسيط ...
- Ex: He sent the letter yesterday.
- 4. لو وجد بالجملة اكثر من فعلين متتاليين في الماضي، نقوم بترتيب الافعال حسب وقوعها ثم نضع الحدث الاول فيهم في الماضي التام والباقي ماضي بسيط دون اي تقيد بالروابط ...
- Ex: When I read the titres of the film, I knew that I had already seen the film before..

5. (till \ until) لهما العديد من الحالات ...
 ☒ لو كان معناهم "الا لما" يأتي قبلهما الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط منفي وبعدهما الحدث الاول ...
 - Ex: I didn't go out until I had finished.
 ☒ ليس شرطاً ان يكون النفي بـ (didn't) ولكن ممكن اي صيغة ...
 - Ex: The food wasn't ready until my mother had arrived.
 ☒ لو كان معناهم "حتي" فيأتي قبلهما اثبات وبعدهما الحدث الثاني ...
 - Ex: He had worked as a driver until he retired.
 ☒ يمكن استخدامهم مع معظم الازمنة الأخرى حسب معني الفعل ووقت حدوثه ...
 - Ex: He is staying in a hotel until he finds a flat.
 - Ex: She won't travel until she succeeds \ has succeeded.

6. كلمة (when) كرايط لا يوجد لها قاعدة محددة، وبالتالي فلها اكثر من تركيبة صحيحة ...
 - Ex: When I arrived, Sali had left ... (بمعني قبل وبعدها الحدث الثاني (هي غادرت اولاً)
 - Ex: When I had arrived, Sali left ... (بمعني بعد وبعدها الحدث الاول (انا وصلت اولاً)
 - Ex: When I arrived, Sali left ... (بمعني عندما وبعدها الحدث الاول علي هيئة تصريح ثاني

7. لو جاءت الروابط no sooner \ hardly \ scarcely في اول الجملة يأتي بعدهم صيغة سؤال ، اي الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ...
 - Ex: I had no sooner eaten than I slept.
 - Ex: No sooner had I eaten than I slept.

8. كلمة by the time بمعني "قبل" يأتي بعدها الحدث الثاني ، ماضي بسيط V₂ ...
 - Ex: By the time April ended, I had built my house.
 - يمكن الاكتفاء بالرباط by وبعده العبارة الزمنية بمعني قبل ...
 - Ex: By April, I had built my house.

9. يمكن استخدام بعض الأفعال الناقصة modals للتعبير عن الحدث الثاني ...
 - Ex: As soon as I'd finished a story, I would start the next one. (للتعبير عن النية)
 - Ex: He could not buy the shirt as he had spent all his money. (للتعبير عن القدرة)

10. نستخدم الاسلوبين التاليين بمعني "بعد" للتعبير عن حدوث فعلين بشكل متتالي في الماضي ...
 ☒ It was only when ... that ...
 ☒ It wasn't until ... that ...

- Ex: It was only when I had eaten that I slept.
 - Ex: It wasn't until I had eaten that I slept.

11. يمكن استخدام since مع زمن الماضي التام (had + V₃) للتعبير عن فعل كان يتم في الماضي حتي فعل تم قبله في نقطة في الماضي (أفعال متتالية) ...

- Ex: I visited Hurghada last year. I had dreamt of going there since I was 10.

P. 10 last year x F.

12. لو لم يأت فاعل بعد (after \ before) نستخدم اسم او (Ving) ...
 - Ex: He had eaten before he watched TV.
 - Ex: He had eaten before watching TV \ before the film.
 - Ex: After he had eaten, he watched TV.
 - Ex: After eating \ After the meal, he watched TV.

- هام: يمكن بعد حذف الفاعل he ، نأتي بـ (Ving) من الفعل المساعد had والذي سيكون having ويأتي بعدها V₃ لأنها لازالت فعل مساعد للفعل eaten ، ولا يمكن استخدام الاسم ...
 - Ex: After having eaten, he watched TV.

- كما يمكن في هذه الحالة حذف الرابط نفسه ونبدأ بـ **Having** التي يصبح معناها بعد وتحل محل (after \ subject \ had) والفعل بعدها يأتي (V₃) ...
- Ex: Having eaten, he watched TV.
- لاحظ استخدام المبني للمجهول ...
- Ex: After the photograph had been taken, it was developed.
- Ex: Having been taken, the photograph was developed.
- 13. يمكن استخدام الماضي التام المستمر **past perfect continuous** الذي يتكون من (S. + had + been + Ving) لتأكيد استمرار الحدث الأول قبل انتهاءه ثم وقوع الحدث الثاني ...
- Ex: After he had been running for an hour, he was very tired.
- أحيانا نستخدم **past perfect continuous** بديلا لـ **past continuous** للتعبير عن تقاطع الأفعال
- Ex: When my father arrived, I had been studying.
- تذكر:
- أفعال الحواس والامتلاك والاعتقاد والثبوت لا تأخذ صورة الاستمرار ...
- الأفعال التي لا تحمل معنى الاستمرار أو أفعال الثبوت لا تأخذ صورة الاستمرار ...
- ذكر عدد مرات وقوع الفعل يؤكد علي انتهاء الفعل وليس استمراره ...
- Ex: After he had been seeing the film, he slept.
- Ex: He was happy. He had been winning the game.
- Ex: He had been trying five times to get her on the phone before he could.

- هام: لكي ندرك استخدام الماضي مع الأزمنة المختلفة لا بد من ادراك العلاقة بين الأفعال الموجودة ...

- ☒ لو فعل واحد أو عادة انتهت في الماضي نستخدم ماضي بسيط (V₂) ...
- ☒ لو فعل واحد استمر حول نقطة زمنية ثم انتهى نستخدم ماضي مستمر (was \ were + Ving) ...
- ☒ لو فعلان متقاطعان أو متزامنان نستخدم ماضي مستمر وماضي بسيط حسب العلاقة بين الفعلين ...
- ☒ لو الفعلان متتاليان ، يكون الحدث الأول (ماضي بسيط أو ماضي تام أو ماضي تام مستمر) حسب معنى الفعل أما الحدث الثاني فيكون ماضي بسيط فقط ...

- Ex: I couldn't watch the match because I had arrived late.
- Ex: I couldn't watch the match because my brother was watching a film.

☒ بينما يهتم الماضي التام بانتهاء الحدث الأول قبل الحدث الثاني، الماضي التام المستمر يهتم باستمرار الفعل قبل انتهاءه ثم وقوع الحدث الثاني، ويتم تحديد هل الفعل استمر أم لا عن طريق ذكر مدة استمرار الفعل صراحة أو عن طريق معنى الفعل الذي يحمل الاستمرار ...

- Ex: Mohammed looked very tired when I saw him yesterday. Perhaps he had been working very hard. Or perhaps he had just arrived from work.
- Ex: Dalia looked very happy this morning. Perhaps she had been watching a funny film. Or perhaps she had passed her exam.

☒ بالنسبة للماضي المستمر (was \ were + Ving) والماضي التام المستمر (had + been + Ving) الفارق الأساسي هو ذكر مدة استمرار الفعل مع الماضي التام المستمر (أفعال متتالية) ، وعدم وجود مدة زمنية مع الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن (أفعال متقاطعة) ...

- Ex: When I saw Adel. He had been reading for an hour.
- Ex: When I saw Adel, he was reading.

☒ يمكن فهم معنى الفعل من الجملة دون الحاجة الي مدة ...

- Ex: When I phoned Adel, he had been having a shower.
- Ex: When I phoned Adel, he was having a shower.

Extra examples:

- The bus had broken down so Leila late for school yesterday.
a) was b) had been c) has been d) was being
الفعل الموجود هو الحدث الاول V₃ فيكون رقم (a) هي الصواب للتعبير عن الحدث الثاني
- What after you had graduated?
a) will you do b) were you doing c) did you do d) had you done
الفعل الموجود حدث اول V₃ + had وبالتالي لا يمكن الا استخدام V₂ للتعبير عن الحدث الثاني فرقم (c) هي الصواب
- People came to look for work because they their jobs.
a) were losing b) lost c) have lost d) had lost
العلاقة بين الافعال تتالي ومطلوب الحدث الاول فرقم (d) هي الصواب، لاحظ ان رقم (b) صحيحة تماما ولكن نختار (d) لتأكيد الحدث الاول
- Even though he for eight months, Ali didn't win the race.
a) had trained b) has trained c) had been training d) trained
الفعل المطلوب حدث اول ، وكذلك واضح استمرار الفعل قبل انتهاءه لوجود المدة صراحة وبالتالي رقم (c) هي الصواب
- I felt ill because I too much junk food.
a) have eaten b) had eaten c) was eating d) had been eaten
سبب التعب هو حدث اول تم قبله في الماضي ، وبالتالي رقم (b) هي الصواب ، اخر اختياري خطأ لأنه مجهول ، وأول اختياري كان من الممكن اختياره لو التأثير مضارع (I feel ill)
- When the police arrived, the robbers They couldn't arrest them.
a) were escaping b) had escaped c) were escaped d) escaped
واضح ان الهروب تم الاول وبالتالي رقم (b) هي الصواب
- After he school, the boy worked in ordinary jobs.
a) had been left b) had been leaving c) was leaving d) left
الطبيعي انه ترك المدرسة أولا (احداث متتاليه) ، اول اختياري خطأ لأنه مجهول ورقم (b) خطأ لأنه لم يستمر فرقم (d) هي الصواب
- I had known her for years before
a) married b) she had married c) her marriage d) she was marrying
لا يوجد فاعل بعد الرابط والأزمنة في رقم (b \ d) خطأ وبالتالي نستخدم الاسم رقم (c)
- When I saw Samah, she two heavy bags. She had done the shopping.
a) was carrying b) had carried c) carried d) has carried
الجملة بها ثلاثة أفعال في الماضي العلاقة بين الفعل المطلوب والفعل قبله تقاطع فالحل رقم (a)
- He five times to get her on the phone but she didn't reply.
a) had been trying b) was trying c) has tried d) had tried
الأفعال في الماضي والعلاقة بينها تتالي مطلوب حدث اول أي رقم (d) اول اختياري خطأ لوجود تكرار او عدد مرات حدوث الفعل

Exercise on Structure

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

- I first stories and poems when I was at primary school.
a) wrote b) had written c) was writing d) had been writing
- When I was seven, I wrote a poem which second prize in a national competition for school children.
a) has won b) had won c) wins d) won
- While I was finishing one story, I the next one.
a) planned b) had planned c) was planning d) has planned
- Didn't you ?
a) confuse b) got confused c) get confused d) were confused

5. I had finished one story, I started the next one.
a) As b) As well as c) As soon as d) Just as
6. changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.
a) I'd b) I'd been c) I've d) I
7. When I it, I thought it was not my best ending yet!
a) was finishing b) finished c) had been finishing d) have finished
8. When he was a student, he a short story in two or three weeks.
a) can finish b) had finished c) could finish d) was finishing
9. He used to write short stories, but he now.
a) isn't b) is c) doesn't d) does
10. I sat down and did my work when I the windows.
a) opened b) was opening c) had opened d) had been opening
11. I returned home when mother lunch.
a) prepared b) was preparing c) prepares d) has prepared
12. I a book when you phoned me last night.
a) read b) had read c) have read d) was reading
13. We were living near a supermarket we moved to this house.
a) after b) while c) during d) before
14. A famous writer this book a year ago.
a) was written b) had written c) was writing d) wrote
15. She gave it to me while my the newspaper.
a) read b) was reading c) reading d) had read
16. I read any of his books before I read this one.
a) haven't b) didn't c) hadn't d) hadn't been
17. I the police after I had seen the accident.
a) telephoned b) had telephoned c) was telephoning d) has telephoned
18. By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
a) were having b) had c) had had d) had been having
19. I didn't answer the phone because I
a) was praying b) had prayed c) prayed d) had been praying
20. While I was playing football, I and broke my leg.
a) fall b) was falling c) fell d) had fallen
21. I in Alexandria a month ago.
a) was b) had been c) was being d) has been
22. When he had an idea, he a short story.
a) was writing b) had written c) has written d) wrote
23. I just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
a) have b) had c) was d) had been
24. I always breakfast before I went to school.
a) was eating b) had eaten c) ate d) eat
25. I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.
a) After b) No sooner c) During d) When
26. I a book when my friend arrived.
a) had read b) had been reading c) read d) has read
27. Tarek dinner at noon yesterday.
a) had eaten b) ate c) was eating d) had been eating
28. She ill when I visited her.
a) had seemed b) was seeing c) seemed d) was seemed
29. While I at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
a) was b) had been c) was being d) being
30. I had finished my work I took a break.
a) after b) as soon as c) by the time d) while
31. She visited London 2010.
a) on b) in c) since d) ago
32. We weren't hungry because we had eaten.
a) not b) before c) already d) once

33. I didn't return home I had finished my work.
a) before b) while c) until d) since
34. When I reached the station, the train I missed it!
a) left b) had left c) was leaving d) has left
35. When I the station, the train left. I caught it.
a) left b) had left c) is leaving d) has left
36. he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories.
a) After b) The moment c) At the same time as d) As soon as
37. I once the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
a) used to read b) was reading c) had read d) had been reading
38. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson
a) began b) had begun c) was beginning d) has begun
39. the film before I read the book.
a) I've already seen b) I've seen already c) I'd already seen d) I'd seen already
40. Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
a) revised b) had revised c) were revising d) had been revising
41. My mother made me a cake. It of lemons.
a) tastes b) had tasted c) tasted d) was tasting
42. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun
a) had gone down b) went down c) was going down d) had been gone down
43. After Mona had played the piano, she her sister with her homework.
a) was helping b) had helped c) helped d) is helping
44. What did you do after school yesterday?
a) left b) had left c) leaving d) had been leaving
45. What at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a) did you do b) had you done c) have you done d) were you doing
46. What before you had breakfast this morning?
a) did you do b) had you done c) have you done d) were you doing
47. What games did you with your friends?
a) use to play b) used to play c) played d) used to playing
48. Who did you speak to before of this lesson?
a) started b) had started c) starting d) the start
49. I very quickly when I was younger.
a) used to write b) was writing c) had written d) have written
50. This book by a famous writer.
a) wrote b) had written c) was written d) had been written
51. On December 3, 1926, Agatha Christie home without telling anyone.
a) leave b) left c) was leaving d) had left
52. Eleven days later, Agatha Christie in a hotel in the north of England.
a) saw b) had seen c) was seen d) has seen
53. At the age of seven, he a prize for a drawing of an animal.
a) gave b) was given c) has given d) had given
54. Classics was a required subject long
a) ago b) before c) after d) time
55. When I home, there were several letters behind the front door. The postman brought our post.
a) come b) came c) had come d) was coming
56. Hassan borrowed money from Ali because he his money at home.
a) left b) had left c) was leaving d) had been leaving
57. Karim asleep during the football match because he had gone to bed late.
a) fell b) was falling c) had fallen d) fall
58. He found work as a secretary to someone who a friend of his father's in the army.
a) has been b) was c) had been d) was being
59. My father as a surgeon for thirty years in his life.
a) worked b) was working c) had worked d) had been working
60. Christie was staying in the hotel as a guest, but she a different name.
a) used b) had used c) was using d) was used

61. I for half an hour before I realised that I was dangerously far away from the beach.
a) had been swimming b) had swum c) swam d) was swimming
62. I to spend the summer holiday in Alexandria when my sister suddenly fell ill.
a) had been planning b) have been planning c) had planned d) have planned
63. He worked as a merchant he died.
a) after b) as soon as c) till d) no sooner
64. travelling to China, she had bought some books about China.
a) After b) Before c) Although d) As soon as
65. Hardly had he seen his friends he told them about then news.
a) that b) when c) but also d) than
66. It was only I had seen her that she told me the news.
a) that b) after c) when d) until
67. I was surprised to see Tamer today, because he me that he was going to travel to America.
a) was telling b) has told c) tells d) had told
68. No sooner the news than he left the room.
a) he had heard b) did he hear c) he was hearing d) he heard
69. I before, so I was nervous about getting on the plane.
a) wasn't flying b) hadn't flown c) haven't flown d) am not flying
70. Sara went into the kitchen and found lots of fresh bread on the table. Her mother thirty loaves of bread.
a) had baked b) had been baking c) had been baked d) was baked
71. The matter obvious until my father had explained it.
a) hadn't b) wasn't c) didn't d) couldn't
72. He had stamped the letter before it.
a) posted b) had posted c) posting d) posts
73. bought a new Volvo, he registered it.
a) After b) Having c) Before d) Have
74. They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuits.
a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget
75. I couldn't see my favourite TV programme because my brother a football match.
a) watches b) was watching c) watched d) will watch
76. While in the street, I ran into an old friend.
a) walk b) walking c) was walking d) walked
77. Last year, I spent a month in France. I of going there since I was a child.
a) dreamt b) had dreamt c) was dreaming d) have dreamt
78. By the time he was 12, my brother had learnt three languages. He Arabic, English and French.
a) spoke b) had spoken c) was speaking d) had been spoken
79. When we got up that morning, there was sand all over the streets. There a sandstorm all evening.
a) was b) had been c) was being d) has been
80. When he got home, Sami was not at all hungry. He chocolate all day.
a) had been eaten b) is eating c) had been eating d) was eating
81. Dumas checked what
a) was written b) had written c) had been written d) was writing
82. By the time Alexander was 20, his mother all her money.
a) has spent b) had spent c) spent d) was spent
83. After his father had died, she send her son to school.
a) don't b) won't c) didn't d) can't
84. Was she upset because her mother recently?
a) has died b) was died c) had died d) died
85. In 1926, Agatha Christie home without telling anyone.
a) leave b) left c) leaving d) had left
86. Afterwards, Christie refused to explain why she
a) was disappeared a) was disappeared a) was disappeared a) was disappeared
87. When she didn't return, the police searching for her everywhere.
a) had started b) started c) was starting d) starts

88. My sister gave me a book she reading the day before.
a) finished b) had finished c) was finishing d) used to finish
89. I was finishing one story, I was thinking of the next one.
a) While b) On c) Just During
90. Why he absent yesterday?
a) was b) is c) has d) did
91. He worked as a driver from 1993 to 2003. He worked as a driver years ago.
a) 10 b) 15 c) 25 d) one
92. No longer too much.
a) he eats b) does he eat c) doesn't he eat d) is he eat
93. Water is used to electricity.
a) generate b) generated c) generating d) generates
94. He doesn't live here
a) no longer b) no more c) any more d) anywhere
95. They five trees in the park last week.
a) cut b) had cut c) were cutting d) were cut
96. He give parties but he does now.
a) used to b) used not to c) didn't use d) used to not
97. She used to be with a long hair but now she
a) does b) is c) doesn't d) isn't
98. I watched the film but before that I my homework.
a) did b) had done c) was doing d) does

Test: Unit One

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

1. A publication is something you can
a) listen to b) read c) see d) eat
2. Law is the system of rules that people must
a) defy b) disobey c) break d) obey
3. Customs are things that people do because they are
a) fashionable b) confusing c) secretarial d) traditional
4. My sister loves clothes and buys very dresses.
a) disabled b) fashionable c) worn-out d) second-hand
5. Although Nawal has, she is very good at sports.
a) able b) ability c) disabled d) disability
6. His first short story him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
a) appointed b) posted c) allowed d) established
7. This high music me a severe headache.
a) makes b) gives c) does d) takes
8. My father is a of Ain Shams university.
a) graduated b) graduate c) radiator d) gladiator
9. We must be proud of our parents and our teachers.
a) aspect b) prospect c) respect d) inspect
10. Your blouse is very We all liked it.
a) fashion b) fashionable c) out of fashion d) unfashionable
11. Haqqi a new style of writing.
a) did b) improved c) created d) produced
12. Haqqi was a very strong believer the power of education.
a) on b) in c) at d) of
13. Part of his life, he worked as a abroad.
a) politician b) political c) diplomat d) policy
14. On, people who don't smoke are healthier than people who do.
a) all b) average c) almost d) later

15. You're me with my sister: she's the one with glasses.
a) confusing b) attaching c) publishing d) believing
16. What when I called you? You sounded very busy.
a) did you do b) had you done c) have you done d) were you doing
17. my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
a) I'd been having b) I had c) I'd had d) I've had
18. While she was doing her homework, my sister to music.
a) listened b) had listened c) was listening d) is listening
19. I to the museum in 2015.
a) have been b) went c) has gone d) had gone
20. In 2010, my parents in a small flat in the city centre.
a) lived b) had lived c) had been living d) were living
21. you still write like that?
a) Are b) Have c) Do d) Did
22. My father still smokes, but not as much as he
a) is used to a) used to a) didn't use to a) use to
23. He was sad because his grandfather him nothing in his will.
a) leaves b) had left c) was leaving d) has left
24. When we were on holiday, I football daily.
a) play b) played c) had played d) was playing
25. Having graduated, he abroad.
a) travelled b) had travelled c) has travelled d) travels
26. At the time my father arrived, we chess.
a) played b) were played c) were playing d) had played
27. When I got to the car, I realized I my keys.
a) am losing b) would lose c) had lost d) was losing
28. By the time she finished writing her report, she six cups of tea.
a) had drunk b) had been drinking c) had been drunk d) has drunk
29. Kamal for work for over a year before he got a job.
a) looked b) was looking c) has been looking d) had been looking
30. My father retired last week. He for the same company all his life.
a) worked b) has been working c) had worked d) had been worked

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

Last week, I heard from my friend Adel this story which, in my opinion, explains why Japan is a leading country in the field of industry. The world markets are full of high quality, cheap products from Japan.

While Adel was visiting a factory that makes television sets in Japan, he noticed that the workers were wearing bright red headbands. When he asked about the reason for this he was told they were on strike.

"But if they are on strike, why are they working?", asked Adel. The manager, greatly surprised, said, "If they didn't work, they wouldn't get paid and we would lose production. This would never do. So instead of closing the factory they wear these red bands around their heads. Thus we know they are unhappy. Of course, the managers then get worried and try to find out why."

Another director added that the workers also showed their discontent by coming 15 minutes early to work, standing in the courtyard of the factory and singing songs about their dissatisfaction with the management. These songs hurt even more than the red headbands.

When Adel asked if the workers broke anything or produced bad work, the Japanese manager was shocked and said that would be dishonourable. On the contrary, the workmen worked harder and better while the management got more uncomfortable. It meant great loss of honour if your workers went on strike in Japan.

It is no wonder then that when the minister urged the Japanese people to increase their hour of leisure, they refused and insisted on working longer and producing more.

1. explains why Japan is a leading country in industry.
a) Adel b) The story c) The writer d) The manager
2. The Japanese worker wears a red headband
a) for decoration b) to show satisfaction c) to express content d) as a protest

3. The Japanese workers when they are on strike.
 a) work harder b) stop working c) break everything d) go to work late
4. The Japanese minister wanted the workmen to
 a) take more time off b) work harder c) produce more d) sing beautifully
5. What do you think the word 'dishonourable' means?
 a) disgraceful b) pleasant c) favourable d) proud
6. The underlined word 'this' refers to
 a) making sets b) wearing bands c) being on strike d) visiting the factory
7. Why do you think the managers of a Japanese factory feel worried if they see their workmen singing in the courtyard?
8. Do you think the production in that factory will decrease or increase during the strike? Why?
9. Why was the manager shocked when Adel asked him if the workers broke anything?
10. What was the Japanese people's reaction to the minister's request?

3) The Novel: The Prisoner of Zenda

1. What is the setting of the novel?
 a) in England and Ruritania in 1733 b) in America and Ruritania in 1890s
 c) in England and Ruritania in 1890s d) in England and Ruritania in 1980s
2. Who is the author of the novel?
 a) Jonathan Swift b) Rudolf Rassendyll
 c) Charles Dickens d) Jonathan Swift
3. What did Rose accuse Rudolf of?
 a) he didn't do anything useful b) he has red hair unlike his brother
 c) his family is richer than hers d) he didn't write any books
4. What was the old relation between the Rassendylls and the Elphbergs?
 a) in 1377, Countess Amelia Rassendyll married a member of the Ruritanian royal family, the Elphbergs.
 b) Robert Rassendyll wrote many books about the history of the Elphbergs.
 c) Robert Rassendyll had many pictures of the Elphbergs.
 d) in 1733, Countess Amelia Rassendyll married a member of the Ruritanian royal family, the Elphbergs.
5. Why do you think Rassendyll didn't make use of his abilities?
6. Why do you think Rassendyll told Rose "For you I'll do it, even if it's a terrible embassy."?
7. What does Rudolf mean by saying that his opportunities are his responsibilities?

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Ayman and a salesman.

Ayman: Excuse me. I'm trying to find a baggy shirt, size 17.

Salesman: Sorry. We

Ayman: Do you expect to have this size next week?

Salesman: No But you can go to one of our branches, you may find it there.

Ayman: ?

Salesman: Our nearest branch is on Orabi Street.

Ayman: ?

Salesman: No. It is only about five minutes' walk from here.

Ayman: By the way, ?

Salesman: It's 500 pounds.

Ayman: That's too much for a hat.

Salesman: It's exported.

Ayman: Thank you, sir.

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

- What do you think the advantages of having more than one job in your career

6) Translate:

1. Women's achievements are numerous and their contributions, whether in the past or at modern times, are undoubtedly countless.
2. Computers have so many everyday uses that the business world would stop without them.

3. ساعدت أفلام الجريمة والعنف علي ظهور أنواع من الجرائم التي لم يألّفها المجتمع المصري من قبل.

4. للأنشطة المدرسية دور هام في تنمية شخصية الطفل فهي تساعد علي التعلم بطريقة أفضل وأسرع.