

UNIT 1

Writers and Stories

Vocabulary:

competition	مسابقة / منافسة	old-fashioned	بطل استعماله / غير مساير للموضة
routine	روتين / معتاد	custom	عادة
develop	يُطور / ينمي	district	حي سكني / منطقة / مقاطعة
establish	يُثبت / يُرسخ / يؤسس	law	القانون
pioneer	رائد	style	أسلوب
interpret	يُفسر	usage	استخدام
national	قومي / وطني	average	متوسط
insist	يُصر	attachments	مرفقات
midday	منتصف اليوم	publisher	ناشر
challenges	تحديات	race	سباق
exactly	بالضبط / تماما	sound	يبدو
Skills	مهارات	A particular area	منطقة معينة
collection	مجموعة	diplomat (n)	(شخص) دبلوماسي
diplomacy	الدبلوماسية	diplomatic (adj.)	دبلوماسي
fiction	الأدب القصصي/الخيال	article	مقالة
political	سياسي	report	تقرير
a politician (n)	(شخص) سياسي	a lawyer	محامي
literature	الأدب	excellent	ممتاز
devastate	يُدمر	destroy	يُدمر
graduate	يتخرج / خريج	graduation	التخرج
the Arab World	العالم العربي	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
the Far East	الشرق الأقصى	disability	إعاقة
disaster	كارثة	author	مؤلف
collect	يجمع	postman	ساعي البريد
poverty	الفقر	suffering	المعاناة
period	فترة	obey	يُطيع
readily	بسهولة / حالا	respected	يحظى بالاحترام
Arab society	المجتمع العربي	a sports teacher	مدرس ألعاب

Turkish	تركي	Italian	ايطالي
Russian	روسي	support	يؤيد
regard as = consider	يعتبر	travel agent	وكيل سياحي
tour guide	مرشد سياحي	a film = a movie	فيلم
book fair	معرض كتاب	cultural festival	مهرجان ثقافي
culture	الثقافة	civilization	الحضارة
traditional	تقليدي	a respected position	مكانة أو وظيفة محترمة
a product	منتج	organisation	منظمة / مؤسسة
rules	قواعد	values	قيم

Prepositions and Expressions:

at midday	في منتصف اليوم	at midnight	في منتصف الليل
at night	في الليل	at dawn	في الفجر
compete with	يتنافس مع	compete for	يتنافس من أجل
happy with	سعيد بـ	type ... onto the computer	يكتب علي الكمبيوتر
an expert on/in	خبير في	establish himself as	يحقق لنفسه مكانة كـ
make a story into a film	يحول قصة إلي فيلم	translate into	يترجم إلي
a believer in	مؤمن بـ	the father of the modern novel	رائد الرواية الحديثة
know a lot about	يعرف الكثير عن	by an average of	بمتوسط مقداره
on average	في المتوسط	thank ... for	يشكر ... علي
write by hand	يكتب باليد	ask ... for	يطلب
give me a headache	تسبب صداعا	write for a magazine	يكتب لمجلة
be thought of as	يُعتبر	interested in	مهتم بـ

Irregular Verbs:

arise/rose/arisen	ينشأ	awake/awoke / awoken	يستيقظ
be/was-were/been	يكون	bear/bore/borne	يتحمل
bear/bore/born	يولد	become/became/become	يصبح
begin/began/begun	يبدأ	bend/bent/bent	يثني
bet/bet/bet	يراهن	bind/bound/bound	يربط
bet/betted/betted			

Derivatives:

Verb	Noun	Adj.
compete ينافس / يتنافس	competition مسابقة / منافسة	competitive تنافسي
confuse يُربك / يُحير	confusion ارتباك / حيرة	confusing مُحير / مُربك
retire يتقاعد	retirement التقاعد	retired متقاعد
pioneer تكون له الريادة	pioneer رائد	pioneering (انجاز) رائد
believe يعتقد	belief اعتقاد	believable يمكن تصديقه
	A believer in مؤمن بـ	
collect يجمع/يصطب	collection مجموعة	collective جماعي
affect يؤثر علي	effect تأثير	effective مؤثر / فعّال
attach يُرفق/يُضمّن/يوصل	attachment مرفق	attached ملحق/موصول/مرفق
	custom عادة جماعية	customary معتاد/مألوف
publish ينشر	publisher ناشر	published منشور
	publications مطبوعات	
develop يُطور/ يُنمي	development تطوير / تنمية	developed متطور/متقدم
	developer مُطور	
	secretary سكرتير	secretarial مرتبط بأعمال السكرتارية
Insist يُصر	Insistence اصرار	Insistent مُصر

Collocations and Vocabulary for Translation

e-mail attachments	مرفقات بالبريد الإلكتروني	enter a competition	يدخل مسابقة
have a routine	لديه روتين معين	have lunch	يتناول الغداء
against the law	ضد القانون	break the law	يخالف القانون
enforce the law	يُطبق أو ينفذ القانون	strict laws	قوانين صارمة
natural disasters	كوارث طبيعية	multicultural society	مجتمع متعدد الثقافات
civilized society	مجتمع متحضر	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية
widen horizons	يوسع الآفاق	human resources (HR)	الموارد البشرية
members of society	أفراد أو أعضاء المجتمع	eliminate illiteracy	يمحو الأمية
fact and fiction	الحقيقة والخيال	competitive prices	أسعار تنافسية

Definitions:

competition	a situation in which people or organisations compete with each other
old-fashioned	not modern and not fashionable any more
routine (n)	the usual way in which you do things
midday	Twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.
attachment	something you attach to/send with an e-mail
publisher	person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy
custom	something that people do because it is traditional
develop	to make a new product or idea successful
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
secretary	Someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc in an office
Believer	Someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good
Collection	A set of similar things that you keep together
Disabled	Unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do

The Listening Text

Interviewer : When did you start writing?

Writer : I first wrote stories and poems when I was at primary school.

Interviewer : What was the first thing you wrote?

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

Interviewer : When did you start writing stories?

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

Interviewer : Do you still write like that?

Writer : No, I don't write short stories now. Now I only write novels - they take much longer.

- Interviewer** : So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed routine?
- Writer** : Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a **ten-minute break** for coffee at midday.
- Interviewer** : Do you use a computer?
- Writer** : No, I'm old-fashioned - I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it **gave me a headache**. 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.

Read the following passage carefully:

Yehia Haqqi (1905 – 1992)

Yehia Haqqi was one of the **pioneers** of modern Egyptian literature. **As well as being** an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.

Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the 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 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.

Choose the correct answer:

1-Yehia Haqqi wrote (newspaper articles – poetry – fiction – political reports).

2-Yehia Haqqi stated to write (when he was working – while he was a student – before he started work – while he was a student).

3-Yehia Haqqi's main job was (a lawyer – a diplomat – a politician – a writer).

4-Yehia Haqqi's writing is still important today because (it was translated into many languages – he translated European literature into Arabic – he was an excellent diplomat – he created a new style of writing).

5-The underlined word "**he**" refers to (a poor person – Yehia Haqqi – a lawyer – a diplomat).

6- The underlined word "**power**" most likely means (the ability to influence people – political control – economic control – failure to do something).

Answer the following questions:

7-What subject did Haqqi study at university? 8-Which countries did Haqqi work in as a diplomat?

9-Who did Haqqi want to help? 10-For which collection of stories did Haqqi won an important prize?

Language Notes:

◆ عند استخدام **the** قبل صفات معينة تتحول الصفة إلى اسم جمع ويُستخدم معه فعل جمع :

◆ **the poor / the rich / the disabled / المعاقين / the deaf / الصُم / the blind / المكفوفين / the dumb / البكم / the sick / the dead / the young / the old / the homeless / المشردون / the elderly / كبار السن / العاطلون / the unemployed**

• **The poor** are in need of our help. = **Poor people** are in need of our help.

◆ **تستخدم a** قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (في كل أو لكل) وعادة يمكن أن نستخدم مكانها كلمة **per**

◆ **a day / a month / per hour / per person**

• He earns 500 pounds **a month**.

• He drove 70 miles **per hour**.

◆ **لاحظ عدم جمع** الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم:

Week / second / month / year / minute / hour / day

- I usually have a **ten-minute break** for coffee at midday.
- a five-hour meeting
- a three-day trip

◆ ولكننا نقول:

- The trip took three days.
- The meeting lasted for five hours.

◆ وفي حالة وجود كلمة **time** بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم ('s) في حالة المفرد و (s) في حالة الجمع:

- in a week's time
- in two years' time

- ◆ **experience**: الخبرة (ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين – لا تُجمع)
- ◆ **experiences**: مواقف أو أحداث أو تجارب حياتية أو خبرات في الحياة:
 - They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**.
 - I had some interesting **experiences** while I was travelling. (= things that happened to me)
- ◆ **experiment**: تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شيء ما أو التوصل لنتائج معينة:
 - Teachers usually carry out simple **experiments** in the laboratory.
- ◆ **One of + اسم جمع** (لاحظ أن الفعل مفرد)
- **One of** the ancient **wonders is** the Great Pyramid at Giza.

Words often confused:

- ◆ **routine**: الروتين اليومي (ما يقوم به الشخص من أعمال في نفس الوقت يوميا)
- ◆ **red tape**: روتين الإجراءات الرسمية
 - Dressing is a task which we do every day as a matter of **routine**.
 - We must get rid of the **red tape** in government offices.
- ◆ **custom**: عادة جماعية
 - It's the **custom** for the bride's father to pay for the wedding
- ◆ **mend**: يقوم بإجراء تعديل أو تغيير في نص أو قانون ◆ **amend**: يقوم بإصلاح (شيء تالف أو لا يعمل)
 - The plumber came to **mend** the burst pipe.
 - The constitution الدستور was **amended** some time ago.
- ◆ **win** (T/I) / يفوز / يكسب / a game/ a race / سباق / a medal / a competition / مسابقة / a cup / a match / a contest / مسابقة / support / تأييد / مساندة / love / trust / ثقة / confidence / ثقة / approval / استحسان / friends / ولاء / إخلاص / war/loyalty
- Which year was it that Italy **won** the World Cup?
- ◆ **beat**: يهزم / يتغلب على ◆ Holland **beat** Argentina by 3/1.
- ◆ **gain**: يكتسب (information / knowledge / معرفة / experience / reputation / سمعة)
- ◆ **gain**: يزداد في (الوزن/السرعة/الطول أو الارتفاع) (weight / speed / height)
- ◆ **earn**: يكسب من عمل (money / earn a living)
 - She **earns** \$40,000 a year.

- ◆ **abroad** الخارج ◆ **aboard** علي متن سفينة أو طائرة أو قطار
- My father travelled **abroad** on business.
 - They finally went **aboard** the plane.
- ◆ **other than = except** ما عدا
- ◆ **rather than = in preference to / instead of** بدلا من / مفضلا شيء علي آخر
- ◆ **otherwise = or** وإلا
- The form cannot be signed by anyone **other than** the manager.
 - I think I'd like to stay at home this evening **rather than** go out.
 - You'll have to go now, **otherwise** you'll miss your bus.

Make or Do?

make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do an operation	يقوم بعملية جراحية
make sure	يتأكد	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
make contributions	يقوم بإسهامات	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make sense	له معنى	do the shopping	يتسوق
make a decision	يقرر / يتخذ قرار	do the homework	يقوم بواجباته المدرسية
make a difference to	يحدث اختلاف في / يكون له تأثير علي	do wrong	يخطئ
make a mistake	يخطئ/يرتكب خطأ	do good	يفيد
make parts of cars	يصنع أجزاء السيارات	do harm	يضر
make a fire	يشعل نارا	do the washing up	يقوم بغسل الأواني
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do the cleaning	يقوم بالتنظيف
make a promise	يعد	do the sweeping	يقوم بالكنس
make achievements	يحقق انجازات	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make peace	يحقق السلام	do a project	يقوم بعمل بحث أو دراسة
make war	يشن حرب	do research	يقوم بعمل أبحاث
make lunch/dinner	يعد الغداء / العشاء	do without	يستغني عن
Make use of	يستفيد من	do (his) hair	يصفف شعره
make up (his) mind	يقرر	do something/nothing	يفعل شيء (لا شيء)
make a noise	يثير ضوضاء	do the cooking	يقوم بالطهي
Make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	Do your best	تفعل ما بوسعك
Make an offer	يتقدم بعرض	Do sport	يمارس الرياضة
Make changes to	يُجري تغييرات علي	Do gymnastics	يمارس ألعاب القوي
Make a plan	يعد خطة	Do exercises	يؤدي تمارين رياضية
Make progress	يحقق تقدم	Do a survey	يُعد استطلاع رأي
Make a phone call	يُجري مكالمة تليفونية	Do the dishes	يُنظف الأطباق

Make a prediction	يتنبأ	Do business	في مهمة عمل
Make money	يجني أموالاً/يحقق أرباحاً	Do duties	يقوم بواجباته
Make efforts	يبذل جهود	Do the housework	يقوم بأعمال منزلية
Make an invention	يتوصل لاختراع	Do revision	يُراجع
Make a profit	يحقق ربح	Do repairs	يقوم باصلاحات
Make a discovery	يتوصل لاكتشاف		

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

- Magdi Yacoub was one of the first heart transplant (engineers – mountaineers – pioneers – volunteers).
- Scientists are paid to (build – develop – arrive – hide) new medicines every year to help people.
- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional (customs – classics – reactions – observations) that he used to follow when he was a boy.
- My sister loves clothes and buys very (changeable – believable – fashionable – comparable) dresses.
- The flight attendant welcomed us (aboard – abroad – broad – broaden).
- A (diplomat – publisher – partner – performer) is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.
- My parents gave me a (coronation – competition – recommendation – collection) of modern short stories for my birthday.
- Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century (writer – plumber – teacher – surgeon).
- To (deepen – drop – develop – envelop) is to make a new product or idea successful.
- (Habits – Cultures – Civilizations – Customs) are things that people do because they are traditional.
- All people must (obey – break – destroy – damage) the law.
- A (biologist – beginner – pioneer – bystander) is one of the first people to do something that others will continue.
- A (district – strict – constrict – stick) is an area of a town or city.
- He cannot work because of his (ability – facility – flexibility – disability).
- The government has promised to provide more money to help (homeless – homes – the homeless – home).
- Some people believe that (experiments – experience – experiences – examples) on animals should be banned.
- I had several bad (experiences – experience – experiments – extensions) during my last trip.
- There was nobody in the house (rather than – other than – otherwise – other) Ali.
- Brazil (earns – wins – pays – buys) millions of pounds a year from coffee exports.
- The homeless often (live – is living – lives – living) on the streets.
- Which team do you (export – import – support – report)?
- I'll e-mail my report to you as an (attachment – amendment – adjustment – appointment).
- There have been significant computer (attachments – appointments – developments – agreements) during the last decade.

24. It's difficult for a small supermarket to (compete – impede – complete – correct) with the big supermarkets.
25. This book is a work of (infection – perfection – fiction – affection) and not intended as a historical account.
26. He is regarded as one of the (heads – bosses – supervisors – pioneers) of modern science.
27. He wouldn't try to mislead you. It's not his (style – case – condition – circumstance).
28. Of course robbery is against the (court – judge – lawyer – law).
29. His first short story (appointed – posted – allowed – established) him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
30. In my country, it's the (law – custom – rule – regulation) for women to get married in white.
31. I'm looking for a job which will enable me to (develop – depend – replace – deplete) my skills.
32. There's no fixed (career – profession – routine – position) at work – every day is different.
33. Yehia Haqqi was an (expert – experience – experiment – exporter) on Arabic culture.
34. The time he spent in different countries gave him (exercises – experiments – experiences – excavations) that he later used in his writing.
35. His collection of short stories (beat – gained – earned – won) an important prize.
36. As well as (write – writing – wrote – to write) novels, he also translated French literature into Arabic.
37. I was in a hurry and I forgot to (approach – catch – attach – coach) an important document.
38. The (custom – meeting – conference – ransom) of arranged marriages still exists in many countries.
39. The government has decided that the (participation – penetration – publication – presentation) of the report would be against public interest.
40. It is (custom – customary – dietary – elementary) to give people gifts on their birthday.
41. He has indicated his intention to (aspire – admire – conspire – retire) at the end of next year.
42. On (average – advantage – coverage – garbage), people who don't smoke are healthier than people who do.
43. At her father's (absence – insistence – conscience – consequence), Sally has been moved into a new class.
44. The instructions are terribly (accusing – diagnosing – possessing – confusing). Could you help me with them, please?
45. Fans who (do – make – take – have) trouble during the match will be severely dealt with.
46. Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian (literary – letters – literature – features).
47. Yehia Haqqi is still thought of as the (father – first – mother – reader) of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.
48. Yehia Haqqi was a strong (liar – believer – belief – reader) in the power of books.
49. Yehia Haqqi's novels were translated (about – for – at – into) many languages.
50. He worked (aboard – broad – abroad – award) for more than 20 years.
51. Haqqi is a writer of children's (friction – detection – infection – fiction).

52. His training as a (law - lawyer - lawful - court) affected the way he wrote his novels
 53. My mother has a (belief - relief - brief - chief) that children learn best by playing games.
 54. Although Nawal has a (capacity - captivity - clarity - disability), she is very good at sports.
 55. Ali's cousin is (disabled - ashamed - adapted - admired) and cannot walk very well.
 56. Have you (done - made - acted - achieved) any arrangements for the holidays?
 57. I can't come out because I've got to (achieve - make - do - act) the washing up.
 58. In spite of the rain, he was (insistent - resistant - hesitant - competent) on going out.
 59. Good (bacterial - dictatorial - secretarial - serial) skills should enhance your chances of getting a job.
 60. No one was convinced by his (insistence - occurrence - convenience - experience) that he was not to blame.

Grammar: Past Simple Tense

◆ يستخدم الماضي البسيط :

1- للتعبير عن حدث انتهى في وقت معين في الماضي:

- I visited my aunt last week.
- The ancient Egyptians invented a way of writing.

2- للتعبير عن موقف أو عادة في الماضي:

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

3- لحكاية قصة في الماضي:

- He went home. It was very dark. He suddenly heard a strange noise.

4- في حالة IF الثانية

- If he knew the truth, he wouldn't believe it.

5- أحداث متتالية:

- First he saw the film. Then he had dinner and went to bed.

♣ يستخدم الماضي البسيط غالبا مع كلمات مثل:

last (year, night, week, month / summer) / ago / yesterday / in ancient times / once upon a time / the other day, year (= a few days, years ago) / in 2000 / in the past / from (2006) to (2008) / one day / How long ago..?

- How much bread did you buy yesterday?

(في حالة السؤال – لاحظ الفعل في المصدر)

- I didn't know him then.

(في حالة النفي)

◆ الماضي البسيط في المبنى للمجهول :

Was / were + PP

He wrote the letter a few days ago.

The letter was written a few days ago.

◆ تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن الماضي:

Used to + inf.

♣ I used to play tennis, but now I play football.

◆ وفي حالة النفي:

Didn't use to + inf.

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

◆ وفي حالة السؤال:

Did + فاعل + use to + inf. ..?

♣ Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby?

◆ تستخدم الصيغة التالية للتعبير عن المضارع:

am / is / are used to + -ing

♣ He is used to having a cup of coffee every morning.
= He usually has a cup of coffee every morning.

◆ وفي حالة السؤال:

Am / Is / Are + فاعل + used to + V-ing. ..?

♣ Is she used to living on her own?

◆ تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط:

◆ تستخدم any more / any longer بدلا من used to مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط وتأتي في نهاية الجملة:

♣ He used to stay up late. = He no longer stays up late.

♣ He used to live here. = He doesn't live here any more.

♣ He is used to the cold weather.

◆ لاحظ في الجملة السابقة أنه يمكن استخدام اسم أو ضمير بعد be used to

◆ لاحظ أن be used to تأتي بمعنى " يستخدم لكي " ويليها inf. ويمكن استخدام be used for + v +ing بنفس المعنى

♣ Water is used to generate electricity.

♣ Water is used for generating electricity.

◆ لاحظ أن:

am / is / are used to + -ing = am / is / are in the habit of + ing

♣ He is in the habit of borrowing money from others.
= He is used to borrowing money from others.

used to + inf. = was / were in the habit of + ing

♣ She used to sleep in class. = She was in the habit of sleeping in class.

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous Tense

Was / Were + V-ing

يتكون من

♦ يستخدم الماضي المستمر **past continuous** :

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

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

• At 6 o'clock yesterday, I was studying my lesson.

2- للتعبير عن حدث مستمر في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر :

• I was having a shower when the phone rang.

♣ يستخدم الماضي المستمر غالباً مع كلمات مثل: **While / when / As / Just as**

• While we were doing the homework, it started to rain.

• We were doing the homework when it started to rain.

♣ لاحظ أن when يمكن أن يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :

• We were doing the homework when the storm started.

♣ يمكن أن يكون الحدين مع while في الماضي المستمر :

• While I was studying, my father was reading.

♣ يمكن أن يكون الحدين مع when في الماضي البسيط :

• When he arrived, he found the door locked.

♣ يمكن استخدام On بدلاً من when و يأتي بعدها V+ ing :

• When he arrived, he found the door locked. = On arriving, he found the door locked.

♣ يمكن استخدام during بدلاً من while و يأتي بعدها noun :

• While he was playing the game, he got hurt. (during)

• During the game, he got hurt. • He got hurt during the game.

♣ الفعل بعد and يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:

• He was writing a letter and listening to some music.

♣ لاحظ عدم استخدام to Be في الماضي المستمر:

• While I was at school, I worked to a plan.

◆ الماضي المستمر في المبني للمجهول :

Was / were being + PP

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

The Past Perfect Tense◆ يتكون من : **had + PP**

1- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي:

- ◆ **When I got** home, my mother **had finished** cooking.
= First my mother finished cooking. Then I arrived home.

Notice the difference between this pair of sentence:

- ◆ When I **arrived** at the station, the train **left**..
= I arrived, then the train left.
- ◆ When I **arrived** at the station, the train **had left**.
= The train left before I arrived.

2- يستخدم الماضي التام غالبا مع كلمات مثل:

after / before / when / as soon as / no sooner / till / until

After } → ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط
As soon as }

- **As soon as** I **had seen** her, I **knew** there was something wrong.

- **After** he **had read** the report, he **went** to bed.

◆ لاحظ أنه يمكن أيضا استخدام الماضي البسيط بدلا من الماضي التام بعد **after/as soon as**

- ◆ **As soon as** I **saw** the robber, I **tried** to catch him.

◆ لاحظ أن **after / before / when / as soon as** يمكن أن تأتي في وسط الجملة أو بدايتها:

- ◆ **Before** he **saw** the film, he **tidied/had tidied** the room.

- ◆ He **tidied / had tidied** the room **before** he **saw** the film.

◆ لاحظ استخدام **comma** بين الجملتين إذا بدأت الجملة بالروابط السابقة:**After/As soon as + ماضي تام + فاعل = Having + PP****After/As soon as he had done/ = Having done**

- He worked in a restaurant **after** he **had left** school.
Having left school, he worked in a restaurant.
- **As soon as** we **had arrived**, we phoned our parents.
Having arrived, we phoned our parents.

◆ في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد **after / before / when** نستخدم **v.+ing** ◆

After
Before } + v.+ing
When

◆ يمكن استخدام اسم بعد **after / before** ◆

- **After** his father's death, he **left** the country.
= **After** his father **had died**, he **left** the country.

◆ لاحظ استخدام **by the time** في الماضي:

By the time + ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام

- The phone was ringing but **by the time** she **got** indoors, it **had stopped**.

◆ بصفة عامة عندما يكون الفعلان مع **when** في الماضي البسيط فإن الفعل الذي يليها هو الذي حدث أولاً:

- **When** the play **ended**, the audience **went** home.
- **When** he **opened** the window, the bird **flew** out.

◆ أحيانا تستخدم **on** بدلا من **when** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له **ing** :

- **When** she **saw** the snake, she screamed.
On seeing the snake, she screamed.

Before + ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام

- First he passed the test. Then he got the license.
Before he **got** the license, he **had passed** the test.

◆ ماضي تام → **till / until** + ماضي بسيط منفى ◆

◆ تأتي **till/ until** في وسط الجملة و قبلها الماضي البسيط (غالبا منفى) و بعدها الماضي التام:

- ◆ **Before** he **left**, I **had given** him permission.
He **didn't leave until** I **had given** him permission.
- ◆ **After** she **had typed** the letter, she **posted** it.
She **didn't post** the letter **until** she **had typed** it.

◆ لا يكون الماضي البسيط قبل **till/until** دائما منفى بل قد تكون الجملة أحيانا مثبتة :

- ◆ He **stayed** in bed **until** half past nine.

◆ أحيانا يستخدم الماضي التام بعد **because** بشرط أن تكون الجملة في الماضي والحدث بعد **because** هو الذي حدث أولاً:

◆ **Because** he **had been** in prison, employers **were** unwilling to offer him a job.

◆ He **looked** tired yesterday **because** he **had slept** badly the night before.

◆ Leila **was** late for school **because** the bus **had broken** down.

◆ He **was** angry **because** she **had insulted** him.

◆ يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام إذا كان في الجملة ماضي بسيط:

for / ever / never / already / yet / just

♣ The film **has already started**. (present perfect)

◆ في الجملة السابقة استخدمنا المضارع التام لوجود فعل واحد مع **already**:

♣ The film **had already started when** I **arrived**. (past perfect)

◆ ولاحظ الفرق أيضا بين الجملتين الآتيتين:

The man sitting next to me on the plane **is** nervous. He **has never flown** before.

The man sitting next to me on the plane **was** nervous. He **had never flown** before.

More Examples:

♣ **When** I **met** him, he **hadn't finished** his homework yet.

♣ **When** I **arrived** home, my father **had just left**.

♣ It **was** the best novel I **had ever read**.

♣ The house **was** dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it yet.

◆ لاحظ ما يلي:

◆ **Before that** + ماضي تام ◆ **After that** + ماضي بسيط

♣ He **went** back home. **Before that**, he **had finished** his job.

♣ She **had seen** the film. **After that**, she **went** to bed.

◆ ويستخدم الماضي التام أيضا في غير المباشر:

◆ She said she **had seen** the film the night before.

◆ وهذه الجملة كانت أصلا ماضي بسيط في المباشر وحولناه إلى الماضي التام في غير المباشر:

◆ She said, "I saw the film last night."

◆ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام بعد **By then/By+time** ومعناها قبل ذلك الوقت:

◆ He **arrived** home at 11 o'clock yesterday. **By then**, the rain **had stopped**.

◆ By 2010, the project **had been completed**.

◆ ويستخدم الماضي التام بعد **wish** للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي:

◆ I wish I **had worked** harder **last year**.

◆ ويستخدم الماضي التام أيضا بعد **if** في الحالة الثالثة:

◆ If she **hadn't called**, I **wouldn't have known**.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع التعبيرات الآتية:

It was only when + ماضي تام → that + ماضي بسيط

♦ As soon as he **had paid** his debts, he **left** the town.

It was only when he had paid his debts that he left the town.

It wasn't until + ماضي تام → that + ماضي بسيط

♦ She **didn't leave** until she **had got** permission

It wasn't until she had got permission that she left.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع:

فاعل + had +	no sooner	} + PP	than	} ماضي بسيط +
	hardly		when	
	Scarcely		when	

♣ She left the house. She was run over by a car.

She **had no sooner left** the house **than** she was run over by a car.

♣ He entered the office. His boss shouted at him.

He **had hardly entered** the office **when** his boss shouted at him.

♣ إذا بدأت الجملة بإحدى الكلمات السابقة ، تكون الجملة على شكل سؤال:

♣ She left the house. She was run over by a car.

No sooner had she **left** the house **than** she **was run** over by a car.

♦ وفي حالة المبنى للمجهول نستخدم:

Had been + PP

♦ He said that he **had cleaned** the room.

He said that the room **had been cleaned**.

Exercises on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking – were taking – took – take) me to Jordan.
- 2- At the age of seven, he (gave – was given – has given – had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
- 3- Someone phoned me while I (cook – was cooked – am cooking – was cooking) the dinner.
- 4- While my car (was mending – was being mended – has mended – had mended), I went shopping.
- 5- While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister (was looking – has been looked – was being looked – had looked) after.

- 6- As soon as he (takes – has taken – will take – had taken) the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
- 7- As soon as the robbers (had arrested – had been arrested – were arresting – are arrested), they were taken to jail.
- 8- I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
- 9- He (didn't use to - isn't used to – used – uses) need much sleep, but he does now.
- 10- (Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?
- 11- While he was finishing one story, he (thinks – is thinking – was thinking – has thought) of another one.
- 12- My last e-mail (send – was sending – has sent – was sent) to six people.
- 13- When she (is – was – was being – has been) seven, she wrote a poem which won a prize.
- 14- She (writes – has written – wrote – will write) poetry for 7 years, but now she writes novels.
- 15- This film (directed – had directed – was directed – was directing) by Thomas Wilson.
- 16- Yesterday, my sister (gives – has given – gave – would give) me a book she had finished reading the day before.
- 17- The washing machine (delivered - delivers – was delivered – had delivered) while I was reading the newspaper.
- 18- While I (have come – were coming – was coming – had come) to school today, I saw an old friend.
- 19- At six o'clock yesterday evening, I (was watching - am watching – have been watching – watch) TV.
- 20- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson (began – has begun – had begun – begins).
- 21- What (did you do – have you done – were you doing – do you do) when I called you? You sounded very busy.
- 22- I (had had – have had – was having – have) my own computer for 3 years before anything wrong went with it.
- 23- While my sister (does – has done – was doing – had been doing) her homework, she was listening to music.
- 24- A few years ago, my parents (are lived - were lived – have lived – lived) in a small flat in the city centre.
- 25- Yesterday evening, we (were revising - revised – have revised – was revising) for our English test when all the lights went out.
- 26- Our school (was opening – has opened – was opened – opening) exactly 25 years ago today.
- 27- Our block of flats (was built - build – has been built – was building) five years ago.
- 28- Yesterday evening, the programme (was watching - to watch – was watched – has been watched) by a million people.
- 29- The room (was cleaning – was being cleaned – would clean) when the earthquake happened.
- 30- My mother made me a cake. It (tasted - was tasting – is tasting – has tasted) of lemons.
- 31- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun (had gone – has gone – is gone – will go) down.

- 32- After Mona had played the piano, she (was helping – has helped – helped – will help) her sister with her homework.
- 33- After leaving school yesterday, I (visit – was visiting - visited – have visited) my grandfather.
- 34- I (was starting – have started – am starting – started) this school in 2016.
- 35- Before I (had had - had – was having – have had) breakfast this morning, I had brushed my teeth.
- 36- When I was younger, I used (to play – play – playing – played) tennis with my friend.
- 37- Before the start of this lesson, I (spoke – have spoken – speak – was spoken) to my English teacher.
- 38- By the time he was 12, my brother (learnt – had learnt – has learnt – learns) 3 languages.
- 39- When I went to my friend's flat, she (already left – has already left – had already left) for school.
- 40- Last year, I spent a month in France. I (dream – had dreamt – has dreamt – was dreaming) of going there since I was a child.
- 41- Leila and her husband (move – have moved – moved – had been moving) into their own flat last weekend. Before that they had lived with Leila's parents.
- 42- My father retired last week. He (worked – has worked – has been working – had worked) for the same company for 25 years.
- 43- Karim fell asleep during the football match because he (had gone – has gone – was going – is going) to bed late the night before.
- 44- Ali ate a sandwich during the game because he (wasn't having – had not had – doesn't have – won't have) enough time to eat before it started.
- 45- Hassan (borrows – has borrowed – borrowed – was borrowing) money from Ali because he had left his money at home.
- 46- Adel asked which team was red because he (doesn't see – hasn't seen – can't see – had not seen) these teams before.
- 47- Jack knew Steve was at the match because Steve (had phoned – phones – was phoning – would phone) him before he went.
- 48- By the time she (finishes - finished – has finished – was finishing) writing her report, she had drunk six cups of tea.
- 49- The town was flooded. It (has rained – had been raining – has been raining – rains) for 3 days.
- 50- After I (finish – have finished – had been finishing – had finished) my homework, I watched my favourite TV programme.
- 51- Before (wrote – writing – had written – has written) this novel, he had become famous as a playwright.
- 52- After his father had died, the mother (doesn't send – won't sent – hasn't sent – didn't send) her son to school.
- 53- By the time Ahmed was 20, his father (had spent – was spending - has spent – is spending) all his money.
- 54- He (has found – found - finds – will find) work as a secretary to someone who had been a friend of his father's.

55- The man Ahmed (may work – will work – worked – works) for in Paris had known his father.

Language Functions:

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

Test on Unit 1

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1. Early black and white photos show people in (old-fashioned / ancient fashioned / new fashioned / torn) clothes.
2. The Sun is at its strongest at (midnight – midyear – dawn – midday).
3. I do not really have a (protein - routine – valentine – bulletin) during the holidays.
4. My friend and I are going to enter an athletics (connection – combination – competition – compression). We all hope to win something.
5. I sent an e-mail with two (attachments – attainments – developments – adjustments) . They were photos of my friends.
6. I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple (direction – establishment – style – location).
7. Yehia Haqqi came from a poor (district – restrict – instinct – distinct) of Cairo.
8. My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he's studying (low - law – blow – throw) at university.
9. The windows at school (have to clean – were cleaned – cleaned – has been cleaned) this morning.
10. My father (is taking – has taken – took – takes) me to the football match two days ago.
11. We (told – are telling – was told – were told) to give in our homework on Thursday.
12. There was a strong smell and the sound of frying. Obviously Mrs. Jones (cooks – was cooking – has cooked – was cooked) fish.
13. While the guests (were dancing – dance – have danced – had danced), thieves broke into the house and stole a lot of money.
14. How long (you know – do you know – have you known – you knew) Mr. Ahmed? –For ten years.
15. We (miss – had missed – are missing – have missed) the bus. Now, we'll have to walk.

16. After the room (paint – was painting – is painted – had been painted), it was decorated.
17. That author's books are very successful, so I think he will easily find a (washer – writer – publisher – destroyer) for his next book.
- 18- He was a successful writer when people realized that his books (had written – written – had been written – wrote) by other people.
- 19- The writer checked what his assistants (have written – were writing – had written – have been writing).
- 20- When I saw him, he (hadn't finished - hasn't finished – wasn't finishing – doesn't finish) his work yet.
- 21- He didn't know the truth until he (reads - has read – would read – had read) the newspaper.
- 22- No sooner (he had – has he – had he – would he) left the building than it collapsed.
- 23- I was terribly afraid because I (have – am – was – had) never flown before.
- 24- The child was so exhausted because he (has been playing – has played – was playing – had been playing) all day.
- 25- You have (done - made – acted – achieved) two mistakes in the test.
- 26- Ali (did - made – acted – achieved) a good job when he made that new table.
- 27- Ali still (detests – resists – insists – assists) that he did nothing wrong.
- 28- Prices have risen by a/an (average – coverage – barrage – rage) of 4% over the past year.
- 29- The teacher is (impatient – independent - insistent –inconvenient) that the school is not to blame for the situation.
- 30- My grandmother has spent a lot of time reading since her (development – amazement – arrangement – retirement).

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Coffee, tea and soft drinks usually contain caffeine. Caffeine is also found in chocolate, in medicine for colds and in drugs that keep people awake.

In the United States, adults who use products with caffeine get an average of about two hundred eighty milligrams a day. This equals the caffeine in about two large cups of coffee. A report this month in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association says adults drink nearly half the coffee they did fifty years ago. But they still get most of their caffeine from coffee.

In general, the more people drink, the more severe the effects if they miss a day. Yet a recent report says people who drink as little as one cup of coffee a day can become dependent on caffeine. In fact, it says caffeine withdrawal should be listed as a mental disorder.

Researchers identified several common effects, such as headaches and sleepiness. Some people have difficulty thinking. Others get angry easily or become very sad.

The researchers found that half the people suffered headaches if **they** did not have caffeine. Thirteen percent had a more serious problem. They were unable to work or do other normal activities. These problems generally resulted twelve to twenty-four hours after stopping caffeine.

Ronald Griffiths of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, led the study. He noted that caffeine is the most commonly used stimulant in the world. A stimulant produces a temporary increase in energy.

The good news is that people can free themselves of caffeine dependence. The researchers say people should slowly reduce the amount of caffeine in their diet.

Choose the correct answer:

1-People in the US get most of their caffeine from-----.

- a) tea b) chocolate c) coffee d) soft drinks

2-Stopping dependence on caffeine happens -----.

- a) all of a sudden b) fast c) after a year d) slowly

3-A stimulant produces a/an ----- increase in energy.

- a) impermanent b) lasting c) permanent d) lifelong

4-Some researchers believe that caffeine withdrawal should be considered-----.

- a) physical illness b) a mental disorder c) a physical disorder d) a normal activity

5-We understand from the passage that products with caffeine -----.

- a) are healthy b) are expensive c) are unhealthy d) are not easy to get

6-According to the passage, some People's normal activities are usually affected when they:

- a) get angry easily b) become very sad
c) get over 200 mg of caffeine a day d) stop having caffeine

Answer the following questions:

7-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) A substance that makes your body work faster
b) Relating to the mind or involving the process of thinking

8-Which types of drugs have caffeine in them?

9-What does the underlined word 'they' refer to?

10-What are two effects of caffeine withdrawal?

C- Writing

Finish the following dialogue:

Ahmed is reserving a room at a hotel in Cairo.

Ahmed : Excuse me------(1)-----.

Receptionist : Single or double?

Ahmed : -----(2)-----.

Receptionist : -----(3)-----?.

Ahmed : My name is Ali Fahmy.

Receptionist : May I see your ID, please, Mr. Fahmy?

Ahmed : Certainly. Here it is.

Receptionist : Thank you.

Ahmed : -----(4)-----?

Receptionist : 200 pounds, sir.

Ahmed : Can I pay with credit card?

Receptionist : Sure. -----(5)-----?

Ahmed : VISA card.

Receptionist : Okay. You're in room 507. It's a single, spacious room. Is that suitable?

Ahmed : Yes, it sounds like everything I expected.

Receptionist : Here's your key, sir. If you need anything, just dial 0 on your room phone.

Ahmed : -----(6)-----.

Write an email of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words:

Your name is Ahmed. Your friend's name is Ali. His address is Shams@newmail.com.

You're going to write about: "the important role of women in society"

A) Translate into Arabic:

1-Egyptian women have always played a vital role in development projects.

2-Unless we solve the problem of global warming, our planet would be in great danger.

B) Translate into English:

1- يجب علي الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحلة الحياة بأمان.

2- ندرة المياه قد تكون سببا في اندلاع الحروب بين الدول في المستقبل .

Today is not just another day; this is yet another chance to make your dreams come true.