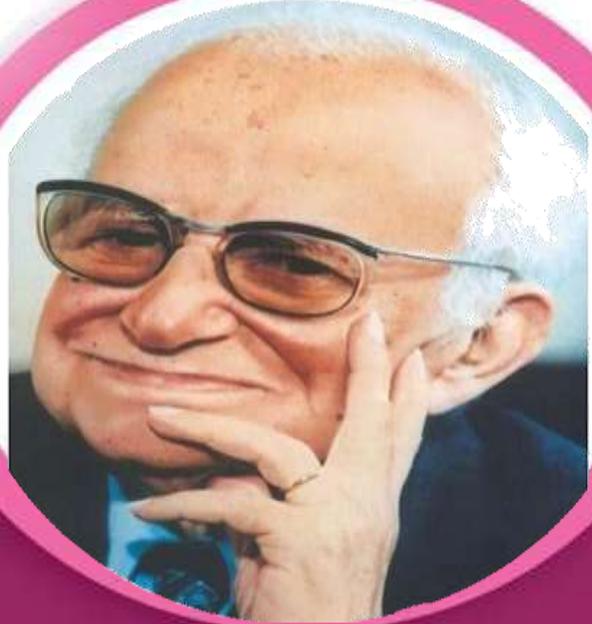


Unit (1)

Writers and stories

كتاب وقصص



Objectives

Listening	Listening for gist, for detail and to interrupt meaning.
Grammar	Past simple, past continuous and past perfect.
Reading	Reading for specific information.
Critical thinking	Understanding the importance of literature and education.
Functions	Expressing opinion.
Writing	Writing a summary.

Unit (1): Writers and Stories كتاب وقصص

Vocabulary

Listening

fixed routine	روتين ثابت
confuse	يربك - يربك
confused	مرتبك - متحير
confusing	مثير - مربك
confusion	الارتباك - الحيرة
publish	ينشر
publisher	ناشر
publishing company	شركة نشر
type onto	يكتب علي آلة (حاسوب)
check	يراجع
completely	تماماً
author	مؤلف
break	راحة

insist on	يُصر على - يصمم على
insistence	الإصرار - التصميم
insistent	مصر - مصمم
at midday	في منتصف النهار
at midnight	في منتصف الليل
short stories	قصص قصيرة
novels	روايات
novelist	روائي
attach to	يرفق مع - يرسل مع
e-mail attachment	مرفق مع ايميل
secretary	سكرتيرة
secretarial	خاص بالسكرتارية
ending	نهاية

poetry	الشعر
poems	قصائد
old -fashioned	ليس على الموضة
out of fashion	ليس علي الموضة
fashion	الموضة
fashionable	مساير للموضة
compete	يتنافس
competition	مسابقة - منافسة
on average	في المتوسط
average	متوسط
almost	تقريباً
headache	صداع
ever	من قبل

Reading and critical thinking

believer in	مؤمن بشيء
belief	معتقد - اعتقاد
collection	مجموعة
custom	عادة مجتمعية - عرف
disabled	معاق
disability	إعاقة
district	حي - منطقة
establish	يرفع شأن
law	القانون
lawyer	محامي
pioneer	رائد
style	أسلوب - نمط - طريقة
experience	يمر بـ - يجرب
experiences	خبرات - تجارب
explore	يستكشف
introduce	يقدم - يُدخل
model	نموذج
encounter	يجرب - يمر بـ
tolerant	متسامح

develop	يتطور
diplomat	دبلوماسي
fiction	الخيال
the power of books	قوة الكتب
traditional	تقليدي
retire	يتقاعد
continue	يستمر - يُكمل
particular	محدد
behaviour	سلوك
graduate	يتخرج
follow	يتبع
society	المجتمع
heart transplant	زراعة القلب
respect	يحترم
cultures	ثقافات
improve	يحسن - يتحسن
provide	يزود - يمد
reinforce	يقوي - يزود
empathic	عطوف

postman	ساعي البريد
literature	الأدب
abroad	في الخارج
earthquake	زلزال
expert on	خبير في
working career	حياة مهنية
Arab culture	الثقافة العربية
the Arab world	العالم العربي
support	يدعم - يساند
product	منتج
respectable position	مكانة محترمة
typical	نموذجي - مثالي
period	فترة - مدة - حقبة
critical thinking	تفكير نقدي
think critically	يفكر بشكل نقدي
handle	يتعامل مع
horizon	الأفق
a speech	خطبة - حديث
a survey	استطلاع - دراسة

Grammar and communication skills

classic	تقليدي - قديم	pray	يصلي	journalist	صحفي
classics	أعمال كلاسيكية	politician	شخص يعمل بالسياسة	journalism	الصحافة
seem / sound	يبدو	adjust to	يتكيف مع	clerk	موظف
readily	باستعداد - بجاهزية	adjustment	تعديل - تكيف	opportunity / chance	فرصة
challenges	تحديات	aid worker	مساعد في عمل	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
travel agent	وكيل سفريات	manager	مدير	flexible	مرن

Prepositions

knock on (at)	يطرق الباب	related to	مرتبط بـ	think of (about)	يفكر في
go out	ينطفئ - ينقطع (النور)	an average of	متوسط	think of	يعتبر (يعتقد عن)
go down	تغرب (الشمس)	give in	يُسلم	write with	يكتب باستخدام
happy with	سعيد بـ	in a style	بأسلوب	typical of	متطابق مع
work for	يعمل لدي	expert on/ in/ at	خبير في	translate into	يترجم إلى
full of	مليء بـ	tolerant towards (of)	متسامح مع	revise for	يراجع لأجل

Opposites

beginning	بداية	ending	نهاية
available	متاح - متوافر	unavailable	غير متاح
fiction	الخيال	non-fiction	الواقع
classic	تقليدي - قديم	modern	حديث
obey	يطيع	disobey	يخالف
tolerant	متسامح	intolerant	غير متسامح
ability	القدرة	disability	الإعاقة

Expressions

give (cause) a headache	يسبب الصداع	have lunch	يتناول الغداء
go wrong with	يحدث خطأ في	by hand	باليدين / بالقلم
the best thing about	أفضل شيء في	you're welcome	العفو (للرد على الشكر)
taste of lemons	بطعم الليمون	a ten-minute break	راحة لمدة عشر دقائق
give up his bed	يتنازل عن سريره	take much longer	يستغرق وقت أطول
create (develop) a style	يبتكر (يطور) أسلوب	ask for opinion	يسأل عن الرأي
train as	يتدرب كـ	work for a publisher	يعمل لدي ناشر
graduate in	تخرج في مجال ما	during the holidays	خلال الإجازات
give experiences	يزود بالخبرات	a (every) day	في اليوم
at the same time as	في نفس وقت	write with a pen (a pencil)	يكتب بالقلم
know a lot about	يعرف الكثير عن	as far as I'm concerned	بقدر ما أنا مهتم
make a good teacher	يؤدي وظيفة مدرس جيداً	give a chance (an opportunity)	يعطي فرصة
was made (turned) into a film	تم تحويلها إلى فيلم	widen horizons	يوسع الآفاق
was a strong believer in	كان مؤمناً بقوة بـ	is still thought of as	ما زال يُعتبر كـ
had a strong belief in	كان مؤمناً بقوة بـ	establish as شخص	يرفع مكانة كـ
the father of modern short story	راند القصة القصيرة الحديثة	check the week's work	يراجع عمل الأسبوع

Definitions

Word	Meaning	Definition
average (n)	معدل - متوسط	the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of qualities.
confused	مرتبك - متحير	unable to understand something clearly.
insist	يصر - يصمم	demand that something should be done.
midday	منتصف النهار	twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.
poetry	الشعر	poems in general.
old-fashioned	ليس على الموضة	not modern and not fashionable any more.
routine	الروتين الشخصي	a usual way in which you do things.
believer	مؤمن بشيء ما	someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good.
collection	مجموعة	a set of similar things that you keep together.
custom	عادة مجتمعية - عُرْف	something that people do in a society because it is traditional.
disabled	معاق	unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do.
district	حي - اقليم - منطقة	an area of a city or country.
establish	يرسخ - يثبت - يرفع شأن	to give someone a respected position in society or in an organization.
law	القانون	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey.
pioneer	رائد	one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop.
style	أسلوب - طريقة (للكتابة)	a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.
attachment	مرفق - ملحق	something you attach to (send with) an e-mail.
publisher	ناشر	a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy.
secretary	سكرتير - سكرتيرة	someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office.

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'd (**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 **til** three **in** the afternoon, with a ten-**minute** break **for** coffee **at** midday.

Interviewer: Do you use a computer?

Writer : No, I'm **old-fashioned** - I use a pencil and paper. I **used** a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a headache. So first I write something by hand, then my secretary types it **onto** the computer. My **publisher insists that** I send everything **as** an e-mail **attachment**.

Interviewer: How many words do you 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 (**had**) 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.



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.

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

Haqqi always **wanted to help** poor and disabled people. In 1955, he wrote **a collection of short stories** about **the poor** and the disabled **which** won an important prize. One of his novels, The postman, **was** made into a film. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but gave his bed to a poor person **who** he **thought needed** it more.

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

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

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



1. make / do:

** نستخدم (make) عادة لتحدث عن إنتاج وابتكار وبناء وإعداد الأشياء.
** نستخدم (do) عادة لتحدث عن القيام بالأعمال والوظائف والمهام والأنشطة.

make a noise	يحدث ضوضاء	do an operation	يقوم بعملية جراحية
make a new table	يصنع منضدة جديدة	do research	يقوم ببحث
make a speech	يلقي خطبة	do work	يؤدي العمل
make arrangements	يقوم بترتيبات	do homework	يؤدي الواجب المدرسي
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do an experiment	يقوم بتجربة
make money	يكسب مال	do well	يؤدي جيدا
make difference to / in	يحدث فارق في	do sports	يلعب رياضة
make progress	يحرز تقدم	do a survey	يقوم بدراسة / يقوم باستطلاع
make efforts	يبذل جهد	do the washing up	يقوم بالغسيل
make a promise	يقدم وعد	do damage to	يتلف / يدمر
make predictions	يقوم بتنبؤات	do a favour	يعمل معروف

Test yourself: (Student's Book: Page 4)

- Have you any arrangements for the holidays?
a. **made** b. **make** c. **doing** d. **done**
- I can't come out because I've got to the washing up.
a. **give** b. **make** c. **do** d. **play**
- You have two mistakes in the test.
a. **done** b. **taken** c. **forced** d. **made**
- Ali did a good job when he that new table.
a. **gave** b. **made** c. **done** d. **did**

2. establish عتيق / يرفع شأن – يؤسس established عتيق:

- * The council has decided to **establish** five new schools in my town.
- * This promotion will help **establish** you at work.
- * Our company is an **established** one. It was founded 100 years ago.

3. routine روتين شخصي / red tape روتين حكومي

* Part of my daily **routine** is to go to the club. * I had a lot of **red tape** to get my identity card.

4. experience (اسم لا يُعد) خبرة / an experience (اسم يُعد) موقف / experiment تجربة علمية

* He has good **experience** in modern technology. * What happened yesterday was a good **experience**.
* Scientists do **experiments** to test theories.

5. Be + made (converted / changed / turned) into يتم تحويله الى

* Most of Naguib Mahfouz's novels were **made / converted into** films.

6. habit / custom / customs / costumes / customary / accustomed:

* **habit** (عادة فردية (يقوم بها فرد واحد) : * I'm in the **habit** of getting up at dawn.

* **custom** (عادة مجتمعية (للمجتمع كله) :

* In most countries, it's the **custom** for a bride to wear a white dress.

* Wedding **customs** and traditions vary from a culture to another.

* **customs** (الجمارك (مبنى الجمارك) :

* Luggage is searched in **customs**.

* **costumes** (ملابس خاصة (بفيلم - مسرحية) أو بزمان معين :

* Actors usually wear **costumes**.

* The Chinese have special **costumes** for festivals.

* **customary** (صفة بمعنى معتاد :

* Terrible weather has become **customary** recently.

* **be accustomed to** + V.ing / اسم = **be used to** + V.ing / اسم (معتاد على القيام بشيء ما) :

* I'm **accustomed** to getting up early.

* I'm not **accustomed** to spicy foods.

7. win / gain / beat / earn / lose / miss:

* **win / won / won** (يفوز بشيء مادي (مباراة أو جائزة) :

* Our team **won** the last match.

* We hope to **win** the coming competition. /

* Our party is expected to **win** the next elections.

* **gain/ gained/ gained** (يكتسب شيء معنوي (خبرة / مهارة / معرفة / وزن / لغة) :

* He **gained** a lot of experience during his stay abroad. / * She has **gained** a lot of weight lately.

* **beat / beat / beaten** (يُهزم (القلب) - ينبض :

* Spain **beat** Holland in the final of the world cup.

* My heart **beat** louder when he insulted me.

* **earn money (living)** (يُجلب عملة / يكسب مال (قوت) :

* He is happy though he doesn't **earn** much money from his job. * Man has to work to **earn** his living.

* **lose / lost / lost** (يخسر منافسة / يفقد (شيء مادي) :

* Egypt **lost** the last match.

* I **lost** my briefcase yesterday.

* **miss / missed / missed** (يتغيب عن حدث - يفتقد شخص - لا يلحق وسيلة مواصلات :

* My father is abroad, we **miss** him very much

* He **missed the record** (فقد الرقم القياسي) in the last competition.

* **get lost = be lost = go missing = lose** + way (يضل الطريق + صفة ملكية) :

* His son **got lost / was lost / went missing / lost his way** in the forest.

8. depend on = rely on = count on = be based on يعتمد على

* Our success **depends on (is based on)** teamwork.

9. respected / respectable / respectful:

* **respected** (شخص (شيء) أهل للاحترام / يستحق الاحترام بسبب أعماله وإنجازاته :

* Van Helmot was a **respected** scientist. /

* Dr. Aisha Abdel Rahman was a **respected** teacher.

* **respectable** (شخص (شيء) أهل للاحترام / يستحق الاحترام كالشخصية والسلوك والوظيفة والراتب والنتيجة :

* I want my son to have a **respectable** profession. /

* My wider family is **respectable**.

* **respectful** (شخص محترم / يحترم الآخرين :

* Tom is **respectful**, he is a polite boy.

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

10. give / cause مفعول a headache = make مفعول feel / have a headache يجعل الشخص يشعر بصداع / يسبب /

- * Reading for too long hours **gives** / **causes** me a headache.
- * Reading for too long hours **makes** me **feel** / **have** a headache.

11. work / job / profession / career:

* **work** - عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)

* I have got a lot of **work** to do. / * Mr. Ali leaves **work** at three o'clock every day.

* **job** (اسم يعد) - مهنة / وظيفة: * He has got a **job** as a teacher. / * I have got a lot of **jobs** to do.

* **profession** (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات) - مهنة / المجال عموماً / مهنة:

* Doctors and nurses belong to the **medical profession**.

* Teachers and supervisors belong to the **teaching profession**.

* **career** - مهنة / الحياة العملية للفرد

* He started his **career** five years ago. / * I spent most of my **career** working hard.

12. biography / autobiography:

* **biography** - سيرة ذاتية لشخص (يكتبها شخص عن آخر)

* Dr. Lamis Jaber wrote the **biography** of King Farouk.

* **autobiography** - سيرة ذاتية لشخص (يكتبها الشخص عن نفسه)

* Taha Hussein wrote his **autobiography** in El Ayam.

13. attached (connected) to / attached (connected) with

* **attached to / connected to** - (معنى مادي) موصل بـ / متصل بـ * The statue was **attached to** a concrete base.

* The printer must be **connected to** the computer first.

* First, you have **connect** the device **to** the electricity supply.

* **attached with / connected with / related to** - (معنى معنوي) مرتبط بـ

* The appearance of the sun is **connected with** happiness.

* Terrorism is **related to** religious intolerance.

* **connect / attach to** - يوصل بين و * A pipe **connects** the stove **to** the gas cylinder.

* **connect / attach ... with ...** - يربط بـ * The new road will **connect** Suez **with** Alex.

14. graduate:

graduate from + مكان	يتخرج من مكان (كلية أو جامعة)
graduate in + مجال	يتخرج في مجال (كالطب والقانون الخ)
graduate in + سنة	يتخرج في سنة ما
graduate as + وظيفة	يتخرج كـ (وظيفة) (كمحاكي أو طبيب)
graduate with + شهادة أو درجة	يتخرج ويحصل على شهادة ما أو درجة علمية ما
a graduate of + مكان	خريج من مكان معين (جامعة أو كلية) - اسم

* Most **graduates** **خريجين** in Egypt are unemployed. * He **graduated from** Cairo university in 2000.

* He **graduated as** a lawyer in 1990. * He **graduated in** law **in** 2001.

* He **graduated with** an art degree in 2005. * My sister is **a graduate of** Cairo University.

15. abroad / aboard:

* **abroad** - في الخارج

* My brother travelled **abroad** in 1990.

* **aboard** - على متن (سفينة أو طائرة)

* The passengers have just gone **aboard**.

16. award / reward / ward:

- * **award** اسم بمعنى جائزة رسمية / فعل بمعنى يمنح جائزة رسمية * Dr. El baradei was **awarded** the Noble Prize.
 * Top students will receive **awards** from the school director.
 * **reward** اسم بمعنى مكافأة غير رسمية / فعل بمعنى يمنح بشكل غير رسمي * I'll **reward** you if you pass your final exams.
 * The police offered a **reward** to anyone who knows their place.
 * **a ward** جناح / عنبر في مستشفى * The patient got out of the **ward** for some fresh air.

17. publish / spread / prevail / scatter:

- * **publish** ينشر (كتاب - مجلة - جريدة) * Her first book was **published** in 2000.
 * **spread** ينشر - ينتشر (شيء معنوي) * The news **spread** like a fire. * Teachers should **spread** love in class.
 * **prevail** يعم / ينتشر / يسود (للأمور المعنوية) * For world peace to **prevail**, America has to stop aggression.
 * **scatter** يبعثر - يتبعثر - ينشر * She **scattered** some grains for the birds to eat.

18. retire / resign:

- * **retire / retirement** يتقاعد / التقاعد * Government employees **retire** at the age of sixty.
 * **resign / resignation** يستقيل / الاستقالة * He had to **resign** because of some financial problems.

19. insist on / insist that:

- * **insist on + V.ing** (يُصر على - بصمم على) + فاعل * He **insisted on mending** the bike himself.
 * **insist (that)** (يُصر أن ...) مصدر + فاعل آخر * My publisher **insists that I send** everything as an e-mail attachment.

20. finish + V.ing (ينهى):

- * When I **finish writing** a story, I give it to a friend to read.

21. the + صفة / جنسية = صفة / جنسية (تستخدم للدلالة على الكل) + people :

- * **The British** (British people) drink a lot of tea.
 * Yehia Haqqi helped **the poor** and **the disabled**. = Yehia Haqqi helped **poor and disabled people**.
 * **language** + اسم اللغة + the = (اسم اللغة بدون آداه)
 * He is studying **English** (the English language) at university.

22. as well as / in addition to / besides + V.ing / اسم (تعني: بالإضافة إلى):

- * **As well as being** an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.

23. a / an = every = each = per (تعني: كل / لكل):

- * I write one thousand words **a** day.

24. politician / diplomat (دبلوماسي / دبلوماسي يعمل غالباً بالخارج) / شخص يعمل بالسياسة:

- * A **politician** is someone who works in politics.
 * The **diplomats** of the two nations are meeting tomorrow to discuss peace.

25. role (part) / قاعدة أو قانون / دور في نشاط معين:

- * He played an important **role / part** in developing heart surgery.
 * An important **rule** of hygiene is to brush your teeth daily.

26. confused (مربك أو متحير) / صفة بمعنى (مربك أو متحير) / confusing (مربك أو متحير) / صفة بمعنى (مربك أو متحير):

- * I get **confused** when I do two things together. * Doing two things at the same time is **confusing**.

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

27. examine / check: **يراجع أو يتأكد من شيء ما / يفحص مريض أو شيء لاكتشاف الخطأ أو المشكلة**

- * The mechanic **examined** my car to see if it had any damage.
- * I am used to **checking** what I write before sending it to the publisher.

28. **طريقة الاستغناء عن ضمير الوصل الذي يتبعه فعل والتعويض عنه**

* **who / which / that + فعل في المعلوم = V.ing** **تعني: الذي يفعل كذا**

- * People **who live (living)** on the shores of seas enjoy seeing the sea every day.

* **who / which / that + فعل في المجهول = P.P.** **تعني: الذي يُفعل له كذا**

- * His first story, **which was published (published)** in 1925, made him famous.

29. **Be + always/ usually/ never/ often/ sometimes/ regularly/ still:**

* هذه الظروف تأتي بعد فعل (be) وليس قبله.

* عندما يكون هذا الفعل مضارع بسيط أو ماضي بسيط أي في شكل: (am/ is / are /was /were)

Samira is never late for school.	يمكننا أن نقول
Samira never is late for school.	ولا يمكننا أن نقول

* بمعنى أننا في المبني للمجهول نضع مثل هذه الظروف بين الفعل المساعد (be) والتصريف الثالث (P.P):

Haqqi is still thought of as the father of the modern short story.	يمكننا أن نقول
Haqqi still is thought of as the father of the modern short story.	ولا يمكننا أن نقول

30. take / spend:

* **it takes (took) + مصدر + to + مدة زمنية + مفعول**

- * It **took** Hope a few months **to write** the Prisoner of Zenda.

* **مصدر + to + مدة زمنية + شخص + take + شيء**

- * The Prisoner of Zenda **took** Hope a few months **to write**.

* **مصدر + to + مدة زمنية + take + فاعل**

- * Hope **took** a few months **to write** the Prisoner of Zenda.

* **V.ing + مدة زمنية + spend + فاعل**

- * Anthony Hope **spent** a few months **writing** The Prisoner of Zenda.

Confusable Words

prize	جائزة	present	هدية
Arab culture	الثقافة العربية	Arabic literature	الأدب العربي
Arab world (society)	العالم (المجتمع) العربي	Arabic language	اللغة العربية
story	قصة عادية أو قصيرة	novel	رواية طويلة
each other	بعضهم البعض (بين اثنين)	one another	بعضهم البعض (أكثر من اثنين)
competition	مسابقة	race	سباق
biography	سيرة ذاتية لشخص عن آخر	autobiography	سيرة ذاتية لشخص عن نفسه
novelist	روائي (يكتب روايات)	playwright	كاتب مسرحي (يكتب مسرحيات)
man of letters	أديب	poet	شاعر (يكتب قصائد)
insist on	يصر على	persist in	يصر على
work for + شخص / شركة	يعمل لدى	work as + وظيفة	يعمل كـ
establish + شيء	يؤسس - ينشئ	establish + شخص + as + وظيفة	يرفع شأن كـ

an expert	اسم بمعنى خبير	experienced	صفة بمعنى (لديه خبرة)
on average	في المتوسط	average of	متوسط كذا
spend money	ينفق المال	spend time	يقضى الوقت
customs	عادات	traditions (conventions)	تقاليد
be published	يتم نشره	come out	يصدر في السوق
experience	خبرة	experiment	تجربة عملية
as far as	بقدر	as long as	طالما - بشرط
as soon as	بمجرد أن	soon	قريبا

Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

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

Previous Exams' Exercises

- Most people don't have a during their holidays. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
a. red-tape b. route c. routine d. rule
- A is someone who produces books, newspapers and magazines. (٢٠١٥ - دور أول)
a. lawyer b. publisher c. pioneer d. driver
- I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing is unique. (٢٠١٥ - دور أول)
a. behaviour b. attitude c. style d. conduct
- A/An is a person who represents his country all over the world. (٢٠١٥ - دور ثان)
a. musician b. actor c. diplomat d. journalist
- The sun is at its strongest at (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
a. dawn b. midnight c. midday d. sunset
- The government has many new schools recently. (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
a. established b. extinguished c. estimated d. destructed
- I get if I have nothing to do. (أزهر ٢٠١١)
a. boring b. boar c. bored d. board
- cars are cheap nowadays. (السودان ٢٠١٣)
a. Use b. Using c. Misuse d. Used
- Although the was stiff قاسية / شرسة, we won the contract. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
a. compilation b. competition c. combination d. completion
- Early black and white photos are (السودان ٢٠١٥)
a. old-fashioned b. up-to-date c. modern d. most recent
- Great houses in Paris design expensive dresses. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
a. fashionable b. fashion c. fashioned d. fashionably
- Travelling by planes sometimes me a headache. (السودان ٢٠١٦)
a. makes b. gives c. cause d. does
- I sent all photos as an e-mail (دور ثان - ٢٠١٧)
a. attraction b. enclosure c. attachment d. attention
- It took me a long time this problem. (دور أول - ٢٠١٧)
a. solving b. solve c. solves d. to solve
- My sister is a research on animals. (دور أول - ٢٠١٧)
a. doing b. taking c. making d. giving

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

16. It is to offer your guests something to drink. (تجريبى الوزارة - ٢٠١٧)
 a. **customary** b. **secretive** c. **poisonous** d. **shy**
17. Dr. Zewail is more than just a Nobel Prize winner; he's a/an in Chemistry. (دور أول ٢٠١٢)
 a. **investor** b. **explorer** c. **pioneer** d. **politician**
18. My grandfather was a strong in the importance of girls' education. (تجريبى ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **pioneer** b. **believer** c. **customer** d. **stylist**
19. People seek out professions. (تجريبى ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **respecting** b. **respectable** c. **respectful** d. **respected**
20. Egypt has its own identity which is different from that of the western countries. (تجريبى ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **cultural** b. **available** c. **cultured** d. **unavailable**
21. We accept graduates Oxford University. (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **in** b. **from** c. **of** d. **off**
22. I'm eager to know your routine. (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **week** b. **weeks** c. **week's** d. **weekly**
23. It is a common that education has the power to advanced countries. (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **believing** b. **believe** c. **belief** d. **believer**
24. Wasn't that very ? (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **confused** b. **confuse** c. **confusing** d. **confusingly**
25. He a headache when he works on the laptop for long. (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **gets** b. **makes** c. **works** d. **gives**
26. Travelling presents new and exciting experiences which I may not (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **count** b. **counter** c. **encounter** d. **account**
27. Reading literature helps us to become more tolerant and towards others. (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **impact** b. **empathic** c. **enthusiast** d. **interact**
28. Some storms are very unusual and may terrible damage. (تجريبى ٢٠١٩)
 a. **result** b. **reason** c. **cause** d. **effect**

Longman Exercises

29. I sent a photo as an email with my application form.
 a. **attachment** b. **detachment** c. **replacement** d. **development**
30. Young writers find it difficult to have a/an for their stories.
 a. **publisher** b. **writer** c. **reader** d. **author**
31. Young people like to wear clothes to follow the latest fashion.
 a. **old-fashioned** b. **old** c. **unfashionable** d. **fashionable**
32. My mother has a that children learn best by playing games.
 a. **relieve** b. **believe** c. **belief** d. **relief**
33. A person who can't use part of his/her body is
 a. **disabled** b. **unable** c. **enabled** d. **able**
34. Yahia Haqqi qualified in and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
 a. **rule** b. **rules** c. **laws** d. **law**
35. Yahia Haqqi was one of the of modern Egyptian literature.
 a. **pioneers** b. **pioneering** c. **beginners** d. **beginning**
36. Yahia Haqqi's first novel him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
 a. **refreshed** b. **published** c. **established** d. **furnished**
37. Yahia Haqqi wrote a of short stories about the poor and the disabled.
 a. **reflection** b. **collection** c. **selection** d. **correction**

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

62. As far as I'm, these books aren't interesting.
a. **committed** b. **concerned** c. **contacted** d. **connected**
63. Many of this writer's stories were made films.
a. **up** b. **of** c. **into** d. **down**
64. Education can give everyone the to be successful.
a. **popularity** b. **responsibility** c. **instability** d. **opportunity**
65. I spend two or three days the week's work.
a. **insisting** b. **confusing** c. **demolishing** d. **checking**
66. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a break for coffee at midday.
a. **ten-minutes** b. **ten-minute** c. **ten-minute's** d. **ten-minutes'**
67. I gave the novel to two of my friends and asked them their opinions.
a. **for** b. **to** c. **from** d. **on**
68. You must a photo to the e-mail.
a. **attack** b. **attract** c. **astonish** d. **attach**
69. The noise outside the house caused a big for the boys while studying.
a. **confuse** b. **confusion** c. **confusable** d. **confusing**
70. Longman company is going to a fourth edition of the book next month.
a. **spread** b. **publish** c. **scatter** d. **prevail**
71. is twelve o'clock at night.
a. **Middle** b. **Midterm** c. **Midday** d. **Midnight**
72. He is a new clerk. He does some temporary tasks.
a. **secrets** b. **secretarial** c. **secretaries** d. **concrete**
73. Being on achieving success, he does his best on his study.
a. **insistent** b. **insist** c. **insistently** d. **insistence**
74. Yehia Haqqi was a very strong in the power of books.
a. **believer** b. **believe** c. **belief** d. **believing**
75. Reading literature the horizons of readers.
a. **shortens** b. **sharpens** c. **widens** d. **weakens**
76. Looking at the computer screen for a long time me feel headache.
a. **makes** b. **gives** c. **causes** d. **does**
77. Mr. Ali has got too much in teaching English.
a. **experiment** b. **expert** c. **export** d. **experience**
78. Egypt has played a role in curbing terrorism **مكافحة الارهاب**.
a. **reeling** b. **peering** c. **pioneering** d. **splitting**
79. He had to change the of the story as his friends didn't like it.
a. **novelist** b. **address** c. **custom** d. **beginning**
80. She doesn't like casual clothes, so she is always dressed in clothes.
a. **fashioned** b. **fashionable** c. **modern** d. **old-fashioned**
81. He was known to be an expert Arab culture.
a. **with** b. **by** c. **at** d. **on**
82. The sun is at its at midday.
a. **commonest** b. **sunset** c. **strongest** d. **planet**

83. He was that they should all meet and discuss the matter.
 a. **consistent** b. **coherent** c. **infecting** d. **insistent**
84. Black jackets are fashion this winter.
 a. **to** b. **in** c. **at** d. **with**
85. All the passengers feel safe on
 a. **broad** b. **bored** c. **board** d. **beard**
86. In some cultures it is for the bride to wear white.
 a. **custom** b. **customs** c. **customary** d. **customs**
87. To establish someone means to give them a/an position.
 a. **underestimated** b. **usual** c. **ordinary** d. **respectable**
88. My dad a baseball team in his free time.
 a. **coaches** b. **catches** c. **crashes** d. **ceases**
89. He's He doesn't tell anyone about his intentions.
 a. **secretive** b. **secret** c. **crescent** d. **secretarial**
90. The software makes it easy to colourful graphs.
 a. **crave** b. **carve** c. **create** d. **cheer**
91. As well as being a writer, he football.
 a. **played also** b. **also play** c. **also played** d. **play also**
92. These shoes have been for maximum comfort.
 a. **system** b. **styled** c. **carved** d. **wound**
93. A/An is a set of similar things that you keep together.
 a. **collection** b. **correction** c. **completion** d. **collaboration**
94. To is to give someone a respected position in society or in an organization.
 a. **establish** b. **extract** c. **escalate** d. **demolish**
95. What prize did you win in the competition?
 a. **poetry** b. **poem** c. **poet** d. **poems**
96. He is poor. He lives in small narrow house in a suburban
 a. **respect** b. **district** c. **inspect** d. **aspect**
97. All elected officials must obey the
 a. **lowering** b. **loyal** c. **low** d. **law**
98. This scientist is one of the in the field of bacteriology.
 a. **planners** b. **pioneers** c. **pliers** d. **buyers**
99. People who are cannot walk very well.
 a. **disappointed** b. **dismantled** c. **disabled** d. **distracted**
100. People who follow the latest fashion trends always buy clothes.
 a. **fashionable** b. **invaluable** c. **vulnerable** d. **vocal**
101. You will certainly need a to speak for you in the court.
 a. **law** b. **lower** c. **lawyer** d. **layer**
102. I have bought a of short stories for my son on his birthday.
 a. **conviction** b. **collection** c. **connection** d. **commerce**
103. Charles Dickens is a famous English
 a. **writes** b. **writer** c. **writing** d. **write**
104. She has a that all girls must be housewives.
 a. **believer** b. **believable** c. **believe** d. **belief**
105. It's unbelievable that he is good at sports despite his
 a. **ability** b. **disable** c. **disability** d. **disabled**

Grammar

زمن الماضي البسيط، زمن الماضي المستمر وزمن الماضي التام Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

1. The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

A. The active voice تكوين الماضي البسيط في المبني للمعلوم

Affirmative Statements	التصريف الثاني للفعل	الجمل المثبتة
Negative Statements	didn't + مصدر الفعل	الجمل المنفية
Questions	did + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل?	السؤال

* A famous writer **wrote** this book a year ago.

* I **didn't enjoy** last night's film.

* Where **did you go** for your last holiday?

* يمكن استخدام (could + inf./ would + inf.) للتعبير عن الماضي البسيط.

* Akram **could speak** French at the age of seven.

* I **couldn't swim** because my arm was hurting me.

B. The passive voice تكوين الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول

Affirmative Statements	الفاعل + was / were + P.P.	الجمل المثبتة
Negative Statements	الفاعل + was / were + not + P.P.	الجمل المنفية
Questions	Was / Were + الفاعل + P.P.?	السؤال

* This book **was written** by a famous writer.

* My novel **was changed** six times.

* **Was** the meeting **held** last Thursday?

C. Tense Markers الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

1. yesterday / the other day / مدة + ago / once = once upon a time ذات مرة / one day يوم

last (night / week / month / year / winter / spring / summer) / **the previous** (week / month) السابق

from الماضي to سنة في الماضي / **in** + سنة في الماضي (in 2009) / **in** + شهر في الماضي (in July).

then / **just now** / **in the past** / **in the ancient times** / **in the middle ages** في العصور الوسطى

in the old days العصور القديمة / **how long ago = when** / **at the age of** (ماضي) / (إذا كان في الماضي)

at the weekend (إذا كان في الماضي) / **when I was young** / **when she was little** / **when he was seven**.

٢. تستخدم ظروف التكرار التالية مع زمن الماضي البسيط إذا جاء معها ما يدل على الماضي:

usually / **always** / **sometimes** / **often** / **never** / **occasionally** / **every day** / **every week**

* When I was in Alex, I **went** to the beach **every day**.

* I **usually visited** the zoo when I was young.

D. Usage الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن الماضي البسيط

١. للتعبير عن حدث بدا وانتهى في مدة معينة في الماضي:

* I **had** my hair cut **yesterday**.

* Alaa **moved** into a new flat **last week**.

٢. للتعبير عن أحداث قد حدثت في الماضي بطبيعتها ولا نحتاج هنا إلى ذكر الوقت المحدد لوقوع الحدث.

* When **were** you **born**?

* Yehia Haqqi **was born** in a small district in Cairo.

* Dr. Zewail **was educated** at Alexandria university.

٣. لسرد أحداث قصة قد وقعت في الماضي.

* He **heard** them talking. He **decided** he had to get closer. Then he **approached**. They **were** surprised.

Finally, **he caught** them.

٤. للتعبير عن حدث جاء بعد حدث آخر في الماضي (الحدث الثاني في أي حدثين متتابعين في الماضي دائماً يكون في الماضي البسيط):

* As soon as they (**had**) **prepared** the scenario, they **started** work.

* When they (**had**) **returned** home, they **knew** the whole story.

التعبير عن العادات **Expressing habits**

1. Past habits العادات في الماضي

* **used to** + مصدر + لم يعد يفعله الآن مصدر

* **didn't use to** + لم يعتاد علي مصدر

* **did** + فاعل + **use to** + مصدر؟ هل اعتاد علي؟

* **used to be** + P.P.

مصدر

(في المبني للمجهول)

- * I **used to drive** very slowly. I drive faster now. * He **didn't use to need** much sleep but now he does.
 * **Did** your father **use to smoke** during his boyhood? * My homework **used to be** done in a neat way.
 * لاحظ استخدام (**used to**) و (**didn't use to**) بالتبادل مع المضارع البسيط المثبت والمضارع البسيط المنفي.
 * I **used to smoke** five years ago, but now I **don't**.
 * Mona **used to come** to work late, but now she **doesn't**.
 * Salma **used to be** fat but now she **isn't**.
 * لاحظ استخدام (مصدر + **used to**) بالتساوي مع (مصدر + **would**) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي.
 * When I was young, I **used to play** (**would play**) in the street.

* تستخدم الصيغ التالية للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي:

فاعل + **was/ were** + **used to** + **V.ing**

فاعل + **wasn't/ weren't** + **used to** + **V.ing**

اعتاد علي شيء في الماضي ولم يعد يفعله الآن
 لم يعتاد علي شيء ما في الماضي

- * When I was young, I **was used to eating** a lot of ice cream.
 * I **wasn't used to doing** any kind of sport during my boyhood.

2. Present habits العادات في الحاضر :

فاعل + **am/ is/ are** (get/ gets) + **used to** + **V.ing** / اسم

يعتاد علي شيء في الوقت الحاضر.

فاعل + **am not/ isn't/ aren't** (don't get/ doesn't get) + **used to** + **V.ing** / اسم

لا يعتاد علي شيء في الحاضر.

- * Ali **is (gets) used to** watching cartoons. * Mona **is used to** junk food. She loves it most.
 * Ahmed **isn't (doesn't get) used to** doing a lot of exercise. * I'm **not used to** such hard work.

Exercises on the Past Simple and (Used to)

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

1. Did you to get up early? (٢٠١٥ - دور ثان)
 a. **used** b. **using** c. **use** d. **used to**
2. I visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo. (أزهر ٢٠١١)
 a. **used** b. **used to** c. **used for** d. **am used to**
3. Ali travelling by sea. (السودان ٢٠١١)
 a. **used to** b. **using to** c. **is used to** d. **uses to**
4. This nice story by Taha Hussien. (السودان ٢٠١١)
 a. **is written** b. **writes** c. **wrote** d. **was written**
5. I to read short stories when I was seven. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
 a. **was used** b. **used** c. **am used** d. **get used**
6. She study at night when she was young. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
 a. **is used to** b. **used to** c. **was used to** d. **used**

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

(أزهر ٢٠١٢)

7. My uncle used to drive a car he was twenty.
 a. since b. when c. while d. ago
8. A famous writer this book a year ago.
 a. was written b. writes c. has written d. wrote
9. She London in 2010.
 a. visited b. visits c. was visited d. visiting
10. I in Alexandria a month ago.
 a. have been b. was c. were d. has been

2. The Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

A. The active voice تكوين الماضي المستمر في المبنى للمعلوم:

Affirmative Statements	was/ were + V.ing.	الجمل المثبتة
Negative Statements	was/ were + not + V.ing.	الجمل المنفية
Questions	Was/ Were + الفاعل + V.ing ...?	السؤال

- * I **was doing** my homework at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
 * Shady **wasn't working** or writing **when** I came home.
 * What **were you doing** **when** I called? You sounded very busy.

B. The passive voice تكوين زمن الماضي المستمر في المبنى للمجهول

Affirmative Statements	was/ were + being + P.P	الجمل المثبتة
Negative Statements	was/ were + not + being + P.P	الجمل المنفية
Questions	Was/ Were + الفاعل + being + P.P?	السؤال

- * Somebody phoned me while the dinner **was being cooked**.
 * I borrowed Ali's car while mine **was being repaired** at the garage.

C. Tense Markers الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر

- * Yesterday **evening** / yesterday **morning** / yesterday **afternoon** / **at 7** yesterday / **at 10 : 00** last night / **at 9** this morning / **from** five to seven yesterday / **from** morning to evening yesterday / **at** this time yesterday / last year **at** this time / **throughout** last night / **all** last night (week / month).
all morning (afternoon / evening) yesterday.

D. Usage الحالات التي يُستخدم فيها زمن الماضي المستمر

١. للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي.

- * Salma **was studying** English **all last night**.
 * We **were cleaning** the flat **when** the police asked to search it.

٢. يُستخدم القانون التالي للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

زمن الماضي المستمر, زمن الماضي المستمر + **While / As / Just as / When** + زمن الماضي المستمر
 زمن الماضي المستمر + **while / as / just as / when** + زمن الماضي المستمر

- * **While** he **was reading** the novel, I **was watching** TV.
 * Mona **was cooking** lunch **while** her husband **was reading** the paper.

٣. يُستخدم القانون التالي للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي وقطع حدوثه حدث آخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.

زمن الماضي البسيط, زمن الماضي المستمر + **While / As / Just as** + زمن الماضي البسيط
 زمن الماضي المستمر + **while / as / just as** + زمن الماضي البسيط

When + زمن الماضي المستمر, زمن الماضي البسيط + when
 زمن الماضي البسيط + when + زمن الماضي المستمر

- * As I **was walking** down the street, I **met** some old friends.
- * We **were going** back home when a beggar **stopped** us.

الفرق بين (While) و (During)

While + فاعل + was/ were + V.ing
While + V.ing. (في حالة عدم وجود فاعل)
During + noun

- * **While** he **was staying** in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.
- * **While staying** in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.
- * **During his stay** in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.

Note: Non-Action Verbs

* الأفعال الآتية لا تُستخدم في أي زمن مستمر.
 * تُستخدم هذه الأفعال في الماضي البسيط وليس الماضي المستمر حتى وإن كانت الجملة تستلزم وجود ماضي مستمر.

1. V. to be (الفعل يكون)

Correct	Mona was busy <u>at seven p.m yesterday.</u>
Incorrect	Mona was being busy <u>at seven p.m yesterday.</u>

2. Senses أفعال الحواس

hear	يسمع	look/ sound/ appear/ seem	يبدو	smell	ذو رائحة
see	يري	taste	ذو مذاق	feel	ذات ملمس

Correct	She seemed ill when I visited her.
Incorrect	She was seeming ill when I visited her.

3. Mental activity أفعال التفكير

mean	يعني - يقصد	think/believe/suppose	يعتقد - يظن	know	يعرف
imagine	يتخيل	realise (realize)	يدرك	doubt = suspect	يشك أن
understand	يفهم	recognise (recognize)	يتعرف علي	remember	يتذكر
guess	يُخمن	consider = regard	يعتبر	forget	ينسي

Correct	In the past people thought the earth was round.
Incorrect	In the past people were thinking the earth was round.

4. Communication أفعال التواصل

agree	يوافق	admit	يعترف	promise	يعد
disagree	يرفض	deny	ينكر	surprise	يدهش

Correct	The accused admitted killing the woman yesterday.
Incorrect	The accused was admitting killing the woman yesterday.

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

5. Attitudes (Emotional verbs) أفعال العاطفة

love = like	يحب	want	يريد	desire	يأمل
hate = dislike	يكره	need	يحتاج	prefer	يفضل

Correct	When I was young I didn't like swimming very much.
Incorrect	When I was young I wasn't liking swimming very much.

6. Possession أفعال الملكية

possess = own = have = have got	يملك	belong to	ينتمي إلي - يخص
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Correct	I had many toys when I was a child.
Incorrect	I was having many toys when I was a child.

7. Other Verbs أفعال أخرى

cost	يتكلف	include	يشمل	intend	ينوي
owe to	يدين إلي	involve	يتضمن	remain	يبقى - يظل

Correct	After they had separated, they remained friends.
Incorrect	After they had separated, they were remaining friends.

* لاحظ جيداً أن: يمكن أن تكون نفس الأفعال مؤقتة، وبالتالي تأتي في زمن المضارع المستمر، إذا حملت معانٍ أخرى غير المشار إليها في الجداول السابقة... تابع الشرح التالي:

Samy **was seeing** the dentist at ten P.M yesterday. * فمثلاً نحن نستطيع أن نقول:

كان سامي يعرض نفسه علي طبيب الأسنان الساعة العاشرة مساءً بالأمس.

* ذلك لأن الفعل (see) هنا لا يحمل معني (يري) لكن يحمل معني (يذهب للطبيب).

She **was thinking** about something important when I interrupted her. * كما يمكننا أن نقول:

* ذلك لأن الفعل (think) هنا يعني (يفكر في أمر ما) ولا يعني (يعتقد - يظن).

Ali **was having** dinner when I phoned him.

* ذلك لأن الفعل (have) هنا لا يحمل معني (يملك) لكن يحمل معني (يتناول الطعام).

Exercises on Non-Action Verbs

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

- This car to me three years ago.
 - was belonging
 - belongs
 - has belonged
 - belonged
- I a noise while I was studying last night.
 - hearing
 - hear
 - was hearing
 - heard
- She ill when i visited her.
 - seemed
 - has seemed
 - was seeming
 - seems
- While I at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
 - was being
 - had been
 - was
 - am being
- Mona lunch when her friend phoned her, so she couldn't answer the phone.
 - having
 - had
 - was having
 - had had
- When I was young, I swimming to playing tennis.
 - was preferring
 - have preferred
 - preferred
 - prefer

Exercises on The Past Continuous Tense

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

1. I borrowed my brother's watch while mine (١٩٩٤)
 a. repaired b. is repaired c. has been repaired d. was being repaired
2. Noha phoned me while the dinner (٢٠١٥ - دور أول)
 a. was cooking b. cooked c. cooks d. was being cooked
3. Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who at mad speed. (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
 a. was driving b. drive c. was driven d. drives
4. While I was doing my homework, my sister my mother.
 a. was helping b. helped c. had helped d. helps
5. I a book when my friend arrived.
 a. am reading b. was reading c. reading d. have read
6. Tarek dinner at noon yesterday.
 a. has eaten b. was eaten c. eating d. was eating
7. Maria better when the doctor came to see her.
 a. weren't seeming b. hasn't seemed c. wasn't seeming d. didn't seem
8. I met a lot of friends while I in Canada.
 a. have been b. was c. were d. was being
9. While she her homework, my sister was listening to music.
 a. used to do b. was doing c. had done d. doing
10. my visit to America, I saw many wonders.
 a. While b. Just as c. As d. During

3. The Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

A. The active voice تكوين الماضي التام في المبني للمعلوم

Affirmative Statements	had + P.P	الجمل المثبتة
Negative Statements	hadn't + P.P	الجمل المنفية
Questions	Had + الفاعل + P.P?	السؤال

- * As soon as he **had taken** the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
- * We **had finished** our work by the time he came to inspect.

B. The passive voice تكوين زمن الماضي التام في المبني للمجهول

Affirmative Statements	had + been + P.P	الجمل المثبتة
Negative Statements	hadn't + been + P.P	الجمل المنفية
Questions	had + الفاعل + been + P.P ?	السؤال

- * As soon as the photograph **had been taken**, it was shown to a friend.
- * The drugs **had already been hidden** before the police arrived.

C. Usage الحالات التي يُستخدم فيها زمن الماضي التام

١. للتعبير عن حدث قد اكتمل قبل وقت معين في الماضي

- * **By** the time it struck three p.m. yesterday, I **had prepared** lunch.
- * **By** ten o'clock last night, I **had gone** to bed.

٢. للتعبير عن حدث قد اكتمل قبل حدث آخر في الماضي:

- * Ahmed **had washed** the car **before** father **woke** up.
- * Milton **had been** an accountant **before** he **started** his new job.

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C. Tense Markers الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام

١. الكلمات التي يستخدم معها الماضي التام وحده:

- * by..... + مدة في الماضي (by eight o'clock yesterday / by ten last night)
- * **by the time** it was + كلمة ماضي بسيط / * **by the time** + جملة ماضي بسيط
- * the day (night/ week/ month/ year) **before**. / * the **previous** day (night/ week/ month/ year)

- * **By eight p.m. yesterday**, I **had sent** out the invitations.
- * **By the time he finished** work, he **had drunk** three coffees.
- * **First** he **had soaked** the chicken in some vinegar, **then** she **fried** it.
- * She said she **had been** tired **the night before**.

٢. أهم القوانين التي تربط زمن الماضي التام بزمن الماضي البسيط (كحدثين متتابعين):

* عندما نريد ربط حدثين متتابعين (متتابعين – أحدهما حدث بعد الآخر أو كنتيجة له) لابد أن نقوم أولاً بتحديد أي الحدثين حصل أولاً وأيهما حصل بعده (ثانياً).

* الحدث الأول دائماً يكون في زمن الماضي التام. * الحدث الثاني دائماً يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط.

١. القانون الخاص بالروابط (After / As soon as / The moment) والتي تعني (بعد):

زمن الماضي البسيط ، زمن الماضي التام + **After/ As soon as/ The moment**

- * **As soon as** I'd (had) finished one story, I **started** the next one.
- * **After** Sama **had washed** the clothes, she **ironed** them.

زمن الماضي التام + **after/ as soon as/ the moment** + زمن الماضي البسيط

- * I **took** a break **after** I **had finished** my work.
- * She **sent** the servant out **as soon as** he **had dropped** the silver plate.

٢. التراكيب التالية تُستخدم لتحل محل الماضي التام الذي يتبع (After):

زمن الماضي البسيط, **After + V.ing / Noun**

زمن الماضي البسيط, **After having + P.P**

زمن الماضي البسيط, **Having + P.P**

- * **After swimming** for a long time, he **took** a rest to be able to continue.
- * **After the accident**, he **wasn't** able to move.
- * **Having done** the shopping, my mum **came** back home.

٣. القانون الخاص بالروابط (Before / By the time) التي تعني (قبل):

زمن الماضي التام, زمن الماضي البسيط + **Before / By the time**

- * **Before** they **declared** the plan in public, they **had consulted** the legal committee.
- * **By the time** I **reached** the ferry, the boat **had left**.

زمن الماضي البسيط + **before / by the time** + زمن الماضي التام

- * I **had read** the question carefully **before** I **answered** it.
- * The plane **had left** **by the time** I **reached** the airport.

٤. نستطيع استخدام (اسم / V.ing) بعد (Before) إذا لم تأتي بفاعل بعدها:

زمن الماضي التام **Before + V.ing/ Noun**

- * **Before writing** the composition, she **made** up some main ideas.
- * **Before moving** to New York, I **had lived** for ten years in Boston.

٥. لاحظ كيف نستخدم (when / until) في القانون التالي:

(تعني: لم يكـد حتى) الماضي البسيط that الماضي التام + It was only when/ It wasn't until

- * It wasn't until she **had checked** all the prices that she **bought** the dress.
- * It was only when I **had found** a clue that I **phoned** the colonel.

٦. القانون الخاص بالروابط (till / until):

زمن الماضي التام + (حتى / إلا) till/ until + زمن الماضي البسيط (غالباً منفي)

* تذكر: نفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام صيغة (didn't + مصدر).

- * I **didn't give** him a hand until I **had made** sure he was in a real fix.
- * I **wasn't given** my inheritance till I **had signed** some papers.

٧. القانون الخاص بالتركيبات الثلاثة التالية والتي تعني (لم يكـد حتى):

hardly when/ scarcely when/ no sooner than

* تستخدم تلك الصيغ الثلاثة كما يلي: (مثلاً عندما نستخدم hardly when)

جملة ماضى بسيط + when + had + hardly + P.P فاعل
جملة ماضى بسيط + when + P.P فاعل + Hardly

- * I **had hardly** heard their voices outside when I **rushed** out of the house.
- * **Hardly had I** heard their voices outside when I **rushed** out of the house.

٨. القانون الخاص بالروابط (on / immediately on / immediately after) والتي تعني (بمجرد أن):

زمن الماضي البسيط , V.ing + On / Immediately on / Immediately after

- * On seeing the fire, she **shouted** for rescue.
- * Immediately on turning round, the thief **stabbed** him to death.

Note

* تذكر أنك تستطيع استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط ليحل محل زمن الماضي التام. لكنك لا تستطيع أن تستخدم زمن الماضي التام ليحل محل زمن الماضي البسيط.

- * After they **put** (had put) on their costumes, they **went** on the stage.
- * I **met** my old friends yesterday.

* الآن أجب على المثالين التاليين: (بإمكانك اختيار الماضي البسيط إن لم تجد الماضي التام بين الخيارات)

- Before I travelled to China, I Chinese.
a. learnt b. have learnt c. learn d. learning
- I to live in Cairo in 2000.
a. have come b. coming c. had come d. came

Note

تتابع أزمنة الماضي Sequence of past tenses

١. هناك حالتين لربط أي حدثين في الماضي:

أ. أن يظهر رابط زمني واضح أو علامة زمنية واضحة تُبين أي الأزمنة الأربعة يجب أن يستخدم: * لاحظ المثال الآتي:

- * Samia to drive before she applied to get a licence.

a. has learnt b. had learnt c. learned d. was learning

* بوجود (before) والماضي البسيط الذي يليها، تركز اختياراتنا على الماضي التام الذي يسبق (before) حسب قانونها الذي تعرفه.

* هذا يعني ان وجود العلامات الزمنية الواضحة يُسهل تحديد زمن الماضي اللانق بالجملة.

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ب. إذا لم يظهر رابط زمني محدد أو علامة زمنية تُبين أي الأزمنة الثلاثة أولى من غيره:
تستطيع التمييز بين الأزمنة الثلاثة وفق الأوزان الآتية:

لاحظ أن (when/ because) يمكن أن يسبقا الأزمنة الثلاثة فعند ربط حدثين باستخدامهما يفضل التمييز وفق الأوزان أيضاً.

الوزن (المعنى)	التكوين في المجهول	التكوين في المعلوم	الزمن
حدث و انتهى/(حدث وقت ذلك)/(حدث بعد ذلك)	was/were + P.P	التصريف الثاني للفعل	الماضي البسيط
كان يحدث (وانقطع) / (كان يحدث وانقطع)	was/ were + being + P.P	was/ were + V.ing	الماضي المستمر
كان قد حدث (قبل ذلك)	had + been + P.P	had + P.P	الماضي التام

* لاحظ المثال الآتي:

* Mona saw the thief running down the street. She for help.

- a. **shouted** b. **was shouting** c. **had shouted** d. **has shouted**

* الجملة السابقة ليس بها أي رابط زمني أو علامة زمنية تحدد الزمن الذي يجب استخدامه.

* طبقاً لأوزان ومعاني الأزمنة الثلاثة، تُترجم معاني الاختيارات كالتالي.

shouted	صرخت (وقتئذٍ/بعدئذٍ)
was shouting	كانت تصرخ
had shouted	كانت قد صرخت (قبل ذلك)

* وبذلك يكون الاختيار الأمثل (**shouted**) لأنها صرخت إما وقت أن رأت اللص أو بعد أن رآته.

٢. في أي حدثين متتابعين في الماضي، يكون الحدث الثاني دائماً وأبداً (ماضي بسيط):

* I had already cooked lunch then my children **arrived** home.

* Ali had finished his work, then he **went** home.

٣. الحدث الذي يقطع حدث آخر في الماضي دائماً يكون ماضي بسيط:

* I was driving home and unfortunately the car **broke** down.

* He was doing exercise and suddenly he **fainted**.

٤. الحالات المختلفة لـ (when):

* لها أكثر من قانون عندما تربط حدثين حدثاً في الماضي.

1. **When = While** + ماضي مستمر , ماضي مستمر (حدثين كانا مستمرين في الماضي ولم يقطع أحدهما الآخر)

* **When** she **was watching** TV, her husband **was reading** a book.

2. **When = While** + ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر (حدثين كان أحدهما مستمراً في الماضي وقطعه حدث آخر)

* **When** he **was driving** home, he **made** a terrible accident.

3. **When = After** + ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام (حدثين تم أحدهما بعد الآخر في الماضي)

* **When** he **had finished** his work, he **got** a permission to leave.

* عندما تُتبع (when) بزمن الماضي البسيط، يتم اختيار زمن الجملة اللاحقة بها حسب الأوزان الآتية:

حدث و انتهى (حدث وقتئذٍ أو بعدئذٍ)	ماضي بسيط
كان يحدث (غالباً انقطع)	ماضي مستمر
كان قد حدث (قبل ذلك)	ماضي تام

* **When** I **reached** the station, the train **left**. (I caught it) * غادر القطار المحطة بعد أن وصلت ولذلك لحقت به.

* **When** I **reached** the station, the train **had left**. (I missed it)

* كان القطار قد غادر المحطة قبل أن أصل إليها ولذلك لم ألق به.

* **When** I **met** Sami, he **was going** to the hospital. I offered to go with him.

* عندما قابلت سامي بالأمس، كان ذاهباً إلى المستشفى فعرضت عليه أن أذهب معه إلى هناك.

اختبر فهمك بخصوص تتابع أزمنة الماضي

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

- When I had found the report, I it to the secretary.
a. **have been handing** b. **had handed** c. **was handing** d. **handed**
- When Sami was drawing, his sister a poem.
a. **had writing** b. **was writing** c. **has written** d. **wrote**
- When mum was climbing down the stairs, she her leg.
a. **had broken** b. **was breaking** c. **broke** d. **has broken**
- When she saw the fire coming out of the factory, she
a. **had screamed** b. **was screaming** c. **screamed** d. **will scream**
- I couldn't open the door as I a shower.
a. **had had** b. **was having** c. **had** d. **has had**
- Sami couldn't phone me as he his phone at home.
a. **was leaving** b. **has left** c. **had left** d. **was left**

Exercises on the Past Perfect

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

- I was very angry because when I arrived at the station, the train (١٩٨٧)
a. **had left** b. **has left** c. **is leaving** d. **leaves**
- As soon as she the book, she wanted to see the film. (١٩٨٦)
a. **finishes** b. **is finishing** c. **has finished** d. **had finished**
- After the doors and the windows, I went to bed. (١٩٧٨)
a. **locked** b. **had locked** c. **locking** d. **lock**
- I didn't go shopping until I the housework. (١٩٨٠)
a. **finish** b. **finished** c. **had finished** d. **have finished**
- I didn't go shopping I had finished the housework. (١٩٩١)
a. **as soon as** b. **after** c. **before** d. **until**
- After he some good news, he left home. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٦)
a. **had received** b. **has received** c. **is received** d. **receives**
- Before that letter, he had had a paper and a pen. (أزهر ٩٢)
a. **wrote** b. **write** c. **had written** d. **writing**
- He got into the class he had seen the teacher coming. (أزهر ٢٠١٣)
a. **when** b. **before** c. **till** d. **having**
- I my work before I took a break.
a. **finish** b. **have finished** c. **finishing** d. **had finished**
- We weren't hungry because we
a. **have already eaten** b. **has already eaten** c. **had already eaten** d. **already eaten**

Exercises on Grammar

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

Previous Exams' Exercises

- When Amr arrived, we dinner. He found nothing to eat. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
a. **have had** b. **had had** c. **had** d. **were having**
- No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot. (دور أول ٢٠١٤)
a. **had we heard** b. **we did hear** c. **we had heard** d. **did we hear**

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3. After the house painted, we furnished it. (دور ثان ٢٠١٤)
 a. **had** b. **had been** c. **has been** d. **is**
4. We arrived an hour late. The film an hour earlier. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
 a. **was beginning** b. **had begun** c. **has begun** d. **begins**
5. President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army the Suez Canal in 1973. (السودان ٢٠١٦)
 a. **crossed** b. **had crossed** c. **have crossed** d. **was crossing**
6. Before to bed, the baby had drunk all his milk. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
 a. **to go** b. **went** c. **going** d. **being gone**
7. After her father had, she lived with her grandfather. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
 a. **dead** b. **died** c. **deadly** d. **death**
8. By the time he was 12, my son all the Holy Quran by heart. (أزهر ٢٠١١)
 a. **had kept** b. **kept** c. **was keeping** d. **had been kept**
9. By the time we, we had been flying for six hours. (أزهر ٢٠١١)
 a. **arrival** b. **had arrived** c. **arrived** d. **arriving**
10. Mona didn't send the message to her father until she it. (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
 a. **has been writing** b. **has written** c. **had written** d. **writing**
11. She arrived to the cinema late. The movie twenty minutes earlier. (دور أول ٢٠١٤)
 a. **was beginning** b. **had begun** c. **has begun** d. **began**
12. When he his homework, he went home. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
 a. **had done** b. **doing** c. **will do** d. **was doing**
13. Once he did his homework, he to bed. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
 a. **went** b. **had gone** c. **goes** d. **is going**
14. On the good news, Ahmed phoned his parents. (2016)
 a. **hearing** b. **hear** c. **heard** d. **had heard**
15. finished my work, I went home. (2016)
 a. **After** b. **Having** c. **Have** d. **On**
16. By 2012, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me. (السودان ٢٠١٧)
 a. **had written** b. **will have written** c. **had been writing** d. **was writing**
17. After, he traveled abroad. (أزهر ٢٠١٧)
 a. **had graduated** b. **graduated** c. **graduate** d. **graduating**
18. Having the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch. (٢٠١٥ - دور ثان)
 a. **do** b. **she did** c. **she does** d. **done**
19. Although the police suspected him, he was able to prove that he when the crime was committed. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **was working** b. **worked** c. **had worked** d. **had been working**
20. Someone next door heavy metal music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **was playing** b. **has played** c. **had been playing** d. **has been playing**
21. he was a student, he was writing short stories. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **After** b. **As soon as** c. **While** d. **On**
22. Before you mentioned about him, I of that novelist. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **hadn't ever heard** b. **wasn't hearing** c. **haven't ever heard** d. **don't ever hear**
23. Adham was angry because he to his friend's party. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **didn't invite** b. **hasn't invited** c. **wasn't invited** d. **hadn't invited**
24. Having coldly, he got upset. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **to being met** b. **being met** c. **met** d. **been met**
25. As soon as I'd finished my story, I the next one. (تجريبي ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **started** b. **would start** c. **was starting** d. **will start**
26. Yesterday at five past seven, I my application to the company website. (تجريبي ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **was uploading** b. **would upload** c. **upload** d. **have uploaded**

Longman Exercises

27. I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
 a. **have** b. **had** c. **have had** d. **had had**
28. Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
 a. **received** b. **had received** c. **to receive** d. **receiving**
29. As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
 a. **phone** b. **will phone** c. **had phoned** d. **phoned**
30. I returned the book to the library when I it.
 a. **will read** b. **had read** c. **was reading** d. **have read**
31. By dinner time, mother prepared all the dishes we like most. Food was really delicious.
 a. **has already** b. **had already** c. **hadn't already** d. **already has**
32. Adel in Tanta in 2002.
 a. **is born** b. **bore** c. **was born** d. **had born**
33. I lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
 a. **had** b. **am having** c. **was having** d. **had had**
34. There are always economic crises wars.
 a. **while** b. **as** c. **when** d. **during**
35. I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
 a. **left** b. **didn't leave** c. **won't leave** d. **am leaving**
36. While for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
 a. **being waited** b. **am waiting** c. **was waiting** d. **waiting**
37. While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
 a. **had listened** b. **was listening** c. **is listening** d. **listened**
38. Egypt qualified for the world football cup finals in Russia in 2018. It since 1990.
 a. **hadn't qualified** b. **hasn't qualified** c. **didn't qualify** d. **won't qualify**
39. I no longer play tennis as I
 a. **am used** b. **am used to** c. **used to** d. **used**
40. What at 7 pm yesterday?
 a. **you were doing** b. **have you done** c. **were you doing** d. **did you do**
41. I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.
 a. **have made** b. **had made** c. **am making** d. **made**

My new Friend Exercises

42. She felt ill last night because she too much the night before.
 a. **has eaten** b. **was eating** c. **had eaten** d. **eats**
43. He had no sooner seen his father he went to his bedroom.
 a. **or** b. **that** c. **than** d. **when**
44. put the child to bed, I phoned the doctor.
 a. **No sooner** b. **Having** c. **After** d. **On**
45. Hardly from abroad when he was asked to travel again.
 a. **has he returned** b. **he has returned** c. **he had returned** d. **had he returned**
46. While I in secondary school, I wrote many poems about nature.
 a. **was** b. **was being** c. **had been** d. **were being**
47. On seeing the fire, she for help.
 a. **have shouted** b. **had shouted** c. **was shouted** d. **shouted**
48. I was having lunch when the telephone bell
 a. **was ringing** b. **rang** c. **ring** d. **had rung**
49. I once the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
 a. **reading** b. **used to read** c. **was reading** d. **had read**

Unit 1: Writers and Stories

50. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson We missed it.
a. **was beginning** b. **began** c. **had begun** d. **has begun**
51. I the film before I read the book.
a. **was already seeing** b. **had already seen** c. **have already seen** d. **already saw**
52. What when I called you? You sounded very busy.
a. **did you do** b. **were you doing** c. **have you been doing** d. **had you done**
53. my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
a. **I have had** b. **I had** c. **I'd had** d. **I have**
54. While she her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a. **had done** b. **was doing** c. **does** d. **is doing**
55. I to the museum in 2015.
a. **have been** b. **went** c. **have gone** d. **was**
56. In 2010, my parents in a small flat in the city centre.
a. **lived** b. **living** c. **have lived** d. **had lived**
57. Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
a. **revised** b. **are revising** c. **revising** d. **were revising**
58. My mother made me a cake. It of lemon.
a. **had been tasting** b. **tasted** c. **was tasting** d. **were tasting**
59. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
a. **had gone** b. **has gone** c. **went** d. **will go**
60. After Mona had played the piano, she her sister with her homework.
a. **was helping** b. **helped** c. **has helped** d. **had helped**
61. What did you do after school yesterday?
a. **had left** b. **you leave** c. **leaving** d. **left**
62. What at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a. **you were doing** b. **you had done** c. **were you doing** d. **do you doing**
63. What before you had breakfast this morning?
a. **did you do** b. **have you done** c. **you did** d. **had you done**
64. I play football with my friends when I was young.
a. **used to** b. **am used to** c. **had used** d. **was used to**
65. Who to before the start of the lesson this morning?
a. **were you speak** b. **did you speak** c. **have you spoken** d. **you spoke**
66. I my last novel six times before I was happy with it.
a. **have changed** b. **changed** c. **has changed** d. **had changed**
67. I sat down and did my work **when** I had opened the windows. "**when**" means
a. **after** b. **before** c. **while** d. **by the time**
68. I returned home **when** mother was preparing lunch. "**when**" means
a. **which** b. **while** c. **before** d. **after**
69. I a book when you phoned me last night.
a. **have read** b. **read** c. **reading** d. **was reading**
70. We near a supermarket before we moved to this house.
a. **had lived** b. **live** c. **living** d. **have lived**
71. She gave it to me while I the newspaper.
a. **had read** b. **reading** c. **was reading** d. **read**
72. I read any of his books before I read this one.
a. **hadn't** b. **haven't** c. **don't** d. **wasn't**
73. I didn't answer the phone because I
a. **prayed** b. **was praying** c. **have prayed** d. **had prayed**
74. I the police after I had seen the accident.
a. **had telephoned** b. **telephoned** c. **have telephoned** d. **telephone**

75. By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
 a. **had had** b. **were having** c. **have had** d. **had**
76. I just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
 a. **have** b. **would** c. **had** d. **has**
77. While I football, I fell and broke my leg.
 a. **playing** b. **was playing** c. **played** d. **had played**
78. The train left when I the station. I caught it.
 a. **had reached** b. **reached** c. **have reached** d. **reach**
79. When someone on the door, I was reading a novel.
 a. **knocking** b. **knocks** c. **was knocked** d. **knocked**
80. While over Cairo, the pyramids looked great.
 a. **I was travelling** b. **travelled** c. **travelling** d. **I was travelled**

Exercises for the Toppers

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

1. There has been a massive in the types of writing we see today.
 a. **exposition** b. **disposition** c. **explosion** d. **despotism**
2. I'm to getting up early in the morning to go to work.
 a. **custom** b. **accustomed** c. **using** d. **customary**
3. The time I spent abroad gave me that I benefited from in my life.
 a. **experiences** b. **experts** c. **experiments** d. **experienced**
4. When she was cooking dinner, her brother TV.
 a. **has watched** b. **watched** c. **was watching** d. **had watched**
5. This is the most exciting experience I've ever
 a. **reflected** b. **encountered** c. **collapsed** d. **submerged**
6. When I arrived at the airport, the plane I missed it.
 a. **has left** b. **left** c. **will leave** d. **had left**
7. My grandfather watch repairs. He is a watch-maker.
 a. **makes** b. **carries** c. **does** d. **takes**
8. He didn't remember that he had forgotten his passport he arrived at the airport.
 a. **till** b. **on** c. **while** d. **hardly**
9. I've many different and interesting things in my work.
 a. **experience** b. **expert** c. **experiment** d. **experienced**
10. After, the criminal admitted his crime.
 a. **had been arrested** b. **arresting** c. **had arrested** d. **being arrested**

Communication Skills

Expressing Opinions التعبير عن الآراء

- * I think (believe) that * I don't think that * In my opinion,
- * I'd say that * As far as I'm concerned, * From (In) my point of view,

General Exercises on Unit (1)

1. Translate into Arabic.

1. Reading literature improves our education by introducing us to rich new language and vocabulary. It also exercises the imagination. It is a pleasure to meet characters and to live in their world, to experience their joys and sorrows.
2. Novels help us to explore unusual situations, thus widening our horizons and teaching us new tools to handle tough problems. It's known that those who read a lot think a lot and do better in life.

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- The mother was happy yesterday because her son had passed all his exams. She said that that day was the happiest in her life. In fact, she wouldn't have been so pleased if he had failed.
- A punctual person never faces as many problems as a careless one because he always knows what to do and when. He never puts forward for tomorrow what must be done today.
- People usually differ in celebrating the same occasion according to their different nationalities, norms, customs, traditions, religions, cultures, the languages they speak and the environment in which they live.
- Fruits have big differences in colors, shapes and tastes. However, they are all useful to our health. They're also high in dietary nitrates, which have been shown to reduce blood pressure, decrease arterial stiffness and improve the function of cells lining the blood vessels.

2. Translate into English.

١. تُحتم الصداقة الحقيقية أن يتعاون الأصدقاء ويتشاركون الشدائد قبل المسرات. وهناك حكمة تقول "الصديق وقت الضيق" وهي تعني أن الصديق الحقيقي تجده مساندا لك في أحلك الأوقات.
٢. علي الدول أن تصدر قوانين صارمة لمنع اختراق مواقع الإنترنت للحفاظ علي خصوصية الناس وأسرارهم وأمان تفاصيل حياتهم الشخصية بما يضمن توافر الاستقرار النفسي والسلام الاجتماعي.
٣. يحتاج الفرد في المواقف المختلفة إلي نوع من التفكير العميق والتخطيط الجيد وتنظيم الوقت والتحلي بصفات الإيجابية والتفائل بشأن المستقبل والحيادية في الحكم على الماضي وأزماته.
٤. يجب أن يشارك كل أفراد المجتمع في عمليات الإصلاح الاجتماعي والاقتصادي الراهنة والتي تبنتها الحكومة ضمن خطة تنمية شاملة تهدف الي احداث نقلة في حال البلد وتغيير في مساره نحو الأفضل لجميع المواطنين.
٥. لقد تعرض شمال شرق اليابان لعدة هزات أرضية عنيفة كادت أن تؤدي إلي كارثة نووية مرعبة. فعادة ما تتسبب الكوارث الطبيعية في حدوث عواقب وخيمة تستطيع بعض الدول تحمل تبعاتها بينما لا يقوى البعض الآخر على ذلك.
٦. يُعارض الكثير من الناس استخدام الحيوانات في التجارب العلمية، إذ أن لها حقوق كالإنسان. لكن البعض يقر بشرعية ذلك مستندا الي مبدأ أن حياة الانسان أهم بكثير من حياة الحيوان.

3. Write an essay of about 200-220 words on the following topics:

- Family or friends, which are more important?
- The importance of education.
- The role of society towards orphans.
- How important reading literature is.

4. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- After his father had died, his mother him to school.
a. doesn't send b. won't send c. didn't send d. hadn't sent
- I get when I do two things at the same time.
a. old-fashioned b. confused c. fashionable d. confusing
- By the time he was thirty, he all his inheritance ميراث.
a. spent b. had spent c. has spent d. was spending
- I sent the novel to my publisher as an e-mail
a. attraction b. enclosure c. attachment d. affiliation
- I always breakfast before I went to school.
a. eat b. ate c. have eaten d. was eating
- You can call me I don't use the internet at all.
a. old-fashioned b. fashion c. fashionable d. fashions
- While my mother was making the dinner, I after my baby sister.
a. was looking b. had looked c. look d. looked
- He used to work as a lawyer but he himself as a writer.
a. estimated b. installed c. established d. demolished
- the party, I met an old friend.
a. When b. During c. While d. As

10. The designer worked for 12 hours without a to finish the design.
 a. **leave** b. **journey** c. **break** d. **risk**
11. After, he became a journalist and worked for a good newspaper.
 a. **graduated** b. **had graduated** c. **having graduate** d. **graduating**
12. Using the computer for a long time me feel a headache.
 a. **gives** b. **causes** c. **makes** d. **forces**
13. When I had written my letter, I it to the post office.
 a. **had been taking** b. **was taking** c. **took** d. **have taken**
14. Most teachers of Mathematics tend to ask their students some questions.
 a. **astonished** b. **confusing** c. **explosive** d. **starving**
15. I before, so I was nervous about getting on the plane.
 a. **haven't flown** b. **don't fly** c. **hadn't flown** d. **wasn't flown**
16. Yehia Haqqi's style of writing is still today.
 a. **installed** b. **inspected** c. **suspected** d. **respected**
17. He didn't go to bed it had struck twelve.
 a. **while** b. **when** c. **before** d. **until**
18. He was a strong believer in the of books.
 a. **tradition** b. **custom** c. **wedding** d. **power**
19. Before he travelled, he a visa.
 a. **will get** b. **had got** c) **can get** d. **gets**
20. A publisher books, magazines and newspapers.
 a. **grows** b. **spreads** c. **produces** d. **damages**
21. When he saw me, he thanked me for what I for him.
 a. **have done** b. **was done** c. **did** d. **had done**
22. He wrote a collection of stories last year.
 a. **narrow** b. **small** c. **short** d. **shrunk**
23. She was going round a corner and suddenly she an accident.
 a. **has made** b. **was making** c. **had made** d. **made**
24. He hopes he will get a good job when he from university.
 a. **generates** b. **delegates** c. **graduates** d. **establishes**
25. As soon as he had taken the photograph, he it to his friend.
 a. **had shown** b. **shown** c. **showed** d. **will show**
26. The secretary is the letter on the computer at the moment.
 a. **spelling** b. **cursing** c. **typing** d. **competing**
27. Somebody phoned me while I the dinner.
 a. **had cooked** b. **cooking** c. **cooked** d. **was cooking**
28. Most of her stories were written in a very simple
 a. **design** b. **system** c. **idea** d. **style**
29. We all our Science teacher for his mental quickness.
 a. **respect** b. **inspect** c. **aspect** d. **detect**
30. Mona her homework when her mother asked her to help in the kitchen.
 a. **haven't finished** b. **not finishing** c. **hadn't finished** d. **hasn't finished**

7. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Sayed Darwish was one of the pioneers of Arabic music and leaders of the modern Egyptian renaissance at the turn of the century. He was born in March 1892, in an old district of Alexandria. He was sent to school in 1899 where his music teacher, Samir Effendi, encouraged him in his love of music. At the age of eight he was excellent in singing "mowashahat" (short songs) and religious poems.

In 1915, he started to develop Arabic music, which glorified his name. He settled in Cairo where his fame was widespread and as a result stage managers and troupes competed in attracting Darwish to

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join them. He **eventually** formed his own group of actors and actresses in 1921.

Even though Darwish became a master of the new theater music, he remained an authority on the old forms. He composed (My Country! My Country!), that became Egypt's national anthem, and many of his other works are as popular today as when he was alive. Sayed Darwish was highly influenced by his teacher, the great Iraqi musician and singer Othman Al-Mosuli. This has cast serious doubt that the national anthem that Darwish introduced had been composed by Othman. However, Darwish tried his best to show that everything he played was the result of his own creativity and never admitted having anything composed by Al-Mosuli.

Darwish was an innovator of Arabic music and songs. He had always been aware that genuine art should be derived from real life. He clearly expressed the feelings and aspirations of the people and events of his time in his songs and music. He liberated Arabic music from its conventional forms. He excelled in music for national songs due to his close ties with leaders of the national movement for independence early in the century, like Saad Zaghlul and Mustafa Kamel. Egypt's great writers, poets and thinkers rightly called him "The People's Musician".

A. Answer the following questions:

- What did people doubt Darwish to have done?
 - He was a national leader in secret.
 - He had compositions made by his teacher.
 - Everything he played was of his own creativity.
 - Darwish composed the national anthem by himself.
- What made stage managers want Sayed Darwish to join them?
 - he had close ties with nationalist leaders.
 - he settled in Cairo.
 - he formed his own group of actors and actresses.
 - his fame was widespread.
- Who affected Darwish's ability to compose and play songs?
 - Al-Mosuli
 - Saad Zaghlul
 - Samir Effendi
 - Darwish's father
- When did Darwish become famous?
 - After he was sent to school.
 - When he sang mowashahat.
 - When he settled in Alexandria.
 - When he developed national music.
- What is the main idea of paragraph one?
 - Darwish had a very good music teacher at school.
 - Darwish showed musical talent at a very young age.
 - Darwish was a great leader of modern Egypt.
 - Darwish was a pioneer of songs and religious poems.
- What is the word "eventually" closest in meaning to?
 - initially
 - sincerely
 - finally
 - evenly
- When did Darwish start to produce his own music?
- Why were national songs a particular strength of Darwish?
- Why was Sayed Darwish called "The People's Musician"?
- Do you think Egypt has great musical composers at the current time? **Explain.**

Translation words

environment	البيئة	polluted	ملوث	numerous	عديد
the Opera House	دار الأوبرا	contamination	تلوث	human needs	الحاجات الإنسانية
supervise	يشرف علي	medical	طبي	sweat	العرق (الجهد)
history	تاريخ	dilemma	مأزق	opinion	رأى
historian	مؤرخ	necessities	ضروريات	bombings	تفجيرات
historical (historic)	تاريخي	horrors	ويلات	raise	يرفع
compensation	تعويض	useful	نافع - مفيد	lies	أكاذيب

Unit (6)

Reach for the stars

الوصول للمستحيل



Objectives

Listening	Listening for specific information and for detail.
Grammar	Passive forms: present, future and infinitive.
Reading	Reading for gist and for specific information.
Critical thinking	Understanding the benefits of technology.
Functions	Agreeing and disagreeing.
Writing	Writing an essay expressing opinions.

Unit (6): Reach for the stars الوصول للمستحيل

Listening

launch	يطلق - انطلاق
leak	يتسرب - يسرب - تسريب (ثقب)
mission	مهمة - مأمورية
weightless	عديم الوزن
weightlessness	انعدام الوزن
depend on	يعتمد على
system	نظام عمل
control system	نظام تحكم
well trained	متدرب بشكل جيد
properly	بشكل جيد
serious	خطير
tap	صنبور - حنفية
a patient (n)	مريض
replace	يستبدل
password	كلمة السر (كمبيوتر)
particular	خاص - محدد

Vocabulary

astronaut	رائد فضاء
astronomer	عالم فلك
astrologer	منجم
pipe	ماسورة - يضخ عبر ماسورة
secret location	موقع سري
spacecraft	سفينة فضاء
space shuttle	مكوك فضاء
space rocket	صاروخ فضائي
space station	محطة فضائية
space walk	جولة مشي في الفضاء
temperature	درجة الحرارة
air conditioning	نظام التكييف
broken	مكسور
hole	فتحة - ثقب
liquid	سائل
particularly	علي وجه التحديد

attach	يوصل - يربط
drill	يحفر
each other	بعضهم البعض
main	رئيسي - أساسي
examine	يفحص
check	يتأكد - يراجع
get together	يتقابل
secret	سر - سري
steam	بخار
studio	استديو
conversation	حوار مسموع - محادثة
plastic cup	كوب بلاستيك
petrol tank	خزان البنزين
fuel pump	مضخة وقود
pump	يضخ
deaf	أصم

Reading and critical thinking

anniversary	ذكرى سنوية
distance	مسافة
distant	بعيد
giant (adj)	عملاق - ضخم
stand still	يقف ثابتاً
hopeful	متفائل - واعد
hopeless	يائس
painful	مؤلم
painless	غير مؤلم
helpful	متعاون
helpless	عاجز
tasteful	حسن الذوق
tasteless	بلا مذاق
powerful	قوى

horrible	فظيع - سيء
representative (for)	مندوب عن
side effects	آثار جانبية
spin (spun)	يدور حول نفسه
orbit (orbited)	يدور حول غيره
turn around	يدور - يلف
space holidays	رحلات الفضاء
tourism	السياحة
space tourists	سياح الفضاء
objects	أشياء
float	يطفو
perform	يؤدي
performance	أداء
unexpected	غير متوقع

gravity	الجاذبية (الأرضية)
earthly gravity	الجاذبية الأرضية
saving	الادخار
land	يهبط
an important date	تاريخ هام
effect (influence)	تأثير
affect (influence)	يؤثر علي
cost	يتكلف - تكلفة
a high cost	تكلفة مرتفعة
far away	بعيد
represent	يمثل - ينوب عن
force	قوة - يجبر
presenter	مقدم برنامج
spinning wheel	عجلة دوارة

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

powerless	عاجز (غير قوى)	activity	نشاط	a bike wheel	عجلة الدراجة
useful	مفيد	look like	تُشبهه	zero gravity	جاذبية منعدمة
useless	بلا فائدة	compare to	يُشبهه بـ	front	أمامي - امام
fearful	مخيف	compare with	يُقارن بـ	experts	خبراء
fearless	غير خائف	transport	النقل - المواصلات	treatment	علاج - مُعاملة
homeless	مشرّد - بلا مأوى	agent	فاعل - عميل	describe	يصف
lethargy	الخمول	space exploration	استكشاف الفضاء	match	يتناسب مع
weakness	ضعف	nausea	الميل للقيء - غثيان	amazing feeling	شعور مُذهل
strength	قوة	vomiting	القيء	discovery	اكتشاف
muscle atrophy	ضمور في العضلات	dizziness	الدوخة - الدوار	invention	اختراع
a space suit	بدله فضاء	physical	بدني	quotation	اقتباس
communications	اتصالات	exercises	تمارينات	medical tests	اختبارات طبية
sources	مصادر	movements	حركات	long-term	بعيد المدى
resources	موارد	connect	يوصل	short-term	قصير المدى
areas of life	مجالات الحياة	ring	حلقة	e-learning	التعلم الإلكتروني
surgeries	العمليات الجراحية	decrease / go down	يقل - ينقص	introduce	يقدم - يُدخل
kitchen machines	معدات المطبخ	deterioration	حالة سيئة - تدهور	new fields	مجالات جديدة
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	forms of	أنواع لـ	security equipment	معدات الأمان
decreased production	نقص في الإنتاج	initial hours	الساعات الأولى	organization	منظمة
red blood cells	خلايا الدم الحمراء	minerals	المعادن	benefit	يستفيد - استفادة
the immune system	جهاز المناعة	related to / connected with	مرتبط	shopping	التسوق

Grammar and communication skills

electric cars	سيارات كهربائية	feed	يُطعم	instant communication	اتصال سريع
exactly	تماماً / بالضبط	final	مباراة نهائية	for instance	علي سبيل المثال
decorate	يُزيّن - يُزخرف	mark	يضع دَرَجَة	a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
equipment	مُعدّات / تَجْهيزات	rockets	صواريخ	climate change	تغير المناخ
space technology	تكنولوجيا الفضاء	Saturn	كوكب زحل	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
benefit from	يستفيد من	recycling	إعادة تدوير	step	خطوة - يخطو
battery	بطارية	minus	سالِب - ناقص	forever	لأبد

Prepositions

a problem with	مشكلة في	get out through	يخرج من خلال	walk around	يتجول حول
attached to	موصول بـ	arrangements for	ترتيبات لـ	for sure (certain)	بالتأكيد
cope with	يساير - يجاري	at launch	لحظة الانطلاق	sure of = certain about	متأكد من
break down	يتعطل	start with + V.ing	يبدأ بـ	plans for	خطط لـ
look up	يبحث عن كلمة في قاموس	start by + اسم	يبدأ بـ	speak for	يتحدث نيابة عن

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

Opposites

float	يطفو	sink	يغوص - يغطس
above	فوق	below	أسفل
giant = massive	عملاق - ضخم	tiny	صغير - دقيق
special	خاص	ordinary	عادي
secret	سري	public	عام

Expressions

the weather forecast	النشرة الجوية	it's expected (predicted) that	من المتوقع (المتنبأ به) أن
do a repair (repairs)	يقوم بإصلاح (إصلاحات)	the World Tourism Organization	منظمة السياحة العالمية
fly by rocket	يطير بالصاروخ	book holidays in space	يحجز رحلات في الفضاء
whether or not	سواء أم لا	at a height of	علي ارتفاع
a two- hour space walk	رحلة في الفضاء لمدة ساعتين	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
take several years	يستغرق سنوات عديدة	at the present (current) time	في الوقت الحالي
land on the moon	يهبط فوق القمر	fall to the ground	يسقط علي الأرض
do weightless sports	يؤدي رياضات منعدمة الوزن	spend a lot of money on	يُنفق كثير من المال علي
orbit the earth	يدور حول الأرض	agree (disagree) with an opinion	يوافق علي (يرفض) رأي
have fun with	يستمتع بـ	make notes of	يدون ملاحظات علي
keep (stay / get / be) fit	يحافظ علي اللياقة	share an opinion	يشارك رأي
find a solution to (for)	يجد حلاً لـ	make a mistake / do wrong	يرتكب خطأ
I'd go along with that	أوافق مع ذلك	be (get) lost in space	يضل الطريق في الفضاء
on a radio programme	في برنامج إذاعي	do research into / on	يجري بحث عن
reach the moon	يصل إلي القمر	create many problems for	يسبب مشكلات كثيرة لـ
apply to study medicine	يتقدم لدراسة الطب	explore space	يستكشف الفضاء
go on holiday	يذهب في رحلة	walk on the moon	يسير علي القمر
at the age of	في سن / في عمر	reach for the stars	الوصول إلي المستحيل (النجوم)
in the age of	في عصر	a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
have effect on	له تأثير علي	on a timetable	في جدول زمني
above the earth	فوق الأرض	on the international space station	في محطة الفضاء الدولية
build a space station			يبني محطة فضائية
go on (do) a space mission			يذهب في (يؤدي) مهمة (مأمورية) في الفضاء
do (go on - go for) a space walk			يذهب في رحلة مشي في الفضاء
launch (a ship - a rocket - a space shuttle)			يطلق (سفينة - صاروخ - مكوك فضاء)
examine a patient / examine a car for damage			يفحص مريض / يفحص سيارة لاكتشاف العيب
get a leak in (a cup - a tap - a tank)			يجد تسريب في (فنجان - صنوبر - خزان)
make (plans / arrangements / predictions / a discovery)			يقوم بعمل (خطط / ترتيبات / تنبؤات / اكتشافات)
What's the problem (the matter) (wrong) with ?			ما المشكلة في
is sent into space / go into space / travel in (into) space			يُرسل إلي (يذهب إلي) (يسافر إلي) الفضاء
perform physical exercises (movements)			يؤدي تمرينات (حركات) بدنية
a sat-nav (satellite navigation) system			نظام استطلاع بالقمر الصناعي
the distance from to is			المسافة من إلي تكون
in the initial hours of weightlessness			في الساعات الأولى من انعدام الوزن
draw a credit / a sum of money			يسحب رصيد / مبلغ من المال

Definitions

Word	Meaning	Definition
launch	يطلق	send a spacecraft into space.
leak	ثقب - تسريب - فتحة	a small hole that liquid or gas gets out through.
mission	مهمة - مأمورية	an important job that someone has been given to do.
weightless	عديم الوزن	having no weight, especially when you are floating in space.
anniversary	عيد سنوي ذكرى سنوية	a date that is remembered because something important happened on that date in a previous year.
distance	مسافة	the amount of space between two places or things.
giant	عملاق - ضخم	much larger than other things of the same type.
gravity	الجاذبية (الأرضية)	the force that makes objects fall to the ground.
hopeful	متفائل	if you are hopeful about a situation, you think that something good will probably happen.
horrible	فظيع - سيء	very unpleasant or unkind.
representative	مندوب - نائب عن	someone who is chosen to do things, speak, vote, etc. for someone else.
side effect	أثر جانبي	the bad or unwanted effect something such as medicine has on your body.
spin	يدور - يلف	to turn around and around very quickly.
tourism	سياحة	when people travel to a place on holiday.



Listening Text

- Interviewer:** Thank you for coming into the studio this morning. Could you **start by** telling the listeners what you're doing this week?
- Astronaut :** Well, this is a very **special** week for me. Tomorrow afternoon, **I'm being taken** with two other **astronauts** to a secret **location**. The spaceship **launches** at 7.50 the next evening.
- Interviewer:** How exciting! How long does it take to reach the **Space Station**?
- Astronaut :** It **takes** about six hours. I'm really **looking forward to** it.
- Interviewer:** What is your **mission**, exactly?
- Astronaut :** There are two or three **little things** that need to be looked at on the **International Space Station**, but the **main** problem is the **temperature control system**. We think there may be **a leak of some kind**.
- Interviewer:** Is that a problem?
- Astronaut :** We don't think so. We think it **will be repaired** quite quickly.
- Interviewer:** Is it a difficult job?
- Astronaut :** No, not **particularly**, but we'll almost certainly need to spend some time working outside.
- Interviewer:** Do you mean a **spacewalk**?
- Astronaut :** Yes, **maybe**, but we won't know until we're there. Then all the equipment will be examined.
- Interviewer:** Isn't that really dangerous?
- Astronaut :** Not really. We're given a lot of **training**. We're **told** exactly what to do in these **situations** when we will be **weightless** in space.

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

Interviewer: **How long** will you be in space **for**?

Astronaut : We'll probably be there for about five or six days. It **depends on** how serious the problems are.

Interviewer: I'm sure you **'ll be interviewed by** a lot of journalists after your **mission**, but we'd love to talk to you again when you **get back!**

Astronaut : I'd be happy to.

Interviewer: Thank you.



20th July 2019 is the 50th **anniversary** of a man first walking on the moon. Now a **representative** for the **World Tourism Organisation** predicts that, in the next ten years, people will be **taken into space** for their **holidays**. They **will be flown** in a **spaceship** to a **space station** which will **orbit** the earth **at a height of** 320 kilometres – that is about the same as the **distance** from Cairo to El-Minya. The space station itself will be like a giant **spinning wheel** that **looks like** a **bike wheel**. There will be two special areas: one **with gravity** like earth and one **with zero gravity** for **weightless sports**.

Some people who are **interested in** space holidays are worried that, as **space tourists**, they will **suffer from** the same **horrible side effects** as **astronauts** have suffered from, but **experts** are hopeful that there will be **treatments** for most **side effects**.

Just **think about** such a holiday in space! Everyone who has travelled in space has **described** the amazing **feeling** of looking **down** on the earth as it spins below you. It will be impossible to **go shopping** or **go for a walk**, but think of the fun you can have with **weightless football** or weightless basketball.

For most people, the main **disadvantage** is the cost of **space holidays**. At the moment, the **cost** of a holiday is very high. But, like everything else, **the more people** want to do something, **the cheaper** it will become. So, if you are **interested**, start **saving** now!



1. **task** مهمة - مأمورية / **mission** مهمة - وظيفة

- * The **tasks** of this job aren't clear.
- * He was sent on an important **mission** last week.

2. **orbit** = go around = يدور حول شيء آخر / **spin** يدور حول نفسه

- * The space station will **orbit** the earth at a height of 320 km.
- * The wheel **spun** very quickly so some of the spokes broke.

3. **system** النظام - الانضباط / **discipline** النظام عمل

- * The work **system** here doesn't allow for breaks. * His management is marked with **discipline**.

4. **space** مساحة - فراغ (تعد) / **space** الفضاء (لا تعد)

- * Astronauts travel into **space** with some missions to do.
- * Put a suitable word in the **spaces** of this passage.

5. **whether** or (سواء ... أم) / **whether** or not (لا) (سواء أم لا)

- * I will buy this shirt **whether** it's expensive **or** cheap.
- * I will buy this shirt **whether** it's expensive **or** not.

6. / ? / . جملة خبرية + أداة استفهام + جملة افتتاحية.

- * Could you start by telling us what **you are** doing this week?
- * Mum asked us where **we were** going then.

7. ordinary gravity جاذبية عادية / zero gravity جاذبية منعدمة

- * *Spokes with **zero gravity*** are suitable for weightless sports.

8. affect/ effect

* يؤثر علي affect :

* تأثير effect :

* يملك تأثير علي have a/an صفة effect on :

* يصنع effect : يحدث - يسبب -

* Pollution **affects** the environment badly.

* We are studying the **effects** of pollution on the environment.

* Pollution **has a bad effect on** people and the environment.

* I hope scientists will **effect** a cure for cancer soon.

9. location/ position/ site/ destination

* موقع محدد (على خريطة) location :

* We are searching for a good **location** for the new branch.

* موقع متحرك (متغير) - وظيفة - مكانة - وضعية position :

* The Chinese New Year's date depends on the **position** of the moon.

* A goalkeeper should always be in the right **position**.

* She holds an important **position** in an export company.

* موقع أثري (سياحي) - موقع بناء site :

* Can you suggest a good tourist (archeological) **site** to visit?

* This is a good **site** for building a new villa.

* جهة السفر - الجهة المقصودة destination :

* Sat-nav systems help drivers know how to get to a **destination**.

* My next **destination** will be Alex. I have a conference there.

10. examine/ check/ make sure

* يفحص بحثا عن عيب - مشكلة examine : * The doctor **examined** the patient before deciding on the operation.

* يراجع - يتأكد check :

* Please, **check** that you have handed your homework before leaving.

11. representative ممثل عن / actor ممثل سينما أو مسرح

* My brother is a **representative** for the World Tourism Organization.

* **Actors** spend a lot of time memorizing dialogues.

12. launch/ release

* يطلق/ إطلاق في الفضاء (صاروخ - سفينة - قمر صناعي - مكوك) - يطلق حملة launch :

* The **launch** of the space ship is at 7 tomorrow morning.

* The government has **launched** a campaign against terrorism.

* **release** (أبخره) - يمتص × يطلق في الهواء (غازات - أبخرة) release : * Trees **take in** carbon dioxide and **release** oxygen.

* **release** = set free (أسير - سجين) × يطلق سراح (أسير - سجين) lock × يحتجز : * Rassendyll insisted on **releasing** the real King.

13. gravity الجاذبية / attraction الجذب - attraction الجذب / tourist attractions أماكن جذب سياحية

* The moon has no **gravity** so it's hard to stand up there.

* She is pretty. She has a lot of charm and **attraction**.

* There are many **tourist attractions** in Egypt.

14. way (method) to + اسم / مصدر - way (method) of (V.ing):

* The **way to success** is hard work. * He regards selling newspapers as a good **way of earning** money.

* He is looking for a suitable **way to get** the money.

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15. astronomer عالم فلك / astronaut رائد فضاء / astrologer منجم:

- * **Astronomers** predict an eclipse to happen next Friday.
- * **Astronauts** can collect rocks and soil on the moon.
- * Consulting **astrologers** is a kind of superstition **خرافة**.

16. special (particular)/ general/ private/ public

- * **special (particular)** (خاص - محدد (من نوع خاص)) : خاص * Diabetic people eat **special (particular)** kinds of food.
- * **general** (عام - شامل) : عام * The oral test will test the students' **general** information.
- * **private** (خاص (للملكية)) : خاص * The ministry of education fights **private** lessons **الدروس الخصوصية**.
- * **public** (عام (للملكية) - ملك الجميع (العامة)) : عام * Using **public** transportation can help solve the problem of crowdedness.

17. another/ other/ others/ the other/ each other/ one another

- * **another** + اسم مفرد + ..: (آخر) اسم مفرد * I don't like this shirt. Please, show me **another** one.
- * **other** + اسم جمع = others (لا تتبع باسم) : آخرون * Some students find English easy to learn while **other students (others)** don't.
- * **the other** (الآخر (تشير إلى الاختيار الثاني)) : الآخر * Here's one shoe. Where's **the other** one?
- * **each other** (بعضهم البعض - بين كل واحد والآخر) : بعضهم البعض * Students should help **each other**.
- * **one another** (بعضهم البعض - بين الكل) : بعضهم البعض * Sports team members should help **one another**.

18. currently / previously

- * **currently** (in the current time/ in the present time) في الوقت الحالي
- * **Currently**, the cost of a space holiday is very high.
- * **previously** (in the past) في الماضي سابقاً
- * Now he is a manager. **Previously** he was a secretary.

19. enjoy / like + (V.ing/ اسم):

- * I **enjoy / like helping** others with their problems.

20. act يؤدي - يفعل / perform يمثل في فيلم (مسرحية)

- * Dr. Yacoub **performed** a lot of heart transplant operations.
- * Fatin Hamama was a great actress who **acted** in many successful films.

21. spend: يقضي - يتبرع بـ (V.ing) + وقت / مال / جهد + spend + فاعل *

- * We will **spend** some time **working** outside. * He **spent** a lot of effort (money) **doing** this project.
- * (ينفق) اسم / on + V.ing + مال + spend + فاعل *
- * Governments should **spend** more money **on** scientific research.

22. everyday يومي - يوميا / every day ظرف بمعنى يوميا / daily يومي

- * Brushing my teeth is part of my **everyday (daily)** routine. * I read the newspapers **every day (daily)**.

23. prepositions with means of transport حروف جر وسائل المواصلات

- * تستخدم **by** أمام وسائل المواصلات المختلفة إذا لم يسبقها أداة (a/ an/ the) أو صفة ملكية (my/ your):
* **by** rocket/ **by** train/ **by** plane/ **by** bus/ **by** car.
- * تستخدم **on** أمام وسائل المواصلات ماعدا **car/ taxi** إذا سبقتها أداة (a/ an/ the) أو صفة ملكية (my/ your)
* **On the** train/ **on a** bus.
- * تستخدم **in** أمام **car/ taxi** إذا سبقتها أداة (a/ an/ the) أو صفة ملكية (my/ your):
* **In** my father's car/ **in a** taxi.

24. once بمجرد أن / مرة واحدة / ذات مرة

- * **Once** an explorer described Sinai as a paradise. * I go to the club **once** a week.
- * **Once** they come, I'm going to inform them of everything.

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25. transport / شفاف / شفاف / يزرع عضو في جسم / transmit (إذاعة - تلفاز) / نقل - مواصلات / translate / يترجم / transaction / صفقة:

- * Using public **transport** will help the flow of traffic.
- * The programme will be **transmitted** at 9 o'clock this evening.
- * Heart **transplant** surgery has developed greatly.

26. The + (كلما كلما) فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + the , فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنة + the

- * The **more** people want to do something, the **cheaper** it will become.
- * The **harder** you study, the **higher** marks you will get.

27. the same as (كلية) / مشابه جزئياً / similar to / مشابه تماماً

- * Your bedroom is **the same as** mine. = Your bedroom and mine are **the same**.
- * My camera is **similar to** my sister's. = My camera and my sister's are **similar**.

28. help

- * help + مصدر / مصدر + to / مصدر + مفعول + مصدر : * Could you **help** me **lift** / **to lift** this heavy box, please?
- * help + مفعول + with / مهمة قصيرة / help + مفعول + in / مهمة ممتدة
- * I want you to **help** me **with** my homework. * He is said to have **helped in** the reform of education.

29. let/ allow/ permit

- * let + مصدر + مفعول + فاعل : * The referee **let** the player **change** his sports shirt.
- * allow / permit + مصدر + to + مفعول + فاعل
- * The referee **allowed/ permitted** the player **to change** his sports shirt.
- * لا يُستخدم (let) في المبني للمجهول، إنما تُستخدم (allow/ permit).
- * The player was **allowed / permitted to change** his sports shirt.

30. invent / discover / explore / create:

- * invent (لم يكن موجود من قبل) : * John Logie Baird **invented** the television.
- * discover (شيء كان موجود ولكن غير معروف) : * Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.
- * explore (يستكشف مكان غريب و يعرف معلومات عنه) : * Columbus landed on America and **explored** it.
- * create (يخلق - يُبدع - يُتيح) : * The government does its best to **create** more job opportunities for youth.

31. arrive / get / reach:

- * arrive (بدون مفعول) : يصل : * He **arrived** yesterday.
- * arrive in + مكان كبير : * They **arrived in Cairo** at 7 p.m yesterday.
- * arrive at + مكان صغير : * They **arrived at Cairo Airport** at 7 p.m yesterday.
- * reach + (بدون حرف جر) مفعول (مكان كبير أو صغير) : * They **reached** the airport after the plane had taken off.
- * reach for the stars : الوصول إلى المستحيل
- * Yesterday, I watched a TV programme called (**Reach for the stars**).
- * get to (مكان كبير أو صغير غالباً بصعوبة) : يصل إلى : * At last, He **got to** the peak of the mountain.

32. queue / يصطف - طابور خارجي (تذاكر - خبز) / صف داخلي / row

- * A lot of people were **queuing** to get their tickets. * Bad students prefer to sit in the last **row** in class.

33. anniversary / ذكرى سنوية / memory / ذاكرة / memorial / نصب تذكاري / souvenir / تذكاري - هدية تذكارية - تذكاري

- * July 2009 was the 40th **anniversary** of man first walking on the moon.
- * Ali has a good **memory** for numbers and places.
- * The president wept a lot in front of the **memorial** of the martyrs **الشهداء**.
- * Tourists buy a lot of **souvenirs** from Khan El-Khalili.

34. repair = mend = fix / يُصلح تلف ما / reform / يُصلح منظومة أو نظام

- * The mechanic did some **repairs** to my car. * The **reform** of education needs too much effort.

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

35. look forward to + V.ing / اسم (يتطلع إلى):

* I look forward to **meeting** my school friends again. * I look forward to **the next summer holiday**.

36. road (طريق بري (بحري - جوي) طريق - هدف / route (طريق بري - طريق - هدف)

* The **road** to the village was muddy.

* The **road** to success isn't straight.

* What's the shortest **route** from here to the station? * Money isn't necessarily a **route** to happiness.

37. Using numbers as adjectives for nouns استخدام الأرقام كصفات للأسماء:

* الاسم الذي يستخدم كصفة يتحدد شكله حسب الاسم الذي هو يصفه:

اسم مفرد يعد + اسم مفرد كصفة + عدد + a/ an
 اسم جمع + اسم مفرد كصفة + عدد +
 اسم لا يعد + 's + اسم مفرد كصفة + a/ an / one
 اسم لا يعد + 's + اسم جمع كصفة + عدد أكبر من الواحد

* The astronauts did a **two-hour** space **walk**.

* The astronauts usually do **two-hour** space **walks**.

* I spent a (one) **year's** **time** recuperating after that accident.

* She spent **four months'** **time** recuperating after that accident.

* يمكن التعامل مع اسم ما (مرة على أنه يعد ومرة على أنه لا يعد) كما يلي:

* We went on a **three-year** **mission** in space.

* We went on **three years'** **mission** in space.

38. Different meanings of "reach":

A. to arrive at a place: يصل إلى مكان

* It takes six hours to **reach** the Space Station.

B. to move your hand to touch something: تحرك ذراعك لتصل إلى شيء ما

* The baby is **reaching** towards the vase of flowers.

C. to be long enough to get to a place (يطول): يصل إلى شيء * That ladder can **reach** the top of the wall.

D. to get to a particular level: يصل إلى مستوى معين * Temperatures in the desert can **reach** 50°C.

E. to contact someone: يتواصل مع شخص * You can **reach** me at this number.

F. reach a solution (a decision / agreement): يتوصل إلى حل / قرار / اتفاق

39. little + اسم جمع (تعدى صغير) / little + اسم مفرد لا يعد (تعدى قليل):

* There are two or **three things** we need to look at. * Scientists think that there is **little oil** in this well.

40. someone / somebody / everyone / everybody / anyone / anybody / no one / nobody:

* تأخذ هذه الضمائر في أول الجملة فعل مفرد، ثم نعود عليها بضمير جمع ومن ثم فعل جمع.

* **Everyone** benefits from space technology in **their** everyday lives.



leak	تسريب - ثقب	lake	بحيرة
leakage	عملية التسريب	lack	نقص - يفتقر إلى
properly	بشكل لائق - بشكل جيد	probably	من المحتمل
minus	سالب - ناقص	plus	زائد
improve	يحسن	approve	يقبل
cost	تكلفة (رحلة)	price	سعر - ثمن (منتج)

Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

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

Previous Exams' Exercises

1. Modern washing machines have a/an for controlling heat. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
a. **style** b. **system** c. **orbit** d. **order**
2. Do not return until you have accomplished your (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
a. **session** b. **mission** c. **tension** d. **procession**
3. Recently, Egypt has its latest satellite Egypt Sat A. (تجريبي ٢٠٢٠)
a. **released** b. **risen** c. **lunched** d. **launched**
4. The company manager was furious as his assistant had an important report to one of the competitors. (تجريبي ٢٠٢٠)
a. **launched** b. **emitted** c. **licked** d. **leaked**
5. It's their 15th wedding so they are having a party. (دور أول ٢٠١٩)
a. **anniversary** b. **engagement** c. **retirement** d. **employment**
6. The astronauts are going to a space station in space. (دور أول ٢٠١١)
a. **build** b. **invent** c. **analyze** d. **arrest**
7. July 2010 was the 41st of man's first landing on the moon. (دور ثان ٢٠١١)
a. **anniversary** b. **anonymous** c. **anomalous** d. **advisory**
8. The astronauts went on a space to replace a broken fuel pump. (دور أول ٢٠١٣)
a. **tour** b. **suit** c. **station** d. **walk**
9. Millions of people watched the rocket on TV. (دور ثان ٢٠١٣)
a. **set off** b. **start** c. **launch** d. **eruption**
10. It is hard to walk in space because there is no (دور أول ٢٠١٤)
a. **spin** b. **gravity** c. **air** d. **waiting**
11. People in space are almost; it must be very difficult to stand still out there. (دور أول ٢٠١٥)
a. **weighty** b. **weightless** c. **heavy** d. **heal**
12. The Prime Minister is going on an urgent to Japan tomorrow. (٢٠١٥ - دور أول)
a. **mission** b. **mansion** c. **mention** d. **motion**
13. The between Cairo and my town is 300 kilometers. (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
a. **distance** b. **district** c. **area** d. **space**
14. When he arrived at the bus stop, he saw a number of people to take the bus. (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
a. **queuing** b. **creeping** c. **crawling** d. **rowing**
15. Water covered the carpets because there was a in the main pipe in the kitchen. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
a. **lake** b. **leak** c. **look** d. **lack**
16. Foreign students to Al-Azhar can take many years. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
a. **sessions** b. **missions** c. **motions** d. **emotions**
17. Millions watched the of the rocket carrying Nile-Sat 103. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
a. **launch** b. **set off** c. **start** d. **landing**
18. Astronauts are well-trained to do walks. (أزهر ٢٠١٣)
a. **pace** b. **space** c. **place** d. **palace**
19. The second of the 25th January Revolution was 3 months ago. (السودان ٢٠١٣)
a. **university** b. **anniversary** c. **universe** d. **birth place**
20. exercises is a good way of keeping fit. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
a. **Giving** b. **Doing** c. **Going** d. **Getting**
21. I imagine doing weightless sports in the outer space as the gravity is zero. (السودان ٢٠١٤)
a. **himself** b. **ourselves** c. **myself** d. **itself**
22. When the police the gun, they discovered his fingerprints on it. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
a. **checked** b. **inspected** c. **examined** d. **looked**

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

23. Space costs a fortune. يتكلف أموالاً طائلة (السودان ٢٠١٥)
 a. **exploration** b. **explanation** c. **exemption** d. **expectation**
24. As we are living in the age of technology, man's of many planets is remarkable. (دور أول ٢٠١٨)
 a. **invention** b. **indication** c. **invasion** d. **inspiration**
25. The doctor assured that there would be no from the medicine. (تجريبى الوزارة - ٢٠١٦)
 a. **side lights** b. **side shows** c. **side effects** d. **side burns**
26. After the accident, the doctor her to check she was not injured. (تجريبى الوزارة - ٢٠١٣)
 a. **examined** b. **looked at** c. **tested** d. **studied**
27. "Distance" means the amount of between two places. (تجريبى الوزارة - ٢٠١٧)
 a. **place** b. **time** c. **money** d. **space**

Longman Exercises

28. The space ship at 7.50 the next evening.
 a. **sails** b. **dives** c. **drives** d. **launches**
29. How long does the space ship take to the Space Station?
 a. **go** b. **get** c. **reach** d. **arrive**
30. 20th July is the 50th of a man first walking on the moon.
 a. **century** b. **anniversary** c. **decade** d. **period**
31. The bus stopped because there was a in the petrol tank.
 a. **leak** b. **lake** c. **luck** d. **lock**
32. The doctor me carefully before he gave me the medicine.
 a. **examined** b. **fixed** c. **tested** d. **tasted**
33. A space may take several months.
 a. **flight** b. **mission** c. **talk** d. **walk**
34. To means to turn round and round very quickly.
 a. **step** b. **move** c. **spin** d. **orbit**
35. This phone doesn't work. It's
 a. **useful** b. **wasteful** c. **harmless** d. **useless**
36. Spacewalk is a fantastic thing to
 a. **visit** b. **take** c. **make** d. **do**
37. Space is really exciting.
 a. **manufactory** b. **invention** c. **exploration** d. **discovery**
38. Experts are that there will be a treatment for fatal diseases.
 a. **powerful** b. **hopeful** c. **useful** d. **hateful**
39. I don't like this sandwich. It is
 a. **tasteless** b. **tasteful** c. **taste** d. **tasty**
40. - What is the main scientific research? - I think it's knowing more about the unknown world.
 a. **reason for** b. **cause of** c. **solution to** d. **disadvantage of**
41. The spaceship will the earth at a height of 320 kilometres.
 a. **spin** b. **orbit** c. **move** d. **travel**
42. - What is the between Cairo and El-Minya? - About 320 km.
 a. **speed** b. **space** c. **distance** d. **height**

My new Friend Exercises

43. I heard this on a radio programme last week.
 a. **dialogue** b. **launch** c. **conversation** d. **catalogue**
44. Man first on the moon in 1969.
 a. **loaded** b. **dived** c. **landed** d. **floated**
45. To means to send a spacecraft into space.
 a. **launch** b. **set up** c. **deserve** d. **collect**

46. means very unpleasant or unkind.
 a. **Terrific** b. **Horrible** c. **Gigantic** d. **Magical**
47. It is very sad that there are many people living in the city.
 a. **homeless** b. **helpful** c. **painless** d. **hopeful**
48. The car can go very fast. It is extremely
 a. **meaningful** b. **powerful** c. **meaningless** d. **powerless**
49. The area for zero gravity is for sport.
 a. **meaningless** b. **weightless** c. **fearless** d. **homeless**
50. The doctor me carefully before he gave me the medicine.
 a. **leaked** b. **launched** c. **examined** d. **repaired**
51. The rocket is going to reach the moon on Tuesday. Everyone watched it on TV.
 a. **snatch** b. **launch** c. **dance** d. **lunch**
52. He was too small to the cupboard door.
 a. **reach** b. **match** c. **arrive** d. **reach to**
53. It takes six hours to the Space station.
 a. **arrive** b. **reach** c. **travel** d. **get**
54. Some basketball players can the ball on one finger!
 a. **giant** b. **launch** c. **spin** d. **organize**
55. is very important for Egypt, so we should always welcome visitors.
 a. **Tour** b. **Tourism** c. **Touristic** d. **Tourist**
56. float in space because of zero gravity.
 a. **Astronomers** b. **Astrologers** c. **Astronauts** d. **Archaeologists**
57. The astronaut will be to the space station all the time.
 a. **attracted** b. **attended** c. **attached** d. **attacked**
58. Some modern cars have a sat-nav to help find the best route.
 a. **method** b. **computer** c. **system** d. **orbit**
59. A/An is an important job that someone has been given to do.
 a. **mission** b. **mansion** c. **intention** d. **confession**
60. is the amount of space between two places or things.
 a. **Weightlessness** b. **Gravity** c. **Distance** d. **Pregnancy**
61. I don't like this sandwich. It is completely
 a. **tasteful** b. **tasteless** c. **taste** d. **tasty**
62. The astronauts went on a two-hour to replace a broken part.
 a. **space station** b. **space walk** c. **space** d. **space talk**
63. You don't understand serious the problem is.
 a. **what** b. **which** c. **where** d. **how**
64. The mechanic some repairs into my car.
 a. **made** b. **did** c. **took** d. **gave**
65. Computer shouldn't be told to anyone.
 a. **crossroads** b. **crosswords** c. **passports** d. **passwords**
66. You can't do weightless sports in gravity.
 a. **ordinary** b. **solar** c. **zero** d. **good**
67. These efficient officers have been sent into an important
 a. **vision** b. **division** c. **mission** d. **session**
68. The space was sent into space two days ago.
 a. **travel** b. **shuttle** c. **cattle** d. **mission**
69. Astronauts have to spend some time outside.
 a. **to work** b. **working** c. **to working** d. **works**
70. The employee was promoted **حصل علي ترقية** due to doing his work
 a. **probably** b. **properly** c. **particularly** d. **temporarily**

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

71. Some people benefit from modern technology than
a. **another** b. **other** c. **others** d. **either**
72. Our efforts in this case depend on how the situation here is.
a. **serious** b. **seriously** c. **seriousness** d. **serial**
73. We great fun with playing cards every night.
a. **make** b. **do** c. **play** d. **have**
74. Our teachers always hope us good luck our difficult exams.
a. **at** b. **in** c. **with** d. **by**
75. It must be doing weightless basketball in space.
a. **fun** b. **desire** c. **joking** d. **magician**
76. There was something wrong with the petrol so the car stopped.
a. **task** b. **flask** c. **tank** d. **sink**
77. The spinning wheel turns very quickly.
a. **about** b. **around** c. **sound** d. **bound**
78. Space isn't easily reachable. It is very
a. **distant** b. **distance** c. **disaster** d. **nearby**
79. Looking down on the earth from space is a/an feeling.
a. **horrible** b. **horror** c. **magician** d. **amazing**
80. The astronaut the space station to a bike wheel.
a. **encounters** b. **conceives** c. **compares** d. **condenses**
81. It is impossible to go a walk in space.
a. **with** b. **in** c. **for** d. **into**
82. Astronauts are well to do space walks.
a. **trained** b. **trainer** c. **train** d. **training**
83. Reach the stars means achieving something hard.
a. **to** b. **into** c. **with** d. **for**
84. They are going to build a new space there.
a. **mission** b. **exploration** c. **walk** d. **station**
85. Space missions can many years.
a. **make** b. **take** c. **bring** d. **live**
86. - Is your mission difficult? - No, not
a. **particularly** b. **partially** c. **patricianly** d. **beneficially**
87. The main problem is the temperature system. We think there may be a leak of some kind.
a. **satellite** b. **control** c. **energy** d. **contact**
88. Gravity makes objects to the ground.
a. **fall** b. **falling** c. **falls** d. **to fall**
89. A is a small hole that liquid or gas gets out through.
a. **look** b. **leak** c. **lick** d. **lake**
90. Being means having no weight, especially when you are floating in space.
a. **painless** b. **powerless** c. **careless** d. **weightless**
91. A/An is a date remembered because something important happened on it before.
a. **astronomy** b. **anniversary** c. **equivalent** d. **university**
92. Something which is is much larger than other things of the same type.
a. **giant** b. **domestic** c. **distant** d. **current**
93. is the force that makes objects fall to the ground.
a. **Cavity** b. **Saving** c. **Gravity** d. **Attraction**
94. If you are about a situation, you think that something good will probably happen.
a. **hopeless** b. **helpless** c. **hopeful** d. **helpful**
95. A / An is someone who is chosen to do things, speak, vote, etc. for someone else.
a. **actor** b. **astronaut** c. **representative** d. **presenter**

Grammar

Passive forms: Present, Future & Infinitive

صيغ المبني للمجهول لأزمنة المضارع وأزمنة المستقبل والصيغ التي تحتوي على مصدر

أولاً: الفرق بين المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول...

1. The active voice المبني للمعلوم

* نستخدم المبني للمعلوم حينما نركز على فاعل الحدث أكثر من تركيزنا على المفعول ...

باقي الجملة + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

* تتكون جملة المبني للمعلوم كما يلي:

* The technician **is fixing** my computer now.

* Samia **cooks lunch** for the family every day.

2. The passive voice المبني للمجهول

* نستخدم المبني للمجهول حينما نركز على المفعول أو الحدث الذي تم أكثر من تركيزنا على فاعل الحدث ...

باقي الجملة (فاعل) + be + P.P + مفعول

* تتكون جملة المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

* My computer **is being fixed** (by the technician) now.

* Lunch **is cooked** for the family (by Samia) every day.

ثانياً: كيفية تكوين المبني للمجهول في أزمنة المضارع والمستقبل وصيغ المصدر.

The Tense الزمن (الفعل)	The Active Formation التكوين في المعلوم	The Passive Formation التكوين في المجهول
١. زمن المضارع البسيط	التصريف الأول للفعل	am/ is/ are + P.P
٢. زمن المضارع المستمر	am/ is/ are + V.ing	am/ is/ are + being + P.P
٣. زمن المستقبل البسيط	مصدر + will	will + be + P.P
٤. زمن المستقبل المستمر	will + be + V.ing	will + be + P.P
٥. زمن المستقبل التام	will have + P.P	will + have + been + P.P
٦. الأفعال الناقصة في المضارع والمستقبل	المصدر + الفعل الناقص	be + P.P + الفعل الناقص

Examples

١. أمثلة (معلوم / مجهول) للمضارع البسيط:

They bring food to the hospital every day.	المبني للمعلوم
Food is brought to the hospital every day.	المبني للمجهول
We always take the bottles for recycling.	المبني للمعلوم
The bottles are always taken for recycling.	المبني للمجهول

٢. أمثلة (معلوم / مجهول) للمضارع المستمر:

Mum is making the bed at the moment.	المبني للمعلوم
The bed is being made at the moment by mum.	المبني للمجهول
The teacher is teaching the children in classroom 1.	المبني للمعلوم
The children are being taught in classroom 1.	المبني للمجهول

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

٣. أمثلة (معلوم / مجهول) للمستقبل البسيط:

In the future, we won't use paper.	المبني للمعلوم
In the future, paper won't be used .	المبني للمجهول
The teachers will mark the exams tomorrow.	المبني للمعلوم
The exams will be marked tomorrow.	المبني للمجهول

٤. مثال (معلوم / مجهول) للمستقبل المستمر:

At this time tomorrow, I will be doing my homework.	المبني للمعلوم
At this time tomorrow, my homework will be done .	المبني للمجهول

٥. مثال (معلوم / مجهول) للمستقبل التام:

By 2100, we will have built hundreds of new cities.	المبني للمعلوم
By 2100, hundreds of new cities will have been built .	المبني للمجهول

٦. أمثلة (معلوم / مجهول) للأفعال الناقصة التي يتبعها مصدر الفعل (في المضارع والمستقبل):

The government is going to build a new road.	المبني للمعلوم
A new road is going to be built .	المبني للمجهول
We could see many tourists in the pool.	المبني للمعلوم
Many tourists could be seen in the pool.	المبني للمجهول
You must take these broken toys back to the shop.	المبني للمعلوم
These broken toys must be taken back to the shop.	المبني للمجهول

Note

طريقة سهلة لتحديد ما إذا كان فعل الجملة : مبني للمعلوم أو مبني للمجهول.

* ترجم الجملة جيداً ... واكتشف الآتي:

* إذا كان فعل الجملة علي وزن (يَفْعَلُ) (yafaal) ... أي بمعنى (يقوم بفعل الحدث) ... فإن فعل الجملة يكون (مبني للمعلوم) ...

* Mona **is making** dinner at the moment.

* مبني تَصْنَعُ (tasnaa) وجبة العشاء في الوقت الحالي.

* إذا كان فعل الجملة علي وزن (يُفْعَلُ) (yofaal) ... أي بمعنى (يُفْعَلُ له الحدث) ... فإن فعل الجملة يكون (مبني للمجهول) ...

* Dinner **is being made** at the moment.

* وجبة العشاء تُصْنَعُ (tosnaa) في الوقت الحالي.

Test Yourself

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

- Eating out-of-date foods diseases and epidemics الأوبئة.
 - causes
 - cause
 - are caused
 - is caused
- Supplies of water carelessly in some houses.
 - are being wasted
 - waste
 - wasted
 - are wasting
- You can't borrow my car today. It
 - will repair
 - is repairing
 - is being repaired
 - has repaired
- Millions of people the last World Cup Final on TV.
 - have been seen
 - were seen
 - saw
 - seeing
- Houses in the desert with thick walls to keep out heat.
 - are designing
 - design
 - have designed
 - are designed

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

6. The assailants **المعتدين** have to soon.
 a. **arrested** b. **be arrested** c. **be arresting** d. **arrest**

Note

عند وجود ظرف (حال) داخل جملة المجهول ...

* يفضل أن يوضع الظرف بعد (be): أي بين (be) والتصريف الثالث (P.P).

Smoking affects health badly .	المبني للمعلوم
Health is badly affected by smoking.	المبني للمجهول

* أحياناً عند وجود حرف جر مع الفعل، يفضل أن يوضع الظرف في نهاية الجملة.

The baby sitter will look after the baby well.	المبني للمعلوم
The baby will be looked after well.	المبني للمجهول

Test Yourself

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

- Om Kolthoum of as the best Arab singer woman in history.
 a. **still is thought** b. **has still thought** c. **is still thinking** d. **is still thought**
- Pollution by planting trees.
 a. **is always reduced** b. **always reduces** c. **is always reducing** d. **always is reduced**

Note

استخدام الفعل (let) داخل جملة المبني للمجهول ..

* يتحول الفعل (let) بمعنى (يسمح / يدع) في المجهول إلي (allowed to / permitted to):

They let me take part in the competition.	المبني للمعلوم
I was allowed (permitted) to take part in the competition.	المبني للمجهول
The teacher lets no one leave early.	المبني للمعلوم
No one is allowed (is permitted) to leave early.	المبني للمجهول

لاحظ الطريقة التالية لتحويل الفعل (let) أو بقرانه كما هو:

He lets people deceive him.	المبني للمعلوم
People are allowed to deceive him.	المبني للمجهول
He lets himself be deceived .	المبني للمجهول

Test Yourself

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

- The children to play in the garden.
 a. **were let** b. **had let** c. **were allowed** d. **permitted**
- Do not ever let yourself at.
 a. **laughing** b. **be laughed** c. **laugh** d. **be laugh**
- No one is to use this pool at the moment. It's being renewed.
 a. **allowed** b. **let** c. **letting** d. **permit**
- You aren't allowed here.
 a. **smoking** b. **to smoke** c. **smokes** d. **smoke**

Note

استخدام الفعل (make) بمعنى (يجعل) داخل جملة المبني للمعلوم وجملة المبني للمجهول ..

المصدر + مفعول + make + فاعل	المعني (يَجْعَلُ)	المبني للمعلوم
المصدر + to + made + be + المفعول	المعني (يُجْعَلُ)	المبني للمجهول
The colonel made the soldiers fire at the castle.		المبني للمعلوم
The soldiers were made to fire at the castle.		المبني للمجهول

Test Yourself

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

- The children were made silent while reading.
a. to keep b. keep c. kept d. keeps
- The mother made the kids inside the house.
a. stay b. to stay c. staying d. stayed

Note

* يمكن استخدام (get) بدلا من (be) في المبني للمجهول مع بعض الأفعال التي تشير إلى تغير ما في الأحوال أو أنشطة غير مخططة.

get (be) married	يتزوج	get (be) dressed	يرتدي ملابس
get (be) divorced	يطلق	get (be) lost	يضل الطريق
get (be) injured	يُصاب - يُجرح	get (be) confused	يرتبك
get (be) burnt	يحترق	get (be) arrested	يتم القبض عليه

* The murderer **got arrested** last night. * The couple **got married** later that year.

* On their journey to the African jungles, they **got lost**.

* يتم تصريف (get) بشكل عادي ويتم نفيه بنفس الطريقة في جميع الأزمنة

* She **got married** last week. * She **hasn't got** married yet. * When **did** she **get** married?

Test Yourself

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

- The thief didn't arrested last night.
a. be b. was c. get d. been
- My cousin married last month.
a. be b. is c. get d. got
- My cat lost and I'm looking for it.
a. was b. get c. getting d. be
- Do you confused if you listen to music while studying?
a. be b. are c. get d. been

Note

Passive questions الجمل الاستفهامية في المجهول

* يتكون السؤال في المبني للمجهول كما يلي:

be + المفعول + P.P + باقي الجملة	السؤال بفعل مساعد (هل)
be + المفعول + P.P + أداة استفهام	السؤال بأداة استفهام
Did you mend the car well?	سؤال في المبني للمعلوم
Was the car mended well?	سؤال في المبني للمجهول

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

Why have you sold your car?	سؤال في المبني للمعلوم
Why has your car been sold ?	سؤال في المبني للمجهول

Who/ whom

Who	المبني للمعلوم
Who by? / By whom	المبني للمجهول
Who has taken my calculator?	المبني للمعلوم
Who has my calculator been taken by? / By whom has my calculator been taken?	المبني للمجهول
Whom	المبني للمعلوم
Who	المبني للمجهول
Whom did your father visit yesterday?	المبني للمعلوم
Who was visited by your father yesterday?	المبني للمجهول

Test Yourself

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

- When your first novel published?
a. **did** b. **was** c. **has** d. **had**
- these plants watered every day?
a. **Are** b. **Do** c. **Is** d. **Would**
- Will paperback books by e-books in the future?
a. **be replacing** b. **replace** c. **replaced** d. **be replaced**
- When was the criminal? - Two hours ago.
a. **arrested** b. **arresting** c. **be arrested** d. **arrests**
- was your car repaired by?
a. **Why** b. **Whom** c. **Who** d. **Whose**

Note

Intransitive verbs الأفعال اللازمة

* الأفعال اللازمة لا يمكن استخدامها في المبني للمجهول لأنها لا يمكن أن تتبع بمفعول:

* الأفعال اللازمة تسمح فقط بتكوين صيغة منها علي وزن (يُفَعِّل) ..

* لا يمكن تكوين صيغة من الفعل اللازم علي وزن (يُفَعِّل) ..

* نحن نستطيع أن نقول:

* Water **comes up** to the surface through a hole.

* الماء (يصعد) إلي السطح خلال ثقب.

* لا يمكننا أن نقول:

* Water **is come up** to the surface through a hole.

(المعني هنا لا يليق)

* نحن نستطيع أن نقول:

* The train **arrives** at seven o'clock.

* سيصل القطار في الساعة السابعة.

* لا يمكننا أن نقول:

* The train **is arrived** at seven o'clock.

(المعني هنا لا يليق)

* نحن نستطيع أن نقول:

* The plane **is going to take off** at eight o'clock.

* ستقلع الطائرة في الساعة الثامنة.

* لا يمكننا أن نقول:

* The plane **is going to be taken off** at eight o'clock.

(المعني هنا لا يليق)

Test Yourself

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

1. The sun in the east.
a. **is risen** b. **rise** c. **rises** d. **is rose**
2. Many species of animals will in the future.
a. **be disappeared** b. **disappearing** c. **disappear** d. **be disappear**
3. The train to Aswan at 10 p.m.
a. **leaves** b. **is leave** c. **is left** d. **leaving**
4. Alex is a beautiful city which many tourists.
a. **is attract** b. **attracting** c. **is attracted** d. **attracts**

Exercises on Grammar

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

Previous Exams' Exercises

1. Your project will in detail tomorrow. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
a. **have discussed** b. **be discussing** c. **be discussed** d. **discuss**
2. The book well. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
a. **is to have revised** b. **is to be revised** c. **is to revise** d. **is to be revising**
3. Only half of the exercises have been done so far, but the rest by Saturday. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
a. **will be finished** b. **are going to be finished**
c. **will have been finished** d. **will be finishing**
4. Neither my parents nor my brother football. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
a. **like** b. **are liked** c. **likes** d. **is liked**
5. My brother doesn't let himself easily by his classmates. (تجريبي ٢٠٢٠)
a. **tease** b. **to be teased** c. **being teased** d. **be teased**
6. Doctors to do their best in case of emergency. (دور أول ٢٠١٩)
a. **are asked** b. **have asked** c. **asked** d. **are asking**
7. The Mask of Gold was written A. Mclean and D. Tunnacliffe. (دور أول ٢٠٠٤)
a. **for** b. **of** c. **by** d. **from**
8. The glass window when the boy hit it with the ball. (دور أول ٢٠٠٦)
a. **is breaking** b. **was breaking** c. **was broken** d. **had broken**
9. The ancient sky map some time ago. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٧)
a. **discovered** b. **was discovered** c. **have been discovered** d. **could be discovered**
10. All the efforts to increase our products. (دور أول ٢٠٠٨)
a. **would be making** b. **will have made** c. **will make** d. **will be made**
11. Yehia Haqqi of as the father of the Egyptian modern short story and novel. (دور ثان ٢٠١١)
a. **still is thinking** b. **still is thought** c. **is still thought** d. **is still thinking**
12. When the tourist, he asked for help. (أزهر ٢٠١٠)
a. **lost** b. **is lost** c. **got lost** d. **had lost**
13. One of the applicants for the job of medical representative now. (السودان ٢٠١٠)
a. **was interviewed** b. **has been interviewed** c. **is being interviewed** d. **had been interviewed**
14. The palace three hundred years ago. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
a. **build** b. **built** c. **was built** d. **was building**
15. Our desks of wood. (السودان ٢٠١٢)
a. **is made** b. **are made** c. **make** d. **made**
16. The report and sent to the manager. (أزهر ٢٠١٣)
a. **writing** b. **was writing** c. **has written** d. **has been written**

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

17. The tower didn't need (أزهر ٢٠١٣)
 a. **to repair** b. **to be repaired** c. **to be repairing** d. **repaired**
18. He his wife in 1990. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
 a. **marriage** b. **got married** c. **was married** d. **married**
19. The Eiffel Tower in 1889. (أزهر ٢٠١٥)
 a. **was designed** b. **has been designed** c. **is designed** d. **designed**
20. Ten pounds on the floor of my office. Please collect them. (السودان - ٢٠١٧)
 a. **scattered** b. **was scattered** c. **were scattered** d. **scattering**
21. She to swim when she was six. (الأزهر - ٢٠١٧)
 a. **taught** b. **educated** c. **instructed** d. **learned**

Longman Exercises

22. Water should wisely.
 a. **be using** b. **be used** c. **use** d. **have used**
23. A party for my sister's engagement.
 a. **gives** b. **is to give** c. **is going to be given** d. **is going to give**
24. If your car isn't serviced regularly, the engine
 a. **damages** b. **may be damaging** c. **may damage** d. **may be damaged**
25. The children to the park today.
 a. **is taken** b. **are taking** c. **take** d. **are taken**
26. Sooner or later, a cure for cancer
 a. **will have discovered** b. **will be discovering** c. **will be discovered** d. **will discover**
27. Don't be wasteful or your money out.
 a. **will be run** b. **will run** c. **run** d. **ran**
28. Animals need to well.
 a. **be fed** b. **feed** c. **be feeding** d. **food**
29. Old bottles for recycling.
 a. **are taken** b. **take** c. **is taken** d. **are taking**
30. Preparations for the party now.
 a. **have made** b. **has to be made** c. **are being made** d. **are making**
31. Ali an email from the company every time he is asked to do a new task.
 a. **sends** b. **was sent** c. **is sending** d. **is sent**
32. I'm going to for the new job.
 a. **be interviewing** b. **have interviewed** c. **be interviewed** d. **interview**
33. Chinese mobiles all over the world.
 a. **are to sell** b. **are sold** c. **are selling** d. **has been sold**
34. The wind is used ships.
 a. **to sail** b. **be sailed** c. **to have sailed** d. **to sailing**
35. Unfortunately, no spare parts for my car easily.
 a. **can find** b. **can be found** c. **is found** d. **are finding**
36. Traffic rules strictly.
 a. **follow** b. **should follow** c. **should be followed** d. **need to follow**

My new Friend Exercises

37. The students were made until after the school day ended.
 a. **wait** b. **waiting** c. **waited** d. **to wait**
38. Publishers many of Dickens's stories in other countries.
 a. **have published** b. **were published** c. **have been published** d. **has published**
39. Doctors people to find out why they are ill.
 a. **examine** b. **are examined** c. **examining** d. **examines**

40. Paint with the use of turpentine.
 a. **is removed** b. **removed** c. **removes** d. **has removed**
41. We told exactly what to do in these situations.
 a. **have been** b. **have** c. **been** d. **being**
42. The International Space Station in the sky every night.
 a. **is seen** b. **is seeing** c. **has seen** d. **been seen**
43. Lunch now.
 a. **has being prepared** b. **is preparing** c. **has been preparing** d. **is being prepared**
44. Many tourists seen in the pool.
 a. **could** b. **could be** c. **could have** d. **could been**
45. The astronauts in the International Space Station will
 a. **have interviewed** b. **be interviewing** c. **be interviewed** d. **interview**
46. A lot of things from space missions.
 a. **are learning** b. **learn** c. **are learnt** d. **have learnt**
47. The hotel rooms next month.
 a. **will be decorating** b. **will have decorated** c. **will be decorated** d. **will decorate**
48. Let's hurry; the plane is going to off.
 a. **take** b. **be taken** c. **taken** d. **taking**
49. Is the exercise now?
 a. **doing** b. **done** c. **do** d. **being done**
50. The children are taken to the park today.
 a. **been** b. **be** c. **to being** d. **being**
51. All the students a lot of training before they sail the boats.
 a. **are giving** b. **have given** c. **are given** d. **be given**
52. He where to park the car when he gets there.
 a. **will be told** b. **will tell** c. **would tell** d. **be told**
53. Meat should well before you eat it.
 a. **be cooked** b. **have cooked** c. **cook** d. **be cooking**
54. When you arrive at the hotel, you to your room.
 a. **will show** b. **can show** c. **can have shown** d. **will be shown**
55. I've seen the plans. Two new hotels are going near the beach next year.
 a. **to be built** b. **to be building** c. **to have built** d. **be built**
56. Are any new buildings going built in your area soon?
 a. **to have** b. **to be** c. **to been** d. **to**
57. Which rules must at your school and at home?
 a. **be follow** b. **be followed** c. **follow** d. **followed**
58. You are wrong. You always let yourself at.
 a. **to be laughed** b. **to laugh** c. **laughed** d. **be laughed**
59. Wars by human greed.
 a. **caused** b. **are causing** c. **have caused** d. **are caused**
60. Will the letters next Friday?
 a. **being delivered** b. **be delivered** c. **delivered** d. **been delivered**
61. This information mustn't to anyone.
 a. **have been told** b. **been told** c. **tell** d. **be told**
62. Solar energy is produced when the sun's light the earth.
 a. **reaches** b. **reach** c. **are reached** d. **is reached**
63. The sun us with heat and light.
 a. **is supplying** b. **supplies** c. **supply** d. **is supplied**
64. Doing exercise people to keep fit.
 a. **is helping** b. **is helped** c. **helps** d. **help**

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

65. Trees take in carbon dioxide and oxygen.
a. **are produced** b. **produces** c. **is produced** d. **produce**
66. Trees are sometimes blown down the wind.
a. **about** b. **for** c. **by** d. **to**
67. There are two or three little things that need at.
a. **to look** b. **to looked** c. **be looked** d. **to be looked**
68. All the equipment examined.
a. **will have** b. **been** c. **will be** d. **will been**
69. I'm sure you by a lot of journalists after your mission.
a. **will interview** b. **will be interviewing** c. **will have interviewed** d. **will be interviewed**
70. The bottles for recycling.
a. **always are taken** b. **have always taken** c. **are always taken** d. **are always taking**
71. The exams will by the teacher tomorrow.
a. **be marking** b. **mark** c. **have marked** d. **be marked**
72. A new road is going to
a. **be built** b. **be building** c. **build** d. **been built**
73. I think the new park by all the children in the area.
a. **will be used** b. **will have used** c. **will be using** d. **will use**
74. A lot of photos of the astronauts now.
a. **are taking** b. **have taken** c. **be taken** d. **are being taken**
75. A new space station will probably in the future.
a. **be building** b. **be built** c. **build** d. **have built**
76. Many astronauts from many countries into space in the future.
a. **will have sent** b. **will be sending** c. **will send** d. **will be sent**
77. The internet everywhere.
a. **is used** b. **is using** c. **has used** d. **uses**
78. My car needs
a. **repaired** b. **to repair** c. **be repaired** d. **to be repaired**
79. A lot of fast food every day.
a. **sells** b. **sell** c. **is selling** d. **is sold**
80. English everywhere.
a. **is spoken** b. **speaks** c. **speak** d. **is speaking**
81. I think fewer letters will in the future.
a. **write** b. **be wrote** c. **be written** d. **have written**
82. School rules have to
a. **follow** b. **be followed** c. **be following** d. **followed**
83. Could your maths problem?
a. **be solved** b. **be solving** c. **solved** d. **solve**
84. There is a hole in the roof, which needs at.
a. **to be looked** b. **to be looking** c. **to look** d. **be looked**
85. Your homework tomorrow.
a. **will have marked** b. **will be marked** c. **will be marking** d. **will marked**
86. A lot of bread at the baker's today.
a. **is being baked** b. **is baking** c. **be baked** d. **has being baked**
87. The TV programme about space at the moment.
a. **is showing** b. **is being shown** c. **are shown** d. **has shown**
88. The amount of energy that we use every year must
a. **be reducing** b. **be reduced** c. **reduce** d. **reduced**
89. More electric cars are than last year.
a. **been sold** b. **being sold** c. **be sold** d. **selling**

90. The animals by the farmers every morning.
 a. **are being fed** b. **have been fed** c. **are fed** d. **feed**
91. The windows are going to today.
 a. **be cleaning** b. **cleaned** c. **be cleaned** d. **been cleaned**
92. Those toys in many shops near here.
 a. **are sold** b. **have sold** c. **be sold** d. **can sold**
93. Many new ways of saving energy by scientists at the moment.
 a. **had been developed** b. **are developing** c. **are being developed** d. **is being developed**
94. Don't put those old batteries in the bin. They should to a special place.
 a. **taken** b. **be taken** c. **have taken** d. **be taking**
95. What can from your classroom window?
 a. **be seeing** b. **be seen** c. **have seen** d. **seen**

Communication Skills

الموافقة وعدم الموافقة على الرأي Agreeing and Disagreeing with an opinion

Agreeing with an opinion	Disagreeing with an opinion
I (completely) agree.	I (completely) disagree.
I couldn't agree more.	I don't agree.
Yes, you're quite right.	I'm not (so) sure.
I'd go along with that.	That's just not true.
That's true.	I don't think so.

Exercises for the Toppers

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

1. I want to know sure if he is coming to the party or not.
 a. **in** b. **for** c. **of** d. **at**
2. The students to do the exercise again.
 a. **were made** b. **made** c. **will made** d. **made**
3. The teacher blamed the boy sitting in the first for the noise.
 a. **row** b. **queue** c. **raw** d. **quack**
4. My sister is married next Friday.
 a. **been** b. **get** c. **getting** d. **be**
5. I astronaut salaries on the internet and found them low.
 a. **searched** b. **researched** c. **served** d. **serviced**
6. The children aren't play outside.
 a. **let to** b. **permitted** c. **allowed to** d. **allowed**
7. Man has been the world since his existence **الوجود** on earth.
 a. **exploring** b. **inventing** c. **discovering** d. **creating**
8. Heat from the sun.
 a. **is come** b. **comes** c. **is coming** d. **come**
9. - I think modern technology is beneficial. - go along with that.
 a. **I'll** b. **I'd** c. **I had** d. **I'm**
10. Health affected by smoking.
 a. **has bad** b. **is bad** c. **has badly** d. **is badly**

General Exercises on Unit (6)

1. Translate into Arabic.

1. Future will witness further developments in the field of space as it is now technically feasible to achieve great projects in it.

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

- In the field of space, it is expected to set up a completely artificially constructed space colony there. Right now, unmanned space probes are exploring the universe far beyond our solar system, communicating with Earth from over 11 billion miles away.
- Road accidents occur mostly when both drivers and pedestrians break traffic regulations. Approximately 1.35 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes.
- Today, scientists are trying to develop other sources of energy to meet our ever increasing needs. It is expected that non-renewable sources of energy will run out at some time in the future.
- Following rules is a good way to ensure safety on different roads. Carelessness while crossing may lead to disastrous consequences including severe injuries and deaths.
- To be successful in life, one should combine knowledge, morality and refined manners. Experience comes through regular practice and insistence on learning something new all the time.

2. Translate into English.

- يعاني رواد الفضاء من آثار جانبية خطيرة مثل القيء والدوار والخمول في الساعات الأولى لإندعام الوزن لذا يتم تدريبهم علي العيش في مثل تلك الظروف والتكيف معها قبل صعودهم الي الفضاء.
- لا يزال الريف يحتفظ بالكثير من المناظر الطبيعية الخلابة والهواء النقي الذي يساعد علي العيش السليم بينما المدينة كعادتها تعاني من الكثير من مصادر التلوث التي تؤثر سلبا علي صحة الناس كما أن الازدحام الكبير بشوارعها يؤدي الي مزيد من الضغط والتوتر والقلق.
- يستفيد كل فرد من تكنولوجيا الفضاء في حياته اليومية اذا أن كثير من العناصر والمخترعات التي تجعل حياتنا سهلة ومريحة الآن جاءت في الأصل من الفضاء لذا فإن استكشاف الفضاء أمر حيوي.
- سوف تتحقق في المستقبل القريب سياحة الفضاء التي سينجذب إليها الكثير من الناس فمن المتوقع أن تصبح الرحلات أرخص ومتاحة للجميع وسيصطف الناس لحجز تذاكر السفر في تلك الرحلات المثيرة جدا.
- تسهم المنجزات العلمية الحديثة في توسيع مدارك الفرد وتنمية قدراته العقلية وحثه على المزيد من الابتكار والتطوير والتفكير.
- تؤثر الضغوط التي يتعرض لها الإنسان علي أدائه لعمله وتصرفاته تجاه من حوله في المواقف المختلفة وقد تؤدي به تلك الضغوط الي التوقف تماما عن العمل والانتاج والنشاط وبالتالي فقدان الرغبة تجاه النجاح والانجاز.

colony	مستعمرة	disastrous	كارثي	regulations	لوائح - قوانين
pedestrians	المشاة	morality	الأخلاق	consequences	نتائج - عواقب
fascinating	خلاب	feasible	ممكن	refined	راقي

3. Write an essay on the following:

- Modern technology has improved everyone's lives.
- Purposes of using the internet.
- Modern technology has made life easier.
- In this terrible world what was impossible has become possible and vice versa .

4. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- Many laws by the Parliament to facilitate government.
 - have passed
 - has been passed
 - was passed
 - are passed
- This year, Soha's going holiday with her family to Turkey.
 - with
 - into
 - at
 - on
- Don't let yourself by people.
 - to be deceived
 - deceived
 - be deceived
 - deceiving
- I heard this conversation a radio programme yesterday.
 - off
 - with
 - in
 - on
- Food to the hospital every day.
 - brings
 - is bringing
 - is brought
 - bring
- The more people want to travel into space, the it will become.
 - cheap
 - much cheap
 - cheaper
 - cheapest
- The children taught in classroom 1.
 - are being
 - have
 - being
 - been

8. She's very ambitious. She hopes she will reach for the
 a. **skies** b. **planets** c. **stars** d. **atmospheres**
9. The old house last night.
 a. **was collapsed** b. **was collapse** c. **collapse** d. **collapsed**
10. Things fall down to earth due to earthly
 a. **attraction** b. **cavity** c. **gravity** d. **suavity**
11. In the future, petrol as much as it is today.
 a. **won't have used** b. **haven't been used** c. **won't use** d. **won't be used**
12. The astronauts the Earth in spacecraft can see the Great Wall of China.
 a. **strengthening** b. **orbiting** c. **designing** d. **spinning**
13. These toys must back to the shop. They are broken.
 a. **be taking** b. **be take** c. **be taken** d. **take**
14. This map shows the exact of the factory.
 a. **destination** b. **location** c. **mission** d. **profession**
15. That book is going to by a lot of children.
 a. **be read** b. **read** c. **be reading** d. **have read**
16. My uncle is a/an for the World Tourism Organisation.
 a. **representative** b. **imaginative** c. **editor** d. **actor**
17. Meat must well while it is being carried to shops.
 a. **be covering** b. **be covered** c. **be cover** d. **cover**
18. Walking in space is It is also difficult.
 a. **secret** b. **frightening** c. **terrific** d. **funny**
19. Most of these stories on real life.
 a. **are basing** b. **are based** c. **base** d. **based**
20. My plane Luxor at 3 tomorrow afternoon.
 a. **goes** b. **arrives** c. **reaches** d. **gets**
21. The Metro by ten million passengers every day.
 a. **uses** b. **is using** c. **is used** d. **use**
22. At the moment, the of space holidays is very high.
 a. **wage** b. **cost** c. **salary** d. **fee**
23. Much of my time reading every day.
 a. **are spent** b. **is spending** c. **spend** d. **is spent**
24. Astronauts must be trained to do everyday things without
 a. **beauty** b. **attraction** c. **cavity** d. **gravity**
25. I hate being made any work again.
 a. **doing** b. **do** c. **to do** d. **done**
26. Astrologers false predictions about people's future.
 a. **take** b. **give** c. **do** d. **make**
27. They aren't going to my next party.
 a. **to invite** b. **to invited** c. **to be invited** d. **invited**
28. In space, astronauts suffer from some side effects.
 a. **flexible** b. **meaningful** c. **pleasant** d. **horrible**
29. English all over the world.
 a. **is spoken** b. **speaks** c. **is speaking** d. **speak**
30. Modern technology has helped to people happier.
 a. **do** b. **gain** c. **win** d. **make**

Unit 6: Reach for the stars

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

Humans have dreamed about spaceflight since antiquity **العصور القديمة**. The Chinese used rockets for ceremonial and military purposes centuries ago, but only in the latter half of the 20th century were rockets developed that were powerful enough to overcome the force of gravity to reach orbital velocities that could open space to human exploration.

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union created their own missile programs. The first U.S. satellite, Explorer 1, went into orbit in 1958. During the 1960s unmanned spacecraft photographed the moon before astronauts ever landed. By the early 1970s orbiting communications and navigation satellites were in everyday use. In the 1980s satellite communications expanded to carry television programs, and people were able to pick up the satellite signals on their home dish antennas. Astronomical satellites found new stars and gave us a new view of the center of our galaxy. In April 1981 the launch of the space shuttle Columbia ushered in a period of **reliance** on the reusable shuttle for most civilian and military space missions.

Space systems will continue to become more and more **integral** to homeland defense, weather surveillance, communication, navigation, imaging, and remote sensing for chemicals, fires and other disasters.

The International Space Station is a research laboratory in low Earth orbit. With many different partners contributing to its design and construction, this high-flying laboratory has become a symbol of cooperation in space exploration, with former competitors now working together. Future space launch systems will be designed to reduce costs and improve dependability, safety, and reliability.

Answer the following questions:

- What does the underlined word "**integral**" mean?
 - destructive**
 - unimportant**
 - trivial**
 - essential**
- Satellites are helpful as they can
 - navigate underground.**
 - make wars easy.**
 - predict disasters.**
 - reduce costs.**
- Which of the following is untrue?
 - Countries compete in the field of space travel.**
 - Countries cooperate in space travel.**
 - Powerful rockets were developed in the 19th century.**
 - Satellites are used for military purposes.**
- How long has man wished to travel into space?
 - throughout the ages.**
 - only recently.**
 - for one hundred years.**
 - for fifty years.**
- The first spacecrafts that took photos of the moon had no
 - stations**
 - orbits**
 - astronauts**
 - satellites**
- The underlined word "**reliance**" is close in meaning to
 - creation**
 - exploration**
 - dependence**
 - significance**
- How were rockets able to explore space?
- Give a suitable title for the passage.
- What were dish antennas used for?
- How do you think space technology will be developed in the future?

Translation Words

peace / war	سلام / حرب	fight	يحارب	secure	آمن
the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط	civil war	حرب أهلية	peaceful means	وسائل سلمية
occupied	مُحتل	developed countries	الدول المتقدمة	sacrifice	يضحي - تضحية
current events	أحداث جارية	developing countries	الدول النامية	atomic power	الطاقة الذرية
terrorism	الإرهاب	struggle	يكافح - كفاح	nuclear power	الطاقة النووية
terrorist	إرهابي	United Nations	الأمم المتحدة	destructive	مدمر
freedom (liberty)	الحرية	democracy	الديمقراطية	festival	مهرجان