

Bit by Bit

Hello! English

&

The Prisoner of Zenda



3rd.
Sec.

2021

الصف الثالث الثانوى

طبقاً لأحدث مواصفات وزارة التربية والتعليم

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دار غزالة
للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

Listening

Listening for gist, for detail and to interpret 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 opinions

Writing

Writing a summary

A Vocabulary



Key Vocabulary

average (n) (adj)

on average

confuse (v)

confused (adj)

confusing (adj)

confusion (n)

insist (v)

insistence (n)

insistent (adj)

midnight (n)

poetry (n)

fashion (n)

fashionable (adj)

unfashionable (adj)

old-fashioned (adj)

secretary (n)

secretarial (n)

attach (v)

attached (adj)

attachment (n)

law (n)

lawful (adj)

lawless (adj)

متوسط / معدل

في المتوسط

يخلط بين / يربك

مرتبك / متحير

مربك / محير

ارتباك / حيرة

يصر

إصرار / إلحاح

مُصر / مُلح

منتصف النهار

الشعر

موضة

مساير للموضة / أنيق

غير مساير للموضة

غير عصري - غير مساير للموضة

سكرتيرة

متعلق بأعمال السكرتارية

يرفق بـ

مُرفق بـ / متصل بـ

مُرفق / مُلحق

قانون

قانوني

خارج على القانون

believer (n)

belief (n)

believable (adj)

collect (v)

collection (n)

collective (adj)

custom (n)

customary (adj)

disabled (adj)

disability (n)

district (n)

pioneer (n)

pioneering (adj)

establish (v)

established (adj)

establishment (n)

publish (v)

publisher (n)

style (n)

stylish (adj)

routine (n)

routinely (adv)

مؤمن

اعتقاد

ممکن تصديقه

يجمع

مجموعة

جمعي / مُتجمع

عادة

اعتيادي / مألوف

مُعاق

إعاقة

حي / منطقة

رائد (في مجال ما)

قيادي - بارز / ريادي

يرسخ / يعطي مكانة مميزة

راسخ / ثابت

مؤسسة / تأسيس

ينشر (كتاب ... الخ)

ناشر / دار نشر

اسلوب / نمط

أنيق / على الموضة

روتين / نظام ثابت

بصورة روتينية

Listening

poems (n)

national (adj)

compete (v)

competitor (n)

competitive (adj)

competition (n)

student magazine (n)

check (v)

completely (adv)

قصائد شعر

وطني / قومي

ينافس

متنافس / متسابق

تنافسي

مسابقة / منافسة

مجلة طلابية

يراجع / يفحص

تماماً / كلياً

fixed (adj)

break (n)

headache (n)

almost (adv)

type (v)

ending (n)

not until

several (adj)

add (v)

ثابت (لا يتغير)

فترة راحة

صداع

تقريباً

يكتب على (جهاز)

نهاية

ليس قبل - ليس حتى

عديد

يضيف

Reading

literature (n)

expert (n)

Arab culture (n)

graduate (v) (n)

career (n)

lawyer (n)

diplomat (n)

abroad (adv)

experiences (n)

later (adv)

earthquake (n)

power (n)

affect (v)

create (v)

الأدب

خبير

الثقافة العربية

يتخرج / خريج

مهنة / حياة عملية

محامي

دبلوماسي

خارج البلاد

تجارب / خبرات (في الحياة)

فيما بعد

زلزال

قوة / طاقة / سلطة

يؤثر على

يبتكر / يُبدع

society (n)

twentieth century (n)

develop (v)

development (n)

developed (adj)

developing (adj)

respect (v) (n)

respected (adj)

translate (v)

support (v)

novel (n) (adj)

novelist (n)

position (n)

period (n)

مجتمع

القرن العشرون

يُطور / يتطور

تنمية

متطور

نامي

يحترم

مُحترم

يُترجم

يُدعم / يُساند

رواية / جديد

روائي

منصب / مكانة / وضع

فترة / مدة

Critical Thinking & Communication

improve (v)

education (n)

fiction (n)

unusual (adj)

situations (n)

survey (n)

arrangements (n)

يُحسن / يتحسن

تعليم

خيال / روايات خيالية

غير عادي

مواقف

استطلاع رأي

ترتيبات

manager (n)

washing up (n)

journalist (n)

editor (n)

sailor (n)

politician (n)

coach (v) (n)

مدير

غسيل الأطباق

صحفي

محرر (في صحيفة / مجلة)

بحار

رجل سياسة

يُدرب / يُعلم / مدرب

Workbook and Language focus

author (n)

successful (adj)

heart transplant (n)

describe (v)

prepare (v)

sound (v)

مؤلف

ناجح

زراعة قلب

يصف

يُجهز / يُعد

يبدو / صوت شيء

traditions (n)

speech (n)

return (v)

pray (v)

fall (v - fell / fallen)

تقاليد

كلام / خطبة

يرجع / يعود

يُصلى / يدعو

يقع / يسقط

B Language Study

D Definitions

• average (n)	: the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities	متوسط / معدل
• confused (adj)	: unable to understand something clearly	مربك / متحير
• insist (v)	: demand that something should be done	يُصر
• midday (n)	: twelve o'clock in the middle of the day	منتصف النهار
• poetry (n)	: poems in general	الشعر
• old-fashioned (adj)	: not modern and not fashionable any more	غير عصري
• routine (n)	: a usual way in which you do things	نظام ثابت (روتين)
• secretary (n)	: someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office	سكرتير (ة)
• publisher (n)	: a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc., and makes them available for people to buy	ناشر / دار نشر
• attachment (n)	: something you attach to / send with an email	مرفق / إرفاق / إلحاق
• believer (n)	: someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good	مؤمن
• collection (n)	: a set of similar things that you keep together	مجموعة
• custom (n)	: something that people do because it is traditional	عادة
• disabled (adj)	: unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do	مُعاق
• district (n)	: an area of a city or country	حي / منطقة
• establish (v)	: to give someone a respected position in society or in an organisation	يرسخ
• law (n)	: the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey	قانون
• pioneer (n)	: one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop	رائد (في مجال)
• style (n)	: a way of doing something that is typical of a particular person, group or period	أسلوب

EXPRESSIONS

follow traditional customs	يتبع العادات التقليدية	win a prize for.....	يكسب جائزة من أجل.....
develop a new style	يطور أسلوب جديد	as far as I am concerned	في رأيي
take much longer	يستغرق وقت أطول	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
get confused	يرتبك / يتحير	go wrong	يسوء - يتعطل
have a fixed routine	لديه نظام ثابت	think of ... as ...	ينظر إلي ... كـ / يعتبر
a ten-minute break	راحة لمدة عشر دقائق	establish as	يوطد قدم ... كـ
creat a style	يبتكر أسلوب	give headache	تسبب لـ ... صداع
as many books as you can	أكبر عدد ممكن من الكتب	write in a new way	يكتب بطريقة جديدة

Prepositions

full of	ملئى بـ	believe in	يؤمن بـ
the father of	رائد (مجال مثلاً)	make ... into ...	يحوّل ... إلى ...
at midday	في منتصف النهار	expert on / in / at	خبير في
type onto	يكتب على (جهاز)	go down	تغرب الشمس
happy with	راضي / قانع بـ	graduate in	يتخرج في (مجال)
ask for	يطلب	interested in	مُهتم بـ
work for	يعمل لدى	graduate from	يتخرج من (جامعة مثلاً)
write by hand	يكتب بخط اليد	give up	يقطع عن
talk to	يتحدث إلى	find out	يكشف

Spot the difference

experience	تجربة في الحياة / خبرة	experiment	تجربة عملية
customs	عادات / الجمارك	costumes	ملابس (مناسبة معينة / غرض معين)
pioneer	رائد في مجال ما	major	رائد (في الجيش أو الشرطة)
diplomat	دبلوماسي (يمثل الحكومة رسمياً في بلد أجنبي)	politician	سياسي (يعمل في مجال السياسة)
literature	الأدب (الشعر والقصص والدراما... إلخ)	politeness	الأدب (التصرف بشكل مهذب)
national	قومي / وطني	international	دولي
retire	يتقاعد (يتوقف عن العمل لوصوله للمعاش)	resign	يستقيل (بإرادته وباختياره)
politics	سياسة / علم السياسة	policy	سياسة (طريقة عمل)
abroad	خارج البلاد	aboard	على متن (سفينة / طائرة / قطار)
routine	روتين (عمل متكرر وثابت)	red tape	روتين حكومي



Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Synonym (= Meaning)	Antonym (= Opposite)
disabled معاق	handicapped	able-bodied
old-fashioned عتيق الطراز	out of date	fashionable – stylish
exciting مشير	breathhtaking – thrilling	unexciting – boring
confused مرتبك	puzzled – perplexed	self-assured – confident
insistent مُصر	determined	–
poor فقير	destitute – needy	rich – wealthy – affluent

Make & Do

- عادة نستخدم الفعل **make** للتحدث عن إنتاج أو خلق أو بناء شيء جديد
 - عادة نستخدم **do** للحديث عن عمل أو مهمة أو أنشطة

Make	Do
make (a) noise	do homework
make a speech	do well
make arrangements	do a survey
make mistakes	do the washing up
make a table	do a job
make the bed	do the housework
	do a project



Language Notes

1

graduate

- **graduate in** يتخرج في (تخصص / مجال)
He **graduated in** law in 2002.
- **graduate from** يتخرج من (جامعة / كلية / قسم)
He **graduated from** Tanta University.
- **graduate as** يتخرج كـ (يليها غالبا إسم وظيفة)
He **graduated as** a doctor in 2017.
- **graduate with** يتخرج ومعه (درجة علمية / تقدير)
He **graduated with** a degree in medicine.
- **a graduate of** خريج لـ (جامعة / كلية / قسم)
He's a **graduate of** Tanta University.
- **a graduate in** خريج متخصص في (تخصص / مجال)
He's a **graduate in** history.

2

as well as

- **... as well as + v - ing / noun** بالإضافة إلى ...
As well as **breaking** his leg, he hurt his arm.
As well as **tennis**, he plays hockey.
- **... as well as + subject + verb** بشكل جيد مثلما
She sings **as well as she plays** the piano. (Her singing is as good as her playing).
- عند الربط بين فاعلين مختلفين باستخدام (**as well as**) فإن فعل الجملة يتبع الفاعل الذي يسبقها من حيث المفرد والجمع.
The **father**, as well as his sons, **is** polite.
The **sons**, as well as their father, **are** polite.

3

work / job / occupation / profession / career / post

- **work** العمل بصفة عامة - مكان العمل (إسم لا يعد)
He started **work** as a lawyer in 2013.
- **a work:** عمل فني أو أدبي (لوحة / فيلم / أغنية / رواية...)
That play was a great **work** of Shakespeare.
- **works** مصنع / مصانع (جمع / مفرد)
They established a steel **works**.
- **job** وظيفة (ما تقوم به لتكسب قوت يومك) / مهمة لعمل شيء (أسم يُعد)
It's hard to find **a job** in Egypt nowadays.
- **occupation** وظيفة (تستخدم عند ملء بيانات استمارة)
Please, state your name and **occupation**.
- **profession** مهنة تحتاج لتدريب خاص (الطب / التدريس / المحاماة...)
Members of the legal **profession** get high salaries.
- **career** الحياة العملية (كل ما قمت به من أعمال خلال حياتك العملية)
He had a successful **career** in banking.
- **post = position** منصب
He applied for the **post / position** of head teacher.

4

custom / habit / tradition

- **custom** عادة اجتماعية يقوم بها جماعة من الناس أو المجتمع كله
It's the **custom** for the bride to get married in white.
- **habit** عادة شخصية (يفعلها شخص واحد)
It's my **habit** to drink black coffee in the morning.
- **tradition** تقليد موروث من الماضي
It's a **tradition** in my village that the eldest son inherits the property.

5

respected / respectable / respectful

- **respected (adj)** جدير بالاحترام (لعلمه أو لتفوقه أو لإنجازاته)
Zewail is a **respected** scientist.
- **respectable (adj)** جدير بالاحترام لأخلاقه الحسنة / مقبول اجتماعيًا
He is a **respectable** teacher. He always treats us politely and kindly.
- **respectful (adj)** مُحترِّمٌ لغيره
You should always be **respectful** of people.
- **respective (adj)** خاص (تأتي قبل اسم جمع)
We went back to our **respective** homes to wait for news.

6

a/ an + رقم + مبلغ / طول / مسافة / مدة / إسم مفرد + ...

- نستخدم هذا الأسلوب مع الفترات الزمنية والمسافات والأطوال إلخ:

a ten-minute break	استراحة لمدة عشر دقائق
a two-mile walk	تمشية لميلين
a five-pound note	ورقة نقدية فئة الخمس جنيهات
a ten-page essay	مقالة من عشر صفحات
a two-litre bottle	زجاجة سعة لترين

- في حالة الجمع يتم وضع الاسم الذي يليه في صيغة الجمع:

We have five-minute **breaks** every two hours.

لاحظ أنه يمكننا أن نقول (three weeks' holiday) أو (three weeks holiday):

Ahmed has **three weeks' holiday** / **three weeks holiday** every day.

7

Arab/ Arabic/ Arabian

• **Arab (n)**

شخص عربي (إسم يعد)

Arabs are people who speak Arabic.

• **Arab (adj)**

متعلق بالعرب

the **Arab** League / **Arab** countries / **the Arab** world / **العربية** الدول العربية / **العربية** العالم العربي / **العربية** جامعة الدول العربية

• **Arabic (n)**

اللغة العربية

I speak **Arabic**.

• **Arabic (adj)**

متعلق باللغة العربية والأدب العربي

Arabic is a language that is spoken in the Middle East.

• **Arabian (adj)**

مرتبط بشبه الجزيرة العربية

the **Arabian** Peninsula / **the Arabian** Gulf / **العربية** شبه الجزيرة العربية / **العربية** الخليج العربي

8

present / prize / reward / award

• **prize**

جائزة (تحصل عليها عادة عندما تفوز في مسابقة أو ينالها أو سباق أو لعبة حظ أو جائزة نوبل ... إلخ)

My brother won first **prize** in a poetry competition.

Zewail won the Nobel **Prize** in 1999.

• **reward**

مكافأة (تعطى نظير خدمه أو عمل قدمته أو انجاز)

Parents often give their children **rewards** for passing exams.

• **present**

هدية

Ali's wedding **present** to Mona was a diamond necklace.

• **award**

جائزة رسمية

That movie has won a number of **awards**.

9 win/ defeat / beat / gain / earn

• win

يفوز بـ/ يكسب (مباراة/ لعبه / سباق/ كأس/ ميدالية/ مسابقه/ رهان / انتخابات... إلخ)

We **won** the game easily.

ينتصر في (حرب/ معركة)

Egypt **won** the 6th of October War.

• defeat

يهزم (عدو أو منافس)

The French **defeated** the English troops.

He **defeated** his rival in the semi-finals.

• beat

يهزم (منافس في مباراة أو لعبة أو سباق أو انتخابات)

France **beat** Croatia 4-2.

Mr Ali **beat** me at chess.

• gain

يكسب شيء معنوي غالبا (خبره/ ثقة/ دعم / تأييد / سمعه / حكمه ...)

Working here gives you a chance to **gain** experience.

• gain

يزداد في

gain weight يزداد في الوزن / gain speed يزداد في السرعة

• earn

يكسب (مال/ قوت يومه... بالعمل)

Mohamed Salah **earns** \$15 million a year.

He **earns** his living by making clothes.

10 the + adjective

- لاحظ اننا عندما نستخدم أداة المعرفة **the** قبل بعض الصفات - تصبح الصفة إسم جمع ويأتي بعدها فعل جمع

the disabled المعاقين / the poor الفقراء / the rich الأغنياء / the deaf الصُم /
the dumb البُكم / the blind المكفوفينetc.

The strong rule over the week.



Test Yourself

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

- A conference took place at the Bibliotheca Alexandria in 2004.
a. three days b. three-day c. three day's d. a & b
- He is an He speaks the Arabic language.
a. Arab b. Arabic c. Arabia d. European
- She has a of playing with her hair when she's nervous.
a. costume b. customary c. habit d. tradition
- Ismaili is the first Egyptian team to have the CAF Champions League.
a. beaten b. won c. defeated d. gained
- Atef, as well as Hazem, fond of English.
a. are b. have been c. were d. is
- My teacher is a graduate Ain Shams University.
a. of b. from c. in d. with

Tapescript

Interviewer : When did you start writing?

Writer : I first wrote stories and poems⁽¹⁾ when I was at primary⁽²⁾ school.

Interviewer : What was the first thing you wrote?

Writer : When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize⁽³⁾ in a national competition⁽⁴⁾ for school children.

Interviewer : When did you one start writing stories?

Writer : When I was at university⁽⁵⁾ I wrote short stories for a student magazine⁽⁶⁾. My head was always full of ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was planning⁽⁷⁾ the next one.

Interviewer : Didn't you get confused⁽⁸⁾?

Writer : Not really. I used to write very quickly. I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I had finished one story, I started the next one.

Interviewer : Do you still write like that?

Writer : No, I don't write short stories now. Now, I only write novels⁽⁹⁾ they take much longer.

Interviewer : So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed routine⁽¹⁰⁾?

Writer : Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten minute break for coffee at midday⁽¹¹⁾.

Arabic meaning

- قصائد شعر
- إبتدائي
- جائزة
- مسابقة
- جامعة
- مجلة طلابية
- يخطط
- مرتبك
- روايات
- روتين ثابت
- منتصف النهار

Interviewer : Do you use a computer?

Writer : No, I'm **old fashioned**⁽¹²⁾ - I use a pencil and paper.

I used a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a **headache**⁽¹³⁾. So first I write something by hand, then my **secretary**⁽¹⁴⁾ types it onto the computer. My **publisher**⁽¹⁵⁾ **insists**⁽¹⁶⁾ that I send everything as an email **attachment**⁽¹⁷⁾.

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**⁽¹⁸⁾ the week's work until I'm completely happy. I'd changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.

Interviewer : Do you show other people?

Writer : No, not until a novel's **almost**⁽¹⁹⁾ 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 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**⁽²⁰⁾ 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.

Arabic meaning

12. غير عصري
13. صداع
14. سكرتيرة
15. ناشر / دار نشر
16. يُصر
17. مُرفق
18. يفحص / يراجع
19. تقريباً
20. النهاية



Reading

Yehia Haqqi 1905 - 1992

Yehia Haqqi was one of the **pioneers**⁽¹⁾ of modern Egyptian **literature**⁽²⁾. As well as being an important writer, he was an **expert**⁽³⁾ on Arab **culture**⁽⁴⁾.

Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyida Zeinab **district**⁽⁵⁾ of Cairo.

He graduated in **law**⁽⁶⁾ and worked for a short time as a **lawyer**⁽⁷⁾. In 1929, he began his **career**⁽⁸⁾ as a **diplomat**⁽⁹⁾ and he worked abroad for more than 20 years.

The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him **experiences**⁽¹⁰⁾ he later used in his writing.

At the same time as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, **published**⁽¹¹⁾ in 1925, **established**⁽¹²⁾ him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.

Arabic meaning

1. رواد
2. الأدب
3. خبير
4. الثقافة
5. حي / منطقة
6. القانون
7. محامي
8. مهنة - حياة عملية
9. دبلوماسي
10. تجارب حياتية
11. ينشر
12. يرسخ

Haqqi always wanted to help poor and **disabled**⁽¹³⁾ people. In 1955, he wrote a **collection**⁽¹⁴⁾ of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an **important**⁽¹⁵⁾ prize. One of his novels, *The Postman*⁽¹⁶⁾, was made into a film. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an **earthquake**⁽¹⁷⁾ 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**⁽¹⁸⁾ in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new **style**⁽¹⁹⁾ of writing which is **respected**⁽²⁰⁾ today.

As well as⁽²¹⁾ writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong **believer**⁽²²⁾ in the **power**⁽²³⁾ of books and he **supported**⁽²⁴⁾ many young Egyptian writers.

Haqqi died in 1992, but is still thought of as the **father**⁽²⁵⁾ of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.

13. مُعاق
14. مجموعة
15. هامة
16. ساعي البريد
17. زلزال
18. عادات
19. أسلوب
20. محترم
21. بالإضافة لـ
22. مؤمن
23. قوة
24. يؤيد / يساند
25. رائد

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

Student's book & Workbook

1. The opposite of 'old-fashioned' is _____.
a. unfashionable **b.** out-of-date **c.** modern **d.** ancient
2. I don't really have a _____ during the holidays, and this is the best thing I like about holidays.
a. red tape **b.** routine **c.** route **d.** tradition
3. In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional _____ that he used to follow when he was a boy.
a. costumes **b.** customers **c.** customs **d.** habitats
4. My sister loves clothes and buys very _____ dresses.
a. ancient **b.** unfashionable **c.** fashionable **d.** old-fashioned
5. My parents gave me a _____ of modern short stories for my birthday.
a. competition **b.** collection **c.** correction **d.** connection
6. My mother _____ that children learn best by playing games.
a. believes **b.** receives **c.** deceives **d.** achieves
7. Although Nawal has a/an _____, she is very good at sports.
a. disability **b.** capability **c.** efficiency **d.** ability
8. Yehia Haqqi graduated _____ law from Cairo University.
a. from **b.** in **c.** by **d.** of

9. I have tried using a computer, but it me a headache.
 a. made b. did c. gave d. took
10. The sun is at its strongest at
 a. dawn b. daybreak c. midday d. midnight

Longman Exercises

11. I sent a photo as an email with my application form.
 a. attachment b. detachment c. replacement d. development
12. Young writers find it difficult to have a/an for their stories.
 a. publisher b. writer c. reader d. author
13. Young people like to wear clothes to follow the latest fashion.
 a. old-fashioned b. old c. unfashionable d. fashionable
14. A person who can't use part of his/her body is
 a. disabled b. unable c. enabled d. able
15. Yehia Haqqi wrote a of short stories about the poor and the disabled.
 a. reflection b. collection c. selection d. correction
16. The novelist an important prize for his last novel.
 a. won b. gained c. beat d. earned
17. "The Postman" was into a successful film.
 a. spread b. done c. written d. made
18. My friend tried to make me change my mind but I on my opinion.
 a. resisted b. insisted c. persisted d. consisted
19. Ministry of Education plans for education.
 a. developing b. enveloping c. deleting d. delaying

Previous Exams Questions

20. Wasn't that very ? (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. confused b. confuse c. confusing d. confusingly
21. This charitable organisation him as one of the greatest men in history. (دور أول ٢٠١٩)
 a. established b. published c. finished d. punished
22. I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing is unique. (دور أول ٢٠١٥)
 a. behaviour b. attitude c. style d. conduct
23. Some Egyptian industries are not as as they were in the past. (دور أول ٢٠١٤)
 a. competitive b. confused c. respectful d. insistent
24. You can't compare the of watching live theatre with watching a film. (دور أول ٢٠١٠)
 a. experience b. experiment c. explanation d. exploration
25. The noise outside has made me, so I can't concentrate. (السودان ٢٠١٩)
 a. confusion b. confusing c. confused d. confuse
26. The ambassador is a representing his/her country in a foreign country. (السودان ٢٠١٩)
 a. diplomat b. technician c. journalist d. director

27. It is a common that education has the power to advanced countries. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. believing b. belief c. believe d. believer
28. Dr Zewail was more than just a Noble Prize winner; he was a/an in chemistry. (دور أول ٢٠١٢)
 a. investor b. explorer c. pioneer d. politician

Bit by Bit Exercises

Key vocabulary

29. Mr Essam is a very strong in the power of education for progress. What about you?
 a. believer b. insistent c. performer d. governor
30. In some countries, it's for women to get married in black.
 a. custom b. costume c. customer d. customary
31. Abdeen is a very famous in Cairo. It's the place where I first met my wife.
 a. distract b. capital c. continent d. district
32. Please, a recent photo to your application form. It's essential.
 a. attach b. attack c. show d. connect
33. Nowadays, families spend a/an of 4000 pounds a month on food only.
 a. average b. percentage c. ratio d. percent
34. Father was most that we should be home before 10 pm. That's why we didn't stay till the end of the party.
 a. expectant b. established c. excellent d. insistent
35. After the terrible accident that took place on the Regional Road last night, there was some about the exact number of deaths and injuries.
 a. confusion b. distribution c. consumption d. institution

Vocabulary & Derivatives

36. The of this charity was chiefly to assist orphans.
 a. establish b. establisher c. established d. establishment
37. Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Egypt are countries.
 a. Arab b. Arabic c. Arabian d. Arabs
38. Lawyers would perhaps make good because they know the law well.
 a. politics b. politicians c. teachers d. sailors
39. Soha wears her mother's dresses to parties because they are still
 a. style b. stylish c. stylist d. styling
40. Our aim is to develop a/an of cooperation in our company.
 a. manufacture b. culture c. agriculture d. district
41. A\An measuring 7,2 on the Richter scale destroyed many buildings yesterday.
 a. hurricane b. volcano c. earthquake d. storm
42. "Conventional" is a synonym of
 a. fashionable b. available c. confused d. traditional

43. The customs official our luggage thoroughly before we boarded the plane.
 a. looked b. shared c. checked d. carried
44. My son in medicine from Ain Shams University in 2010. Now, he is a famous doctor.
 a. graduated b. greeted c. interested d. retired
45. Mr. Gamal spent most of his as a teacher of English. He was a very respected teacher.
 a. job b. work c. career d. study
46. Working in different jobs can give writers to write about. Yehia Haqqi was the clearest example.
 a. experiments b. experiences c. chances d. exports
47. A speaks for people in law courts. He does his best to prove his client's innocence.
 a. reporter b. lawyer c. journalist d. pioneer
48. Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist is one of the greatest works of
 a. departure b. creature c. literature d. illiteracy
49. Dr Farouk El-Baz is an in remote sensing.
 a. expert b. experiment c. experience d. experienced
50. Mariam was thrilled to hear that she had won the short-story.....
 a. compete b. competitor c. competitive d. competition
51. There are too many TV channels that to attract viewers.
 a. compare b. camp c. commute d. compete
52. Alaa checks her work, which is why she does so well.
 a. route b. routine c. routinely d. routines

Expressions & Prepositions



53. being an important writer, Yehia Haqqi was an expert on Arab culture.
 a. In addition b. As long as c. As well as d. Because
54. Most of Nagib Mahfouz's novels were made films.
 a. to b. out c. into d. with
55. A boy broke the window and ran away. I don't know him.
 a. ten-year-old b. tens-year old c. ten-years old d. ten years old
56. This bad topic was written hand. It should have been typed on computer.
 a. in b. at c. with d. by
57. Haqqi is still of as the father of the modern short story.
 a. considered b. regarded c. thought d. described

58. My calculator always my maths homework easier.
 a. does b. performs c. causes d. makes
59. Henry Moore is considered to be the of modern British sculpture.
 a. mutineer b. mother c. father d. artistic
60. I want to employ an assistant who can give me some help. I don't have the time to reply to faxes or type on computer.
 a. accounting b. electrical c. political d. secretarial
61. The new film has its hero a super star.
 a. established b. made c. become d. done

Vocabulary with other meanings and uses



62. All employees of this get a bonus at New Year.
 a. establishment b. replacement c. achievement d. attainment
63. Scientists have come up with a way of catching fish.
 a. poetic b. astonishing c. story d. novel
64. The voters have once again shown their support for the party in
 a. power b. energy c. strength d. tower
65. He has written a survey of crime in big cities. This means he has written a
 a. poem b. report c. comment d. news
66. It's easy to me with my brother. We are almost identical in appearance.
 a. puzzle b. confuse c. complicate d. mix

Grammar

Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

أزمنة الماضي البسيط والمستمر والتام

1 The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form التكوين

subject التصريف الثاني للفعل + الفاعل

• She **visited** London **last year**.

Negative النفي

subject فاعل + **didn't** + inf.

• I **didn't do** my homework **yesterday**.

Question الاستفهام

(Wh-) Did + subject فاعل + inf.....?

• **Did** you **meet** Ali yesterday?

• What **did** Noha **buy** yesterday?

Passive form صيغة المبني للمجهول

Agent نائب فاعل + **was / were** + p.p.

• My clothes **were ironed** yesterday.

Uses الاستخدامات

• I **was** in Alexandria **a month ago**.

1 حدث بدأ وانتهى في وقت معروف في الماضي.

• He **visited** Paris **in 2017**.

2 لوصف عادات كانت تحدث في الماضي.

• I **always ate** breakfast before I **went** to school.

3 لوصف حدث قصير حدث أثناء حدث طويل كان مستمرًا.

• **While** I **was walking**, I **met** my friend.

4 مع الماضي التام لوصف حدث وقع بعد حدث آخر في الماضي.

• **After** I **had watched** the film, I **went** to bed.

5 لوصف أحداث متتابعة (تلي بعضها البعض) في الماضي.

• I **walked** home and **had** lunch.

6 في الجملة الشرطية في الحالة الثانية (ليدل على الحاضر أو المستقبل).

• **If** he **played** well **tomorrow**, he would win the match.

7 مع **Wish / If only** للتعبير عن أمنية في الوقت الحاضر.

ماضي بسيط + فاعل **wish + subject**

• I **wish** it **wasn't** very hot today.

8 مع **'d rather / 'd sooner** للتعبير عن الرغبة أو التفضيل في الوقت الحاضر أو المستقبل:

ماضي بسيط + فاعل **would('d) rather + subject**

• I **'d rather** you **did** your homework now.

9 مع التعبيرات:

It's time
It's high time
It's about time

+

subject
فاعل

+

ماضي بسيط

• **It's time** we **went** home now.

10 بعد المضارع التام لكي نعطي تفاصيل أكثر عن أخبار أو أحداث معينة.

• Mrs Safaa **has been** on holiday. She **went** to Hurghada and Sharm El Sheikh.

Keywords الكلمات الدالة

غالبًا ما يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات والتعبيرات الآتية:

• yesterday	أمس	• once (upon a time)	ذات مرة
• ago	منذ	• in ancient times	في العصور القديمة
• in the past	في الماضي	• from (2000) to (2003)	من سنة (٢٠٠٠) إلى (٢٠٠٣)
• last.. (week)	(الأسبوع) الماضي	• in (2005)	في عام (٢٠٠٥)
• How long ago..?	منذ متى...؟	• just now	منذ لحظة

used to + inf.

تستخدم **used to** أن للتعبير عن عادة كانت متكررة في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن:

• I **used to get up** late. Now, I don't.

(إثبات)

= I **no longer get up** late. = I **don't get up** late any longer. = I **don't get up** late any more.

تستخدم **used to + inf.** للتعبير عن وضع كان موجود في الماضي وتغير الآن:

• This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.

يمكن نفي **used to + inf.** كالتالي:

didn't use to + inf.

• I **didn't use to smoke**. Now, I smoke.

never used to + inf.

• I **never used to smoke**.

تستخدم **used to + inf.** في الإستفهام كالتالي:

(Question word) + **did + subject + use to + inf. ...?**

• What **did** you **use to** do when you were young?

• **Did** you **use to** go to school on foot when you were a child?

would + inf.

نستخدم **would + inf.** للتعبير عن أحداث كانت متكررة الحدوث في الماضي.

- Every Saturday I **would go** on a long bike ride.
- My teachers **would** always **say** "Sit down and shut up!"

لا نستخدم **would** مع الـ **stative verbs** التي تدل على حاله مثل:

verb to be/ understand / loveetc

- When I was a student, I **used to love** sleeping late on the weekends. ✓✓✓✓✓
- When I was a student, I **would love** sleeping late on weekends. ×××××
- I **used to be** afraid of dogs. ✓✓✓✓✓
- I **would be** afraid of dogs. ×××××

لا نستخدم **would** أو **used to** للتعبير عن شيء حدث مره في وقت محدد في الماضي وهنا نستخدم الماضي البسيط فقط:

- I **bought** this painting at an auction in Cairo **yesterday**. ✓✓✓✓✓
- I **used to buy** this painting at an auction in Cairo yesterday. ×××××



Test Yourself

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

- Nour to Kuwait a year ago.
a. has travelled b. travels c. travelled d. was travelled
- A brave young man the old man from the fire yesterday.
a. saved b. had saved c. saves d. has saved
- I'd rather you my parents I am having a party on Saturday.
a. don't tell b. haven't told c. not tell d. didn't tell
- Mr. Essam the USA in 1996.
a. has visited b. visited c. visit d. will visit
- If I you, I would study day and night.
a. am b. had been c. were d. have been
- We stay up late, but nowadays we do.
a. didn't use to b. used to c. are used to d. are not used to
- Yousri lived in Saudi Arabia from 2000 to 2008. He there for eight years.
a. has lived b. have lived c. lived d. shall live

2 The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Form التكوين

subject فاعل + was / were + v + ing

- It **was raining** all day yesterday.

Negative النفي

subject فاعل + was / were + not + v + ing

- He **wasn't sleeping** when the light went out.

Question الاستفهام

(Wh-) Was / Were + subject + v + ing...?

- **Were** you **playing** when it started to rain?
- What **were** you **doing** when I met you at the bank yesterday?

Passive form صيغة المبني للمجهول

Agent نائب فاعل + was / were + v + ing

- The room **was being cleaned** when the light went out.

Uses الاستخدامات

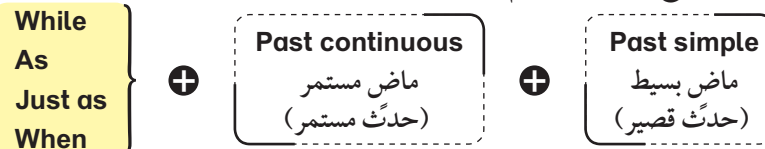
1 حدث كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي.

- I **was having** lunch at 2 p.m yesterday.
- He **was playing** tennis **all** the afternoon yesterday.

2 حدث كان مستمر في الماضي عندما قطعة أو حدث خلاله حدث آخر. الحدث الأطول يوضع في الاستمرار والحدث القاطع يوضع في الماضي البسيط.

- While I **was studying**, my father **came** in.

– لربط الماضي المستمر مع البسيط نستخدم الروابط الآتية:



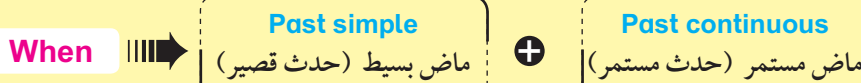
- While I **was climbing** the tree, I **fell** down.
- = I **fell** down while I **was climbing** the tree.

3 حدثين مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.



- While I **was studying**, my sister **was doing** the washing up.

هذا الاستخدام خاص بـ **when** :



- When it **started** raining, I **was walking** down the hill.

ملاحظات



1 نستخدم (V - ing) بعد (while) مباشرة في حالة عدم وجود فاعل:

- While walking to school, I met my friend.

• لاحظ: لا يمكن استخدام (V - ing) مباشرة بعد (while) إذا كان الفاعل مختلف.

- While I was studying, the bell rang. x x x x x x

- في المثال السابق لا يمكن استخدام (V - ing) لأن فاعل الجملة الثانية ليس هو فاعل الجملة الأولى.

- While studying, the bell rang. x x x x x x

2 لا يمكن استخدام (noun) بعد (while)، لا تستطيع أن تقول (While the film).

3 لا بد من استخدام الاسم (noun) وليس (V - ing) بعد (During).

- During the match, it started to rain.

4 إذا كان الفعل في جملة (while) هو (were / was) لا نستخدمه في الاستمرار.

- While I was at school, someone stole my mobile phone.

- My husband looked after children while I was at work.

5 لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن الحواس والشعور والعاطفة والمعرفة والفهم مثل:

[believe - smell - taste - look - see - know - to be - seem - realise - hear - understand]



Test Yourself

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

- The lights went out while I my homework.
a. doing b. was doing c. had done d. was done
- I was reading a book when you me.
a. have phoned b. had phoned c. phoned d. phoning
- I returned home when Mother lunch.
a. was preparing b. had been prepared
c. was been prepared d. were preparing
- What when I called you? You sounded very busy.
a. did you do b. were you doing c. you did d. you were doing
- While she doing her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a. was b. is c. has d. was being
- Yesterday evening, we for our English test when all the lights went out.
a. revised b. was revising c. were revising d. had revised

3 >> The past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

Form التكوين

Subject فاعل + had ('d) + p.p.

- By 2015, I **had moved** into a new house.

Negative النفي

Subject فاعل + had not = (hadn't) + p.p.

- I **hadn't** been to the opera before last night.

Question الاستفهام

(Wh-) Had + subject + p.p...?

- Had** you **eaten** shrimp before you went to Alex?
- What **had** you **done** before I arrived?

Passive form صيغة المبني للمجهول

Agent نائب فاعل + had been + p.p.

- My house **had been robbed** before I returned.

Uses الاستخدامات

1 حدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث آخر. الحدث الأول يوضع في الماضي التام والحدث الثاني يوضع في الماضي البسيط:

- I **had finished** my work **before** I **took** a break.

2 حدث تم في الماضي ونتيجته كانت واضحة في الماضي:

- We **weren't** hungry **because** we **had already eaten**.
- She had received bad news, **so** she stayed up all night.

- لاحظ أن الماضي التام يستخدم بعد روابط السبب مثل (because / since / as) وقبل روابط النتيجة مثل (so):

- I wasn't hungry **because** I'd **eaten** dinner.
- I'd **eaten** dinner **so** I wasn't hungry.

3 يستخدم الماضي التام مع الروابط الزمنية الآتية:

Before
By the time
When

+

Past simple tense
ماضي بسيط

+

had + p.p.
ماضي تام

- Before** I **went** to bed, I **had done** my homework.
- When I **reached** the station, the train **had left**. So, I **missed** it.

After
As soon as
When

+

had + p.p.
ماضي تام

+

Past simple tense
ماضي بسيط

- After** I **had finished** my homework, I **took** a break.
- When I **had reached** the station, the train **left**. I **caught** it.

Past simple tense
ماضي بسيط (متنفي غالباً)

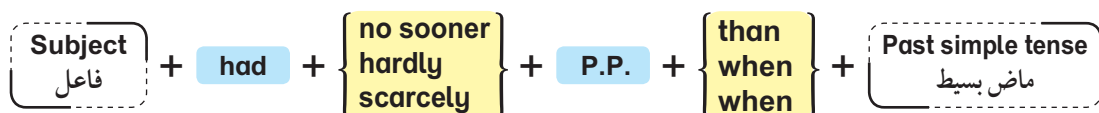
+

till
until

+

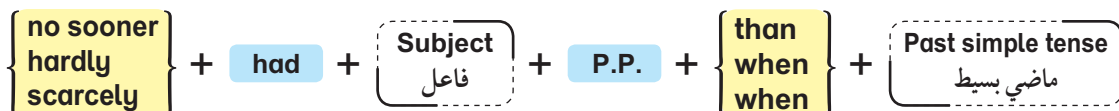
had + p.p.
ماضي تام

- I **didn't leave** **until** he **had come**.
- I **refused** to leave **until** he **had come**.



- I had **no sooner** graduated in medicine **than** I got a job as a doctor.
- I had **hardly / scarcely** graduated in medicine **when** I got a job as a doctor.

إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في بداية الجملة نقوم بعمل (**inversion**) أى تقديم الفعل المساعد (**had**) على الفاعل كما يلي:



- **No sooner had I** graduated **than** I found a job.
- **Hardly / Scarcely had I** graduated **when** I found a job.

ملاحظات



1 يمكن استخدام الحدين في الماضي البسيط مع الروابط السابقة كلها إذا لم يوجد فارق زمني بينهما:

- **As soon as** I saw my old friend, I **recognised** him.
- **Before** he **went** to bed, he **shut** the door.
- When he **fell** into the hole, he **broke** his leg.
- He **lived** in Saudi Arabia **until** he **died** there.
- No sooner **did** he arrive home than he **went** to sleep.

2 يمكن استخدام **Having + pp.** وتساوي في المعنى: **After + الفاعل + had + P.P.**

Having + PP.

Past simple

ماضٍ بسيط

- **Having done** my homework, I **went** to bed.
- = **After I had done** my homework, I **went** to bed.

ويستخدم هذا الشكل عند اختصار جملة الماضي التام في حالة المبني للمجهول:

Having been + P.P.

Past simple

ماضٍ بسيط

- **Having been arrested**, the thief **was taken** to the police station.
- = **After he had been arrested**, the thief **was taken** to the police station.

3 يمكن استخدام **It wasn't until** أو **It was only when** كالآتي:

It was only when
It wasn't until } + **subject + had + p.p.** + **that** + **Past simple**

- **It was only when** I **had repaired** my car **that** I **drove** to Tanta.
- **It wasn't until** I **had repaired** my car **that** I **drove** to Tanta.

4 يمكن استخدام **V-ing / noun** بعد كل من **After** أو **Before** إذا لم يأت بعدها فاعل (بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد في كلا الجزأين).

Before + **V + ing / noun** → **had + p.p.**

- **Before the film / watching** the film, I **had done** my homework.

After + **V + ing / noun** → **Past Simple**

- **After the match / watching** the match, I **went to** bed.

5 عندما تحتوي جملة على أكثر من حدثين يكون الحدث الأول في الماضي التام وباقي الأحداث في الماضي البسيط:

- When I **returned** home, I **found** out that my flat **had been broken** into.
في هذا المثال افتتاح الشقة هو الحدث الأول.
- After I **knew** that my friend **had had** an accident, I **visited** him.
في هذا المثال وقوع الحادث لصديقك هو الحدث الأول.

6 عندما يأتي بعد **By** فترة في الماضي أو تاريخ في الماضي نستخدم بعدها الماضي التام.

- By 8 o'clock last night, I **had finished** the report.
- By 2010, he **had graduated** in law from Ain Shams University.

7 يمكن استخدام **On** مكان **When** كما يلي:

On عند + **V - ing / noun** + **Past simple** ماض بسيط

- **On seeing** the policeman, the thief **ran** away.

8 بعد **After that** يأتي زمن الماضي البسيط أي الحدث الثاني كالآتي:

- I **had graduated** in law, **after that** I **found** a job as a lawyer.
- أما بعد **Before that** فيأتي الماضي التام أي الحدث الأول كالآتي:
- Yesterday, I **applied** for the job. **Before that** I **had taken** a course in computing.

9 نستخدم زمن الماضي التام مع **just** حالاً / تَوّاً للإشارة إلى حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر بفترة قليلة في الماضي:

- The train **had just left** when I arrived at the station.

10) نستخدم زمن الماضي التام مع **already** بالفعل للإشارة إلى حدث وقع بالفعل قبل وقت معين أو حدث آخر في الماضي:
The film **had already begun** by the time we got to the cinema.

11) نستخدم الماضي التام بعد **I wish/ If only** للتعبير عن أمنية في الماضي.

- It's a pity that you didn't attend the party yesterday. **I wish** you had attended it.

12) نستخدم الماضي التام بعد **I'd rather** للحديث عن حدث في الماضي (مع اختلاف الفاعلين):

- **I'd rather** you hadn't sent this present to Nour. She didn't like it.



Test Yourself

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

1. _____ seeing the snake in front of the door, she screamed like a child.
a. After having b. On c. At d. Before
2. I didn't buy the mobile _____ I had lost my money.
a. until b. since c. before d. till
3. By 10 o'clock last night, I _____ four units of my English book.
a. had studied b. have c. would study d. were studying
4. President Sadat died in 1980. Before that, our army _____ the Suez Canal in 1973.
a. would cross b. had crossed c. have crossed d. will cross
5. I had felt ill before I _____ the medicine.
a. had taken b. took c. was taken d. have taken
6. I _____ my work before I took a break.
a. have finished b. finishing c. was finished d. had finished
7. Hardly _____ for the new project when I started doing it.
a. had I prepared b. I had prepared c. I prepared d. I did prepare

Say, don't say

1. **Don't say** : When I got home, I really **was needing** a shower.
Say : When I got home, I really **needed** a shower.
- عادة لا نستخدم الأفعال التي تدل على الحالة في الماضي المستمر.
2. **Don't say** : Yesterday I went to the market. After that, I **had returned** home.
Say : Yesterday I went to the market. After that, I **returned** home.
- الجملة التي تلي (after that) تكون في زمن الماضي البسيط وليس الماضي التام.
3. **Don't say** : Having **finishing** our work, we went home.
Say : Having **finished** our work, we went home.
- بعد **Having** يأتي الفعل في التصريف الثالث.
4. **Don't say** : No sooner **she had** read the letter than she started crying.
Say : No sooner **had she** read the letter than she started crying.
- عندما نبدأ الجملة بـ **No sooner** نستخدم بعدها فعل مساعد ثم فاعل.

Exercises on Grammar

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

Student's book & Workbook

1. I always _____ breakfast before I went to school.
a. eat **b.** eaten **c.** have eaten **d.** ate
2. While _____ my homework, my sister was helping my mother.
a. doing **b.** was doing **c.** I was doing **d.** done
3. I was reading a book _____ my friend came.
a. after **b.** when **c.** while **d.** because
4. We weren't hungry _____ we had already eaten.
a. until **b.** while **c.** before **d.** because
5. When I reached the station, the train _____. I missed it.
a. left **b.** had left **c.** leaving **d.** has left
6. When I had reached the station, the train left. I _____ it.
a. missed **b.** didn't catch **c.** caught **d.** hadn't caught
7. I went to the park and _____ my friends.
a. had met **b.** met **c.** have met **d.** was meeting
8. I saw Ali while he _____ at the sports club.
a. was being **b.** was **c.** playing **d.** has played
9. I _____ to Cairo at eight o'clock this morning.
a. was travelled **b.** had travelled **c.** was travelling **d.** has been travelled
10. Someone phoned me _____ I was cooking the dinner.
a. while **b.** as **c.** having **d.** both a & b
11. The captain did not sit down _____ the passengers had left the boat.
a. by **b.** while **c.** until **d.** before
12. _____ he had taken the photograph, he showed it to his friends.
a. Before **b.** Until **c.** As long as **d.** As soon as
13. I _____ just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
a. had **b.** have **c.** 've had **d.** 'd had
14. By the time Nada arrived, we _____ lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
a. were having **b.** has had **c.** had had **d.** have
15. We _____ near a supermarket before we moved to this house.
a. lived **b.** had been lived **c.** were lived **d.** have lived
16. As soon as I _____ a story, I started the next one.
a. 'd finished **b.** 've finished **c.** 'd finish **d.** was finished
17. While I was finishing one story, I _____ the next one.
a. was planning **b.** plan **c.** had planned **d.** had been planned

18. I return home until I had finished my work.
 a. won't b. can't c. could d. didn't
19. I once the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.
 a. use to read b. was reading c. used to read d. used to reading
20. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson
 a. had begun b. began c. is beginning d. has begun
21. I my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
 a. has b. 've had c. 'd had d. 's had
22. My mother made me a cake which of lemons.
 a. was tasting b. tasted c. had tasted d. tasting
23. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
 a. had gone b. had been gone c. went d. was gone
24. After Mona had played the piano, she her sister with her homework.
 a. helping b. helped c. had helped d. was helped

Longman Exercises

25. Having the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
 a. received b. had received c. to receive d. receiving
26. As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
 a. phone b. will phone c. had phoned d. phoned
27. I returned the book to the library when I it.
 a. will read b. had read c. was reading d. have read
28. 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
29. 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
30. There are always economic crises wars.
 a. while b. as c. when d. during
31. While for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
 a. being waited b. am waiting c. was waiting d. waiting
32. 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
33. I no longer play tennis as I
 a. am used b. am used to c. used to d. used
34. What at 7 pm yesterday?
 a. you were doing b. have you done c. were you doing d. do you do

35. 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.** was making

Previous Exams Questions

36. She _____ the city before her school trip. (دور أول ٢٠١٩)
a. visits **b.** visiting **c.** has already visited **d.** had already visited
37. _____ seeing the road accident, the motorists drove more carefully. (السودان - دور أول ٢٠١١)
a. On **b.** Although **c.** Despite **d.** Over
38. No sooner _____ the noise than we rushed to the spot. (دور أول ٢٠١٤)
a. had we heard **b.** do we hear **c.** we had heard **d.** we did hear
39. I'd rather you _____ this car. It's a bargain. (نموذج الوزارة الثاني ٢٠١٤)
a. bought **b.** to buy **c.** buy **d.** will buy
40. Mona didn't send the message to her father until she _____ it. (دور أول ٢٠١٦)
a. has been writing **b.** had written **c.** has written **d.** writing
41. Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who _____ at mad speed (دور أول ٢٠١٦)
a. was driving **b.** drive **c.** was driven **d.** drives
42. _____ finished my work, I went home. (دور أول قديم ٢٠١٦)
a. After **b.** Having **c.** Have **d.** On
43. I _____ a car accident while coming to school. (نموذج الوزارة الثاني ٢٠١٦)
a. was seeing **b.** saw **c.** see **d.** have seen
44. 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
45. _____ he was a student, he was writing short stories. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
a. After **b.** As soon as **c.** While **d.** On
46. Before you mentioned 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

Bit by Bit Exercises

47. Before I arrived at the theatre, the play _____. I missed 5 minutes of it.
a. had started **b.** has started **c.** have been started **d.** was being started
48. As soon as I arrived home, I found out that I _____ my mobile at school.
a. have left **b.** would leave **c.** had left **d.** had been left
49. It wasn't _____ the teacher had entered the class that the students kept silent.
a. when **b.** after **c.** before **d.** until
50. When I arrived at the party, all the guests _____. I didn't see any of them.
a. have left **b.** had left **c.** will leave **d.** left

51. As soon as the police arrested the thief, they _____ him to the police station.
 a. had taken b. took c. take d. were taken
52. I met Ebrahim last week. I _____ him since 2015.
 a. haven't seen b. didn't see c. hadn't seen d. wasn't seeing
53. It's time we _____ lunch now.
 a. have b. are having c. had d. have had
54. When thieves stole my favourite leather jacket, I was really upset. I _____ it for over ten years.
 a. have had b. had had c. was having d. has had
55. I _____ this painting at an auction in Tanta last week.
 a. bought b. used to buy c. would buy d. had bought
56. It was not until he had bought a car that he _____ me a lift.
 a. had given b. gave c. will give d. has given
57. No sooner _____ seen my neighbour's mad dog than I fainted.
 a. I had b. had I c. have I d. did I
58. Amgad _____ like chocolate, but he does now.
 a. used to b. didn't use to c. is used to d. isn't used to
59. Mohamed used to help me with my homework. This means he _____.
 a. no longer helps me with my homework
 b. doesn't help me with my homework anymore.
 c. never helped me helps me with my homework
 d. both 'a' and 'b' are OK
60. Sagda _____ her weekly shopping when she met Huda.
 a. has done b. is doing c. was doing d. was done
61. He snatched the money and _____ away.
 a. ran b. was running c. had run d. has run
62. I took the book back to the library when I _____ read it.
 a. have b. had c. will d. am
63. Staff found that the thief had taken only £ 5.50.
 This means that _____.
 a. the theft of the money happened before they found out how much.
 b. the theft of the money happened after they found out how much.
 c. the theft of the money happened as soon as they found out how much.
 d. the theft of the money didn't happen at all.



Language Functions

Asking for opinions

طلب الرأي

- What do you think of / about
 - What is your opinion of / about
 - What would you say about
- + noun / V — ing.?
- Do you think (that) + فعل + فاعل ؟

Expressing opinions

التعبير عن الرأي

- I think / I don't think
 - I believe (that)
 - In my opinion,
 - As far as I'm concerned,
 - If you ask me, I'd say (that)
- + فعل + فاعل

Exercises on Writing

Write an essay of about (180) words on the following topic:

The role of writers and thinkers in our society



Translation

A Translate into Arabic:

1. Hospital 57357, which has been completely built by donations, is a unique healthcare institution and an ultimate example of what can be achieved when people work together for a common goal.
2. Charities are more significant than ever as we have more and more problems with diseases, epidemics, floods, droughts and food shortages, etc.
3. Cooperation is the process by which the individuals or groups combine their effort in a more organised way for the attainment of a common objective.
4. One of the environmental problems is the slight rise in the temperature of the earth. As the world becomes hotter, there could be serious changes in weather and widespread flooding as water level in seas and oceans rises. (ث.ع ١٩٩٥ معدلة)
5. Our need for water in Egypt is expected to increase much in the near future because there will be more people who will need water for drinking ,washing and irrigation purposes .Therefore ,if we do not economize on water ,we shall face serious problems. (ث.ع ١٩٩٨ معدلة)

B Translate into English:

- 1 - عندما تقول لا للوجبات السريعة ونعم لنظام غذائي صحي ، فأنت تختار حياة خالية من العديد من المشاكل الصحية المرتبطة بنظام غذائي غني بالسعرات الحرارية والدهون والصوديوم.
- 2 - تعرفنا قراءة الأدب على تجارب الأمم الأخرى وثقافتها أو كلاهما قد يكون مختلفا جدا عما لدينا وهذا يساعدنا في أن نصبح أكثر تسامحا نحو الآخرين.
- 3 - على مر التاريخ ، كفل الدور المركزي للمرأة في المجتمع الاستقرار والتقدم والتنمية الطويلة الأجل للأمم. وعلى الصعيد العالمي ، تشكل النساء ٤٣ في المائة من القوى العاملة الزراعية في العالم.
- 4 - أعتقد اعتقادا راسخا أن للتنمر تأثير ضار على المجتمع في جميع أنحاء العالم ، مما يحتاج إلى تعاون كل من الأسر والمدرسة للحد من المشكلة كخطوة للقضاء عليها بشكل جذري من المجتمع.
- 5 - مما لا شك فيه أن نهر النيل هو شريان الحياة في مصر لذا ينبغي علينا أن نواجه بكل بحزم أى شيء يشكل تهديدا لأمن مصر المائي.

كلمات مساعدة

donations	تبرعات	significant	هام / حاسم
epidemics	أوبئة	objective	هدف
cornerstone	حجر الأساس	bullying	التنمر
attainment	تحقيق	constitutes a threat to	يشكل تهديدا لـ
associated with	مرتبط بـ	widespread flooding	فيضانات واسعة النطاق
ensure	يكفل	convey	ينقل
long-term	طويلة الأجل	concise	موجز
radically	بشكل جذري	artery	شريان
heritage	تراث	firmlly	بحزم



TEST 1 based on Unit 1

A Vocabulary & Structure

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

1. When I was young, I always fishing with my father.
a. go b. went c. was going d. has gone
2. All the roads looked the same and I felt really
a. confirmed b. confident c. confused d. concluded
3. Dina the test when the teacher told them to stop.
a. hasn't finished b. hadn't finished c. not finishing d. haven't finished
4. Kamal did not want to tidy his room before he went out, but his mother
a. told b. ordered c. insisted d. said
5. The car fast when it hit the tree and knocked it down.
a. was moving b. moves c. has moved d. is moving

6. I the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
 a. won't leave b. wouldn't leave c. wasn't left d. hadn't left
7. The tourists walking until they had reached the top of the mountain.
 a. didn't stop b. stopped c. haven't stopped d. won't stop
8. The police want to know what the thief at eight o'clock last night.
 a. has done b. does c. was doing d. is doing
9. The poor the new president as he's promised them to argue for their rights.
 a. insist b. suppress c. support d. publish
10. Nesma first met her best friend when she at primary school.
 a. has been b. was being c. was d. is
11. Seventy cars were crossing the bridge when the supports into the river.
 a. are collapsing b. collapsed c. were collapsing d. have collapsed
12. Kamal any English people before he met his friend Jack.
 a. hadn't met b. hasn't meet c. hasn't met d. won't meet
13. Before there was a car to their village, Mona and her brother to school.
 a. had always walked b. were walking c. have always walked d. walk
14. I usually have a ten- break for coffee every afternoon.
 a. minutes b. minute c. minute's d. minutes'
15. On seeing the hotel, we that it was a great place for a holiday.
 a. were knowing b. had known c. knew d. have known
16. Mr Maged always uses his of persuasion to make his students do what he wants.
 a. energy b. power c. powder d. electricity
17. Haqqi was one of the of modern Egyptian literature.
 a. managers b. pioneers c. leading d. pioneering
18. While I football, I fell and broke my leg.
 a. playing b. had played c. was playing d. been playing
19. Haqqi was a very strong in the power of books.
 a. believer b. belief c. believes d. critic
20. She visited London 2010.
 a. since b. for c. by d. in
21. At first, I enjoyed the film. However, its was shocking as the hero died.
 a. start b. fun c. ending d. finished
22. She ill when I visited her.
 a. seems b. seemed c. was seeming d. was seemed
23. Haqqi developed a of writing which is respected today.
 a. style b. stool c. steel d. system
24. Yahia Haqqi wrote about Arab society and
 a. habits b. casts c. costumes d. customs
25. As far as I'm, scientists can find an effective treatment for that disease.
 a. attached b. concerned c. conceited d. connected

26. When I was a child, I eat fish, but I eat it now.
 a. wasn't used to b. am not used to c. didn't use to d. used to
27. My mother has a that children learn best by playing games.
 a. relieve b. believe c. belief d. relief
28. I sent an email with two They were photos of my friends.
 a. pounds b. attachments c. letters d. arrangements
29. That author's books are very successful, so I think that he will easily find a for his next book.
 a. publisher b. publication c. protection d. support
30. Early black and white photos show people in clothes.
 a. dirty b. fashionable c. modern d. old-fashioned

B

Reading Comprehension

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Zoonotic coronaviruses infect humans and animals. Scientists are still assessing how Covid-19 spreads from person to person, but similar viruses tend to spread **via** cough and sneeze droplets.

When an infected person coughs or sneezes, they release droplets of saliva or mucus. These droplets can fall on people and can be either directly inhaled or picked up on the hands then transferred when someone touches their face, causing infection.

Face masks offer some protection as they block liquid droplets. However, they do not block smaller aerosol particles that can pass through the material of the mask. The masks also leave the eyes exposed and there is evidence that some viruses can infect a person through the eyes.

Wash your hands frequently with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand rub if your hands are not visibly dirty. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub eliminates the virus if it is on your hands. Cover your mouth and nose when you coughing and sneeze to prevent the spread of germs and viruses. If you sneeze or cough into your hands, you may contaminate objects or people that you touch.

Maintain at least one metre distance between yourself and other people, particularly those who are coughing, sneezing and have a fever. Why? When someone who is infected with a respiratory disease, like coronavirus, coughs or sneezes they **project** small droplets containing the virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the virus. Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces which can be contaminated with the virus. If you touch your eyes, nose or mouth with your contaminated hands, you can transfer the virus from the surface to yourself.

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

1. Coronaviruses are zoonotic. This means
 a. they basically exist in humans and they are non-infectious
 b. they are useful viruses
 c. they can be transmitted from animals to people.
 d. they cannot be transmitted from animals to people

2. The underlined word 'project' in this text means
 - a. a carefully planned piece of work
 - b. a part of a school or college course that involves careful study
 - c. calculate what something will be in the future
 - d. make something move up or forwards with great force
3. According to the text, face masks provide
 - a. partial protection
 - b. no protection
 - c. complete protection
 - d. all protection
4. Covering your mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing helps to the spread of germs and viruses
 - a. increase
 - b. stop
 - c. escalate
 - d. raise

B: Answer the following questions:

5. Give a suitable title to the text.
6. Summarize in TWO sentences what you learnt from the passage.
7. According to the text, what is the importance of washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub?
8. Why should you avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.



Translation

3 A: Translate into Arabic:

Hackers are people who illegally enter systems to alter or delete information, steal private information, or spread viruses that can damage or destroy files.

B: Translate into English:

يتبع الناس الموضة لأسباب متنوعة اعتماداً على أسلوب حياتهم وشخصيتهم وطريقتهم في التعبير عن أنفسهم، وبفضل العولمة والتكنولوجيا الحديثة تنتقل الموضة من بلد إلى آخر بمجرد ظهورها.



Writing

4 Write an essay of about (180) words on the following topic:

We owe much to science and scientists