

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
writers	كتاب	career	حياة مهنية	national	قومي
believer	مؤمن بـ	diplomat	دبلوماسي	international	دولي
collection of	مجموعة من	politician	سياسي	compete with	يتنافس مع
custom	عادة - تقليد	represent	يمثل - ينوب	university	جامعة
disabled	معاق	abroad	بالخارج	magazine	مجلة
district	حي	aboard	على متن	full of	ممتلئ بـ
establish	يؤسس	experience	خبرة	ideas	أفكار
law	قانون	experiment	تجربة عملية	confusing	مربك - محير
pioneer	رائد	short story	قصة قصيرة	take longer	يأخذ وقت أطول
style	اسلوب	publish	ينشر	fixed routine	روتين ثابت
average	معدل	publisher	الناشر	a ten-minute	١٠ دقائق
confused	حائر - مرتبك	established as	يجعل منه	break for	راحة من أجل
insist on	يصر على	Arab world	العالم العربي	coffee	قهوة
midday	منتصف اليوم	win a prize	يفوز بجائزة	midnight	منتصف الليل
poetry	الشعر	competition	مسابقة	use for	يستخدم لـ
routine	روتين يومي	postman	البوستجي	give a headache	يسبب صداع
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	made into a film	يجول لفيلم	by hand	باليدين
literature	الأدب	earthquake	زلازل	types onto	يكتب على
as well as	بالإضافة الى	give bed to	يتبرع بسريرة	insist that	يصر أن
expert on	خبير في	society	مجتمع	persist	يصر
graduated	تخرج	century	قرن	attach	يرفق
work for	يعمل لدي	Arabic Language	اللغة العربية	attachment	مرفق
lawyer	محامي	develop	يطور	check	يراجع
the father of	اب - رائد لـ	style of	اسلوب	happy with	سعيد - راضي
modern	حديث	respected	محترم	ask for	يطلب
poems	قصائد	translate into	يترجم الى	opinions	آراء
poet	شاعر	power of	قوه - أهمية	the end	النهاية
amount of	كمية من	quality	جودة	quantity	كمية
together	معا - سويا	typical of	مطابق لـ	middle of	منتصف
obey	يطيع	rules	قواعد	organization	منظمة
arrangement	ترتيبات	survey	احصاء	experiences	تجارب شخصية
noise	ضوضاء	speech	خطبة	mistakes	أخطاء
belief	اعتقاد	editor	محرر	journalist	صحفي
disability	اعاقة	sailor	بحار	decade	عقد

## Definitions

<b>believer</b>	someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good مؤمن / مؤيد
<b>collection</b>	a set of familiar things that you keep together مجموعه من
<b>custom</b>	something that people do because it is traditional عادة مجتمع
<b>disabled</b>	unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do معاق
<b>district</b>	an area of a city or country حي — مقاطعة
<b>establish</b>	to give someone a respected position in society or an organization يؤسس — يجعل
<b>law</b>	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey القانون
<b>pioneer</b>	one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop رائد
<b>style</b>	a way of doing something that is typical of a particular person, group or period. أسلوب
<b>average</b>	The amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities معدل
<b>confused</b>	unable to understand something clearly مرتبك
<b>insist</b>	demand that something should be done يصر على
<b>midday</b>	twelve o'clock in the middle of the day منتصف النهار
<b>poetry</b>	poems in general الشعر
<b>routine</b>	a usual way in which you do things روتين يومي
<b>old-fashioned</b>	not modern and not fashionable any more موضة قديمة

## Language Notes

**1 – graduated from / graduated in / a graduate of** تخرج من / تخرج في مادة كذا /

He graduated from Cairo University.

He is a graduate of Cairo University.

He graduated in law and worked as a lawyer.

**2 - as well as + اسم / V + ing**

He was an expert as well as being important writer.

**3 – give experiences**

The time he spent abroad gave him experiences .

**4 – abroad / aboard** بالخارج / مركب على ظهر سفينة

He worked as a diplomat and lived abroad.

We went aboard the plane and took off.

**5 – a district of + مدينة**

Sayyida Zeinab is a district of Cairo.

**6 – career** الحياة المهنية

His career was full of difficulties.



**7 – work as a / an + الوظيفة**

He worked as a lawyer.

**8 – publish = come out ينشر**

His story was published in 1925.

= His story came out in 1925.

**9 – a collection of ---- مجموعة من**

He wrote a collection of short stories.

**10 – poor people = the poor الفقراء**

He used to help poor people (the poor)

**11 – make into a film يحولها الى فيلم**

The story was made into a film.

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

His habit was to have breakfast at 7:30.

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

**13 – customs = an activity or event which is usual in a particular society in particular circumstances. (العرف (في مناسبة معينة)**

**14 – traditions = a custom or belief that has existed for a long time**

Their traditions were very difficult.

It is customary / traditional to.....

**15 – routine روتين يومي (ما يفعله الشخص يوميا)**

He gets up , goes to work, comes back at 5 , this is his daily routine.

**16 – red tape روتين حكومي**

He couldn't finish his paper because of the complex red tape.

**17 – a ten-minute break = a break for ten minutes راحة لمدة عشر دقائق**

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

**18 – insist on = persist in = insist that يُصر على**

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

He persisted in taking the book with him.

She insisted that he was innocent.

**19 – an average of ..... بمعدل**

He wrote an average of 1000 words a day.



## Words and expressions

one of the pioneers of	gave him experiences
أحد رواد....	أعطته الخبرات الشخصية
modern Egyptian literature	the story was published (came out)
الادب المصري الحديث	القصة نشرت
an expert on Arabic literature	established him as
خبير في الادب العربي	جعلته كذا..
a district of	the poor and disabled people
حي من أحياء	الفقراء والمعاقين
graduated in law	a collection of short stories
تخرج في القانون	مجموعه من القصص القصيرة
work as a lawyer for	won a prize
عمل كمحامي لمدة	فاز بجائزة
worked abroad for	was made (turned) into a film
عمل بالخارج لمدة	تحول الى فيلم
spent time abroad	give his bed to
قضي وقت في الخارج	تبرع بسريره لـ
spent time checking work	write in a new way / style
قضي وقت في مراجعته العمل	يكتب بأسلوب او طريقة جديدة
spend money on	Arab society and customs
ينفق مال على	المجتمع العربي والعادات
Arabic language	translate from... into....
اللغة العربية	يترجم من ... الى ..
a new style of	a strong believer in
أسلوب جديد...	مؤمن بـ / مؤيد قوي لـ
as well as writing	is still thought as
بالاضافة الى الكتابة	ما زال يعتقد أنه...
have a fixed routine	write stories for a magazine
لديه روتين ثابت	يكتب قصص للمجلات
a ten-minute break	get (be) confused
راحه لمدة ١٠ دقائق	يرتبك / يحتار
an old-fashioned man	gave a headache
موضة قديمة (ملتزم بتقاليد الماضي)	سبب له صداع



types onto a computer	insist that I send
يكتب على الكمبيوتر	يصر أن أرسد ...
happy with it	send as an e-mail attachment
راضي عن / سعيد بـ	يرسل كمرفق مع ايميل
thank you for talking	Arab culture
شكرا على حوارك	الثقافة العربية

## Focus on

graduated	تخرج من	retired	متقاعد
expert on	خبير في	export	يصدر
Arab	عربي	Arabic	خاص باللغة العربية
district	حي - اقليم	restrict	يحد من
diplomat	دبلوماسي	politician	رجل سياسة
abroad	بالخارج	aboard	على متن
experience	خبرة	experiment	تجربة علمية
later	فيما بعد	latter	الاخير
collection	مجموعة من	connection	اتصال
prize	جائزة	price	سعر
customs	عادات	costumes	أزياء
respected	محترم	respectful	محترم للآخرين
national	قومي	international	دولي
competition	مسابقة	completion	تكلمة
confused	مرتبك - حائر	confusing	مثير - مربك
fixed	محدد - ثابت	mixed	مختلط
routine	روتين يومي	red tape	روتين حكومي
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	fashionable	عصري - على الموضة
insist on	يصر على	persist in	يصر على

## Yehia Haqqi (1905-1992)

YEHIA HAQQI was one of the **pioneers** of modern Egyptian **Literature** . As well as being an important writer, he was an expert on Arab culture.

YEHIA HAQQI was born in 1905 in Sayyida Zeinab **district** of Cairo. He graduated in **law** and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his **career** as a **diplomat** and he worked abroad for more than 20 years. The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him **experiences** he later used in his writing.

AT THE SAME TIME as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, **published** (came out) in 1925, **established** him as one of the great short story writers of the **Arab world**.

HAQQI ALWAYS WANTED to help poor and **disabled** people. In 1955, he wrote a **collection of** short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important **prize**. One of his novels, the postman, was **made into** a film. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but 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.

Interviewer  
Writer

When did you start writing?

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

Interviewer  
Writer

What was the first thing you wrote?

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

Interviewer  
Writer

When did you start writing stories?

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 thinking of the next one.

Interviewer  
Writer

Didn't you get **confused**?

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  
Writer

Do you still write like that?

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

Interviewer  
Writer

So how do you write now? Do you have a **fixed routine**?

Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten-minute **break** for coffee at midday.

Interviewer  
Writer

Do you use a computer?

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  
Writer

How many words do you usually write?

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

Interviewer  
Writer

Do you show other people?

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

Interviewer  
Writer

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

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  
Writer

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

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

Interviewer  
Writer

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

You're welcome.

## Exercises

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

1 – Early black and white photos show people in ----- clothes.

a – new                                      b – old-fashioned                                      c – stylish                                      d – modern

2 – The sun is at its strongest at -----

a – night                                      b – evening                                      c – morning                                      d – midday

3 – My ----- is to get up and walk.

a – routine                                      b – red tape                                      c – customs                                      d – traditions

4 – My friend and I are going to enter an athletics -----, we hope to win.

a – competition                                      b – composition                                      c – recognition                                      d – supervision

5 – I sent an e-mail with two ----- . They were the photos of my son.

a – attacks                                      b – attachments                                      c – attractions                                      d – e-mails

6 – The verb of the word " attachment " is -----

a – attend                                      b – attack                                      c – attract                                      d – attach

7 – He is a publisher his work is to ----- stories and novels.

a – write                                      b – translate                                      c – publish                                      d – public

8 – Midday is 12 o'clock in the day, but ----- is 12 o'clock at night.

a – mid-year                                      b – midnight                                      c – mid evening                                      d – good night

9 – It is not modern , it is -----

a – stylish                                      b – modern                                      c – new - fashioned                                      d – old-fashioned

10 – To ----- means to make a new product or idea successful.

a – develop                                      b – divide                                      c – retire                                      d – involve

11 – One of the first people to do something that others will continue is -----

a – pioneer                                      b – engineer                                      c – journalist                                      d – chemist

12 – Al Gamalya is a famous ----- of Cairo.

a – restrict                                      b – governorate                                      c – system                                      d – district

13 – I really enjoyed that book , it is written in a very simple -----

a – style                                      b – road                                      c – draft                                      d – styles

14 – my sister loves clothes and buys ----- dresses.

a – very old                                      b – traditional                                      c – fashionable                                      d – old-fashioned

15 – Yehia Haqqi studied ----- at university.

a – law                                      b – medicine                                      c – engineering                                      d – art

16 – Haqqi word as a ----- in different countries.

a – ambassador                                      b – diplomat                                      c – writer                                      d – translator

17 – He won a prize for one of the ----- of his short stories.

a – pack                                      b – school                                      c – collect                                      d – collection

18 – Haqqi spent most of his time working as a -----

a – lawyer                                      b – politician                                      c – writer                                      d – diplomat

19 – As well as ----- two books , he wrote short stories.

a – write                                      b – wrote                                      c – writes                                      d – writing



20 – He is an expert ----- Arab culture.

a – with

b – on

c – that

d – by

21 – He worked ----- for more than 20 years.

a – aboard

b – above

c – abroad

d – ashore

22 – His story , the post man , was ----- into a film.

a – make

b – made

c – makes

d – making

23 – He has a ----- routine in writing.

a – fixed

b – fixing

c – fax

d – mix

24 – She is a graduate ----- Oxford University.

a – in

b – from

c – of

d – off

25 – As ----- as I am concerned , this is an interesting book.

a – long

b – soon

c – tall

d – far

26 – You can't compare the----- of watching live theatre with watching a film.(2010)

a - experience

b - experiment

c - explanation

d – exploration

27 – Dr. Zewail is more than just a noble laureate , he is a/an----- in chemistry.(2012)

a - investor

b - explorer

c - pioneer

d – politician

28 – I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing----- is unique. (2015)

a - behaviour

b - attitude

c – style

d – conduct

29 – Yehia Haqqi graduated in law and worked for a short time as a -----.(2011)

a - lawyer

b - diplomat

c - sailor

d – journalist

30 – They have just received this photo as an e-mail----- . (2012)

a – post

b - attachment

c - letter

d – part

31 – My daily----- begins when my alarm clock goes off at 6:30. (2013)

a - routine

b - custom

c – red tape

d - tradition

32 – Early black and white photos show people in ----- clothes. (2015)

a – old-fashioned

b - modern

c – up-to-date

d – most recent

33 – Please, ----- the file to your e-mail and send it quickly. (2013)

a – attach

b - establish

c - connect

d – enclose

34 – Which----- of Alexandria was Abu-Heif born in? – The Anfoushi.

a - location

b - district

c - placement

d – region

35 – I have a big family. We spend a/an----- of 1200 pounds a month.

a - average

b - money

c - number

d – bank account

36 – A..... is someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good

a – liver

b – believer

c – pilot

d - porter

37 – A ----- is a set of familiar things that you keep together

a – collection

b – correction

c – connection

d – corruption

38 – A -----is something that people do because it is traditional.

a – cost

b – costume

c – custom

d – secret

39 - Unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do means.....

a – disabled

b – fit

c – clever

d - giant

40 – A-----is an area of a city or country.

a – restrict

b – instruct

c – top

d – district



41 - To give someone a respected position in society or an organization is to.....

a – establish                      b – publish                      c – march                      d – marsh

42 – A .....is the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey.

a – row                      b – queue                      c – view                      d - law

43 - One of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop is a ...

a – pioneer                      b – mountaineer                      c – viewer                      d – fan

44 – A .....is a way of doing something that is typical of a particular person, group or period.

a – cell                      b – bill                      c – style                      d – view

45 - The amount you get by adding several quantities together and then dividing them by the number of quantities is called an .....

a – average                      b – quality                      c – method                      d - quantity

46 - Unable to understand something clearly means.....

a – refused                      b – amused                      c – confused                      d – abused

47 – The demand that something should be done.....

a – insist                      b – consist                      c – resisting                      d – buy

48 - ..... means not modern and not fashionable any more.

a – fashionable                      b – new                      c – modern                      d – old-fashioned

49 - ..... refers to poems in general.

a – Poetry                      b – Poem                      c – Poet                      d – Porter

50 - The usual way in which you do things .....

a – routine                      b – protein                      c – costume                      d – steam

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

The main purpose of buildings has always been to protect people from bad weather . In countries with hot and cold seasons , insulated buildings keep out heat and cold. In hot , dry areas , buildings with thick walls or those with small windows keep out the heat. In places where there is a lot of rain or snow, buildings have sloping roofs, whereas in Egypt, where there is little rain , most houses have flat roofs. Geography is also important in building design . Many houses in Japan , for example, are made of wood because Japan has a lot of earthquakes, and buildings made of bricks and concrete can be dangerous if they fall down.

Many modern buildings are made of metal, concrete and glass , but some are still made from mud bricks. These houses are particularly suitable for hot climates because they don't conduct heat well, so the inside stays cool. They are also easy and cheap to construct.

Today, technology also affects how buildings are designed . Modern houses can be very high-tech . Some buildings can be controlled from a mobile phone. So if the owners are out, they can lock or unlock their doors, turn their lights on and off and even cook their meals without being there themselves.

The world – famous Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy realized the value of traditional ways of building. He found that one of the oldest buildings in Ancient Egypt, near Luxor, had been built in the same way as people build houses in Upper Egypt today.



### A. Choose the correct answer

1. The main aim of building is to.....people.  
a. protect                      b. profit                      c. reduce                      d. increase
2. ....buildings keep out heat and cold.  
a. Plastic                      b. Concrete                      c. Insulated                      d. Modern
3. The word.....has the same meaning as understood.  
a. realized                      b. neglected                      c. ignored                      d. stole
4. ....plays an important role in building design.  
a. weather                      b. geography                      c. fans                      d. A & B
5. ....affects the kind of buildings in Japan.  
a. Eclipses                      b. Jobs                      c. Earthquakes                      d. Hurricanes
6. Hassan Fathy is a famous Egyptian.....  
a. engineer                      b. architect                      c. sailor                      d. pilot

### B. Answer the following questions

7. What material do you think will be used for building in the future?
8. Do you like to live in a mud brick house or a wooden house?
9. Do you think that technology affects the design of buildings?
10. Where do you think people in the past lived?

## 3 - Writing

### 4 - Write an essay on ONE of the following

1. Famous Egyptian Writers
2. The pros and cons of mobile phones

## 4 – Translation

### A ) Translate into Arabic :

Yehia Haqqi is regarded as the father of the modern short story and novel in Egypt. He was one of the pioneers of modern literature because he developed a new style of writing.

### B ) Translate into English :

١ - تملك مصر العديد من الرواد في الأدب العربي مثل يحيى حقي ، طه حسين وكذلك نجيب محفوظ . لذلك علينا الاستفادة من خبراتهم العلمية والعملية

٢ - فاز العديد من المصريين بجائزة نوبل في شتى المجالات مثل السلام والعلوم والأدب ورفعوا اسم مصر عاليا بين الدول المتقدمة



## I Past Simple

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل

He visited his friends.  
They watched the film.

ويتم النفي باستخدام (didn't + inf) :

He didn't visit his friend.  
He never visited his friend.

### 2-Usage :

We studied French last week.

١ - يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي

Ayman used to play tennis, when he was young.

٢ - يعبر عن عادة في الماضي

Ali found a bag ,then he went to the police.

٣ - وصف أحداث في سرد قصة

If he helped us, we would win.

٤ - في الحالة الثانية من أسلوب الشرط (If)

٥ - يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي

- 1 - I wish + ماضي بسيط + فاعل
- 2 - It's time + ماضي بسيط + فاعل
- 3 - I would rather + ماضي بسيط + فاعل

I wish Ali played well.  
It's time he arrived.  
I would rather she helped him.

٦ - يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية

Yesterday – ago – last – once – in the past- when I was -----  
Last week, I went to Alexandria.  
Two months ago, We flew to London.

٧ - صيغة المبني للمجهول

was/were + نائب فاعل  
He wrote the e-mail.  
The e-mail was written by him.

He used to live in Tanta.

= He no longer lives in Tanta.

= He doesn't live in Tanta anymore/ any longer.

معلومه هامة يمكن استخدام ظروف التكرار مثل **always / sometimes** مع الماضي لتدل على ان الفعل كان يتم احيانا او دائما او غالبا في الماضي

When he was in Alexandria, he always swam in the sea.

### In Brief

<b>Sentence</b>	مفعول + ماضي بسيط + فاعل
<b>Negative</b>	مصدر + didn't + فاعل
<b>Question</b>	...? مصدر + فاعل + Did - ...? مصدر + فاعل + did + أداه استفهام
<b>Passive</b>	was – were + p.p..... + نائب فاعل

## Past continuous

### 1-Formation

يتكون الماضي المستمر من

مفعول + was / were + v + ing + فاعل

✍ He was reading a book.

✍ They were walking in the garden.

### 2-Usage

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن :

١ - حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي

✍ I was sleeping at 7 o'clock yesterday.

٢ - حدث كان مستمرا وقطعه حدث آخر

✍ She was eating when they arrived.

ويستخدم مع الروابط الاتية :

ماضي بسيط ----- ماضي مستمر ----- 1-While /as/just as/When-----

✍ While I was sleeping, the thief entered.

✍ = As I was sleeping, the thief entered.

ماضي مستمر ----- ماضي بسيط -----  
When ----- ماضي بسيط ----- ماضي مستمر -----  
When -----

✍ When she called me, I was doing homework.

### ملاحظات عامة

١ - ممكن ان ياتي الحدثان ماضي مستمر اذا لم يقطع أحدهما الآخر

✍ While / When I was reading, my sister was cooking.

✍ Eman was reading while Mona was eating.

٢ - اذا لم ياتي بعد while فاعل ياتي بعدها (v + ing)

✍ While playing, I fell down.

٣ - نستخدم (during) وياتي بعدها (noun)

✍ While he was watching the film, he slept. (During)

✍ During the film, he slept.

٤ - يمكن استخدام (on) وياتي بعده (v+ing)

✍ When he saw the police, the thief escaped. (On)

✍ On seeing the police, the thief escaped.

٥ - صيغة المبني للمجهول

was / were + being + p.p. + نائب فاعل

The Trees were being planted.

The book was being read.

لاحظ جيدا

1 - I watched TV Yesterday.

2 - I was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday.

3 - While he was doing homework, they arrived.

4 - While homework was being done, they arrived.

معلومة اضافية هامة (١)

اذا كان الزمن يعبر عن بداية فعل الشخص للشيء نستخدم ماضي بسيط واذا كان يعبر عن ان الشخص وسط الحدث نستخدم ماضي مستمر

At 3 o'clock, he watched TV. (He started at 3)

At 3 o'clock, he was watching TV. (He was in the middle of the action at 3)

معلومة اضافية هامة (٢)

اذا جاء الفاعلين مختلفين فلا يجوز استخدام (v+ ing) فقط بعد (While)

While I was reading, I slept.

While reading, I slept. (✓)

While I was reading, Ahmed arrived.

While reading, Ahmed arrived. (×)



## Formation :

يتكون الماضي التام من :

**مفعول + had + p.p. + فاعل**

Ayman had seen the spider in the garden.

They had bought a car before they sold the old one.

She hadn't revised well before the exam.

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي ويستخدم مع الروابط التالية :

**1-After/as soon as + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام**

After I had finished , I went to bed.

He called me as soon as he had arrived home.

**2-Before/by the time + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام**

Before He arrived, she had cooked lunch.

By the time I sent the letter, I had written it.

**3-When + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط**

When + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

When + ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط

لاحظ جيدا الفرق بين الاتي في المعنى

When I arrived , the train had left.

(I didn't catch the train)

When I had arrived , the train left.

(I caught the train)

When I arrived, the train left.

(It was probable that I have caught it or not)

**4- ماضي تام + till/until ماضي بسيط منفي -**

He didn't go out till/until he had taken the money.

She didn't tell me her name until I had asked her.

ملاحظات عامة :

١ - مع الروابط الزمنية السابقة يأتي الحدث الأول (ماضي تام) والحدث الثاني يكون (ماضي بسيط)

1-First he watched TV, then he went to bed. (After)

☛ After he had watched TV, He went to bed.

☛ Before he went to bed, he had watched TV.

☛ He didn't go out until he had watched TV.



٢ - يأتي الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها ( لم يكـد ..... حتى )

**no sooner.....than**  
**hardly..... when**  
**scarcely..... when**  
**barely..... when**

He had no sooner arrived than the train left.

She had hardly studied when she slept.

We had scarcely gone out when it began to rain.

ولكن إذ بدأت الجملة بكلمة من الكلمات السابقة فيكون الشكل كالآتي

**No sooner had + فاعل + p.p than + فاعل + ماضي بسيط -----**  
**Hardly had + فاعل + p.p when + فاعل + ماضي بسيط -----**  
**Scarcely had + فاعل + p.p when + فاعل + ماضي بسيط -----**

No sooner had he arrived than the train left.

Hardly had she studied when she slept.

٤ - يأتي أيضا مع الأشكال الآتية :

**It was only when + ماضي بسيط (that) + ماضي تام**  
**It wasn't until + ماضي بسيط (that) + ماضي تام**

After he had arrived, he went to bed.

It was only when he had arrived that he went to bed.

It wasn't until he had arrived that he went to bed.

٥ - إذا لم يأتي بعد After / before فاعل فيأتي بعدهم (v + ing)

After reading the book, he gave it to me.

Before sleeping, he had eaten.

٦ - يمكن استخدام (Having) ويأتي بعدها (p.p.)

After he had eaten, he went out.

Having eaten , he went out.

Having written the letter, he sent it.

Having been written, the letter was sent.

٧ - يمكن ان يأتي الحدثان ماضي بسيط اذا لم يكن هناك فاصل زمني كبير بين الحدثين وخاصة في وجود بعض الافعال مثل

**told - heard - knew - saw - called - phoned - informed - realized**

As soon as I knew the news, I phoned him.

When I saw the accident, I informed the police.

٨ - إذا جاء ثلاث افعال أو ازمته في الجملة يأتي حدثان ماضي بسيط والاقدم ماضي تام

As soon as I reached school, I realized that I had forgotten my books at home.



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

1-When the telephone rang, they-----the match.

a- watched                      b-had watched                      c-were watching                      d-watch

2-He-----the tree when he suddenly fell down.

a – climbed                      b-climbs                      c-was climbing                      d-will climb

3-They -----for England an hour ago.

a- leave                      b-left                      c-were leaving                      d-will leave

4-On-----the film, Ali came.

a – watch                      b-watches                      c-watched                      d-watching

5-They saw the fighting people while-----home.

a- They were driving                      b-drove                      c-driving                      d-drive

6-How did he-----to Aswan yesterday?

a- go                      b-went                      c-going                      d-goes

7-My sister-----the room while I was making tea.

a- cleaned                      b-was cleaning                      c-is cleaning                      d-cleans

8-The first map-----by El\_idrissi .

a -was drawn                      b-drew                      c-is drawn                      d-draws

9-She cut herself while-----

a – cook                      b-cooked                      c-was cooking                      d-cooking

10-What were you doing when I -----you last night.

a – phoned                      b-was phoning                      c-had phoned                      d-would phone

11 – He-----the guitar, when I saw him.

a – play                      b – played                      c – was playing                      d – had played.

12 – They saw the accident while-----home.

a – were driving                      b – drove                      c – driving                      d – drive

13 – They -----out of the bank when the policeman caught them.

a – ran                      b – were running                      c – had run                      d – are running

14 – The Pyramids were-----by the ancient Egyptians.

a – building                      b – built                      c – builds                      d – build

15 – While she was cooking , her sister -----homework.

a – was doing                      b – did                      c – does                      d – had done

16 – As he was carrying the vase, he -----it on the floor.

a – drops                      b – dropped                      c – had dropped                      d – was dropping

17 - No sooner ----- graduated than he got a job.

a - had he                      b - has he                      c - he had                      d - does he

18 – After Dickens had left school, he ----- to work in a factory.

a – goes

b – had gone

c – went

d – was going

19 – He went home ----- he had finished his work.

a – before

b – while

c – after

d – until

20 - ----- passed the third year exams, he joined the university.

a – After

b – Having

c – Before

d – As soon as

21 – When he ----- , the train had left so, he missed it.

a – arrived

b – had arrived

c – arrives

d – arriving

22 – He didn't go out -----he had taken the money.

a – after

b – before

c – until

d – as soon as

23 – He had no sooner studied -----he watched TV.

a – then

b – when

c – than

d – that

24 – The secretary left the office after -----he jobs.

a – finish

b – had finished

c – finishing

d – finished

25 – After the letter ----- she sent it.

a – had written

b – wrote

c – has written

d – had been written

26 - I would rather you----- this car. It is a bargain.

a – buy

b – to buy

c – bought

d – will buy

27 – Naguib Mahfouz's books----- into many languages.

a – have translated

b – had translated

c – were translating

d – have been translated

28-He was born -----2006.

a – in

b-since

c-at

d-for

29-Shakespeare-----37 plays.

a - has written

b-wrote

c-had written

d-was written

30 – As he was carrying the vase, he -----it on the floor.

a – drops

b – dropped

c – had dropped

d – was dropping

31 – While she was cooking , her sister -----homework.

a – was doing

b – did

c – does

d – had done

32 – Haqqi ----- in law and worked as a lawyer.

a – graduates

b – graduated

c – graduating

d – will graduate

33 – He ----- be slim, but now he gains a lot of weight.

a – uses

b – used to

c – using to

d – is used to

34 – He-----the tree when he suddenly fell down.

a – climbed

b-climbs

c-was climbing

d-will climb

35-They saw the fighting people while-----home.

a- were driving

b-drove

c-driving

d-drive



36-How did he-----to Aswan yesterday?

a- go

b-went

c-going

d-goes

37-My sister-----the room while I was making tea.

a- cleaned

b-was cleaning

c-is cleaning

d-cleans

38-They -----for England an hour ago.

a- leave

b-left

c-were leaving

d-will leave

39-On-----the film, Ali came.

a – watch

b-watches

c-watched

d-watching

40 – As soon as I arrived home, I realized that I ----- at school.

a – forgot

b – had forgotten

c- forgets

d – forgetting

A - Translate into Arabic:

1. Some Egyptian writers have written books and articles advocating the rights of women. They have called for women's equality with men.

2. In the future, the world's supplies of oil will dry up. Our vehicles will need a completely new form of energy. Experts believe that solar energy may have replaced oil by the 2030.

B - Translate into English:

١ - القراءة مفتاح المعرفة لذا يجب ان نشجع الشباب على القراءة

٢ - يجب أن تتمتع بعض الصفات المهمة مثل الشجاعة والتعاون.

ليصلك المزيد ان شاء الله تابعنا على قناة  
على يوتيوب  
Ze English

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCz\\_mpvoYYMvOdHH7MDsp0hQ/featured?view\\_as=subscriber](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCz_mpvoYYMvOdHH7MDsp0hQ/featured?view_as=subscriber)



Ze English

اشترك وقل الجرس يصلك المزيد على قناة

## Quiz for advanced students

1. Is there any fish on the .....?
  2. To print this document, Select PRINT from the main .....
- a. menu
  - b. list
  - c. recipe
  - d. bell

تابعونا على يوتيوب قناة

Ze English



Ze English

اشترك وقل الجرس يصلك المزيد على قناة



