

Unit 4

City or countryside ?

Key vocabulary.

massive	ضخم / كبير / هائل	National census	تعداد قومي
outskirts	ضواحي المدينة	questionnaire	استبيان
shock	صدمة / يشعر بالصدمة	researchers	الباحثون
terrible	فظيع / بشع	solve	يحل
urban	حضرى (نسبة للمدينة)	Go up	يزداد / يرتفع
rural	ريفى (نسبة للريف)	available	متاح / متوفر
Pros and cons	مميزات وعيوب	A form	استمارة
comfortable	مريح	improve	يحسن / يتحسن / يطور
take to	يحب بشدة / يدمن / يعتاد على	realize	يدرك / يعرف
population	السكان	percentage	نسبة مئوية
Governorate	محافظة	Find out	يكشف

Definitions

1- massive	ضخم / هائل	very big
2- national	قومي	Related to a whole nation rather than to part of it. OR owned or controlled by the government.
3- outskirts	ضواحي خارج المدينة	furthest from the city centre.
4- plan	يخطط	To think about something you want to do OR to intend to do something.
5- questionnaire	استبيان	A set of written questions answered by a large number of people that is used to provide information.
6- researchers	باحثون	People who do research.
7- rural	ريفى	- relating to the country.
8- shock	صدمة / يصدم	The feeling you have when you feel very surprised.
9- solve	يحل	- To find an answer to a problem.
10- terrible	فظيع / رهيب	Very bad
11- urban	حضرى	relating to, or located in a city

Exercises based on definitions and key vocabulary

1-Choose the correct answer :

- 1- In this story . It was a real (shock- happiness- glory- pleasure) to hear that the king had died .
- 2- She didn't like the film because the story was (funny – wonderful-distinguished- terrible)
- 3- Some people like to live in (urban-rural-clean – quiet) areas although they can be polluted .
- 4- My younger sister has really (admired- liked- taken- loved) to her new school. She really likes it .
- 5- You can often find big shops in the (outer- capitals- outskirts- nations) of the city .
- 6- The A360 is a (small- amazing – massive – incredible) aeroplane .
- 7- There are (massiveness – massively – massive – mess) projects carried out all over Egypt .
- 8- We all feel (nation – national – nationality – nationalism) pride when we hear about the successful Egyptians abroad .
- 9- the (questions – equation- questionnaire-quest) showed that a lot of people supported the project .
- 10- My younger sister got married and lived on the (out – borders – outskirts – lines) of the city .
- 11- You should (planning- plan- planner-planned) your future well to reach your goals .
- 12- People who live in a city are called (rural- urban – villagers- domestic) people
- 13- She was (checked – choked- shake- shocked) on hearing the exam results .
- 14- People who live in the country are called (rural- urban – villagers- domestic) people .
- 15- When he came home , he looked (terrible-tribe-trial- trap)

Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences

- 1- I was astonished when I found out that two percentage of the world population lived in cities.
- 2- It is very important of people to eat healthy food .
- 3- You can know a lot of information about people and their education, nationality and religious from national censuses .
- 4- You can see a forest of concrete a long the river bank .
- 5- The forms asks about information about members of the family in the house .
- 6- This information helps to improve and build new schools if needs .
- 7- I felt as a fish out of water when I traveled abroad for the first time in my life.
- 8- Outskirts are the parts of town that are nearest the city center .
- 9- People who live in the countryside are called urban .
- 10- When my family traveled to Alexandria , I felt really boring .

Reading Text

The national census

In 1800, two percent of the world's population lived in cities. Today, it is over 50 percent and by 2030, it may increase to 60 percent. Across the world, about 180,000 people move to cities every day. It is not easy for governments to know the country's population or how many people are living in each part of large cities. For that reason, many countries carry out a census to get correct information. This is a questionnaire in which all the people of a country are asked questions about their lives.

The ancient Egyptians- started doing a census in around 2500 BCE, to find out how many workers were available to build the Pyramids and how much land farmers could use along the Nile. In Egypt today, the Central Agency for Population Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) do a national census every ten years. The first modern census was in 1882 and there have been 13 more since then.

Thousands of researchers visit people's houses across Egypt and ask people to complete a form. The form asks for information about members of the family in the house, their nationality, religion, education, work and health. It also asks for information about the house: the number of rooms, if it has electricity or gas, where the water comes from, etc.

It is very important for people to complete these forms so that the government knows how comfortably people are living and can help to solve any problems. The information from the census helps the government to plan how many hospitals and roads they will need to build and where to build them. It also helps them to improve schools or build new schools if needed. This will help us all to lead better and healthier lives in the future.

Prepositions

ask about	يستفسر / يسأل عن	Find out about	يعرف بشأن
ask for	يطلب	get to	يصل الى
along	بطول / بمحاذاة	go up	يزداد / يذهب لاعلى
around	حوالي	Go in	يدخل
at home	في المنزل	Get in	يدخل
Advantage of	ميزة ..	Go on	يستمر / يذهب في
Add to	يضيف ل	important for	مهم لـ
answer to	اجابة لـ	increase to	يزداد الى
benefit from	يستفيد من	Live in	يعيش في
carry out	ينفذ	Late for	متأخر على
come from	ياتي من	move to	ينتقل الى
Across the world	عبر العالم	move from	ينتقل من
difficult for	صعب لـ	out of	خارج
enough for	كاف لـ	Show about	يظهر / يعرض بشأن
furthest from	ابعد من....	take to	يحب بشدة / يدمن
Find out	يكشف	Talk about	يتحدث عن / بشأن
Feel like	يشعر كـ	turn off	يطفيء / يفصل
Full of	مليء بـ	turn on	يفتح / يشغل
Fall over	يسقط من	Work in	يعمل في

Vocabulary

Reading - Critical thinking - Tape script - Work book

aeroplane	طائرة	outsskirts	ضواحي (خارج المدينة)
agency	وكالة	parents	والدين
available	متوافر / متاح	percentage	نسبة مئوية
boring	ممل	percent	في المائة
BCE	قبل عصر المسيح	plan	خطه
benefit	يفيد / يستفيد	population	سكان
capital	عاصمة	pollution	تلوث
census	تعداد	proportion	نسبة رقمية
city centre	وسط البلد	pure air	هواء نقي
chart	رسم بياني	questionnaire	استبيان
comfortable	مريح	quietness	هدوء
countryside	الريف	reason	سبب
decrease	يقل / نقص	religion	دين / ديانة
do research	يجري بحث	researchers	باحثون
education	تعليم	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
electricity	كهرباء	scan	يفحص
event	حدث	shock	صدمة - يصد
draw a plan	يرسم خطة	solve	يحل
facilities	تسهيلات	statistics	إحصاء
furthest	ابعد	suburbs	ضواحي (داخل المدينة)
form	استمارة	rural	ريفي
garden	حديقة	terrible	فظيع - رهيب
graph	رسم بياني	the country	الريف
government	حكومة	town	مدينة (صغيرة)
improve	يحسن	urban	حضري

international
increase
members
mobilise
mobilisation
make a plan
massive
national
nationality
further
Feel
surprised
boring
Grow
pros
cons
friendly
useful
difficult
Carry out
Correct
percent
choice
advantages
add
Expressions
Earthquake
Go in
Believe
Turn off
Sad
Fall over
Full of
exciting
cheap
friendly

دولى
يزداد / زيادة
اعضاء
يحشد
تعبئة
يصمم خطة
ضخم / هائل
قومي
جنسية
أبعد / بعيد
يشعر ب
مدهش
ممل
يزرع / ينمو
مميزات
عيوب
ودود
مفيد
صعب
ينفذ
صحيح / سليم
فى المائة
اختيار
مميزات
يضيف
تعبيرات
زلزال
يدخل
يصدق
بطفيء / يوقف تشغيل
حزين / يدعو للحزن
يسقط / يقع
مليء ب
مثير
رخيص
ودود

مفيد
خضروات
كرسى متحرك
عمال
كأس العالم
يكمل
طرق
يقود / يحيا
صحي / بصحة جيدة
ينتقل إلى
منطقة
نفس الشيء
حجم
على الإطلاق
يندفع / يتعجل
ما زال
محافظة
يرتفع
قديم / اثرى
يكشف
بطول / على طول
يظهر / يعرض
قرية
عيوب
قائمة
يحب بشدة / يدمن
يصل
يشغل (يضيء)
يتلف / يضر / يؤذي
ضوء
سعيد / ممتن
عاصفة رملية
رمل
غالي الثمن
هادي
يصف

Idioms اصطلاحات

Pros and cons

feel like a fish out of water

Feel at home

I've really taken to it.

مميزات وعيوب

يشعر بالغربة والضياء وعدم السعاده

يشعر وكأنه فى بيته

يحب بشدة / يدمن / يعتاد على شيء

- Having a car has its pros as well as its cons.
- When he left his hometown to travel abroad, he felt like a fish out of water.
- I try my best to make any guest of me feels at home.
- I have really taken to chocolate . I adore it .

Important Expressions

The same size as	نفس الحجم مثل	For that reason	لهذا السبب
It take long to	يستغرق فترة طويلة لكي	Carry out a census	يقوم بعمل تعداد
At all	على الإطلاق	In around 2500 BCE	في عام ٢٥٠٠ تقريبا
Have a great time	يقضي وقت ممتع	BCE	قبل عهد المسيح
(be) useful to	مفيد أن	(be) available to	يكون متاحا (متوفر) لـ
Do census	يقوم بعمل تعداد	Along the Nile	بطول نهر النيل
In each part	في كل جزء (على حده)	Complete a form	يكمل ملء استمارة
Since then	منذ ذلك الحين	Fill in a form	يملأ استمارة
is over 50 percent	اكثر من ٥٠ بالمائة	Ask for information about	يطلب معلومات بشأن
It may increase to	يرتفع ليصل لـ	Has electricity or gas	به كهرباء او غاز
Help to solve any problems	يساعد في حل أي مشاكل	How comfortably people are living	مدى معيشة الناس بصورة مريحة
Across the world	في جميع انحاء العالم	Where to build	اين يقوم ببناء
If needed	إذا كان هناك حاجة لها	Lead heather lives	يحيا حياة أكثر صحة

Language Notes & word study

1- It + takes (took) +(object) + period of time + to + inf

يستغرق

- It takes us 2 hours to answer the exam.

Subject + (take) + period of time + to + infinitive

يستغرق

- We took 2 hours to answer the exam.

2- advantage to x disadvantage to

- There are many advantages to the internet.

- There are some disadvantages to the internet.

3- important for / important to

- Learning foreign languages is important for the young .

- It is important to learn foreign languages .

4) Habit / Custom / tradition

habit

عاده تخص الشخص أو الفرد

She has a daily habit , to sleep after lunch .

custom

عاده تتعلق بالمجتمع إلى نعيش بداخله

It is a custom to give the new couple presents .

tradition

تقليد يتعلق بالماضي

It was a tradition of the Incas to kill servants when the kings died .

5- Suburb / outskirts

- Suburb ضاحية

مدينة صغيرة او منطقة بجوار مدينة كبيرة

She left the city and moved to the suburbs. =one of the suburbs near that city]

outskirts ضواحي

أماكن من المدينة نفسها لكنها على اطراف المدينة وبعيدة عن وسطها (وهي دائما جمع)

▪ We live on the outskirts of town.

6- It's + صفة + for + اسم + to + inf.

- It's important for people to complete census forms .

Census/ senses /scenes

Census تعداد

The government is doing a census to provide medical facilities to citizens

senses حواس

The human senses are very important to lead a healthy life.

Scenes مشاهد او مناظر فى فيلم او مسرحية

The film has very violent scenes which I object to

Expressions with (Do)

Do census / do research / do best / do work / do a course /
Do great things / do nothing / do wrong/ do a favour

Answer the following questions

1- What has happened to the number of people living in cities?

It has gone up.

١- ما الذي حدث لاعداد الناس الذين يعيشون بالمدن الكبرى ؟

2- Why is it difficult for governments to know how many people live in each part of large cities?

٢- لماذا من الصعب على الحكومات معرفة اعداد الناس الذين يعيشون فى كل جزء من المدن الكبرى ؟

- Because many people don't give correct information.

3- What is a census?

٣- ما هو التعداد ؟

- It is the official process of counting the number of people in a country , city or town and collecting information about them

4- Why did the ancient Egyptians do a national census?

٤- لماذا قام قدماء المصريين بعمل تعداد قومي ؟

- To find out how many workers were available to build the Pyramids and how much land farmers could use along the Nile.

5- How often does Egypt do a census?

٥- كم عدد المرات التى تقوم بها مصر بعمل تعداد ؟

- Egypt does a census every ten years.

6- What was the percentage of people living in cities 2 hundred years ago ?

٦- ماهي النسبة المئوية للناس الذين كانوا يعيشون فى المدن من مائتي عام مضت ؟

Two percent of the world population lived in cities then .

7- What is expected for the world population living in cities by 2030 ?

٧- ما هو المتوقع بالنسبة لعدد سكان العالم الذين يعيشون فى المدن الكبرى بحلول عام ٢٠٣٠ ؟

- It may increase by to 60 percent .

8- Why do countries carry out censuses ?

٨- لماذا تقوم الدول بعمل تعداد لسكانها ؟

- To know the country's population or how many people are living in each part of large cities and to get correct information.

9- Why do researchers visit people's houses ?

٩- لماذا يقوم الباحثون بزيارة الناس في منازلهم ؟

- To ask people to complete a form that helps in the census .

10- What kind of information does the form have ?

١٠- أي نوع من المعلومات تشتمل عليها الاستمارة ؟

- It has information about members of the family in the house , their nationality, religion , education , work and health .

Critical thinking

1- Why is it important for people to complete the forms in the national census?

١- لماذا من المهم على الناس ان يكملوا الاستمارات الموجودة في التعداد القومي ؟

- So that the government knows how comfortably people are living and can help to solve any problems.

2- Why do you think the information the census gets about people's homes is useful?

٢- لماذا في رأيك تعد المعلومات التي يحصل عليها التعداد عن منازل الناس هامة ؟

- So that the government could provide different and main facilities for those who need them .

3- How do you think the census can help the government to plan where to build roads and hospitals?

٣- كيف في رأيك من الممكن ان يساعد التعداد الحكومة أن تخطط لاماكن بناء الطرق والمستشفيات ؟

- It helps the government to know the exact locations and areas that really need medical and transport services .

4- How do you think the census can help the government to improve schools?

٤- كيف في رأيك يساعد التعداد الحكومة في تحسين المدارس ؟

-It enables the government to know how many students are in one class and one school so that it can build new schools and provide them with modern teaching equipment.

5- Why do you think some people move from the countryside to live in the city?

٥- لماذا في رأيك ينتقل بعض الناس من الريف للمعيشة في المدن ؟

- To look for job opportunities and for better living conditions .

6- What can happen to rural areas when many people move to the cities?

٦- ماالذي من الممكن أن يحدث للمناطق الريفية اذا انتقل كثيرا من الناس الى المدن ؟

- They may be abandoned and this may result in decreasing the agricultural land.

7- Why do you think it is the man in the family who usually moves to find work?

٧- لماذا في رأيك الرجل في اي اسرة هو عادة من يبحث عن العمل ؟

- Because it is his responsibility to support his family financially as he is the breadwinner of his family.

8- How can workers from other countries benefit the cities they work in?

٨- كيف يفيد العمال من البلدان الاخرى المدن التي يعملون بها ؟

- They can pass their work experience, culture, useful customs and traditions.

9- What are the advantages of living in a rural area?

٩- ماهي مميزات المعيشة في منطقة ريفية ؟

-Peace of mind where we live quietly away from noise and pollution .

10- Would you like to live in a town, a large city or a small village? Why?

١٠- هل تحب ان تعيش في مدينة صغيرة أم مدينة كبيرة او قرية صغيرة ؟ ولماذا ؟

- I would like to live in a small village where I live quietly away from noise and pollution .

11- What are the pros and cons of living in a city?

١١- ما هي مميزات ومساوئ المعيشة في مدينة ؟

- The pros of living in a city are wide range of job opportunities, a civilized life where I can enjoy all the facilities.

12- In your opinion, what kind of information do census researchers usually collect?

١٢- في رأيك ما هو نوع المعلومات التي يجمعها باحثو التعداد ؟

- They usually ask for information about members of the family in the house, their nationality religion, education, work and health. It also asks for information about the house: the number of rooms, if it has electricity or gas, where the water comes from, etc.

13 – What is (CAPMAS) short for?

١٣- تلك الحروف لاختصار لماذا ؟

- It is short for The Central Agency for Population Mobilization and Statistics.

Exercises

1-Choose the correct answer :

- 1- If he (solved- solutions-slave-severly) this problem . he would live happily .
- 2- A lot of (research- researchers- researches- search) are doing their best to discover a cure for cancer .
- 3- Two percent of the world's population lived in cities (for – since- in – at) 1800 .
- 4- Nowadays it is (above-over-by- at) 50 percent of the world's population live in cities.
- 5- (Cross- Over- Above- All over) the world , you can find people who adore football.
- 6- It wasn't easy for me (come – coming- will come-to come) alone at night .
- 7- the inhabitants of any country are called (pollution- pollination- population- exploitation) .
- 8- I wonder how (many – much-times- few) people live on the outskirts of the city .
- 9- Every country carries out a (project- census – debate- plan) to estimate the number of its people .
- 10- During the interview for the job, I was asked (for- about – on – to) my marital status .
- 11- My friend stated (to doing – do- doing – will do) a project about the population of Egypt .
- 12- The first census was done (at – in – from – on) about 2500 BCE .
- 13- I tried to (ask- discover – find – exist) out some information about this topic on the internet .
- 14- I was disappointed when my medicine wasn't (founded- available-stock- unavailable)
- 15- The interviewer asked the expert how (many-much-long-deep) land we can reclaim .
- 16- To reach your destination, you should walk a (long-along- length- lung) way .
- 17- The agency (made- did – took – carried) a census to know the exact population of the country .
- 18- Many researchers visited (people houses-peoples houses –people's houses- people house) for the census.
- 19- I had to fill in a (frame- form – forum-firm) to apply for the job .
- 20- I have to (compete- complete-combat-complain) the course to get the certificates.
- 21- I joined a famous club that has a huge number of respected (organs-members-students- managers)
- 22- The applicants were asked to present (there- their- theirs-they) academic qualifications .
- 23- All the Egyptian people live in harmony without distinction in race or (religious- religion- regular-region)
- 24- All appliances at home depend greatly on (electrical- electricity- electric- electronic)
- 25- He asked me about the number of rooms, if the house has electricity or gas,(which- that – where-whose) the water comes from,etc.
- 26- It is very important (of- to –for- on) people to cut down their consumption of water .
- 27- I wonder how (comfortable- comfort – comfortably – comfortless) they lived in these slums.
- 28- He couldn't (answer- solve- solution – dissolve) his problems with the manager, so he resigned .
- 29- I don't know where (meeting – to meet – will meet – met) my friends tomorrow .
- 30- Try to sleep early and get up early . This will help (improving- to improve- to improving-will improve) your performance at work .
- 31- He told me that he will buy a new car at once if (needs- need- needed – needy) .
- 32- The number of people living in the city has gone (off- up – of – dawn)
- 33- Having a car has pros and (coins – candles– cans– cons) .
- 34- We can information about houses an population in national (sensors-censes- sources-senses)
- 35- A (research- researches- searcher- researcher) came to our house to ask us questions .

- 36- My family (decision- plan- intention – planning) to go on holiday in August.
- 37- Japan has a (pollution-populated- population- polluted) of 130 million .
- 38- Let's answer the question in this (quizzes-questionnaire-exams- forms)
- 39- Many farmers try to (save – solve – slave – solution) the problem of water for the crops .
- 40- It didn't take me long (getting – get – to get – to getting) to my work yesterday .
- 41- When she visited her aunt in the countryside , she (fell- felt – failed- filled) at home and enjoyed her stay .
- 42 – He lives (at – for – on – from) the outskirts of Cairo .
- 43- She showed me an article (taking – takes – taken – took) from a famous magazine .
- 44- I felt very frustrated when I didn't my mother's medicine (valuable- available- availability –vail)
- 45- The government should know how many people are living in (all – whole –each- at all) part of large cities.
- 46- We should (carry – do – make – perform) out a census to get information about the population.

Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences

- 1- Everyone in the family were very happy for their marriage .
- 2- He has taken to live in the countryside as he adores quiet life .
- 3- Many people like living on the suburbs of the town where they find quiet life .
- 4- National senses are very important to get information about the population of any country .
- 5- I had to fill in an application frame to apply for the job .
- 6- The question form asks people about their lives .
- 7- There are several cones of living in the countryside .
- 8- I really take to go walking on the beach during summer nights .
- 9- The news I received this morning made me really surprising .
- 9- The government made a recent census to get exact information about the population .
- 10- Researchers visited people's houses cross Egypt to do the census .
- 11- The number of people live in cities has gone up .
- 12- The form has questions about people's education , works and nationality .
- 13- Do you know how many land farmers can use along the Nile nowadays ?
- 14- When she is at her grandmother's , she feels must at home .
- 15- After his last loss , he felt as a fish out of water
- 16- He adores the countryside . He has really taken in it
- 17- When I was at my uncle's house , I really filled at home .
- 18- I reached the station late and lost my train to Alexandria .
- 19- When I go to bed , I always turn on the light to save electricity .
- 20- Her father was angry with her because she arrived at home late yesterday .

Communication Skills

Asking someone for an opinion

What do you think of(my new suit) ?
What's your opinion of(my new suit)?
What's your impression of.(my new suit)?
Do you think (الشيء) was exciting.....(my new suit) ?

Giving your opinion

- I think it is (they are).....
- From my point of view
- Well, in my opinion it's (they are).....
- As far as I'm concerned,
- If you ask me, I would say.....
- As I see it, I think.....

Agreeing الموافقة

- You're absolutely right.
- I agree

Disagreeing عدم الموافقة

- I disagree.
- I don't think so .

Saying you aren't sure عدم التأكد

- I'm not sure about that .

- I think so, too.
- That's true

- I don't agree with you
- That's not true

Language skills exercises

2) what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Someone asks your opinion of charities.
- 2- Your cousin thinks that computers are useful, you agree.
- 3- Your friend thinks that Al Ahly is better than Zamlik. You disagree.
- 4-You ask someone's opinion about a book.
- 5-You ask your sister's opinion about a book. She has just read.
- 6-You ask your friend's opinion about your new computer.

2 - Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Mona and her friend Soha

- Soha : Did you go to the book fair ?
Mona : (1).....
Soha : (2).....?
Soha : What kind of books did you buy ?
Mona : (3)..... and
Soha : I wish you (4).....
Mona : I'm sorry. Next year I'll tell you before I go.

Writing

Write two paragraphs of five sentences each about:

- Advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.
- How to encourage tourists to visit Egypt .

Translation

Translate into Arabic :

- 1- The first census was done in ancient Egypt in around 2500 BCE. The purpose of building it was to find out how many people could work on building the pyramids.
- 2- The government should build new schools and hospitals in rural areas to help people there .
- 3- A census is the official process of counting the number of people in a country , city or town and collecting information about them

Translate into English.

علينا أن نعمل سويا للتغلب على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية و البيئية و الاجتماعية.
يقوم الاف من الباحثين بزيارة بيوت الناس لاستكمال استمارة التعداد
ان الهجرة من القرى الى المدن قد تسبب في مشاكل كثيرة مثل الزحام، التلوث والبطالة.
- يجب على الحكومة ان تخطط لبناء مدارس ومستشفيات جديدة في الاماكن العشوائية .

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

have / has + PP

• يتكون المضارع التام من .

- I / you / we / they / plural (الجمع) → have
- he / she / it / singular (المفرد) → has } + P.P.

He has traveled to Aswan .

- I have seen this film before .

• يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن:

- حدث وقع في الماضي ولكن له أثر في الحاضر أو المستقبلي :

- I will have to go to work by bus because I have sold my car.
- The little boy is crying because he has fallen off his bike .

٢- حدث تم في الماضي وما زال مستمر في الحاضر [غالبا يستخدم مع for / since في هذه الحالة
لاعطاء معنى الاستمرارية]

- I have done this job for many years.
- He has worked in this company since he graduated from university .

٣- ويستخدم المضارع التام ليعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي ووقت حدوثه غير محدد وغير معروف :

- I have visited London.

ولكن لو حدد وقت وقوع الحدث بتاريخ ما أو سنة ما أو وقت ما في الماضي فلا بد وان نستخدم الماضي البسيط :

- I visited London in 1999.

والكلمات الدالة عليه هي

1- ALREADY... بالفعل

وثاني في الأتيان والاستفهام وغالبا نوضع قبل الفعل الأصلي
داخل الجملة

- I have already taken my English test .

- يمكن ان تأتي already في نهاية الجملة:

- Because of the floods many people have left the country already.

2-YET.....

بعد..... [تأتي في جملة النفي والاستفهام آخر الجملة]

- She hasn't done the housework yet .

3- JUST..... حالا / تورا

- He has just taken his medicine .

Just = a short time ago/ a minute ago/ a moment ago

نلاحظ ان الكلمات السابقة لها نفس معنى { just } ولكنها تدل على زمن الماضي البسيط كما انها ظهروا في زمان فتأتي في بداية او نهاية الجملة

- She saw a terrifying film a short time ago . (just)
- She has just seen a terrifying film .

4- EVER..... وتستخدم في الاستفهام

- Have you ever been invited to the Opera ?

- كما نستخدم ايضا مع صفة المرحلة المفاضلة

- Haneen is the most intelligent girl I have ever met

5- NEVER.....

نستخدم لنفي النفي مع ملاحظة اننا لا ننفي الجملة معها

- I have never tried the Chinese food before .

- ونستخدم ايضا never مع صفة المقارنة

- I have never met a more intelligent girl than Haneen

6- RECENTLY

مؤخراً / حديثاً [في الجملة المثبتة]

- We have built a new house recently .

7- LATELY

مؤخراً / حديثاً [في الجملة المنفية]

- She hasn't done any exercise lately .

8- SINCE

بأنى بعدها وقت محدد بدا منه الحدث وما زال مستمر.

9- FOR

بأنى بعدها مدة زمنية وقع خلالها الحدث وما زال مستمر

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SINCE <ul style="list-style-type: none">yesterdaylast nightlast weeklast monthlast year19957 o'clockhis childhoodhis departurehis retirementMondayJanuarymorningwinterspring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">a second / secondsa minute / minutesan hour/hoursa day/daysa night/nightsa week/weeksa month / monthsa year/yearsa fortnighta decadea century / centuriesan age/agesa momenta whilea season
---	--

إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد في الجملة فمنه مضارع تام .

- He has worked as journalist since 1995.

ولو جاء معها فعلمنا فالفعل الذي يليها مباشرة يوضع في زمن الماضي البسيط والفعل الآخر مضارع تام :

مضارع تام



ماضي بسيط

- Since he left Egypt none of us has heard of him.

لاحظ أننا نقول since أو ever since وكلاهما نفس المعنى .

- He has worked as a journalist ever since he was 25.
- He arrived home at 10.30 last night. Since then he has been in bed.

* يمكن أن نستخدم (for) مع الماضي البسيط لنعني أن الحدث قد تم وانتهى تماماً :

- He lived in Cairo for ten years. (Now he isn't living in Cairo)

* ونستخدم (for) مع المضارع التام لنعني أن الحدث ما زال مستمراً :

- He has lived in Cairo for ten years. (He is still living in Cairo)

وبأي أيضاً المضارع التام مع هذه الكلمات والتعبيرات

- It's/This is the first (second...) time..

- In the last few years/months

- over the ages / over the years / over the centuries

- It's(This) is the only

- In recent years

- so far / up till now

Have (Has) been to + مكان

Have (Has) gone to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان ما ثم عاد مرة ثانية

ذهب إلى مكان ما وما زال هناك

- He has been to Paris. She came back only yesterday .

- She has gone to Cairo. She enjoys her time there .

جملة ماضي بسيط + since + مدة زمنية + It's

- It's years since I saw Mayada . (for)

- I haven't seen Mayada for years .

* لاحظ الأمثلة التالية حيث أنها شائعة الاستخدام عليك أن تفهمها وتحفظها جيداً

فاعل + last + جملة ماضي بسيط + when + جملة ماضي بسيط

- 1- I last saw him when he was in with you.

(since)

- I haven't seen him since he was with you.

ago + جملة ماضي بسيط + was + مدة زمنية + the last time

- 2- The last time I ate fish was two years ago.

- I haven't eaten fish since 2002.

- I haven't eaten fish for two years.

began to / started to

- 6- He has studied music for two years.

He began / started to study Music two years ago.

Since then

- He left the country 30 years ago and since then he has achieved great successes.

* في اللغة الإنجليزية الأمريكية يستخدم الماضي البسيط بدلاً من المضارع التام كالتالي :

British English	American English
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have just taken the exam. • He has already phoned me. • Have you read the paper yet? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I just took the exam. • He already phoned me. • Did you read the paper yet?

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

- 1- She..... the clothes yet.
a- hasn't washed b- doesn't wash c- isn't washing d- hadn't washed
- 2- Something..... to Mayada. She looks very sad.
a-happening b-had happened c-was happening d-has happened
- 3- you read today's papers yet?
a-Had b-Do c-Will d-Have
- 4- I..... in Cairo since last week.
a-stayed b-will stay c-have stayed d-bad stayed
- 5- He..... his lessons for 3 hours. He is still studying.
a-has studied b-studies c-is studying d-studied
- 6- She has never been to Fayoum,..... she?
a-will b-hasn't c-has d-do
- 7- Since he..... me, I have had no time to write in reply to him.
a-base-mailed b-e-mails c-had e-mailed d-e-mailed
- 8-..... anything important since you last wrote to me?
a-Did you do b-Had you done c-Do you do d-Have you done
- 9- I have never seen Ola since she..... work here.
a-had left b-leaves c-has left d-left
- 10- I have been to football matches..... since I was 20 years old.
a- ever b- when c- every d- still
- 11- He left home a week ago. Since then he.....
a-didn't phone b-doesn't phone c-hasn't phoned d-hadn't phoned
- 12- I have already finished eating, but she..... yet.
a-hadn't b-don't c-haven't d-hasn't
- 13- Have you ever been to Europe? - Yes, I..... to Britain a year ago.
a-have been b-went c-have gone d-had gone
- 14- We..... some African countries in 2002.
a-had visited b-visited c-have visited d-have been to
- 15- He..... as a teacher for two years, but now he is famous merchant.
a- has worked b- works c- will work d- worked
- 16- I met Adel three years ago, but I haven't seen him..... then.
a-lately b-since c-so far d-for
- 17- My team hasn't won competitions
a- sometimes b- already c- so far d- long time
- 18- I have waited in the reception..... three o'clock.
a- for b- ago c- since d- from
- 19- He has been in London..... about six weeks.
a-from b-for c- since d-ago

20- Mr. Ali..... to Tanta last week.

a-has gone

b-went

c-has been

d-will go

21- Ola isn't at home. She..... to the supermarket.

a-has gone

b-will go

c-has been

d-goes

22- Miss. Mariam has just come back home. She has..... to Paris.

a-gone

b-travelled

c-been

d-flown

23- He wrote to me a year ago. Since..... he hasn't written again.

a-when

b-ever

c-then

d-a year

24- Have you..... been to Alexandria?

a-every

b- never

c-ever

d-even

25- I'm happy you are back on time. Where have you.....

a- been

b- come

c- gone

d- travelled

26- He has been in bed for about three hours. He..... still sleeping.

a- has

b- is

c- was

d- will

27- He..... in Cairo since he graduated.

a-was

b-has been

c-will be

d-had been

28- A long time has passed I saw him.

a- as long as

b- because

c- since

d- until

29- I my old friends for more than a year. They are always too busy.

a- haven't been met

b- hadn't met

c- didn't meet

d- haven't met

30- You look angryto you ?

a- Did something happen

b- Has something happened

c- Had something happened

d- was something happening

31- My best friend and Ieach other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week

a- knew

b- have known

c- had known

d- know

32- Jonny, I can't believe how much yousince the last time I saw you

a- changed

b- will changed

c- have changed

d- had changed

33- The teacher is angry with Ali because he.....his book .

a- didn't bring

b- hasn't brought

c- isn't bringing

d- hadn't brought

34- Ito the pyramids several times .

a- have been

b- was

c- were

d- am

Re-write the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1- It's weeks since he visited us.

(for)

2- I haven't used the mobile phone for a long time.

(It's...)

3- I last saw him when he was in France .

(since)

4- The last time he traveled abroad was in 2009.

(for)

5- I haven't ridden a horse since I broke my leg.

(I last...)

6- He hasn't taken part in public meetings since 2007.

(last time)

7- It's years since he last compete in the Olympic Games.

(for)

8- I haven't seen Ali since 2005.

(It's...)

9- They have lived in Tanta since 1990.

(for)

10- I have studied English for six years.

(ago)

11- The last time we painted our flat was in 1995.

(since)

12- My friend has just sent me an e- mail.

(ago)

13- He began to study his lessons three hours ago.

(for)

14- She hasn't been to the cinema for seven years.

(It's..)

- 15- It's a year since he contacted me. (last time)
 16- I talked to her a short time ago. (just)
 17- My brother isn't here. He is in London. (gone)
 18- The little boy is crying . He fell over . (because)
 19- I haven't seen Mayada for ages . (since)
 20- Reem left her key at school . She can't get into her house. (because)

تمارين فائقين For the brilliant

1- Find the mistake and correct it :

- 1- I read a wonderful wise saying took from an interesting article .
- 2- She got married 3 months ago and I didn't see her since then .
- 3- I think the criminal will be arrested if saw anywhere .
- 4- The play was boring : he enjoyed it at all .
- 5- Amr and Alaa are brothers and have the same tall .
- 6- I went to meet him when he reached to Cairo from abroad .

2- Choose the correct answer from a. b. c. or d:

- 1- He has stayed in a rented flat since..... To Cairo
 a- returned b- returning c- has returned d- returns
- 2- We..... at this hotel a couple of times before.
 a- have stayed b- stayed c- staying d- stay
- 3- As house prices in the cities have risen, peopleinto the countryside.
 a- moved b- had moved c- moving d- have moved
- 4- Good, the noise I can start concentrating on my work again.
 a- stopped b- have stopped c- stops d- stopping
- 5- She..... in San Diego a week ago.
 a- arrived b- has arrived c- had arrived d- arrives

2- Translate into Arabic :

- Rural to urban migration reduces population in rural areas, which decreases farming activities, leading to food insecurity.

تقف الزيادة السكانية المتنامية عائقاً في وجه اي تقدم او تطور.

Translation Vocabulary

effective	فعال	cope with	يساير
means	وسيلة / وسائل	contributions	اسهامات
efforts	مجهودات	rate	معدل
corner stone	حجر الزاوية	aware of	واعي ل / مطلع على
monopoly	احتكار	needs	احتياجات
enrich	يثري	disaster	كارثة

Test 4

A. Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue.

Anwar and Ibrahim meet for the first time on a train.

- Ibrahim : Hi, I'm Ibrahim from Cairo.(1).....?
Anwar : Anwar, and I'm from Alexandria.
Ibrahim :(2).....?
Anwar : I'm nearly nineteen.
Ibrahim :(3).....?
Anwar : I'm a student at the university.
Ibrahim :(4).....?
Anwar : I'd like to be a teacher.

2) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

- 1- Your grandfather admires Abu-Heif. You want to know why.
- 2- Someone asks you what your favourite hobby is.
- 3- You are invited to a party but you can't go.
- 4- Your sister bought a new shirt. She asks your opinion.

B- Vocabulary and Structure

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

- 1- The government should know how many people are living in part of large cities.
a) all b) whole c) each d) at all
- 2- We should out a census to get information about the population.
a) carry b) do c) make d) perform
- 3- I wonder how they lived in these slums.
a) comfortable b) comfort c) comfortably d) comfortless
- 4- All the Egyptian people live in harmony without distinction in race or
a) religious b) religion c) regular d) region
- 5- the world , you can find people who adore football.
a) Cross b) Over c) Above d) All over
- 6- When he came home , he looked
a) terrible b) tribe c) trial d) trap
- 7- In this story . It was a real to hear that the king had died .
a) shock b) happiness c) glory d) pleasure
- 8- We all feel pride when we hear about the successful Egyptians abroad .
a) nation b) national c) nationality d) nationalism
- 9- the showed that a lot of people supported the project .
a) questions b) equation c) questionnaire d) quest
- 10- Have you been to Turkey ?
a) ever b) never c) since d) ago
- 11- I my friend to say that I'll be late.
a) just have phoned b) had just phoned c) has just phoned d) have just phoned
- 12- He in a plane.
a) never have flown b) has yet flown c) has never flown d) ever had flown

4) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. I last saw my uncle a month ago. (I haven't)
2. My brother went to Italy two years ago. He will come back next week. (gone)
3. I did my homework earlier. (already)
4. She has done this hobby for 3 years. (since)

5) Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly:

- 1- You can know a lot of information about people and their education, nationality and religious from national censuses .
- 2- You can see a forest of concrete a long the river bank .
- 3- The forms asks about information about members of the family in the house .
- 4- This information helps to improve and build new schools if needs .

5- I felt as a fish out of water when I traveled abroad for the first time in my life.

C- Reading Comprehension and Set books

6) Read the following passage, then answer only six questions:

Edson Arantes Nasiemento was born in Brazil in 1940. At school, he was given the nickname Pele. Many people believe that Pele was the greatest footballer of all time. His father was also a footballer, but not a very successful one. He was always poor and often injured. For this reason, Pele's mother did not want her son to follow his father's footsteps. However, he started playing for the local club when he was only 10 years old. Aged 15, he transferred to Santos, a big city club. At the age of 16, he was playing for his country. In 1958, still only 17, he was in the Winning World Cup Team (the youngest World Cup player). In 1970, he was in the brilliant team that won the World Cup for Brazil again. He went to the United States to help develop soccer there.

He finally retired in 1977. However, he continued to work hard to develop the game worldwide. In 1994, he was made Brazilian Minister for sport. He always behaved well on the pitch and was admired and respected by both team mates and opponents.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why do many people believe that Pele was the greatest footballer of all time?
- 2- Why didn't Pele's mother want him to be a footballer?
- 3- What do you know about Pele's character as a footballer?
- 4- Find words in the passage that have the same meaning:
a) a name given to someone instead of his or her real name. b) the ground where football is played.

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

- 5- Pele was in the brilliant team that won the World Cup for Brazil in
a) 1940 b) 1970 c) 1994 d) 1977
- 6- As a footballer Pele always behaved well on the pitch and was admired and respected by both
a) injured and poor boys b) stupid and lazy people
c) scientists and researchers d) team mates and opponents
- 7- After retiring, Pele continued to.....
a) play for other teams b) develop the game world wide
c) win in other matches d) play in the United States

7) Answer Only Four (4) of the following questions:

- 1- What is (CAPMAS) short for?
- 2- What are the pros and cons of living in a city?
- 3- Would you like to live in a town, a large city or a small village? Why?
- 4- What is a census?
- 5- How often does Egypt do a census?
- 6- Why do you think some people move from the countryside to live in the city?

D- Novel

8) A- Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to Oliver when it was decided that he should go to prison?
2. Why was Oliver amazed to see the painting of the pretty woman?
3. Why did Fagin give some money to Nancy and the Artful Dodger?
4. Who was Nancy?
5. Why was Fagin so angry to hear that Oliver was caught by the police?

Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"Don't worry, sir. A magistrate will see him soon. He'll decide."

1. Who said this? To whom?
2. Who would the magistrate see? What would he decide about him?
3. What was the magistrate's final decision?

Writing

9) Write two paragraphs of five sentences each about:

Advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.

How to encourage tourists to visit Egypt.

Translation

10) A) Translate into Arabic :

The government should build new schools and hospitals in rural areas to help people there.

A census is the official process of counting the number of people in a country , city or town and collect information about them.

b) Translate into English.

- ان الهجرة من القرى الى المدن قد تسبب فى مشاكل كثيرة مثل الزحام، التلوث والبطالة.
- - يجب على الحكومة ان تخطط لبناء مدارس ومستشفيات جديدة فى الاماكن العشوائية .