

Student's book

Unit 8

The end of village life?

Key words

country areas	مناطق ريفية	export	تصدير	reversed	انعكس
phenomenon	ظاهرة	inhabitants	سكان	wealthy	اغنياء
rural	ريفي	profitable	مربح	countryside	ريف
depopulation	تناقص السكان	unemployment	بطالة	escape	يهرب
Mediterranean	متوسطي	Trend to	ميل . رغبة	overcrowding	مزدحم جدا
annual	سنوي	suffering	معاناة	Historically	تاريخيا
agricultural	زراعة	elderly	كبار السن	pollution	تلوث
crops	محاصيل	deserted	مهجور	Consist of	يتألف من

بلدات في عمل ذو دخل أفضل يجدوا ل الأماكن الريفية في منازلهم من تنتقل الناس من أعداد كبيرة عندما
When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find **better paid jobs** in towns
فارغة تترك غالبا فيها عاشوا مرة مزارع و قرى المدن و
and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty.

ظاهرة هذه منها نقود جمع لا يستطيعون لان هناك منازل يشتري يريد لا احد
No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This **phenomenon**
الريفية في الناس قلة إضافة إلى المدن في الاكتظاظ بالسكان تؤدي انخفاض عدد سكانها ريفي تسمى و التي
which is called rural **depopulation**, can lead to overcrowding in cities **as well as** to fewer people in country
من قيادة بالسيارة ساعة حولي اسبانيا منطقة الظاهرة هذه على مثال الأماكن

areas. One example of this phenomenon is the **Garrigues** area of Spain, about one hour's drive from
الشتاء البحر من قريبة ليست مرتفعة لأنها لكن مناخ متوسطي المنطقة برشلونة
Barcelona. The area has a **Mediterranean** climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter
تهطل التي ملم 482 مست معدل هطول مطر سنوي فيها منطقة منخفضة نوعاً ما درجة
temperatures are quite low. The area has **annual** rainfall level of 482 mm which falls
زراعية ناجحة تاريخياً الربيع و الخريف خلال السنة في يوم 47 فقط في
in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful **agricultural**
ذرة قمح أودية الأنهار في بينما الكروم و اللوز زرعوا المزارعين الأراضي أكثر ارتفاعا في منطقة
area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew **almonds** and **vines**, while in the river valleys, **wheat, corn,**
محاصيل التقليدية كانت دوار الشمس و فول
beans and **sunflowers** were the traditional **crops**.

للتصدير بشكل رئيسي يزرع والذي زيت الزيتون ذو النوعية الممتازة معروفة بشكل خاص المنطقة
The area was particularly well-known for its high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.
500 فيها القرية النموذجية عندما مضت حوالي الاعلى كان منطقة السكان

The **population** of the area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a **typical** village might have 500
الزراعة عندما لكن ساكن دائم 100 قليل فيها القرى بعض الآن بينما ساكن
inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 **permanent** inhabitants. But as farming
للمدن الانتقال بدأوا السكان ازدادت البطالة و ربحاً أقل و أقل أصبحت

became less and less **profitable**, and **unemployment** grew, the population began to move to the cities
أساسي تتألف القرى بعض الآن ليومنا هذا استمرت و 1860 في بدأ الميول هذا عمل ليجدوا
to find work. This **trend** started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages **consist** mainly
و الخدمات الفقيرة مثل انخفاض عدد سكانه تأثيرات من تعاني المنطقة كبار السن من
of elderly people. The area is **suffering** from the effects of depopulation, such as poor services and
المدينة إلى القرية من الانتقال لكن سنوات الأخيرة في أوروبا أجزاء بعض المزارع المهجورة
deserted farms. In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city
التلوث ازدهام الشديد من للهروب للريف ينتقلون الناس الأغنياء عندما على العكس أصبحت

has been **reversed** as **wealthy** people move to the **countryside** to escape from the **overcrowding**, pollution
منازل للعطلة أو للإجازة يشترون العديد لكن بشكل دائم ينتقلون البعض حياة المدن التوتر و
and stress of city life. Some are moving permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekend homes
السنة معظم فارغة تكون التي
which are empty for much of the year.

Answer the following question:(18m)3-2-1 رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

1- Define 'depopulation' in your own words.

عرف تناقص السكان بكلماتك الخاصة؟

When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty.

2- How does 'depopulation' affect the country areas?

كيف يؤثر تناقص السكان على المناطق الريفية؟

There are fewer people in country areas. poor public services and deserted farms.

3- How can 'depopulation' affect the towns and cities?

كيف يمكن ان تؤثر تناقص السكان على البلدات والمدن؟

It can lead to overcrowding in cities and towns

4- List four characteristics of Garrigues

اكتب اربع صفات لبلدة جارجيوس..

The area has a Mediterranean climate. winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area.

5- Why did people start to move out of Garrigues?

لماذا بدأ الناس ينتقلون الى خارج جارجيوس؟

to find work

6-What traditional crops did the farmers grow on the highland?

ما هو المحصول التقليدي الذي كان يزرع في الأراضي المرتفعة؟

on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) 5-4 رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

1- Something that happens or exists شيء يحدث أو يوجد	Phenomenon ظاهرة
2- Adjective to describe the countryside (not town) صفة لوصف الريف وليس المدينة	Rural ريفي
3- Making money صناعة المال	Profitable مربح
4- Empty because people have left فارغة لأن الناس هاجروا	Deserted مهجور
5- Having too many people فيه كثير من الناس	Overcrowding مزدحم
6- Someone who lives in a place شخص ما يعيش في المكان	Inhabitant ساكن
7- Transport, education and health نقل، تعليم وصحة	public services خدمات عامة

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12)7-6 رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

1-In recent years, **poor** people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.

في السنوات الأخيرة ،الناس الفقراء انتقلوا الى الريف لهربوا من الازدحام ،التلوث و الضغط في حياة المدينة

1-In recent years, **wealthy** people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life

2- The farmers grew almonds and vines in the **river valleys**.

المزارعون زرعوا اللوز و الكرمة في أودية الأنهار

2- The farmers grew almonds and vines in **the high land**.

Activity Book

Unit 8

Capital Cities

Key words

population	السكان	cultural	ثقافي	took over	حل محل	residential	سكني
administrative	اداري	inhabited	ماهول	strictly	بشكل دقيق	zones	مناطق
embassies	سفارات	commercial	تجاري	regulate	ينظم	industry	صناعة
financial	مالي	political	سياسي	layout	مخطط	considered	اعتبرت
institutions	مؤسسات	fraction	جزء	sectors	قطاعات	remains	يبقى

أهمية الأكثر و عدد السكان الأكبر ب المدينة الأكبر غالباً دولة ما عاصمة
The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest **population** and the most important
الدول الأخرى من السفارات إضافة إلى مكاتب الحكومة تتضمن عواصم مباني الادارية
administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as **embassies** from other countries.
مؤسسات مالية أخرى و مصارف دولية و محلية تحتوي مراكز مالية هي
They are also **financial** centres, containing national and international banks and other financial **institutions**.
اقتصادي و الحكومة مقر المجال هذا في المدن العواصم الأخرى عن تختلف لا دمشق
Damascus is no different from other capital cities **in this respect** – it is the seat of government and the economic
المدينة الأكبر دمشق شخص ملايين تقريباً سكان سوريا مركز ثقافي و
and **cultural** centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in
سكنوا بشكل مستمر تم العالم في المدينة الأقدم تعتبر و تاريخ غني فيها المدينة سوريا
Syria. The city has a rich history, and is **considered** the oldest city in the world. It has been continually **inhabited**
القسم الحديث في تقع المدينة مركز اداري و التجاري السنوات الآلاف
for thousands of years. The **commercial** and administrative center of the city is located in the modern part of
دمشق من مختلف مشابه البرازيل للمدينة عاصمة برازيليا لجدران القديمة خارج المدينة
the city, outside the ancient walls. **Brasilia**, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Damascus.
مؤسسات مباني سياسية هامة تحتوي مركز اداري دمشق مثل
Like Damascus, it is an administrative center and contains the key **political** buildings and institutions.
سكان البرازيل المركز الاقتصادي أو الثقافي الأهم ليست برازيليا دمشق تختلف عن لكن
However, **unlike Damascus**, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic center of Brazil. The population of
عدد سكان البرازيل الكبير جزء بسيط هو شخص مليون تقريباً برازيليا
Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny **fraction** of the huge Brazilian population.
1960 منذ البرازيل عاصمة كانت قد مدينة حديثة أواخر بنيت
Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960.
سكان فيها إضافة مركز ثقافي اقتصادي هام بقيت دي جانيرو ريو حلت محل
It **took over** from Rio de Janeiro, which **remains** a major economic and cultural center, as well as having a population
تنظيم بشكل دقيق قادرين المصممون حديثة لأنها و مدينة حديثة جداً برازيليا ر ملايين عديد
of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to **strictly regulate**
المناطق السكنية و الحكومية الصناعية للتجارية أماكن محددة ب قطاعات إلى مقسمة مخططها
its **layout**. It is **divided into sectors**, with specific **zones** for business, **industry**, government and **residential** areas

Answer the following question: (18m) 3-2-1 رقه بالامتحان الاخير

1- What is the population of these cities?

ما هو عدد سكان هذه المدن؟

Damascus 5 million; Brasilia 2.5 million

2- What buildings are characteristic of capital cities?

ما هي صفات المدن العواصم؟

government offices; embassies; banks; financial institutions

3- What are the differences between Damascus and Brasilia?

ما هو الاختلاف بين دمشق و برازيليا

Unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the main cultural or economic center of Brazil. Damascus is the most populated city in Syria, while the population of Brasilia represents only a tiny fraction of the population of Brazil. Damascus has been inhabited for thousands of years whereas Brasilia is a completely new city and was built in the 1950s

4-Why were planners able to strictly regulate Brasilia's layout?

لماذا كان المخططون قادرين على ان ينظم برازيليا بدقة؟

because it is so new.

5-When was Brasilia built?

متى بنيت برازيليا؟

it was built in the late 1950s

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير 5-4

1- an organization with an important role in the country	هيئة ذو دور هام في البلد	Institution	مؤسسة
2- a particular part of an area	جزء محدد من المنطقة	sector	قطاع
3- a small amount of something	قسم صغير من شيء ما	Fraction	جزء
4- clearly defined	واضح المعالم	Specific	محدد
5- supervise or control	يتحكم-يسيطر	Regulate	ينظم
6- the offices of the representative of a foreign country	المكاتب التي تمثل البلدان الأجنبية	Embassy	سفارة

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير 6-7

1-Brasilia is older than Damascus.

برازيليا أقدم من دمشق

1- Damascus is older than Brasilia.

2- Brasilia is the major cultural and economic center of Brazil..

برازيليا مركز ثقافي و اقتصادي للبرازيل

2- Brasilia is **not** the major cultural and economic center of Brazil.



Vocabulary

words related to sound

الكلمة	المعنى	
Bang	يقرع- يخبط	Door
Blow	ينفخ	Flute- saxophones- trumpets
strum	يعزف على الاوتار	Guitar
splash	يرش الماء - طرطشة	Pool
hit	يضرب	Percussion
pluck	ينقر على وتر	Guitar/ strings
bow	يعزف باستخدام القوس	Violin
roar	هدير- زئير	Plane - lion
scream	صراخ	Spiders
click	طقطقة- قرقرة	a light switch / a car seat belt
drip	صوت نزول قطرات الماء	Tap
tick	صوت ساعة ذات عقارب	Clocks
whistle	يصفر - صافرة	Train
percussion	العزف على الآلات الإيقاعية مثل الطبل	Tablah

- 1- Was that (bang / splash) the sound of someone jumping into the **swimming pool**?
- 2- Can you hear someone (blowing / strumming) a **guitar**?
- 3- I just heard the **door** (bang / splash). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.
- 4- You can (hit / strum) a **guitar** or you can (blow / pluck) the **strings** individually.
- 5- You have to (blow- strum) **saxophones** and **trumpets**.
- 6- You can (pluck or strum –bow or hit) a **guitar** .
- 7- You usually (bow- hit) a **violin**
- 8- You (blow-hit) **percussion** instruments with sticks or your hands.
- 9- The (roar -scream) of a **plane** woke me up in the night.
- 10- Can you hear that (clicking -dripping)noise? Someone must have left a **tap** on in the bathroom.
- 11- Everyone heard the (splash - roar)when he jumped into the swimming **pool**.
- 12- A friend of mine is terrified of **spiders** and (roars -screams) if she sees one close to her.
- 13- Digital **clocks** don't (tick- whistle) like **old-fashioned clocks** used to.
- 14- A **flute**: You have to (blow –percussion)
- 15- A **guitar**: You can either (pluck or strum- wood or blow)
- 16- An oud and a violin: They are both made of (wood-iron)
- 17- A **tablah** this is a (blow –percussion) instrument

Vocabulary

Idioms with **and**

المعنى	العبارة الاصطلاحية
من كل الأنحاء	Far and wide
الصخب و الإثارة	Hustle and bustle
الأعزاء المقربين	Nearest and dearest
يختار بحرية كبيرة ما يريد	Pick and choose
أشياء مختلفة	Odds and ends
امن وهدوء	Peace and quiet

1-People come from **far** and (long-wide) to see the Umayyad Mosque in the center of Damascus.

2-While I was on holiday I bought lots of **odds** and (things-ends) to give as **presents**.

3- There are lots of **restaurants** near here. You can (pick – take) and **choose** from about fifty.

4-I've travelled **far** and (wide-long), but I haven't found **anywhere** I like as much as my country.

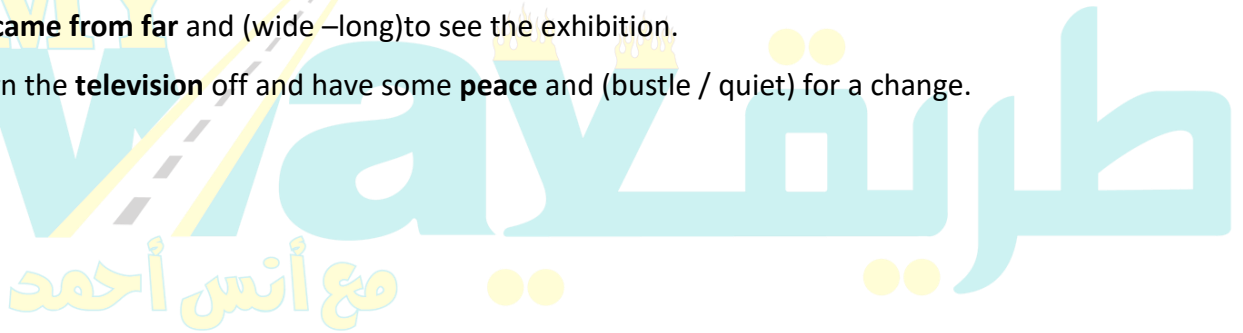
5- Most of the time I love the **hustle** and (castle - bustle) of **city life**.

6-I prefer the (peace and quiet -quiet and peace) of the **countryside** when I'm on holiday.

7- The new **library** is wonderful – there are so many books to **pick** and (take - choose) from.

8- People **came from far** and (wide –long)to see the exhibition.

9- Let's turn the **television** off and have some **peace** and (bustle / quiet) for a change.



Grammar

comparing and contrasting المقارنة و التناقض

رابط يستخدم لإظهار الاختلاف بين شيئين و يأتي بعدها جملة فعلية	
But لكن	My brother prefers living in the country but I prefer city.
بينما ,whereas / ,while	I prefer living in the town , whereas my brother prefers the country. Whereas some older people enjoy a quiet life , many young people prefer the excitement of city life. Whereas some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.
بدلا من instead of يأتي بعدها اسم	Instead of flying, let's go by car. let's go by car instead of flying. Could I have tea instead of coffee, please?
من جهة أخرى ,On the other hand	Travelling by car is very cheap. On the other hand, flying is much quicker.
رابط يستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين و يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية مقارنة ب in comparison with يأتي بعدها اسم	In comparison with village life , city life can be quiet stressful. It's expensive to live in the city , in comparison with the country . In comparison with flying , driving is quite slow and dangerous.
Less + adjective + than أقل	Farming is less profitable than it used to be.
Adjective+ er + than (busy) مقارنة ب	The city is much busier than the countryside

- 1 ... 150 years ago, when a typical village might have had 500 inhabitants, **whereas** now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants.
- 2- **Instead of** buildings, all I can see from my window are fields and trees.
- 3-Train journeys are often very fast and comfortable, **but** you have to stop at a station, **whereas** if you travel by car, you can drive right to the place you want to be.
- 4-Damascus is the largest city in Syria **but** Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.
- 5-Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil, **whereas** Damascus is the cultural and economic hub of Syria
- 6-Brasilia was designed by an architect in the 20th century **while** Damascus is a very old city, there are modern areas with many new buildings

Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (42 marks)25-26-27-28

- 1-City people have to drive **slowly**. Country people can drive **fast**. (join with **whereas**)
- 2-City people buy vegetable from shops. Country people often grow their own vegetables (**whereas**)
- 3-Brasilia is not the major cultural Centre of Brazil. Damascus the cultural hub of Syria (join with **whereas**)
- 4- Brasilia was designed in the 20th century. Damascus developed naturally over thousands of years. (join with **while**)
- 5-City people often live in **apartments**. Country people usually live in **houses**. (begin with **whereas**)
- 6-City people have to drive slowly. Country people can drive fast.(join with **on the other hand**)
- 7-City people have to drive slowly. Country people can drive fast. (join with **in comparison with**)
- 8- **City people**, country people often grow their own vegetables.(begin with **in comparison with**)
- 9- (**In comparison with – Whereas**) **Seoul** in South Korea, **Paris**, the capital of France, is quite a small city.
- 10- (**Whereas – On the other hand**,)Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.
- 11- I've decided to learn Chinese(**instead of – whereas**) French at university.
- 12-Chinese grammar is not too difficult(**but – instead of**) the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

Making Question

Yes / No question:

فعل المساعد	الفاعل	الفعل	تتمة	?
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- كل جملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نستخدم اما (do – does) اذا كانت الجملة في المضارع.

- Does = اذا كان الفاعل he – she – it او اسم يدل على المفرد الغائب

- Does she study English every day?

Yes, she studies English every day.

- Do = اذا كان الفاعل I – we – you – they

Do you study English every day ?

No, I don't study English every day.

I – we = you ?

Does + Verb0

- اذا كانت الجملة بالماضي البسيط نستخدم (did) ونعيد الفعل الى المضارع (did + Verb 1)

- Did she study English last year?

Yes, she **studied** English last year.

- الجملة التي تحتوي على فعل مساعد نستخدم نفس الفعل المساعد في تشكيل السؤال.

- Has she studied English?

Yes, she has studied English.

Is Marwan the best doctor in the town?

1. Yes, Marwan **is** the best doctor in the town.

- **Will** they leave after a few moments?

2. Yes, They will leave after a few moments.

- **Has** Nabeel caught a big fish?

3. Yes, Nabeel has caught a big fish.

- **Can** she type 70 words per minute?

4. Yes, She can type 70 words per minute.

- Does Mona work in a big corporation?

5. Yes, Mona **works** in a big corporation.

- **Do** Bilal and Ahmad play chess every night?

6. Yes, Bilal and Ahmad **play** chess every night.

Did Sami clean the car yesterday?

7. Yes, Sami **cleaned** the car yesterday.

- **Does** he know Aquba very well?

8. Yes, He **knows** Aquba very well.

- **Did** they win the cup yesterday?

9. Yes, They **won** the cup yesterday.

Do the girls walk to school every day?

10. Yes, **The girls walk** to school every day.

- **Does** he love this country?

11-Yes,**He loves** this town.

- **Do** they like soccer?

12- Yes, **They like** soccer.

- **Can** she drive a lorry?

13- Yes, She **can** drive a lorry.

Are they nice?

14- Yes, They **are** nice.

- **Did** they go to the swimming pool?

15- Yes, They **went** to the swimming pool.

VII-Complete the following sentences using clause(14m) السؤال السابع (29-30)

أكمل الجمل Complete the sentences

يتم إعطاؤنا في الامتحان نصف جملة لإكمالها بالنصف الآخر شرط أن يتم إكمال الجملة بالمعنى المناسب و الصحيح و بلا أخطاء إملائية يتم أكمل الجملة بـ :

(A) فاعل : I , we , you , they , he , she , it أو أسم مناسب .

(B) فعل يتوافق قواعديا مع الفعل الموجود في نصف الجملة الأول :

(Since) بعدها يأتي ماضي بسيط (V2)

1-We haven't met each other **since we were at high school.**

2-I am hot. **I haven't had a cold drink since I was at work.**

3-I have been playing the piano since **I was 10 years old.**

4-They have been working since **they met the first time.**

5-What have you been doing since **you graduated?**

ملاحظة إذا بدأت الجملة ب **since** نكمل بحاضر تام (**have/has + v3**)

6-Since **he was born, he has liked tennis.**

7-Since **his graduation, he has worked as an accountant.**

8- Since **she arrived in England, she has been working as a nurse.**

While بعدها ماضي مستمر (**was/were+ V ing**)

1- He lost 10 kg **while he was doing sport.**

2-She fell down and broke her leg while **she was working.**

إذا تم إعطاؤنا في الامتحان جملة طرفها الأول ماضي تام (**had + V3**) فأتنا يجب أن نكمل الطرف الثاني بالماضي البسيط

1-It **had been** cloudy all morning , but **it rained heavily** later.

2-The fire had started when **we left the house.**

Writing

An email giving recommendations.

Write an **email** to suggest and give recommendations for a suitable place for people to live. Use about 120 words.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fadi

I think I have found the **perfect** place for you. It is a comfortable building in Damascus countryside that would really suit your needs. I know you have been **complaining** about the **noise** in your **current** apartment, so the **location** of the new one would be a great **improvement**. It is **quiet** and **calm** and there are green areas around the place. There isn't much **traffic**, and with space parking you will never have trouble. It also has lots of rooms for entertaining. It is not furnished, so all of the furniture you already own could go straight in. It is a nice location. There is a large **supermarket** about five minutes away and it is very easy to reach the **motorway**. I really think you should come and see the place. It is a great find that you wouldn't want to miss out on.

Many thanks

