

3rd term Activity

Focus 4

READING: Read the article carefully. Decide which answer is correct A – D

Cities

Some cities are located by chance. A wagon breaks down, the driver spends some time in repairs, finds that he is in a congenial spot, and settles down. Later another person builds a house near his, and later someone adds an inn. Someone else starts selling farm produce there. Soon there is a little market, which grows to a town, and later to a city. Other places were destined by nature to become cities. London, for example, is on what is called the head of navigation - the point where it becomes too difficult for ocean-going ships to continue upriver, and must transfer their cargoes. As with London, the head of navigation is also the point where the river can be conveniently bridged. In fact, the location of a bridge is often the reason for the birth of a town - as Cambridge or Weybridge in England show. Again, a good harbor will generally lead to a city growing up about it. New York and San Francisco began life as ports, as did Cape Town in south Africa. Some places were created mainly for military purposes, such as Milan, and the host of English cities finishing with - cester, which is derived from castra which means camp in Latin. Chester itself, created to guard the Welsh border is a very good example. Other such military bases are Manchester, Doncaster, and of course, Newcastle. A few cities are not created by accident, but by intention. This was the case with Milton Keynes in England, but the most famous examples of such cities are capitals. Brasilia, Canberra and Washington are capitals created in modern times, but even their greatest admirers will admit that they lack a certain character. It is no co-incidence that there are famous pop songs about New York, ("New York, New York") Chicago ("My kind of Town") San Francisco ("Going to San Francisco") and many other US cities, but none about the nation's capital. On the other hand, any Londoner can give you at least three songs about the place.

1. This article is about

- a. why capital cities are created
- b. places where cities might begin
- c. urban life
- d. why some city sites are chosen

2. London owes its origin to

- a. a river
- b. a bridge
- c. an army camp
- d. because ships could sail there

3. The writer feels that

- a. cities are created by chance
- b. planned cities lack soul
- c. that no-one can tell why a city will develop
- d. some cities were planned by generals

4. Which is NOT given as a reason for a new city?

- a. wars
- b. random events
- c. trade

- d. politics
5. "Congenial" in the first paragraph means
- a. on the coast
- b. on a river
- c. near an army camp
- d. none of these
6. The article suggests that English cities of military origin
- a. can be found from their locations
- b. can be found from their names
- c. are more common than other cities
- d. always end with end with -cester
7. There are no songs about Washington because
- a. the city has little character
- b. it is too modern
- c. it is the national capital
- d. songwriters don't like politics.
8. This article is mainly about
- a. geography
- b. history
- c. music
- d. rivers

USE OF ENGLISH: 1- Choose the correct option for each gap

What is Genealogy?

Genealogy is a (0) ..D..... of history. It concerns family history, (1) than the national or world history studied at school. It doesn't merely involve drawing a family tree, however - tracing your family history can also (2) in learning about your roots and identity. The Internet enables millions of people worldwide to (3) information about their family history, without great (4)

People who research their family history often (5) that it's a fascinating hobby which (6) a lot about where they come from and whether they have famous ancestors. According to a survey involving 900 people who had researched their family history, the chances of discovering a celebrity in your past are one in ten. The survey also concluded that the (7) back you follow your family line, the more likely you are to find a relation who was much wealthier than you are. However, the vast majority of people who (8) in the survey discovered they were better off than their ancestors.

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|------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 0- A- band | B- set | C- series | D- branch |
| 1- A- instead | B- rather | C- except | D- sooner |
| 2- A- cause | B- mean | C- result | D- lead |
| 3- A- accomplish | B- access | C- approach | D- admit |
| 4- A- free | B- price | C- charge | D- expense |

- 5- A- describe B- define C- remark D- regard
 6- A- reveals B- opens C- begins D- arises
 7- A- older B- greater C- higher D- further
 8- A- attended B- participated C- included D- associated

2- Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between 2 and 5 words, including the word given.

1 The arrival of Helen's flight is 8.00. **AT**

Helen's flight _____ 8.00.

2 Hurry up! We'll get to the theatre after the beginning of the play. **WILL**

By the time we get to the theatre, the play _____ begun.

3 Do you have any plans for Saturday evening? **DOING**

What _____ Saturday evening?

4 My parent's wedding anniversary is in June next year. **FOR**

By June next year my parents _____ forty years.

5 I bought my car from that man **WHOM**

That is the man _____ my car.

6 The girls were hungry and decided to have a meal. **WHO**

The girls, _____ have a meal.

7 You gave me a very useful present. **WHICH**

The present _____ is very useful.

8 Peter and Sally met when they were children. They are best friends. **KNOWN**

Sally _____ all her life.

9 The children are wet. They were playing football. It was raining. **BEEN**

The children were wet _____ football in the rain.

10 We were hungry. We didn't have lunch today. **NOT**

We were very hungry because _____ today.

11 I looked for my keys everywhere. I was delighted when I found them. **LOOKING**

I was delighted when I found my keys. I _____ for hours.

3- Complete the paragraph by transforming the word between brackets so that it fits the blank

Agriculture in Australia

Traditionally, Australia was _____ (FAME) for producing wheat and wool, but times have changed in _____ (RECENTLY) years, with many farmers (ELECT) to be more diverse in their crop and livestock range. It is now quite common to see farms with more exotic fruit and vegetables. Farmers are _____ (LIKE) to sell their produce locally nowadays, but rather to the factories in The cities. As a result, farms are now large-scale _____ (PRODUCE) where thousands of tonnes of crops are (CULTIVATE)

Another aspect that is different nowadays is _____ (IRRIGATE). In the past, farmers would just flood the fields but now it is common to see sprinkler (SYSTEMATIC) everywhere. This means that more water is (CONSERVATION), which has been helpful with the drought that has severely impacted the (MAJOR) of the farms in the _____ (SOUTH) states of the country. Hopefully, the _____ (CREATE) the farmers have shown in recent times will continue.

4- Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb for each sentence and putting it into the correct form

1 She MADE / DID/ GAVE an effort to find out as many details about the issue as possible.

2 He is a very interesting person. I would never LOSE / MISS / MAKE the chance to meet him again.

3 We have already started to DO / MAKE / PREPARE plans for Christmas.

4 It's very important to FEEL / HOLD / HAVE a good relationship with all our business partners.

5 You should HOLD / KEEP / PUT a record of all your travel and food expenses on the trip.

8 I disagree with you. MAKE / SAY / GIVE me two good reasons why we should give him the job.

9 Excuse me for a moment: I have to DO / RING / MAKE a telephone call.

10 I am sorry, Mr. Green is out at the moment. Would you like to MAKE / DO / LEAVE a message for him?

LISTENING: In this part, you will hear five speakers. You will hear five different people talking about their attitudes to friendship. For questions 1-5, choose from the list the sentence that best fits their attitude.

Speaker 1

a- Friendship has limitations

Speaker 2

b- The younger generations can't socialize

Speaker 3

c- There's no friend like an old friend

Speaker 4

d- Social networking keeps friendships going

Speaker 5

e- Virtual friends aren't real friends

f- I outgrew my old friends.