

KEYS

Chapter 01 Land & People

1

- 1) Egypt can be divided into four regions: the Delta and Nile Valley, the Western Desert, the Eastern Desert, and the Sinai Peninsula.
- 2) Khamasin is hot dust storms occurring after winter. The winds are said to occur at any time in a fifty-day period between March and June.
- 3) Around 3100 BCE, the Pharaoh Narmer, the ruler of Upper Egypt, conquered Lower Egypt and united all of Egypt for the first time.
- 4) Wafd Party came into being in 1919 calling for complete British withdrawal from the country.
- 5) In 1953, the monarchy was abolished.

2

- 1) F 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) T

3

- 1) Egypt entered its “modern period” and was turned once more into an imperial center. With industrialization, territorial expansions and other measures, Egypt was a formidable regional power by the 1820s.
- 2) Remove the remaining British presence in the country; envisage an

ambitious program of industrialization and modernization; make his new regime strictly socialist.

Chapter 02 Values & Attitudes

1

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) T

2

- 1) the awareness of dignity
- 2) Insha'allah(God willing), Bukra(tomorrow), Ma'lesh(never mind!)
- 3) an extremely wealthy class, the mass of Egyptians who are extremely poor, a small professional and middle class
- 4) social obligations
- 5) Qur'an; hadith

3

- 1) wear modest clothing; leave your shoes at the entrance; sit on the floor in a mosque; not to step in front of anyone who is praying; etc.
- 2) Recently there have been major reforms to the legal status of women. Despite this, gender inequality still exists in Egyptian society.

Chapter 03 Customs & Traditions

1

- 1) D 2) B 3) A 4) D 5) B

2

- 1) 13.
- 2) Ramadan is the ninth month of the lunar Muslim calendar.
- 3) The iftar is the breaking of fast. People wait for the sunset call to prayer before they begin to eat. The suhur is the last meal of the day during Ramadan and usually takes place shortly before sunrise.
- 4) Falling in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar, Eid el Adha (feast of the sacrifice) is perhaps the most sacred of Muslim festivals, a celebration to mark the pilgrimage to Mecca.
- 5) A mulid (literally, “birthday”) is the celebration of a saint, a custom observed by both Muslims and Christians. Mulid season starts in May and ends in October.

3

- 1) Their sheikhs dress in colorful robes, while “whirling dervishes” perform their spellbinding routine. Others perform the zikr, chanting religious songs to hypnotic rhythms that lead to a state of trance. The atmosphere is alive with incense, music, and prayer.
- 2) People from all segments of society are generally superstitious. They believe that if someone is envious of you they can cause your good luck to disappear by casting the evil eye on you. For this reason, Egyptians can be quite discreet about good things. They may not reveal a new job until the start date, or talk about a salary raise.

Chapter 04 Making Friends

1

- 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T

2

- 1) conservative; a family setting
- 2) parent-imposed curfews
- 3) rich; flowery
- 4) fifteen; thirty
- 5) not to eat with the guests

3

- 1) Warmth is fundamental when Egyptians greet each other. Women kiss on both cheeks when they meet. Men may greet each other by kissing on cheeks, a pat on the back, or handshakes, etc. For people of the opposite sex, minimal physical contact is the norm. It's rude to see an acquaintance and not to greet them.
- 2) Firstly, it's polite to accept when you are invited. Then, remember to pick up a plate of Arabic sweets or a cake for after dinner. You had better not bring alcohol or flowers. It doesn't matter if you are 15 or 30 minutes late. When sitting at the dining table, you should wait to be served. Remember to pay hostess a compliment for they have spent so much time in the kitchen preparing for the guests. Don't leave immediately after a meal.

Chapter 05 Private & Family Life**1**

- 1) C 2) D 3) B 4) A 5) A

2

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T

3

- 1) The groom makes an appointment with the prospective bride's family; the groom reveals his income and state the amount of dowry he is prepared to pay; seal the bond by reading a specific verse of the Qur'an called the fatha; set a date for engagement; the would-be bride spends the Henna night; wedding parties.
- 2) The routine of urban life is not so different from that in the West. People commute to work, and socialize on weekends; etc. Rural life is more traditional. Family structure within the home is more rigid and the pace of life is rhythmic.

Chapter 06 Time Out**1**

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T

2

- 1) from upmarket boutiques to open-air markets

- 2) rhythmic; emotional
- 3) prohibited; some Muslims do drink.
- 4) multifaceted
- 5) football(soccer)

3

- 1) Egyptians hold a very conflicted attitude towards belly dancing. On the one hand, they consider it a national art and many families hire belly dancers to entertain at wedding parties. On the other hand, belly dances are considered loose and their world sleazy.
- 2) While in Europe food is considered part of the cultural heritage, unfortunately in Egypt there has been no move to preserve cooking techniques and recipes. Given this, an outsider is likely to taste only a minute amount of genuine Egyptian cuisine.

Chapter 07 Travel, Health, & Safety**1**

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F

2

- 1) Although driving in Egypt is stressful, at least, when driving, the driver exercises a degree of control.
- 2) One year.
- 3) Working class and students.
- 4) By Taxi.

5) It is because the landlord wants to avoid tax.

3

- 1) Uninsured drivers who have crashed into each other prefer to settle the dispute on the spot without resorting to the system, providing there are no injuries and no serious damage. Status and wealth play a part here. If there is serious damage and the person at fault is richer (drives a better car), he or she will probably pay for it. Settlement really depends on the drivers. Very often, if there is no serious damage, people will get out of their cars, make a little fuss, and then go their own way.
- 2) Metal detectors have been installed at the entries to all tourists sites and hotels. Police are present at all spots frequented by foreigners and undercover police are always present as an extra precaution.

Chapter 08 Business Briefing

1

- 1) The major steps include faster paced privatization, customs reforms, liberalization of the banking industry, and active encouragement of private enterprise.
- 2) The government sector works six days a week, from Saturday to Thursday, generally from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- 3) Business gifts are usually exchanged at the end of the year.
- 4) It is because Egyptians prefer talking to listening.

- 5) You should stop the presentation and carry on again when he is ready.

2

- 1) Sadat's Open Door Policy
- 2) varied; changing rapidly
- 3) the maintenance of harmony
- 4) creates awkwardness
- 5) the French Napoleonic Code

3

- 1) There are several genuine reasons for this. The major one is traffic congestion, which is highly unpredictable. Rush hours, of course, play a part, but road accidents—which are very common—can create bottlenecks that takes hours to unblock. Dignitaries and senior government officials traveling by car also cause immense traffic backlogs, as streets are usually sealed off when they are traveling on the road.
- 2) It is important to be aware of two things when negotiating. First, the Arabic language and style is very flowery and expressive. Second, many people will oversell at first, with the expectation that they will be knocked back.

Chapter 09 Communicating**1**

- 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T

2

- 1) Modern Standard Arabic
- 2) their correct title; showing deference
- 3) strength; hesitation
- 4) Mobinil, Vodafone, and Itisalat.
- 5) a major city or hotel; overseas airmail; domestic post

3

- 1) Egyptians warmly appreciate the efforts of those who try to speak their language. Making mistakes is fine: it is actually found quite charming and people will extend more courtesy to those who have made the efforts to learn some Arabic, even a few words.
- 2) The revolution paved the way for greater fearlessness in the media and the press. Criticizing the president was once a jailable offense, but now dozens of nightly television shows are dedicated to politics, with pundits and guests holding officials to account and criticizing their policies openly on air. But human rights organizations are pressing for the laws on freedom of expression to be properly applied, after an Egyptian man was sentenced to two years in prison in September 2012 for insulting President Morsi.