

Grade 12

Unit 2

A thirst for knowledge



- A thirst for knowledge
- Quotations
- Cradle
- grave
- intelligence
- imagination
- patience
- seek



intimated

متخوف

= feeling scared or nervous

edible

قابل للأكل

= suitable or safe for eating

excel

يتفوق - يتميز

= to be extremely good at doing sth

Curriculum

منهج

= the subjects that we are taught

Conventional

تقليدي

= Considered ordinary, standard or traditional

fascinating

رائع - مبهر

= very interesting

Crucial

مهم ، حاسم ، مصيري

= extremely important

put off

focused on

struggle

drastically

بشكل جذري

appreciate

يقدر

Page 22 -> B " Natured by Nature

settings اعدادات - ضبط «مكان - زمان»

direct learning

التعليم المباشر

experience

خبره

experimentation

التجريب - الاختبار العلمي

Lack

ينقص - يعوز

environment

بيئة

educate

يعلم - يربي

educator

معلم - مربي

educators

متعلمين

instruction

تعليم - تدريس

adopt

يقبل - يتبنى

confident

واثق

independent-minded

عقلية مستقلة

innovative

مبتكر

appropriately

على نحو ملائم

wilderness

البرية

pick_up.....skills

يتعلم

shelter

مأوى

hands-on

خبرة مباشرة

assess

يقيم

initiative

مبادرة - روح المبادرة

bound to

مُتَّزِمٌ بـ - سهل جداً

appetite

رغبة - شهية

demonstrate

يُثَبِّت

an article

مقالة

a formal letter providing information

a blog post

بوست موجود على مدونة

a flyer

نشرة إعلانية

→ Eaglewing

Aviation School

Aviation

الطيران

Challenging

تحدي

aspects

نواحي - جوانب

obtain

يحصل على

Maintain

يحافظ على

enroll

يسجل باسمه في دوره

applicants

المتقدمون لـ

demanding

متطلب

Certificate

شهادة

Semester

فصل دراسي

falling behind

تفوق - تراجع - تأخر

alternative

بديل

participants

المشاركون

astronomy

علم الفلك

identify

يتعرف على

archaeology

علم الآثار

field trip

رحلة ميدانية

submit

يُقدّم - يرسل - يخضع

point out

يوضح

indicate

يشير إلى

author

مؤلف

P
23

D

Grammar

□ Present perfect المضارع التام

I
You
We
They
جمع
have

* يتكون من

He
she
it
فرد
has + P.P

- He has done his homework. اثبات

- He hasn't done his homework. نفي

- Has he done his homework? سؤال

Key words

since

- so far

for

- always

just

- before

already

- how long?

yet

- once

ever

- twice

never

recently

lately

Since past simple, present perfect

Since he travelled, I haven't seen him.

present perfect since past simple

I haven't seen him since he travelled

Since → 2 o'clock
→ Monday
→ April
→ 2010
→ last

منذ الساعة
البرانية

* I have lived in Qatar since 2010.

for → 2 hours
→ 3 days
→ two week
→ a month
→ 10 years
→ a long time
→ ages

منذ
البرانية

* I have lived in Qatar for 10 years.

يتوسطا بين **already & just**
has + have + p.p

- She has just arrived.

- I have already done my homework.

yet ← تأتي في آخر السؤال - والجملة المنفية

- Have you finished your homework yet?

- I haven't finished my homework yet.

ever ← تأتي في السؤال

- Have you ever ridden a horse?

never ← تأتي في الإجابة - الجملة مثبتة

لكنها تفيد النفي

- I have never ridden a horse.

so far ← تأتي في الجملة المثبتة

- I have read 10 stories so far.

before ← تأتي في الجملة المنفية

- I haven't visited Paris before.

has + been to + مكات
have

ذهب وعااد
شخص went to a place and came back.

* Ali has been to the club.

ذهب علي الى النادي وعااد

has + gone to + مكات
have

ذهب ولم يعد - مازال هناك

شخص went to a place and still there.

- Ali has gone to the club.

ذهب علي الى النادي ومازال هناك.

- Mum - to the supermarket. She is at home now.

- Mum - to the supermarket. She is still there.

استخدامات المضارع التام

أحداث حدثت في الماضي ولكن لم يمدد وقت حدوثها [1] على عكس الماضي البسيط فقد حدث حدثاً

* I've already sent the email.

* I sent the email an hour ago.

حالة بدأت في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة للحين [2]

* Ali has had his bicycle since June.

أحداث حدثت وانتهت في الماضي ولكن نتائجهما ما زالت موجودة [3]

* I've just mopped the floor.

[It's still wet]

* Mum has hung the clothes on the line.

أحداث انتهت حديثاً [4]

* We have just ordered our meal.

مع صفات الدرجة الثالثة the most est [5]

* the only one مع هذه التعبيرات

* the first one

* the second one

* It is the most interesting story I've ever read.

* He is the tallest man I've ever met.

* It is the first time I've played football.

2. present perfect progressive

* formation:-

have
has + been + V+ing

* She has been cooking.

* She hasn't " " .

* Has she " " ?

* key words:-

since

for

How long

all → day / night / week

* Usage :-

① حدث بدأ ولم ينتهي ، ، مازال مستمرا

* I have been learning English for 6 years.

② حدث ، انتهى ولكن نتيجة مازالت موجودة لكيم

* We have been walking around all day. That's why we're so tired.

③ To show annoyance resulting from a recent action.

للتعبير عن الحفايقة والد نزاع نتيجة كرت حديث.

* Who has been wearing my jacket?

34. I(**just sign up**) for another year of evening classes.
35. I(**attend**) business school for nearly three years now.
36. Mr Smith(**teach**) history at this school since he graduated from university.
37. you(**borrow**) my clothes without asking again?
38. I (**go**) to Canada before.
39. She(**visit**) London before.
40. Jessica can't withdraw money from the cash machine because she (**forget**) her PIN.
41. Jane! How's your daughter? (**she / leave**) yet?
42. The university (**already accept**) her.
43. She(**not find**) accommodation yet.
44. She (**search**) for two weeks now, but she can't find anything.
45. The university(**not ring**) her yet.
46. She(**do**) the experiment all morning.
47. Why (**you / ignore**) me lately?
48. I(**ring**) you six times.
49. I (**ring**) you all morning. And guess what! No answer!
50. Sorry, I (**be**) a bit busy lately.
51. (**you / hear**) about the field trip?
52. I(**look**) forward to this trip since they announced it.
53. There is something surprising about students who(**just / complete**) their final year at Urban Classroom.
54. They..... (**not only / pass**) their secondary school exams, but they (**also / achieve**) a university degree.
55. Since opening, the school (**work**) with the city university to offer the opportunity for university level studies.
56. Since we started taking students out of their classrooms, we (**constantly / search**) for newer and better ways to help them develop.
57. Today we see the successful conclusion to the programme that we(**work**) towards for the last five years.
58. I (**just send off**) the last of my university applications.
59. I (**not send**) any of my university applications yet.
60. I(**think**) about it a lot lately.
61. I.....(**actually decide**) to take a gap year.
62. I (**study**) Spanish for so many years.
63. I (**always want**) to visit Spain, so this is my chance.

12. Complete the gaps with the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I(**already visit**) London.
2. I(**not send**) the email yet.
3. Jill(**study**) Chinese for a while, but only now feels confident enough to hold a conversation.
4. I (**never see**) such a tall man.
5. Mom is tired because she(**hang**) the clothes on the line.
6. I(**mop**) the floor that's why it is still wet.
7. We(**just order**) our meal.
8. Adam(**visit**) his uncle recently.
9. Adam(**not visit**) his uncle lately.
10. Who(**wear**) my jacket?
11. I(**have**) this mobile phone since 2015.
12. I(**write**) more than half of my book report so far.
13. I (**never visit**) France.
14. Robert(**break**) two mobile phones since he graduated.
15. This is the tallest man I(**meet**).
16. It's the first time I(**play**) rugby.
17. I(**visit**) London twice.
18. I(**go**) to the mall twice this week.
19. Mandy isn't here; she.....(**go**) to the mall.
20. I(**learn**) English for 6 years.
21. How long (**you work**) in Qatar?
22. I(**have**) this mobile phone for 5 years .
23. We.....(**walk**) around all day. That's why we're so tired.
24. We're so tired because we.....(**walk**) around all day.
25. You(**ignore**) me lately.
26. It(**rain**) for the past three hours.
27. He is happy because he(**succeed**) for 2 hours.
28. He(**break**) his leg twice since 2010.
29. I.....(**call**) him three times this morning.
30. Barry(**have**) his bicycle since June.
31. He(**send**) three emails since morning.
32. I(**just book**) a ticket to London.
33. This is the first time I.....(**ever take**) an art course.

brain

مخ

mind

عقل

Cerebrum

المخ - الدماغ
«المخ في التشريح»

neurons

الخلايا العصبية

brain-teasers

ألعاب التفكير - دعابة الدماغ

Section

جزء - مفصل - مقطع

organ

عضو

hemisphere

نصف

organ

عضو

Complicated

معقد

weigh

يزن

interact

يتفاعل

associated with

مرتبط بـ

page 27 diagram رسم بياني - تخطيط

scientific

علمي

Method

طريقة

analyse

يحلل

Hypothesis

الفرضية - افتراضي

theory

نظرية

repeat

يكرر

confirm

يؤكد

stages

مراحل

background

خلفية

Carry out

ينفذ

description

وصف

process

عملية

progression

تقدم - تعاقب

paraphrase

يعيد صياغة

input

إدخال - مساهمة

Categorised

مصنف

attentive

منتبه

gather

يجمع

environmental

بيئي

short-term

قصير الأمد

long-term

طويل الأمد

- Literacy علم القراءة والكتابة

= The ability to read and write

- inquiry تحقيق - بحث

= The process of looking for knowledge or information. [scientific inquiry]

- imported مستورد

= brought from another country

- inclusivity الشمولية

= the policy of providing equal opportunities for people of different backgrounds.

- thrive ينمو - يزدهر

= to be very successful and do very well.

- intellectual ذهني - فكري - عقلائي

= Concerning knowledge and understanding

Astronomy علم الفلك philosophy الفلسفة

Algebra علم الجبر historical تاريخي

medicine الطب era حقبة - عهد - عصر

geometry علم الهندسة

Vocabulary 2b p. 30
حروف الجر

- Cooperate with يتعاون مع
- work on يحسن - يشتغل على
- Cheat in يغش في
- Concentrate on يركز على
- pay attention to ينتبه لـ
- revise for يراجع لـ
- good at جيد في
- Capable of قادر على
- absent from غائب من
- benefit from يستفيد من

assignment

الواجب

in trouble

في مشكلة - في ورطة

decide

يقرر

amounts

كميات

lecture

محاضرة

2b b [word formation]

page (30)

Verb + ^{ion}ation
 ^{ment}ment
 ^{ance}ance = Noun

interact interaction

participate participation

instruct instruction

Cooperate Cooperation

present presentation

Combine Combination

Cooperate cooperation

identify identification

involve involvement

punish punishment

accomplish accomplishment

assess assessment

achieve achievement

assist assistance

attend
attendance

appear appearance

interact	interaction	تفاعل
participate	participation	مشاركة
present	presentation	عرض تقديمي
combine	combination	دمج / مزيج / خليط
identify	identification	هوية
instruct	instructions	تعليمات
cooperate	cooperation	تعاون
oblige	obligation	الزام / اجبار
contribute	contributions	مساهمات / تبرعات
involve	involvement	تورط
punish	punishment	عقاب
assess	assessment	تقييم
achieve	achievement(s)	انجاز
accomplish	accomplishments	انجازات
assist	assistance	مساعدته
appear	appearance	ظهور
attend	attendance	حضور
inquire	inquiry	تحقيق / استجواب
primary	primarily	في المقام الأول
last	lasting	دائم / ثابت
history	historians	مؤرخين
include	inclusivity	الشمولية
literate	literacy	معرفة القراءة و الكتابة
argue	argument	الجدل
state	statement	بيان
annoy	annoyance	مضايقة
apply	application	طلب
experiment	experimentation	تجريب / اختبار عملي

* Grammar

Comparisons

تنقسم الصفات إلى قسمين

1] قصيرة المقطع

tall - short - thin - fat - hot - cold
big - wide - easy - long - small

المقارنة بين اثنين -

صفة er than

* Ali is taller than Hamad.

wider than

bigger than

easier than

المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين

the est

* Ali is the tallest boy of his friends.
in the class.

the widest

the biggest

the easiest

✘ ✘ ✘ ✘

2] الصفات طويلة المقطع

dangerous - expensive - interesting

المقارنة بين اثنين -

more

less +

صفة than

* The lion is more dangerous than the wolf.

المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين

the most

صفة

the least

* The lion is the most dangerous animal.

3 الصفات الساذة

أصل الصفة	المقارنة بين اثنين	المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين
good-well	better than	the best
bad-badly	worse than	the worst
many much	more than	the most
little	less than	the least
far	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

- * Hamad is a good boy.
- * Hamad is better than Ali.
- * Hamad is the best boy.

* الصفات المتساوية

اثبات	as	صفة دون	as	مثل
تفني	not as	أي إضافات	as	ليس مثل
	so		as	

- * Ali is as tall as Hamad.
- * Ali isn't as tall as Hamad. [taller]
- * Hamad is taller than Ali.

- No other river in the world is longer than the Nile.
- The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- No other river in the world is as long as the Nile.

ملحظات هامة

① بعض الصفات ← يمكن نستخدم قصيرة و طويلة

Clever cleverer than the cleverest
 more clever the most clever

Common
narrow
simple



② في الصفات من الدرجه الثانيه [للمقارنه بين اثنين]
يمكن نحدد درجه الصفة باستخدام هذه الكلمات

far much rather a lot a little
a bit slightly even

* This car is much more expensive than the one I bought.



ك

ك

③ فعل + ناهي + صفة مقارنه + فعل + فاعل + صفة مقارنه + er
more + ص

* If you study much, you will get high marks.

* The more you study the higher marks you get.

* If you drive slowly, you will arrive safely.

* The

4] للإشارة إلى الزيادة أو النقصان (مستمر للصفة).

Comparative and Comparative
—er and —er

* The horse was running faster and faster.

Other forms of Comparison

* Ali is the elder of the two brothers.

* The food at the restaurant was good; not like the last time we ate there.

* Hamad studies twice as hard as his friends.

* Omar found the course less demanding than the previous one he had done.

* That was one of the least humorous jokes I've ever heard.

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

أتمنى من كل من استفاد من هذه الملزمة

الدعاء بظهر الغيب لي ولوالدي ولجميع

المسلمين

Fill in the gaps with the correct form.

1. My sister thinks she's _____ (intelligent) than me, but I don't agree!
2. Avatar is probably _____ (good) film I've seen!
3. What is _____ (wet) month of the year in England?
4. Do you think the Harry Potter films are _____ (bad) than the books?
5. Who is _____ (powerful) person in your country?
6. I think Men in Black 1 was _____ (funny) than Men in Black 3.
7. Is Shoug _____ (old) than Dana?
8. Salem is _____ (nice) person that I know.
9. Her dress is (pretty) _____ than mine.
10. Cheetahs are (fast) _____ animals we can find.
11. Eating fruit and vegetables is (healthy) _____ than eating hot dogs.
12. I like milk (good) _____ than coffee.
13. The blue whale is **by far** (heavy) _____ animal in the world.
14. Which is (big) _____, Portugal or Spain?
15. Travelling by plane is (comfortable) _____ than travelling by car.
16. He is (untidy) _____ person in class.
17. Buying things from plastic is (bad) _____ than buying things from recycled paper.
18. The Nile is **by far** (long) _____ river in the world.
19. In Mark's opinion History is (difficult) _____ than Geography.
20. Antarctica is one of (cold) _____ places on Earth.
21. Greece is **much / far / a bit / slightly** (hot) _____ than England.
22. Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's (pretty) _____ of them all?
23. Elvis Presley is **one of** (popular) _____ rock singers ever.
24. My marks are **getting** _____ (good) and _____ (good).
25. Alyaa is (tall) _____ than Sara even though she is (young) _____.
26. Switzerland is **one of** (rich) _____ countries in the world.
27. People in Africa are the (poor) _____ in the world.



Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given

1. I can't get a better mark in maths than this. **the**
This is _____ get in maths.
2. As Omar practised more, tennis became easier. **the**
The _____ tennis became.
3. I didn't expect the course to be that hard; that's why I dropped out. **much**
I expected the course _____ ; that's why I dropped out.
4. We expected the museum to be larger. **not**
The museum _____ we expected.
5. As you progress through the book, the maths problems become increasingly hard to solve. **and**
As you progress through the book, the maths problems _____ to solve.
6. Online courses are not as expensive as they used to be. **less**
Online courses _____ they used to be.
7. Jack's motorbike is newer than Kevin's or mine. **the**
Jack's motorbike _____ the three.
8. I had expected the outing to be more enjoyable. **as**
The outing was _____ I had expected.
9. I have never seen anyone drives so badly. **driver**
He _____ I have ever seen!
10. MP3 players are not as popular as they were when they first came out. **less**
MP3 players _____ they were when they first came out.
11. The weather kept getting hotter, so we decided to leave for our beach house. **and**
The weather was _____, so we decided to leave for our beach house.
12. As Mariam studied more, maths seemed easier. **the**
The _____ maths seemed.

Complete with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add **as, the** or **than** where necessary

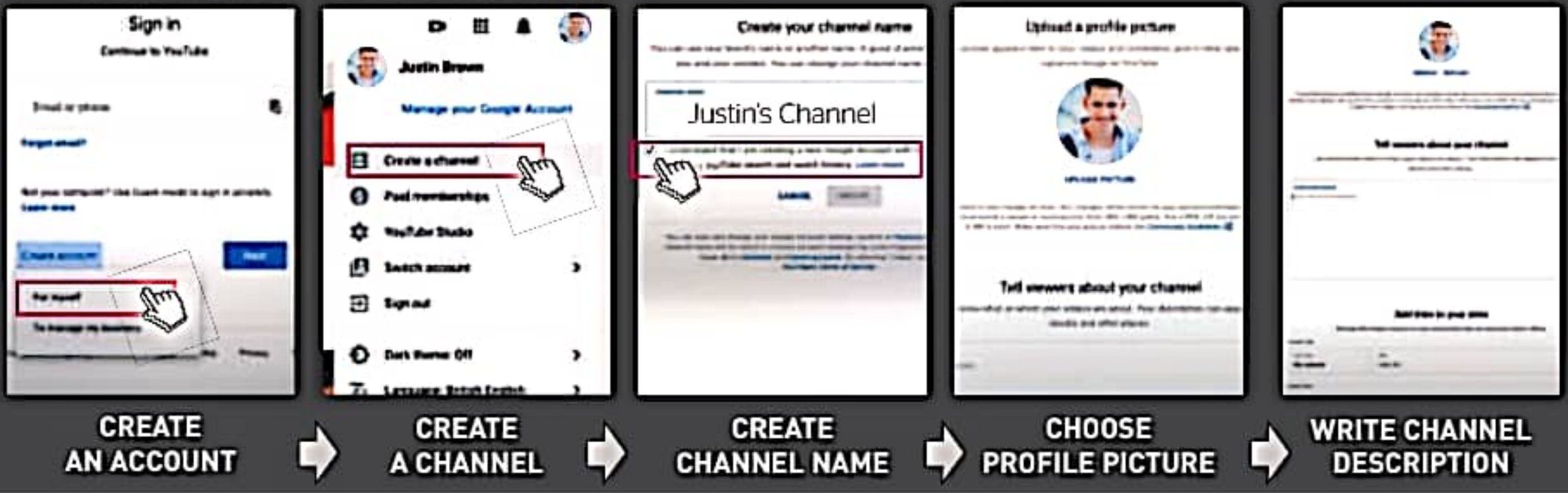
1. The car we bought is **slightly** _____ (big) the one we used to have.
2. _____ (few) and _____ (few) people are using their cars to go to the city centre
3. The day of their son's birth was _____ (happy) day of their lives.
4. Nour worked _____ (hard) she could but she didn't manage to do a good job.
5. Living in the countryside is _____ (healthy) living in the city.
6. Hamad is _____ (irritating) person I know.
7. Raising children is a lot _____ (difficult) most people realise.
8. That's _____ (interesting) book he's ever written.
9. _____ (hard) you study, _____ (good) you will do in your exam.
10. Saud isn't _____ (competitive) his brother Hamad.



Writing

A. What is the purpose of the diagram below?

CREATING A YOUTUBE CHANNEL



B. Below is a description of the process shown in the diagram. Go through the description and underline the words/phrases that appear in the diagram. Then answer the questions that follow.

The diagram shows the different steps involved in creating a YouTube channel. First, the user needs to create an account. He or she can do this by clicking on 'Create account'. Once the account is ready, clicking on the picture in the top right-hand corner of the page gives the user the option to create a channel. The next step is to create a channel name. The user must write the channel name in the box and click the 'Create' button. It is also necessary to tick the box underneath the channel name. Then, the user personalises the new channel by choosing a profile picture and, finally, writing a description that tells people what his or her channel is about. Once that has been done, the channel is ready to use!

1. What do you notice about how the writer uses the information?
2. How is the writer's description of the process different from the diagram?

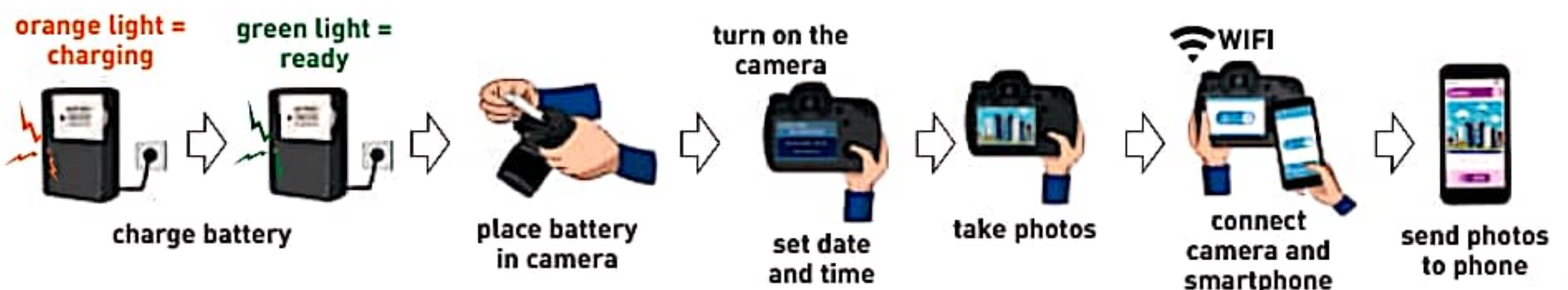
C. Read the description again and tick (✓) the statements that apply to it.

The writer:

1. provides an opinion about the process.
2. uses informal language.
3. uses a variety of linking words.
4. follows the progression of the diagram.
5. uses vocabulary given in the diagram.
6. uses mostly past tenses.
7. adds information from their background knowledge.
8. provides elaboration.
9. gives descriptions of the images in the diagram.
10. uses impersonal language.

D. Look at the diagram below and write a description of the process shown. Remember to read the TIP and include the key features you identified in activity C.

Using your digital camera for the first time



TIP

When describing a process:

- use formal language.
- use vocabulary from the diagram.
- elaborate on the instructions given.
- use linking words and phrases.
- follow the progression of the diagram.
- use the Present Simple and the Passive Voice.