

# Pioneers in English

**GRADE 12**

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Module 1

By

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<b>1a</b>		<b>distinguish</b>	يُميز - يفرق
<b>appreciate</b>	يقدر-يُثمن- يعجب ب	<b>distinguished</b>	بارز-شهير-محترم
<b>authentic</b>	أصلي-حقيقي	<b>effect</b>	تأثير
<b>authenticity</b>	الأصالة - الموثوقية	<b>effective</b>	فعال-مؤثر
<b>burst out</b>	ينفجر	<b>envious</b>	حسود -حقود
<b>capture</b>	يأسر	<b>envy</b>	الحقد- الحسد
<b>ceremony</b>	مناسبة - احتفال	<b>imaginary</b>	تخيلي
<b>checklist</b>	جدول التحقق	<b>immigrant</b>	مهاجر
<b>coach</b>	حافلة-مدرب رياضي	<b>informative</b>	غني بالمعلومات القيمة
<b>custom</b>	عادة	<b>initial</b>	أولي - مبدئي
<b>delicacy</b>	حساسة-رقعة-طعام مرفه	<b>memorable</b>	مشهود -لا ينسى
<b>dormitory</b>	مهجع-سكن للطلبة	<b>observant</b>	قوي الملاحظة
<b>editor</b>	محرر	<b>observe</b>	يلاحظ
<b>elderly</b>	كبار السن	<b>original</b>	أصلي
<b>elsewhere</b>	في مكان آخر	<b>overwhelm</b>	شديد- طاغ
<b>emphasise</b>	يؤكد	<b>overwhelmed</b>	مكتسح -طاغ -ملئ بالمشاعر
<b>encounter (n.)</b>	يواجه-يصادف- يلتقي	<b>pricey</b>	غالي الثمن
<b>get used to</b>	يعتاد على	<b>primary</b>	ابتدائي -أولي
<b>immerse</b>	يغمر-يستغرق في	<b>sensible</b>	عاقِل -حكيم - حساس
<b>Insight</b>	بصيرة-معرفة عميقة	<b>slide</b>	ينزلق
<b>Kimono</b>	ثوب ياباني فضفاض	<b>thoughtful</b>	مراع لشعور الاخرين
<b>Lagoon</b>	بحيرة مالحة	<b>trend</b>	اتجاه -نزعة
<b>leave a lot to be desired</b>	ينقصه الكثير ليرغب فيه	<b>acceptance</b>	القبول - الموافقة
<b>lively</b>	حيوي- خصب	<b>adjustment</b>	التكيف-التعديل
<b>luxurious</b>	فخم	<b>confident</b>	واثق
<b>meaningful</b>	ذو معنى -له دلالة	<b>culture shock</b>	صدمة ثقافية
<b>meanwhile</b>	أثناء	<b>duration</b>	المدة- الفترة
<b>recreate</b>	يستجم	<b>etiquette</b>	الاتيكييت
<b>reproduce</b>	يتكاثر-ينتج	<b>fascinated</b>	منبهر -مسحور-مفتون
<b>selfie</b>	تصوير سيلفي	<b>feature</b>	معلم -خصيصة
<b>sip</b>	يحتسى -يرتشف	<b>appeal (v.)</b>	يروق -يعجب
<b>spontaneous</b>	عفوي	<b>reflection</b>	انعكاس
<b>squeeze</b>	يعصر-يضغط- يخترق الزحام	<b>find your feet</b>	يقف على قدميه -يكتسب مهارة
<b>stereotype</b>	صورة نمطية -فكرة شائعة	<b>sustainable</b>	متواصل -باقى- مستدام
<b>turquoise</b>	فيروزي اللون	<b>frustration</b>	احباط
<b>ambition</b>	طُموح	<b>gesture</b>	يشير- لفظة -ايماءة

ambitious	ظموح	handicraft	يدوي
appealing	جذاب	homesick	محب ومشتاق للوطن
bride	عروس	honeymoon	شهر العسل
considerable	كبير-معقول	iceberg	جبل ثلجي
decisive	حاسم-فاصل	phase	مرحلة
stall	كشك - يماطل - يتوقف	supervisor	مشرف - مراقب
surface	سطح	temporary	مؤقت
expand	يتوسع-يتمدد		

## Vocabulary

### Language Notes

**original** (adj) = completely new and different from anything that has existed before

-The **original** meaning of this word is different from the meaning it has nowadays

There are no **original** ideas in his work

-Is that the **original** painting? No, it's a copy

- Could you make a photocopy and the **original** back to me

**authentic** (adj) = that you know is true or genuine: an **authentic** Van Gogh painting

done or made in the original way that you know is true or genuine.

The police investigated the **authenticity** of the documents.

أصلي (النسخة الأولى)

أصلي

جديد - مستحدث - مبتكر

الأصل - الأصلي

النموذج الأصلي

أصيل أو حقيقي

عمل بطريقة أصلية أو موثوق بها

الأصالة

**initial** (adj) = happening at the beginning of sth

My **initial** reaction was to refuse.

**primary** (adj) = the most important, main

Smoking is one of the **primary** causes of lung cancer.

**custom** (n) = an accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community

It's the **custom** in Britain for a bride to throw her bouquet to the wedding guests.

**tradition** (n) = a belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular

group of people

It's a **tradition** to play tricks on people on 1 April.

**habit** (n) = sth that you do often and almost without thinking, especially something that is hard to stop

doing

Biting your nails is a horrible **habit**.

**trend** (n) = sth that is currently fashionable or popular

The current **trend** is towards smaller families.

**routine** (n) = the normal order and way in which you regularly do things.

The police would like to ask you some **routine** questions.

أولي (الأول من حيث الحدوث)

رئيسي - أساسي (الأكثر أهمية)

عادة مجتمعية

عادة لمجموعة محددة من الناس موجودة منذ زمن طويل (تقاليد)

عادة فردية

اتجاه (الأكثر انتشارا والموضة السائدة هذه الأيام)

عمل نفس الأشياء في نفس الأوقات بطريقة معتادة

**foreigner** (n) = a person who comes from a different country

**tourist** (n) = a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure

**stranger** (n) = a person that you do not know

**immigrant** (n) = a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own

أخرى ليعيش فيها بصورة دائمة

شخص أجنبي يأتي من دولة أخرى

شخص يسافر أو يزور مكان بهدف المتعة

شخص غريب لا تعرفه

شخص انتقل الى دولة

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.****original****authentic****initial****primary**

1. My boss's ..... reaction was to yell, but once he calmed down he discussed the issue with me.
2. The safety of the children is the school's.....concern.
3. That's not a very .....idea. Let's try to think of something else.
4. To taste ..... Italian food, you should go to the little restaurant that's near the town hall.

**custom****tradition****habit****trend****routine**

1. Going to school is a daily ..... for children.
2. The general..... for women in my country today is to have long hair.
3. We always go to the parade on Qatari National Day. It's a family .....
4. I think that biting your nails is a disgusting .....
5. In many countries it is the ..... for the father of the bride to escort her to the wedding ceremony.

**foreigner****tourist****stranger****immigrant**

1. A man started talking to me on the bus, saying that we had met before, but to me he was a complete.....
2. More than 3 million .....visit the island every year.
3. You can tell that she's a(n) .....from her accent.
4. May's parents are ..... from China, and they have decided to settle in Rome

**Choose the correct word**

1. Our..... concern is to make sure all citizens have free health insurance.

- a. original
- b. authentic
- c. primary
- d. one

2. Many teenagers don't have their own sense of style and just follow the latest .....

- a. trends
- b. habits
- c. routines
- d. customs

3. I was surprised when a complete ..... started calling my name.

- a. immigrant
- b. foreigner
- c. stranger
- d. tourist

4. The old woman was ..... with excitement at the idea of spending the day with her grandson.

- a. envious
- b. overwhelmed
- c. informative
- d. distinguished

5. The dress was too ..... for my budget, so I didn't buy it.

- a. imaginary
- b. pricey
- c. ambitious
- d. sensible

6. It didn't take Jamaal long to get ..... to living in another country.

- a. done
- b. started
- c. made
- d. used

**Circle the correct words.**

1. The train was so crowded that we had to **burst / squeeze** into a corner and wait

for people to get off.

2.It didn't take us long to **get / be** used to living in another country.

3.She always looks at a **checklist / selfie** before travelling to make sure she hasn't forgotten anything.

4.He could only **swallow / sip** the tea because it was so hot.

5.The trip will provide a fascinating **sightseeing / insight** into traditional boat building techniques.

**Complete with the words in the box. There are two extra words**

coach

kimono

editor

lively

elderly

spontaneous

leaves

authenticity

stereotype

1- The .....of the magazine decided to publish an article that gave new insight into the matter

2-Frank fits the .....of the classic tourist, with a camera hanging around his neck and a map in his hands

3.We went to Madrid by ..... Fortunately, it was only a three-hour journey.

4.The ..... man walked slowly down the road.

5.The hotel we are staying at ..... a lot to be desired.

6.Last night, my brother Brian made a(n) ..... decision to visit Peru and this morning he booked the first flight out.

7.The police investigated the ..... of the documents.

## Adjective suffixes

### Read the note and complete the table

Many adjectives are formed by adding a suffix to a verb or noun. The most common adjective suffixes are: -able, -ible, -al, -ant, -ent, -ary, -ive, -ative, -ed, -ing, -ful, -ous, -y, -ly

VERB/NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB/NOUN	ADJECTIVE
decide	decisive	appeal	appealing
effect	effective	confuse	confusing
inform	informative	distinguish	distinguished
offend	offensive	overwhelm	overwhelming overwhelmed
observe	observant	meaning	meaningful
please	pleasant	thought	thoughtful
differ	different	ambition	ambitious
advice	advice	envy	envious
consider	considerable	price	pricey
memory	memorable	week	weekly
sense	Sensible عاقل - حكيم Sensitive حساس - مرهف الشعور	imagine	imaginary
suit	suitable	tradition	traditional

VERB/NOUN	ADJECTIVE
	decisive
meaning	
	memorable
tradition	
	pricey

ambition	
	sensible
differ	
	appealing
	observant
week	
	overwhelmed/ overwhelming

**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals**

- Peter's colleagues were ..... of his success. **ENVY**
- This advertisement is very ..... Everyone is asking about the product. **EFFECT**
- Everyone likes being around Alice because she has such a ..... personality. **PLEASE**
- Thank you for the flowers. It was very ..... of you. **THOUGHT**
- I have saved a ..... amount of money already for the motorbike I want to buy. **CONSIDER**
- Charles Dickens was a ..... English author. **DISTINGUISH**
- The lecture was both ..... and interesting. You should have come. **INFORM**
- All the events described in the book are ..... **IMAGINE**

**Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals**

- A good team leader must be .....and confident. **DECIDE**



2.If you're planning on exploring the old city, be sure to wear  
.....footwear.

**SENSE**

3.The new Italian restaurant across the street has very nice food, but  
it's a bit.....

**PRICE**

4.The idea of staying in a dormitory is not very ..... to some  
people.

**APPEAL**

5.He was ..... by the way everyone welcomed him so sincerely to  
the neighbourhood.

**OVERWHELM**

6.An .....eyewitness managed to take down the number  
plate of the car.

**OBSERVE**

7.Due to the success of our recent series on cultural identity, we are on the way  
to becoming the country's highest-selling .....magazine.

**WEEK**

8.Memories are more .....than any of the souvenirs you can  
find in tourist shops.

**MEANING**

**Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals**

**MEMORY CONFUSE EFFECT OBSERVE TRADITION ADVISE  
OFFEND SUIT**

### **Cultural Etiquette: India**

A visit to India is usually a **1**..... experience because Indian culture differs significantly from other cultures. Everyday interactions can sometimes be **2** ..... for visitors, but that's not a reason to worry if you're planning to go there. You can achieve **3** ..... communication if you know what to expect. You don't have to be very **4**..... to recognise cultural differences when interacting with others in India. Waving to say hello, for example, is not the **5**.....

way to greet someone in India, and people may misinterpret it for 'no' or 'go away'. Furthermore, when visiting somebody's house, it is 6..... to take off your shoes before entering because this is what is generally expected. And if you ever need to point at someone, never point with your finger. Indian people find this very 7..... , so try to avoid doing it. A more 8..... gesture is to use your whole hand to point, or even your chin.

## Grammar

### Present Simple زمن المضارع البسيط

I work

**Do** you work?

They **don't** work

He sleeps

**Does** she sleep?

It **doesn't** sleep

The **Present Simple** is used:

**- to describe permanent situations.**

*Maria lives in Bristol with her sister.*

**- to describe repeated/habitual actions.**

*He eats fruit for breakfast every morning.*

**- to talk about general truths.**

*The earth rotates around the sun.*

**- to talk about future actions related to official programmes and**

**timetables.** للتعبير عن أحداث في المستقبل مرتبطة بجداول ومواعيد ثابتة مثل مواعيد القطارات والطائرات والسينما والمسرح وجداول الحصص والمحاضرات

*John's train leaves tomorrow at 6p.m.*

متى يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط  
للتعبير عن مواقف دائمة

لوصف العادات والأحداث المتكررة

للتعبير عن الحقائق

-للتعبير عن حدثين في المستقبل مع الروابط الزمنية تطبق القاعدة التالية

الروابط الزمنية  $\longrightarrow$  Present simple  $\longrightarrow$  Future simple

**Ex.** My uncle will arrive tomorrow. I will visit him. (After)

After my uncle arrives tomorrow , I **will** visit him.

- to refer to the plot of a book, film, etc. للتعبير عن الحبكة داخل كتاب او فيلم

فيلم

*Oliver Twist goes to the workhouse at the age of nine.*

- in sport commentaries.

في التعليقات الرياضية

*Taylor shoots and he scores!*

- in exclamatory sentences with: *Off ... / Here ... / There*

*Oh, no! There goes my train*

### Key Words

*always, often, usually, never, sometimes, rarely, seldom*

*occasionally, regularly, frequently etc.*

*every day /week, etc.*

*in the morning / spring, etc. at the weekend*

*once / twice / three times, etc. a week / day, etc.*

*on Mondays/ Monday morning, etc.*

### Grammar Notes

1. look, like, play, enjoy → + s

do, watch, wash, cross, fix, quiz → + es

study, hurry, carry, marry → - y + ies

2. He, She, It → فاعل مفرد + مصدر الفعل + s, es, ies

I, We, You, They, → فاعل جمع + مصدر الفعل + s, es, ies

3. I, We, They, You → جمع + don't + V1

It, She, He → مفرد + doesn't + V1

4. لاحظ فعل أن يكون في زمن المضارع البسيط

- She is tall.

- She is not tall.

- Is she tall?

توضع ظروف الدرجة في الجملة بعد فعل ان يكون وقبل أي فعل آخر

- He is always late for school.
- He always comes to school late.

### The present progressive زمن المضارع المستمر

**The Present Progressive is used:**

**to describe actions happening now.**

*Rebecca is washing the dishes right now.*

الاستخدام

لوصف أحداث تحدث الآن

**to describe temporary situations.**

*I'm taking an intensive Spanish course this month.*

لوصف أحداث مؤقتة

**to talk about annoying actions which happen repeatedly (with the adverbs of frequency always, constantly, continually).**

*You're always interrupting me!*

للتعبير عن أحداث مزعجة تتكرر

**to describe situations which are changing or developing around the present time.**

*Air pollution is increasing in our city.*

لوصف أحداث تتطور في المضارع

**to talk about future arrangements.**

*I'm meeting my brother for lunch tomorrow*

لوصف ترتيبات في المستقبل

الكلمات الدالة

*now, at present, at the moment, today, these days this week / year, etc.*

*next week / year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc.*

*look! Listen! currently*

### Notes

look, play, enjoy, study



+ ing

like, hate, arrange



- e + ing

panic

stop , get , hit , let , run ,



+ k + ing

+ p,t,t,t,n + ing

### Stative verbs

The following verbs are not normally used in progressive tenses:

هذه الافعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة

- Verbs of the senses: **see, feel, hear, smell, taste**, etc. أفعال الحواس
- Verbs of emotions and preferences: أفعال التفضيل والعاطفة
- **like, love, hate, dislike, want, need, prefer, mind, admire, wish, fear**
- Verbs of perception, belief, knowledge and opinion: أفعال الاعتقاد والرأي والمعرفة
- **know, agree, find, think (= believe), believe, understand, remember, forget, hope, mean, imagine, appear, seem, notice**, etc.
- Verbs of ownership: أفعال التملك
- **have (= possess), own, belong, possess**, etc.
- Other verbs which describe permanent states: أفعال أخرى تصف حالات دائمة **be, cost, exist, weigh, consist**, etc.

Certain stative verbs can be used in progressive tenses when they express actions rather than states but with a difference in meaning:

- **think** (= consider) *I'm thinking of buying a car.*
- **see** (= meet, visit) *I'm seeing Marion later today.*
- **have** (= drink, eat, taste) *Glenn is having lunch at the café at the moment.*
- **taste** (= try food) *She's just tasting the food to make sure it's not too spicy.*
- **feel** (= touch) *John is feeling the packet to find out what's inside.*

The verbs **see, hear, smell, taste and feel** are commonly used with **can** to indicate an action happening now.

*I can hear a strange noise coming from the kitchen.*

**Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets**

- 1..... Terry ..... (**visit**) us this weekend?
- 2.Our flight to Melbourne ..... (**leave**) at 2 p.m. tomorrow.
- 3.I ..... (**look**) for a new flat these days.
- 4.My younger sister ..... (**always / borrow**) my clothes! She's so annoying.
- 5.Great! Here ..... (**come**) our food!
- 6.Miller ..... (**shoot**) and ..... (**score**)! Goal!
- 7.Water ..... (**boil**) at 100° Celsius.
- 8.Can you answer the phone? I ..... (**do**) the washing up.
- 9.Unemployment ..... (**increase**) in our city.
- 10.In the last chapter, the scientist ..... (**find**) a cure for the disease.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box**

- taste** 1. Mark .....the dish to see if it is spicy.  
2. This piece of chocolate .....strange.
- think** 3. I .....of spending the term abroad, but I haven't decided yet.  
4. Tony ..... that travelling is a great way to learn new things.
- See** 5. Jake .....his cousins this weekend.  
6. We..... Julie waiting at the bus stop every morning.
- have** 7. Emily .....a house with a beautiful garden.  
8. Brenda ..... breakfast in the kitchen right now.
- Feel** 9. Mike has been in Chicago for a few months now, but he still  
..... homesick.

10. Tina ..... her pockets to see if she has any money on her.

**Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the**

1.A: What **1** ..... (you / do) there?

B: I **2** ..... (look) for some information about Italy.

A: You **3** ..... (constantly / use) my laptop without asking me!

I **4** ..... (need) it to work on my project.

B: It's just that I **5** ..... (go) to Italy next month to visit a friend so I

**6** ..... (practise) my Italian. Unfortunately, I **7** ..... (not remember) much of what I learnt in school.

2.A: **8** ..... (you / know) where the kids are?

B: Well, they **9** ..... (not play) outside anymore because they came in half an hour ago.

Maybe they **10** ..... (watch) TV in the living room.

A: You're right. I **11** ..... (think) I **12** ..... (hear) them.

**Complete the dialogue with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets**

A: **1** ..... (you / hear) from Sean very often? Where is he these days?

B: You know what he's like; he **2** ..... (always / move) from place to place. He **3** ..... (live) up in the mountains of Mongolia at the moment. He **4** ..... (write) me a letter every now and then.

A: He **5** ..... (send) you letters all the way from Mongolia. Hasn't he heard of email or the phone?

B: Well, that's the point, isn't it? He **6** ..... (not use) technology so he can immerse himself in the of the locals there.

A: That 7 ..... (**sound**) pretty tough.

B: I guess it is, but he 8 ..... (**think**) these cultures 9.....  
(**die out**). He's worried that big cities will gradually absorb everyone, and he  
10..... (**want**) to experience the nomadic lifestyle before that 11  
.....(**happen**).

A: Well, one thing is certain. I 12..... (**not envy**) him. When 13  
.....(**he / come**) back home? The winter 14..... (**be**)  
pretty cold up there in Mongolia.

B: As far as I know, he 15..... (**not think**) of coming back before  
January.

**Correct the words in brackets**

1. Trains to London .....(**run**) every hour.
2. Jeremy will hand in his notice as soon as he.....(**get**) a new job.
3. Kevin .....(**seem**) to be a very sensible person.
4. Look, The chef .....(**test**) the sauce to see if it's ready.
5. Mum .....(**make**) a chocolate cake at the moment.
6. The sun .....(**rise**) in the East.
7. Currently, we .....(**do**) up our house.
8. Maria ..... (**live**) in Bristol with her sister.
9. He ..... (**eat**) fruit for breakfast every morning.
10. The earth ..... (**rotate**) around the sun.
11. John's train .....(**is leaving**) tomorrow at 6p.m
12. After my uncle ..... (**arrive**) tomorrow, I will visit him.
13. Oliver Twist ..... (**is going**) to the workhouse at the age of nine.
14. Taylor shoots and he ..... (**score**)!



15. Oh, no! There.....(**is going**) my train.
16. Rebecca..... (**washes**) the dishes right now.
17. I'm .....(**takes**) an intensive Spanish course this month.
- 18.You're always.....( **interrupt**) me!
- 19.Air pollution.....( **are increasing**) in our city.
- 20.I.....( **meet** ) my brother for lunch tomorrow

## Writing

### Informal email

**When writing an informal email, use:** عند كتابة ايميل غير رسمي يراعى النقط الآتية

- an informal greeting and ending. استخدم تحية غير رسمية في البداية وكذلك الخاتمة
- informal language. استخدم لغة غير رسمية
- short forms (e.g. I'm, didn't). استخدم الاختصارات
- exclamations (e.g. It's amazing!). استخدم الجمل التعجبية
- direct questions (e.g. How are you?). استخدم الأسئلة المباشرة
- expressions (e.g. **you see, well, actually, you know, of course**). استخدم هذه التعبيرات

- standard grammar and spelling conventions. **Avoid forms such as wanna, cul8r, etc** استخدم القواعد والتهجى التقليدي وتجنب هذه التعبيرات

عند كتابة الأيميل يقسم الى 3 فقرات الافتتاحية والجزء الرئيسي والخاتمة

يمكن الاستعانة بالجمل الآتية في الفقرة الافتتاحية

- 1.I haven't heard from you for ages.
- 2.I've been meaning to write back to you, but something always comes up.
- 3.just thought I'd drop you a line.

يمكن الاستعانة بالجمل الآتية في الفقرة الرئيسية

- 1.You won't believe how many different dishes you can taste there!
- 2.This festival takes place during our national holiday.
3. There are also loads of fun activities that people can take part in.
4. It is a bit too crowded for my liking, but it's the most popular event in the city

يمكن الاستعانة بالجمل الآتية في الفقرة الختامية

- 1.Give my regards to everyone.
- 2.I have to go now.
3. Well, I think that's about it.

### Model

To: [annabel@mymail.com](mailto:annabel@mymail.com)

From: [mia@mymail.com](mailto:mia@mymail.com)

Subject: Canberra National Multicultural Festival

Dear Annabel,

How are you? I haven't heard from you for ages. So, I thought I'd write and tell you my news.

Last week, I went to my favourite yearly event, the Canberra National Multicultural Festival! You see, it brings together all the different cultures of people who live in Australia. It's a really lively, colourful and fun event! There are always lots of interesting things to do and see. For one, the streets are lined with stalls where you can buy interesting items from different cultures. I bought a traditional Aboriginal wind instrument called a didgeridoo. I'm hoping to learn how to play it!

Another key highlight is the food scene. You can try different traditional dishes from around the world. I loved the Qatari chicken madrouba! It's a savoury dish made from rice, chicken and vegetables. The festival also features cultural performances and parades with marching bands, beautiful

traditional costumes and floats. It's amazing to watch! I was most impressed by the Chinese dragon dance!

I had such a wonderful time! Would you like me to send you some pictures? Hope to hear from you soon.

Take care,

Mia

**You recently attended a cultural event that takes place in your country. Write an email to a friend describing the event.**

Dear Salem,

How are you? I hope you are well. I'm writing to tell you about an event I went to last week. It's called the Marmi Festival, and it's a festival all about falconry! Falconry is a traditional sport here in Qatar and, more than that, it's something I find really exciting. It really is amazing to watch!

The festival is in Doha, and it actually lasts for a whole month! During this time, there are different competitions and events. On the day I went, there was a speed racing event. The falcons raced over a short distance, flying very close to the ground. I couldn't believe how fast they were!

It was great because you could see the falcons from close up. They use cameras to film the races and show them on huge screens so you don't miss a thing. I was really tired when I got home, but I had a great time and I'm very glad I went. Perhaps you can come with me next time?

Take care,

Saud

**Reading**

**Directions: Read the following text and then answer the questions below.**

**1** In Jordan, we can find the ancient city of Petra, which was once a prosperous city in the heart of the Near East, and for many centuries, the city was completely 'lost' to the outside world. It lies deep within the deserts and is entered through a narrow gorge. The buildings were craved directly into the red, white and pink sandstone cliff faces.

**2** (1)Two years ago Petra stood at a crossing where camel caravans passed through loaded with spices textiles and instance from distant regions. (2)A lot of people nowadays love to eat spicy food that contains strong flavors. (3)The people who lived in the Petra where of Arab origin with the population of about 20,000. (4) Overtime , **however**, the inhabitants had to leave and the city was eventually abundant as a result of political problems and the change of trade routes.

**3** Petra was rediscovered in the early 19th century by a Swiss explorer called Carl Burckhardt. Due to the fact that it was so hidden from view, and therefore unmarked on maps, it had remained unseen for probably about 500 years. Early visitors came on camel and on foot to look at this magnificent city. Archaeologists began to discover the past of this extraordinary lost city, by excavating and clearing the layers of sand that had preserved it from so long.

**4** Archaeologists also discovered from their findings that the city was founded by a group of Arabian nomads who held a wealthy life as desert traders. Although it is difficult to know where they exactly originated, it is clear that they had control of trade and commerce throughout the Arabian Peninsula. These nomadic traders settled down in Petra, as it was an excellent crossroads on the trade routes. Overtime, **they** were rich, had great power and were proud of their city.

**5** In 1985, Petra was recognized as a World Heritage by UNESCO. since then, vast amounts of money, time and effort have been invested to restore this beautiful city that attracts many people from all over the world each year. Now, as in the past, Petra can amaze and cast a spell on its visitors.

**1-Where can a reader find this text?**

- A) in a history book
- B) in an autobiography
- C) in an announcement
- D) in a scientific magazine

**2-In paragraph (2), why does the writer use the underlined word however?**

- A) to give an example
- B) to show cause and effect
- C) to restate the same point
- D) to introduce a contrasting point

**3-Which of the following sentences is IRRELEVANT to paragraph (2)?**

- A) sentence (1)
- B) sentence (2)
- C) sentence (3)
- D) sentence (4)

**4- In paragraph (4), what does the underlined word they refer to?**

- A) crossroads
- B) trade routes
- C) archaeologists
- D) nomadic traders

**5- From paragraph (2), mention TWO reasons that caused the people of Petra to leave the city.**

**Reason 1:** .....

**Reason 2:** .....

6-What feature of formal language is used in paragraph (3)? Support your answer with an example from the paragraph.

Feature of formal language: .....

Example:.....

.....

<b>1b</b>			
<b>accessibility</b>	سهولة الوصول	<b>threat</b>	يهدد - تهديد
<b>ancestor</b>	السلف - الجد الأعلى	<b>trim (v.)</b>	يهدب يقلم الأشجار
<b>artificial</b>	صناعي	<b>tunnel</b>	نفق
<b>block (n.)</b>	كتلة - عائق - مجمع سكني - طوب	<b>awkward</b>	مخرج - غير مناسب - اخرق
<b>bunch</b>	باقة مجموعة - يجمع	<b>descendant</b>	سليل - حفيد
<b>bungalow</b>	بيت من طابق واحد	<b>emblem</b>	شعار - رمز
<b>concrete (adj.)</b>	خرساني - شيء حقيقي	<b>establish</b>	يبنى - يؤسس
<b>construction</b>	تشديد - بناء - تركيب	<b>exclusive</b>	خاص - حصري
<b>daring</b>	جسور - مخاطر	<b>heritage</b>	تراث
<b>disturb</b>	يزعج	<b>inheritance</b>	ميراث - تركة
<b>fairly</b>	بانصاف - الى حد ما	<b>pass down</b>	ينقل الى
<b>float</b>	يطفو	<b>rare</b>	نادر
<b>geography</b>	جغرافيا	<b>regular</b>	معتاد
<b>igloo</b>	بيت من الثلج	<b>shade</b>	ظل
<b>insulate</b>	يعزل	<b>sign</b>	يوقع
<b>invaluable</b>	نفيس - لا يقدر بثمن	<b>signal</b>	إشارة
<b>inward (adv.)</b>	مخبتئ - باطني	<b>single</b>	فردى - اعزب
<b>know-how</b>	مهارة او خبرة	<b>symbol</b>	رمز
<b>lodging</b>	إقامة - سكني	<b>typical</b>	نموذجي
<b>low-lying</b>	منخفض	<b>unique</b>	فريد - مميز
<b>pose (v.)</b>	يثير - يسبب مشكلة	<b>uphold</b>	يتمسك - يساند
<b>preserve</b>	يحفظ	<b>variety = diversity</b>	تنوع
<b>property</b>	ملكية - خاصية	<b>annually</b>	سنويا
<b>reflect</b>	ينعكس	<b>attend</b>	يحضر

<b>emotive</b>	انفعالي او مثير للعواطف	<b>display (n.)</b>	العرض
<b>embassy</b>	سفارة	<b>record-breaking</b>	تحطيم الرقم القياسي
<b>multicultural</b>	متعدد الثقافات	<b>spectacular</b>	رائع - خلاب
<b>settle</b>	يستقر	<b>sponsor</b>	راعي ممول
<b>shortage</b>	نقص	<b>spiral</b>	حلزوني او لولبي
		<b>structure</b>	تركيب - انشاء

### Language Notes

**signal** (n) = a movement or sound that you make to notify or warn sb about sth

The army waited for the **signal** to attack

حركة أو صوت للفت الانتباه أو التحذير

**sign** (n) = an action, an event or a fact that shows that sth exists / is happening

The patient was showing some **signs** of improvement.

فعل أو حدث أو حقيقة تبين ان شيئاً ما يحدث

**symbol** (n) = a person, an object, an event or an idea that represents a more general quality or situation

O is the symbol of oxygen

**gesture** (n) = a movement that you make with your hands, your head or your face to show a particular meaning

The driver of the car in front made a rude gesture and drove off.

حركة باليد او الراس او الوجه تعطي معنى معين

**unique** (adj) = very special or unusual

Shakespeare made a unique contribution to the English literature.

فريد أو متميز (خاص جدا وغير معتاد)

**single** (adj) = only one

He gave her a single rose

فردى - اعزب

**exclusive** (adj) = very expensive and available to only a small group of people

**rare** (adj) = not done, seen, happening, etc. very often

**common** (adj) = happening often

**typical** (adj) = having the usual qualities or features of a particular type of person, thing or group

**regular** (adj) = done or happening often

**normal** (adj) = sth you would expect to happen

حصري (متوفر لمجموعة محددة من الناس)  
نادر الحدوث  
شائع - منتشر  
نموذجي  
معتاد - متكرر  
عادي - طبيعي - متوقع

**Complete with the words in the box. There are two extra words which you do not need to use.**

annually

sponsor

embassy

diversity

attend

record

display

spectacular

1. We saw the national flag flying outside our .....in London.
2. There are ..... views of the islands from that mountain.
3. This vehicle broke the land speed ..... in 1997.

4.You are not permitted to ..... this ceremony unless you have an official pass.

5.This event occurs ..... during the first week of April.

6.The main .....of this difficult race is a well-known sportswear manufacturer

**Read the sentences and circle the correct words**

1.I came into a small **heritage / inheritance** when my grandfather passed away.

2.I want to learn more about my **descendants / ancestors** who migrated here from China in the 1800s.

3.In order to preserve our country's **ceremony / heritage** we should teach young people about our history.

4.Colonel Smith built the house in 1825 and his **ancestors / descendants** still live there today.

5.When we travel with an open mind, we reject cultural **customs / stereotypes** and embrace diversity.

6.The wedding **ceremony / tradition** in Qatar typically lasts several hours.

**Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

signal

sign

symbol

gesture

1.When you make this .....in my country, it means that you disagree.

2.It's a ..... of the times that young people today can't imagine life without the Internet.

3.The falcon, which is the national bird of Qatar, is a .....of courage.

4.The teacher gave us the .....to begin singing the national anthem.

unique

single

exclusive

rare



5. During Ramadan we do not eat a(n) .....bite until after sunset.
6. Every culture has its own .....set of values, customs and traditions.
7. It was a very peaceful society and violence was .....
8. You are unlikely to find an authentic cultural experience at a(n) ..... resort.

common

typical

regular

normal

9. In many societies it's perfectly.....for extended families to live all together in the same house.
10. When people work together for the .....good, the whole society benefits.
11. A ..... breakfast in my country consists of yoghurt, fruit and bread.
12. The museum's collection is updated on a ..... basis.

Circle the correct words

1. You put weights on a fishing net so that it will **float / settle** to the bottom.
2. One important **property / structure** of this material is its flexibility.
3. My grandmother kept her best recipes a **know-how / secret** from everyone except me.
4. The lack of water **posed / preserved** a serious problem for the travellers.
5. The **blocks / tunnels** used in this building were carried from many kilometres away.

Choose a, b, c or d.

### Carpet making in Afghanistan

Carpet making in Afghanistan has been an important part of the country's **1** ..... for centuries. Although fewer and fewer carpets

are being made by hand nowadays around the world, Afghanistan is one of the  
**2** ..... exceptions. Local nomads continue to work on their carpets  
 without a **3**..... bit of assistance from modern machines. The  
 patterns and techniques that are used have been **4**..... down from  
 their **5** ..... . Afghan nomads keep a **6** ..... of colourful  
 carpets in their tents to decorate the walls as well as to keep warm. However, it  
 isn't **7** ..... for these nomads to sell the carpets they make. They are  
 usually only traded when their owners decide to replace them with newer ones.  
 That's often how these **8** ..... carpets make their way into shops,  
 where they are sold at extremely high prices.

- |                          |                       |                           |                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>1. a. inheritance</b> | <b>b. symbol</b>      | <b>c. heritage</b>        | <b>d. emblem</b>        |
| <b>2. a. rare</b>        | <b>b. exclusive</b>   | <b>c. record-breaking</b> | <b>d. resistant</b>     |
| <b>3. a. meaningful</b>  | <b>b. single</b>      | <b>c. considerable</b>    | <b>d. lonely</b>        |
| <b>4. a. passed</b>      | <b>b. established</b> | <b>c. preserved</b>       | <b>d. absorbed</b>      |
| <b>5. a. inhabitants</b> | <b>b. immigrants</b>  | <b>c. ancestors</b>       | <b>d. descendants</b>   |
| <b>6. a. shade</b>       | <b>b. variety</b>     | <b>c. signal</b>          | <b>d. covering</b>      |
| <b>7. a. regular</b>     | <b>b. typical</b>     | <b>c. flexible</b>        | <b>d. sensible</b>      |
| <b>8. a. unique</b>      | <b>b. regular</b>     | <b>c. authentic</b>       | <b>d. distinguished</b> |

**Choose a, b, c or d.**

**1. It's not a very ..... colour. Why don't you try the blue one instead?**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. desired   | c. appealing    |
| b. observant | d. considerable |

**2. The problem with sleeping in a big student..... is you never know who you will end up sharing a room with.**

a. dormitory

c. stall

b. surface

d. coach

**3. Some people think language is one of the..... which most defines a culture.**

a. trends

c. emblems

b. gestures

d. features

**4. This book club is so ..... that it only admits a handful of new members each year.**

a. unique

c. primary

b. exclusive

d. single

**5. When I travel, I try to ..... myself in the local culture.**

a. immerse

c. recreate

b. rush

d. capture

**6. In recent years, archaeologists have gained ..... insight into ancient cultures and civilisations.**

a. normal

c. awkward

b. thoughtful

d. considerable

**7. Cultures with strong oral traditions ..... down stories from one generation to the next.**

a. break

c. write

b. pass

d. tell

**8. My ..... choice was a weekend at a luxurious hotel by the sea, but when I saw the prices I changed my mind; I ended up staying at a B&B.**

a. primary

c. unique

b. authentic

d. initial

## Reading

### Read the following paragraph, and then answer questions

New Zealand, a country in the south-west of the Pacific Ocean, is a long way from any other country and consists of two large islands. The closest country to the west, Australia, is about 2,000 kilometres away. The native people of New Zealand, who were living there before the Europeans arrived, are called Maoris. **They** arrived in New Zealand from Polynesia over 1 000 years before the Europeans. Otherwise, the inhabitants are called New Zealanders, or sometimes 'kiwis'. This is because the national symbol of the country is a large bird called the kiwi. New Zealand is not a crowded country. Its population is only just over 4 million, while Britain, for example, which is about the same size, has a population of over 60 million. An interesting historical fact is that in 1893 it became the first country in the world to give women the right to vote. **What's more**, the islands have an excellent climate for all sorts of outdoor activities, and many people go there to try 'extreme sports' such as bungee jumping. Moreover, many people think that New Zealand's famous national rugby team, the 'All Blacks', is the best in the world. The team gets its name from the fact that it plays in black shirts, shorts and sock

#### 1. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. to describe a famous bird in New Zealand
- B. to list some popular sports in New Zealand
- C. to inform the reader about the country of New Zealand
- D. to tell the reader about outdoor activities in New Zealand

#### 2. Read the following.

**They arrived in New Zealand from Polynesia over 1000 years before the Europeans.**

**What does the underlined pronoun refer to?**

- A. the inhabitants of Australia

- B. the native people of New Zealand
- C. the first people who came from Europe
- D. the inhabitants of the capital of New Zealand

**3. How big is New Zealand?**

- A. It is smaller than Britain.
- B. It is bigger than Australia.
- C. It is nearly as big as Britain.
- D. It is the same size as Australia.

**4. Read the following.** ‘ What’s more, the islands have an excellent climate for all sorts of outdoor activities.’

**What is the function of the underlined phrase in the above sentence?**

- A. to add an extra detail
- B. to introduce the main topic
- C. to sum up the writer’s ideas
- D. to show contrast in the writer’s ideas

**5. Why is the national rugby team of New Zealand called the ‘All Blacks’?**

.....  
.....  
.....

**6. How is New Zealand a pioneer in promoting women’s rights?**

.....  
.....  
.....