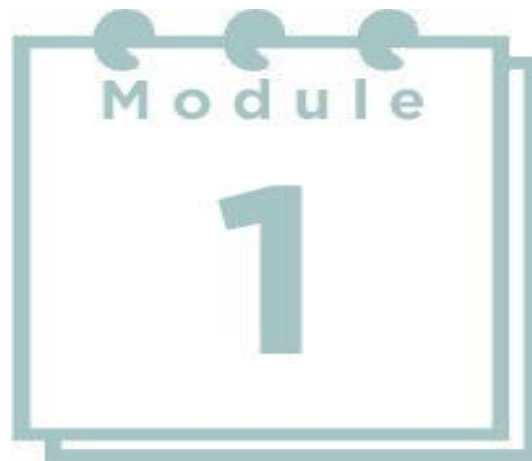




English

Grade: 12



First term REVISION: 2021 – 2022

authentic experience	تجربة حقيقية	heritage	التراث الثقافي
experience culture	يعايش الثقافة	inheritance	الميراث المادي (الورث)
immerse in	ينغمس في	ancestors	الأجداد
recreate	يعيد إنشاء	descendants	الأحفاد
authenticity	(أصالة- موثوقية)	wedding ceremony	حفل الزواج
dormitory	مسكن جماعي	stereotype	قالب- صورة نمطية
spontaneous decision	قرار عفوي	Collocations:	
insight into	فهم عميق	establish tradition	يسن (يضع) التقاليد
original (idea)	أصلي- جديد	break with tradition	يخالف التقاليد
authentic (food- experience- moment)	حقيقي	uphold tradition	يتمسك بالتقاليد
initial (reaction- choice)	مبدئي	pass down tradition	يورث التقاليد
primary (concern)	أساسي	gesture	إيماءة (حركة بالجسد)
custom	عادات (مرتبطة بشعب أو دولة) مثل عادات الزواج	signal	إشارة
traditions	تقاليد (مرتبطة بالتراث والتاريخ)	sign of the times	علامة العصر
habit	عادة شخصية	symbol	رمز
trend	صيحة- صرعة	unique	فريد
(daily) routine	ابتدال - نظام متكرر زمنيا	single	فرد (واحد)
foreigner	أجنبي (من دولة أخرى)	exclusive	حصري
tourist	سائح	rare	نادر
stranger	غريب (ليس من معارفي)	common	شائع
immigrant	مهاجر (اسقر في دولة غير دولته)	the common good	للصالح العام
invaluable	ثمين- مفيد	typical	نموذجي
shortage	نقص	regular	دوري- منتظم
disturb	يزعج	on a regular basis	بشكل دوري
artificial island	اصطناعي	normal	عادي
sustainable solution	مُستدام		
accessibility	إمكانية الوصول		
construction	بناء- إنشاء		
lodging	مسكن مؤقت		

Word Formation:

الكلمة ونوعها	المشتق ونوعه	معنى المشتق	الكلمة ونوعها	المشتق ونوعه	معنى المشتق
decide (V)	decisive (adj)	حاسم- قاطع	overwhelm (V)	overwhelming (adj) overwhelmed	ساحق مسحوق
offend (V)	offensive (adj)	عدواني	distinguish (V)	distinguished (adj)	مميز
effect (V)	effective (adj)	مؤثر- فعال	imagine (V)	imaginary (adj)	خيالي
inform (V)	informative (adj)	غني بالمعلومات	memory (N)	memorable (adj)	لا يُنسى
observe (V)	observant (adj)	منتبه	sense (N)	sensible (adj)	حساس- معقول
please (V)	pleasant (adj)	ممتع	meaning (N)	meaningful (adj)	ذو معنى (هدف)
differ (V)	different (adj)	مختلف	thought (N)	thoughtful (adj)	وقور
suit (V)	suitable (adj)	مناسب	ambition (N)	ambitious (adj)	طموح
advise (V)	advisable (adj)	مُستحسن	envy (N)	envious (adj)	حسود
consider (V)	considerable (adj)	كبير- هام	price (N)	pricey (adj)	غالي الثمن
appeal (V)	appealing (adj)	جذاب	week (N)	weekly (adj)	أسبوع
confuse (V)	confusing (adj)	مربك	tradition (N)	traditional (adj)	تقليدي
numeral (N)(adj)	numerous (adj)	كثير	satisfy (V)	satisfying (adj)	مُرضي
delight (N) (V)	delightful (adj)	مُبهِج- لذيذ	consider (V)	considerable (adj)	كبير- كثير
health (N)	healthy (adj)	صحي	nature (N)	natural (adj)	طبيعي- عادي
enjoy (V)	enjoyable (adj)	ممتع			

Exercises:

- **Fill in the gaps with words from the list below:**

original (idea)	أصلي- جديد	initial (reaction- choice)	مبدئي
authentic (food- experience- moment)	حقيقي	primary (concern)	أساسي

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

custom	عادات (مرتبطة بشعب أو دولة) مثل عادات الزواج	habit	عادة شخصية
traditions	تقاليد (مرتبطة بالتراث والتاريخ)	trend	صيحة- صرعة
		(daily) routine	ابتدال – نظام متكرر زمنيا

6. Going to school is a daily for children.
7. The general for women in my country today is to have long hair.
8. We always go to the parade on Qatari National Day. It's a family
9. I think that biting your nails is a disgusting
10. In many countries it is the for the father of the bride to escort her to the wedding ceremony.
11. Many teenagers don't have their own sense of style and just follow the latest

foreigner	أجنبي (من دولة أخرى)	stranger	غريب (ليس من معارفي)
tourist	سائح	immigrant	مهاجر (اسقر في دولة غير دولته)

12. A man started talking to me on the bus, saying that we had met before, but to me he was a complete
13. May's parents are from China, and they have decided to settle in Rome.
14. More than 3 million visit the island every year.
15. You can tell that she's a(n) from her accent.
16. I was surprised when a complete started calling my name.

heritage	التراث الثقافي	ancestors	الأجداد	wedding ceremony	حفل الزواج
inheritance	الميراث المادي (الورث)	descendants	الأحفاد	stereotype	قالب- صورة نمطية

17. I came into a small when my grandfather passed away.
18. I want to learn more about my who migrated here from China in the 1800s.
19. In order to preserve our country's we should teach young people about our history.
20. Colonel Smith built the house in 1825 and his still live there today.
21. When we travel with an open mind, we reject cultural and embrace diversity.
22. The wedding in Qatar typically lasts several hours.

gesture	إيماءة (حركة بالجسد)	sign of the times	علامة العصر
signal	إشارة	symbol	رمز

23. When you make this in my country, it means that you disagree.
24. It's a of the times that young people today can't imagine life without the Internet.
25. The falcon, which is the national bird of Qatar, is a of courage.
26. The teacher gave us the to begin singing the national anthem.

unique	فريد	exclusive	حصري
single	فرد (واحد)	rare	نادر

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

common	شائع	regular	دوري- منتظم	typical	نموذجي
the common good	للصالح العام	on a regular basis	بشكل دوري	normal	عادي

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

Collocations:

establish tradition	يسن (يضع) التقاليد	uphold tradition	يتمسك بالتقاليد
break with tradition	يخالف التقاليد	pass down tradition	يورث التقاليد

- 1.Though most of the men in his family were doctors, Omar and decided to study law.
- 2.Even today most Chinese brides continue to the of wearing a red wedding dress.
- 3.Mohammed learnt sword dancing from his father and then he the to his son.
- 4.The US government the of Thanksgiving in the 1800s to celebrate a good autumn crop.

Ahmed Al-Hasan 70175201

(صفة: Adj) (فعل: V) (اسم: N)

Word Formation:

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delight (N)(V)	delightful (adj)	مُبهِج- لذيذ	consider (V)	considerable (adj)	كبير- كثير
health (N)	healthy (adj)	صحي	nature (N)	natural (adj)	طبيعي- عادي
enjoy (V)	enjoyable (adj)	ممتع			

Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits in each gap.

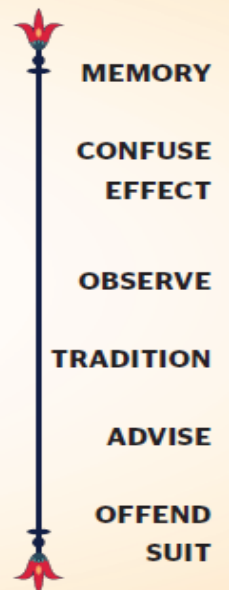
1. Peter's colleagues were (**envy**) of his success.
2. This advertisement is very (**effect**) Everyone is asking about the product.
3. Everyone likes being around Alice because she has such a (**please**) personality.
4. Thank you for the flowers. It was very (**thought**) of you.
5. I have saved a (**consider**) amount of money already for the motorbike I want to buy.
6. Charles Dickens was a (**distinguish**) English author.
7. The lecture was both (**inform**) and interesting. You should have come.
8. All the events described in the book are (**imagine**)
9. A good team leader must be (**decide**) and confident.
10. If you're planning on exploring the old city, be sure to wear (**sense**) footwear.
11. The new Italian restaurant across the street has very nice food, but it's a bit (**price**)
12. The idea of staying in a dormitory is not very (**appeal**) to some people.
13. He was (**overwhelm**)..... by the way everyone welcomed him so sincerely to the neighbourhood.
14. An (**observe**)..... eyewitness managed to take down the number plate of the car.
15. Due to the success of our recent series on cultural identity, we are on the way to becoming the country's highest-selling (**week**) magazine.
16. Memories are more (**meaning**) than any of the souvenirs you can find in tourist shops.

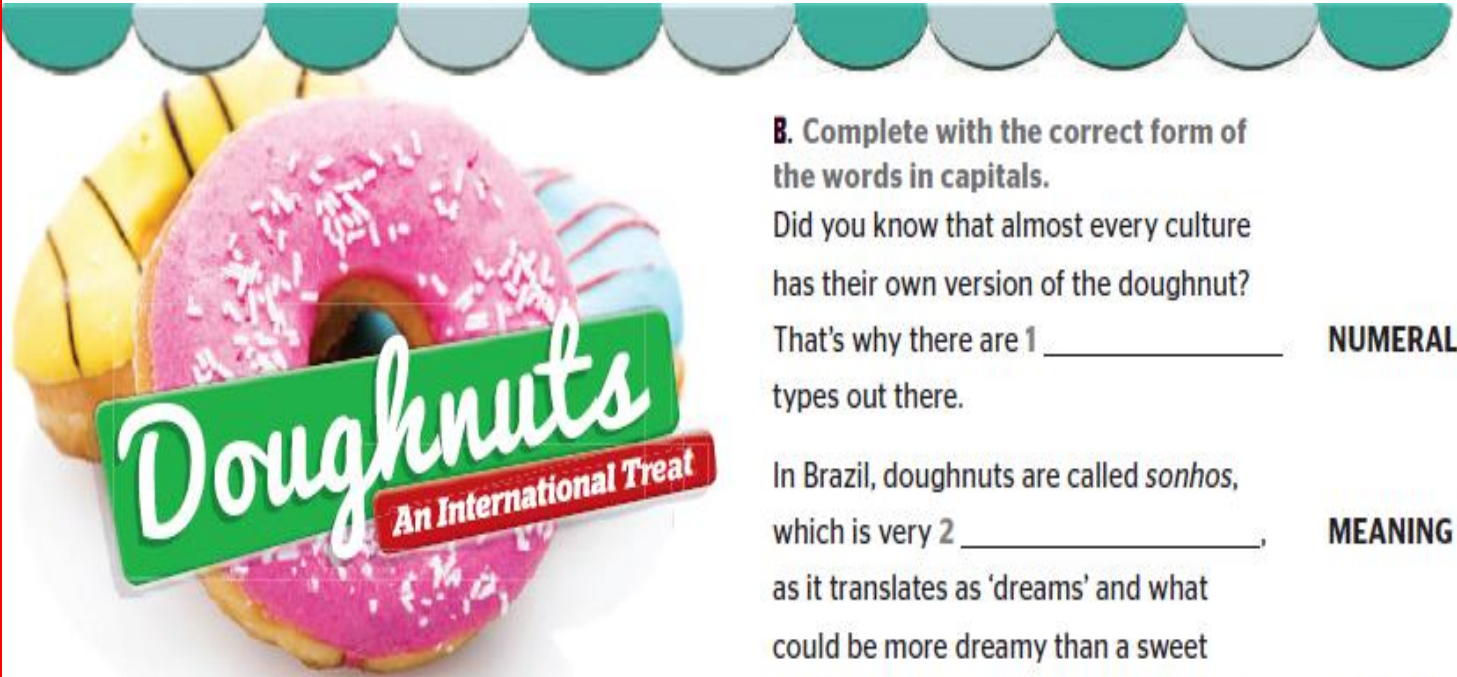
B. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

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.





B. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

Did you know that almost every culture has their own version of the doughnut?

That's why there are 1 _____ **NUMERAL** types out there.

In Brazil, doughnuts are called *sonhos*, which is very 2 _____, **MEANING**

as it translates as 'dreams' and what could be more dreamy than a sweet and 3 _____ treat? In **SATISFY**

Greece, they are called *loukoumades*, indicating their sweetness, since *loukoumi* is a very sweet jelly candy, and is indeed 4 _____. And, in Italy, the popular mini doughnuts filled with a(n) 5 _____ amount of cream are appropriately called *bomboloni* as they're not only little bombs of taste but also of calories! **DELIGHT**
CONSIDER

In our health-conscious society, where anything that is sweet is not considered 6 _____, **HEALTH** you might be feeling guilty about giving in to the temptation of a doughnut. But, really, it's only 7 _____ for people to crave something sweet once in a while. So, go on, give yourself a(n) 8 _____ treat! **NATURE**
ENJOY

- كيف نكتب الفعل في الزمن المضارع البسيط:

1. مع الضمائر: I – you – we – they + الاسم الجمع يأتي الفعل بالمصدر بدون إضافة شيء

مثال: (I, you, we, they) play football every day.

2. مع الضمائر: he – she – it + الاسم المفرد نضيف للفعل إما (s, es, ies)

أ. نضيف: es إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأحرف التالية: o, sh, ch, ss, z, zz, x

مثال: washes / watches / crosses / goes / mixes / fizzes اسم مفرد He, she, it →

ب. نضيف: ies إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y وقبله حرف ساكن

مثال: try - tries / cry – cries / study- studies اسم مفرد He, she, it →

أما إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y وقبله حرف صوتي (a / e / i / o / u) فقط نضيف s

مثال: enjoy - enjoys / play – plays / pray- prays اسم مفرد He, she, it →

ج. نضيف: s مع باقي الأفعال:

مثال: eats / runs/ walks اسم مفرد He, she, it →

النفى

I , We , They , You, أي اسم جمع	+ don't	مصدر الفعل +	+
He , She , It , أي اسم مفرد	+ doesn't	مصدر الفعل +	+

السؤال

Do +	I , We , They , You, + أي اسم جمع	مصدر الفعل +	+?
Does +	He , She , It , + أي اسم مفرد	مصدر الفعل +	+?

Key words:

always	دائماً	every day/week, etc.	كل: يوم, أسبوع ...
usually	عادةً	in the morning/spring, etc.	في: الصباح, الربيع ...
often	غالباً	on Mondays/ Monday morning, ...etc.	يوم (صباح) الإثنين ...
sometimes	أحياناً	at the weekend	في إجازة نهاية الاسبوع
rarely	نادراً	once/twice/ three times, etc.	مرةً, مرتين, ثلاث مرات
never	أبداً	A week/ day, etc.	اسبوعياً, يومياً ...

1. Permanent situations: المواقف الدائمة

- Hamza lives with his parents in Doha.
- Ali works for an international company.
- I work as a teacher.

2. Repeated habitual actions: الأحداث والعادات المتكررة

- My friends often visit me.
- I visit my grandparents every weekend.
- He eats fruit every morning.
- He usually watches TV in the evening.
- I go to school by bus every day.

3. General truths: الحقائق العامة

- The earth rotates around the sun.
- Water boils at 100 °C.
- The sun sets in the west.

4. Future actions related to official programmes and timetables: أحداث مستقبلية مرتبطة بجدول زمني

- Ali's train leaves tomorrow at 6 p.m.
- The flight from London arrives at 10 p.m.

5. To refer to the plot of a book, film, etc.: الحديث عن موضوع (كتاب, فلم, مسرحية إلخ)

- Oliver Twist goes to workhouse at the age of nine.
- In this episode, Detective Jhon finds another important clue.

6. In sport commentaries: التعليقات الرياضية

- Messi shoots and he scores!
- The goalkeeper kicks the ball to Ronaldo.

7. In exclamatory sentences (Off ... / Here ... / There ... / oh, no ... /etc.): التعجب والدهشة

- Oh, no! There goes my train.

2. Present Progressive المضارع المستمر

- كيف نكتب الفعل في الزمن المضارع المستمر:

I	+	am	+	V (ing)
he, she, it, أي اسم مفرد	+	is	+	V (ing)
we, they, you, أي اسم جمع	+	are	+	V (ing)

النفى

I	+	am (not)	+	V (ing)
he, she, it, أي اسم مفرد	+	is (not)	+	V (ing)
we, they, you, أي اسم جمع	+	are (not)	+	V (ing)

السؤال

Am	+	I	+	V (ing)	?
Is	+	he, she, it, أي اسم مفرد	+	V (ing)	?
Are	+	we, they, you, أي اسم جمع	+	V (ing)	?

Key words:

now	الآن	these days	هذه الأيام
right now	حالياً	this week/ month/ year, etc.	هذا الأسبوع, الشهر, الشهر, السنة
at present	في الوقت الحالي	tonight, tomorrow, etc.	الليلة, غداً
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	next week/ month /year, etc.	الأسبوع, الشهر, السنة القادم(ة) ..
today	اليوم	currently	حالياً

الاستخدام

1. Actions happening now: (يأخذ فترة وينتهي/ مؤقت)

- They are eating lunch now.
- Fatima is washing the dishes right now.
- He is playing guitar at the moment.

2. Temporary situations: حالات مؤقتة

- I am currently writing a book about my experiences.
- I am staying with my brother's family this week.
- He is taking an intensive Spanish course this month.

3. Annoying actions which happen repeatedly (always, constantly continually): وصف حدث مزعج يحدث باستمرار

- You are always interrupting me!
- You are constantly making a mess in the kitchen!

4. Describe situations which are changing or developing around the present time: وصف موقف يتغير في الوقت الحالي

- Air pollution is increasing in our city.
- Prices are getting higher and higher these days.

5. Future arrangements: الترتيبات المستقبلية

- We are visiting Turkey next summer.
- Ali is going shopping tomorrow.
- I am meeting my brother for lunch tomorrow.

3. Stative Verbs الأفعال الخبرية

- هي أفعال لا تأتي بالزمن المستمر لأنها لا تعبر عن حركة بل تعبر عن حالة.

Stative Verbs:	
Verbs of senses: أفعال الحواس	see, feel, hear, smell, taste, seem, look (=seem), notice, appear, etc.
Verbs of emotions and preferences: أفعال العواطف والتفضيل	like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind, admire, wish, fear, etc.
Verbs of perception and opinion: أفعال المعرفة (الإدراك) والرأي	know, mean, think (=believe), understand, agree, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe, find, etc.
Other verbs: أفعال أخرى	be, have (= possess), own, belong, cost, weigh, consist, etc.

- The soup **smells** delicious.
- The baby's skin **feels** very soft.
- This piece of chocolate **tastes** strange.
- I **see** Ali waiting at the bus stop every morning.
- He **has** a house with a beautiful garden.

ملاحظة مهمة

- هناك بعض الافعال الخبرية يُمكن استخدامها في الزمن المُستمر إذا كانت تُعبر عن حدث وليس حالة ولكن بمعنى مختلف.

Think (consider)	- I <u>am thinking</u> of buying a car.
See (meet, visit)	- I <u>am seeing</u> my friend tomorrow.
Have (drink, eat)	- Mohammad <u>is having</u> lunch at the café at the moment.
Taste (try food)	- She <u>is just tasting</u> the food to make sure it's not too spicy.
Feel (touch)	- He <u>is feeling</u> the packet to find out what's inside.

Exercises:

- Choose the correct answer:

1. My mother a chocolate cake at the moment.

- A. made B. makes C. is making D. has made

2. The sun in the East.

- A. rises B. rose C. is rising D. has risen

3. Currently, we up our house.

- A. do B. did C. have done D. are doing

4. Ali football every Friday.

- A. plays B. played C. is playing D. have played

5. Ali about the answer now.

- A. thinks B. is thinking C. thought D. had thought

6. I reading detective stories.

- A. like B. liked C. is liking D. have liked

7. I always to Aspire Park on Saturday.

- A. go B. went C. has gone D. had gone

8. My brother Paris next week.

- A. visits B. is visiting C. has visited D. has been visiting

9. My father a newspaper upstairs right now.

- A. reads B. is reading C. has read D. read

10. It rarely in the desert.

- A. rained B. rains C. has rained D. is raining

- Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. Ali **(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. Messi **(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.
11. The chef **(taste)** the dish to see if it is spicy.
12. This piece of chocolate **(taste)** strange.
13. I **(think)** of spending the term abroad, but I haven't decided yet.
14. Jasim **(think)** that travelling is a great way to learn new things.
15. Khaled **(see)** his cousins this weekend.
16. We **(see)** Salma waiting at the bus stop every morning.
17. Fatima **(have)** a house with a beautiful garden.
18. Ali **(have)** breakfast in the kitchen right now.
19. Mike has been in Chicago for a few months now, but he still **(feel)** homesick.
20. Mariam **(feel)** her pockets to see if she has any money on her.
21. My sister **(wash)** the dishes right now.
22. Mohammad **(live)** in Doha with his brother.
23. I **(take)** an intensive Spanish course this month.
24. You **(always interrupt)** me.
25. Adam **(have)** a shower at the moment.
26. The flight from London **(arrive)** at 6:30 p.m.
27. I **(see)** my doctor later today.
28. We **(watch)** the match in the stadium tomorrow.
29. I usually **(get up)** early and go to the gym.

Writing:

An informal email: describing a cultural event

الإيميل غير الرسمي: وصف حدث ثقافي

When writing an Informal email, use:

- an Informal greeting and ending.
 - Informal language.
 - short forms (e.g. I'm, didn't).
 - exclamations (e.g. It's amazing!).
 - direct questions (e.g. How are you?).
 - expressions (e.g. you see, well, actually, you know, of course).
 - standard grammar and spelling conventions.
- Avoid forms such as *wanna*, *cul8r*, etc.

TIP

Dear Ali,

التحية:

الفقرة الأولى: التحية على شكل سؤال ثم كتابة الغرض من كتابة الإيميل.

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

الفقرة الثانية: اسم الحدث ووقت ذهابك له 2. وصف نوع المهرجان ومكانه 3. اذكر الشيء المميز الذي رأيته في المهرجان وماذا عملت هناك.

Last week, I went to my favourite yearly event, the Festival! You see, it brings together all the different cultures of people who live in (اسم المكان). It's a really lively, colourful and fun event! There are always lots of interesting things to do and see. You can buy interesting items from different cultures. I (اذكر عملته هناك شيء مميز)

الفقرة الثالثة: 1. تحدث عن شيء ثاني مميز للمهرجان (طعام، سباق...) ووصف هذا الشيء 2. اختر شيء معين رأيته أو جربته وأوصف شعورك تجاهه

Another key highlight is the (اذكر شيء آخر مميز عن المهرجان) scene. You can try different traditional(dishes) from around the world. I loved the Qatari (وصف هذا الشيء) It's (أكلة, مسابقة) The festival also features cultural performances and parades with marching bands. It's amazing to watch! I was very excited.

الفقرة الرابعة: تكتب انطباعك (شعورك) وتسال صديقك معاودة الاتصال.

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

التوقيع:

Take care,
Jasim