



English

Grade:

12



First term REVISION: 2021 – 2022

devote	يكرس	donate (V)	يتبرع
welfare	خير- رفاة	donated (adj)	موهوب
orphanage	ميتم	donor (N)	معطي- واهب
guardian	وصي	(give- make- appeal for- rely on- receive- depend on) a donation	
outskirts	ضواحي- أطراف المدينة	(handsome- large- personal- financial- organ- generous- public- blood) donation	
rural	ريفي	commuter	مسافر يومي (إلى العمل)
pursue	يلحق- يتعقب	diagnose	يشخص
fundraising	جمع تبرعات	opt	يختار
donation	هبة- منحة- عطاء	bewildering	محيّر
charity	أعمال (مؤسسة) خيرية	deed	عمل- فعل (جيد أو سيء)
poverty	فقر	compassionate	رحيم- عطوف
independent	مستقل	Compound adjectives:	
beggar	شخّاذ- متسوّل	big-headed	متكبر
stroke	سكتة دماغية	narrow-minded	محدود الفكر
flooding	فيضان	open-minded	منفتح العقل
coordinator	مُنسّق- منظم أنشطة	tight-fisted	بخيل
eventually	في النهاية- أخيرا	well-mannered	مهذب
clinic	عيادة	bad-tempered	سيء المزاج
calling	مهنة- حرفة	absent-minded	شارد الذهن
expand	يوسّع- يمدد	open-handed	كريم
donation	هبة- منحة- عطاء	handout	حسنة
offering	هبة	contribution	تبرع- إسهام- مساعدة

idioms:

turn a blind eye to: to deliberately ignore sth bad that is happening	يغض الطرف عن_ يتغافل
get cold feet: to become too nervous to take part in a difficult or dangerous situation	يعصّب ولا يستطيع التصرف- يتجمّد
put his foot down: to decide sth and express your decision strongly	يعبّر عن رأيه بقوة
my heart was in my mouth: to be worried, nervous or frightened	خائف- مرتعب
keep their head: to be calm in a difficult situation	يبقى هادئ- يتحكم بأعصابه
see eye to eye: to agree with sb	يتفق في الرأي مع
sticking your nose into: to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business	يتدخل فيما لا يعنيه
hold your tongue: to say nothing even though you want	يمسك لسانه

respect	(N)	احترام	tolerance	(N)	تسامح
respectful	(adj)	مُحترم	tolerant	(adj)	متسامح
compassion	(N)	تعاطف	gratitude	(N)	امتنان
compassionate	(adj)	عطوف - حنون - رحيم	grateful	(adj)	مُمتن
fairness	(N)	عدل	perseverance	(N)	عزيمة - مثابرة
fair	(adj)	عادل	persevering	(adj)	مُثابر
modesty	(N)	تواضع	assertiveness	(N)	إصرار
modest	(adj)	متواضع	assertive	(adj)	جازم

N: اسم / V: فعل

ظرف adv - صفة adj

Word Formation:

الكلمة ونوعها	المشتق ونوعه	معنى المشتق	الكلمة ونوعها	المشتق ونوعه	معنى المشتق
generous (adj)	generosity (N)	كرم	bravery (N)	brave (adj)	شجاع
orphan (N)	orphanage (N)	ميتم	strange (adj)	stranger (N)	غريب
philanthropy (N)	philanthropist (N)	مُحسن	commute (V)	commuter (N)	راكب - مسافر
fundraise (V)	fundraiser (N)	جمع تبرعات	relieve (V)	relief (N)	راحة
humanity (N)	humanitarian (N)	انساني - محب للخير	sacrifice (N) (V)	self-sacrificing (N)	التضحية بالنفس
open (V)	openness (N)	انفتاح	patience (N)	patient (adj)	صبور
good (adj)	goodness (N)	طيبة القلب	commitment (N)	committed (adj)	ملتزم
voluntary (adj)	volunteer (N)	متطوع	courage (N)	courageous (adj)	شجاع
gratify (V)	gratitude (N)	امتنان	honesty (N)	honest (adj)	مخلص - صادق
hero (N)	heroic (adj)	بطولي	fail (V)	failure (N)	فشل
conscious (adj)	unconscious (adj)	فاقد الوعي	encourage (V)	encouragement (N)	تشجيع
			initial (adj)	initially (adv)	في البداية

Exercises:

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below:

independent	مستقل	poverty	فقر	fundraising	جمع تبرعات
outskirts	ضواحي- أطراف المدينة	donation	هبة- منحة- عطاء	orphanage	ميتيم

- This is home to twenty-four children who lost their parents in the destructive tsunami of 2004.
- Our school is organising a event to raise money for the homeless.
- I enjoy living on the of London as it is not only a lot quieter but also much greener.
- The problem of unfortunately exists in richer countries as well.
- Many people prefer living on the of a city as opposed to the centre.
- My father sends a large to Greenpeace every year.
- My older sister is very , so she likes to get things done on her own.

flooding	فيضان	coordinator	مُنسّق- منظم	expand	يوسّع- يمدد
eventually	في النهاية- أخيرا	beggar	شخّاذ- متسول	stroke	سكتة دماغية
clinic	عيادة	calling	مهنة- حرفة		

- When I'm abroad, I sometimes offer money to on the street who look hungry.
- After the huge forest fires, the area has a serious problem with when there are heavy rains.
- My grandfather had a last month, and now his right side is paralysed.
- When I started learning to play tennis, I wasn't very good, but with practice I improved.
- At the age of fifteen I realised my in life was to become a doctor.
- My mother is taking my brother to the because he has been sick with a high temperature.
- If you're not sure what to do, you should ask your who is managing the group's activities.
- Many companies start out as small businesses and then into large companies.

donate (V)	يتبرع	donor (N)	معطي- واهب	depend on	يعتمد على	contribution	تبرع- إسهام- مساعدة
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- When Ahmed recovered from his accident, he decided to become a blood
- The works of charity carried out by this organisation largely on the generosity of the people that attend the events it organises.
- We money to this charity every month.
- We couldn't have done it without the valuable of your time and energy.
- Several gave large sums of money to the school.
- I depend all these people for help.

Compound adjectives:

big-headed	متكبر	tight-fisted	بخيل	well-mannered	مهذب	narrow-minded	محدود الفكر
absent-minded	شارد الذهن	open-handed	كريم	bad-tempered	سيء المزاج	open-minded	منفتح العقل

1. It's important to be and accept other people's opinions and behaviour even if they are different from your own.
2. Frank is a(n) young man and never raises his voice even when he's very angry.
3. Mr Moore is very, always giving money to this or that charity.
4. Lisa has become quite lately. She has so many things on her mind that she's always forgetting what I tell her.
5. Don't ask Nancy for money. She is so she will definitely not give you any.
6. My brother is He thinks he's more important than everyone else.
7. Stay away from Greg today. He can be very when he's tired.
8. People who are and don't accept any new ideas, don't get far in life.
9. Mark is quite ; he acts as if he knows everything.
10. All of Sue's friends know how she is. She has never treated anyone to anything.

idioms:

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my heart was in my mouth: to be worried, nervous or frightened	خائف- مرتعب
Keep their head: to be calm in a difficult situation	يبقى هادئ- يتحكم بأعصابه
see eye to eye: to agree with sb	يتفق في الرأي مع
sticking your nose into: to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business	يتدخل فيما لا يعنيه
hold your tongue: to say nothing even though you want	يمسك لسانه

1. Read the following:

Teachers shouldn't **turn a blind eye to** bullying in schools because it's a very serious issue.

What does the above underlined **idiom** mean?

- A. to agree with sb
- B. to be calm in a difficult situation
- C. to decide sth and express your decision strongly
- D. to deliberately ignore sth bad that is happening

2. Read the following:

Paul **got cold feet** and didn't go swimming with the sharks as he had planned.

What does the above underlined idiom mean?

- A. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- B. to say nothing even though you want to
- C. to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business
- D. to become too nervous to take part in a difficult or dangerous situation

3. Read the following:

Mr Williams **put his foot down** and told his son that he could no longer borrow the car without paying for petrol.

What does the above underlined idiom mean?

- A. to be calm in a difficult situation
- B. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- C. to decide sth and express your decision strongly
- D. to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business

4. Read the following:

My **heart was in my mouth** as I opened the letter from the university I had always dreamed of being accepted to.

What does the above underlined idiom mean?

- A. to agree with sb
- B. to be calm in a difficult situation
- C. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- D. to say nothing even though you want to

5. Read the following:

Parents need to be able to **keep their head** even when things at home get rough.

What does the above underlined idiom mean?

- A. to be calm in a difficult situation
- B. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- C. to deliberately ignore sth bad that is happening
- D. to decide sth and express your decision strongly

6. Read the following:

Mike and I don't always **see eye to eye** but we manage to get along.

What does the above underlined idiom mean?

- A. to agree with sb
- B. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- C. to say nothing even though you want to
- D. to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business

7. Read the following:

Stop **sticking your nose into** other people's personal lives! Why do you care where they were yesterday?

What does the above underlined **idiom** mean?

- A. to be calm in a difficult situation
- B. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- C. to decide sth and express your decision strongly
- D. to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business

8. Read the following:

You shouldn't have said that! You really need to learn to **hold your tongue!**

What does the above underlined **idiom** mean?

- A. to be worried, nervous or frightened
- B. to say nothing even though you want to
- C. to decide sth and express your decision strongly
- D. to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business

Complete the sentences with the correct idiom.

turned a blind eye to	put your foot down	hold my tongue	see eye to eye
keep your head	got cold feet	heart was in my mouth	sticking your nose into

1. Just because my sister and I are identical twins doesn't mean that we always
2. They didn't want to tell everyone the news straight away, so I had to until they made a formal announcement.
3. Because he was the youngest child, his mother usually his bad behaviour.
4. You need to stop crying and so we can think of a solution to the problem.
5. I'm not going to tell you what was in that letter. Stop my business!
6. You need to and tell Sandra that she has to help more with the housework.
7. He was all ready to ask for the big promotion, but when he bumped into the boss in the hall, he and didn't ask for it.
8. I and couldn't get up onto the stage to do my presentation.
9. Even though Martin wanted to disagree, he and didn't interrupt.

respectful	(adj)	مُحترم	tolerant	(adj)	متسامح
compassionate	(adj)	عطوف- حنون- رحيم	grateful	(adj)	مُمتن
fair	(adj)	عادل	persevering	(adj)	مُثابر
modest	(adj)	متواضع	assertive	(adj)	جازم

1. I am deeply for all the help and support she has provided me with.
2. Although he is a successful businessman and an accomplished author, he is very about his achievements.
3. Although the situation looked hopeless, her burning desire to succeed and her nature would not let her give up.
4. My experience taught me the importance of being and standing up for my beliefs.
5. Parents should teach children manners and to be towards their elders from a young age.
6. Travelling broadens your mind and helps you become more and able to accept different points of view.
7. This experience taught me the importance of being and helping those who are less fortunate than myself.
8. Being involves listening to both sides of the story before blaming someone for something.
9. Abdulrahman has had a very good upbringing and is very towards his elders.
10. He is about his achievements and rarely mentions them.

N: اسم / V: فعل

ظرف adv – صفة adj

Word Formation:

الكلمة ونوعها	المشتق ونوعه	معنى المشتق	الكلمة ونوعها	المشتق ونوعه	معنى المشتق
generous (adj)	generos <u>ity</u> (N)	كرم	bravery (N)	brave (adj)	شجاع
orphan (N)	orphan <u>age</u> (N)	ميتم	strange (adj)	stranger <u>er</u> (N)	غريب
philanthropy (N)	philanthrop <u>ist</u> (N)	مُحسن	commute (V)	commuter <u>er</u> (N)	راكب- مسافر
fundraise (V)	fundrais <u>er</u> (N)	جمع تبرعات	relieve (V)	relief (N)	راحة
humanity (N)	humanit <u>arian</u> (N)	انساني- محب للخير	sacrifice (N) (V)	<u>self-sacrificing</u> (N)	التضحية بالنفس
open (V)	open <u>ness</u> (N)	انفتاح	patience (N)	patient <u>er</u> (adj)	صبور
good (adj)	good <u>ness</u> (N)	طيبة القلب	commitment (N)	committed (adj)	ملتزم
voluntary (adj)	volunt <u>eer</u> (N)	منطوع	courage (N)	courage <u>ous</u> (adj)	شجاع
gratify (V)	gratit <u>ude</u> (N)	امتنان	honesty (N)	honest (adj)	مخلص- صادق
hero (N)	hero <u>ic</u> (adj)	بطولي	fail (V)	fail <u>ure</u> (N)	فشل
conscious (adj)	<u>un</u> conscious (adj)	فاقد الوعي	encourage (V)	encouragem <u>ent</u> (N)	تشجيع
			initial (adj)	initial <u>ly</u> (adv)	في البداية

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

1. He was famous for his **(generous)** and willingness to help those less fortunate than himself.
2. The Edhi foundation runs **(orphan)** throughout Pakistan.
3. The well-known **(philanthropy)** was given a lifetime achievement award.
4. They have organised a **(fundraise)** for next week to raise money for the homeless.
5. The noted **(humanity)** gave a speech at the general assembly of the United Nations.
6. The university created a culture of **(open)** by welcoming people from a wide variety of backgrounds.
7. The government welcomes **(voluntary)** of all ages to take part in the beach clean-up.
8. The children expressed their **(gratify)** by creating a beautiful painting for their teacher.
9. This organisation provides financial **(relieve)** to people who owe money.
10. I worked as a **(voluntary)** during my school holidays.
11. To show my **(gratify)**, I thanked him personally.
12. They held a **(fundraise)** all weekend to collect money for the cause.
13. Despite feeling terrified, Mark did his best to appear **(bravery)** for his younger brothers as the water rose around them.
14. Everyone was amazed at the lengths to which Ahmed went to help a complete **(strange)**
15. They work for a **(relieve)** organisation and often travel to various parts of the world where natural disasters have occurred to provide assistance.
16. This will take quite a while so you must do your best to remain **(patience)** until it is finished.
17. We are **(commitment)** to ensuring that all children are given an education.
18. We are **(courage)** all very grateful to the men who risked their lives to save us.
19. I have no reason to believe that he is not being perfectly **(honesty)** about how he feels.
20. Mrs Harrison is known for her kindness and **(good)**
21. Her attempt to write a novel always ended in **(fail)** ; she never managed to finish it.
22. The firefighters made a **(hero)** effort to save everyone in the burning building.
23. Mr Williams is a teacher who always offers his students **(encourage)** and support.
24. During rush hour, the underground is packed with **(commute)**
25. During the earthquake, a large object hit him on the head and knocked him **(conscious)**
26. Fatima **(initial)** wanted to study physics, but she ended up studying chemistry.

- كيف نكتب الفعل في الزمن الماضي البسيط:

- لتحويل الفعل للزمن الماضي البسيط فإننا نستخدم: (التصريف الثاني للفعل)
- يوجد نوعان للأفعال في الزمن الماضي البسيط:

1. Regular verbs : (الأفعال النظامية)
لتحويلها للزمن الماضي البسيط **نضيف لها (ed)**

مثال:

watched- called- worked- played- studied- travelled etc.

2. Irregular verbs : (الأفعال غير النظامية)
لتحويلها للزمن الماضي البسيط **لا نضيف لها (ed)**

مثال:

eat, ate/ become, became/ come, came / drink, drank / find, found/ leave, left etc.

النفى

الفاعل + **didn't** + مصدر الفعل +

مثال:

- I **worked** yesterday.

- I **didn't** work yesterday.

- Ali **bought** a new car last week.

- Ali **didn't** buy a new car last week.

السؤال

Did + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل +?

مثال:

- They **worked** yesterday.

- **Did** they work yesterday?

- Ali **bought** a new car last week.

- **Did** Ali buy a new car last week?

Key words:

yesterday/ yesterday (morning) etc.	أمس, (صباح) أمس
in (years, centuries)	في (عام
last (night, month, Friday, summer) etc.	(الليلة, الشهر, الجمعة, الصيف الماضي(ة)
(two days, a week) ago	منذ (يومين, أسبوع

الاستخدام:

1. أحداث بدأت وانتهت في وقت محدد في الماضي:

- My family and I **went** on a cruise last month.
- We **went** to the Natural History Museum yesterday.

2. أحداث تمّت واحدا تلو الآخر (في الماضي):

- Ali **got up** at seven o'clock, **had** breakfast and **left** for school.
- Dad **got up** early, **made** coffee and then he **left** for work.

3. وصف عادات وأفعال متكررة (في الماضي) " وعادة تُستخدم مع ظروف التكرار":

(always, usually, often, every

- I **went** camping every summer when I was younger.
- When my sister and I were younger, we often **borrowed** each other's clothes.

4. وصف مواقف كانت حقيقية ودائمة (في الماضي):

- We **lived** in a house with a big garden when we were young.

5. وصف حدث في الماضي قطع حدث آخر أطول:

- I **was doing** my homework when the lights **went out**.

Past Progressive: الماضي المستمر

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>الإيجاب:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">الفاعل + was / were + V (ing)</p>	<p>- I was working. - He was sleeping. - They were playing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>النفى:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + V (ing)</p>	<p>- I wasn't working. - He wasn't sleeping. - They weren't playing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>السؤال:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Was / Were + الفاعل + V (ing) ?</p>	<p>- Were you working? - Was he sleeping? - Were they playing?</p>

الاستخدام:

<p>- Mum was making dinner <u>at four o'clock yesterday afternoon</u>. - 'What were you doing <u>at 8 o'clock yesterday evening</u>?' - I was having dinner with my family <u>at 8 o'clock yesterday evening</u>.</p>	<p>1. وصف حدث كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي:</p>
<p>- <u>While (as)</u> Kate was ironing the clothes, Jane was tidying her room. - I was holding the ropes <u>while (as)</u> my friend was climbing. - <u>While (as)</u> Mark was making pizza, Steve was watching TV.</p>	<p>2. وصف حدثين كانا مستمرين (بنفس الوقت) في الماضي باستخدام (while , as)</p>
<p>- The sun was shining, and the birds were singing as we were having a picnic at the park. - It was pouring, and we couldn't find shelter. - There were a lot of children at the park. Some were playing football, others were riding their bikes and a few were talking on their mobile phones.</p>	<p>3. وصف مشهد في قصة:</p>
<p>- My brother was working in a restaurant <u>in those days</u>.</p>	<p>4. وصف موقف كان (موقت) في الماضي:</p>
<p>- My cousins were always fighting <u>when they were young</u>.</p>	<p>5. وصف موقف كان متكرر و (مزعج) في الماضي باستخدام: (always, continually)</p>
<p>- While Philip was swimming in the pool, he heard someone call his name.</p>	<p>6. وصف حدث (كان مستمر) في الماضي قطع حدث آخر:</p>

Past Simple and Past Progressive: الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

- As/While I **was watching** TV, the telephone **rang**.
- The telephone **rang** while/ as he **was eating**.
- When the telephone **rang**, he **was eating**.
- We **were walking** in the street when it **started** to rain.
- The men **were working** on a building site when the tsunami **struck**.
- As/While/When Dad **was washing** the car, it **started** to rain.
- He **was reading** a book when the doorbell **rang**.

نستخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط مع الماضي المستمر:
عندما نريد أن نتكلم عن حدث في الماضي قطعه
حدث آخر. نضع الحدث المقطوع (الحدث الطويل)
في الماضي المستمر والحدث القاطع (الحدث
القصير) في الماضي البسيط. باستخدام:

while, as, when

نستخدم عادة مع الزمن الماضي البسيط:

as soon as

- As soon as the kids **got** their presents, they **opened** them.

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اعتاد على used to

الإيجاب: الفاعل + used to + مصدر الفعل +	- He used to <u>smoke</u> when he was young. - They used to <u>travel</u> to Turkey every summer.
النفى: الفاعل + didn't use to + مصدر الفعل +	- He didn't use to <u>smoke</u> when he was young. - They didn't use to <u>travel</u> to Turkey every summer.
السؤال: Did + الفاعل + use to + مصدر الفعل +?	- Did he use to <u>smoke</u> when he was young? - Did they use to <u>travel</u> to Turkey every summer?

الاستخدام:

1. وصف حالات دائمة (في الماضي):	- My grandfather used to <u>be</u> very good at tennis <u>when</u> he was young.
2. وصف عادة في الماضي (لم يعد يفعلها الآن):	- My brother used to <u>ride</u> his bike to school, <u>but</u> now he takes the bus.
3. أعمال كانت تتكرر في الماضي (لم تعد تحدث الآن):	- I used to go jogging every morning, but I don't any more.

اعتاد على would

الإيجاب: الفاعل + would + مصدر الفعل +	- I would <u>work</u> . - He would <u>sleep</u> .
النفى: الفاعل + wouldn't + مصدر الفعل +	- They wouldn't <u>work</u> . - It wouldn't <u>sleep</u> .
السؤال: Would + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل +?	- Would you <u>work</u> ? - Would she <u>sleep</u> ?

الاستخدام:

1. وصف عادة في الماضي (لم يعد يفعلها الآن):	- Our parents would often <u>take</u> us to the zoo <u>when</u> we were younger.
2. وصف سلوك نموذجي (كان متكرر) في الماضي:	- Every evening, my brother would return from football practice, <u>take</u> a shower and <u>make</u> a sandwich to eat.

Exercises:

- Choose the correct answer:

- Ali all the night yesterday.
A. studies B. is studying C. will study D. was studying
- While Ahmed was reading, Ali TV.
A. watches B. was watching C. is watching D. watched
- As I tennis, I fell down.
A. play B. played C. was playing D. is playing
- When my father came, my mother lunch.
A. cooks B. is cooking C. was cooking D. will cook
- When the telephone, I was working in the garden.
A. rang B. rings C. is ringing D. will ring
- Every summer, on Grandma's farm, we up early and go down to the river for a swim.
A. got B. use to get C. were getting D. would get
- Sally was walking in the park when she an old friend.
A. ran into B. would run into C. used to run into D. was running into
- On the beach, Ali a book while his son was building a sandcastle.
A. reading B. use to read C. used to read D. was reading
- The traffic warden approached the driver and him a fine.
A. gave B. was giving C. would give D. used to give
- I glasses when I was young, but I don't any more.
A. wear B. used to wear C. was wearing D. am wearing
- My sister very long hair when she was young.
A. has B. had C. is having D. was having
- While I was looking for my mobile phone, I my sister's diary.
A. find B. will find C. found D. am finding
- My best friendacross the street. Now he's moved to Australia.
A. would live B. used to live C. use to live D. had been living
- Ali opened the door and into the house.
A. walked B. walks C. is walking D. will walk

15. This time last Friday, I home from Brazil.
 A. am flying B. fly C. flew D. was flying
16. I to Poland with my family last year.
 A. will travel B. travelled C. was travelling D. travel
17. I coffee, but now I do.
 A. not drink B. weren't drinking C. wouldn't drink D. didn't use to drink
18. Mike the car while his wife was making lunch.
 A. washed B. washes C. is washing D. was washing
19. I always my mother make dinner when I was younger.
 A. help B. helped C. was helping D. have helped

- Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. While I **(study)**, I heard a noise.
2. The students were doing their homework when the bell **(ring)**
3. As I was working, a man **(knock)** at the door.
4. I **(eat)** my breakfast when the telephone rang.
5. While he **(do)** his homework, his friend came.
6. I.....**(sit)** in the living room watching TV when there was a loud noise from the garden.
7. We.....**(visit)** a lot of museums when we went to Paris last August.
8. Bushra**(read)** her book when the phone rang.
9. The baby was crawling on the floor while Mary **(cook)** in the kitchen.
10. We were trying to find our way through the fog when we **(hear)** someone calling for help.
11. I **(not use to take part)** in races, but now I do.

- Join the sentences below using the words given:

1. I was getting off the bus. I saw Mansoor. **as**
.....
2. She was walking down the street. She found a bracelet. **when**
.....
3. I was visiting relatives in Australia and I saw my first koala. **when**
.....
4. He was travelling through the region when he heard about the rare birds that lived there. **while**
.....
5. I thought that adults knew everything, until I became one myself. **used**
.....
6. When I was at university, I always studied late into the night. **would**
.....
7. When I was young, I usually played football but now I don't. **used to**
.....
8. When I was young, I always risked my life doing extreme sports. **would**
.....
9. When I was young, I went jogging every morning. **used to**
.....
10. My mother always made chicken soup for me when I was sick. **would**
.....

Plan

TITLE

INTRODUCTION

Set the scene by:

- introducing the main characters, establishing the setting and describing the events leading up to the experience that constitutes the highlight of your narrative.

MAIN PART (1-3 PARAGRAPHS)

- Describe the events in the order in which they occurred.
- Highlight a particular point/moment that you consider important.
- Explain the significance of your experience by comparing it to and/or associating it with something else.
- State your impressions/feelings and say how they affected you.

CONCLUSION

- Say how you feel about the experience now.
- Say what you have learnt from this experience and how it has changed you.

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Writing Plan: a personal narrative

Complete the writing plan and write your narrative on the next page.

Introduction (setting the scene)

Where:	_____
When:	_____
Who:	_____

Main part (narrating and discussing the events)

Events in order:	Significance of the experience:	Your feelings/Impressions:
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Key moment:	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Conclusion (reflecting on the impact that the experience has had on you)

Reflections on the experience:

مثال:

I first heard about Project Water at school. In our Geography class, we watched a documentary about the problems caused by shortages of clean water in South Sudan, and I couldn't believe the hardships that people there faced, all because they didn't have clean water readily available. It really made an impression on me how much we take things like this for granted here. The documentary mentioned that there was a summer volunteer programme, and I immediately knew that this was something I was interested in. I had done charity work before, but this was my first-time volunteering in another country. In the end, I spent three weeks in Juba, in South Sudan.

I got to see how the charity improves the lives of people in the area - and, best of all, I got to be part of making that happen. I worked with other volunteers and local people to dig water wells, and I also took part in community events that showed people how to test water and check whether it's safe. I worked hard but I also had a great time, working side-by-side with local people and sharing stories of our different cultures. I met so many amazing people. Even though I came from the other side of the world, I felt that I was able to immerse myself in the culture there, come to appreciate the way of life in South Sudan and make lasting friendships.

My volunteering experience taught me that, no matter where we come from or how different our cultures are, we always have more in common with other people than we realise. We are all citizens of the world, and we need to work together to build a better life. I believe now that, if we work together, we can solve any problem. When I think back to my time there, that's what I remember: working in a team of wonderful people to achieve something great. I'm grateful that I had the chance to step out of my comfort zone and challenge myself as well. More than anything though, this experience really opened my eyes to the problems that exist in our world. This is not a lesson I'm going to forget; I plan on pursuing a career with a charity or a humanitarian organisation when I finish my studies.