BE READY END OF TERM 3 REVISION

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الثالث ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف

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المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية: ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك

المواد على تلغرام | التربية الاسلامية | اللغة العربية | اللغة الانجليزية | الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

1	End of Term 3 Revision English
2	هيكل الامتحان أسئلة وتدريبات 2026م
3	End of Term 3 Exam Test Specifications
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BE READY

END OF TERM 3 REVISION

ENGLISH

GRADE 11 ADV+ 12 GEN

COMPILED BY
ADEL OMAR MHAMDI

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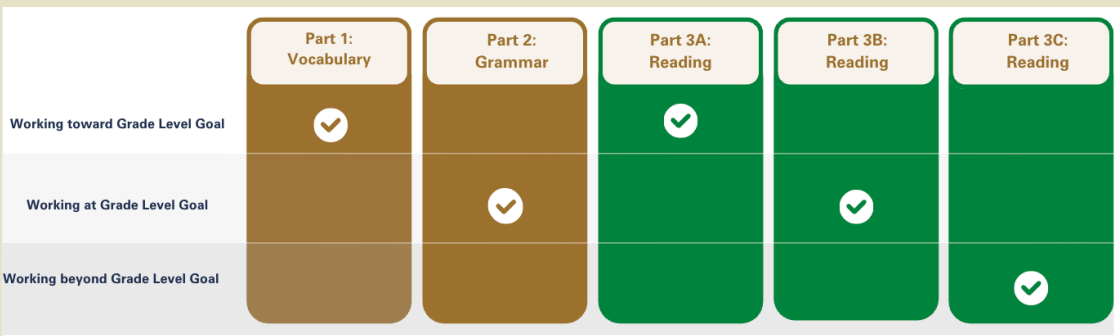
English Language Test Specifications
End of Term 3 Examinations
11 ADV

Structure

Centralised

Grades 9-11: The assessment is divided into three parts:

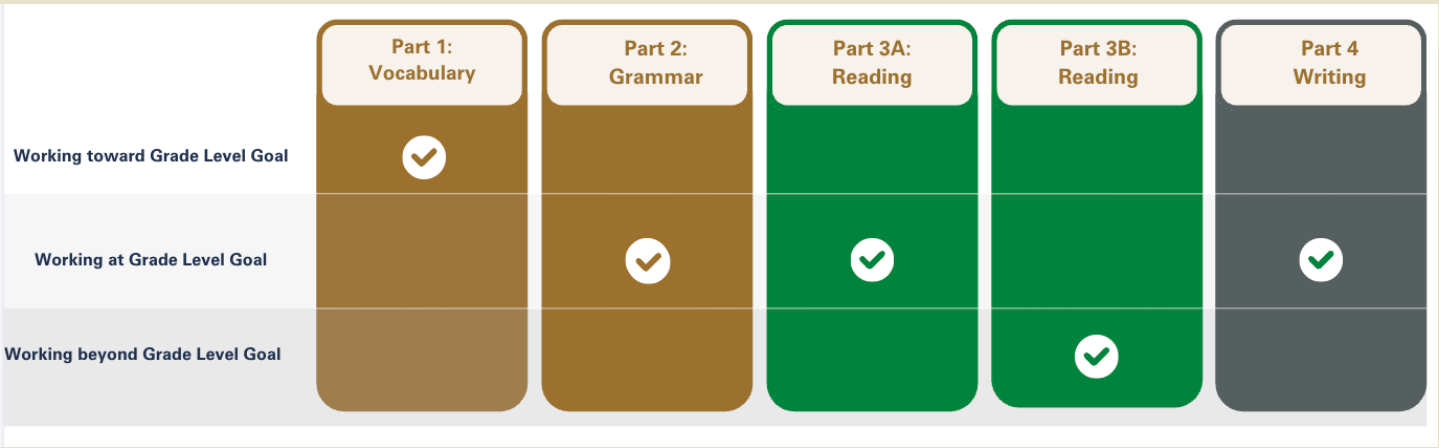
- **Part 1 – Vocabulary**: Assesses skills toward Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 2 - Grammar** Targets working at Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 3A – Reading**: Targets working toward Grade Level Goal
- **Part 3B – Reading:** Targets working at Grade Level Goal
- **Part 3C – Reading**: Targets working beyond Grade Level Goal



English Language Test Specifications
End of Term 3 Examinations
12 GEN

Grade 12: The assessment is divided into four parts:

- **Part 1 – Vocabulary**: Assesses skills toward Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 2 - Grammar** Targets working at Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 3A – Reading**: Targets working at Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 3B – Reading:** Targets working beyond Grade Level Goal
- **Part 4 – Writing**: Targets working at Grade Level Goal



Section One: Reading

Reading 1:

Mobile phones: should they be banned in public places?

Many people have mixed feelings about the use of mobile phones in public places like restaurants and cinemas. Whereas they were almost unknown around thirty years ago, these days they are part of everyone's life, and the world would now feel a strange place without them.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of banning mobile phones is the annoyance they cause other people. Although people are asked to turn off their mobiles when they go to the cinema, you can be sure that the film you are watching will be interrupted by the sound of at least five ringing tones! What is more many people insist on continuing their conversation, even though hundreds of people can hear them! For this reason many people would welcome a ban on mobile phones in places where they might irritate other people.

On the other hand there are a number of arguments against such a ban. It is really difficult to stop people bringing their mobile phones into public places, and therefore it would be virtually impossible to enforce any ban. Some people would see this as an infringement of their rights, while others would say they need them in case of an emergency. And despite being asked to turn their mobile phones off, some people insist on leaving them on, or simply forget to silence them. Perhaps the most important part is that, in spite of all the disadvantages, many people these days simply feel that they can't live without their mobile.

It seems to me that a ban on mobile phones would be pointless. People will always find a way round any ban. Nevertheless, people should be discouraged from using them in places like restaurants, unless it is absolutely necessary. People should be made aware that it's very bad manners to use them at certain times. However, there will always be someone who thinks their call is much more important than other people's peace and quiet!

Questions:

1.The text implies that…..
a. all people are for the ban of phones in public places
b. all people are against the ban of phones in public places
c. some people are for the ban while others are against

2.The writer thinks that……
a. many mobile users are not concerned about the privacy of their conversation
b. people are always worried about their privacy on the phone
c. people always worry about being overheard on the phone

3. People who are not in favor of the ban argue that…..
a. this is a violation of their personal freedom
b. they need the phone for entertainment
c. phones are necessary to communicate with their family and friends

4. The writer concludes that …..
a. the efforts to enforce the ban will succeed
b. it is useless to try to enforce the ban
c. it is not urgent to enforce the ban

5. Which advice does the writer give us?
a. We ought to always switch mobile phones off in public places
b. We should keep on using phones in public places as we can't live without them
c. Unless it is really needed we should avoid using phones in public places

Reading 2

A) What is Nonverbal Communication

Nonverbal communication is a way to share information without speaking. It includes many different cues, like facial expressions, hand gestures, body language eye contact and tone of voice. It allows you to show feelings and ideas through your actions, movements and the way you present yourself.

Some signals can strengthen a conversation, like a smile or a nod. Others, like offering too strong a handshake and slouching in a chair, may send different messages. Learning to notice and adjust these cues is an important step in building your nonverbal communication skills.

It's important to remember that types of nonverbal communication can mean different things in different cultures. For example, in some cultures, eye contact shows **respect**, while in others it may feel uncomfortable.

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B) Why is nonverbal communication important?

Nonverbal communication is important because it helps people fully understand what you mean. Without it, conversations can feel flat. This is a reason why we add emoticons or emojis to emails or text messages to help readers understand our meaning and tone. It would also be hard to sense feelings if body language and tone didn't exist.

It builds stronger connections, too. A gesture or tone of voice can show care, comfort and understanding in ways words alone can't.

Sometimes, nonverbal communication can replace speech. For example, sign languages use hand movements, facial expressions and body language to share ideas and feelings without spoken words.

C) How much of communication is nonverbal?

A large part of communication is nonverbal. How much exactly is up for debate. This means people often rely on more than just words to understand each other. Tone of voice, facial **expressions** and body language all play a major role.

In many everyday situations, nonverbal cues can carry as much or more meaning than spoken words, especially when **emotions** are involved. For example, you may notice someone's mood from how they sound or move before they explain how they feel.

Words are still important. But they're only one part of communication. Most **messages** are understood through a combination of words, tone and body language, not words alone.

Paying attention to all of these signals helps you better understand what someone is feeling or trying to say.

D) How to improve your nonverbal communication skills

Here are simple ways you can strengthen your nonverbal communication skills:

Face the person you're talking to: Turning your body toward someone shows you're interested and present.

Keep an open posture: Try not to cross your arms or hunch over. An open posture helps people feel comfortable around you.

Lean in slightly: A small lean forward shows you're paying attention. But be mindful of personal space.

Make comfortable eye contact: Looking toward someone's face shows you're listening. If direct eye contact feels hard, **brief** glances toward their face also work.

Relax: Tension in your shoulders, arms or hands may send the wrong message. Take a breath and let your body loosen.

Use gestures: Smiling, nodding or a **simple** wave can encourage the other person to keep sharing.

Be aware of your voice: Speak at a **calm** pace and volume. Try to match the tone to what you want to express and avoid interrupting.

Show empathy: Small touches (like a handshake or pat on the shoulder) can show care and support. But only do it if the other person is comfortable with it and it's appropriate to the situation. For example, a handshake at the end of a meeting.

Questions:

1. The main idea of the text is that…

a. Spoken language and body language are equally important.
b. verbal communication is more important than nonverbal one.
c. nonverbal communication is more expressive than verbal communication.

2. Mark the following statement as TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN:
" People who use only body language suffer from a neurological trouble"

a. TRUE
b. FALSE
c. NOT GIVEN

3. We can understand from the text that …

a. the use of spoken words is irreplaceable.
b. body language always has a stronger effect on the addressee.
c. nonverbal communication can sometimes be a stronger alternative.

4. Which word in section B has the same meaning as the word "feelings"?

a. expressions
b. emotions
c. messages

5. The main idea of section B is…

a. The benefits of nonverbal communication.
b. The drawbacks of nonverbal communication.
c. The difficulty to understand nonverbal communication.

6. What are two ways to improve our nonverbal communication?

a. loud voice and physical closeness
b. body position and movements
c. antipathy and tension

7. We can infer from the text that the writer ….

a. Encourages people to use appropriate body language
b. Believes that body language sends wrong messages
c. Thinks that body languages plays a minor role in communication

8. Section A suggests that…
a. Body language has worldwide codes
b. body language differs from one culture to another
c. body language is similar everywhere

9. What word form is the word "respect" in section A?

a. Verb
b. Noun
c. Adjective

10) In which section of the text would the following sentence fit?

"Standing or sitting at a comfortable distance helps others feel safe and respected."

a. B
b. C
c. D

11. Which word in section C has the opposite meaning of the word "agitated"

a. brief
b. simple
c. calm

12. The aim of this text is to…

a. entertain
b. inform
c. describe

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13. How can people's feelings be understood through body language?

a. Dress and look
b. Physical appearance and size
c. Temperament and body movements.

14. In section D the writer infers that

a. Nonverbal communication skills are genetical
b. Nonverbal communication skills can be developed
c. nonverbal communication skills should only be taught in schools.

15. According to the text which of the following is not a form of nonverbal communication?

a. Social media texts
b. smiling
c. emojis

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Reading 3

The Rise of Online Education

A) In recent years, online education has transformed the way people learn. Once considered an alternative form of study, it has now become a core part of modern education systems worldwide With the rise of digital technology and increased internet access, students of all ages can now learn from anywhere, at any time.

B) Online education offers many advantages. It allows flexibility—students can study at their own pace and fit learning around their personal schedules. It also provides access to a wide range of resources, such as recorded lectures, interactive quizzes, and discussion forums. For students in remote areas, online learning creates opportunities that traditional classrooms may not offer.

C) However, online learning also has its challenges. Without in-person interaction, some students struggle to stay motivated or feel isolated. Teachers must also find new ways to engage student and ensure active participation in virtual classrooms.

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Reading 3

D) Despite these challenges, online education continues to grow and **evolve**. Advances in technology, such as virtual reality and artificial intelligence, are making online learning more interactive and personalized. In the future, a **blend** of online and in-person learning—known as hybrid learning—may **become** the new standard.

E) Online education is not just a temporary solution; it's shaping the future of learning. With the right balance of technology, discipline, and support, it has the power to make education more **accessible** and inclusive for everyone.

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Questions:

1. The main idea of the text is …

a. The downsides of distant education
b. The benefits and disadvantages of digital education
c. The differences between online and physical education

2. Mark the following statement as TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN:
"Online education has started in the US in the early 1960s"

a. TRUE
b. FALSE
c. NOT GIVEN

3. We can understand from the text that the writer…

a. is pro online education
b. is not in favor of online education
c. has a neutral position about online education

4. Which word in section D has the same meaning as the word "develop and progress"?

a. evolve
b. blend
c. become

Questions:

5. The main idea of section C is…

a. Unreliable internet connections
b. The barriers facing online learning
c. Participation in virtual classrooms

6. What is the cause that mostly contributed to the rise of online education?

a. modern education systems
b. the rise of pandemics
c. technological advances

7. We can infer from the text that ….

a. In-school education is more profitable for students
b. Distance learning is prevailing all over the world
c. Online education has no future

8. Section E suggests that…

a. online learning can improve students' discipline
b. online learning can be useful if implemented properly
c. online learning is highly beneficial only for colleges and universities

9. What word form is the word "accessible" in section E?

a. Verb
b. Noun
c. Adjective

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Questions:

10. In which section of the text would the following sentence fit?
"Technical issues, like unreliable internet connections, can disrupt lessons".
a. A
b. C
c. D

11. Which word in section B has the opposite meaning of the word "drawbacks"
a. advantages
b. resources
c. opportunities

12. The aim of this text is to…
a. entertain
b. inform
c. describe

13. What is meant by "Hybrid Learning" in section D?
a. Interactive learning
b. Project based learning
c. A mixture of online and physical education

14. n section A the writer infers that online education…
a. Fits all age groups
b. Doesn't fit young kids
c. Works better for high school students

15. According to the text which of the following is not an advantage of online education?
a. Lower education fees
b. Variety of learning materials
c. Easy accessibility

Reading 4

Making Every Drop Count

A) The history of human civilization is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water sources. As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. At the height of the Roman empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.

B) During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19th and 20th centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically. Unprecedented construction of tens of thousands of monumental engineering projects designed to control floods, protect clean water supplies, and provide water for irrigation and hydropower brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people. Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% of the world's food. Nearly one fifth of all the electricity generated worldwide is produced by turbines spun by the power of falling water.

C) Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water; some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggest that we are falling behind in efforts to solve these problems.

Reading 4

D) The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardizing human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes- often with little warning or compensation- to make way for the reservoirs behind dams. More than 20% of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive. Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers*are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in parts of India, China, the USA and elsewhere.

E) At the outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. The focus is slowly shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority – ensuring "some for all," instead of "more for some". Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organizations, nevertheless, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

F) Fortunately – and unexpectedly – the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted. As a result the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.

Reading 4

G) What explains this remarkable turn of events? Two factors: people have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use, throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of fresh water consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry. In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons * of water to produce one million of commercial output; by 1989 this had dropped to 3.5 million gallons (even accounting for inflation) – almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA, water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20% from their peak in 1980.

H) On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructures will still have to be built, partially in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions where new projects seem warranted, we must find ways to meet demands with fewer resources, respecting ecological criteria and to a smaller budget.

Questions:

1. The main idea of the text is to…
a. invent new methods of water conservation.
b. compare water consumption in the past and now.
c. to value the importance of water.

2. Mark the following statement as TRUE, FALSE. or NOT GIVEN:
"Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans"
a. TRUE
b. False
c. Not given

3. The writer pointed out that the rising demand for water during the industrial revolution…
a. damaged water resources
b. led to the invention of new water conservation technologies
c. made people consume more electricity

4. In which section would the following sentence fit?
"And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national and even international tensions"
a. D
b. F
c. H

Questions:

5. Which word is opposite to the word "*soaring*" in section B?
a. decreasing
b. increasing
c. floating

6. In section G the writer implies that…
a. water consumption decreased in the first three quarters of the 20th century.
b. water consumption augmented in the last quarter of the 20th century.
c. water consumption diminished towards the end of the 20th century.

7. We can infer from the text that…
a. modern ways of manipulating water resources are more successful than those of Ancient Romans and Greeks.
b. modern water policies have caused health and environmental issues.
c. The UN has successfully dealt with water problems throughout the globe.

8. By the end of the 20th century water productivity increased because…
a. industries in the US and Japan thrived.
b. many new projects were built in developing countries.
c. people developed smarter ways of consumption

Section Two: Reading Mazes

Maze 1:

Stereotypes are simple, one-dimensional portrayals of people - usually based **(at – on – over) 1)** ---------- sex, race, profession or age. Most of us stereotype people to some extent as we try to understand the world.

Filmmakers relied heavily on stereotypes in the past **(therefore - because – moreover) 2)**----------they were a quick and easy way to create a movie character's personality: for example, blonde women were dumb, foreigners were villains, Mexicans were lazy, and blacks were great athletes. Teenagers tended **(to be – being – been) 3)** ----------thrown into two categories, popular kids or geeks.

The film industry today has become more sensitive to issues of culture and gender than it was in the old days of Hollywood. Many movies, however, still encourage common concepts about groups of people. The way Native Americans **(has been – was – are) 4)**---------- shown in westerns is a good example of how negative stereotyping can distort the history and understanding of another culture.

Such oversimplified and inaccurate characterizations can deeply influence how we relate to one another. Because children have limited experience of the world, they're particularly vulnerable **(to have been - to being – to be) 5)** ---------- influenced by media stereotypes, even in animated movies. The kindly grandfather in Pinocchio, the wicked stepmother in Cinderella, even the heroic male lion in the Lion King are all stereotypes known and **(understand – understanding – understood) 6)** ---------- by children.

Maze 2:

Choose the most appropriate word to complete the paragraph

Change happens constantly as the last 50 years have proved. Some changes, such as air travel, the Internet and mobile phones, provide ease and convenience. Others, like access to education, **(a. had had b. will have c. have had) 1) ----------** a deeper impact.

Nothing has had a bigger influence on our lives than recent changes in education. Fifty years ago, education **(a. is considered b. was considered c. were considered) 2) ----------** by some an unnecessary luxury. Nowadays, however, education isn't just a privilege for the chosen few. Young men and women from all areas of life **(a. are becoming b. have becoming c. was becoming) 3) ----------** professional and improving their quality of life. This will be beneficial to future generations because a better-educated society is a fairer and (a. **most skilled b. more skilled c. skilled 4) ----------** one.

Ironically, however, the change from rural to urban living that drove people to cities in search of better opportunities has led to several modem-day problems. City dwellers have become less healthy. They **(a. no longer b. any longer c. far longer 5)……** eat fresh farm food, and instead, prefer ready meals and fast food.

Even though we are so technologically advanced, we are also foolish. We destroy our forests, build more cars and roads, and eat rubbish. **(a. Environmentally b. Environment c. Environmentalists 6) ----------** will all tell you that the future looks bleak. Unless we change the way we think, the next fifty years will be very difficult.

Section Three: Vocabulary

Chapter 5: A Universal Language

A. Matching

Word	Definition
1.greeting	a. Sit down
2.naturally	b. Dishonest
3.In the dark	c. A warm and open way of behaving with people
4.Catch on	d. a close, trusting relationship
5.Make friends	e. To become friendly with someone
6.Two-faced	f. To begin to understand
7.It's hard to say	g. Knowing nothing about a particular thing
8.friendship	h. In a way that is expected
9.Take a seat	i. What you say when you meet someone
10.friendliness	j. Can't be sure

B. Word Definition: Read the following sentences and define the highlighted words.

1. When Pierre speaks English, you can still hear his French **accent**.

---

2. Each region of England has a different **dialect**, but usually everyone understands each other.

---

3. The weather **forecast** for tomorrow says it's going to rain.

---

4. The suitcases looked **identical**, so I wasn't sure which one to buy.

---

5. The **majority** of students voted for Julia, so she was elected class president.

---

6. The change was quite **noticeable** after we repaired and painted the house.

---

7. Tropical storms in the Caribbean usually **occur** between August and October.

---

8. I think you are **partly** correct, but I don’t agree with you completely.

---

9. There is no right or wrong answer to this question. **Rather**, it’s a matter of opinion.

---

10. White is the **standard** color of notepad paper.

---

11. Every snowflake has a **unique** design: no two are the same.

---

12. English letters represent sounds, **whereas** Chinese characters represent words.

C. Fill in the blanks with words from the list:

Range – consist of – media – unacceptable – approval – indicate – disagreement – universally

1. My friend and I don't let a---------- get in the way of our friendship.

2. The price of a smartphone can ----------from 100 and 1000 dollars

3. Cheating on exams is----------.

4. English is----------accepted as the language of business.

5. When offered ice cream, the children cheered in----------.

6. Languages----------of words, grammar and syntax.

7. The----------keep us informed about what's going on in the world.

8. Teachers often use a red pen to----------corrections in students' essays.

D. Matching

Word	Definition
1.head back	a. connected with feelings
2.wagging	b. a group of animals such as whales
3.species	c. said, expressed an opinion
4.upright	d. proof, support for a belief
5.reassure	e. make sounds
6.swagger	f. moving the tail
7.shed light on	g. get, learn
8.pod	h. return
9.vocalize	i. to act in return or in answer
10. gestures	j. the part of the body with which we think
11.claimed	k. movements that communicate meaning
12.gender	l. straight up; standing on two feet
13.chatter	m. connected with the use of spoken language
14.mammals	n. animals of the same type
15.brain	o. remember, think about something
16.verbal	p. a rapid talk
17.emotional	q. male or female
18.respond	r. animals with warm blood
19.evidence	s. remove someone's doubts, fears
20.bear in mind	t. a proud walk, from side to side
21.acquire	u. make something clear

Chapter 6: Each to Their Own

A. Matching

Word	Definition
1.antiquity	a. related to religion or god.
2.wig	b. a pleasant smell
3.archaeologist	c. objects made from a hard material, especially stone or metal, to look like a person or animal
4.caravan	d. a group of people with animals or vehicles who travel together across a desert
5.fabric	e. someone who sells and buys goods for profit
6.turning gray	f. to change the color of something
7.holy	g. a fertile area in a desert or arid region that is sustained by a source of freshwater
8.landlocked	h. to extend and cover a wider area
9.merchants	i. a fine, delicate, soft type of cloth made from a thread produced by silkworms
10.network	j. the distant past, along time ago
11.oasis	k. substances made from plants, used to give a special flavour to food
12.silk	l. a country or region that is completely surrounded by land
13.spices	m. a scientist who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past
14.dye	n. real or artificial hair that can be worn on the head
15.spread	o. large, big, immense
16.statues	p. cloth or material for making clothes
17.fragrance	q. when hair is changing to gray or white
18.vast	r. a large system consisting of many similar parts that are connected together to allow movement or communication

B. Find the meaning from the context

Example	Meaning
1.Do you mind if I open the window?	a. to dislike something a little
2.Mark doesn't just like skateboarding. He is crazy about it.	b. to dislike something strongly
3.Do you prefer classic or contemporary furniture design?	c. a set of TV shows with the same characters
4.Dave can't stand onions, so he never eats them.	d. to agree; to share the same opinion
5.Our opinions are different. We don't see eye to eye.	e. to like something very much
6.I don't care for soccer. I prefer basketball.	f. to disagree or object to something
7.The museum exhibits were very interesting.	g. objects that are shown in public for people to see
8.You can download a free trial of the antivirus before you buy it.	h. relating to a cultural group of people
9.Sheila watches her favorite comedy series on TV every evening.	i. modern or of this time period
10.The students come from a variety of ethnic backgrounds.	j. a test to see if something is useful

C. Fill in the blanks with words from the list:

Brands – conscious – crisis – diverse – hip – loyal – quadruple – significant – tolerant – urban

1. Has your country ever been affected by an economic----------?

2. Do you prefer living in the countryside or in an---------- area?

3. What are some of your favorite----------of clothing or sportswear?

4. Do you know any companies that are environmentally----------?

5. A----------number od Dubai's population is made up of people from----------cultures.

6. What fashion brands are----------with young people in your country?

7. If your favorite brand of clothing is to----------in price, would you still be----------to that brand?

8. Would you say that the younger generation are more----------to change?

D. Matching

Word	Definition
1.edit	a. in addition to; also
2.associated with	b. to cause a change; influence
3.advances	c. progress or improvements
4.decade	d. to make changes to a text; video or recording
5.ambition	e. a period of ten years
6.enthusiastic	f. quite large in number or amount
7.apart from	g. related or connected to
8.affect	h. to fill or to use an amount of time
9.considerable	i. feeling interested and excited
10.occupy	j. a strong desire or goal that one hopes to achieve

Section Four: Grammar

A. Connecting words

1-There was a snowstorm last night. ---------- many flights were cancelled.

a. Even so **b. Therefore** **c. Whose**

2-Eating unhealthy can cause health problems. ----------it can increase blood pressure.

a. For example **b. Such as** **c. Like**

3-The new Samsung S21 has an improved camera. ----------, it can store 128 gigabytes of data.

a. As a result **b. In addition** **c. Despite**

4-Most people want their government to provide services such as healthcare. ----------, such services cost money that must come from taxes.

a. So as to **b. However** **c. Unless**

5-I didn't like what the man had said. ----------, it angered me.

a. In fact **b. Otherwise** **c. likely**

6-Most people want to find someone and get married. ----------, finding someone to spend the rest of your life with is not easy.

a. For instance **b. Not only…but also** **c. Of course**

7-Margaret Chen has been teaching for 20 years. ----------, she is an instructor at Brown University.

a. Presently **b. In the meanwhile** **c. Before**

8-People should wash their hands regularly. ----------, they recommended that people stay home if they are sick.

a. If **b. Whether** **c. Moreover**

9-Sandeep put the event in his calendar ---------- he would not forget it.

a. **so that** **b. in order to** **c. because**

10-The recipe looked quite challenging. ----------, I gave it a try.

a. Although **b. But** **c. Nevertheless**

11-Olivia had read the article twice, ---------- she still didn't understand it completely.

a. Yet **b. and** **c. also**

12-She lives in Ottawa, ---------- is the capital city of Canada.

a.whose **b. who** **c. which**

13-He tried to open the door for five minutes. ----------, he gave up.

a. Finally **b. Firstly** **c. Secondly**

14-My car is not reliable. ---------- I need it for something important, it won't start.

a. Before **b. So** **c. Whenever**

15.----------she finished her work, everyone in the office had already left.

a. By the time **b. Even though** **c. That's why**

B. Tenses

Supply the correct form of the bracketed verbs:

1. Do you realize that you----------on my toe right now? **(STAND)**
2. When we went to see them last night, they----------cards. **(PLAY)**
3. These workers are never satisfied. They always----------. **(COMPLAIN)**
4. Do you believe everything that the newspapers say? - No, I---------- any of them. **(BELIEVE)**
5. Why ----------so fast today ? You usually walk quite slowly. **(WALK)**
6. The burglar ----------before the police came. **(ESCAPE)**
7. My sister ---------- a new job recently. **(START)**
8. By next June, I----------in London for ten years. **(BE)**
9. Do you have any plans for this afternoon? - Yes,I ----------a walk in the park. **(TAKE)**
10. When I----------into the room, the baby was sleeping. **(WALK)**

C. Word Formation

1-It's no use taking such measures. They are all going to be ----------. (**effect**)

2-The plane is scheduled to fly ---------- to the Canary Islands nonstop. (**direct**)

3-The government must come to a ---------- on whether to apply new taxes as soon as possible. (**decide**)

4-He saw her in the crowd but suddenly she ---------- (**appear**)

5-Don't be such so ---------- When are you going to start behaving like an adult? (**child**)

6-He has the ---------- to play in every position, so he's a very valuable player. (**able**)

7-Nobody could find a---------- to the problem.(**solve**)

8-Even though they had ---------- difficulties, they were happily married. (**FINANCE**)

9-If you plan your journey carefully you will have an ---------- time in India. **(FORGET)**

10-The hotel offers a ---------- view of the sea. **(SPECTACLE)**

11-My mum is the chairman's assistant. She has a lot of ---------- (**responsible**)

12-The boys' ---------- was reported to their parents. (**behave**)

13-The ---------- of the bank depends on how many customers it can get. **(SUCCEED)**

14-There have been a great number of ---------- in many fields of research. **(DEVELOP)**

15-You need to ---------- your muscles if you want to become a bodybuilder (**STRONG**)

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D. Common Idiomatic Expressions

Complete the sentences in column B with the expressions in column A. Make the necessary changes when needed

Expression	Example
1. **hit the books** = study hard	a. I can't believe she would cheat and **……** like this! I really trusted her.
2. **Twist someone's arm** = convince someone to do something he wouldn't have otherwise	b. *Instead of just buying Sam a birthday gift, let's …… by taking him out for dinner.*
3. **stab someone in the back** = hurt someone we trust by betraying them	c. *They had a bit of a honeymoon phase, but that was just …… .*
4. **face the music** = deal with the reality of a situation and accept the consequences	d. John was **……**, so he doesn't know what it's like to work hard.
5. **get over something** = no longer worry about something and it no longer affects you in a negative way	e. Sorry but I can't watch the game with you tonight, I have to----------.
6. **look like a million dollars/bucks** = a compliment that someone looks fabulous	f. Kevin is …… after committing tax fraud.
7. Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth = coming from a wealthy and successful family.	G. I'm going …… my mom so she lets me hang out with my friends later.
8. **To have sticky fingers** = someone who steals a lot	h. I wasn't going to go to the party but my friends **……** and got me to go.
9. **Break the bank** = This refers to something that is very expensive that would take all of your money.	I. I know it's hard having a sick family member, but …… .
10. To go Dutch = when everyone pays for their own meal at a restaurant.	j. It took a while, but I finally **……** breaking up with Chandler.
11. **Keep your chin up** = encourage someone to stay positive and don't let difficult circumstances get you down.	k. *Taking a week-long vacation would …… . There's no way I could afford to do it.*
12. Find your feet = adjusting and getting used to the new environment.	l. *Don't trouble yourself cooking such a big meal. I eat …….*

13. Spice things up = make things more interesting or exciting.	**m. You need to ……. . You failed because you didn't study so you need to take the class again next semester.**
14. A piece of cake = refers to a task or job that's easy to complete or accomplish.	n. *My mother has to cook a lot of food when my brother comes to visit. He ……. .*
15. **In hot water** = being in a bad situation or serious trouble.	o. *Camping is* really not ……. *so I'm going to visit my friend in New York instead.*
16. **Not one's cup of tea** = If something is not your cup of tea, it's an activity you have no interest in, don't enjoy or don't do well in.	p. Usually we ……. when we eat out, but this time I paid for her food since it was her birthday.
17. **Eat like a bird** = to eat very little.	q. *The manager fired the cashier because* he **…….** *. He stole more than $200 in a month.*
18. Eat like a horse = eat a large amount of food.	r. *I expected the English test to be difficult but it was ……* **.**
19. **Butter someone up** = to please or flatter someone in order to win his or her favor.	s. I only moved to France two months ago, so I'm still **…….**
20. Calm before the storm = when things are peaceful, but soon they will blow up	t. Wow, Mary, you look **…….**, I love your dress!

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Section Five: Suggested Writing Topics (Only Grade 12)

1. The importance of word games

Word games such as crossword puzzles, Scrabble, word searches, and spelling challenges are popular activities among students. Some people believe these games are not only entertaining but also educational.
Write an essay explaining why word games are important for students. Discuss how they can improve vocabulary, spelling, critical thinking, communication skills, and overall learning. Include examples to support your ideas and explain whether schools should encourage students to participate in word games regularly.

2. Verbal vs Non Verbal communication

In today's interconnected world, people from different cultures communicate with one another more frequently than ever before.
Write an essay discussing the importance of both verbal and nonverbal communication in global interactions. Explain how cultural differences can affect the way messages are sent and understood. Include examples of communication misunderstandings that may occur across cultures and suggest ways people can improve their communication skills when interacting with individuals from different backgrounds.

3. Cyberbullying

- Causes: why do many people bully others on the digital platforms?

- Effects: What are the negative effects of cyberbullying?

- Solutions: How can we put an end, or at least reduce cyberbullying?

4. Fun activities for GEN Z

Generation Z has grown up in a world filled with technology, social media, and instant access to information.

Write an essay discussing the most popular and enjoyable activities for Generation Z. Explain why these activities appeal to young people today and how they contribute to entertainment, creativity, social connections, or personal growth. Include examples and share your opinion on whether technology-based or in-person activities are more beneficial for Gen Z.

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5. The art of Beauty in the past and now

Ideas about beauty have changed throughout history. In different cultures and time periods, people have had different standards of beauty, influenced by art, fashion, traditions, and social values. Today, beauty is often shaped by media, technology, and global trends.

Write an essay comparing concepts of beauty in the past with those of the present day. Discuss how beauty standards have evolved, the factors that have influenced these changes, and the impact of modern media on people's perceptions of beauty. Include examples from history and contemporary society, and explain whether you believe today's beauty standards are more inclusive than those of the past.

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