

English Final Revision

Term 1 2020 / 2021

English Teacher : Grade 12 Teachers



عام الاستعداد للخمسين

Term 1 skills			
Read to match paragraphs to headings	6	Skimming to Find the gist or main idea.	1
Relative pronouns Passive voice	7	Read to find detailed information	2
Identify and use: phrasal verbs Wish / If only	8	Identify the true and false sentences	3
Use functional writing to improve your writing	9	Read to identify the best choice based on the text	4
Write a well-organised essay	10	Read to identify True, False or Not given According to the text	5

Student's name	
Class / section:-	12/

Part One: Grammar

Relative Pronouns

What is a relative pronoun and how does it work ?

A relative pronoun is a word that introduces a dependent or relative clause and connects it to an independent clause . A clause beginning with a relative pronoun is poised to answer questions such as **Which one ? How many ? Or What kind ? Who ,Whom ,What ,Which , and that** are all relative pronouns .

Relative clauses are also sometimes referred to as an adjective clauses ,because they identify or give us additional information about the subject of the independent clause they relate to . Like adjectives ,these clauses in some way describe that subject . **Relative pronouns** ,like conjunctions ,are words that join clauses .The type of relative pronoun used depends on what kind of noun is being described.

Who : refers to a person (as the verb's subject)

Whom : refers to a person (as the verb's object)

Which :refers to an animal or thing

What :refers to a nonliving thing

That : refers to a person ,animal ,or thing

Ex:

- 1- The women **who** came to the door left flowers for you .
- 2- I am not sure **whom** this book belongs to .
- 3- Is this **what** you were talking about ?
- 4-She finally visited the coffee shop **that** had such great reviews .
- 5- I didn't find the book **which** I bought yesterday

Choose the correct answer: who, whom, which or whose

1. He bought all the toolsare required to fix his old car.
2. This is the doctorhelped Sara recover from her illness.
3. This is the girlhe fell in love with in Madrid
4. She managed to pass the exam in spite of all the difficulties, didn't surprise people who knew her.
5. These are the kidsparents were arrested..
6. Give me the plateis on the table.
7. I don't knowdid it.
8. The criminals, two ofmanaged to escape, broke into a bank downtown.
9. The police identified the murdererfingerprints were on the knife.
10. I know the candidate I am going to support in the next elections.

The passive voice:

PASSIVE VOICE: DEFINITION

In the active voice, the subject of the sentence **DOES the action:**

▪ **John painted** the **house** last week.

Subject / verb / object

In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence **RECEIVES the action.**

▪ The **house was painted** last week.

Subject / verb

Notice that the **object** of the active sentence (house) became the **subject** of the passive sentence.

PASSIVE VOICE: USE

The passive voice is used when:

1 **We do not know who did the action**

Example: The documents were stolen.

(we don't know who stole the documents)

2 **The receiver of the action is more important**

Example: The pyramids were built nearly 5,000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians.

(we want to emphasize "pyramids" more than "ancient Egyptians")

PASSIVE VOICE: FORM

To change an active voice sentence to a passive voice sentence:

1 Make the object of the active sentence into the subject of the passive sentence.

2 Use the verb "to be" in the same tense as the main verb of the active sentence.

3 Use the past participle of the main verb of the active sentence.

Here are some active and passive voice examples to help!

▪ **Active:** People drink champagne on New Year's Eve.

Passive: Champagne **is drunk** on New Year's Eve.

▪ **Active:** Chefs use these machines to mix the ingredients.

Passive: These machines **are used** to mix the ingredients.

▪ **Active:** They renovated the restaurant in 2004.

Passive: The restaurant **was renovated** in 2004.

▪ **Active:** The teachers informed the students that the class had been cancelled.

Passive: The students **were informed** that the class had been cancelled.

Q1/Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple passive.

- 1-E-mails and received by most internet users. **(send)**
- 2-Information about goods and services **(find)**
- 3-Goods and services in e-shops. **(buy)**
- 4-Online newspapers and magazines , mostly by adult users. **(read)**
- 5-The internet for social networking, especially by young people. **(use)**
- 6-Telephone and video calls **(make)**
- 7-Videos and films **(watch)**
- 8-Listening and music streaming activities **(carry out)**
- 9-Hotel accommodation by travellers. **(search for)**
- 10-Financial transactions through internet banking..... **(do)**

Q2/Change these active sentences into present perfect passive sentences without by)

- 1-Somebody has cleaned the kitchen.
.....
- 2-Somebody has watered the plants.
.....
- 3-Somebody has bought the presents.
.....
- 4-Somebody has learned lessons.
.....
- 5-Somebody has turned on the air conditioning.
.....

Q3 Write 5 sentences in the past passive form:

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -

Phrasal Verbs:

What are phrasal verbs?

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions. They are generally used in spoken English and informal texts. Examples of such verbs include: *turn down*, *come across* and *run into*.

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a preposition or an adverb:

- 1- pass away : die
- 2- come into : inherit
- 3- come at : attack
- 4- run over : describe briefly
- 5- come about : happen
- 6- go for : attack
- 7- act up : cause trouble
- 8- play up : misbehave
- 9- turn down : lower the setting of
- 10- speak up : talk more loudly
- 11- come of : take place
- 12- pick up on : notice
- 13- act on : affect
- 14- come after : follow
- 15- bring up : mention
- 16- mess around : play
- 17- give back : return

Phrasal verbs

Choose the correct answer

1- Last night ,his grandfather in his hospital.

a-come after b-passed away

2- My father has just a fortune in diamonds.

a-came in b-run over

3- you'd better your statement before going on the platform.

a-run over b-came about

4- The accident when we were in Dubai last year.

a- came about b-passed away

5- Be careful ,he'll your throat.

a-came in b-go for

6- The car's engine is beginning to

a-act up b-speak up

7- I asked Reem to the heating.

a-turn down b-play up

8- I always when I feel quite strongly about something.

a-speak up b-turn down

9-He hoped would in an orderly and peaceful way.

a-come off b- passed away

10-She's always me on my grammar.

a-picking up b- came a bout

11- Acids many thing including metals .

a-play on b- act on

12- No one had ever him before.

a-come after b- come off

Use of I wish / if only:

There are three distinct types of **I wish / if only** sentences:

1. Wish, wanting change for the present or future with the simple past.
2. Regret with the past perfect.
3. Complaints with would + verb.

Expressing a wish:

Form:

If only / I wish + simple past

Example:

If only I **knew** how to use a computer. (I don't know how to use a computer and I would like to learn how to use it)

Use:

- To express a wish in the present or in the future.
- The simple past here is an unreal past.
- When you use the verb to be the form is "were".

Example:

I wish I **were** a millionaire!

Expressing regret:

Form:

If only / I wish + past perfect

Example:

If only I **had woken** up early. (I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.)

Use:

- To express a regret.
- The action is past.
-

Complaining:

Form:

I wish / if only + would + verb

Example:

I wish you wouldn't arrive so late all the time (I'm annoyed because you always come late and I want you to arrive on time)

Use:

- To complain about a behavior that you disapprove.
- Expressing impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense:

1. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she (work)..... harder.
2. Tom likes football very much. He wishes he (become) a professional football player.
3. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he (not/run) so fast.
4. She's keen on computers. She wishes she (study) computer science next school year.
5. I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. If only I (know)..... how to use it.
6. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I (stay) at work late

Part Two Writing:

Persuasive (opinion) essay Vs argument (balanced) Essay

1- Persuasive Essay (Opinion essay)

- a) An **introductory paragraph** in which you state the topic and your opinion.
- b) A **main body** which consists of two paragraphs. In the first one, you present your opinion supported by reasons. You also include a second paragraph presenting the opposing viewpoint and reason why you think it is an unconvincing viewpoint;
- c) A **conclusion** in which you restate your opinion using different words.

This essay includes stating your own point of view immediately, and trying to convince the reader by reasoned argument that you are right. Perhaps the essay title will begin with something like:

Give your views on....

What do you think about...?

Do you agree that...?

Consider whether....

2- Argumentative essay (For & Against Essay)

- A “for & against” essay is a formal piece of writing in which a topic is considered from opposing points of view. You should present both sides in a fair balanced way by discussing them objectively and in equal detail.

(balanced view – or advantages and disadvantages)

- A good essay of this type should consist of:

- a) An **introductory paragraph** in which you clearly state the topic to be discussed, without giving your opinion;
- b) A **main body** in which the points for & against along with your justifications, examples or reasons are presented in separate paragraphs; (or one paragraph for the advantages, and one for the disadvantages)
- c) A **closing paragraph** in which you state your opinion or give a balanced consideration of the topic.

Note: Opinion words (*I think, I believe, In my opinion, etc.*) can only be used in the closing paragraph where you give your opinion on the topic.

- the essay title begins with something like:

Give the arguments for and against....

Assess the importance of....

Examine the arguments for and against....

What are the advantages and disadvantages of...?

Evaluate....

Critically examine the statement that....

To what extent is...true? or even just the word

Discuss....

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases

• To list points:

Firstly, First of all, In the first place, To begin/start with, Secondly, Thirdly, Finally

• To list advantages:

One/Another/A further/An additional (major) advantage of... is ... The main/greatest/first advantage of... is ...

• To list disadvantages:

One/Another/ A further/An additional (major) disadvantage/drawback of. The main/greatest/most serious/first disadvantage /drawback of... Another negative aspect of...

• To introduce points/arguments for or against:

One (very convincing) point/argument in favour of... / against, A further common criticism of... / It could be argued that.....

often claimed/suggested

It is widely argued maintained that.....

generally felt/believed/held

Some/many/most people/experts/scientist/skeptics/critics

claim/suggest/argue/feel that...

maintain/believe/point out/agree/hold that...

advocate (+ing/noun)/support the view that...

oppose the view that...

are in favour of/against...

are of the opinion that/convinced that...

are opposed to...

• To add more points to the same topic:

in addition (to this), furthermore, moreover, besides, apart from, what is more, as well as, not to mention (the fact) that, also, not only ... but also/as well, both ... and, There is another side to the issue/question/argument of...

• To make contrasting points:

on the other hand, however, still, yet, but, nonetheless, nevertheless, even so,

it may be said/argued/claimed that,...

others/many people oppose this viewpoint/strongly disagree..., claim/feel/believe this argument is incorrect/misguided

although, though, even though, while, whilst, whereas, despite/in spite of (the fact that), regardless of the fact that

Opponents of ... argue/believe/claim that...

The fact that... contradicts the belief/idea that...

While it is true to say that..., in fact...

While/Although ..., it cannot be denied that...

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases

• To introduce examples:

for example, for instance, such as, like, in particular, particularly, especially, This is (clearly) illustrated/shown by the fact that... One/A clear/striking/ typical example of (this)... The fact that.... shows/illustrates that...

• **To emphasise a point:**

clearly, obviously, it is obvious, naturally, of course, needless to say, indeed

• **To express reality:**

In fact, the fact (of the matter) is, actually, in practice, it is a fact that, in effect

• **To make general statements:**

as a (general) rule, generally, in general, on the whole, by and large, in most cases

• **To make partially correct statements:**

to a certain extent/degree, to some extent/degree, in a way/sense, this is partly true (but), to a limited extent, there is some truth in (this), in some cases, up to a point

• **To explain/clarify a point:**

in other words, that is to say, this/which means that

• **To express cause:** owing to, due to (the fact that), on account of, on the grounds that, given that, because, as, since

• **To express effect:** therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, consequently, so, for this reason, if... were to happen, ... the effect/result would be...

• **To express intention:** to, so as to, in order to, so that, with the intention of (+ing)_

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases: Conclusion expressing balanced considerations/opinion indirectly

In conclusion,

On balance,

All things considered,

Taking everything into account/consideration,

To conclude,

To sum up,

All in all,

Finally/Lastly,

..... it can be said/claimed that ...

..... it seems/appears that...

..... it would seem that...

..... it is likely/unlikely/possible/foreseeable that ...

..... it is clear/obvious that...

..... there is no/little doubt that ...

..... it is true to say that ...

..... although it must be said that ...

..... it may be concluded/said that ...

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases: Conclusion expressing opinion directly

In conclusion,
On balance,
All things considered,
Taking everything into account/consideration,
To conclude,
To sum up,
All in all,

..... it is my belief/opinion that ...
..... I (firmly) believe/feel/think that ...
..... I am convinced that ...
..... I am inclined to believe that ...
..... I (do not) agree that/with ...

Writing topics

Writing 1

Write your own blog by using the following points :

- 1-Remember blogs are not short ,you should write at least 150 words .
- 2- you can use any genre of writing you want .
- 3- Remember that blogs are not private .
- 4-leave space at the end for your audience to respond .
- 5- Check your writing for grammar ,spelling and layout .

Writing 2

Write an essay about Art and architecture in the UAE. Mention the most iconic buildings in it ,and try to show how art and architecture are different .

Writing 3

Write an essay about how homes will be designed in the future ,and how technology will play an important role in their structure .

Writing 4

Write an essay about the best way for keeping your private account safe .

Writing 5

Hacking is a dangerous process that may face any one .Write an essay about the best ways that can be used to be away from hackers .

Sent from my iPhone

Part Three: Literature : Oliver Twist

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Characters in the story

1- **Oliver Twist** -Son of Agnes Brownlow ,but born and brought up in poverty at the workhouse .

2- **Lord Brownlow** -A wealthy London aristocrat and collector of old books.

3- **Mrs. Grimwig**- His servant and housekeeper

4-**Agnes Brownlow**-Daughter of Lord Brownlow expelled from her home By her father when she becomes Pregnant
finally revealed as Oliver's mother[OBJ].

5- **Mr. Bumble** -The Beadle ,an official of the workhouse responsible for putting into practice the policy of starving the poor to encourage them to work harder and controlling their numbers .

6-**Fagin**-And middle -aged Jewish Londoner ,the organizer of a gang of child thieves.

7-**Nancy**-A petty thief ,partner of Bill Sikes.

8- **Charlie Bates**[OBJ]-Another member of Fagin's gang [OBJ]

9- **The Artful Dodger**-The leading member of Fagin's gang of child criminals.

10-**Old Sally**[OBJ]-a poor ,old alcoholic with no family .She is forced to live in the workhouse .She has an important role in the story .She is the source of information about the plot between Monks and Fagin to ensnare Oliver.



دائرة التعليم والمعرفة

Oliver Twist

Vocabulary

Ch.5

Words and their synonyms

- 1- swallow = gulp /swoop
- 2- anxiously = fearfully
- 3- alley =path
- 4- suspiciously =doubtfully
- 5-accompanied =occur at the same time
- 6- contented = satisfied
- 7- grabbed = snatched
- 8-dragged =pulled
- 9- brutality =cruelty
- 10- tenanted = live



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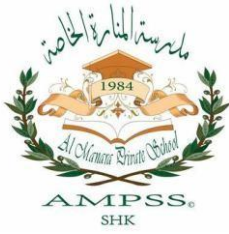
Oliver Twist

Vocabulary

Ch.5

Choose the correct answer

- 1- She tried to the lump that insisted on staying in her throat.
a- swallow
b- alley
- 2- The house is by Chinese students.
a- suspiciously
b- tenanted
- 3- His Father's angry voice was by a slap.
a- accompanied
b- contented
- 4- We the boat up the beach.
a- grabbed
b- dragged



دائرة التعليم والمعرفة

- 5- What's going on? I asked..... .
- a- suspiciously
 - b- contented
- 6- She watched..... as the police dialed a number.
- a- anxiously
 - b- alley
- 7- I have seldom seen such..... .
- a- brutality
 - b- stupefied
- 8- The baby.....the toy strongly.
- a- grabbed
 - b- bragged
- 9- A business man should.....at any chance to make profit.
- a- grab
 - b- tenanted
- 10- The.....between the factories was narrow.
- a- alley
 - b- stupefied

Part Four Reading:

Reading Practice One

Part 1

Text 1

I first began blogging when I moved abroad to work as an English teacher in South Korea. It was the first time that I had spent such a long period of time away from my family and friends and I really wanted to try blogging as an experimental way of keeping them updated on my travels and adventures. Additionally, I felt it was important to have a digital record of my experiences so that when I become much older I'll have my treasured memories to reflect on and share with my children.

Most of my blog posts recount journeys to countries in Asia, but more recently I took a teaching job in Spain so my blog posts have expanded to stories of my experiences in European countries.

Although the majority of my blog posts are written texts I have recently begun experimenting with photo journals and video blogs. It was never my intention to have a globally popular blog post but my recent video posts have proven extremely popular with my followers and my statistics have spiked. I wouldn't consider selling advertising space, but I have had an offer from a massive airline to place paid adverts on my blog.

Text 2

My career in fashion began when I worked a weekend job at a high-street fashion boutique when I was sixteen. I didn't earn much money but it seemed like an ideal way to get into the industry.

I didn't begin my fashion blog until I was studying at university. I have been fortunate enough to study fashion design abroad in Milan, Italy, which is often considered to be the home of fashion.

In the beginning, I posted images of unusual and unique items of clothing that I found online. I quickly gathered followers from across the globe, people from places like South Korea, Malaysia and even Peru would comment on my posts. It was at this point that I began to receive e-mails from fashion designers who wanted me to feature their clothes on my blog. I only post designs that I think are thought-provoking, but it allows me to make some money to support myself financially while I'm studying.

I have also begun sharing my own designs on the blog. It turns out my blog is a great marketing tool for my own name and a few international fashion brands have expressed an interest in offering me a job after I have graduated.

Questions 1 to 2. Read the articles and choose the best summaries for the texts

Write the letter of the summary on the line. You can use each title only once. There is one title you do not need.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. | Summary of text 1 ____ | A | A blog for my future career |
| 2. | Summary of text 2 ____ | B | How to make video blogs |
| | | C | Blogging about my travels |
| | | D | A blog about university life |

Questions 3 to 5. Circle the correct answer – A, B, C or D.

3. What could be a good title for BOTH texts?

- A Personal blogs becoming successful
- B Blogs benefitting careers
- C Blogs for our families
- D Blogging in South Korea

4. What is the purpose of BOTH texts?

- A to persuade readers to write a blog
- B to suggest video blogging is the best kind
- C to show how important advertising is for blogs
- D to describe their experiences of and reasons for blogging

5. What have BOTH writers had since starting their blogs?

- A a change in their career
- B money from advertising companies
- C an increase in followers
- D the opportunity to travel

Questions 6 to 10. Fill the gaps with ONE word from the text only.

	Text 1	Text 2
The writer has lived abroad in:	South Korea and Spain	6. _____
The blog is written for:	7. their family and _____	8. people interested in _____
The writer uses the following formats in their blog:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written texts • 9. photo _____ • video blogging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • images
The writer has recently ____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seen a surge in statistics for their site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10. received job offers from fashion _____.

7:04



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Reading

Part 2

Read the text below and answer the questions on the next page by choosing the best answer – A, B, C or D.

Since the first film in 1895, cinema has become a major part of our lives and a multibillion dollar industry. Cinema has been so successful because it allows us to be transported back in time, explore distant planets or quietly enjoy fantastic stories. Cinema has seen major advances in its technology. Chances are you have been to see a 3D film recently and you are probably looking forward to more new advances in terms of augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR).

Animated films have sparked a renewal of interest in 3D films as they have used advanced computer processing speeds to develop computer generated images (CGI). So what is 3D? There are two different types of movies included under this term. One refers to CGI which relies on computer models of objects and is usually used for animation. Stereoscopic 3D movies are where the images are viewed through special glasses and images seem to reach out of the screen.

Stereoscopic films work on the simple idea of fooling our eyes. 3D films take advantage of the distance between our eyes i.e. the inter-ocular distance. To understand how this works, try placing an object in front of your eyes, close one eye then another. You should notice that you see a slightly different image with each eye. To create this type of film, film makers must first use two different cameras side-by-side, just like your eyes, to film the screens. The recorded images are then combined and projected onto a screen. Finally, the audience needs to wear the special glasses. When we see the image through the 3D glasses, our brain is fooled into thinking we are seeing in 3D.

While we are not yet watching films in VR, it will bring a very different cinematic experience. Advances in 3D and 4D effects such as wind, rain, and so on, will probably be integrated into VR. VR will be a dynamic storytelling medium; it offers the possibility for a fully immersive experience for the audience. The only drawback at the moment is the idea of strapping boxes on our faces in the cinema.

technology that will be incorporated into entertainment. The question remains as to

11. Why does the writer think films are so popular?
- A They now include 3D elements.
 - B They cost a lot of money.
 - C The technology is more advanced.
 - D They let people experience new times and places.
12. How has the animation industry advanced 3D films?
- A They produced stereoscopic 3D films.
 - B They use computer models of objects.
 - C They don't need fast processing speeds.
 - D They used two different types of 3D.
13. Why does inter-ocular distance affect 3D?
- A It allows us to wear special glasses.
 - B It means our eyes see different things.
 - C The cameras are a different distance than our eyes.
 - D It stops our brains from seeing 3D.
14. What does the author see as the disadvantage of VR?
- A wearing the VR goggles
 - B having a fully immersive experience
 - C experiencing wind and rain in the theatre
 - D the different type of cinematic experience
15. The writer thinks that these changes in technology ___.
- A will take a long time
 - B will drive some customers away
 - C will make the industry more money
 - D will reduce the quality of entertainment

Now, read the text again and decide whether the sentences below are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 16. The first film was created in 1895. | T / F / NG |
| 17. 3D films have meant animations make more money. | T / F / NG |
| 18. When making a stereoscopic film, two cameras are used. | T / F / NG |
| 19. There are already a number of VR films. | T / F / NG |
| 20. 4D films are more popular than 3D films. | T / F / NG |

Student Name	
Student ID:	
Class:	

Part 1

Read the text and match the correct paragraphs (**A - D**) to the numbers (**1 - 4**).

You can use each letter more than once. There is one **EXAMPLE**.

The Beauty of the Natural World

Paragraph A

We are currently doing research aimed at reintroducing the Arabian leopard back into ecosystems in the UAE and parts of Oman. Arabian leopards are very hard to see in the wild. In fact, in the UAE, the leopard can no longer be found. Sadly, if they had been protected earlier, they might still live in all of the Arabian Peninsula.

Paragraph B

The Arabian leopard is a big cat which is usually pale to dark yellow with black spots. They are carnivores and nocturnal, which means that they eat meat and are mainly active at night. It is thought the males can weigh up to 30 kilos, and females are a little smaller at 20 kilos.

Paragraph C

If you go to Oman, you can visit the Jabal Samhan Nature Reserve on the southern coast where you can still see leopards in their natural habitat. Whilst there, I recommend you go to another very interesting site, the Salalah ecosystem in Oman.

Paragraph D

Whilst most of the Arabian Peninsula has an arid desert ecosystem, for three months of the year, Salalah turns into a tropical rainforest. The monsoon season brings nearly half the annual rainfall of the region and turns the brown desert into a beautiful, green, lush rainforest.

Choose the best heading for each paragraph.

EXAMPLE: Fascinating Places ____ **C** ____

1. The Ways of The Animal _____

2. A Natural Event to See _____

Choose the best paragraph for each question.

3. Which paragraph mentions extinction? _____

4. Which paragraph recommends places to visit? _____

Part 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

For each question (5 – 8), choose the correct answer *according to the text*: **True**, **False** or **Not given**.

Health, Happiness and Harmony

Dubai Municipality has created new regulations regarding noise pollution in response to complaints received from residents across the emirate. Many residents living in neighbourhoods close to airports have complained about the noise from low-flying planes, having suffered from poor sleep due to the noise pollution. Residents in other areas have complained of noisy construction work, often starting early in the morning and taking place over the weekends. Further complaints were received about traffic late at night, which creates high levels of noise and bright lights.

The municipality decided to take action due to the volume of complaints received and concerns over residents' health. Research has shown that light and noise pollution can cause stress, anxiety and depression, amongst other ailments. In addition, sleep deprivation has serious safety implications.

Additionally, across the UAE, participation has started in a global environmental movement, *Earth Hour*. For those who have not heard of it, this movement began in Australia and now takes place every year. People around the world show support for environmental protection by switching off anything that consumes power for an hour.

5. There are new rules about noise in Dubai due to unhappy residents.

True

False

Not given

6. Construction work during weekends creates the loudest noise.

True

False

Not given

7. The municipality is worried about people in the affected areas.

True

False

Not given

8. *Earth Hour* was started in the Emirates.

True

False

Not given

Part 3

Read the text and answer the questions.

For each question (9 – 14), choose the correct answer **A**, **B**, or **C**.

The Issue of the Environment Today

We began a campaign in the local neighbourhood to raise awareness regarding our personal impact on the environment. It all started at school, in a science class, when we were studying about the climate changes that have happened in very recent years. Many animals are now endangered due to the changes in global temperatures and a huge increase in extreme weather events. It is not just animals but, in my opinion, more worryingly, a lot of people who are suffering, too.

We learnt about greenhouse gas emissions, which are caused by pollution from industries and people, and the way our planet is less able to convert carbon dioxide into oxygen as a result of deforestation. Also, most shockingly, we looked at the amount of waste that cannot be recycled.

It all felt like such a huge, distant problem. I haven't been affected so I do understand why it is difficult for people to care. At first, I thought, 'What can I do? I am one person.' I've changed my mind, though. I think we must all believe we can help through our everyday actions.

I want to campaign so that even more people start paying attention to the impact these changes are having. Furthermore, I would like to encourage them to look at climate change on a personal level. By making some very small changes, we can reduce our contribution quite considerably.

Whilst we all agree that governments and big businesses need to do something, I think individual changes are more important. If we, the people, begin to change our thinking and make more sustainable choices, this will lead to changes in government policy and decision making. It will cause the big change we want if we want it enough and are prepared to work hard for it.

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9. The writer became aware of environmental issues _____.
- A** through a campaign
 - B** from the neighbours
 - C** during a science class

10. The writer is most concerned about _____.
- A increases in extreme weather
 - B the number of humans suffering
 - C the amount of endangered animals
11. The writer was surprised to learn about the _____.
- A waste that is not recycled
 - B increases in greenhouse gas
 - C effects of deforestation on the planet
12. The writer suggests that _____.
- A we cannot help people who are far away
 - B people should believe they can help
 - C she still does not care enough
13. Everyone should _____.
- A pay attention to the issues
 - B campaign about climate change
 - C look at what they can do personally
14. The people who have the most responsibility are _____.
- A individuals
 - B businesses
 - C governments

Part 1

Read the text. For **Questions 1 – 5**, choose the correct answer 'A – True', 'B – False' or 'C – Not given' for each statement.

For **Questions 6 – 10**, circle the correct answers **A-E** and **A-G** on your answer sheet.

The first one is done for you.

The History of Early Cinema

In its first thirty years, cinema grew very quickly. It started in just a few big cities — New York, London, Paris and Berlin — but soon became popular across the world, attracting more and more people and replacing other forms of entertainment. These large movie audiences needed places to see the films.

So, the 'great picture palaces' of the 1920s became more elegant and glamorous than theatres and opera-houses. Meanwhile, films themselves went from being short 'spots', only a couple of minutes long, to the full-length feature that we know today.

Although some people think that the French, German, American or British invented cinema, it was mainly the French who exported cinema to China, Japan, Latin America and Russia so that these countries could start an industry of their own. In terms of artistic development, it was again the French and the Americans who took the lead, though in the years prior to 1914 Italy, Denmark and Russia also played a part.

In the end, the United States became, and remains, the largest single market for films. The Americans started to dominate the world market by 1914. The centre of film-making moved to Hollywood, and it is films from these new Hollywood studios that have filled the world's film markets since that time. Few film industries have come close to competing. The Italian industry almost collapsed. In Scandinavia, Swedish cinema had a brief period of success, but because its films were mainly about what happened in Sweden, their audience was limited. Even French cinema found itself in a difficult position.

Hollywood took the lead artistically as well as industrially. Hollywood films were more popular because they had better plots, their special effects were more impressive and the star system meant the actors became idols.

None of this would have happened without technology. In the early years, this art form was quite basic. Early cinema programmes were a mixture of comic sketches, brief episodes and some animated films. With the Americans' first feature-length films, other types of films became less important. Cartoons and newsreels became a separate branch of film-making, generally practised outside the major studios, and were usually shown as short items before the main feature. However, with Walt Disney, animated films went from just short clips to major full-length films.

Example

During the first thirty years, the growth of the cinema was very slow.

A True B False **C** Not given

1. Other forms of entertainment were replaced by the cinema.

A True B False C Not given

2. The theatres and the opera houses were more glamorous than cinemas in the 1920s.

A True B False C Not given

3. Apart from Swedish cinema, Norwegian cinema had a brief period of success.

A True B False C Not given

4. Swedish cinema had limited audiences because it dealt with Swedish topics.

A True B False C Not given

5. Hollywood films had excellent producers.

A True B False C Not given

Questions 6-7

Which **TWO** of the following does the writer mention?

A New York, London, Paris and Berlin were the cities that cinema grew very quickly

B cinemas never became successful

C films developed from short, two minute "spots" to full-length

D China exported cinema to Europe

E Europe, not the United States became the largest single market for films

Questions 8-10

Which **THREE** of the following claims does the writer make in the text?

A Hollywood became the centre of film making.

B The Italian film industry was doing extremely well.

C Sweden had a long period of success.

D French cinema had difficulties.

E Hollywood films never became popular.

F Technology played very little role in cinema development.

G Cartoons and newsreels were usually shown before the main film.

H

Part 2

Read the text and answer questions 11-17 on the next page. For each question choose **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Travelling in Dubai

If one compares how people used to move around Dubai in the 1990s and how they do now, they will be in for a huge surprise. In the 1990s Dubai's centre did not exist the way we know it now. The main roads had a maximum of two lanes each direction, there was no metro system, one could hardly find a taxi and traffic jams were very rare. The picture nowadays is totally different.

Driving in Dubai is the usual way of getting around the Emirate. There are good quality motorways and an efficient, modern network of roads in the city. However, with increased traffic congestion, many Dubai residents are looking for other means of transport.

The most common form of public transport is the taxi. They are found all over Dubai and are safe, quite inexpensive and convenient, except during the rush hour when you are likely to be stuck in a traffic jam.

For a less stressful journey, using Dubai's fast and efficient network of public transport is a sensible option. There is the fully automated metro rail network, which has been a great success since it opened in 2009, with tens of thousands of residents using it for their daily commute. Connecting the metro to the Jumeirah tram route in 2014 was one of the first steps to the expansion and integration of the public transport system. There are also plans to link the metro with the new UAE national railway network, Etihad Rail, which will carry both passengers and freight throughout the Emirates.

Then there are the buses that run frequently throughout Dubai and connect it with the six other Emirates. Travelling by bus is becoming increasingly popular as routes and schedules are improved. They are clean, comfortable, air conditioned and cheap.

Away from land there are water buses, taxis and the traditional abra. Crossing the Dubai Creek in a wooden abra or a new electric water bus is a safe and relaxing way to travel. And if you want to navigate the Arabian Sea or would just prefer to travel without other people, then an air-conditioned water taxi is perfect.

Choosing the best way to travel in Dubai is becoming easier every year as the government continues to improve the public transport system especially with Expo 2020 in mind. Moreover, Vision 2030 which looks for the total non-petroleum related transactions to be 95% of the country's economic activity, takes for granted that in order to attract more tourists and make Dubai the centre of world travel, larger state-of-the-art public transport networks are urgently required.

11. How is the centre of Dubai different now than in the 1990s?
- A There is less traffic.
 - B There is a metro system.
 - C The main roads have a maximum of two lanes.
 - D There are no taxis.

12. Why is driving in Dubai problematic nowadays?
- A The motorways are not good.
 - B The network of roads is old.
 - C There is too much traffic.
 - D There is no public transport.
13. The metro system which was introduced in 2009 .
- A is efficient
 - B is very stressful
 - C is not fully automated
 - D is rarely used by commuters
14. Connecting the metro to the Jumeirah tram route in 2014 .
- A increased congestion
 - B made Etihad Rail very popular
 - C helped to expand the public transport system
 - D helped to carry people and things across the emirates
15. The buses in Dubai .
- A are not very clean and comfortable
 - B are used more and more
 - C have poor schedules
 - D are very expensive
16. The new electric water buses .
- A are not a very relaxing way to travel
 - B are a safe way to travel
 - C are called abra
 - D will not help you cross the Dubai Creek
17. A water taxi is perfect .
- A because many people can travel on it at the same time
 - B as it is made out of wood
 - C because it has no air conditioning
 - D if you would like to travel on the Arabian Gulf

Now answer questions **18-20** about the same text. For each question write **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the text.

18. By 2030, what will 95% of economic transactions in the UAE be?

19. According to Vision 2030, what will Dubai become the centre of?

20. Dubai needs better public transport to attract more...

Part 3

Read the short texts (21-25) and match each one with the correct heading **A** to **H**. Use each heading only once.

The first one is done for you.

There are two headings you do not need.

Example: I don't know what the future holds, but I'm sure there won't be many green spaces left. Scientists predict that in 50 years, the weather will be even hotter and all the icebergs in Antarctica will melt, causing sea levels to rise. If we don't do something about pollution now, our planet won't be a healthy place to live.

21. Currently, more than half the people in the world live in cities and that number will continue to rise. This, of course will create a housing problem and buildings will need to host much greater numbers of residents. My brother believes that in 20 years people will live in skyscrapers taller than the Burj Khalifa!
22. I think that in the next 100 years, all countries will use the same currency. Small developing countries will gain more stability and certainty from a single world currency. Trading between nations will become more efficient. It will also be easier for people to travel because they won't have to exchange one currency for another.
23. I don't think that we'll ever use flying cars, but there are already models of driverless cars. Experts believe that driverless vehicles will be one of the principal means of transport in the future. This is particularly important since researchers believe that computer-driven cars will result in less serious injuries caused by accidents.
24. Smart home automation is the way of the future. Researchers are already developing programmes to help reduce energy and make homes energy- efficient. Sensors will be able to tell which rooms are empty and reduce the amount of electricity used in them. For example, lights will be dimmed and air conditioning will be adjusted.
25. In a hundred years, schools won't use paper. Instead, every student will use a tablet or a laptop. Homework and exams will all be done online and students will be able to complete group projects more efficiently. It will help both teachers and students! This will save trees and help with global warming.

Example: D

A The Use of Robots at Home



G12 Term 1 / Reading Comprehension

REVISION

Part 1

Read the text below and answer the questions by circling a,b,c or ,d

Modern Technology

The question of whether technological advances are good for society is a debatable issue. For example, a new invention might save a company and the consumer time. It may be economical, but cost thousands of people their jobs. Is this an advantage to society?

Think of cooking a meal with no electric help, no running water and only a wood stove. Now think of preparing that same meal with the help of a food processor, a microwave and running water. Technology's greatest advantage is how much time it has saved us in doing everyday tasks.

At first, the cost of most technological advances is considerable as the research involved in developing new products is expensive. Over time, however, the price of such products goes down. Products from computers and digital cameras to mobile phones and televisions have followed this pattern.

However, technology often affects the environment negatively. Most inventions are powered by electricity. With a global population of 6.92 billion, we have to admit that because of improvements in technology, huge amounts of poisonous gases are pumped into the air every day, killing our planet.

In addition, technology results in a loss of jobs. The major technological improvement of the last 50 years has come in the area of computers, followed closely by robotics. As a result, millions of people in the manufacturing industry have no work. It is clear that we cannot avoid the disadvantages that go along with technological progress, but we need to consider what we are doing our fragile environment in order to live an easier life.

Questions

1- The word *economical* in p. 1 is close in meaning to

- a- cheap b- popular
- c- simple

2- The opposite of the word *considerable* in p. 3 is

- a- large b- clear
- c-small



3- According to the text, products like cameras and mobile phones than before.

a- are much smaller b- now cost less c-
are more expensive

4- The word fragile in p. 6 is an / a

a- adverb b- verb
c- adjective

5- In which paragraph would the following sentence fit best?

For example, a robot can do homework in a matter of a few minutes.

a- paragraph 1 b- paragraph 2
c- paragraph 3

6- The writer of the text is more concerned about.....

a- the environment b- advances in
technology c- jobless people

Complete the following sentences by using suitable phrases or words from the text :

Technology and the Environment

7- In most cases, technology affects the environment

8- Most new inventions run on

9- Technological devices release

10 - Eventually technology will lead to



Part 2

Read the text below and answer the questions by choosing a,b,or c.

Ear problems

Our ears pop when the Eustachian tube - the passageway from the middle ear to the back of the throat adjusts to changes in air pressure. Sometimes your ears don't pop. If it is prolonged and causing pain, an old trick for treating it is hot cups. Ask the crew for a plastic cup for each ear -you also need two towels dampened with boiling water. Put these in the cups. Then hold the cups over the ears for a couple of minutes. The heat from the towel causes a very small pressure vacuum that should unlock the ears and ease any pain.

Air sickness

Motion sickness occurs when there is a disagreement between what you see and the balance system of the inner ear. When you look out of the window, you are clearly moving, but your inner ear detects that you are sitting still. Do not look out of the window, as this will only increase the sensation of movement. Sit in the center of the aircraft -the closer you are to the tail, the worse you will be affected. Bringing your temperature down relieves nausea, so turn on the cool - air vent and sip colder water at regular intervals.

Questions

1- *The atmosphere and feeling of this text is*

- a- advisory b- cautionary c- entertaining

2- *The word definitely in line 1 means*

- a- mostly b- certainly c- rarely

3- *Our ears pop when the Eustachian tube adjusts to*

- a- air pressure changes b- seat changes c- time changes

4- *The word prolonged in paragraph 2 means*

- a- Shortened b- changed c- lengthened

5- *The word detects in paragraph 3 is*

- a- verb b- adverb c- noun

6- *Motion sickness happens when there is a difference between*

- a- sight and the middle ear b- your sight and balance c- What you see and hear



7- *you are advised not to look out of the plane's window because it will increase the feeling of ...*

- a- movement b- loss of movement c-
flying higher

8- *The worst place to sit on an airplane is the*

- a- front b- back c- middle

9- *Which of the following methods is mentioned for lowering your temperature ?*

- a- drinking cold water b- turning off the
vent c- using warm towels

10- *This text could probably be found in a*

- a- health periodical b- tourist brochure
c- newspaper advertisement

Part 3

Read the text below and choose the correct answer:

Chimpanzees and dolphins are both extremely intelligent mammals. For a long While, chimpanzees were thought to be the most intelligent animals because they closely resemble humans. However, recent studies show that dolphins might be smarter than we originally thought.

One way to show intelligence is the awareness of language. chimpanzees communicate by using their hands, as well as a variety of sounds. Dolphins likewise communicate by squeaking and whistling. On the other hand, recent studies showed that dolphins can even understand grammar: dolphins can show the difference between "ball touch hoop" and "hoop touch ball".

Both species hunt cooperatively, solve difficult problems, live for decades and invest years in raising their young. Despite striking similarities, the two species differ in some ways. For example, Dolphins are friendlier than chimpanzees.

Further behavior studies suggest that dolphins and chimpanzees have a significant degree of awareness. All the dolphins at the Institute of Marine Mammal Studies in Mississippi are trained to hold onto any litter that falls into their pools. When they see a trainer, they can trade the litter for fish .one of the dolphins, Kelly, has taken this task one step further. When people drop paper into the water, she hides it under a rock at the bottom of the pool. The next time a trainer passes, she goes down to the rock and tears off a piece of paper to give to the trainer. After a fish reward, she goes back down, tears off another piece of paper, and gets another fish, and so on.

Similarly, in Scotland at Safari park, Zoo keepers once answered their phones only to hear the heavy breathing of Chippy, the chimpanzee managed to press the right buttons to dial pre -programmed numbers on a cell phone he stole from a keeper. This behavior therefore suggests that there is no definite answer to the question: Who is smarter, chimpanzees or dolphins?



Questions

1- The main purpose of this text is to

- a- protect wild life
b- prevent experimenting on animals c- show the intelligence of some animals

2- The word recent in paragraph 1 means

- a- old b- young c- new

3- Both dolphins and chimpanzees mainly communicate through

- a- sounds b- grammar c- their hands
- 4- Why does Kelly, the dolphin, tear paper she hides?

- a- to get a bigger fish b- to feed her young c- to get more fish

5- What did Chippy do when he called the zoo keeper?

- a- cried loudly b- coughed heavily c- spoke softly

6- The which paragraph mentions how long dolphins and chimpanzees live?

- a- p. 1 b- p. 2 c- p.3

7- The word press in paragraph 5 is similar in meaning to

- a- pull b- click c- touch

8- Which of the following prefixes will form the opposite of the word significant in paragraph 4?

- a- in b- ir c- dis

9- What is the purpose of referring to the dolphin Kelly and the chimpanzee chippy?

- a- to highlight their intelligence b- to show the results of experiments c- to summarize the text
- 10- The word awareness is a /an

- a- noun b- adjective c- verb