

GRADE 12

REVISION FOR QUIZZES

Vocabulary

Grammar

Composition

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UNIT 7 Long lives

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
cardiovascular	القلب والأوعية الدموية	blizzard (n.)	عاصفة ثلجية
centenarian (n.)	معمّر - مئوي	conceal (v.)	يخفي
commentary (n.)	تعليق	dispute (n.)	نزاع
cycle (adj.)	يقود دراجة	do away with (ph. v.)	يتخلص من - يلغي
elderly (adj.)	كبار السن	do up (ph. v.)	يربط - يثبت
expectation (n.)	توقع	do without (ph. v.)	يستغني عن
geriatric (n.)	المسنين	excuse (n.)	عذر
honour (v.)	يحترم - يشرف - يكرم	frequently (adv.)	من وقت لآخر
integral (n.)	مكمل - متمم - أساسي	In spite of (Prep)	بالرغم من
onerous (adj.)	شاق - مرهق	make up (ph. v.)	يخترع (يخلّص قصة)
supple (adj.)	لين - مرن	make up for (ph.v.)	يعوض
vigorous (adj.)	نشط - حيوي	vicinity (n.)	قرب \ جوار
chronic (adj.)	مزمن	admiration (n.)	اعجاب
deprived of (phr. v.)	محروم من	affection (n.)	محبة- عاطفة
drowsy (adj.)	نعسان	ailment (n.)	مرض \ وعكة صحية
genetic make-up (n.)	التركيبية الجينية	bestow (v.)	يهدى - يعطي
restful (adj.)	مريح - آمن	deserve (v.)	يستحق
shallow (adj.)	غير عميق \ سطحي	due (adj.)	متوقع - واجب الأداء يتوقع وصوله
life expectancy (exp.)	العمر المتوقع	fatal (adj.)	قاتل \ مميت
		reverence (n.)	تبجيل- احترام

UNIT 8 Town & Country

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
almond (n .)	لوز	astounded (adj)	مذهول
depopulation(n.)	إخلاء من السكان	bump into (V)	يلتقي بشخص مصادفة
deserted (adj.)	مهجور	densely (adv)	علي نحو كثيف
export (n.)	تصدير	disturbance (N)	إزعاج – اضطراب
graduated (adj.)	متدرج – مقسم إلي	ebarrassed (adj)	خجول ومرتبك
infrastructure (n)	بنية تحتية	far and wide (idiom)	من كل مكان
overcrowding(n)	تكسد سكاني	glamour (N)	فتنة وسحر
public services n.	خدمات عامة	hub (N)	محور – مركز
reverse (v.)	يعكس الاتجاه	hustle and bustle (idiom)	زحام وضجيج
rural (adj.)	ريفي	metropolis (N)	عاصمة – مدينة
socioeconomic (adj.)	اجتماعي اقتصادي	narrate (V)	يحكي \ يسرد قصة
unemployment (n.)	البطالة	Odds and ends (idiom)	بقايا – نثریات
vacant (adj.)	خالي – شاغر	Pluck up the Courage (idiom)	يتشجع – يستجمع قواه
vice versa (adv)	العكس بالعكس	tranquil adj.	هادئ – مطمئن
		advantageous adj.	مفيد ومريح
		leafy adj.	محاط بالأشجار
		make it your own expr.	يضع بصمته علي الشيء
		palatial adj.	ضخم وفخم (كالقصر)
		picturesque adj.	فاتن ورائع
		residents' parking N.	موقف للمقيمين

UNIT 9 New Ways and Old

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
competent Adj.	كُفؤ – مؤهل	call the shots (exp)	يتحمل المسؤولية – يتخذ قرارات
cookery N	فن الطبخ	immobile (adj)	غير متحرك – ثابت
custom-made Adj.	مصنوع بناء علي طلب الزبون	neck and neck (exp)	متعادلان
fix V	يصلح	put to (ph.v)	يختبر
mail order N	طلبيه شراء بالبريد	snooker (N)	لعبة السنوكر
mass-produced Adj.	منتج بكميات كبيرة \ على نطاق واسع	substandard (adj)	دون المستوي
unique Adj.	فريد من نوعه	toe the line (exp)	يخضع للنظام – يطيع الأوامر
unusual Adj.	غير عادي – نادر	ungentlemanly (adv)	غير لائق – من غير اللباقة
workshop N.	ورشة	appoint v.	يعين/يوظف
		bill n.	وثيقة
		biography n.	السيرة الذاتية لحياة شخص
		customarily adv.	على نحو معتاد
		degree n.	شهادة علمية
		doctorate n.	شهادة الدكتوراة
		master's degree n.	درجة الماجستير
		minister n.	وزير
		parliament n.	البرلمان
whereas conj.	بينما	portfolio n.	وزارة
below Par (exp)	دون المستوي – مستوي متواضع	resign n.	يستقيل

VOCABULARY

1- The sports channel hosts football experts to giveon football matches.

commentary ailment reverence vicinity

2- Restaurants and terrace cafes are a/anpart of the social life of the city.

Integral onerous drowsy geriatric

3- Gloves are usually made of leather so that your fingers will move easily.

supple integral vigorous physical

4- It is true that.....in Europe has increased greatly in the 20th century.

life expectancy vicinity commentary expectation

5-Both parents and teachers have offered us a lot. We have tothem.

honour bestow cycle conceal

6-You must wear a crash-helmet when youto protect your head.

cycle deserve honour bestow

7-My grandfather suffers from arthritis. He barely leaves his room.

chronic integral restful drowsy

8-Smoking is the real cause to many chronic and diseases.

Fatal shallow restful drowsy

9-The airport officials announced that flights will be cancelled because of the

Blizzard affection reverence excuse

10- Children are taught to show respect and towards their parents and teachers.

reverence vicinity expectation commentary

11- Many people leave the countryside for the city causing rural

depopulation overcrowding metrópolis infrastructure

12- Wars leave behind famine, disease and many terriblyareas.

astounded embarrassed deserted tranquil

13- Old people move to the countryside to escape from theof city life.

depopulation overcrowding almond residents' parking

14- My family chose to live here where allare available and quite handy.

hustle and bustle public services odds and ends residents' parking

15- Some rich people ...the way they live as they move from the city to the country .

bestow narrate conceal reverse

16- The government is trying hard to solve the problem ofamong young people.

metropolis unemployment glamour almond

17- India is a populated country. Too many people live there.

vice versa frequently densely vociferously

18- After fifty years of city life , my father has decided to lead a /an.....
life in the country .

leafy tranquil astounded embarrassed

19- I was really surprised toan old friend of mine while walking on
the beach yesterday.

do without do up make up bump into

20- My classmate repeatedly apologised for the ... he caused to the rest of the class.

depopulation disturbance unemployment residents' parking

21- All schools arranged a/an for all teachers to train on how to use the Microsoft Teams program.

Workshop biography cookery snooker

22- For more information about Shakespeare, I recommend you read his

Biography workshop cookery minister

23- A lot of goods are manufactured by modern machines in our factory.

mass-produced immobile ungentlemanly substandard

24- Newbooks always offer various ways of making meals.

Cookery biography doctorate degree

25- Due to her outstanding education, Massouma Al Mubarak was given the health...

Portfolio snooker biography bill

26- In spite of his performance, he was asked to plan for the next project!

below par call the shots toe the line neck and neck.

27- The old manager was asked todue to his health problems.

Resign appoint narrate fix

28- The newwill arrive on Monday. We should all be there to meet him.

Minister parliament bill snooker

29- My mother always buys.....clothes which are expensive and of high quality.

custom-made substandard immobile substandard

30- In spite of being young, she is mentallyand able to decide for herself.

Competent ungentlemanly immobile substandard

GRAMMAR

Do as required

1- I 'm glad to meet you.

(reported speech)

- a- John told me that he was glad to meet me.
- b- John told me that he is glad to meet me.
- c- John told me that he has been glad to meet me.

2- We lost our way to the park yesterday.

(reported speech)

- a- David said that we lose their way to the park the day before.
- b- David said that they had lost their way to the park the day before.
- c- David said that they lost their way to the park the day after.

3- I will be here in the café tomorrow.

(reported speech)

- a- Sara said that she will be there in the café the day after.
- b- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day before.
- c- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day after.

4- Where have you been?

(reported speech)

- a- The father asked his son where he has been.
- b- The father asked his son where he had been.
- d- The father asked his son where he was being.

5-How long are you going away?

(reported speech)

- a- My friend asked me how long I have been going away.
- b- My friend asked me how long I am going away.
- d- My friend asked me how long I was going away.

6- Can parrots speak?

(reported speech)

- a- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.
- b- She wanted to know if parrots can speak.
- c- She wanted to know if parrots speak.

7- Have you already been on holiday?

(reported speech)

- a- Omar asked us if we have already been on holiday.
- b- Omar asked us if we had already been on holiday.
- c- Omar asked us if we are already been on holiday.

8- He called his manager. He left a message, too.

[Join using "both....and"]

- a-He called both his manager and he left a message.
- b- He called both his manager and too left a message.
- c-He both called his manager and left a message

9-The movie was good. The play was good.

[Join using "both....and"]

- a-The movie was both good and the play was good.
- b-Both the movie and the play were good.
- c-Both the movie and the play was good.

10-We had hardly started when it began to rain

(Inversion)

- a- Hardly we had started when it began to rain.
- b- Hardly had we started when it began to rain.
- c- Hardly we start when it began to rain.

11-As soon as we had left the house, it exploded.

(Use No sooner)

- a- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
- b- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
- c- No sooner had we leave the house than it explode.

13-I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

(Begin with Scarcely)

- a- Scarcely I had left when I ran right into him.
- b-Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.
- c-Scarcely I had left when I run right into him.

14-I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

(Begin with Never)

- a- Never I have been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
- b- Never have I been as annoyed as when I losing my mobile phone.
- c- Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

15-This is the school. I used to study.

(Join Using Where)

- a- This is the school where I used to study.
- b- Where this is the school I used to study.
- c-This is the school, I used to study where.

16- Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river.

(Use a relative pronoun)

- a- Look at the horses who are drinking in the river.
- b- Look at the horses that are drinking in the river.
- c- Look at the horses whom are drinking in the river.

17. This is the pilot. He travelled solo around the world.

(Use a relative pronoun)

- a- This is the pilot who travelled solo around the world.
- b- This is the pilot whose travelled solo around the world.
- c- This is the pilot which travelled solo around the world.

18- She repairs her computer herself.

(Change into causative)

- a- She has her computer repaired.
- b- She had her computer repaired.
- c- She has her computer repair.

19- He prepared his lessons.

- a- He had his lessons prepared.
- b- He has his lessons prepared.
- c- He is having his lessons prepared.

20- She will arrange the files.

- a- She will have the files arranged.
- b- She will have the files arrange.
- c- The files will have arranged.

21- He has presented the lectures.

- a- He has had the lectures presented.
- b- He had had the lectures presented.
- c- He has had the lectures presenting.

22- She used to wear a school uniform.

(Negative)

- a- She didn't use to wear a school uniform.
- b- She don't used to wear a school uniform.
- c- She doesn't use to wear a school uniform.

23- Students used to studies in large groups.

(Correct the underlined)

- a- Students used to study in large groups.
- b- Students used to studying in large groups.
- c- Students used to studied in large groups.

24- No, I didn't use to study in groups.

(Ask a question)

- a- Do you used to study in groups?
- b- Did you use to study in groups?
- c- Have you used to study in groups?

25- We used to stay in an old hotel.

(Ask a question)

- a- Where do you use to stay?
- b- Where did you use to stay?
- c- Where have you used to stay?

26 -The old house is small. The new one is big. (Join using :in comparison with)

- a- In comparison with the old house, the new one is big.
- b- The old house is small in comparison with the new one is big.
- c- In comparison with the old house is small, the new one is big

27- George likes to read science fiction. Rita likes to read poetry.

(Join using : whereas)

- a- George whereas likes to read science fiction, Rita likes to read poetry.
- b- George likes to read science fiction, whereas Rita likes to read poetry.
- c- George likes to read science fiction, Rita likes to read poetry whereas

Writing

Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph discussing the arguments for and against sending the elderly to geriatric homes and stating your point of view.

The Outline (5 marks)

Introductory sentence:

.....

.....

Supporting details:

* *

* *

* * *

Concluding sentence:

.....

.....

Write Your paragraph Here (35 Marks)

[illegible]

Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph discussing the arguments for and against living in a city and stating your point of view.

Introductory sentence:

Supporting details:

.....*

.....

.....

[illegible]

“ Living in villages appeals to many people ” .

Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph discussing the arguments for and against living in villages and stating your point of view.,

The Outline (5 marks)

Introductory sentence:

.....
.....

Supporting details:

* *

* *

* *

Concluding sentence:

.....
.....

Write Your paragraph Here (35 Marks)

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“Life in the past was better than nowadays. However, some people do not agree with that”. *Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph discussing the two arguments and stating your point of view.*

The Outline (5 marks)

Introductory sentence:

.....

.....

Supporting details:

.....*

* * *

* * *

Concluding sentence:

.....

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Write Your paragraph Here (35 Marks)

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