

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



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Lessons 1–2 Film genres

Some films are easy to categorise, but some are not.

- 1 Read the article. Are types of films always easy to categorise?

Pascal Vincendeau on film genres

In film analysis, we use genres to define films and while most films often fit into one category, some do not. There are certain features we would generally expect to see in genres. In action films, you will always have some kind of battle, stunt, chase or scene of destruction. You often have the 'good guys' and 'the bad guys' and the latter seldom win. Then in Westerns, you almost always have a lead cowboy who arrives in a dusty frontier town on a horse and who usually comes to clean up the place. Normally, there is a big gun-fight in the end. This genre often gets stereotyped

and spoofed so today you can hardly ever take such films seriously. Then there are psychological dramas and horror films that, more often than not, involve a monster and are frequently designed to provoke our fears. However, some films cross over genres so we can never really tell what we are watching. When does a crime film become horror and when does action become drama? We can't always say, so we should be careful in using labels. Sometimes, films cannot be defined against the same genre but against the same director.

- 2 Find the underline words in the article above.

- 1 What type of words are they? What do they mean?
- 2 Find and underline similar words.
- 3 Find and underline key vocabulary related to film genres in a different colour.

1 Adverbs of frequency - how often something happens

2 seldom, almost always, usually, normally, hardly ever, more often than not, frequently, never, always

3 action, stunt, chase, battle, Westerns, cowboy, gun-fight, stereotyped, psychological dramas, horror films, monster, fears, director

- 3 What features define film genres?

- 1 Brainstorm the question with a partner.
- 2 Record the following information in the table on page 65.

Genres: dramas, action, adventure, Westerns, sci-fi, war films

Features: the 'anti-hero', the explorer, explosions, marriages and divorces, gun-fights, chases, complicated plots, horses, aliens, space crafts, real-life situations, human interactions, legends, heroes, villains

Adverbs: always, commonly, generally, never, normally, occasionally, often, rarely, regularly, sometimes, usually

The rest must be filled out after discussion in a group.

| Genres | Features | Frequency of occurrence |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|
| dramas | human interactions real-life situations heroes villians | |
| action | human interactions real-life situations heroes villians | |
| adventure | human interactions real-life situations heroes villians | |
| Westerns | human interactions real-life situations heroes villians | |
| sci-fi | human interactions real-life situations heroes villians | aliens spacecraft |
| war films | human interactions real-life situations heroes villians | |

4 Complete the following statements with an *adverb of frequency*. You must use a different adverb for each statement.

- In Westerns, the Native Americans seldom beat the cowboys.
- Horror films generally include monsters and creatures from nightmares to scare audiences.
- In war films, soldiers are frequently fighting and there is often a big battle that takes place.
- Sometimes some of the main characters do not survive until the end of the film.
- Epic and historical films always involve mythical and legendary heroes who mostly arrive in exotic locations to fight someone evil.
- With gangster and crime films, the plot commonly focuses on underworld figures who are in charge of a gang. They normally struggle with rival groups of hoodlums but always get arrested.

Lessons 3–4 Celebrity press: the latest gossip

- 1 Look at the words from the reading activity on page 90 of the Coursebook. Draw lines to match the words to their meanings.

- 2 Read articles 1–3 on page 90 of your Coursebook again. In the space below, write a response to each.

Comments 30/10/16 12:30 PM

 **Whatever is going on between them is their business. People should worry more about themselves and worry less about other people's personal live.**

Comments 30/10/16 12:35 PM

 **It's always nice to see what is new in fashion week, but it's true that you can make something just as great using your own person style and taste.**

Comments 30/10/16 12:40 PM

 **While he did a great job this season, you never know what moving to a new club and a new season will bring.**

Lessons 5–6 **Celebrity status in the 21st century**

- 1 The following sentences report what was said during the radio interview. Complete them with an appropriate verb in the correct form from the box below.

refuse thank promise explain deny invite confirm suggest

- 1 Bader **thanked** _____ the interviewer for inviting him.
- 2 He **confirmed** _____ that this wasn't a book on celebrities.
- 3 He **explained** _____ that it was because it was out there and accessible.
- 4 The interviewer **refused** _____ to believe that.
- 5 He **denied** _____ being so well known.
- 6 He **suggested** _____ continuing after the news.
- 7 They **promised** _____ to give everyone a chance.
- 8 He **invited** _____ them to call on him later.

- 2 Report the following using a suitable *reporting verb*.

- 1 'I will definitely call you tomorrow.'

He promised to call me tomorrow.

- 2 'Let's go to the mountains at the weekend.'

She suggested going to the mountains at the weekend.

- 3 'It wasn't me. I didn't do it.'

He denied doing it.

- 4 'Would you like to come to my party next weekend?'

She invited me to her party at the weekend.

- 5 'I'm sorry I was late.'

He apologised for being late.

Lessons 7–8 Practise and prepare

- 1 Using the idiomatic phrases from page 94 of the Coursebook, complete the KIM chart below.

| K = Key Vocabulary | I = Information i.e. definition or meaning | M = Memory i.e. clue/picture |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| another one bites the dust | another one has fallen out of the competition | |
| tied the knot | get married | |
| watch this space | wait and see what happens next | |

- 2 Read the interview in the Coursebook on page 95 and circle the correct answer.

- 1 Maitha Al Kaabi has written a book about _____.
- a why people are fascinated by celebrities
 - b celebrities in the limelight
 - c why celebrities want attention
- 2 According to the author, publicity is always _____.
- a neutral
 - b bad
 - c good
- 3 Although some celebrities complain about a lack of privacy, they also _____.
- a send photos of themselves to magazines
 - b post their private lives on Facebook
 - c give their phone numbers to fans
- 4 The author states that people are interested in reality shows because they _____.
- a want to be chased by the paparazzi
 - b long to experience the same lifestyle
 - c enjoy being photographed

3 Read the interview again on page 95 of the Coursebook and answer the following questions using no more than three words in each answer.

a Why is celebrity news so popular?

it is accessible

b Where do we get celebrity news from?

paparazzi, press, themselves

c What is the difference between old and new celebrities?

talent is unimportant

4 Complete the following sentences using the words and phrases in the box.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| celebrity | limelight | publicity | press (n) | red carpet |
| privacy | status | public eye | events | leak (v) |
| | | | | fascinated |

1 I would hate being in the public eye all the time; I don't like being watched.

2 It seems all celebrities love the limelight; they really like being the centre of attention.

3 I enjoy watching actors walk the red carpet at events such as the Oscars.

4 They say that all publicity is good publicity.

5 I often wonder why so many people are fascinated by celebrities – they are just people.

6 All of the people in the showbiz press owe their jobs to other people wanting to be famous.

7 It seems that most famous people complain about a lack of privacy, but then leak their details to journalists.

8 My cousin would like to be a celebrity; she thinks it will give her status in her community.

Lessons 9–10 Fame: the pros and cons

1 Think of possible *synonyms* for the following phrases.

- 1 look up to respect
- 2 open doors creat opportunities
- 3 understand get
- 4 in the spotlight in the public eye
- 5 strange weird
- 6 red carpet event celebrity party

2 Choose suitable words to complete what Mariam said about being a children's book writer.

Language tip

Don't worry if you don't understand a word or expression. It is usually rephrased later.

For me, the best¹ part about being famous is my fans. What² I mean is I love meeting my fans – my readers. you³ know, without them I wouldn't be so famous ... I mean so successful⁴ – I owe them everything. Sure, having to be pleasant all the time can sometimes be a struggle, but what I mean⁵ is, it's difficult to give 100% all the time. I think that's the problem⁶ with a lot of celebrities now – they forget who made them famous. I think it's great meeting one of my readers and being able to talk about my book. You get⁷ so much valuable feedback and it makes you feel really great⁸.

3 The words below are synonyms for *advantages* or *disadvantages*. Put them into the correct column in the table below.

cons minuses benefits pros pluses drawbacks

advantages

1 **pros** _____

2 **pluses** _____

3 **benefits** _____

4 _____

disadvantages

1 **cons** _____

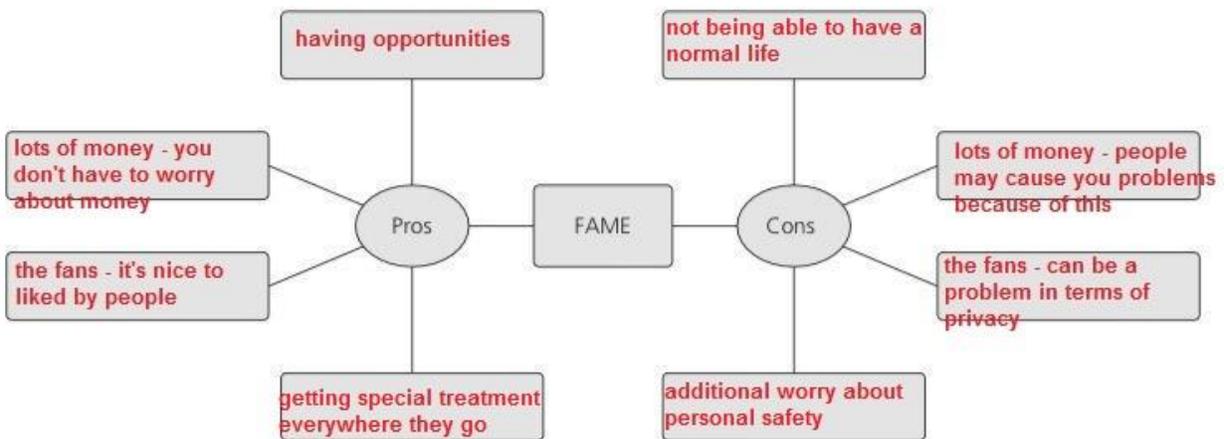
2 **minuses** _____

3 **drawbacks** _____

4 _____

4 Do you think the following refer to the advantages of fame or the disadvantages of fame? Put them into the correct place on the mind map.

lots of money the attention the fans having opportunities



5 Think of some more benefits and drawbacks of fame and add them to the diagram.

Lessons 11–12 Film production: 3D and VR

- 1 Look at the word cloud. Find the word that matches the meanings below.



- 1 moves forward **advances**
 - 2 created **generated**
 - 3 picture **image**
 - 4 map/design **layout**
 - 5 a key part of **major**
 - 6 creating an image of something **modeling**
 - 7 a continuous action towards some end **processing**
 - 8 a real thing or fact **reality**
 - 9 move things from one place to another **transport**
 - 10 computer-generated **virtual**
 - 11 cartoon **animation**
 - 12 to the front **forward**
- 2 Look at the reading on page 99 of the Coursebook. It describes the process of making an animated film. Answer the following questions about the text.
- 1 How many sentences are there in the introduction? **two**
 - 2 How many sentences are there in the conclusion? **two**
 - 3 What is the content of the introduction paragraph? **it tells the reader what the essay is going to be about**
 - 4 Approximately how many words are in this text? **150**

3 Read the texts in Activity 1 on page 98 and Activity 3 on page 99 of your Coursebook again. Underline the *adverbs of manner*.

4 Use the adverbs in the box in your own sentences.

quietly neatly easily happily

He walked quietly into the room.

She arranged the desk neatly.

She easily accomplished the task.

He happily finished the task.

Language tip

Adverbs are usually formed by adding *-ly* to adjectives. The adverb usually goes after the main verb.

Adverbs of manner tells how something happens:
He talked quietly.

5 Choose one of the topics in the box to write a process essay about. Use the process arrows to help you work out different stages involved in the process. You should break the process down into at least three stages.

1 making an animation film

2 writing an essay

3 how stereoscopic 3D works



6 In your notebook, write a short process essay. Use the stages that you have written in Activity 3 above. Follow these guidelines:

- Write three paragraphs.
- In the introduction, write two sentences. Begin by giving an overview of your essay.
- In the second paragraph, give details about the different stages.
- In the conclusion, write two sentences.
- Summarise your ideas.
- Write 150 words.

Lessons 13–14 **Bollywood**

1 Complete the following sentences in the passive using *was* or *were*.

- 1 Bollywood **was invented** (invent) in the 19th century.
- 2 Most Bollywood films **were made** (make) in India.
- 3 The Film Awards of 2016 **was held** (hold) in Dubai.
- 4 The first 'Bollywood' production **was filmed** (film) under British rule.
- 5 The novel on which the film is principally based **was written** (write) by Sanjit Khandekar.

2 Convert these sentences from *active* to *passive*.

- 1 Directors often use the same actors over and over.

The same actors are often used over and over again by directors.

- 2 Bollywood recognised the UAE as a location for its films.

The UAE was recognised as a location for its films by Bollywood.

- 3 Many British people watched Bollywood films in the last century.

In the last century, Bollywood films were watched by many British people.

- 4 Piracy strongly affected the profitability of the industry.

The profitability of the industry was strongly affected by piracy.

- 5 The same actors made several different films.

Several different films were made by the same actors.

3 Design a poster for a film.

1 Brainstorm your ideas and use the space below to create a mind map.

2 Create a rough design of your poster. Decide what graphics, photographs and artwork to use and where to position them. Then create your poster.

4 Display your finished poster.

1 Choose a team member to present your poster to the rest of the class.

2 Go on a Gallery Walk. Look at the posters and complete the graphic organiser below.

| Poster/number | Notes | Mark /10: language, presentation, information |
|---------------|-------|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |