

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



الملف ملخص شامل للوحدة الرابعة Transport And Traveal

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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Theme 4 Overview Travel And Transport

Word	Meaning	Definition or Synonym
Congestion (n)	ازدحام	Being crowded and full of traffic
Delay (v)	يتأخر	Cause something happen at a later time
Reward (n)	يجزي	A thing you get because of doing something good
Issue (n)	موضوع	A important subject or problem
Road rage (n)	عصبية الطريق	A situation in which a driver becomes extremely angry or violent with the driver of another car
Statistics (n)	احصائيات	A piece of information shown in numbers
Aviation (n)	صناعة الطيران	Flying or making aircraft
Bio- fuel (n)	وقود حيوي	Fuel made from plant sources
Expect (v)	يتوقع	To think that something will happen
Concern (n)	اهتمام	Interest or worry about something
Airline (n)	شركة طيران	A company that carries passengers by air
Ambitious (adj)	طموح	Determined to be successful
Pilot (n)	طيار	A person who flies a plane
Rail network	سكة حديد	Means of transport for train and metro


1- (adj) making you feel happy.

 eg. I finally got a **rew**_____ job in an airline.

2- (n) flying or making aircrafts.

 eg- There huge developments in **avi**_____.

3- (v) think something will happen

 eg. I have done my best, so I **exp**___ to get good marks.

4- (n) feeling of worry about something

 There is growing **con**_____ road safety in our cities.

5- (n) being crowded and full of traffic

 The main problem of living in big cities is traffic **con**_____.

6- (n) an important subject or problem.

 Airline safety was a key **is**___ in the conference.

Theme 4 unit 1 ✨ Aviation Then and Now

Word	Meaning	Definition or Synonym
Solar energy(n)	الطاقة الشمسية	Energy from the sun
Aviation(n)	الطيران	Industry of making and flying planes
Rapidly (adv)	بسرعة	Quickly - fast
pollution	تلوث	The state of being dirty
Currently (adv	حاليا	At the present time
Responsible for	مسئول عن	In charge of
Emission (n)	عوادم	Gas sent out into space
Alternative(adj)	بديل	Substitute - replacement
Composed(adj)	يتشكل من	To be made from several parts
Reduce(v)	يقلل	Decrease – make something less
Global (adj)	عالمي	World wide
figure	رقم	number
emit	يقذف	Send into space
biofuel	وقود حيوي	Fuel produced from living matter like plants and trees
partly	جزئياً	Not completely
mixture	خليط	Combination of different things
passenger	راكب	A person who is travelling in a means of transport
approve	يستحسن	To like or think something is good
inedible	غير صالح للطعام	Can't be eaten
Founder(n)	مؤسس	A person who starts or causes something to be built
Algae(n)	الطحالب	Simple plants that grow near or in water
Derive (v)	يشتق	Make something out of something else
Race (n)	سباق	Competition in which people drive or run
conventional	تقليدي	Usual or normal
Altitude(n)	الارتفاع	Height above sea level
Transport (n)	النقل	Moving people or things from place to another by vehicles.
Run out (v)	ينفذ	finish
Reject (v)	يعترض	To refuse to accept
Carbon foot print	اثار الكربون	Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted by industry
Take place (v)	يحدث	Happen - occur
Pioneer (n)	رائد	One of the first people to do something
Glider (n)	طائرة شراعيه	A light plane that can fly without an engine
Constant (adj)		continuous
Landing (n)	هبوط	Bringing an aircraft down to the ground
Taking off (n)	اقلاع	The moment the plane leaves the ground

Permission	اذن	Allowing someone to do something
Demonstration	عرض	Showing a group of people how to do something
Inventor	مخترع	Someone who makes or designs new things
Experiment	تجربة	A scientific test to prove something

7- (verb) send out.

❁ eg. The security cam can **em** __ _ a high sound for warning.

8- (adjective) can't be eaten

❁ eg- these chemicals make the fruit **ine** _ _ _ _ _ .

9- (verb) make something less.

❁ eg. The government intend to build new roads to **red** _ _ _ congestion .

10- (noun) simple plant that grows in or near water.

❁ Doctors discovered that **al** _ _ _ can be used to cure diseases.

11- (adjective) fast or quick

❁ There is a **ra** _ _ _ increase in aviation industry.

12- (noun) height above sea level.

❁ The Inca civilization lived in high **alt** _ _ _ _ _ .

13- (adverb) at the present time

❁ **cur** _ _ _ _ _ _ over 200 students are enrolled in the course.

14- (verb) to come to the ground

❁ The pilot face a problem to **la** _ _ _ safely due to the thick fog.

15- (noun) one of the first people to do something.

❁ Tariq Al- Barwani was the **pio** _ _ _ _ _ in IT in Oman.

16- (noun) creator.

❁ Tim Berners Lee is the **inv** _ _ _ _ _ of the World Wide Web


17- (noun) making and flying planes.

❁ The increase in **avi** _ _ _ _ _ industry means more air pollution.

Theme 4 unit 2  Congestion- A Growing Issue

Word	Meaning	Definition or Synonym
Cope with (v)	يتقلم مع	Deal with , handle
Frustrated (adj)	محبط	Feeling angry or impatient
Impatient (adj)	متسرع	Not being calm when dealing with situations
Irritated (adj)	متوتر	annoyed
Traffic jam	ازمة مرور	A long line of vehicle that can't move or move slowly
Fault (n)	خطا	To be responsible for a mistake
Fire (v)	يطرد	Dismiss or send someone of job
Exhausted (adj)	متعب جدا	Extremely tired
Ease (v)	يسهل	To make something less difficult
Fine (n)	غرامة	Money you have to pay to avoid punishment
Zone (n)	منطقة	Particular area
Exempt (adj)	يعفي من	Not having to pay or do something
Controversial	جدال	Something that people can't agree about
Dodge (v)	يتجنب	Try to avoid
Fee (n)	رسوم	Money you pay to enter a place
Charge (v) -	تكلفة	To ask someone to pay money for something
Exist (v)	يخرج	Be real, present, or alive
Impose (v)	يفرض	To force people to accept a rule, or a tax
Raise money (يجمع نقود	Collect money
Motorist (n)	قائد المركبة	Someone who drives a car
Tax (n)	ضريبة	Money paid to the government from your wages
Scheme (n)	مشروع	A system arranged by the government
Trace (v)	يتتبع	follow

18- (verb) alleviate

 The expert suggested a plan to **ea**__ traffic congestion in the town.

19- (noun) a system for doing something.

 The government approved a new **sch**___ to develop education.

20- (verb) ask money for a service.

 The store doesn't **cha**___ for replacement of goods.

21- (adjective) anxious.

 I feel really **ner**___ before interviews

Present Perfect

يتكون من Have , has + p.p

أولاً: يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي لكن له آثاره في الحاضر (حدث وقع من وقت قريب) مثلاً
 (yet – already – just) الاخبار

❁ He has just arrived home. ❁ She has already told me the news.

❁ A terrible plane crash has taken place in the area.

ثانياً يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى الآن مع: (since – for)

❁ I have worked as a teacher since 1995.

❁ The number of road accidents has increased each year.

❁ I have lived in this small village since I was born.

* قارن بين المثالين

* I have lived in Muscat for many years = I still live in Muscat.

* I lived in Muscat for many years = I live somewhere else now .

ويستخدم مع

since	for	So far
lately	just	ever
already	yet	never
The first time	The last	Throughout ages

ثالثاً: خبرة او موقف في الحياة حدث في الماضي ولا نهتم بوقت حدوثه ولكن الاهتمام بالخبرة نفسها

❁ My father has had many jobs abroad.

❁ Have you ever been to India?

❁ No, but I have visited Malaysia.

إذا ذكر الزمن بالضبط نستخدم ماضي بسيط (مع المضارع التام لا نهتم بتحديد وقت حدوث الفعل)

❁* I (went – have gone) there yesterday.

رابعا: نستخدم recently – lately لنقصد أن شيئا ما قد حدث منذ وقت قريب لكنه لم يحدد الزمن.

* I haven't seen her lately. وغالبا ما تستخدم lately في النفي

خامسا: نستخدم (already) في الإثبات ونستخدم (yet) في النفي والاستفهام.

❁* I have already phoned the doctor.

❁* she hasn't prepared lunch yet. (لاحظ النفي)

❁* Have you repaired my car yet? (لاحظ الاستفهام)

سادسا: نستخدم (ever) في السؤال عن خبرات شخص و (never) في النفي

❁* Ali : Have you ever been to the pyramids?

❁* Samy : yes, I have already been there before.

❁* Umar : No, I have never been there before.

سابعا: يستخدم المضارع التام مع up till now / so far

❁* The team has scored two goals so far.

* إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد في جملتها نضع زمنه في المضارع التام

* She **has learned** English **since** 1995.

* إذا جاء معها فعلان فقبلها مضارع تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط.

* She **has been** in bed **since** she **arrived** home.

it's the first time - the second – the third
, the highest, the most expensive أو ever

٨- يستخدم مع الأعداد الترتيبية
و كذلك مع صفات التفضيل

* Cairo is the best city. I have ever visited.

Sailing is the most exciting thing I have ever done.

It's the first time he has ever been abroad.

* He has never met such a beautiful girl.

It is the most beautiful girl he has ever met.

* I have never watched a match as exciting as this one.

This match is the most exciting one I have ever seen.

- أحفظ الجدول الآتي:

Since يأتي بعدها نقطة البداية للحدث		For يأتي بعدها طول مدة استمرار الحدث	
since	7 o'clock	for	a second
since	2000	for	a minute
since	yesterday	for	a moment
since	April	for	an hour
since	spring	for	a day
since	morning	for	a week
since	Friday	for	a month
since	childhood	for	a year
since	then	for	ages
since	the first of May	for	centuries
since	last week	for	the last week
since	his arrival	for	long
since	his departure	for	a long time
since	a while	for	a season

يوجد فرق بين (last) و (the last)

* He has been in bed since last night.

* He has been in bed for the last night.

1- I was stuck in traffichalf an hour this morning.

2- I've been waiting for youone o'clock.

3- I haven't been to Dubai.....2010

4- we haven't been to cinema.....ages.

5- I haven't revised my vocabularyweek.

6- he has worked at this company.....along time.

8- I haven't heard of you.....we last met.

9- I haven't eaten anythingyesterday.

Present Perfect Continuous

يتكون من: Have been / Has been + v. ing

١- يستخدم لوصف حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا في الحاضر

I have been studying English for 10 years.

He has been selling cars since he was 20 years.

٢- يستخدم لوصف حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لبعض الوقت وتوقف منذ وقت قريب و يؤثر الان علي الحاضر

Ali has been studying for exams all night. He has just stopped now.

I'm so tired. I have been training for the match all day.

- وهذا الزمن يؤكد استمرار الحدث حتى الآن وقد يمتد هذا الاستمرار إلى المستقبل ولذلك نختاره مع هذه الكلمات:

Fornow	all morning	all night
For.....still	all afternoon	all day
So far.....now	all evening	all week
Since.....still	عن المضارع التام المستمر	يفضل استخدام how long عند السؤال

* He has been sleeping for ten hours now.

* He has been waiting for two hours and he is still waiting.

* He has been playing all day long.

لاحظ جيداً لو حدد في الجملة عدد مرات وقوع الحدث اختر المضارع التام.

* He (has been writing, has written) five reports since last night.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We have waited him _____ he phoned.
a. before b. after c. for d. since
- 2- Since I started my job, I _____ important people.
a. - a- have met b. meet c. was meeting d. met
- 3- She went out an hour ago but she _____ yet.
a. didn't return b. haven't returned c. doesn't return d. hasn't returned
- 4- I _____ customers all day.
a. have been serving b. have been served c. have had d. has had
- 5- Oman _____ a lot of fish in recent years.
a. have exported b. exported c. is exporting d. - has exported
- 6- Since he _____ our company, no one has seen him
a. had left b. left c. has left d. leaves
- 7- I have not been able to finish my homework _____
a. yet b- b. since c. already d. just
- 8- I've wanted to be an engineer _____ I was young.
a. for b. yet c. since d. already
- 9- We have _____ our house all this week.
a. paint b. painting c. painted d. been painting
- 10- Your eyes are red. Have you _____ a lot?
a. cry b. been cried c. been crying d. cried
- 11- How long _____ English?

- a. you been learning b. had you learned c. has you learned d. did you learned
- 12- She has lived in this town _____ many years.
a. since b. for c. in d. from
- 13- I _____ him since he went abroad
a. didn't see b. do not see c. hasn't seen d. haven't seen
b-
- 14- I _____ the book you lent me and I'm really enjoying it
a. have read b- b. was reading c. am reading d. have been reading
- 15- I _____ English since I was eight years old.
a. am learning b. learned c. had learned d. have been learning
- 16- Where have you been? I _____ calling you all day.
a. did b. have been c. had d. have
- 17- I _____ here for nearly two hours.
a. am waiting b. waited c. had waited d. have been standing
- 18- Sorry, Dad isn't in. He _____ shopping.
a. has been b. had gone c. has gone d. has been going
- 19- Have you _____ been to Europe before?
a. never b. ever c. already d. since
- 20- He _____ as an air traffic controller since October.
a. trains b. has been training c. trained d. training
- 21- My hands are dirty because I _____ my car.
a. have mended b. I mended c. 've been mending d. mends

Complete each sentence with ONE WORD only

- 1- Where _____ you been? I have been calling you all day.
- 2- I haven't seen you _____ last week. What have you been doing?
- 3- I haven't passed my driving test _____ I've got a lot to learn.
- 4- My legs really hurt. I have _____ walking for three hours.
- 5- How _____ have you been working in this factory?
- 6- Have you _____ seen a kangaroo before?
- 7- look, I have done it. I have _____ mending my car all morning.
- 8- Cairo is the biggest city I _____ ever visited.
- 9- I haven't seen him _____ he graduated from the faculty of engineering.
- 10- The police have been chasing the robbers _____ two hours now.

Pronouns

الضمير عبارة عن كلمة تعود على اسم متقدم (سابق) وتنقسم إلى ضمائر فاعل أو مفعول أو ملكية :

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
I	me	my	mine	myself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself
You	you	your	yours	Yourself (selves)
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves

1- الضمائر الشخصية سواء ضمير الفاعل او ضمير المفعول تستخدم بدل الاسم و الضمير هنا له معنى مكتمل (ضمير الفاعل) يأتي قبل الفعل - أي يبدأ به الجملة - و (ضمير المفعول) يأتي بعد الفعل لاحظ استخدام ضمائر الفاعل والمفعول :-

We sent you a letter

They have just invited us to their wedding

I saw it with my own eyes

I felt the sadness sweeping over me

2- ضمائر الملكية نوعان - النوع الاول هو الضمير الذي لا بد ان يأتي بعده اسم مملوك و هنا لا يمكن استخدام الضمير بمفرده ابدا ولكن الضمير و الاسم يعتبر كلمة واحدة.

My father asked me to help my sister with her homework.

والتنوع الثاني هو ضمير الملكية الذي يأتي بعد الفعل ويكون سبق ذكر الاسم المملوك لذلك لا نكرر الاسم مرة اخري ويحل الضمير هنا محل الاسم المكرر

Please take your book and give me mine.

These are your notebooks and those are ours

3- الضمائر المنعكسة و لها عدة استخدامات عندما يكون المفعول به هو نفسه الفاعل :-

Sarah fell over, but she didn't hurt herself

Don't get angry control yourself

تستخدم للتأكيد (emphasis)

We didn't ask for help. We did the work ourselves

يستخدم الضمير المنعكس مع (by) ليعطى معنى (بمفرده - بدون مساعدة)

The old woman lives by herself = alone = on her own

بمفردها

I learned to use this computer by myself بدون مساعدة من احد

تستخدم مع الأفعال (- teach-- behave - burn - cut - enjoy - hurt - introduce - kill - look)

She enjoyed herself

Behave yourself

تحذير : لا نستخدم الضمير المنعكس بعد حروف جر المكان أو الموقع مثل :-

Beside - in front of - next to - near - close to - under - behind - on - with

The children put their toys beside them

She put her books next to her (herself)

My father likes to have all his family near (him - himself - his)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I hope you like the ice cream – I made it _____
a. myself b. me c. its d. itself
- 2- Excuse me. That pen is _____
a. me b. my c. mine d. myself
- 3- My friend asked to borrow my car because _____ car was in the garage for repairs
a. him b. he c. his d. its
- 4- If anyone calls, please ask _____ to leave a message.
a. he b. him c. them d. her
- 5- Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____
a. hers b. her c. she d. him
- 6- If you want some more food, help _____
a. you b. your c. yours d. yourself
- 7- They invited us to have dinner with _____ in their house.
a. they b. them c. their d. that
- 8- Ahmed had the money with _____
a. him b. his c. himself d. he
- 9- The teacher taught _____ how to solve our problems
a. we b. us c. our d. your
- 10- Be careful! The plate is very hot. Don't burn _____
a. you b. your c. yourself d. herself
- 11- Someone forgot _____ umbrella. I wonder whose it is.
a. his b. her c. their d. them
- 12- Everyone who came to the picnic brought _____ own food.
a. his b. her c. their d. them
- 13- I heard that _____ won the prize.
a. him b. he c. her d. his
- 14- Do you think _____ is older than me?
a. she b. her c. him d. his
- 15- They decided to buy the house because _____ location is excellent.
a. it b. its c. it d. him
- 16- I didn't buy _____ after two hours in the mall.
a. something b. anything c. anywhere d. someone
- 17- If _____ train hard, you will get high score.
a. he b. her c. you d. she
- 18- I slept late last night. _____ made me lose the first lecture.
a. so b. this c. these d. that's why

Conjunctions

١- روابط يأتي بعدها سبب حدوث الفعل (Reason)

Because = as = since (الآن) فعل + فاعل
For = because of = Owing to = thanks to = due to + (v) ing + (n) بسبب

Ex: **Because** he had no money, he couldn't buy a car.

Because of having no money, he couldn't buy a car.

Ex: He lost the match **due to/owing to** bad weather.

٢- روابط يأتي بعدها النتيجة من حدوث الفعل (Result)

* so = therefore = that's why = consequently = thus =
hence = as a result = accordingly
ولهذا السبب - لذا - لذلك
That is the reason why

Ex: I felt tired. I went to bed.

* I felt tired **so** I went to bed.

* I felt tired that is **the reason why** I went to bed.

*I got a bad degree, **therefore** I found difficulty finding a job.

٣- روابط داله علي التناقض (Contrast)

Although = though + فعل + فاعل (بالرغم من)
Even if = Even though + فعل + فاعل (حتى لو)
Whether or not (سواء أم لا)
But - yet - However (لكن)
On the other hand.....on the contrary.....

EX: He is poor. He is happy. (Although)

1- **Although** he is poor, he is happy. (even if -)

2- He is happy **even if** he is poor. (whether ... or not)

3- He is happy **whether** he is poor **or not**.

* in spite of = despite + N أو V+ ing بالرغم من

EX: He was innocent. He was punished.

* In spite of **being** innocent, he was punished.

* Or: In spite of **his innocence**, he was punished.

٤- روابط دالة علي الغرض (Purpose)

To = in order to = so as to
In order not to = so as not to + مصدر لكي لا
So that = in order that + فاعل + may -can- could (might) + مصدر

Ex: He works day and night. He wants to make money.

* He works day and night **to (in order to) make** money.

* He works day and night **so that he may** make money.

He worked day and night **so that he could** make money.

٥- كلمات وروابط دالة على الإضافة (Addition)

* **Not only but also** ليس فقط – ولكن أيضاً
 * **Not only but as well** ليس فقط ولكن أيضاً
Besides / in addition to / As well as + ing بالإضافة إلى
And - moreover - also - furthermore - in addition

Ex: On Friday, We went to the market and the zoo.

* **Besides** going to the market, we went to the zoo.

* **As well as** going to the market, we went to the zoo.

* We **not only** went to the market, **but also** we went to the

لاحظ إذا طلب منك أن تبدأ الجملة بـ **Not only** فلا بد أن نضع صيغة السؤال بعدها.

Ex: **Not only** did we go to the market but also we went to the zoo.

: إذا ربطت as well as بين فاعلين فإن فعل الجملة يتبع الفاعل الأول.

Ex: I as well as my father (**am** – is – are) happy.

Not only I but also my father (am- **is** – are) happy.

٦- روابط التشابه (Similarity)

In the same way - similarly - likewise - in a similar way
Like - just as - similar to - same as

Ali behaves like an old man. The houses in Europe are really similar.

He does the same job as I do, but in a bigger company.

٧- روابط لإعطاء امثلة (Examples)

For example - for instance - such as - like - as - including

Some cities **such as** Cairo and Tokyo suffer from traffic congestion.

There are many interesting places to visit in the city. **For example**, the natural museum has lots of skeletons for extinct animals.

- روابط لوصف تتابع الزمن و الوقت (Sequence)

First - firstly - secondly - thirdly - finally - lastly - eventually
While - after - before - when - next - then - to begin with -

First, write your name at the top of the page. **Next**, read the instructions **and after that** answer the questions.

▪ **GRAMMAR 2 (Items 6–10)**

(2½ marks)

▪ Complete each sentence with **ONE WORD** only.

1.	More trees _____ planted in my town last year.
2.	How _____ have you been learning English?
3.	I will buy it _____ I have enough money.
4.	Mr. Kamal is very rich, _____ he doesn't help the poor.
5.	The light went out _____ they were studying.
6.	It _____ rained since last May. It is really dry area.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The match was cancelled _____ the weather was bad.
a. so b. therefore c. to d. because
- 2- We postponed our voyage _____ the rough sea.
a. because b. due to c. so d. if
- 3- They were arrested _____ breaking the law.
a. as b. when c. for d. because
- 4- I like most school subjects _____ I don't like physics.
a. so b. in addition c. but d. and
- 5- The box was heavy. _____, he could carry it.
a. However b. and c. therefore d. while
- 6- Ali _____ his friends are going to the concert
a. when b. but c. as well as d. before
- 7- _____ I was on holiday, I took some great photos.
a. where b. when c. why d. although
- 8- _____ Ali had lost his job, he worked for a children's charity
a. where b. as a result c. before d. and
- 9- They played very well, _____ they won the match.
a. because b. therefore c. but d. also
- 10- I had to take a taxi _____ it was raining heavily.
a. since b. moreover c. as a result d. eventually
- 11- _____ he was ill, he didn't see a doctor.
a. before b. due to c. although d. and
- 12- Firstly, he typed the letter. _____ he showed it to the manager.
a. but b. similarly c. yet d. then
- 13- My brother speaks English. I can _____ speak English.
a. but b. and c. although d. too
- 14- He answered the quiz well. I answered the quiz well _____
a. too b. also c. furthermore d. however
- 15- Eventually, he had a job _____ a tour guide.
a. so b. as c. when d. but
- 16- He has worked in several countries, _____ Spain, England and Italy.
a. therefore b. while c. then d. such as
- 17- Students such as Adel have done great effort to get high marks.
a. such as b. so c. although d. as well
- 18- My uncle was a politician _____ a businessman.
a. for example b. as well as c. but d. however
- 19- He had to apologize _____ he came late.
a. as a result b. because c. before d. so

GRAMMAR 1 (Items 1-5)

(2½ marks)

For each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

Speaker A: Excuse me for ⁽¹⁾_____ late to work.

Speaker B: Where have you been?

Speaker A: In fact, I was stuck in traffic jam ⁽²⁾_____ there was an accident at the roundabout. ⁽³⁾_____ I left, my car broke down.

Speaker B: That's too bad. Please try to fix it so that it ⁽⁴⁾_____ doesn't happen again.

Speaker A: Okay sir. Actually, I should have it checked.

Speaker B: ⁽⁵⁾_____ you typed the reports of yesterday's meeting?

Speaker A: Of course. I will bring them in a minute.

when	so	doesn't	be	because	had	didn't	has	being	while
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- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

▪ **GRAMMAR 2 (Items 6-10)**

(2½ marks)

▪ Complete each sentence with **ONE WORD** only.

6- I don't like coffee. _____ do I .

7- When he comes tonight, I _____ tell him everything.

8- You look ill. You _____ better see a doctor?

9- He told me he _____ been working in Sur the previous year.

10- You are not allowed to use your mobile ____ leave it at the front desk.

Theme 4 Unit 3 ✨ **Safety on the Roads**

Word	Meaning	Definition or Synonym
Statistics (n)	احصائيات	Set of numbers representing measurements
Compulsory(adj)	اجباري	Something that is required by law
Trainee (n)	متدرب	Someone who is being trained for a job
Fatality (n)	قتل	Death in an accident
Simulator(n)	آلة محاكاة	Machine used in training people
Speed bump(n)	مطب صناعي	A raised area across a road
Residential (n)	منطقة سكنية	An area where people live
Measures (n)	اجراءات	Official actions to deal with something a problem
Patrol (n)	كمين شرطة	Police people check there is no trouble
Instructor (n)	مدرب	Someone who teaches a particular subject
Punish(v)	يعاقب	Make someone suffer for breaking a law
Fine(n)	غرامة	Money paid as punishment for breaking a law
Jail (n)	سجن	prison
Promote (v)	يشجع	encourage
Hazards (n)	مخاطر	dangers
Vital (adj)	ضروري	Extremely necessary
Distract (v)	يعطل	Take someone's attention from what they are doing
Identify (v)	يحدد	Recognize and name someone or something
Fulfill (v)	يحقق	To do something you have promised
Requirements (متطلبات	needs
Raise (v)	يزداد	Increase -
Aware (adj)	واعي	Knowing about or realizing something
Occupant (n)	الساكن	Someone who is or lives inside something
Survive (v)	ينجو	To continue to live after an accident
License(n)	رخصة	A certificate that allows you to do something
Murder (v)	يقتل	kill
Close to (adj)	قريب من	near
Highway (n)	طريق سريع	Motorway wide main road join two cities
Brake (v)	يفرمل	To make a vehicle slow down or stop

22- (n) police check point.

✨ eg. The police **pat** ___ ___ charged him a fine because of over speed.

23- (v) increase.

✨ eg- our school launched a campaign to **ra** ___ ___ awareness among students about road safety.

24- (adj) near.

❁ eg. Our school is **cl**___ to the city center.

25- (v) continue to live after an accident.

❁ Seven passengers could **sur**_____ plane crash.

26- (v) take someone's attention from what they are doing

❁ Children sometimes **dis**_____ parents while driving.

27- (n) dangers.

❁ Doctors still warn against pollution health **haz**_____ .

28- (adj) something imposed by law

❁ Wearing seatbelts is **com**_____ when driving on highways.

29- (n) a raised area across the road

❁ The local authorities built a speed **bu**___ close to our school.

30- (n) prison.

❁ He was sent to **ja**___ for killing a man in a car accident.

31- (v) try to avoid.

❁ My brother managed to **do**___ a big truck. We were about to die

32- (v) make it better.

❁ Many bridges are built in Muscat to **ea**___ the traffic flow.

33- (adj) death in an accident

❁ One person was injured, but there were no **fat**_____

34- (n) the state of being protected from danger

❁ I joined a local campaign to improve road **saf**_____ .

35- (n) sum of money paid as punishment

❁ If you drive without licence, you have to pay a **fi**___ .

36- (n) people living in a place

❁ Road safety is te responsibility of all member of **soc**_____.

37- (adjective) very necessary.

❁ Awareness is **vit**___ to reduce death on our roads.

Theme 4 Unit 4 ✨ Jobs in Airports and Aviation

Word	Meaning	Definition or Synonym
Handle (v)	يتعامل مع	Deal with – cope with
Available(adj)	متاح	Things that you can find, get or buy
Airport manger	مدير المطار	Has overall responsibility for the running of an airport
Airport engineer	مهندس المطار	Design airports and runways, supervises constructions
Emergency services personnel	قسم خدمات الطوارئ	Include firefighters, medical staff and police officers
Retail services personnel	قسم خدمات التجزئة	Work in restaurants, shops, car rental agencies
Check in agent	موظف فحص	Helps passengers check in and answers their questions
Security personnel	قسم الامن	Monitor cameras, walk around the airport to maintain order and safety
Air traffic controller	منظم الحركة	Gives instructions and directions to pilots
technician	فني	Carries out repairs and makes sure machines are safe
Baggage handler	عمال الحقائب	Weighs and transports luggage, puts bags on flights
Runway (n)	ممر الطائرة	A long narrow way that an aircraft takes off or lands.
Shift(n)	وردية عمل	Work pattern where you work at different times
Aptitude (n)	استعداد	Natural ability or skill in learning something.
A vet (n)	طبيب بيطري	A person trained to give medical care to animals.
Air space (n)	المجال الجوي	The sky above a particular country
Qualities (n)	صفات	Things that are typical of a person or a thing
Promotion (n)	ترقية	Move to a better position
Pay (n)	مقابل مادي	Money you get from doing something
Pleasant (adj)	سار	Makes you happy
Profession (n)	مهنة	A job that needs special education and training

38- (adjective) enjoyable

✿ My neighbours are really **ple** _____ and friendly people.

39- (noun) Helps passengers check in.

✿ My brother got a new job as a check in **ag** ___ in Oman Air.

40- (verb) deal with.

✿ A manager should **han** ___ staff and customers complaints.

Theme 4 Unit 5 ✨ The Train is Approaching!

Word	Meaning	Definition or Synonym
Approach(v)	يقترّب	To come near something in distance or time
Rail network	السكة الحديد	Responsible for looking after railway affairs
Launch(v)	يطلق . يبدأ	Make a product available for the first time
Bring (v)	يجلب	provide
benefit	فائدة	advantage
Urban(adj)	حضري	Connected with town or city
Rural(adj)	ريفي	Connected with the countryside
Campaign(n)	حملة	Series of actions intended to produce a change
Truck(n)	شاحنة	Large road vehicle used to carry goods
conventional	تقليدي	Usual , normal
Currently(adv)	حاليا	At the present time
Emit(v)	يقذف	Send(a gas) out into the air
Flyer(n)	منشور	A piece of paper with an advertisement or information
Freight(n)	شحن	Goods that are carried on vehicle
Inedible(adj)	لا يؤكل	Cannot be eaten
Pioneer(n)	راند	One of the first people to do something
Railway track	خط سكة حديد	Metal line that a train moves on
Traffic jam	زحام مروري	Situation where vehicles are crowded together
Punish(v)	يعاقب	Mahe
Feature(n)	سمة	Something important or interesting of a place or a thing
Purpose(n)	هدف	Goal. objective
Respect (v)	يحترم	Agree not to break a law

41- (n) Series of actions intended to produce a change

✨ The environment society in our school organised a **cam** _____ to clean the beaches and Wadis.

42- (noun) A sheet of paper with an advertisement or information

✨ We printed and distributed some **fl** _____ for our new restaurant.

43- (noun) advantage.

✨ One **ben** _____ of the Oman Rail is that it will create job opportunities.

44- (noun) transporting goods

✨ The new road will be open to **fre** _____ traffic only.

45- (noun) a person who is the first to do something

❁ I was lucky to meets the heart transplant **pio** _ _ _ _ Dr Barnard.

46- (verb) come near.

❁ as you **app** _ _ _ _ the town, you will see the college on the left.

47- (verb) Agree not to break a law

❁ If you don't res _ _ _ _ the traffic law, you will be put in jail.

48- (noun) Something important or interesting of a place or a thing

❁ An interesting **fea** _ _ _ _ of Muscat is the old market in Matruh.

49- (verb) Make someone suffer for breaking a rule

❁ My parents **pun** _ _ _ me by not letting me go out with friends.

50- (adjective) can't be eaten

❁ My parents **pun** _ _ _ me by not letting me go out with friends.

▪ **VOCABULARY 1 (Items 1–5)** (2½ marks)

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from bad behavior of drivers who refuse to ⁽¹⁾ _____ the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre on the road may be regarded as a social problem. Safety ⁽²⁾ _____ for vehicle have been raised along with raising awareness among both ⁽³⁾ _____ and pedestrians. In addition, speed ⁽⁴⁾ _____ have been lowered. Due to these measures, the accident rate has ⁽⁵⁾ _____. However, the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave.

1.	<input type="radio"/>	response	<input type="radio"/>	respect	<input type="radio"/>	violate	<input type="radio"/>	disobey
2.	<input type="radio"/>	information	<input type="radio"/>	approval	<input type="radio"/>	agreement	<input type="radio"/>	standards
3.	<input type="radio"/>	motorists	<input type="radio"/>	pilots	<input type="radio"/>	tourists	<input type="radio"/>	chefs
4.	<input type="radio"/>	bumps	<input type="radio"/>	trains	<input type="radio"/>	limits	<input type="radio"/>	surveys
5.	<input type="radio"/>	increased	<input type="radio"/>	decreased	<input type="radio"/>	improved	<input type="radio"/>	grown

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VOCABULARY 1 (Items 1 – 5)

Complete the text. For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

Although the majority of people say they work 'for money'. The financial reward isn't actually the only thing that they think about. Recently ⁽¹⁾ _____ has shown that people consider many different ⁽²⁾ _____ to be of importance when they make their choice. A worldwide survey of students showed that after graduation they would be looking for jobs that allowed them to balance their ⁽³⁾ _____ lives with their work lives.

It's not just the younger generation who think like this either. There has even been an increase in the number of middle-aged workers who are moving away from highly-paid executive positions into less ⁽⁴⁾ _____ jobs. They are looking for something which is more enjoyable and gives them more ⁽⁵⁾ _____ time.

1.	<input type="radio"/>	researchers	<input type="radio"/>	research	<input type="radio"/>	magazines	<input type="radio"/>	intruders
2.	<input type="radio"/>	merits	<input type="radio"/>	problems	<input type="radio"/>	tensions	<input type="radio"/>	factors
3.	<input type="radio"/>	global	<input type="radio"/>	personal	<input type="radio"/>	professional	<input type="radio"/>	temporary
4.	<input type="radio"/>	stressful	<input type="radio"/>	powerful	<input type="radio"/>	satisfying	<input type="radio"/>	international
5.	<input type="radio"/>	busy	<input type="radio"/>	lazy	<input type="radio"/>	leisure	<input type="radio"/>	terrible

VOCABULARY 1 (Items 1 – 5)

Complete the text. For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option..

New graduates who seek jobs always find the ⁽¹⁾ _____ of interviews a challenging experience. When you are interviewed for a job, remember that it is normal to feel nervous and ⁽²⁾ _____ especially in such a vital situation.

Some steps can be taken to reduce interview anxiety. Firstly, ⁽³⁾ _____ on the organization website to get some information about its activities and history.

Secondly, try to be early for the interview, dress ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and be confident. Finally, remember that interviewers talk to applicants in order to ⁽⁵⁾ _____ and benefit their company, so they want someone who have something to offer to the company.

1.	<input type="radio"/>	incident	<input type="radio"/>	tissue	<input type="radio"/>	crisis	<input type="radio"/>	issue
2.	<input type="radio"/>	pleasant	<input type="radio"/>	enjoyable	<input type="radio"/>	irritated	<input type="radio"/>	satisfied
3.	<input type="radio"/>	serve	<input type="radio"/>	log	<input type="radio"/>	hide	<input type="radio"/>	apply
4.	<input type="radio"/>	smart	<input type="radio"/>	ugly	<input type="radio"/>	fashion	<input type="radio"/>	rude
5.	<input type="radio"/>	rent	<input type="radio"/>	hire	<input type="radio"/>	employ	<input type="radio"/>	dismiss

1- WRITING 1

Write at least **100 words** on the following topic:

“Increasing the number of tourists is the responsibility of the government”

Your writing should be *clear, well-organised and interesting.*

Evaluative Writing Topics

1.	Homework should be optional.
2.	School activities hinder students study
2.	Cars are the worst invention
4.	Tourism industry is not useful to our country
5.	Advertisements tempt us to buy more
6.	Advertisements is a major reason for being shopaholic
7.	Safety at home is more important than safety on roads
8.	Students should go to schools all year round
9.	Studying online is better that studying at traditional schools.
10.	Students should study using tablets instead of traditional books.
11.	Tourism is something that only rich people can take part in
12.	People should buy brands only
13.	What do you think about tourism in your town? Does it bring benefits or evils?
14-	If you are consulted about the best place to live in Oman, what advice can you give? Why do you think so
15.	Students should grade their teachers

Are you for or against online shopping?

Personally speaking, I have tried online shopping several times and it is great fun. In my point of view, we live in a world where people can almost do anything on the internet. Online shopping has many benefits. With online shopping, you can buy books, clothes, CD's, book a flight or a holiday and you can even buy a car. Things are cheaper for customers to buy and they have more choice because they can shop in many different places, looking for the cheapest prices. It provides the joy of watching the latest products anywhere in our world.

The most interesting thing in my opinion is that can buy everything online and shop from home. If you are busy, you do not have to go to the shops, so it is quick and convenient. I advise people with busy lives or who live in remote places to try online shopping. It saves both money and effort.

Do you think that taking cell phones into classes is a good or bad phenomenon?

In my point of view, the mobile phone is one of the most important inventions in the 20th century. Now mobile phones are not just for calling, but you can now text, take and send pictures, record videos, access the internet, play games and much more. On the other hand, using them at schools is not a good thing.

I think they cause distraction in education. They can disturb teachers and students. For example, if you are working hard on a piece of work and a person's phone rings. It disturbs the whole class. In addition, mobile phones provide a large temptation to cheat in tests and this is immoral. Personally speaking, we go to school to learn, not to waste time playing games or cheating in tests.

I recommend that students should not be allowed to bring mobile phones to school. They can use the school landlines and computers to get access to their parents in the break.

Life in the future

I'm sure that Life in the future will be much better life now. I am optimistic about the future. Many changes will take place in every field. New inventions and new discoveries will appear. Man will send more spaceships to other planets and may find life possible there. Vast areas of the world's desert will be reclaimed .The production of food will increase. A cure for dangerous diseases such as cancer and AIDS may be discovered.

I think new sources of energy will be found. Computers will be widely used in all fields, especially in education. Means of transport will be faster and more comfortable. In fact, life will be much easier and man will depend completely on machines. No one can be sure if life in the future will be better or worse.

With my best wishes
Mr. Mohamed Mussa

I gratefully welcome suggestions and recommendations.
Contact: WhatsApp 98151405 or mezo_shedo@yahoo.com

