

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العُمانية



*للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع الصفوف وجميع المواد اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/om>

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف الثاني عشر اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/om/12>

* للحصول على جميع أوراق الصف الثاني عشر في مادة لغة انجليزية ولجميع الفصول, اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/om/12english>

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف الثاني عشر في مادة لغة انجليزية الخاصة بـ الفصل الثاني اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/om/12english2>

* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف الثاني عشر اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/om/grade12>

* لتحميل جميع ملفات المدرس محمد حسين داود اضغط هنا

للتحدث إلى بوت على تلغرام: اضغط هنا

https://t.me/omcourse_bot

THEME TWO..... WORK AND CAREERS

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Ability	المقدرة	Headquarter	المقر الرئيسي - مدير
Administration	إدارة	Indicate	تشير
Antelope	بقر الوحش - غزالة	Protect	حماية
Application	تطبيق	Attempt=try	محاولة = محاولة
Aptitude	اهلية	Conventional personality	السمات التقليدية
Associate	مساعد	Attend	حضر
Attract	جذب	Sanctuary	ملاذ
Available	متاح	Correspondence	مراسلة
Bachelor degree	درجة البكالوريوس	Corridor	الرواق
Campaign	حملة	Shipbuilding	بناء السفن
Candidate	مرشح	Landscape	صور الطبيعة
Career	مهنة	Enterprising personality	شخصية مغامر
Carry out	تنفيذ	Qualification	الموئل
Chef	طباخ	Accountant	محاسب
Chief	رئيس	Diplomat	دبلوماسي
Claim	مطالبة	Require	تطلب
Competent	مختص	Susceptible	عرضة
Complex	مجمع	Marital status	الحالة الاجتماعية
Computer literate	لديه خبرة بالحاسوب	Articulate	توضيح
Consultant	مستشار	Beyond	وراء
Criteria	المعايير	organize	ينظم
Deal with	التعامل مع	Prohibit	حظر
Decide	يقرر	Forecast	توقعات طقس و مناخ
Decision	قرار	Weather	طقس
Define	حدد - يعرف	Graduate	بخرريج
Design	تصميم - يصمم	Issue=subject=topic=title	القضية = الموضوع = موضوع = عنوان
Desirable	مرغوب فيه	Previous	سابق
Details	تفاصيل	Necessary	ضروري
Detective	كشفي	Resource	مورد
Determine	يحدد	Willing	مستعد- متحمس-لديه إرادة
Earthquake	زلزال	Rescue	إنقاذ
Emergency service	خدمة الطوارئ	Electronic	إلكتروني
Enthusiastic	متحمس - حماسي	Cyclone	الإعصار
Essential	أساسي	Driving license	رخصة القيادة

Fee	رسوم	Social personality	السمات الاجتماعية
Flexibility	مرونة	Versatile	متعدد الجوانب
Guidelines	المبادئ التوجيهية	Cement	أسمنت
Imagination	خيال	Relatively	نسبياً
Improve	تحسين	Referee	حكم
Industry	صناعة	Applicant	مقدم الطلب
Ingredients	المكونات	Textiles	المنسوجات
Intellectual	فكري	Fashion	موضة
Interpersonal skills	مهارات التعامل مع الآخرين	Residence	سكن - إقامة
Involve	تتطوي - يتضمن - يتورط	Autocue	شريط الكلام امام المذيع
Job scene	شكل الوظيفة	Advisable	مستحسن
Kind	نوع	Realistic personality	شخصية واقعية
Lagoon	البحيرة	Avalanche	انهيار ثلجي
Large salary	راتب كبير	Investigative personality	شخصية التحقيق
Master degree	شهادة ماجستير	Majestic	مهيب
Motivate	حث	Tornado	زوبعة
Operation	عملية جراحية او علمية	Academic	أكاديمي
Osteoporosis	هشاشة العظام	Territory	إقليم
Package	صفقة	Agriculture	زراعة
Particularly	خاصة	Artistic personality	السمات الفنية
Perform	نفذ - يؤدي	Physics	فيزياء
Permeate	تغلغل	Receive	تسلم
Personality	شخصية	Meteorology	الأرصاد الجوية
Persuade	يحث - يقنع	Lawyer	محام
Persuasive	مقنع	Aerospace	الفضاء
Policing	الشرطة	Involve	تتطوي
Price	السعر	Rapid	سريع
Process	عملية	Promote	تعزيز
Proposal	اقتراح	Evidence	دليل
Prospect	احتمال	Certificate	شهادة
Psychology	علم النفس	Climate	مناخ
Recent	الأخيرة	Extend	مد
Recommend	نوصي	Population	عدد السكان
Slogan	شعار	Manufacture	صناعة
Submit	عرض - يشترك فموقع عالانترنت	Independent	مستقل
Surgery	عملية جراحية	Promotion	ترؤيج
Target market	السوق المستهدفة	Growth	نمو
Technology	تكنولوجيا	Curriculum vitae	بيان السيرة

Traffic controller	مراقب الحركة الجوية	Acceptable	مقبول
--------------------	---------------------	------------	-------

Conjunctions of purpose:

to = in order to = so as to → **INFINTIVE FORM**

We study hard **to** get high marks.

We study hard **in order to** get high marks.

We study hard **so as to** get high marks.

We study hard **to** get high marks.

So = that = so that = in order that

→ (present) S + can , may + Infinitive

→ (past) S + could , might + Infinitive

We study hard **so** we can get high marks.

We study hard **that** we can get high marks.

We study hard **so that** we can get high marks.

We study hard **in order that** we may get high marks.

They played hard **so** they could win the league.

They played hard **that** they could win the league.

They played hard **so that** they could win the league.

They played hard **in order** that they might win the league.

Conjunctions of contrast:

but = although = however = in spite of = despite

He studies hard, **but** he does not get high marks.

Although he studies hard, he does not get high marks.

He studies hard. **However**, he does not get high marks.

In spite of studying hard, he does not get high marks.

Despite studying hard, he does not get high marks.

Transitions:

in addition to (NOUN OR GERUND)

He helps his father in their shop, **in addition to** studying in a difficult university.

In addition (A COMPLETE SENTENCE)

He helps his father in their shop; **in addition**, he studies in a difficult university.

Moreover

He helps his father in their shop; **Moreover**, he studies in a difficult university.

Otherwise وإلا

He has to make the surgery. **Otherwise**, they would cut off his leg later.

On the other hand

He is very rich man. **On the other hand**, he has many diseases.

They helped many poor people. **on the other hand**, they had made many crimes.

I'd rather.....than → **I'd rather help mum than help a friend.**

I'd prefer..... To..... → **I'd prefer Omani Halwa to the French sweets.**

CONJUNCTIONS OF REASONS:

BECAUSE -----AS.....SINCE----- SO

- BECAUSE OF = DUE TO= - OWING TO

- THEREFORE= CONSEQUENTLY= ONE CONSEQUENCE OF- AS A RESULT

He won the race **because** he trained hard.

- **Because** he trained hard, he won the race.

He won the race **since** he trained so hard.

He trained hard, **so** he won the race.

They paid a million. **Therefore**, they bought the antiques.

The climate in Salalah is great **due to** the rains in monsoon.

The climate in Salalah is great **because of** the rains in monsoon.

The climate in Salalah is great **owing to** the rains in monsoon.

They won twenty matches. **Consequently**, they won the championship.

They won the championship in consequence of winning twenty matches.

conjunctions of time

When two actions happen in the past and one before the other, we make the first action past perfect and the second action past simple.

After he had played a match, he washed.

He washed, after he had played a match.

After playing a match, he washed.

After → **past perfect** → **past simple**

As soon as he played the match, he washed.

He washed as soon as he had played the match.

As soon as = after

No sooner had he played the match, he washed.

Before he washed, he had played a match.

He had played a match, before he washed.

Before washing, he had played a match.

Before → **past simple** → **past perfect**

By the time = before

By the time he washed, he had played a match.

He had played a match, by the time he washed.

Till & until

Until indicates when something will happen, begin, or end.

Till means the same thing as until.

Till is not an abbreviation of until—it's actually older than until—and it should not be written with an apostrophe.

Ex:

He didn't pray, until he had washed.

He did not die till he had seen all his sons and daughters.

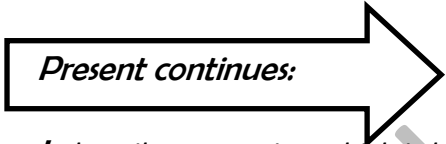
Expressing wish- present and past

To express the present wish, we use the past form to express.
To express the past wish (regret), we use the past perfect.

- Ex:
- * I do not have enough money to travel to Thailand. **I wish I could travel** to Thailand.
 - * I didn't (couldn't) travel to Thailand. **I wish I had travelled** with you.
 - * I did not score high marks. **If only I hadn't** played too much.

More Examples:

I wish I had studied English literature. Unfortunately I couldn't.
 If only I had bought that car. I didn't have enough money.
 If only they hadn't killed him. Now they are in prison.
 I wish I could come with you. I am very busy right now and I cannot.



Present continues:

It describes an action which is happening now:

Am – is – are → (verb) + ing

- Ex:
- I am eating an ice cream now.
 - He is watching TV at the moment.
 - She is cooking the dinner.
 - It is running fast.
 - We are painting the wall.
 - You are reading very well.
 - They are cleaning the garden.

What are you doing? → - I'm writing a letter.

What is he doing? → - He is singing.

What is she doing? → - She is tidying.

What is it doing? → - It is walking.

What are they doing? → - They are watching a movie.

Other uses for the present continue tense:

It is used for expressing actions, which are going to happen in the future, and are prepared for, reasonable predicted, or arranged for.

What are you doing next week? → - I am visiting my fiancée.

What are they doing next month? → - They are buying a car.

Past continuous:

It is used to describe actions in the past, especially two actions at the same time.

If two actions happened in the past we use past simple and past continuous or past simple and past perfect.

When he opened the door, his father was watching TV.

His father was watching TV, when he opened the door.

When he opened the door, she switched off the TV

When → **Past Simple** → **Past Continuous**

While his father was watching TV, he opened the door.

He opened the door, while his father was watching TV.

While he was washing the dishes, he was watching a match.

While his father was watching TV, he opened the door.

He opened the door, while his father was watching TV.

While he was washing the dishes, he was watching a match.

While → **past continuous** → **past simple**

During watching TV, he opened the door.

Past simple tense:

Actions that started and finished in the past:

- I played football yesterday.	→	- I didn't play handball.
- She cooked a fish.	→	- She didn't cook a shrimp.
- It ran to the beach.	→	- It didn't run .
- They said the truth.	→	- They didn't say the truth.
Did you play?	→	- Yes, I did.
	→	- No, I didn't.
Where did you go?	→	I went to the zoo.

Simple Present

We use the Simple Present to:

It describe routines and regular/habitual actions or permanent states;

- It express a present state or a truth (scientific actions or facts).
- To form the affirmative form we use the infinitive without to (love)

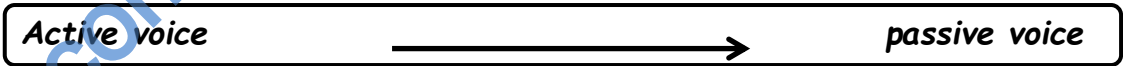
and to form the 3rd person singular in the affirmative form we add s but:

- vowel + y - add s
- consonant + y - i and add es
- o, ss, sh, ch, x - add es

In the negative and interrogative we use the auxiliary To do, in the Simple Present (do or does):

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
subject + main verb	subject + auxiliary (neg) + main verb (don't / doesn't) (infinitive)	auxiliary verb + subject + main verb ? (do / does) (infinitive)
I work You work He / She / It works We work You work They work	I don't work You don't work He / She / It doesn't work We don't work You don't work They don't work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he / she / it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?

The active voice and the passive voice for the past perfect tense:

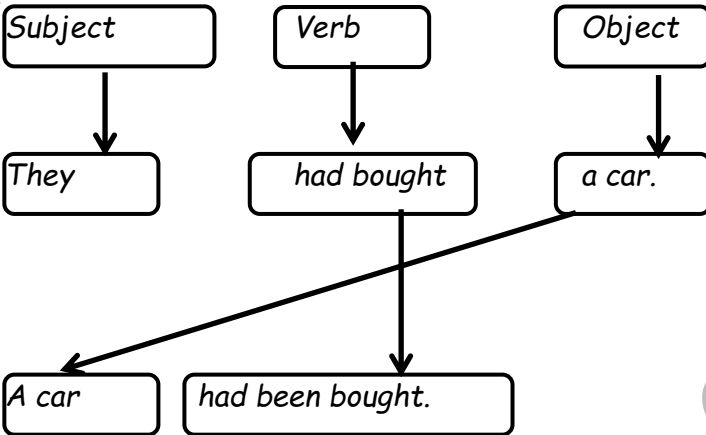


1- The subject → Object.

2- Verb to be (had been)

3- The verb → P.P

Ex:



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| I had seen Ahmed. | → | - Ahmed had been seen. |
| They had watched the movie. | → | - The movie had been watched. |
| Samar had finished the housework. | → | - The housework had been finished. |
| Maher had married Soha. | → | - Soha had been married to Maher. |
| I had sold the car. | → | - The car had been sold. |
| Mayyada had sung a song. | → | - A song had been sung by Mayyada. |

2nd conditional If:



EX:

1- If he played well, he would win. —————→ - He did not play well so he did not win.

2- If she scored a point, she would win. —————→ - She did not score so she did not win.

3- If he was rich, he could help the poor. —————→ - He is not rich, so he does not help.

4- If I were free, I would help you. —————→ -I am not free, so I cannot help you.

5- What would happen if they scored two points?

If they scored two points, they would win the second price.

6- What would you do, if you had one million OR?

If I had one million ORM, I could help the poor in my town.

Writing

Narrative Writing	Formal	Writing reports about trips and other subjects.
	Informal	Writing about a trip or a visit.
Informative Writing	Formal	Write about a topic like tourism using reports and surveys, numbers, percentages,
	Informal	Writing about the importance or the harm of something, etc.
Evaluative Writing	Formal	Giving your opinion about a topic with reasons using surveys and mostly numbers.
	Informal	Giving your opinion about a topic with reasons, which must be logical.
Interactive Writing	Formal	Letters and emails of applications, complaints, among organizations.
	Informal	Letters, emails to friends and relatives.

To write a formal letter or emails, we should follow the following advices:

1- We start with: (Dear, Mr / Dear Sir/ Dear Mrs/ Dear Miss/ Dear Mr/ Mrs / Dear manager, head teacher, etc.)

2- We never use a greeting sentence or introduction.

3- We use short sentences.

4- We don't write too much, only short and effective sentences.

5- We must take care of the spellings and the punctuation.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
<i>Solve</i>	يحل	<i>Current event</i>	الحدث الحالي
<i>Perceptual</i>	إدراكي	<i>Enclose</i>	يرفق
<i>Average</i>	معدل	<i>Referee</i>	حكم كرة قدم
<i>Dull</i>	ممل- شاحب	<i>Expand</i>	وسعت
<i>Invest</i>	استثمار	<i>Plain</i>	سهل (من التضاريس)- لون سادة
<i>Seminar</i>	ندوة- منتدي	<i>Bank</i>	مصرف- ضفة نهر
<i>Generation</i>	جيل	<i>Shrink</i>	إنكمش
<i>Impact</i>	تأثير-أثر	<i>Rough</i>	خشن الملمس-خشن الطباع و السلوك
<i>Fuel</i>	وقود	<i>Vocational</i>	مهني
<i>Estimate</i>	تقدير- يقدر- يحدد	<i>Composer</i>	ملحن
<i>Workforce</i>	القوى العاملة	<i>Vessel</i>	وعاء- خلية دم
<i>Globe</i>	كره ارضيه	<i>Crew</i>	طاقم
<i>Entrepreneur</i>	ريادي- مدير أعمال	<i>Take-off</i>	يخلع ملابسه -يقطع للطائرة
<i>Recession</i>	ركود اقتصادي	<i>Carry out</i>	ينفذ
<i>Ensure</i>	يتأكد من- يؤكد	<i>Brochure</i>	كراسة دعائية او توعوية
<i>Proof</i>	دليل - إثبات- يثبت	<i>Literature</i>	الأدب (شعر - نثر-قصص)
<i>Proofreading</i>	التدقيق اللغوي	<i>Section</i>	الجزء- قطاع -قسم
<i>Verbal communication</i>	التواصل اللفظي	<i>Impression</i>	الانطباع
<i>Exaggerate</i>	مبالغة- يببالغ- يتعدي	<i>Correspondent</i>	المراسل
<i>Enthusiastic</i>	متحمس	<i>Grateful</i>	ممتن - شاكر للجميل
<i>In advance</i>	مقدما	<i>Politician</i>	سياسي
<i>Repeat</i>	يكرر	<i>Crime</i>	جريمة
<i>Involve</i>	تتطوي- يتضمن- يشمل	<i>Scalpel</i>	مشرط
		<i>Osteoporosis</i>	هشاشة العظام

EXERCISES:**1- Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the brackets:**

(after – before – when- by the time- as soon as)

- 1- ----- she had got up she washed the dishes.
- 2- ----- they had played they had a shower.
- 3- ----- Ai had travelled to London he bought a car.
- 4- -----she had cooked she went shopping.
- 5- -----Rana finished cleaning she had cooked.
- 6- Rami had done an accident -----he went to hospital.
- 7- They bought the house ----- they had sold their car.
- 8- Manar bought the dress-----she had borrowed its price.
- 9- -----reading the title of the story I decided to buy it.
- 10- ----- going shopping, I had checked my visa card credit.
- 11- He died----- having the accident.
- 12- ----- he had broken his leg I called the ambulance.
- 13- -----he had written the research he published it.
- 14- -----he had reached the court the judge has sentenced the case. He couldn't help the case.
- 15- He could catch the bus. He had reached the bus stop-----the bus left.
- 16- They had gone to the airport----- the plane took off.
- 17- We added the sugar----- we had boiled the water.

18- Where did you go-----I had phoned you?

19- What had you done-----she fired you?

20- Jassmin ate all the chocolate----- I had bought them.

2 - for each sentence use the following conjunction: (after-before-when- as soon as- by the time)

1- First, he bought the car, and then he went to Muscat.

2- She cooked the meat, later she prepared the cake.

3- they won three matches, and then they won the league.

4- They attended the conference first, and then they went to the hotel.

5- She discussed the project, and then he was promoted.

6- They killed the guard first, and then they robbed the bank.

7- Ali won three medals, and then he lost the Olympics.

8- Oman participated in the champion, and then the team won it.

9- He became overweight, and then he had a diet.

10- She had a surgery and then she could walk again.

3- Rewrite the following sentences using each conjunction from the brackets:

(while- when- as)

1- Mum was cooking. Dad was reading the newspapers.

2- They slept. I phoned them.

3- Father arrived. We switched off the lights.

4- They played a match. I saw them.

5- He broke his leg. He played a match.

6- Ola cooked cake. Mum cooked the lunch.

7- The police arrived. At the same time, the robbers were packing the money.

8- The crocodile attacked the antelope. It was drinking.

9- He had a heart attack. He was driving home.

10- I had a cup of coffee. He saw me.

10- They celebrated his birthday. The police came to arrest him.

11- Mum washed. The water stopped.

12- We were watching TV. The light went out.

13- The electrician was fixing the lights. He got electric chock.

14- They were watching the match. Mum was cooking.

15- She had the lunch. He arrived home. He couldn't have lunch with them.

16- She had the lunch. He arrived home. He had lunch with them.

17- She was travelling to Muscat. I say her driving.

18- Manar was sewing her dress. She listening to music.

19- They walked in the desert. They saw a lynx.

20- They shot an Oryx. They had a safari trip.

21- They were sleeping. A snake stung them.

22- He was meeting Ali. The ceiling felt on them.

4- Write the following sentences using the words between brackets**(although- but-however- despite- in spite of)**

- 1- She is very tall. She doesn't play basketball.
- 2- They are rich. They do not have a car.
- 3- She is fat. She doesn't like to have a diet.
- 4- They won the match. They didn't won the league.
- 5- Muscat is far from our town. My dad goes there every day.
- 6- The law is strict. He committed three crimes.
- 7- The police chased them. They could escape.
- 8- He has the best horse. He couldn't won the race.
- 9- Mum is a great cook. My dad doesn't like her cakes.
- 10- they are typical twins. They are completely different.
- 11- They have a large farm. They do not know how to keep animals.
- 13- He sings very well. He is not famous.
- 14- She is Chinese. She doesn't eat dogs or cats.
- 15- He has had three accident. He is still alive.
- 16- He lives in Muscat for years. He doesn't speak Arabic.
- 17- Tokyo has hundreds of earthquakes every year. Life is going normally.
- 18- Smoking is a killer. There are millions of smokers.
- 19- Football is the most famous sport. I do not play it.
- 20- All the people will die one day. They all look for being rich.

21- India is a large country. They do not play football there.

22- He is very poor. He is very happy.

23- They travel abroad every year. They didn't visited Salalah.

24- All his family don't like mathematics. Ahmed liked it very much.

5- Rewrite the following sentences using each phrase from the brackets:

(in order to- to – so as to- so- so that- in order that- that)

1- They trained very hard. They wanted to win the league.

2- They saved a lot of money. They wanted to buy a new house.

3- She studies hard. She wanted to score high marks.

4- He shot Ahmed. He wanted to kill him.

5- They applied for the army. They wanted to serve the flag.

6- Mum awakens me early every day. She wants me to pray the dawn prayers in the mosque.

7- Dad lives in Muscat. He wants to be near his work.

8- He studies IT. He wants to be a programmer.

9- She refused the job. She wants to have her own business.

10- Ali has stayed for six months in France. He wanted to learn French.

11- They have exploded the entrance. They wanted to rob the bank.

12- She killed her husband. She wanted to inherit his wealth.

13- She married him. She wanted to be wealthy.

14- She trains hard. She wants to have a driving license quickly.

15- We elect him. He may support our town.

16- She refuses to hang out. She wants to study hard.

17- The army buys new weapons. It wants to be ready for any action.

18- He invests in housing. He wants to be rich quickly.

19- She donates for charities. She wants to support charity.

20- He has an appointment with his doctor. He wants to do a surgery.

5- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

1- I cannot go with you. I really want. I have some homework. (wish)

2- I really I want to have lunch with you but I cannot. I have an appointment. (wish)

3- She wanted to marry him but she couldn't. (wish)

4- They wanted to win the league but they couldn't. (wish)

5- He regretted on not buying the car. (if only)

6- He regretted on selling his car. (if only)

7- They regretted on killing the guard. (if only)

8- Mum regretted on letting me study abroad. (wish)

9- Dad didn't want to marry again, so he is sorry now. (wishes)

10- He has just declare his conversion to Islam. He regretted he did it lat. (wishes)

11-

12-

13-

Listening: 2014-2015 1st Term

You're going to hear a conversation between two foreign students at a university in the USA. Listen and shade in the bubble () next to the correct option.

1. The two speakers are going to the _____.

 Classroom library assembly hall

2. In Japan, the school year starts in _____.

 February April September

3. Japanese schoolchildren have _____ weeks' holiday every year.

 6 8 12

4. In Germany, uniforms are worn in _____ schools.

 no some all

5. Students have to tidy up the classrooms in _____.

 Germany, Japan, both countries

but not Japan

but not Germany

6. Sophie studied _____ at school .

 French Latin Spanish

7. In Germany, _____ exams consist mostly of questions.

 essay short answer multiple choice

Listening 2 (Items 8 – 15) You're going to hear a woman talking about a trip to Thailand.

Part One: For each question, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).

8. In what part of Thailand is the elephant camp?

_____.

9. What is the minimum age for visitors?

_____.

10. For safety reasons, what must all visitors be able to do?

_____.

11. How did they get from the camp to the park?

_____.

Part Two: For each item, shade in the bubble () next to the correct option.

12. At the park, the speaker bought _____.

- a wooden statue an interesting book an unusual painting

13. In the evening, she especially enjoyed the _____.

- dance performance cooking lesson film show

14. On the _____ day, they went elephant-riding.

- first second third

15. The best rider in the family was her _____.

- husband daughter son

Listening 1 (Items 1 – 7)

You are going to hear a conversation between a husband and wife.

Listen, and shade in the bubble () next to the correct option.

1. They will move into the new house in about _____.

two weeks

one month

two months

2. They need to buy furniture for the _____.

living-room

bedrooms

kitchen

3. The woman wants to do this with her husband because _____.

it's an important

he will pay the bills

he has got good

family decision

taste

4. He complains that she _____ when shopping.

makes wrong

spends too much

takes too long choices

money

5. When he suggests online shopping, she is most worried about the _____.

quality of the

security of the

price of the

products

websites

furniture

6. They agree to buy furniture with a _____ style.

traditional Omani classic

Italian

modern American

7. The man has previously bought some _____ online.

Tools

jewellery

books

Listening 2 (Items 8 – 15)

You are going to hear a radio programme about the building of a railway in Africa.

Task One: For each question, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).

8. Where did the workers who built the railway come from?

_____.

9. How long was the line? kilometres

_____.

10. When was it completed? (year)

_____.

11. What did the local people call it? 'The Iron'

_____.

Task Two: For each item, shade in the bubble () next to the correct option.

12. _____ workers died during the construction of the railway.

2,500

19,000

32,000

13. They died because _____.

there was not enough

they were weak

there were not

medicine

from hunger

enough doctors

14. Some workers left because they _____.

were offered

didn't receive

were afraid of

better jobs

their pay

wild animals

15. 'The Ghosts and the Darkness' is the title of a _____.

book

film

poem

Read this email. Then complete the task.

12th December 2014

Dear Hamed,

How are you? I hope you're OK. As for me, I'm still in Qatar attending the Gulf Careers Exhibition. To my surprise, I met an old friend there. His name is Salah Al-Alyani, and it so happens he is now Deputy Director of Air Traffic Controller Training here. He invited me to go with him to the centre, which is not far from the exhibition hall.

I must say, I was very impressed. It's a fascinating place with brand-new buildings and all the latest facilities. I thought I was in a real airport, not just a training centre! After having coffee and chatting for some time, he was keen to show me their full package of training courses. He also took me on a tour around the centre. It was very interesting. The training involves using computerised aviation games which are just like real life. I also talked to some of the trainees. They all showed great interest in what they were doing, and were obviously working very hard.

When we got back to his office, I told him about you. I said you have already graduated from the College of Engineering at SQU, but are not sure about what to do next. Then I asked him about the acceptance conditions for a place at the centre. He was delighted at the idea and assured me that everything would be alright, as you already have an engineering qualification. So, if you're interested, all you have to do is send in your CV and then attend an interview with the trainers.

The interview will be in English, as that is the language of instruction for the whole course. I have no doubt about your language skills or your knowledge of general science and engineering. But one tip: I'd suggest that, before the interview, you familiarize yourself with aviation-related topics. I'm sure there are lots of sources, such as magazines, newspapers and, of course, the Internet.

I also asked Salah about the course itself. It is very demanding, but I know you are not afraid of hard work! It consists of two parts: a general course lasting three months, followed by a specialized course lasting six months. Classes start early in the morning, and then again in the afternoon — and you are also expected to continue studying independently in the Learning Centre for two or three hours every evening.

The next course will start in April, with interviews in January. So you'll have to make up your mind quickly! But I really would recommend that you grab this opportunity. I'm attaching the website details, in case you have any queries. The exhibition goes on for three more days, then I'm flying back home. So we can discuss it further then...

As ever,

Uncle Saif

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

1. Saif is in Qatar _____.

- sight-seeing on a business trip for medical treatment

2. He met his old friend, Salah, at _____.

- an exhibition coffee shop the airport

3. When he visited the training centre, he was surprised by its _____.

- architecture size modernity

4. He was also impressed by the _____ of the trainees.

- motivation politeness intelligence

5. To be accepted on the Air Traffic Controllers' course, Hamed needs to _____.

- take a test pass an interview get a degree

6. Saif advises him to improve his knowledge of _____.

- aviation engineering languages

7. The whole course will take _____ months.

- 3 6 9

8. The course requires _____.

- a great deal of homework completion of a project very long hours of study

9. If he is accepted, Saif will begin studying in _____.

- January April December

10. For more information, Hamed should _____.

- sit the centre's website write to Salah Al-Alyani fly to Qatar immediately

Task 1: For each question, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS).

11. When will the first race take place? (date)

_____.

12. Where will the race tracks be built?

_____.

13. What is the maximum length of each race?

_____.

14. Who designed the cars for the first season?

_____.

15. At present, how fast can 'e-cars' go?

_____.

Task 2: For each item, shade in the bubble () next to the correct option.

16. In the middle of each race, teams will change .

Batteries drivers cars

17. Engineers will focus most of their attention on improving the e-car's .

engines shape batteries

18. The biggest difference between the two types of cars is in their .

appearance speed sound

19. The long-term aim of 'Formula E' is to .

save the environment sell more cars make driving safer

20. The writer is about the future success of 'Formula E'.

open-minded confident doubtful

almanahj.com/om

ABU YUSUF-93969712