

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



almanahj.com

موقع
المناهج الإماراتية

*للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع الصفوف وجميع المواد اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/ae>

* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف الثاني عشر اضغط هنا [12/ae/com.almanahj//:https](https://almanahj.com/ae/12)

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

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

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

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

* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف الثاني عشر اضغط هنا [grade12/ae/com.almanahj//:https](https://almanahj.com/ae/grade12)

للتحدث إلى بوت المناهج على تلغرام: اضغط هنا [bot_almanahj/me.t//:https](https://t.me/bot_almanahj)

حل كتاب الورك بوك لصف الثاني عشر عام
جزء الثاني - يونت ٧

:Contact

Snapchat: iiibxxiii

Telegram: @Seniorss17

شي اسئلة او صفحات مب حالتنه لانه ما حصلت لهم الحل
فجي بيكون فاضي
وباتي بيكون محلول ويلي بلون احمر بيكون اجابه سؤال

Lessons 1–2 Summer holidays

- 1 Match the frequency expressions in the box with the adverbs of frequency on the scale.

every now and then normally occasionally
every once in a while all the time twice a year

always usually sometimes rarely never

all the time normally Occasionally Every once in a while
time Every now
And then

Language tip

We use frequency expressions to show how often we do something and how often something happens.

Adverbs of frequency, such as *always*, *usually*, *normally*, *sometimes*, *occasionally*, *rarely*, and *never*, come after the subject and before the verb. *We usually go every summer.*

Except with the verb *to be* where the adverb comes after the verb. *It's normally nice and cool, but there's occasionally a lot of rain.*

Other frequency expressions, such as *every summer*, *twice a year*, *every once in a while*, *every now and then*, come at the very beginning or the very end of a phrase. *Every once in a while it's not a good experience. We usually go every summer.*

When we use the frequency expression *all the time* it always appears at the end of the phrase. *We stay at my uncle's house all the time.*

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct frequency expression to make them true for you.

I go on holiday to the same place.

I go on holiday to the same place every once in a while.

- I go on holiday in the summer.
- I go on holiday with my family.
- I go on holiday to the same place.
- The weather is good when I go on holiday.
- I enjoy the food when I go on holiday.

- 3 Put the words and phrases in the box in the right place in the table. Some of them can be used more than once.

Oh, really? Great! Yeah? Well, ... Oh, good! Err ... Ok. Umm ...
You see, ... Oh, I see. Oh, no. Oh, that's awful! Really!

Listening			Speaking	
Surprise (positive)	Surprise (negative)	Understanding / Agreement	Thinking	Explaining
Oh really?	Oh really?	Ok	Well	Well
Great!	Yeah?	Oh, I see.	Err...	You see...
Yeah?	Oh no.		Umm...	
Oh good!	Oh, that's awful!			
Really?	Really?			

Lessons 3–4 Top destinations in the world

- 1 Match a word in column A with a meaning in column B.

A	B
landmark	rough and rocky
sightseeing	a popular place to go on holiday
rugged	environmentally friendly holidays
breathtaking	a building or other place of historical or cultural importance
resort	amazingly beautiful
destination	wanting to do new and exciting things
exotic	different types of entertainment for tourists
attractions	things you'd like to experience
adventurous	looking at different places when on holiday
wish list	a hotel which has a lot of activities for tourists
eco-tourist	unusual and different

- 2 Look at the wordsearch.

- 1 Can you find 11 words from this unit?

X	I	G	N	S	R	H	K	M	Y	G	A	E	D	M
K	A	S	Z	E	M	R	N	M	E	T	N	X	E	S
N	E	R	S	M	A	X	Z	J	T	J	C	O	S	I
C	B	O	U	M	D	G	I	R	Q	C	R	T	T	R
M	R	S	D	G	Z	T	A	S	M	A	T	I	I	U
T	S	N	I	Y	G	C	K	L	M	I	K	C	N	O
G	A	U	C	G	T	E	E	B	H	G	F	S	A	T
L	K	E	A	I	H	Y	D	W	M	C	Q	E	T	O
O	S	U	O	R	U	T	N	E	V	D	A	C	I	C
D	L	N	V	J	U	O	S	N	M	A	I	X	O	E
J	S	J	H	I	N	W	H	E	X	F	T	V	N	C
O	G	D	X	C	W	X	B	H	E	O	D	N	U	R
C	B	R	E	A	T	H	T	A	K	I	N	G	F	I
N	R	F	J	U	C	T	P	R	P	Y	N	I	U	N
W	I	S	H	L	I	S	T	M	B	X	S	G	Q	N

- 2 Choose two words from the wordsearch and write a sentence using each one.

- 3 Read *Chilling out in Nepal* on page 10 of the Coursebook again. Find and underline three examples where there are two adjectives before a noun.

- 4 Look at the sentences below and combine them to create one new sentence.

She looked at the beach.
 The beach was long.
 The beach was beautiful.
She looked at the beautiful long beach.

- 1 Hamsa went for a walk in the mountain.

The walk was relaxing.

The walk was short.

Hamsa went for a short relaxing walk in the mountains

- 2 Reem wanted to go on holiday.

She wanted somewhere exotic.

She wanted to go for three weeks.

Reem wanted to go on a three-week exotic holiday

- 3 Ali went to London because he wanted to see the landmarks.

The landmarks were famous.

The landmarks were historic.

Ali went to London because he wanted to see the famous historic landmarks

- 4 I went on holiday to Australia.

It was amazing.

It was a beach holiday.

I went on an amazing beach holiday to Australia

Lessons 5–6 Why you should travel when you are young

1 Look at the magazine article in the Coursebook again and answer the following questions.

- Which expressions/words mean 'remote'? **isolated, secluded, out of the way, in the middle of nowhere**
- Which words mean 'in a different country'? **overseas, abroad**
- Which expression means 'a variety of backgrounds'? **different walks of life**

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- English is important in this job. If Ali **hadn't learnt** (not learn) it at school, he **would/might not understand** (not understand) most of our clients.
- I want something to eat. I **would/might not be** (not be) hungry now if I **had eaten** (eat) breakfast this morning.
- She goes to university and doesn't like the subject she is studying. If she **would/might be** (study) harder at school, she **had** (be) studying something interesting.
- We are totally lost. We **studied** (know) where we are if Ahmed **had read** (read) the map correctly. **would know** **read**

3 Look at the following sentences. Choose a word from the box to replace the words in bold.

while furthermore nonetheless

- However**, living in such out-of-the-way places sometimes meant it was difficult to form close relationships and maintain friendships. **furthermore**
- Although** it was great to meet so many different people, living off the beaten track in a foreign country without any close friends can be very challenging. **While**

- The words in the box and the words in bold above help to present both sides of the argument. Can you think of any other words or phrases you could use?

4 Mr Hasan has been asked to submit an article about business travel to the *Business Traveller*. He has written an article on the advantages and disadvantages of business travel but has mixed up the paragraphs. Put the paragraphs into the correct order so that the article is logical.

- Sometimes travel can become tiring because after work you do not have the energy visit places. Added to this, is the fact that, in order to see things, you have to manage your time because you are visiting a place to work first and any free time you have is a bonus.
- Travelling for business involves visiting different places for work. You have to manage your time well in order to see any sites, but it can be one of the most rewarding opportunities in your life. There are many advantages, as well as some disadvantages, of business travel – some of which I will outline in this essay.
- Overall, business travelling can be tiring and time-consuming, but it is nevertheless a great opportunity to see the world while working in your job. The rewards outweigh the drawbacks and I would recommend it to anyone who has the opportunity. Seeing the world and working is such a great combination and a real privilege.
- Travelling for business is often paid by the employer so your expenses are very low. This means you get to stay at nice hotels and are able to eat good meals without worrying about personal costs. It also means that you get to combine work with a bit of sightseeing. Recently, I was able visit Dubai, Doha and Riyadh on a business trip to the Gulf.

1 **B** 2 **D** 3 **A** 4 **C**

5 What is the purpose of each paragraph?

Paragraph 1	Introduction
Paragraph 2	Advantage
Paragraph 3	Disadvantage
Paragraph 4	Conclusion

6 Write an introduction paragraph for a discursive essay about visiting different countries and cultures.

Lessons 7–8 Practise and prepare

1 Read the text in the Coursebook on page 15 and circle the correct answer.

- The author was anxious about ...
 - diving at the Great Barrier Reef.
 - being an eco-friendly tourist.
 - getting a good night's sleep.
- When you swim through the Great Barrier Reef you can see ...
 - stars.
 - tents.
 - fish.
- It can be inferred from the passage that the author ...
 - was afraid of the dark.
 - had a wonderful time.
 - was sea sick.
- Which title fits best for this text?
 - A Day (and Night) on the Great Barrier Reef.
 - The Dangers of the Great Barrier Reef.
 - What to See on the Great Barrier Reef.

2 Read the text in the Coursebook on page 15 again and answer the following questions, using no more than two words in each answer.

In Australia and New Zealand, the term 'pontoon' often refers to an anchored raft-like platform from which people dive.

- Where exactly is the Great Barrier Reef?

- How would you describe the water in the area?

- What kind of tents were on the pontoons?

3 Complete the following sentences using the words in the box.

adventurous	ecotourism	experience (v)	brilliant
marine	day-trippers	breathtaking	

- Ecotourism is very important for the future of the planet.
- It would be amazing to **experience** a trip to the Giza pyramids.
- I want to travel the world. My mother thinks I'm very **adventurous**.
- How **brilliant** is the moon when there are no clouds in the sky?
- The **day-trippers** didn't want to spend the night on the boat.
- Ramona has never seen a more **breathtaking** sight than the Burj Khalifa.
- A **marine** biologist studies life in the seas and oceans.

4 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 off the beaten track | a something that is difficult and interesting |
| 2 challenging | b a place that is not well-known |
| 3 importance | c something with great value |
| 4 completely | d saying that something is true or will happen |
| 5 definitely | e whole in every way |

Lessons 11–12 The travel and tourism industry

Language tip

Present perfect tense is used to write about things that happened at an unspecified time before now.

People **have lived** here for many years. (**have/has + past participle**)

Use the present perfect with unspecific expressions such as: *ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.*

- 1 Complete the sentences. Put the verb in the brackets in either present perfect or simple past tense.

- Zainab _____ not _____ (finish) her homework yet. **will not have**
- _____ have never _____ (be) to Singapore. **have never been**
- _____ (have) three exams so far this month. **have had**
- I _____ (go) to Abu Dhabi last weekend. **went**
- Last year, my friend Maitha _____ (have) an operation. **had**
- _____ (visit) the Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi several times. **have visited**
- Salim _____ (eat) lunch already. **has eaten**

- 2 The words below have been covered in Unit 1. Can you unscramble them?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 otinneatdsi _____ | 1 |
| 2 radtinosti _____ | destination; |
| 3 rumoits _____ | 2 traditions; |
| 4 ydinsurt _____ | 3 tourism; |
| 5 lexar _____ | 4 industry; |
| 6 ssviroti _____ | 5 relax; |
| 7 oemcnyo _____ | 6 visitors; |
| 8 damakslnr _____ | 7 economy; |
| 9 rluectu _____ | 8 landmarks; |
| 10 otatrtncai _____ | 9 culture; |
| | 10 attraction |

- 3 Look at the text below. Rewrite the paragraph. Improve it by replacing the words in bold with personal pronouns.

Singapore is an important tourist destination that offers a range of attractions for its visitors. **The city** is full of Asian warmth and hospitality. **The city** is a place where old and new have coexisted peacefully for years.

Change the first 'the city' to Singapore, second leave as is, the third see

- 4 Look at the text below. Rewrite the paragraph. Improve it by replacing the words in bold with personal pronouns.

Afra and her mother travelled to Paris for a holiday. **Afra and her mother** visited many famous landmarks and did a lot of shopping. **Afra and her mother** visited the Eiffel tower, and then **Afra and her mother** went on a sightseeing tour.

leave the first as Afra, change the second to She. Leave the next Afra and

her mother and change the next to they

- 5 Read the text below and complete the following sentences.

Marrakech is an ancient city which is easy to reach from Europe. ⁽¹⁾ **It** offers tourists a unique experience that cannot be found anywhere else! Tourists can get lost in the alleyways of the ⁽²⁾ **the city** where ⁽³⁾ **they** can come face-to-face with snake charmers, juggling monkeys, and talented local artists and craftsmen.

The government of Morocco are investing heavily in the tourism industry and attracting visitors from Europe. ⁽⁴⁾ **It** is trying to attract ⁽⁵⁾ **them** by promoting Marrakech as a safe cheap holiday destination.

- The pronoun **it** refers to **Marrakech**
- The city** refers to **Marrakech**
- They** refers to **tourist**
- The pronoun **it** refers to **the government**
- Them** refers to **visitors from Europe**

Lessons 13–14 Working in the travel industry

1 In pairs, write definitions of the following words.

- 1 flight _____
- 2 passengers _____
- 3 aircraft _____
- 4 fleet _____

Writing tip

Sometimes we take notes because it is quicker than writing full sentences. When you are listening to a lecture or a presentation it is better to write down key words and information than try to write down everything that is being said. You can also make notes when you are reading. You can use abbreviations, symbols and arrows, etc. Notes often miss out 'non-essential' words such as *determiners* (for example *the, a, an, many*), *prepositions* (for example *for, in*), *verbs* (for example *be*), and *adverbs* (for example *very*). For example:

As a pilot you will be working long hours because it takes a long time to prepare, fly and land the plane.

Notes: *pilot, work long hours, prepare, fly, land*

2 Expand the notes into full sentences.

	Notes	Sentences
1.	<i>airport one of largest world</i>	
2.	<i>people visit different reasons</i>	
3.	<i>passenger satisfaction important</i>	
4.	<i>being pilot hard job</i>	
5.	<i>lots opportunities promotion</i>	
6.	<i>training long time</i>	

3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the future continuous, then write the contracted forms:

- 1 As an engineering officer you **will be repairing** (repair) the damaged planes.
Contracted: _____
- 2 As a captain you **will be helping** (prepare) the take-offs and landings.
Contracted: _____
- 3 The finance manager **will be managing** (manage) the accounts of the company.
Contracted: _____
- 4 The cabin crew **will not be maintaining** (not; maintain) the aircraft in the fleet.
Contracted: _____
- 5 The check-in assistant **will not be serving** (not; serve) meals to passengers on flights.
Contracted: _____

Writing tip

Use paragraphs to help add structure to your writing.

4 A friend has requested advice about work in the travel and tourism industry. Write a letter to them explaining one of the roles you have learned about. Write 150 words.

5 Imagine you are at a jobs fair in Dubai and you would like to know more about working in the airline industry. Write some questions you might like to ask a representative from Gulf Speed Airlines. Then use your notes to create a role play with a partner.
