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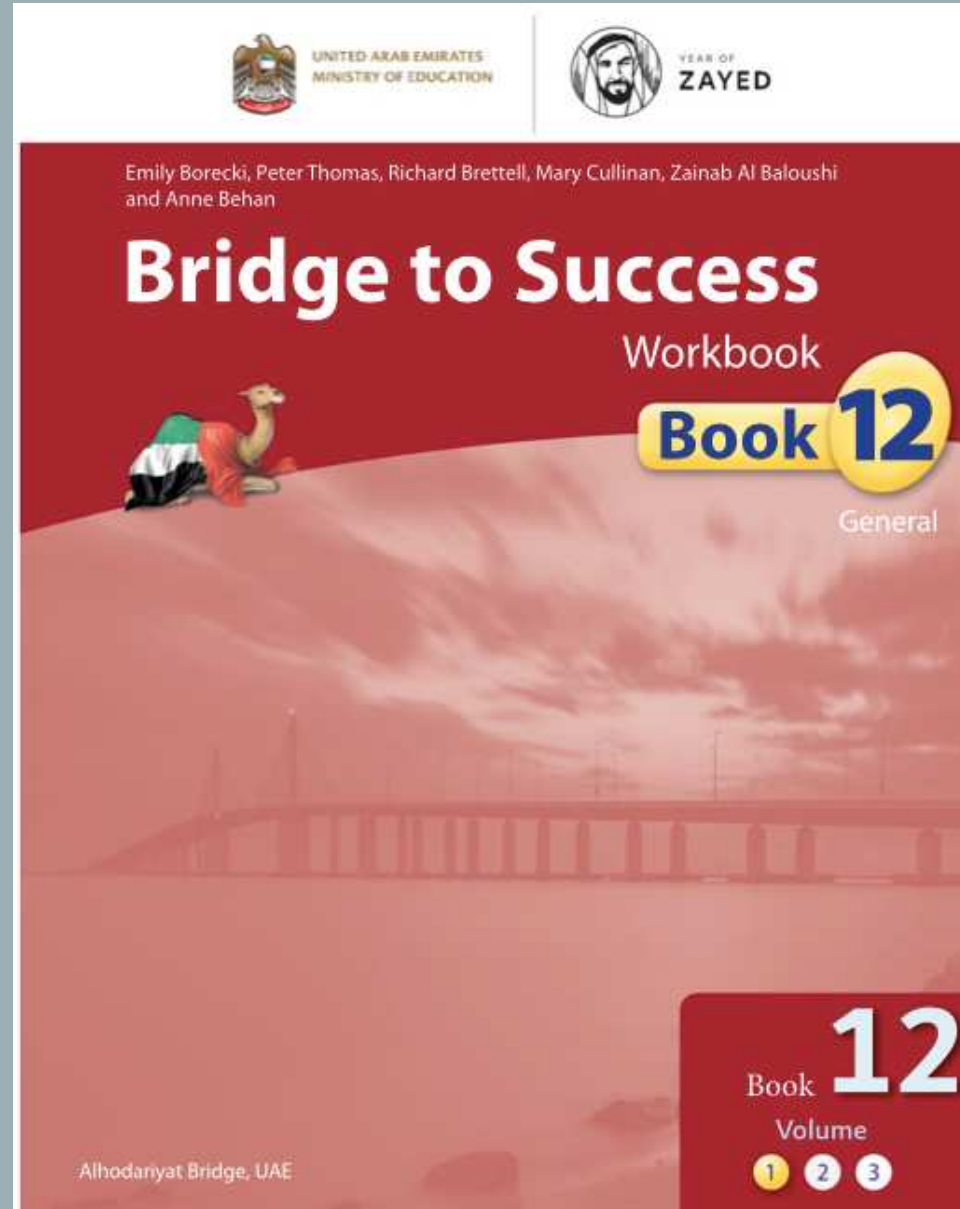
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# حل كتاب الورك بوك الدرس الأول انجليزي ١٢ عام



: التواصل

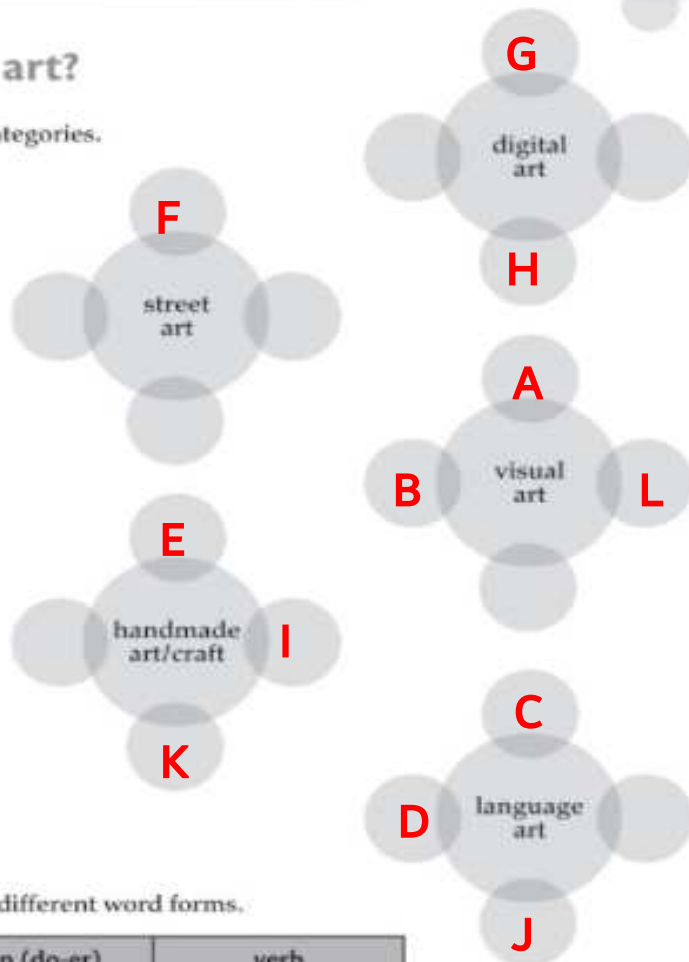
Snapchat: Seniorss17

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## Lessons 1–2 What is art?

1 Put the words in the correct categories.

- a paintings
- b sculpture
- c calligraphy
- d poetry
- e ceramics
- f graffiti
- g computer
- h animation
- i pottery
- j literature
- k weaving
- l portrait



2 Look at the table and add the different word forms.

noun (object)	noun (do-er)	verb
painting	painter	paint
sculpture	sculptor	
calligraphy	calligrapher	
poetry	poet	
art	artist	
pottery	potter	

3 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. You don't need to use all the words.

paintings	sculptures	calligraphy
poetry	pottery	digital art

- The Louvre Museum in Paris has a large collection of famous **paintings** such as the Mona Lisa.
  - calligraphy** is a traditional form of Islamic art. It uses the Arabic language to create beautiful designs.
  - Ceramics and **pottery**, or creating pots and vases, needs a lot of patience.
  - You need to know a lot of vocabulary to write **poetry**.
  - You can make **sculptures** from stone, wax or clay.
- 4 Complete the sentences with *must*, *could* or *might*. Remember, sometimes you can use *could* or *might*.
- You've had a very long day, you **must** be very tired.
  - I saw both of them leaving the classroom, so it **might** be either one.
  - We'll try to arrive on time, but it looks as if there's a lot of traffic, so we **could** be late.
  - Do you teach writing? You **must** spend a lot of time marking assignments.
  - Do you know if Dad's home? He **must** be out because I didn't see his car outside.
  - The weather looks good so far, but you never know, it **might** rain if the storm comes.

## Lessons 3–4 Museums of the world

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

contemporary art

statue

modern architecture

pottery



1 **Contemporary art**



2 **statue**



3 **Modern architecture**



4 **pottery**

2 Find words in Dana's email in your coursebook which mean ...

- 1 the history and traditions of a country heritage
- 2 a person whose job is to show you a place guide
- 3 artwork of a person or object made by carving wood, stone or metal sculpture
- 4 objects that are shown in a museum exhibits
- 5 for a very long time or forever permanent
- 6 to lend something which must be returned To loan

3 Complete each sentence with the correct preposition. Use *by*, *on*, *from* or *to*.

- 1 The money for our exhibition was donated by a local businessman.
- 2 The paintings come from the Louvre.
- 3 An amazing bronze sculpture was loaned to our local museum for a month.
- 4 The idea for my new design was based on a building I saw in Egypt.
- 5 Contemporary art doesn't appeal to everyone. My parents don't like it at all.
- 6 Each year the family added to their collection and now have hundreds of paintings.
- 7 Did you know that the Louvre in Paris is visited by over 9 million tourists each year?
- 8 The Guggenheim museum in New York is located on 5th Avenue.
- 9 Do you know what henna is made from?
- 10 The pyramid at the Louvre in Paris was designed by Ieoh Ming Pei, a Chinese architect.

4 Write an email to a friend telling them about some of the things you saw at a museum or art gallery recently.

Include information about:

- the objects you saw
- the reason you liked them
- which one you think was really special and why.

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## Lessons 5–6 The artists

### 1 Match the words with their meanings.

- |               |          |   |
|---------------|----------|---|
| 1 inspiration | <b>F</b> | a a mix of two or more things   |
| 2 museum      | <b>D</b> | b a painting, drawing or photograph of a person showing only his/her face and shoulders |
| 3 gallery     | <b>E</b> | c a special skill/way of doing something  |
| 4 influence   | <b>G</b> | d a building where historical, scientific or artistic objects are stored and shown      |
| 5 technique   | <b>C</b> | e a room or building to display and sell works of art                                   |
| 6 combination | <b>A</b> | f something or someone that helps people be creative                                    |
| 7 portrait    | <b>B</b> | g the effect something or someone has on someone  |

### 2 Practise saying the words in the box with your partner. Then underline the stressed syllable in each word.

inspiration	gallery	museum	influence
technique	combination	portrait	



### 3 Complete the sentences using the words from the box (there are two extra words that you don't need to use).

inspiration	gallery	museum	influence
technique	combination	portraits	

- It's good to look at other people's work to get ideas and **inspiration**.
- I like to paint **portraits**, usually of people near and dear to me.
- They are opening a new **museum** in our city. It's going to have historical paintings from around the world.
- I need to use special tools for this new **technique**. I'm trying in painting.
- I would be so bored if I visited an art **gallery**, as I'm not interested in buying or looking at any art pieces.

### 4 Look at the different sentences from the interview with the artist. Then make questions about the underlined words.

- I've always enjoyed visiting museums and galleries...
- My parents noticed this and encouraged me to become an artist.
- If I want to think about artists who inspired me...
- I remember buying my first professional camera after finding his work on the Internet.
- I find graffiti very interesting, because it's a way artists deliver messages to the world.
- ... you can find his work on the walls of big city streets across the world.

1. What have you always enjoyed doing?
2. What did your parents encourage you to become?
3. Who inspired you?
4. When did you buy your first professional camera?
5. Why do you find graffiti interesting?
6. Where can you find his work?

## Lessons 7–8 Practise and prepare

### 1 Match the words with their definitions.

- 1 a A type of artist → sculptor  
 b A piece of art → sculpture
- 2 a A painting of flowers → still life  
 b A painting of circles and squares → geometric
- 3 a A painting of a person → portrait  
 b A painting of the desert → landscape
- 4 a A place where you can buy art → art gallery  
 b A 'show' of art → exhibition
- 5 a When the piece looks like something from life → figurative  
 b When you cannot immediately tell what the piece is about → abstract

### 2 Fill in the gaps with ONE word from above.

- a You normally buy art in a(n) <sup>1</sup> **Art gallery**. You walk around and admire the pieces which make up a(n) <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- b <sup>3</sup> **exhibition** art: this is where the piece looks like something realistic, for example a painting of horses.
- c <sup>4</sup> **figurative** art: this is where you see different colours and shapes and you cannot (immediately) tell what the piece is about.
- d There are many types of pictures. If it is picture of somebody, it is generally a(n) <sup>5</sup> **abstract**. If it is a picture of a place, it is generally a(n) <sup>6</sup> **portrait** while a picture of an object by itself is a(n) <sup>7</sup> **landscape**.

### 3 Complete the table with the words from the box.

traditional	marble	geometric	elegant
ceramic	modern	round	abstract

Shapes	Material	Style
<b>geometric</b>	<b>marble</b>	<b>traditional</b>
<b>round</b>	<b>ceramic</b>	<b>elegant</b>
		<b>modern</b>

How many words of your own can you add to each category?

### 4 Complete the descriptions below with suitable words from Activities 1 and 3. You may need to make some words plural.

- A I have visited many <sup>1</sup> **museums** and my favourite is the National Museum in Ras Al Khaimah. I went to the museum with my school. There were many rooms with different <sup>2</sup> **exhibitions**. Most of the objects are very old, like clay pots, so the design is <sup>3</sup> **traditional**.
- B I think that school art lessons are unnecessary. In my experience, we didn't learn any real art skills; we did a bit of drawing and painting, and maybe we visited a(n) <sup>4</sup> **Art gallery**, but we didn't learn about Emirati artists. Some of our artists paint beautiful <sup>5</sup> **landscapes** of different places you can see in our country.
- C In my view, a good painting is one that immediately 'talks' to you. For me, it could be the <sup>6</sup> **geometric** shapes, especially if it's a(n) <sup>7</sup> **abstract** piece, not a still life or a portrait. I like it when you can try to imagine what the work is about.

### 5 Match each of the questions below to one of the descriptions above.

- 1 Describe a place where you saw art. **A**
- 2 What's important in a piece of art? **C**
- 3 Should children study art? **B**

### 6 Now try to answer the questions from Activity 5 yourself.

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## Lessons 9–10 Poetry from the past

1 Find words in the poem *Unknown Bedouins* that match the definitions below:

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 A square, outdoor space surrounded by walls.                 | [noun, stanza 2]       |
| 2 The slow movement of tree branches in the gentle wind.       | [verb, stanza 2]       |
| 3 A state of deep unconsciousness or total darkness.           | [noun, stanza 3]       |
| 4 When lights suddenly change between on and off and on again. | [adjective, stanza 4]  |
| 5 When sound is amplified and becomes deeper in quality.       | [verb, stanza 4 and 6] |
| 6 The appearance of being confused.                            | [adjective, stanza 6]  |
| 7 A state of being half-asleep, half-awake.                    | [noun, stanza 6]       |

2 Is the meaning of the two sentences below the same or different?

- A I have never had such a strange dream before.  
 B Never before have I had such a strange dream.

In sentence A, we can see the following grammatical pattern: subject + auxiliary verb + *never* + verb

In sentence B, we can see the following pattern: \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete sentences 1–8 with a word from the box. There is one word that you do not need to use.

empty sandy pale flickering quizzical mud long noiseless official

- Everyone waited but there was just a long **empty** silence.
- He looked at Ali with a **quizzical** expression on his face.
- The **mud** houses only had one room.
- She blew out the **flickering** candle flame and waited quietly in the darkened room.
- Small grey stone houses were connected by narrow **sandy** pathways.
- My little niece was wearing a **pale** pink dress and shiny black shoes.
- Workers make the **long** tiring journey every year to be with their families for New Year.
- The goats were busy eating while the tiger walked with **noiseless** feet towards them.

4 Rewrite each sentence b so that it means the same as sentence a.

**Example:** a The alarm bell went off as soon as I opened the door.

b No sooner had I opened the door than the alarm bell went off.

- a The company has never experienced such a positive year for sales.

b Never **Has the company experienced** such a positive year for sales.
- a I will never spend another penny in that shop again.

b Never again **Will I spend** another penny in that shop.
- a I have never been to a traditional Japanese restaurant before.

b Never before **Have I been** to a typical Japanese restaurant.
- a I had hardly arrived in the office when the boss called a meeting upstairs.

b Hardly **Had I arrived** than the boss called meeting upstairs.
- a I realised only later how much I enjoyed living in the city centre.

b Only later **Did I realise** how much I enjoyed living in the city centre.
- a I had scarcely finished writing the report when the computer crashed and I lost all my work.

b Scarcely **Had I finished** writing my report than the computer crashed and I lost all my work.
- a I seldom have my car washed.

b Seldom **Do I have** my car washed.
- a People rarely appreciate this director's early films.

b Rarely **Do people appreciate** this director's early films.

5 Read part of a student's essay about the poem *Unknown Bedouins*. There are eight spelling mistakes. Find them and correct them.

*Unknown Bedouins* by Khalid Albudoor is a poem narated by a man visited by images of ansient tribesmen in his dreams. In the poem, we get a sense of longing for times which have passed and traditlons which have been lost; "I no my memory has forgotten the shape of the water", and the poet creates a mood in which the modern world interrupts and disturbs these mysterious vizions of the past with its noisy cofee grinders and flickering TVs. At the heart of the poem, there is a filing of regret and a sense of something gone forever. In *Unknown Bedouins*, Albudoor is suggesting that we share a collective memori of our ancestors and their way of live which appears to us now and again, but which today, we can only half-understand.

## Lessons 11–12 The beauty of buildings

1 Complete the definitions with the words from the box. Then find the words in the wordsearch. Words go down, right to left and diagonally.

skyscraper height materials alley view  
storeys ventilation style design courtyard

- Substances that things can be made from. materials
- The levels of a building. Sheik Saeed's house has 2, Burj Khalifa has 160. storeys
- A very, very tall building. skyscraper
- The movement of fresh air around a room or closed space. ventilation
- A narrow road or path between buildings. alley
- An outside area of flat ground surrounded by the wall of a building. courtyard
- The way something is done that is typical of a place or time. style
- The distance from the top to the bottom of something. height
- A drawing to show how a building will be made. design
- What you can see from a particular place. view

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

2 Match the two halves of the sentences. Then complete each sentence with the correct form of *have* or *get*.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The design company <u>got</u>    | a her windows washed daily.                          |
| 2 My father <u>Got - g</u>         | b their bedrooms painted last week.                  |
| 3 My aunt <u>Has - a</u>           | c the tower tested to check it was safe in the wind. |
| 4 The home owners <u>Had - h</u>   | d the driver to pay the fine.                        |
| 5 The teacher <u>Gets - f</u>      | e its architects to finish the plans quickly.        |
| 6 The engineers <u>Had - c</u>     | f the boys to do their homework every evening.       |
| 7 The policeman <u>Got - d</u>     | g his builder to use coral stone.                    |
| 8 My little cousins <u>Had - b</u> | h the towers built to cool their houses.             |

3 Complete these notes about the article in the Coursebook.

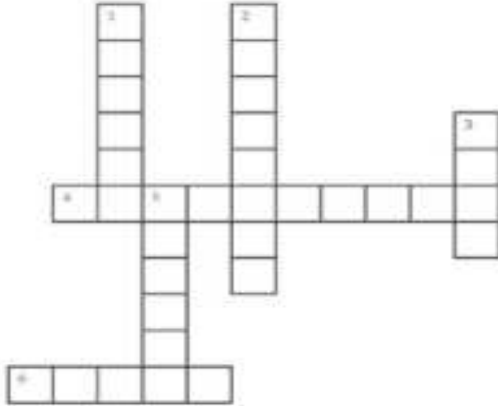
	Traditional buildings	Modern buildings
Uses	home, <u>Uses</u>	<u>some= multipurpose</u> <u>Uses, multipurpose, homes</u>
Building materials	<u>stone,</u> <u>mud brick, reeds</u>	<u>concrete and glass</u>
Description	<u>one or two storeys, courtyards,</u> <u>verandas</u>	<u>two-storeys to many storeys, garden,</u> <u>swimming pools</u>
Problem	<u>keeping building cool in summer</u>	<u>keeping building cool in summer</u>
Solution	<u>wind towers</u>	<u>glass panels to reflect sun,</u> <u>heights of skyscrapers work like</u> <u>wind towers.</u>



## Lessons 13–14 Calligraphy

- 1 Complete the crossword using the clues below. All the words can be found in the text on page 124 of the Coursebook.

**Across:** 4 commission; 6 panel  
**Down:** 1 bamboo; 2 aspiring; 3 font; 5 marble



### Down

- long, thin material from a kind of grass that is similar to wood
- this describes someone who is hopeful and ambitious about their career
- the design and shape which words are written in
- a kind of stone that has different colours, usually used for flooring

### Across

- an order made by an organisation or government to create or deliver a result
- a small group of people brought together to decide on a particular matter

- 2 Practise saying the words in the box with a partner.

commission   aspiring   marble   font   panel   bamboo

Now underline the stressed syllable in each word with your partner.

- 3 Complete the sentences using the words from the box (there's one extra word that you don't need to use).

commission   aspiring   marble   font   panel   bamboo

- You have to use a different **font** for different kinds of printing. For example, children's books have simpler and clearer ones while newspapers use more classic ones.
  - A **panel** looks at the different pieces of art in a competition to decide on the winners.
  - Bamboo** is used to make different things like kitchenware, building materials and special writing and calligraphy tools.
  - Sometimes cities hire artists to work on a **commission** in order to create art for public places.
  - My children are both **aspiring** artists – I'm sure they'll work professionally in the arts when they grow up.
- 4 Look at the following sentences, put a circle around the word you can replace and write the replacement word above it.

- A very important tool for calligraphy is ebru paper. It is the same paper as the paper used for bookbinding.
- Did you see that new painting in the museum? It's the same painting as the painting we saw on TV.
- I live in the building next to the bank. It's the same building that your brother lives in.
- The architect that designed the airport is the same architect that designed the new museum.
- Can you bring me my glasses from my office? They're the same glasses I was wearing in the morning.