

GRADE **12** SEMESTER 2



12B **PORTAL** TO ENGLISH

UNIT 8

READING - VOCABULARY – GRAMMAR -WRITING

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Vocabulary Pages 114 and 120

Exercises, SB, Page 114

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
accurate	inaccurate	known	unknown
adequate	inadequate	usual	unusual
edible	inedible	available	unavailable
proper	improper	official	unofficial
practical	impractical	affected	unaffected
logical	illogical	relevant	irrelevant
legible	illegible	rational	irrational
cooked	undercooked	leading	misleading
funded	underfunded	managing	mismanaging
developed	underdeveloped	calculate	miscalculate
flaw	flawless	appear	disappear
speech	speechless	approve	disapprove
defence	defenceless	ability	disability

Notice the following

- **uncooked** = not cooked

undercooked = not cooked enough

- **inability** = the fact that you are unable to do sth

disability = a condition that makes a person incapable of functioning like others

- **uninformed** = not informed

misinformed = wrongly informed

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:

1. I am sorry to inform you that this service is temporarily _____.
(unavailable / unavailable / imavailable / disavailable)
2. The _____ use of medicine could have serious consequences.
(inproper / unproper / improper / misproper)
3. Many mushrooms are _____ because they're poisonous.
(inedible / unedible / imedible / disedible)
4. I don't understand what the note says. The handwriting is completely _____.
(inlegible / unlegible / imlegible / illegible)
5. The authorities have not yet announced how many people have been injured in the accident, but _____ sources say about 20.
(inofficial / unofficial / misofficial / disofficial)
6. Steven has always had a fear of driving over bridges. I find his fear totally _____.
(irrational / un rational / in rational / il rational)
7. I was _____ when they told me that what I was eating wasn't made with real chicken.
(speech / speaking / speechless / speechful)
8. Our department is _____ and so we cannot hire any new researchers.
(overfunded / underfunded / infunded / disfunded)
9. After years of _____ the restaurant, my cousin had to close it down.
(immanaging / unmanaging / mismanaging / dismanaging)
10. He felt completely _____ as the wolf slowly approached him. He couldn't do anything.
(defend / defence / defencive / defenceless)
11. Wait till I _____ the machine from the power supply before you start repairing it.
(disconnect / unconnect / inconnect / misconnect)
12. I _____ how many people would show up and so there weren't enough chairs.
(incalculated / uncalculated / discalculated / miscalculated)

13. Do not overcook the meat for me. I like it _____.

(uncooked / undercooked / incooked / miscooked)

14. Eating _____ vegetables can be more nutritional than cooked ones.

(uncooked / undercooked / incooked / miscooked)

15. People with _____ have special parking for their cars.

(inabilities / disabilities / unabilities / misabilities)

16. Because of the bad weather, they had _____ to play the match.

(inability / disability / inability / misability)

17. We didn't know about the meeting because we were _____.

(uninformed / disiformed / ininformed / misinformed)

18. They went to a wrong place because they were _____ by the location.

(uninformed / disiformed / ininformed / misinformed)

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words between brackets.

1. Public transport has been _____ (**affected**) by the recent snowstorm and is running as normal.

2. This advertisement is totally _____ (**lead**); what it states is not true.

3. Professor Lake's comments on the story I wrote were that the plot was too simple and the characters were _____ (**developed**) ; in other words, they had no depth.

4. We were left _____ (**speech**) when we heard how the accident had happened.

5. This is all very interesting, but it's completely _____ (**relevant**) to what we were talking about.

6. He wants to become an artist, but his parents strongly _____ (**approve**); they believe he should become an architect.

7. The airline told Jenny that people with _____ (**ability**) are given seats at the front of the plane.

8. Jake's ideas are great, but rather _____ (**practical**) . We don't have the money or the staff to attempt something like that.

Exercise F, SB, page 115: Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning In English	Meaning in Arabic
go through	to examine sth carefully	يتفحص / يدقق
go ahead	to start sth	يبدأ
go on with	to continue doing sth	يتابع
go along with	to support or agree with sth	يدعم / يتواافق مع
go off	to become unsuitable to eat or drink	يفسد / يتغصن

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition:

1. The milk smells bad; it's probably gone _____.
(in / on / at / off)
2. Let's go on _____ the meeting we were having before Mr. Matthews called.
(in / on / out / with)
3. Can you go _____ the report and tell me if you have any questions?
(on / away / with / through)
4. Before playing a prank on Saud's brother, we have to make sure Saud goes _____ with it.
(away / off / along / through)
5. The government has given us permission to go _____ with the construction of a new town hall.
(on / with / ahead / along)

Exercise G, SB, page 115: Prepositional Phrases

Phrasal Verb	Meaning in Arabic
play a joke / trick / prank on sb	يقوم بخداع شخص ما
trick / fool / deceive / mislead sb into doing sth	يخدع شخص من خلال عمل ما
trick / cheat sb out of their money	يغش بالفلوس
rip sb off	يسخر من
be fooled / tricked / deceived by sb	ينخدع من شخص ما
to fall victim to sth	يقع ضحية لشيء ما

6. My brother fell a victim _____ fake online websites.

(in / on / to / into)

7. He cheated me _____ some amount of money by giving me false dollars.

(off / by / out of / into)

8. He is a silly person. His friends usually play jokes _____ him.

(up / on / off / out)

9. The criminal deceived the police _____ giving them wrong information.

(into / away / without / through)

10. They ribbed him _____ because of the way he was dressed.

(in / on / at / off)

11. I can't believe that we were fooled _____ such a person.

(off / by / out of / into)

Exercises A, SB, Page 120

Word	Meaning	Word	Opposite
report	ينقل تقرير صحفي	lower	ينزل / يخفض
announce	يعلن	reduce	يقلل / ينقص
claim	يدعى	decrease	يقلل / ينقص
comment on	يعلق على	drop	يسقط / ينزل
agree with	يوافق على	customer	زبون
accept	يقبل	shopper	متسوق
approve of	يوافق على / يصادق على / يستحسن	client	عميل / زبون / موكل
		consumer	مستهلك

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. The mayor was asked to _____ on the issue.
(report / claim / comment / announce)
2. The surfing instructor _____ that all lessons would be cancelled due to bad weather.
(reported / claimed / commented / announced)
3. The product is _____ to contain natural ingredients only, but I seriously doubt it.
(reported / claimed / commented / announced)
4. The accident was widely _____ in the media.
(reported / claimed / commented / announced)
5. I don't _____ of people who take selfies all the time.
(accept / approve / agree / argue)
6. Children are warned not to _____ sweets from strangers.
(accept / approve / agree / argue)
7. Liz and I have different views about some things, so we don't always _____ with each other.
(accept / approve / agree / argue)
8. You should _____ your speed when approaching a pedestrian crossing.
(drop / reduce / slow / work)
9. Temperatures usually _____ during the night.
(drop / reduce / slow / lower)
10. _____ your voice — the baby is sleeping.
(drop / reduce / slow / lower)
11. The number of people who read printed books has _____.
(gone / reduced / decreased / lowered)
12. Car manufacturers do everything they can to keep their demanding _____ satisfied.
(customers / clients / shoppers / consumers)

13. Companies have not yet convinced _____ that food which is grown in a lab is safe to eat.

(customers / clients / agents / consumers)

14. Most of the lawyer's _____ are people with little money.

(customers / clients / shoppers / consumers)

15. During the sales, the streets were full of _____.

(customers / clients / agents / shoplifters)

16. Attention all _____! The department store will be closing in ten minutes.

(agents / clients / shoppers / shoplifters)

Exercise B, page 120, Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional Phrase	Meaning	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning
complaints about	شكاوي عن	the result of	نتيجة شيء ما
exceptions to	استثناءات لـ	reputation for	سمعة في
intention to	اهتمام بـ	specialist in	متخصص في
opposite of	عكس	threat to	تهديد لـ
reaction to	رد فعل لـ	knowledge of	معرفة بـ
necessity of			

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. We have received many complaints _____ this company.

(of / about / with / through)

2. Why are there so many exceptions _____ this grammar rule?

(to / over / on / in)

3. I have no intention _____ posting that photo online.

(on / in / of / to)

4. This is the opposite _____ what we wanted.

(to / on / of / off)

5. What was their reaction _____ what you said?
(with / to / over / on)

6. The accident was the result _____ his carelessness.
(of / in / about / with)

7. They have a reputation _____ designing innovative devices.
(with / about / of / for)

8. Salma is a specialist _____ Internet security.
(for / in / on / with)

9. Computer viruses are a threat _____ the health of your computer.
(to / behind / in / on)

10. I have a good knowledge _____ the Spanish language.
(for / of / with / about)

11. The article talked about the _____ of doing more to reduce smog in big cities.
(preference / necessity / reaction / complaints)

Unit 8/ Grammar: Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns (**who, whom, which, that, whose**) and relative adverbs (**where, when**).

Relative pronouns and adverbs link two sentences instead of a noun or a pronoun.

1) Who: It refers to a person or people.

It links two sentences instead of a subject or an object.

Examples:

1) I know **Ali**. **Ali** is a doctor. (**Ali** is a subject in the second sentence.)
I know **Ali who** is a doctor.

2) I know **Ali**. She gave **Ali** the book. (**Ali** is an object in the second sentence.)
I know **Ali who** she gave the book.

3) The man is clever. He was able to find a solution.

4) He called the students. The teacher asked them to do a project.

2) Whom: It refers to a person or people.

It links two sentences instead of **an object only**.

Examples:

1) I know **Ali**. She gave **Ali** the book. (**Ali** is an object in the second sentence.)
I know **Ali whom** she gave the book.

2) He called the students. The teacher asked them to do a project.

Note: “**who**” can be used instead of “**whom**” (instead of an object).

But “**whom**” can’t be used instead of “**who**” (instead of a subject).

Join the following pairs of sentences:

1. He saw **the boy**. **The boy** was crying in the street.

2. **Fatima** is a kind girl. **She** always helps the poor.

3. He met **the manager**. We sent a letter to **the manager**.

Note: When the noun is used after a preposition, we can use the preposition before the Relative pronoun “whom”, and in this case we **can't use who instead of whom**.

He met the manager **to whom** we sent the letter. ✓ (correct sentence)

He met the manager **to who** we sent the letter. X (wrong sentence)

4. She is the woman _____ works as a secretary.

(who / whom / whose / which)

5. Where are the people _____ you asked for the interview?

(where / whom / whose / which)

6. It was Omar _____ she went to the mall with.

(who / when / whose / which)

7- The driver with _____ you went to the airport found your wallet.

(who / whom / whose / which)

3) Which: It refers to things or animals.

It links two sentences instead of a subject or an object.

Examples:

1) He bought **the car**. **The car** was expensive. (The car is a **subject** in the second sentence)

He bought **the car which was** expensive.

2) He bought **the car**. He saw **the car** in the exhibition. (The car is an **object** in the second sentence)

He bought **the car which he saw** in the exhibition.

Join the following pairs of sentences:

1. He read the book. The book talks about the future.

2. The animals were nice. We saw the animals in the zoo.

3. She found the key _____ she was looking for.

(what / which / who / whom)

4. We enjoyed sitting under the tree _____ has big branches.

(which / who / whose / what)

4) that: it can be used instead of who , whom , or which)

1. He is the teacher _____ teaches us Physics.

(whom / whose / which / that)

2. Not all people _____ the company called for the interview came.

(that / whose / which / where)

3. The medicine _____ was prescribed to me was effective.

(who / whose / that / where)

5) Whose: it links two sentences instead of the possessive nouns or pronouns.

Possessive nouns like : Ali's / Salma's / the man's / the student's / the students' / the door's

Possessive pronouns like : my / his / her / your / our / their / its

Examples:

1) I respect **Salem**. **Salem's** father is my uncle.

I respect **Salem** **whose** **father** is my uncle. (Possession : the father of Salem)



(whose is preceded by a noun and followed by a noun, the relationship between the two Nouns is **possession**.)

NOUN + Whose + NOUN

2) It was the horse. Its leg was broken.

It was **the horse whose leg** was broken. (possession: the leg of the horse)

3) He is the doctor. His patients admire him a lot.

4) The mall made a big clearance. Its customers complained about its prices.

5) The film _____ editor won the Oscar prize will screened on TV tonight.

(which / that / whose / who)

6) Naser and Ahmad _____ project was about robots traveled to USA.

(who / whom / that / whose)

6) Where: It links two sentences instead of a **place and a preposition**.

Examples:

1) He likes **the city**. He lives **in that city**. (the noun city in the second sentence is preceded by a preposition, so it refers to a place.)

He likes **the city where** he lives. (the noun and the preposition were deleted.)

2) **Sheraton** is a luxurious hotel. He stayed **in Sheraton**.

Sheraton where he stayed is a luxurious hotel. (the noun and the preposition were deleted.)

Note: "Which" or "that" can be used instead of "where" on condition that the preposition is **NOT** deleted.)

- He likes the city **which / that** he lives **in**.
- He likes the city **in which** he lives. (more formal)
- Sheraton **which / that he stayed in** is a luxurious hotel.
- Sheraton **in which** he stayed is a luxurious hotel. (more formal)

(The preposition can be used before which)

Join each pair of the following sentences.

1. The engineers decide on the building. They will install the sat on it.

2. She applied to the university. Her friend studies in that university.

3. We will travel to the country _____ we are going to spend our vacation next week.
(which / where / whose / what)

4. The hospital _____ she was treated is so much organised.

(which / where / whose / that)

5. The city _____ he usually goes to is in South America.
(which / where / whose / what)

6. Where was the place _____ you visited last week.

(whom / where / whose / that)

7. The building in _____ he bout a flat is very big.
(which / where / what / that)

7) When: It links two sentences instead of a **time and a preposition**.

Examples:

1) It was **the time**. He came **at that time**. (the word “time” in the second sentence is preceded by a preposition, so it refers to time.)

It was **the time when** he came. (the word “time” and the preposition were deleted.)

2) Friday is **the day**. We have holiday **on that day**.

Friday is **the day when** we have holiday. (the tome and the preposition were deleted.)

Note: “Which” or “that” can be used instead of “when” on condition that the preposition is **NOT deleted.**)

- It was **the time which / that** he came **at**.
- It was the time at which he came. (more formal)
- Friday is **the day which / that** we have holiday **on**.
- Friday is the day on which we holiday. (more formal)

(The preposition can be used before which.)

Join each pair of the following of sentences.

1. It was the year. She graduated from university in that year..

2. It will be April. They will start their project in April.

3. They agreed on the time _____ the must handle their projects.
(which / where / when / what)
4. I remember that it was winter _____ we first arrived to Qatar.
(which / where / when / that)
5. The day _____ he will leave on is not known.
(which / where / when / what)
6. Is the time _____ we are going to meet at suitable to you?.
(whom / when / whose / that)
7. It was 2010 in _____ he started work in this company.
(which / when / whose / that)

8) Why: links two sentences instead of a reason or a cause.

- 1) He knows the reason. The reason he quit his business.
- 2) That was the reason _____ she didn't go to college.
(what / why / which / whose)

Join the sentences using **who, which, that, whose, whom or where** in as many ways as possible.

1. Yousef is a new colleague. I went for dinner with him last night. **(whom)**

2. Linda Hanson was my art teacher at school. She has an exhibition at the local gallery. **(who)**

3. Max got a job in advertising. That was a pleasant surprise. **(which)**

4. The company is owned by Andrew Olivetti. His family started it in 1934. **(whose)**

5. The mountain gorilla is one of the most endangered species. It lives in Africa. **(that)**

6. Let's go to Room 25. The examination will be held there. **(where)**

7. I was invited to a lecture last Saturday. I totally forgot about it. **(which)**

8. You wrote about a topic. It is very interesting. **(which)**

9. Is she the writer? Her book won first prize. **(whose)**

10. Let's go to the stadium. The event is going to be held there. **(where)**

11. It was 5 o'clock in the morning. I finished my college at that time. **(when)**

12. That was the reason. The reason he left the company. **(why)**

Choose the correct answer.

1. I will always remember the day on _____ I graduated from university.

(why / when / which / how)

2. That's the waiter _____ rudeness I wrote about in the letter of complaint.

(which / who / whom / whose)

3. He lives in a flat _____ has a beautiful view of the city.

(it / that / what / where)

5. Miranda, a colleague with _____ I took a self-defence class last year, is always in a bad mood lately.

(whom / that / whose / who)

5. There will always be moments in life _____ you doubt yourself.

(where / when / which / who)

6. I visited the house _____ one of our greatest poets grew up.

(which / that / where / what)

7. I know a great little restaurant _____ we can get lunch.

(that / who / where / when)

8. Sam knows a man _____ brother works for the president.

(who / where / whose / whom)

9. Do you know the reason _____ there are no penguins at the North Pole?

(which / that / where / why)

10. Food _____ is imported from other countries is expensive.

(that / why / where / who)

11. My grandfather remembers the time _____ there was no television.

(when / whom / where / which)

12. Most of the people ... she met were from Sydney.

(which / where / whose / whom)

13. I visited my uncle _____ son you met yesterday.

(who / whose / which / whom)

14. Can you find the teacher to _____ you talked this morning?

(who / whose / which / whom)

15. My home is a place ... I can relax after work.

(which / where / when / that)

Unit 8/ Reading

Read the following texts, and then answer the questions that follow.

To the manager of Flash Foods,

I am writing to express my disapproval of the advertising campaign which has recently been launched by your company. I have enclosed the flyer which was handed to me yesterday advertising the new chicken sandwich.

I must admit I went against my instincts and decided to order this delicious-looking sandwich. Imagine my surprise when I opened the box to find a slice of tomato and a piece of undercooked chicken squashed between two thin pieces of processed bread. There was nothing 'delicious and nutritious' about it, despite the claims on your flyer! I have also enclosed a photograph of what I was given. Do you find it looks similar in any way to the product you are advertising?

To prevent customers from falling for this deception, which is based on an inaccurate picture of your chicken sandwich 'sensation', I am asking that you drop this misleading advertisement immediately. If I continue to see these flyers, I will pursue legal action.

Sincerely,
Miranda Gilbert

Shampoo Cereal, anyone?

The marketing industry has at its disposal numerous ways of deceiving consumers.

When it comes to food marketing, this becomes more apparent as what we see advertised is more likely to be a work of art than actual cooking.



Marketers want food to look flawless for the photo shoot, so they do whatever it takes. They coat pancakes with hairspray to keep the toppings shiny and in place, they use motor oil instead of syrup because it reflects light better, and they use bright-white shampoo instead of milk.

Sometimes, food is recreated from other materials. A natural apple pie will crumble when sliced, but on TV it must, for reasons unknown, be made to fall into perfect slices. So they use artificially coloured mashed potato, and the crumbs disappear. When 'real' food is used, it is almost always digitally edited beyond recognition – enlarged, with the colours altered and brightened to make it look fresher.

What will manufacturers do when consumers begin to demand food that is as perfect as the artificial food they are used to seeing in advertisements?

1. What do the two texts have in common?
 - Consumers are satisfied with food advertisements.
 - Food advertisements are misleading to consumers.
 - Food marketing advertises the real situation of food cooking.
 - Food industries gain their profits through food advertisements.

2. What is the purpose of text 1?
 - A. to complain about an issue
 - B. to give information about an issue
 - C. to ask for information about an issue
 - D. to express gratitude towards an issue

3. What technique (language feature) has been used at the end of text 2?
 - A. direct speech
 - B. rhetorical question
 - C. addressing the reader
 - D. summarizing key points

4. What does the underlined word “deceiving” in text 2 mean?
 - A. tricking
 - B. convincing
 - C. threatening
 - D. encouraging

5. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Miranda Gilbert?
 - A. She is a marketer.
 - B. She is a consumer.
 - C. She is an advertisement designer.
 - D. She is the manager of Flash Foods.

6. In text 2, What does the underlined pronoun “**this**” line 3 refer to?
 - A. the necessity of using tricks
 - B. the importance of food marketing
 - C. the extent of misleading advertising
 - D. the number of consumers who are tricked

7. From text 1, mention TWO things that Miranda has enclosed with her letter.

Thing 1:
Thing 2:

8. From text 2, what do marketers do to make their food look flawless?

Write down THREE examples from the same text.

Example 1:
Example 2:
Example 3:

9. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?

Write T (True), F (False) or NM (NOT Mentioned).

1. Miranda complains that the chicken sandwich's price was not as mentioned in the flyer. _____
2. The chicken sandwich that Miranda found in the box was nutritious but not delicious. _____
3. Marketers use colours and other material to make food looks good in advertisements. _____

Unit 5: Writing: A letter / An email of Complaint

You have received a product you ordered online but there are problems with your order.

Write a letter or an email of complaint to the company you bought it from, outlining the reasons why you are not satisfied and what you expect them to do about it.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing regarding the 65-inch Flat Screen TV I ordered from your online shop on 5 January. I received the television yesterday, but I am extremely dissatisfied because, among other things, the product I received is not the product I had ordered.

To begin with, the delivery people refused to unpack the television before I signed for it. When I opened the box after they had quickly left, I found the screen was 50 inches instead of 65 **and** had a small crack, which became bigger after I removed the television from the box. **Finally**, when I checked my bank balance, I realised that I had been charged twice for the same product.

Considering all the above, I would like to return the television and receive a full refund.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Jassim Ahmad

Write a **LETTER of COMPLAINT** to Mr. John Gavin, the manager of *Switch & Go Limousine*, expressing your dissatisfaction with a trip you took recently from your home to the airport. (Write 180-200 words)

➤ Your name is J. Hussein

Helping notes:

inexperienced and unfriendly driver – old and uncomfortable car – expensive fees – flight missed ... etc.

* Use the appropriate formal style to write your letter.

Greeting Dear.....,

Reason for writing I am writing this letter to complain about

1st complaint First of all,

2nd and 3rd complaints To make matters worse,

Action to be taken Needless to say, I am extremely annoyed by this incident. I demand a full refund and a written apology.

Signing off Yours Sincerely,

Write a **LETTER** of **COMPLAINT** to Mr. John Spencer, the manager of *Comet Travel Services* expressing your dissatisfaction with a flight you took with them recently.

➤ Your name is S. Suleiman

Helping notes:

long delay before takeoff – a small and uncomfortable plane – poor services onboard – unhelpful staff ...etc.

* Use the appropriate formal style to write your letter.

Write a **LETTER of COMPLAINT** to Mr. Stan Brown, the manager of *Big Fish restaurant* expressing your dissatisfaction with a family dinner you had at that restaurant last week.

Your name: S. Murad

Your phone number: 553xxx

Helping tips:

- unwelcoming staff
- crowded & small venue
- expensive prices
- concluding remarks

** Make sure your letter does NOT include any personal details (name, phone number, email address...etc.)*