

2nd Exam Session: Unit 11 (T3) – Impressions

Study Guide – Grade 11 & 12

Part 1: Vocabulary List – Lesson A and B

No	Word	Synonym	Meaning
1	Speculate	Think	فکر کردن
2	Graduate	Get one's diploma	فارغ التحصیل شدن
3	Surely	Certainly	قطعاً/ مطمئناً
4	Genius	Prodigy/ wizard	نابغه
5	Probably	Maybe	شاید
6	Close	Near	نزدیک
7	Proud	Prideful	سرافراز
8	Up	Atop	بالا
9	Down	Bottom	پایین
10	Bored	Weary	خسته
11	Boring	Dull	خسته کننده
12	Interesting	Engaging	جالب
13	Fascinated	Captivated	شیفته/ جذاب
14	Interested	Curious/ engaged	کنجکاو/ مشتاق
15	Embarrassed	Ashamed	شرمنده/ خجالت زده
16	Annoyed	Irritated	آزرده
17	Pleased	Happy	خوشحال
18	Disappointed	Frustrated	نامید/ مایوس
19	Frustrating	Irritating	آزاردهنده/ ناامید کننده
20	Shocked	Stunned	متحیر/ بهت زده
21	Scared	Frightened	ترسیده/ وحشت زده
22	Surprised	Amazed	شگفت زده
23	Excited	Elated	هیجان زده
24	Jealous	Envious	حسود
25	Anxious	Worried	نگران
26	Worried	Anxious	مضطرب/ نگران

Part 2: Grammar – Lesson A**Modal verbs of speculating**

We use model verbs to guess, speculate, or make assumptions about a situation or action. The main ones are: **must, can, could, may, might, can't**.

1. Must (strongly certainty/ logical conclusion):

- We are very sure that something is true.
- Usually based on evidence or reasoning.

Examples:

- She must be tired after that long journey.*
 - He must have forgotten the meeting.*
 - She must be very happy.*
 - He must have left already; his car isn't here.*
 - She must be feeling nervous before the interview.*
 - Given the evidence, this must be the best solution.*
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2. Can (Possibility/ Ability):

- It suggests that something is possible or could happen.
- It is sometimes used to express ability, but for speculating we focus on possibility.

Examples:

- That can be true.*
 - It can be difficult to learn English.*
 - It can be risky to invest without research.*
 - He can be dangerous if you don't take care.*
-

3. Can't (strong negative guess):

- We use it when something is impossible, based on evidence.

Examples:

- He can't have forgotten your birthday.*
- that can't be the right answer, I checked twice.*
- You can't have seen him yesterday; he was out of town.*
- It can't have happened yesterday; I was with her all day.*
- You can't be telling the truth; his story doesn't make sense.*

4. Could (possibility/ less certain)

- It suggests a possible situation, but not certain.
- It is often used in the past, but can also be general.

Examples:

- They could be at the library now.*
 - That could have been the problem.*
 - She could have taken the wrong train and be late.*
 - You could be planning a surprise party for me.*
-

5. May (Possibility/ Formal)

- We use it when something is possible now or in the future.
- It is more formal than “might”.

Examples:

- I may arrive late.*
 - You may be right.*
 - He may have misunderstood your instructions.*
 - We may find this book useful for our research.*
 - There may be some delays due to the weather.*
-

Part 3: Grammar – Lesson B**Adjectives ending in -ed and -ing**

- **Adjectives ending in -ed** can describe how you feel about someone or something.

Examples:

- I'm bored with my job.*
- I'm interested in astronomy.*
- I get annoyed with my sister.*
- I'm excited about my vacation.*
- I'm scared of spiders.*

- **Adjectives ending in -ing** can describe someone or something.

Examples:

- My job is very boring.*
- I think astronomy is interesting.*
- She does a lot of annoying things.*
- My vacation is going to be exciting.*
- I think spiders are scary.*

Part 4: Vocabulary List – Lesson C and D

<i>No</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1	Saxophone	sax	ساکسافون/ آله موسیقی بادی
2	Motivated	Excited	با انگیزه/ هیجانزده
3	Perform	Accomplish/ display	نمایش دادن/ اجرا کردن
4	Impression	Influence / impact	تاثیر
5	Revolutionary	Solstitial	انقلابی
6	Inspiring	Encouraging	مشوق/ دلگرم کننده
7	Disadvantaged	Deprived	محروم
8	Immersion	Plunging/ wash	غوطه وری/ فرو رفتن در آب
9	Participants	Contributor	شرکت کننده
10	Commit	Assign	سپردن
11	Conductor	Director/ guide	راهنما
12	Overcome	Defeat	غلبه کردن
13	Resilient	Recessive/ irrepressible	ارتجاعی/ مقاوم
14	Flourishing	Prosperous	سرسبز

Unit 12 (T3) – In the news

Part 5: Vocabulary List – Lesson A, B, C, and D

No	Word	Synonym	Meaning
1	Local	Native	محلی
2	Fortunately	Luckily	خوشبختانه
3	Hit	Beat	ضربه زدن
4	Disrupt	Distort	درهم گسیختن
5	Damage	Harm	خسارت رساندن
6	Severe	Intense	شدید
7	Thunderstorm	Electric storm	طوفان رعد و برق
8	Thunder	Thunderclap	رعد
9	Lighten	Reduce/ lessen	کاستن/ سبک کردن
10	Rescue	Save	نجات دادن
11	Floods	Overflow of water	سیل
12	Destroy	Ruin	خراب کردن
13	Catastrophic	Baleful	فاجعه انگیز
14	Wildfires	آتش سریع و پر قدرت	
15	Tornado	Storm/ cyclone	گردباد/ طوفان
16	Freak	Ambivalence	دمدمی مزاج
17	Hailstorm	طوفان یا رگبار تگرگ	
18	Earthquake	Temblor	زلزله
19	Struck	اصابت ضربه	
20	Gain	Get	بدست آوردن
21	Leap	Jump	پرش
22	Correspondent	Reporter	خبرنگار
23	Mission	Task	ماموریت/ وظیفه
24	Willingness	Readiness	تمایل
25	Objectively	عینی	
26	Multicultural	Of several cultures	چند فرهنگی
27	Multiethnic	Of several ethnic	چند قومی

28	Multireligious	Of many religions	چند دینی
29	Tolerance	Endurance	تحمل
30	Minimize	Decrease	کم کردن
31	Sensible	Reasonable /clear	معقول/ محسوس
32	Overnight	Nightly	شبانه

Part 6: Writing – Essay writing

Basic structure of an essay;

What is an Essay?

- Essay is a group of paragraphs discussing a single topic.
- Every kind of essay has the same core structure regardless of the kind of essay you are writing.

Structure of an Essay:

1

Introduction – Introductory Paragraph

2

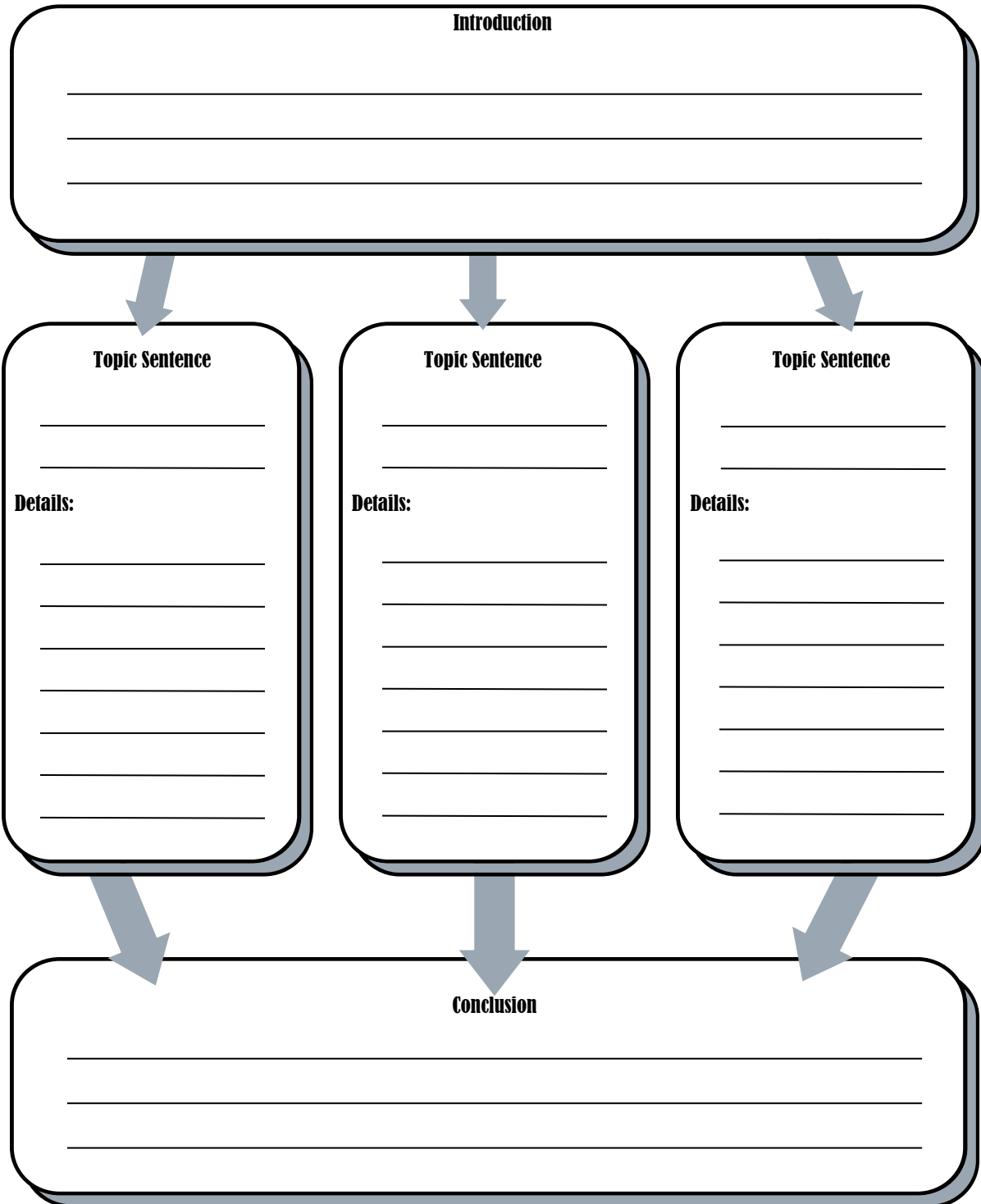
Body paragraph(s)

3

Conclusion – concluding paragraph

- *An essay looks like:*

Essay Writing



Introduction:

The introduction is the first part of an essay. It tells the reader what the essay is about and often states the main idea or opinion.

- It introduces the topic
- States the main idea

Example:

Topic: why is reading important?

Introduction:

“Reading is important because it helps people learn new things and think better.”



Introduces the topic



gives a reason

Body:

The body is the main part of an essay. Here, you explain your ideas, give examples, and support your opinion.

- Each paragraph explains one main idea.
- At least 3 paragraphs.
- Use examples and details to make it clear.

Example:

Body 1 → *Reading helps people learn new ideasⁱ. For example, history books teach about the pastⁱⁱ. It also improves imagination and creativity.ⁱⁱⁱ*

ⁱ *Main idea*

ⁱⁱ *Example*

ⁱⁱⁱ *Detail*

Conclusion:

The conclusion is the last part of an essay. It summarizes the main points and gives a final opinion.

- Summarizes the essay.
- Restates the main idea.

Example:

Conclusion → “In conclusion, reading is useful for everyone because it increases knowledge and creativity.”



Signal conclusion



summary of main idea