

**5<sup>th</sup> Exam Session: Unit 2 (T4) – Personal tastes**  
**Study Guide – Grade 11 & 12**

**Part 1: Grammar – Lesson A and B**

**Comparison with (not) as ... as;**

You can make comparisons with (not) as ... as with adjectives, nouns, and adverbs.

**Adjectives;** as + adjective + as

**Examples:**

1. *The pants are just **as comfortable as** my jeans. (They are the same.)*
2. *The pants are not **as comfortable as** my jeans. (They are less comfortable.)*
3. *I don't look **as scruffy as** I did. (I was scruffier before.)*

**Nouns;**

**Examples:**

1. *She depends **as little time as** possible on her makeup.*
2. *She doesn't wear **as many bright colors as** she should.*
3. *He doesn't pay **as much attention** to his appearance **as** he should.*

**Adverb;**

**Examples:**

1. *I tried **as hard as** I could to find the right style for her.*
2. *I don't like short hair **as much as** long hair.*

**Unit 3 (T4) – World cultures**

**Part 2: Vocabulary List – Lesson A, B, C & D**

No	Word	Synonym	Meaning
1	Cultures	Traditions/ lifestyle	تمدن/ فرهنگ
2	Miss	Lose	از دست دادن/ گم کردن
3	Typical	Normal	معمولی/ عادی
4	Delicious	Luscious	خوشمزه
5	Locally	In a particular place	به صورت محلی

6	Festival	Holiday/ carnival	جشنواره
7	Traditional	Common	مرسوم
8	Hollow	Empty/ absurd	پوچ/ توخالی
9	Manners	Treatment	رفتار
10	Bargain	Transaction/ dealing	معامله
11	Weird	Strange	عجیب
12	Honestly	Truly/ really	صادقانه
13	Proverbs	Saying/ maxim	ضرب المثل
14	Wisdom	Doctrine/ knowledge	خرد/ حکمت
15	Dilemma	Difficult situation/ clutch	وضع دشوار
16	Aptly	Appropriately	به درستی
17	Sum up	Summarize	خلاصه کردن
18	Metaphor	Trope/ simile	استعاره/ تشبیه
19	Fonder	Interested/ fond	علاقمند/ شیفته
20	Visualize	Imagine	تجسم کردن/ تصور کردن
21	Catchy	Adsorbent/ absorbing	جاذب/ گیرنده/ جذب کننده
22	Contradictory	Inconsistent/ contrary	متناقض/ مخالف
23	Universal	Global	جهانی
24	Deceptive	Glamorous/ charming	فریبنده

## Reading: Lesson D

### Proverbs; The wisdom that blinds us together

*Proverbs exist in every language and culture and are a way of passing down folk wisdom, or “common sense”, from generation to generation. Who doesn’t remember a time when they were struggling with a problem or dilemma, and someone quoted a proverb that aptly summed up or explained the situation? “All’s fair in love and war” describes the injustice that is often encountered in a romantic relationship and may help some of us accept it. “Absence makes the heart grow fonder” is meant to give hope when a loved one is far away. When that same relationship is brought to an end by distance, we hear, “Out of sight, out of mind.”*

*Proverbs have lasted for thousands of years, probably because they’re so memorable. Some are short and concise, like “Practice makes perfect” and “Haste makes waste,” while others use a poetic language such as metaphor, repetition, and rhymes. The metaphor “Out of the*

*frying pan and into the fire” is easy to visualize when you are faced with a difficult situation that just got even worse. The repetition of the consonant “t” makes it easy to remember “It takes two to tango.” The rhyme “When the cat’s away, the mice will play” comes to mind as soon as the boss leaves on vacation, and the repetition of the structure in “Once bitten, twice shy” makes this an extremely catchy phrase.*

*Some scholars who study proverbs look for examples that are unique to a particular culture as a key to understanding cultural differences. Others focus on the proverbs that appear in almost every language as a way of defining a common wisdom that binds all humans together.*

### Part 3: Writing – Essay writing

#### Basic structure of an essay;

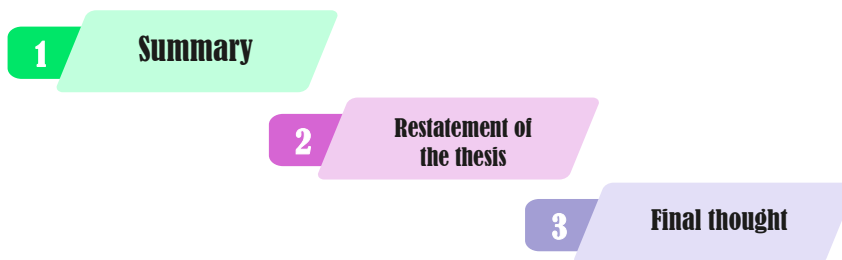
#### Concluding paragraph:

The concluding paragraph is the final paragraph of an essay.

- It summarizes the main ideas.
- Restates the thesis in different words.
- Give a final thought or opinion.
- It finishes the essay clearly and effectively.

#### Structure of concluding paragraph:

- A good concluding paragraph usually includes these 3 parts:



- **Summary:** *the summary of all the main points and essay.*
- **Restatement of the thesis:** *rewriting the main idea or thesis statement of the essay using different words.*
- **Final thought:** *give a final opinion, recommendation, advice, or general statement.*

#### Common signals in concluding paragraph;

Signals
In conclusion
To sum up,
Overall
To conclude

In summary



## Essay Sample

### Education

Education is very important in everyone's life. It helps people learn new skills, gain knowledge, and prepare for the future. In my opinion, education is essential because it improves personal development and creates better opportunities in life.

One important benefit of education is that it helps people gain knowledge and develop thinking skills (TS). In school, students learn subjects such as science, mathematics, and languages (SS). For example, these subjects help students understand how the world works and improve their problem-solving ability (D). As a result, educated people can make better decisions in life (CS).

Another benefit of education is that it improves communication and social skills (TS). Students learn how to work in groups, share ideas, and communicate with others (SS). For instance, group activities in class help students learn teamwork and respect different opinions (D). Therefore, education helps people become more confident in social situations (CS).

Education is also important because it provides better job opportunities in the future (TS). People with good education can find skilled jobs and build successful careers (SS). For example, many companies prefer workers who have degrees and strong knowledge (D). As a result, education helps improve a person's financial situation and quality of life (CS).

In conclusion, education plays a very important role in people's lives. It helps individuals gain knowledge, improve social skills, and achieve better job opportunities. For these reasons, education is essential for personal growth and building a successful future.