

"من المهارة الى الصدارة"

هيكل الاختبار النهائي

مدرسة عمر بن الخطاب

END OF TERM 1
REVISION
ENGLISH
GRADE 08 GENERAL

DONE BY:

OSAMA ELIAN

END OF TERM 01 REVISION GRADE 8 GENERAL 2025-2026 - ENGLISH

مدير المدرسة

أ. أحمد لشكري عيد البلوشي

English Final Exam Review
Grade 8 Access Term 1

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Exam Summary

Total Marks	Reading: 60	Writing: 40
Platform	SwiftAssess	Paper-based

The assessment is divided into three parts:

- **Part 1 – Vocabulary/Grammar:** Assesses skills toward Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 2 - Reading:** Targets working towards and at Grade Level Goal.
- **Part 3 – Reading:** Targets working at Grade Level Goal and beyond Grade Level Goal.
- **Writing Task:** Assesses student writing ability at Grade Level Goal.

	Part 1: Vocabulary/ Grammar	Part 2: Reading	Part 3: Reading	Part 3: Writing
Working toward Grade Level Goal		✓		
Working at Grade Level Goal	✓	✓	✓	✓
Working beyond Grade Level Goal			✓	

Narration	Provides a sequence and description of events; tells a story	Novels, Short stories, Plays, Biographies, Comic strips, Newspaper reports of events, Anecdotes, jokes, Narratives, Fiction, Literature, Recorded passages and audio materials, Shows, drama, TV news reports, TV documentaries, Radio documentaries, Autobiography, Memoir, Case Study
Exposition	Provide an explanation of how different elements interrelate and form a meaningful whole	Scholarly essays, Diagrams showing a model of how a system functions, Graphs of population trends, Concept maps, Entries in an online encyclopaedia, Definitions, summaries, text interpretations, Factual texts, articles, and reports, Lengthy complex texts, Highly specialized sources, Technical instructions, Lectures, talks, presentations, TV documentaries, Literature Review, Research Article, Conference Paper

Writing Exam (Paper)

Part	Theme	Vocabulary	Grammar	Functional Language
Part 4: Writing	All about School Study in another country	Term 1 Vocabulary	G.1.5 Adjectives (followed by prepositions and infinitives)	FL.16 Expressing Opinion
	Task Description		Construct Limits	
	Constructed Writing Response		4.1 • One text of 100 words related to theme. • One question asking for an opinion. 4.2 • One question with three prompts to elicit a narrative text related to theme. • Word count: 110 words. • 40 marks (based on rubric).	
4.1 Read the text and write your opinion about _____.				
4.2 Question				
3 Writing prompts				
Write a _____ words.				
Part 1 Read the text and write your opinion , add evidence from the text .		Part 2 Write your plan for your essay.		Part 3 Write your essay (introduction, body paragraph and conclusion).
2 SENTENCES!		4 CIRCLES!		10 SENTENCES!

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Writing Final Exam (EXAMPLE)

Part 1
Read a text and answer a question with your opinion and evidence.

Part 2
Read the question and plan your essay.

Part 3
Use your plan to write a 3 paragraph essay.

G08-General	English Language - Access Book 8	T1 2025-2026
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Name: _____ Grade: ____/____ Date: ____/____/____

Part 1: Opinion Question

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

My First Week Studying Abroad

Last year, I moved to Canada to study for one semester. At first, I felt nervous and missed my family a lot. Everything was new—the weather, the food, and even the way people talked. On my first day at school, I got lost in the hallway, but a friendly student helped me find my class. After a few days, I started to feel more confident. I joined a study group and made new friends from different countries. Studying abroad taught me to be brave and open-minded. Now, I believe learning in another country is a great adventure.

Would you like to study in another country? Why or why not?

Write at least two sentences.

Part 2: Plan

Write your answer below.

Write a plan for the essay prompt below. Please note — this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the essay in the next question.

Write about a studying in another country.

Include information about:

- Why do you think people should study in another country?
- What country would you like to study in?
- How will this help you in your future?

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Part 3: Essay

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Write about a studying in another country.

Include information about:

- Why do you think people should study in another country?
- What country would you like to study in?

How will this help you in your future?

Write at least 110 words in 3 paragraphs.

Reading Exam (Online)

Part 1A: Vocabulary	
Theme	Vocabulary
All About School After school	badly, quickly, slowly, quietly, loudly, carefully, happily, Club, painting, chess, computer, reading, golfing, Chinese, cooking, film-making
Culture and traditions of the UAE Life in the UAE, visiting a museum	pearl, to dive, divers, sunrise, sunset, rope, tradition, museum, fishing, desert, jewellery, culture, building
Questions	
Multiple-Choice Gap Fill	
Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.	

Part 1A: Vocabulary	
Theme	Vocabulary
All About School After school	badly, quickly, slowly, quietly, loudly, carefully, happily, Club, painting, chess, computer, reading, golfing, Chinese, cooking, film-making
Culture and traditions of the UAE Life in the UAE, visiting a museum	pearl, to dive, divers, sunrise, sunset, rope, tradition, museum, fishing, desert, jewellery, culture, building
Questions	
Multiple-Choice Gap Fill	
Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.	

Part 2: Reading	
Theme	Vocabulary
Buildings and Structures Buildings and nature	nature, wind, to connect, open space, doors, sliding windows, cool, in the future, wheel, busy, boat, to travel, to imagine
Questions	
Multiple-Choice Gap Fill	
Read the text. Choose the correct answer.	

Part 3: Reading	
Theme	Vocabulary
Culture and the traditions of the UAE Traditional dress, poetry	education, traditional, happiness, modern, elderly, comfortable, poet, leader, to chant, wedding
Questions	
Multiple-Choice Gap Fill	
Read the text. Choose the correct answer.	

Keywords

All about School		Culture and traditions of the UAE			Design and Shape		Buildings and Structures	
education التعليم	club نادي	pearl لؤلؤة	happiness سعادة	leader قائد	inventor مخترع	wheel عجلة	build يبني	tourist attraction معلم سياحي
film-making صناعة الأفلام	painting رسم	to dive يغوص	fishing صيد السمك	comfortable مريح	invention اختراع	sliding doors أبواب منزلقة	building مبنى	imagine يتخيل
chess شطرنج	computer حاسوب	divers غواصون	desert صحراء	poem قصيدة	light bulb مصباح كهربائي	open space مساحة مفتوحة	modern حديث	boat قارب
reading قراءة	golfing لعب الغولف	sunrise شروق الشمس	culture ثقافة	poet شاعر	explore يستكشف	sliding windows نوافذ منزلقة	busy مزدحم	travel يسافر
Chinese صيني	cooking طبخ	sunset غروب الشمس	jewellery مجوهرات	chant إنشاد	label ملصق		future مستقبل	cool رائع / بارد
carefully بعناية	happily بسعادة	rope حبل	traditional تقليدي	festival مهرجان	university جامعة		connect يتصل	wind رياح
well جيداً	badly بسوء	tradition تقاليد	respect احترام	wedding زواج	product designer مصمم منتجات		nature طبيعة	mosque مسجد
loudly بصوت عالي		museum متحف	elderly كبار السن	ancient قديم	object شيء / جسم			

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Keywords Activity 1

Activity: Choose the words that complete the sentence.

1. My brother started a new after-school _____ where they learn _____ skills like making short videos.
- a) education / cooking
 - b) Club / film-making
 - c) golf / painting
2. If you practice _____ every day, you will soon play _____ and win tournaments.
- a) reading / badly
 - b) golfing / well
 - c) computer / quietly
3. The art students worked _____ on their new _____ project for the school fair.
- a) loudly / Chinese
 - b) carefully / painting
 - c) happily / chess
4. The children laughed _____ when they won the _____ game because the opponent played _____.
- a) quickly / Club / quietly
 - b) happily / chess / badly
 - c) slowly / painting / loudly
5. If you want to join the _____ lesson, you must read the instructions _____ before you start.
- a) badly / loudly
 - b) cooking / carefully
 - c) happily / slowly
6. The divers had to use a strong _____ to pull themselves back up after they found a shiny _____.
- a) museum / building
 - b) rope / pearl
 - c) fishing / sunset
7. The oldest _____ of our country is that people used to _____ for weeks at sea to find wealth.
- a) culture / desert
 - b) tradition / fish
 - c) pearl / museum
8. You can see old boats and _____ from the _____ time at the history museum.
- a) jewellery / pearl
 - b) divers / building
 - c) sunrise / rope
9. They watched the beautiful _____ over the sea, knowing they would start work again at _____.
- a) rope / museum
 - b) sunset / sunrise
 - c) tradition / culture
10. To understand a country's _____, you should visit the _____ where they display historical objects.
- a) desert / pearl
 - b) culture / museum
 - c) fishing / rope

Keywords Activity 2



Activity: Choose the words that complete the sentence.

1. The young _____ presented his new _____ to the class to explain how it works.

 - a) product designer / university
 - b) inventor / invention
 - c) label / object
2. Before you _____ the old factory, check the _____ on the box to see what year it was built.

 - a) object / open space
 - b) explore / label
 - c) university / inventor
3. The team's job was to _____ a completely new kind of _____, focusing on its look and feel.

 - a) invent / university
 - b) label / open space
 - c) design / object
4. The city plans to turn the empty land near the _____ into a large _____ for people to relax.

 - a) inventor / label
 - b) university / open space
 - c) object / product designer
5. My dream is to become a _____ so I can plan how useful _____ will look in the future.

 - a) label / inventions
 - b) product designer / objects
 - c) inventor / label
6. Our city is always _____ with new projects, as they plan to _____ a new office tower downtown.

 - a) modern / connect
 - b) busy / build
 - c) nature / future
7. The large _____ in the city is a famous _____ that thousands of visitors come to see.

 - a) future / nature
 - b) mosque / tourist attraction
 - c) connect / build
8. Architects believe the _____ of our buildings must help people _____ with the natural world around them.

 - a) tourist attraction / build
 - b) future / connect
 - c) busy / modern
9. The government wants to _____ more energy-saving houses that look very _____ and stylish.

 - a) connect / busy
 - b) build / modern
 - c) mosque / nature
10. We must protect the _____ in our area, because it is important for the _____ of our environment.

 - a) busy / tourist attraction
 - b) mosque / modern
 - c) nature / future

Writing Review

Writing Exam Topics

- The essay part of the exam’s topic will be “all about school”. However, it might be an informative essay or narrative writing. These are examples of what the questions MAY look like.

Write about a studying in another country.

**Informative writing
(information)**

Include information about:

- Why do you think people should study in another country?
- What country would you like to study in?
- How will this help you in your future?

Imagine you study in another country for one year.

Write a story about your experience.

Include information about:

- Describe your first day at school.
- Explain how the school was different from your old one.
- Tell what you learned from studying abroad.

**Narrative writing
(story)**

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Writing Question!

**Narrative
Writing
(Story)**

Imagine you study in another country for one year. Write a story about your experience.

**Beginning (talk
about time and
place)**

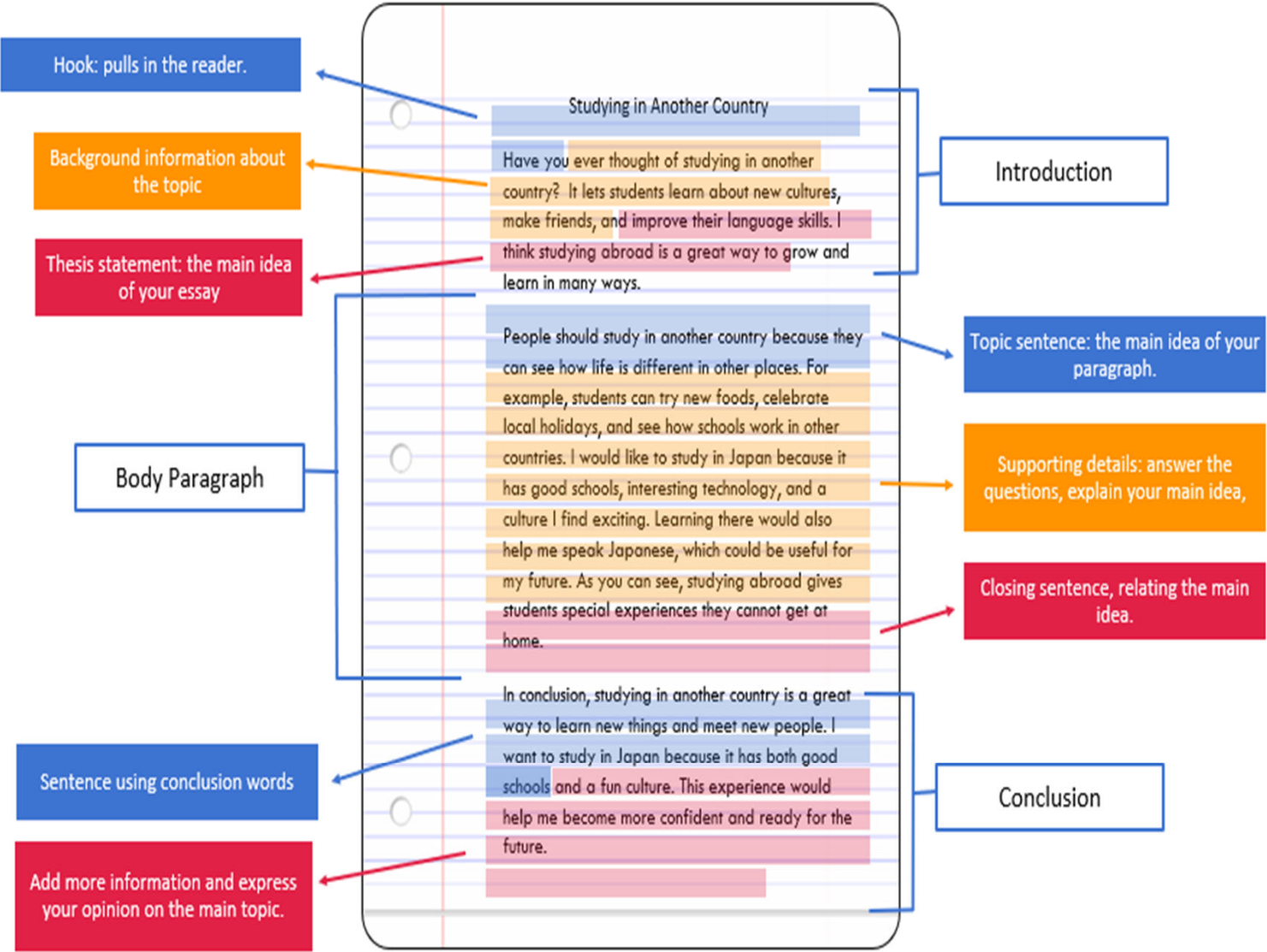
Include information about:

- Describe your first day at school.
- Explain how the school was different from your old one.
- Tell what you learned from studying abroad.

**Middle (add a
problem that
happens)**

**End (add the
solution)**

What are the parts of an essay?



Part 1: Opinion

Opinion = your ideas

What you think or believe.

How can I start my opinion sentence?

- In my opinion...
- It is important...
- I prefer...
- I believe...
- I think...
- I feel...
- I suggest...

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

My First Week Studying Abroad

Last year, I moved to Canada to study for one semester. At first, I felt nervous and missed my family a lot. Everything was new—the weather, the food, and even the way people talked. On my first day at school, I got lost in the hallway, but a friendly student helped me find my class. After a few days, I started to feel more confident. I joined a study group and made new friends from different countries. Studying abroad taught me to be brave and open-minded. Now, I believe learning in another country is a great adventure.

Would you like to study in another country? Why or why not?

Write at least two sentences.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part 2: Plan

Write short sentences in a mind map that will help you write your essay.

How do I write my plan?

- Read the question carefully.
- Put the main idea in the middle.
- Add details on the side for each question.
- **Keep it short!**

Write your answer below.

Write a plan for the essay prompt below. Please note — this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the essay in the next question.

Write about a studying in another country.

Include information about:

- Why do you think people should study in another country?
- What country would you like to study in?
- How will this help you in your future?



Part 3: Essay

Your essay should be 3 paragraphs answering all the questions.

Studying in Another Country

Have you ever thought of studying in another country? It lets students learn about new cultures, make friends, and improve their language skills. I think studying abroad is a great way to grow and learn in many ways.

People should study in another country because they can see how life is different in other places. For example, students can try new foods, celebrate local holidays, and see how schools work in other countries. I would like to study in Japan because it has good schools, interesting technology, and a culture I find exciting. Learning there would also help me speak Japanese, which could be useful for my future. As you can see, studying abroad gives students special experiences they cannot get at home.

In conclusion, studying in another country is a great way to learn new things and meet new people. I want to study in Japan because it has both good schools and a fun culture. This experience would help me become more confident and ready for the future.

Introduction

3 sentences

- ☐ Hook
- ☐ Background information
- ☐ Thesis Statement (main idea)

Body Paragraph

7-8 sentences

- ☐ Topic sentence
- ☐ Supporting details (6 sentences)
- ☐ Closing sentence

Conclusion

3 sentences

- ☐ Conclusion word
- ☐ Repeat main idea
- ☐ Express your opinion

Part 4: Editing

You reread your writing to add missing things, fix mistakes or move things around.

Checklist:

- ☐ Answered in full sentences
- ☐ Use capitals
- ☐ Use fullstops
- ☐ Check spelling
- ☐ Used sentence starters
- ☐ Did NOT use 'and' or 'because' to start a sentence
- ☐ Reread my work to check for mistakes

Hook

Background information

Thesis Statement (main idea)

Topic sentence

Supporting details (6 sentences)

Closing sentence

Conclusion word

Repeat main idea

Express your opinion

Total 3 sentences

Total 8 sentences

Total 3 sentences



Grammar Review



Parts of Speech

The boy yelled, "Help!" and he saw a brave dog quickly run to the rescue.



Noun

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Person	Place	Thing
girl	school	pencil
boy	home	jacket
teacher	store	dog

Pronoun

A pronoun is used in place of a noun in a sentence. A pronoun may take the place of the name of a person, place, or thing.

I	you	she	he
it	we	they	me

Verb

A verb can tell what action someone or something is doing. A verb can also express a state of being.

Action		State of Being	
run	jump	am	is
sit	ask	are	was
think	talk		were

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun. An adjective tells what kind, how many, or which one.

What Kind	How Many	Which One
happy	more	this
brave	two	that

Article

The words a, an, and the belong to a special group of adjectives called articles. An article can be used before a noun in a sentence.

a	an	the
a dog	an apple	the boy
a rabbit	an ant	the bird

Adverb

An adverb describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. An adverb tells how, when, where, or to what degree.

When	How	Where	To What Degree
today	quickly	outside	barely

Preposition

A preposition combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that tells something about another word in a sentence.

from	to	until
over	with	after

Conjunction

A conjunction joins together single words or groups of words in a sentence.

and	but	or	nor
-----	-----	----	-----

Interjection

An interjection expresses strong feeling or emotion. An interjection can be a single word or a phrase.

Help!	Oh!	Ouch!
Ugh!	Whew!	Ah!
My goodness!	Look out!	Oh dear!

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Parts of Speech

Sort the words in the correct column.

~~he~~	scary	they	swimming
shiny	Shamsa	Zayed University	car
small	sneaked	is	yellow
table	people	ate	her

Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adjective
	he		

Ahmed owns a shiny red car. He drove it really fast.

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Grammar Practice

Grammar Topics

Part 1B: Grammar		
Theme	Vocabulary	Grammar
Design and Shape Things we use every day	inventor, invention, sunset, light bulb, drawing, to explore, bicycle, label, university, product designer, object	• Past Time (past simple (including verb 'to be')) • Adverbs (adverbial linkers) • Prepositions (time) • Prepositions (place)
Buildings and Structures Brilliant buildings	mosque, building, ancient, to build, tourist attraction	
Questions		
Multiple-Choice Gap Fill		
Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.		

Grammar Topics 1

Past Simple

Using regular and irregular verbs to talk about the past.

Past simple verbs are used to talk about something that happened before.

Verb 'to be'

am > was
is > was
are > were

I am here.
I was here.

Regular Verbs

+ ed

walk > walked
stop > stopped
hate > hated
dry > dried
stay > stayed

He walks alone.
He walked alone.

Irregular Verbs

The verb changes.

go > went
know > knew
sleep > slept
hear > heard
buy > bought

Hamad goes home.
Hamad went home.

	present	past
Most regular verbs + -ed	check	checked
	open	opened
	play	played
	want	wanted
	rain	rained
	watch	watched
	walk	walked
	visit	visited
Ending in -en add -ed	arrive	arrived
	practise	practised
	like	liked
Ending in consonant + vowel + consonant Double last letter and add -ed	close	closed
	change	changed
	grab	grabbed
Ending in -y: "erase" -y and add -ied	stop	stopped
	travel	travelled
	try	tried
Ending in -y: "erase" -y and add -ied	cry	cried
	study	studied

PRESENT	PAST
be	was/were
bite	bit
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
can	could
come	came
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
learn	learnt
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wake	woke
win	won
write	wrote

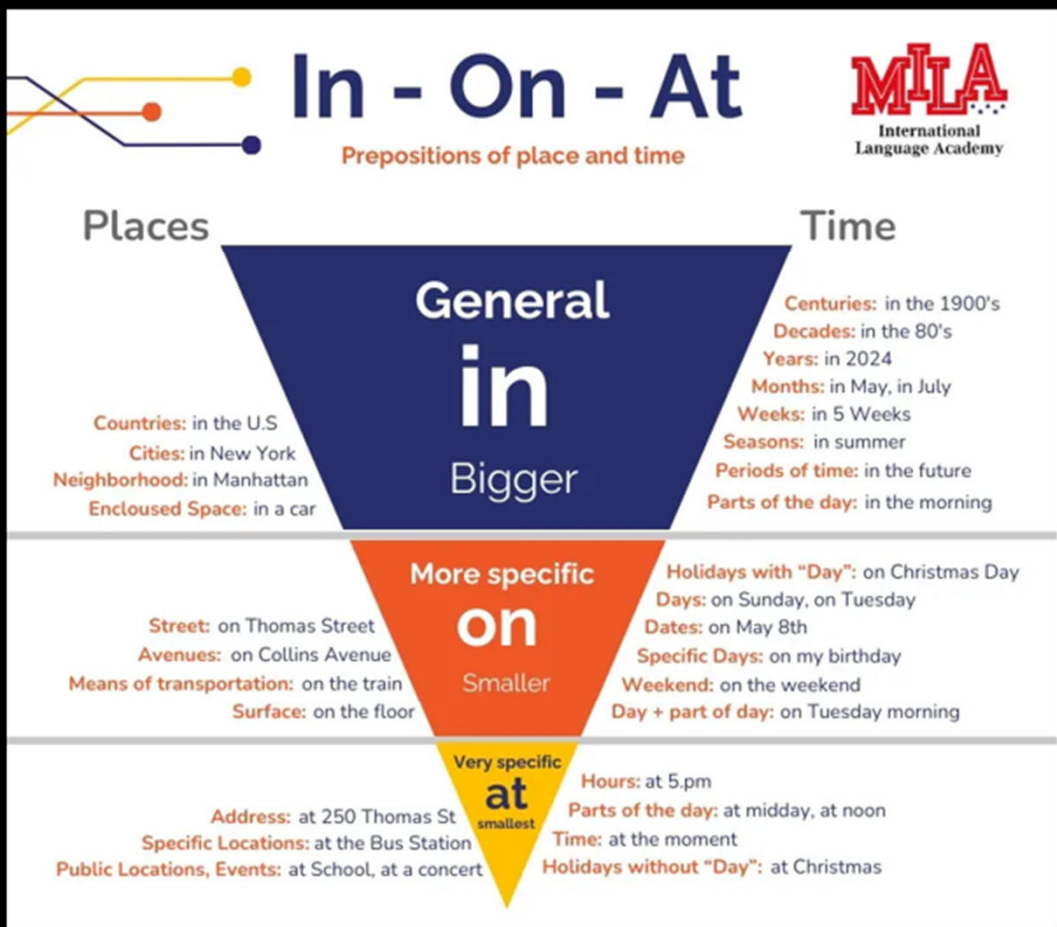
Linking Adverbs

To use adverbs between two ideas to link them together.

Linking Adverbs	Meaning / Use	Example Sentence
Therefore	Used to show what happened next.	The students studied hard; therefore , they did well on the exam.
However	Used to show an opposite idea.	I wanted to play outside; however , it started to rain.
As a result	To show why something happened.	She forgot to set her alarm; as a result , she was late for school.
That's why	Explains the reason for something.	He practices every day; that's why he is so good at basketball.
In addition, additionally, moreover	To add more information.	The hotel provides a free breakfast. Additionally , they have free Wi-Fi.

Grammar Topics 2

Prepositions of Time and Place



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Linking Adverbs

To use adverbs between two ideas to link them together.

Linking Adverbs	Meaning / Use	Example Sentence
Therefore	Used to show what happened next .	The students studied hard; therefore , they did well on the exam.
However	Used to show an opposite idea .	I wanted to play outside; however , it started to rain.
As a result That's why	Explains the reason for something.	She forgot to set her alarm; as a result , she was late for school. He practices every day; that's why he is so good at basketball.
In addition, additionally, moreover	To add more information.	The hotel provides a free breakfast. Additionally , they have free Wi-Fi.

Activity: Choose the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

- It was raining heavily; _____, the football match was canceled.
a) in addition
b) as a result
c) however
- I studied hard for the test. _____, I got a high score.
a) therefore
b) however
c) in addition
- She loves reading. _____, she enjoys writing stories.
a) In addition
b) That's why
c) However
- The restaurant was full. _____, we had to wait for a table.
a) However
b) As a result
c) In addition
- He didn't set an alarm. _____, he woke up late for school.
a) That's why
b) However
c) In addition
- The movie was long. _____, it was very interesting.
a) However
b) In addition
c) Therefore
- I love swimming; _____, I go to the pool every weekend.
a) that's why
b) however
c) moreover
- She saved her money for months; _____, she bought a new bike.
a) in addition
b) as a result
c) however

Prepositions of Time (1)

Words used to talk about time.



Write at/on/in.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <u>on</u> 6 June | 7 <u>on</u> 24 September | 13 <u>on</u> Friday morning |
| 2 <u>in</u> the evening | 8 <u>on</u> Thursday | 14 <u>on</u> Saturday night |
| 3 <u>at</u> half past two | 9 <u>at</u> 11.45 | 15 <u>at</u> night |
| 4 <u>on</u> Wednesday | 10 <u>on</u> Christmas Day | 16 <u>at</u> the end of the day |
| 5 <u>in</u> 1997 | 11 <u>on</u> Christmas | 17 <u>on</u> the weekend |
| 6 <u>in</u> September | 12 <u>in</u> the morning | 18 <u>in</u> winter |

Write at/on/in.

- 1 Bye! See you on Friday.
- 2 Where were you on 28 February?
- 3 I got up at 8 o'clock this morning.
- 4 I like getting up early in the morning.
- 5 My sister got married in May.
- 6 Diane and I first met in 1991.
- 7 Did you go out on Tuesday?
- 8 Did you go out in Tuesday evening?
- 9 Do you often go out in the evening?
- 10 Let's meet at 7.30 tomorrow evening.
- 11 I often go away at the weekend.
- 12 I'm starting my new job in 3 July.
- 13 We often go to the beach in summer.
- 14 George isn't here at the moment.
- 15 Jane's birthday is in December.
- 16 Do you work on Saturdays?
- 17 The company started in 1989.
- 18 I like to look at the stars at night.
- 19 I'll send you the money at the end of the month.

But !! on a holiday / a vacation in 2 hours
in the morning in the afternoon in the evening at the weekend on weekends

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| AT + Specific Time | - I get up <u>at</u> 7 o'clock.
- The movie starts <u>at</u> 8.30. |
| AT + Holiday Period | - They sing carols <u>at</u> Christmas.
- Come and visit us <u>at</u> Thanksgiving. |
| ON + Days | - I will visit you <u>on</u> Wednesday.
- Where were you <u>on</u> Friday? |
| ON + Dates | - His birthday is <u>on</u> March 27th.
- The exam is <u>on</u> the 16th. |
| IN + Months | - My birthday is <u>in</u> January.
- I'm going on vacation <u>in</u> August. |
| IN + Years | - Shakespeare was born <u>in</u> 1564.
- The Titanic sank <u>in</u> 1912. |
| IN + the + Decade | - Life was difficult <u>in</u> the 1940s.
- There were many hippies <u>in</u> the '60s. |
| IN + the + Century | - We are living <u>in</u> the 21st century.
- It was built <u>in</u> the sixth century. |
| IN + Season | - We go to the beach <u>in</u> summer.
- There are many flowers <u>in</u> spring. |
| IN + Time Period | - The meeting starts <u>in</u> ten minutes.
- She will be here <u>in</u> three hours. |

Prepositions of Time (2)

Words used to talk about time.

Grammar

Prepositions of Time DURING - UNTIL - FOR - SINCE

DURING

For part of a period of time;
at the same time as another event.
- *He slept during the meeting.*



UNTIL

An action that continues up to but not after a specific moment.
- *I will stay up until ('till) midnight tonight.*
- *They will study until the day of the exam.*



FOR

During a declared (spoken) length of time.
- *I have lived in Brazil for 17 years.*
- *They hadn't seen each other for more than a year.*



SINCE

Between a moment in the past and now.
- *I have lived in Brazil since 2002.*
- *I haven't been to NY since 2014.*



FROM ... TO

We use FROM ... TO to show when something begins and ends.

- *The class will be from 2 pm to 4 pm.*
- *She was sick from Tuesday to Friday.*
- *The course runs from January to May.*

#LearnEnglishWithCarlo

2 Write until/since/for.

- 1 Sue and Dave have been married since 1968.
- 2 I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed until 10 o'clock.
- 3 We waited for Sue for half an hour, but she didn't come.
- 4 'Have you just arrived?' 'No, I've been here since half past seven.'
- 5 'How long did you stay at the party last night?' 'I was there until midnight.'
- 6 Dan and I are good friends. We have known each other for ten years.
- 7 I'm tired. I'm going to lie down for a few minutes.
- 8 Don't open the door of the train until the train stops.
- 9 This is my house. I've lived here for seven years old.
- 10 Jack has gone away. He'll be away until Wednesday.
- 11 Next week I'm going to Paris for three days.
- 12 I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work until six.
- 13 'How long have you known Anna?' 'I've known her since we were at school together.'
- 14 Where have you been? I've been waiting for you for twenty minutes.

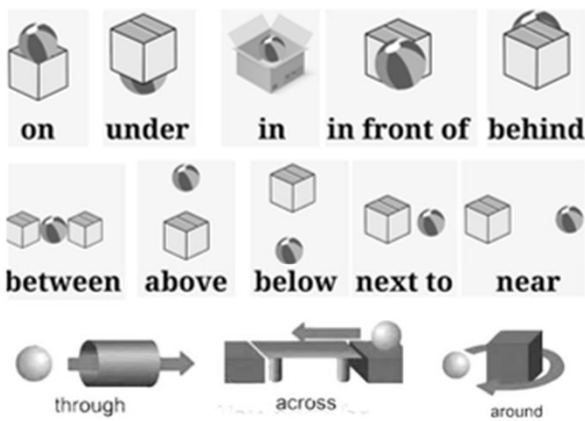
Read the information and complete the sentences. Use from ... to / until / since.

ALEX	KAREN	CLARE	ADAM
I live in England now. I lived in Canada before. I came to England in 1999.	I live in Switzerland now. I lived in France before. I came to Switzerland in 2003.	I work in a restaurant now. I worked in a hotel before. I started work in the restaurant in 2001.	I'm a journalist now. I was a teacher before. I started work as a journalist in 1998.

- 1 (Alex / Canada / 1991 → 1999) Alex lived in Canada from 1991 to 1999.
- 2 (Alex / Canada / → 1999) Alex lived in Canada until 1999.
- 3 (Alex / England / 1999 →) Alex has lived in England since 1999.
- 4 (Karen / France / → 2003) Karen lived in France until 2003.
- 5 (Karen / Switzerland / 2003 →) Karen has lived in Switzerland since 2003.
- 6 (Clare / a hotel / 1998–2001) Clare worked in a hotel from 1998 to 2001.
- 7 (Clare / a restaurant / 2001 →) Clare has worked in a restaurant since 2001.
- 8 (Adam / a teacher / 1992–1998) Adam was a teacher from 1992 to 1998.
- 9 (Adam / a journalist / 1998 →) Adam has been a journalist since 1998.

Prepositions of Place

Words used to talk about where something is.



Write in/at/on.

- 1 Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.
- 2 What have you got under your bag?
- 3 Look! There's a man in the roof. What's he doing?
- 4 There are a lot of fish in this river.
- 5 Our house is number 45 – the number is in the door.
- 6 'Is the post office near here?' 'Yes, turn left near the traffic lights.'
- 7 It's difficult to park in the centre of town. It's better to park near the centre of town.
- 8 My sister lives in Brussels.
- 9 Charlie is in hospital. He had an operation yesterday.
- 10 How many pages are there in this book?
- 11 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had something to eat on the train.'
- 12 I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down on the way here.
- 13 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's at his brother's.'
- 14 Don't believe everything you see in the newspaper!
- 15 I walked to work, but I came home on the bus.

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 The dog swam across the river.
- 2 A book fell off the shelf.
- 3 A plane flew over the village.
- 4 A woman got out of the car.
- 5 A girl ran along the road.
- 6 Suddenly a car came round the corner.
- 7 They drove past the village.
- 8 They got on the train.
- 9 The moon travels around the earth.
- 10 They got near the house near a window.

MAZE Assessment Practice 1

Activity: Fill in the blanks with the correct option to complete the passage.

Long ago, many inventors (1) _____ amazing things that changed our daily lives. One of them (2) _____ the light bulb, which helped people see after sunset. Before that, homes (3) _____ dark and people used candles. (4) _____, the new invention made life brighter and safer.

In another part of the world, someone (5) _____ the first bicycle. It (6) _____ people move faster and travel longer distances. (7) _____, many families could visit friends more easily. A famous product designer later (8) _____ new shapes for the bicycle to make it safer. (9) _____, the design became popular all around the world. Today, students who want to be inventors often study at a university. They (10) _____ new ideas and make careful drawings of each object they want to create.

(11) _____, their hard work turns ideas into useful inventions that people use every day.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____
a) create
b) created
c) creating | 7. _____
a) That's why
b) However
c) Therefore |
| 2. _____
a) invented
b) invents
c) inventing | 8. _____
a) design
b) designing
c) designed |
| 3. _____
a) are
b) was
c) were | 9. _____
a) However
b) Therefore
c) In addition |
| 4. _____
a) As a <u>result</u>
b) In addition
c) However | 10. _____
a) explore
b) explored
c) exploring |
| 5. _____
a) build
b) built
c) building | 11. _____
a) Therefore
b) That's why
c) As a <u>result</u> |
| 6. _____
a) helped
b) helps
c) helping | |

MAZE Assessment Practice 2

Activity: Fill in the blanks with the correct option to complete the passage.

The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque is one of the most beautiful buildings (1) _____ the United Arab Emirates. It stands proudly (2) _____ the city of Abu Dhabi and can be seen clearly (3) _____ the main highway. Visitors often arrive (4) _____ the morning when the sunlight shines on the white domes.

Tourists enter the mosque (5) _____ the main gate, which is decorated with flowers and patterns. Inside, there are large carpets spread (6) _____ the floor and chandeliers hanging (7) _____ the ceiling. Beautiful designs can be seen (8) _____ the walls, and calligraphy is painted (9) _____ the doors.

There is a big fountain (10) _____ the middle of the courtyard, and palm trees grow (11) _____ the sides of the walkway. The mosque opens to visitors (12) _____ 9 a.m. and closes (13) _____ 6 p.m. A visitor center stands (14) _____ the mosque, and buses stop (15) _____ the parking lot nearby.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. _____
a) in
b) at
c) on | 6. _____
a) on
b) under
c) beside | 11. _____
a) beside
b) under
c) between |
| 2. _____
a) in
b) near
c) between | 7. _____
a) above
b) at
c) between | 12. _____
a) at
b) in
c) on |
| 3. _____
a) across from
b) under
c) at | 8. _____
a) on
b) in
c) under | 13. _____
a) at
b) on
c) in |
| 4. _____
a) at
b) on
c) in | 9. _____
a) on
b) above
c) at | 14. _____
a) next to
b) behind
c) across from |
| 5. _____
a) through
b) on
c) above | 10. _____
a) in
b) near
c) at | 15. _____
a) at
b) near
c) inside |

Reading Comprehension

Reading Tips

- Always read the **questions before the text**.
- Look for **keywords in the question**, the same word will help you find the answer in the text.
- When reading the text, **skip some words that you don't understand** - it's okay!
- Make sure you **choose the answer you found in the text**.
- **Read the text again** to check your answers.
- Don't submit without **checking all your answers**.

END OF TERM 01 REVISION GRADE 8 ACCESS 2025-2026 - ENGLISH

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

Brilliant Buildings and Nature

Modern architects often try to create buildings that are connected to nature. For example, some buildings have sliding windows and sliding doors that allow fresh wind to enter freely. These buildings often include open spaces where people can relax and enjoy a cool atmosphere. Architects imagine how people will travel through these spaces and how they will connect with the environment.

Some buildings are designed to move, like giant wheels or floating structures that look like boats. In the future, architects hope that cities will be busy but also full of green areas, making urban life healthier. People can imagine gardens on rooftops, water flowing near buildings, and natural paths connecting different parts of a city. Nature and architecture can work together to create beautiful and practical spaces for everyone to enjoy.



Activity: Answer the questions using the text. Highlight your evidence.

1. What do sliding windows and sliding doors allow?
a) People to sleep comfortably
b) Fresh wind to enter the building
c) Buildings to move
2. Why do some buildings have open spaces?
a) To store furniture
b) So people can relax
c) To block the sun
3. What does the text suggest architects imagine?
a) How people will connect with the environment
b) How buildings can be painted
c) How to make streets busy
4. What is an example of a building that moves?
a) A house with a garden
b) A giant wheel or floating boat
c) A building with sliding doors
5. According to the text, what will cities include in the future?
a) Only tall buildings
b) Busy areas with green spaces
c) No natural areas
6. What can people imagine on rooftops?
a) Gardens and water flowing
b) Parking lots and roads
c) Shops and restaurants
7. What is the main idea of the text?
a) Modern buildings can connect with nature
b) Cities will be very crowded in the future
c) Buildings must always be made of glass
8. Why is nature important in architecture according to the text?
a) It makes buildings cheaper
b) It creates beautiful and practical spaces
c) It reduces the number of people

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

Ali's First Hunt

Activity: Answer the questions using the text. Highlight your evidence.

Ali woke before the desert sun. He was finally old enough to join his grandfather, Salem, on the traditional falconry trip. This was a great honor. The day was crisp and cool—perfect for flying. Ali dressed quickly in his kandura and helped load the equipment into the truck. He was nervous but determined to learn everything.

Grandfather Salem carried his prized falcon, a magnificent bird named Badr (meaning 'full moon'). "Falconry is more than a sport, Ali," Salem said, adjusting Badr's hood. "It teaches us patience and respect for the natural world. Look how the bird trusts my hand. That trust is everything."

They drove far into the dunes, where the sand was a beautiful, unbroken red. Salem found a good spot, removed Badr's hood, and held the bird steady. Ali watched, completely focused. Badr rose quickly into the vast blue sky. After a tense few moments, the falcon spotted a small desert hare and dropped like a stone. The hunt was swift and successful.

Salem praised Badr, rewarding the bird gently. Then, he turned to Ali. "Now you try." Ali's heart pounded. He held Badr on his gloved hand. The falcon felt heavy and powerful. Ali slowly let go. Badr circled once, then flew straight back, landing perfectly on Ali's wrist!

It was an incredible moment. Ali realized that this tradition connects him not only to his grandfather but to generations of Bedouin history. He felt a strong connection to his heritage. He knew that even though the city was modern, these skills must never be forgotten.



- What is the simple fact about why Ali woke up very early?
a) He had to prepare for school.
b) He was going on a falconry trip with his grandfather.
c) He had to give food to the falcon.
- What does the word 'magnificent' mean when Ali describes the bird, Badr?
a) Very tired and old.
b) Very big and beautiful.
c) Easy to hold.
- What does the grandfather say is one lesson falconry teaches?
a) How to drive fast.
b) How to talk to birds.
c) To be patient and respect nature.
- What can you guess about Ali and Salem's relationship?
a) They only talk about city life.
b) Salem is sharing important culture with Ali.
c) Ali does not want to learn from Salem.
- What happened right after Salem took off the falcon's hood?
a) The falcon found the hare.
b) Ali became nervous.
c) The falcon flew high into the sky.
- Ali felt a connection to his history. This is like the feeling when you:
a) buy a new phone.
b) learn an old story from your family or country.
c) learn a new math skill.
- What is the main idea of Ali's whole experience?
a) Ali caught a small animal for dinner.
b) Ali learned that the desert is peaceful.
c) Ali took part in an old tradition and felt proud of his history.
- What will Ali most likely do next in the future?
a) He will stop learning falconry.
b) He will continue to practice falconry with his grandfather.
c) He will teach his grandfather a new sport.

Activity Answers

Keywords Activity 1

• Activity: Choose the words that complete the sentence.

1. My brother started a new after-school _____ where they learn _____ skills like making short videos.

- a) education / cooking
- b) Club / film-making
- c) golf / painting

2. If you practice _____ every day, you will soon play _____ and win tournaments.

- a) reading / badly
- b) golfing / well
- c) computer / quietly

3. The art students worked _____ on their new _____ project for the school fair.

- a) loudly / Chinese
- b) carefully / painting
- c) happily / chess

4. The children laughed _____ when they won the _____ game because the opponent played _____.

- a) quickly / Club / quietly
- b) happily / chess / badly
- c) slowly / painting / loudly

5. If you want to join the _____ lesson, you must read the instructions _____ before you start.

- a) badly / loudly
- b) cooking / carefully
- c) happily / slowly

6. The divers had to use a strong _____ to pull themselves back up after they found a shiny _____.

- a) museum / building
- b) rope / pearl
- c) fishing / sunset

7. The oldest _____ of our country is that people used to _____ for weeks at sea to find wealth.

- a) culture / desert
- b) tradition / fish
- c) pearl / museum

8. You can see old boats and _____ from the _____ time at the history museum.

- a) jewellery / pearl
- b) divers / building
- c) sunrise / rope

9. They watched the beautiful _____ over the sea, knowing they would start work again at _____.

- a) rope / museum
- b) sunset / sunrise
- c) tradition / culture

10. To understand a country's _____, you should visit the _____ where they display historical objects.

- a) desert / pearl
- b) culture / museum
- c) fishing / rope

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Keywords Activity 2

• Activity: Choose the words that complete the sentence.

1. The young _____ presented his new _____ to the class to explain how it works.

a) product designer / university
b) inventor / invention
c) label / object
2. Before you _____ the old factory, check the _____ on the box to see what year it was built.

a) object / open space
b) explore / label
c) university / inventor
3. The team's job was to _____ a completely new kind of _____, focusing on its look and feel.

a) invent / university
b) label / open space
c) design / object
4. The city plans to turn the empty land near the _____ into a large _____ for people to relax.

a) inventor / label
b) university / open space
c) object / product designer
5. My dream is to become a _____ so I can plan how useful _____ will look in the future.

a) label / inventions
b) product designer / objects
c) inventor / label
6. Our city is always _____ with new projects, as they plan to _____ a new office tower downtown.

a) modern / connect
b) busy / build
c) nature / future
7. The large _____ in the city is a famous _____ that thousands of visitors come to see.

a) future / nature
b) mosque / tourist attraction
c) connect / build
8. Architects believe the _____ of our buildings must help people _____ with the natural world around them.

a) tourist attraction / build
b) future / connect
c) busy / modern
9. The government wants to _____ more energy-saving houses that look very _____ and stylish.

a) connect / busy
b) build / modern
c) mosque / nature
10. We must protect the _____ in our area, because it is important for the _____ of our environment.

a) busy / tourist attraction
b) mosque / modern
c) nature / future

Part 1: Opinion

Part 1: Opinion Question

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

My First Week Studying Abroad

Last year, I moved to Canada to study for one semester. At first, I felt nervous and missed my family a lot. Everything was new—the weather, the food, and even the way people talked. On my first day at school, I got lost in the hallway, but a friendly student helped me find my class. After a few days, I started to feel more confident. I joined a study group and made new friends from different countries. Studying abroad taught me to be brave and open-minded. Now, I believe learning in another country is a great adventure.

Would you like to study in another country? Why or why not?

Write at least **two sentences**.

Yes, I would like to study in another country because I think it would be a great adventure, just like the student in the story. I want to become more brave and open-minded by meeting new friends and learning about different cultures.

Part 2: Plan

Part 2: Plan

Write your answer below.

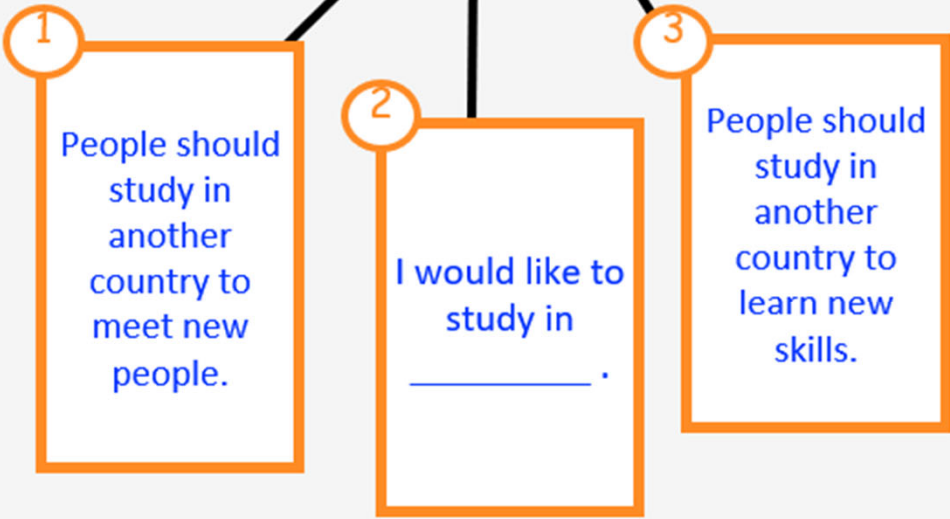
Write a plan for the essay prompt below. Please note — this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the essay in the next question.

Write about a studying in another country.

Include information about:

- 1 • Why do you think people should study in another country?
- 2 • What country would you like to study in?
- 3 • How will this help you in your future?

Studying in another country.



Part 3: Essay

Part 3: Essay

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Write a plan for the essay prompt below. Please note — this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the essay in the next question.

Write about a studying in another country.

Include information about:

- Why do you think people should study in another country?
- What country would you like to study in?
- How will this help you in your future?

Pre-writing

- ☐ Did I read all the parts of the question?
- ☐ Did I include all the questions in my plan?

Writing

- ☐ Use capitals and fullstops.
- ☐ Leave spaces between paragraphs.
- ☐ Introduction (3 sentences)
- ☐ Body paragraph (6 sentences)
- ☐ Conclusion (3 sentences)
- ☐ Don't use AND + BECAUSE in the beginning of a sentence or after a fullstops.

Post-writing

- ☐ Did I count my full stops and check that I wrote (3-8-3)?
- ☐ Did I leave spaces between the paragraphs?
- ☐ Do I have a topic sentence that answers the question?
- ☐ Do I have supporting details that explain my answer?
- ☐ Did I remove any AND or BECAUSE in the beginning of sentences?

Studying in Another Country

Have you ever thought of studying in another country? It lets students learn about new cultures, make friends, and improve their language skills. I think studying abroad is a great way to grow and learn in many ways.

People should study in another country because they can see how life is different in other places. For example, students can try new foods, celebrate local holidays, and see how schools work in other countries. I would like to study in Japan because it has good schools, interesting technology, and a culture I find exciting. Learning there would also help me speak Japanese, which could be useful for my future. As you can see, studying abroad gives students special experiences they cannot get at home.

In conclusion, studying in another country is a great way to learn new things and meet new people. I want to study in Japan because it has both good schools and a fun culture. This experience would help me become more confident and ready for the future.

Past Simple

Using verbs in the past simple tense to talk about things that have happened before.

Past simple verbs are used to talk about something that happened before.

Verb 'to be'	Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs
am > was is > was are > were	+ ed walk > walked stop > stopped hate > hated dry > dried stay > stayed	The verb changes. go > went know > knew sleep > slept hear > heard buy > bought
I am here. I was here.	He walks alone. He walked alone.	Hamad go home. Hamad went home.

Irregular verbs	
PRESENT	PAST
be	was/were
bite	bit
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
can	could
come	came
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
learn	learnt
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wake	woke
win	won
write	wrote

Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box.

- clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want
- I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
 - It was hot in the room, so I opened the window.
 - The film was very long. It started at 7.15 and finished at 10 o'clock.
 - When I was a child, I wanted to be a doctor.
 - The accident happened last Sunday afternoon.
 - It's a nice day today, but yesterday it rained all day.
 - We enjoyed our holiday last year. We stayed at a very nice place.
 - Anna's grandfather died when he was 90 years old.

Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) woke up at 6 o'clock in the morning and (3) had a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) left home and (5) drove to the airport. When she (6) got there, she (7) parked the car, (8) walked to the airport building, and (9) checked in. Then she (10) had breakfast at a café and (11) waited for her flight. The plane (12) departed on time and (13) arrived in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) took a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
get, park, walk
check, have
wait, depart
arrive, take

Linking Adverbs

To use adverbs between two ideas to link them together.

Linking Adverbs	Meaning / Use	Example Sentence
Therefore	Used to show what happened next .	The students studied hard; therefore , they did well on the exam.
However	Used to show an opposite idea .	I wanted to play outside; however , it started to rain.
As a result That's why	Explains the reason for something.	She forgot to set her alarm; as a result , she was late for school. He practices every day; that's why he is so good at basketball.
In addition, additionally, moreover	To add more information.	The hotel provides a free breakfast. Additionally , they have free Wi-Fi.

Activity: Choose the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

- It was raining heavily; _____, the football match was canceled.
a) in addition
b) as a result
c) however
- I studied hard for the test. _____, I got a high score.
a) therefore
b) however
c) in addition
- She loves reading. _____, she enjoys writing stories.
a) In addition
b) That's why
c) However
- The restaurant was full. _____, we had to wait for a table.
a) However
b) As a result
c) In addition
- He didn't set an alarm. _____, he woke up late for school.
a) That's why
b) However
c) In addition
- The movie was long. _____, it was very interesting.
a) However
b) In addition
c) Therefore
- I love swimming; _____, I go to the pool every weekend.
a) that's why
b) however
c) moreover
- She saved her money for months; _____, she bought a new bike.
a) in addition
b) as a result
c) however

Prepositions of Time (1)

Words used to talk about time.



Write at/on/in.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <u>on</u> 6 June | 7 <u>on</u> 24 September | 13 <u>on</u> Friday morning |
| 2 <u>in</u> the evening | 8 <u>on</u> Thursday | 14 <u>on</u> Saturday night |
| 3 <u>at</u> half past two | 9 <u>at</u> 11.45 | 15 <u>at</u> night |
| 4 <u>on</u> Wednesday | 10 <u>on</u> Christmas Day | 16 <u>at</u> the end of the day |
| 5 <u>in</u> 1997 | 11 <u>at</u> Christmas | 17 <u>on</u> the weekend |
| 6 <u>in</u> September | 12 <u>in</u> the morning | 18 <u>in</u> winter |

Write at/on/in.

- 1 Bye! See you on Friday.
2 Where were you on 28 February?
3 I got up at 8 o'clock this morning.
4 I like getting up early in the morning.
5 My sister got married in May.
6 Diane and I first met in 1991.
7 Did you go out on Tuesday?
8 Did you go out on Tuesday evening?
9 Do you often go out in the evening?
10 Let's meet at 7.30 tomorrow evening.
11 I often go away on the weekend.
12 I'm starting my new job on 3 July.
13 We often go to the beach in summer.
14 George isn't here at the moment.
15 Jane's birthday is in December.
16 Do you work on Saturdays?
17 The company started in 1989.
18 I like to look at the stars at night.
19 I'll send you the money at the end of the month.

But !!
on a holiday / a vacation in 2 hours
In the morning In the afternoon In the evening At the weekend On weekends

AT + Specific Time	- I get up <u>at</u> 7 o'clock. - The movie starts <u>at</u> 8.30.
AT + Holiday Period	- They sing carols <u>at</u> Christmas. - Come and visit us <u>at</u> Thanksgiving.
ON + Days	- I will visit you <u>on</u> Wednesday. - Where were you <u>on</u> Friday?
ON + Dates	- His birthday is <u>on</u> March 27th. - The exam is <u>on</u> the 16th.
IN + Months	- My birthday is <u>in</u> January. - I'm going on vacation <u>in</u> August.
IN + Years	- Shakespeare was born <u>in</u> 1564. - The Titanic sank <u>in</u> 1912.
IN + the + Decade	- Life was difficult <u>in</u> the 1940s. - There were many hippies <u>in</u> the '60s.
IN + the + Century	- We are living <u>in</u> the 21st century. - It was built <u>in</u> the sixth century.
IN + Season	- We go to the beach <u>in</u> summer. - There are many flowers <u>in</u> spring.
IN + Time Period	- The meeting starts <u>in</u> ten minutes. - She will be here <u>in</u> three hours.

MAZE Assessment Practice 1

Activity: Fill in the blanks with the correct option to complete the passage.

Long ago, many inventors (1) _____ amazing things that changed our daily lives. One of them (2) _____ the light bulb, which helped people see after sunset. Before that, homes (3) _____ dark and people used candles. (4) _____, the new invention made life brighter and safer.

In another part of the world, someone (5) _____ the first bicycle. It (6) _____ people move faster and travel longer distances. (7) _____, many families could visit friends more easily. A famous product designer later (8) _____ new shapes for the bicycle to make it safer. (9) _____, the design became popular all around the world.

Today, students who want to be inventors often study at a university. They (10) _____ new ideas and make careful drawings of each object they want to create.

(11) _____, their hard work turns ideas into useful inventions that people use every day.

- 1. _____
a) create
b) created
c) creating
- 2. _____
a) invented
b) invents
c) inventing
- 3. _____
a) are
b) was
c) were
- 4. _____
a) As a result
b) In addition
c) However
- 5. _____
a) build
b) built
c) building
- 6. _____
a) helped
b) helps
c) helping

- 7. _____
a) That's why
b) However
c) Therefore
- 8. _____
a) design
b) designing
c) designed
- 9. _____
a) However
b) Therefore
c) In addition
- 10. _____
a) explore
b) explored
c) exploring
- 11. _____
a) Therefore
b) That's why
c) As a result

MAZE Assessment Practice 2

Activity: Fill in the blanks with the correct option to complete the passage.

The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque is one of the most beautiful buildings (1) _____ the United Arab Emirates. It stands proudly (2) _____ the city of Abu Dhabi and can be seen clearly (3) _____ the main highway. Visitors often arrive (4) _____ the morning when the sunlight shines on the white domes.

Tourists enter the mosque (5) _____ the main gate, which is decorated with flowers and patterns. Inside, there are large carpets spread (6) _____ the floor and chandeliers hanging (7) _____ the ceiling. Beautiful designs can be seen (8) _____ the walls, and calligraphy is painted (9) _____ the doors.

There is a big fountain (10) _____ the middle of the courtyard, and palm trees grow (11) _____ the sides of the walkway. The mosque opens to visitors (12) _____ 9 a.m. and closes (13) _____ 6 p.m. A visitor center stands (14) _____ the mosque, and buses stop (15) _____ the parking lot nearby.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. _____
a) in
b) at
c) on | 6. _____
a) on
b) under
c) beside | 11. _____
a) beside
b) under
c) between |
| 2. _____
a) in
b) near
c) between | 7. _____
a) above
b) at
c) between | 12. _____
a) at
b) in
c) on |
| 3. _____
a) across from
b) under
c) at | 8. _____
a) on
b) in
c) under | 13. _____
a) at
b) on
c) in |
| 4. _____
a) at
b) on
c) in | 9. _____
a) on
b) above
c) at | 14. _____
a) next to
b) behind
c) across from |
| 5. _____
a) through
b) on
c) above | 10. _____
a) in
b) near
c) at | 15. _____
a) at
b) near
c) inside |

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

Brilliant Buildings and Nature

Modern architects often try to create buildings that are connected to nature. For example, some buildings have sliding windows and sliding doors that allow fresh wind to enter freely. These buildings often include open spaces where people can relax and enjoy a cool atmosphere. Architects imagine how people will travel through these spaces and how they will connect with the environment.

Some buildings are designed to move, like giant wheels or floating structures that look like boats. In the future, architects hope that cities will be busy but also full of green areas, making urban life healthier. People can imagine gardens on rooftops, water flowing near buildings, and natural paths connecting different parts of a city. Nature and architecture can work together to create beautiful and practical spaces for everyone to enjoy.



Activity: Answer the questions using the text. Highlight your evidence.

1. What do sliding windows and sliding doors allow?
a) People to sleep comfortably
b) Fresh wind to enter the building
c) Buildings to move
2. Why do some buildings have open spaces?
a) To store furniture
b) So people can relax
c) To block the sun
3. What does the text suggest architects imagine?
a) How people will connect with the environment
b) How buildings can be painted
c) How to make streets busy
4. What is an example of a building that moves?
a) A house with a garden
b) A giant wheel or floating boat
c) A building with sliding doors
5. According to the text, what will cities include in the future?
a) Only tall buildings
b) Busy areas with green spaces
c) No natural areas
6. What can people imagine on rooftops?
a) Gardens and water flowing
b) Parking lots and roads
c) Shops and restaurants
7. What is the main idea of the text?
a) Modern buildings can connect with nature
b) Cities will be very crowded in the future
c) Buildings must always be made of glass
8. Why is nature important in architecture according to the text?
a) It makes buildings cheaper
b) It creates beautiful and practical spaces
c) It reduces the number of people

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

Ali's First Hunt

Ali woke before the desert sun. He was finally old enough to join his grandfather, Salem, on the traditional falconry trip. This was a great honor. The day was crisp and cool—perfect for flying. Ali dressed quickly in his kandura and helped load the equipment into the truck. He was nervous but determined to learn everything.

Grandfather Salem carried his prized falcon, a magnificent bird named Badr (meaning 'full moon'). "Falconry is more than a sport, Ali," Salem said, adjusting Badr's hood. "It teaches us patience and respect for the natural world. Look how the bird trusts my hand. That trust is everything."

They drove far into the dunes, where the sand was a beautiful, unbroken red. Salem found a good spot, removed Badr's hood, and held the bird steady. Ali watched, completely focused. Badr rose quickly into the vast blue sky. After a tense few moments, the falcon spotted a small desert hare and dropped like a stone. The hunt was swift and successful.

Salem praised Badr, rewarding the bird gently. Then, he turned to Ali. "Now you try." Ali's heart pounded. He held Badr on his gloved hand. The falcon felt heavy and powerful. Ali slowly let go. Badr circled once, then flew straight back, landing perfectly on Ali's wrist!

It was an incredible moment. Ali realized that this tradition connects him not only to his grandfather but to generations of Bedouin history. He felt a strong connection to his heritage. He knew that even though the city was modern, these skills must never be forgotten.



Activity: Answer the questions using the text. Highlight your evidence.

- What is the simple fact about why Ali woke up very early?
a) He had to prepare for school.
b) He was going on a falconry trip with his grandfather.
c) He had to give food to the falcon.
- What does the word 'magnificent' mean when Ali describes the bird, Badr?
a) Very tired and old.
b) Very big and beautiful.
c) Easy to hold.
- What does the grandfather say is one lesson falconry teaches?
a) How to drive fast.
b) How to talk to birds.
c) To be patient and respect nature.
- What can you guess about Ali and Salem's relationship?
a) They only talk about city life.
b) Salem is sharing important culture with Ali.
c) Ali does not want to learn from Salem.
- What happened right after Salem took off the falcon's hood?
a) The falcon found the hare.
b) Ali became nervous.
c) The falcon flew high into the sky.
- Ali felt a connection to his history. This is like the feeling when you:
a) buy a new phone.
b) learn an old story from your family or country.
c) learn a new math skill.
- What is the main idea of Ali's whole experience?
a) Ali caught a small animal for dinner.
b) Ali learned that the desert is peaceful.
c) Ali took part in an old tradition and felt proud of his history.
- What will Ali most likely do next in the future?
a) He will stop learning falconry.
b) He will continue to practice falconry with his grandfather.
c) He will teach his grandfather a new sport.