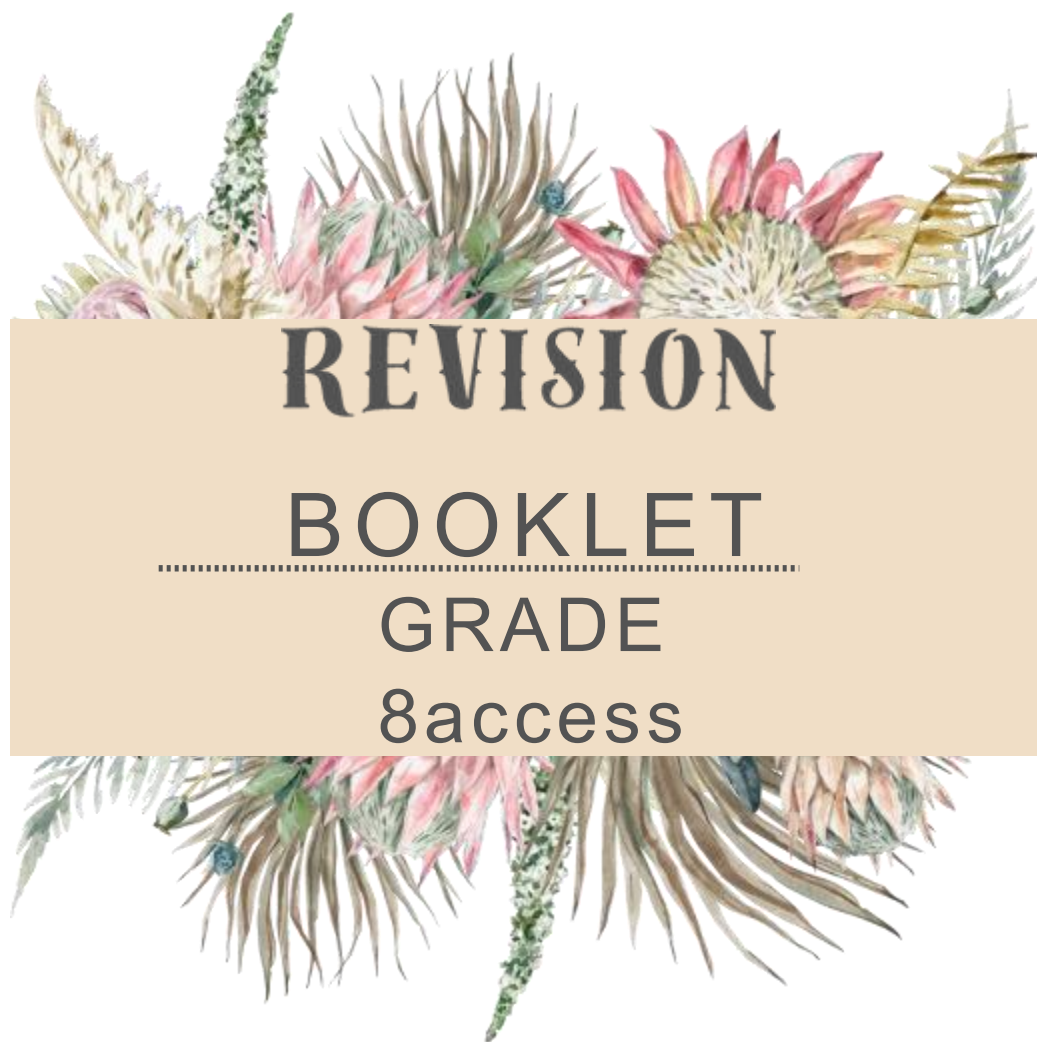




REVISION

BOOKLET

GRADE

8access

Name:

Grade:..... 8/

By teacher/ Zahraa Elhadidy



Reading

Part 1 A: Vocabulary

Part 1 A: Vocabulary – Multiple Choice Gap-Fill

1. The diver used a _____ to collect pearls from the sea.
a. rope b) desert c) museum
2. The _____ rises early in the morning.
a. pearl b) sunrise c) jewellery
3. Ahmed joined the chess _____ after school.
a. club b) building c) tradition
4. The family visited the _____ to learn about UAE culture.
a. museum b) rope c) desert
5. The children enjoyed looking at the old _____ in the exhibition.
a. jewellery b) computer c) painting
6. The _____ shines brightly before it sets in the evening.
a. pearl b) sunset c) rope
7. The desert is part of the UAE's natural _____.
a. culture b) landscape c) jewellery
8. The students went on a trip to a famous _____.
a. mosque b) rope c) club
9. The poet wrote a beautiful _____ about happiness.
a. poem b) rope c) desert
a) memory b) creation c) wildlife

10. The leader gave a _____ about respect and traditions.

- a. speech b) rope c) chess

11. The _____ is a place where people pray.

- a. mosque b) museum c) desert

12. The _____ is full of sand and camels.

- a. desert b) museum c) pearl

13. The fisherman caught a big _____ in the sea.

- a. fish b) rope c) building

14. The _____ is a tall structure in the city.

- a. building b) pearl c) chess

15. The _____ is a place where tourists learn history.

- a. museum b) rope c) desert

16. The _____ is a celebration with music and dancing.

- a. festival b) rope c) pearl

17. The _____ is a person who designs buildings.

- a. architect b) diver c) poet

18. The _____ is a person who writes poems.

- a. poet b) diver c) architect

19. The _____ is a person who collects pearls.

- a. diver b) poet c) leader

20. The _____ is a person who guides tourists.

- a. guide b) diver c) rope



21. The _____ is used to tie boats.
- a. rope b) pearl c) museum
22. The _____ is a shiny stone found in oysters.
- a. pearl b) rope c) desert
23. The _____ is a place where students learn.
- a. school b) desert c) rope
24. The _____ is a place where people buy things.
- a. market b) mosque c) pearl
25. The _____ is a place where people watch films.
- a. cinema b) mosque c) desert

Part 1A: Vocabulary - Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

Theme: Culture and Traditions of the UAE Visiting a Museum

A Day at the Museum

Traditional Emirati culture is full of (1) (A. jewellery / B. buildings / C. values) that reflect respect and happiness. When families (2) (A. visit / B. visited / C. visiting) the museum, they learn about pearl diving and desert life. The displays include old tools, ropes, and (3) (A. culture / B. traditions / C. fishing) equipment used by divers. Visitors (4) (A. can / B. must / C. may) explore the exhibits and read about the UAE's (5) (A. sunset / B. heritage / C. cooking).

If you arrive early, you might see the (6) (A. sunrise / B. jewellery / C. building) shining over the desert. Inside, the guide explains how people used (7) (A. pearls / B. computers / C. clubs) to trade and build their lives.

Theme: All About School - After school

The After-School Routine

After school, students often join a (1) (A. club / B. building / C. rope) to explore new interests and hobbies. Some enjoy (2) (A. painting / B. jewelry / C. desert) while others prefer playing chess or learning Chinese. These activities help students work (3) (A. well / B. badly / C. loudly) with others and complete tasks (4) (A. quickly / B. slowly / C. sunset). In the library, students read (5) (A. quietly / B. loudly / C. carefully) and write their reflections (6) (A. happily / B. rope / C. pearl).

During cooking club, they prepare meals (7) (A. carefully / B. badly / C. slowly) and share them (8) (A. happily / B. loudly / C. club) with classmates. These after-school programs support (9) (A. reading / B. fishing / C. building) skills and encourage students to express themselves (10) (A. confidently / B. quickly / C. badly).

Part 1B: Grammar – Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

Theme: Design and Shape Things we use every day

Everyday Inventions

Many useful objects were created by brilliant minds. The (1) (A. Inventor B. Invention C. University) Of the light bulb changed the way people lived after dark. Thomas Edison (2) (A. Was B. Were C. Is) famous for his work with electricity. He worked hard, and (3) (A. Because B. Although C. So) he failed many times, he continued to explore new ideas.

Students today can see his early (4) (A. Drawings B. Sunsets C. Bicycles) in museums and learn how technology developed. The light bulb is now found (5) (A. At B. In C. On) every home around the world.

Theme: Buildings and Structures Brilliant buildings

Text: Brilliant Buildings of the Past

Hundreds of years ago, people (1) (A. build B. built C. builds) great structures that still stand today.

One of the most famous landmarks is the old (2) (A. mosque B. rope C. desert) in the city center.

It (3) (A. is B. was C. were) a place for prayer, learning, and community gatherings.

The (4) (A. ancient B. modern C. noisy) design of the building makes it a true wonder of history.

Many visitors come to see this site; (5) (A. finally B. today C. because), it has become a popular tourist attraction.

Guides explain the history of the building and show pictures of how it looked (6) (A. in B. on C. at) the past. Tourists usually meet (7) (A. at B. in C. on) the entrance before the tour begins.

Part 2: Reading – Multiple Choice

Text: Buildings and Nature in the Future

In many modern cities, architects are trying to design buildings that connect people with nature. Instead of closing themselves inside heavy walls, they imagine homes with open spaces, gardens, and fresh air. Large sliding doors and sliding windows will allow the wind to move freely through the rooms, keeping them cool even during hot summers.

In the future, people will not only live in tall towers but also in houses that float on water. Some designers believe that families will travel by boat between their homes and schools. Others imagine cities where people move on giant wheels that connect different neighborhoods. These ideas may sound unusual, but they show how creative architects can be when they try to solve problems of space and population.

Busy cities today often feel crowded and noisy. However, future buildings will try to balance comfort with the environment. They will use natural light, gardens on rooftops, and bridges that connect one building to another. These designs will help people feel closer to nature while still enjoying the advantages of city life.

Such projects are not only about technology; they are also about imagination. If people can imagine a better future, they will be able to build it.

Questions

1. What do architects want to connect people with in modern buildings?
 - A. Computers
 - B. Nature
 - C. Factories
2. How will sliding doors and windows help future homes?
 - A. They will make houses taller
 - B. They will keep homes cool with fresh air
 - C. They will stop people from traveling

3. *According to the text, how might families travel in the future?*
- A. *By boat*
 - B. *By train*
 - C. *By camel*
4. *What is the main idea of the passage?*
- A. *Future buildings will connect people with nature*
 - B. *Cities will always stay crowded and noisy*
 - C. *Architects will stop designing new buildings*
5. *The word “imagine” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to:*
- A. *to dream or think of new ideas*
 - B. *to build something with stone*
 - C. *to travel from one place to another*

Part 3: Reading – Multiple Choice

Text: A Traditional Wedding in the UAE

Last spring, Fatima's family prepared for a traditional wedding in their village. The women wore elegant traditional dresses decorated with gold embroidery, while the men dressed in white kanduras. The atmosphere was filled with happiness and respect for the customs of the past.

Before the ceremony began, an elderly poet arrived. He carried a notebook filled with verses and began to chant a poem about love, family, and unity. His voice rose and fell like music, and everyone listened quietly. The children sat near their grandparents, learning about the values of respect and hospitality.

During the evening, the leader of the family welcomed the guests. He spoke proudly about the importance of education and tradition, reminding the young people that modern life should not erase

erase cultural identity. The guests enjoyed delicious food, and the elderly shared stories about weddings from long ago.

Finally, the bride entered the courtyard. She looked graceful and comfortable in her dress,

smiling at her family and friends. The festival continued late into the night with music, dancing, and laughter. It was not only a wedding but also a celebration of culture, memory, and belonging

Questions

1. What did the women wear at the wedding?
 - A. Modern clothes
 - B. Traditional dresses
 - C. School uniforms

2. What did the poet do before the ceremony?
 - A. He sang a song
 - B. He chanted a poem
 - C. He gave a speech

3. What did the family leader remind the young people about?
 - A. The importance of education and tradition
 - B. The need to travel abroad
 - C. The history of modern buildings

4. The word comfortable in the text is closest in meaning to:
 - A. relaxed and at ease
 - B. busy and noisy
 - C. modern and new

5. What is the overall meaning of the text?
- A. A wedding that shows the UAE's traditions and values
 - B. A story about building a modern city
 - C. A lesson about studying at university

Part 1 B : Grammar

1. Grammar Rules

Past time: past simple, including verb "to be"

Form and use

- **Regular verbs:** add -ed.
- **Form:** subject + verb-ed.
- I/You/He/She/We/They + played, visited, studied.
- **Irregular verbs:** change form (no -ed).
- **Examples:** go → went, see → saw, build → built, take → took.
- Verb "to be": was/were.
- I/He/She/It: was
- You/We/They: were

Negatives and questions

- **Negatives (action verbs):** subject + did not (didn't) + base verb.
- **Example:** They didn't visit the mosque yesterday.
- **Questions (action verbs):** Did + subject + base verb?
- **Example:** Did the class travel by bus?
- **Verb "to be" negatives:** subject + was/were + not.
- **Example:** The building was not (wasn't) open.

- **Verb “to be” questions:** Was/Were + subject...?

- **Example:** Were the tourists late?

Time markers

- **Common markers:** yesterday, last week/year/night, in 1998, two days ago, at 9 o'clock, on Friday.

Classroom tips

- **Consistency:** Never use did + past verb together (incorrect: “did went”).
- **Timeline cue:** Past simple = finished action at a finished time.

Adverbs: adverbial linkers

Adverbial linkers connect ideas, show order, cause, contrast, or result. They guide readers through the text.

Sequencing (order)

- First, next, then, finally
- **Example:** First, we visited the courtyard; then, we entered the prayer hall.

Addition

- Also, moreover, in addition
- **Example:** The mosque is ancient; moreover, it is beautifully preserved.

Contrast

- However, although, but

- **Example:** Although the building is old, it looks strong.

Position note: “Although” starts a subordinate clause; “however” often follows a semicolon or period.

Cause and result

- Because, therefore, so

- **Example:** The doors were open, so the wind kept the rooms cool.

- **Formal result:** “It rained heavily; therefore, the streets flooded.”

Concession and emphasis (use sparingly)

- Even though, indeed

- **Example:** Even though it was busy, the tour was enjoyable.

Classroom tips

- **Punctuation matters:**

- “However,” “therefore,” “finally,” at sentence start → comma after the linker.

- “Although” → no comma immediately after; place comma between clauses if main clause comes first.

- One clear linker per relationship: avoid stacking (“However, but...”).

Prepositions of time

Use prepositions to show when something happens.

Core prepositions

- At: exact times and holiday periods (without “day”)

- **Examples:** at 9 o'clock; at noon; at night; at the weekend.
- On: days and dates
- **Examples:** on Monday; on 12 June; on Friday morning (day + part).
- In: months, years, seasons, long periods, parts of the day
- **Examples:** in May; in 2020; in summer; in the morning.

Special cases

- During: within a period (focus on the activity happening inside that time)
- During the festival, we chanted poems.
- By: no later than
- We left by 6 p.m.
- For: duration
- They studied for two hours.
- Since: starting point (with present perfect)
- She has lived here since 2019.

Classroom tips

- At vs. on vs. in:
- Exact = at, named day/date = on, longer period = in.
- Don't use "on" with parts of the day unless a day is named.
- Correct: in the evening; on Tuesday evening.

Prepositions of place

Use prepositions to show where something is.

Core prepositions

- In: inside or enclosed space; cities/countries
- in the mosque; in the city; in the courtyard.
- On: touching a surface; floors; pages
- on the roof; on the second floor; on the label.
- At: point/location (meeting point, address, events)
- at the entrance; at the university; at the festival.

Movement and position

- Into / onto: movement to inside/surface
- We walked into the prayer hall; the book fell onto the floor.
- From / to: origin and destination
- The tourists traveled from the tower to the bridge.
- Between / among: two vs. many
- between the doors; among the visitors.
- Next to / beside / near: proximity
- next to the minaret; near the busy street.
- Under / over / above / below: vertical relations
 - under the arch; over the bridge; above the hall; below the tower.

Classroom tips

- **Classroom tips**
- At vs. in:
- “At the mosque” = general point; “in the mosque” = inside the building.
- On vs. in for floors:
on the first floor; in the building.

2. Activities

Past Simple (verb + to be)

1. She ____ to the museum yesterday.
A. go B. went C. goes
2. They ____ at the mosque last Friday.
A. was B. were C. are
3. We ____ football in the park last weekend.
A. play B. played C. playing
4. He ____ not happy with the result.
A. were B. was C. is
5. Did you ____ the new building yesterday?
A. see B. saw C. seeing
6. I ____ at home last night.
A. was B. were C. am
7. They ____ their homework before dinner.
A. finish B. finished C. finishing
8. We ____ to the museum last weekend.
A. go B. went C. going
9. He ____ not at school yesterday.
A. was B. were C. is
10. Did she ____ the poem at the festival?
A. chant B. chanted C. chanting
11. Fatima ____ a beautiful drawing yesterday.
A. made B. makes C. making

12. The students ____ excited after the trip.

- A. was B. were C. are

13. We ____ not understand the poem at first.

- A. did B. didn't C. don't

14. Did they ____ the museum last week?

- A. visit B. visited C. visiting

15. The leader ____ proud of his culture.

- A. is B. was C. were

16. The tourists ____ amazed by the ancient building.

- A. was B. were C. are

17. We ____ a photo of the mosque last weekend.

- A. take B. took C. taking

18. The guide ____ very helpful during the visit.

- A. was B. were C. is

19. Did you ____ the poem at the festival?

- A. hear B. heard C. hearing

20. They ____ not ready for the presentation.

- A. was B. were C. are

21. The architect ____ the design last year.

- A. complete B. completed C. completing

22. They ____ not happy with the final result.

- A. was B. were C. are

23. Did the students ____ the drawing correctly?

- A. copy B. copied C. copying

24. The leader ____ proud of the invention.

- A. was B. were C. is

25. We ____ a tour of the building yesterday.

- A. take B. took C. taking

Adverbial Linkers

1. 6. We were tired; ____, we finished the project.

- A. however B. finally C. because

2. 7. ____ it was raining, the students played outside.

- A. Although B. Because C. So

3. 8. First, we visited the library. ____, we went to the lab.

- A. Then B. Although C. Because

4. 9. The building was old; ____, it was very strong.

- A. so B. however C. because

5. 10. He studied hard; ____, he passed the exam.

- A. therefore B. although C. but

6. 21. ____, the guide showed us the prayer hall.

- A. First B. Because C. Although

7. 22. The building was damaged; ____, it was repaired quickly.

- A. although B. however C. because

8. 23. ____ the weather was hot, the students enjoyed the trip.

- A. Although B. Because C. So

9. 24. We visited the mosque. ____, we went to the museum.

- A. Then B. Because C. Although

10. He didn't study; ____, he failed the test.

- A. so B. although C. finally

11. The building was old; ____, it was strong.

- A. however B. because C. although

12. ____ the rain, the festival continued.

- A. Because B. Although C. So

13. First, we entered the hall. ____, we sat quietly.

- A. Although B. Then C. Because

14. He didn't sleep well; ____, he felt tired.

- A. so B. although C. finally
15. ____, the poet began to chant verses.
A. Finally B. Because C. Although
16. ____, the students entered the museum quietly.
A. First B. Because C. Although
17. The building was damaged; ____, it was repaired quickly.
A. although B. however C. because
18. ____ the weather was hot, the visitors enjoyed the tour.
A. Although B. Because C. So
19. The guide explained the history; ____, he showed us old photos.
A. finally B. although C. because
20. He didn't sleep well; ____, he felt tired.
A. so B. although C. finally
21. ____, the teacher explained the task.
A. First B. Although C. Because
22. The object was broken; ____, it was still used.
A. however B. because C. so
23. ____ the weather was bad, the visitors came.
A. Because B. Although C. So
24. He studied hard; ____, he passed the test.
A. although B. finally C. so
25. The designer worked all night; ____, he finished the model.
A. finally B. although C. because

Prepositions of Time& place

1. We met ____ 9 o'clock.
A. at B. on C. in
2. The festival was ____ Friday.
A. in B. on C. at
3. They travelled to Dubai ____ 2020.
A. in B. on C. at
4. She was born ____ June 15th.
A. in B. on C. at
5. We usually eat dinner ____ the evening.
A. in B. on C. at

6. The books are ____ the shelf.
A. on B. in C. at
7. We arrived ____ the mosque at 10 a.m.
A. in B. at C. on
8. The painting is hanging ____ the wall.
A. on B. in C. at
9. The students sat ____ the classroom and listened.
A. in B. on C. at
10. The festival starts ____ Friday evening.
A. in B. at C. on
11. The poem was written ____ 1995.
A. on B. in C. at
12. We arrived ____ the museum at 9 a.m.
A. at B. in C. on
13. The children sat ____ the carpet and listened.
A. in B. on C. at
14. The guests met ____ the entrance.
A. at B. in C. on
15. The wedding took place ____ Friday.
A. in B. on C. at
16. The event started ____ 8 o'clock.
A. at B. on C. in
17. We visited the museum ____ Monday.
A. at B. on C. in
18. The painting is hanging ____ the wall.
A. on B. in C. at
19. The students sat ____ the classroom and listened.
A. in B. on C. at
20. The festival took place ____ summer.
A. in B. on C. at
21. The invention was made ____ 1879.
A. in B. on C. at
22. We arrived ____ the university at 10 a.m.
A. in B. at C. on
23. The label is stuck ____ the box.
A. in B. on C. at

24. The students sat ____ the classroom and listened.

A. in B. on C. at

25. The festival happened ____ Friday.

A. in B. on C. at

Part 4: Writing

4.1 Opinion Writing (100 words)

Task: Read the short text and write your opinion.

Sample Text (for students to read):

“Many students dream of studying in another country. They believe it will give them better education, new experiences, and more opportunities. However, some students prefer to stay in their own country because they feel comfortable with their family, culture, and traditions.”

Question:

Do you think it is better to study in another country or in your own country? Write your opinion and give reasons.

4. Writing

Write a narrative text using the prompts. **(110 words)**

Question with Prompts:

Imagine you are studying in another country. Write a short story about your experience. Include:

1. Your first day at school.
2. A challenge you faced.
3. How you solved the problem and what you learned.

[illegible]

Answer Key

Part 1 A: Vocabulary – Multiple Choice Gap-Fill

- rope
- sunrise
- club
- museum
- jewellery
- sunset
- landscape
- mosque
- poem
- speech
- mosque
- desert
- fish
- building
- museum
- festival
- architect
- poet
- diver
- guide
- rope
- pearl
- school
- market
- cinema

Part 1A: Vocabulary – Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

Theme: Culture and Traditions of the UAE – Visiting a Museum

A Day at the Museum

1. values
2. visit
3. fishing
4. can
5. heritage
6. sunrise
7. pearls

Theme: All About School – After School

The After-School Routine

1. club
2. painting
3. well
4. quickly
5. quietly
6. happily
7. carefully
8. happily
9. reading
10. confidently

Part 1B: Grammar – Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

Theme: Design and Shape – Things We Use Every Day

Everyday Inventions

1. Invention

2. Was

3. Although

4. Drawings

5. In

Theme: Buildings and Structures – Brilliant Buildings

Brilliant Buildings of the Past

1. built

2. mosque

3. was

4. ancient

5. today

6. in

7. at

Part 2: Reading – Multiple Choice

Text: Buildings and Nature in the Future

B. Nature

B. They will keep homes cool with fresh air

A. By boat

A. Future buildings will connect people with nature

A. to dream or think of new ideas

Part 3: Reading – Multiple Choice

Text: A Traditional Wedding in the UAE

1. Traditional dresses

2. He chanted a poem

A. The importance of education and tradition

A. relaxed and at ease

A. A wedding that shows the UAE 's traditions and values

Past Simple (verb + to be / regular verbs)

1. *went*
2. *were*
3. *played*
4. *was*
5. *see*
6. *was*
7. *finished*
8. *went*
9. *was*
10. *chant*
11. *made*
12. *were*
13. *didn ' t*
14. *visit*
15. *was*
16. *were*
17. *took*
18. *was*
19. *hear*
20. *were*
21. *completed*
22. *were*
23. *copy*
24. *was*
25. *took*

Adverbial Linkers

1. *finally*
2. *Although*
3. *Then*
4. *however*
5. *therefore*
6. *First*
7. *however*
8. *Although*
9. *Then*
10. *so*
11. *however*
12. *Although*
13. *Then*
14. *so*
15. *Finally*
16. *First*
17. *however*
18. *Although*
19. *finally*
20. *so*
21. *First*
22. *however*
23. *Although*
24. *so*
25. *finally*

Prepositions of Time & Place

1. *at*
2. *on*
3. *in*
4. *on*
5. *in*
6. *on*
7. *at*
8. *on*
9. *in*
10. *on*
11. *in*
12. *at*
13. *on*
14. *at*
15. *on*
16. *at*
17. *on*
18. *on*
19. *in*
20. *in*
21. *in*
22. *at*
23. *on*
24. *in*
25. *on*

Part 4: Writing

4.1 Opinion Writing

In my opinion, studying in another country is a great opportunity. It helps students become independent and confident. They can learn about new cultures and meet people from different backgrounds. This experience makes them more open-minded and respectful. However, it is sometimes difficult because students may feel homesick. They miss their families and traditions. Studying in your own country is more comfortable, but it may not give the same international experience. Therefore, I believe studying abroad is better because it prepares students for the future and gives them more chances to succeed.

Narrative Writing (110+ words)

Last year, I travelled to Canada to study for one semester. On my first day at school, I was very nervous. The classrooms were big, and the students spoke quickly in English. At first, I could not understand everything, and I felt shy to ask questions. This was my biggest challenge. However, I decided to be brave. I started talking to one friendly student, and she helped me with new words. I also joined an English club after school. Slowly, I became more confident. By the end of the semester, I was able to give a short presentation in class. This experience taught me that courage and practice can change fear into success.