

The Revision Sheets for the First Summative Assessment



Name: _____

Grade 8 General

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Part One: Vocabulary

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
well	بشكل جيد	She speaks English very well.
badly	بشكل سيئ	He did badly on the test because he didn't study.
quickly	بسرعة	The student finished the homework quickly.
slowly	ببطء	Please drive slowly near the school.
quietly	بهدوء	The children entered the library quietly.
loudly	بصوت عالٍ	The baby cried loudly when he was hungry.
carefully	بعناية	The artist painted the picture carefully.
happily	بسعادة	They played happily in the park.
club	نادٍ	She joined the school science club.
painting	الرسم / لوحة فنية	His favorite hobby is painting landscapes.
chess	الشطرنج	My father teaches me how to play chess.
computer	الحاسوب	Every student has a computer for online classes.
reading	القراءة	Reading helps you learn new words.
golfing	لعبة الغولف	My uncle enjoys golfing on weekends.
Chinese	اللغة الصينية	She is learning Chinese at university.
cooking	الطهي	Cooking is a relaxing activity for her.
film-making	صناعة الأفلام	The students are learning film-making in media class.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.

well – badly – quickly – slowly – quietly – loudly – carefully – happily – club – painting – chess – computer – reading – golfing – Chinese – cooking – film-making

Last weekend, our school _____ organized many fun activities for students. Some of us joined the art _____, where we learned _____ and had to work very _____ to finish our artwork. Others preferred _____ or _____, which required thinking _____ and concentrating _____.

In the technology room, we used the _____ to design a short movie as part of our _____ project. The teacher reminded us to speak _____ during filming and to listen _____ to each other's ideas. Meanwhile, the language students practiced _____, trying to pronounce the words _____.

After the activities, everyone shared their experiences _____, proud of what they had achieved. Some students didn't perform _____ at first, but they improved _____ after practicing more.

-Vocabulary List 2:

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
pearl	لؤلؤة	The diver found a beautiful pearl inside the shell.
to dive	يغوص	Fishermen used to dive deep into the sea to find pearls.
divers	الغواصون	The divers prepared their equipment before jumping into the water.
sunrise	شروق الشمس	We woke up early to watch the sunrise over the desert.
sunset	غروب الشمس	The view of the sunset by the beach was breathtaking.
rope	حبل	The diver tied the rope around the boat before diving.
tradition	تقليد	It is a tradition to celebrate National Day with parades and songs.
museum	متحف	The museum displays ancient tools and pearl diving equipment.
fishing	صيد السمك	My grandfather loves fishing early in the morning.
desert	الصحراء	Camels are well adapted to live in the desert.
jewellery	مجوهرات	She bought some beautiful gold jewellery from the market.
culture	ثقافة	Learning about other cultures helps us understand the world better.
building	مبنى	The new school building is modern and spacious.

Q1-Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.

pearl – to dive – divers – sunrise – sunset – rope – tradition – museum – fishing – desert – jewellery – culture – building

Long ago, before the discovery of oil, many people in the Arabian Gulf depended on _____ and _____ for their living. Early in the morning, brave _____ would sail to the deep sea _____ for oysters, hoping to find a shining _____ inside. They used a strong _____ to help them go up and down safely.

Collecting pearls was not only a job but also a _____ that reflected the region's rich _____. Today, visitors can learn more about this history in the national _____, where tools and old boats are displayed.

When the _____ paints the sky with bright colors, families often sit together in the _____ or near the sea to watch the _____ and enjoy the peaceful view. Women wear beautiful _____ during these gatherings, celebrating the beauty and heritage of their ancestors.

Part Two: Grammar:

The Vocabulary Words:

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
inventor	مخترع	Thomas Edison was a famous inventor who changed the world.
invention	اختراع	The telephone is one of the most important inventions in history.
sunset	غروب الشمس	We watched the beautiful sunset over the mountains.
light bulb	المصباح الكهربائي	The light bulb helps us see clearly at night.
drawing	رسم	The student made a lovely drawing of her family.
to explore	يستكشف	Scientists travel to space to explore new planets.
bicycle	دراجة هوائية	He rides his bicycle to school every morning.
label	ملصق / بطاقة	Please read the label before using the medicine.
university	جامعة	She is studying engineering at a famous university.
product designer	مصمم المنتجات	A product designer creates new and useful items for people.
object	غرض / شيء	The museum displayed an ancient object found in the desert.
mosque	مسجد	The Sheikh Zayed Mosque is one of the largest in the world.
building	مبنى	The new hospital building has ten floors.
ancient	قديم / أثري	The pyramids are ancient wonders of the world.
to build	يبنى	Workers plan to build a new bridge over the river.
tourist attraction	مَعْلَم سياحي	The Burj Khalifa is a popular tourist attraction in Dubai.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

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+ Affirmative

SUBJECT		VERB	
I / you / we / they	+	lived	...
he / she / it			

Past tense regular verbs end in -ed.

+ Affirmative: I **lived** in London.
+ Affirmative: She **lived** in Paris.
+ Affirmative: He **watched** a movie.
+ Affirmative: They **wanted** a holiday.

There is only one form of each verb in the past simple tense.*

* The exception is TO BE which has two forms: was and were.

- Negative

SUBJECT		AUXILIARY		VERB	
I / you / we / they	+	didn't	+	speak	...
he / she / it				need	...
				live	...

The base form of the infinitive = ~~to go~~, ~~to need~~, ~~to speak~~, ~~to live~~
The verb is not in the past tense in negative sentences. "Didn't" tells us it is a past tense sentence.

+ Affirmative: I **lived** in Spain.
- Negative: I **didn't** **live** in Spain.
+ Affirmative: He **watched** a movie.
- Negative: He **didn't** **watch** a movie.

? Question

AUXILIARY		SUBJECT		VERB	
Did	+	I / you / we / they	+	speak	... ?
		he / she / it		need	... ?
				live	... ?

The base form of the infinitive = ~~to go~~, ~~to need~~, ~~to speak~~, ~~to live~~
The verb is not in the past tense in questions. "Did" tells us we are asking a past tense question.

+ Affirmative: You **lived** in Italy.
? Question: **Did** you **live** in Italy?
+ Affirmative: She **watched** a movie.
? Question: **Did** she **watch** a movie?

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NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

PAST SIMPLE (Regular Verbs)

- Answer these sixteen questions to score your knowledge of **PAST SIMPLE** grammar.

1. My classmate and I ... our teacher a question about the test.
a) ask
b) asked
c) was asking
2. John wanted to ... work yesterday but he was sick.
a) go to
b) went
c) go
3. They ... to the park because they were very tired.
a) no walk
b) not walk
c) didn't walk
4. (A) Did you talk to your boss?
(B) Yes, I
a) talked
b) did
c) was
5. He ... twenty minutes for the bus yesterday.
a) waits
b) waited
c) was wait
6. (A) ... they fix their bicycles?
(B) Yes, they
a) Did / did
b) Were / did
c) Did / fixed
7. Where ... you go to school when you were young?
a) did
b) does
c) were
8. They ... go camping in a park when they were children.
a) didn't like
b) liked
c) liked to
9. I had to ... dinner last night, so I couldn't watch the TV program.
a) cook
b) cooking
c) cooked
10. (A) Did you ... the book?
(B) No, I
a) finish / not finish
b) finishing / wasn't
c) finish / didn't
11. Why ... you wash the dirty dishes last week?
a) didn't
b) not
c) weren't
12. He ... see a dentist yesterday because he had a toothache.
a) want
b) wanted to
c) wants to
13. I ... at the library very late last night.
a) did stayed
b) stayed
c) was stayed
14. Mr. Johnson ... for help when he fell in the water.
a) was shout
b) shouts
c) shouted
15. She didn't answer the phone because she ... hear it ring.
a) didn't
b) weren't
c) wasn't
16. I ... tennis yesterday because I don't know how to play tennis.
a) didn't played
b) not played
c) didn't play

The Answer Key:

Grammar Focus Past simple (Regular Verbs)
Level Intermediate

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. A |
| 2. A | 10. C |
| 3. C | 11. A |
| 4. B | 12. B |
| 5. B | 13. B |
| 6. A | 14. C |
| 7. A | 15. A |
| 8. C | 16. C |

My Notes



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

PAST SIMPLE

- Answer these sixteen questions to score your knowledge of **PAST SIMPLE** grammar.

1. My family and I ... in London when I was young.
a) lived
b) live
c) was live
2. We ... some sandwiches and fresh fruit to eat for lunch yesterday.
a) buy
b) buys
c) bought
3. They wanted to ... a movie but there were no more tickets.
a) see
b) saw
c) seeing
4. (A) Did you have a good time?
(B) Yes, I
a) had
b) did
c) have
5. He didn't ... me because I was behind the tree.
a) saw
b) see
c) sees
6. (A) ... you a good student in school?
(B) Yes, I was.
a) Did
b) Were
c) Was
7. When did they ... back to their country?
a) flew
b) flies
c) fly
8. They ... back to their country last month.
a) fly
b) flies
c) flew
9. Did you ... lots of interesting photos on your holiday?
a) took
b) take
c) takes
10. We had a great time and we ... lots of fun and exciting things.
a) did
b) do
c) was did
11. Why ... you finish your math homework last week?
a) didn't
b) wasn't
c) weren't
12. He ... see a dentist yesterday because he had a toothache.
a) has to
b) have to
c) had to
13. I wanted to ..., but I couldn't. I had to stay and help my friend.
a) went
b) go
c) going
14. ... they late or on time yesterday afternoon?
a) Were
b) Did
c) Was
15. She didn't answer the phone because she ... at home.
a) didn't
b) weren't
c) wasn't
16. (A) ... they tired after the long trip?
(B) Yes, they
a) Were / were
b) Was / were
c) Were / was

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 9. B |
| 2. C | 10. A |
| 3. A | 11. A |
| 4. B | 12. C |
| 5. B | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. A |
| 7. C | 15. C |
| 8. C | 16. A |

My Notes



Part Two: Linkers

Linking Adverbs



Accordingly	Also	Besides	Consequently	Conversely
Finally	Furthermore	Hence	However	Indeed
Instead	Likewise	Meanwhile	Moreover	Nevertheless
Next	Nonetheless	Otherwise	Similarly	Still
Subsequently	Then	Therefore	Thus	

Read the school blog post. Underline eight linkers. One has been done for you.

I understand that homework is important, but because of the huge amount we get, it feels impossible to have a life outside of school. For instance, last night I had three assignments, and by the time I finished, I was exhausted. As well as studying, we need time to relax and do things we enjoy. Instead of endless worksheets, why not assess us through projects or in-class group assessments?

Despite what teachers may say, we can still learn and improve without hours and hours of homework. Many students struggle in exams because they're too tired to concentrate. Since we already spend around six hours a day in lessons, extra work at home just adds more stress. As a result, we feel overwhelmed and burnt out. Surely there has to be another way, and, therefore, I believe a new approach is needed. One that values learning and not just workload.

Complete the text. Write one word in each gap. There is one example.

Healthy Lifestyles

We all know that having a lifestyle is very important. Not only while we are young and growing **0** but also while we are in adulthood. **1** knowing this, many adults and elderly individuals struggle to incorporate these habits into their daily lives. **2** addition, busy schedules or health issues may make it challenging to prioritise fitness and nutrition.

One effective way to promote a healthier lifestyle is by preparing meals at home **3** that we can control what we eat. Cooking from scratch allows us to avoid processed foods, which are often high in salt and sugar. Rather **4** relying on fast food, we should focus on simple recipes that are easy to make.

Physical activity is another essential part of a healthy lifestyle. Many older adults avoid exercise **5** to fears of injury. However, incorporating gentle activities like walking or yoga, **6** of sitting down for hours, can make a significant difference in overall health.

Q3-Join the sentences with the correct linker: first, then, next, finally, however, because .

1-She wanted to travel. She didn't have enough money. (use however)

2- He stayed home. He was sick. (use because)

I woke up early. I brushed my teeth. I ate breakfast. (use first, then, next) We visited the festival. We went home. (use finally)

Part Three: Prepositions of Time and Place

Prepositional Phrases of Time and Place

Prepositional Phrases of Time

- In a few minutes
- In a week
- In a moment
- At this moment
- At the same time
- At the moment
- On a cold day
- On that day
- On weekdays
- On the last day
- At lunch
- In an hour
- On 1st January 2013
- On April 3rd
- On Easter day
- On the 10th
- In the 1960s
- In (the) winter
- In 1980
- In the 21st century
- At bedtime
- At 7 am
- At 5 pm
- At 12 o'clock

Prepositional Phrases of Place

- At the exit
- At the front
- At the top
- At the office
- On the roof
- On the right
- On the right
- At the station
- At the corner
- In the closet
- In a room
- In bed
- On a farm
- On a coast
- On a bus
- On a wall
- On a train
- On a table
- In a row
- In a building
- In a car
- At the front
- At the back
- At a party

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PREPOSITIONS of TIME



AT	IN	ON
• night • 10:30 • noon / midday • midnight • bedtime • sunrise • sunset • the weekend (U.K.)	• the morning • the afternoon • the evening • February • (the) spring • (the) summer • (the) fall / autumn • (the) winter • 2013 • the 1990s • a (few) minute(s)	• Sunday • Monday morning • Tuesday afternoon • Wednesday evening • my birthday • a holiday • Christmas day • May 5 • a weekday • time • the weekend (U.S.)

- *Fill in the blanks below with the correct prepositions of time.*

1. My brother has a new job. He works in the evening.
2. We're going to have a picnic _____ Saturday afternoon. Would you like to come?
3. I'll be finished my work _____ an hour. Then, I can go home.
4. When is the meeting? Is it _____ 2:00?
5. I like to get up really early, _____ sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
6. Tom's birthday is next week, _____ January 14.
7. My grandfather was born _____ the 1950s.
8. Will we be _____ time, or will we miss our flight?
9. My family and I like to ski _____ winter.
10. Are there any holidays _____ October?
11. Our school cafeteria opens for lunch _____ noon.
12. What time does your son go to bed _____ night?
13. We moved to this city _____ 2012.
14. Are you going to do anything special _____ your birthday?
15. I'm not going to watch that TV show. It starts _____ midnight!

ANSWER KEY

My Notes



- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. in | 9. in |
| 2. on | 10. in |
| 3. in | 11. at |
| 4. at | 12. at |
| 5. at | 13. in |
| 6. on | 14. on |
| 7. in | 15. at |
| 8. on | |

GRAMMAR QUIZ

TIME WITH: AT, IN, ON

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **TIME** with **at**, **in** and **on**.

1. I love to go swimming at the beach ... summer.
a) at
b) in
c) on
2. What time do your children usually go to bed ... night?
a) at
b) in
c) on
3. Next year, we plan to travel to Taiwan ... September.
a) at
b) in
c) on
4. My birthday is next week. I was born ... October 15th.
a) at
b) in
c) on
5. My grandfather is very old. He was born ... 1939.
a) at
b) in
c) on
6. I am going to meet my friends ... Friday evening.
a) at
b) in
c) on
7. Most stores and businesses are closed ... New Year's Day.
a) at
b) in
c) on
8. I always get up very early ... the morning.
a) at
b) in
c) on
9. My father goes to work ... weekdays, from Monday to Friday.
a) at
b) in
c) on
10. After I eat dinner, I like to watch TV ... the evening.
a) at
b) in
c) on
11. My first class at college begins ... eight o'clock.
a) at
b) in
c) on
12. He has an appointment to see a dentist ... Monday.
a) at
b) in
c) on
13. Last night, I heard a very strange sound ... midnight.
a) at
b) in
c) on
14. My summer holiday starts ... June. Hooray!
a) at
b) in
c) on
15. He changed his job three times ... the 1990s.
a) at
b) in
c) on
16. My friend wants to have a party ... his birthday.
a) at
b) in
c) on

ANSWER KEY

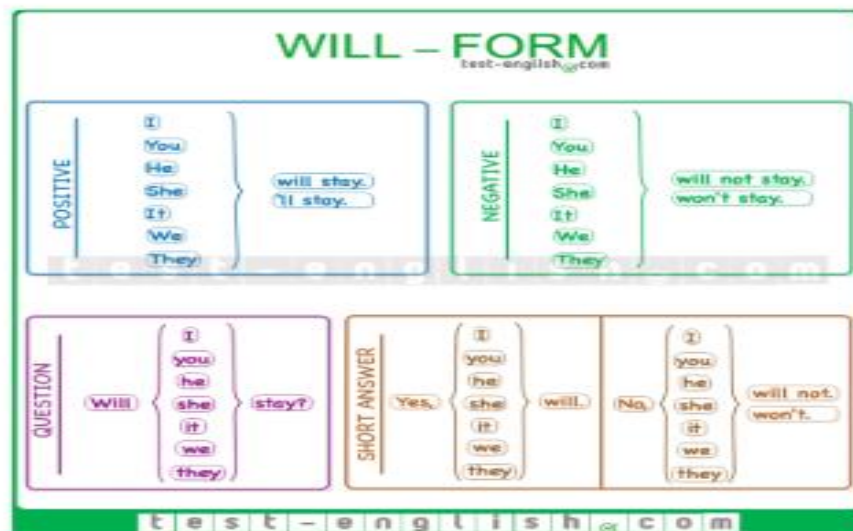
My Notes



- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. C |
| 2. A | 10. B |
| 3. B | 11. A |
| 4. C | 12. C |
| 5. B | 13. A |
| 6. C | 14. B |
| 7. C | 15. B |
| 8. B | 16. C |

-Part Four: Future Tense: will /shall

Will: Form



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Will is an auxiliary verb. This means that:

- We use **will + infinitive**: *I'll be* (or *will be*) *at home next Saturday.*
- **Will** has a negative form: *I won't be* (or *will not be*) *at home next Saturday.*
- We put **will** before the subject in questions: *Will you be* *at home next Saturday?*
- We use **will** in short answers: Yes, *I will.* / No, *I won't* (or No, *I will not*).

Will: Use

We use **will** to talk about things that we think will happen in the future.

- He **will** love your new coat.
- They **won't win** this match.

- I hope they **will arrive** soon.
- I don't think they **'ll win**.
- I'm sure you **'ll be** fine.
- Perhaps I **'ll be** late.

We use **will** for promises or refusals.

- I **will lend** her the money.
- I **won't help** you.

We use **will** when we make decisions at the moment of speaking (instant decisions).

- A: There's no milk in the fridge. B: I **'ll go** to the shop to buy some more.
- A: This box is very heavy. B: Don't worry. I **'ll help** you.

Shall I...? Shall we...?

We use **Shall I...?** or **I'll** when we offer to do things for other people.

- **Shall I make** some coffee? (=Do you want me to make coffee?)
- I **'ll make** some coffee.

We use **Shall we...?** to suggest doing something.

- **Shall we** go to the cinema? (=Do you want to go to the cinema?)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

WILL

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **WILL** grammar.

- Let's go to the beach tomorrow!
I think it ... sunny.
a) will be
b) won't be
c) won't
- Thomas is sick, so he ... in class today.
a) won't be
b) will
c) will be
- (A) ... your brother be here soon?
(B) Yes, he
a) Won't be / will be
b) Will be / will
c) Will / will
- My family and I ... fly to Spain on our holiday.
a) will
b) won't be
c) will be
- My sister ... busy at three o'clock, so you can call back at that time.
a) will
b) won't be
c) will be
- (A) ... you talk to Mr. Wilson?
(B) No, I
a) Won't / will
b) Will / won't
c) Will be / won't be
- Our son ... three years old next January.
a) won't
b) will
c) will be
- (A) ... you see the movie tonight?
(B) Yes, I
a) Won't / won't be
b) Won't / won't
c) Will / will
- My friend ... on time because the bus was late.
a) will be
b) won't
c) won't be
- I will clean the living room but I ... clean the kitchen.
a) will
b) won't
c) won't be
- Jennifer doesn't think she ... ready to leave in half an hour.
a) will be
b) won't be
c) will
- There ... any food left if we arrive at the party late.
a) won't be
b) won't
c) will
- You ... so tired tomorrow if you go to bed earlier.
a) will be
b) won't be
c) will
- We don't have any milk, so I ... go to the store to buy some.
a) won't be
b) won't
c) will
- ... they finish their homework before six o'clock?
a) Will
b) Will be
c) Won't be
- Sarah didn't eat lunch today, so I think she ... hungry soon.
a) will be
b) won't
c) won't be

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 9. C |
| 2. A | 10. B |
| 3. C | 11. A |
| 4. A | 12. A |
| 5. B | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. C |
| 7. C | 15. A |
| 8. C | 16. A |

My Notes



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FUTURE: WILL



I		
You		
He		
She	will	cook.
It		
We		
They		

I		
You		
He		
She	won't	cook.
It		
We		
They		

won't = will not

I'll (do something) = I will (do something)

You'll = You will

He'll = He will

She'll = She will

It'll = It will

We'll = We will

They'll = They will

Note: Don't use a contraction with 'will' in a short answer.

For example:

☒ Yes, I will.☒ Yes, I'll.

	I	
	you	
	he	
Will	she	cook?
	it	
	we	
	they	

Yes, No,

I		I	
you		you	
he		he	
she	will.	she	won't.
it		it	
we		we	
they		they	

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the boxes above.

- The movie will start soon. Let's find a seat and sit down.
- A: _____ your friend be at the party? B: Yes, she _____.
- Hello. Mr. Smith? This is Peter. I _____ be at work today because I'm sick.
- Those bags look heavy. Let me help. I _____ carry the big one for you.
- My brother _____ speak to me because he's very angry!
- What time _____ the sun rise tomorrow morning?
- A: _____ you be twenty years old next month? B: No, I _____.
- Flight CX793 _____ depart from Gate 12 in ten minutes.
- Do you think people _____ live on the moon in your lifetime?
- Yes, maybe I _____ bake some cookies tomorrow.
- A: Are you ready to order, sir? B: Yes, thank you. I _____ have a hamburger.
- It _____ be midnight in a few minutes. It's time to go to bed!
- When do you think we _____ have our next test?
- Maybe it _____ rain tomorrow, and maybe it _____.
- A: _____ you marry me? B: Yes, I _____!

ANSWER KEY

My Notes



- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. will | 9. will |
| 2. Will / will | 10. will (I'll) |
| 3. won't | 11. will (I'll) |
| 4. will (I'll) | 12. will (it'll) |
| 5. won't | 13. will |
| 6. will | 14. will / won't |
| 7. Will / won't | (or: won't / will) |
| 8. will | 15. Will / will |

-Part Five: Compound Nouns



Compound Noun

Definition

A compound noun is a noun that includes two or more than two words by mixing them in a single noun

List of Compound Noun

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| • bathroom | • password | • cupboard |
| • chopstick | • notebook | • air conditioner |
| • homework | • homework | • air raid |
| • seashell | • marketplace | • alarm clock |
| • coastline | • cowboy | • assembly line |
| • rainbow | • bedroom | • baby-sitter |

Examples

1. He slipped into a **bathroom**.
2. Pass me that **chopstick**.
3. Have you done your **homework** by yourself?
4. We met in an AutoCAD **workshop**.
5. I found a **seashell** near the **coastline**.
6. There is a **rainbow** that looks awesome in the sky.
7. Will you please tell me the **password** of your laptop?
8. The teacher asked for a **notebook** to check **homework**.
9. Can you meet me today in the **marketplace**?
10. He looks like a **cowboy** from his outfit.

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Compound Nouns

Intermediate

A. Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. The man put out the fire with a *bucketful* / *spoonful* of water.
2. You need to take a *truckful* / *spoonful* of this cough syrup after each meal.
3. The lorry driver was transporting a *truckful* / *cupful* of bricks.
4. Each *matchful* / *matchbox* contains approximately 200 matches.
5. *Check-out* / *check-up* isn't until 11 a.m., so we can still use the room for another hour.

B. Create Compound Nouns to complete the sentences using a word from each box.

container	cup	white	bed	passer	cut	ship	brush	ware	ball
sun	foot	hair	tooth	soft	rise	ful	board	room	by

1. I'll make an appointment for a with the barber this afternoon.
2. is earlier in summer than it is in winter.
3. The sank in the middle of the ocean.
4. The recipe calls for a of milk and 2 beaten eggs.
5. The teacher was writing on the at the front of the class.
6. We have updated the computer with all the latest
7. The player kicked the into goal.
8. I knocked on Tim's door to see if he was awake.
9. I keep my in a plastic cup by the sink.
10. A spotted the victim and called for an ambulance.

C. Match the sentence halves, using Compound Nouns made from words from each box.

bus	swimming	tool	apple	washing	pool	tree	box	stop	machine
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1. John jumped into the a. for the 745 to arrive.
2. I waited at the b. in our garden.
3. I took the clothes out of the c. and took out a hammer.
4. I opened my d. with a loud splash.
5. We love picking fruit from the e. and put them in the dryer.

-Part Three: Reading 1:

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
nature	الطبيعة	We should protect nature to keep our planet clean.
wind	الرياح	The wind was strong, and it moved the trees.
to connect	يربط / يتصل	The bridge helps to connect the two islands.
open space	مساحة مفتوحة	Children love playing in an open space near the park.
sliding doors	أبواب منزلقة	The new house has glass sliding doors to the garden.
sliding windows	نوافذ منزلقة	We opened the sliding windows to let in fresh air.
cool	بارد / لطيف	The air feels cool after the rain.
in the future	في المستقبل	In the future, cars might fly in the sky.
wheel	عجلة	The wheel of my bicycle needs to be fixed.
busy	مزدحم	The city streets are always busy in the morning.
boat	قارب	The fishermen went out to sea in their small boat.
to travel	يسافر	I want to travel to Japan one day.
to imagine	يتخيل	It's fun to imagine living on another planet.

Part Three: Reading 2:

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
education	التعليم	Education is the key to building a better future.
traditional	تقليدي	The UAE celebrates many traditional customs and values.
happiness	السعادة	True happiness comes from helping others.
respect	الاحترام	We must show respect to our parents and teachers.
modern	حديث	Dubai is known for its modern buildings and technology.
elderly	كبار السن	The community takes care of the elderly with kindness.
comfortable	مريح	This sofa is very comfortable to sit on.
poem	قصيدة	The student wrote a beautiful poem about friendship.
poet	شاعر	Hafez Ibrahim is a famous Arab poet.
leader	قائد	Sheikh Zayed was a great leader who inspired many people.
to chant	ينشد / يردد	The students began to chant the school song proudly.
wedding	زفاف / عرس	The wedding ceremony was full of joy and music.
festival	مهرجان	The Dubai Shopping Festival attracts visitors from around the world.

Reading 1:

Reading 1 - Life in the UAE - Past and Today

The United Arab Emirates is a country with a rich history and beautiful traditions. In the past, people in the UAE lived in small houses made of palm leaves.

Life was simple, and families worked together in the desert. Men would dive for pearls, and women made beautiful jewellery from shells. Children learned from their parents and elders. Education was not available for all, but people respected knowledge and helped each other. Today, life in the UAE is very different. Families live in modern buildings with electricity and running water. Schools provide education for every child, and children can learn many subjects, including science, art, and languages. People enjoy modern jobs, and technology makes life easier. Despite these changes, the UAE still keeps its traditions. Festivals, weddings, and prayers are celebrated as before. People continue to dive for pearls for trade and museums display traditional objects for visitors. Respect for elders and the value of family life remain important.

Learning about the past helps young people understand their culture. By knowing traditions, children can appreciate their heritage and take pride in their country. Both the past and the present are important because they show how the UAE has grown and developed while keeping its history alive.

Q1-What is the main topic of the text?

- a) A school trip b) Life in the UAE - past and today c) Desert animal

Q2-In the past, people in the UAE lived

- a) in modern buildings
b) in small houses made of palm leaves
c) in museums

Q3-The word "elders" means:

- a) parents and older people b) children c) teachers

Q4-Why do people dive for pearls today?

- a) For food
b) For trade and museums
c) For fun

Q5-What can we understand about UAE culture?

- a) People have completely left old traditions
- b) Traditions and modern life exist together
- c) Children no longer learn about the past

Reading Passage 2:

Reading 2 - AfterSchool Clubs at Our School

After-school clubs are an important part of life at many schools. They give students the chance to meet friends, learn new skills, and enjoy activities outside the classroom. At our school, there are many clubs, such as the drama club, chess club, art club, and sports teams. Each club has a teacher or coach who guides the students.

The drama club is very popular. Students work together to write scripts, practise scenes, and perform for their friends and family. Everyone has a role, and teamwork is very important. In the chess club, students practise strategies and compete in tournaments. Art club members enjoy painting, drawing, and designing creative projects. Sports teams train after school and often compete with other schools. Clubs help students to be creative, confident, and responsible. Students learn to manage their time and help each other. They also enjoy sharing their projects and performances with the school community. Parents like to see children participating in clubs because it teaches discipline and builds new skills. Many students say that after-school activities are the best part of the day.

Joining a club is easy. Students can choose an activity they enjoy and commit to attending weekly. Clubs are a fun way to explore talents, make friends, and enjoy school life beyond lessons.

Q1-Which club is mentioned as very popular?

- a) Drama club b) Chess club c) Sports club

Q2- Students work together in a

- a) team b) museum c) desert

Q3-The word "creative" in the text means:

- a) using imagination to make things
- b) copying from others
- c) sleeping during lessons

Q4-Why do parents like afterschool clubs?

- a) Because children stay at home
- b) Because children learn new skills and discipline
- c) Because clubs are easy

Q5- What will probably happen next in a club?

- a) Students perform their projects or plays
- b) Teachers leave the club
- c) Students stop learning

Child Inventors

When I used to think of inventors, I pictured old men with grey beards. I pictured white lab coats and smoky beakers. I was surprised to learn that young people have created many world-changing inventions.

Like 15-year old Albert Sadacca, who invented Christmas tree lights. The year was 1917. The place was New York city. Someone was hanging candles from a Christmas tree, as was common at that time. This started a tragic fire. Sadacca's parents sold electric lighting in their shop. Young Albert thought to adapt these lights for use on Christmas trees. This turned out to be a pretty bright idea.

Another 12-year old visionary was Louis Braille. Braille was blind in both eyes. In 1819 young Louis was attending one of the world's first schools for blind children. He learned a system of touch-based literacy, but it was hard for him to write. Braille sought a better way to communicate with his classmates. He wanted to write freely, without needing special equipment. So he taught himself a system of night-writing used in the military. Then he made a few changes to it. By the time he turned 15, he had created Braille. People with visual impairments today still use Braille to read and write.

Another cool kid who changed the world was 11-year old Frank Epperson. Frank was chilling on his porch one night in 1905. He went to bed and forgot his cup of lemonade on the porch. When he woke the next morning, young Frank realized that he had created the world's first Popsicle. He would later patent the concept and trademark the name "Popsicle." Frank's idea was so successful that many people still call ANY frozen treat a Popsicle.

Speaking of cool kids, 15-year old Chester Greenwood was ice-skating one day in 1873. Naturally, as tends to happen during winter play, his ears got cold. Chester had a clever idea. He asked his grandma to sew some fur tufts to a wire loop that he had fashioned. His design worked well! He had invented earmuffs. He patented his "ear protectors" as he called them. They were manufactured in his hometown of Farmington, Maine. Greenwood's one good idea provided jobs for people in the Farmington area for 60 years.

Margaret E. Knight is another young person who became a small town hero. She is best remembered as the woman who invented the flat-bottomed paper bag. But she made her first life-saving device at the age of 12. Her brothers were working at a textile mill in town. One day she was visiting them. A loom malfunctioned and injured a worker. She thought she could make the machines safer. She invented an effective system. Her method was later used in many factories. She saved a lot of lives. And we still use the paper bag design that she created in 1868. How many lives have those saved? Am I right?

Some young people feel powerless. They feel like they are living in an adult world, created by adults for adults. But the truth is that everyone has the power to change the world. A 12 year-old girl growing up in 1868 made factories safer. A 15 year-old boy, blind in both eyes, made written communication more accessible. An 11 year-old forgot to put away his drink and it froze. Who knows what's in store for your future?

Which statement is FALSE?

- a) Chester Greenwood invented ear protectors.
- b) Frank Epperson invented the Popsicle.
- c) Albert Sadacca invented the flat-bottomed paper bag.

2. Which happened FIRST in order of time?

- a) Braille was invented.
- b) The flat-bottomed paper bag was invented.
- c) Christmas tree lights were invented.

3. According to the text, why did Louis Braille want to invent a new system of writing?

- a) So he could help the military write secret codes.
- b) So he could communicate with his friends more easily.
- c) So he could graduate from his school.

4. Which best describes how Frank Epperson invented the Popsicle?

- a) He tested many different formulas before finding success.
- b) He used an old family recipe, in his family for generations.
- c) He created it by accident.

5. Which event caused 15-year old Albert Sadacca to invent?

- a) He saw a factory worker get injured.
- b) A candle in a Christmas tree started a fire.
- c) He left his lemonade on the porch.

6. Which statement about Chester Greenwood is FALSE?

- a) He helped to employ people in his town for 70 years.
- b) His grandma helped him with his invention.
- c) He patented the concept of the Popsicle.

7. Which caused Margaret E. Knight to invent at the age of 12?

- a) She left her lemonade on the porch.
- b) A candle in a tree started a fire.
- c) She saw a loom worker get injured.

8. With which statement would the author of this text most likely DISAGREE?

- a) All important discoveries happen in science labs.
- b) People with disabilities have invented amazing things.
- c) Women have changed the world through invention.

9. Which lesson can readers learn from this text?

- a) Age and experience are necessary to do important things.
- b) Anybody, no matter how young, can change the world.
- c) Kids should leave grown-up problems to the grown-ups.

10. Which advice would the author MOST LIKELY give to young people?

- a) All the problems in the world have already been solved.
- b) Children should do what they are told and not ask questions.
- c) Remain curious and think of ways to solve problems.

Going to School in the UK

In Britain children start school in their fifth year. Some are nearly five whilst others have already reached their fifth birthday. The first class known as reception and, for some children, it is a daunting experience. Five year olds love to be physically active and move around, run, jump and dash about all day. When they are in a group of 20 or more, they have to learn to follow instructions from the adult in charge. Sit down, listen and take turns is an unfamiliar situation.

Once a child has settled into the reception class, the first year is usually a very happy one. Lots of new skills are introduced. Communal activities and socialising with the other children, learning to take turns, these are all part of the first year experience.

As they paint, draw, bake, mould and enjoy sand and water play, they interact with other children and language skills develop. When they have music and movement lessons or activities in a gym, they learn to control their body movements as they stop, balance, roll-over, stretch and step slowly. Children learn to co-operate with others. In music, they have to listen for a rhythm and try to copy it using percussion instruments and join in simple tunes singing the melody.

Sitting down and listening to stories and answering questions about the story are all skills that are introduced and learnt in a child's first year at school.

Breaks in the school day, play times, can be shared with older children who are also playing at the same time. Chasing, catching, hiding, using balls and skipping ropes, falling over and getting back up, all help to get rid of pent-up energy. In some play grounds, lines and numbers are painted on the ground. Children can jump and skip along the lines and into spaces. Sometimes there are climbing frames to explore.

If a child does not go home for a meal at lunch time, the school provides hot and cold food to be eaten in the dining hall. Alternatively, a packed lunch can be brought from home.

In primary schools, the mornings are normally devoted to number work, reading skills and recording. The afternoons are less formal and more creative. Young children love dressing up in costumes and acting out adult situations. They have 'pretend' tea parties, make little cakes from plasticine and pour cups of tea for those involved.

At the end of a busy day, young children are ready to go home with a parent and tell them all about their day at school.

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.op of Form

1) At what age do children start formal schooling in Britain?

- A) They start at seven years.
- B) They begin school at six.
- C) They start school in their fifth year.
- D) They start school when they are seven.

2) What name is given to the first class a five year old enters?

- A) It is reception.
- B) It is year one.
- C) It is beginners' year.
- D) It is starters' year.

3) What activity encourages language development?

- A) Reading books
- B) Creative activities, painting, drawing
- C) Singing
- D) Movement lessons

4) According to the passage how are outside playtimes made more fun?

- A) Children can play on grass.
- B) Children can sit on benches.
- C) They can climb trees.
- D) There are lines painted on the ground.

5) What types of learning do children take part in before lunch?

- A) Number work, reading and writing
- B) Painting
- C) Running around
- D) Listening to music

-Writing :Writing about All about School

1 Read the text. Write your opinion about wearing normal clothes to school. Write at least 3-4 sentences.

Many schools around the world ask students to wear uniforms, but some schools let them wear normal clothes. We talked to Sara from Dubai, who is studying in Sydney, Australia. Her new school doesn't have a uniform. "I really like that," she said. "I can choose what to wear and show my own style. It makes me feel more comfortable and confident." Sara thinks wearing normal clothes helps students express themselves. "Everyone looks different, and that's what makes it interesting," she said. She also believes it helps her focus. "When I feel relaxed, I can learn better." Sometimes it's hard to decide what to wear each morning, but Sara doesn't mind. "I prefer that over wearing the same thing every day," she laughed.

For the writing part, you will be asked to answer a question after reading a small paragraph about a topic that is related to school. You need at least to write 3 to 4 sentences about the provided topic.

بالنسبة لجزء الكتابة، سيُطلب منك الإجابة على سؤال بعد قراءة فقرة قصيرة حول موضوع يتعلق بالمدرسة. يجب عليك كتابة ما لا يقل عن ثلاث إلى أربع جمل عن الموضوع المُقدَّم

Writing Practice

Read the text again. Now write a text in which you write about:

- what your school life would be like without school uniforms
- what clothes you would like to wear to school
- what problems you might face if there were no uniforms

Write at least 110 words.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on its right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

A Writing Sample:

If we didn't have school uniforms, school life would be very different. I would like to wear comfortable clothes like jeans, T-shirts, and sneakers to school. I think it would be nice to choose my own clothes every day because it shows my personality and style.

However, not wearing a uniform might also cause some problems. Some students may wear expensive clothes, and others might feel sad if they can't buy the same. It could also take more time in the morning to decide what to wear.

In my opinion, uniforms make everyone equal and help us focus more on learning.

