



B-Reading Comprehension

1-Read the texts. Match the texts (A-C) to the sentences (1-6). You can use each letter more than once. There is one example.

A — Thailand

In Thailand, we don't hug or kiss each other when we meet. We greet friends and colleagues with 'wai'. Wai is a gesture. A wai can mean "Hello," "Thank you," "I'm sorry," or "Goodbye." You put your hands together and bow your head while looking down. The tips of your thumbs should touch your chin for a

friend and your nose for someone older than you. The higher your hands, the more respect you show. Not returning someone's wai is rude. However, today younger people usually wave and even hug their friends.

B — Japan

In Japan, the formal way to greet each other is by bowing. Foreign visitors can shake hands and bow their head a little when they meet, or just nod their head. The bow is quick, you don't smile and there is little, or no, eye contact. In a conversation, when you are listening to a Japanese person, it is important to nod your head. This shows that you are listening and that you understand the speaker. When you wave your hand in front of your face, it means 'no' or 'I don't know'. Don't stand too close to the other person and never touch or hug them.

C — New Zealand

In New Zealand, the formal way to greet each other is by shaking hands and smiling. You should use a New



Zealander's surname and not their first name, until the person suggests it. When greeting a New Zealand Maori, it is important to touch your nose and forehead to the other person's, and shake their hand. This is called 'hongi' and it shows that you understand and respect the Maori culture. When in conversation with a Maori, never say negative things about New Zealand or its people. Treat everyone with respect.

Example: Where do you put your hands together when you bow? __A__

1. In which country is it never okay to touch someone? _____
2. In which country do you touch your chin? _____
3. In which country do you and your friend touch noses and foreheads? _____
4. In which country do you nod to show you are listening? _____
5. In which country do people usually shake hands when they meet? _____
6. In which country is there a gesture that has many meanings? _____

2-Read the text and circle the correct answers A, B or C. There is one example.

Kimonos

A kimono is a traditional Japanese item of clothing which means 'thing to wear' in Japanese. It is worn by men, women and children. A kimono has long, wide sleeves. It doesn't have buttons or a zip. You wrap it around your body, and tie it with a special sash called an 'obi', which is tied at the back. You don't wear kimonos with trainers or high heels. Instead, you have to wear special sandals called 'zori'.

In the past, people wore kimonos every day. Nowadays, people rarely wear kimonos in everyday life. However, the kimono is always worn for important festivals and special occasions.



Children and teens wear bright colourful kimonos with lots of beautiful designs. Men and married women usually wear darker colours like dark blue, dark green, brown and grey. Their designs are also smaller and simpler. For formal occasions, Japanese people wear dark kimonos with no designs. Red and white are lucky colours and are worn by brides on their wedding day.

People wear heavy silk kimonos in the fall and winter and light kimonos made of cotton or linen in the summer. The colour and designs of kimonos change with the different seasons. For example, in the fall, you might wear a kimono with leaves and colours such as brown, red and dark green. In the summer, you would wear bright colours such as blue and yellow with designs of water and summer grass.

Example: How do you close a kimono?

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| A with buttons | B with a zip | C with a sash |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|

7. What kind of shoes do you wear with a kimono?

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| A sandals | B trainers | C high heels |
|-----------|------------|--------------|

8. When do people wear kimonos?

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A every day | B in the past | C special occasions |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|

9. Who wears bright colours?

- | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------------|
| A men | B teens | C married women |
|-------|---------|-----------------|

10. Which colours are lucky?

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A red and white | B blue and green | C brown and grey |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|

11. What are winter kimonos made of?

- | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|
| A linen | B silk | C cotton |
|---------|--------|----------|

12. You would wear a kimono with _____ in the fall.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| A water | B grass | C leaves |
|---------|---------|----------|



3-Read the text and answer the questions. Circle the correct answers.

Birds are very interesting animals. They come in all shapes and sizes and sometimes beautiful colours. There are many different types of birds, from ducks and geese in rivers and lakes, to birds of prey that are carnivores and eat other animals and insects. The smallest bird in the world is the male bee hummingbird, which is only 7 cm long. The tallest bird is the 2.7 metres tall ostrich which can weigh up to a staggering 120 kg!

Some birds can also sing beautifully. Why do they sing? Most experts believe that birds sing to communicate with each other. We are lucky that they often make such a beautiful sound when they are ‘talking’ to each other!

Birds of prey are a special type of bird. They are carnivores, which means they eat meat and these birds eat other birds and animals. They have sharp, curved beaks and strong, sharp nails or talons. An example of a bird of prey is the falcon, which is the national bird of the UAE.

The UAE is famous for birds that migrate during the cold winter months in other countries. Some birds fly more than 3000 kilometres to get to the UAE from colder countries, and then fly back when the weather changes. The UAE is half way between Europe and Asia, so it makes a perfect place for birds to stop on their long journeys.

Choose the best title of for the text:

A Why Do Birds Sing

B All about Birds

C Can Birds Fly?

D Birds’ Travels

2. In general, the text...



A talks about the importance of birds in the ecosystem

B explains why birds have beaks

C provides information about the features of birds

D warns us about why birds are dangerous

3. Apart from ducks, which animals live by rivers and lakes?

A geese

B birds of prey

C ostriches

D hummingbirds

4. According to the experts, birds sing because...

A it is beautiful

B they communicate

C we are lucky

D they are special

5. What do birds of prey eat?

A carnivores

B special type of birds

C other birds and animals

D falcons

6. The UAE is famous for birds, because ...

A birds migrate

B birds travel over 3000 km

C it is a stopping point for birds

D they fly back to their countries

4-Read about the history of transportation.

The earliest form of public transport was on water. Boats and rafts made of reeds, wood and animal skins were used in Egypt and South America. In about 4000 BCE, boats with sails were used in Mesopotamia (now Iraq).

Early Chinese engineers began to build canals for carrying boats in the fifth century BCE. The first important canal in Europe was the Canal du Midi in France, completed in 1681.

The railway age began in Britain with Richard Trevithick's steam railway locomotive in 1814. The first passenger railway opened in 1825 in the north of England. At first, people worried that they wouldn't be able to breathe when travelling at speeds of 25 kilometres per hour!



The first buses were introduced in France in 1827 by Stanilas Baudry. They were pulled by horses and they were called *voitures omnibus*. The first motor car was built by Karl Benz in 1885. Buses with petrol engines soon replaced horse-drawn buses and cars took over the roads.

Read the statements. Decide if they are True or False. **Decide if they are True or False.**

1. The earliest form of public transport was on water.

A True B False C- Not given

2. Boats with sails were used in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

A True B False C- Not given

3. Chinese engineers built canals for carrying boats.

A True B False C- Not given

4. The railway age began in 1814.

A True B False C- Not given

5. People worried that the speed of the railway was too high.

A True B False C- Not given

6. The buses that replaced horse-drawn buses ran on solar panels.

A True B False C- Not given

5- Read the following passage then match the headings.

A- Japanese Train



Japanese bullet train at up to 320 kilometres an hour. The journey between Tokyo and Osaka takes just three and a half hours. Bullet Trains are fast, reliable and punctual. Inside the carriage there is a digital information system in both Japanese and English which shows upcoming stops and arrival time as well. Tourists can buy a special rail pass which gives them unlimited travel.

B — Brazilian Buses

The buses in Curitiba, Brazil , carry 2 million passengers a day. The fare is the same wherever you are going. No-one in the city lives more than 400 meters from a bus. People don't need to use their cars in the city, so there is less pollution.

C — Dubai Metro

The first metro line in Dubai was launched in September 2009. This was called The Red Line. The green line starts in March 2010 .It is fully automated with no need for a driver. It goes on a rail way .More lines will open to link the rest of the city with the **EXPO 2020** site.

Match the texts (A- C)to the sentences , you can use each letter more than once :

- 1- This form of transport can be automated driven. _____
2. You can pay the same fare wherever you go . _____
3. You can use a rail pass which helps you to enjoy more journeys. _____
4. you travel faster and on time than the other forms _____
5. It is an eco friendly form of transport. _____
6. More of this will open to link the rest of the city . _____
7. You know the departure and arrival time during the journey. _____



6-Read the statements. Decide if they are True or False. Circle the correct answers.

The earliest form of public transport was on water. Boats and rafts made of reeds, wood and animal skins were used in Egypt and South America. In about 4000 BCE, boats with sails were used in Mesopotamia (Iraq).

Early Chinese engineers began to build canals for carrying boats in the fifth century BCE. The first important canal in Europe was the Canal du Midi in France, completed in 1681.

The railway age began in Britain with Richard Trevithick's steam railway locomotive in 1814. The first passenger railway opened in 1825 in the north of England. At first, people worried that they wouldn't be able to breathe when travelling at speeds of 25 kilometres per hour!

The first buses were introduced in France in 1827. They were pulled by horses and they were called omnibus. The first motor car was built by Karl Benz in 1885. Buses with petrol engines soon replaced horse-drawn buses.

A- Read the sentences & decide if they are (True , False or Not given):

1-The earliest form of public transport was on water.

A -True

B- False

C- Not given

2. Boats with sails were used in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

A -True

B- False

C- Not given 3.

Chinese engineers built canals for carrying boats.

A- True

B- False

C- Not given 4.

The fare in the first bus was the same for all the passengers.

A- True

B -False

C- Not given 5.

The first railway was used to transport animals and goods.

A- True

B -False

C- Not given 6.

People worried that the speed of the railway was too high.

A- True

B- False

C- Not given



Choose the correct answer from a, b or c :

1- The first railway locomotive appeared in _____

A-Iraq B-China C-Britain

2- The first canal were built by Chinese engineers to _____

A- Carry animals & goods. B- Carry passengers. C- Carry boats .

3- The first buses were appeared in _____

A- Britain 1814 B- France 1827 C- China 1618 4-

Carl Benz invented the first _____ in 1885.

A- Voitures omnibus B- Steam train C- Motor car.

5- Sailing boats were appeared in _____ in 4000 BCE.

A- North of England B- Mesopotamia (Iraq) C- South America

7- Read the following passage then answer the questions:



DAVE AND GRANT LOVE KAYAKING

Dave and his friend Grant love to go kayaking in the summer. They each have their own kayak. Dave's kayak is yellow, and Grant's kayak is red. Whenever it is not raining, they kayak on the small lake in town.

They look for fish, turtles and muskrats when they are kayaking. They also like to see ducks and loons.

Sometimes they bring fishing poles with them so they can try to catch fish. Sometimes they just paddle around. They have the most fun when they race each other in their kayaks.

They always pack a lunch. They have a favorite spot on the lake to stop and eat their sandwiches. After lunch, they paddle around the lake some more. Then they stop again to have some cookies.

Even if they can't spend a full day kayaking, they will go out for at least an hour each day. They really love kayaking.





Read the text and answer the following questions

1- This text is about

- a- mountain biking b- kayaking c- hiking

2- When it is raining they kayak in the

- a- beach b- bund c- small lake

3- To catch fish they bring with them

- a- fishing poles b- baskets c- bags

4- Dave and Grant have fun when they

- a- play together b- race each other c- catch fish 5-

What does Dave and Grant do after lunch?

- a- catch fish b- make fire c- paddle around the lake

6- If they can't spend a whole day in kayaking, they go for at least a- 4
hours b- two hours c- an hour

8-Reading Comprehension

A brief history of PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The earliest form of public transport was water transport. Boats and rafts made of reeds, wood and animal skins were used as ferries in places as far apart as Egypt and South America. In about 4000 bce, boats with sails were used in Mesopotamia (now Iraq) and by 2000 bce, the Egyptians had boats with a single square sail that travelled along the River Nile.

Early Chinese engineers built canals for carrying boats. The Grand Canal was begun in the fifth century BCE. It was about 1780 kilometres long. Canal locks were first used from about 500 bce, also in China. The first important canal in Europe was the Canal du Midi in France, completed in 1681.

The railway age began in Britain with Richard Trevithick's steam railway locomotive in 1814. The first passenger railway was opened in 1825 in the north of England. At first, people were worried that they wouldn't be able to breathe while travelling so fast – the first trains reached speeds of 25 kilometres per hour! The coming of the railways revolutionized travel. Long-distance railways opened up the USA and Canada; remote farming areas in India and South America were linked with major ports.

The first buses were introduced in France in 1827 by Stanislas Baudry. They were pulled by horses and they were called voitures omnibus. Omnibuses in London in 1850 could carry up to about 20 passengers. Within a few years, an open upper deck was added to carry more passengers. Travelling on the upper deck was charged at half fare. Road travel changed forever when the first motor car was built by Karl Benz in 1885. Horse-drawn buses disappeared; they were replaced by buses with petrol engines. And, of course, cars began to take over the roads.

Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences

1. The text is about

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|
| a- Landscape | b- Public transportation | c- Engines |
| 2-When was the first passenger railway opened? | | |

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| a-1850 | b-1780 | c-1825 |
|--------|--------|--------|

3-The Chinese built the canal for.....

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| a-Big ships | b-Traveling | c- Carrying boats |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|

4-The first bus was found in

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| a-Britain | b-Europe | c-France |
|-----------|----------|----------|

5-People were worried to travel by the train because

- | | |
|---|----|
| a-They couldn't breathe in the fast train | |
| b-They couldn't sleep in the train | c- |
| They couldn't eat in the train | |

6-Why does horse-drawn buses disappeared? Because

- a-Horses disappeared b-they were replaced by buses with petrol engines c-They replaced them with cars.

9-Read the text and answer the questions below :

All Vehicles those move on road like scooters, cars, buses, truck etc. are called " land transport". But Land transport can be divided in two more types: **Roadways and Railways**

Roadways:

All states of a country are connected to each other by roads and highways. These highways are well-constructed for different types of vehicles. Scooters, bikes and motorbikes are used for short distances while cars, buses and trucks are used for covering long distances. Buses is the main carrier for travelers, whereas for carrying raw material and other goods from factories to market, Trucks are most useful.

Railways:

In all countries of the world, all major cities are connected with railways. Even some countries are also connected by railway. Trains carry people and bulky goods over long distances. ***India has the second largest network of railways in the world.*** Metro is the latest and improved railway system which is most comfortable.

Questions:

1- This text is mainly about

- a- land transport b- water transport c- air transport

2- Bikes and scooters are used for

- a- long distances b- short distances c- near distance

3- The main carrier for travelers is

- b- trains c- buses a- cars

4- Trucks are used for carrying

- a- people b- goods c- animals

5- Which country has the second largest network of railways in the world ?

- a- Egypt b- China c- India

6- The latest railway system of transport is the

a- tram

b- metro

c- bus

10- **Read the following passage then answer the questions.**

Reading Comprehension (Bundle of Sticks)

Once upon a time, an old man lived with his three sons in a village. All three of his sons were hard workers. However, they couldn't agree with each other and quarrelled all the time. The old man tried hard to unite them, but he failed. While the villagers admired their hard work and efforts, they also made fun of them for quarrelling.

Months passed by and the old man fell ill. He asked his sons to be united, but none of them listened to his words. So, he decided to teach them a lesson to make them put aside their differences and stay united.

The old man called his sons to him. He told them, 'I will give you a bundle of sticks. You must separate each stick from the bundle and break it into two pieces. The one who breaks the sticks most quickly will be rewarded more.'

The sons agreed. The old man gave a bundle of sticks to each of them. The sons took each stick from the bundle and broke it into pieces within minutes. They immediately started to quarrel among themselves as to who came first.

The old man said, 'Dear sons, the game is not over. Now I will give you each another bundle of sticks. This time you must break the sticks as a bundle, not as separate sticks.' The sons agreed and began to try to break their bundle of sticks. Try as they might, they could not break it.

The sons told their father about their failure to complete the task. The old man replied, 'Dear sons, see! You could easily break the single sticks into pieces, but you were not able to break the bundle! The sticks were the same. If you quarrel with your brothers all the time, you will be easily defeated. But if you stay united, nobody can harm you. I beg you to stay united.' The three sons finally understood the power of unity and promised their father that whatever the problem, they would all stay together. Moral: Unity is strength.

Read the passage again then write TRUE or FALSE.

- 1- Th old man lived with his three sons in a city. _____
- 2- The three sons were working hard. _____ 3-
The old man decided to teach his sons a lesson.
- 4- The three sons listened to their father's words. _____
- 5- The father asked his sons to be united. _____
- 6- The sons told their father about they failed to complete the task. _____ 7- The villagers
made fun of the sons for quarrelling.
- 8- The villagers did not like the sons because of their hard working. _____
- 9- The sons succeeded to break the bundle of sticks. _____
- 10- The sons learnt that unity is strength. _____

11-Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

Hello everyone! My name is Lucy and this is my beloved grandfather! His name is Tim and he is my best friend. My grandfather is sixty-four years old and he is retired now, so he has plenty of time to be and play with me. I love him very much and I know he loves me too. We usually spend a lot of time together.

He is a widow and he lives with me, my father, my mother and my brother Kevin. We live in a big house in Fort Collins, Colorado. My grandfather is a very tall and strong man! Can you see me on his shoulders in this picture? He is really strong! My grandfather is a patient and caring man and sometimes I think he is a magician. He's always guessing what I want to do or to eat or what I feel inside!... When I am sad, he always makes me laugh with his funny faces. He puts me on his shoulders, he tells me many stories (I know they are imaginary, but I pretend they are real!), he even sings for me!

Everyday my grandfather Tim prepares my breakfast, he drives me school and picks me up at the end of classes, he helps me with my school work, he takes me to the swimming-pool, he plays chess with me and he counts the stars with me. You know, my grandfather is the only grown-up I know who truly understands me. I love him very much!

Choose A, B or C to answer the questions below

1. Who is Tim? He is Lucy's.....
A) grandfather B) best friend C) grandfather and best friend
2. How old is Lucy's grandfather? He is
A) forty four B) sixty four C) forty six
3. Who is Kevin? He is Lucy's.....
A) brother B) father C) father's brother
4. Where does Lucy live? She lives.....
A) Parise B) Canada C) Colorado
5. How does Lucy go to school? She goes by.....
A) car B) bus C) metro

6. Lucy spends most of her time with her.....

A)mother

B) father

C)grandfather

With my best wishes