

مخطط تقييم مهارات لنهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف العاشر العام ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف العاشر العام



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر العام والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

دليل التقييم والتحضير لنهاية الفصل

1

مخطط تقييم مهارات لنهاية الفصل

2

الدليل الإرشادي (الهيكل الوزاري) للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المستوى 6.2 المسار العام

3

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كتاب دليل المعلم

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

وَمَا تِلْكَ الْمَطَالِبُ بِالْتَّمَنَى
وَلَكِنْ تَتَّخِذُ الدُّنْيَا غِلَاظًا

THE

ASSESSMENT PLANNER

GRADE 10 ADVANCED & 11 GENERAL



WRITING



VOCABULARY



GRAMMAR



WRITING

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Bachelor Degree in Military Science	بكالوريوس العلوم الادارية و العسكرية/ جامعة مؤتة/ الأردن	
Researcher & Writer	باحث و مؤلف	
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Term 1 · 2026–2027 · Grade 11 General · Stage 7 · CEFR B1.2–B2.1

- **Writing Task 1** Main ideas (3–4 sentences) · 2 frames · 4 model answers
- **Writing Task 2** Opinion essay · template · 4 model essays (170+ words)
- **Vocabulary** 20 target words (Arabic · English) · 11 practice mazes
- **Grammar** 7 rules from the specifications · 11 practice mazes
- **Reading Task 1** Longevity & medical advice · 5 texts × 8 MCQs
- **Reading Task 2** Commercials & visual media · 5 texts × 8 MCQs
- **Answer Keys** All keys on the last two pages

How to use this planner: Learn the word bank and the grammar rules first, then do the mazes and reading tests under exam time. In every multiple-choice question the correct answer is a paraphrase (synonym) of the text, while wrong options reuse real words from the text – read for meaning, not for matching words.

Exam Blueprint – End-of-Term 1 Specifications

Question	Spec part	Theme	Task	Construct limits	Marks
Q1 Writing	Part 4 (1.1)	Health Clubs · Talking about Stress · Screens Everywhere!	Write the main ideas in your own words (3–4 sentences)	1 text of 170 words related to the theme	15
Q2 Writing	Part 4 (1.2)	Same theme as Q1	Opinion essay, 3 prompts (FL.24 · FL.26)	At least 170 words in paragraphs	25
Q Vocabulary	Part 1	A Picture of Health · Infotainment	MC gap-fill (A, B, C)	160 words (±10%), 5 gaps	10
Q Grammar	Part 2	News Report: An Airplane Crash	MC gap-fill (A, B, C)	Narrative, 160 words, 5 gaps	10
Q Reading 3A	Part 3A	Longevity, Medical advice and the Internet	Multiple choice (A, B, C)	Expository B1.2–B2.1, 270–300 words, 8 Qs	24
Q Reading 3B	Part 3B	Commercials, Visual Media and Language	Multiple choice (A, B, C)	Expository B2.2, 270–300 words, 8 Qs	16

Totals: Reading 60 · Writing 40 · Exam 100 (Reading: SwiftAssess · Writing: paper-based)

PART 4 · QUESTION 1.1

WRITING TASK 1

*Main ideas in your own words · Health Clubs · Stress · Screens
Everywhere!*

4

practice texts

2

answer frames

3–4

sentences

15

marks

Focus: Find the main facts and arguments, then say them in your own words – never copy whole sentences from the text.

IN THIS PART

- Answer frames A and B
- Useful language: FL.24 · FL.26
- 4 practice texts with model answers

WRITING TASK 1 • MAIN IDEAS

Part 4 • Question 1.1 • 15 marks • 3–4 sentences in your own words

Task: Read the text. What are the main ideas of the text? Write them in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences.

To answer the first question, you are advised to use this form

Frame A

The text explains that First, ...
However / In addition, ... The writer concludes that
.....

Frame B

According to the passage, ... The writer explains that
..... In addition, ... The main idea is
that

Useful language – FL.24 • FL.26

Asking for advice (FL.24)	Giving advice (FL.24)	Comparing and contrasting (FL.26)
What should I do? • Do you think I should ...? • What would you do if ...? • Can you give me some advice?	You should ... • It is a good idea to ... • I would advise you to ... • If I were you, I would ... • Why don't you ...?	whereas • while • however • on the other hand • in contrast • unlike • similarly • both ... and ...

Q1 Writing · Text 1: Why Join a Health Club?

Theme: *A Picture of Health · Health Clubs* · ≈ 154 words

Health clubs and gyms have become very popular in the UAE. Many offer modern equipment, swimming pools and fitness classes, and some are open twenty-four hours a day. According to health experts, adults should do at least 150 minutes of moderate exercise every week, and joining a club can make this easier.

There are several advantages. Members can get advice from qualified trainers, who design safe exercise plans and help people avoid injuries. Group classes such as cycling or yoga are also motivating, because people encourage each other. In addition, a club offers a cool, comfortable place to exercise during the hot summer months.

However, health clubs can be expensive, and some people pay for a membership but rarely go. Experts say that the most important thing is not where you exercise but how regularly you do it. Walking, cycling or playing football with friends can be just as effective as an expensive gym.

Q1 Writing What are the main ideas of the text? Write them in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame A)

The text explains that health clubs are becoming popular because they help people exercise regularly. Members benefit from expert trainers, motivating group classes and a comfortable place to train in hot weather. However, memberships can cost a lot, and some members hardly use them. The writer concludes that regular exercise matters more than the place where it happens.

Q1 Writing · Text 2: Talking About Stress

Theme: *A Picture of Health · Talking about Stress* · ≈ 153 words

Stress is a normal part of life, especially for teenagers who face exams, friendships and plans for the future. A little stress can help us focus, but too much can cause headaches, poor sleep and difficulty concentrating. Surveys show that many young people feel stressed every week, but few talk about it.

Psychologists say that sharing our worries is one of the best ways to manage stress. When we talk to a friend, parent or teacher, we often feel lighter and see our problems more clearly. Other people may also suggest practical solutions we had not considered. Many schools now have counsellors who are trained to listen and help.

Unfortunately, some teenagers feel embarrassed or worry that others will judge them. Experts advise starting with someone you trust and choosing a quiet moment. They also recommend healthy habits such as exercise, enough sleep and limited screen time, which make stress easier to handle.

Q1 Writing What are the main ideas of the text? Write them in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame B)

According to the passage, many teenagers suffer from stress but rarely discuss it. The writer explains that too much pressure can harm sleep, health and concentration. Talking to someone you trust helps people feel better and find solutions, and school counsellors can support students. The main idea is that sharing worries and keeping healthy habits make stress easier to control.

Q1 Writing · Text 3: Screens Everywhere!*Theme: Infotainment · Screens Everywhere! · ≈ 160 words*

Screens are now part of almost every moment of our lives. We use phones to chat, tablets to study, computers to work and televisions to relax. Some studies suggest that teenagers spend more than seven hours a day looking at screens for entertainment alone, not including schoolwork.

Screens bring many benefits. They help us learn new skills, stay in contact with family abroad and find information in seconds. During the pandemic, they allowed millions of students to continue their education from home.

However, too much screen time can cause problems. Doctors warn that it can lead to eye strain, back pain and poor sleep, especially when people use phones late at night. It can also reduce the time we spend outdoors, exercising or talking face to face. Experts suggest simple rules, such as keeping phones out of bedrooms at night and taking a short break every hour. The aim is not to avoid screens completely, but to use them wisely.

Q1 Writing What are the main ideas of the text? Write them in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame A)

The text explains that screens are used in nearly every part of daily life, especially by teenagers. They are useful for learning, communicating and finding information quickly. However, spending too long on them can damage our eyes, posture and sleep and reduce real-life activities. The writer believes we should follow simple rules to use screens sensibly rather than give them up.

Q1 Writing · Text 4: Tablets in the Classroom

Theme: Infotainment · Screens Everywhere! · ≈ 161 words

In many schools across the UAE, tablets and laptops have replaced heavy textbooks. Students can read digital books, watch educational videos and submit homework online. Supporters say that technology makes lessons more interactive and prepares students for a digital future.

There is some evidence for this. Digital tools allow teachers to give instant feedback, and students can learn at their own pace. Interactive quizzes and videos can also make difficult topics easier to understand. In addition, digital books are lighter and cheaper to update than printed ones.

However, researchers have also found disadvantages. Some studies suggest that students remember information better when they read on paper. Devices can also be distracting, because games and social media are only one click away. Teachers worry that students are spending too much of the day in front of screens. Many experts believe the best approach is a balance: using technology when it truly helps, while keeping books, handwriting and face-to-face discussion in the classroom.

Q1 Writing What are the main ideas of the text? Write them in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame B)

According to the passage, many UAE schools now use tablets and laptops instead of printed textbooks. The writer explains that technology can make lessons more interactive, give quick feedback and let students learn at their own speed.

However, some research shows that reading on paper may help memory and that devices can distract learners. The main idea is that schools should combine digital tools with traditional learning.

PART 4 · QUESTION 1.2

WRITING TASK 2

The opinion essay · FL.24 Advice · FL.26 Comparing and contrasting

4

model essays

3

prompts

170+

words

25

marks

Focus: Give your opinion, compare where the prompt asks you to, and finish with clear advice and a recommendation.

IN THIS PART

- The 4 parts of an introduction
- Conclusion phrases, essay skeleton and essay template
- 4 model essays (170+ words)

WRITING TASK 2 • THE OPINION ESSAY

Part 4 • Question 1.2 • 25 marks • at least 170 words

The 4 Parts of an Essay Introduction

Hook → Thesis Statement → Purpose → Your Touch

1. Hook	2. Thesis Statement	3. Purpose	4. Your Touch
عبارة جاذبة	العنوان مع بيان أهميته	الهدف من المقال	لمسة الكاتب (وعد برأي ونصيحة)
As a matter of fact... There is no doubt that... It is undeniable that... It has been recognized that... Undoubtedly, ... First and foremost, ...	_____ is a debatable matter, as there are opposing opinions regarding it. _____ is a debatable issue, with opinions divided over its implications. _____ is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted.	The current essay aims to reveal / discuss / explain / clarify / elaborate / unveil ... • Advantages & disadvantages of ... • Reasons and solutions of ... • Causes and effects of ... • A personal point of view concerning ...	Moreover, ... / Further, ... / Furthermore, ... / In addition, ... / Also, ... a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be proposed in the conclusion.
في الواقع... لا شك أن... مما لا يمكن إنكاره أن... لقد أُقرَّ بأن... بلا شك... أولاً وقبل كل شيء...	تُعدّ _____ مسألة مثيرة للجدل، إذ توجد آراء متباينة بشأنها. تُحظى _____ بنقاش واسع باعتبارها مسألة مهمة تستحق تسليط الضوء عليها.	تهدف هذه المقالة إلى الكشف عن / مناقشة / شرح / توضيح / تفصيل / إظهار	علاوة على ذلك... وبالإضافة إلى ذلك... سيتم طرح رأي شخصي مصحوباً ببعض التوصيات في الخاتمة.

The Conclusion

Concluding Phrase	Opinion	Recommendation
Finally, / In conclusion, / To sum up, / To conclude, / Last but not least, / Lastly,	I do believe that / In my opinion, / From my point of view, / From my perspective, ...	As a result, I recommend that ... / As a consequence, I recommend that ...
أخيراً، ...	في رأيي ...	ونتيجة لذلك، ...

Essay skeleton – 4 paragraphs

Paragraph	What to write	Starters
1 Introduction	Hook + thesis + purpose + your touch	As a matter of fact, ... The current essay aims to reveal ... As well as, a personal opinion ...

Paragraph	What to write	Starters
2 Body – Points	3–4 points; compare where asked (FL.26)	First and foremost, there are several ... to be considered. For instance, ... Also, ... Further, ... Moreover, ...
3 Body – Advice	3–4 pieces of advice (FL.24)	Undoubtedly, there are a lot of ... to be suggested in this context. For example, ... Furthermore, ... In addition, ...
4 Conclusion	Opinion + recommendation	In conclusion, I do believe that ... As a consequence, I recommend that ...

Essay template – use it as a reference for every essay

Introduction: As a matter of fact, _____ is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal _____. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

Body 1: First and foremost, there are several _____ to be considered. For instance, _____. Also, _____. Further, _____. Moreover, _____.

Body 2: Undoubtedly, there are a lot of _____ to be suggested in this context. For example, _____. Furthermore, _____. In addition, _____. Also, _____. Moreover, _____.

Conclusion: In conclusion, I do believe that further research and studies must be conducted to reorient priorities and raise awareness concerning this topic. As a consequence, I recommend that people should think intelligently about their choices before making decisions.

Fill the blanks with your own ideas. The model essays below follow this template but vary the hook, thesis, purpose, opinion and recommendation.

Checklist: ✓ at least 170 words ✓ 4 paragraphs ✓ all 3 prompts answered
 ✓ comparing words where needed ✓ clear advice and a recommendation

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 1: Why Join a Health Club?

Q2 Writing The text explains that health clubs can help people exercise regularly. Write an opinion essay in which you: (25 marks)

- ▶ say whether you think every young person should join a health club,
- ▶ compare exercising in a club with exercising at home or outdoors,
- ▶ give advice to teenagers who want to become fitter.

Write at least 170 words in paragraphs.

As a matter of fact, joining a health club is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal whether young people really need a club to stay fit. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several points to be considered. For instance, clubs offer qualified trainers and modern equipment. Also, group classes motivate members. Further, gyms are cool in the hot summer. Moreover, exercising at home or outdoors is free and flexible, whereas clubs are expensive.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of pieces of advice to be suggested in this context. For example, teenagers should exercise for at least thirty minutes a day. Furthermore, they should choose a sport they enjoy. In addition, they should walk or cycle instead of using the car. Also, they should sleep well and drink plenty of water.

In conclusion, I do believe that a health club is helpful but not necessary. As a consequence, I recommend that teenagers focus on exercising regularly, wherever they choose to do it.

Word count: 187 words

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 2: Talking About Stress

Q2 Writing The text explains that talking about stress can help teenagers feel better. Write an opinion essay in which you: (25 marks)

- ▶ explain the main causes of stress for students your age,
- ▶ say whether you think talking about stress really helps, giving reasons,
- ▶ give advice to a friend who feels stressed.

Write at least 170 words in paragraphs.

There is no doubt that stress among teenagers is a debatable issue, with opinions divided over its implications. The current essay aims to explain the causes of student stress and how talking can help. Furthermore, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several causes of stress to be considered. For instance, exams and homework put students under pressure. Also, social media makes many teenagers compare themselves with others. Further, some students worry about choosing the right university. Moreover, talking to someone helps because problems seem smaller when we share them.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of pieces of advice to be suggested in this context. For example, a stressed friend should talk to someone they trust. Furthermore, they should plan their study time. In addition, they should take short breaks and exercise. Also, they should reduce screen time before bed.

In conclusion, I do believe that talking about stress is one of the best solutions. As a result, I recommend that schools encourage students to speak openly and visit the school counsellor when they need help.

Word count: 187 words

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 3: Screens Everywhere!

Q2 Writing The text explains that screens are part of almost every moment of our lives. Write an opinion essay in which you: (25 marks)

- ▶ say whether you think teenagers spend too much time on screens,
- ▶ compare the benefits and problems of screen time,
- ▶ give advice to young people about using screens wisely.

Write at least 170 words in paragraphs.

It is undeniable that screen time is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to clarify whether teenagers spend too long in front of screens. In addition, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several points to be considered. For instance, screens help students learn and find information quickly. Also, they connect us with family abroad. Further, too much screen time causes eye strain and poor sleep. Moreover, unlike outdoor activities, screens keep us sitting still for hours.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of pieces of advice to be suggested in this context. For example, young people should keep phones out of their bedrooms at night. Furthermore, they should take a break every hour. In addition, they should spend time outdoors every day. Also, they should use apps that track screen time.

In conclusion, I do believe that most teenagers spend too much time on screens. As a consequence, I recommend that families agree on clear screen rules and plan more activities together.

Word count: 182 words

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 4: Tablets in the Classroom

Q2 Writing The text explains that many schools have replaced textbooks with tablets. Write an opinion essay in which you: (25 marks)

- compare learning with tablets and learning with printed books,
- say which you prefer, giving reasons,
- give advice to schools that want to use more technology.

Write at least 170 words in paragraphs.

It has been recognized that using tablets in classrooms is a debatable matter, as there are opposing opinions regarding it. The current essay aims to compare tablets with printed books. Moreover, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several differences to be considered. For instance, tablets offer videos and quizzes that make lessons interactive. Also, they are lighter than heavy schoolbags. Further, printed books help many students remember information better. Moreover, books do not distract students with games and messages, whereas tablets sometimes do.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of pieces of advice to be suggested in this context. For example, schools should use tablets only when they really help learning. Furthermore, they should block games during lessons. In addition, they should keep reading and handwriting activities. Also, they should train teachers to use technology well.

In conclusion, I do believe that a mix of tablets and books is the best choice. As a consequence, I recommend that schools find a careful balance between technology and traditional learning.

Word count: 179 words

PART 1 · TOWARDS GRADE LEVEL GOAL

VOCABULARY

*A Picture of Health · Infotainment***20**

target words

11

practice mazes

55

gaps

10

marks

Focus: Learn each word with its meaning and part of speech – the wrong options are always other target words.

IN THIS PART

- Word bank: 20 words with Arabic and English meanings
- 11 practice mazes (5 gaps each)

VOCABULARY • 1. WORD BANK

Part 1 • 20 target words from the specifications • Arabic and English meanings

Theme 1: A Picture of Health

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
1	symptoms	noun	أعراض	signs that show you are ill
2	prescription	noun	وصفة طبية	a doctor's written order for medicine
3	fraudulent	adjective	احتيالي / مزيف	dishonest and illegal, to get money
4	dishonest	adjective	غير أمين / كاذب	not telling the truth
5	syndrome	noun	متلازمة	a group of symptoms that appear together
6	remedy	noun	علاج	something that cures or helps a problem
7	nervous	adjective	متوتر / قلق	worried and a little afraid
8	stress	noun	ضغط نفسي / توتر	a feeling of pressure and worry
9	toothache	noun	ألم الأسنان	pain in a tooth
10	upset stomach	noun	اضطراب المعدة	a feeling of sickness in the stomach

Theme 2: Infotainment

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
11	connectivity	noun	الاتصال / الترابط	being connected to the internet or other devices
12	productivity	noun	الإنتاجية	how much work is done in a period of time
13	slogan	noun	شعار	a short, catchy phrase used in advertising
14	commercial	noun	إعلان تجاري	an advert on TV, radio or online
15	memorable	adjective	لا يُنسى	easy to remember
16	informative	adjective	مفيد / غني بالمعلومات	giving useful information
17	witness	noun	شاهد	a person who sees an event happen
18	investigation	noun	تحقيق	an official search for the facts
19	injuries	noun	إصابات	damage done to the body
20	scene	noun	موقع (الحادث)	the place where something happens

Grammar-text vocabulary (Part 2: News Report – An Airplane Crash)

Word	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
injuries	إصابات	damage done to the body
witness	شاهد	a person who sees an event happen
scene	موقع (الحادث)	the place where something happens
suffered	عانى / أصيب	experienced something bad, such as pain
investigation	تحقيق	an official search for the facts
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	luckily

VOCABULARY · 2. PRACTICE MAZES

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C. (5 gaps × 2 marks)

Q Vocab · Maze 1: A Visit to the Clinic

Last Monday, Noor woke up with a terrible (1) _____ that kept her awake for hours. She also had an (2) _____, probably because she had eaten too much spicy food the night before. Her mother took her to the family clinic, where a kind doctor asked her to describe her (3) _____. After a short examination, the doctor explained that the tooth pain and the stomach problem were not connected. She wrote a (4) _____ for a mild painkiller and asked Noor to visit the dentist the next day. She also suggested a simple home (5) _____ for her stomach: warm ginger tea with a little honey. “Drink plenty of water and avoid fried food for a few days,” she advised. Noor followed the advice carefully and rested at home for two days. By Wednesday, she felt much better, and the dentist fixed her tooth in less than thirty minutes. “I will never ignore a small pain again,” she said.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) syndrome | b) toothache | c) slogan |
| 2. a) upset stomach | b) investigation | c) productivity |
| 3. a) witnesses | b) symptoms | c) commercials |
| 4. a) connectivity | b) scene | c) prescription |
| 5. a) witness | b) remedy | c) slogan |

Q Vocab • Maze 2: Exam Stress

Many students feel **(1)** _____ before their exams, and that is completely normal. A little pressure can help you focus, but too much **(2)** _____ can make it hard to sleep, eat or concentrate. Some students even notice physical **(3)** _____, such as headaches or a fast heartbeat. Ghena, a Grade 11 student, used to panic before every test. Her teacher suggested a simple **(4)** _____: short breaks every forty minutes, a walk in the fresh air and eight hours of sleep each night. Ghena also switched off her phone while studying. To her surprise, her **(5)** _____ increased, and she finished her revision much faster than before. “I used to study for hours without a break,” she explains, “but I wasn’t really learning anything.” Now she plans her revision in a colourful calendar on her bedroom wall and rewards herself after each session. Her advice to other students is simple: take care of your body, and your mind will follow.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a) informative | b) memorable | c) nervous |
| 2. a) remedy | b) scene | c) stress |
| 3. a) symptoms | b) injuries | c) slogans |
| 4. a) commercial | b) remedy | c) prescription |
| 5. a) investigation | b) connectivity | c) productivity |

Q Vocab · Maze 3: Fake Medicines Online

Buying medicine online may seem quick and easy, but it can be dangerous. Health experts warn that some websites are (1) _____ and sell fake products that may contain harmful ingredients. These sellers are often (2) _____ about where their products come from and what they contain. In many countries, strong medicines can only be bought with a doctor's (3) _____, but illegal websites ignore this rule. Some even claim that their pills can cure a rare (4) _____ in a few days, which is simply not true. Fortunately, there are ways to protect yourself. The Ministry of Health and Prevention publishes (5) _____ guides that explain how to recognise trusted pharmacies. Always check that a website is licensed, compare prices and talk to a pharmacist before buying. Never buy medicine from pop-up adverts or unknown social media accounts. If a deal looks too good to be true, it probably is. Your health is far more valuable than the few dirhams you might save.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) fraudulent | b) memorable | c) informative |
| 2. a) dishonest | b) nervous | c) productive |
| 3. a) slogan | b) symptom | c) prescription |
| 4. a) witness | b) syndrome | c) toothache |
| 5. a) fraudulent | b) informative | c) nervous |

Q Vocab · Maze 4: Grandmother's Home Remedies

In many Emirati families, grandmothers have a (1) _____ for almost every problem. When Rahma had a bad (2) _____ as a child, her grandmother told her to rinse her mouth with warm salt water. When her brother had an (3) _____, she made him a cup of mint tea. Some of these traditional ideas are supported by modern science. Ginger, for example, can reduce sickness, and chamomile tea may help people relax and reduce (4) _____. However, doctors warn that home treatments are not always enough. Some online sellers are (5) _____ and advertise “natural” products that promise to cure serious diseases. These claims can be dangerous, especially if people stop taking the medicine their doctor prescribed. The best approach is to respect traditional knowledge while listening to medical professionals. “My grandmother's tea always made me feel better,” Rahma says, “but when I am really ill, I visit a doctor.”

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) commercial | b) witness | c) remedy |
| 2. a) scene | b) toothache | c) slogan |
| 3. a) upset stomach | b) investigation | c) connectivity |
| 4. a) syndrome | b) injuries | c) stress |
| 5. a) dishonest | b) memorable | c) informative |

Q Vocab • Maze 5: Living with a Syndrome

Najah, a sixteen-year-old student from Fujairah, has a rare (1) _____ that affects her joints. On some days, her (2) _____ are mild, but on other days she feels tired and finds it difficult to walk. At first, she felt (3) _____ about telling her classmates, because she did not want to be treated differently. Her doctor gave her a (4) _____ for medicine that reduces the pain, and a physiotherapist taught her exercises to keep her joints strong. Technology has also helped her. Thanks to good internet (5) _____ at home, she can join lessons online on days when she cannot go to school. Her teachers send her recorded videos and notes, so she never falls behind. Last year, Najah gave a short talk at a school assembly to explain her condition. Her classmates listened carefully and asked thoughtful questions, and several of them offered to help her carry her books. “Talking about it made me feel stronger,” she says. “People are kind when they understand.”

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) slogan | b) syndrome | c) remedy |
| 2. a) symptoms | b) commercials | c) witnesses |
| 3. a) fraudulent | b) dishonest | c) nervous |
| 4. a) prescription | b) scene | c) productivity |
| 5. a) connectivity | b) stress | c) investigation |

Q Vocab • Maze 6: The Perfect Commercial

What makes a (1) _____ successful? Advertising experts say the answer is simple: people must remember it. That is why many adverts use a short, catchy (2) _____ that viewers can repeat easily. Music, humour and colourful images also help to make an advert (3) _____. However, a good advert should not only be fun. It should also be (4) _____, explaining clearly what the product does and how much it costs. Some companies make the mistake of exaggerating, which can damage their reputation. If customers discover that an advert was (5) _____, they may never trust the brand again. In the UAE, advertising rules require companies to make sure their claims are accurate. Hiba, a marketing student, recently created an advert for a local juice company as part of her project. She chose bright colours, a happy song and real customer comments, and her teacher gave her full marks. “The best adverts tell the truth in an interesting way,” she says.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) syndrome | b) commercial | c) witness |
| 2. a) remedy | b) slogan | c) scene |
| 3. a) nervous | b) dishonest | c) memorable |
| 4. a) informative | b) upset | c) fraudulent |
| 5. a) dishonest | b) memorable | c) productive |

Q Vocab • Maze 7: Breaking News

Yesterday afternoon, a small fire broke out in a restaurant kitchen in Al Ain. According to one (1) _____, the smoke was visible from several streets away. Firefighters arrived at the (2) _____ within ten minutes and quickly brought the fire under control. Fortunately, all the customers and staff escaped safely. Two workers were taken to hospital with minor (3) _____, but doctors say they are expected to leave today. The police have started an (4) _____ to find out what caused the fire. Early reports suggest that an electrical fault in an old oven may be to blame. Lujain, a journalism student who was eating nearby, recorded a short video and shared it with a local news channel. The channel thanked her for her (5) _____ report, which helped viewers understand what had happened. “I stayed calm and focused only on the facts,” she explains. “Good reporting is about accuracy, not drama.”

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|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) slogan | b) witness | c) remedy |
| 2. a) commercial | b) scene | c) syndrome |
| 3. a) injuries | b) symptoms | c) slogans |
| 4. a) prescription | b) connectivity | c) investigation |
| 5. a) fraudulent | b) informative | c) nervous |

Q Vocab • Maze 8: Phones at Work

Smartphones keep us connected all day, but are they good for our work? Some managers believe that constant **(1)** _____ helps employees respond to customers quickly. Others argue that it reduces **(2)** _____, because workers keep checking messages instead of finishing their tasks. A recent study found that people who received many notifications felt more **(3)** _____ and tired by the end of the day. This kind of constant **(4)** _____ can affect both health and performance. Some companies have introduced “quiet hours”, when phones are switched off and meetings are not allowed. Others block social media on office computers. Interestingly, many workers say they enjoy these rules and feel calmer at the end of the day. Maryam, an engineer in Dubai, explains: “At first, I was worried I would miss something important. Now I finish my work faster and go home earlier.” Even phone companies have noticed the trend. One recent TV **(5)** _____ showed a family enjoying dinner together with all their phones in a basket.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) syndrome | b) connectivity | c) toothache |
| 2. a) productivity | b) prescription | c) investigation |
| 3. a) memorable | b) informative | c) nervous |
| 4. a) witness | b) stress | c) remedy |
| 5. a) slogan | b) commercial | c) scene |

Q Vocab · Maze 9: The Car Accident Report

Last Thursday evening, two cars collided at a busy roundabout in Sharjah. A shopkeeper who saw the accident became the main (1) _____ for the police. He told officers that one of the drivers had been using his phone. Ambulances and police cars rushed to the (2) _____, and the roads were closed for two hours. The drivers suffered only minor (3) _____, thanks to their seat belts and airbags. The police have opened an (4) _____ into the accident and are checking video from nearby cameras. Later, one of the drivers tried to make a (5) _____ insurance claim, saying that his car had been badly damaged before the accident. However, the camera footage showed clearly that this was not true, and he was fined. Police officers remind drivers that using a phone while driving is dangerous and illegal. “A message can always wait,” one officer said. “A life cannot be replaced.”

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) slogan | b) remedy | c) witness |
| 2. a) scene | b) syndrome | c) prescription |
| 3. a) symptoms | b) commercials | c) injuries |
| 4. a) connectivity | b) productivity | c) investigation |
| 5. a) memorable | b) fraudulent | c) informative |

Q Vocab · Maze 10: Advertising a Smile

Toothpaste companies spend millions of dirhams every year on advertising. A typical (1) _____ shows a smiling family with bright white teeth. The (2) _____ is usually short and positive, such as “Smile with confidence!” Advertisers know that a (3) _____ advert can make a product the first choice in a supermarket. Some adverts suggest that their toothpaste will prevent every (4) _____, but dentists say this is not entirely accurate. Brushing is important, but so are flossing, regular check-ups, a healthy diet and drinking less sugar. In some countries, companies have been fined for (5) _____ claims, such as promising results that their products cannot deliver. Sedra, a dental student, says that people should read labels carefully and ask their dentist for advice. “A beautiful advert does not always mean a better product,” she explains. “The most effective toothpaste is the one you use twice a day, every day.”

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a) commercial | b) witness | c) syndrome |
| 2. a) scene | b) remedy | c) slogan |
| 3. a) dishonest | b) memorable | c) nervous |
| 4. a) investigation | b) stress | c) toothache |
| 5. a) informative | b) memorable | c) fraudulent |

Q Vocab • Maze 11: Technology at the Scene

Emergency services around the world are using new technology to save lives. When a serious accident happens, drones can now fly over the area and send live video to rescue teams. This helps them understand the situation quickly and find people with serious (1) _____. Fast mobile (2) _____ is essential, because doctors at the hospital can watch the video and give advice before the patient arrives. Technology has also improved the (3) _____ of police officers. Instead of writing long reports by hand, they can record information on tablets at the scene. Cameras worn on uniforms can also help during an (4) _____, because they show exactly what happened. In addition, people who saw the event can share photos and videos online. In one recent case, a (5) _____ filmed a car accident and sent the video to the police, which helped them identify the driver. Technology cannot replace brave rescue workers, but it can certainly make their work faster and safer.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) injuries | b) slogans | c) symptoms |
| 2. a) productivity | b) remedy | c) connectivity |
| 3. a) productivity | b) connectivity | c) prescription |
| 4. a) investigation | b) commercial | c) syndrome |
| 5. a) remedy | b) witness | c) slogan |

PART 2 · AT GRADE LEVEL GOAL

GRAMMAR

Infotainment | News Report: An Airplane Crash

7

grammar rules

11

practice mazes

55

gaps

10

marks

Focus: Present simple passive · present perfect continuous · participle clauses · demonstratives · subordinating conjunctions · question tags · adverbs of degree.

IN THIS PART

- 7 rules with forms, examples and traps
- 11 practice mazes (5 gaps each)

GRAMMAR · 1. THE SEVEN RULES

Part 2 · Narrative text · News Report: An Airplane Crash

Part 2 tests seven grammar points in one **narrative** text about *Infotainment – News Report: An Airplane Crash*. Each rule below gives the form, the use, examples in the news-report context and the trap students fall into.

Rule 1 – Present Simple Passive (G.10.1)

- ▶ Form: **am / is / are + past participle** (is checked, are trained).
- ▶ Use: facts, processes and routines when the action matters more than the doer; add *by + agent* only when it is important.
- ▶ Active → passive: Engineers check every plane. → Every plane **is checked**.
- ▶ Trap: agreement – Every plane **is** checked / All planes **are** checked.

Rule 2 – Present Perfect Continuous (G.13.4)

Form	Use	Example
have / has + been + verb-ing	an activity that started in the past and is still continuing	She has been flying for ten years.
+ for (a period)	how long	They have been waiting for three hours.
+ since (a starting point)	from when	He has been working here since 2020.
Question	Have / Has + subject + been + -ing?	How long have you been studying ?

- ▶ Trap: has worked since X in a gap that needs the continuous form → **has been working** ✓ · do not use the present continuous with *for / since*: She is working for ten years X.

Rule 3 – Participle Clauses (G.4.5)

Type	Meaning	Example
-ing clause	active; at the same time or the reason	Hearing the alarm, the passengers stayed calm.

Type	Meaning	Example
past participle clause	passive meaning	Trained for emergencies, the crew acted quickly.
Having + past participle	one action finished before another	Having landed , the pilot called the tower.

- ▶ The subject of the participle clause must be the same as the subject of the main clause.
- ▶ Trap: Heard a noise, the pilot ... ✗ (the pilot heard, active) → **Hearing** a noise, the pilot ... ✓.

Rule 4 – Demonstratives (G.7.4)

	Near	Far
Singular	this plane / this morning	that plane / that day
Plural	these passengers	those witnesses

- ▶ Use *this* / *these* for things near in place or time (now); *that* / *those* for things far away or in the past.
- ▶ Trap: these news ✗ (news is singular) → **this** news ✓ · that day (in a past story), not this day.

Rule 5 – Subordinating Conjunctions (G.6.2)

Meaning	Conjunctions	Example
Time	when, while, before, after, as soon as, until	While the plane was landing, everyone was quiet.
Reason	because, since, as	The flight was delayed because of the storm.
Contrast	although, even though	Although the plane was damaged, nobody was hurt.
Condition	if, unless	Unless the weather improves, flights will stop.
Purpose	so that	The boxes are orange so that they are easy to find.

- ▶ Choose the conjunction by the **logical relation** between the two clauses.

Rule 6 – Question Tags (G.17.3)

Statement	Tag	Example
positive	negative	You saw the crash, didn't you?
negative	positive	She isn't hurt, is she?
be / have / modal	repeat the same auxiliary	You can swim, can't you?
present / past simple	do / does / did	He works here, doesn't he?
I am ...	aren't I	I'm late, aren't I?

- ▶ Trap: You were scared, didn't you? $\times$ → You were scared, **weren't you?** ✓ (use the same verb as the statement).

Rule 7 – Adverbs of Degree (G.2.8)

Adverb	Use	Example
very, extremely, really	make normal adjectives stronger	The landing was extremely smooth.
quite, fairly, rather	medium degree (rather = often negative)	The noise was rather loud.
absolutely, completely, totally	with extreme adjectives (amazing, terrified, freezing)	It was absolutely amazing.
too + adjective (+ to)	more than is good – a problem	It was too cold to stay outside.
adjective + enough	the right amount	The runway was long enough .
so + adjective / such + (a) + noun	emphasis, often + that ...	It was so heavy that ... / such a long delay

GRAMMAR · 2. PRACTICE MAZES

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Q Grammar · Maze 1: Emergency Landing

Last Tuesday, a passenger plane flying from Muscat to Dubai had to make an emergency landing. (1) _____ a strange noise from one of the engines, the pilot decided to return to the airport immediately. The passengers were (2) _____ frightened, but the cabin crew stayed calm and explained what to do. (3) _____ the weather was clear, the landing went smoothly. Fortunately, nobody suffered serious injuries. Today, the plane is being checked by engineers, and the airline says that every plane (4) _____ carefully before each flight. One passenger, Maram, told reporters about the moment the plane touched the ground. “Everyone started clapping,” she said. When a journalist asked her, “You were scared, (5) _____?” she smiled and replied, “Of course, but the crew were amazing.” An investigation has started to find out what caused the engine problem. The airline has thanked the passengers for their patience and offered them free tickets for a future flight.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) Heard | b) Hearing | c) Hear |
| 2. a) enough | b) extremely | c) such |
| 3. a) Although | b) Unless | c) Because |
| 4. a) is inspected | b) inspects | c) are inspected |
| 5. a) were you | b) weren't you | c) didn't you |

Q Grammar • Maze 2: The Witness

Lana was walking her dog near the airport when she saw a small plane land in a field. (1) _____ towards the plane, she called the emergency services on her phone. The pilot was sitting on the grass next to the plane, holding his arm. “You're hurt, (2) _____?” Lana asked. “Only a little,” he replied. “I (3) _____ for twenty years, and this has never happened before.” Within minutes, ambulances arrived at the scene. (4) _____ paramedics, who were wearing bright yellow jackets, checked the pilot carefully and took him to hospital. (5) _____ the police had spoken to Lana, she went home and told her family the whole story. The next day, a newspaper called her a hero. “I didn't do anything special,” she said. “I just stayed calm and asked for help.” Fortunately, the pilot made a full recovery and wrote Lana a letter to thank her for her help.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) Ran | b) Run | c) Running |
| 2. a) aren't you | b) are you | c) don't you |
| 3. a) have been flying | b) am flying | c) have flown since |
| 4. a) That | b) This | c) Those |
| 5. a) Although | b) After | c) Unless |

Q Grammar • Maze 3: Interview with a Pilot

Our school magazine recently interviewed Captain Weam, who flies passenger planes for a UAE airline. She (1) _____ as a pilot for fifteen years, and she still loves her job. “Flying is (2) _____ amazing,” she told us. “Every day, I see the world from above the clouds.” We asked about safety. She explained that pilots train regularly in flight simulators, and that every emergency situation (3) _____ many times. “(4) _____ training means that we know exactly what to do if something goes wrong,” she said. One student asked, “Being a pilot is difficult, (5) _____?” Captain Weam laughed. “It is hard work, but anyone who studies hard and stays focused can do it.” She also encouraged girls to consider careers in aviation. Before she left, she gave every student a small model plane. It was an inspiring morning for everyone, and three students now say they want to become pilots.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) is working | b) has been working | c) has worked since |
| 2. a) absolutely | b) very | c) fairly |
| 3. a) are practised | b) practises | c) is practised |
| 4. a) Those | b) These | c) This |
| 5. a) doesn't it | b) isn't it | c) is it |

Q Grammar · Maze 4: A Night at the Scene

At eleven o'clock last night, a cargo plane slid off the runway at a small airport because of heavy rain. (1) _____ at the scene within minutes, firefighters made sure that there was no danger of fire. (2) _____ the plane was badly damaged, the two pilots escaped with only minor injuries. Reporter Ruba stood in the rain all night, sending live updates to her TV channel. “(3) _____ pictures show how lucky the crew were,” she told viewers, pointing at the broken wing behind her. The rain was (4) _____ heavy that the cameraman had to protect his equipment with plastic bags. Investigators (5) _____ the plane since early this morning, and they hope to understand what went wrong. The airport will remain closed until tomorrow. Passengers whose flights were cancelled have been offered free hotel rooms and new tickets. The airport has apologised for the delay and thanked the emergency services for their quick response.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a) Arrived | b) Arrive | c) Arriving |
| 2. a) So that | b) Because | c) Although |
| 3. a) That | b) These | c) This |
| 4. a) so | b) such | c) too |
| 5. a) have examined since | b) are examining for | c) have been examining |

Q Grammar • Maze 5: The Investigation

After any plane accident, a careful investigation begins. First, the flight recorders, often called “black boxes”, are found and taken to a laboratory. These recorders (1) _____ bright orange so that they are easy to find. Experts (2) _____ the recorders from last month's accident for three weeks. (3) _____ carefully to the pilots' conversations, they try to understand every decision that was made. Investigators also speak to witnesses and examine the scene in detail. “You can't rush an investigation, (4) _____?” said the head of the team. “Every small piece of information is important.” When the investigation is finished, a report is published. (5) _____ reports often lead to new safety rules that make flying even safer. Thanks to this careful work, air travel is now one of the safest ways to travel in the world. In fact, you are much safer on a plane than in a car.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) are painted | b) paint | c) is painted |
| 2. a) have studied for | b) are studying since | c) have been studying |
| 3. a) Listening | b) Listened | c) Listen |
| 4. a) do you | b) can't you | c) can you |
| 5. a) This | b) These | c) That |

Q Grammar • Maze 6: A Lucky Escape

When Fatima boarded her flight to Cairo, she had no idea that it would become the most exciting journey of her life. (1) _____ the plane was flying over the sea, one of the windows suddenly cracked. The noise was (2) _____ loud, and some passengers screamed. (3) _____ for situations like this, the cabin crew quickly moved everyone away from the window. The captain explained that the plane would land at the nearest airport as a precaution. On airplanes, windows (4) _____ of several layers, so even when one layer breaks, the others keep the cabin safe. The plane landed safely forty minutes later. As she left the plane, Fatima said to the flight attendant, “You do this every day, (5) _____?” The attendant smiled and answered, “Yes, but today was special!” Fortunately, nobody suffered any injuries, and the passengers continued their journey on another plane a few hours later.

1. a) Although

b) Unless

c) While

2. a) rather

b) enough

c) such

3. a) Trained

b) Training

c) Train

4. a) make

b) are made

c) is made

5. a) don't you

b) do you

c) aren't you

Q Grammar • Maze 7: Reporting Live

Islam has always dreamed of becoming a TV reporter, and last week she finally had her chance. She (1) _____ as an intern at a news channel since September. On Monday, a small plane made an unusual landing on a beach near Abu Dhabi, and her manager sent her to the scene. “(2) _____ day changed my life,” she says. At the beach, she spoke to witnesses and took notes. On live TV, every word (3) _____ by thousands of viewers, so she prepared her report carefully. (4) _____ she went on air, her manager gave her one piece of advice: “Speak slowly and stick to the facts.” Islam was (5) _____ nervous, but her report went perfectly. The pilot had landed on the beach because of an engine problem, and fortunately he was not injured. Since then, Islam has received many messages of congratulations from viewers, and her manager has offered her a permanent job.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) has worked for | b) has been working | c) works since |
| 2. a) That | b) These | c) Those |
| 3. a) are heard | b) hears | c) is heard |
| 4. a) Although | b) Before | c) Unless |
| 5. a) quite | b) such | c) enough |

Q Grammar • Maze 8: The Rescue Dog

When a small plane crashed in the mountains near Hatta, a rescue team was sent immediately. One of the team's most important members was a dog called Sandy. (1) _____ to find people by their smell, Sandy can search large areas very quickly. “She's amazing, (2) _____?” said Dima, Sandy's handler. Dima (3) _____ with rescue dogs for eight years. The weather was (4) _____ cold for the team to stay outside for long, so they had to work fast. After two hours, Sandy started barking near a large rock. (5) _____ the team reached the rock, they found the pilot sitting behind it. He had suffered a broken leg, but he was conscious and able to talk. He was flown to hospital by helicopter. “Without Sandy, it could have taken us all night,” Dima said proudly. Sandy received a special medal from the city, and her photo appeared in all the newspapers.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) Train | b) Trained | c) Training |
| 2. a) is she | b) doesn't she | c) isn't she |
| 3. a) has been working | b) works for | c) has worked since |
| 4. a) such | b) enough | c) too |
| 5. a) Although | b) When | c) Unless |

Q Grammar • Maze 9: First Day as a Reporter

Rahaf will never forget her first day as a newspaper reporter. “(1) _____ job is going to be exciting,” she thought as she walked into the office. Within an hour, her editor sent her to an airport, where a plane had made an emergency landing. At the newspaper, every article (2) _____ by an editor before it is published, so Rahaf knew her work had to be accurate. At the airport, she met a passenger who had been on the plane. “You were sitting near the front, (3) _____?” she asked. The passenger nodded and described how the crew had calmly helped everyone. Later, Rahaf spoke to an airport manager. “We (4) _____ questions from journalists all day,” he said with a tired smile. (5) _____ her interviews, Rahaf returned to the office and wrote her first article. It was published on the front page the next morning, and her family bought ten copies.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a) This | b) Those | c) These |
| 2. a) checks | b) is checked | c) are checked |
| 3. a) were you | b) weren't you | c) didn't you |
| 4. a) have answered for | b) are answering since | c) have been answering |
| 5. a) Having finished | b) Finish | c) Finished |

Q Grammar · Maze 10: The Delayed Flight

Sabreen and her family were excited about their holiday in Turkey, but at the airport they received bad news: their flight was delayed by five hours. The departure hall was (1) _____ crowded, and many passengers were tired and angry. (2) _____ the delay was annoying, the airline explained that it was necessary. During a routine check, engineers had discovered a small problem with the plane's wheels. “(3) _____ engineers are protecting us,” Sabreen's father said calmly. “I'd rather wait than take a risk.” At most airports, passengers (4) _____ free meals when their flights are delayed for a long time, so the family had lunch in a restaurant. Sabreen used the time to read a book. “We (5) _____ for hours, but at least we are safe,” she wrote to her friend. Finally, the plane took off at eight o'clock in the evening, and the family arrived in Istanbul just before midnight.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) enough | b) such | c) extremely |
| 2. a) So that | b) Although | c) Because |
| 3. a) Those | b) That | c) This |
| 4. a) give | b) are given | c) is given |
| 5. a) have been waiting | b) have waited since | c) are waiting for |

Q Grammar • Maze 11: The Hero Flight Attendant

On a flight from Abu Dhabi to London, a passenger suddenly became ill. “You’re a doctor, **(1)** _____?” the flight attendant, Hala, asked a man sitting nearby. Luckily, he was. **(2)** _____ together, Hala and the doctor gave the passenger oxygen and kept him comfortable. **(3)** _____ the passenger needed hospital care, the captain decided to land in Istanbul. Ambulances were waiting when the plane landed, and the passenger was taken to hospital. **(4)** _____ quick decision probably saved his life. Later, the airline praised Hala for her calm and professional behaviour. Flight attendants **(5)** _____ in first aid before they start working, and they practise emergency situations every year. “Most people think we only serve food and drinks,” Hala said in an interview, “but our main job is to keep everyone safe.” The passenger later sent the crew a thank-you letter and a large box of chocolates. He is now fully recovered and plans to fly with the same airline again.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) don't you | b) are you | c) aren't you |
| 2. a) Worked | b) Work | c) Working |
| 3. a) Because | b) Unless | c) Although |
| 4. a) That | b) These | c) Those |
| 5. a) train | b) are trained | c) is trained |

PART 3A · AT GRADE LEVEL GOAL

READING TASK 1

*A Picture of Health | Longevity, Medical advice and the Internet***5**

expository texts

40

questions

B1.2–B2.1

level

24

marks

Focus: The right answer says the same idea in different words. Options that copy words from the text are usually traps.

IN THIS PART

- 5 expository texts (270–300 words)
- 8 multiple-choice questions per text

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C. (8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Q READING 3A · TEXT 1

The Secrets of Long Life

In a few places around the world, an unusually large number of people live to be one hundred years old or more. Researcher Dan Buettner called these places “Blue Zones”. They include Okinawa in Japan, Sardinia in Italy, Nicoya in Costa Rica, Ikaria in Greece and Loma Linda in California.

Buettner and his team studied the lifestyles of people in these regions to find out what they had in common. Surprisingly, very few of them went to gyms or followed strict diets. Instead, they moved naturally throughout the day by walking, gardening and doing housework.

Their diets were also similar. Most people ate plenty of vegetables, beans and whole grains, and only small amounts of meat. In Okinawa, older people often follow a tradition of stopping eating when they feel about eighty percent full.

Social life seems to be just as important. People in Blue Zones usually live close to their families and have strong friendships. Many belong to religious or community groups, and older people are respected and remain active members of society. This sense of belonging reduces loneliness and stress, which are both linked to poor health.

Finally, people in these regions often have a clear purpose in life. In Okinawa, this is called “ikigai”, which means “a reason to get up in the morning”. Whether it is caring for grandchildren or working in a garden, having a purpose keeps people motivated.

Of course, genes also play a role in how long we live. However, scientists believe that our daily habits are even more important. The good news is that anyone can learn from the Blue Zones, wherever they live.

Questions

Q1 Reading The term “Blue Zones” was created by ____.

- a) scientists in California
- b) a researcher who studied long-living communities
- c) people living in Okinawa

Q2 Reading According to paragraph 2, people in Blue Zones ____.

- a) stayed active through everyday tasks
- b) trained regularly in gyms
- c) followed strict diets

Q3 Reading Older people in Okinawa often ____.

- a) eat large amounts of meat
- b) finish meals before they are completely full
- c) avoid vegetables and beans

Q4 Reading Strong social connections help people because they ____.

- a) make older people work harder
- b) reduce feelings of isolation and worry
- c) replace religious groups

Q5 Reading The writer says older people in Blue Zones ____.

- a) live far from their families
- b) are members of gyms
- c) are valued and still involved in community life

Q6 Reading In paragraph 5, the word “purpose” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) a goal that gives life meaning
- b) a morning routine
- c) a garden to work in

Q7 Reading According to scientists, ____.

- a) only people in Blue Zones can live long
- b) genes are the only reason for long life
- c) lifestyle matters more than inherited factors

Q8 Reading The main idea of the text is that ____.

- a) everyone should move to Japan
- b) exercise in gyms is the secret of long life
- c) simple daily habits and strong relationships can help people live longer

Q READING 3A · TEXT 2*Dr Google*

When people feel ill, many no longer call a doctor first. Instead, they type their symptoms into a search engine. Studies suggest that around one in twenty internet searches is related to health, and millions of people check their symptoms online every day.

There are some clear advantages. The internet can help people understand medical terms, prepare questions for their doctor and learn how to look after themselves. Reliable websites, such as those run by hospitals and health ministries, provide accurate information that is easy to understand.

However, searching online also has risks. A simple headache can appear in search results next to serious diseases, which can make people extremely worried. Doctors even have a name for this problem: “cyberchondria”, a combination of “cyber” and “hypochondria”, which means worrying too much about being ill. People with cyberchondria may spend hours reading about rare illnesses and become convinced they are seriously ill.

Another problem is that not all websites are trustworthy. Some are written by people with no medical training, and others try to sell products that do not work. A study in the United Kingdom found that online symptom checkers gave the correct diagnosis first in only about a third of cases.

Experts do not say that people should stop searching online, because the internet can be a valuable tool. Instead, they recommend using trusted websites, checking who wrote the information and never stopping medication without speaking to a doctor. Most importantly, if symptoms are serious or do not improve, people should see a professional. The internet can be a useful assistant, but it cannot replace a real doctor.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to studies, about one in twenty internet searches ____.

- a) is about health
- b) leads to a diagnosis
- c) is made by doctors

Q2 Reading Reliable health websites are usually run by ____.

- a) people selling medical products
- b) search engines
- c) hospitals and health ministries

Q3 Reading Searching for a headache online can make people ____.

- a) understand medical terms
- b) very anxious
- c) prepare questions

Q4 Reading In paragraph 3, “cyberchondria” refers to ____.

- a) a website about rare illnesses
- b) a serious disease found online
- c) excessive worry about illness caused by online searching

Q5 Reading Some untrustworthy websites ____.

- a) are created by people without medical knowledge
- b) are checked by health ministries
- c) always give the correct diagnosis

Q6 Reading The UK study found that symptom checkers ____.

- a) were written by doctors
- b) gave the correct diagnosis in most cases
- c) were right first time in roughly one case in three

Q7 Reading Experts advise people who search online to ____.

- a) stop taking their medication
- b) use websites they can rely on
- c) avoid the internet completely

Q8 Reading The writer's main message is that the internet ____.

- a) can support but not replace medical professionals
- b) should never be used for health questions
- c) is more accurate than doctors

Q READING 3A · TEXT 3*Sleep: The Forgotten Medicine*

We all know that healthy food and exercise are important, but many people forget about another key part of good health: sleep. Experts recommend that teenagers sleep between eight and ten hours a night, and adults at least seven. However, surveys suggest that most teenagers sleep much less than this, especially during the school week.

While we sleep, the body is far from inactive. The brain organises memories and stores what we have learned during the day. Muscles repair themselves, and the body produces hormones that control growth and appetite. Sleep also strengthens the immune system, which protects us from infections.

When people do not get enough sleep, the effects can be serious. In the short term, they may find it difficult to concentrate, feel irritable and make more mistakes. Over many years, a lack of sleep is linked to a higher risk of heart disease, diabetes and depression. Some research suggests that people who regularly sleep less than six hours a night may have shorter lives.

One major cause of poor sleep is the use of phones and tablets in bed. The blue light from screens can trick the brain into thinking it is still daytime, delaying the release of melatonin, the hormone that makes us sleepy. Exciting games and messages also keep the mind active.

Fortunately, there are simple ways to sleep better. Doctors advise going to bed at the same time every night, keeping bedrooms cool and dark and avoiding caffeine in the evening. Putting phones away an hour before bed can also make a big difference. Sleep is free, natural and powerful – perhaps the best medicine we have.

Questions

Q1 Reading Experts recommend that teenagers sleep ____.

- a) less during the school week
- b) eight to ten hours each night
- c) at least seven hours

Q2 Reading According to surveys, most teenagers ____.

- a) get less sleep than they need
- b) sleep more than ten hours
- c) sleep well during the week

Q3 Reading While we sleep, the brain ____.

- a) stops working completely
- b) produces blue light
- c) sorts and keeps information

Q4 Reading In paragraph 2, the word “inactive” means ____.

- a) full of energy
- b) not doing anything
- c) easily damaged

Q5 Reading In the short term, a lack of sleep can make people ____.

- a) live longer lives
- b) bad-tempered and less focused
- c) stronger against infections

Q6 Reading Over many years, poor sleep is connected with ____.

- a) a greater chance of serious illness
- b) faster muscle repair
- c) better control of appetite

Q7 Reading Blue light from screens ____.

- a) helps us fall asleep faster
- b) produces melatonin
- c) makes the brain think it is still day

Q8 Reading The main idea of the text is that ____.

- a) sleep is essential for health and can be improved with simple habits
- b) phones are the only cause of illness
- c) teenagers should sleep less to study more

Q READING 3A · TEXT 4*Health Advice on Social Media*

Social media has become one of the main sources of health information for young people. Every day, influencers share advice about diets, exercise, skin care and supplements with millions of followers. Some of this advice is useful, but much of it is not supported by science.

A study published in 2023 examined popular health videos on a major video-sharing platform. Researchers found that a large proportion contained information that was misleading or inaccurate. Videos with false claims often received more views than those created by qualified doctors, probably because they were more dramatic and entertaining.

Why do people believe this advice? One reason is that influencers seem friendly and trustworthy, like a big sister or brother. They share personal stories, and their followers feel a strong connection with them. Another reason is that short videos rarely explain the evidence behind a claim, so viewers cannot check whether it is true.

Following unreliable advice can be harmful. Extreme diets can lead to tiredness and poor concentration, while some supplements can be dangerous when taken with medicine. Some influencers also promote products because they are paid to do so, not because the products are effective.

Health organisations are now trying to respond. Some doctors and nurses have created their own social media accounts to share accurate information in an entertaining way. Several platforms also add labels to health videos that link to official sources.

Experts advise young people to ask three questions before following any health tip: Who is giving the advice? What evidence do they provide? Are they selling something? These questions can help users enjoy social media while protecting their health.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to paragraph 1, influencers share advice about ____.

- a) doctors and hospitals
- b) diets, exercise and skin care
- c) medicine and surgery

Q2 Reading The 2023 study found that many health videos ____.

- a) contained incorrect or misleading information
- b) received very few views
- c) were created by qualified doctors

Q3 Reading Videos with false claims were popular because they were ____.

- a) more exciting to watch
- b) shorter than other videos
- c) more scientific

Q4 Reading People trust influencers partly because they ____.

- a) always explain the evidence
- b) are qualified doctors
- c) seem warm and approachable

Q5 Reading In paragraph 4, the word “unreliable” means ____.

- a) very popular
- b) that cannot be trusted
- c) easy to follow

Q6 Reading Some supplements can be dangerous when ____.

- a) taken with healthy food
- b) promoted by doctors
- c) combined with medicines

Q7 Reading To respond to the problem, some health workers have ____.

- a) paid influencers to promote products
- b) started sharing correct information online themselves
- c) stopped using social media

Q8 Reading The main idea of the text is that ____.

- a) users should think carefully before following health tips online
- b) social media should be banned
- c) all influencers give dangerous advice

Q READING 3A · TEXT 5*Walking Towards a Longer Life*

For many years, people have been told that they should walk 10,000 steps a day to stay healthy. Surprisingly, this number did not come from scientific research. It was first used in the 1960s by a Japanese company that was advertising a step counter called “manpo-kei”, which means “10,000-step meter”.

Recent studies have looked at the real benefits of walking. One large analysis of data from several countries, published in 2022, found that adults who walked more steps each day had a lower risk of early death. The benefits increased up to around 8,000 to 10,000 steps for younger adults and about 6,000 to 8,000 steps for people over sixty.

Walking has many advantages. It strengthens the heart, helps control weight and improves mood. It is also free, requires no special equipment and can be done almost anywhere. Even short walks after meals can help control blood sugar.

Speed may matter too. Some research suggests that walking briskly, fast enough to make your breathing quicker, brings extra benefits for the heart. However, experts say that any walking is better than none, especially for people who spend most of the day sitting.

In the UAE, the hot climate can make walking outdoors difficult in summer. Many people therefore walk in shopping centres early in the morning, use indoor tracks or walk along the beach in the evening when it is cooler.

The message from scientists is encouraging: you do not need to reach a magic number to improve your health. Every extra step counts, and small changes, such as using the stairs instead of the lift, can make a real difference over time.

Questions

Q1 Reading The idea of 10,000 steps first came from ____.

- a) doctors in the UAE
- b) a scientific study in 2022
- c) an advertisement for a step counter

Q2 Reading The 2022 analysis found that walking more steps ____.

- a) was only useful for young adults
- b) was linked to a lower chance of dying early
- c) had no effect on health

Q3 Reading For people over sixty, the benefits increased up to about ____.

- a) 10,000 to 12,000 steps
- b) 6,000 to 8,000 steps
- c) 8,000 to 10,000 steps

Q4 Reading According to paragraph 3, walking ____.

- a) needs no special equipment
- b) is expensive
- c) increases blood sugar

Q5 Reading In paragraph 4, the word “briskly” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) quickly and energetically
- b) for a long time
- c) slowly and carefully

Q6 Reading Experts say that people who sit most of the day ____.

- a) must reach 10,000 steps
- b) should only walk fast
- c) benefit from any amount of walking

Q7 Reading In the UAE summer, many people walk ____.

- a) in malls in the early morning
- b) outdoors at midday
- c) only on indoor tracks

Q8 Reading The writer's main message is that ____.

- a) walking is only useful in cool countries
- b) 10,000 steps is a scientific rule
- c) every bit of extra walking helps your health

PART 3B · BEYOND GRADE LEVEL GOAL

READING TASK 2

Infotainment | Commercials, Visual Media and Language

5

expository texts

40

questions

B2.2

level

16

marks

Focus: Watch for inference, tone and connection questions – read the whole paragraph before you choose.

IN THIS PART

- 5 expository texts (270–300 words)
- 8 multiple-choice questions per text

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C. (8 × 2 = 16 marks)

Q READING 3B · TEXT 1

The Language of Advertising

Advertisers choose their words with remarkable care. Every word in a commercial or on a poster is designed to attract attention, create emotion and persuade people to buy. Linguists who study advertising have noticed several patterns that appear again and again.

One common technique is the use of imperatives, or commands, such as “Try it today!” or “Discover the difference.” These short sentences speak directly to the reader and encourage immediate action. Advertisers also use the word “you” frequently, which makes the message feel personal, as if it were written for one individual.

Positive adjectives are another powerful tool. Words such as “new”, “fresh”, “natural” and “amazing” appear in countless adverts. Interestingly, many of these words are vague. A product described as “better” rarely explains what it is better than. Words such as “helps” and “up to” are also common, because they make promises that are difficult to test. Researchers call these expressions “weasel words”, because they seem to promise a lot while actually saying very little.

Sound is important too. Slogans often use rhyme, repetition or alliteration – the repetition of the same first sound – to make them memorable. Many famous slogans are under six words long, because short phrases are easier to remember and repeat.

Finally, adverts frequently borrow the language of science to sound convincing. Phrases such as “clinically proven” or “9 out of 10 experts recommend” suggest that a product has been carefully tested, even when the details of the research are not provided.

Understanding these techniques does not mean that all adverts are dishonest. However, consumers who recognise them are better able to separate useful information from clever persuasion.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to paragraph 1, every word in an advert aims to ____.

- a) catch attention and influence buyers
- b) explain the history of a product
- c) attract linguists

Q2 Reading Imperatives such as “Try it today!” encourage readers to ____.

- a) write to the company
- b) act without delay
- c) study advertising

Q3 Reading Using the word “you” makes an advert feel ____.

- a) more scientific
- b) directed at a single person
- c) longer and more detailed

Q4 Reading In paragraph 3, the word “vague” means ____.

- a) very positive
- b) easy to remember
- c) unclear or not specific

Q5 Reading “Weasel words” are expressions that ____.

- a) sound impressive but give little real information
- b) are only used in science
- c) describe new products accurately

Q6 Reading Many famous slogans are short because ____.

- a) rhyme is not allowed in long sentences
- b) advertisers cannot afford long ones
- c) brief phrases stick in the mind more easily

Q7 Reading Which advert uses the technique described in paragraph 5?

- a) “Fresh, fun and fruity”
- b) “Buy now and save!”
- c) “Tested in laboratories – trusted by dentists”

Q8 Reading The writer's main point is that ____.

- a) slogans should be longer
- b) knowing advertising techniques helps people judge adverts wisely
- c) all adverts are dishonest

Q READING 3B · TEXT 2*Why Colours Sell*

Think of your favourite brands. Chances are you can picture their colours immediately. Companies spend enormous amounts of time and money choosing colours for their logos, packaging and commercials, because colour has a strong effect on how we feel about a product.

Researchers have found that people often make a judgement about a product within about ninety seconds, and that much of this first impression is based on colour alone. As a result, marketers try to choose colours that match the message they want to send.

Red, for example, is associated with energy, excitement and urgency. It is often used for sales and by fast-food restaurants, because it attracts attention and may even stimulate appetite. Blue, on the other hand, suggests trust and calm, which is why it is popular with banks, airlines and technology companies. Green is linked to nature and health, so it appears frequently on organic and environmentally friendly products.

However, the meaning of colours is not the same everywhere. In many Western countries, white represents purity and is worn at weddings, while in some East Asian cultures it is traditionally associated with mourning. Global companies must therefore research local cultures carefully before launching international campaigns.

Colour can also help a brand stand out. Experts say that what matters most is not a particular colour but whether it fits the brand's personality and is different from its competitors. A company selling serious financial services would probably not choose bright pink, while a toy shop might.

Next time you go shopping, notice how colours make you feel. You may discover that your choices are influenced more than you realise.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to paragraph 1, companies choose colours carefully because ____.

- a) colours are cheap to change
- b) customers prefer brands without logos
- c) colours influence people's feelings about products

- Q2 Reading** Research shows that first impressions of a product ____.
- a) depend largely on its colour
 - b) are based on price alone
 - c) take several days to form
- Q3 Reading** Fast-food restaurants often use red because it ____.
- a) is linked to nature
 - b) suggests trust and calm
 - c) grabs attention and may make people hungry
- Q4 Reading** Banks and airlines often choose blue to ____.
- a) encourage urgent buying
 - b) appear reliable and calm
 - c) show that they are organic
- Q5 Reading** In paragraph 4, the word “mourning” is closest in meaning to ____.
- a) sadness after someone's death
 - b) the start of the day
 - c) celebration of a wedding
- Q6 Reading** It can be inferred that a global company might ____.
- a) change its colours for different countries
 - b) avoid researching local cultures
 - c) use white for every product
- Q7 Reading** Which choice best follows the advice in paragraph 5?
- a) a toy shop copying a competitor's colours
 - b) a bank choosing bright pink to seem playful
 - c) a calm insurance company choosing a deep blue that its rivals do not use
- Q8 Reading** The text mainly explains ____.
- a) how to design a toy shop
 - b) how colour shapes our reactions to brands
 - c) why white is used at weddings

Q READING 3B · TEXT 3*The Most Expensive Minute on Television*

Every February, around a hundred million people in the United States watch the Super Bowl, the final game of the American football season. For many viewers, however, the game itself is only part of the attraction. Millions tune in just to watch the commercials.

Advertising during the Super Bowl is extraordinarily expensive. In recent years, a thirty-second advert has reportedly cost around seven million dollars, not including the cost of producing it. Companies often hire famous actors, singers and film directors to create mini-movies that are funny, emotional or surprising.

Why would a company pay so much for half a minute? The answer is attention, which is very difficult to buy in the digital age. During most programmes, viewers skip adverts or look at their phones. During the Super Bowl, people actually want to watch them. The best commercials are discussed in newspapers, shared on social media and watched again online millions of times. In this way, one expensive advert can produce weeks of free publicity.

Not every Super Bowl advert succeeds, however. Some are quickly forgotten, while others are criticised for being confusing or insensitive. Research has also suggested that a memorable advert does not always lead to higher sales, especially if viewers remember the story but not the product.

In recent years, advertisers have changed their strategy. Many now release their commercials online several days before the game to build excitement, and they create social media challenges and behind-the-scenes videos to extend the conversation.

Similar events take place around the world. Major football tournaments and national celebrations also attract huge audiences, and companies compete to create the most talked-about advert of the year.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to paragraph 1, many viewers watch the Super Bowl ____.

- a) to buy American products
- b) partly to see the adverts
- c) only to see the game

Q2 Reading A thirty-second Super Bowl advert has cost about ____.

- a) thirty million dollars
- b) seven million dollars, including actors
- c) seven million dollars, excluding production

Q3 Reading Companies pay so much mainly because ____.

- a) people skip other programmes
- b) viewers are willing to watch the adverts
- c) the adverts are longer than usual

Q4 Reading In paragraph 3, the word “publicity” refers to ____.

- a) public attention given to a product
- b) a type of football match
- c) money paid by viewers

Q5 Reading Some Super Bowl adverts fail because ____.

- a) people recall the story but not what is being sold
- b) they are too short
- c) they are shown online first

Q6 Reading It can be inferred that releasing adverts early is meant to ____.

- a) avoid criticism after the game
- b) save money on production
- c) create interest before the event

Q7 Reading Which situation is most similar to the Super Bowl adverts described in the text?

- a) a shop putting a poster in its window
- b) brands launching special adverts during a World Cup final
- c) a company sending emails to customers

Q8 Reading The main idea of the text is that Super Bowl adverts ____.

- a) are costly but valued for the huge attention they can attract
- b) are watched only in the United States
- c) always increase a company's sales

Q READING 3B · TEXT 4*Can Emojis Be a Language?*

In 2015, Oxford Dictionaries surprised the world by choosing an emoji – the “face with tears of joy” – as its Word of the Year. The decision showed how important these small pictures had become in the way people communicate.

Emojis were first created in Japan in the late 1990s for mobile phones. Today, there are more than three thousand official emojis, and billions are sent every day. They appear in text messages, social media posts and even in advertisements.

Supporters argue that emojis add something that written words often lack: emotion. In face-to-face conversation, we use facial expressions and tone of voice to show how we feel. In a text message, a simple smiling face can show that a comment is a joke, not an insult. Emojis can also be understood across many languages, which makes them useful in international communication.

However, linguists point out that emojis are not a complete language. They lack grammar, and many abstract ideas, such as “tomorrow” or “because”, are difficult to express with pictures. In addition, the same emoji can be interpreted differently by different people. A symbol that seems friendly to one person may seem sarcastic to another, and its appearance can even change between phone brands.

Brands have quickly learned to use emojis in their marketing, especially when targeting young audiences. Some companies have even created their own custom emojis. Yet experts warn that using emojis inappropriately can make a brand look as if it is trying too hard.

Most linguists agree that emojis are best seen as a supplement to language rather than a replacement. Like gestures in speech, they add colour and feeling to our words, but they cannot yet replace them.

Questions

Q1 Reading In 2015, Oxford Dictionaries ____.

- a) banned emojis from dictionaries
- b) created the first emoji
- c) named an emoji as its Word of the Year

Q2 Reading Emojis were first developed ____.

- a) in Japan for mobile phones
- b) for international advertising
- c) by Oxford Dictionaries

Q3 Reading According to supporters, emojis are useful because they ____.

- a) show feelings that text may not express
- b) contain complete grammar
- c) replace facial expressions completely

Q4 Reading In paragraph 4, the word “sarcastic” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) friendly and warm
- b) mocking or saying the opposite of what is meant
- c) easy to understand

Q5 Reading Linguists say emojis are not a full language because they ____.

- a) are only used by young people
- b) are too colourful
- c) have no grammar

Q6 Reading Experts warn that brands using emojis badly may ____.

- a) lose all their customers
- b) seem to be trying too hard
- c) have to create new emojis

Q7 Reading It can be inferred that the same message with emojis ____.

- a) might be misunderstood by some readers
- b) is clearer than spoken language
- c) always means the same to everyone

Q8 Reading Overall, the writer suggests that emojis ____.

- a) will soon replace written words
- b) add to language but cannot take its place
- c) are only useful in advertising

Q READING 3B · TEXT 5*Product Placement*

Have you ever noticed a famous brand of drink, phone or car in a film or TV series? If so, you have seen product placement – a form of advertising in which companies pay for their products to appear on screen.

One of the best-known examples comes from the 1982 film E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial. In one scene, a boy uses a trail of sweets called Reese's Pieces to attract the friendly alien. After the film was released, sales of the sweets reportedly increased dramatically. Since then, product placement has grown into a multi-billion-dollar industry.

For advertisers, product placement has clear advantages. Viewers cannot skip it in the way they skip traditional commercials, and products appear in a natural, attractive situation. When a popular character drinks a particular coffee or drives a certain car, audiences may associate the product with that character's lifestyle and personality.

For film producers, the money from brands helps to pay for expensive productions. Some films earn millions of dollars before they are even released through product deals. Streaming platforms and video games have also become important places for product placement.

However, critics argue that product placement can be misleading, because viewers do not always realise they are watching an advert. This is a particular concern for children, who may find it harder to recognise hidden advertising. As a result, several countries require programmes to show a symbol or message when they contain paid product placement.

Some viewers also complain when brands appear too often, as it can make a story feel less realistic. The most successful placements are subtle: the product fits naturally into the scene, and the audience enjoys the story without feeling that they are being sold something.

Questions

Q1 Reading Product placement means companies pay to ____.

- a) make their own films
- b) have their products shown in films and series
- c) skip traditional commercials

Q2 Reading In E.T., the sweets were used to ____.

- a) attract the alien
- b) help the boy sleep
- c) advertise a new film

Q3 Reading After E.T. was released, sales of the sweets ____.

- a) rose sharply
- b) stopped completely
- c) stayed the same

Q4 Reading According to paragraph 3, viewers may ____.

- a) dislike popular characters
- b) skip product placement easily
- c) link a product with a character's way of life

Q5 Reading Film producers benefit from product placement because ____.

- a) it makes their stories longer
- b) brand money helps cover production costs
- c) it attracts more alien films

Q6 Reading Several countries require programmes to ____.

- a) make adverts only for children
- b) ban all brands from films
- c) show a sign when they contain paid placement

Q7 Reading In the last paragraph, the word “subtle” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) very expensive
- b) repeated often
- c) not obvious

Q8 Reading The main idea of the text is that product placement ____.

- a) is only used in old films
- b) is an effective form of advertising that raises some concerns
- c) should be banned from all films

ANSWER KEYS

All the answers in one place · correct answers are synonyms of the text, never copies

Balance check Vocabulary a = 18 · b = 19 · c = 18 | Grammar a = 19 · b = 18 · c = 18 | Reading 3A a = 14 · b = 13 · c = 13 | Reading 3B a = 13 · b = 14 · c = 13

Q Vocabulary – Maze key

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
1. A Visit to the Clinic	b toothache	a upset stomach	b symptoms	c prescription	b remedy
2. Exam Stress	c nervous	c stress	a symptoms	b remedy	c productivity
3. Fake Medicines Online	a fraudulent	a dishonest	c prescription	b syndrome	b informative
4. Grandmother's Home Remedies	c remedy	b toothache	a upset stomach	c stress	a dishonest
5. Living with a Syndrome	b syndrome	a symptoms	c nervous	a prescription	a connectivity
6. The Perfect Commercial	b commercial	b slogan	c memorable	a informative	a dishonest
7. Breaking News	b witness	b scene	a injuries	c investigation	b informative
8. Phones at Work	b connectivity	a productivity	c nervous	b stress	b commercial
9. The Car Accident Report	c witness	a scene	c injuries	c investigation	b fraudulent
10. Advertising a Smile	a commercial	c slogan	b memorable	c toothache	c fraudulent
11. Technology at the Scene	a injuries	c connectivity	a productivity	a investigation	b witness

Q Grammar – Maze key

R1 Present simple passive · R2 Present perfect continuous · R3 Participle clauses · R4 Demonstratives · R5 Subordinating conjunctions · R6 Question tags · R7 Adverbs of degree

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
1. Emergency Landing	b Hearing (R3)	b extremely (R7)	c Because (R5)	a is inspected (R1)	b weren't you (R6)
2. The Witness	c Running (R3)	a aren't you (R6)	a have been flying (R2)	c Those (R4)	b After (R5)
3. Interview with a Pilot	b has been working (R2)	a absolutely (R7)	c is practised (R1)	c This (R4)	b isn't it (R6)
4. A Night at the Scene	c Arriving (R3)	c Although (R5)	b These (R4)	a so (R7)	c have been examining (R2)
5. The Investigation	a are painted (R1)	c have been studying (R2)	a Listening (R3)	c can you (R6)	b These (R4)

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
6. A Lucky Escape	c While (R5)	a rather (R7)	a Trained (R3)	b are made (R1)	a don't you (R6)
7. Reporting Live	b has been working (R2)	a That (R4)	c is heard (R1)	b Before (R5)	a quite (R7)
8. The Rescue Dog	b Trained (R3)	c isn't she (R6)	a has been working (R2)	c too (R7)	b When (R5)
9. First Day as a Reporter	a This (R4)	b is checked (R1)	b weren't you (R6)	c have been answering (R2)	a Having finished (R3)
10. The Delayed Flight	c extremely (R7)	b Although (R5)	a Those (R4)	b are given (R1)	a have been waiting (R2)
11. The Hero Flight Attendant	c aren't you (R6)	c Working (R3)	a Because (R5)	a That (R4)	b are trained (R1)

Q Reading 3A – Key

Text	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
1. The Secrets of Long Life	b	a	b	b	c	a	c	c
2. Dr Google	a	c	b	c	a	c	b	a
3. Sleep: The Forgotten Medicine	b	a	c	b	b	a	c	a
4. Health Advice on Social Media	b	a	a	c	b	c	b	a
5. Walking Towards a Longer Life	c	b	b	a	a	c	a	c

Q Reading 3B – Key

Text	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
1. The Language of Advertising	a	b	b	c	a	c	c	b
2. Why Colours Sell	c	a	c	b	a	a	c	b
3. The Most Expensive Minute on Television	b	c	b	a	a	c	b	a
4. Can Emojis Be a Language?	c	a	a	b	c	b	a	b
5. Product Placement	b	a	a	c	b	c	c	b