

English EOT3 Review Booklet



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تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-06-06 15:23:42

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Ibrahim Islam .Mr

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

English EOT3 Review Booklet

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***English EOT3 Review Booklet
For Grades 9 Advanced/ 10 General***

**هيكل اللغة الإنجليزية للترم الثالث
لصفوف تاسع متقدم وعاشر عام**

**By
*Mr. Islam Ibrahim***

Vocabulary:

Word / Phrase	Meaning (Arabic)	Example
accommodation	سكن / إقامة	The school helps students find nice accommodation.
bus line	خط الحافلة	There is a bus line in front of my house.
landlord	صاحب العقار / الموجد	The landlord collects the rent every month.
security deposit	مبلغ تأمين	I paid a security deposit for my new room.
require	يتطلب / يحتاج إلى	Good students require time to study every day.
be located	يقع في / متواجد	The new school is located near the park.
available	متاح / متوفر	Is there a free room available for me?
onsite	في الموقع / عين المكان	The building has an onsite laundry room.
refundable	قابل للاسترداد	The deposit is refundable if the room is clean.
unfurnished	غير مفروش	The room is empty because it is unfurnished.
dorms	سكن طلابي / مهجع	Many students live in university dorms.
co-op	سكن تعاوني	In a co-op, we share chores and bills.
meal plan	خطة وجبات طعام	I have a meal plan to eat at the school cafeteria.
shared facilities	مرافق مشتركة	The floor has shared facilities like a big kitchen.
single room	غرفة مفردة	I like a single room because I want to sleep early.

Word / Phrase	Meaning (Arabic)	Example
triple room	غرفة ثلاثية	Three students live together in a triple room.
on campus	داخل الحرم الجامعي	I live on campus, so I walk to class.
off campus	خارج الحرم الجامعي	He rents a cheap apartment off campus.
privacy	خصوصية	A single room gives you more privacy.
downside	جانب سلبي / عيب	The downside of this room is the small window.
request	طلب / يطلب	I want to send a request for a bigger desk.
problem	مشكلة	I have a problem with the hot water.
manager	مدير	The building manager can help you with the keys.
fix	يصلح	The worker will fix the broken window today.
possible	ممكن	Is it possible to change my room?
sorry	أسف / معذرة	I am sorry for making a loud noise.
afraid	خائف / يخشى أن	I am afraid that the rooms are full today.
mind	يمنع / يمانع	Do you mind if I close the door?
idea	فكرة	Living with a friend is a very good idea.
impossible	مستحيل	It is impossible to study without your books.
impression	انطباع	My first impression of the school was great.

Word / Phrase	Meaning (Arabic)	Example
amazed	مدهش / مذهول	I was amazed by the big library.
leftovers	بقايا الطعام	We can eat the leftovers for lunch tomorrow.
air conditioning	تكييف الهواء	We need air conditioning in the hot summer.
surprised	متفاجئ	He was surprised to see his friends.
cultural norms	المعايير الثقافية	It is good to learn the cultural norms of a country.
adapt	يتكيف / يتأقلم	Children can adapt to a new school quickly.
behave	يتصرف / يسلك	Students must behave well in the classroom.
formal	رسمي	You should wear formal clothes for the presentation.
informal	غير رسمي	We had a fun, informal dinner last night.
custom	عادة / عُرْف	It is a local custom to shake hands.
napkin	مناديل المائدة	Put the paper napkin on the table.
silverware	أواني فضية / أدوات المائدة	Wash the silverware after you finish eating.
utensil	أداة / أدوات المطبخ	A spoon is a useful eating utensil.
handle	مقبض / يتعامل مع	Do not touch the hot handle of the pot.
serve	يقدم / يخدم	Restaurants serve delicious food to people.
set the table	يجهز المائدة	Please help me set the table with plates.

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	
Part 1: Vocabulary	Towards Grade Level Goal	Make Yourself at Home Making Requests	accommodation, bus line, landlord, security deposit, require, be located, available, on-site, refundable, unfurnished, dorms, co-op, meal plan, shared facilities, single room, triple room, on campus, off campus, privacy, downside, request, problem, manager, fix, possible, sorry, afraid, mind, idea, impossible	
		Multicultural Communities "When in Rome, do as the Romans do!", Dining Customs	impression, amazed, leftovers, air conditioning, surprised, cultural norms, adapt, behave, formal, informal, custom, napkin, silverware, utensil, handle, serve, set the table	
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.	Reading Strategies ENG.06.RV.S.3.3: Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message and overall organisation, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 sentences with a gap 3 options, one of which is the correct answer, two are distractors 2 marks each (total: 10)

1. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

My New Student Apartment

Moving to a new country for university is a big change. When I arrived, I found a nice apartment, but it was completely (1) _____. I had to buy a bed and a desk immediately. Luckily, the building is perfectly (2) _____ near a busy bus line.

Living abroad also means learning a new lifestyle. It takes time to (3) _____ to a new environment. I wanted to learn the local (4) _____ to behave politely. For example, when visiting friends, I always help them (5) _____ before we eat. These small customs helped me fit in quickly.

(1)

- A) onsite
- B) refundable
- C) unfurnished

(3)

- A) mind
- B) adapt
- C) serve

(5)

- A) request
- B) handle
- C) set the table

(2)

- A) located
- B) required
- C) fixed

(4)

- A) cultural norms
- B) leftovers
- C) shared facilities

2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

Sharing a University Room

When you move into college (1) _____, you must learn to live with other people. My room is a (2) _____, so I live with two other students. Sometimes we have a small (3) _____ in the room, like a broken light or a leaking shower. When this happens, we call the building (4) _____ immediately. He is very kind and sends a worker to (5) _____ the issue quickly. Living together teaches us how to solve daily difficulties and help each other.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) dorms | A) formal |
| B) customs | B) triple room |
| C) napkins | C) unfurnished |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) privacy | A) doctor |
| B) problem | B) manager |
| C) down | C) utensil |
| (5) | |
| A) serve | |
| B) request | |
| C) fix | |

3. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

Dinner with a Friend

Last night, my classmate invited me to a (1) _____ dinner party at a restaurant. I was a bit nervous about the dining rules. When the food arrived, the waiter began to (2) _____ a traditional chicken dish. I carefully picked up my eating (3) _____ and put my cloth (4) _____ on my lap, just like my friend did. I was truly (5) _____ by how delicious the food tasted. Learning these simple eating habits helped me feel comfortable and enjoy the evening.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) available | A) serve |
| B) formal | B) adapt |
| C) onsite | C) require |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) bus line | A) napkin |
| B) accommodation | B) custom |
| C) utensil | C) downside |
| (5) | |
| A) amazed | |
| B) afraid | |
| C) informal | |

4. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

Looking for a Perfect Home

Finding the right housing takes time. I found a great studio apartment (1) _____, so I can walk to my classrooms in five minutes. Before moving in, the owner told me that I must pay a (2) _____. This money is fully (3) _____ when I move out, as long as the walls and floors stay clean. The only (4) _____ of this flat is that it does not have (5) _____, which makes the rooms very warm during the hot summer months.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) co-op | A) security deposit |
| B) on campus | B) silverware |
| C) informal | C) meal plan |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) impossible | A) request |
| B) unfurnished | B) downside |
| C) refundable | C) handle |
| (5) | |
| A) air conditioning | |
| B) shared facilities | |
| C) cultural norms | |

5. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

House Rules in a Shared House

Living in a housing (1) _____ is a wonderful way to save money. We share a kitchen and bathroom, which are great (2) _____, but we also share all the house rules. Yesterday, I had to send a polite (3) _____ to my roommates because the kitchen was messy. I asked them if they would (4) _____ cleaning up after cooking. They were very sweet and said they did not look at it as an (5) _____ task. We cleaned up together.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) landlord | A) leftovers |
| B) co-op | B) silverware |
| C) single room | C) shared facilities |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) request | A) behave |
| B) impression | B) adapt |
| C) custom | C) mind |
| (5) | |
| A) impossible | |
| B) available | |
| C) onsite | |

Grammar

Grammar Point	Rule / Use	Elements & Structure	Examples
G.1.2 Adjectives (Comparatives)	Compare two people, places, or things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short adj: <i>adj + er + than</i> • Long adj: <i>more / less + adj + than</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A life with goals is better than a life without direction. - Studying off campus is more expensive than living in dorms.
G.2.2 Adverbs (Sequencing)	Show the order of steps, events, or arguments in writing.	<p>First, Next, Then, After that, Finally</p> <p>(Placed at the start of a sentence or clause, followed by a comma).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First, I believe big dreams keep us motivated. Next, they help us plan for the future.
G.2.8 Adverbs (Degree)	Show the strength or intensity of an adjective or verb.	<p>very, really, quite, completely, extremely</p> <p>(Placed immediately before the adjective or adverb).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having future goals is extremely important for students. - My bedroom in the shared flat is quite small.
G.10.1 Passives (Present Simple Passive)	Focus on the action or the object rather than the person doing it (for facts/routines).	am / is / are + past participle (V3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear plans are needed by students to stay focused. - Too much class time is wasted when we daydream.
G.10.2 Passives (Past Simple Passive)	Focus on an action or object in the past where the person who did it is not important.	was / were + past participle (V3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A great future plan was made by my friend last term. - The email was sent by a classmate during lunch break.
G.17.4 Questions (Indirect Questions)	Ask for information or express a thought in a polite, formal way.	<p>Polite phrase + question word + subject + verb</p> <p>(Keep regular sentence order; do not flip the subject and verb).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you tell me what your favorite goal is? - I wonder if you daydream about the future too.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer (a, b, or c):

G.1.2 Adjectives (Comparatives)

1. My new studio apartment off campus is much _____ than my old room in the college dorms.
A) quietest B) quieter C) quiet
2. Many students think that sharing a triple room is _____ than paying for a single room.
A) more difficult B) most difficult C) difficult
3. Living on campus is often _____ than living far away because you can walk to your classes.
A) convenienter B) the most convenient C) more convenient
4. The public bus line is usually _____ than taking a private taxi to the city center.
A) cheaper B) cheapest C) cheap

G.2.2 Adverbs (Sequencing)

5. To find a room, _____ you must fill out an online application form. Then, you pay the deposit.
A) Finally B) First C) Next
6. We washed the dishes after eating. _____, we put all the leftovers away in the fridge.
A) First B) Finally C) Next
7. The manager checked the broken air conditioning. _____ that, he called a worker to fix it.
A) After B) First C) Before
8. First, set the plates on the table. Next, place the silverware. _____, sit down and enjoy the meal!
A) Finally B) Then C) Before

G.2.8 Adverbs (Degree)

9. I was _____ amazed when I saw how large and clean the campus library was.
A) completely B) much C) more
10. It is _____ important to study the local cultural norms before you travel abroad to a new country.
A) extremely B) completely C) too much
11. I am afraid that the single rooms are _____ full this semester, so you must get a roommate.
A) quite B) totally C) extremely
12. Learning to use a new eating utensil like chopsticks was _____ difficult at first, but now it is easy.
A) completely B) really C) totally

G.10.1 Passives (Present Simple Passive)

13. A hot, traditional lunch _____ to the students in the school cafeteria every afternoon.
A) is served B) are served C) serves
14. The shared facilities, including the kitchen and bathrooms, _____ daily by the clean-up staff.
A) is cleaned B) are cleaned C) clean
15. A security deposit _____ by the landlord before a student can move into the building.
A) requires B) is required C) are required
16. In our co-op house, the grocery bills _____ equally among all the roommates.
A) are split B) is split C) split

G.10.2 Passives (Past Simple Passive)

17. The formal request for a room change _____ to the building manager yesterday morning.
A) was sent A) were sent C) sent
18. I could not open my bedroom door because the handle _____ during the weekend.
A) broke B) was broken C) were broken

19. My lost apartment keys _____ by a kind classmate in the library last night.

- A) found B) was found C) were found

20. A massive cake _____ by the students to celebrate their teacher's graduation.

- A) was made B) were made C) made



G.17.4 Questions (Indirect Questions)

21. Excuse me, can you tell me where _____? I need to catch the next bus to campus.

- A) is the bus line B) the bus line is C) does the bus line look

22. I would like to know if the security deposit _____ when I leave the flat next year.

- A) is refundable B) refundable is C) does it refundable

23. Do you know why the landlord _____ to fix the air conditioning today?

- A) is coming B) is he coming C) does he come

24. Could you tell me what time the cafeteria _____ dinner to the students?

- A) do it serve B) does serve C) serves

25. I wonder if you _____ giving me a hand to set the table before the guests arrive.

- A) mind B) do you mind C) are minding

Part	Level	Theme	Grammar	
Part 2: Grammar	At Grade Level Goal	Make Yourself at Home A Short History of...	G.10.2 Passives (past simple passive) G.17.4 Questions (indirect questions) G.10.1 Passives (present simple passive) G.1.2 Adjectives (comparatives) G.2.2 Adverbs (sequencing) G.2.8 Adverbs (degree)	
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		<p>Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill</p> <hr/> <p>Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.</p>	<p>Reading Strategies</p> <p>ENG.06.RV.S.3.3: Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message and overall organisation, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 narrative text (B1.2) of 160 words (10% either way) with 5 gaps 3 options, one of which is the correct answer Items require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple words (e.g., <i>is going, has been playing</i>) 2 marks each (total 10)

1. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

A Short History of the Kitchen Table

The kitchen table has a fascinating history. Centuries ago, family meals (1) _____ on simple wooden boards. Over time, manufacturing improved, and tables became (2) _____ than older designs. (3) _____, decorative cloths and matching silverware were introduced to daily dining routines. Today, setting a beautiful table is (4) _____ important during formal family celebrations. Modern dining rooms are designed for maximum comfort. When planning a dinner party today, hosts often look at online guides. It is helpful to research (5) _____ before your guests arrive at your home.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) served | A) more beautiful |
| B) were served | B) most beautiful |
| C) are served | C) beautiful |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) Extremely | A) after |
| B) Completely | B) totally |
| C) Next | C) final |
| (5) | |
| A) where the napkin goes | |
| B) where does the napkin go | |
| C) where is the napkin going | |

2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

A Short History of Student Dorms

In the past, university housing looked completely different. Strict living rules (1) _____ by early college campus managers. (2) _____, rooms were very small and completely unfurnished. Later, larger buildings were constructed, making student life (3) _____ than it was before. Today, comfortable living spaces (4) _____ to thousands of international students worldwide. These spaces offer shared facilities and internet access. Before moving to a new university city, you should check the local website. You can ask (5) _____ so you can plan your budget perfectly.

(1)

- A) require
- B) are required
- C) were required

(3)

- A) good than
- B) better
- C) the best

(5)

- A) how much is the rent
- B) how much the rent is
- C) how much does the rent cost

(2)

- A) First
- B) Extremely
- C) Completely

(4)

- A) provide
- B) is provided
- C) are provided

3. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

A Short History of Shared Housing

The concept of shared housing changed over time. Long ago, student co-ops (1) _____ by small groups to save money. Living in a shared house was (2) _____ cheaper than renting a single room alone. (3) _____, house chores were divided equally among all roommates. Today, these housing communities (4) _____ globally for being friendly and affordable. If you choose to join a co-op house next semester, you should interview the residents first. It is smart to find out (5) _____ before moving your bags into the building.

(1)

- A) were created
- B) was created
- C) create

(3)

- A) Really
- B) Then
- C) Completely

(5)

- A) what the house rule is
- B) what the house rules are
- C) what is the house rule

(2)

- A) next
- B) finally
- C) quite

(4)

- A) is known
- B) are known
- C) known

4. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

A Short History of Air Conditioning

Ancient civilizations used clever methods to stay cool. (1) _____, houses were built near water lines or under deep shade. Later, mechanical fans were invented, which made indoor spaces (2) _____ than closed rooms. In 1902, the first modern electrical cooling system (3) _____ by an engineer. Today, these cool systems (4) _____ in almost every campus building to keep students comfortable during summer. When looking for accommodation, you should check the apartment features. You must ask the owner (5) _____ before signing a lease.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) Really | A) more cool |
| B) Completely | B) cooler |
| C) First | C) coolest |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) was designed | A) are needed |
| B) were designed | B) is needed |
| C) designed | C) need |
| (5) | |
| A) if air conditioning included | |
| B) is air conditioning included | |
| C) if air conditioning is included | |

5. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

A Short History of Eating Utensils

Using dining tools has a long history. Early spoons (1) _____ from natural seashells and animal bones. (2) _____, metal knives were created to cut meat. Using these tools made formal dining (3) _____ easier than eating with bare hands.

Today, silverware and plastic utensils (4) _____ in restaurants across the globe. Table manners are (5) _____ important when visiting a new culture. When you eat abroad, you should observe the local people.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| A) were made | A) Completely |
| B) was made | B) Next |
| C) made | C) Extremely |
| (3) | (4) |
| A) much | A) is used |
| B) more | B) use |
| C) most | C) are used |
| (5) | |
| A) then | |
| B) really | |
| C) finally | |

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3A: Reading	Towards Grade Level Goal	Multicultural Communities What is Beautiful Architecture?		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		<p>True, False, Not Given</p> <p>Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose True, False or Not Given.</p>	<p>Details: 3 x ENG.06.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Inference 2 x ENG.06.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.) when reading simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Main Points 1 x ENG.06.RV.CS.6.1: Read and identify the main points of simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 expository text (B1.1) of 250-270 words (10% either way) 6 statements with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 24) Ensure one of each: True (supported), False (contradicted), Not Given (no evidence)

1. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (24 marks - 4 marks each)

What is Beautiful Architecture?

Architecture is a wonderful form of art that we can see every day. However, people often disagree about what makes a building truly beautiful. Some individuals believe that a structure is only beautiful if it is incredibly modern, tall, and made from expensive materials like glass and steel. In contrast, many multicultural communities look at beauty in a different way. For them, a building is beautiful when it fits perfectly into the local environment and respects historical traditions.

Throughout history, humans have used local **resources** to design smart, practical buildings. For example, in many wet and rainy countries, houses were constructed with steep roofs to keep families dry. Similarly, people living in hot deserts built thick walls to protect themselves from heat before modern cooling systems existed.

Today, many forward-thinking architects are copying these ancient methods to create sustainable buildings that help the earth. They use large windows to catch natural sunlight, which means the schools or offices require much less electricity for artificial lights. Real architectural beauty happens when a building keeps people safe while honoring their cultural background. Landmark buildings are protected by laws in most major cities to save this history for future generations.

Statements

1. In rainy areas, people historically built homes with flat roofs to collect water.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

2. Modern architects are completely ignoring ancient design ideas because they prefer steel.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

3. Using natural sunlight through big windows helps reduce a building's electricity use.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

4. The word "resources" in the second paragraph most likely means materials or supplies found in nature.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

5. Most governments spend millions of dollars every year to clean the windows of landmark buildings.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

6. The main idea of the reading passage is that a building is most successful when it balances utility, nature, and cultural identity.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

2. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (24 marks - 4 marks each)

What is Beautiful Architecture?

What makes an object or a building beautiful to look at? Many international travelers think that beautiful architecture only exists in famous capital cities or inside massive royal palaces. However, true architectural beauty can be found anywhere in the world if you understand the local culture. Different communities build unique structures that match their specific lifestyle, social values, and regional climate.

In many parts of Asia, traditional wooden homes were built on top of high stilts. This design choice was highly functional because it protected families from dangerous seasonal floods and kept harmful animals out of the living spaces. In colder regions, historical houses were built with very small windows to trap warm air inside the rooms during freezing winters.

Modern builders are now combining these traditional cultural styles with new green technology. Some new apartment complexes use solar panels on the roof to make their own clean energy. Architecture is a great way to study human history. When we look at a community's houses, we learn exactly how they adapted to nature. Protecting these old building designs is extremely important so that children can learn about their cultural identity and feel proud of their **heritage**.

Statements

1. Traditional homes built on stilts helped protect families from heavy seasonal floods.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

2. Houses in freezing climates historically used massive glass doors to stay warm.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

3. Some modern apartment buildings use solar panels on the roof to generate clean power.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

4. Based on the text, the word "heritage" in the last paragraph most likely means an individual's family or cultural history.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

5. Building a traditional wooden house on high stilts takes twice as much time as building a modern brick apartment.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

6. The main point of this text is that true architectural beauty is found when structures are customized to serve a community's needs, climate, and history.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

3. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (24 marks - 4 marks each)

What is Beautiful Architecture?

When we think about building designs, we often focus on style and appearance. Many people assume that beautiful architecture requires expensive materials, unique shapes, or very tall towers. However, in many multicultural communities, a different definition of beauty exists. True architectural beauty is found when a structure perfectly matches the local climate, historical values, and traditional customs of the people using it.

Throughout history, human societies have used local **natural resources** to build highly functional homes. For instance, in windy regions near the sea, builders constructed low houses with extra strong walls to survive heavy storms. In contrast, people living in tropical climates built high

ceilings and open corridors to maximize airflow before modern air conditioning was invented. Today, green builders are combining these ancient ideas with new technology to create sustainable buildings that protect the environment. Some modern office spaces use special roof gardens to keep the rooms naturally insulated.

Real architectural beauty happens when a structure honors its community's unique heritage while keeping its individuals comfortable and safe. Landmark historic buildings are protected by laws in most capital cities to ensure future generations can study these creative traditions.

Statements

1. In tropical regions, historical homes were built with low ceilings to keep the rooms small.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

2. Traditional builders in coastal areas built low houses with strong walls to protect against storms.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

3. Some modern office buildings use roof gardens as a natural way to insulate rooms.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

4. The phrase "natural resources" in the second paragraph most likely refers to artificial materials made in a modern factory.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

5. Coastal communities prefer using concrete rather than wood because it is more water-resistant.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

6. The main point of the passage is that architectural beauty relies entirely on using expensive materials and modern designs.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Given

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3B: Reading	At Grade Level Goal	Make Yourself at Home Homes Through Time		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		<p>Multiple-Choice</p> <hr/> <p>Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.</p>	<p>Comprehension Skills Specific information: 1 x ENG.06.RV.CS.2.1: Read and identify specific information in simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Details: 2 x ENG.06.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Main Points: 2 x ENG.06.RV.CS.6.1: Read and identify the main points of simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Inference 2 x ENG.06.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.) when reading simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 expository text (B1.2) of 250-270 words (10% either way) • 7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)

1. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (28 marks - 4 marks each)

Homes Through Time

The places humans call home have changed drastically throughout history. Thousands of years ago, early societies did not live in fixed structures. Instead, they moved constantly to follow wild animal herds, using temporary caves or simple tents made from animal skins for shelter.

As communities discovered farming, their lifestyle shifted completely. People began building permanent homes using local natural materials. In ancient Egypt, houses were constructed using mud bricks mixed with straw, which kept the indoor spaces cool during intense summer afternoons. Conversely, in northern European territories, timber and thick straw roofs were preferred to trap fireplace warmth inside during freezing winters.

In the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution **transformed** residential architecture forever. Factories started manufacturing mass-produced red bricks and strong iron rods. This allowed builders to construct taller apartment complexes in crowded urban areas, changing how families lived.

Today, modern architecture is focusing heavily on green technology. Eco-friendly houses are designed with solar panels and recycled glass to reduce pollution. Looking back, the history of domestic housing clearly shows how humans have constantly modified their architecture to conquer local weather difficulties and utilize new building materials over time.

Questions

1. According to the text, why did early humans live in temporary shelters like tents and caves?

- A) They wanted to install solar panels.
- B) They preferred using industrial red bricks.
- C) They needed to follow wild animal herds.

2. What specific material did ancient Egyptians mix with mud bricks to build their homes?

- A) Natural straw
- B) Recycled glass
- C) Strong iron rods

3. How did northern Europeans keep their houses warm during freezing winters?

- A) By living inside temporary desert caves.
- B) By using thick straw roofs and timber.
- C) By building tall apartment complexes.

4. What is the main point of the second paragraph?

- A) Farming communities built permanent homes using regional materials adapted to climate.
- B) Industrial factories created red bricks for crowded urban towns.
- C) Modern residential architecture relies entirely on green technology.

5. What is the primary message of the entire reading passage?

- A) Fireplaces are required to survive cold winter seasons.
- B) Ancient Egyptian mud bricks are better than modern recycled glass.
- C) Housing history demonstrates how humans constantly adapt structures to environment and technology.

6. The word "transformed" in the third paragraph most likely means:

- A) kept the same
- B) changed completely
- C) made smaller

7. What can we infer about residential buildings after the Industrial Revolution?

- A) Homes became less safe because iron rods were unavailable.
- B) Structures became taller and accommodated more urban families.
- C) People stopped living in permanent settlements.

2. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (28 marks - 4 marks each)

Homes Through Time

Human housing options have evolved beautifully over time. In ancient eras, early people built simple shelters purely for survival. For example, Roman citizens in busy cities lived in crowded multi-story apartment buildings called *insulae*. These structures were built using wood and concrete. Because these buildings were constructed closely together, dangerous city fires were a massive structural problem that worried local families.

In contrast, wealthy Roman families built large, private country villas. These luxury properties featured beautiful central courtyards, indoor gardens, and advanced underfloor heating channels called hypocausts. Slaves burned wood in basement furnaces to heat the stone floors above, creating comfortable living environments during winter.

Centuries later, Middle Ages architecture shifted toward security. Kings and noblemen built massive stone castles surrounded by deep water ditches. These defensive designs were constructed specifically to protect the residents from enemy attacks during regional wars.

Today, our domestic spaces focus on modern convenience. Apartments are equipped with smart air conditioning and automated appliances. Ultimately, exploring domestic architecture through history reveals that homes have always been designed to satisfy two **essential** human requirements: physical protection from external dangers and personal daily comfort.

Questions

1. What was a major structural problem that worried Roman families living in *insulae*?

- A) Dangerous city fires.
- B) The lack of smart air conditioning.
- C) Deep water ditches around castles.

2. Which advanced heating system was used inside wealthy Roman country villas?

- A) Automated appliances
- B) Hypocausts under floors
- C) Massive stone furnaces

3. Why were stone castles during the Middle Ages surrounded by deep water ditches?

- A) To create indoor gardens.
- B) To store clean drinking water for kitchens.
- C) To protect residents from enemy attacks.

4. What is the main point of the second paragraph?

- A) Wealthy Roman villas used luxury designs and advanced heating for comfort.
- B) Crowded multi-story apartments were called *insulae*.
- C) Castles were constructed using massive stones during regional wars.

5. What is the main idea of the entire text?

- A) History shows that human homes are consistently designed for protection and comfort.
- B) Wooden buildings are more dangerous than stone structures.
- C) Smart appliances have replaced underfloor heating channels today.

6. The word "essential" in the final paragraph most likely means:

- A) completely useless
- B) very important
- C) highly unusual

7. What can be inferred about Middle Ages castles compared to Roman villas?

- A) Villas were much safer from enemy army invasions.
- B) Castles prioritized military defense over luxury underfloor heating.
- C) Castles were constructed using lightweight wood.

3. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (28 marks - 4 marks each)

Homes Through Time

The architecture of domestic dwellings reflects human **ingenuity** across different eras. Centuries ago, traditional Arctic communities built winter shelters called igloos. These unique circular structures were constructed using blocks of packed hard snow. Although it sounds impossible, the dense ice walls trapped human body heat inside, keeping families surprisingly warm while freezing arctic winds blew outside.

In tropical regions like traditional Southeast Asia, communities developed entirely different architectural solutions. Houses were built using lightweight bamboo and placed on tall wooden stilts. This clever elevation protected families from dangerous seasonal floods and allowed cooling winds to pass beneath the floors, reducing humidity naturally.

By the twentieth century, industrialization introduced strong steel beams and glass sheets. Architects began designing uniform suburban houses and massive skyscrapers, allowing cities to grow rapidly.

Today, the global focus has shifted toward eco-friendly architecture. Sustainable houses use recycled materials and smart windows to save energy. Ultimately, studying homes through time proves that domestic architecture is not static. Human dwellings are constantly changing instruments that societies use to adapt to their geographic climates, protect their privacy, and improve their quality of life.

Questions

1. What natural issue did Southeast Asian stilt houses protect families from?

- A) Dangerous seasonal floods
- B) Freezing arctic winds
- C) Falling industrial steel beams

2. What specific material did Arctic communities use to construct traditional igloos?

- A) Lightweight bamboo
- B) Packed hard snow
- C) Recycled factory glass

3. Which materials allowed cities to grow rapidly in the twentieth century?

- A) Hard snow blocks and ice walls
- B) Tall wooden stilts and straw
- C) Steel beams and glass sheets

4. What is the main point of the second paragraph?

- A) Igloos utilize packed snow to trap human body heat.
- B) Tropical homes used bamboo and stilts to handle heat and floods.
- C) Modern skyscrapers allow cities to expand quickly.

5. What is the main point of the entire passage?

- A) Domestic architecture constantly evolves to match geographic climate and human needs.
- B) Bamboo is a stronger building material than twentieth-century steel.
- C) Arctic igloos are safer than modern sustainable houses.

6. The word "ingenuity" in the first paragraph most likely means:

- A) laziness
- B) fear
- C) cleverness

7. What can we infer about traditional igloos from the reading passage?

- A) Their design relies on natural properties of insulation to keep people alive.
- B) They were built using industrial cooling machinery.
- C) They were ineffective at blocking cold weather.

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3C: Reading	Beyond Grade Level Goal	Multicultural Communities Intercultural Communication, An Anecdote About Miscommunication, National Stereotypes		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		<p>Multiple-Choice</p> <hr/> <p>Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.</p>	<p>Comprehension Skills</p> <p>Details: 3 x ENG.06.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Inference 2 x ENG.06.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.) when reading simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>1 x ENG.06.RV.CS.3.1 : Make logical connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other familiar texts or the wider world and explain how the connections influence meaning when reading simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p> <p>Main Points 1 x ENG.06.RV.CS.6.1: Read and identify the main points of simple, extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 argumentative text (B1.2-B2.1) of 250-270 words (10% either way) ▪ 7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)

1. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (28 marks - 4 marks each)

Intercultural Communication

Intercultural communication is essential in our globalized world, yet national stereotypes frequently **hinder** genuine connections. People often assume individuals from certain cultures are inherently cold or overly aggressive based entirely on media representations. These rigid assumptions create invisible barriers in multicultural workplaces, forcing professionals into stressful misunderstandings.

Consider a famous corporate anecdote involving a British manager and a Japanese engineer. During a project meeting, the manager remarked that the engineer’s technical blueprint was "an

interesting attempt." To the manager, this British phrase meant the work was inadequate and required total revision. However, the engineer interpreted the word "interesting" literally as praise and proceeded with the faulty design. This classic miscommunication highlights how language relies heavily on cultural context rather than dictionary definitions.

To prevent such errors, international companies must provide proactive cultural training. Relying on superficial generalizations causes deep resentment, whereas learning nuanced communication styles builds strong, cooperative teams. Ultimately, successful interaction requires moving past lazy national stereotypes. When teams consciously evaluate their speaking habits, they create an inclusive environment where diverse perspectives thrive. Preserving clear dialogue ensures global partnerships remain productive.

Questions

1. According to the first paragraph, what is a primary consequence of national stereotypes in workplaces?

- A) Invisible barriers and stressful misunderstandings.
- B) Faster project completion.
- C) Increased corporate budgets.

2. In the corporate anecdote, what did the British manager actually mean by "an interesting attempt"?

- A) The design was the best he had ever seen.
- B) The blueprint was inadequate and needed revision.
- C) The engineer deserved a promotion.

3. How did the Japanese engineer interpret the manager's feedback?

- A) As a request to cancel the project.
- B) As an insult to his cultural heritage.
- C) As literal praise for his work.

4. The word "hinder" in the first paragraph most likely means:

- A) improve or assist
- B) block or delay
- C) organize or plan

5. What can be inferred about effective cross-cultural communication based on the text?

- A) It requires understanding the subtle, contextual meanings behind words.
- B) It relies solely on speaking at a very slow pace.
- C) It is impossible to achieve without moving to a new country.

6. How does the author's discussion of corporate training connect to the example of the British manager?

- A) It illustrates how learning nuanced communication styles can prevent specific structural errors.
- B) It shows that text-based emails are always better than face-to-face conversations.
- C) It proves that managers should never criticize engineers from different backgrounds.

7. What is the main point of the entire reading passage?

- A) The British language is too complex for international business meetings.
- B) Successful intercultural communication requires overcoming stereotypes and understanding cultural context.
- C) Media representations are the only source of workplace happiness.

2. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (28 marks - 4 marks each)

The Myth of Generalization

Relying on national stereotypes makes international travel unpredictable. Society frequently labels certain cultures as perpetually unpunctual or uncommunicative. While these generalizations might seem harmless, they cloud our judgment and cause real issues. True intercultural communication requires us to view people as dynamic individuals rather than static symbols of a country.

An educational anecdote perfectly illustrates this dynamic. An American professor teaching in South Korea was frustrated because her students remained completely silent during class debates. She initially assumed they were unmotivated or unprepared. However, a local colleague explained that in Korean culture, interrupting a professor is viewed as deeply disrespectful. The students' quietness was actually an expression of **profound** academic respect. This realization transformed the classroom environment entirely.

To navigate these differences, modern communities must develop cultural empathy. When we look beneath behavioral surfaces, we discover that different societies possess unique ways of showing professionalism. Argumentative debates are not the universal standard for intelligence. Ultimately, global harmony depends on our willingness to question basic assumptions. Breaking down cultural stereotypes allows us to build authentic relationships based on mutual understanding rather than flawed expectations.

Questions

1. What problem does the author say arises from relying on national stereotypes?

- A) It helps people learn new languages much faster.
- B) It makes international travel completely free.
- C) It clouds our judgment and causes real issues.

2. Why did the American professor initially feel frustrated with her South Korean students?

- A) They remained completely silent during class debates.
- B) They left the classroom before the session ended.
- C) They refused to complete their written homework.

3. What was the real cultural reason behind the South Korean students' quiet behavior?

- A) They did not understand the English language.
- B) They wanted to express profound academic respect.
- C) They were feeling too tired from winter exams.

4. The word "profound" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- A) highly negative
- B) temporary or brief
- C) very deep and serious

5. What can we infer about the professor's initial assumption?

- A) It was a mistaken conclusion caused by a lack of cultural context.
- B) It was based on an accurate understanding of local schools.
- C) It helped the students speak more confidently.

6. How does the explanation from the local colleague connect to the professor's classroom success?

- A) It forced the professor to cancel all future debates.
- B) It provided the necessary cultural context to transform her teaching environment.
- C) It proved that South Korean universities do not require professors.

7. What is the primary message of the passage?

- A) Overcoming generalizations and practicing cultural empathy is essential for true communication.
- B) Educational methods are identical across all global universities.
- C) Classroom silence always indicates a lack of student motivation.

3. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (a, b, or c). (28 marks - 4 marks each)

Shifting Perspectives

Modern societies thrive when multicultural communities interact effectively. However, cross-cultural progress is constantly challenged by deep-seated national stereotypes. People frequently categorize foreigners using outdated cultural templates, assuming specific nationalities are naturally emotional or rigid. These inaccurate caricatures limit personal growth and create **friction** during international business negotiations.

A memorable diplomacy anecdote involves an Australian negotiator and an Egyptian businessman. Meeting in Cairo, the Australian immediately attempted to discuss contract details over lunch. The Egyptian executive, however, consistently redirected the conversation to family and history, avoiding business entirely. The Australian grew impatient, viewing this as unprofessional delay. In reality, Egyptian business culture prioritizes establishing personal trust before signing contracts. The conflict was not a lack of interest, but an intersection of different structural priorities.

To bridge these gaps, international organizations must champion cultural awareness. Assuming our own style is the default standard reflects severe cultural ignorance. Ultimately, building global bridges requires patience and active observation. When we abandon national stereotypes, we recognize that different behavioral pathways can lead to the same productive goals, enriching our global community.

Questions

1. According to the first paragraph, how do national stereotypes affect international business negotiations?

- A) They limit personal growth and create friction.
- B) They increase the speed of signing contracts.
- C) They ensure completely fair pricing for everyone.

2. What action did the Australian negotiator take during lunch that caused tension?

- A) He refused to eat the local food.
- B) He arrived an hour late for the meeting.
- C) He immediately attempted to discuss contract details.

3. Why did the Egyptian businessman focus the conversation on family and history?

- A) He forgot to bring the contract paperwork to lunch.
- B) He wanted to establish personal trust before doing business.
- C) He was planning to change careers.

4. The word "friction" in the first paragraph most likely means:

- A) conflict or disagreement
- B) total agreement
- C) creative energy

5. What can be inferred about the Australian negotiator's sense of professionalism?

- A) It was limited by his own cultural default standards.
- B) It was flexible enough to match any culture instantly.
- C) It was highly praised by the Egyptian executive.

6. How does the author connect the Australian's impatience to the concept of cultural awareness?

- A) By showing that impatience is a universal trait among successful builders.
- B) By proving that lunches are the wrong place for diplomatic meetings.
- C) By illustrating that viewing one's own style as the default leads to cultural ignorance.

7. What is the main point of this text?

- A) Australian business methods are universally superior to Middle Eastern methods.
- B) Family history should never be mentioned during corporate lunches.
- C) Successful multicultural interactions require abandoning stereotypes and adapting to differing cultural values.

Model Answers

PAGE 4 – Vocabulary Exercise 1	1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C
PAGE 5 – Vocabulary Exercise 2	1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C
PAGE 5–6 – Vocabulary Exercise 3	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-A, 5-A
PAGE 6 – Vocabulary Exercise 4	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
PAGE 6 – Vocabulary Exercise 5	1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-C, 5-A

Grammar

PAGE 8 – Grammar (Comparatives)	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-A
PAGE 8 – Grammar (Sequencing)	5-B, 6-C, 7-A, 8-A
PAGE 8 – Grammar (Degree Adverbs)	9-A, 10-A, 11-A, 12-B
PAGE 8–9 – Grammar (Present Simple Passive)	13-A, 14-B, 15-B, 16-A
PAGE 9 – Grammar (Past Simple Passive)	17-A, 18-B, 19-C, 20-A
PAGE 9 – Grammar (Indirect Questions)	21-B, 22-A, 23-A, 24-C, 25-A

Grammar

PAGE 10 – Grammar Text 1 (Kitchen Table)	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
PAGE 11 – Grammar Text 2 (Student Dorms)	1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B
PAGE 11 – Grammar Text 3 (Shared Housing)	1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B
PAGE 12 – Grammar Text 4 (Air Conditioning)	1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-A, 5-C
PAGE 12 – Grammar Text 5 (Eating Utensils)	1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B

Reading

PAGE 13–14 – Reading 1 (Beautiful Architecture)	1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-A, 5-C, 6-A
PAGE 14–15 – Reading 2 (Beautiful Architecture)	1-A, 2-B, 3-A, 4-A, 5-C, 6-A
PAGE 16–17 – Reading 3 (What is Beautiful Architecture?)	1. B, 2. A, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. B

Reading

PAGE 18–19 – Reading 1 (Homes Through Time)	1. C	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. B
PAGE 20 – Reading 2 (Homes Through Time)	1. A	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. A	6. B	7. B
PAGE 21–22 – Reading 3 (Homes Through Time)	1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. A

Reading

PAGE 23–24 – Reading 1 (British/Japanese):	1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. B
PAGE 24–25 – Reading 2 (Myth of Gen.):	1. C	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. A
PAGE 25 – Reading 3 (Shifting Persp.):	1. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. A	6. C	7. C

Best wishes,
Mr. Islam Ibrahim