تغطية منهج والسادس المتقدم



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ ملفات ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-22 18:14:35	
المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	تغطية منهج والسادس المتقدم
2	اختبار مفردات نهاية الفصل
3	أوراق عمل تصحيح علامات الترقيم والأحرف الكبيرة في الجمل - نشاط تفاضلي
4	حلول تصحيح علامات الترقيم والأحرف الكبيرة في الجمل – نشاط تفاضلي
5	أوراق عمل الأفعال في مع الحلول

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وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



Grade 7 General & Grade 6 Advanced English Language Coverage- Term 1 (2026 – 2027)

اِحجِزْ مَكانَكَ وَاستَعِدَّ لِلْامتِحَانِ بِثِقَةٍ كَامِلَةٍ

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Vocabulary List: Food for Life:

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
healthy	good for your body and helping you feel strong and active	صحي /مفيد للصحة	We should try to eat healthy food to help our bodies feel good and active.
fresh	recently picked, made, or prepared; not old or spoiled	طازج	Meals with vegetables and fruit often taste better when the ingredients are fresh.
producer	a plant that makes its own food in the first level of a food chain	مُنْتِج (نبات يصنع غذاءه)	Plants that make their own food are called producers, like the date palm in the UAE desert.
consumer	an animal that eats plants or other animals in a food chain	مُسْتَهْلِك (كائن يتغذى على غيره)	Primary consumers are herbivores that eat the producers, such as camels and gazelles.
predator	an animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals	مفترس / حيوان صياد	Lions and sharks are top predators that hunt other animals and have no natural predators.

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prey	an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal	فريسة	Eagles eat a variety of prey, including rabbits, rats, lizards, and snakes.
plastic	a light, strong material made in factories that is used for bottles and bags	بلاستيك	You should recycle your plastic bottles and throw away your trash in recycling bins.

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Vocabulary List: How Things Work

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
evaporation	the process when water is heated by the sun and turns from a liquid into a gas (water vapor)	التبخّر	Evaporation happens when the sun heats the water in lakes, rivers, and oceans.
condensation	the process when water vapor cools, becomes heavier, and changes from a gas into a liquid	التكاثف	When water vapor cools in the cold atmosphere, condensation forms clouds in the sky.
filter	a tool or material used to clean water by removing dirt and small pieces from it	مِرشَح /فلتر (يُصفّي)	In water treatment, we use a filter to remove dirt and make the water clean and safe.
supply	an amount of something that is provided or available for use, such as power or water	إمداد /تزويد (مَصدَر)	The power supply gives electricity and power to all the other parts of the robot.
engineer	a person whose job is to design, build, or repair machines, engines, or structures	مهندس	The person who designs and makes wind turbines or works at a robot factory is an engineer.

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Vocabulary List: It's a Small World

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
advantage	a good or helpful point about something that makes it better or more useful	ميزة /فائدة / إيجابية	One big advantage of learning a second language is that you can talk to people from other countries.
drawback	a problem, disadvantage, or negative part of something	عيب /سلبية	A drawback of traveling by plane is that tickets can be expensive and airports are very busy.
communicate	to share information, news, or ideas with other people by speaking or writing	يتواصل	Learning English helps people communicate easily when they travel around the world.
translate	to change words or sentences from one language into another language	يترجم	You can use a dictionary or an app to translate new words from English into Arabic.

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Vocabulary List: Patterns

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
pattern	a repeated design or arrangement of shapes, colors, or numbers	نمط /تصميم متكرر	Islamic art is famous for using beautiful geometric patterns with repeated shapes.
sequence	a set of numbers, shapes, or events that follow each other in a particular order	متتالية / تسلسل	In a number sequence, you look at the rule between the numbers to find the next one.
sum	the total number that you get when you add two or more numbers together	مجموع /حاصل الجمع	To find the next number in this pattern, calculate the sum of the two numbers before it.
number	a mathematical value or symbol used for counting, measuring, and calculating	عدد /رقم	Each number in the sequence increases by adding the same amount every time.
hexagon	a flat geometric shape that has six straight sides and six angles	سداسي الأضلاع)شكل سداسي)	Bees build their honeycombs using a pattern of hexagons that fit together without any gaps.

square	a flat geometric shape with four equal straight sides and four right angles	مربع	The floor tiles are arranged in a repeating pattern of blue squares and white stars.

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Part 1: Vocabulary

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

1. We should try to eat _____ food to help our bodies feel good.
   A) healthy B) plastic C) predator

2. Meals with vegetables and fruit often taste better when the ingredients are _____.
   A) prey B) fresh C) plastic

3. First, plants that make their own food are called _____, such as the date palm in the UAE desert.
   A) predators B) producers C) consumers

4. Second, primary _____ are animals like camels and gazelles that eat the producers.
   A) consumers B) producers C) plastics

5. Top carnivores are animals without natural _____ , so other animals do not hunt or eat them.
   A) producers B) prey C) predators

6. Eagles are top carnivores that eat a variety of _____ , including rabbits, rats, lizards, and snakes.
   A) prey B) plastic C) producers

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7. To reduce waste, you should recycle your _____ bottles and throw away your trash in recycling bins.
   A) fresh B) healthy C) plastic

8. When the sun heats the water in lakes, rivers, and oceans, _____ happens and turns the liquid water into water vapor.
   A) condensation B) evaporation C) filter

9. When water vapor cools in the cold atmosphere, it becomes heavier and changes into a liquid during a process called _____ .
   A) condensation B) supply C) engineer

10. In the water cleaning process, dirty water passes through a _____ made of sand and rocks to remove dirt and small pieces.
   A) engineer B) condensation C) filter

11. Every robot needs a power _____ , which is like a heart because it gives electricity and power to all the other parts.
   A) supply B) filter C) evaporation

12. The person who works at a robot factory or designs and builds wind turbines is an _____ .
   A) evaporation B) engineer C) supply

13. One big _____ of learning a second language is that you can make new friends and understand different cultures.
A) drawback B) advantage C) translate

14. Traveling by plane is very fast, but one _____ is that tickets can be expensive and airports are very crowded.
A) advantage B) communicate C) drawback

15. People learn English and other languages so they can _____ easily with others when they travel or work around the world.
A) communicate B) drawback C) advantage

16. If you read an email or a sign in a language you don't know, you can use a dictionary to _____ the words into Arabic.
A) drawback B) translate C) advantage

17. Islamic art on websites and buildings is famous for using beautiful geometric _____ with shapes that repeat again and again.
A) sums B) patterns C) numbers

18. In our math presentation, we looked at the rule in the number _____ to find which number comes next: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
A) sequence B) hexagon C) square

19. In the Fibonacci sequence, each new number is the _____ of the two numbers that come right before it.
A) square B) hexagon C) sum

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20. If you add an even _____ and another even number together, the answer is always even.

A) pattern B) number C) hexagon

21. In nature, bees build their honeycombs using a repeating pattern of six-sided shapes called _____ .

A) squares B) hexagons C) sums

22. A _____ is a flat shape that has four equal straight sides and four corners, like a chessboard tile.

A) square B) sequence C) sum

Grammar Rules:

1. Determiners (Quantifiers)

We use quantifiers (such as some, any, much, many, a lot of, a few, a little) before nouns to describe the quantity or amount of food, crops, water, and things.

Key Rules:

1. Many & A few / Fewer: Use 'many' (for a large number) and 'a few' / 'fewer' (for a small number) before plural countable nouns (e.g., many countries, a few dates, fewer trees).

2. Much & A little / Less: Use 'much' (mainly in negative sentences and questions) and 'a little' (for a small amount) before uncountable nouns (e.g., too much food, how much water, a little tea).

3. A lot of: Use 'a lot of' in positive sentences before BOTH plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns (e.g., a lot of fruits and vegetables, a lot of electricity, a lot of rice).

4. Some & Any: Use 'some' in positive sentences (e.g., some salt, some cheese, some water) and 'any' in negative sentences and questions (e.g., any vegetable, any food).

♦ Structure:

Large Quantity: a lot of + plural countable / uncountable noun | many + plural noun | much + uncountable noun

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Small Quantity: a few / fewer + plural countable noun | a little + uncountable noun

General Quantity: some (positive) / any (negative & questions) + plural countable or uncountable noun

♦ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Many / A few / Fewer	many / a few / fewer + plural noun (trees, dates, kilograms)	There aren't many acacia trees in the savanna. / I am a few kilograms overweight.
Much / A little	too much / how much + uncountable noun (food, fat, water)	Eating too much fat can be unhealthy. / Don't order too much food at restaurants.
Some / Any / A lot of	some / any / a lot of + noun (fruits, electricity, cheese, water)	Hamad eats a lot of fruits and vegetables. / Add some water, some salt, and some cheese.

Practice on Determiners (Quantifiers):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Hamad eats _____ fruits and vegetables to stay healthy. (a lot of / much)

2. Don't order too _____ food at restaurants so you don't waste it. (much / many)

3. There aren't _____ acacia trees in the savanna because elephants eat them. (many / much)

4. First, mix the eggs with _____ water and salt in a bowl. (some / a few)

5. Do you have _____ robots in your home to help with cleaning? (any / a little)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Eating too _____ fat or sugar can be unhealthy for your body.

A) many	B) much	C) a few

2. How _____ countries around the world grow cocoa beans for making chocolate?

A) much	B) a little	C) many

3. Wind farms have many wind turbines and make _____ electricity.

A) a lot of	B) a few	C) many

4. The doctor told me that I am _____ kilograms overweight.

A) a little	B) much	C) a few

5. Remember when you cook your recipe: Don't waste _____ ingredients!

A) some	B) any	C) a little

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2. Nouns (Countable and Uncountable Nouns)

We divide nouns into countable nouns (things we can count as separate items) and uncountable nouns (liquids, powders, grains, and food substances that we cannot count individually).

Key Rules:

1. Countable Nouns: Have both a singular form (with a / an / one) and a plural form (usually ending in -s / -es / -ies), such as a date / dates, a crop / crops, a port / ports, a country / countries, beans, eggs.

2. Uncountable Nouns: Only have ONE form (singular). They do NOT take 'a / an' and do NOT have a plural '-s' form (e.g., rice, tea, cocoa, chocolate, water, milk, cheese, butter, salt, sugar, meat, grass).

3. Verb Agreement with Uncountable Nouns: Uncountable nouns always take a singular verb (is / was / verb+s), such as 'Spinach is very healthy' or 'The water turns into a gas'.

4. Verb Agreement with Plural Countable Nouns: Plural countable nouns always take a plural verb (are / were / base verb), such as 'Carrots are good for us' or 'Dates grow in the UAE'.

♦ Structure:

Countable Singular: a / an / one + singular noun (a crop, an onion, a port) + singular verb (is / grows)

Countable Plural: plural noun + s/es/ies (crops, dates, countries, beans) + plural verb (are / grow)

Uncountable Noun: uncountable noun (rice, tea, cocoa, chocolate, water) + singular verb (is / comes)

♦ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Countable Nouns (Singular & Plural)	a/an/one + singular | number + plural (-s/-es/-ies)	First, buy 2 eggs, 1 tomato, 1 pepper, and 1 onion. / Farmers grow many crops like dates.
Uncountable Food & Crops	No 'a/an' and no plural '-s' (rice, tea, cocoa, chocolate, meat)	Foods like rice or bread contain carbs. / Carnivores only eat meat.
Subject-Verb Agreement	Uncountable + is/has | Plural Countable + are/have	Garlic is healthy and supports our immune system. / Beans have protein.

Practice on Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Foods like _____ and bread contain carbohydrates that give us energy. (rice / rices)

2. In the UAE, farmers grow sweet _____ on palm trees. (dates / date)

3. _____ is very healthy because it has vitamins and minerals. (Spinach / Spinaches)

4. Large cargo ships bring cocoa and tea to the busy _____. (port / a port)

5. Beans _____ protein, which helps our bodies grow and repair muscles. (have / has)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Farmers in warm, wet countries grow _____ to make delicious chocolate.

A) a cocoa	B) cocoa	C) cocoas

2. Many people in our country enjoy drinking hot _____ in the morning.

A) tea	B) teas	C) a tea

3. Carrots _____ good for us because they have vitamin A.

A) is	B) are	C) was

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4. Coffee and cocoa are important _____ that grow in rainy countries.

A) crop	B) a crop	C) crops

5. The heat from the sun evaporates some of the _____ in lakes and oceans.

A) water	B) waters	C) a water

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3. Clauses and Phrases (Defining Relative Clauses)

We use defining relative clauses to give essential information about a person, thing, animal, crop, or place in the main clause so the reader knows exactly who or what we are talking about.

Key Rules:

1. Who / That for People: Use 'who' (or 'that') after a noun referring to a person (e.g., the person who makes wind turbines, people who study, farmers who grow rice).

2. Which / That for Things, Animals & Crops: Use 'which' (or 'that') after a noun referring to an object, machine, crop, or animal (e.g., a machine that heats food, plants that make their own food).

3. Where for Places: Use 'where' after a noun referring to a place, country, port, or building (e.g., a warehouse where they store things, the town where I grew up).

4. No Commas: Defining relative clauses are NEVER separated from the main clause by commas because the information is necessary to complete the meaning.

♦ Structure:

People: Person Noun + who / that + verb / clause (e.g., the man who makes wind turbines)

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Things & Crops: Thing / Crop Noun + which / that + verb / clause (e.g., a big wall that stops water)

Places: Place Noun + where + Subject + verb (e.g., a port where ships unload food)

♦ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
People (who / that)	person / man / people + who / that + verb	The person who makes wind turbines is an engineer. / People who study can pass their exams.
Things & Machines (which / that)	machine / turbine / wall + which / that + verb	A dam is a big wall that stops water. / Turbines are machines which get energy from wind.
Plants & Animals (that / which)	plants / animals + that / which + verb	Plants that make their own food are called producers. / Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
Places (where)	place / warehouse / town + where + S + V	Online businesses have a warehouse where they store the things they sell.

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Practice on Defining Relative Clauses:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Turbines are machines _____ get energy from wind and water. (which / who)

2. He is the engineer _____ designs and makes wind turbines. (who / which)

3. An oven is a machine _____ heats food in the kitchen. (which / where)

4. Online shopping companies have a warehouse _____ they store boxes. (where / which)

5. Primary consumers are animals _____ eat plants. (that / who)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. The person _____ works at the robot factory is an engineer.

A) which	B) who	C) where

2. Kinetic energy is energy _____ comes from movement.

A) who	B) where	C) that

3. A port is a place by the sea _____ ships bring crops from other countries.

A) where	B) which	C) who

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4. The Cleaner Robot has sensors _____ find dirt and sand in a room.

A) who	B) where	C) which

5. People _____ are too busy to clean use small cleaning robots at home.

A) who	B) which	C) where

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4. Clauses and Phrases (Non-Defining Relative Clauses)

We use non-defining relative clauses to add extra, non-essential information about a person, thing, crop, process, or place that is already clearly identified.

Key Rules:

1. Commas are Mandatory: Non-defining relative clauses are always separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma before the relative pronoun (and a comma at the end if it is in the middle of a sentence).

2. Relative Pronouns Used: Use 'which' for things, crops, and processes, 'where' for places and countries, and 'who' for people.

3. Never Use 'that': We CANNOT use 'that' in a non-defining relative clause after a comma (e.g., use ', which' or ', where' – NEVER ', that').

4. Extra Meaning: If you remove the non-defining relative clause from the sentence, the main sentence still makes complete grammatical sense.

♦ Structure:

Middle of Sentence: Noun + , + which / where / who + extra information + , + main verb...

End of Sentence: Main clause + Noun + , + which / where / who + extra information.

Golden Rule: Comma (,) + which / where / who (NEVER use 'that' after a comma!)

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♦ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Extra Info about Places (, where)	Place / Country / Emirate, + where + S + V,	Ras Al Khaimah, where my cousin lives, is my favorite place to go on vacation. (Workbook p.43)
Extra Info about Food & Crops (, which)	Food / Crop, + which + verb…	Foods like rice or bread contain carbs, which give the body energy. (Workbook p.11)
Extra Info about Processes (, which)	Clause / Process, + which + verb…	Once the heavy water vapor turns into a liquid, which is called precipitation, it falls to Earth. (p.41)

Practice on Non-Defining Relative Clauses:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Ras Al Khaimah, _____ my cousin lives, is my favorite place to go on vacation. (where / that)

2. Some foods like fish, beans, or eggs contain protein, _____ helps the body stay strong. (which / who)

3. When water vapor cools, it starts to condense, _____ means that it becomes heavier. (which / that)

4. The UAE, _____ farmers grow many date palms, produces delicious dates. (where / which)

5. Cocoa, _____ grows in warm tropical countries, is used to make chocolate. (which / that)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Foods like rice or bread contain carbohydrates, _____ give the body energy.

A) that	B) which	C) where

2. Once the heavy water vapor turns into a liquid, _____ is called precipitation, it falls as rain.

A) which	B) that	C) who

3. Dubai, _____ a huge port is located, receives ships from all over the world.

A) which	B) that	C) where

4. The sun heats the water in the ocean, _____ turns the liquid water into water vapor.

A) where	B) which	C) that

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5. My uncle's farm in Al Ain, _____ he grows fresh dates, is very big.

A) where	B) which	C) who

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5. Conditionals (Zero Conditional)

We use the Zero Conditional to talk about general truths, scientific facts, natural cycles, and results that always happen when a specific condition is met.

Key Rules:

1. Two Connected Clauses: A zero conditional sentence consists of a condition clause starting with 'If' or 'When' and a main result clause.

2. Present Simple in Both Clauses: Both verbs in the condition clause and the result clause must be in the Present Simple tense.

3. Third-Person Singular (-s / -es): When the subject is singular (he, she, it, water, water vapor, the sun, a crop, a plant), add '-s' or '-es' to the verb (e.g., cools, heats, grows, turns, becomes).

4. Plural Subjects (Base Verb): When the subject is 'you', 'we', 'they', or a plural noun (farmers, plants, animals), use the base form of the verb without '-s'.

♦ Structure:

If / When at the Start: If / When + Subject + Present Simple, Subject + Present Simple.

If / When in the Middle: Subject + Present Simple + if / when + Subject + Present Simple.

Verb Form: Singular Subject (it / water / a crop) + Verb-s/es | Plural Subject (you / farmers / trees) + Base Verb

♦ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Water Cycle & Science Facts	When + S + Present Simple, S + Present Simple	When water vapor cools, it starts to condense. / When the water is heavier, it begins to change into a liquid. (p.41)
Food Webs & Ecosystems	When / If + S + Present Simple, S + Present Simple	When you connect food chains together, it becomes a food web. (Coursebook p.21)
Growing Crops & Farming	If / When + farmers/crops + Present Simple, S + Present Simple	If farmers grow rice in warm, wet fields, the crop produces a lot of grain.

Practice on Conditionals (Zero):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. When water vapor cools, it _____ to condense in the sky. (starts / start)

2. When you _____ food chains together, it becomes a food web. (connect / connects)

3. When the water is heavier, it _____ to change from a gas into a liquid. (begins / begin)

4. If farmers _____ cocoa trees in a warm and rainy country, the trees grow well. (plant / plants)

5. If the sun _____ the water in lakes and oceans, some of the water evaporates. (heats / heat)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. When snow _____ in the spring, the water goes into rivers, lakes, and oceans.

A) melt	B) melts	C) melting

2. If a country _____ a lot of tea and rice, it sends the crops to ports in other countries.

A) produce	B) producing	C) produces

3. When water from a dam _____ a turbine, the generator makes electricity.

A) turns	B) turn	C) turned

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4. If you _____ two numbers together in a sequence, you get their sum.

A) adds	B) add	C) adding

5. Plants _____ well when they get enough sunlight and fresh water.

A) grow	B) grows	C) growing

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6. Adverbs (Sequencing Adverbs)

We use sequencing adverbs (First, Second, Third, Next, Then, Finally) to show the clear order of steps in a process, such as food chains, cooking recipes, the water cycle, cleaning water, or producing food and chocolate.

Key Rules:

1. Starting the Process (First): Always use 'First,' for the very first stage or step at the beginning of a sequence.

2. Ordering Middle Steps (Second, Third, Next, Then): Use ordinal adverbs 'Second,' and 'Third,' or sequencing words 'Next,' and 'Then' to connect the middle steps in the correct order.

3. Ending the Process (Finally): Use 'Finally,' (or 'Last,') to show the final stage or last step at the end of a sequence.

4. Punctuation Clue: When 'First,', 'Second,', 'Third,', 'Next,', and 'Finally,' begin a sentence, they are followed immediately by a comma (,). 'Then' is often used after 'and' (e.g., and then add the cheese).

♦ Structure:

Beginning (Step 1): First, + sentence...

Middle Steps (Steps 2 & 3): Second, / Third, / Next, / Then + sentence...

Ending (Final Step): Finally, + sentence...

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♦ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
First (Step 1)	First, + first stage of a food chain / recipe / farm process	First, plants that make their own food are called producers. (p.17) First, buy your ingredients: 2 eggs, 1 tomato, and 1 pepper. (p.14)
Second & Third (Steps 2 & 3)	Second, / Third, + middle stages in order	Second, primary consumers are animals that eat the producers. (p.17) Third, secondary consumers are animals that can be carnivores or omnivores. (p.17)
Next & Then (Continuing)	Next, + sentence | and then + verb	Next, the sun heats the water that is in the lakes, rivers, and oceans. (p.41) Put the mix in a pan and then put the cheese on top. (p.14)
Finally (Final Step)	Finally, + last stage of the process	Finally, top carnivores are animals in the last trophic level. (Coursebook p.17)

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Practice on Adverbs (Sequencing):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. _____, plants that make their own food are called producers. (First / Finally)

2. _____, primary consumers are herbivores that eat the producers. (Second / Last)

3. The water cycle begins in oceans. _____, the sun heats the water and evaporates it. (Next / First)

4. Mix the eggs, water, and salt in a bowl and _____ add the tomato and peppers. (then / first)

5. _____, top carnivores are animals in the last trophic level without natural predators. (Finally / First)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. _____, farmers in tropical countries plant and harvest the cocoa beans.

A) Finally	B) First	C) Third

2. First, cut the tomato into small pieces. _____, mix the eggs and salt in a bowl.

A) Finally	B) Last	C) Second

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3. First, farmers pick the tea leaves. _____, they dry the leaves in the sun.

A) Next	B) First	C) Last

4. Second, herbivores eat the plants. _____, secondary consumers eat the herbivores.

A) First	B) Third	C) Finally

5. First, ships bring the cocoa beans to the port. Next, factories roast them. _____, they make delicious chocolate.

A) First	B) Second	C) Finally

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Part 2: Grammar

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

Where Does Our Food Come From?

Have you ever thought about where your daily food comes from? Every (1) _____ in the world has a different climate, so farmers cannot grow every crop in one place. In the UAE, local farms produce (2) _____ sweet dates because date palms love the hot desert sun. However, people also need crops (3) _____ grow in warm and rainy places, such as rice, tea, and cocoa. (4) _____, farmers in tropical countries harvest these fresh crops and pack them carefully into large boxes. Next, cargo ships carry the food across the ocean to a busy port, (5) _____ workers unload the heavy containers. If countries share their crops through trade, families everywhere enjoy delicious meals and chocolate every single day.

(1)	A) country	B) countries	C) a countries
(2)	A) much	B) a little	C) many
(3)	A) who	B) that	C) where
(4)	A) First	B) Finally	C) Third
(5)	A) that	B) which	C) where

From Cocoa Beans to Delicious Chocolate

Many people around the world love eating sweet chocolate, but not everyone knows where it comes from. Chocolate is made from (1) _____ , which is an important tropical crop in West Africa and South America. Cocoa trees only (2) _____ well when the weather is warm and wet all year round. (3) _____, hardworking farmers pick the ripe yellow pods from the trees and take out the wet beans. Second, they dry the beans under the hot sun for (4) _____ days. Next, large ships take the dry beans to a port in another country. Finally, people (5) _____ work in modern factories roast the beans and turn them into delicious chocolate bars for supermarkets.

(1)	A) cocoa	B) cocoas	C) a cocoa
(2)	A) grows	B) grow	C) growing
(3)	A) Finally	B) Third	C) First
(4)	A) a few	B) a little	C) much
(5)	A) which	B) who	C) where

Growing Rice and Tea in Asia

Rice and tea are two of the most important crops in our daily diet. Farmers in Asian countries produce (1) _____ white and brown rice because it feeds millions of families every day. Rice is a special plant (2) _____ needs warm weather and flooded fields to grow strong. If a rice field (3) _____ enough fresh water from rain or rivers, the crop grows tall and healthy. Green tea, (4) _____ is a popular hot drink in many countries, grows best on high mountains. First, farm workers pick the young tea leaves carefully by hand. (5) _____, they dry the leaves in factories and send them to a port so ships can deliver them worldwide.

(1)	A) many	B) a few	C) a lot of
(2)	A) which	B) who	C) where
(3)	A) get	B) gets	C) getting
(4)	A) that	B) which	C) where
(5)	A) First	B) Finally	C) Second

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Food Trade Through UAE Ports

The United Arab Emirates is a desert country with a hot climate, so it does not receive (1) _____ rain during the year. Local farmers grow fresh vegetables and sweet (2) _____ on farms in Al Ain and Liwa, but the country also imports crops from abroad. Jebel Ali Port, (3) _____ is located in Dubai, is the largest sea port in the region. (4) _____ giant cargo ships arrive at the port from other countries, tall cranes unload thousands of containers of rice, tea, and cocoa. First, port inspectors check every crop to make sure the food is safe. (5) _____, refrigerated trucks carry the fresh food and chocolate to markets across the country.

(1)	A) many	B) much	C) a few
(2)	A) date	B) a date	C) dates
(3)	A) which	B) that	C) who
(4)	A) When	B) Where	C) Who
(5)	A) First	B) Next	C) Last

Part 3A: Reading

Read the texts and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

A Trip to the Desert: How Are Things Connected in a Food Chain?

ast week, Rashid and his science class visited the UAE desert to learn how living things are connected in a food chain. Their teacher showed them a colorful pyramid graph with four different trophic levels and explained that animals on each part of the pyramid are eaten by animals on the next higher level.

First, they looked at the date palm trees in the oasis. The teacher explained that plants that make their own food are called producers because animals consume them. Second, Rashid saw camels and chickens near a farm. These animals are primary consumers and herbivores because they only eat plants.

Third, the class learned about secondary consumers, which can be carnivores that only eat meat or omnivores like bears that eat both plants and meat. In the UAE desert, the desert fox is a secondary consumer, but larger carnivores sometimes hunt it. Finally, at the top of the pyramid are top carnivores, like lions. They are in the last trophic level and have no natural predators, so other animals do not eat them.

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1. **Where did Rashid and his science class go last week?**

A. To the UAE desert

B. To an ocean museum

C. To a mountain forest

2. **Which plant did the teacher give as an example of a producer in the UAE desert?**

A. The acacia tree

B. The date palm

C. The green bush

3. **Which animal is a secondary consumer in the UAE desert?**

A. The camel

B. The chicken

C. The desert fox

4. **Which trophic level has animals with no natural predators?**

A. The first trophic level (producers)

B. The second trophic level (primary consumers)

C. The last trophic level (top carnivores)

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5. Why are camels and chickens called herbivores?

A. Because they only eat plants

B. Because they eat both plants and meat

C. Because they hunt other animals

6. According to the text, what is the difference between a bear and a lion?

A. A bear eats only plants, while a lion eats grass

B. A bear eats both plants and meat, while a lion is a top carnivore

C. A bear is a producer, while a lion is a primary consumer

7. What does the word 'consume' in paragraph 2 mean?

A. To eat or drink something

B. To plant seeds in the ground

C. To draw a pyramid graph

8. What is the text mainly about?

A. How to grow date palms on a desert farm

B. How plants and animals are linked in the trophic levels of a food chain

C. Why bears and lions live in the same environment

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Why Are Elephants Important in the Savanna Food Chain?

Yesterday, Meera read an interesting science story about the grasslands of Africa, which are called the savanna. She learned that every animal in a food chain is important, but keystone species are the most important animals of all. If a keystone species is not there, the whole environment will change.

In the African savanna, elephants are the keystone species and play a very important role. Because elephants are primary consumers and herbivores, they eat plants like tall acacia trees. There aren't many acacia trees in the savanna because the elephants eat them. As a result, the green grass grows much more because there are fewer trees to block the sun. Herbivores like gazelles eat the long grass, and top carnivores like lions hunt the gazelles.

Meera imagined what would happen without elephants. The acacia trees would grow into a thick forest and hide the sunlight from the grass. Without sunlight, the grass would not grow, so the gazelles would move away to look for food, and the lions would follow them.

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1. What are the grasslands of Africa called in the text?

A. The desert oasis

B. The savanna

C. The tropical forest

2. Which animal is the keystone species in the African grasslands?

A. The elephant

B. The gazelle

C. The lion

3. What kind of plants do elephants eat in the savanna?

A. Date palms

B. Small desert flowers

C. Acacia trees

4. Which animals eat the grass and which animals eat the gazelles?

A. Lions eat the grass and elephants eat the gazelles

B. Gazelles eat the grass and lions eat the gazelles

C. Elephants eat the grass and gazelles eat the lions

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5. Why does the grass grow more when elephants live in the savanna?

A. Because elephants water the grass every day

B. Because there are fewer acacia trees, so sunlight reaches the grass

C. Because gazelles stop eating the green grass

6. What would happen to the gazelles and lions if there were no elephants?

A. The gazelles would move away to find food and the lions would follow them

B. They would start eating tall acacia trees instead of grass

C. They would stay in the dark forest and sleep

7. In paragraph 1, what does the term 'keystone species' mean?

A. Animals that only hunt at night in the forest

B. The most important animals that keep the food chain and environment balanced

C. Plants that grow without sunlight or water

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8. What is the main message of this text?

A. Everything in a food chain is linked, and removing one keystone species changes the whole environment

B. Acacia trees grow faster than grass in hot countries

C. Lions are stronger than elephants and gazelles

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How Food Webs Work: A Nature Walk in the Park

On Saturday morning, Omar and his brother Khaled walked through a nature park to observe how a food web works. Khaled explained that a food chain is simple because one animal eats one thing, and then another animal eats that thing, such as a mouse eating a plant and an eagle eating the mouse. However, when you connect many food chains together, it becomes a food web.

In their notebooks, the boys drew a food web with seven different species: a producer, herbivores, carnivores, and a top predator. First, they drew a green plant as the producer. Next, they watched butterflies, rabbits, and rats eating the plant. These three animals are herbivores and prey for other animals.

Near the rocks, Omar spotted lizards hunting the butterflies and snakes chasing the rats. Both lizards and snakes are carnivores, but they are also prey! High in the sky, a powerful eagle was flying. Eagles eat a wide variety of prey, including both rabbits and rats, and they also eat lizards and snakes. Nothing eats the eagle, so it is the top predator.

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1. How many species did Omar and Khaled draw in their food web?

A. Three species

B. Five species

C. Seven species

2. Which three animals in the food web eat the green plant?

A. Butterflies, rabbits, and rats

B. Lizards, snakes, and eagles

C. Mice, lions, and gazelles

3. What do lizards and snakes eat in this food web?

A. Lizards eat rats, and snakes eat rabbits

B. Lizards eat butterflies, and snakes eat rats

C. Both lizards and snakes eat green plants

4. Which animal is the top predator at the end of the text?

A. The snake

B. The lizard

C. The eagle

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5. How is a food web different from a food chain?

A. A food web connects many food chains together and shows predators that eat many types of prey

B. A food web has only one plant and one animal

C. A food web does not include any herbivores or producers

6. Why are lizards and snakes placed in the 'Both' (predator and prey) group?

A. Because they eat both plants and meat

B. Because they hunt butterflies and rats, but eagles also hunt and eat them

C. Because they never eat other animals in the park

7. What does the word 'variety' in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Lots of different types of things

B. Only one small thing

C. Something that is very slow

8. What is the overall purpose of the text?

A. To explain how different food chains link together to form a food web of predators and prey

B. To teach students how to keep rabbits and rats as pets

C. To describe how eagles build nests on high mountains

The Falcon and the UAE Desert Food Web

During a school project about wildlife in the Emirates, Hamad and his friend Sultan created a poster showing how a desert food web works. They wanted to explain what desert animals eat and how predators and prey are connected in their local environment.

At the start of their diagram, they drew a desert plant as the producer because it makes its own food using sunlight. Next, they added three herbivores that eat the plant: a lizard, a small bird, and a mountain goat. These three primary consumers are important prey for the meat-eating predators in the desert.

Then, Sultan drew two secondary consumers: a desert fox and a wild cat called a caracal. In the desert food web, the desert fox hunts and eats the lizard, while the strong caracal eats both the small bird and the goat. Finally, at the very top of the poster, Hamad drew a fast falcon. The falcon eats a variety of prey! It hunts both the lizard and the small bird, and it also eats the desert fox and the caracal.

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1. What did Hamad and Sultan make for their school project?

A. A poster showing a UAE desert food web

B. A video about ocean sharks

C. A recipe book for healthy meals

2. Which three herbivores eat the desert plant in the boys' diagram?

A. The camel, the rabbit, and the rat

B. The lizard, the small bird, and the goat

C. The desert fox, the caracal, and the falcon

3. What does the desert fox eat in this food web?

A. It eats the lizard

B. It eats the mountain goat

C. It eats the desert plant

4. Which two animals does the caracal hunt and eat?

A. The lizard and the desert fox

B. The small bird and the goat

C. The falcon and the lizard

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5. Why is the falcon the top predator in Hamad and Sultan's food web?

A. Because it eats the lizard, small bird, desert fox, and caracal, and nothing eats it

B. Because it only eats green desert plants and seeds

C. Because it is smaller than the small bird

6. Which animals in the poster are BOTH predators and prey?

A. The desert plant and the goat

B. The desert fox and the caracal

C. The falcon and the mountain goat

7. What does the word 'prey' in paragraph 2 mean?

A. An animal that another animal hunts and eats

B. A plant that makes its own food from sunlight

C. A bird that flies very high in the sky

8. What is the main idea of this text?

A. How plants, herbivores, and predators like the falcon are connected in a UAE desert food web

B. How to train a falcon to fly fast in the UAE

C. Why mountain goats prefer eating desert plants

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Part 3B: Reading

Read the texts and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

What Are Some Important Features of Islamic Art?

Islamic art is famous all over the world for its colorful, detailed, and complex decoration on historic buildings. Instead of drawing figures of people or animals in religious places, traditional Islamic artists use three main elements to decorate grand mosques, royal palaces, ceramic bowls, and woven carpets: geometric patterns, flowing plant designs, and Arabic calligraphy.

First, geometric patterns are built from simple two-dimensional shapes such as circles, squares, triangles, and six-sided hexagons. Using only a compass and a straight ruler, skilled artists repeat and overlap these shapes to create symmetrical stars that fit together tightly without any empty spaces. When you look at a tiled mosque wall, the geometric pattern seems to continue forever, which reminds viewers of order, harmony, and infinity.

Second, Islamic art includes flowing plant patterns called arabesques. These delicate designs use curved lines of leaves, vines, stems, and flowers to celebrate the beauty of nature. Finally, artists use calligraphy, which is the art of beautiful handwriting, to write verses from the Holy Quran across walls, wooden doors, and high domes.

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1. What are the three main elements used by traditional Islamic artists?

A. Portraits of kings, animal statues, and modern paintings

B. Geometric patterns, flowing plant designs, and Arabic calligraphy

C. Black and white photographs, glass windows, and metal bridges

2. Which tools do Islamic artists use to draw accurate geometric patterns?

A. Only a compass and a straight ruler

B. Computer software and digital cameras

C. Wooden stamps and plastic stencils

3. Why do geometric patterns on mosque walls remind viewers of infinity?

A. Because they are painted only in dark blue and gold colors

B. Because they show tall mountains and deep oceans

C. Because the repeated shapes fit together and seem to continue forever

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4. What do arabesque designs use to celebrate the beauty of nature?

A. Straight lines made of metal and stone

B. Curved lines of leaves, vines, stems, and flowers

C. Numbers and mathematical equations

5. In paragraph 2, what does the word 'symmetrical' most likely mean?

A. Having balanced and equal parts that match on both sides

B. Broken into uneven and messy pieces

C. Hidden under the ground where no one can see it

6. What does the word 'calligraphy' in paragraph 3 mean?

A. The science of building stone walls

B. The process of weaving wool carpets

C. The art of beautiful handwriting

7. Where in the UAE can a visitor see the three features of Islamic art described in the text?

A. Inside an underground water pipeline in the desert

B. On the domes and floral marble walls of Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi

C. On the tires and engines of modern sports cars

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8. What is the main purpose of this expository text?

A. To explain the key features and designs that make Islamic art unique

B. To teach students how to bake clay bowls in an oven

C. To compare modern European skyscrapers with ancient castles

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What Is a Pattern? Geometry in Art and Nature

What is a pattern? A pattern is a regular arrangement of shapes, lines, colors, or numbers that repeats again and again according to a specific rule. When we look closely at the world around us every day, we can easily discover both human-made patterns in buildings and natural patterns in plants and animals.

In geometry, some flat shapes can fit together edge to edge on a surface without leaving any empty gaps or overlapping each other. For example, four-sided squares, equilateral triangles, and six-sided hexagons can cover a flat floor completely. This repeating geometric arrangement is called a tessellation. Architects and tile makers use this mathematical rule when they design mosaic floors, carpets, and brick walkways.

Amazingly, nature uses the exact same geometric rules. Honeybees build their wax honeycombs using thousands of tiny hexagons that fit together perfectly. If bees used circular cells instead, there would be wasted gaps between them. By using six-sided hexagons, bees store the maximum amount of sweet honey while using the least amount of wax.

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1. According to paragraph 1, what makes an arrangement of shapes or numbers a pattern?

A. It happens only once and never repeats

B. It repeats again and again according to a specific rule

C. It uses only one color and has no order

2. Which three geometric shapes are mentioned as fitting together on a flat surface without gaps?

A. Squares, equilateral triangles, and six-sided hexagons

B. Circles, ovals, and crescents

C. Spheres, cubes, and pyramids

3. What would happen if honeybees built circular cells instead of hexagons?

A. The honey would turn into water vapor

B. The bees would forget how to fly

C. There would be wasted gaps between the cells

4. Why is the hexagon the best shape for a bee's honeycomb?

A. Because it helps bees store the most honey using the least amount of wax

B. Because it has eight unequal sides that let air inside

C. Because flowers only grow in the shape of hexagons

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5. In paragraph 2, what does the word 'tessellation' mean?

A. A loud sound made by bees inside a hive

B. A repeating pattern of flat shapes that fit together without gaps or overlapping

C. A mathematical sum of three odd numbers

6. What does the word 'maximum' in paragraph 3 mean?

A. The smallest possible number

B. The slowest speed in a race

C. The largest or greatest amount possible

7. Which everyday activity is most similar to the geometric rule explained in paragraph 2?

A. Laying square ceramic tiles side by side to cover a kitchen wall

B. Boiling water in a kettle to make hot tea

C. Listening to a radio interview about healthy food

8. What is the overall idea of the text?

A. Why honeybees are more dangerous than other insects

B. How geometric patterns and repeating shapes work in both human design and nature

C. How to calculate the price of floor tiles in a shop

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Number Sequences and Mathematical Patterns in Nature

Patterns are not only made of colorful shapes and painted tiles; they can also be made of numbers. A number sequence is an ordered list of numbers that follows a clear mathematical rule. When you understand the rule connecting the numbers together, you can easily predict which number comes next in the sequence.

In a simple sequence such as 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, each number increases by adding four every single time. However, one of the most famous number patterns in mathematics is the Fibonacci sequence: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21. In this special sequence, if you add two numbers that come right before each other, their sum gives you the next number in the list. For example, the sum of 5 and 8 is 13, and the sum of 8 and 13 is 21.

Surprisingly, this exact number sequence appears everywhere in the natural world! If you count the spiral rows of seeds in a giant sunflower, the woody scales on a pinecone, or the bright petals on many wild flowers, the total is almost always a number from this sequence.

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1. Why is it useful to understand the mathematical rule in a number sequence?

A. Because it helps you predict which number comes next in the sequence

B. Because it tells you the weather forecast for next week

C. Because it changes odd numbers into geometric shapes

2. How does the simple number sequence 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 increase?

A. By multiplying each number by ten

B. By adding four every single time

C. By subtracting two from each number

3. How do you find the next number in the Fibonacci sequence?

A. You divide the last number by two

B. You count the corners of a square

C. You find the sum of the two numbers that come right before it

4. Which three natural items are mentioned in paragraph 3 as showing this number sequence?

A. Sunflower seeds, pinecone scales, and flower petals

B. Ocean waves, desert sand dunes, and rain clouds

C. Zebra stripes, leopard spots, and eagle feathers

5. In paragraph 1, what does the word 'predict' mean?

A. To forget something that happened in the past

B. To work out or say what will happen or come next

C. To erase numbers from a notebook

6. In paragraph 2, what does the word 'sum' mean?

A. The total number you get when you add two or more numbers together

B. The space between two parallel lines

C. The first number in any list

7. Using the rule of the Fibonacci sequence in paragraph 2, which number comes immediately after 13 and 21?

A. 25

B. 34

C. 40

8. What is the text mainly about?

A. How farmers plant sunflowers and pine trees in the winter

B. Why some students find math exams more difficult than art classes

C. How number sequences follow mathematical rules and appear in living things in nature

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The Geometry of Stars and Polygons in Islamic Architecture

When you walk inside a traditional building in the Islamic world, your eyes are immediately drawn to the decorated walls, ceilings, and wooden window screens. For over a thousand years, skilled craftspeople and mathematicians worked together to design complex geometric patterns that decorate grand mosques, schools, and historic courtyards.

Every Islamic geometric design starts with a simple circle divided into equal sections. From this circle, artists draw straight lines that cross each other to form regular polygons, such as four-sided squares, six-sided hexagons, and eight-sided octagons. At the center of these repeating patterns, there is often a bright geometric star with eight, ten, or twelve points. Around the central star, smaller polygons fit together neatly like pieces of a puzzle.

These geometric patterns are not only beautiful to look at; they are also very practical in everyday life. Carved wooden or stone screens with geometric openings, known as mashrabiya, allow cool breezes and soft sunlight to enter a room while keeping the family inside private and shaded from the hot desert sun.

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1. Who worked together for over a thousand years to design Islamic geometric patterns?

A. Skilled craftspeople and mathematicians

B. Sailors and farmers

C. Doctors and pilots

2. What shape does every Islamic geometric design start with?

A. A long wavy line without corners

B. A simple circle divided into equal sections

C. An uneven triangle

3. Which three polygons are formed when straight lines cross inside the circle?

A. Cubes, cylinders, and cones

B. Ovals, spirals, and hearts

C. Squares, hexagons, and octagons

4. How do geometric screens (mashrabiya) help people living in a hot desert climate?

A. They let cool breezes and soft light enter while keeping the room shaded and private

B. They heat the room during cold winter nights

C. They collect rainwater from the roof and filter it

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5. In paragraph 2, what does the word 'polygons' refer to?

A. Colors made from natural desert rocks and plants

B. Flat geometric shapes with straight sides, such as squares, hexagons, and octagons

C. Tools used for cutting wood and stone

6. In paragraph 3, what does the word 'practical' mean?

A. Very expensive and impossible to use

B. Fragile and easily broken by the wind

C. Useful and solving real everyday needs, not just for decoration

7. When sunlight shines through a geometric mashrabiya screen onto a floor, what will you see?

A. A repeating pattern of light and shadow shapes on the floor

B. A rainbow of seven different colors on the ceiling

C. Complete darkness with no light at all

8. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. Why wood is cheaper than stone for building modern houses

B. How geometric stars and polygons are created and used in Islamic architecture

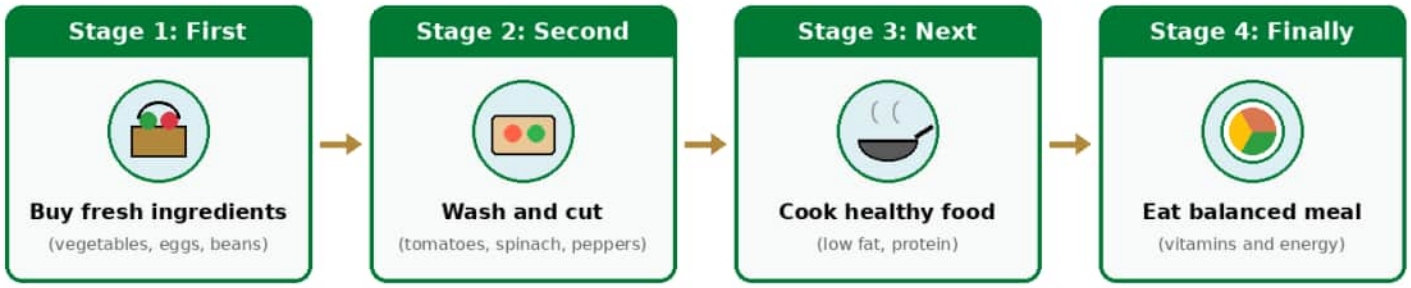
C. How to measure the temperature in the Arabian Desert

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Part 4: Writing

Model 1: How can food improve your health?

Look at the four pictures of preparing a healthy meal. Describe what happened at each stage and explain how these foods improve your health. Use sequencing words and phrases (First, Second, Next, Then, Finally). Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.



Answer:

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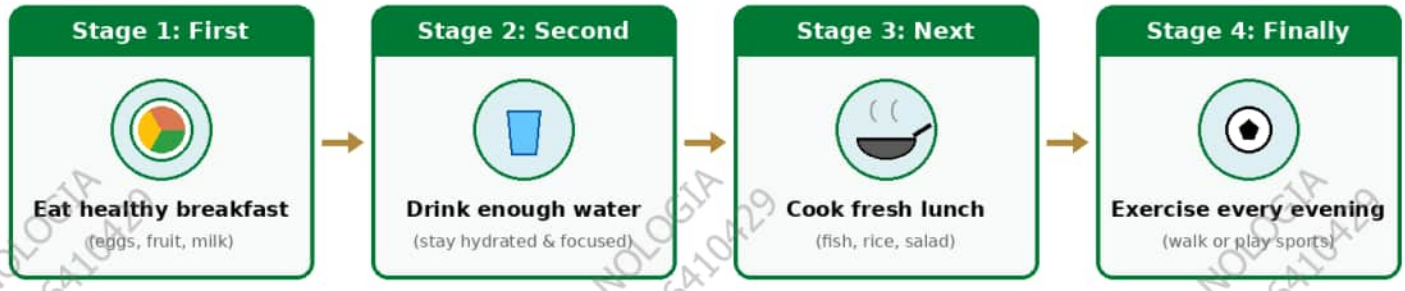
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Model 2: How can food improve your health?

Look at the four pictures of following a healthy daily diet plan. Describe what happened at each stage and explain why each healthy habit is good for your body. Use sequencing words and phrases (First, Second, Next, Then, Finally).

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.



Answer:

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Model 1: What can visitor's see and do in the UAE?

Look at the four pictures of a visitor's tour in the UAE. Describe what happened at each stage and describe the famous places and objects visitors can see. Use sequencing words and phrases (First, Second, Next, Then, Finally).

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.



Answer:

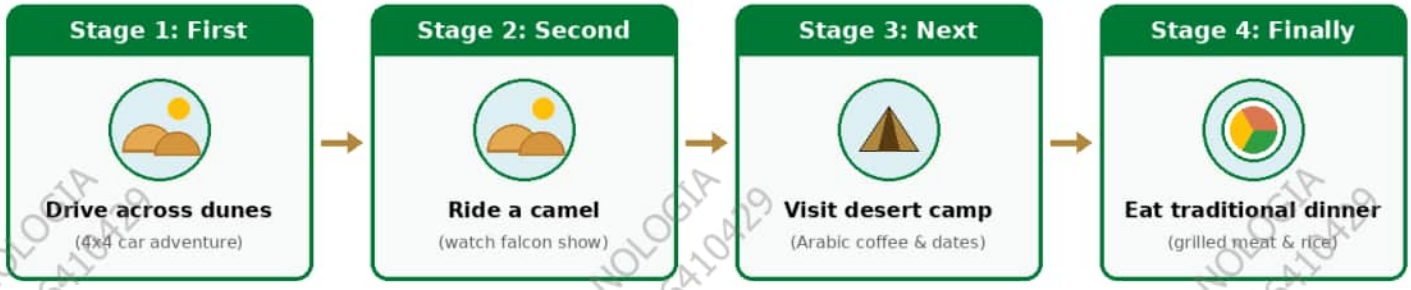
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Model 2: What can visitor's see and do in the UAE?

Look at the four pictures of a desert safari trip in the UAE. Describe what happened at each stage and explain why visitors enjoy this traditional experience. Use sequencing words and phrases (First, Second, Next, Then, Finally).

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.

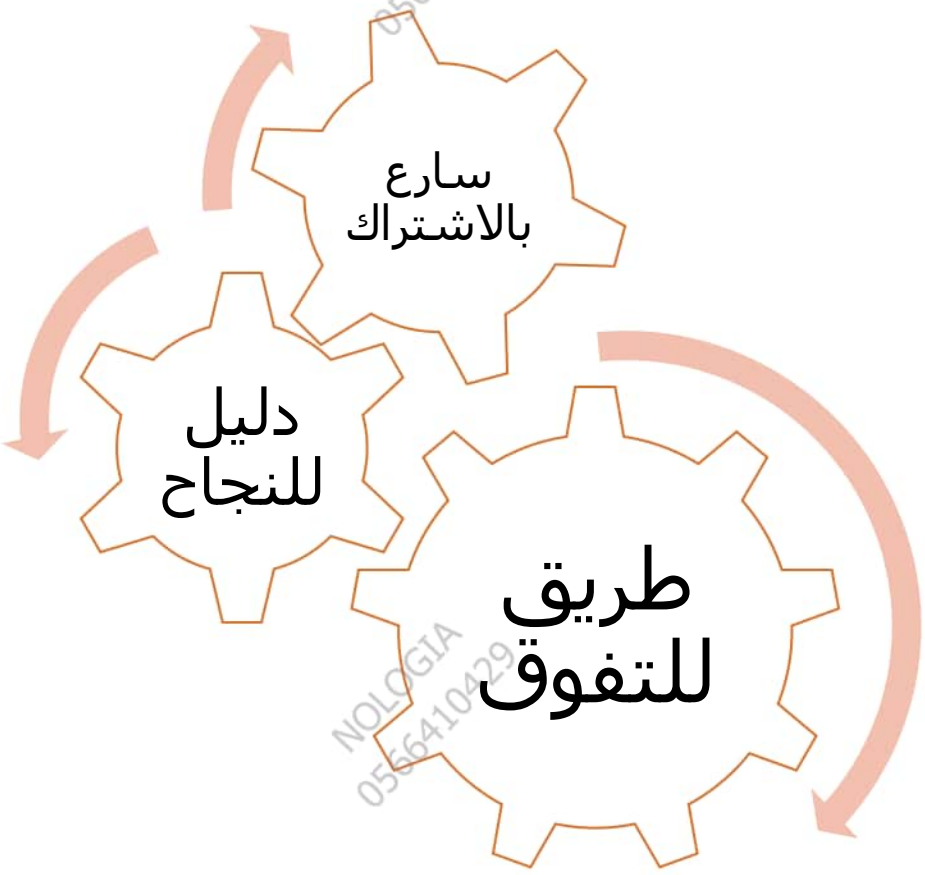


Answer:

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للحجز التواصل عبر الـ Whatsapp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

0566410429

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النهاية ...