كتيب مراجعة نهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السادس ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-25 01:02:35	
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
إعداد: Mukoya Abdulrazaq ,Alsaadi Yousif ,Adam Ayoob	

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

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	كتيب مراجعة نهاية الفصل
2	مفردات لغوية عامة مع المعاني والجمل التوضيحية
3	قوالب كتابة لموضوعات متنوعة – الجزء الرابع
4	مذكرة المراجعة النهائية نهاية الفصل
5	مراجعة نهاية الفصل – كل شيء عن الاختبار

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

UM GHAFA SCHOOL · AL AIN

GRADE 6 ENGLISH

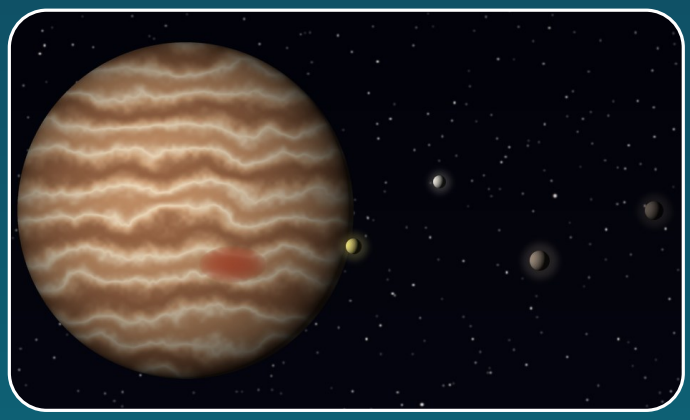
Term 1 Revision Booklet

Practice for the End-of-Term 1 Examinations · 2026–2027









PART 1 | PART 2 | PART 3A | PART 3B | PART 4

CREATED BY

Ayoob Adam, Yousif Alsaadi, Abdulrazaq Mukoya

Name: .....

Class: ..... **Exam date:** .....

Pictures in this booklet are illustrations created for these lessons.

Welcome, Grade 6!

Your Term 1 revision booklet: practice the real exam, step by step

This booklet follows the **same parts and question styles** as your End-of-Term 1 English exam. Do a little every day, check your answers at the back, and tick your progress on the last page.

Part	What you do	Questions	Marks	Done on
1	Choose the correct word to complete each sentence	5 × A / B	10	SwiftAssess
2	Read a short text and choose the word for each gap	5 gaps × A / B / C	10	SwiftAssess
3A	Read a factual text (about 150 words) and answer questions	8 × A / B / C	24	SwiftAssess
3B	Read a story (about 150 words) and answer questions	8 × A / B / C	16	SwiftAssess
4	Write a personal text of at least 80 words in complete sentences	1 task, 3 prompts	40	Paper

Total: Reading 60 marks + Writing 40 marks = 100 marks.

Contents

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SUPER EXAM TIPS

1. Read the instructions twice.
2. Read every option (A, B and C) before you choose.
3. Go back to the text to check your answer.
4. Use the picture and the words around a gap to help you.
5. Do not leave an answer empty. Make your best guess!
6. In Part 4, plan, write, then check spelling, capital letters and full stops.






The four topics in this booklet: Leisure and Free Time · Animals · Our Solar System · Exploring

Ayoob Adam

Picture Dictionary

Learn the exam words. Say each word and read the example aloud.

22 words

LEISURE AND FREE TIME

costume زيّ تنكري
clothes you wear to look like someone else
"She wore a princess costume."

attraction مكان جذب
a place or thing people visit for fun
"The roller coaster is the best attraction."

performance عرض
a show for an audience
"The dance performance was great."

entrance مدخل
the way in
"Meet me at the entrance."

hobby هواية
something you enjoy doing in your free time
"My hobby is photography."

colorful ملوّن
with many bright colors
"The park was very colorful."

dessert حلوى
sweet food after a meal
"Ice cream is my favorite dessert."



An amusement park

ANIMALS

carnivore آكل اللحوم
an animal that eats meat
"A lion is a carnivore."

herbivore آكل الأعشاب
an animal that eats plants
"A giraffe is a herbivore."

habitat موطن طبيعي
an animal's natural home
"The desert is a camel's habitat."

enclosure حظيرة
a fenced area for animals
"The tiger lives in a big enclosure."



A zoo enclosure

Ayoob Adam

Picture Dictionary (continued)

Cover the meaning and test yourself!

OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

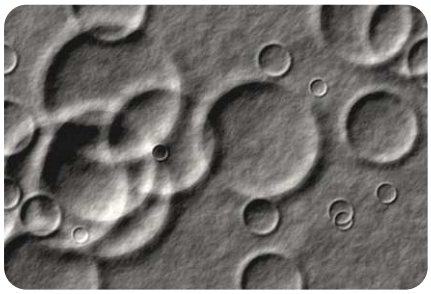
telescope تلسكوب
a tool for seeing things far away
"We saw Jupiter through a telescope."

compass بوصلة
a tool that shows direction
"The compass points north."

crater فوهة
a round hole made by a rock from space
"The Moon has many craters."

asteroid كويكب
a big rock that moves in space
"An asteroid hit the Earth long ago."

science العلوم
learning about the world with experiments
"I love science class."



Craters on the Moon

EXPLORING

explorer مستكشف
a person who travels to new places
"The explorer climbed the mountain."

expedition رحلة استكشافية
a long trip with a team and a goal
"The expedition crossed the desert."

journey رحلة
a trip from one place to another
"The journey took two hours."

route مسار
the way you take to get somewhere
"We checked the route on the map."

discover يكتشف
to find something for the first time
"Scientists discover new animals."

survive ينجو
to stay alive in a hard situation
"It is hard to survive without water."



Climbers reach a summit

Ayoob Adam

My Word Lists

Tick the words you know. Words with an orange star appear in the exam practice.

قوائم كلماتي

Unit 1 · Leisure and Free Time

- ☐ colorful ★ ملوّن
- ☐ hobby ★ هواية
- ☐ traditional تقليدي
- ☐ bumper cars سيارات التصادم
- ☐ fluffy منتفش
- ☐ ticket booth شباك التذاكر
- ☐ attraction ★ مكان جذب
- ☐ exciting مثير
- ☐ counselor مرشد
- ☐ once a week مرة في الأسبوع
- ☐ twice a week مرتان في الأسبوع
- ☐ cotton candy غزل البنات
- ☐ food stand كشك طعام
- ☐ advertisement إعلان
- ☐ costume ★ زيّ تنكري
- ☐ performance ★ عرض
- ☐ free time وقت الفراغ
- ☐ photography التصوير
- ☐ amusement park مدينة ملاهي
- ☐ dessert ★ حلوى
- ☐ roller coaster الأفعوانية
- ☐ adventure مغامرة
- ☐ entrance ★ مدخل
- ☐ theater مسرح

Unit 2 · Animals

- ☐ behavior سلوك
- ☐ enclosure ★ حظيرة
- ☐ omnivore آكل اللحوم والنباتات
- ☐ falconer صقّار
- ☐ nectar رحيق
- ☐ wax شمع
- ☐ guide دليل
- ☐ obstacle عقبة
- ☐ carnivore ★ آكل اللحوم
- ☐ habitat ★ موطن طبيعي
- ☐ species أنواع
- ☐ honeycomb قرص العسل
- ☐ pollinate يُلقّح
- ☐ command أمر
- ☐ independence استقلال
- ☐ service animal حيوان خدمة
- ☐ diet نظام غذائي
- ☐ herbivore ★ آكل الأعشاب
- ☐ beekeeper مربّي النحل
- ☐ lure طُعم
- ☐ talons مخالب
- ☐ disability إعاقة
- ☐ miniature مصغّر
- ☐ support دعم

Ayoob Adam

My Word Lists (continued)

Say the word, read the Arabic, then cover and test yourself.

قوائم كلماتي

Unit 3 · Our Solar System

☐ atmosphere غلاف جوي	☐ circumference محيط الدائرة	☐ compare يقارن
☐ distance مسافة	☐ gas giant عملاق غازي	☐ orbit مدار
☐ solid planet كوكب صلب	☐ surface سطح	☐ astronomer عالم فلك
☐ comet مذنّب	☐ compass ★ بوصلة	☐ direction اتجاه
☐ gravity الجاذبية	☐ navigation الملاحة	☐ rare نادر
☐ telescope ★ تلسكوب	☐ asteroid ★ كويكب	☐ crater ★ فوهة
☐ destroy يدمّر	☐ evidence دليل	☐ impact اصطدام
☐ predict يتنبّأ	☐ solar system المجموعة الشمسية	☐ survive ★ ينجو

Unit 4 · Exploring

☐ equator خط الاستواء	☐ expedition ★ رحلة استكشافية	☐ explorer ★ مستكشف
☐ journey ★ رحلة	☐ leadership قيادة	☐ organize ينظّم
☐ route ★ مسار	☐ solo منفرد	☐ biodiversity التنوع الحيوي
☐ discover ★ يكتشف	☐ environment بيئة	☐ medicine دواء
☐ poisonous سامّ	☐ rainforest غابة مطيرة	☐ survive ★ ينجو
☐ waterfall شلّال	☐ altitude ارتفاع	☐ base camp المخيم القاعدي
☐ challenge تحدٍّ	☐ endurance التحمّل	☐ gear معدّات
☐ oxygen أكسجين	☐ preparation تحضير	☐ summit قمة

STUDY TRICK

How to learn a word: 1) Say it aloud. 2) Write it in a sentence. 3) Draw a tiny picture. 4) Test a friend!

Ayoob Adam

Part 1: Choose the Word

Read the sentence. Choose the correct word, A or B, for the gap.

10 marks per test



Example: We bought tickets at the ___ of the park. **A** entrance **B** dessert → The answer is **A**.

Test 1 Leisure and Free Time

1 My favorite ___ is playing football after school.

Ⓐ hobby Ⓑ dessert

2 The children wore a funny ___ for the school play.

Ⓐ entrance Ⓑ costume

3 We waited at the ___ of the park to buy our tickets.

Ⓐ entrance Ⓑ attraction

4 The roller coaster is the most popular ___ in the park.

Ⓐ performance Ⓑ attraction

5 After dinner, we had ice cream for ___.

Ⓐ dessert Ⓑ hobby

Test 1 Score: _____ / 10

Test 2 Leisure and Animals

1 The singers gave a great ___ on the stage.

Ⓐ performance Ⓑ costume

2 The balloons were red, blue and yellow. They were very ___.

Ⓐ dessert Ⓑ colorful

3 A lion is a ___ because it eats only meat.

Ⓐ herbivore Ⓑ carnivore

4 Giraffes and camels eat plants, so they are ___.

Ⓐ herbivores Ⓑ carnivores

5 The tiger lives in a big ___ at the zoo, with a fence around it.

Ⓐ habitat Ⓑ enclosure

Test 2 Score: _____ / 10

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Ayoob Adam

Part 1: Choose the Word

Circle A or B. Each correct answer is worth 2 marks.



Test 3 Animals and Our Solar System

1 A camel's natural ___ is the desert.

(A) habitat (B) enclosure

2 Use a ___ to see planets and stars.

(A) compass (B) telescope

3 A ___ is a round hole made when a rock hits the ground.

(A) crater (B) asteroid

4 An ___ is a big rock that moves around the sun.

(A) crater (B) asteroid

5 We did an experiment in ___ class today.

(A) science (B) compass

Test 3 Score: _____ / 10

Test 4 Exploring

1 An ___ travels to new places to learn about them.

(A) attraction (B) explorer

2 The team planned the ___ to the mountain for two years.

(A) expedition (B) performance

3 We checked the ___ on the map to find the shortest way.

(A) hobby (B) route

4 Scientists hope to ___ new animals in the forest.

(A) survive (B) discover

5 It is hard to ___ in the desert without water.

(A) survive (B) discover

Test 4 Score: _____ / 10

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Ayoob Adam

Part 1: Choose the Word

Circle A or B. Each correct answer is worth 2 marks.



Test 5 Mixed practice 1

1 The ___ of the zoo is next to the ticket booth.

Ⓐ entrance Ⓑ journey

2 My brother loves taking pictures. Photography is his ___.

Ⓐ compass Ⓑ hobby

3 The explorer used a ___ to find north.

Ⓐ compass Ⓑ telescope

4 The actor wore a beautiful ___ with gold stars.

Ⓐ route Ⓑ costume

5 The ___ to the park by bus took forty minutes.

Ⓐ journey Ⓑ dessert

Test 5 Score: _____ / 10

Test 6 Mixed practice 2

1 A cow is a ___ because it eats only grass.

Ⓐ carnivore Ⓑ herbivore

2 The scientist looked at the moon through a ___.

Ⓐ telescope Ⓑ habitat

3 The ___ left Abu Dhabi and crossed the desert for ten days.

Ⓐ dessert Ⓑ expedition

4 A big ___ hit the Moon long ago and made a hole in it.

Ⓐ asteroid Ⓑ explorer

5 Without food or water, it is hard to ___ for many days.

Ⓐ survive Ⓑ discover

Test 6 Score: _____ / 10

Ayoob Adam

Grammar Guide 1
Past simple and Wh-questions

Past simple

We use the past simple for things that finished in the past. Add **-ed** to regular verbs. Many common verbs are irregular: learn them!

go → went	see → saw	eat → ate	have → had	make → made	take → took
come → came	find → found	get → got	give → gave	swim → swam	fly → flew
buy → bought	feel → felt	climb → climbed	visit → visited	walk → walked	play → played

Questions and negatives: use **did** / **did not** and the base verb. *Did she visit the zoo? She did not visit the zoo.*

Wh-questions

What	a thing	*What do lions eat?*
Where	a place	*Where did you go?*
Who	a person	*Who helps the animals?*
When	a time	*When did the trip start?*
Why	a reason	*Why do explorers need a compass?*
How	a way / how much	*How long was the journey?*

QUICK CHECK · circle A or B

Past simple and Wh-questions

1 Yesterday, we ___ to the zoo.
Ⓐ goed Ⓑ went

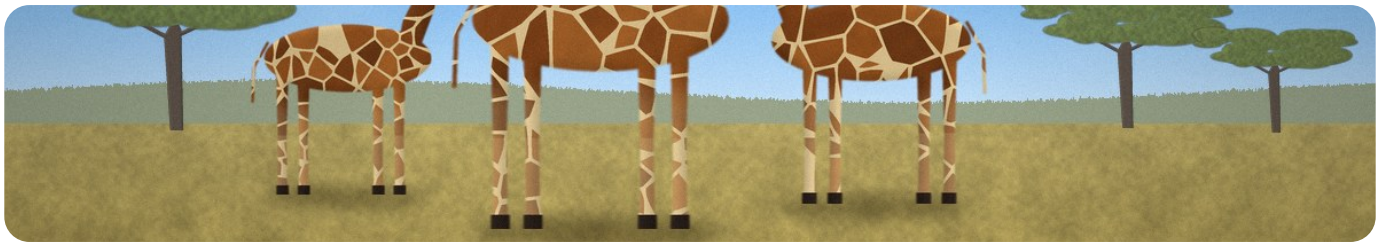
2 ___ did you go last summer?
Ⓐ Where Ⓑ Who

3 Did she ___ the museum?
Ⓐ visited Ⓑ visit

Ayoob Adam

Grammar Guide 2

Imperatives · must / must not · used to



Imperatives: giving orders and rules

Use the base verb. For a negative, put **Don't** before it. *Feed the animals at 10 o'clock. Don't feed the animals!*

must / must not

must + verb	It is necessary.	*You must wear a special suit.*
must not + verb	It is not allowed.	*You must not touch the honeycomb.*
Never add **to** or **-ing**	after must	*She must listen. (not "must to listen")*

used to: past habits

We use **used to** + verb for something we did again and again in the past, but not now. *Long ago, explorers used to travel by ship.* In questions and negatives, use **use to**: *Did they use to have phones? They did not use to have phones.*

QUICK CHECK · circle A or B

Imperatives, must / must not, used to

1 **___ touch the animals!**

Ⓐ Don't Ⓑ Doesn't

2 **You must not ___ here.**

Ⓐ to run Ⓑ run

3 **Long ago, people ___ to travel by camel.**

Ⓐ used Ⓑ use

Ayoob Adam

Grammar Guide 3

Phrasal verbs · conjunctions · spelling

Phrasal verbs

look after	take care of	*Falconers look after their birds.*
look at	use your eyes on something	*Look at that planet!*
look for	try to find	*We looked for the route on the map.*
listen to	pay attention to a sound	*Guide dogs listen to commands.*
deal with	manage a problem	*Explorers deal with storms.*
get used to	become familiar with	*Climbers get used to the height.*

Conjunctions

and	adds an idea	*We ate cotton candy and played games.*
but	shows a difference	*It was scary, but I loved it.*
so	shows a result	*It was hot, so we drank water.*
because	gives a reason	*I was tired because I walked all day.*
although	shows a surprise	*Although it was raining, we played outside.*
when	shows time	*The falcon flies back when it sees the lure.*

SPELLING WATCH

Your book uses US spelling: **color** (not colour), **center** (not centre), **meter** (not metre), **favorite** (not favourite). Also remember capital letters for names, places and days: *Al Ain*, *Friday*, *Mount Everest*.

QUICK CHECK · circle A or B

Phrasal verbs and conjunctions

1 **Please ___ my little brother while I am out.**

Ⓐ look after Ⓑ look at

2 **I stayed home ___ I was tired.**

Ⓐ because Ⓑ although

3 **___ it was raining, we played outside.**

Ⓐ Although Ⓑ Because

Ayoob Adam

Part 2: Fill the Gaps

Read the text. For each gap, choose the correct word: A, B or C.

10 marks per text

1. Amal and the Beekeeper

Amal's grandfather is a beekeeper. Last Saturday, Amal **(1)** _____ to his farm. Before they opened the hive, her grandfather said, "You **(2)** _____ a special suit because bees can sting." Amal asked, " **(3)** _____ is a honeycomb?" "It is the wax home where bees keep honey," he answered. "Bees also pollinate flowers, so new fruit can grow." She watched the bees work for an hour. He added, "You **(4)** _____ the honeycomb without gloves." At the end of the day, he gave Amal a jar of honey. She felt proud **(5)** _____ she did not get a single sting.

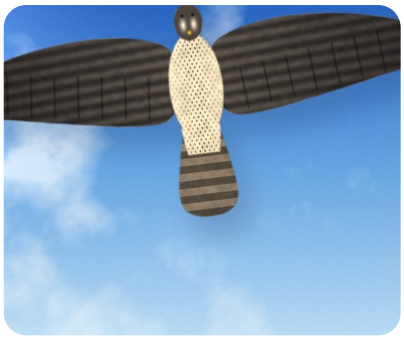


A honeycomb

(1)	A went	B go	C goes
(2)	A must wear	B must wearing	C must to wear
(3)	A Where	B What	C Who
(4)	A not must touch	B must not touching	C must not touch
(5)	A although	B because	C or

2. Falconry in the UAE

Falconry is an old tradition in the UAE. Long ago, Bedouin people **(1)** _____ hunt with falcons to find food. Today, falcons are a symbol of our country. A good falconer must **(2)** _____ his falcon by giving it clean water and good food. When he trains a bird, he follows simple rules. " **(3)** _____ quiet near the falcon," he says. He uses a lure, a piece of leather with meat on it, to teach the bird to come back. " **(4)** _____ do falcons eat?" a student asked. "They eat meat," he answered. The falcon flies back **(5)** _____ it sees the lure.



A falcon

(1)	A use to	B used to	C using to
(2)	A look at	B look for	C look after
(3)	A Are	B Being	C Be
(4)	A Where	B When	C What
(5)	A when	B but	C or

Part 2: Fill the Gaps

Look at the words before and after each gap.

3. A Visit to the Service Dog Center

Last month, our class **(1)** _____ a service dog center. The trainer, Mr. Omar, showed us a dog called Bella. She wore a bright yellow jacket and sat quietly next to him. “Bella is a guide dog,” he said. “She helps a person who cannot see.” Sara asked, “ **(2)** _____ is Bella's job?” “She helps people cross the road safely,” he answered. “A guide dog **(3)** _____ be calm and listen to commands.” **(4)** _____ Bella is very strong, she is very gentle. At the end, we **(5)** _____ goodbye to Bella and thanked Mr. Omar.

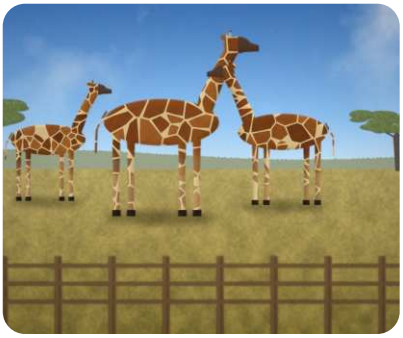
WORD HELP

service animal: an animal that helps a person with a disability
guide dog: a dog that helps a person who cannot see
command: an order, like "sit" or "stop"
gentle: soft and kind, not rough

(1)	Ⓐ visit	Ⓑ visiting	Ⓒ visited
(2)	Ⓐ What	Ⓑ Who	Ⓒ Where
(3)	Ⓐ must to	Ⓑ musts	Ⓒ must
(4)	Ⓐ Because	Ⓑ Although	Ⓒ When
(5)	Ⓐ say	Ⓑ said	Ⓒ saying

4. A Day at the Zoo

Yesterday, my class **(1)** _____ to the zoo. It was a hot, sunny day, and there were many families there. Our guide said, “ **(2)** _____ the animals, because they have special food.” First, we saw the giraffes. “They are herbivores,” she said. “They **(3)** _____ leaves from tall trees.” Then we looked at the lions. “ **(4)** _____ do lions eat?” asked Ali. “Meat,” said the guide. “They are carnivores.” Ali stayed close to his teacher **(5)** _____ the lions were very big. We also watched the monkeys, which made everybody laugh. Before we went home, we had ice cream.



A zoo enclosure

(1)	Ⓐ goes	Ⓑ go	Ⓒ went
(2)	Ⓐ Not feed	Ⓑ Don't feed	Ⓒ Doesn't feed
(3)	Ⓐ eats	Ⓑ eating	Ⓒ eat
(4)	Ⓐ Who	Ⓑ What	Ⓒ Where
(5)	Ⓐ if	Ⓑ although	Ⓒ because

Ayoob Adam

Part 2: Fill the Gaps

Look at the words before and after each gap.

5. Miniature Horses

Miniature horses are very small, but they can help people with disabilities. They are less than one meter tall, so they can fit in small places. Years ago, only dogs **(1)** _____ guide animals. Now, some horses do this job too. A horse must **(2)** _____ to a person's commands, like “stop” and “go”. It also has to deal **(3)** _____ obstacles, such as steps or traffic. **(4)** _____ horses live for about thirty years, they can help one person for a long time. Some people like horses more than dogs **(5)** _____ they are allergic to dog hair.

WORD HELP

miniature: very small
disability: a condition that makes some things difficult
obstacle: something in your way
allergic: gets ill from something, like animal hair

(1)	Ⓐ used to be	Ⓑ use to be	Ⓒ used to being
(2)	Ⓐ listens	Ⓑ listening	Ⓒ listen
(3)	Ⓐ on	Ⓑ with	Ⓒ at
(4)	Ⓐ Unless	Ⓑ Although	Ⓒ Because
(5)	Ⓐ when	Ⓑ because	Ⓒ although

HOW TO ATTACK PART 2

1. Read the whole text first, without the gaps in mind.
2. Check the word **before** the gap: *must* + verb? *used* + to?
3. Check the word **after**: a verb, a noun or a verb + -ing?
4. Questions start with **What / Where / Who / When / How**. Think: is it a thing, place, person, time or way?
5. Read the sentence again with your answer. Does it sound right?







Part 2 · 5 texts

Score: _____ / 50

Ayoob Adam

Famous Modern Explorers

Exploring: Famous modern explorers

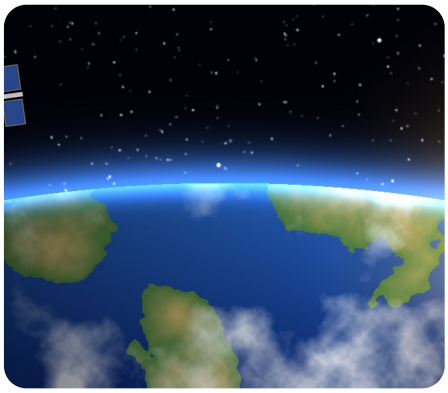
3A · 24 marks



Climbers reach a summit



A ship at sea



Earth from space

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 Explorers do not only travel to new places. Today, explorers also study nature, science and space. Here are three famous modern explorers.

2 In 1953, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed Mount Everest. It is the highest mountain in the world, at almost 8,850 meters. The two men reached the top, or summit, on 29 May. They stayed there for only about fifteen minutes because the air was thin and cold.

3 Jacques Cousteau explored the oceans. In 1943, he helped to invent a machine called the aqualung, which allowed people to breathe underwater. After that, he sailed around the world on his ship, the Calypso. He made films about sea animals so that millions of people could see them.

4 In 2019, Hazza Al Mansouri became the first Emirati to travel into space. He stayed on the International Space Station for about eight days. Many people in the UAE were very proud of him.

WORD HELP

summit: the top of a mountain
invent: make something new for the first time
aqualung: a machine that helps you breathe underwater
Emirati: a person from the UAE

BEFORE YOU READ

Which famous explorers do you know? Where did they go?

Ayoob Adam

Questions

Famous Modern Explorers · Choose A, B or C

24 marks

1 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

When did Hillary and Tenzing climb Mount Everest?

(A) 1943
(B) 1953
(C) 2019

2 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

What was the name of Cousteau's ship?

(A) Everest
(B) Aqualung
(C) Calypso

3 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How long did Hazza Al Mansouri stay on the Space Station?

(A) about eight days
(B) about eight weeks
(C) about eight months

4 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

What did the aqualung allow people to do?

(A) climb mountains
(B) travel into space
(C) breathe underwater

5 DETAIL · 3 marks

Why did Hillary and Tenzing stay at the top for only a short time?

(A) They lost their map.
(B) They wanted to make a film.
(C) The air was thin and cold.

6 DETAIL · 3 marks

Why did Cousteau make films about sea animals?

(A) He wanted to win a prize.
(B) So that millions of people could see them.
(C) He wanted to sell his ship.

7 INFERENCE · 3 marks

What does the word "summit" mean in paragraph 2?

(A) a mountain guide
(B) a kind of tent
(C) the top of a mountain

8 OVERALL MEANING · 3 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) How to climb a mountain
(B) Three explorers and what they did
(C) Why space is dangerous

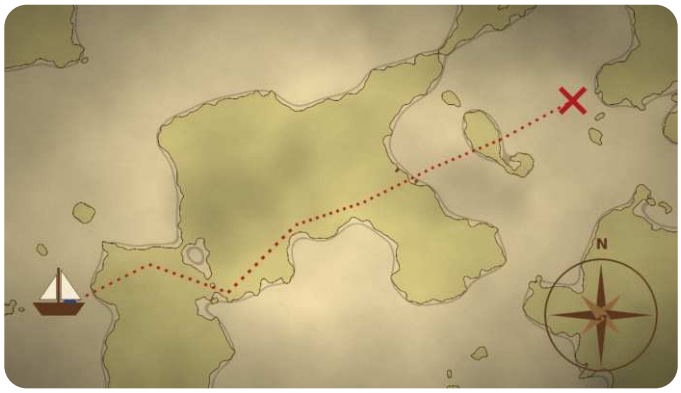
Part 3A · Text 1 Score: _____ / 24

Ayoob Adam

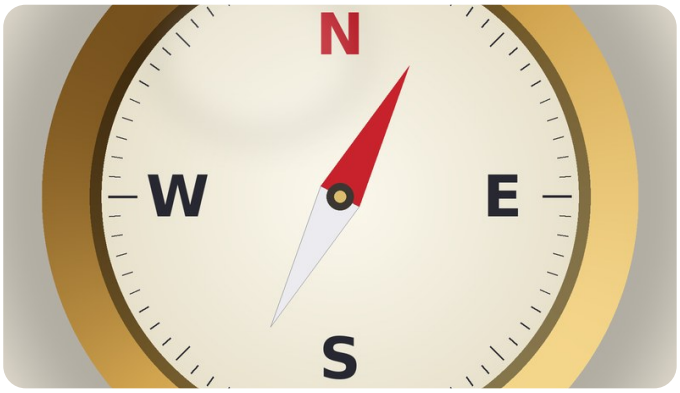
How Exploring Has Changed

Exploring: How exploring has changed

3A · 24 marks



An old map



A compass

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 Long ago, explorers used to travel by ship or on foot. A journey could take months or even years. They did not have phones or satellites, so they used maps, a compass and the stars to find their route. Sometimes the maps were wrong, and explorers got lost. Many explorers also got ill because they did not have good food or medicine.

2 Today, exploring is very different. Explorers use GPS to find exactly where they are. They can talk to their families by satellite phone, and planes can take them to faraway places in a few hours. Modern explorers also wear special clothes that keep them warm or cool, and they carry healthy food in small packets.

3 However, some things have not changed. Explorers still need to be brave and to plan carefully. They also need to work as a team. Today, many explorers study the environment because they want to protect nature.

WORD HELP

route: the way you take to get somewhere
satellite: a machine in space that sends signals
GPS: a tool that shows exactly where you are
medicine: something you take when you are ill

BEFORE YOU READ

How can we find our way today? How did people do it long ago?

Ayoob Adam

Questions

How Exploring Has Changed · Choose A, B or C

24 marks

1 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How did explorers travel long ago?

(A) by plane or by train
(B) by ship or on foot
(C) by car or by bus

2 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

What do modern explorers use to find exactly where they are?

(A) a compass
(B) the stars
(C) GPS

3 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How long could a journey take long ago?

(A) months or even years
(B) a few hours
(C) only a week

4 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

Which of these did explorers use long ago to find their route?

(A) satellite phones
(B) maps, a compass and the stars
(C) planes

5 DETAIL · 3 marks

Why did many explorers get ill long ago?

(A) They did not have good food or medicine.
(B) They traveled by plane.
(C) They wore special clothes.

6 DETAIL · 3 marks

What do modern explorers carry?

(A) big maps
(B) heavy boxes of food
(C) healthy food in small packets

7 INFERENCE · 3 marks

What does "got lost" mean in paragraph 1?

(A) found treasure
(B) went back home
(C) could not find the way

8 OVERALL MEANING · 3 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) Explorers long ago and explorers today
(B) How to make a map
(C) Why planes are fast

Part 3A · Text 2 Score: _____ / 24

Ayoob Adam

Difficulties Explorers Face

Exploring: Difficulties explorers face

3A · 24 marks



A base camp at dusk



A desert caravan



A ship at sea

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 Exploring is exciting, but it is also very difficult. Explorers face different problems in different places.

2 On a mountain, the biggest problem is the cold. The higher you go, the less oxygen there is, so climbers feel tired and dizzy. Climbers usually stay at a base camp for several days so that their bodies can get used to the height. They must also carry heavy gear, such as ropes, tents and warm clothes.

3 In a desert, the main problems are heat and water. In the daytime, the temperature can reach fifty degrees Celsius. Desert explorers must drink a lot of water and cover their heads. At night, it can become very cold.

4 At sea, explorers face big waves and storms. A small boat can move up and down for many days, and people often feel sick.

5 Even so, explorers say the difficulties are worth it. They get the chance to see amazing places and learn new things.

WORD HELP

oxygen: the gas in the air that we need to breathe
gear: the equipment you carry
base camp: a camp where climbers rest first
dizzy: feeling that you are going to fall

BEFORE YOU READ

What problems can you have in a very hot or very cold place?

Ayoob Adam

Questions
Difficulties Explorers Face · Choose A, B or C

24 marks

1 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

What is the biggest problem on a mountain?

(A) the heat
(B) the cold
(C) the rain

2 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

Where do climbers stay for several days?

(A) at a base camp
(B) at sea
(C) in a desert

3 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How hot can it get in a desert in the daytime?

(A) about 15 degrees
(B) about 30 degrees
(C) about 50 degrees

4 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

What must desert explorers drink a lot of?

(A) water
(B) milk
(C) juice

5 DETAIL · 3 marks

Why do climbers stay at a base camp for several days?

(A) to cook food
(B) so their bodies can get used to the height
(C) to wait for the rain

6 DETAIL · 3 marks

What problems do explorers face at sea?

(A) big waves and storms
(B) thin air and cold
(C) heat and sand

7 INFERENCE · 3 marks

What does the word "gear" mean in paragraph 2?

(A) a kind of food
(B) equipment, like ropes and tents
(C) a type of mountain

8 OVERALL MEANING · 3 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) Explorers have different difficulties, but they think it is worth it.
(B) Explorers only travel to deserts.
(C) Climbers should never use a base camp.

Part 3A · Text 3 Score: _____ / 24

Ayoob Adam

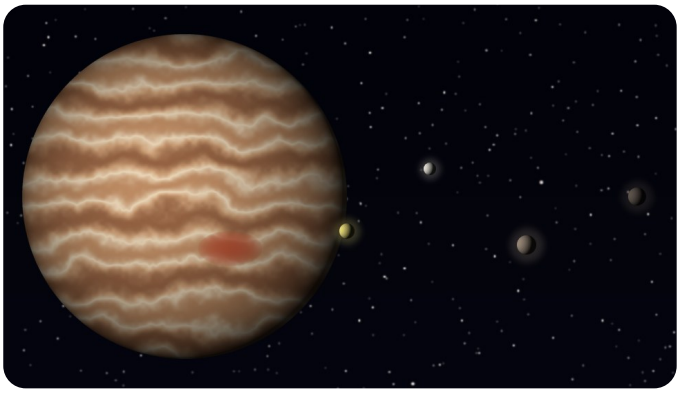
Noor's Night in the Desert

Our Solar System: Planets and Space Science

3B · 16 marks



Looking at the stars



Jupiter and its moons

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 Last Friday, Noor and her family drove to a desert camp near Al Ain. The sky was clear, and there were no city lights. After dinner, her uncle Khalid brought out a big telescope.

2 "Look at that bright dot," he said. "It is not a star. It is Jupiter, the largest planet in our solar system."

3 Noor looked through the telescope. She was amazed. She could see Jupiter and four tiny moons next to it, like little pearls.

4 "Why does Jupiter look so bright?" asked her brother, Salem.

5 "Because it is very big, and sunlight reflects off its clouds," answered Uncle Khalid. "But you could not walk on it. Jupiter is a gas giant, so it has no solid surface."

6 Suddenly, a streak of light crossed the sky. "A shooting star!" shouted Salem.

7 "It is really a small piece of rock burning in the air," said Uncle Khalid, smiling.

8 Noor felt happy and a little sleepy. "One day, I want to be an astronomer," she whispered.

WORD HELP

telescope: a tool for seeing far away
gas giant: a huge planet made of gas
reflect: send light back
streak: a long, thin line

BEFORE YOU READ

What can you see in the night sky? Have you ever looked through a telescope?

Ayoob Adam

Questions

Noor's Night in the Desert · Choose A, B or C

16 marks

1 DETAIL · 2 marks

Where did Noor and her family go?

(A) to a beach camp
(B) to a desert camp near Al Ain
(C) to a mountain hotel

2 DETAIL · 2 marks

What did Uncle Khalid bring out after dinner?

(A) a camera
(B) a map
(C) a big telescope

3 DETAIL · 2 marks

How many moons did Noor see next to Jupiter?

(A) two
(B) four
(C) eight

4 DETAIL · 2 marks

Why does Jupiter look so bright?

(A) Sunlight reflects off its clouds.
(B) It is very close to the Earth.
(C) It makes its own light.

5 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "amazed" mean?

(A) a little bored
(B) very surprised and happy
(C) afraid

6 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What is "a streak of light"?

(A) a long, thin line of light
(B) a small round dot
(C) a loud sound

7 CONNECTION · 2 marks

The text says there were no city lights. What do you already know that explains why Noor could see so many stars?

(A) Telescopes only work in the day.
(B) Bright city lights make it hard to see stars.
(C) Stars are closer in the desert.

8 OVERALL MEANING · 2 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) A school trip to a planetarium
(B) How to build a telescope
(C) A family night of stargazing in the desert

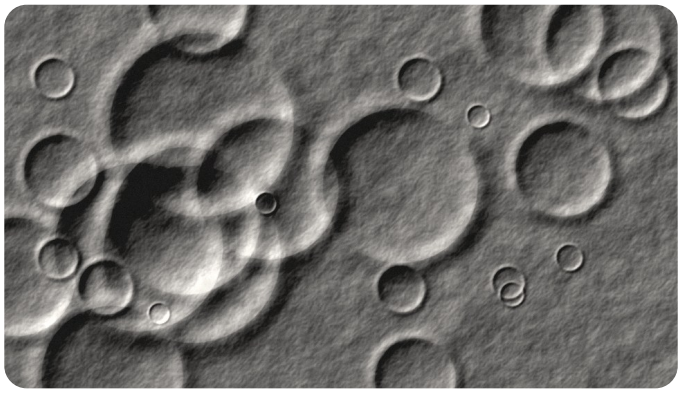
Part 3B · Story 1 Score: _____ / 16

Ayoob Adam

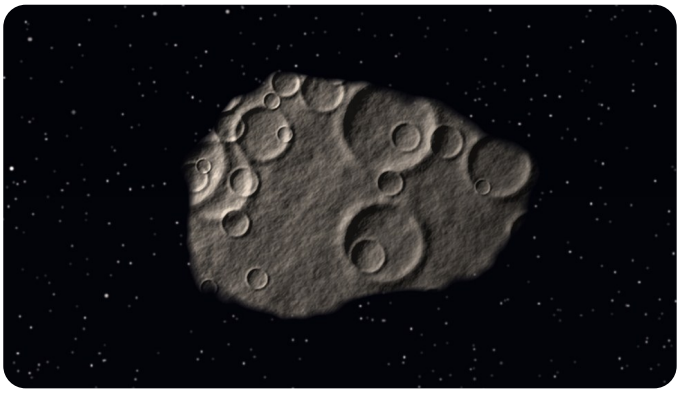
Science Day: The Asteroid Experiment

Our Solar System: Asteroids and Space Events

3B · 16 marks



Craters on the Moon



An asteroid

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 On Science Day at school, Ms. Huda's class made a model of an asteroid hitting the Moon. First, they filled a tray with flour and covered it with cocoa powder. Then Faisal dropped a small ball into the tray. The ball made a round hole, or crater, and the flour flew out in all directions.

2 "Real asteroids are made of rock and metal," Ms. Huda explained. "Millions of years ago, a huge asteroid hit the Earth. Scientists think it changed the weather, and many animals could not survive."

3 "Could an asteroid hit us again?" asked Mariam.

4 "It is possible, but scientists watch the sky with telescopes and try to predict where asteroids will go," said Ms. Huda. "None of the big ones that we know about will hit us soon."

5 Faisal dropped the ball again, from a higher place this time. The crater was bigger. "So a faster asteroid makes a bigger crater!" he said, with a proud smile.

WORD HELP

crater: a round hole
asteroid: a big rock in space
predict: say what will happen
survive: stay alive

BEFORE YOU READ

What do you know about asteroids? What happens when a rock hits the ground?

Ayoob Adam

Questions

Science Day: The Asteroid Experiment · Choose A, B or C

16 marks

1 DETAIL · 2 marks

What did the class fill the tray with?

(A) sand
(B) flour
(C) water

2 DETAIL · 2 marks

What did Faisal drop into the tray?

(A) a small ball
(B) a rock
(C) a toy rocket

3 DETAIL · 2 marks

What are real asteroids made of?

(A) ice and dust
(B) gas and water
(C) rock and metal

4 DETAIL · 2 marks

What do scientists use to watch the sky?

(A) rockets
(B) telescopes
(C) maps

5 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "survive" mean in paragraph 2?

(A) grow bigger
(B) run away
(C) stay alive

6 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "predict" mean in paragraph 4?

(A) say what will happen before it happens
(B) look at something closely
(C) make something bigger

7 CONNECTION · 2 marks

Faisal saw that a ball dropped from higher made a bigger crater. Which everyday example is most similar?

(A) A cold drink gets warm in the sun.
(B) A plant needs water to grow.
(C) A stone thrown hard into sand makes a deeper hole.

8 OVERALL MEANING · 2 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) A science experiment about asteroids and craters
(B) How to cook with flour
(C) A trip to the Moon

Part 3B · Story 2 Score: _____ / 16

Ayoob Adam

Part 4: Writing

One question with three prompts. Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

40 marks

Plan your text in three parts

BEGINNING	Say **where** you went, **when** and **who** was with you.
MIDDLE	Say what you **did** and **saw**. Use sequencing words and add a reason or detail.
END	Say how you **felt** and why. You can say if you would do it again.

USEFUL WORDS

First,, **Next,**, **Then**, **After that,**, **Later,**, **In the end,**, **Finally,**

Linkers: and, but, so, because, although, when, while

Feelings: excited, nervous, proud, tired, scared, amazed, happy, worried

PAST SIMPLE (IRREGULAR)

go → **went** · see → **saw** · eat → **ate** · have → **had** · make → **made** · take → **took** · come → **came** · find → **found** · get → **got** · give → **gave** · swim → **swam** · fly → **flew**

My writing check-list

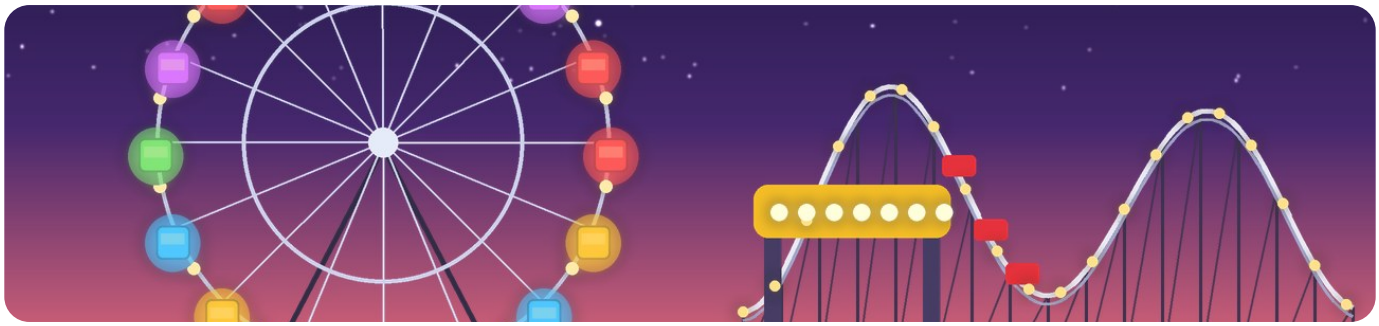
- ☐ I answered all three prompts.
- ☐ I wrote at least 80 words.
- ☐ I used past simple verbs.
- ☐ I used sequencing words (first, then, after that).
- ☐ I used linkers (and, but, because).
- ☐ Every sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with . ? or !
- ☐ I checked my spelling (US spelling!).

This check-list was made for this booklet to help you practice. It is not the official marking scheme.

Ayoob Adam

Model Text

Read how a good answer sounds. Then notice the colored parts.



Write about a day you spent at a place for fun.

· Where did you go and who went with you? · What did you do? · How did you feel?

Last Friday, I **went** to an amusement park with my cousins. It was a sunny day, **and** the park was very colorful. **First,** we **rode** the roller coaster. It was fast **and** scary, **but** I loved it! **Then** we **ate** cotton candy **and played** some games. **After that,** we **watched** a short performance near the entrance. In the evening, we **were** tired **but** happy **because** we had a great day. I want to go again next month, **because** it was the best day of my holiday.

Sequencing words **Linkers** **Past simple verbs**

Why is this a good answer?

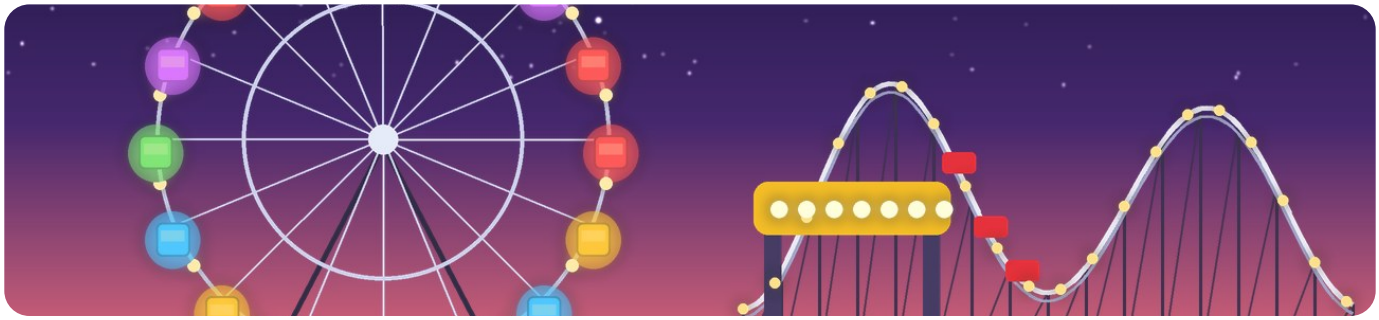
- ✓ It answers all three prompts (where, what, how I felt).
- ✓ It has a beginning, a middle and an end.
- ✓ It uses past simple verbs correctly.
- ✓ It uses linking words to join ideas.
- ✓ It has 86 words, more than the 80 needed.

Ayoob Adam

Task 1: A Day at an Amusement Park

Leisure and Free Time: How did you spend your time?

40 marks



Write about a day at an amusement park or another place for fun. You can use the picture or write about your own day.

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

- Where did you go, and who went with you?
- What did you do first, next and after that?
- How did you feel at the end of the day?

SENTENCE STARTERS

Last weekend, I went to … · First, we … · After that, we … · In the end, I felt … because …

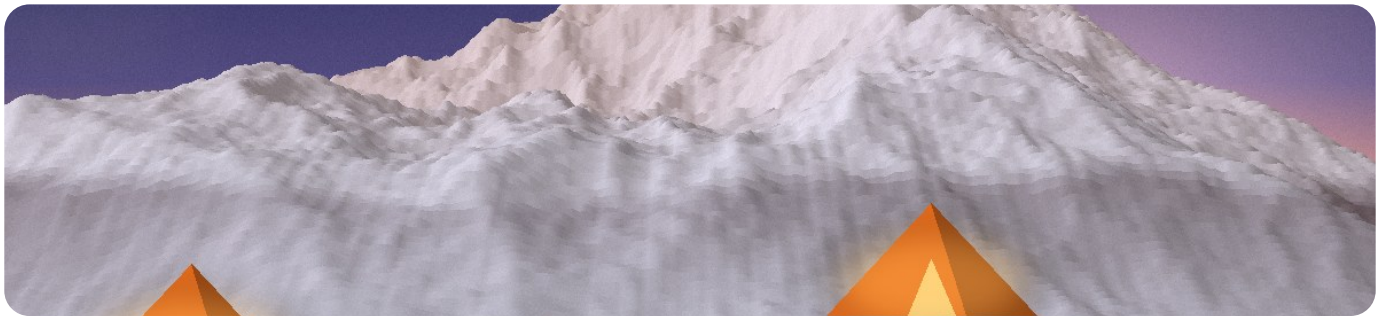
Words I wrote: _____ My check-list: ☐ capital letters ☐ full stops ☐ spelling

Ayoob Adam

Task 2: An Expedition

Exploring: Mountain climbing and survival / Difficulties explorers face

40 marks



Imagine you went on an expedition to a mountain, a desert or the sea. Write about it.

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

- Where did you go, and why?
- What difficulties did you face?
- How did you feel at the end? Would you go again?

SENTENCE STARTERS

Last year, I went on an expedition to … · The biggest problem was … because … · One advantage of exploring is …, but one disadvantage is …

Words I wrote: _____ My check-list: ☐ capital letters ☐ full stops ☐ spelling

Ayoob Adam

Task 3: A Trip with Your Family

Leisure and Free Time: How did you spend your time?

40 marks



Write about a trip you went on with your family or friends (for example: the desert, a zoo or a park).

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

- Where did you go, and what did you see?
- What did you do there?
- What was the best part of the trip? Why?

SENTENCE STARTERS

During the holiday, we visited … · We saw … and we … · The best part was … because …

Words I wrote: _____ My check-list: ☐ capital letters ☐ full stops ☐ spelling

Ayoob Adam

Mock Exam 1

Try all parts in one go, like the real exam. Do not use your book or notes!

Reading 60 marks

Part 1 Choose the word (10 marks)

1 **The show had singing, dancing and a magic act. It was a great ___.**

Ⓐ performance Ⓑ habitat

2 **The Ferris wheel is the biggest ___ at the fair.**

Ⓐ dessert Ⓑ attraction

3 **A shark is a ___ because it eats other fish.**

Ⓐ herbivore Ⓑ carnivore

4 **The ___ across the ocean to the new land took six weeks.**

Ⓐ journey Ⓑ crater

5 **Scientists use a ___ to study planets far from Earth.**

Ⓐ route Ⓑ telescope

Part 2 Fill the gaps (10 marks)

Training Police Dogs

My neighbor trains police dogs. Last week, I **(1)** _____ his training center near my school. He has six dogs, and he showed me how he teaches a dog to find things. " **(2)** _____ do you train them?" I asked. "I give them food when they do the right thing," he said. "The rules are simple. Dogs **(3)** _____ bite people, and they **(4)** _____ listen to commands." At first, the dogs **(5)** _____ to be afraid of loud noises, but now they are calm. I enjoyed the visit very much, and I took many photos.

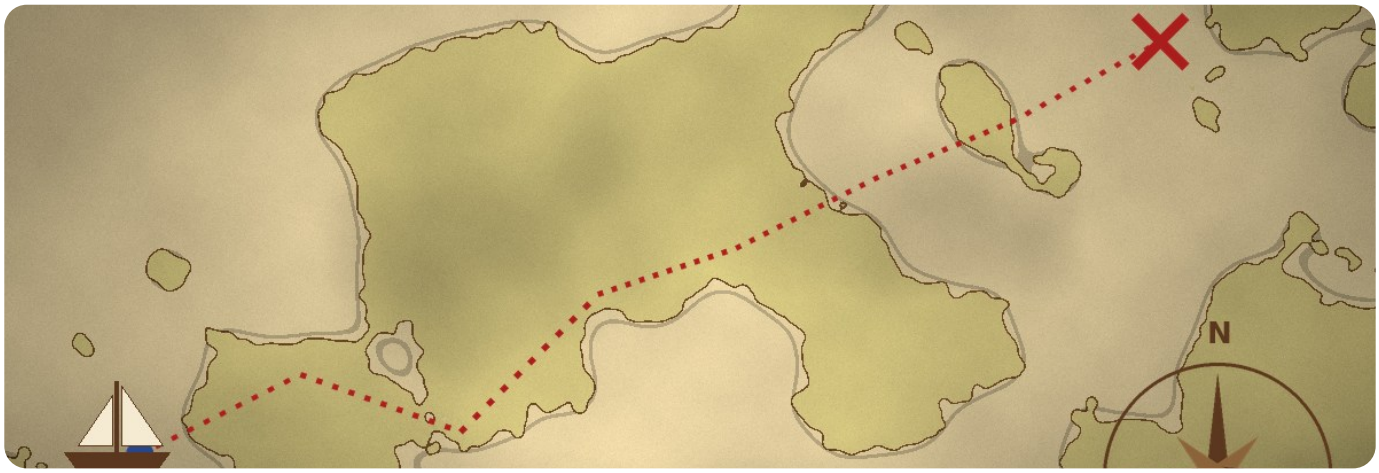
(1)	Ⓐ visit	Ⓑ visited	Ⓒ visiting
(2)	Ⓐ Where	Ⓑ How	Ⓒ Who
(3)	Ⓐ must not	Ⓑ not must	Ⓒ must not to
(4)	Ⓐ musts	Ⓑ must	Ⓒ must to
(5)	Ⓐ used	Ⓑ use	Ⓒ uses

Ayoob Adam

Ibn Battuta: A Great Traveler

Exploring

3A · 24 marks



An old map

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 Ibn Battuta was one of the greatest travelers in history. He was born in Tangier, in Morocco, in 1304. He studied law when he was young. When he was 21 years old, he left home to visit the holy city of Mecca. However, the journey was so interesting that he did not return home for almost thirty years.

2 During his travels, Ibn Battuta crossed deserts, sailed across seas and visited cities in Africa, the Middle East, India and Southeast Asia. He met kings, teachers and traders. He often joined caravans because traveling alone was dangerous. In total, he traveled more than 100,000 kilometers.

3 At the end of his life, he told his story to a writer, who wrote a famous book about his trips. People call it the Rihla, which means “the journey”. Today, people still read the book to learn about the places and people of the 14th century.

EXAM TIP

Read the whole text once for the main idea. Then read the questions. Go back to the text to check each answer.

almanahj.com/ae

Questions

Ibn Battuta: A Great Traveler · Choose A, B or C

24 marks

1 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

Where was Ibn Battuta born?

(A) Cairo
(B) Tangier
(C) Mecca

2 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How old was he when he left home?

(A) 14
(B) 30
(C) 21

3 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How far did he travel in total?

(A) about 1,000 kilometers
(B) more than 10,000 kilometers
(C) more than 100,000 kilometers

4 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

Why did he often join caravans?

(A) Traveling alone was dangerous.
(B) They were very cheap.
(C) He wanted to sell things.

5 DETAIL · 3 marks

Why did he first leave home?

(A) to write a book
(B) to find a new route to China
(C) to visit Mecca

6 DETAIL · 3 marks

How do people learn about his trips today?

(A) They read a book.
(B) They watch a film.
(C) They look at his maps.

7 INFERENCE · 3 marks

What are "caravans"?

(A) kinds of ships
(B) holy cities
(C) groups of people who travel together

8 OVERALL MEANING · 3 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) The history of Morocco
(B) The life and travels of a famous explorer
(C) How to cross a desert

Mock 1 · Part 3A

Score: _____ / 24

Ayoob Adam

Yusuf and the Comet

Our Solar System

3B · 16 marks



A comet

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 Every evening, Yusuf sat on the roof with his grandfather. That night, the sky was clear, and they were looking at the stars through binoculars.

2 “When I was young, I saw a comet,” said Grandfather. “It was Halley's Comet. It looked like a bright star with a long, glowing tail.”

3 “What is a comet?” asked Yusuf.

4 “It is a ball of ice, dust and rock,” said Grandfather. “When it travels near the sun, the ice melts and makes a bright tail. The tail always points away from the sun.”

5 “Can I see it too?” asked Yusuf.

6 Grandfather laughed. “Halley's Comet comes back every seventy-six years. I saw it in 1986, so it will return in 2061. You will be an adult then, and you can tell your own grandchildren about it.”

7 Yusuf looked at the stars and smiled. He decided to write the date in his notebook so that he would never forget.

EXAM TIP

Read the whole text once for the main idea. Then read the questions. Go back to the text to check each answer.

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Questions

Yusuf and the Comet · Choose A, B or C

16 marks

1 DETAIL · 2 marks

Where did Yusuf and his grandfather sit?

(A) in the garden
(B) on the roof
(C) in a desert camp

2 DETAIL · 2 marks

What did they use to look at the stars?

(A) a telescope
(B) a camera
(C) binoculars

3 DETAIL · 2 marks

What is a comet made of?

(A) gas and fire
(B) ice, dust and rock
(C) metal and water

4 DETAIL · 2 marks

When will Halley's Comet return?

(A) in 2061
(B) in 2026
(C) in 1986

5 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "glowing" mean?

(A) very heavy
(B) very cold
(C) shining with light

6 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "melts" mean?

(A) becomes colder
(B) becomes liquid because of heat
(C) breaks into small pieces

7 CONNECTION · 2 marks

Yusuf and his grandfather spend time together looking at the stars. Which experience is most like theirs?

(A) I watch cartoons.
(B) I do my homework alone.
(C) My uncle teaches me to fish every weekend.

8 OVERALL MEANING · 2 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) A boy learns about a comet from his grandfather.
(B) How to use binoculars.
(C) A trip to the desert.

Mock 1 · Part 3B

Score: _____ / 16

Ayoob Adam

Mock Exam 1 · Part 4: Writing

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

40 marks



Write about an exciting trip you went on.

- Where did you go, and who went with you?
- What did you do and see?
- How did you feel about the trip?

Words I wrote: _____ Time to check: capital letters, full stops, spelling.

Ayoob Adam

Mock Exam 2

Try all parts in one go, like the real exam. Do not use your book or notes!

Reading 60 marks

Part 1 Choose the word (10 marks)

1 **The line for the roller coaster started at the ___ of the park.**

Ⓐ entrance Ⓑ habitat

2 **Rice with chicken is my favorite meal, and cake is my favorite ___.**

Ⓐ hobby Ⓑ dessert

3 **The goats live in a large ___ with a strong fence.**

Ⓐ enclosure Ⓑ compass

4 **A hippo is a ___ because it eats only plants.**

Ⓐ carnivore Ⓑ herbivore

5 **The ___ left early in the morning and climbed the mountain for five days.**

Ⓐ expedition Ⓑ crater

Part 2 Fill the gaps (10 marks)

A Day at the Camel Farm

Last Friday, my family **(1)** _____ a camel farm near Al Ain. The farmer, Mr. Saif, welcomed us at the gate. " **(2)** _____ do camels eat?" asked my little brother. "They eat grass and dry plants," said Mr. Saif. "They are herbivores." He also told us the rules. "You **(3)** _____ touch the camels gently, but you **(4)** _____ shout near them." He also told us that long ago, Bedouin families **(5)** _____ to travel across the desert on camels. We took many photos of the baby camels, and we drank sweet tea before we went home.

(1)	Ⓐ visit	Ⓑ visited	Ⓒ visiting
(2)	Ⓐ Who	Ⓑ Where	Ⓒ What
(3)	Ⓐ must to	Ⓑ must	Ⓒ musts
(4)	Ⓐ must not	Ⓑ not must	Ⓒ must not to
(5)	Ⓐ use to	Ⓑ used	Ⓒ using to

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Crossing the Empty Quarter

Exploring

3A · 24 marks



A desert caravan

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 The Empty Quarter, or Rub' al Khali, is the largest sand desert in the world. It covers parts of Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. For many years, very few people crossed it because it is so large, hot and dry.

2 The Bedouin people knew the desert well. They traveled in groups on camels, because a camel can walk for many days and carry heavy loads. They looked for wells, which are deep holes with water, and they could read the sand to find the right way. In the 1940s, a British explorer named Wilfred Thesiger traveled across the desert with Bedouin guides. He wrote a famous book about his trips.

3 Today, the desert is still difficult. In summer, the temperature can be above fifty degrees Celsius, and some of the dunes are very high. Modern explorers use GPS and strong cars, but they still carry extra water, and many of them still ask the Bedouin for advice.

EXAM TIP

Read the whole text once for the main idea. Then read the questions. Go back to the text to check each answer.

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Questions

Crossing the Empty Quarter · Choose A, B or C

24 marks

1 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

What is the Empty Quarter also called?

(A) Rub' al Khali
(B) Wadi Rum
(C) Al Ain Oasis

2 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

Where did Bedouin travelers look for water?

(A) in rivers
(B) in clouds
(C) in wells

3 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

Who traveled across the desert with Bedouin guides in the 1940s?

(A) a Moroccan writer
(B) a British explorer
(C) a space scientist

4 SPECIFIC INFORMATION · 3 marks

How hot can the temperature get in summer?

(A) above fifty degrees Celsius
(B) about twenty degrees Celsius
(C) below zero

5 DETAIL · 3 marks

Why did very few people cross the desert for many years?

(A) It was too cold.
(B) It had many rivers.
(C) It is large, hot and dry.

6 DETAIL · 3 marks

What do modern explorers still carry?

(A) a lot of snow
(B) extra water
(C) big boats

7 INFERENCE · 3 marks

What does the word "wells" mean in paragraph 2?

(A) kinds of tents
(B) deep holes with water
(C) small animals

8 OVERALL MEANING · 3 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) Why camels are dangerous
(B) How to build a car
(C) The Empty Quarter and how people travel across it

Mock 2 · Part 3A Score: _____ / 24

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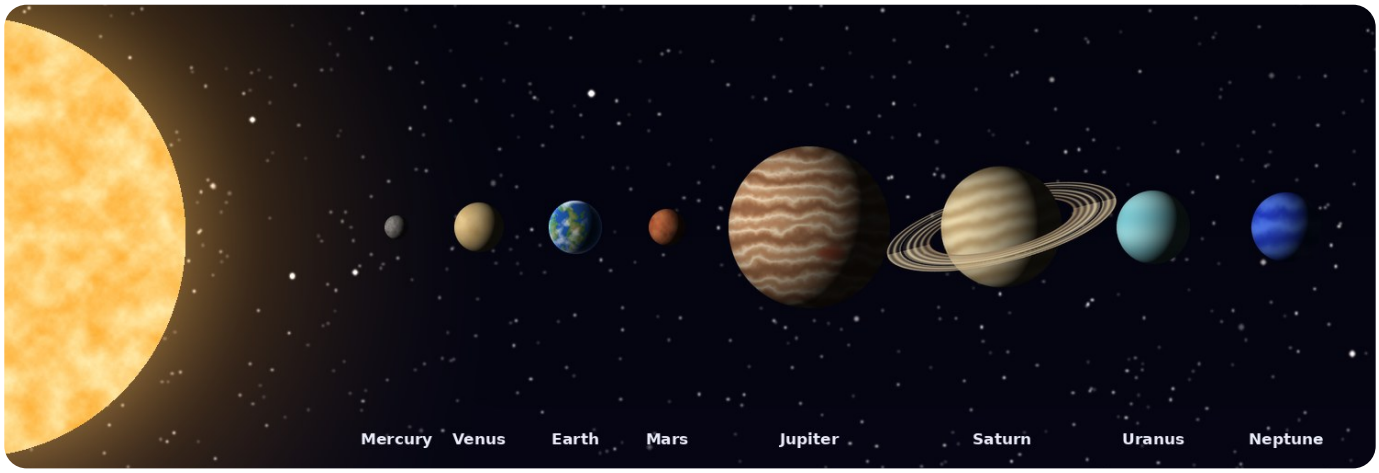
Layla and the Rings of Saturn

Our Solar System

3B · 16 marks



Our solar system

Read the text. Then answer the questions on the next page.

1 On Thursday, Layla's class visited the science museum. In the space room, a guide named Mr. Hamad showed them a big model of Saturn.

2 "What are those rings made of?" asked Layla.

3 "They are made of millions of pieces of ice and rock," answered Mr. Hamad. "Some pieces are as small as a grain of sand, and some are as big as a house."

4 "Why is Saturn so light?" asked her friend Rashid, lifting a small ball from the table.

5 "Because Saturn is a gas giant," said the guide. "It is mostly gas, so it is not heavy for its size."

6 Layla looked at the model for a long time. "One year on Saturn is about twenty-nine Earth years," read Mr. Hamad from a sign. "That is how long it takes to travel once around the sun."

7 Rashid laughed. "So my birthday would come only once every twenty-nine years!"

8 Before leaving, Layla bought a small poster of Saturn for her bedroom wall. "Now I will see Saturn every morning," she said happily.

EXAM TIP

Read the whole text once for the main idea. Then read the questions. Go back to the text to check each answer.

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Questions

Layla and the Rings of Saturn · Choose A, B or C

16 marks

1 DETAIL · 2 marks

When did Layla's class visit the science museum?

(A) on Thursday
(B) on Monday
(C) on Friday

2 DETAIL · 2 marks

What are Saturn's rings made of?

(A) gas and water
(B) ice and rock
(C) metal and sand

3 DETAIL · 2 marks

Why is Saturn not heavy for its size?

(A) It is a small planet.
(B) It is made of metal.
(C) It is mostly gas.

4 DETAIL · 2 marks

How long is one year on Saturn?

(A) about twelve Earth years
(B) about twenty-nine Earth years
(C) about one Earth year

5 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "model" mean in paragraph 1?

(A) a small copy of a real thing
(B) a kind of book
(C) a person in a photo

6 INFERENCE · 2 marks

What does "grain" mean in paragraph 3?

(A) a kind of food
(B) a tiny piece
(C) a heavy rock

7 CONNECTION · 2 marks

Layla put a poster of Saturn on her wall. Which person is most like Layla?

(A) A boy puts a picture of his favorite team on his wall.
(B) A girl forgets her homework.
(C) A boy is afraid of the dark.

8 OVERALL MEANING · 2 marks

What is the text mainly about?

(A) A trip to the beach
(B) How to make a model
(C) A school trip where students learn about Saturn

Mock 2 · Part 3B

Score: _____ / 16

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Mock Exam 2 · Part 4: Writing

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

40 marks



Write about a time you visited an interesting place with your family.

- Where did you go and who went with you?
- What did you see and do?
- What was the best part of the day?

Words I wrote: _____ Time to check: capital letters, full stops, spelling.

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Answer Key

Check your work with a different color pen. Read the reason when you are wrong!

Part 1

Test 1	1. **A** (hobby)	2. **B** (costume)	3. **A** (entrance)	4. **B** (attraction)	5. **A** (dessert)
Test 2	1. **A** (performance)	2. **B** (colorful)	3. **B** (carnivore)	4. **A** (herbivores)	5. **B** (enclosure)
Test 3	1. **A** (habitat)	2. **B** (telescope)	3. **A** (crater)	4. **B** (asteroid)	5. **A** (science)
Test 4	1. **B** (explorer)	2. **A** (expedition)	3. **B** (route)	4. **B** (discover)	5. **A** (survive)
Test 5	1. **A** (entrance)	2. **B** (hobby)	3. **A** (compass)	4. **B** (costume)	5. **A** (journey)
Test 6	1. **B** (herbivore)	2. **A** (telescope)	3. **B** (expedition)	4. **A** (asteroid)	5. **A** (survive)
Mock 1	1. **A** (performance)	2. **B** (attraction)	3. **B** (carnivore)	4. **A** (journey)	5. **B** (telescope)
Mock 2	1. **A** (entrance)	2. **B** (dessert)	3. **A** (enclosure)	4. **B** (herbivore)	5. **A** (expedition)

Part 2

Text 1	(1) **A** went	(2) **A** must wear	(3) **B** What	(4) **C** must not touch	(5) **B** because
Text 2	(1) **B** used to	(2) **C** look after	(3) **C** Be	(4) **C** What	(5) **A** when
Text 3	(1) **C** visited	(2) **A** What	(3) **C** must	(4) **B** Although	(5) **B** said
Text 4	(1) **C** went	(2) **B** Don't feed	(3) **C** eat	(4) **B** What	(5) **C** because
Text 5	(1) **A** used to be	(2) **C** listen	(3) **B** with	(4) **C** Because	(5) **B** because
Mock 1	(1) **B** visited	(2) **B** How	(3) **A** must not	(4) **B** must	(5) **A** used
Mock 2	(1) **B** visited	(2) **C** What	(3) **B** must	(4) **A** must not	(5) **B** used

Grammar quick checks

Check 1	1. **B** (went)	2. **A** (Where)	3. **B** (visit)
Check 2	1. **A** (Don't)	2. **B** (run)	3. **A** (used)
Check 3	1. **A** (look after)	2. **A** (because)	3. **A** (Although)

Part 3A (3 marks each)

Famous Modern Explorers

1. **B**	1953	Paragraph 2: "In 1953".
2. **C**	Calypso	Paragraph 3: the ship, the Calypso.
3. **A**	about eight days	Paragraph 4: about eight days.
4. **C**	breathe underwater	Paragraph 3: allowed people to breathe underwater.
5. **C**	The air was thin and cold.	Paragraph 2: the air was thin and cold.
6. **B**	So that millions of people could see them.	Paragraph 3: so that millions of people could see them.
7. **C**	the top of a mountain	The text says "the top, or summit".
8. **B**	Three explorers and what they did	Each paragraph introduces one explorer.

How Exploring Has Changed

1. **B**	by ship or on foot	Paragraph 1: by ship or on foot.
2. **C**	GPS	Paragraph 2: Explorers use GPS.
3. **A**	months or even years	Paragraph 1: months or even years.
4. **B**	maps, a compass and the stars	Paragraph 1: maps, a compass and the stars.
5. **A**	They did not have good food or medicine.	Paragraph 1: no good food or medicine.
6. **C**	healthy food in small packets	Paragraph 2: healthy food in small packets.
7. **C**	could not find the way	The maps were wrong, so they could not find the way.
8. **A**	Explorers long ago and explorers today	It compares exploring in the past and today.

Difficulties Explorers Face

1. **B**	the cold	Paragraph 2: the biggest problem is the cold.

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2. **A**	at a base camp	Paragraph 2: climbers stay at a base camp.
3. **C**	about 50 degrees	Paragraph 3: fifty degrees Celsius.
4. **A**	water	Paragraph 3: drink a lot of water.
5. **B**	so their bodies can get used to the height	Paragraph 2: so that their bodies can get used to the height.
6. **A**	big waves and storms	Paragraph 4: big waves and storms.
7. **B**	equipment, like ropes and tents	The text lists ropes, tents and warm clothes.
8. **A**	Explorers have different difficulties, but they think it is worth it.	It describes problems in three places, then says they are worth it.

Mock exams 1 and 2 · Part 3A

Ibn Battuta: A Great Traveler

1. **B**	Tangier	Paragraph 1: born in Tangier.
2. **C**	21	Paragraph 1: 21 years old.
3. **C**	more than 100,000 kilometers	Paragraph 2: more than 100,000 kilometers.
4. **A**	Traveling alone was dangerous.	Paragraph 2: because traveling alone was dangerous.
5. **C**	to visit Mecca	Paragraph 1: to visit the holy city of Mecca.
6. **A**	They read a book.	Paragraph 3: people still read the book.
7. **C**	groups of people who travel together	Joining caravans is safer than traveling alone.
8. **B**	The life and travels of a famous explorer	The whole text is about Ibn Battuta and his journeys.

Crossing the Empty Quarter

1. **A**	Rub' al Khali	Paragraph 1: "or Rub' al Khali".
2. **C**	in wells	Paragraph 2: they looked for wells.
3. **B**	a British explorer	Paragraph 2: a British explorer named Wilfred Thesiger.
4. **A**	above fifty degrees Celsius	Paragraph 3: above fifty degrees Celsius.
5. **C**	It is large, hot and dry.	Paragraph 1: it is so large, hot and dry.
6. **B**	extra water	Paragraph 3: they still carry extra water.
7. **B**	deep holes with water	The text explains: deep holes with water.
8. **C**	The Empty Quarter and how people travel across it	Every paragraph is about the desert and crossing it.

Part 3B (2 marks each)

Noor's Night in the Desert

1. **B**	to a desert camp near Al Ain	Paragraph 1: a desert camp near Al Ain.
2. **C**	a big telescope	Paragraph 1: a big telescope.
3. **B**	four	Paragraph 3: four tiny moons.
4. **A**	Sunlight reflects off its clouds.	Uncle Khalid: sunlight reflects off its clouds.
5. **B**	very surprised and happy	Noor sees Jupiter and its moons, so she is very surprised and happy.
6. **A**	a long, thin line of light	It "crossed the sky", so it is a long line.
7. **B**	Bright city lights make it hard to see stars.	Background knowledge: city lights hide stars.
8. **C**	A family night of stargazing in the desert	The whole story is about one night of looking at the sky.

Science Day: The Asteroid Experiment

1. **B**	flour	Paragraph 1: a tray with flour.
2. **A**	a small ball	Paragraph 1: a small ball.
3. **C**	rock and metal	Ms. Huda: rock and metal.
4. **B**	telescopes	Paragraph 4: watch the sky with telescopes.
5. **C**	stay alive	Many animals could not survive = they did not stay alive.
6. **A**	say what will happen before it happens	Scientists try to say where asteroids will go before they get there.
7. **C**	A stone thrown hard into sand makes a deeper hole.	A faster, harder hit makes a bigger hole.
8. **A**	A science experiment about asteroids and craters	The class does an experiment and learns about asteroids.

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Mock exams 1 and 2 · Part 3B

Yusuf and the Comet

1. **B**	on the roof	Paragraph 1: on the roof.
2. **C**	binoculars	Paragraph 1: through binoculars.
3. **B**	ice, dust and rock	Grandfather: a ball of ice, dust and rock.
4. **A**	in 2061	Grandfather: it will return in 2061.
5. **C**	shining with light	A bright star with a glowing tail = shining.
6. **B**	becomes liquid because of heat	Near the sun, ice melts and makes a bright tail.
7. **C**	My uncle teaches me to fish every weekend.	Spending time and learning with a family member.
8. **A**	A boy learns about a comet from his grandfather.	Yusuf asks, and Grandfather explains about the comet.

Layla and the Rings of Saturn

1. **A**	on Thursday	Paragraph 1: On Thursday.
2. **B**	ice and rock	Paragraph 3: millions of pieces of ice and rock.
3. **C**	It is mostly gas.	Paragraph 5: it is mostly gas.
4. **B**	about twenty-nine Earth years	Paragraph 6: about twenty-nine Earth years.
5. **A**	a small copy of a real thing	It is a big copy of Saturn that students can look at.
6. **B**	a tiny piece	A grain of sand is a tiny piece.
7. **A**	A boy puts a picture of his favorite team on his wall.	Both people put a picture of something they love on a wall.
8. **C**	A school trip where students learn about Saturn	The class visits a museum and learns about Saturn.

PART 4 · WRITING

Writing has no single right answer. Compare your text with the Model Text and your check-list. Ask your teacher to read it and give you feedback.

Bonus · Spelling practice: look, cover, write, check

Word	Cover it. Write it.	Check
costume		☐
attraction		☐
performance		☐
entrance		☐
colorful		☐
dessert		☐
carnivore		☐
herbivore		☐
habitat		☐
enclosure		☐
telescope		☐
asteroid		☐
expedition		☐
explorer		☐
journey		☐

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My Progress Tracker

Color the bar or write your score after each practice. Aim to improve every time!

What I practiced	Date	Score	I feel...
Part 1 · Test 1		_____ /10	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 1 · Test 2		_____ /10	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 1 · Test 3		_____ /10	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 1 · Test 4		_____ /10	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 1 · Test 5		_____ /10	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 1 · Test 6		_____ /10	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 2 · Texts 1–5		_____ /50	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 3A · Text 1		_____ /24	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 3A · Text 2		_____ /24	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 3A · Text 3		_____ /24	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 3B · Story 1		_____ /16	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 3B · Story 2		_____ /16	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 4 · Task 1		_____ /40	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 4 · Task 2		_____ /40	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Part 4 · Task 3		_____ /40	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Mock exam 1 · Reading		_____ /60	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Mock exam 1 · Writing		_____ /40	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Mock exam 2 · Reading		_____ /60	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help
Mock exam 2 · Writing		_____ /40	☐ Great ☐ OK ☐ Need help

MY 3 GOALS BEFORE THE EXAM

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MY TROUBLE WORDS

Words I still need to learn:

_____

_____

_____







Good luck! Every page you finish makes you stronger. Believe in yourself and do your best.

The pictures in this booklet are illustrations created for these lessons. The reading texts are original and follow the topics and question styles of the Term 1 exam specification.

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