

مراجعة أوراق عمل الوحدة التاسعة Earth Planet الأسبوع السادس



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

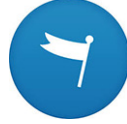
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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

ملزمة جميع دروس ووحدات الفصل الثالث	1
حل اختبار شامل للفصل في فهم المقروء والقواعد والمفردات	2
اختبار شامل للفصل في فهم المقروء والقواعد والمفردات	3
حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي القسم الالكتروني المسار العام	4
مراجعة كتابة نهائية متبوعة بالإجابات منهج أكسس	5

Planet Earth – Unit Quiz – Week Six

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the text carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

Planet Earth is our home. It has seven large land areas called continents. Between the continents are big oceans. Different parts of Earth have different climates. Some places, like deserts, are very hot. Other places, near the North and South Poles, are very cold.

Every day, people use energy. Much of this energy comes from oil, gas, and coal. These are called fossil fuels. When we burn fossil fuels, they create pollution. Pollution is harmful to the planet. It causes the global temperature to rise. This is called global warming.

One way to help Earth is to recycle. Recycling means turning old things like paper, plastic, and glass into new products. When we recycle, we create less waste. Another good habit is to use less energy. For example, turning off lights when you leave a room saves energy.

Small daily habits can make a big difference. If everyone helps, we can protect our planet for the future.

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. How many continents does Earth have?
 - A. Five
 - B. Six
 - C. Seven
2. What is between the continents?
 - A. Deserts
 - B. Oceans
 - C. Mountains
3. What is the weather pattern of a place called?
 - A. Temperature
 - B. Pollution
 - C. Climate
4. Which places are very cold according to the text?
 - A. Deserts

- B. Near the Poles
 - C. Near the equator
 - 5. What are oil, gas, and coal called together?
 - A. Natural resources
 - B. Fossil fuels
 - C. Recycled materials
 - 6. What happens when we burn fossil fuels?
 - A. We create clean air
 - B. We create pollution
 - C. We lower the temperature
 - 7. What does global warming cause?
 - A. The temperature to rise
 - B. The temperature to drop
 - C. More recycling
 - 8. What does recycling turn old things into?
 - A. More waste
 - B. New products
 - C. Fossil fuels
 - 9. Which of these is a good daily habit mentioned in the text?
 - A. Leaving lights on
 - B. Burning more coal
 - C. Turning off lights when leaving a room
 - 10. What does the text say about small daily habits?
 - A. They are not important
 - B. They can make a big difference
 - C. Only big changes help the planet
-

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

- 1. The _____ in the Sahara Desert is very hot and dry.
 - A. pollution
 - B. climate
 - C. recycle

2. Factories often create _____ that harms the air and water.
 - A. energy
 - B. temperature
 - C. pollution
3. Please _____ your plastic bottles instead of throwing them away.
 - A. recycle
 - B. scan
 - C. locate
4. Solar power is a clean source of _____.
 - A. waste
 - B. energy
 - C. passage
5. A _____ problem like climate change affects everyone in the world.
 - A. local
 - B. natural
 - C. global

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning.

6. **continent**
 - A. A large land area
 - B. A type of weather
 - C. A kind of energy
7. **temperature**
 - A. How hot or cold something is
 - B. The speed of wind
 - C. The amount of rain
8. **scan** (as in reading)
 - A. To read slowly and carefully
 - B. To look quickly for specific information
 - C. To write a long passage
9. **habit**
 - A. Something you do once
 - B. Something you do regularly
 - C. Something you never do
10. **natural**
 - A. Made by machines
 - B. Found in nature
 - C. Artificial and fake

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Yes/No Questions (G.17.1) – Questions 1–4

1. _____ the Earth go around the Sun?
A. Is
B. Do
C. Does
2. _____ recycling important for the planet?
A. Is
B. Are
C. Do
3. _____ you turn off the TV when nobody is watching?
A. Does
B. Are
C. Do
4. _____ your family recycle paper at home?
A. Does
B. Is
C. Are

Present Simple (G.13.1) – Questions 5–10

5. She always _____ her plastic bottles.
A. recycle
B. recycles
C. recycling
6. The sun _____ us light and heat.
A. give
B. gives
C. giving
7. We _____ careful about the environment.
A. is
B. am
C. are

8. He _____ throw away glass. He recycles it.
A. don't
B. doesn't
C. isn't
9. _____ they use too much water every day?
A. Does
B. Is
C. Do
10. I _____ energy when I turn off the lights.
A. save
B. saves
C. saving
-

D. Writing (10 points)

Choose **only one** topic. Write **4–6 complete sentences**.

Topic A – Expressing opinion (FL.16)

Describe one daily habit that helps protect Planet Earth.

Use at least three of these words:

- recycle
- energy
- pollution
- waste

Give at least one reason for your opinion.

OR

Topic B – Giving a warning (FL.21)

Write a short warning to a friend about pollution.

Tell them what *not* to do and what *to do* instead.

Use at least three of these words:

- plastic
- temperature
- global

- climate
-

Planet Earth – Unit Quiz (Week 7: Land and Water / Protecting the Environment)

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the text carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

Earth has many different kinds of land and water. Land includes mountains, valleys, and coasts. A coast is where the land meets the ocean. A valley is the low land between mountains or hills. Some land has volcanoes, which are mountains that can erupt with hot lava.

Water is also very important. Oceans, rivers, and lakes cover most of Earth. Too much rain can cause a flood. Floods happen when water covers land that is usually dry. Floods can damage homes and farms.

Sometimes land becomes dry and unhealthy. Desertification is when good land turns into desert. This often happens when there is no rain for a long time. Another problem is erosion. Erosion is when wind or water carries away soil. Without healthy soil, plants cannot grow.

Different regions of the world face different problems. Some regions have many floods. Other regions struggle with desertification. Protecting our land and water is very important for the future.

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. What is a coast?
 - A. Low land between mountains
 - B. Where land meets the ocean
 - C. A mountain that erupts
2. What is a valley?
 - A. High land with steep sides
 - B. Low land between mountains or hills
 - C. Land that meets the ocean

3. What can a volcano do?
 - A. Cause a flood
 - B. Carry away soil
 - C. Erupt with hot lava
 4. What covers most of Earth according to the text?
 - A. Mountains and valleys
 - B. Oceans, rivers, and lakes
 - C. Deserts and coasts
 5. What is a flood?
 - A. When wind carries away soil
 - B. When water covers dry land
 - C. When good land turns into desert
 6. What can floods damage?
 - A. Only rivers
 - B. Homes and farms
 - C. Volcanoes
 7. What is desertification?
 - A. When good land turns into desert
 - B. When soil becomes very healthy
 - C. When volcanoes erupt
 8. What causes erosion?
 - A. Volcanoes and floods
 - B. Wind or water carrying away soil
 - C. Too many plants growing
 9. Why is healthy soil important?
 - A. So plants can grow
 - B. So floods can happen
 - C. So deserts can form
 10. What does the text say about different regions?
 - A. All regions have the same problems
 - B. Some regions have floods, others have desertification
 - C. No regions have any problems
-

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. We live near the ocean, so we often walk along the _____.
 - A. valley
 - B. coast
 - C. volcano
2. Too much rain caused a terrible _____ that destroyed many houses.
 - A. desertification
 - B. erosion
 - C. flood
3. The _____ between the two mountains is very green and beautiful.
 - A. valley
 - B. coast
 - C. region
4. Wind and water can cause _____, which removes healthy soil.
 - A. erosion
 - B. flood
 - C. volcano
5. This _____ of the country is very dry and hot all year.
 - A. valley
 - B. region
 - C. coast

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **soil**
 - A. The top layer of earth where plants grow
 - B. A large body of water
 - C. A type of mountain
7. **desertification**
 - A. When a desert becomes a forest
 - B. When good land becomes desert
 - C. When a volcano erupts
8. **volcano**
 - A. A low area between hills
 - B. A mountain that can erupt with lava
 - C. Where land meets the sea
9. **erosion**
 - A. The process of soil being carried away
 - B. The process of land becoming desert
 - C. The process of water rising

10. **region**

- A. A small village
- B. A large area of land with similar features
- C. A single mountain

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Coordinating Conjunctions (G.6.1) – Questions 1–10

Use: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

1. We wanted to go to the beach, _____ it started raining.
 - A. so
 - B. but
 - C. for
2. You can recycle your bottles, _____ you can throw them in the trash.
 - A. or
 - B. nor
 - C. yet
3. He does not recycle, _____ does he save energy.
 - A. or
 - B. nor
 - C. so
4. The river flooded many homes, _____ people had to leave.
 - A. but
 - B. for
 - C. so
5. She planted many trees, _____ she wanted to stop erosion.
 - A. for
 - B. but
 - C. or
6. The soil was very dry, _____ the plants could not grow.
 - A. nor
 - B. so
 - C. yet
7. We should protect the environment, _____ future generations need a healthy planet.
 - A. but
 - B. for
 - C. or

8. Desertification is a serious problem, _____ many people do not know about it.
A. so
B. nor
C. yet
9. You can live near a volcano, _____ you must be careful.
A. but
B. so
C. for
10. Erosion carries away soil, _____ farmers lose their crops.
A. nor
B. and
C. yet

D. Writing – Paragraph (10 points)

Write **one paragraph** of approximately **100 words**. **Choose ONE topic below.**

Topic A: Protecting Land and Water

Write a paragraph explaining **why it is important to protect land and water**.
Use these prompts to help you:

- What problems can happen to land? (desertification, erosion)
- What problems can happen with water? (floods)
- Why is healthy soil important?
- What can people do to help?

Prompts to include in your paragraph:

soil erosion flood protect region

Topic B: Expressing Your Opinion (FL.16)

Write a paragraph giving **your opinion** about one way to protect the environment.
Use these prompts to help you:

- What is the environmental problem you are worried about?
- What do you think people should do?

- Why is your idea important?
- What might happen if people do nothing?

Prompts to include in your paragraph:

connect describe explain organise structure

Planet Earth – Unit Quiz (Week 8: Clean Energy / Talking About Hobbies)

A. Listening Comprehension – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Instructions: Read the text below carefully. Imagine you are listening to a teacher or audio recording. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

Listening Text:

"Hello everyone. Today we will talk about clean energy. First, let me explain what renewable energy means. Renewable energy comes from natural sources that never run out. For example, wind and sunlight are renewable. Second, we use wind turbines to make energy from the wind. Third, solar panels capture energy from the sun.

Now, why is clean energy important? Fossil fuels like coal and oil create pollution. This pollution harms the environment. It also causes global warming. Clean energy, on the other hand, does not create waste or pollution.

Conservation is another important word. Conservation means using less energy. For example, turning off lights saves energy. Recycling also helps protect natural resources.

Finally, everyone can help. You can save energy at home. You can learn about renewable energy. You can share what you learn with friends. Together, we can protect our planet."

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. What is the first thing the speaker explains?
 - A. What fossil fuels are
 - B. What renewable energy means
 - C. How to recycle
2. What are two examples of renewable energy sources mentioned?
 - A. Coal and oil

- B. Wind and sunlight
- C. Gas and nuclear power
- 3. What do wind turbines do?
 - A. Create pollution
 - B. Make energy from the wind
 - C. Capture energy from the sun
- 4. What do solar panels capture?
 - A. Energy from the wind
 - B. Energy from the sun
 - C. Energy from water
- 5. Why are fossil fuels bad according to the speaker?
 - A. They are too expensive
 - B. They create pollution
 - C. They are hard to find
- 6. What does clean energy NOT create?
 - A. Energy
 - B. Waste or pollution
 - C. Electricity
- 7. What does "conservation" mean?
 - A. Using more energy
 - B. Using less energy
 - C. Creating new energy
- 8. What is one example of conservation given in the text?
 - A. Building more factories
 - B. Turning off lights
 - C. Driving more cars
- 9. What does recycling help protect?
 - A. Wind turbines
 - B. Natural resources
 - C. Fossil fuels
- 10. What does the speaker suggest you can share with friends?
 - A. Your homework
 - B. What you learn about clean energy
 - C. Your old bottles

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. _____ energy comes from sources that never run out, like wind and sun.
 - A. Renewable
 - B. Fossil
 - C. Waste
2. We need to _____ the environment by reducing pollution.
 - A. waste
 - B. protect
 - C. discuss
3. _____ means using less of something so we do not run out.
 - A. Pollution
 - B. Conservation
 - C. Conversation
4. Water is a natural _____ that all living things need.
 - A. resource
 - B. hobby
 - C. partner
5. _____ energy from the wind is clean and does not create pollution.
 - A. Waste
 - B. Wind
 - C. Fossil

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **environment**
 - A. The natural world around us
 - B. A type of energy
 - C. A conversation with friends
7. **recycle**
 - A. Throw away old things
 - B. Turn old things into new products
 - C. Use more energy
8. **waste**
 - A. Things we keep and use again
 - B. Things we throw away because we do not need them
 - C. Things that help the environment
9. **resource**
 - A. Something that is always bad
 - B. Something that can be used to help you
 - C. Something you throw away

10. **hobby**

- A. An activity you do for work
- B. An activity you do for fun in your free time
- C. A type of clean energy

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Sequencing Adverbs (G.2.2) – Questions 1–5

Choose the correct sequencing word to complete each sentence.

1. _____, I wake up in the morning. _____, I eat breakfast. _____, I go to school.
A. Finally / Next / First
B. First / Next / Finally
C. Next / Finally / First
2. _____, turn off the lights. _____, unplug your phone charger. _____, close the windows.
A. First / Finally / Next
B. Finally / First / Next
C. First / Next / Finally
3. _____, she recycled the plastic bottle. _____, she washed it. _____, she put it in the recycling bin.
A. Finally / First / Next
B. First / Next / Finally
C. Next / Finally / First
4. _____, we learned about renewable energy. _____, we talked about conservation. _____, we made a plan to save energy at home.
A. First / Next / Finally
B. Finally / First / Next
C. Next / Finally / First
5. _____, I will explain what pollution is. _____, I will give some examples. _____, I will tell you how to help.
A. Finally / Next / First
B. First / Next / Finally
C. Next / Finally / First

Past Simple (G.14.1) – Questions 6–10

Complete the sentence with the correct past simple form.

6. Last weekend, I _____ to the beach with my family.
A. go
B. went
C. gone
7. She _____ a presentation about clean energy yesterday.
A. give
B. gives
C. gave
8. We _____ very happy when we saw the recycling program.
A. was
B. were
C. is
9. He _____ his hobby to his partner during class.
A. describe
B. described
C. describing
10. They _____ not _____ enough water yesterday.
A. do / conserve
B. did / conserve
C. did / conserved

D. Writing – Retelling a Past Experience (10 points)

Write **one paragraph** of approximately **100 words** retelling a short past experience.

Use past simple tense (G.14.1) and sequencing adverbs (G.2.2):

First Next Then After that Finally

Choose ONE topic below.

Topic A: A Time You Helped the Environment

Think about a time in the past when you did something to help the environment.

Use these questions to help you:

- What did you do? (recycled, saved energy, planted a tree, picked up trash, etc.)
- When did it happen? (last week, last month, last summer, etc.)
- Who were you with?
- How did you feel?
- What happened in the end?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

environment protect recycle waste resource

Topic B: A Past Experience Talking About a Hobby (FL.16 / FL.17)

Think about a time when you **discussed a hobby with a partner or friend**.

Use these questions to help you:

- What hobby did you talk about?
- Who did you talk to?
- What did you say? What did they say?
- Did they share an opinion or suggest something?
- Did you agree or disagree?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

conversation discuss hobby opinion share suggest respond

Planet Earth – Unit Quiz (Lessons 33–36: A Story About the Future / My Weekend) Week Nine

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the short story carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

The Clean River Project

Maya lived in a small town near a river. When she was younger, the river was clean and blue. Fish swam everywhere. But last year, something changed. People started throwing trash into the river. Factories near the town put dirty water into the river too. The river became brown and smelled bad. The fish disappeared.

Maya felt sad. She talked to her friends about the problem. "This is our local problem," she said. "We have a responsibility to fix it."

First, Maya and her friends cleaned the trash from the riverbanks. Next, they talked to the factory owners. They asked the factories to stop putting dirty water into the river.

Finally, they started a community project. Every Saturday, twenty people came to clean the river together.

After three months, the river started to look better. The water became clearer. Some fish came back. Maya saw that small actions could make a big difference. She learned that one person can help find a solution.

Now, Maya feels proud of her town. She knows that everyone has a responsibility to protect the environment. She hopes other communities will do the same.

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. What was the river like when Maya was younger?
 - A. Brown and smelly
 - B. Clean and blue with many fish
 - C. Dry and empty
2. What changed last year?
 - A. The fish came back
 - B. People started throwing trash into the river
 - C. Maya moved to a new town
3. What made the river become brown and smell bad?
 - A. Too much rain
 - B. Trash and dirty water from factories
 - C. The hot weather
4. How did Maya feel when she saw the dirty river?
 - A. Happy
 - B. Sad
 - C. Angry
5. What did Maya call the problem?
 - A. A global problem
 - B. A local problem
 - C. A future problem
6. What did Maya say people have to fix the problem?
 - A. A responsibility
 - B. A solution
 - C. A project
7. What did Maya and her friends do first?
 - A. Talked to factory owners
 - B. Cleaned trash from the riverbanks
 - C. Started a community project

8. How often did the community project happen?
 - A. Every day
 - B. Every Saturday
 - C. Once a month
 9. What happened after three months?
 - A. The river became worse
 - B. The river started to look better and some fish came back
 - C. Everyone stopped coming to clean
 10. What did Maya learn from her experience?
 - A. One person cannot make a difference
 - B. Small actions can make a big difference
 - C. Only factories can solve pollution problems
-

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. The whole _____ came together to clean the park. Everyone helped.
 - A. community
 - B. decision
 - C. responsibility
2. We need to find a _____ to the pollution problem before it gets worse.
 - A. project
 - B. solution
 - C. experience
3. It is our _____ to take care of the environment.
 - A. problem
 - B. responsibility
 - C. event
4. The _____ store near my house sells only organic food.
 - A. local
 - B. past
 - C. global
5. We need to _____ the school garden by adding new soil and plants.
 - A. improve

- B. remember
- C. happen

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **problem**
 - A. A difficult situation that needs a solution
 - B. A fun activity you do with friends
 - C. A type of clean energy
 7. **project**
 - A. A single action that takes one minute
 - B. A planned activity that takes time and effort
 - C. A type of pollution
 8. **decision**
 - A. A question you ask someone
 - B. A choice you make after thinking
 - C. A mistake you make
 9. **event**
 - A. Something that happens, especially something important
 - B. A person you talk to
 - C. A place where you live
 10. **experience**
 - A. Something you plan to do in the future
 - B. Something that happens to you that teaches you something
 - C. A book you read
-

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Past Simple (G.14.1) – Questions 1–10

Complete the sentence with the correct past simple form.

1. Last summer, I _____ to visit my grandmother in the countryside.
 - A. go
 - B. went
 - C. goes

2. She _____ a new recycling bin for her kitchen yesterday.
A. buy
B. buys
C. bought
 3. We _____ very tired after cleaning the beach all morning.
A. was
B. were
C. is
 4. He _____ his homework before he went outside to play.
A. finish
B. finished
C. finishes
 5. They _____ not _____ the community meeting last week.
A. do / attend
B. did / attend
C. did / attended
 6. The river _____ clean and beautiful before the factory opened.
A. is
B. were
C. was
 7. I _____ a great idea for the school environment project.
A. have
B. has
C. had
 8. She _____ to her friend about the pollution problem yesterday.
A. talk
B. talked
C. talking
 9. We _____ the whole park in just two hours!
A. clean
B. cleans
C. cleaned
 10. What time _____ you _____ home after the event?
A. did / arrive
B. do / arrive
C. did / arrived
-

D. Writing – Personal Recount About a Past Event (10 points)

Write **one paragraph** of approximately **100 words** recounting a past event.

Use past simple tense (G.14.1) including the verb 'to be'.

Use time phrases from the list below.

Time phrases to use (choose at least two):

yesterday last week last month last summer two days ago when I was younger a long time ago

Choose ONE topic below.

Topic A: A Time You Helped Solve a Local Problem

Think about a time in the past when you helped solve a problem in your local community.

Use these questions to help you:

- What was the problem? (litter, dirty park, no recycling, etc.)
- When did it happen?
- Who was with you?
- What did you do to help?
- What was the result? Did things improve?
- How did you feel after?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

community problem solution improve responsibility

Topic B: A Memorable Weekend Event

Think about a past weekend when something interesting or important happened.

Use these questions to help you:

- What was the event? (a birthday, a trip, a festival, a family gathering, etc.)
- When did it happen? (last weekend, yesterday, two weeks ago)
- What happened first? Next? Finally?
- Who was there?
- Why do you remember this experience?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

event experience happen past remember report (you can "report" what someone said or what happened)

Planet Earth – Unit Quiz (Week 10: New Words in Context / Tell the Main Points)

A. Listening Comprehension – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Instructions: Read each short sentence or mini-passage carefully. Use context clues to guess the meaning of the underlined word. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

In a real classroom, the teacher would read each sentence aloud. Here, read each item carefully.

Questions 1–3:

Listen to (read) each sentence. Guess the meaning of the underlined word.

1. The **arid** desert receives less than 25 centimetres of rain every year.
What does **arid** mean?
A. Very wet and rainy
B. Very dry with little rain
C. Very cold and icy
2. Because of the **drought**, farmers could not grow any crops for six months.
What does **drought** mean?
A. A long period of no rain
B. A very strong wind storm
C. A flood that destroys homes
3. The **biodiversity** in the Amazon rainforest includes thousands of different animals, plants, and insects.
What does **biodiversity** mean?
A. The variety of living things in one place
B. The weather patterns in a region
C. The amount of pollution in an area

Questions 4–6:

Read each sentence. Use the position and meaning of the underlined word to choose the correct answer.

4. The **sustainable** farming method does not harm the soil, so farmers can use the same land for many years.
What does **sustainable** mean?
A. Something that destroys resources quickly
B. Something that can continue without harming the environment
C. Something that is very expensive
5. The factory will **eliminate** all single-use plastic by the end of this year.
What does **eliminate** mean?
A. To create more of something
B. To remove or get rid of something completely
C. To recycle something into a new product
6. The **emissions** from cars and trucks are a major cause of air pollution in big cities.
What does **emissions** mean?
A. Gases released into the air
B. Water used for cleaning
C. Soil carried away by wind
-

Questions 7–10:

Read each short passage. Guess the meaning of the underlined word based on the context.

7. The new law requires **composting** of food waste. People put banana peels, apple cores, and coffee grounds into a special bin. After a few months, this waste turns into rich soil for gardens.
What does **composting** mean?
A. Throwing food in the trash
B. Turning food waste into soil
C. Burning food waste for energy
8. Many coastal cities are building **barriers** to stop the ocean from flooding the streets. These walls and gates protect homes and businesses during big storms.
What does **barriers** mean?
A. Things that let water pass through easily

- B. Things that block or stop something
 - C. Things that create more pollution
9. Solar panels are **efficient** because they convert 85% of sunlight into usable electricity. Older methods only converted 15%.
What does **efficient** mean?
- A. Wasting a lot of energy
 - B. Working well without wasting energy
 - C. Being very expensive to build
10. The **advocate** spoke to the city council about planting more trees. She asked them to pass new laws to protect the local forest.
What does **advocate** mean?
- A. A person who supports and speaks for a cause
 - B. A person who works in a factory
 - C. A person who cuts down trees
-

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct word (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. When you read a new word, look at the _____ around it to understand the meaning.
 - A. context
 - B. phrase
 - C. position
2. I can _____ that the word means something bad because the sentence talks about pollution and sickness.
 - A. guess
 - B. describe
 - C. retell
3. What is the exact _____ of the word "sustainable" in this sentence?
 - A. meaning
 - B. evidence
 - C. point
4. An unfamiliar word is a word you do not _____.
 - A. know

- B. summarise
- C. support
- 5. The _____ of a word in a sentence can help you understand its meaning. For example, adjectives often come before nouns.
 - A. position
 - B. phrase
 - C. context

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

- 6. **unfamiliar**
 - A. Not known or recognised
 - B. Very common and easy
 - C. Friendly and helpful
- 7. **phrase**
 - A. A single letter
 - B. A small group of words
 - C. A long book
- 8. **sentence**
 - A. A single word
 - B. A group of words that expresses a complete thought
 - C. A type of punctuation
- 9. **summarise**
 - A. To write every single word from a text
 - B. To tell the main points in a short way
 - C. To guess the meaning of new words
- 10. **evidence**
 - A. A guess without any facts
 - B. Information that supports an idea or shows something is true
 - C. A type of pollution

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Coordinating Conjunctions (G.6.1) – Questions 1–10

Use: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

1. The text was difficult, _____ I used context clues to understand it.
A. so
B. but
C. for
2. She did not know the word, _____ did she know how to guess its meaning.
A. or
B. nor
C. yet
3. You can summarise the main point in one sentence, _____ you can write a short paragraph.
A. nor
B. but
C. or
4. The student listened carefully, _____ she was able to guess the new vocabulary.
A. for
B. so
C. yet
5. He tried to understand the unfamiliar word, _____ the context was not clear.
A. but
B. so
C. for
6. We need to find evidence from the text, _____ our summary will not be strong.
A. and
B. or
C. nor
7. She retold the main points clearly, _____ she used linking words to connect her ideas.
A. and
B. but
C. yet
8. The word's position helped me, _____ the words around it also gave clues.
A. nor
B. but
C. and
9. He did not guess the meaning correctly, _____ he kept trying until he understood.
A. so
B. yet
C. for
10. The teacher explained the strategy, _____ the students practised using it with new sentences.

- A. and
 - B. but
 - C. nor
-

D. Writing – Summarising Main Points (10 points)

Write **one paragraph** of approximately **100 words** summarising the main points of a text.

Use linking words (coordinating conjunctions) to connect your ideas:

and but or so for nor yet

Use the summarising language from the vocabulary section:

main point summarise retell describe evidence support

Instructions:

Read the short text below. Then write a summary of its main points.

Text to summarise:

Climate change is affecting our planet in many ways. First, global temperatures are rising. This causes ice at the North and South Poles to melt. When ice melts, sea levels rise. Rising sea levels can flood coastal cities. Second, weather is becoming more extreme. Some places have longer droughts and wildfires. Other places have heavier rains and bigger floods. Third, animals are losing their homes. Polar bears need sea ice to hunt. When the ice disappears, polar bears cannot find food.

However, there is hope. People around the world are working on solutions. Many countries are using more solar and wind energy. These clean energy sources do not create pollution. Communities are planting trees and protecting forests. Individuals can help too. Turning off lights, recycling, and using less water are small actions that make a big difference.

In conclusion, climate change is a serious problem, but everyone can be part of the solution.

Write your summary here. Remember to:

- Identify the **main points** (at least 3)
- **Retell** them in your own words
- Use **linking words** to connect your ideas
- Include **evidence** from the text



E. Speaking (Adapted to Writing) – Describing Past Experiences (Bonus – 2 points)

Use FL.31 (Describing past experiences and events) and linking words.

Write 2–3 sentences describing a time when you **guessed the meaning of a new word** from context.

Include:

- What the word was
- Where you saw/heard it (in a book, in class, in a conversation)
- What clues helped you guess the meaning

Example start:

"Last week in class, I heard the word 'renewable' for the first time..."

End of Quiz

Good luck!