

English EOT3 Review Booklet



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Ibrahim Islam

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب 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

Review for Reading and Maze Test

1

الوزاري الهيكل وفق Mega Revision Booklet

2

مراجعة أوراق عمل الوحدة التاسعة Earth Planet الأسبوع السادس

3

ملزمة جميع دروس ووحدات الفصل الثالث

4

حل اختبار شامل للفصل في فهم المقروء والقواعد والمفردات

5

***English EOT3 Review Booklet for Grade
6 Advanced***

**هيكل اللغة الإنجليزية للفصل الدراسي الثالث
للسف السادس متقدم**

***By
Mr. Islam Ibrahim***

Vocabulary:

Word	Arabic Meaning	Simple English Example
fast	سريع	The car is very fast.
heavy	ثقيل	This big box is too heavy to lift.
light	خفيف / ضوء	Feathers are very light. / Turn on the light.
short	قصير	The boy is short, but his brother is tall.
slow	بطيء	Turtles are known to be slow animals.
strong	قوي	He is strong and can lift big weights.
tall	طويل القامة	There are many tall trees in the forest.
young	صغير السن / شاب	The young puppy loves to run around.
blind	أعمى	A blind person cannot see.
brain	دماغ / مخ	We use our brain to think and learn.
braille	طريقة برايل (للمكفوفين)	Blind people use braille to read books.
deaf	أصم	A deaf person cannot hear sounds.
senses	حواس	Hearing and sight are two of our five senses.
technology	تكنولوجيا	Smartphones are a great piece of technology.
touch	يلمس / لمس	Please do not touch the wet paint.
blood	دم	Blood pumps through our entire body.
bones	عظام	Our bones help us stand up straight.
cells	خلايا	Human bodies are made of millions of tiny cells.
heart	قلب	I can feel my heart beating after running.
lungs	رئتان	We use our lungs to breathe fresh air.
organs	أعضاء الجسم	The heart and lungs are important body organs.

Word	Arabic Meaning	Simple English Example
tissue	نسيج (حيوي) / منديل	Muscles are made of a special type of tissue.
ancient	قديم جداً / أثري	The Egyptians built the ancient pyramids.
cooking pots	أواني الطبخ	My mom bought new cooking pots for the kitchen.
discovery	اكتشاف	The discovery of fire changed human history.
history	تاريخ	We learn about old kings in our history class.
ruins	بقايا / أطلال	Tourists love to visit the old Roman ruins.
tools	أدوات	A hammer and a screwdriver are helpful tools.
disgusting	مقزز / مقرف	The rotten food smelled absolutely disgusting.
extreme	شديد / متطرف	This desert has extreme heat during summer.
instructor	معلم / مدرب	The driving instructor taught me how to park.
parachute	مظلة هبوط	The pilot jumped safely using a parachute.
season	فصل من فصول السنة	Winter is my favorite season because of the snow.
strange	غريب	I heard a strange noise coming from the basement.
eagles	نسور / عقاب	Eagles fly high up in the sky to search for food.
igloos	بيوت جليدية	People in the snowy north used to live in igloos.
lamb	حمل (صغير الغنم)	The little lamb followed its mother in the grass.
nomads	رحل / بدو	Nomads move from place to place to find water.
unusual	غير عادي / مألوف	It is unusual to see rain in the middle of summer.
wool	صوف	This warm sweater is made from sheep's wool.

Grade Level Goal	Grade 7 GLG		Learning Continuum Stage	3
Class	6 Advanced		CEFR	A2.1-A2.2
Language Domain	Reading & Viewing		Total Marks	100
			Platform	SwiftAssess
Part	Level	Theme		Vocabulary
Part 1: Vocabulary	Towards Grade Level Goal	The Amazing Human Body How can we train our bodies to do more?, How can technology improve our senses?, What is your amazing fact?		fast, heavy, light, short, slow, strong, tall, young, blind, brain, braille, deaf, senses, technology, touch, blood, bones, cells, heart, lungs, organs, tissue
		People What can ancient objects tell us about people?, What extreme activities do people do?		ancient, cooking pots, discovery, history, ruins, tools, disgusting, extreme, instructor, parachute, season, strange, eagles, igloos, lamb, nomads, unusual, wool
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		Multiple-Choice Sentence Cloze Correct the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A , B or C .	Reading Strategies ENG.03.RV.S.3.3: Apply an increasing range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, developing oral language skills, text format and appearance, known words, and rereading and reading on to understand and interpret simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language.	• 5 sentences with one gap • 3 options, one of which is the correct answer • 2 marks each (total: 10)

1. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each sentence. (10 marks- 2 marks each)

The Wonders of Our Body

The human body is an amazing living machine. Inside us, the (1) _____ constantly beats to pump blood, while our lungs help us breathe fresh air. Every part of our body is made of millions of tiny (2) _____ working together. Our five (3) _____ allow us to see, hear, and feel the world around us. For example, our sense of (4) _____ lets us feel if something is hot, cold, sharp, or smooth. Even if a person is (5) _____ and cannot see, they can still read books using their fingers with a special system called Braille.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| (1) A) brain | B) bone | C) heart |
| (2) A) tools | B) cells | C) ruins |
| (3) A) senses | B) technologies | C) seasons |
| (4) A) light | B) blood | C) touch |
| (5) A) blind | B) young | C) deaf |

2. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

Living in Extreme Places

People have found clever ways to live in difficult environments for thousands of years. In the freezing north, early builders built thick, round houses called (1) _____ out of blocks of hard ice. To stay warm during the coldest winter (2) _____, they wore heavy clothes made of thick, natural (3) _____ from local animals. These ancient people were often (4) _____ who traveled from place to place to hunt and survive. Living in such a freezing environment required (5) _____ strength, but it showed how strong and adaptable humans can be.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) A) cooking pots | B) igloos | C) ruins |
| (2) A) season | B) history | C) instructor |
| (3) A) tissue | B) lamb | C) wool |
| (4) A) nomads | B) instructors | C) eagles |
| (5) A) slow | B) short | C) extreme |

3. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each sentence. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

Exploring the Past

Last week, our school history (1) _____ took us on an exciting field trip to an outdoor museum. We looked at the broken stone (2) _____ of a village built thousands of years ago. The tour guide showed us old clay (3) _____ that early humans used to boil meat over open fires. It was an incredible (4) _____ because we also saw sharp stone (5) _____ used for cutting wood and building shelters. Learning about how these ancient people lived helped us understand our own history much better.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) A) nomad | B) instructor | C) eagle |
| (2) A) ruins | B) technologies | C) tissues |
| (3) A) parachutes | B) igloos | C) cooking pots |
| (4) A) season | B) discovery | C) language |
| (5) A) tools | B) bones | C) cells |

Grammar

Code	Grammar Target	Structural Pattern / Rule	Example Sentence
G.1.1	Descriptive Adjectives & Adjective Order	Opinion + Size + Age + Shape + Color + Origin + Material + Purpose + Noun (<i>OSASCOMP</i>)	She bought a beautiful, ancient, wooden cooking pot at the traditional market.
G.1.2	Adjectives: Comparatives and Superlatives	• Short adj: Subject + verb + adj+<i>er</i> + than / the + adj+<i>est</i> • Long adj: Subject + verb + <i>more</i> + adj + than / <i>the most</i> + adj	An eagle flies faster than a small bird, but it is the most dangerous predator in the area.
G.1.4	Adjectives: Participle Adjectives	• -ed: Describes a feeling or emotion. • -ing: Describes the thing/person causing the feeling.	The interested student found the lesson about the ancient ruins absolutely fascinating.
G.2.2	Adverbs: Sequencing	First / Next / Then / After that / Finally + [Comma] + Subject + Verb	First, the instructor checked our parachutes. Then, we jumped out of the plane safely.
G.9.7	Nouns: Compound Nouns	Noun + Noun or Adjective + Noun (<i>Creates a single new concept</i>)	The archeologist forgot his notebook next to the old cooking pots.
G.9.8	Nouns: Noun Phrases	[Modifier/Determiner] + Adjective(s) + Head Noun	The nomadic tribes moved across the dry, endless desert to find water.

Code	Grammar Target	Structural Pattern / Rule	Example Sentence
G.13.3	Present Time: Present Perfect Simple	Subject + have / has + Past Participle (V3) (<i>Unspecified time or past action with present result</i>)	Scientists have discovered ancient ruins that belong to an old civilization.
G.19.2	Verb Forms: Verb + to + infinitive vs. Verb + -ing	• Verb + to + infinitive (<i>want, decide, hope, manage...</i>) • Verb + -ing (<i>enjoy, finish, practice, avoid...</i>)	My classmate decided to collaborate with me, and we enjoyed working on the project together.

Part	Level	Theme	Grammar		
Part 2: Grammar	At Grade Level Goal	• The Amazing Human Body What is a super sense?	G.1.2 Adjectives comparatives and superlatives G.1.1 Descriptive adjectives and adjective order G.9.7 Nouns (compound nouns) G.1.4 Adjectives (participle adjectives) G.13.3 Present time (present perfect simple) G.2.2 Adverbs (sequencing) G.9.8 Nouns (noun phrases) G.19.2 Verb forms verb + to + infinitive, verb + ing		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits	
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.	Reading Strategies 5 x ENG.03.RV.S.3.3: Apply an increasing range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, developing oral language skills, text format and appearance, known words, and rereading and reading on to understand and interpret simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language.	• 1 narrative text (A2.1-A2.2) of 120 words (10% either way) with 5 gaps (1-5) • 3 options, one of which is the correct answer • Items can require: -One word (e.g., <i>went</i>) -OR multiple words (e.g., <i>is going, has been playing</i>) • 2 marks each (total 10)	

1. Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

The Boy with Super Hearing

Some people have senses that feel like real superpowers. Eleven-year-old Ali has a 1) _____ gift because his hearing is much sharper than normal. He can easily hear a tiny pin drop on the carpet from across a crowded room! Scientists (2) _____ his amazing ears to understand how his brain processes sounds so quickly. Yesterday, while he was sitting quietly in class, he (3) _____ hear a small bird singing outside. (4) _____, he focused on the bird's song. Next, he drew a picture of it, and finally, he showed it to his teacher. Ali hopes (5) _____ a scientist in the future to study how other human organs work.

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) A) rare, beautiful, natural | B) natural, rare, beautiful | C) beautiful, rare, natural |
| (2) A) have studied | B) study | C) studying |
| (3) A) avoided to | B) managed to | C) practiced to |
| (4) A) Then | B) After that | C) First |
| (5) A) becoming | B) to become | C) become |

2. Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

The Chef's Super Taste

Mona works as a professional chef, and she has an extraordinary sense of taste. In fact, she has (1) _____ tongue in her family. This helps her identify hidden ingredients in any dish. Recently, she (2) _____ cooking some soup when she realized a key ingredient was missing. She quickly decided to add some salt to fix the flavor. For Mona, cooking isn't just a job; it is an (3) _____ hobby that she practices every day. She always keeps a tiny (4) _____ in her pocket to write down new recipes. Today, she is designing a (5) _____ menu featuring dishes that use rare herbs to surprise her restaurant guests.

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) A) the most sensitive | B) more sensitive | C) sensitive than |
| (2) A) finishes | B) has finished | C) finish |
| (3) A) exciting | B) excited | C) excite |
| (4) A) book of notes | B) note book | C) notebook |
| (5) A) healthy, new, dinner | B) new, dinner, healthy | C) dinner, healthy, new |

3. Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. (10 marks - 2 marks each)

Echolocation and the Human Body

Can humans navigate the world using sound just like bats do? This incredible skill is called echolocation, and it is (1) _____ than regular hearing. Some blind individuals have trained their brains to use this super sense perfectly. (2) _____, they make clicking sounds with their tongues. Next, they listen carefully to the echoes bouncing off walls. Finally, they build a mental map of their surroundings. This technique lets them avoid (3) _____ into walls or objects. It is a (4) _____ process that completely changes how they see. Doctors (5) _____ many experiments to find out how human brain cells can adapt to this tracking system.

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|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) A) the most unusual | B) more unusual | C) unusual than |
| (2) A) First | B) Next | C) Then |
| (3) A) to crash | B) crash | C) crashing |
| (4) A) fascinated | B) fascinating | C) fascinate |
| (5) A) have conducted | B) has conducted | C) conducting |

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3A: Reading	Towards Grade Level Goal	People What amazing people do you know?		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		True, False, Not Given Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose True, False or Not Given for each statement.	Comprehension Skills Details: 3 x ENG.03.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify some details in simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Inference 2 x ENG.03.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context when reading simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Overall Meaning 1 x ENG.03.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language.	1 expository text (A2.1) of 170-200 words (10% either way) 6 statements with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 24) - Ensure one of each: True (supported), False (contradicted), Not Given (no evidence)

1. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(24 marks- 4 marks each)

The Mountain Guide

Tenzing is an amazing mountain guide who lives in a small, quiet village near the highest mountains in the world. He has worked as a professional climbing guide for over fifteen years. Tenzing is famous because he has climbed to the top of Mount Everest ten times to save stranded tourists.

Climbing in extreme winter weather is incredibly dangerous, but Tenzing knows how to survive. He understands the mountain paths perfectly and can predict dangerous snowstorms before they arrive. Many international climbers pay large amounts of money to have him lead their **expeditions** because they trust his deep knowledge.

Apart from climbing, Tenzing spends his free time running a free weekend school for the village children. He teaches them geography, safety skills, and how to respect nature. He believes that education is the best tool to build a strong community. Next month, a famous director is traveling to his village to make a documentary movie about his brave rescue missions on the mountain. Tenzing says he feels proud but prefers a simple, quiet life.

1. Tenzing has been working as a professional mountain guide for fifteen years.

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

2. Tenzing thinks that climbing in the winter is completely safe if you are careful.

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

3. Tenzing charges the local village children money to attend his weekend school.

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

4. The word "expeditions" in the second paragraph means a simple cooking pot.

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

5. We can understand from the last paragraph that the documentary movie will cost a lot of money to make.

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

6. The overall main idea of this reading text is to complain about how difficult it is to live in a small mountain village.

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

2. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(24 marks- 4 marks each)

The Deep Sea Photographer

Sarah is an extraordinary marine photographer who explores the deepest parts of the ocean. While most people are afraid of the dark water, Sarah feels completely calm when she dives. She uses highly advanced digital technology and specialized cameras to capture clear images of unusual sea creatures that live thousands of meters below the surface.

Her job requires extreme patience. Sometimes, she has to wait completely still underwater for hours just to take a single photo of a rare fish. Last year, Sarah made an incredible discovery when she photographed a bright, glowing jellyfish that scientists had never seen before. Her amazing photographs are now published in international science magazines.

When she is not diving, Sarah travels to different schools around the country to talk to students. She shows them her colorful pictures and explains why it is **vital** to protect our oceans from pollution. She has also written three popular books for children about marine animals. Sarah hopes that her hard work will inspire the younger generation to become marine biologists and take care of the planet.

1. Sarah uses old, traditional cameras to take photos of sea creatures.

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

2. Sarah discovered a brand new type of glowing jellyfish last year.

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

3. Sarah won a golden prize from a magazine for her photography work.

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

4. The word "vital" in the third paragraph means that something is extremely important.

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

5. We can infer from the text that Sarah visits schools because she wants children to care about nature.

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

6. The overall main purpose of this reading text is to teach students how to build an underwater camera.

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

3. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(24 marks- 4 marks each)

The Desert Doctor

Dr. Mariam is an inspirational doctor who works in a remote desert hospital. While many doctors prefer working in large, modern city hospitals, Dr. Mariam decided to move to the countryside to help families who live far away from medical centers. She has been caring for patients in these **isolated** communities for a decade.

Every morning, Dr. Mariam drives a large four-wheel-drive truck across the sand dunes to visit small nomadic camps. She treats people who are sick, delivers medicine, and checks on young children. Because the desert heat can be extreme, she often works late into the night when the temperature drops. The nomads respect her deeply and consider her a member of their own families.

Dr. Mariam also uses her own savings to buy solar panels for the small clinic. These panels generate clean electricity to keep important medicines cool during the hot summer months. She plans to expand the clinic next year by adding two new patient rooms. Dr. Mariam believes that every single human being deserves good healthcare, no matter where they live.

1. Dr. Mariam prefers working in a big city hospital rather than the desert.

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

2. Dr. Mariam uses solar panels to keep medicines cool at the clinic.

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

3. Dr. Mariam's new truck was given to her as a gift by the local government.

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

4. The word "isolated" in the first paragraph means far away and lonely.

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

5. We can understand from the second paragraph that the desert weather makes her work schedule change.

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

6. The overall main idea of this reading text is to describe a dedicated doctor who brings healthcare to remote communities.

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

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3B: Reading	At Grade Level Goal	The Amazing Human Body What amazing things can people do?		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		Multiple-Choice Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.	Comprehension Skills Details: 3 x ENG.03.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify some details in simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Inference 2 x ENG.03.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context when reading simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Connections 1 x ENG.03.RV.CS.3.1: Make simple connections between ideas, events, characters or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other familiar texts or the world around them to support understanding of new texts when reading simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Overall Meaning 1 x 03ENG.03.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language.	1 descriptive text (A2.1-A2.2) of 170-200 words (10% either way) 7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)

1. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(28 marks- 4 marks each)

The Ice Swimmer

Lewis is an extraordinary athlete who does something most humans find impossible. He swims long distances in the freezing waters of Antarctica. While normal people would shake violently and freeze within minutes, Lewis has trained his amazing human body to adapt to extreme temperatures.

Before he dives into the icy ocean, Lewis can mentally increase his core body temperature by up to two degrees. Doctors call this "anticipatory thermogenesis," a rare skill that science cannot fully explain. His heart rate increases and his blood pumps quickly to protect his vital organs. He swims wearing only standard swimming trunks, goggles, and a silicone cap. He avoids thick wetsuits because he wants to demonstrate how powerful the natural human body can be.

Through his freezing swims, Lewis has broken several world records. However, his main goal is not fame. He connects his extreme swimming to global awareness, using his achievements to show world leaders how quickly the planet's ice is melting. He has noticed big changes in the environment over the last ten years, which worries him deeply. He believes that if humans can achieve impossible physical goals, they can also work together to save nature.

1. What does Lewis do that most people find impossible?

- A) He builds large houses in Antarctica.
- B) He swims long distances in freezing water.
- C) He lives without breathing fresh air.

2. What special equipment does Lewis wear during his swims to protect himself from the cold?

- A) A thick, heavy winter wetsuit.
- B) Only standard trunks, goggles, and a cap.
- C) Specialized heated technology gear.

3. How long has Lewis been noticing changes in the environment?

- A) For the last ten years.
- B) For over twenty-five years.
- C) Since last month.

4. Why does Lewis choose to avoid wearing a thick wetsuit?

- A) Wetsuits are too heavy for him to swim fast.
- B) He wants to show the natural strength of the human body.
- C) He forgot to buy the correct equipment.

5. From the second paragraph, what can we infer about "anticipatory thermogenesis"?

- A) It is a common bodily reaction that every person uses daily.
- B) It is an unusual physical skill that is difficult to explain completely.
- C) It is a dangerous disease caused by ancient bones and cells.

6. How does Lewis connect his extreme physical skills to the wider world?

- A) He uses his swims to draw attention to melting ice and climate issues.
- B) He teaches international tourists how to swim in local village pools.
- C) He writes history books about traditional cooking pots.

7. What is the overall main idea of this descriptive reading passage?

- A) To explain the technical rules of international swimming competitions.
- B) To describe an amazing swimmer who uses his unique body skills to help the planet.
- C) To argue that Antarctica is the most beautiful tourist destination in winter.

2. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(28 marks- 4 marks each)

The Free Diver

Sara is an exceptional free diver who can dive over one hundred meters underwater without using an oxygen tank. To accomplish this, she relies entirely on the strength of her lungs and deep mental focus. Most untrained individuals can only hold their breath for a minute, but Sara can stay submerged for more than five minutes.

When Sara dives deep into the ocean, her body undergoes a remarkable transformation called the "mammalian dive reflex." Her heart rate slows down dramatically to save oxygen, and her blood vessels contract. Her chest expands to stop her lungs from collapsing under the heavy pressure of the deep water. Sara practices breathing exercises every morning to ensure her body cells and tissues remain flexible.

This activity requires great courage because the dark ocean can feel terrifying. Sara says her connection to the sea helps her overcome fear. She compares holding her breath to a deep form of meditation that makes her feel peaceful. Through her work, she assists marine scientists by collecting water samples from deep areas that regular divers cannot reach. She hopes her achievements prove that human physical limits can be extended with patient training.

1. How deep can Sara dive without using an oxygen tank?

- A) Over one hundred meters.
- B) Exactly five meters.
- C) Less than ten meters.

2. What does Sara do every single morning to prepare her body?

- A) She runs a fast marathon.
- B) She practices special breathing exercises.
- C) She visits a medical doctor.

3. Who does Sara assist when she performs her deep dives?

- A) Professional instructors and pilots.
- B) Marine scientists studying deep water.
- C) Nomadic tribes living near the coast.

4. Why do Sara's blood vessels contract and her heart rate slow down during a dive?

- A) Because she feels sick and disgusted by the dark water.
- B) To help her body save oxygen while underwater.
- C) Because her equipment is too heavy.

5. What can we infer about the "mammalian dive reflex" from the second paragraph?

- A) It is a special bodily adjustment that helps a diver survive deep water pressure.
- B) It is a technological machine that pumps extra blood into the brain.
- C) It is a painful injury that harms the tissues and bones of the chest.

6. How does Sara connect her personal diving experience to her inner feelings?

- A) She links holding her breath to meditation because it gives her peace.
- B) She relates diving to her childhood memories of eating lamb and wool.
- C) She connects it to her frustration with modern technology.

7. What is the overall purpose of this descriptive text?

- A) To provide a list of instructions on how to buy advanced scuba gear.
- B) To profile an extraordinary free diver and explain how her body adapts to the deep sea.
- C) To describe the lifestyle of unusual fish that live in the deep ocean.

3. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(28 marks- 4 marks each)

The Memory Master

Ahmed is a memory champion who can memorize the order of a shuffled deck of fifty-two playing cards in less than thirty seconds. While most people struggle to remember a simple phone number, Ahmed has trained his brain to act like a powerful computer. He participates in international tournaments where people showcase the amazing capabilities of the human mind.

Ahmed uses a special ancient technique called the "Memory Palace." To use it, he connects every card to a familiar object inside his house. First, he visualizes his bedroom door. Next, he connects a card to his desk, and finally, he pictures his bookshelf. By creating these strange and unusual mental stories, his brain cells form strong connections, allowing him to retrieve information fast without making mistakes.

Ahmed believes that anyone can develop a super memory. He links his success to hard work rather than natural luck. He often visits local schools to teach young students his visualization techniques. Ahmed explains that improving your memory helps you learn school subjects faster and boosts your creativity. He hopes that training the mind will become a regular part of school education in the future.

1. How long does it take Ahmed to memorize a full deck of playing cards?

- A) More than one hour.
- B) Less than thirty seconds.
- C) Around fifteen minutes.

2. What is the specific name of the ancient technique that Ahmed uses?

- A) The Memory Palace.
- B) The Creative Computer.
- C) The Brain Cell Story.

3. Where does Ahmed go to teach his visualization techniques to other people?

- A) International desert camps.
- B) Local schools to visit young students.
- C) Traditional history museums.

4. Why does Ahmed create strange and unusual stories in his mind?

- A) Because he enjoys writing fictional books for entertainment.
- B) To help his brain cells form strong connections and recall data fast.
- C) Because he gets bored during international tournaments.

5. What can be inferred about memory skills from Ahmed's perspective?

- A) A super memory is a rare mutation that only a few people are born with.
- B) Anyone can improve their memory if they perform dedicated training.
- C) Having a great memory makes it harder to learn simple school subjects.

6. How does Ahmed connect memory training to a student's academic life?

- A) He explains that it helps students learn school subjects faster and raises creativity.
- B) He notes that it helps children build warmer igloos during the winter season.
- C) He claims it allows students to cook better meals in clay pots.

7. What is the overall main focus of this reading text?

- A) To explain the history of card games around the world.
- B) To show how a memory master uses brain techniques to achieve amazing results.
- C) To describe the architecture of a large palace filled with ancient tools.

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3C: Reading	Beyond Grade Level Goal	People What are some unusual ways that people communicate?		
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		Multiple-Choice Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.	Comprehension Skills Details: 3 x ENG.03.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify some details in simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Inference 2 x ENG.03.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context when reading simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Connections 1 x ENG.03.RV.CS.3.1: Make simple connections between ideas, events, characters or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other familiar texts or the world around them to support understanding of new texts when reading simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Overall Meaning 1 x ENG.03.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language.	1 descriptive text (A2.2-B1.1) of 170-200 words (10% either way) 7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)

1. Read the text below and choose the correct answer. (28 marks- 4 marks each)

The Whistled Language of the Canary Islands

Imagine living in a place where people can communicate across deep valleys without using phones or technology. On the mountainous island of La Gomera, inhabitants use an ancient language made entirely of whistles, called *Silbo Gomero*. This unusual communication system transforms regular spoken words into high and low whistling sounds.

Historically, local farmers and nomads invented this system because traveling across the steep, rocky terrain took too much time. A strong whistle can travel up to five kilometers across the open air, allowing people to send messages fast. They used it to warn others about dangerous fires, invite neighbors to dinners, or share daily news. The brain processes these whistled sounds using the same communication zones used for spoken languages.

Today, modern smartphones have changed daily life, making traditional communication less common. However, the local community wanted to save their heritage. Now, every child on the island learns *Silbo Gomero* at school. This ensures that their history does not disappear. The islanders feel incredibly proud of this cultural tool, showing the world that human communication is not limited to writing or speaking.

1. Where do people use the whistled language called Silbo Gomero?

- A) In a large, crowded city center.
- B) On the mountainous island of La Gomera.
- C) Inside an ancient desert cave.

2. How far can a strong whistle travel across the valleys?

- A) Less than fifty meters.
- B) Up to five kilometers.
- C) Exactly ten miles.

3. What group of people originally invented this whistled system?

- A) Local farmers and nomads.
- B) International school instructors.
- C) Modern computer engineers.

4. Why did the inhabitants need to invent a whistled language in the past?

- A) Because they did not like talking to each other directly.
- B) Because walking across the steep, rocky land took too much time.
- C) To protect their ears from the extreme desert heat.

5. What can we infer about Silbo Gomero from the second paragraph?

- A) It is only used to play musical songs during winter seasons.
- B) It is a complex linguistic system handled by the brain's language areas.
- C) It is a simple tool used exclusively to call domestic animals.

6. How does the local community connect their ancient history to modern school life?

- A) They require all children to learn the whistled language at school.
- B) They sell old cooking pots to buy laptops for the students.
- C) They build round ice igloos in the school playground.

7. What is the overall main purpose of this reading passage?

- A) To argue that modern smartphones are ruining the health of children.
- B) To describe an unusual whistled language and how people preserve it.
- C) To explain the scientific connection between human bones and cells.

2. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(28 marks- 4 marks each)

The Talking Drums of West Africa

For centuries, communities in West Africa have used a fascinating device known as the "talking drum" to send complex messages across long distances. This hour-glass shaped instrument is unique because its pitch can be changed to mimic the sounds, tones, and rhythms of human speech.

A skilled drummer holds the instrument under their arm and squeezes the leather cords attached to it. Squeezing tightens the drumhead, which creates a high sound, while releasing it creates a low sound. In ancient times, people used these drums to communicate between separate villages hidden by thick forests. They could announce important events, celebrate a successful harvest, or warn neighbors about upcoming danger. Before modern networks existed, these musical sounds traveled faster than any runner could carry a letter.

Today, although advanced digital networks connect the region, the talking drum remains an essential symbol of cultural pride. Musicians include it in popular songs, and traditional leaders use it during official ceremonies. It links the younger generation to the creative history of their ancestors, demonstrating that music can be a powerful tool for human conversation.

1. What makes the talking drum unique compared to regular instruments?

- A) It is made of ancient gold and filled with water.
- B) It can mimic the sounds, tones, and rhythms of human speech.
- C) It uses electronic batteries to change its color.

2. Where did people use these drums to communicate in ancient times?

- A) Between separate villages hidden by thick forests.
- B) Inside large, modern city hospitals.
- C) On high mountain peaks covered in snow.

3. How does a drummer create a higher pitch sound on the instrument?

- A) By hitting it with a heavy stone tool.
- B) By squeezing the attached leather cords.
- C) By pouring boiling liquid over the drum.

4. Why were talking drums faster than alternative communication options in the past?

- A) They could send messages quicker than a human runner could carry a letter.
- B) They automatically printed words onto sheets of paper.
- C) The drums used radio waves to reach different countries.

5. What can be inferred about the talking drum in modern African society?

- A) It has been completely replaced by smartphones and is no longer used.
- B) It is still valued as a significant cultural piece in music and ceremonies.
- C) It is only used by doctors to check the heart rate of patients.

6. How does the text connect the talking drum to the world around us today?

- A) It explains that drummers use it to track changing weather seasons.
- B) It notes that it links the younger generation to the history of their ancestors.
- C) It shows how people use drums to find hidden ruins.

7. What is the overall main idea of this descriptive text?

- A) To detail how an extraordinary drum serves as an unusual communication system.
- B) To explain how to construct an hour-glass instrument using local wood.
- C) To complain about the loud noises generated by traditional villages.

3. Read the text below and choose the correct answer.

(28 marks- 4 marks each)

The Secret Language of Flags

Communication at sea has always been a major challenge, especially before the invention of modern radios and satellite technology. To solve this problem, sailors developed an ingenious visual language called flag semaphore. This system uses pairs of colorful flags held in specific positions to spell out words.

An officer stands on the deck of a ship and moves their arms into different angles. Each specific angle represents a letter of the alphabet or a special signal number. For example, holding both flags straight up means one thing, while holding them sideways means something else. As long as the weather is clear, another ship's crew can look through a telescope to read the message

fast. This allowed captains to coordinate actions during extreme storms or share information safely.

Although modern ships now rely on advanced computer systems, flag semaphore is still taught to naval officers around the world. It serves as a vital backup system in case electricity fails during an emergency. This traditional practice connects modern sailors to maritime history, proving that simple visual tools can save lives when high-tech systems break down.

1. What visual tools do officers use to communicate in flag semaphore?

- A) Bright laser lights.
- B) Pairs of colorful flags.
- C) Large wooden boards.

2. What device do sailors use to read flag messages from another ship?

- A) A telescope.
- B) A digital microscope.
- C) A smart television screen.

3. What does each specific arm angle represent in this visual language?

- A) A different type of ocean fish.
- B) A letter of the alphabet or a signal number.
- C) The speed of the wind.

4. Why did sailors need to use telescopes to receive semaphore messages?

- A) Because the flags were too small to see with the naked eye across the water.
- B) Because they wanted to look at the eagles flying in the sky.
- C) Because telescopes were required to change the color of the flags.

5. What can we infer about flag semaphore if a ship loses all electrical power?

- A) The system becomes totally useless because it requires light bulbs.
- B) It becomes an important backup method to send emergency messages.
- C) Sailors must throw the flags into the ocean to signal for help.

6. How does learning semaphore connect modern naval officers to the past?

- A) It teaches them how ancient nomads built large cooking pots.
- B) It connects them to maritime history and traditional seafaring practices.
- C) It helps them understand the biology of human lung cells.

7. What is the overall main idea of this reading passage?

- A) To explain why modern satellite technology is too expensive for ships.
- B) To describe how flag semaphore works as an unusual, lasting visual language.
- C) To list the different types of flags used by ancient kings.

Answer Keys
Vocabulary

Gap	Version1 (Body)	Version 2 (Extreme Places)	Version 3 (Past)
(1)	C) heart	B) igloos	B) instructor
(2)	B) cells	A) season	A) ruins
(3)	A) senses	C) wool	C) cooking pots
(4)	C) touch	A) nomads	B) discovery
(5)	A) blind	C) extreme	A) tools

Grammar

Gap	Version 1 (Hearing)	Version 2 (Taste)	Version 3 (Echolocation)
(1)	C)	A)	B)
(2)	A)	B)	A)
(3)	B)	A)	C)
(4)	C)	C)	B)
(5)	B)	A)	A)

Reading 3A

Q	Version 1 (Mountain)	Version 2 (Ocean)	Version 3 (Desert)
1	A) True	B) False	B) False
2	B) False	A) True	A) True
3	B) False	C) Not Given	C) Not Given
4	B) False	A) True	A) True
5	C) Not Given	A) True	A) True
6	B) False	B) False	A) True

Reading 3B

Q	Version 1 (Ice Swimmer)	Version 2 (Free Diver)	Version 3 (Memory Master)
1	B)	A)	B)
2	B)	B)	A)
3	A)	B)	B)
4	B)	B)	B)

Q	Version 1 (Ice Swimmer)	Version 2 (Free Diver)	Version 3 (Memory Master)
5	B)	A)	B)
6	A)	A)	A)
7	B)	B)	B)

Reading 3C

Q	Version 1 (Whistles)	Version 2 (Drums)	Version 3 (Flags)
1	B)	B)	B)
2	B)	A)	A)
3	A)	B)	B)
4	B)	A)	A)
5	B)	B)	B)
6	A)	B)	B)
7	B)	A)	B)

Best wishes,
Mr. Islam Ibrahim