

English Skills Remedial Booklet



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 11:39:48 2026-10-06

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Aljameel Rasha

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

Workbook Unit 2: How do you get energy from movement?

1

How do you get energy from movement?

2

What jobs do robots do? - Workbook Unit 2

3

What jobs do robots do?

4

How do robots work?

5



ENGLISH SKILLS REMEDIAL BOOKLET

GRADES 7–9 | CYCLES 2 & 3



READ • LEARN • GROW



فخورين بالإمارات

ACADEMIC YEAR 2026–2027

UAE CURRICULUM-LINKED THEMES



GRADE 7

Healthy food • Robots



GRADE 8

Ocean • Space • Scientific wonders • Who am I?



GRADE 9

Where we live

Prepared by Rasha Aljameel

English Language Coordinator

Extra practice to build confidence, one step at a time



SECTION 1

Reading

Four passages · Seven multiple-choice questions each

Reading tips

- Read the title and guess what the passage is about.
- Read the whole passage once to get the main idea.
- Read each question, then go back to the paragraph to find the answer.
- Underline the key words in the question and in the passage.
- For meaning questions, read the sentence before and after the word.

 Curriculum link: Grade 7 • Term 1 • Unit 1: How can food improve your health?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Food for a Healthy Body

- 1 Food gives us energy to study, play and grow. But not all food is good for our health. To stay healthy, we need to eat a balanced diet. This means we eat different kinds of food every day.
- 2 Fruit and vegetables are very important. They have vitamins that help our body fight illness. Fish, eggs and beans give us protein. Protein helps our muscles grow strong. In the UAE, many families eat fish and dates. These are healthy traditional foods.
- 3 Some food is not good for us if we eat too much of it. Sweets and fizzy drinks have a lot of sugar. Too much sugar can damage our teeth and make us gain weight. Fast food often has too much salt and fat.
- 4 Many doctors say that breakfast is a very important meal. Students who eat breakfast can concentrate better in class. We should also drink plenty of water, especially in the hot weather of the UAE.
- 5 Remember: healthy food makes a healthy body and a happy mind!

Key words

energy = the power to move and do things

vitamins = natural things in food that keep us healthy

concentrate = to give all your attention to something

balanced diet = eating different kinds of food in the right amounts

protein = a part of food that builds muscles

Food for a Healthy Body – Questions

Read the passage again. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 What is the passage mainly about?

Main idea

- (A) How to cook fish
- (B) Eating healthy food to stay healthy
- (C) Fast food restaurants in the UAE
- (D) How to grow vegetables

2 The phrase balanced diet in paragraph 1 means _____.

Vocabulary

- (A) eating only fruit
- (B) not eating breakfast
- (C) eating a lot of sweets
- (D) eating different kinds of food every day

3 What helps our muscles grow strong?

Detail

- (A) Sugar
- (B) Salt
- (C) Protein
- (D) Fizzy drinks

4 In paragraph 2, the word These in “These are healthy traditional foods” refers to _____.

Reference

- (A) fish and dates
- (B) fruit and vegetables
- (C) eggs and beans
- (D) sweets and fizzy drinks

5 According to paragraph 3, what can too much sugar do?

Detail

- (A) Help us concentrate
- (B) Damage our teeth
- (C) Make our muscles strong
- (D) Help us fight illness

6 According to paragraph 3, fast food often has too much _____.

Detail

- (A) vitamins
- (B) protein
- (C) water
- (D) salt and fat

7 Why is breakfast important for students?

Detail

- (A) It has a lot of sugar.
- (B) It makes them gain weight.
- (C) It helps them concentrate better in class.
- (D) It is the only meal of the day.

Name: Class: Date:

Our Amazing Ocean

- 1 More than 70 per cent of the Earth's surface is covered by water. Most of this water is in the oceans. The oceans are home to millions of plants and animals, from tiny plankton to the huge blue whale, the largest animal on Earth.
- 2 The sea near the UAE is full of life. You can find turtles, dolphins and colourful fish there. The waters of Abu Dhabi are also home to dugongs. A dugong is a large, gentle sea animal that eats sea grass. The UAE has one of the largest groups of dugongs in the world.
- 3 However, the ocean is in danger. Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic go into the sea. Sea turtles sometimes eat plastic bags because the bags look like jellyfish. This can make the turtles very ill.
- 4 We can all help to protect the ocean. We can use less plastic, carry reusable bags and never leave rubbish on the beach. If we look after the ocean, it will look after us.

Key words

surface = the top or outside part of something

gentle = calm and kind; not rough

reusable = can be used again and again

plankton = very small plants and animals that live in water

protect = to keep something safe

Our Amazing Ocean – Questions

Read the passage again. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 What is the best title for the passage? **Main idea**

- (A) Fishing in the UAE
- (B) How to Swim Safely
- (C) The Ocean: Life and Danger
- (D) The Largest Whale

2 How much of the Earth's surface is covered by water? **Detail**

- (A) About 30 per cent
- (B) About 50 per cent
- (C) About 60 per cent
- (D) More than 70 per cent

3 What do dugongs eat? **Detail**

- (A) Sea grass
- (B) Small fish
- (C) Jellyfish
- (D) Plankton

4 The word **gentle** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____. **Vocabulary**

- (A) very fast
- (B) calm and kind
- (C) dangerous
- (D) very small

5 Why do sea turtles sometimes eat plastic bags? **Cause and effect**

- (A) They are very hungry.
- (B) They like the colour of plastic.
- (C) The bags look like jellyfish.
- (D) There is no food in the sea.

6 In paragraph 4, the word **it** in "it will look after us" refers to _____. **Reference**

- (A) the ocean
- (B) the beach
- (C) plastic
- (D) rubbish

7 Which of these is NOT a way to protect the ocean? **Detail**

- (A) Use less plastic
- (B) Carry reusable bags
- (C) Leave rubbish on the beach
- (D) Look after the ocean

Name: Class: Date:

Hope: The UAE's Journey to Mars

- 1 On 9 February 2021, millions of people in the Arab world watched their screens. After a journey of almost seven months, the Hope Probe arrived at Mars. It travelled about 493 million kilometres. With this success, the UAE became the first Arab country to reach Mars.
- 2 The UAE announced the mission in 2014. The country wanted the probe to reach Mars in 2021, the year of its 50th anniversary. This deadline gave the team only about six years to build the spacecraft. This is a short time for a mission like this. The probe was launched from Japan on 20 July 2020.
- 3 Hope has an important scientific goal. It studies the weather and the atmosphere of Mars at different times of the day and in different seasons. Scientists hope this information will help them understand why Mars lost much of its air and water a long time ago.
- 4 Many of the people who built Hope were young Emirati engineers, and many of them were women. The leaders of the UAE believed that the mission would inspire young Arabs to study science and technology.
- 5 Hope shares its information with scientists around the world for free. In this way, the UAE is helping the whole world to learn more about space.

Key words

probe = a spacecraft without people that collects information

launched = sent into space

inspire = to make someone want to do something

deadline = the last date to finish something

atmosphere = the layer of gases around a planet

Hope: The UAE's Journey to Mars – Questions

Read the passage again. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 What is the best title for the passage? Main idea

- ☐ A The Hope Probe: An Arab Journey to Mars
- ☐ B How to Become an Astronaut
- ☐ C The History of Japan
- ☐ D Life on Mars Today

2 Why did the UAE want Hope to reach Mars in 2021? Detail

- ☐ A Mars was very close to the Earth that year.
- ☐ B It was the year of the UAE's 50th anniversary.
- ☐ C Japan asked the UAE to wait.
- ☐ D The team finished the spacecraft early.

3 According to paragraph 2, what was difficult about the mission? Detail

- ☐ A The probe was launched from Dubai.
- ☐ B There were no engineers in the UAE.
- ☐ C The team had a short time to build the spacecraft.
- ☐ D The spacecraft was too heavy.

4 The word deadline in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ A a dangerous journey | ☐ B a long line of people |
| ☐ C a type of rocket | ☐ D the last date to finish something |

Hope: The UAE's Journey to Mars – Questions (continued)

5 What does Hope study? Detail

- (A) Water for people to drink
- (B) The weather and atmosphere of Mars
- (C) Astronauts on Mars
- (D) Photos of the Earth

6 According to paragraph 4, why did the leaders think the mission was important? Detail

- (A) It would inspire young Arabs to study science.
- (B) It would make a lot of money.
- (C) It used only foreign engineers.
- (D) It would end space research.

7 In paragraph 5, In this way refers to _____. Reference

- (A) launching the probe from Japan
- (B) building the spacecraft quickly
- (C) sharing information with scientists for free
- (D) travelling 493 million kilometres

Score: _____ / 7

 Curriculum link: Grade 7 · Unit 2: Robots · Grade 8 · Unit 3: Scientific Wonders

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

The Second Place

- 1 Layla trained for the school science competition for three months. Every afternoon, while her friends were at the mall, she sat at the kitchen table with wires, batteries and small motors. Her project was a small robot that could water plants by itself when the soil became dry.
- 2 On the day of the competition, her hands were shaking as she put the robot on the table. The judges watched carefully. At first, everything worked perfectly. Then, just as the head judge leaned forward, the robot stopped. Layla checked the battery, the wires and the sensor. Nothing. The silence in the hall felt heavier than any sound.
- 3 In the end, the first prize went to a boy with a solar car. Layla won second place.
- 4 That evening, she put the silver medal on her desk without looking at it. Her grandfather, who was a fisherman in Ras Al Khaimah for forty years, sat down beside her. "Do you know how many times my net came back empty?" he asked. Layla shook her head.
- 5 "More times than I can count. But every empty net taught me something about the sea – the wind, the tide, where the fish like to hide." He picked up the medal and looked at it. "The sea never gave me anything for free. That is why I remember every good catch."
- 6 Later that night, when the house was quiet, the light in Layla's room was still on. Her grandfather walked past her door and smiled. On the table, the little robot lay open, and next to it was a notebook. At the top of the page, Layla had written a new title: "Why it stopped."

Key words

competition = an event where people try to win

judges = people who decide who wins

sensor = a part of a machine that notices changes, e.g. heat or water

net = a tool that fishermen use to catch fish

tide = the rising and falling of the sea

The Second Place – Questions

 **Think deeply!** The answers to these questions are NOT written directly in the story. Read carefully and think: What do the clues tell you?

Read the passage again. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

- 1** How did Layla most likely feel when she put the medal on her desk “without looking at it”? **Inference: feelings**
- (A) Proud of her prize
(B) Disappointed with the result
(C) Bored with science
(D) Angry with her grandfather
- 2** What does the sentence “The silence in the hall felt heavier than any sound” show? **Inference: figurative language**
- (A) The hall was very noisy.
(B) The judges were angry with Layla.
(C) Layla felt great pressure and embarrassment.
(D) The robot made a loud noise.
- 3** Why does the grandfather talk about his empty nets? **Inference: purpose**
- (A) To show her that failure can teach us useful lessons
(B) To tell Layla that fishing is better than science
(C) To complain about his hard life
(D) To change the subject
- 4** What does the grandfather mean by “The sea never gave me anything for free”? **Inference: meaning**
- (A) Fishermen must pay money to fish.
(B) The sea is very dangerous.
(C) Fish are very expensive.
(D) Success comes only after hard work and difficulties.

The Second Place – Questions (continued)

5 Why did the grandfather smile when he walked past Layla's room?

Inference: character

- ☐ A He was happy that she was asleep.
- ☐ B He saw that she was trying to learn from her mistake.
- ☐ C He thought the robot was funny.
- ☐ D He wanted her to go to bed.

6 What is the main message (theme) of the story? **Theme**

- ☐ A Competitions are always unfair.
- ☐ B Old people know more about the sea.
- ☐ C Mistakes and failures can help us learn and improve.
- ☐ D Robots are very difficult to build.

7 What will Layla most likely do next? **Prediction**

- ☐ A Find the problem and improve her robot
- ☐ B Give up science forever
- ☐ C Become a fisherman like her grandfather
- ☐ D Throw her medal away

Score: _____ / 7



SECTION 2

Grammar

Seven grammar rules · Explanation + worksheet (10 questions) for each

1. Present Simple

2. Present Continuous

3. Past Simple

4. Verb Forms (V1 – V2 – V3)

5. Adjectives: Comparatives & Superlatives

6. The Passive Voice

7. First Conditional

Rule 1: Present Simple

Explanation

When do we use it?

Habits and routines	I go to school by bus every day.
Facts and general truths	Water boils at 100°C. The sun rises in the east.
Timetables	The bus leaves at 7 o'clock.

Form

	Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
I / You / We / They	I play .	I don't play .	Do you play ?
He / She / It	She plays .	She doesn't play .	Does she play ?

Spelling rules

Most verbs: + s	play → plays, read → reads
-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: + es	watch → watches, go → goes, do → does
consonant + y: y → ies	study → studies, fly → flies
have	have → has

Signal words

always · usually · often · sometimes · never · every day · on Fridays · once a week

★ Examples

- My mother **cooks** lunch every day.
- Ahmed **doesn't like** coffee.
- **Do** you **speak** English?
- We usually **visit** our grandparents on Fridays.

⚠ **Remember:** After **doesn't** and **does**, use the verb WITHOUT s: She doesn't **play**. (NOT: She doesn't plays.)

Worksheet 1: Present Simple

10 questions

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 A dugong _____ sea grass.

☐ A eat

☐ C eating

☐ B eats

☐ D is eat

2 Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.

☐ A boil

☐ C boils

☐ B is boiling

☐ D boiled

3 _____ your sister speak French?

☐ A Do

☐ C Does

☐ B Is

☐ D Are

4 We _____ go to school on Saturdays.

☐ A don't

☐ C isn't

☐ B doesn't

☐ D aren't

5 Fatima always _____ her homework before dinner.

☐ A do

☐ C doing

☐ B does

☐ D dos

6 The robot _____ the classroom floor every afternoon.

☐ A clean

☐ C cleans

☐ B cleaning

☐ D are cleaning

B. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

7 My father _____ (watch) the news every evening.

8 Sara _____ (study) science on Mondays.

9 They _____ (not / like) spicy food.

10 _____ he _____ (live) in Ajman?

Score: _____ / 10

Rule 2: Present Continuous

Explanation

When do we use it?

Actions happening now	I am reading a story now.
Temporary actions (these days)	My brother is staying with us this week.

Form

	Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
I	I am working .	I am not working .	Am I working?
He / She / It	He is working .	He isn't working .	Is he working?
You / We / They	They are working .	They aren't working .	Are they working?

Spelling rules

Most verbs: + ing	read → reading, play → playing
Verb ends in -e: drop e + ing	write → writing, make → making
Short verb: consonant-vowel-consonant: double + ing	swim → swimming, run → running, sit → sitting
-ie → y + ing	lie → lying, die → dying

Signal words

now · right now · at the moment · today · these days · Look! · Listen!

★ Examples

- Look! It **is raining**.
- The children **are playing** in the garden.
- She **isn't watching** TV at the moment.
- **Are you listening** to me?

⚠ **Remember:** Some verbs are NOT usually used in the continuous: **like, love, know, want, need, understand, believe**. Say: I **know** the answer. (NOT: I am knowing.)

Worksheet 2: Present Continuous

10 questions

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 Listen! The baby _____.

☐ A cry

☐ B cries

☐ C is crying

☐ D are crying

2 We _____ about the ocean in our English lesson at the moment.

☐ A learn

☐ B are learning

☐ C is learning

☐ D learns

3 Look! The boys _____ in the sea.

☐ A are swimming

☐ B are swiming

☐ C swims

☐ D is swimming

4 _____ you _____ to me right now?

☐ A Do / listen

☐ B Are / listening

☐ C Is / listening

☐ D Are / listen

5 I _____ the answer to this question.

☐ A am knowing

☐ B know

☐ C knowing

☐ D knows

6 Mariam usually walks to school, but today she _____ the bus.

☐ A take

☐ B takes

☐ C is taking

☐ D are taking

B. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

7 My mother _____ (cook) lunch now.

8 Look! It _____ (rain).

9 The students _____ (not / write) at the moment.

10 What _____ you _____ (do) right now?

Score: _____ / 10

Rule 3: Past Simple

Explanation

💡 When do we use it?

Finished actions at a time in the past	I visited my grandmother yesterday.
A series of past actions	He woke up, had breakfast and went to school.

🔧 Form

	Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
Regular verbs	I played .	I didn't play .	Did you play ?
Irregular verbs	She went .	She didn't go .	Did she go ?
be	I / He / She / It was You / We / They were	wasn't / weren't	Was he ...? / Were they ...?

✍️ Spelling rules

Most verbs: + ed	work → worked , play → played
Verb ends in -e: + d	like → liked , live → lived
consonant + y: y → ied	study → studied , carry → carried
Short verb: consonant-vowel-consonant: double + ed	stop → stopped , plan → planned

🔍 Signal words

yesterday · last night / week / year · two days ago · in 2020 · when I was young

★ Examples

- We **went** to Dubai last weekend.
- She **didn't finish** her homework.
- **Did** you **see** the match yesterday?
- The weather **was** very hot last summer.

⚠️ **Remember:** After **didn't** and **did**, use the base form (V1): I didn't **go**. (NOT: I didn't went.)

Worksheet 3: Past Simple

10 questions

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 The Hope Probe _____ Mars in February 2021.

☐ A reach

☐ B reached

☐ C reaching

☐ D reaches

2 Ali _____ to Al Ain two weeks ago.

☐ A go

☐ B goes

☐ C went

☐ D gone

3 _____ you finish your project yesterday?

☐ A Do

☐ B Did

☐ C Does

☐ D Were

4 She didn't _____ the bus this morning.

☐ A catch

☐ B caught

☐ C catches

☐ D catching

5 The weather _____ very hot last summer.

☐ A is

☐ B were

☐ C was

☐ D be

6 The bus _____ suddenly at the traffic light.

☐ A stoped

☐ B stopped

☐ C stopes

☐ D stop

B. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

7 My family _____ (travel) to Oman last year.

8 I _____ (buy) a new book yesterday.

9 They _____ (not / come) to the party.

10 Where _____ you _____ (go) last weekend?

Score: _____ / 10

Rule 4: Verb Forms (V1 – V2 – V3)

Explanation



What are verb forms?

Every verb has three main forms:

V1 – Base form	V2 – Past simple	V3 – Past participle
I play every day. present simple, after do/does/did, will, can	I played yesterday. past simple (+)	The game was played ... passive (be + V3), have/has + V3

Regular and irregular verbs

Regular verbs add **-ed** in V2 and V3: work – worked – worked; study – studied – studied.

Irregular verbs change in different ways. You must learn them by heart. Learn them in groups – it is easier!

Group 1: All the same (A – A – A)

V1	V2	V3
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
hit	hit	hit
let	let	let
cost	cost	cost
read	read	read

Group 3: V1 = V3 (A – B – A)

V1	V2	V3
come	came	come
become	became	become
run	ran	run

Rule 4: Verb Forms (continued)

Irregular verbs

Group 2: V2 = V3 (A – B – B)

V1	V2	V3
buy	bought	bought
bring	brought	brought
think	thought	thought
teach	taught	taught
catch	caught	caught
make	made	made
have	had	had
send	sent	sent

V1	V2	V3
sleep	slept	slept
tell	told	told
find	found	found
leave	left	left
meet	met	met
lose	lost	lost
win	won	won
say	said	said

Group 4: All different (A – B – C)

V1	V2	V3
be	was / were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten
write	wrote	written
take	took	taken
give	gave	given
speak	spoke	spoken

V1	V2	V3
drive	drove	driven
break	broke	broken
know	knew	known
fly	flew	flown
swim	swam	swum
drink	drank	drunk
begin	began	begun
forget	forgot	forgotten
wear	wore	worn

⚠ **Remember:** **read – read – read** look the same, but V2 and V3 are pronounced like the colour *red*.

Worksheet 4: Verb Forms (V1 – V2 – V3)

10 questions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 The past simple (V2) of write is _____.

☐ A wrote

☐ B wrote

☐ C written

☐ D writes

2 The past participle (V3) of go is _____.

☐ A went

☐ B goed

☐ C gone

☐ D going

3 Which verb is regular?

☐ A eat

☐ B swim

☐ C play

☐ D take

4 Yesterday I _____ my keys.

☐ A lose

☐ B losed

☐ C losing

☐ D lost

5 She has _____ three books this month.

☐ A read

☐ B readed

☐ C reading

☐ D reads

6 The three forms of teach are _____.

☐ A teach – teached – teached

☐ B teach – taught – taught

☐ C teach – tought – tought

☐ D teach – taught – teached

B. Complete the missing verb forms.

7 speak – _____ – _____

8 buy – _____ – _____

9 _____ – flew – flown

10 take – _____ – _____

Score: _____ / 10

Rule 5: Adjectives: Comparatives & Superlatives

Explanation

💡 What is an adjective?

An adjective describes a noun (a person, place or thing).
It comes **before a noun**: a **big** house · an **interesting** book
or **after be**: The house is **big**. The book is **interesting**.
Adjectives do not take **-s**: **red** cars (NOT: reds cars).

🔧 Comparatives and superlatives

Rule	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable: + er / + est	tall	taller	the tallest
Ends in -e: + r / + st	large	larger	the largest
Consonant-vowel-consonant: double	big / hot	bigger / hotter	the biggest / the hottest
Ends in -y: y → ier / iest	happy / easy	happier / easier	the happiest / the easiest
Two or more syllables: more / the most	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Irregular	good	better	the best
Irregular	bad	worse	the worst
Irregular	far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

📏 Sentence patterns

Comparing two things comparative + than	A cheetah is faster than a lion. This test is more difficult than the last one.
One thing in a group the + superlative + in / of	The Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world. Huda is the youngest of the three sisters.
Two things are equal as + adjective + as	My bag is as heavy as yours. Ali is not as tall as Omar.

⚠️ **Remember:** Never use **more** with **-er**: **bigger** (NOT: more bigger). Always use **the** before a superlative: **the best**.

Worksheet 5: Adjectives: Comparatives & Superlatives

10 questions

Name: Class: Date:

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 Ahmed is _____ than his brother.

- ☐ A tall ☐ B taller
☐ C tallest ☐ D more tall

2 Summer in the UAE is _____ than winter.

- ☐ A hoter ☐ B hotter
☐ C hottest ☐ D more hot

3 The blue whale is the _____ animal on Earth.

- ☐ A large ☐ B larger
☐ C largest ☐ D most large

4 For me, mathematics is _____ than art.

- ☐ A more difficult ☐ B difficulter
☐ C most difficult ☐ D the more difficult

5 Mariam is the _____ student in our class.

- ☐ A good ☐ B better
☐ C best ☐ D goodest

6 My phone is _____ my sister's phone.

- ☐ A as new as ☐ B as newer as
☐ C newer as ☐ D as new than

B. Write the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

7 Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.

8 That was the _____ (bad) film I have ever seen.

9 Dubai is _____ (big) than Ajman.

10 This is the _____ (beautiful) beach in the city.

Score: _____ / 10

Rule 6: The Passive Voice

Explanation

💡 When do we use it?

- When the **action** is more important than the person who does it.
- When we **don't know** who did the action: My bike **was stolen**.

🔧 Form: subject + be + V3 (+ by ...)

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple am / is / are + V3	They make cars in Japan.	Cars are made in Japan.
Past simple was / were + V3	Ali broke the window.	The window was broken by Ali.

📌 From active to passive – 4 steps

The teacher corrects the tests .

- 1 The **object** (the tests) becomes the **subject**.
- 2 Use **be** in the same tense as the active verb (present → **are**).
- 3 Change the main verb to **V3** (corrects → **corrected**).
- 4 Add **by** + the doer only if it is important.

The tests are corrected by the teacher .

★ Examples

- English **is spoken** all over the world.
- The Louvre Abu Dhabi **was opened** in 2017.
- These photos **were taken** by my brother.
- The classroom **is cleaned** every day.

⚠ **Remember:** Singular subject → **is / was**; plural subject → **are / were**. The cars **were** washed. (NOT: The cars was washed.)

Worksheet 6: The Passive Voice

10 questions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 Most of the Earth's surface _____ by water.

- ☐ A covers
- ☐ B is covered
- ☐ C are covered
- ☐ D covering

2 The letter _____ yesterday.

- ☐ A was sent
- ☐ B is sent
- ☐ C sent
- ☐ D were sent

3 These cars _____ in Japan.

- ☐ A is made
- ☐ B are made
- ☐ C make
- ☐ D was made

4 The windows _____ by the students last week.

- ☐ A cleaned
- ☐ B are cleaned
- ☐ C were cleaned
- ☐ D was cleaned

5 Choose the passive form of: *Ali broke the glass.*

- ☐ A The glass broke Ali.
- ☐ B The glass was broken by Ali.
- ☐ C The glass is broken by Ali.
- ☐ D The glass was broke by Ali.

6 Rice _____ in many Asian countries.

- ☐ A is grown
- ☐ B grows by
- ☐ C are grown
- ☐ D was grow

B. Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

7 The chef cooks the meals.

→ The meals _____

8 My father washed the car.

→ The car _____

9 People speak Arabic in the UAE.

→ Arabic _____

10 The students planted the trees.

→ The trees _____

Score: _____ / 10

Rule 7: First Conditional

Explanation

💡 When do we use it?

We use the first conditional to talk about a **real or possible situation in the future** and its **result**.

🔧 Form

Condition (if-clause)	Result (main clause)
If + present simple,	will / won't + V1
If it rains ,	we will stay at home.
If you study hard,	you will pass the exam.

We can also start with the result. Then we do **not** use a comma:
We **will stay** at home **if it rains**.

★ Examples

- If you **don't hurry**, you **will miss** the bus.
- If I **have** time, I **will call** you.
- She **will be** happy if you **visit** her.
- If we **protect** the environment, our planet **will be** cleaner.
- **Will** you **come** to the party if I **invite** you?

🔄 Negative forms

If he **doesn't** study, he **won't** pass. (won't = will not)

⚠ **Remember:** Never use **will** in the if-clause.

✓ If it **rains**, we will stay at home. ✗ If it **will rain**, we will stay at home.

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

A. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.**1** If it _____ sunny tomorrow, we will go to the beach.☐ A is☐ B will be☐ C was☐ D be**2** If you eat too much sugar tonight, you _____ a stomach ache tomorrow.☐ A have☐ B had☐ C will have☐ D are having**3** She will be angry if you _____ late.☐ A will be☐ B were☐ C be☐ D are**4** Hurry up! If we don't hurry, we _____ the bus.☐ A miss☐ B missed☐ C will miss☐ D are missing**5** Which sentence is correct?☐ A If he comes, I will tell him.☐ B If he will come, I will tell him.☐ C If he come, I will tell him.☐ D If he came, I will tell him.**6** I _____ you tonight if I need help.☐ A called☐ B calling☐ C calls☐ D will call**B. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.****7** If you _____ (study) hard, you _____ (pass) the test.**8** If it _____ (rain), we _____ (not / play) outside.**9** My mother _____ (be) happy if I _____ (clean) my room.**10** What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (miss) the bus?

Score: _____ / 10



SECTION 3

Writing

From a sentence → to linked sentences → to a paragraph

1. Sentence



2. Linking



3. Paragraph



4. Writing task

Writing 1: How to Write a Correct Sentence

Explanation

What is a sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that gives a **complete idea**. A correct sentence:

①	starts with a capital letter : M y sister ...
②	has a subject (who or what?) and a verb (the action or state).
③	ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).
④	makes sense on its own.

The sentence pattern

Subject	Verb	Object	Place	Time
My brother	plays	football	in the park	every Friday.
We	visited	the museum	in Sharjah	last week.
The students	are reading	a story	in the library	now.

Remember: in English, we usually put the **place** before the **time**.

Common mistakes

✗ Wrong	✓ Correct	Why?
playing football.	We are playing football.	No subject, no capital letter
my sister like apples	My sister likes apples.	Capital letter, verb + s, full stop
Because I was tired.	I went to bed early because I was tired.	Not a complete idea
where do you live	Where do you live?	A question needs (?)

⚠ **Use capital letters for:** the first word of a sentence, **I**, names of people and places (Ahmed, Ajman, the UAE), days and months (Monday, May), languages and nationalities (English, Emirati).

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 school / I / bus / go / to / by

2 my / reads / every / mother / night / a book

3 playing / the / are / children / garden / the / in

4 visited / last / we / museum / the / week

5 Dubai / than / is / bigger / Ajman

B. Correct the mistakes. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

6 ahmed live in sharjah

7 where do you go yesterday

8 my friends is very kind

9 because it was raining. (Make it a complete sentence.)

C. Write one complete sentence about each topic.

10 my best friend

11 the weekend

Writing 2: How to Link Sentences

Connectors

Why do we link sentences?

Short sentences are correct, but a paragraph with only short sentences is boring. We use **connectors (linking words)** to join ideas and make our writing clear and smooth.

Connector	Use	Example
and	adds information	I like reading and drawing.
but	shows a contrast (difference)	I wanted to play outside, but it was raining.
so	shows a result	It was hot, so we went to the beach.
because	gives a reason	We went to the beach because it was hot.
or	gives a choice	Do you want tea or juice?
also	adds another idea	Reading is fun. It also teaches new words.
However,	shows a contrast between two sentences	Many students like sports. However, some prefer reading.
First, Then, After that, Finally,	put events in order	First, I woke up. Then, I had breakfast. Finally, I went to school.
For example,	gives an example	I love fruit. For example, I eat an apple every day.

See how we join two sentences

I was tired. I went to bed early.	→	I was tired, so I went to bed early.
I went to bed early. I was tired.	→	I went to bed early because I was tired.
The test was long. It was easy.	→	The test was long, but it was easy.

⚠ **Punctuation:** Put a comma (,) before **so** and **but** when they join two full sentences. Put a comma after **First, Then, However, For example,** at the start of a sentence. We usually don't put a comma before **because**.

Writing 2: Practice

Connectors

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A. Join the two sentences. Use the word in brackets.

1 I was hungry. I made a sandwich. (so)

2 Sara is clever. She is hard-working. (and)

3 I stayed at home. I was ill. (because)

4 The test was difficult. I passed it. (but)

5 Do you want tea? Do you want juice? (or)

6 I studied hard. I got full marks. (so)

B. Circle the correct connector.

7 I love the UAE _____ it is safe and beautiful. (because / but)

8 He ran fast, _____ he missed the bus. (so / but)

9 _____, wash the vegetables. Then, cut them into small pieces. (First / Finally)

10 Many students like sports. _____, some prefer reading. (However / Because)

C. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

11 I like weekends because ...

12 I wanted to go out, but ...

Writing 3: From Questions to a Paragraph

Explanation

 **A paragraph is like a burger**

Topic sentence

the main idea

Supporting sentences

details, reasons, examples

Concluding sentence

ends the paragraph

 **Three steps**

Step 1: Read the topic and the questions.

Step 2: Answer each question in a full sentence.

Step 3: Join your answers with connectors. Add a topic sentence and a concluding sentence.

Topic: My Favourite Hobby – Step 2: Answer the questions

Question	Answer (full sentence)
What is your favourite hobby?	My favourite hobby is reading.
When did you start it?	I started reading when I was seven years old.
When and where do you do it?	I usually read in my room every evening.
Why do you like it?	I like it. It teaches me new words. It takes me to new places.
What do you need for it?	I need a good book. I need a quiet place.
How does it help you?	It helps me to write better. I get good marks in English.

Step 3: The paragraph

My favourite hobby is reading. I started reading when I was seven years old, **and** I still love it today. I usually read in my room every evening. I like reading **because** it teaches me new words **and** takes me to new places. I don't need expensive things for my hobby. I only need a good book **and** a quiet place. Reading **also** helps me to write better, **so** I get good marks in English. **In conclusion**, reading is not just a hobby for me; it is a window to the world.

Blue = topic sentence

Green = supporting sentences

Purple = concluding sentence

Orange =

connectors

Writing 3: Now You Try!

Guided practice

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

 Curriculum link: Grade 7 • Unit 1: How can food improve your health?

Topic: A Healthy Lifestyle. Answer each question in a full sentence.

1 Is your lifestyle healthy?

2 What healthy food do you eat?

3 What food do you try not to eat? Why?

4 What sport or exercise do you do? How often?

5 How many hours do you sleep?

6 What advice can you give to your friends?

Now join your answers to write a paragraph. Start with a topic sentence, use connectors (and, but, so, because, also) and finish with a concluding sentence.

The task

Write a paragraph of **80 – 100 words** about **a trip you enjoyed with your family**. Use the **past simple**. Write about:

- where you went and who you went with
- what you did there
- how you felt

Step 1: Plan your ideas

Where?	Jebel Jais, Ras Al Khaimah
Who with?	my family
When?	last winter
What did you do?	drove up the mountain, took photos, tried the zipline, had a picnic
Feelings?	nervous at first → excited → tired but happy

★ Step 2: Model answer (98 words)

Last winter, my family and I went on a trip to Jebel Jais in Ras Al Khaimah. It is the highest mountain in the UAE. **First**, we drove up the mountain road and took photos of the beautiful views. **After that**, my brother and I tried the zipline. I was nervous at the beginning, **but** it was really exciting. **Then**, we had a picnic and drank hot tea **because** the weather was very cold. In the evening, we came back home tired but happy. It was the best trip of my life, and I will never forget it.

Why is this a good answer?

- It has a clear **topic sentence**, **supporting sentences** and a **concluding sentence**.
- It uses the **past simple** correctly: went, drove, took, tried, was, had, drank, came.
- It uses **connectors** to put events in order: First, After that, Then.
- It uses a **superlative**: the highest, the best.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____



Curriculum link: Grade 9 • Where we live

Task 1: The Place Where I Live

Write a paragraph of 80 – 100 words about the place where you live. Use the **present simple**.

Guiding questions: Where do you live? Is it a city, a town or a village? • What is your area like? (quiet, busy, clean ...) • What places are near your home? • What do you like to do there? • Why do you like or not like living there?

Plan:

Write your paragraph:

☒ My writing checklist

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ I started each sentence with a capital letter. | ☐ I ended each sentence with (.), (?) or (!). |
| ☐ I wrote a topic sentence. | ☐ I gave details, reasons or examples. |
| ☐ I used connectors (and, but, so, because, First, Then ...). | ☐ I used the correct tense. |
| ☐ I wrote a concluding sentence. | ☐ I checked my spelling. |
| ☐ I wrote the correct number of words. | |

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____



Write a paragraph of 80 – 100 words about how we can protect the ocean. Use the **first conditional** (If we ..., we will ...).

Plan:

[illegible]

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____



Write a paragraph of 80 – 100 words about yourself. Use **adjectives** and **comparatives**.

Plan:

Write your paragraph:

Writing Assessment Rubric

For teachers

Criteria	4 – Excellent	3 – Good	2 – Needs improvement	1 – Beginning
Content	All points of the task covered with clear details	Most points covered	Some points covered; few details	Very little related to the task
Organisation	Clear topic, supporting and concluding sentences; good use of connectors	Clear structure; some connectors	Weak structure; few connectors	No paragraph structure
Grammar & vocabulary	Correct tenses and a good range of words	Few errors that do not affect meaning	Several errors; limited words	Many errors that affect meaning
Mechanics	Correct capital letters, punctuation and spelling	Few mistakes	Several mistakes	Many mistakes

Total: _____ / 16

Teacher's comment

Section 1: Reading

Food for a Healthy Body

1. B

2. D

3. C

4. A

5. B

6. D

7. C

Our Amazing Ocean

1. C

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. C

6. A

7. C

Hope: The UAE's Journey to Mars

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. B

6. A

7. C

The Second Place

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. D

5. B

6. C

7. A

Section 2: Grammar

Worksheet 1: Present Simple

A: 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C

B: 7. watches · 8. studies · 9. don't like / do not like · 10. Does ... live

Worksheet 2: Present Continuous

A: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C

B: 7. is cooking · 8. is raining · 9. aren't writing / are not writing · 10. are ... doing

Worksheet 3: Past Simple

A: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B

B: 7. travelled (also accept: traveled) · 8. bought · 9. didn't come / did not come · 10. did ... go

Worksheet 4: Verb Forms (V1 – V2 – V3)

A: 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B

B: 7. spoke – spoken · 8. bought – bought · 9. fly · 10. took – taken

Worksheet 5: Adjectives: Comparatives & Superlatives

A: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A

B: 7. colder · 8. worst · 9. bigger · 10. most beautiful

Worksheet 6: The Passive Voice

A: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A

B: 7. The meals are cooked by the chef. · 8. The car was washed by my father. · 9. Arabic is spoken in the UAE. · 10. The trees were planted by the students.

Worksheet 7: First Conditional

A: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D

B: 7. study ... will pass · 8. rains ... won't play / will not play · 9. will be ... clean · 10. will ... do ... miss

Section 3: Writing

Writing 1: Sentences

1. I go to school by bus.
2. My mother reads a book every night.
3. The children are playing in the garden.
4. We visited the museum last week.
5. Dubai is bigger than Ajman.
6. Ahmed lives in Sharjah.
7. Where did you go yesterday?
8. My friends are very kind.
9. Any complete sentence, e.g. We stayed at home because it was raining.
- 10–11. Students' own answers.

Writing 2: Connectors

1. I was hungry, so I made a sandwich.
2. Sara is clever and hard-working.
3. I stayed at home because I was ill.
4. The test was difficult, but I passed it.
5. Do you want tea or juice?
6. I studied hard, so I got full marks.
7. because 8. but 9. First 10. However
- 11–12. Students' own answers.

Writing 3, 4 and 5

Students' own answers. Use the checklist and the assessment rubric to mark the paragraphs.