تدريب اختبار نهائي في القراءة: الفن الإسلامي والتصاميم الهندسية

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المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية: ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك | المواد على تلغرام | التربية الاسلامية | اللغة العربية | اللغة الانجليزية | الرياضيات

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

1	تدريب اختبار نهائي في القراءة: الفن الإسلامي والتصاميم الهندسية
2	مراجعة قواعد النهائية
3	تقييم تكويني 2: مراجعة المفردات والقواعد
4	مراجعة تقييم تكويني 2 للمفردات والقواعد
5	مراجعة نهائية لمفردات - الجزء الأول

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GRADE 7 GENERAL

PART 3B: READING | FINAL EXAM PRACTICE



Name: _____ Class: _____

Patterns | Islamic art and geometric designs

Read the text, then answer Questions 1-8 on the next page.

Patterns That Connect Past and Present

Islamic art often combines geometric patterns, plant designs and beautiful writing. These features appear on buildings, tiles, carpets and everyday objects. Although materials and colours vary, careful organisation gives many designs a sense of unity.

A geometric pattern begins with a simple shape, such as a circle or square. Artists repeat, rotate or reflect shapes to create larger designs. A small section may continue beyond its border in the viewer's imagination, so the pattern can seem endless. Repetition follows a rule; it does not mean placing shapes anywhere.

Symmetry creates balance by arranging matching parts around a line or centre. However, a balanced design does not need to use only one colour. Different colours can make repeated shapes easier to recognise without changing the rule of the pattern.

Plant designs use flowing leaves and stems rather than only straight lines. Calligraphy turns writing into an important visual feature, so words contribute to both meaning and decoration. These three forms can appear together on the same object.

Designers today adapt these ideas for screens and modern walls. They may change the material while preserving the arrangement, connecting new uses with older artistic traditions.

GRADE 7 GENERAL

PART 3B: READING | QUESTIONS



Choose the correct answer: A, B or C. **Marks: ____ /16**

1. How do artists build larger geometric designs?

A. By placing different shapes without a rule
B. By repeating, turning or reflecting simple shapes
C. By replacing every shape with beautiful writing

2. Why can a pattern seem to continue beyond its border?

A. Its materials change outside the border.
B. Its colours remove the border completely.
C. The viewer can imagine the repeated design continuing.

3. How can different colours help a geometric design?

A. They make repeated shapes clearer while the rule stays the same.
B. They create symmetry without any matching parts.
C. They allow shapes to be placed without a pattern.

4. What does calligraphy add to an object?

A. Only a set of straight geometric lines
B. Both a visual design and the meaning of words
C. Only a plant design without written meaning

5. In the second paragraph, what does "endless" mean?

A. With no imagined finishing point
B. With no repeated shapes
C. With no clear rule

6. In the last paragraph, what does "preserving" mean?

A. Hiding from view
B. Replacing completely
C. Keeping rather than changing

7. A phone cover copies an old tile pattern in a new material; which idea does this illustrate?

A. A change of material always removes a pattern's rule.
B. Traditional arrangements can connect with modern uses.
C. Modern objects must use writing instead of geometric shapes.

8. Which statement best expresses the main idea?

A. Islamic art uses organised designs that can unite tradition and new uses.
B. Islamic art depends on one colour and one material for every design.
C. Modern designers use plant forms because geometric patterns cannot change.

Each correct answer is worth 2 marks.