مراجعة نهاية الفصل





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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
إعداد: Mohammed Aya

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع					
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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	مراجعة نهاية الفصل
2	كتيب تقدم القراءة: الغذاء، كيف تعمل الأشياء، عالم صغير، الأنماط
3	تدريب اختبار نهائي في القراءة: الفن الإسلامي والتصاميم الهندسية
4	مراجعة قواعد النهائية
5	تقييم تكويني 2: مراجعة المفردات والقواعد

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Al Hikmah Private School
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The English Department
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Academic Year
2026 - 2027

English Revision

End of Term

Grade 7

Review
Practise
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Reading
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Name: _____

Class: _____

Prepared by:
Ms. Aya Mohammed

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	
Part 1: Vocabulary	Towards Grade Level Goal	Food for Life	healthy, fresh, producer, consumer, predator, prey, plastic	
		How Things Work	evaporation, condensation, filter, supply, engineer	
		It's a Small World	advantage, drawback, communicate, translate	
		Patterns	pattern, sequence, sum, number, hexagon, square	
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Gap Fill Choose 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)

Part 1: Vocabulary | Towards Grade Level Goal **10 Marks per Model**

Model A – Food for Life

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

1. Eating fruit and vegetables helps us stay _____.

A. plastic B. healthy C. predator

2. A _____ is an animal that hunts other animals for food.

A. predator B. consumer C. producer

3. Plants are called _____ because they make their own food.

A. consumers B. predators C. producers

4. We should eat _____ food to keep our bodies strong.

A. plastic B. fresh C. prey

5. A rabbit can become the _____ of a hungry fox.

A. prey B. producer C. plastic

Model B – How Things Work

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

1. Water changes into gas during the process of _____.

A. condensation B. evaporation C. filtration

2. An _____ designs and builds machines, bridges, and other useful things.

A. engineer B. consumer C. predator

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3. We use a _____ to remove dirt from water.

A. supply B. pattern C. filter

4. Clouds form when water vapour cools during _____.

A. evaporation B. condensation C. communication

5. The city needs a clean water _____ for its people.

A. supply B. sequence C. sum

Model C – It's a Small World

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

1. One _____ of learning English is that we can speak to people from other countries.

A. drawback B. pattern C. advantage

2. We use phones and computers to _____ with our friends.

A. communicate B. evaporate C. filter

3. A _____ of using the internet too much is that it can waste our time.

A. sequence B. drawback C. advantage

4. We can use an online dictionary to _____ words from Arabic into English.

A. communicate B. produce C. translate

5. Good _____ helps people understand each other.

A. communication B. evaporation C. condensation

Model D – Patterns

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

1. A _____ is a shape with six sides.

A. square B. hexagon C. circle

2. The numbers 2, 4, 6, 8 follow a _____.

A. pattern B. filter C. producer

3. The _____ of 5 and 7 is 12.

A. sequence B. number C. sum

4. A _____ has four equal sides and four corners.

A. hexagon B. square C. triangle

5. The numbers 3, 6, 9, 12 form a _____.

A. sequence B. predator C. supply

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Model E – Mixed Vocabulary Challenge

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

1. We should avoid using too much _____ because it can harm the environment.

A. prey B. plastic C. sequence

2. When water vapour becomes liquid water, the process is called _____.

A. condensation B. evaporation C. communication

3. One _____ of travelling by plane is that it can be expensive.

A. advantage B. producer C. drawback

4. The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40 follow a _____.

A. consumer B. pattern C. filter

5. A _____ is a living thing that eats plants or other animals.

A. consumer B. engineer C. hexagon

Answer Key:

Questions	Model A	Model B	Model C	Model D	Model E
1	B	B	C	B	B
2	A	A	A	A	A
3	C	C	B	C	C
4	B	B	C	B	B
5	A	A	A	A	A

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Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	Grammar
Part 2: Grammar	At Grade Level Goal	**It's a Small World** | Where does your food come from?	cocoa, tea, rice, dates, crop, grow, produce, country, chocolate, port	G.7.5 Determiners (quantifiers) G.9.3 Nouns (countable_uncountable) G.4.1 Clauses and phrases (defining relative clauses) G.4.2 Clauses and phrases (non-defining relative clauses) G.5.1 Conditionals (Zero) G.2.2 Adverbs (sequencing)
		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 descriptive text of 120 words (10% either way) with 5 gaps ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer ▪ 2 marks each (total 10)

Part 2: Grammar | At Grade Level Goal

Themes: It's a Small World | Where Does Your Food Come From? **10 Marks per Model**

Model A – Where Does Chocolate Come From?

Read the text and choose the correct word to complete each gap. Circle A, B, or C.

Chocolate is one of the most popular foods in the world. It comes from cocoa beans, which (1) _____ on trees in warm countries. Farmers work hard to collect the beans and prepare them for factories. There are (2) _____ cocoa farms in countries such as Ghana and Brazil. Cocoa beans are dried and sent to different countries through busy ports. Workers (3) _____ turn the beans into delicious chocolate. Chocolate factories use sugar and milk to make different products. If the weather is too dry, cocoa trees (4) _____ grow well. Farmers need water and good soil to produce healthy crops. Chocolate is enjoyed by people (5) _____ live in many different parts of the world. It is a favourite treat for children and adults.

1. A. grows	B. growing	C. grow
2. A. many	B. much	C. little
3. A. yesterday	B. then	C. never
4. A. doesn't	B. aren't	C. don't
5. A. which	B. who	C. where

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Model B – The Journey of Rice

Read the text and choose the correct word to complete each gap. Circle A, B, or C.

Rice is an important food in many countries around the world. It is grown on farms where there is plenty of water. Farmers plant rice seeds in wet fields. Rice is a crop (1) _____ needs warm weather to grow well. There is (2) _____ water in the fields because rice plants need it. Farmers work carefully to protect their crops from insects and bad weather. If rice plants get enough sunlight and water, they (3) _____ well. After several months, farmers collect the rice. The rice is cleaned and dried. (4) _____, it is packed into bags and transported to shops. Many countries buy rice from other countries. People eat rice with vegetables, meat, or fish. There are (5) _____ different ways to cook this popular food.

1. A. who	B. where	C . that
2. A. much	B. many	C. few
3.A. grows	B. grow	C. growing
4. A. Never	B. Yesterday	C. Next
5. A. many	B. much	C. little

Model C – Dates from the UAE

Read the text and choose the correct word to complete each gap. Circle A, B, or C.

Dates are a traditional food in the UAE. They grow on palm trees in hot and sunny places. Farmers take care of the trees because they need water and good soil. There are (1) _____ date farms in the UAE. Dates are fruits (2) _____ contain natural sugar and important vitamins. People enjoy eating fresh and dried dates with tea or coffee. If dates are kept in a cool, dry place, they (3) _____ fresh for a long time. Farmers collect the dates when they are ready. (4) _____, they clean and pack them carefully. Some dates are sold in local markets, while others are sent to different countries. Dates are also used to make cakes and sweets. There isn't (5) _____ added sugar in many traditional date snacks.

1. A. much	B. many	C. little
2. A. which	B. who	C. where
3. A. stays	B. staying	C. stay
4. A. Never	B. Next	C. Yesterday
5. A. much	B. many	C. few

Model D – From Farm to Market:

Read the text and choose the correct word to complete each gap. Circle A, B, or C.

Every day, farmers produce different kinds of food for people around the world. They grow vegetables, fruits, and other crops on their farms. A farmer is a person (1) _____ works hard to produce food. Farmers need (2) _____ water to keep their plants healthy. They also need sunlight and good soil. If plants do not get enough water, they (3) _____ grow well. When the crops are ready, farmers collect them carefully. (4) _____, the food is packed and sent to markets and shops. Some products travel by ship through busy

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There are (5) _____ different countries that export food to other parts of the world. Farming is important because everyone needs food to live.

1. A. which	B. where	C. who
2. A. enough	B. many	C. few
3. A. doesn't	B. don't	C. isn't
4. A. Yesterday	B. Never	C. Then
5. A. many	B. much	C. little

Model E – Tea Around the World

Read the text and choose the correct word to complete each gap. Circle A, B, or C.

Tea is a popular drink in many countries. It comes from tea leaves that grow on plants in warm and wet places. Farmers collect the leaves and send them to factories. There are (1) _____ tea farms in countries such as India and China. Tea is a drink (2) _____ many people enjoy every day. Some people drink it with milk, while others prefer it with lemon. If you put tea leaves in hot water, the water (3) _____ colour. Making tea is simple. First, boil some water. (4) _____, put the tea leaves into a cup or teapot. Finally, pour in the hot water. Some people add sugar, but others prefer their tea without it. There isn't (5) _____ sugar in plain tea. Tea is often enjoyed with breakfast or after meals.

1.A. much	B. little	C. many
2.A. that	B. who	C. where
3.A. change	B. changes	C. changing
4.A. Never	B. Yesterday	C. Next
5.A. much	B. many	C. few

Answer Key:

Question	Model A	Model B	Model C	Model D	Model E
1	C	C	B	C	C
2	A	A	A	A	A
3	B	B	C	B	B
4	C	C	B	C	C
5	B	A	A	A	A

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Part	Level	Theme
Part 3A: Reading	At Grade Level Goal	**Food for Life** | How does a food web work?, How are things connected in a food chain?

Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
Multiple-Choice Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Comprehension Skills** Specific Information: 4 x ENG.03.RV.CS.2.1: Read and identify specific information in simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language. Details: 2 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 1 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 narrative text (A2.1-A2.2) of 170-200 words (10% either way) ▪ 8 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (3 marks each, total: 24)

Part 3A: Reading | Food for Life 8 Questions × 3 Marks - 24 Marks per Model

Model A – The Amazing Food Chain

Last Friday, Omar and his classmates visited a nature park with their science teacher. They wanted to learn how animals and plants depend on each other for food.

At the park, they saw green grass, rabbits, snakes, and eagles. Their teacher explained that grass is a producer because it makes its own food using sunlight. Rabbits eat grass, snakes eat small animals, and eagles hunt snakes.

Omar noticed a rabbit hiding behind a tree. Suddenly, an eagle flew above the park. The rabbit quickly ran into a small hole to stay safe.

The teacher explained that animals are connected in food chains. If one animal disappears, other living things may be affected. For example, if there are fewer rabbits, some predators may not find enough food.

Later, the students drew a food web showing how different animals and plants were connected. Omar was surprised to learn that even small insects play an important role in nature.

At the end of the visit, Omar understood that every living thing has a special place in the environment. He decided to protect plants and animals whenever possible.

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Read the text and choose the correct answer. Circle A, B, or C.

1. Where did Omar and his classmates go?

A. To a zoo B. To a nature park C. To a farm

2. What is a producer in the food chain?

A. A snake B. An eagle C. Grass

3. What did the rabbit do when the eagle appeared?

A. It ran into a hole. B. It climbed a tree. C. It ate some grass.

4. What did the students draw after the visit?

A. A map of the park B. A food web C. A picture of a school

5. Why is grass called a producer?

A. It eats insects. B. It hunts animals. C. It makes its own food.

6. What may happen if there are fewer rabbits?

A. Some predators may not find enough food. B. More eagles will appear immediately.
C. All plants will disappear.

7. What does the word "affected" mean in the text?

A. Protected B. Changed or influenced C. Collected

8. What is the main message of the story?

A. Eagles are the strongest animals. B. Rabbits should live in parks. C. Living things depend on each other.

Model B – The Missing Frogs

One morning, Sara visited her grandfather's farm. She loved watching the animals near the small pond. Usually, she could see many frogs jumping near the water, but that day she saw only one.

"Where are all the frogs?" Sara asked. Her grandfather explained that the pond had become dirty because some people had thrown plastic and rubbish into the water. Many frogs had moved away.

Sara noticed that there were more insects around the farm than before. Her grandfather explained that frogs eat insects, so fewer frogs can mean more insects.He also told her that snakes and birds sometimes eat frogs. If the frogs disappear, these predators may have less food.

Sara realised that the animals in the farm's food web were connected. She wanted to help protect them.

The next day, Sara invited her friends to clean the area around the pond. They collected rubbish and put it in bags. Her grandfather thanked them for their hard work.

A few weeks later, Sara saw more frogs near the pond. She smiled because she understood how important it was to protect nature.

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Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. Where did Sara visit her grandfather?

A. At a farm B. At a school C. At a beach

2. What was the problem with the pond?

A. It was too deep. B. It had no fish. C. It was dirty.

3. What do frogs eat?

A. Grass B. Insects C. Leaves

4. Who helped Sara clean the pond area?

A. Her teachers B. Her cousins C. Her friends

5. Why were there more insects around the farm?

A. There were fewer frogs to eat them. B. The insects had no water C. The birds were sleeping.

6. What might happen if the frogs disappear?

A. Plants will stop growing. B. Some snakes and birds may have less food.

C. All insects will disappear.

7. What does the word "protect" mean in the story?

A. To destroy something B. To forget something C. To keep something safe

8. What is the main idea of the story?

A. Protecting nature helps keep food webs balanced. B. All frogs should live on farms.
C. Insects are always dangerous.

Model C – A Day in the Desert

Last weekend, Ahmed went on a desert trip with his father. They wanted to learn about the animals and plants that live in the UAE desert.

While walking, Ahmed saw small green plants growing between the sand dunes. His father explained that desert plants are producers because they use sunlight to make their own food.

A few minutes later, Ahmed saw a small insect eating a leaf. Then, a lizard appeared and caught another insect.

"Look!" his father said. "This is part of a food chain. Plants provide food for insects, and some lizards eat insects."

Ahmed also learned that larger animals, such as some desert birds, may eat lizards. All these living things are connected.

Suddenly, Ahmed noticed some plastic bottles on the sand. He felt sad because rubbish can harm desert animals.

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He and his father collected the bottles and placed them in a rubbish bag. They wanted to keep the desert clean.

Before going home, Ahmed took photos of the plants and animals. He decided to make a poster about desert food chains for his classmates.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Where did Ahmed go with his father?

A. To a forest B. To a desert C. To a mountain

2. What did Ahmed see eating a leaf?

A. A lizard B. A bird C. An insect

3. What did the lizard catch?

A. An insect B. A snake C. A rabbit

4. What did Ahmed decide to make for his classmates?

A. A video game B. A poster C. A cake

5. Why are desert plants called producers?

A. They eat other animals. B. They hunt insects. C. They make their own food.

6. Why did Ahmed collect the plastic bottles?

A. To protect the desert environment B. To build a new house C. To feed the animals

7. What does "connected" mean in the story?

A. Living alone B. Related to or depending on each other C. Moving very quickly

8. What is the story mainly about?

A. The best time to visit the desert B. How to build a desert house

C. Desert food chains and protecting nature

Model D – The School Garden Mystery

Mariam and her classmates had a beautiful garden at school. They grew vegetables, flowers, and small plants. Every morning, the students watered the plants and checked their growth.

One day, Mariam noticed that many leaves had small holes. She looked carefully and found several caterpillars eating them.

"These insects are eating our plants!" she said.

Her science teacher explained that caterpillars are consumers because they eat plants. Birds sometimes eat caterpillars, so they are part of the garden's food web.

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A week later, the students noticed that fewer birds were visiting the garden. Soon, they saw more caterpillars on the leaves.

The teacher explained that when there are fewer birds, more caterpillars may survive. This can affect the plants.

The students decided to make the garden a better place for birds. They placed a small birdbath near the trees and planted more flowers.

After some time, more birds began visiting the garden. Mariam was happy to see that the plants were growing well again.

She learned that every plant and animal plays an important role in a healthy environment.

Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. Where was Mariam's garden?

A. At her house B. At a farm C. At school

2. What was eating the leaves?

A. Caterpillars B. Rabbits C. Snakes

3. Which animals sometimes eat caterpillars?

A. Fish B. Birds C. Lions

4. What did the students put near the trees?

A. A large table B. A plastic box C. A birdbath

5. Why did the number of caterpillars increase?

A. There were fewer birds to eat them. B. The plants stopped growing. C. The garden became smaller.

6. Why are caterpillars called consumers?

A. They make their own food. B. They eat plants. C. They produce sunlight.

7. What does the word "survive" mean in the story?

A. To disappear B. To move away C. To stay alive

8. What is the main idea of the story?

A. Plants and animals are connected in a food web.
B. School gardens should have no insects. C. Birds cannot live near schools.

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Answer Key:

Model A	Model B	Model C	Model D
1. B	1. A	1. B	1. C
2. C	2. C	2. C	2. A
3. A	3. B	3. A	3. B
4. B	4. C	4. B	4. C
5. C	5. A	5. C	5. A
6. A	6. B	6. A	6. B
7. B	7. C	7. B	7. C
8. C	8. A	8. C	8. A

Part	Level	Theme		
Part 3B: Reading	**Beyond Grade Level Goal**	**Patterns** | What are some important features of Islamic Art?, What is a pattern?		
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Comprehension Skills** Details: 4 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 expository text (B1.1) of 170-200 words (10% either way) ▪ 8 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (2 marks each, total: 16)

Part 3B: Reading | Beyond Grade Level Goal

Theme: Patterns – Islamic Art

8 Questions × 2 Marks - 16 Marks per Model

Model A – The Beauty of Islamic Art

Islamic art is famous for its beautiful patterns, shapes, and colours. It can be seen in mosques, museums, palaces, and traditional buildings around the world. Artists often use geometric shapes, such as circles, squares, triangles, and hexagons, to create amazing designs.

A pattern is a design in which shapes, lines, or colours repeat in a regular way. In Islamic art, geometric patterns are often symmetrical. This means that one side of a design matches the other side. Artists carefully arrange shapes to create balance and harmony.

Another important feature of Islamic art is calligraphy, which is the artistic writing of letters and words. Arabic calligraphy is commonly used to decorate walls, doors, and other objects. Artists also use flowers and leaves in decorative designs.

Islamic art has influenced architecture in many countries, including the UAE. Visitors can see impressive patterns in the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi.

Today, artists use both traditional methods and modern technology to create Islamic patterns. These designs show how mathematics, creativity, and culture can work together to produce beautiful works of art.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Where can Islamic art be seen?

A. Only in schools B. In mosques, museums, and palaces C. Only in modern houses

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2. Which shapes are commonly used in Islamic geometric patterns?

A. Circles, squares, and hexagons B. Only rectangles C. Only stars

3. What is calligraphy?

A. The study of numbers B. The process of painting buildings
C. The artistic writing of letters and words

4. Which mosque in the UAE is mentioned in the text?

A. Al Noor Mosque B. Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque C. Jumeirah Mosque

5. What does the word "symmetrical" mean in the text?

A. Both sides of a design match. B. A design uses only one colour. C. A pattern has no repeated shapes.

6. What does the word "harmony" suggest in the text?

A. Confusion and disorder B. Bright colours only

C. A pleasing balance between different parts

7. How is Islamic geometric art connected to mathematics?

A. Artists use numbers to write stories.
B. Artists use shapes, symmetry, and repeated designs. C. Artists avoid using geometric shapes.

8. What is the main idea of the text?

A. Islamic art combines geometric patterns, calligraphy, and creativity.
B. Islamic art is only found in museums. C. Islamic art does not use mathematics.

Model B – Patterns in the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque:

The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi is one of the most beautiful examples of Islamic architecture in the UAE. It is famous for its white domes, tall minarets, large courtyard, and detailed decorations.

Visitors can see geometric patterns in different parts of the mosque. These patterns are created by repeating shapes and arranging them carefully. Some designs use circles and stars, while others include squares and other geometric forms.

One important feature of Islamic art is symmetry. Symmetrical designs have matching parts on opposite sides. This makes the patterns look balanced and organised.

The mosque also includes beautiful floral designs inspired by flowers, leaves, and plants. These decorations add colour and beauty to the building.

Arabic calligraphy is another important element of Islamic art. It combines writing with artistic design and can be found in many mosques.

The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque connects traditional Islamic art with modern architecture. Its patterns help visitors appreciate the relationship between culture, mathematics, and creativity. The mosque is also an important cultural landmark that welcomes visitors from many countries.

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Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Where is the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque located?

A. Dubai B. Sharjah C. Abu Dhabi

2. What is one important feature of Islamic art?

A. Symmetry B. Random shapes only C. Empty walls

3. What inspires floral designs?

A. Cars and buildings B. Flowers, leaves, and plants C. Numbers only

4. What does Arabic calligraphy combine?

A. Music and movement B. Science and sports C. Writing and artistic design

5. What does the word "landmark" mean in the text?

A. An important and recognisable place B. A small classroom C. A type of geometric shape

6. What does "appreciate" mean in the last paragraph?

A. To forget something B. To understand and value something C. To remove something

Making Connections

7. A student draws two matching halves of a pattern. Which feature of Islamic art is the student using?

A. Calligraphy B. Floral decoration C. Symmetry

8. What is the text mainly about?

A. The artistic features of the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque
B. How to build modern schools C. The history of transportation in Abu Dhabi

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Model C – Mathematics and Islamic Patterns

Mathematics and art may seem like different subjects, but they are closely connected in Islamic geometric designs. For hundreds of years, artists have used mathematical ideas to create beautiful patterns in buildings, books, and decorative objects.

A geometric pattern is made by repeating shapes in an organised way. Artists often begin with a circle, square, triangle, or hexagon. They then repeat or rotate these shapes to create more complex designs.

Symmetry is an important part of many Islamic patterns. A symmetrical design has matching parts that create a sense of balance. Some patterns also use reflection, where one part looks like a mirror image of another.

Islamic artists use different colours and shapes to make their designs interesting. They must plan carefully because even a small mistake can change the whole pattern.

Today, students can create similar designs using rulers, compasses, coloured pencils, or computer programs. Making Islamic patterns helps students understand geometry while developing their creativity.

These patterns show that mathematics is not only useful for solving problems but can also help people create beautiful art.

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Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What do artists use to create geometric patterns?

A. Only words B. Mathematical ideas C. Musical instruments

2. Which tool can students use to draw Islamic patterns?

A. A thermometer B. A microscope C. A compass

3. What happens when shapes are repeated or rotated?

A. More complex designs can be created. B. The shapes disappear. C. The design becomes a story.

4. Why must artists plan their patterns carefully?

A. Because they cannot use colours
B. Because small mistakes can change the design C. Because all patterns must be circles

5. What does "complex" mean in the text?

A. Very simple B. Completely empty C. Made of several connected parts

6. What does "reflection" mean in the text?

A. A mirror image of a shape B. A change in colour C. A type of writing

7. How can creating Islamic patterns help students in mathematics?

A. By helping them memorise stories B. By practising geometry and symmetry

C. By teaching them how to grow plants

8. What is the main message of the text?

A. Mathematics and art should never be combined. B. Islamic patterns use only one shape.

C. Islamic patterns show the connection between mathematics and creativity.

- Answer Key:

Model A	**Model B**	**Model C**
1. B	1. C	1. B
2. A	2. A	2. C
3. C	3. B	3. A
4. B	4. C	4. B
5. A	5. A	5. C
6. C	6. B	6. A
7. B	7. C	7. B
8. A	8. A	8. C

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<table>
<tr><th>Part</th><th>Level</th><th>Theme</th><th>Functional Language</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Part 4: Writing</td><td rowspan="5">At Grade Level Goal</td><td colspan="2">The Writing Task will be based around one of these themes:</td><td rowspan="3">FL.13 Describing processes
FL.7 Describing objects</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">It's a Small World | What can visitors see and do in the UAE?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Food for Life | How can food improve your health?</td></tr>
<tr><th>Task Description</th><th>Learning Outcomes</th><th>Construct Limits</th></tr>
<tr><td>Constructed Writing Response

Look at the four pictures of _____. Describe what happened at each stage and _____. Use sequencing words and phrases.

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.</td><td>Spelling
ENG.03.WR. S.2.2 Spell a wide range of words using regular and irregular spellings with increasing accuracy.

Punctuation
ENG.03.WR.S.3.1: Write sentences using a wide range of punctuation with a high level of control.

Fluency in text production
ENG.03.WR.P.1.1: Produce simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics, expressing simple comparisons and justifications where appropriate in a simple list of points and linked sentences with an increasing ability to convey meaning, although there may be inaccuracies and repetition of vocabulary and structures.

Presentation and development of ideas
ENG.03.WR.P.2.1: Express simple ideas, information, opinions, feelings and emotions on familiar and concrete topics using an increasing range of familiar phrases and expressions in simple written or multimodal texts with developing coherence, although there may be inaccuracies and repetition of vocabulary and structures.</td><td>4 labelled (2-3 words) images showing a process or sequence related to the theme.

One question asking students to interpret the visual information and describe each stage using sequencing words and phrases.

▪ Word count: 100 words
▪ 40 marks (based on rubric)</td></tr>
</table>

Activity 1 – A Wonderful Day in the UAE

Theme: It's a Small World

Look at the four pictures showing a tourist's day in the UAE. Describe what happened at each stage and what visitors can see and do. Use sequencing words and phrases.



Picture 1 – Arriving in the UAE



Picture 2 – Visiting a Landmark



Picture 3 – Exploring a Market



Picture 4 – Enjoying the Desert

Writing Question:

Imagine you are a tour guide. Describe a visitor's day in the UAE using the four pictures. Explain what visitors can see and do at each place.

Writing support:

First, the tourists arrive... / Next, they visit... / After that, they explore... / Finally, they enjoy...

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.

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Activity 2 – How to Prepare a Healthy Meal

Theme: Food for Life

Look at the four pictures showing how to prepare a healthy meal. Describe what happens at each stage. Use sequencing words and phrases.



Picture 1 – Choosing Fresh Food



Picture 2 – Washing Vegetables



Picture 3 – Preparing the Salad



Picture 4 – Serving a Healthy Meal

Writing Question:

Describe how to prepare a healthy salad using the four pictures. Explain what happens at each stage and why eating healthy food is important.

Writing support: First, choose... / Next, wash... / Then, cut... / Finally, serve...

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.

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Activity 3 – Making a Healthy Fruit Smoothie

Theme: Food for Life

Look at the four pictures showing how to make a healthy fruit smoothie. Describe each stage using sequencing words and phrases.



Picture 1 – Choosing Ingredients



Picture 2 – Cutting the Fruit



Picture 3 – Blending Ingredients



Picture 4 – Serving the Smoothie

Writing Question:

Describe how to make a healthy fruit smoothie. Explain what ingredients you need, what you do at each stage, and how the drink can be part of a healthy diet.

Writing support:

First, prepare... / Second, cut... / After that, put... / Finally, pour...

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.

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Activity 4 – Discovering UAE Culture

Theme: It's a Small World

Look at the four pictures showing different experiences visitors can enjoy in the UAE. Describe the activities in order.



Picture 1 – Visiting a Mosque



Picture 2 – Riding an Abra



Picture 3 – Learning About Heritage



Picture 4 – Enjoying Traditional Food

Writing Question: Imagine you are introducing the UAE to international visitors. Describe four experiences they can enjoy, including the places, objects, and activities shown in the pictures.

Writing support: First, visitors can... / Next, they can see... / Then, they can learn... / Finally, they can enjoy...

Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.

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Model Answer 1 – A Wonderful Day in the UAE

Theme: It's a Small World

The UAE is a beautiful country with many interesting places to visit. Tourists can enjoy a wonderful day exploring its famous attractions.

First, tourists arrive at the airport, where they can see modern buildings and meet friendly people. Next, they visit the Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It is a very tall building with an amazing view of the city.

After that, visitors explore a traditional market. They can buy colourful clothes, spices, perfumes, and souvenirs. They can also learn about Emirati culture and traditions.

Finally, tourists go on a desert safari. They can ride camels, take beautiful photos, and watch the sunset over the golden sand dunes.

The UAE is a wonderful place because it combines modern attractions with traditional culture. I think everyone should visit this amazing country.

Model Answer 2 – How to Prepare a Healthy Meal

Theme: Food for Life

Eating healthy food is very important because it helps us stay strong and active. One easy way to eat healthily is to prepare a fresh vegetable salad.

First, we choose fresh vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots, and lettuce. These vegetables contain vitamins that are good for our bodies.

Next, we wash the vegetables carefully with clean water to remove dirt. Then, we cut the tomatoes, cucumbers, and carrots into small pieces. We also cut the lettuce into smaller leaves.

After that, we put all the vegetables into a large bowl and mix them together. We can add a little olive oil and lemon juice to make the salad more delicious.

Finally, we serve the salad on a clean plate and enjoy our healthy meal.

A fresh salad is colourful, tasty, and easy to prepare. I believe eating vegetables every day is a good habit.

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Model Answer 3 – Making a Healthy Fruit Smoothie

Theme: Food for Life

A fruit smoothie is a delicious and healthy drink. It is easy to prepare at home using fresh fruit and milk.

First, we prepare the ingredients. We need bananas, strawberries, blueberries, and a glass of milk. We also need a blender and a clean glass.

Next, we wash the strawberries and blueberries carefully. Then, we peel the bananas and cut the fruit into small pieces.

After that, we put the fruit into the blender and add the milk. We blend everything together until the mixture becomes smooth and creamy.

Finally, we pour the smoothie into a glass. We can decorate it with a small strawberry and serve it cold.

Fruit smoothies contain vitamins and other important nutrients. They are a good choice for breakfast or a healthy snack. I enjoy making smoothies because they are tasty and refreshing.

Model Answer 4 – Discovering UAE Culture

Theme: It's a Small World

The UAE is a wonderful country with a rich culture and many interesting traditions. Visitors can enjoy different activities and learn about Emirati life.

First, tourists can visit the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi. It is a beautiful building with white domes, large halls, and amazing Islamic designs.

Next, visitors can ride a traditional wooden boat called an abra in Dubai Creek. They can enjoy the views and see old buildings near the water.

After that, tourists can visit a heritage village. They can learn about traditional crafts, clothes, and the way Emirati people lived in the past.

Finally, visitors can enjoy traditional Emirati food such as machboos and dates. They can also drink Arabic coffee.

I think the UAE is a special country because it respects its traditions while developing modern cities. Visiting the UAE is an unforgettable experience.

Useful Sequencing Words for Students

Sequencing word	Purpose
First / Firstly	To begin the description
Next / Secondly	To describe the next stage
Then	To continue the sequence
After that	To introduce another step
Finally / Lastly	To describe the last stage

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