

كتيب مراجعة نهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثامن ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-10-27 21:38:42

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: Ngetich George

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

تمارين وأنشطة الوحدة الأولى حول تلوث المحيطات

1

ورقة عمل قواعد المبني للمجهول Voice Passive

2

ملزمة الاختبار الختامي Planner Assessment Term1 EOT General G8 Advanced G7

3

كتيب الطالب للوحدة الثانية الفضاء

4

قائمة مفردات الوحدة الثانية الفضاء

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

تربية
وتعليم

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

KHATT BOYS SCHOOL

CYCLE 2 · ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Revision
Booklet

GRADE 8

GENERAL

End-of-Term 1 Examination · Academic Year 2026 – 2027

Stage 4

CEFR A2.2 – B1.1

Reading 60

Writing 40

1

The Ocean

2

Space

3

Scientific Wonders

4

Who am I?

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: Mr. George Ngetich

Based on the Cycle 2 English Coursebook/Workbook (7 Advanced / 8 General, Volume 1) and the MOE English End-of-Term 1 Test Specifications 2026-2027 (Grade 8 GLG – 7 Advanced / 8 General).

GUIDE

Your Exam at a Glance

Grade 8 General · End-of-Term 1 · Paper-based / SwiftAssess

Part	Skill	Level	Theme	Task	Marks
1	Vocabulary	Towards GLG	All four themes	5 sentences with a gap · 3 options (A/B/C)	10 2 each
2	Grammar	At GLG	The Ocean	1 descriptive text (~130 words) · 5 gaps · 3 options	10 2 each
3A	Reading	At GLG	Who am I?	1 expository text (200–230 words) · 8 MCQs	24 3 each
3B	Reading	Beyond GLG (B1.2)	Scientific Wonders	1 expository text (200–230 words) · 8 MCQs	16 2 each
4 · 1.1	Writing	At GLG	Space / Who am I?	Read a 150-word text and write its main ideas in your own words (3–4 sentences)	15
4 · 1.2	Writing	At GLG	Space / Who am I?	Write about a main prompt with 3 sub-prompts · at least 110 words in paragraphs	25
TOTAL · Reading 60 + Writing 40					100

What is in this booklet

- 1 Vocabulary Bank – the 25 exam words **3**
- 2 Grammar Guide – modals, 2nd conditional, passive, noun phrases **5**
- 3 Part 1 Practice – Vocabulary (5 sets) **7**
- 4 Part 2 Practice – Grammar in context (3 texts) **9**
- 5 Part 3A Practice – Reading: Who am I? **11**
- 6 Part 3B Practice – Reading: Scientific Wonders **13**
- 7 Part 4 Practice – Writing 1.1 and 1.2 **15**
- 8 Writing Checklist and Spelling **20**
- 9 Answer Key and Model Answers **21**

Exam-day tips

- **Read the whole sentence** before choosing a word. Look at the words before and after the gap.
- **Grammar gaps:** check the subject (singular or plural?) and the time (present or past?).
- **Reading:** read the questions first, then **scan** for key words. Underline your evidence.
- **Unknown words:** use the context – the sentences around the word give clues.
- **Writing 1.1:** use your own words. Do not copy whole sentences.
- **Writing 1.2:** answer all three sub-prompts – one paragraph each. Count your words (110+).
- Leave 5 minutes to **check spelling**, capital letters and full stops.

VOCAB

Vocabulary Bank

Learn these words – they are tested in Part 1 (from the Test Specifications)

Unit 1 The Ocean

pollution <i>noun</i>	harmful things (rubbish, chemicals, smoke) that make air, land or water dirty	<i>Plastic pollution is killing many sea turtles.</i>
toxins <i>noun</i>	poisonous substances that can harm living things	<i>Some plastics release toxins into the water.</i>
predator <i>noun</i>	an animal that hunts and eats other animals	<i>The shark is a top predator in the ocean.</i>
carnivore <i>noun</i>	an animal that eats meat	<i>Most sharks are carnivores.</i>
creature <i>noun</i>	any living animal	<i>The anglerfish is a strange deep-sea creature.</i>
bacteria <i>noun (plural)</i>	very small living things; some cause illness, some are useful	<i>Some bacteria make sea creatures glow.</i>

Unit 2 Space

climate <i>noun</i>	the usual weather of a place over a long time	<i>The climate of the UAE is hot and dry.</i>
weather <i>noun</i>	the conditions (rain, sun, wind) on a particular day	<i>The weather today is cloudy and windy.</i>
gravity <i>noun</i>	the force that pulls things towards the ground or a planet	<i>There is very little gravity on the space station.</i>
oxygen <i>noun</i>	the gas in the air that we need to breathe	<i>Astronauts carry oxygen in their spacesuits.</i>
mission <i>noun</i>	an important journey or job, often in space	<i>The Hope Probe mission reached Mars in 2021.</i>
experiment <i>noun</i>	a scientific test to find out something	<i>The astronauts did an experiment on growing plants.</i>

Unit 3 Scientific Wonders

canyon <i>noun</i>	a deep valley with steep sides, often cut by a river	<i>The Grand Canyon is in Arizona, USA.</i>
volcano <i>noun</i>	a mountain that can throw out hot lava, ash and gas	<i>Lava poured out of the volcano.</i>
arteries <i>noun (plural)</i>	tubes that carry blood away from the heart	<i>Arteries have thick, strong walls.</i>
veins <i>noun (plural)</i>	tubes that carry blood back to the heart	<i>Blood returns to the heart through the veins.</i>
trench <i>noun</i>	a long, deep, narrow hole; in the ocean, a very deep valley	<i>The Mariana Trench is the deepest place on Earth.</i>
reef <i>noun</i>	a line of rock or coral just under the sea surface	<i>Many colourful fish live on the coral reef.</i>
erosion <i>noun</i>	the slow wearing away of rock or soil by wind, water or ice	<i>Erosion by the river made the canyon deeper.</i>

Unit 4 Who am I?

identity <i>noun</i>	who you are: your family, culture, beliefs and interests	<i>My family is an important part of my identity.</i>
personality <i>noun</i>	the type of person you are; how you behave and feel	<i>Omar has a friendly, cheerful personality.</i>
qualities <i>noun (plural)</i>	good characteristics of a person	<i>Honesty and kindness are important qualities.</i>
skills <i>noun (plural)</i>	abilities you get by learning and practising	<i>Coding and public speaking are useful skills.</i>
respect <i>noun / verb</i>	showing that you value someone and their opinions	<i>We should respect our parents and teachers.</i>
trust <i>noun / verb</i>	believing that someone is honest and will not hurt you	<i>I trust my best friend with my secrets.</i>

Part 2 topic words (The Ocean – grammar text)

plastic · chemicals · fish · ocean · garbage · toxins · river · rain · animals · technology · trash · floats · harbor · installed · huge · pollution · current · machine

Tip: make a mind map of these words around the question *How do humans affect the health of the oceans?* (Coursebook 1A–1B).

Quick check · Match the word to its meaning

- 1 erosion a. the force that pulls things to the ground
- 2 gravity b. an animal that hunts other animals
- 3 predator c. believing someone is honest
- 4 trust d. the slow wearing away of rock
- 5 arteries e. tubes that carry blood away from the heart

1 __ 2 __ 3 __ 4 __ 5 __

GRAMMAR

Grammar Guide

The four grammar points tested in Part 2 (G.8.1 · G.5.3 · G.10.1 · G.9.8)

G.8.1 Modals (present)

A modal + **base verb**. Never add *to* or *-s*.

Modal	Use	Example
should / shouldn't	advice, opinion	We should recycle plastic.
must / mustn't	strong obligation, rules	You mustn't touch the coral.
can / can't	ability, possibility	Dolphins can swim fast.
might / may	it is possible	Fish might eat the plastic.

× Common mistakes

She ~~shoulds~~ go → She **should** go.

We must ~~to~~ clean → We **must clean**.

He can ~~swims~~ → He can **swim**.

Practice · Modals

Choose the correct modal: *should / shouldn't / must / might / can*

- You _____ wear a seatbelt in a car. It is the law.
- I think you _____ drink more water; it is very hot today.
- We _____ throw plastic into the sea. It harms fish.
- Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later.
- Dolphins _____ swim very fast.

G.5.3 Second Conditional – imagining (Coursebook Unit 2)

If + past simple , **would / could + base verb**

Use it for **unreal or imaginary** situations in the present or future.

If I **went** to Mars, I **would take** a camera.

If we **used** less plastic, the sea **would be** cleaner.

If I **were** an astronaut, I **would** study the stars.

× Common mistakes

If I ~~would have~~ a rocket... → If I **had** a rocket...

If I ~~go~~ to space, I would... → If I **went**...

Tip: use **were** for all persons: If he **were**...

Practice · Second conditional

Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets (second conditional).

- If I _____ (be) an astronaut, I would take photos of the Earth.
- If we used less plastic, the ocean _____ (be) cleaner.
- If I _____ (have) a telescope, I would look at Mars every night.
- What _____ you _____ (do) if you saw a shark?
- If people _____ (not / throw) rubbish, the beaches would be beautiful.

G.10.1 Present Simple Passive

Object + **am / is / are** + **past participle** (+ by ...)

Use the passive when the **action** is more important than **who** does it.

Active: Volunteers **collect** the rubbish.

Passive: The rubbish **is collected** (by volunteers).

Plural: Millions of bottles **are thrown** into the sea.

Key irregular participles

throw → **thrown** · make → **made**

find → **found** · eat → **eaten**

build → **built** · take → **taken**

see → **seen** · carry → **carried**

Practice · Present simple passive

Rewrite each sentence in the present simple passive.

1. Volunteers collect the rubbish every Friday.

2. Factories produce many chemicals.

3. The machine lifts the trash out of the water.

4. People visit the Grand Canyon every year.

5. Scientists study fingerprints.

G.9.8 Noun Phrases – adding extra information (Coursebook Unit 4)

A noun phrase is a group of words built around a **noun**. We add determiners, adjectives and other nouns **before** it.

determiner

a / the / my

opinion

beautiful

size

huge

age

old

colour

blue

material / type

plastic

NOUN

bottle

a huge floating machine · the beautiful blue ocean · a small plastic bottle

Practice · Noun phrases

Put the words in the correct order to make a noun phrase. (Order: opinion → size → age → colour → material/type → NOUN)

1. big / a / shark / dangerous

2. blue / the / ocean / beautiful

3. plastic / bottle / small / a

4. old / machine / a / huge

5. coral / colourful / reef / a

Functional Language for Writing (FL.16 · FL.6 · FL.24)

Expressing opinion

I think that ... · In my opinion, ... · I believe ... · I am sure that ... · I feel that ... · I strongly agree / disagree ...

Describing places

It is located in/near ... · It is a quiet / busy / peaceful place. · There is / There are ... · You can see ... · It is famous for ... · It looks ...

Asking for & giving advice

What should I do? · Can you give me some advice? · You should / shouldn't ... · Why don't you ...? · If I were you, I would ... · It's a good idea to ...

PART 1

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C. (2 marks each)

Set 1 · The Ocean

/10

- Factories that dump waste into rivers cause serious _____ in the sea.
☐ (A) gravity ☐ (B) pollution ☐ (C) identity
- Some plastics release harmful _____ that can poison fish and other sea animals.
☐ (A) toxins ☐ (B) qualities ☐ (C) canyons
- The great white shark is a powerful _____ that hunts seals and smaller fish.
☐ (A) mission ☐ (B) reef ☐ (C) predator
- A _____ is an animal that eats meat.
☐ (A) volcano ☐ (B) carnivore ☐ (C) bacteria
- The anglerfish is a strange _____ that lives deep in the dark ocean.
☐ (A) creature ☐ (B) climate ☐ (C) trust

Set 2 · Space

/10

- Astronauts must take _____ with them because there is no air to breathe in space.
☐ (A) erosion ☐ (B) personality ☐ (C) oxygen
- The _____ of the UAE is hot and dry for most of the year.
☐ (A) climate ☐ (B) artery ☐ (C) predator
- Because there is very little _____ on the space station, astronauts float around.
☐ (A) respect ☐ (B) gravity ☐ (C) toxins
- The Hope Probe _____ to Mars was a proud moment for the UAE.
☐ (A) trench ☐ (B) creature ☐ (C) mission
- Scientists did an _____ to see if plants can grow in space.
☐ (A) experiment ☐ (B) identity ☐ (C) reef

Set 3 · Scientific Wonders

/10

- The Grand Canyon is a deep _____ in the USA that was cut by the Colorado River.
☐ (A) mission ☐ (B) bacteria ☐ (C) canyon
- Hot lava poured out of the _____ and ran down the mountain.
☐ (A) volcano ☐ (B) identity ☐ (C) oxygen
- _____ carry blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.
☐ (A) Veins ☐ (B) Arteries ☐ (C) Skills
- Blood travels back to the heart through the _____.
☐ (A) predators ☐ (B) reefs ☐ (C) veins
- The Mariana _____ is the deepest part of the ocean in the world.
☐ (A) Trench ☐ (B) Climate ☐ (C) Respect

Set 4 · Who am I?

/10

1. Your _____ is who you are – your family, culture, interests and beliefs.
(A) gravity (B) identity (C) pollution
2. Ahmed has a friendly, cheerful _____ ; everyone likes being around him.
(A) experiment (B) volcano (C) personality
3. Honesty and kindness are important _____ in a good friend.
(A) qualities (B) arteries (C) toxins
4. Coding and speaking French are useful _____ for the future.
(A) trenches (B) skills (C) weather
5. We show _____ to our teachers by listening to them politely.
(A) respect (B) erosion (C) carnivores

Set 5 · Mixed Themes

/10

1. Wash your hands before eating to remove harmful _____.
(A) qualities (B) missions (C) bacteria
2. The _____ was so stormy that the fishing boats stayed in the harbor.
(A) weather (B) identity (C) canyon
3. Divers love to swim near the colourful coral _____ in the Red Sea.
(A) artery (B) reef (C) oxygen
4. Over millions of years, wind and water caused the _____ of the rocks.
(A) trust (B) predator (C) erosion
5. A good friend never tells your secrets, so you can _____ him completely.
(A) trust (B) experiment (C) gravity

PART 2

Grammar in Context

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C. (2 marks each)

Text A · Mr. Trash Wheel

In the city of Baltimore, USA, a (1) machine helps to keep the harbor clean. People call it Mr. Trash Wheel. The machine (2) at the end of a river, where the water flows into the harbor. When it rains, garbage from the streets is carried into the river. The river's current turns the wheel, and the trash (3) out of the water and dropped into a large container. Since then, the machine has collected millions of plastic bottles, bags and other pieces of trash. Many people think that every city with a harbor (4) have a machine like this. If more cities (5) this technology, our oceans would be much cleaner, and fish and other sea animals would be safer from pollution and toxins.

1	A huge floating	B floating huge	C huge float
2	A installed	B is installed	C installs
3	A lifts	B is lift	C is lifted
4	A should	B must to	C shoulds
5	A use	B used	C will use

Text B · Plastic in Our Oceans

Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic (1) into the ocean. Much of this plastic comes from rivers. Rain washes garbage from streets and beaches into rivers, and the rivers carry it to the sea. Plastic does not disappear. It slowly breaks into tiny pieces and releases (2) into the water. Sea animals (3) get sick if they swallow these pieces. Some turtles even eat plastic bags because they look like jellyfish. To protect the ocean, we (4) use fewer plastic bags and bottles, and we can recycle more of our trash. Scientists are also developing new technology to collect plastic that floats on the surface. If every student in the UAE (5) a reusable water bottle, there would be much less plastic in our seas.

1	A is thrown	B are thrown	C throw
2	A chemicals harmful	B harmfully chemicals	C harmful chemicals
3	A might	B might to	C mights
4	A shouldn't	B should	C can't
5	A carries	B will carry	C carried

Text C · Cleaning Up the Gulf

The waters of the Arabian Gulf are home to dolphins, turtles and hundreds of types of fish. However, these **(1)** are in danger because of pollution. Every summer, thousands of plastic bottles **(2)** on the beaches by volunteers. In some cities, special nets are installed at the mouths of drains so that garbage cannot reach the sea. Experts say that people **(3)** throw rubbish on the beach, and they must always take their trash home. Fishermen can help too. Old fishing nets are very dangerous because animals get caught in them. If fishermen **(4)** their old nets, fewer turtles would die. Technology also helps: a **(5)** robot now swims along the coast and collects floating rubbish. Together, we can keep the Gulf clean and beautiful.

1	A beautiful sea creatures	B sea beautiful creatures	C creatures beautiful sea
2	A collect	B are collected	C is collected
3	A shouldn't	B should	C might
4	A recycle	B will recycle	C recycled
5	A solar-powered small	B small solar-powered	C small solar-power

Strategy for Part 2

- Is the gap **before a noun**? → probably a noun phrase (check adjective order).
- Is there **is / are** or **if** near the gap? → think passive or second conditional.
- Is it advice or possibility? → a **modal** + base verb.
- Read the sentence again with your answer – does it sound correct?

PART 3A

Reading · Who am I?

At Grade Level Goal · Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C. (3 marks each)

Text A · What Are You Like?

- 1 Everyone is different. Some people are loud and love to be with big groups of friends. Others are quiet and prefer reading or drawing alone. These differences are part of our personality. Our personality, together with our family, culture, language and interests, makes up our identity – who we are.
- 2 Experts say that personality is partly something we are born with. For example, a baby may already be calm or easily upset. However, our experiences also shape us. The friends we choose, the sports we play and the challenges we face all change us as we grow up, especially during our teenage years.
- 3 Khalid is a fourteen-year-old student from Ras Al Khaimah. He describes himself as 'curious and a bit shy'. At school, he does not speak much in class, but he is brilliant at science and loves doing experiments. At weekends, he goes fishing with his grandfather, who has taught him the names of every fish in the Gulf. 'My grandfather is the most important part of my identity,' Khalid says. 'He taught me to be patient and to respect the sea.'
- 4 Understanding your own personality can help you choose the right career, make good friends and believe in yourself. So, what are you like?

1. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

According to the text, what makes up our identity?

- (A) only our personality
(B) our personality, family, culture, language and interests
(C) only the sports we play

2. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

What do quiet people often prefer?

- (A) reading or drawing alone
(B) being with big groups of friends
(C) playing loud games

3. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

How old is Khalid?

- (A) twelve
(B) sixteen
(C) fourteen

4. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Who taught Khalid the names of the fish in the Gulf?

- (A) his grandfather
(B) his science teacher
(C) his father

5. DETAILS

According to paragraph 2, what forms our personality?

- (A) only what we are born with
(B) what we are born with and our experiences
(C) only our school subjects

6. DETAILS

Which sentence about Khalid is true?

- (A) He talks a lot in class.
(B) He does not enjoy experiments.
(C) He is very good at science.

7. INFERENCE (VOCABULARY)

In paragraph 2, the word 'shape' is closest in meaning to ...

- (A) form and change
(B) break
(C) hide

8. OVERALL MEANING

What is the main idea of the text?

- (A) Fishing is the best hobby for teenagers.
(B) Our personality and experiences together make us who we are.
(C) Shy students cannot do well at school.

Text B · How to Be a Good Friend

- 1 Friendship is one of the most important parts of our lives. Good friends make us laugh, help us when we have problems and support us when we feel sad. But being a good friend is a skill, and like any skill, it needs practice.
- 2 The first quality of a good friend is honesty. A true friend tells you the truth, even when it is difficult to hear. Secondly, good friends are loyal. They do not talk about you behind your back, and they keep your secrets. This builds trust, which is the base of every strong friendship.
- 3 Another important quality is being a good listener. Many people think they are listening when they are really just waiting to speak. A good listener looks at the speaker, asks questions and remembers what was said.
- 4 Good friends also show respect. They accept that you have different opinions and hobbies. For example, you might love football while your best friend prefers chess. That is fine! Differences can make a friendship more interesting.
- 5 Finally, remember that friendship works both ways. If you want a friend who is kind and helpful, you should try to be kind and helpful too. As the saying goes, 'To have a good friend, you must be one.'

1. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

What is the first quality of a good friend, according to the text?

- (A) respect
- (B) honesty
- (C) humour

2. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

What is 'the base of every strong friendship'?

- (A) trust
- (B) football
- (C) secrets

3. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

What does a good listener do?

- (A) waits for a chance to speak
- (B) talks about himself
- (C) looks at the speaker, asks questions and remembers

4. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

In the example, which game does the best friend prefer?

- (A) football
- (B) chess
- (C) tennis

5. DETAILS

Why does the writer say friendship needs practice?

- (A) because being a good friend is a skill
- (B) because friends play sports together
- (C) because friends are always busy

6. DETAILS

What do loyal friends do?

- (A) They tell everyone your secrets.
- (B) They talk about you behind your back.
- (C) They keep your secrets.

7. INFERENCE (VOCABULARY)

In paragraph 2, 'loyal' means ...

- (A) angry and rude
- (B) faithful and dependable
- (C) funny and loud

8. OVERALL MEANING

What is the main purpose of the text?

- (A) to give advice on how to be a good friend
- (B) to describe a football match
- (C) to explain why chess is better than football

PART 3B

Reading · Scientific Wonders

Beyond Grade Level Goal (B1.2) · Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C. (2 marks each)

Text A · The Mariana Trench: Earth's Deepest Secret

- 1 Far below the surface of the western Pacific Ocean lies the deepest place on Earth: the Mariana Trench. This enormous crescent-shaped valley stretches for about 2,500 kilometres, and its deepest point, known as the Challenger Deep, plunges almost 11,000 metres below sea level. If Mount Everest were placed at the bottom, its peak would still be more than two kilometres underwater.
- 2 The trench was formed by a process called subduction, in which one of the Earth's tectonic plates slides beneath another. This movement has continued for millions of years, gradually making the trench deeper.
- 3 Conditions at the bottom are extreme. There is no sunlight, the temperature is just above freezing, and the water pressure is more than a thousand times greater than at the surface. Surprisingly, life still exists there. Scientists have discovered tiny shrimp-like creatures, strange jellyfish and even bacteria that survive by feeding on chemicals rather than sunlight.
- 4 Only a handful of people have ever travelled to the Challenger Deep. In 1960, two explorers reached it in a vessel called the Trieste, and since then a few more deep-sea submarines have made the journey. Each expedition has revealed new information, yet most of the trench remains unexplored. Many scientists believe it still hides species that no human has ever seen.

1. DETAILS

What is the Challenger Deep?

- (A) a mountain in the Pacific
(B) the deepest point of the Mariana Trench
(C) the name of a submarine

2. DETAILS

How was the trench formed?

- (A) by one tectonic plate sliding beneath another
(B) by a river cutting through rock
(C) by a volcano erupting

3. DETAILS

Which of these is NOT a condition at the bottom of the trench?

- (A) no sunlight
(B) very high pressure
(C) warm water

4. INFERENCE (VOCABULARY)

In paragraph 1, 'plunges' is closest in meaning to ...

- (A) rises slowly
(B) goes down suddenly and deeply
(C) moves sideways

5. INFERENCE (VOCABULARY)

In paragraph 4, a 'vessel' is ...

- (A) a type of craft for travelling on or under water
(B) a type of fish
(C) a kind of rock

6. PREDICTION

What will future expeditions to the trench most probably do?

- (A) prove that nothing lives there
(B) make the trench shallower
(C) discover new species

7. CONNECTION

Which other natural wonder was ALSO shaped slowly over millions of years by natural forces?

- (A) the International Space Station
(B) the Grand Canyon
(C) a coral necklace

8. OVERALL MEANING

What is the main idea of the text?

- (A) The Mariana Trench is an extreme, deep place that still holds many mysteries.
(B) Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.
(C) Bacteria need sunlight to survive.

Text B · The Body's Amazing Transport System

- 1 Every second of every day, an incredible transport system is working inside your body. At its centre is the heart, a muscular organ about the size of your fist, which beats roughly 100,000 times a day. With each beat, it pumps blood through a network of tubes called blood vessels. Laid end to end, an adult's blood vessels would stretch around the Earth more than twice.
- 2 There are three main types of blood vessel. Arteries carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart. Their walls are thick and elastic so that they can withstand the high pressure of each heartbeat. Veins, on the other hand, return blood to the heart. Because the pressure in veins is lower, many contain small valves which stop the blood from flowing backwards. Between the two are capillaries, tiny vessels thinner than a hair, where oxygen passes into the body's cells.
- 3 For centuries, people misunderstood how blood moved. Many believed it was produced by the liver and then used up by the body. In 1628, an English doctor named William Harvey published research showing that blood circulates continuously in a loop. His idea was rejected at first, but it eventually transformed medicine.
- 4 Today, doctors know that regular exercise and a healthy diet help to keep this remarkable system working well.

1. DETAILS

What do arteries do?

- (A) return blood to the heart
- (B) carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart
- (C) produce new blood

2. DETAILS

Why do many veins contain valves?

- (A) to stop blood from flowing backwards
- (B) to make the blood red
- (C) to increase the pressure

3. DETAILS

Where does oxygen pass into the body's cells?

- (A) in the arteries
- (B) in the liver
- (C) in the capillaries

4. INFERENCE (VOCABULARY)

In paragraph 2, 'withstand' means ...

- (A) deal with something without being damaged
- (B) stand up quickly
- (C) run away from

5. INFERENCE (VOCABULARY)

In paragraph 3, 'rejected' means ...

- (A) celebrated
- (B) not accepted
- (C) copied

6. INFERENCE

What can we infer about people's ideas before 1628?

- (A) They knew everything about blood.
- (B) Most of them were doctors.
- (C) Many of their ideas about blood were wrong.

7. CONNECTION

A student wants a healthy heart. Based on the text, what is the best advice?

- (A) Play sport regularly and eat healthy food.
- (B) Sleep all day.
- (C) Eat fast food every day.

8. OVERALL MEANING

Which is the best alternative title for the text?

- (A) The Life of William Harvey
- (B) How Blood Travels Around the Body
- (C) Why the Liver Makes Blood

PART 4

Writing · Task 1.1 – Main Ideas

Read the text. Write the main ideas of the text in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

How to write the main ideas

1. **Read** the whole text once for the general idea.
2. **Underline** the 3–4 most important points (ignore small details and numbers).
3. **Change the words:** use synonyms and change sentence structure (e.g. *astronauts float* → *people in space move without walking*).
4. **Join ideas** with linking words: *also, however, because, so, therefore, although*.
5. **Check:** 3–4 complete sentences, correct spelling, no copied sentences.

Practice 1 · Living on the Space Station

Life on the International Space Station (ISS) is very different from life on Earth. Because there is almost no gravity, astronauts float instead of walking. They sleep in sleeping bags tied to the wall so that they do not drift around while they are asleep. Food is usually packed in special bags, and drinks are sucked through straws, because liquids form floating balls in the air. Astronauts must exercise for about two hours every day. Without exercise, their muscles and bones would become weak. Their days are also very busy. They carry out scientific experiments, repair equipment and talk to scientists on Earth. Most missions last about six months. In their free time, astronauts watch films, read books or call their families. Although life on the ISS is difficult, most astronauts say that looking down at the beautiful blue Earth makes every challenge worthwhile.

Geography

Practice 2 · Who Are You Online?

Today, many teenagers spend several hours a day online. They use social media, play games with friends and watch videos. For some young people, the internet is a place where they can show their identity and share their hobbies, such as drawing, cooking or football. Others use it to learn new skills, such as coding or speaking a new language. However, experts warn that what we see online is not always real. People often post only their best photos and happiest moments, so other users may feel that their own lives are boring. It is important to remember that our real identity comes from our family, our values and the things we do every day, not from the number of likes we get. Teenagers should use the internet wisely, be kind to others online, take breaks from their screens and spend time with people face to face.

George

PART 4

Writing · Task 1.2 – Extended Writing

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs. Answer all three prompts. (25 marks)

Space What would you take on a space journey?

Imagine you have been chosen to travel to Mars for one year. Write about your journey.

- Which THREE things would you take with you, and why? (expressing opinion)
- Describe what Mars looks like and what you would see there. (describing places)
- What advice would you give to a student who wants to become an astronaut? (giving advice)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3

Word count: ____ / 110+

Who am I? How can I be a good friend?

Write an article for your school magazine about friendship.

- What qualities does a good friend have? Give your opinion.
- Describe a place where you like to spend time with your friends. (describing places)
- What advice would you give to a new student who wants to make friends? (giving advice)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3

Word count: _____ / 110+

Who am I? **What are you like?**

Your new e-pal from another country wants to know about you. Write an email describing yourself.

- What is your personality like? Give examples.
- Describe your favourite place in your town or city. (describing places)
- Your e-pal is nervous about starting at a new school. What advice would you give him? (giving advice)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3

Word count: _____ / 110+

CHECK

Writing Checklist & Spelling

Use this before you hand in your writing

Did I ...



answer **all three** sub-prompts (one paragraph each)?

write **at least 110 words** (1.2) / **3–4 sentences** in my own words (1.1)?

use phrases for **opinion**, **describing places** and **giving advice**?

use unit vocabulary (e.g. *gravity*, *oxygen*, *mission*, *qualities*, *trust*, *respect*)?

use a variety of grammar: modals, second conditional, passive, noun phrases?

use linking words: *firstly*, *also*, *because*, *however*, *finally*?

start each sentence with a capital letter and end it with a full stop?

check my spelling carefully?

Spelling – challenging words (ENG.04.WR.S.2.2)

Look · Say · Cover · Write · Check. Practise each word three times.

pollution

environment

necessary

experiment

atmosphere

astronaut

oxygen

gravity

personality

responsible

believe

friend

beautiful

temperature

discovery

scientist

government

technology

definitely

important

volcano

canyon

identity

creature

ANSWERS

Answer Key

Check your answers after you finish each part

Part 1 · Set 1 · The Ocean

1. **B** pollution
2. **A** toxins
3. **C** predator
4. **B** carnivore
5. **A** creature

Part 1 · Set 2 · Space

1. **C** oxygen
2. **A** climate
3. **B** gravity
4. **C** mission
5. **A** experiment

Part 1 · Set 3 · Scientific Wonders

1. **C** canyon
2. **A** volcano
3. **B** Arteries
4. **C** veins
5. **A** Trench

Part 1 · Set 4 · Who am I?

1. **B** identity
2. **C** personality
3. **A** qualities
4. **B** skills
5. **A** respect

Part 1 · Set 5 · Mixed Themes

1. **C** bacteria
2. **A** weather
3. **B** reef
4. **C** erosion
5. **A** trust

Vocabulary quick check

1d 2a 3b 4c 5e

Part 2 · Text A · Mr. Trash Wheel

1. **A – huge floating** Noun phrase: opinion/size adjective (huge) comes before the -ing adjective (floating) + noun.
2. **B – is installed** Present simple passive: is + past participle (the machine does not install itself).
3. **C – is lifted** Present simple passive: is + past participle (lifted).
4. **A – should** Modal for advice/opinion: should + base verb. Modals never take 'to' or '-s'.
5. **B – used** Second conditional: If + past simple, would + base verb.

Part 2 · Text B · Plastic in Our Oceans

1. **B – are thrown** Present simple passive with a plural subject (millions of tonnes): are + past participle.
2. **C – harmful chemicals** Noun phrase: adjective + noun (harmful chemicals).
3. **A – might** Modal of possibility: might + base verb.
4. **B – should** Modal of advice: we should use fewer plastic bags.
5. **C – carried** Second conditional: If + past simple (carried), would + base verb.

Part 2 · Text C · Cleaning Up the Gulf

1. **A – beautiful sea creatures** Noun phrase: opinion adjective + noun modifier (sea) + noun.
2. **B – are collected** Present simple passive, plural subject (bottles): are + past participle.
3. **A – shouldn't** Negative modal of advice: people shouldn't throw rubbish.
4. **C – recycled** Second conditional: If + past simple, would + base verb.
5. **B – small solar-powered** Noun phrase order: size (small) before purpose/material (solar-powered) + noun.

Grammar Guide practice

Modals

1. must
2. should
3. shouldn't
4. might
5. can

Second conditional

1. were
2. would be
3. had
4. would ... do
5. didn't throw

Present simple passive

1. The rubbish is collected (by volunteers) every Friday.
2. Many chemicals are produced (by factories).
3. The trash is lifted out of the water (by the machine).
4. The Grand Canyon is visited (by people) every year.
5. Fingerprints are studied (by scientists).

Noun phrases

1. a dangerous big shark
2. the beautiful blue ocean
3. a small plastic bottle
4. a huge old machine
5. a colourful coral reef

Part 3A & 3B Reading

Part 3A · Text A · What Are You Like?

1. **B** our personality, family, culture, language and interests
2. **A** reading or drawing alone
3. **C** fourteen
4. **A** his grandfather
5. **B** what we are born with and our experiences
6. **C** He is very good at science.
7. **A** form and change
8. **B** Our personality and experiences together make us who we are.

Part 3A · Text B · How to Be a Good Friend

1. **B** honesty
2. **A** trust
3. **C** looks at the speaker, asks questions and remembers
4. **B** chess
5. **A** because being a good friend is a skill
6. **C** They keep your secrets.
7. **B** faithful and dependable
8. **A** to give advice on how to be a good friend

Part 3B · Text A · The Mariana Trench: Earth's Deepest Secret

1. **B** the deepest point of the Mariana Trench
2. **A** by one tectonic plate sliding beneath another
3. **C** warm water
4. **B** goes down suddenly and deeply
5. **A** a type of craft for travelling on or under water
6. **C** discover new species
7. **B** the Grand Canyon
8. **A** The Mariana Trench is an extreme, deep place that still holds many mysteries.

Part 3B · Text B · The Body's Amazing Transport System

1. **B** carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart
2. **A** to stop blood from flowing backwards
3. **C** in the capillaries
4. **A** deal with something without being damaged
5. **B** not accepted
6. **C** Many of their ideas about blood were wrong.
7. **A** Play sport regularly and eat healthy food.
8. **B** How Blood Travels Around the Body

Part 4 · Task 1.1 model answers

Practice 1 · Living on the Space Station

On the ISS there is almost no gravity, so astronauts float and must sleep in bags fixed to the wall. Eating and drinking are different, as food comes in special packets and drinks are taken through straws. Astronauts need to exercise for around two hours daily to keep their bodies strong, and they spend their time doing experiments and fixing equipment. Even though it is hard, they feel that the view of Earth makes it worth it.

Practice 2 · Who Are You Online?

Many teenagers spend a lot of time online, where they can share their interests and show who they are. However, what people post online is often not the whole truth, which can make others feel unhappy about their own lives. Our true identity comes from our family, values and daily actions, not from likes. Therefore, young people should use the internet carefully and spend real time with others.

Your answer does not have to be the same. You get marks for the main ideas, using your own words, and clear, accurate sentences.

Part 4 · Task 1.2 model answers

Space · What would you take on a space journey? (147 words)

If I had the chance to travel to Mars for a year, I would be very excited. In my opinion, the most important thing to take would be a photo of my family, because I would miss them a lot. I would also take my tablet, so that I could read books and write a diary. Finally, I would take a small plant, because I think it would make the spaceship feel like home.

Mars is a cold, rocky planet. The ground is covered in red dust, and there are huge volcanoes and deep canyons. The sky is pinkish-orange during the day, and there is no oxygen, so I would always need a spacesuit.

If you want to become an astronaut, you should study science and maths very hard. You should also keep fit and learn to work in a team. Never give up on your dream!

Who am I? · How can I be a good friend? (141 words)

I believe that a good friend is honest, loyal and kind. A true friend tells you the truth, keeps your secrets and helps you when you have a problem. In my opinion, the most important quality is trust, because without trust a friendship cannot be strong.

My friends and I love spending time at the beach near Khatt. It is a quiet, peaceful place with soft sand and calm blue water. In the evening, the sky turns orange and the mountains look beautiful behind us. We play football there and talk for hours.

If you are a new student, you should smile and say hello to your classmates. You could also join a club, such as the football team or the art club, because it is easy to meet people who like the same things as you. Most importantly, be yourself!

Who am I? · What are you like? (139 words)

Dear Daniel,

Thank you for your email! I am a friendly and hard-working person, but I can be a little shy when I meet new people. My friends say I am funny and helpful, because I always help them with their maths homework. I think my best quality is that I am patient.

My favourite place in Ras Al Khaimah is Jebel Jais. It is the highest mountain in the UAE. The air is cool and fresh, and from the top you can see green valleys and the sea far away. It is amazing at sunrise.

Don't worry about your new school! I think you should arrive early on the first day and ask your teacher for help if you are lost. You should also try to talk to one new person every day. Good luck!

Best wishes,
Ali

Good luck in your exam!

Revise a little every day, read in English for pleasure, and believe in yourself. You can do it!