

مراجعة نهائية على شاكلة الاختبار النهائي منهج أكسس متنوعة بالإجابات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Saeed Asaad

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

حل كراسة تدريبية مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج أكسس

1

مراجعة تدريبات مفردات و كتابة متنوعة بالإجابات وفق الهيكل الوزاري أكسس

2

مراجعة نهائية امتحانية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج أكسس

3

جدول أهم المفردات في الفصل مع الترجمة وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

تدريبات قراءة Reading وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد

5

Academic Year 2025-2026

End of Term 1 Exam Test Specifications

Grade 8 General



ASAAD SAEED

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**Practice
Makes
Perfect**
Progress

	Questions	Unit	Details
1-	Vocabulary	All About School Culture and traditions of the UAE	- After school - Life in the UAE, visiting a museum
2-	Grammar	Design and Shape Buildings and Structures	- Past Time (past simple (including verb 'to be')) - Adverbs (adverbial linkers) - Prepositions (time) - Prepositions (place)
3-	Reading 1	Buildings and Structures	- Buildings and nature
4-	Reading 2	Culture and the traditions of the UAE	- Traditional dress, poetry

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PRACTICE
is your **TICKET**
to **SUCCESS!**

Question (1) vocabulary

15 Marks Multiple-Choice Gap Fill

- 5 sentences with two gaps each
- 3 options, one of which is the correct answer
- 3 marks each **total: 15**



Unit (1) All About School

Word	Meaning	Example Sentence
Well	بشكل جيد	She speaks English well.
Badly	بشكل سيئ	He did badly in the test.
Quickly	بسرعة	The student finished the homework quickly.
Slowly	ببطء	Please drive slowly.
Quietly	بهدوء	The baby is sleeping, so speak quietly.
Loudly	بصوت عالٍ	He laughed loudly in the class.
Carefully	بحذر	She crossed the street carefully.
Happily	بسعادة	They played happily in the park.
Club	نادٍ	I joined the school sports club.
Painting	الرسم / لوحة فنية	She is good at painting.
Chess	الشطرنج	He plays chess every weekend.
Computer	كمبيوتر / حاسوب	My brother uses the computer to study.
Reading	القراءة	Reading improves your vocabulary.
Golfing	لعب الجولف	My father enjoys golfing.
Chinese	اللغة الصينية / صيني	She studies Chinese at school.
Cooking	الطهي	Cooking is my favourite hobby.
film-making	صناعة الأفلام	Film-making requires creativity.

- Do you like museums?
- What museums are there in your emirate?

Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 museum | a the activity of catching fish |
| 2 fishing | b a place with little rain and usually a lot of sand |

Key Structure
Asking questions
Where can you find pearls?

Vocabulary
museum, fishing, jewellery, culture

Unit (3) Culture and traditions of the UAE

Word	Meaning	Example Sentence
Pearl	لؤلؤة	She bought a beautiful pearl from the market.
to dive	يَغوص	Fishermen used to dive for pearls in the sea.
Divers	الغواصون	The divers searched for pearls underwater.
Sunrise	شروق الشمس	We watched the sunrise from the beach.
Sunset	غروب الشمس	The sunset was very beautiful yesterday.
Rope	حبل	The man used a rope to pull the boat.
Tradition	تقليد	Celebrating Eid is an important tradition.
Museum	متحف	We visited the museum to learn about history.
Fishing	صيد السمك	My father enjoys fishing on weekends.
Desert	صحراء	The camel is an animal that lives in the desert.
Jewellery	مجوهرات	She wore beautiful jewellery at the wedding.
Culture	ثقافة	Learning about other cultures is important.
Building	مبنى	The new school building is very modern.

PRACTICE

MAKES

PERFECT

1. The word well means _____.
 - a) in a good way
 - b) in a loud way
 - c) in a slow way
2. The word badly means _____.
 - a) in a careful way
 - b) in a poor way
 - c) in a happy way
3. If someone runs quickly, they run _____.
 - a) very fast
 - b) very quietly
 - c) very slowly
4. The word slowly means _____.
 - a) with high speed
 - b) not fast
 - c) loudly
5. If a person speaks quietly, they speak _____.
 - a) with a low voice
 - b) with a strong voice
 - c) with a happy voice
6. The opposite of quietly is _____.
 - a) slowly
 - b) loudly
 - c) carefully
7. Someone who works carefully works _____.
 - a) without attention
 - b) with attention
 - c) with loud noise
8. "She smiled happily" means she smiled _____.
 - a) sadly
 - b) in a short time
 - c) with joy
9. A club is a place where people _____.
 - a) meet for activities
 - b) store food
 - c) sleep
10. Painting is the activity of using _____.
 - a) colours
 - b) ropes
 - c) computers
11. Chess is a game played _____.
 - a) in water

- b) on a board
 - c) in the desert
12. A computer is used to _____.
a) cook food
b) catch fish
c) process information
13. Reading means _____.
a) watching people
b) looking at words and understanding them
c) running
14. Golfing involves _____.
a) using a golf club
b) swimming
c) using a rope
15. Chinese in this list refers to a _____.
a) language
b) game
c) building
16. Cooking means _____.
a) making food
b) painting pictures
c) diving underwater
17. Film-making is the process of creating _____.
a) paintings
b) movies
c) jewellery
18. A pearl is usually found in a _____.
a) desert
b) shell
c) museum
19. To dive means to _____.
a) jump into water
b) walk slowly
c) read a book
20. Divers are people who _____.
a) catch fish with their hands
b) go underwater
c) climb mountains
21. Sunrise is the time when the sun _____.
a) rises
b) goes down
c) disappears

22. Sunset is the time when the sun _____.
 a) rises
 b) goes down
 c) moves quickly
23. A rope is used for _____.
 a) tying things
 b) cooking food
 c) reading
24. Tradition refers to _____.
 a) something new
 b) something people do every day
 c) cultural practices passed down
25. A museum is a place where _____.
 a) people swim
 b) cultural objects are kept
 c) food is cooked
26. Fishing means catching _____.
 a) fish
 b) birds
 c) sand
27. A desert is an area that is usually _____.
 a) full of trees
 b) dry and sandy
 c) full of water
28. Jewellery is often made of _____.
 a) metal and precious stones
 b) paper
 c) rope
29. Culture includes people's _____.
 a) food, beliefs, and customs
 b) shoes and clothes only
 c) sunsets and deserts
30. A building is a _____.
 a) structure with walls and a roof
 b) type of jewellery
 c) type of game

Answers

1-a	6-b	11-b	16-a	21-a	26-a
2-b	7-b	12-c	17-b	22-b	27-b
3-a	8-c	13-b	18-b	23-a	28-a
4-b	9-a	14-a	19-a	24-c	29-a
5-a	10-a	15-a	20-b	25-b	30-a

Question 2

Grammar

15 Marks Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

- 1 descriptive text of 130 words (10% either way) with 5 gaps
- ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer
- ▪ 3 marks each (total 15)

G.14.1 Past Time (past simple (including verb 'to be'))

G.2.5 Adverbs (adverbial linkers)

G.12.2 Prepositions (time)

G.12.1 Prepositions (place)

Past Simple Tense

The Past Simple is used to talk about:

- finished actions in the past
- actions that happened at a specific time
- things that were true in the past

◇ 1. Past Simple – Regular Verbs

Regular verbs end in -ed.

Form

Subject + verb + ed

Examples

- I played football yesterday.
- She visited her grandmother last week.
- They watched a movie.

◇ 2. Past Simple – Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs have special past forms (no -ed).

Examples

- I went to Dubai last year.
- He made a cake yesterday.
- They saw a shooting star.

You must memorize irregular verbs.

◇ 3. Negative Form

Use did not (didn't) + base verb.

Form

Subject + did not + verb (base form)

Examples

- I did not go to school yesterday.
 - She didn't eat breakfast.
 - They didn't play tennis.
-

◇ 4. Question Form

Use Did + subject + base verb.

Form

Did + subject + verb (base form)?

Examples

- Did you see the movie?

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- Did he finish the test?
 - Did they travel last summer?
-

♦ 5. Past Simple of Verb “to be” (was / were)

Verb “to be” is different. It does NOT use “did” in questions or negatives.

Forms

- I / he / she / it → was
 - You / we / they → were
-

★ Affirmative

- I was tired yesterday.
 - She was at the mall.
 - They were happy.
-

★ Negative

was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't)

- I wasn't at school.
 - He wasn't angry.
 - They weren't ready.
-

★ Questions

Was / Were + subject?

- Was he at home?
 - Was it cold yesterday?
 - Were they late?
 - Were you tired?
-

◇ 6. Time Expressions Used with Past Simple

Common words that show the action is in the past:

- yesterday
- last week / last month / last year
- two days ago
- in 2010
- this morning (if finished)

Examples

- I watched TV yesterday.
- She was in Egypt last year.
- We visited Abu Dhabi two weeks ago.

My School Unit 1

Last year, I (1) _____ to a new school in my city. On the first day, I felt excited because everything was different. The classrooms (2) _____ big and bright, and the teachers were very friendly. I joined the English club, and we (3) _____ many fun activities. One day, our teacher took us to the school museum, where we (4) _____ old pictures and tools used by students many years ago. I enjoyed the trip, but I also missed my old friends. At the end of the year, our class (5) _____ a small party to celebrate our success, and we all felt proud of what we learned.

MCQs

- | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. a) go | b) went | c) going |
| 2. a) was | b) were | c) are |
| 3. a) do | b) did | c) did |
| 4. a) saw | b) see | c) seen |
| 5. a) have | b) has | c) had |

Design and Shape Unit 2

Last week, our art teacher showed us how designers created objects with different shapes in the past. First, she (1) ____ a wooden box that had a unique triangular pattern on the top. Then, we looked at an old vase that (2) ____ full of curved lines and circle shapes. After that, we visited the design room, where students (3) ____ a small exhibition last year. I really liked a metal lamp because it (4) ____ a beautiful star shape when it was turned on. At the end of the lesson, our teacher gave us a task: we (5) ____ to draw a design using only squares and triangles. It was challenging, but we enjoyed it.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. a) show | b) showed | c) showing |
| 2. a) was | b) were | c) is |
| 3. a) make | b) made | c) making |
| 4. a) have | b) had | c) has |
| 5. a) tried | b) try | c) tries |

Culture & Traditions of the UAE Unit 3

Last month, our class learned about the rich culture and traditions of the UAE. Our teacher (1) ____ us pictures of old Emirati homes that were made from palm fronds and coral stones. We also read about pearl divers who (2) ____ deep into the sea before modern boats and equipment existed. During the lesson, we visited a small cultural corner at school where students (3) ____ traditional clothes, tools, and jewellery from past years. I really liked the display of coffee pots because they (4) ____ an important part of Emirati hospitality. At the end of the day, we (5) ____ a short video about celebrations like National Day and Eid, and we understood why traditions help people stay connected to their heritage.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a) show | b) showed | c) showing |
| 2. a) dive | b) dived | c) diving |
| 3. a) displayed | b) display | c) displays |
| 4. a) were | b) are | c) be |
| 5. a) watched | b) watch | c) watching |

Buildings and Structures Unit 4

Last week, our class visited a special exhibition about famous buildings and structures around the world. The guide (1) ____ us models of old towers and bridges that were designed many years ago. We learned how architects (2) ____ materials like stone, wood, and metal to build strong structures. After that, we walked to a section that showed how workers (3) ____ huge pyramids without modern machines. I was amazed when I saw a model of the Burj Khalifa because it (4) ____ the tallest building in the world at the time it opened. At the end of the trip, we (5) ____ notes and drew sketches of our favourite structures to use in our project.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a) show | b) showed | c) showing |
| 2. a) used | b) use | c) using |
| 3. a) build | b) built | c) building |
| 4. a) was | b) were | c) is |
| 5. a) took | b) take | c) taking |

My School	Design &Shape	Culture & Traditions of the UAE	Buildings & Structures
1. b) went 2. b) were 3. b) did 4. a) saw 5. c) had	1. b) showed 2. a) was 3. b) made 4. b) had 5. a) tried	1. b) showed 2. b) dived 3. a) displayed 4. a) were 5. a) watched	1. b) showed 2. a) used 3. b) built 4. a) was 5. a) took

Adverbial Linkers

Adverbial linkers are words or phrases used to **connect ideas, sentences, or clauses.**

They help your writing or speaking flow smoothly and show the relationship between ideas.

1. Linkers of Addition (Adding Information)

Use these to **add more information.**

Examples: also, moreover, in addition, besides

- I enjoy reading books. **Moreover**, I like writing stories.
- She is smart. **In addition**, she is very kind.

2. Linkers of Contrast (Showing Difference or Opposite Ideas)

Use these to **show contrast or opposite ideas.**

Examples: however, but, on the other hand, although

- I studied hard. **However**, I did not pass the test.
- He is rich, **but** he is not happy.

3. Linkers of Result / Consequence

Use these to **show cause and effect.**

Examples: therefore, so, as a result, consequently

- It rained heavily. **Therefore**, the match was cancelled.
- She forgot her homework, **so** the teacher was angry.

4. Linkers of Time / Sequence

Use these to **show the order of events.**

Examples: then, next, after that, finally

- We visited the museum. **Then**, we went to the park.
- First, I cleaned my room. **Next**, I did my homework.

5. Linkers of Example / Emphasis

Use these to **give examples or emphasize a point**.

Examples: for example, for instance, indeed, in fact

- Many people enjoy sports. **For example**, football is very popular.
- She is very talented. **Indeed**, everyone admires her.

1. Linkers usually come at the beginning of a sentence or between two clauses.
2. Always choose the linker that matches the relationship between ideas.
3. Using linkers makes your writing clearer and more interesting.

☒ Using Commas with Linkers (Adverbial Linkers)

Adverbial linkers (also called **connectors**) often need a **comma** to make the sentence clear. The rules depend on **where the linker appears** in the sentence.

1. Linkers at the Beginning of a Sentence

When a linker starts a sentence, **put a comma after it**.

Examples:

- **However**, I couldn't attend the party.
- **Moreover**, she finished her homework early.

Rule: Comma comes **after the linker** to separate it from the main sentence.

2. Linkers in the Middle of a Sentence

If the linker **connects two clauses in the middle**, use a **comma before or around it** depending on the type.

Examples:

- I studied hard, **but** I failed the exam.
- She was tired, **so** she went to bed early.

Rule: Put a **comma before the linker** if it connects **two independent clauses**.

3. Linkers at the End of a Sentence

Sometimes linkers appear at the end for emphasis. Usually, **no comma is needed**, but a **comma may be used for pause**.

Example:

- She is very kind, **indeed**.
- He won the match, **therefore**.

Quick Tips

1. **Beginning:** always use a comma after the linker.
2. **Middle:** use a comma **before** linkers connecting two full sentences.
3. **End:** usually optional, use a comma for emphasis or pause.
4. Common linkers: however, moreover, therefore, consequently, besides, in addition, for example, but, so, and, although

Adverbial Linkers (My School)

Last week, our class had a special day at school. (1) ____, we started with a science experiment in the lab. After that, we went to the library, where students (2) ____ new books and magazines. We learned a lot about history, and (3) ____, we watched a short film about famous inventors. At lunchtime, some students played football, (4) ____, others joined the art club to paint and draw. At the end of the day, the principal gave us some advice about studying hard; (5) ____, she reminded us to always respect teachers and classmates.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) Firstly | b) However | c) Therefore |
| 2. a) also | b) but | c) instead |
| 3. a) then | b) moreover | c) although |
| 4. a) while | b) for example | c) besides |
| 5. a) finally | b) but | c) although |

Adverbial Linkers (Design & Shape)

Last week, our art teacher gave a special lesson about shapes and designs. (1) ____, she explained how circles, triangles, and squares are used in modern art. We studied different patterns in paintings, and (2) ____, we practiced drawing them ourselves. During the activity, some students chose to create abstract designs, (3) ____, others copied real objects from nature. After finishing our drawings, we displayed them in the classroom, (4) ____, our teacher gave feedback on each work. At the end of the lesson, she reminded us about the next project; (5) ____, she asked us to prepare sketches of designs using only geometric shapes.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. a) Firstly | b) However | c) Therefore |
| 2. a) moreover | b) but | c) instead |
| 3. a) while | b) finally | c) moreover |
| 4. a) then | b) besides | c) therefore |
| 5. a) finally | b) but | c) although |

Adverbial Linkers (Culture & Traditions of the UAE)

Last month, our class studied the culture and traditions of the UAE. (1) ____, we learned about old Emirati houses made from palm fronds and coral stones. We read about pearl divers who worked in the sea for hours, and (2) ____, we watched pictures of traditional Emirati clothing. During the lesson, some students tried making small handicrafts, (3) ____, others wrote notes about cultural celebrations. After the activities, we visited the school's cultural corner, (4) ____, we saw traditional coffee pots and jewellery. At the end of the day, the teacher reminded us about respecting traditions and heritage; (5) ____, she asked everyone to share what they learned with their families.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) Firstly | b) However | c) Therefore |
| 2. a) moreover | b) but | c) instead |
| 3. a) while | b) finally | c) also |
| 4. a) then | b) besides | c) therefore |
| 5. a) finally, | b) although | c) but |

Adverbial Linkers (Buildings & Structures of the UAE)

Last week, our class studied famous buildings and structures of the UAE. (1) ____, we learned about traditional Emirati houses made from palm fronds and coral stones. We saw pictures of forts and towers, and (2) ____, we studied modern skyscrapers like the Burj Khalifa. During the lesson, some students researched old bridges, (3) ____, others focused on mosques and cultural centers. After the research, we shared our findings in class, (4) ____, the teacher gave tips on how to make our presentations better. At the end of the day, she reminded us about respecting heritage and culture; (5) ____, she asked us to write a short paragraph about our favourite structure.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) Firstly | b) However | c) Therefore |
| 2. a) moreover | b) but | c) instead |
| 3. a) while | b) finally | c) also |
| 4. a) then | b) besides | c) therefore |
| 5. a) finally | b) although | c) but |

Adverbial Linkers – My School answers

1. **a) Firstly**
 2. **a) also**
 3. **a) then**
 4. **c) besides**
 5. **a) finally**
-

⚙️ Adverbial Linkers – Design & Shape

1. **a) Firstly**
 2. **a) moreover**
 3. **a) while**
 4. **a) then**
 5. **a) finally**
-

AE Adverbial Linkers – Culture & Traditions of the UAE

1. **a) Firstly**
 2. **a) moreover**
 3. **c) also**
 4. **b) besides**
 5. **a) finally**
-

🏢 Adverbial Linkers – Buildings & Structures of the UAE

1. **a) Firstly**
2. **a) moreover**
3. **c) also**
4. **a) then**
5. **a) finally**

☑ 1. Prepositions of Time

Preposition	Use	Examples
At	specific time	I wake up at 7 a.m. The meeting starts at noon.
On	specific day / date	My birthday is on Monday. We have a party on 14th February.
In	months, years, centuries, long periods	She was born in July. He moved here in 2010. We study history in the 20th century.
By	before a certain time / deadline	Please finish your homework by Friday.
Since	from a point in the past until now	I have lived here since 2015.
For	duration of time	He stayed in Dubai for two weeks.
during	a period of time	I met many people during the holiday.
from...to/until	start and end of a period	School is open from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Examples in Sentences

- The train leaves **at** 9 p.m.
- She visited London **on** Monday.
- He was born **in** 2005.
- I have been waiting here **since** 2 o'clock.
- They stayed in Paris **for** three days

☑ 2. Prepositions of Place

Preposition	Use	Examples
In	enclosed space / country / city	She is in the room. He lives in London.
On	surface	The book is on the table. There is a picture on the wall.
At	specific point / place	She is waiting at the bus stop. I will meet you at the station.
Between	in the middle of two things	The bank is between the school and the supermarket.
Among	in the middle of more than two things	She is among her friends.
Behind	at the back of	The cat is hiding behind the door.
in front of	opposite / before	The car is parked in front of the house.
next to / beside	very close to	The shop is next to the library.
above / over	higher than	The lamp hangs above the table.
under / below	lower than	The shoes are under the bed.

Prepositions of Time & Place (My School)

Last week, I had a busy day at my school. I arrived (1) ____ 7:30 a.m. and went straight to my classroom, which is (2) ____ the first floor next to the library. During the first lesson, our teacher asked us to sit (3) ____ the windows so we could enjoy the sunlight. At recess, I played football with my friends (4) ____ the playground behind the main building. After lunch, we had a meeting in the assembly hall, which is located (5) ____ the science lab and the computer room. It was a fun and productive day, and I learned a lot.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a) at | b) on | c) in |
| 2. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 3. a) at | b) by | c) near |
| 4. a) in | b) on | c) at |
| 5. a) between | b) next to | c) behind |

Prepositions of Time & Place (Design & Shape)

Last Monday, our art class had a special session about shapes and design. The lesson started (1) ____ 9 a.m. in the art room, which is (2) ____ the second floor near the library. We studied different patterns on the walls, and some students placed their sketches (3) ____ the tables for everyone to see. During the activity, our teacher moved (4) ____ the room to check each student's work. After class, we displayed our drawings on the board, which is (5) ____ the main entrance. It was exciting to see everyone's creativity and learn new design ideas.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. a) at | b) in | c) on |
| 2. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 3. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 4. a) around | b) between | c) above |
| 5. a) behind | b) next to | c) above |

Prepositions of Time & Place (Culture & Traditions of the UAE)

Last month, our class had a special lesson about the culture and traditions of the UAE. We started the session (1) ____ 10 a.m. in the cultural corner, which is (2) ____ the first floor of the school. Our teacher showed us pictures of old Emirati homes and explained how pearl divers worked (3) ____ the sea for hours. During the activity, some students sat (4) ____ the tables near the windows to draw traditional objects. After the lesson, we placed our sketches (5) ____ the display board at the entrance of the classroom. It was an interesting and educational day, and everyone enjoyed learning about Emirati traditions.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|
| 1. a) at | b) on | c) in |
| 2. a) in | b) at | c) on |
| 3. a) in | b) at | c) on |
| 4. a) on | b) at | c) by |
| 5. a) on | b) in | c) under |

Prepositions of Time & Place (Buildings & Structures)

Last Wednesday, our class visited an exhibition about famous buildings and structures. We arrived (1) ____ 8:30 a.m. at the entrance of the exhibition hall, which is (2) ____ the city museum. Inside, we saw models of old towers placed carefully (3) ____ the tables. During the tour, the guide walked (4) ____ the room to explain the history of each building. After the visit, we took photos of the displays, which were arranged (5) ____ the main hall near the windows. It was an exciting day, and we learned a lot about architectural designs from the past and present.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a) at | b) in | c) on |
| 2. a) in | b) at | c) on |
| 3. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 4. a) around | b) between | c) across |
| 5. a) in | b) on | c) at |

Prepositions of Time & Place – My School

1. **a) at**
2. **b) in**
3. **c) near**
4. **c) at**
5. **a) between**

Prepositions of Time & Place – Design & Shape

1. **a) at**
2. **b) in**
3. **a) on**
4. **a) around**
5. **a) behind**

AE Prepositions of Time & Place – Culture & Traditions of the UAE

1. **a) at**
2. **a) in**
3. **a) in**
4. **b) at**
5. **a) on**

Prepositions of Time & Place – Buildings & Structures

1. **a) at**
2. **b) at**
3. **a) on**
4. **a) around**
5. **c) at**

- 1 expository text of 200-230 words (10% either way)
- 5 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (3 marks each, total: 15)

Unit 4: Buildings and structures

Lesson 1: Brilliant buildings

- Where do you live?
- What is your neighborhood like?

Activity 1 Speaking

Questions 3

Reading

Vocabulary Buildings and Structure Unit 4

Buildings and nature

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Example in English	Example in Arabic
Nature	الطبيعة	I love spending time in nature.	أحب قضاء الوقت في الطبيعة.
Wind	الرياح	The wind is very strong today.	الرياح قوية جداً اليوم.
to connect	يربط / يوصل	This bridge connects two cities.	هذا الجسر يربط بين مدينتين.
open space	مساحة مفتوحة	The park has a large open space for children to play.	يحتوي المنتزه على مساحة مفتوحة كبيرة للعب الأطفال.
sliding doors	أبواب منزلقة	We installed sliding doors in the living room.	قمنا بتركيب أبواب منزلقة في غرفة المعيشة.
sliding windows	نوافذ منزلقة	The room has sliding windows for better ventilation.	تحتوي الغرفة على نوافذ منزلقة للتهوية الأفضل.
Cool	بارد / لطيف	The room feels cool in the summer.	الغرفة تشعر بالبرودة في الصيف.
in the future	في المستقبل	I want to travel a lot in the future.	أريد السفر كثيراً في المستقبل.
Wheel	عجلة	The wheel of the car is broken.	عجلة السيارة مكسورة.
Busy	مشغول	She is always busy with work.	هي دائماً مشغولة بالعمل.
Boat	قارب	We rented a boat to go on the lake.	استأجرنا قارباً للذهاب إلى البحيرة.
to travel	يسافر	I love to travel to new countries.	أحب السفر إلى دول جديدة.
to imagine	يتخيل	Close your eyes and imagine a peaceful place.	أغض عينيك وتخيل مكاناً هادئاً.

Buildings and Structures | Buildings and Nature

Buildings are an important part of human life. They provide shelter, safety, and a place for work, education, and entertainment. Modern buildings are not only functional but also designed to be beautiful and inspiring. Architects carefully plan the shape, size, and materials to create structures that are both strong and attractive.

In recent years, architects have started to design buildings that **connect with nature**. For example, many buildings now have large windows that let in sunlight and fresh air. Some structures include gardens, green roofs, or trees inside the building. These designs make the building more comfortable and help protect the environment.

Using natural materials, like wood and stone, also helps buildings blend into the surrounding environment. Architects try to make buildings energy-efficient, which reduces waste and saves energy. Some modern buildings even use solar panels or rainwater collection systems to support sustainable living.

By combining traditional architecture with modern techniques, buildings can respect nature while meeting human needs. This approach creates a balance between development and the natural world, helping cities stay beautiful and healthy for future generations.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

1. What is the main purpose of buildings?
 - a) To provide shelter and places for activities
 - b) To make cities crowded
 - c) To grow plants
2. How do modern buildings connect with nature?
 - a) By having large windows and gardens
 - b) By being very tall
 - c) By painting walls
3. Which materials help buildings blend with the environment?
 - a) Wood and stone
 - b) Plastic and metal
 - c) Glass only
4. What is a feature of energy-efficient buildings?
 - a) Solar panels and rainwater systems

- b) Very small windows
 - c) Bright lights at night
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a) Buildings can combine human needs with nature
 - b) Modern buildings are expensive
 - c) Nature does not affect architecture

High

Buildings and Structures | Buildings and Nature

Buildings are an essential part of human civilization, serving not only as shelters but also as symbols of culture, innovation, and artistic expression. Throughout history, architects have experimented with shapes, materials, and construction techniques to create structures that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing. From ancient stone temples to modern skyscrapers, buildings reflect the technological and cultural achievements of their time.

In recent decades, there has been a growing emphasis on designing buildings that harmonize with the natural environment. Architects now consider factors such as sunlight, ventilation, and the surrounding landscape when planning structures. Green architecture, which incorporates gardens, green roofs, and natural materials like wood and stone, helps reduce environmental impact and improve occupants' well-being.

Sustainable buildings often include energy-efficient technologies, such as solar panels, rainwater collection, and natural insulation. By blending traditional architectural principles with modern innovations, these structures achieve a balance between human needs and ecological responsibility. The integration of nature into design not only enhances beauty but also promotes environmental awareness, showing that urban development and natural preservation can coexist.

As cities continue to grow, designing buildings that respect nature will be crucial for creating healthier, more sustainable, and aesthetically pleasing urban spaces for future generations.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

1. What is the primary purpose of buildings according to the passage?
 - a) To provide shelter and express culture
 - b) To limit nature's growth
 - c) To increase urban traffic
2. How do modern buildings connect with nature?
 - a) Using green roofs and natural materials
 - b) By being taller than trees
 - c) By covering land completely with concrete
3. Which technology is used in sustainable buildings?
 - a) Solar panels and rainwater collection
 - b) Neon lights and air conditioning only
 - c) Plastic and metal facades
4. Why is green architecture important?
 - a) It reduces environmental impact and improves well-being
 - b) It increases building costs
 - c) It makes cities look traditional
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a) Buildings can combine human needs with nature responsibly
 - b) Ancient buildings are better than modern ones
 - c) Nature should be avoided in urban planning

- 1 narrative text of 200-230 words (10% either way)
- 5 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (3 marks each, total: 15)

Reading

Question 4

Unit 3: Culture and traditions of the UAE

Lesson 1: Visiting a museum

- Do you like museums?
- What museums are there in your emirate?

Key Structure
Asking questions
Where can you
visit?

Vocabulary
museum, fishing,
jewellery, culture

Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 museum | a the activity of catching fish |
| 2 fishing | b a place with little rain and usually a lot of sand |

Vocabulary 2 Culture and the traditions of the UAE Unit 3

Traditional dress, poetry

Word	Meaning	Example in English	Example in Arabic
Education	التعليم	Education is very important for children.	التعليم مهم جداً للأطفال.
Traditional	تقليدي	They wear traditional clothes during celebrations.	يرتدون الملابس التقليدية أثناء الاحتفالات.
Happiness	السعادة	Happiness comes from helping others.	تأتي السعادة من مساعدة الآخرين.
Respect	الاحترام	You should show respect to your teachers.	يجب أن تظهر الاحترام لمعلميك.
Modern	حديث / عصري	Modern technology makes life easier.	التكنولوجيا الحديثة تجعل الحياة أسهل.
Elderly	كبار السن	The elderly need care and attention.	يحتاج كبار السن إلى الرعاية والاهتمام.
Comfortable	مريح	This chair is very comfortable.	هذا الكرسي مريح جداً.
Poem	قصيدة	She wrote a beautiful poem about nature.	كتبت قصيدة جميلة عن الطبيعة.
Poet	شاعر	The poet shared his poems at the festival.	شارك الشاعر قصائده في المهرجان.
Leader	قائد	A good leader listens to everyone.	القائد الجيد يستمع للجميع.
to chant	يردد / يهتف	The students chanted the school song.	ردد الطلاب أغنية المدرسة.
Wedding	حفلة زفاف	They attended their friend's wedding.	حضرنا حفل زفاف صديقهم.
Festival	مهرجان	The city hosts a music festival every year.	تستضيف المدينة مهرجاناً موسيقياً كل عام.

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Culture and Traditions of the UAE

Traditional Dress and Poetry

The culture of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is rich and diverse, reflecting centuries of history, trade, and tradition. One of the most visible aspects of Emirati culture is **traditional dress**, which symbolizes identity, respect, and social values. Men typically wear the **kandura**, a long white robe, while women wear the **abaya**, a black cloak, often accompanied by colourful scarves. These garments are not only practical for the hot desert climate but also demonstrate pride in cultural heritage.

Poetry is another essential element of Emirati traditions. **Nabati poetry**, which originated among Bedouin communities, has been passed down through generations. It reflects daily life, moral values, and the beauty of the desert landscape. Poetry competitions and gatherings are common, allowing young Emiratis to learn and appreciate their cultural heritage.

Traditional festivals, such as National Day and heritage celebrations, provide opportunities for people to wear traditional clothing, recite poetry, and perform folk dances. By preserving these customs, Emiratis maintain a strong connection to their history while sharing their unique culture with the world.

The blend of **traditional dress, poetry, and cultural celebrations** shows how the UAE values its past and ensures that future generations respect and continue these traditions.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

1. What does traditional dress in the UAE symbolize?
 - a) Identity and cultural pride

- b) Only fashion trends
- c) Modern technology
- 2. What do men usually wear in the UAE?
 - a) Kandura
 - b) Abaya
 - c) Jeans and T-shirt
- 3. What is Nabati poetry?
 - a) A traditional form of Emirati poetry
 - b) A type of modern song
 - c) A painting style
- 4. Why are traditional festivals important?
 - a) They allow people to celebrate culture and traditions
 - b) They are only for tourists
 - c) They focus on modern technology
- 5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a) Emirati culture preserves traditions like dress and poetry
 - b) Only poetry is important in Emirati culture
 - c) Clothing is the same everywhere in the world

High

Reading Passage – Culture and Traditions of the UAE | Traditional Dress and Poetry

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has a rich cultural heritage shaped by centuries of history, trade, and Bedouin traditions. Among the most prominent aspects of Emirati culture is **traditional dress**, which reflects both identity and social values. Emirati men typically wear the **kandura**, a long white robe, while women wear the **abaya**, a black cloak often paired with a colorful scarf. These garments are designed for the desert climate, providing comfort while representing respect and pride in cultural heritage.

Another vital aspect of Emirati traditions is **Nabati poetry**, a form of oral literature that originated among Bedouin communities. Nabati poems convey stories of daily life, morality, love, and the beauty of the desert landscape. Poetry competitions, festivals, and

public gatherings allow young Emiratis to learn and practice this literary art, ensuring that it continues to thrive in modern society.

Traditional celebrations, such as National Day and heritage festivals, offer opportunities to wear traditional clothing, recite poetry, and engage in folk music and dances. By preserving these customs, the UAE maintains a strong connection to its history while fostering cultural awareness among younger generations. The combination of dress, poetry, and heritage events illustrates how the Emiratis honor their past while adapting to contemporary life.

MCQs – Choose the Correct Answer

1. What does traditional Emirati dress represent?
 - a) Identity and cultural pride
 - b) Only fashion trends
 - c) Modern urban style
2. What is a kandura?
 - a) A long white robe worn by men
 - b) A black cloak worn by women
 - c) A type of modern clothing
3. What is Nabati poetry?
 - a) Oral poetry from Bedouin culture
 - b) A modern song style
 - c) A type of painting
4. Why are poetry competitions important in the UAE?
 - a) They help preserve traditional literature
 - b) They are only for entertainment
 - c) They replace modern education
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a) Emirati culture preserves traditions through dress, poetry, and festivals
 - b) Only traditional dress is important in the UAE
 - c) Poetry is no longer relevant in modern society