

مخطط تقييم نهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

وَمَا نِيلُ الْمَطَالِبِ بِالتَّمَنِّي
وَلَكِنْ تَوَخَّذُ الدُّنْيَا غِلَابًا

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ASSESSMENT *Planner*

End-of-Term 1 · 2026 – 2027 · CEFR B1.1 → B1.2



Read smarter. **Write** stronger. **Score** higher.

Q1
Q2

WRITING

40

Main-idea frames, essay template & 4 model essays

P1

VOCABULARY

10

25 key words in Arabic & English + 11 sets

P2

GRAMMAR

10

5 rules from the specifications + 11 texts

3A
3B

READING

40

10 texts · 80 MCQs with synonym-based answers

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GOOGLE ME ▶ https://ejournal.um.edu.my/index.php/O-JIE/article/view/52410 ▶ https://ejournal.um.edu.my/index.php/aldaad/article/view/45631 ▶ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/396039638 (Expressions of Reassurance in the Quran)		

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CONTENTS

Term 1 · 2026–2027 · Grade 8 Advanced · Stage 5 · CEFR B1.1

- **Writing Task 1** Main ideas (3–4 sentences) · 2 frames · 4 model answers
- **Writing Task 2** Opinion essay · template · 4 model essays (120+ words)
- **Vocabulary** 25 target words (Arabic · English) · 11 sentence sets
- **Grammar** 5 rules from the specifications · 11 practice texts
- **Reading Task 1** Ecosystems · 5 narrative texts × 8 MCQs
- **Reading Task 2** Visual Arts: CGI movies · 5 texts × 8 MCQs
- **Answer Keys** All keys on the last two pages

How to use this planner: Learn the word bank and the grammar rules first, then do the mazes and reading tests under exam time. In every multiple-choice question the correct answer is a paraphrase (synonym) of the text, while wrong options reuse real words from the text – read for meaning, not for matching words.

Exam Blueprint – End-of-Term 1 Specifications

Question	Spec part	Theme	Task	Construct limits	Marks
Q1 Writing	Part 4 (1.1)	The Brain · Innovation and Technology	Write the main ideas in your own words (3–4 sentences)	1 text (B1.1) of 150 words	15
Q2 Writing	Part 4 (1.2)	Same theme as Q1	Opinion essay, 3 prompts (FL.24 · FL.13 · FL.16)	At least 120 words in paragraphs	25
Q Vocabulary	Part 1	Ecosystems · Innovation · The Brain · Visual Arts	MC gap-fill (A, B, C)	5 sentences with one gap each	10
Q Grammar	Part 2	What cars will we be driving in the future?	MC gap-fill (A, B, C)	Expository B1.1, 150 words, 5 gaps	10
Q Reading 3A	Part 3A	Ecosystems: coral reefs · animal adaptations	Multiple choice (A, B, C)	Narrative B1.1, 230–250 words, 8 Qs	24
Q Reading 3B	Part 3B	Visual Arts: How are CGI movies made?	Multiple choice (A, B, C)	Expository B1.2, 230–250 words, 8 Qs	16

Totals: Reading 60 · Writing 40 · Exam 100 (Reading: SwiftAssess · Writing: paper-based)

PART 4 · QUESTION 1.1

WRITING TASK 1

*Main ideas in your own words · The Brain · Renewable Energy***4**

practice texts

2

answer frames

3–4

sentences

15

marks

Focus: Find the main facts and arguments, then say them in your own words – never copy whole sentences from the text.

IN THIS PART

- Answer frames A and B
- Useful language: FL.24 · FL.13 · FL.16
- 4 practice texts with model answers

WRITING TASK 1 · MAIN IDEAS

Part 4 · Question 1.1 · 15 marks · 3–4 sentences in your own words

Task: Read the text. Write the main ideas of the text in your own words. Write at least 3–4 sentences.

To answer the first question, you are advised to use this form

Frame A

The text explains that First, ...
However / In addition, ... The writer concludes that
.....

Frame B

According to the passage, ... The writer explains that
..... In addition, ... The main idea is
that

Useful language – FL.24 · FL.13 · FL.16

Asking for and giving advice (FL.24)	Describing processes (FL.13)	Expressing opinion (FL.16)
What should I do? · Could you give me some advice? · You should ... · You'd better ... · Why don't you ...? · If I were you, I would ...	First, ... · Next, ... · Then, ... · After that, ... · Finally, ... · Information is stored ... · It is sent to ...	In my opinion, ... · I strongly believe that ... · From my point of view, ... · I agree / disagree that ... · The main reason is ...

Q1 Writing · Text 1: How Does the Brain Store Information?

Theme: *The Brain* · FL.13 Describing processes · ≈ 144 words

Every day, your brain receives thousands of pieces of information. Psychologists say that a memory is made in three main stages. First, information enters your brain through your senses, such as your eyes and ears. If you do not pay attention, it disappears in a few seconds.

Next, information that you notice moves into your short-term memory. This memory is small and can only hold about seven items for a short time. Rehearsal, which means repeating information, helps to keep it there.

Finally, important information is stored in your long-term memory, where it can stay for years. Sleep plays a big role in this stage, because the brain organises new memories at night. To use a memory again, you need retrieval: bringing information back when you need it, for example in an exam. The more often you use a memory, the stronger it becomes.

Q1 Writing Read the text. Write the main ideas of the text in your own words. Write at least 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame A)

The text explains that the brain creates memories in three stages. First, information comes in through the senses, but it is lost quickly unless we focus on it. Then it moves to short-term memory, which is limited, and repeating it helps us keep it. Finally, important information is saved in long-term memory, especially while we sleep, and we recall it when we need it.

Q1 Writing · Text 2: What Is the Best Way to Review?

Theme: *The Brain* · FL.24 Asking for and giving advice · ≈ 140 words

Many students review for exams by reading their notes again and again the night before. However, research shows that this is not the most effective way to learn.

Psychologists recommend spaced practice. This means studying a topic for a short time, then reviewing it again after a few days, and again after a week. Each time you review, your brain makes the memory stronger.

Another useful method is testing yourself. Instead of only reading, try to answer questions or explain the topic to a friend without looking at your notes. This practises retrieval, which is exactly what you need to do in an exam.

Finally, never forget sleep. When you sleep, your body produces melatonin, and your brain stores what you have learned. Staying up all night before a test can make it harder to remember information the next day.

Q1 Writing Read the text. Write the main ideas of the text in your own words.

Write at least 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame B)

According to the passage, reading notes many times the night before an exam is not the best way to review. The writer advises students to study in short sessions and review the same topic several times over days and weeks. It also suggests testing yourself to practise remembering information, and getting enough sleep so that the brain can store new learning.

Q1 Writing · Text 3: Renewable Energy: Power for the Future

Theme: Innovation and Technology · FL.16 Expressing opinion · ≈ 151 words

For more than a century, most of the world's energy has come from oil, gas and coal. These fuels are cheap and easy to use, but they will not last forever. They also release gases that pollute the air and warm the planet.

Renewable energy comes from sources that never run out, such as the sun, wind and water. Solar panels change sunlight into electricity, while wind turbines use moving air. These technologies produce little pollution, and they have become much cheaper in the last twenty years.

The UAE is a good example. The country has built some of the largest solar parks in the world, and more homes and schools are adding solar panels to their roofs. Many experts believe that renewable energy is the best choice for a clean and sustainable future. They also say that the change must happen quickly to protect the planet for the next generation.

Q1 Writing Read the text. Write the main ideas of the text in your own words. Write at least 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame A)

The text explains that oil, gas and coal have powered the world for many years, but they will run out and they damage the environment. Renewable energy from the sun, wind and water is cleaner and has become cheaper. The writer gives the UAE's large solar parks as an example and concludes that renewable energy is the best option for the future.

Q1 Writing · Text 4: Solar Power at School

Theme: Innovation and Technology · FL.16 Expressing opinion · ≈ 148 words

Last year, our school in Al Ain installed two hundred solar panels on its roof. The project was suggested by a group of Grade 8 students who were worried about the environment.

The panels now produce about half of the electricity that the school needs. As a result, the school's electricity bill has fallen, and the money saved is used to buy new books and laptops. A screen in the main hall shows how much energy the panels are producing each day.

The project has also changed the way students think. Science teachers use the panels in lessons about electricity and the climate, and many students have asked their parents to install panels at home. The principal says that the school is now planning to buy an electric bus. “This is just the beginning,” she says. “Our students have shown that small ideas can make a big difference.”

Q1 Writing Read the text. Write the main ideas of the text in your own words. Write at least 3–4 sentences. (15 marks)

Model answer (Frame B)

According to the passage, a school in Al Ain put solar panels on its roof after students suggested the idea. The panels provide half of the school's electricity, which saves money that is spent on learning resources. The project has also taught students about energy, encouraged families to use solar power, and the school now plans to buy an electric bus.

PART 4 · QUESTION 1.2

WRITING TASK 2

*Opinion essay · FL.24 · FL.13 · FL.16***4**

model essays

3

prompts

120+

words

25

marks

Focus: Answer all three prompts: give your opinion, explain your reasons and share your own experience.

IN THIS PART

- The 4 parts of an introduction
- Conclusion phrases, essay skeleton and essay template
- 4 model essays (120+ words)

WRITING TASK 2 · OPINION ESSAY

Part 4 · Question 1.2 · 25 marks · at least 120 words in paragraphs

The 4 Parts of an Essay Introduction

Hook → Thesis Statement → Purpose → Your Touch

1. Hook	2. Thesis Statement	3. Purpose	4. Your Touch
عبارة جاذبة	العنوان مع بيان أهميته	الهدف من المقال	لمسة الكاتب (وعد برأي ونصيحة)
As a matter of fact... There is no doubt that... It is undeniable that... It has been recognized that... Undoubtedly, ... First and foremost, ...	_____ is a debatable matter, as there are opposing opinions regarding it. _____ is a debatable issue, with opinions divided over its implications. _____ is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted.	The current essay aims to reveal / discuss / explain / clarify / elaborate / unveil ... • Advantages & disadvantages of ... • Reasons and solutions of ... • Causes and effects of ... • A personal point of view concerning ...	Moreover, ... / Further, ... / Furthermore, ... / In addition, ... / Also, ... a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be proposed in the conclusion.
في الواقع... لا شك أن... مما لا يمكن إنكاره أن... لقد أُقرَّ بأن... بلا شك... أولاً وقبل كل شيء...	تُعدّ _____ مسألة مثيرة للجدل، إذ توجد آراء متباينة بشأنها. تُحظى _____ بنقاش واسع باعتبارها مسألة مهمة تستحق تسليط الضوء عليها.	تهدف هذه المقالة إلى الكشف عن / مناقشة / شرح / توضيح / تفصيل / إظهار	علاوة على ذلك... وبالإضافة إلى ذلك... سيتم طرح رأي شخصي مصحوباً ببعض التوصيات في الخاتمة.

The Conclusion

Concluding Phrase	Opinion	Recommendation
Finally, / In conclusion, / To sum up, / To conclude, / Last but not least, / Lastly,	I do believe that / In my opinion, / From my point of view, / From my perspective, ...	As a result, I recommend that ... / As a consequence, I recommend that ...
أخيراً، ...	في رأيي ...	ونتيجة لذلك، ...

Essay skeleton – 4 paragraphs

Paragraph	What to write	Starters
1 Introduction	Hook + thesis + purpose + your touch	As a matter of fact, ... The current essay aims to reveal ... As well as, a personal opinion ...

Paragraph	What to write	Starters
2 Body – Reasons / experience	3–4 reasons or a personal experience	First and foremost, there are several ... to be considered. For instance, ... Also, ... Further, ... Moreover, ...
3 Body – Advice / ideas	3–4 pieces of advice or ideas (FL.24)	Undoubtedly, there are a lot of ... to be suggested in this context. For example, ... Furthermore, ... In addition, ...
4 Conclusion	Opinion (FL.16) + recommendation	In conclusion, I do believe that ... As a consequence, I recommend that ...

Essay template – use it as a reference for every essay

Introduction: As a matter of fact, _____ is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal _____. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

Body 1: First and foremost, there are several _____ to be considered. For instance, _____. Also, _____. Further, _____. Moreover, _____.

Body 2: Undoubtedly, there are a lot of _____ to be suggested in this context. For example, _____. Furthermore, _____. In addition, _____. Also, _____. Moreover, _____.

Conclusion: In conclusion, I do believe that further research and studies must be conducted to reorient priorities and raise awareness concerning this topic. As a consequence, I recommend that people should think intelligently about their choices before making decisions.

Fill the blanks with your own ideas. The model essays below follow this template but vary the hook, thesis, purpose, opinion and recommendation.

Checklist: ✓ at least 120 words ✓ 4 paragraphs ✓ all 3 prompts answered
 ✓ opinion phrases (FL.16) ✓ advice phrases (FL.24) ✓ a recommendation

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 1: How Does the Brain Store Information?

Q2 Writing Write an essay giving your opinion on the best way for students to remember what they learn. (25 marks)

- ▶ Describe how you usually study for a test.
- ▶ Explain which methods you think work best, and why.
- ▶ Give advice to a younger student who finds it hard to remember information.

Write at least 120 words in paragraphs.

As a matter of fact, remembering what we learn is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to explain the best ways to study. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several methods that I use. For instance, I make flashcards for new words. Also, I study in a quiet room without my phone. Further, I explain each lesson to my sister.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of tips to be suggested in this context. For example, younger students should review a little every day. Furthermore, they should test themselves instead of only reading. In addition, they must sleep well before exams.

In conclusion, I do believe that testing yourself is the best method. As a consequence, I recommend that students plan their review early.

Word count: 147 words

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 2: What Is the Best Way to Review?

Q2 Writing Write an essay giving your opinion on whether students should review a little every day or study the night before an exam. (25 marks)

- ▶ Describe a time when you studied the night before a test.
- ▶ Compare the two ways of reviewing.
- ▶ Explain which way you think is better, and why.

Write at least 120 words in paragraphs.

There is no doubt that the way students review is a debatable issue, with opinions divided over its effects. The current essay aims to compare reviewing every day with studying the night before. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several problems with studying late. For instance, last year I stayed up until midnight before my science test. Also, I felt tired and forgot many answers. Further, I was stressed all morning.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of benefits to reviewing every day. For example, short sessions are easier to focus on. Furthermore, the brain stores information while we sleep. In addition, there is time to ask the teacher questions.

In conclusion, I do believe that daily review is much better. As a consequence, I recommend that students make a weekly study timetable.

Word count: 147 words

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 3: Renewable Energy: Power for the Future

Q2 Writing Write an essay giving your opinion on why renewable energy is the best energy for the future. (25 marks)

- ▶ Explain what renewable energy is and give examples.
- ▶ Describe the advantages of renewable energy for people and the environment.
- ▶ Say what you and your family can do to use more renewable energy.

Write at least 120 words in paragraphs.

It is undeniable that renewable energy is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal why it is the best energy for the future. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several types of renewable energy to be considered. For instance, solar panels use sunlight. Also, wind turbines use moving air. Further, these sources never run out.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of advantages to be suggested in this context. For example, renewable energy produces little pollution. Furthermore, it has become cheaper. In addition, my family could put solar panels on our roof and buy an electric car.

In conclusion, I do believe that renewable energy will protect our planet. As a consequence, I recommend that every family uses energy wisely.

Word count: 144 words

Q2 Writing · Model Essay 4: Solar Power at School

Q2 Writing Write an essay giving your opinion on whether every school in the UAE should use solar power. (25 marks)

- Describe how your school uses energy now.
- Explain the advantages and possible problems of solar panels at school.
- Give your opinion and suggest how students can help.

Write at least 120 words in paragraphs.

Undoubtedly, using solar power in schools is a debatable matter, as there are opposing opinions regarding it. The current essay aims to discuss its advantages and problems. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several facts about my school to be considered. For instance, the air conditioning runs all day. Also, the lights are often left on. Further, our electricity bill is very high.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of ideas to be suggested in this context. For example, solar panels would reduce the bill. Furthermore, the UAE has sunshine almost every day. However, the panels are expensive at first. In addition, students could start an energy club.

In conclusion, I do believe that every school should use solar power. As a consequence, I recommend that schools start with a small project.

Word count: 146 words

PART 1 · TOWARDS GRADE LEVEL GOAL

VOCABULARY

Ecosystems · Innovation and Technology · The Brain · Visual Arts

25

target words

11

sentence sets

55

gaps

10

marks

Focus: Read the whole sentence – the wrong options are other target words of the same type.

IN THIS PART

- Word bank: 25 words with Arabic and English meanings
 - 11 practice sets (5 sentences each)

VOCABULARY · 1. WORD BANK

Part 1 · 25 target words from the specifications · Arabic and English meanings

Theme: Ecosystems

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
1	flora	noun	النباتات (الحياة النباتية)	all the plants of a particular area
2	fauna	noun	الحيوانات (الحياة الحيوانية)	all the animals of a particular area
3	conservation	noun	الحفاظ على البيئة	protecting nature and wildlife
4	biodiversity	noun	التنوع البيولوجي	the variety of living things in a place
5	adaptation	noun	التكيف	a change that helps a living thing survive
6	survive	verb	يبقى على قيد الحياة	continue to live, especially in difficult conditions
7	climate	noun	المناخ	the usual weather of a place over a long time
8	environment	noun	البيئة	the natural world around us

Theme: Innovation and Technology

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
9	renewable	adjective	متجدد	that can be replaced naturally (sun, wind)
10	sustainable	adjective	مستدام	able to continue without harming the environment
11	electric	adjective	كهربائي	working by electricity
12	hybrid	adjective / noun	هجين	using two kinds of power, e.g. petrol and electricity
13	invention	noun	اختراع	something new that someone has created
14	technology	noun	التكنولوجيا	scientific knowledge used in practical ways

Theme: The Brain

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
15	attention	noun	الانتباه	the act of focusing your mind on something
16	rehearsal	noun	التكرار / التمرين	repeating information to remember it
17	retrieval	noun	الاسترجاع	getting information back from memory

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
18	psychologist	noun	عالم / أخصائي نفسي	a scientist who studies the mind and behaviour
19	melatonin	noun	الميلاتونين	a hormone that controls sleep
20	hormone	noun	هرمون	a chemical in the body that controls how it works
21	isolation	noun	العزلة	being alone, away from other people

Theme: Visual Arts

#	Word	Type	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
22	perspective	noun	المنظور	showing distance and depth in a picture
23	focus	noun / verb	التركيز / بؤرة	the clear, sharp part of a picture; to concentrate
24	foreground	noun	مقدمة الصورة	the part of a picture nearest to you
25	background	noun	خلفية الصورة	the part of a picture furthest from you

Grammar-text vocabulary (Part 2: What cars will we be driving in the future?)

Word	Arabic meaning	Short English meaning
engine	محرك	the part of a car that produces power
airbag	وسادة هوائية	a bag that fills with air in a crash to protect you
seat belt	حزام الأمان	a belt that holds you in your seat
hybrid / electric	هجين / كهربائي	using two power sources / using electricity only
battery	بطارية	a device that stores electricity
horsepower	قوة حصانية	a unit that measures the power of an engine
touchscreen	شاشة لمس	a screen you control with your fingers
warranty	ضمان	a promise to repair a product for free for a time
SUV	سيارة رياضية متعددة الاستخدامات	a large car for roads and rough ground

VOCABULARY · 2. PRACTICE SETS

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C. (5 sentences × 2 marks)

Q Vocab · Set 1: Ecosystems 1

1. The desert _____ includes the ghaf tree, which has very long roots to reach water deep underground.
a) climate b) fauna c) flora
2. Arabian oryx, sand cats and desert foxes are part of the UAE's wild _____.
a) technology b) fauna c) flora
3. Thanks to _____ projects, the number of turtles on our beaches has increased.
a) isolation b) retrieval c) conservation
4. A coral reef has amazing _____ because thousands of different species live there.
a) melatonin b) perspective c) biodiversity
5. The camel's wide feet are an _____ that helps it walk on soft sand.
a) adaptation b) invention c) attention

Q Vocab · Set 2: Ecosystems 2

1. Few plants can _____ in the desert, where it rarely rains.
a) isolation b) focus c) survive
2. The _____ of the UAE is hot and dry for most of the year.
a) background b) climate c) environment
3. Plastic bags harm the _____ because they take hundreds of years to break down.
a) environment b) hormone c) climate
4. Thick fur on the polar bear is an _____ to freezing temperatures.
a) isolation b) adaptation c) invention
5. Mangrove trees are important _____ along the coast of Abu Dhabi.
a) flora b) retrieval c) fauna

Q Vocab · Set 3: Ecosystems 3

1. Divers counted many fish, turtles and sharks, so the reef's _____ is healthy.
 a) flora b) foreground c) fauna
2. The new marine reserve focuses on the _____ of coral and sea grass.
 a) rehearsal b) conservation c) technology
3. Scientists warn that warmer seas are reducing the _____ of coral reefs.
 a) biodiversity b) isolation c) melatonin
4. Some fish cannot _____ when the water becomes too warm.
 a) focus b) survive c) attention
5. As the _____ changes, summers in the region are getting hotter.
 a) perspective b) environment c) climate

Q Vocab · Set 4: Innovation and Technology 1

1. Solar and wind power are _____ sources of energy because they will never run out.
 a) renewable b) electric c) hybrid
2. A _____ city uses energy and water without harming the planet for future generations.
 a) sustainable b) hybrid c) electric
3. My uncle's new car is fully _____, so he charges it every night.
 a) sustainable b) electric c) renewable
4. A _____ car uses both petrol and a battery.
 a) sustainable b) renewable c) hybrid
5. The smartphone was an _____ that changed the way people communicate.
 a) attention b) invention c) adaptation

Q Vocab · Set 5: Innovation and Technology 2

1. Modern _____ allows doctors to see inside the body without surgery.
 a) technology b) isolation c) biodiversity
2. Many countries are building _____ energy plants that use sunlight or wind.
 a) hybrid b) electric c) renewable
3. Taxis in Dubai are often _____ cars, which use less fuel than ordinary cars.
 a) sustainable b) hybrid c) renewable
4. Electric scooters are popular because they are quiet and _____ – they don't use petrol.
 a) electric b) renewable c) sustainable
5. Using less plastic is a _____ habit that protects the environment.
 a) hybrid b) sustainable c) electric

Q Vocab · Set 6: The Brain 1

1. Turn off your phone so that you can give your full _____ to your homework.
 a) attention b) isolation c) retrieval
2. Saying new words aloud again and again is a kind of _____ that helps you remember them.
 a) rehearsal b) retrieval c) hormone
3. Testing yourself with flashcards improves _____, so you can remember facts quickly in the exam.
 a) perspective b) retrieval c) rehearsal
4. A _____ studied how teenagers learn best.
 a) melatonin b) hormone c) psychologist
5. Our bodies produce _____ in the evening, which makes us feel sleepy.
 a) melatonin b) biodiversity c) retrieval

Q Vocab · Set 7: The Brain 2

1. Adrenaline is a _____ that makes your heart beat faster when you are excited or afraid.
 a) rehearsal b) psychologist c) hormone
2. Long periods of _____ can make people feel lonely and sad.
 a) attention b) isolation c) adaptation
3. When a lesson is boring, students quickly lose _____.
 a) isolation b) attention c) retrieval
4. Actors repeat their lines many times; this _____ helps them remember every word.
 a) retrieval b) invention c) rehearsal
5. Answering practice questions trains _____, the process of bringing information back from memory.
 a) retrieval b) conservation c) attention

Q Vocab · Set 8: The Brain and Visual Arts

1. The _____ asked students to keep a diary of their sleep.
 a) hormone b) engineer c) psychologist
2. Bright screens at night can reduce the _____ that the body needs to fall asleep.
 a) biodiversity b) melatonin c) hormone
3. Growth _____ is released while we sleep, which helps young people grow.
 a) isolation b) psychologist c) hormone
4. Astronauts must prepare for months of _____ far away from their families.
 a) isolation b) rehearsal c) attention
5. Artists use _____ to make a flat drawing of a street look deep and real.
 a) foreground b) focus c) perspective

Q Vocab · Set 9: Visual Arts

1. The photographer moved closer to bring the falcon's eye into sharp _____.
 a) background b) focus c) perspective
2. In the _____ of the painting, we can see a small boat very close to us.
 a) perspective b) background c) foreground
3. Far away in the _____, there are tall mountains and a pink sky.
 a) background b) focus c) foreground
4. Drawing roads that become narrower in the distance creates _____.
 a) attention b) foreground c) perspective
5. The printing press was an important _____ for artists and writers.
 a) invention b) isolation c) adaptation

Q Vocab · Set 10: Mixed 1

1. Drones are a new _____ that helps farmers check their crops from the sky.
 a) technology b) climate c) biodiversity
2. Cutting down forests damages the _____ and the animals that live there.
 a) attention b) perspective c) environment
3. Protecting many different plants and animals helps to save the _____ of our planet.
 a) technology b) melatonin c) biodiversity
4. When you take a photo, you can choose which object to _____ on.
 a) survive b) focus c) retrieval
5. The children standing in the _____ of the photo look much bigger than the trees behind them.
 a) foreground b) background c) perspective

Q Vocab · Set 11: Mixed 2

1. The _____ of the class photo shows the school building far behind the students.
a) focus b) foreground c) background
2. Virtual reality is an exciting _____ for learning about the past.
a) adaptation b) technology c) conservation
3. Wind farms produce _____ energy without burning oil or gas.
a) electric b) renewable c) hybrid
4. Good teachers use games and videos to keep students' _____.
a) attention b) rehearsal c) isolation
5. From the _____ of a bird flying high above, the city looks like a map.
a) foreground b) perspective c) background

PART 2 · AT GRADE LEVEL GOAL

GRAMMAR

Innovation and Technology | What cars will we be driving in the future?

5

grammar rules

11

practice texts

55

gaps

10

marks

Focus: Future continuous · verb forms · adjectives + prepositions / infinitives · present simple passive · present perfect simple.

IN THIS PART

- 5 rules with forms, examples and traps
- 11 practice texts (5 gaps each)

GRAMMAR · 1. THE FIVE RULES

Part 2 · Expository text · What cars will we be driving in the future?

Part 2 tests five grammar points in one **expository** text (B1.1, 150 words) about *Innovation and Technology – What cars will we be driving in the future?*

Rule 1 – Future Continuous (G.15.4)

Form	Use	Example
will be + verb-ing	an action in progress at a time in the future	In 2040, most people will be driving electric cars.
Negative	will not (won't) be + verb-ing	We won't be using petrol.
Question	Will + subject + be + verb-ing?	Will cars be driving themselves?

- Clues: *this time next year, in 2050, at 8 p.m. tomorrow*. Trap: *will drive* (future simple) for a planned single action vs *will be driving* for an action in progress.

Rule 2 – Verb Forms / Verb Patterns (G.19.2)

Pattern	Common verbs	Example
verb + to + infinitive	want, plan, decide, hope, need, promise, learn	Engineers want to make cars safer.
verb + -ing	enjoy, avoid, finish, suggest, keep, consider	Drivers enjoy using touchscreens.
modal + base form	can, must, should, might, will	The car can park itself.

Rule 3 – Adjectives + Prepositions and Infinitives (G.1.5)

Pattern	Examples
adjective + preposition	interested in , excited about , proud of , worried about , famous for , responsible for , good at
adjective + to-infinitive	easy to use, likely to become, safe to drive, ready to buy, able to charge

- After a preposition use **-ing**: *interested in buying* ✓, *interested to buy* ✗ (after in).

Rule 4 – Present Simple Passive (G.10.1)

Form	Use	Example
am / is / are + past participle	processes and facts when the doer is not important	Electric cars are powered by batteries.
+ by + agent	when the doer matters	The battery is charged by solar panels.

- Agreement trap: *The battery is charged* / *The batteries are charged*.

Rule 5 – Present Perfect Simple (G.13.3)

Form	Use	Example
have / has + past participle	past actions with results now; experiences; with <i>since/for, already, yet, just, ever, never</i>	Cars have become much safer.
Negative / question	haven't / hasn't + p.p. · Have / Has + subject + p.p.?	Has the price fallen yet?

GRAMMAR · 2. PRACTICE TEXTS

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

Q Grammar · Maze 1: Cars of the Future

Cars (1) _____ a lot in the last twenty years. Today, many families are interested (2) _____ electric or hybrid cars because they are cheaper to run. Engineers expect that in 2040 most people (3) _____ cars that do not need petrol at all. Electric cars (4) _____ by large batteries under the floor. These batteries can be charged at home overnight, so drivers do not need to visit a petrol station. Many drivers also enjoy (5) _____ the large touchscreen that controls the music, the map and the air conditioning. In the future, cars may even drive themselves, while passengers read, watch films or sleep. Some people are worried about this idea, but supporters believe that self-driving cars will reduce accidents caused by tired or careless drivers. Governments are already writing new laws to prepare for this change, and several cities are testing driverless buses.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) has changed | b) have changed | c) changed |
| 2. a) in buying | b) to buy | c) in buy |
| 3. a) are driving | b) will be driving | c) will drive |
| 4. a) is powered | b) power | c) are powered |
| 5. a) using | b) to use | c) use |

Q Grammar · Maze 2: How Airbags Protect You

Airbags are one of the most important safety inventions in modern cars. When a car crashes, a sensor **(1)** _____ the sudden stop. In less than a second, the bag **(2)** _____ with gas and protects the driver's head and chest. Since the 1990s, airbags **(3)** _____ thousands of lives around the world. However, an airbag works best together with a seat belt, so passengers must always wear one. Drivers should also make sure that small children sit in the back seat, because they are not safe **(4)** _____ in front of an airbag. Engineers are now designing airbags for the outside of cars, too. In the future, these airbags **(5)** _____ people walking on the street from serious injuries. Car companies are proud of these developments, and they continue to test new safety systems every year in special laboratories.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a) detects | b) to detect | c) detecting |
| 2. a) are filled | b) fills by | c) is filled |
| 3. a) saved | b) have saved | c) has saved |
| 4. a) to sit | b) for sit | c) sitting |
| 5. a) are protecting | b) will be protecting | c) will protect being |

Q Grammar · Maze 3: Charging an Electric Car

Electric cars are becoming more popular in the UAE every year. Many new apartment buildings (1) _____ charging points in their car parks. Charging an electric car is easy (2) _____. First, the driver opens a small door on the side of the car. Then the cable (3) _____ to the charging point. A screen inside the car shows how much power is left in the battery. Most drivers prefer (4) _____ their cars at night, when electricity is cheaper. A full charge usually takes several hours at home, but fast chargers on motorways need only about thirty minutes. Experts predict that by 2035, drivers (5) _____ charging stations as often as people visit petrol stations today. The country is building hundreds of new stations to prepare for this change. Some shopping malls even offer free charging while customers shop.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) has installed | b) have installed | c) installed |
| 2. a) to learn | b) for learning | c) learning |
| 3. a) are connected | b) connects | c) is connected |
| 4. a) charge | b) to charge | c) charged |
| 5. a) will using | b) are be using | c) will be using |

Q Grammar · Maze 4: The Hybrid SUV

My father has always wanted a large car for family trips to the mountains. Last month, he finally decided (1) _____ a hybrid SUV. A hybrid (2) _____ to use two kinds of power: a petrol engine and an electric motor. At low speeds in the city, the car uses only its battery, so it is very quiet. On the motorway, the petrol engine gives it more horsepower. My father is very pleased (3) _____ the car because it uses much less fuel than his old one. He (4) _____ more than two thousand kilometres. Next summer, we (5) _____ to Oman in it, and my brothers are already planning the route. The car also came with a five-year warranty, so repairs will be free if anything goes wrong. My mother says it is the most comfortable car we have ever owned, especially on long journeys.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a) buy | b) to buy | c) buying |
| 2. a) is designed | b) designs | c) are designed |
| 3. a) at | b) of | c) with |
| 4. a) already drove has | b) has already driven | c) have already driven |
| 5. a) will be travelling | b) are travelled | c) will travel being |

Q Grammar · Maze 5: Smart Dashboards

Dashboards in modern cars look very different from those in older models. Instead of many small buttons, most new cars (1) _____ a large touchscreen in the middle. Car makers (2) _____ many useful features to these screens in recent years. For example, the map is updated automatically, and drivers can see traffic jams before they reach them. Information about the battery or the engine (3) _____ clearly on the display. Some drivers, however, are worried (4) _____ using screens while driving, because looking away from the road can be dangerous. For this reason, many cars now listen to voice commands. In a few years, drivers (5) _____ to their cars as naturally as they talk to their friends. Designers want these systems to be simple, safe and fun to use. Some cars can even update their own software at night while they are parked in the garage.

1. a) have

b) having

c) has

2. a) added

b) has added

c) have added

3. a) shows

b) is shown

c) are shown

4. a) about

b) of

c) for

5. a) are talking

b) will talk being

c) will be talking

Q Grammar · Maze 6: Self-Driving Taxis

Several cities around the world (1) _____ testing taxis that drive themselves. These taxis (2) _____ with cameras and sensors that can see cars, people and traffic lights in every direction. Passengers book a ride using an app, and the taxi arrives without a driver. Many young people are excited (3) _____ trying this new kind of transport. Others feel nervous and say they would rather (4) _____ with a human driver. Dubai has a plan to make a quarter of all journeys driverless in the future. If the plan succeeds, many residents (5) _____ self-driving taxis to work and school within the next decade. Engineers believe that these vehicles could reduce traffic jams and accidents, but they still need to prove that they are safe in heavy rain and sandstorms. Until then, a safety driver will sit inside each taxi during the tests.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) have started | b) has started | c) started |
| 2. a) is equipped | b) equip | c) are equipped |
| 3. a) for | b) about | c) in |
| 4. a) to travel | b) travel | c) travelling |
| 5. a) will be taking | b) will taking | c) are be taking |

Q Grammar · Maze 7: Seat Belts Save Lives

The seat belt is a simple invention, but it is one of the most important. It (1) _____ introduced in cars more than sixty years ago, and since then it (2) _____ millions of serious injuries. Today, seat belts (3) _____ in every seat of every new car. In the UAE, all passengers must wear them, even in the back. Some children are not used (4) _____ seat belts, so parents must remind them on every trip. Engineers are still improving this simple device. Some new belts tighten automatically just before a crash. In the future, cars (5) _____ whether every passenger is wearing a seat belt before the engine starts. Safety experts say that wearing a seat belt is the easiest way to protect yourself on the road. It takes only two seconds, but it can save your life.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was | b) has be | c) is been |
| 2. a) prevented | b) have prevented | c) has prevented |
| 3. a) is fitted | b) are fitted | c) fit |
| 4. a) to wear | b) wearing | c) to wearing |
| 5. a) will be checking | b) will check being | c) are checking |

Q Grammar · Maze 8: The Car Show

Last weekend, my cousin and I visited the international car show in Abu Dhabi. We (1) _____ so many amazing cars in one place! The most popular area was the electric car section, where visitors (2) _____ to sit inside the newest models. One company showed a sports car that (3) _____ entirely by solar panels on its roof. My cousin is really good (4) _____ maths, so he calculated how far it could travel on a sunny day. A designer told us that next year his team (5) _____ a flying car above the city. I could not believe it! We also tried a driving simulator, which felt very real. Before we left, we bought posters of our favourite cars for our bedrooms. It was one of the best days of the holiday, and we have already decided to visit again next year with our parents.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) never have seen | b) have never seen | c) has never seen |
| 2. a) allowed | b) were allowed | c) was allowed |
| 3. a) is powered | b) powers | c) are powered |
| 4. a) in | b) on | c) at |
| 5. a) is testing | b) will test being | c) will be testing |

Q Grammar · Maze 9: Batteries of the Future

The battery is the most important and most expensive part of an electric car. In the past, batteries were heavy and could not store much energy. However, scientists (1) _____ them a lot in the last ten years. Most modern car batteries (2) _____ from a metal called lithium. Engineers are now working hard (3) _____ batteries that charge faster and last longer. Some companies say that a new type of solid battery is likely (4) _____ ready soon. With this technology, an electric car (5) _____ more than a thousand kilometres on a single charge. Old batteries can also be recycled, which is good for the environment. This means that electric cars may soon become cheaper than petrol cars for many families. Many experts believe this change will happen within the next ten years, especially in sunny countries like the UAE.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) improved | b) have improved | c) has improved |
| 2. a) is made | b) make | c) are made |
| 3. a) to develop | b) develop | c) developing |
| 4. a) be | b) being | c) to be |
| 5. a) is travelling | b) will be travelling | c) will travel being |

Q Grammar · Maze 10: Is Your Car Safe?

Before a new car can be sold, it (1) _____ carefully by safety experts. In a crash test, the car is driven into a wall, and dummies with special sensors sit inside. The results show whether the airbags, seat belts and frame protect the passengers. Many families are keen (2) _____ a car's safety rating before they buy it. Over the years, cars (3) _____ much safer thanks to these tests. Some companies also offer a long warranty, which shows they are confident in their products. Experts suggest (4) _____ the safety rating online before you visit a showroom. In the future, computers (5) _____ the results of crash tests, so fewer real cars will need to be destroyed. This will save money and reduce waste. However, experts agree that real tests will still be needed for many years to make sure every car is safe.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) is tested | b) tests | c) are tested |
| 2. a) to know | b) know | c) knowing |
| 3. a) became | b) has become | c) have become |
| 4. a) to check | b) check | c) checking |
| 5. a) will predict being | b) will be predicting | c) are predicting |

Q Grammar · Maze 11: A Family Road Trip

Next winter, my family is planning a road trip across the UAE. We (1) _____ a large SUV with seven seats, so everyone will be comfortable. My younger sister is excited (2) _____ visiting Jebel Jais, the highest mountain in the country. The roads to the top (3) _____ at night, so driving there is safe. My father wants (4) _____ early in the morning to avoid traffic. The car has a touchscreen map, so we will not need paper directions. At this time next week, we (5) _____ along the coast towards Fujairah, and I will be taking photos of the mountains and the sea. My mother has prepared a list of healthy snacks for the journey. I am sure this trip will be the best holiday of the year, and I will write about it in my school diary.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) has hired | b) have hired | c) hired |
| 2. a) of | b) for | c) about |
| 3. a) are lit | b) light | c) is lit |
| 4. a) to leave | b) leaving | c) leave |
| 5. a) will drive | b) are drive | c) will be driving |

PART 3A · AT GRADE LEVEL GOAL

READING TASK 1

*Ecosystems | Coral reefs in the Arabian Sea · Animal adaptations***5**

narrative texts

40

questions

B1.1

level

24

marks

Focus: The right answer says the same idea in different words. Options that copy words from the text are usually traps.

IN THIS PART

- 5 narrative texts (220–235 words)
- 8 multiple-choice questions per text

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C. (8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Q READING 3A · TEXT 1

Diving with Grandfather

Every summer, Noor visits her grandfather in Fujairah. He was a fisherman for forty years, and he knows the sea better than anyone. This year, he promised to take her snorkelling over the coral reef near Snoopy Island.

They swam out early in the morning, when the water was calm and clear. Noor was amazed. Bright yellow butterflyfish swam between the branches of coral, a turtle moved slowly above the sand, and a group of small blue fish disappeared into the rocks as soon as she came near.

However, her grandfather looked worried. He pointed at a large area of coral that was completely white. Back on the beach, he explained that when the sea becomes too warm, the coral loses the tiny algae that live inside it and give it colour and food. “This is called bleaching,” he said. “If the water stays hot for too long, the coral can die, and the fish lose their home.”

Noor remembered that her science teacher had talked about climate change. She asked what people could do. Her grandfather smiled. “Scientists are growing new coral in underwater nurseries,” he said. “And everyone can help by reducing waste and protecting the sea.”

That evening, Noor wrote a long message to her class. She wanted everyone to understand that the reef was not only beautiful, but also in danger.

Questions

Q1 Reading Noor's grandfather worked as a ____ for forty years.

- a) fisherman
- b) diver
- c) science teacher

Q2 Reading They went snorkelling ____.

- a) at midday
- b) in the evening
- c) early in the morning

Q3 Reading Which animal did Noor see moving slowly above the sand?

- a) a butterflyfish
- b) a shark
- c) a turtle

Q4 Reading The small blue fish ____ when Noor came close.

- a) followed her
- b) hid among the rocks
- c) swam to the beach

Q5 Reading According to the grandfather, coral turns white when ____.

- a) fishermen take the algae
- b) too many turtles eat it
- c) the water is too warm for a long time

Q6 Reading In paragraph 3, the word “bleaching” refers to coral ____.

- a) losing its colour
- b) moving to deeper water
- c) growing faster

Q7 Reading Scientists are trying to help by ____.

- a) making the sea colder
- b) growing new coral in special places under the sea
- c) catching more fish

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the story?

- a) snorkelling is a dangerous hobby
- b) a girl learns that a beautiful reef is in danger and wants to protect it
- c) a grandfather teaches his granddaughter how to fish

Q READING 3A · TEXT 2*The Coral Nursery*

When Sedra's school announced a trip to a marine research centre in Abu Dhabi, she was the first to sign up. She had always loved the sea, but she had never seen how scientists work.

At the centre, a marine biologist called Dr Hala met the students. She showed them long tanks filled with small pieces of coral hanging from plastic frames. “This is our coral nursery,” she explained. “We collect small fragments from healthy reefs and grow them here for about a year. When they are strong enough, divers plant them back on damaged reefs.”

Dr Hala explained that corals in the Arabian Gulf are special because they have adapted to some of the hottest seas on Earth. Scientists hope that these tough corals will help reefs in other parts of the world to survive.

Then the students had a chance to help. Wearing gloves, they cleaned algae from the frames using soft brushes. Sedra worked carefully, because Dr Hala had warned them that coral is a living animal and is easily damaged.

Before they left, each student was allowed to name one coral fragment. Sedra called hers “Hope.” Dr Hala promised to send the class photos when it was planted on the reef. On the bus home, Sedra decided that she wanted to become a marine biologist herself one day.

Questions

Q1 Reading Where did the students go on their trip?

- a) to a marine research centre in Abu Dhabi
- b) to a beach in Fujairah
- c) to a museum in Dubai

Q2 Reading The coral pieces in the tanks were ____.

- a) kept in boxes
- b) lying on the sand
- c) hanging from plastic frames

Q3 Reading How long do the coral fragments grow in the nursery?

- a) about ten years
- b) about a year
- c) about a month

Q4 Reading Gulf corals are special because they ____.

- a) can live in very hot water
- b) grow faster than all other corals
- c) do not need any algae

Q5 Reading What did the students do to help?

- a) fed the fish in the tanks
- b) planted coral on the reef
- c) cleaned the frames gently

Q6 Reading Why did Sedra work carefully?

- a) the brushes were expensive
- b) coral is alive and can be hurt easily
- c) Dr Hala was watching her

Q7 Reading In paragraph 2, the word “fragments” means ____.

- a) small pieces
- b) large reefs
- c) plastic frames

Q8 Reading What is the story mainly about?

- a) the dangers of diving
- b) a school visit that inspires a girl to protect coral
- c) how to clean an aquarium at home

Q READING 3A · TEXT 3*A Night in the Desert*

Ghena had always thought that the desert was an empty place. So when her uncle, a wildlife photographer, invited her to join him on a night trip near Al Ain, she was not very excited.

They arrived just before sunset. The sand was still burning hot, and there was no sign of life. “Wait,” her uncle said. “Most desert animals are nocturnal. They rest in burrows during the day and come out when it is cool.”

As soon as it was dark, the desert changed. Using a red torch, which does not frighten animals, her uncle showed her tiny footprints in the sand. A few minutes later, a sand cat appeared. Ghena noticed its thick fur on the bottom of its feet. Her uncle explained that this adaptation protects the cat's paws from hot sand and helps it walk silently.

Later, they saw a fox with enormous ears. “Those large ears help it hear insects under the sand,” her uncle whispered, “and they also release heat to keep it cool.” Ghena was fascinated. She had never imagined that so many animals could survive in such a harsh environment.

At midnight, they drove home under thousands of stars. Ghena looked at the photos on her uncle's camera and smiled. The desert, she realised, was not empty at all. It was full of clever animals that had found smart ways to live there.

Questions

Q1 Reading Ghena's uncle works as a ____.

- a) desert guide
- b) science teacher
- c) wildlife photographer

Q2 Reading At first, Ghena thought the desert was ____.

- a) dangerous
- b) empty
- c) beautiful

Q3 Reading Why do many desert animals stay in burrows during the day?

- a) they are looking for food there
- b) it is too hot outside
- c) they are afraid of people

Q4 Reading Why did her uncle use a red torch?

- a) it does not scare the animals
- b) it helps cameras work
- c) it is brighter than a white torch

Q5 Reading The fur under the sand cat's feet helps it to ____.

- a) dig deep burrows
- b) walk on hot sand quietly
- c) catch fish

Q6 Reading According to the uncle, the fox's large ears help it to ____.

- a) find water
- b) see in the dark
- c) hear its food and stay cool

Q7 Reading In paragraph 2, the word “nocturnal” describes animals that ____.

- a) eat only plants
- b) live in groups
- c) are active at night

Q8 Reading What is the main message of the story?

- a) the desert is full of animals with clever adaptations
- b) photography is a difficult job
- c) the desert is too hot for animals

Q READING 3A · TEXT 4*The Oryx Comes Home*

Hiba's grandmother often told her stories about the Arabian oryx, a beautiful white antelope with long, straight horns. "When I was a girl, people thought it would disappear forever," she said. "Hunters had killed almost all of them."

On Saturday, Hiba finally saw an oryx with her own eyes. Her family visited a wildlife reserve where hundreds of oryx now live freely. A ranger called Maryam explained how conservation had saved them. In the 1970s, the last wild oryx were gone, but a small number survived in zoos and private collections. Scientists bred these animals carefully and then released them into protected areas in the Arabian Peninsula.

Maryam also explained how the oryx is adapted to the desert. Its white coat reflects sunlight and keeps it cool. Its wide hooves help it walk on sand, and it can live for weeks without drinking, getting water from the plants it eats and from the dew that forms in the early morning.

As they watched, a young oryx ran across the sand and joined its mother. Hiba took a photo and sent it to her grandmother. A few minutes later, her phone buzzed. "I never thought I would see this day," her grandmother wrote. "Now you must help to protect them."

Hiba promised she would. On the way home, she told her parents that she wanted to volunteer at the reserve during the next school holiday.

Questions

Q1 Reading What does the Arabian oryx look like?

- a) it is white with long, straight horns
- b) it is grey with short horns
- c) it is brown with curved horns

Q2 Reading Why did the oryx almost disappear?

- a) there was no food
- b) too many were hunted
- c) the desert became too hot

Q3 Reading Where did Hiba see the oryx?

- a) in a zoo in the city
- b) in a wildlife reserve
- c) in her grandmother's garden

Q4 Reading How were the oryx saved?

- a) they found a new kind of food
- b) hunters moved them to other countries
- c) animals kept in captivity were bred and released into protected areas

Q5 Reading The oryx's white coat helps it to ____.

- a) stay cool
- b) find water
- c) hide from hunters at night

Q6 Reading How does the oryx get water without drinking?

- a) from deep wells
- b) from plants and morning dew
- c) from rain in winter

Q7 Reading In paragraph 2, the word “bred” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) helped to produce young
- b) moved to a new place
- c) fed regularly

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the story?

- a) hunting is a traditional sport
- b) oryx are dangerous animals
- c) conservation brought back an animal that nearly disappeared

Q READING 3A · TEXT 5*The Turtle on the Beach*

Early one morning, Rahaf was walking along the beach in Ras Al Khaimah with her brother when she saw something moving near the water. It was a young green turtle, and a piece of fishing net was wrapped tightly around one of its flippers.

Rahaf remembered a poster at school about a turtle rescue team. She called the number immediately, while her brother made sure that the turtle stayed in the shade. Within an hour, two volunteers arrived with a special box.

At the rescue centre, a vet carefully removed the net and cleaned the wound. She explained that sea turtles face many dangers. Plastic bags look like jellyfish, which some turtles eat, so they swallow plastic by mistake. Warmer seas also cause problems, because the temperature of the sand decides whether baby turtles become male or female.

For the next three months, Rahaf visited the turtle every week. She named it Lulu and watched it grow stronger. The vet explained that turtles are well adapted to life in the sea: their flat shells and paddle-like flippers make them excellent swimmers, and they can hold their breath for a long time.

Finally, the day came to release Lulu. Rahaf watched as the turtle crawled across the sand and disappeared into the waves. She felt sad, but proud. That week, she started a campaign at school to reduce plastic on the beach.

Questions

Q1 Reading Where did Rahaf find the turtle?

- a) on a beach in Ras Al Khaimah
- b) at a rescue centre
- c) in a fishing boat

Q2 Reading What was wrong with the turtle?

- a) a fishing net was caught around its flipper
- b) its shell was broken
- c) it had eaten a jellyfish

Q3 Reading While Rahaf phoned for help, her brother ____.

- a) removed the net
- b) kept the turtle out of the sun
- c) carried the turtle to the sea

Q4 Reading Why do some turtles swallow plastic bags?

- a) the bags float near their nests
- b) they like the taste of plastic
- c) they think the bags are jellyfish

Q5 Reading According to the vet, the temperature of the sand affects ____.

- a) how fast turtles swim
- b) the colour of their shells
- c) whether baby turtles are male or female

Q6 Reading How long did Lulu stay at the rescue centre?

- a) one year
- b) about three months
- c) one week

Q7 Reading In paragraph 4, “paddle-like flippers” are flippers that ____.

- a) are shaped for pushing through water
- b) are covered in sharp spines
- c) help turtles climb trees

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the story?

- a) turtles are dangerous to people
- b) fishing is not allowed in the UAE
- c) a girl helps rescue a turtle and decides to protect the sea

PART 3B · BEYOND GRADE LEVEL GOAL

READING TASK 2

Visual Arts | How are CGI movies made?

5

expository texts

40

questions

B1.2

level

16

marks

Focus: Watch for word-meaning, prediction and connection questions – read the whole paragraph before you choose.

IN THIS PART

- 5 expository texts (220–235 words)
- 8 multiple-choice questions per text

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C. ($8 \times 2 = 16$ marks)

Q READING 3B · TEXT 1

How Are CGI Movies Made?

When you watch an animated film like Toy Story, which in 1995 became the first feature film made entirely with computers, you are watching the result of years of work by hundreds of artists and engineers. CGI, or computer-generated imagery, is created in several stages.

The process begins with a story and a storyboard: a series of simple drawings that show each scene, like a comic. Next, designers create characters and places as 3D digital models. A model starts as a simple shape that is shaped and smoothed until it looks like a person, an animal or a building.

Then the model is given a digital “skeleton” in a step called rigging. This allows animators to move the arms, legs and face of a character. Animators create movement by changing the position of the character frame by frame. A film usually shows 24 frames every second, so one minute of animation needs 1,440 frames.

After that, lighting artists decide where light comes from in each scene, just as a photographer would. Finally, powerful computers turn all this information into finished images. This step, called rendering, can take hours for a single frame.

Although computers do much of the calculation, CGI still depends on human creativity. Every expression on a character's face is chosen by an artist who wants the audience to feel something.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to paragraph 1, Toy Story was important because it was ____.

- a) the most expensive film ever made
- b) the first full-length film made completely by computer
- c) made by only one artist

Q2 Reading A storyboard is ____.

- a) a 3D model of a character
- b) a computer that renders frames
- c) a set of drawings that plan each scene

Q3 Reading In paragraph 3, the word “rigging” refers to ____.

- a) adding light to a scene
- b) painting a character's face
- c) giving a model a structure so it can move

Q4 Reading How many frames are needed for one minute of animation?

- a) 1,440
- b) 240
- c) 24

Q5 Reading In paragraph 4, “rendering” is the stage when computers ____.

- a) produce the final pictures
- b) write the story
- c) design the characters

Q6 Reading What can be inferred about rendering a whole film?

- a) it is done by hand
- b) it is the quickest stage of the process
- c) it needs a very long time and powerful computers

Q7 Reading Lighting artists in CGI are compared to ____.

- a) actors
- b) photographers
- c) engineers

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the text?

- a) storyboards are the most important part of a film
- b) CGI films are made in several stages that combine technology and human creativity
- c) computers can make films without any people

Q READING 3B · TEXT 2*Motion Capture: Acting in a Dot Suit*

Some of the most realistic characters in modern films were played by real actors wearing unusual costumes. This technique, called motion capture, records the movements of a person and transfers them to a digital character.

During a motion capture session, the actor wears a tight suit covered with small reflective dots, called markers. Dozens of special cameras surround the stage. As the actor moves, the cameras track the position of each marker many times per second. A computer then uses this data to create a digital skeleton that moves in exactly the same way.

Facial expressions are recorded too. Small markers are placed on the actor's face, or a tiny camera attached to a helmet films every smile and frown. This allows animators to give a dragon or an alien human emotions that the audience can believe.

Motion capture is not only used in films. Video game designers use it to make players' movements look natural, and sports scientists use it to study how athletes run and jump. Doctors even use it to help patients learn to walk again after an injury.

However, the technology is expensive, and the data often needs to be cleaned by animators when markers are hidden or confused. Even so, many directors believe that combining a real actor's performance with digital art produces the most convincing characters.

Questions

Q1 Reading Motion capture transfers ____ to a digital character.

- a) drawings from a storyboard
- b) the voice of an actor
- c) the movements of a real person

Q2 Reading What do the cameras follow during a session?

- a) the lights on the stage
- b) the small dots on the suit
- c) the actor's voice

Q3 Reading In paragraph 2, the word “reflective” suggests that the markers ____.

- a) send back light so cameras can see them
- b) are very heavy
- c) change colour

Q4 Reading How are facial expressions recorded?

- a) by drawing them by hand only
- b) by asking the actor to describe them
- c) with markers on the face or a camera on a helmet

Q5 Reading Which sentence shows a use of motion capture outside entertainment?

- a) cameras use it to film landscapes
- b) doctors use it to help patients walk again
- c) directors use it to choose actors

Q6 Reading What problem with motion capture is mentioned?

- a) it only works outdoors
- b) actors cannot move freely
- c) markers can be hidden, so data must be fixed

Q7 Reading A student who watches a game character move like a real football player is seeing ____.

- a) an example of motion capture used in games
- b) a rendered background
- c) a storyboard

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the text?

- a) motion capture records real movement to create believable digital characters
- b) only films use motion capture
- c) motion capture is too expensive to be useful

Rendering: Why One Frame Takes Hours

As computers become faster, rendering times are falling. Video games already render simpler images instantly, sixty times per second. Many experts predict that one day films will be rendered in real time, allowing directors to see the final result while they are still filming.

- a) smoke, because it keeps changing shape
- b) a dark carpet, because it is flat
- c) a still wall

Q4 Reading In paragraph 4, a “render farm” is ____.

- a) a special camera
- b) a farm where films are shown
- c) a group of many computers working together

Q5 Reading In paragraph 1, the word “demanding” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) needing a lot of effort
- b) very old
- c) very easy

Q6 Reading What can be predicted from the last paragraph?

- a) films will stop using computers
- b) directors may soon see final images immediately
- c) video games will become slower

Q7 Reading How are video games different from CGI films, according to the text?

- a) games use render farms
- b) games take hours for each image
- c) games render simpler images instantly

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the text?

- a) hair is the most important part of a film
- b) rendering is slow because it needs huge numbers of calculations, but it is getting faster
- c) CGI studios should stop using render farms

Q READING 3B · TEXT 4*From Sketch to Screen*

Before a single digital model is built, every animated film begins with a pencil. Story artists draw thousands of simple sketches to plan how the story will be told. These sketches are arranged in order on large boards, creating a storyboard.

A storyboard is much more than a set of pictures. Each drawing shows where the camera will be, which characters appear in the foreground and background, and how the scene connects to the next one. Artists use perspective to decide whether the audience will see a character from far away or very close.

Once the storyboard is ready, the drawings are filmed one after another and combined with temporary voices and music. This rough version, called an animatic, allows the director to watch the whole film before any expensive animation begins. If a joke does not work or a scene is too long, it can be changed quickly and cheaply.

In fact, many scenes are redrawn dozens of times. Some studios say that more than half of the sketches made for a film are never used. This may sound wasteful, but it saves enormous amounts of time and money later.

Young artists who dream of working in animation are often surprised to learn that drawing skills are still essential. Even in a digital industry, a good story begins with a simple idea on paper.

Questions

Q1 Reading According to paragraph 1, what is used first when making an animated film?

- a) a render farm
- b) a 3D model
- c) a pencil and paper

Q2 Reading A storyboard shows ____.

- a) the camera position and where characters appear
- b) the music for each scene
- c) the final colours of the film

Q3 Reading Why do artists use perspective in storyboards?

- a) to add sound effects
- b) to choose the actors' voices
- c) to show how near or far the audience will see a character

Q4 Reading In paragraph 3, an “animatic” is ____.

- a) a type of camera
- b) the finished film
- c) a simple moving version of the storyboard with sound

Q5 Reading Why is the animatic useful?

- a) problems can be fixed before expensive work starts
- b) it is shown in cinemas
- c) it replaces the animators

Q6 Reading In paragraph 4, the word “wasteful” means ____.

- a) very careful
- b) using more than necessary
- c) very fast

Q7 Reading A student plans a school video by drawing each scene first. This is similar to ____.

- a) making a storyboard
- b) rendering frames
- c) motion capture

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the text?

- a) most sketches are a waste of time
- b) careful planning with drawings is the essential first stage of animation
- c) animation no longer needs artists

Q READING 3B · TEXT 5*Green Screens and Virtual Worlds*

In many modern films, actors appear to fight on the surface of the Moon or fly through a city at night. In reality, they are often standing in a studio in front of a bright green wall.

This technique is called chroma key, or green screen. Because the colour green is very different from human skin and hair, a computer can easily find every green pixel and replace it with a new background. As a result, the actor appears to be in a completely different place.

Green screens have some disadvantages. Actors must imagine everything around them, which can make their performance less natural. The green light can also reflect onto the actors' faces and costumes, so editors need extra time to fix the colours.

Recently, studios have started using a newer technology called virtual production. Instead of a green wall, actors stand inside a circle of giant LED screens that show the digital background in real time. When the camera moves, the background changes its perspective, just as a real landscape would. Actors can see the world they are acting in, and the light from the screens falls naturally on their faces.

Virtual production is still expensive, but it is spreading quickly. Some directors believe that in the future most action and fantasy films will be made this way, because it combines the freedom of CGI with the realism of filming in a real location.

Questions

Q1 Reading In a green screen studio, actors stand in front of ____.

- a) a real landscape
- b) a green wall
- c) a group of cameras only

Q2 Reading Why is the colour green used?

- a) it is very different from skin and hair colours
- b) actors prefer it
- c) it is cheaper than other colours

Q3 Reading In paragraph 2, the word “replace” means ____.

- a) repeat many times
- b) remove completely
- c) put something new in place of something else

Q4 Reading Which is a disadvantage of green screens?

- a) the cameras cannot move
- b) actors have to imagine their surroundings
- c) the films have no backgrounds

Q5 Reading What is special about virtual production?

- a) it uses no computers
- b) it only works outdoors
- c) screens show the background while filming happens

Q6 Reading In paragraph 4, why does the background change its perspective?

- a) so that it looks real as the camera moves
- b) to save electricity
- c) so actors can rest

Q7 Reading What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- a) virtual production may become more common in the future
- b) fantasy films will stop using CGI
- c) green screens will become more popular

Q8 Reading What is the main idea of the text?

- a) actors prefer to film on the Moon
- b) filmmakers are moving from green screens to newer technology to place actors in digital worlds
- c) green screens are the best technology for films

ANSWER KEYS

All the answers in one place · correct answers are synonyms of the text, never copies

Balance check Vocabulary a = 18 · b = 18 · c = 19 | Grammar a = 19 · b = 18 · c = 18 | Reading 3A a = 13 · b = 14 · c = 13 | Reading 3B a = 13 · b = 13 · c = 14

Q Vocabulary – Sentence-set key

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
1. Ecosystems 1	c flora	b fauna	c conservation	c biodiversity	a adaptation
2. Ecosystems 2	c survive	b climate	a environment	b adaptation	a flora
3. Ecosystems 3	c fauna	b conservation	a biodiversity	b survive	c climate
4. Innovation and Technology 1	a renewable	a sustainable	b electric	c hybrid	b invention
5. Innovation and Technology 2	a technology	c renewable	b hybrid	a electric	b sustainable
6. The Brain 1	a attention	a rehearsal	b retrieval	c psychologist	a melatonin
7. The Brain 2	c hormone	b isolation	b attention	c rehearsal	a retrieval
8. The Brain and Visual Arts	c psychologist	b melatonin	c hormone	a isolation	c perspective
9. Visual Arts	b focus	c foreground	a background	c perspective	a invention
10. Mixed 1	a technology	c environment	c biodiversity	b focus	a foreground
11. Mixed 2	c background	b technology	b renewable	a attention	b perspective

Q Grammar – Maze key

R1 Future continuous · R2 Verb forms · R3 Adjectives + prepositions / infinitives · R4 Present simple passive · R5 Present perfect simple

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
1. Cars of the Future	b have changed (R5)	a in buying (R3)	b will be driving (R1)	c are powered (R4)	a using (R2)
2. How Airbags Protect You	a detects (R2)	c is filled (R4)	b have saved (R5)	a to sit (R3)	b will be protecting (R1)
3. Charging an Electric Car	b have installed (R5)	a to learn (R3)	c is connected (R4)	b to charge (R2)	c will be using (R1)
4. The Hybrid SUV	b to buy (R2)	a is designed (R4)	c with (R3)	b has already driven (R5)	a will be travelling (R1)
5. Smart Dashboards	a have (R2)	c have added (R5)	b is shown (R4)	a about (R3)	c will be talking (R1)

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
6. Self-Driving Taxis	a have started (R5)	c are equipped (R4)	b about (R3)	b travel (R2)	a will be taking (R1)
7. Seat Belts Save Lives	a was (R2)	c has prevented (R5)	b are fitted (R4)	c to wearing (R3)	a will be checking (R1)
8. The Car Show	b have never seen (R5)	b were allowed (R2)	a is powered (R4)	c at (R3)	c will be testing (R1)
9. Batteries of the Future	b have improved (R5)	c are made (R4)	a to develop (R2)	c to be (R3)	b will be travelling (R1)
10. Is Your Car Safe?	a is tested (R4)	a to know (R3)	c have become (R5)	c checking (R2)	b will be predicting (R1)
11. A Family Road Trip	b have hired (R5)	c about (R3)	a are lit (R4)	a to leave (R2)	c will be driving (R1)

Q Reading 3A – Key

Text	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
1. Diving with Grandfather	a	c	c	b	c	a	b	b
2. The Coral Nursery	a	c	b	a	c	b	a	b
3. A Night in the Desert	c	b	b	a	b	c	c	a
4. The Oryx Comes Home	a	b	b	c	a	b	a	c
5. The Turtle on the Beach	a	a	b	c	c	b	a	c

Q Reading 3B – Key

Text	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
1. How Are CGI Movies Made?	b	c	c	a	a	c	b	b
2. Motion Capture: Acting in a Dot Suit	c	b	a	c	b	c	a	a
3. Rendering: Why One Frame Takes Hours	c	b	a	c	a	b	c	b
4. From Sketch to Screen	c	a	c	c	a	b	a	b
5. Green Screens and Virtual Worlds	b	a	c	b	c	a	a	b