

اختبارات متكاملة لوحدة الاستكشافات البحرية والفضائية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات و تقارير ا مذكرات و بنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب 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 الثالث

مراجعة مهارات في المفردات والقواعد وفهم المقروء والكتابة

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كتاب الطالب المجلد الثالث منهج أكسس

2

أسئلة الامتحان النهائي القسم الاللكتروني المسار العام

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Week 6 Exploring the Seas & The Titanic – Unit Quiz (Level B1–B2)

A. Listening Comprehension – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Instructions: Read each short passage carefully. Use context clues to infer the meaning of unknown words. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

In a real classroom, the teacher would read each passage aloud. Here, read each item carefully.

Questions 1–3:

Listen to (read) each sentence. Infer the meaning of the underlined word.

1. The **submersible** descended 4,000 metres below the ocean's surface to explore the shipwreck.
What does **submersible** mean?
 - A. A type of fish that lives in deep water
 - B. A small vehicle designed to operate underwater
 - C. A wave caused by an earthquake
 2. The ocean **currents** carried the lifeboats miles away from the sinking ship.
What does **currents** mean?
 - A. Strong winds that blow across the ocean
 - B. Continuous movements of water in a particular direction
 - C. Large pieces of ice floating in the sea
 3. The **debris** field around the Titanic wreck covers 15 square miles, containing thousands of objects from the ship.
What does **debris** mean?
 - A. Living sea creatures
 - B. Scattered pieces of wreckage or rubbish
 - C. Precious jewels and gold
-

Questions 4–6:

Read each passage. Use the context to infer the meaning of the underlined word.

4. The ocean is home to **bioluminescent** creatures that produce their own light. In the darkest depths, these animals glow blue or green to attract prey or find a mate.
What does **bioluminescent** mean?
 - A. Able to change colour to hide from predators
 - B. Able to produce light through chemical reactions in the body
 - C. Able to survive without oxygen
 5. The Titanic was considered **unsinkable** by its designers. They claimed that even in the worst accident, the ship would stay afloat. The disaster of 1912 proved them wrong.
What does **unsinkable** mean?
 - A. Impossible to be damaged
 - B. Impossible to be sunk or submerged
 - C. Very difficult to steer
 6. Many passengers experienced **hypothermia** after jumping into the freezing Atlantic water. Within minutes, their body temperature dropped dangerously low, causing loss of consciousness.
What does **hypothermia** mean?
 - A. A feeling of extreme fear
 - B. A dangerously low body temperature
 - C. A type of injury from broken glass
-

Questions 7–10:

Read each short passage. Answer the comprehension question.

7. The Titanic struck an iceberg at 11:40 PM on April 14, 1912. The iceberg created a series of small gashes along the ship's hull. Water flooded six of the sixteen watertight compartments.
What caused the Titanic to begin sinking?
 - A. A fire in the engine room
 - B. A collision with an iceberg that damaged the hull
 - C. An explosion in the cargo hold
8. There were only 20 lifeboats on the Titanic, enough for about 1,178 people. However, the ship was carrying over 2,200 passengers and crew.
What problem does this describe?
 - A. There were too many lifeboats

- B. There were not enough lifeboats for everyone on board
 - C. The lifeboats were all damaged
9. The Carpathia, another ship, received the Titanic's distress signal at 12:20 AM. It sailed at full speed through dangerous ice fields and arrived at 4:00 AM to rescue survivors. What did the Carpathia do?
- A. It ignored the Titanic's signal
 - B. It arrived after everyone had died
 - C. It rushed to rescue the Titanic's survivors
10. Robert Ballard discovered the Titanic wreck in 1985, 73 years after it sank. The ship rests 3,800 metres below the surface, split into two main pieces. When was the Titanic wreck discovered?
- A. In 1912, right after it sank
 - B. In 1985, over 70 years later
 - C. In 2000, with modern technology
-

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. The Titanic was a luxury _____ that carried over 2,200 people on its maiden voyage.
 - A. passenger
 - B. ship
 - C. object
2. It was a _____ disaster. More than 1,500 people lost their lives that night.
 - A. terrible
 - B. tiny
 - C. slow
3. Scientists use special equipment to _____ the deepest parts of the ocean.
 - A. sink
 - B. explore
 - C. escape
4. The heavy rock began to _____ to the bottom of the lake.
 - A. float
 - B. sink
 - C. survive

5. Only 705 people _____ the Titanic disaster. The rest perished in the freezing water.
- A. survived
 - B. explored
 - C. escaped

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **disaster**
- A. A small accident with no injuries
 - B. A sudden event causing great damage or loss of life
 - C. A celebration or party
7. **maiden voyage**
- A. The last trip of a ship before it is destroyed
 - B. The first journey of a ship
 - C. A trip taken by women only
8. **lifeboat**
- A. A small boat used for fishing
 - B. A small boat carried on a ship for emergencies
 - C. A type of submarine
9. **iceberg**
- A. A large floating mass of ice that has broken off a glacier
 - B. A frozen river on land
 - C. A type of polar bear habitat
10. **headline**
- A. The title of a newspaper article, printed in large letters
 - B. The first sentence of a paragraph
 - C. The name of the author

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

Comparative Adjectives (G1.2) – Questions 1–10

Complete the sentence with the correct comparative form.

1. The Titanic was _____ than most other ships of its time.
- A. luxurious

- B. more luxurious
C. most luxurious
2. The water in the Atlantic that night was _____ than freezing. It was deadly cold.
A. colder
B. cold
C. coldest
3. Modern cruise ships are much _____ than the Titanic was.
A. big
B. bigger
C. biggest
4. The Titanic's sinking was one of the _____ maritime disasters in history.
A. bad
B. worse
C. worst
5. Second-class accommodations on the Titanic were _____ than first-class, but still comfortable.
A. less luxurious
B. least luxurious
C. luxurious
6. The ocean floor is _____ to explore than the surface of the Moon.
A. difficult
B. more difficult
C. most difficult
7. Few disasters have been _____ studied than the Titanic.
A. widely
B. more widely
C. most widely
8. The Carpathia arrived _____ than any other rescue ship.
A. quickly
B. more quickly
C. most quickly
9. The Titanic's designers believed the ship was _____ than any other vessel ever built.
A. safe
B. safer
C. safest
10. Learning from the Titanic disaster, modern ships have _____ safety regulations.
A. strict
B. stricter
C. strictest

D. Writing – Extended Text (10 points)

Write **one extended text** of approximately **150–200 words**.

Use comparative adjectives (G1.2).

Use FL.31 (Describing past experiences and events) if applicable.

Make comparisons and give justifications.

Choose ONE topic below.

Topic A: Comparing the Titanic to a Modern Cruise Ship

Write a paragraph comparing the Titanic (1912) to a modern cruise ship (today).

Use these questions to help you:

- Which ship was bigger? (size, number of passengers)
- Which ship had better safety features? (lifeboats, technology, emergency procedures)
- How has ship design improved since the Titanic disaster?
- Do you think a similar disaster could happen today? Why or why not?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

sink survive passenger disaster lifeboat

Topic B: Describing an Exploration Experience (Real or Imagined)

Write a paragraph describing an experience of exploring the ocean (real or imagined).

Use these questions to help you:

- Where did you go? (deep sea, coral reef, shipwreck)
- What did you see? (marine animals, underwater objects, a sunken ship)
- How did you explore? (submarine, diving, remote camera)
- How did you feel during the experience?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

explore object terrible (or another emotion) ship to sink

E. Reading Strategies – Multiple Choice (5 questions, 10 points)

Choose the best reading strategy for each situation (ENG.04.RV.S.3.3).

1. You see an unknown word in a sentence. What is the best first step?
 - A. Stop reading and look it up in a dictionary immediately
 - B. Use the context (words around it) to guess the meaning
 - C. Skip the sentence completely
 2. You need to find the date the Titanic sank quickly. What strategy should you use?
 - A. Read every word carefully from beginning to end
 - B. Scan the text for numbers and dates
 - C. Reread the text five times
 3. You are reading a long article about ocean exploration. You want to know the main idea before reading details. What should you do?
 - A. Skim the headings, first sentences, and conclusion
 - B. Read each word out loud slowly
 - C. Translate every sentence into your first language
 4. You do not understand a difficult paragraph. What strategy helps?
 - A. Give up and stop reading
 - B. Reread the paragraph and read on to see if later sentences clarify it
 - C. Skip all difficult paragraphs
 5. You are reading a text about the Titanic in English. How can your first language help you?
 - A. You should never use your first language when reading English
 - B. You can use your first language to understand cognates (similar words) and check comprehension
 - C. You must translate every single word one by one
-

F. Intercultural Understanding – Short Answer (Bonus – 2 points)

Answer the following question about the Titanic disaster and its global impact.

Why is the Titanic disaster remembered and studied by people from many different countries around the world? What does this disaster teach us about human responsibility and safety?

Write 2–3 sentences.

Great Expeditions – Unit Quiz (Lessons 25–28: Language Focus / The Travels of Ibn Jubayr)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Total Score: ____ / 100

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the text carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

The Travels of Ibn Jubayr

Ibn Jubayr was a famous traveller and writer from Spain. He was born in 1145 in the city of Valencia. During his life, he went on many great expeditions to different parts of the world.

Ibn Jubayr is most famous for his pilgrimage to Mecca. In 1183, he began a long journey from Spain to Arabia. He travelled by ship across the Mediterranean Sea. He visited many cities along the way, including Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt. He also sailed on the Nile River. The journey took him several years to complete.

During his travels, Ibn Jubayr wrote a book called "The Travels of Ibn Jubayr." In this book, he described the places he visited, the people he met, and the different customs he observed. He wrote about the cities, the transport systems, and the daily life of people in the regions he explored. Historians today consider his book very valuable because it gives us a detailed picture of life in the 12th century.

Ibn Jubayr was not bored during his long journeys. Instead, he was excited to discover new places and learn about different cultures. He believed that travelling helped people understand each other better. His expeditions were not just about reaching a destination. They were about experiencing the world.

Today, Ibn Jubayr is remembered as one of the greatest travellers of the medieval Islamic world. His writings continue to inspire people who love exploring historical places and learning about other cultures.

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. Where was Ibn Jubayr born?
 - A. In Cairo, Egypt
 - B. In Valencia, Spain
 - C. In Mecca, Arabia
2. What is Ibn Jubayr most famous for?
 - A. His book about transport
 - B. His pilgrimage to Mecca
 - C. His discovery of the Nile River
3. When did Ibn Jubayr begin his famous journey?
 - A. In 1145
 - B. In 1183
 - C. In 1200
4. How did Ibn Jubayr travel across the Mediterranean Sea?
 - A. By river
 - B. By ship
 - C. By land
5. Which river did Ibn Jubayr sail on?
 - A. The Amazon River
 - B. The Nile River
 - C. The Mississippi River
6. What is the name of the book Ibn Jubayr wrote?
 - A. "Great Expeditions of Spain"
 - B. "The Travels of Ibn Jubayr"
 - C. "A Pilgrimage to Mecca"
7. Why do historians consider Ibn Jubayr's book valuable?
 - A. Because it is very long
 - B. Because it gives a detailed picture of life in the 12th century
 - C. Because it was the first book ever written
8. How did Ibn Jubayr feel during his long journeys?
 - A. Bored
 - B. Excited
 - C. Tired and unhappy
9. What did Ibn Jubayr believe about travelling?
 - A. It was a waste of time
 - B. It helped people understand each other better
 - C. Only rich people should travel
10. How is Ibn Jubayr remembered today?
 - A. As a king of Spain
 - B. As one of the greatest travellers of the medieval Islamic world
 - C. As the first person to sail across the ocean

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. I love _____ new places and learning about different cultures.
A. exploring
B. bored
C. historical
2. The museum has many _____ artefacts from ancient Egypt.
A. excited
B. historical
C. boring
3. She was _____ to visit the famous city for the first time.
A. bored
B. excited
C. tired
4. My family likes to _____ to different countries during summer vacation.
A. travel
B. explore
C. arrive
5. We took many _____ of the beautiful mountains during our expedition.
A. maps
B. photographs
C. rivers

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **pilgrimage**
A. A journey for pleasure
B. A religious journey to a holy place
C. A business trip
7. **journey**
A. A short walk to the store
B. An act of travelling from one place to another
C. A type of vehicle
8. **to sail**
A. To travel on water using a ship or boat

- B. To walk across a desert
- C. To fly in an aeroplane

9. **transport**

- A. A system or means of travelling from one place to another
- B. A type of food eaten during travel
- C. A place where travellers sleep

10. **to arrive**

- A. To leave a place
- B. To reach a destination
- C. To get lost during travel

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

Gerunds (G.19.1) – Questions 1–5

Complete the sentence with the correct gerund form.

1. _____ new countries is one of my greatest passions.
 - A. Explore
 - B. Exploring
 - C. Explored
2. She enjoys _____ photographs of historical buildings.
 - A. take
 - B. took
 - C. taking
3. They are tired of _____ the same places every year.
 - A. visit
 - B. visiting
 - C. visited
4. _____ a pilgrimage requires a lot of preparation.
 - A. Make
 - B. Made
 - C. Making
5. He suggested _____ by ship instead of by aeroplane.
 - A. travel
 - B. travelled
 - C. travelling

Past Simple (G.14.1) – Questions 6–10

Complete the sentence with the correct past simple form.

- 6. Ibn Jubayr _____ his journey in 1183.
A. begin
B. began
C. begun
 - 7. They _____ to the city by river last week.
A. arrive
B. arrived
C. arriving
 - 8. She _____ many interesting people during her expedition.
A. meet
B. meets
C. met
 - 9. We _____ not _____ a map, so we got lost.
A. do / have
B. did / had
C. did / have
 - 10. The travellers _____ very tired after the long journey.
A. was
B. were
C. is
-

D. Writing – Paragraph (10 points)

Write **one paragraph** of approximately **120 words**.

Use gerunds (G.19.1).

Use FL.3 (Expressing likes and dislikes).

Choose ONE topic below.

Topic A: An Expedition You Would Like to Take

Write a paragraph describing an expedition you would like to take in the future.
Use these questions to help you:

- Where would you like to go? (a country, a city, a natural wonder)
- What would you like to see or do there?
- Why are you excited about this expedition?
- What do you like about exploring new places?
- What do you dislike about travelling? (optional)

Vocabulary prompts to include:

exploring new places excited to travel photographs

Gerund prompts:

Exploring... Seeing... Taking... Visiting... Learning about...

Topic B: A Past Journey You Remember

Write a paragraph describing a journey you took in the past.
Use these questions to help you:

- Where did you go? (another city, another country, a historical place)
- How did you travel? (by ship, by car, by plane)
- What did you see or do?
- Did you feel bored or excited? Why?
- What was the best part of the journey?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

journey to travel to visit bored excited photographs

Past simple prompts:

I travelled... We visited... I saw... It was...

Write your paragraph here:

E. Functional Language – Expressing Likes and Dislikes (Bonus – 2 points)

Write 2–3 sentences expressing your likes and dislikes about travelling. Use FL.3.

Useful phrases:

I love... I really like... I enjoy... I don't mind... I dislike... I hate... I can't stand...

Example: *"I love visiting historical cities because I enjoy learning about the past. However, I dislike long flights because I get bored sitting for many hours."*

End of Quiz

Great Expeditions – Unit Quiz (Week 8: Travels in Africa / Language Focus)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Total Score: ____ / 100

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the text carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

A Journal Entry from an Expedition in Africa

26th October, 1879

Dear Journal,

Today was exhausting but unforgettable. We finally arrived at the coast after three weeks of travelling through the dense African jungle. Our plan was to reach the port before the rainy season began, and we made it with only two days to spare.

Yesterday morning, we were paddling our canoes along the river when we heard a loud roar. I felt my heart stop. A large lion was standing on the riverbank, watching us. We continued moving slowly, and thankfully, the lion lost interest and walked away. I have never been so frightened in my entire life.

For the past week, we have been collecting plant specimens for the museum back home. Some of these plants have never been seen by Europeans before. Dr. Matthews is very excited. He believes we have discovered a new species of orchid. While I was searching for plants near the river, I also found some interesting rocks that might contain gold.

Tomorrow, we will leave Africa and sail back to Europe. I am sad to leave this beautiful continent, but I am also looking forward to seeing my family. I plan to publish my journals when I return. People should know about the wonders of Africa.

— Henry

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. How long did Henry and his group travel through the jungle?
 - A. Two days
 - B. Three weeks
 - C. One month
2. Where did Henry finally arrive?
 - A. At a village
 - B. At the coast
 - C. At a mountain
3. What were Henry and his group doing when they saw the lion?
 - A. They were sleeping
 - B. They were paddling their canoes
 - C. They were collecting plants
4. How did Henry feel when he saw the lion?
 - A. Excited
 - B. Frightened
 - C. Bored
5. What has Henry been collecting for the museum?
 - A. Gold rocks
 - B. Animal skins
 - C. Plant specimens
6. What does Dr. Matthews believe they have discovered?
 - A. A new species of orchid
 - B. A new type of canoe
 - C. A lost city
7. What did Henry find near the river that might contain gold?
 - A. Some plants
 - B. Some rocks
 - C. Some old coins
8. When will Henry leave Africa?
 - A. Tomorrow
 - B. Next week
 - C. In three weeks
9. How does Henry feel about leaving Africa?
 - A. Happy
 - B. Sad but also looking forward to home
 - C. Angry
10. What does Henry plan to do when he returns to Europe?
 - A. Buy a new house
 - B. Publish his journals
 - C. Go on another expedition

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. _____ is a continent with many different countries, cultures, and landscapes.
A. Africa
B. Asia
C. Europe
2. The ship will _____ at the port at 6 PM tomorrow evening.
A. continue
B. arrive
C. plan
3. We used a small _____ to cross the river because it was too shallow for a big boat.
A. port
B. coast
C. canoe
4. The scientist wants to _____ her research in a famous journal.
A. publish
B. continue
C. collect
5. Many _____ explorers came to Africa during the 19th century to study its wildlife.
A. European
B. African
C. Asian

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **coast**
A. The land beside the sea
B. A type of boat
C. A large city
7. **port**
A. A type of ship
B. A town or place where ships load and unload cargo
C. A journey across the ocean
8. **to collect**
A. To throw away

- B. To bring together or gather things
 - C. To destroy
9. **to continue**
- A. To stop doing something
 - B. To keep doing something without stopping
 - C. To start something new
10. **to plan**
- A. To think about and arrange future actions
 - B. To remember past events
 - C. To forget about something
-

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous (G.14.1 & G.14.3) – Questions 1–5

Complete the sentence with the correct form.

1. While we _____ across the river, we _____ a loud noise.
 - A. paddled / were hearing
 - B. were paddling / heard
 - C. were paddling / were hearing
2. She _____ plant specimens when a snake _____ beside her.
 - A. collected / was appearing
 - B. was collecting / appeared
 - C. collected / appeared
3. They _____ to reach the port before the storm _____.
 - A. tried / was starting
 - B. were trying / started
 - C. tried / started
4. I _____ my journal when someone _____ at the door.
 - A. wrote / was knocking
 - B. was writing / knocked
 - C. wrote / knocked
5. The explorers _____ through the jungle when they _____ the lion.
 - A. travelled / were seeing

- B. were travelling / saw
- C. travelled / saw

Present Perfect Simple Passive (G.10.6) – Questions 6–10

Complete the sentence with the correct passive form.

6. Many new species _____ in this region over the past decade.
 - A. have discovered
 - B. have been discovered
 - C. has been discovered
 7. The journals _____ by the explorer after he returned home.
 - A. have published
 - B. have been published
 - C. has been published
 8. These artefacts _____ from the ancient tomb.
 - A. have just collected
 - B. have just been collected
 - C. has just been collected
 9. No gold _____ in this area so far.
 - A. has been found
 - B. have been found
 - C. has found
 10. The plants _____ to the museum for further study.
 - A. have already sent
 - B. have already been sent
 - C. has already been sent
-

D. Writing – Journal Entry (10 points)

Write **one journal entry** of approximately **120 words**.

Use past simple and past continuous (G.14.1 & G.14.3).

Use FL.31 (Describing past experiences and events).

Express feelings and reasons for those feelings.

Instructions:

Write a short journal entry about a past expedition, journey, or travel experience. This can be real or imagined.

Use these questions to help you:

- Where did you go? (Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, or another place)
- When did this happen? (yesterday, last week, last month, in 2023, etc.)
- What were you doing when something happened? (use past continuous)
- What happened? (use past simple)
- How did you feel? (excited, frightened, tired, amazed, etc.)
- Why did you feel that way?

Vocabulary prompts to include (choose at least three):

to arrive to continue to collect coast port canoe to publish (if relevant)

Write your journal entry here. Include a date at the top.

Dear Journal,

E. Functional Language – Expressing Preference (Bonus – 2 points)

Write 2–3 sentences expressing your preferences about travel. Use FL.8 (Expressing preference).

Useful phrases:

I prefer... I would rather... I like... better than... My preference is...
Compared to..., I prefer...

Example: *"I prefer travelling to Asia rather than Europe because I love trying new foods like kimchi in Korea. I would also rather visit capital cities than small towns because there is more to see."*

Great Expeditions – Unit Quiz (Week 9: Exploring Space / Space)

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the text carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

The Future of Space Exploration

Since the beginning of human history, people have looked up at the night sky and wondered what lies beyond our planet. In the last century, we finally developed the technology to begin answering that question. But what will space exploration look like in the future?

Many space agencies, including NASA and private companies like SpaceX, are planning missions to the Moon and Mars. Astronauts will soon return to the Moon, but this time they will build permanent bases there. These bases will serve as stopping points for longer journeys. From the Moon, spacecraft will launch toward Mars and beyond.

Living in space is not easy. Astronauts must learn to work in zero gravity. Simple things like eating, sleeping, and washing become difficult when nothing stays in place. Floating around a space station might look fun, but it takes months of training to get used to it. Without special suits and equipment, astronauts would get hurt or die. Space is a dangerous place.

Robots have already helped us explore parts of the solar system that humans cannot reach. The Mars rovers have been driving across the red planet for years, collecting soil samples and taking photographs. These robots send valuable information back to Earth. Scientists use this data to decide where to send astronauts next.

Some people ask: why is space exploration so important? The answer is simple. Studying other planets helps us understand our own planet better. It also inspires young people to become scientists and engineers. Space exploration is expensive, but many believe it is worth the cost.

In the future, space tourism may become common. Ordinary people—not just astronauts—will travel to space. Companies are already testing spacecraft designed for tourists. Will you take a trip to space one day?

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. What will astronauts build on the Moon according to the text?
 - A. Hotels for tourists
 - B. Permanent bases
 - C. Rocket factories
2. What makes simple things like eating and sleeping difficult in space?
 - A. The cold temperature
 - B. Zero gravity
 - C. The lack of air
3. How long does it take to get used to living in zero gravity?
 - A. A few days
 - B. Months of training
 - C. One week
4. What would happen to astronauts without special suits and equipment?
 - A. They would get hurt or die
 - B. They would float away forever
 - C. They would become robots
5. What have the Mars rovers been doing on Mars?
 - A. Building houses
 - B. Collecting soil samples and taking photographs
 - C. Looking for aliens
6. How do scientists use the data from Mars rovers?
 - A. To decide where to send astronauts next
 - B. To build better video games
 - C. To predict the weather on Earth
7. According to the text, why is space exploration important?
 - A. It helps us find gold on other planets
 - B. It helps us understand our own planet better and inspires young people
 - C. It allows us to move to another planet
8. What does the text say about space tourism?
 - A. It will never happen
 - B. It may become common in the future
 - C. Only astronauts can travel to space
9. Which word best describes space, according to the text?
 - A. Safe
 - B. Dangerous
 - C. Boring
10. Who is testing spacecraft designed for tourists?
 - A. Only NASA
 - B. Only SpaceX
 - C. Companies (not specified, but implied in the text)

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. An _____ is a person who travels and works in space.
A. astronaut
B. robot
C. explorer
2. The _____ will launch from the space centre at dawn tomorrow.
A. space station
B. rocket
C. planet
3. When the spacecraft returns to Earth, it will _____ in the ocean.
A. land
B. float
C. explore
4. The International Space _____ orbits Earth every 90 minutes.
A. Spacecraft
B. Station
C. Robot
5. In _____, everything floats because there is no gravity pulling things down.
A. space
B. the Moon
C. zero gravity

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **to explore**
A. To stay in one place
B. To travel through an area to learn about it
C. To destroy something
7. **planet**
A. A large star that produces light
B. A large round object that orbits a star
C. A small rock floating in space
8. **dangerous**
A. Safe and harmless

- B. Likely to cause harm or injury
 - C. Exciting and fun
9. **expensive**
- A. Costing a lot of money
 - B. Very cheap
 - C. Free of charge
10. **solar system**
- A. A single planet with its own moon
 - B. The Sun and all the objects that orbit around it
 - C. A type of spacecraft
-

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

Future with "will" and "shall" (G.15.1) – Questions 1–5

Complete the sentence with the correct future form.

1. Scientists believe that humans _____ on Mars within the next twenty years.
 - A. land
 - B. will land
 - C. landed
2. I _____ help you with your space project after school.
 - A. will
 - B. shall
 - C. am
3. We _____ never give up exploring the universe.
 - A. don't
 - B. won't
 - C. didn't
4. _____ we begin the countdown now, Commander?
 - A. Will
 - B. Do
 - C. Shall
5. The rocket _____ launch at 6 AM tomorrow morning.
 - A. will

- B. is
- C. was

Subordinating Conjunctions (G.6.2) – Questions 6–10

Choose the correct subordinating conjunction to complete the sentence.

- 6. Space exploration is expensive, _____ many people believe it is important.
 - A. because
 - B. although
 - C. so
 - 7. Astronauts cannot go outside _____ they put on their space suits.
 - A. if
 - B. unless
 - C. because
 - 8. _____ we learn more about space, we will discover new things about our own planet.
 - A. As
 - B. Although
 - C. So that
 - 9. The mission was cancelled _____ the weather was too bad for the rocket to launch.
 - A. although
 - B. because
 - C. so
 - 10. _____ space travel is dangerous, many people still dream of becoming astronauts.
 - A. Even though
 - B. Because
 - C. So that
-

D. Writing – Paragraph (10 points)

Write **one paragraph** of approximately **120 words**.

Use future tense with "will" (G.15.1).

Use FL.35 (Making predictions and hypothesising).

Topic A: The Future of Space Exploration

Write a paragraph predicting what space exploration will look like in the year 2050.

Use these questions to help you:

- Will humans have visited Mars by 2050? Why or why not?
- Will space tourism be common? Who will travel to space?
- What new discoveries will scientists make? (life on other planets? new planets?)
- Will robots or humans do most of the exploring?
- What challenges will astronauts still face?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

space astronaut rocket spacecraft explore Mars Moon

Future tense prompts:

will have will be will travel will discover will not / won't

Topic B: Would You Want to Travel to Space?

Write a paragraph expressing your opinion about space travel.

Use these questions to help you:

- Would you want to travel to space? Why or why not?
- What excites you about space? (zero gravity, seeing Earth from above, visiting the Moon or Mars)
- What scares you about space? (danger, expense, being far from home)
- Do you think space travel is worth the risk? Why or why not?
- What prediction can you make about your own future in space?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

dangerous expensive important zero gravity to get hurt space station

Future and hypothesising prompts:

I will... I will not... I think... It might... Perhaps...

E. Reading Strategies – Multiple Choice (5 questions, 10 points)

Choose the best reading strategy for each situation (ENG.04.RV.S.3.3).

1. You are looking for the date when the first human landed on the Moon. You do not need to read the whole article. What strategy should you use?
 - A. Skimming
 - B. Scanning
 - C. Rereading
2. You want to understand the main idea of a long text about space exploration. You only have two minutes. What should you do?
 - A. Read every word carefully

- B. Skim the headings, first sentences, and conclusion
 - C. Scan for specific numbers
3. You read a difficult paragraph about zero gravity and you do not understand it. What should you do?
- A. Give up and stop reading
 - B. Reread the paragraph and read on to see if later sentences clarify it
 - C. Skip all difficult paragraphs
4. You see the word "orbit" in a sentence. You do not know what it means. How can context help you?
- A. Look at the words and sentences around "orbit" to guess the meaning
 - B. Ignore the word and keep reading
 - C. Assume it means "to fly"
5. You are reading a text about the solar system. You already know some information from a science class you took. How can your background knowledge help you?
- A. You should ignore what you already know
 - B. You can use your culture and experiences to understand the text better
 - C. You should only use the dictionary
-

F. Functional Language – Expressing Agreement and Disagreement (Bonus – 2 points)

Read the statement below. Then write 2–3 sentences agreeing or disagreeing with it. Use FL.32 (Expressing agreement and disagreement).

Statement:

"Governments should spend more money on space exploration instead of solving problems on Earth."

Useful phrases for agreement:

I agree because... That's true. I think so too. You're right.

Useful phrases for disagreement:

I disagree because... I don't think so. That's not how I see it. I see your point, but...

Great Expeditions – Unit Quiz (Week 10: Above and Beyond)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Total Score: ____ / 100

A. Reading – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Read the text carefully. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question.

Above and Beyond: Two Frontiers of Exploration

Human beings have always wanted to explore. We look up at the stars and wonder what lies above. We look down at the ocean and wonder what lies below. Today, two great frontiers remain largely unexplored: outer space and the deep ocean.

Above: Space Exploration

Spacecraft have travelled to Mars, Jupiter, and beyond. Astronauts have walked on the Moon. But space is enormous. We have explored only a tiny fraction of it. The surface of Mars is covered with red dust and ancient volcanoes. Robots have sent back thousands of photographs, but no human has ever set foot on Mars. That may change soon. NASA and other space agencies are planning missions to send astronauts to the red planet within the next decade.

Below: Ocean Exploration

While we look up at the stars, we often forget that the deepest parts of our own planet remain a mystery. The ocean covers more than 70% of Earth's surface, but we have explored less than 20% of the seafloor. The deep ocean is dark, cold, and under enormous pressure. Special submersibles are needed to travel thousands of metres below the surface.

In the deep sea, scientists have discovered strange creatures that live near underwater volcanoes. These animals have never seen sunlight. They survive on chemicals from the Earth's interior instead of energy from the Sun. Every time scientists go deep underwater, they find new species.

Comparing the Two

Both space and the deep ocean are dangerous for humans. Astronauts need spacesuits to protect them from the vacuum of space. Deep-sea explorers need special suits and submersibles to protect them from crushing pressure. Both types of exploration are expensive and require advanced technology.

Some people ask: why should we explore at all? The answer is simple. Exploration teaches us about our world and ourselves. What we learn above and below can help solve problems on the surface.

Choose A, B, or C for questions 1–10.

1. What are the two great frontiers mentioned in the text?
 - A. The North Pole and the South Pole
 - B. Outer space and the deep ocean
 - C. The mountains and the deserts
2. What has no human ever done according to the text?
 - A. Walked on the Moon
 - B. Set foot on Mars
 - C. Sent robots to Jupiter
3. When might astronauts travel to Mars?
 - A. Within the next decade
 - B. Within the next year
 - C. Never
4. What percentage of the seafloor has been explored?
 - A. More than 70%
 - B. Less than 20%
 - C. 100%
5. What is needed to travel thousands of metres below the ocean surface?
 - A. A spacecraft
 - B. Special submersibles
 - C. A rocket
6. How do deep-sea creatures near underwater volcanoes get energy?
 - A. From sunlight
 - B. From chemicals from the Earth's interior
 - C. From eating fish
7. What protects astronauts from the vacuum of space?
 - A. Submersibles
 - B. Spacesuits
 - C. Rockets
8. What protects deep-sea explorers from crushing pressure?
 - A. Spacesuits and rockets

- B. Special suits and submersibles
 - C. Spacecraft and robots
9. According to the text, why is exploration important?
- A. It helps us find gold and oil
 - B. It teaches us about our world and ourselves
 - C. It allows us to leave Earth forever
10. What can we learn from exploration above and below?
- A. How to solve problems on the surface
 - B. How to build better cities
 - C. How to stop using technology
-

B. Vocabulary – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

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

Questions 1–5: Complete the sentence.

1. Look _____ at the night sky. Can you see the North Star?
 - A. above
 - B. below
 - C. deep
2. The submarine travelled _____ into the ocean, reaching 4,000 metres.
 - A. above
 - B. deep
 - C. surface
3. The _____ of the ocean is calm today, but the waters underneath are very different.
 - A. surface
 - B. seafloor
 - C. spacecraft
4. Scientists study the _____ to learn about earthquakes and underwater volcanoes.
 - A. ocean
 - B. seafloor
 - C. Mars
5. Many strange creatures live _____ the water, far from sunlight.
 - A. above
 - B. on
 - C. underwater

Questions 6–10: Choose the word that is closest in meaning or matches the definition.

6. **spacecraft**
 - A. A vehicle designed for travel in outer space
 - B. A type of robot that explores the ocean
 - C. A building where astronauts live
 7. **exploration**
 - A. Staying in one place
 - B. The act of travelling to discover new things
 - C. Destroying a new environment
 8. **deep**
 - A. A small distance from top to bottom
 - B. A large distance from top to bottom
 - C. The highest point of something
 9. **below**
 - A. In a higher position
 - B. In a lower position
 - C. At the same level
 10. **Mars**
 - A. A planet in our solar system, known as the red planet
 - B. The largest planet in our solar system
 - C. The closest star to Earth
-

C. Grammar – Multiple Choice (10 questions, 30 points)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

Modals: Should (G.8.A) – Questions 1–10

Complete the sentence with the correct form of "should" or "should not".

1. Governments _____ spend more money on ocean exploration. It is just as important as space exploration.
 - A. should
 - B. shouldn't
 - C. will
2. Astronauts _____ prepare for many years before going into space. It is very dangerous.

- A. shouldn't
B. should
C. could
3. We _____ forget about the deep ocean. There is still so much to discover.
A. should
B. shouldn't
C. will
4. You _____ wear a special suit if you want to go deep underwater.
A. should
B. shouldn't
C. might
5. People _____ pollute the ocean. It harms the creatures that live there.
A. should
B. shouldn't
C. must
6. Scientists _____ continue exploring both space and the deep sea. Both are important.
A. shouldn't
B. should
C. will not
7. You _____ go into space without proper training. That would be very dangerous.
A. should
B. shouldn't
C. could
8. Children who want to become astronauts _____ study science and maths.
A. shouldn't
B. should
C. might
9. We _____ assume that we have discovered everything. There is always more to learn.
A. should
B. shouldn't
C. will
10. Every country _____ work together to explore the unknown.
A. should
B. shouldn't
C. could
-

D. Writing – Blog Post (10 points)

Write **one blog post** of approximately **120 words**.

Use modal "should" (G.8.A).

Use FL.16 (Expressing opinion).

Express ideas, feelings, and opinions in writing (ENG.04.WR.P.2.1).

Choose **ONE** topic below.

Topic A: Blog Post – Should We Explore Space or the Ocean?

Write a blog post giving your opinion about which frontier we should explore more: **space** or **the deep ocean**.

Use these questions to help you:

- Which is more important to explore? Why?
- What can we learn from each?
- Which is more dangerous? Does that matter?
- Where should governments spend more money?
- What is your final opinion?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

above below deep underwater surface spacecraft exploration Mars ocean

Opinion phrases:

In my opinion... I believe that... I think... I feel strongly that... From my perspective...

Should prompts:

We should... We should not... Governments should... People should...

Topic B: Blog Post – A Future Expedition You Would Like to Take

Write a blog post describing a future expedition you would like to take. It can be **above** (to space, to Mars) or **below** (to the deep ocean, to the seafloor). Use these questions to help you:

- Where would you like to go? Why?
- What would you hope to see or discover?
- What feelings do you have about this expedition? (excitement, fear, curiosity)
- What should people know about this place?
- Do you think this expedition will be possible in your lifetime?

Vocabulary prompts to include:

above below deep underwater seafloor surface spacecraft ocean Mars

Opinion and feeling phrases:

I am excited about... I am curious about... I feel that... In my opinion... I believe...

Should prompts:

We should... Scientists should... People should know that...

Write your blog post here. Include a title.

Blog Title: _____

E. Speaking (Adapted to Writing) – Expressing Opinion (Bonus – 2 points)

Write 3–4 sentences expressing your opinion on the following topic. Use FL.16 (Expressing opinion) and modal "should".

Topic:

Should schools teach more about space exploration or ocean exploration? Why?

Useful opinion phrases:

In my opinion... I think that... I believe... From my point of view... It seems to me that...

Useful "should" phrases:

Schools should... Teachers should... Students should... We should not...