كتيب مراجعة نهاية الفصل



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المزيد من الملفات بحسب والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
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Al Tafawwoq School · English Department

Grade 8 Advanced English Revision Booklet

End-of-Term 1 Exam · Grade 9 GLG · Stage 5 · CEFR B1.1 · 2026–2027








Name:	**Class:** 8 /

Your exam at a glance

Part	What you do	Marks
1 · Vocabulary	5 sentences with a gap. Choose the correct word: A, B or C.	10
2 · Grammar	Read an expository text (about 150 words) about cars of the future. Choose A, B or C for 5 gaps.	10
3A · Reading	Read a narrative (230–250 words) about ecosystems. Answer 8 questions: A, B or C.	24
3B · Reading	Read an expository text (230–250 words) about CGI movies. Answer 8 questions: A, B or C.	16
4 · Writing	**1.1 Summary** (15): read a 150-word text and write its main ideas in your own words (3–4 sentences). **1.2 Opinion essay** (25): answer 3 prompts in **at least 120 words, in paragraphs**.	40
	Total (Reading 60 on SwiftAssess + Writing 40 on paper)	**100**

Topics to revise

Ecosystems	Innovation & Technology	The Brain	Visual Arts
Coral reefs in the Arabian Sea · animal adaptations	Cars of the future · renewable energy	How the brain stores information · the best way to review	How CGI movies are made

How to use this booklet

Work through one section a day. Read the explanation, try the practice, then scan the **QR code** on each grammar page for extra online practice. Check your answers with the **Answer Key** at the end.

☐ Vocabulary ☐ Grammar 1–5 ☐ Reading 3A ☐ Reading 3B ☐ Summary ☐ Essay

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Part 1 · Vocabulary Word bank

Ecosystems		
🌺	**flora** (n)	all the plants that grow in an area — *The flora of the mangroves includes salt-tolerant trees.*
🦌	**fauna** (n)	all the animals that live in an area — *Desert fauna includes oryx, foxes and lizards.*
🛡️	**conservation** (n)	protecting nature, animals and plants from damage — *Turtle conservation projects protect nesting beaches.*
🐠	**biodiversity** (n)	the variety of different living things in a place — *Coral reefs have very high biodiversity.*
🦎	**adaptation** (n)	a body feature or behaviour that helps a living thing survive — *A camel's long eyelashes are an adaptation to sandstorms.*
💪	**survive** (v)	continue to live in difficult conditions — *Few plants can survive without water.*
🌍	**climate** (n)	the usual weather of a place over a long time — *The UAE has a hot, dry climate.*
🌳	**environment** (n)	the natural world: air, water, land, plants and animals — *Plastic harms the marine environment.*
Innovation and Technology		
☀️	**renewable** (adj)	replaced naturally, so it never runs out — *Solar and wind power are renewable.*
♻️	**sustainable** (adj)	able to continue for a long time without harming the environment
🔌	**electric** (adj)	working with electricity — *Electric cars have no petrol engine.*
🚙	**hybrid** (adj/n)	using two kinds of power, e.g. petrol and electricity
💡	**invention** (n)	something created for the first time — *The telephone was a world-changing invention.*
🤖	**technology** (n)	the use of science to make machines, tools and systems
The Brain		
👀	**attention** (n)	focusing your mind on something — *Pay attention to the key words.*
🔁	**rehearsal** (n)	repeating information (or practising) so you remember it
📤	**retrieval** (n)	bringing information back out of your memory
🧑‍💼	**psychologist** (n)	a scientist who studies the mind and human behaviour
🌙	**melatonin** (n)	a hormone that makes you feel sleepy when it gets dark
🧪	**hormone** (n)	a chemical made by the body that controls how it grows and works
🏝️	**isolation** (n)	being alone or separated from other people
Visual Arts		
🛤️	**perspective** (n)	a way of drawing that shows depth and distance; also a point of view
🔍	**focus** (n/v)	the sharp, clear part of an image; to concentrate on something
🖼️	**foreground** (n)	the part of a picture that looks nearest to the viewer
🏔️	**background** (n)	the part of a picture that looks furthest away

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Part 1 · Vocabulary Practice like the exam

Tip Box · Multiple-choice gap fill

1) Read the whole sentence and decide what **type of word** is missing (noun? adjective? verb?). 2) Look for **context clues** (e.g. *"because they never run out"* → renewable). 3) Cross out the options that are clearly wrong. 4) Read the sentence again with your answer.

1. Solar and wind power are _____ energy sources because they never run out.
   (A) renewable (B) hybrid (C) isolated
2. The camel's wide feet are an _____ that helps it walk on soft sand.
   (A) invention (B) adaptation (C) attention
3. Our school runs a turtle _____ project to protect nests on the beach.
   (A) retrieval (B) perspective (C) conservation
4. A rainforest has very high _____ because thousands of species live there.
   (A) biodiversity (B) melatonin (C) technology
5. When it gets dark, the brain releases _____, which makes us feel sleepy.
   (A) climate (B) melatonin (C) foreground
6. In the painting, the tall palm tree is in the _____, so it looks closest to us.
   (A) background (B) environment (C) foreground
7. My uncle bought a _____ car that runs on both petrol and electricity.
   (A) hybrid (B) renewable (C) sustainable
8. Long periods of _____ can make people feel lonely and stressed.
   (A) attention (B) isolation (C) fauna
9. A _____ gave our class useful advice on managing exam stress.
   (A) psychologist (B) invention (C) hormone
10. Repeating new words several times, or _____, helps move them into long-term memory.
    (A) background (B) survive (C) rehearsal

Word building · Prefixes and suffixes help you guess meaning

Part	Meaning	Example
re-	again	**re**new → renewable
un- / in-	not	**un**sustainable
-able	can be	renew**able**
-ist	a person who	psycholog**ist**
-tion / -ity	makes a noun	adapta**tion**, diversi**ty**

Verb / Adj	Noun
invent	
conserve	
adapt	
isolate	
retrieve	
diverse	

11. What does **unsustainable** mean? _____
12. What does **a scientist** have in common with **a psychologist**? _____

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Part 2 · Grammar ① G.15.4 Future continuous

What is it? We use the future continuous for an action that **will be in progress** at a particular time in the future. Imagine looking at a "video" of the future.

Time expressions: **this time next year · at 8 p.m. tomorrow · in 2040 · in ten years' time · by then**

Form: will be + verb-ing

✔ **Positive**	People **will be driving** electric cars.
✘ **Negative**	We **won't be using** petrol.
? Question	**Will** you **be travelling** tomorrow?

Same form for all subjects: I / you / he / they **will be** + -ing.

Three main uses

1. **In progress at a future time:** *This time tomorrow, I'**ll be sitting** my English exam.*
2. **Predictions about trends:** *In 2040, most cars **will be driving** themselves.*
3. **Polite questions about plans:** ***Will** you **be using** the car tonight?*

Future simple or future continuous?

will + verb	a complete action / quick decision: *I **will charge** the car now.*
will be + -ing	an action happening around a time: *At 9 p.m., the car **will be charging** in the garage.*

Watch out! ✘ ~~will driving~~ → ✔ will **be** driving · ✘ ~~will be drive~~ → ✔ will be driv**ing** · ✘ ~~will be knowing~~ → state verbs (know, own, believe) use **will** + verb

Practice · Complete with the future continuous.

1. This time next week, we (fly) _____ to London.
2. In 2050, many people (live) _____ in smart cities.
3. Don't call at 7 o'clock. I (not / study) _____... I'll be at football. Call me at 9 — I (revise) _____ then.
4. _____ you (use) _____ the laptop this evening? I need it for my project.

Circle the correct option.

5. Look at those clouds! I think it **will rain / will be raining** soon.
6. At midnight tonight, the robots **will clean / will be cleaning** the factory floor.

Online practice · G.15.4 Future continuous
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Part 2 · Grammar ② G.19.2 Verb forms: -ing or to-infinitive?

What is it? When one verb follows another verb, the second verb takes a special form. Some verbs are followed by **verb-ing**, some by **to + verb**. You need to learn which is which.

verb + -ing

enjoy, avoid, finish, keep, mind, suggest, consider, practise, imagine, can't stand
*I **enjoy driving** in the desert.*
*Engineers **keep improving** batteries.*
*He **suggested buying** a hybrid.*

verb + to + verb

want, decide, hope, plan, need, learn, agree, promise, expect, refuse, afford, seem
*We **decided to buy** an electric car.*
*Many people **want to save** energy.*
*I can't **afford to pay** for repairs.*

Both forms (same meaning)

start, begin, like, love, hate, prefer, continue
*It **started raining**. = It **started to rain**.*

Two more -ing rules

1. After a **preposition**: *interested **in** build**ing**, good **at** draw**ing**, **before** leav**ing***
2. As the **subject** of a sentence: ***Driving** electric cars saves money.*

Careful: stop + -ing vs stop + to

*He **stopped using** his phone.* (He doesn't use it now.) · *He **stopped to use** his phone.* (He stopped walking in order to use it.)

Watch out! ✘ ~~I enjoy to play~~ → ✔ enjoy play**ing** · ✘ ~~She decided buying~~ → ✔ decided **to buy** · ✘ ~~interested in to learn~~ → ✔ interested in learn**ing**

Practice · Write the correct form of the verb.

1. My brother has finished (charge) _____ the car.
2. They hope (visit) _____ the Expo City.
3. Would you mind (turn) _____ off the lights?
4. We need (reduce) _____ our energy use.
5. (Recycle) _____ plastic helps the environment.
6. She refused (give) _____ up.
7. I'm good at (fix) _____ computers.
8. Avoid (use) _____ your phone before bed.

Online practice · G.19.2 Verb forms
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Part 2 · Grammar ③ G.1.5 Adjectives + prepositions and infinitives

What is it? Many adjectives are followed by a **fixed preposition** (*interested **in***) or by a **to-infinitive** (*easy **to** use*). Learn them as chunks.

A. Adjective + preposition (+ noun or verb-ing)

interested **in**	good / bad **at**	afraid / scared **of**	proud **of**
worried / excited **about**	famous **for**	responsible **for**	similar **to**
different **from**	full **of**	keen **on**	aware **of**

*Dubai is famous **for** its tall buildings. · Some drivers are worried **about** charg**ing** batteries.* (preposition + **-ing**)

B. Adjective + to-infinitive

easy, difficult, hard, safe, dangerous, expensive, cheap, important, happy, ready, likely, surprised

*Electric cars are cheap **to run**. · This app is easy **to use**. · I was surprised **to see** so many charging stations.*

Useful pattern: **It is + adjective + to + verb** → *It is important **to wear** a seat belt. · It is dangerous **to use** a phone while driving.*

Watch out! ✘ ~~interested about~~ → ✔ interested **in** · ✘ ~~good in maths~~ → ✔ good **at** · ✘ ~~easy for use~~ → ✔ easy **to** use · ✘ ~~worried about to fail~~ → ✔ worried about fail**ing**

Practice · Complete with the correct preposition or *to*.

1. My sister is keen _____ robotics.
2. Hybrid cars are similar _____ normal cars.
3. It's difficult _____ find parking downtown.
4. We're proud _____ our science project.
5. Who is responsible _____ recycling at school?
6. I'm ready _____ start the test.

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

7. Many teenagers are interested on becoming engineers. _____
8. This touchscreen is very easy for using. _____
9. He's afraid about driving at night. _____

Online practice · G.1.5 Adjectives + prepositions & infinitives
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Part 2 · Grammar ④ G.10.1 Present simple passive

What is it? We use the passive when the **action** or the **thing** is more important than the person who does it — often for facts, processes and technology. The doer is unknown, obvious or not important.

Form: am / is / are + past participle

✔ **Positive**	Batteries **are made** in factories.
✘ **Negative**	Petrol **isn't used** in electric cars.
? **Question**	**Are** airbags **fitted** in every car?

Add **by** + doer only if it is useful: *The cars are tested **by engineers**.*

Active → Passive

*Workers **build** the cars in Japan.*
➜ *The cars **are built** in Japan (by workers).*

1. The object (*the cars*) becomes the subject.
2. Use **is / are** + past participle.
3. Remove the doer if not needed.

Irregular past participles to learn

make → **made**	build → **built**	drive → **driven**	sell → **sold**	find → **found**
give → **given**	write → **written**	know → **known**	take → **taken**	grow → **grown**

Watch out! ✘ ~~The car is make in Korea.~~ → ✔ is **made** · ✘ ~~Solar panels is used~~ → ✔ **are** used (plural) · ✘ ~~The film made by computers.~~ → ✔ The film **is** made

Practice · Complete with the present simple passive.

1. Every new car (test) _____ for safety before it (sell) _____.
2. Electricity (produce) _____ by solar panels in the desert.
3. Coral reefs (not / protect) _____ in every country.
4. _____ CGI (use) _____ in most modern films?

Rewrite in the passive.

5. Factories make millions of batteries every year.

6. Engineers design the touchscreens in the UAE.

Online practice · G.10.1 Present simple passive
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Part 2 · Grammar ⑤ G.13.3 Present perfect simple

What is it? The present perfect connects the **past** with the **present**. We use it when the exact time is **not important** or **not finished**.
Key words: **ever · never · just · already · yet · for · since · recently · so far**

Form: have / has + past participle

✔ **Positive**	She **has bought** a hybrid car.
✘ **Negative**	They **haven't charged** it yet.
? Question	**Have** you ever **driven** an SUV?

I / you / we / they → **have** · he / she / it → **has**

Four main uses

1. **Experience:** *I'**ve** never **seen** a coral reef.*
2. **Recent action, result now:** *I'**ve** just **lost** my keys.*
3. **Unfinished time:** *We'**ve lived** here **for** 5 years / **since** 2021.*
4. **Change over time:** *Cars **have become** safer.*

Present perfect or past simple?

Present perfect	no finished time: *I **have visited** Jebel Jais.* (some time in my life)
Past simple	finished time: *I **visited** Jebel Jais **last winter**.*
for / since	**for** + a period (for two weeks) · **since** + a starting point (since Monday, since 2020)

Watch out! ✘ ~~I have seen him yesterday.~~ → ✔ I **saw** him yesterday · ✘ ~~She have finished~~ → ✔ She **has** finished · ✘ ~~I live here since 2020.~~ → ✔ I **have lived** here since 2020

Practice · Choose the correct option.

1. Scientists **have discovered / discovered** new species of coral last year.
2. My family **has owned / owned** this car since 2022.
3. **Have you ever used / Did you ever use** a 3D printer?

Complete with *for*, *since*, *just*, *yet* or *already*.

4. I haven't finished my project _____. 5. The film has _____ started — hurry up!
6. We have studied the brain _____ three weeks. 7. She has _____ read that book twice.

Online practice · G.13.3 Present perfect simple
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Part 2 · Grammar Practice like the exam

Tip Box · Choosing A, B or C

Read the full sentence. Ask: **Is there a time clue?** (*since, in 2040, last year*) **Is the subject doing the action or receiving it?** (active or passive) **What comes after the adjective or verb?** (*in / to / -ing*)

Cars of the Future

Cars **(1)** _____ a lot since the first petrol engine was invented more than 130 years ago. Today, most new cars **(2)** _____ with airbags, seat belts and large touchscreens, which make driving safer and easier. However, the biggest change is under the bonnet. Many families have decided **(3)** _____ electric or hybrid cars because they are cheaper to run and better for the environment. Some drivers are still worried **(4)** _____ finding charging stations on long journeys, but new stations open every year, and engineers are working hard to build batteries that charge in just a few minutes. Experts predict that by 2040, most people **(5)** _____ cars that drive themselves. Passengers will relax, read or watch films while the car takes them to work. It sounds exciting, but it is important to remember that every new technology also brings new challenges.

1. (A) have changed (B) are changed (C) were changing
2. (A) sell (B) are sold (C) have sold
3. (A) buying (B) buy (C) to buy
4. (A) about (B) for (C) at
5. (A) will be using (B) are using (C) used

Our New Family SUV

My father has always been interested **(6)** _____ cars. Last month, he bought a hybrid SUV, and he hasn't stopped **(7)** _____ about it since then! The car has a petrol engine and an electric motor, so it is easy **(8)** _____ in the city and on long desert roads. Its battery **(9)** _____ by the engine and the brakes, so it rarely needs a plug. The car also comes with a seven-year warranty, which means most repairs are free. My father is very excited about our summer plans. This time next year, we **(10)** _____ from Fujairah to Al Ruwais in it!

6. (A) on (B) in (C) at
7. (A) talking (B) to talk (C) talk
8. (A) driving (B) to drive (C) drive
9. (A) is charged (B) charges (C) charging
10. (A) have driven (B) will be driving (C) drive

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Part 3A · Reading Ecosystems · 24 marks in the exam (3 each)

Tip Box · Question types in 3A

Specific information (3 Qs): scan for names, numbers, places. · **Details** (3 Qs): read the sentences around the key word carefully — wrong options often use words from the text in the wrong way. · **Word meaning** (1 Q): use context **and word parts** (*re- = again, -ist = person*). · **Overall meaning** (1 Q): choose the answer that covers the **whole** text.

The Reef Divers

Last spring, Mariam joined her aunt Huda, a marine scientist, on a research trip to a small island in the Arabian Sea. Huda had studied the island's coral reef for ten years, and she wanted Mariam to see it for herself.

On the first morning, they put on their diving equipment and slowly went down into the warm, clear water. Mariam was amazed. Bright fish swam between the corals, and a sea turtle glided past them. However, as they swam further, the colours disappeared. Large parts of the reef were completely white.

Back on the boat, Mariam asked what had happened. Huda explained that the corals were bleached. “Corals are very sensitive to temperature,” she said. “When the sea becomes too hot, they lose the tiny algae that live inside them and give them food and colour. If the water stays hot for too long, the corals die.”

Mariam felt sad, but her aunt showed her something hopeful. In one area, some corals were still healthy, even though the water there was very warm. “These corals have adapted to higher temperatures,” Huda said. “Scientists are growing small pieces of them in underwater nurseries and replanting them on damaged reefs.”

That evening, Mariam wrote in her diary. She decided that one day she would study marine biology and help to protect the reefs of the Arabian Sea.

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1. Who is Huda?
   (A) Mariam's aunt and a marine scientist (B) Mariam's science teacher (C) a diving instructor
2. How long had Huda studied the reef?
   (A) for five years (B) for ten years (C) since last spring
3. Which animal moved past them in the water?
   (A) a dolphin (B) a shark (C) a sea turtle
4. What did Mariam notice as they swam further?
   (A) The water became colder. (B) Large parts of the reef were white. (C) There were more fish.
5. According to Huda, why do corals lose their colour?
   (A) The algae inside them leave when the water is too hot. (B) Fish eat the coloured parts.
   (C) Divers touch them too often.
6. How are scientists helping the reefs?
   (A) by building walls around them (B) by cooling the sea water
   (C) by growing heat-tolerant corals and replanting them
7. In paragraph 4, the word replanting means ...
   (A) planting again (B) planting for the first time (C) removing plants
8. What is the main message of the text?
   (A) Coral reefs are in danger, but scientists are finding ways to protect them.
   (B) Diving is a dangerous hobby for young people.
   (C) Sea turtles are the most important animals on a reef.

Think further: Which **adaptation** do the healthy corals in the text have? Name one more animal adaptation from the UAE (e.g. the Arabian oryx, the camel, the mangrove tree).

Part 3B · Reading

Visual Arts · 16 marks in the exam (2 each)

Tip Box · Question types in 3B (challenge)

Details (3 Qs) · **Word / expression meaning** (2 Qs) · **Inference or prediction** (1 Q): "What would probably happen if...?" — use the facts in the text, not your imagination. · **Connections** (1 Q): link the text to the real world **and give a reason**. · **Overall meaning / purpose** (1 Q): Is the writer explaining, persuading or comparing?

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How Are CGI Movies Made?

Many of today's most popular films are full of creatures, cities and explosions that never existed in the real world. They are created with CGI, which stands for computer-generated imagery. But how does a team of artists turn an idea into a moving image that looks completely real?

The process begins with concept art. Artists draw sketches of characters and settings so that the director can agree on the overall look of the film. Next, 3D modellers build digital versions of these ideas. A character starts as a simple grey shape made of thousands of tiny polygons, a bit like a sculpture made from digital clay.

After that, texture artists add colour, skin, fur or metal surfaces, and animators bring the model to life. Sometimes actors wear special suits covered in small dots while cameras record their movements. This technique, called motion capture, helps digital characters move in a natural way.

Lighting artists then decide where the light comes from, just as a photographer would. They also use perspective and focus to guide the audience's attention, keeping important details sharp in the foreground while the background is slightly blurred.

Finally, every frame is rendered, which means the computer calculates the final image. This can be extremely slow: a single frame may take hours, and a feature film has more than 100,000 frames. CGI is expensive and time-consuming, but it allows filmmakers to show audiences worlds that were once impossible to film.

1. What does CGI stand for?
Ⓐ computer-generated imagery Ⓑ creative graphic images Ⓒ camera-guided imagery

2. What is the first step in making a CGI film?
Ⓐ motion capture Ⓑ concept art Ⓒ rendering

3. Why do some actors wear suits covered in dots?
Ⓐ so cameras can record their movements Ⓑ to keep them warm in the studio
Ⓒ so they look like the final characters

4. The writer compares a 3D model to “digital clay” because ...
Ⓐ both can be shaped into different forms Ⓑ both are grey and heavy
Ⓒ both are used by photographers

5. In paragraph 5, <u>rendered</u> means ...
Ⓐ shown in cinemas Ⓑ turned into a final image by the computer Ⓒ recorded with actors' voices

6. What would probably happen if a CGI film had many more frames?
Ⓐ It would take longer and cost more to finish. Ⓑ It would need fewer artists.
Ⓒ It would not need any lighting.

7. Which real-life job is most similar to a lighting artist's work, and why?
Ⓐ a chef, because both prepare things carefully
Ⓑ a photographer, because both control light to create a good image
Ⓒ a pilot, because both use computers

8. What is the main purpose of the text?
Ⓐ to persuade readers to become actors Ⓑ to compare old and new cinemas
Ⓒ to explain the steps in making a CGI film

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Part 4 · Writing 1.1 Summary · 15 marks

The task: Read a text of about 150 words. Write the **main ideas** of the text **in your own words**. Write **3–4 sentences**.

Steps to a good summary

1. Read the whole text once for the general idea.
2. Underline **one main idea** in each paragraph (often the first sentence).
3. Leave out examples, numbers and small details.
4. **Paraphrase**: change words and sentence structure.
5. Join ideas with linking words; check 3–4 sentences.

How to paraphrase

Synonyms: very limited → small · huge → enormous · important → key
Change word form: *repeat* → *repetition*
Change the structure: active ↔ passive
Useful starters: *The text explains that...* · *According to the writer...* · *It also describes...* · *Finally, the writer points out that...*

Don't: copy whole sentences · add your own opinion · include every example · write more than 4 sentences.

Worked example · How Does the Brain Store Information?

Every day, your brain receives huge amounts of information, but it only keeps a small part of it. Memory works in three main stages. First, information enters your sensory memory, which lasts only a second or two. If you pay attention to it, the information moves into your short-term memory. However, short-term memory is very limited: most people can hold only about seven items for less than a minute.

To keep information for longer, the brain must move it into long-term memory. Rehearsal, or repeating information, helps this happen. Connecting new ideas to things you already know also makes memories stronger. Sleep plays an important role too, because the brain organises and saves new memories at night. Finally, retrieval – bringing information back – becomes easier each time you practise it. This is why testing yourself is one of the best ways to learn.

Model summary (4 sentences)

The text explains that the brain stores information in three stages: sensory, short-term and long-term memory. Only the information that we focus on reaches short-term memory, which can keep just a few items for a short time. Repetition, linking new ideas to what we already know and getting enough sleep all help to move information into long-term memory. Finally, the writer points out that practising recall, for example by testing ourselves, makes remembering easier.

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Part 4 · Writing 1.1 Your turn

Why Renewable Energy Matters

For more than a century, most of the world's electricity has come from burning coal, oil and gas. These fossil fuels are easy to use, but they have serious problems. They release carbon dioxide, which traps heat in the atmosphere and contributes to climate change. They also pollute the air in many cities, and one day they will run out.

Renewable energy comes from sources that nature replaces, such as sunlight, wind and water. Solar panels and wind turbines produce electricity without burning fuel, so they create very little pollution. In the past, they were expensive, but prices have fallen quickly, and many countries now get a large share of their power from them. The UAE has built some of the world's largest solar parks.

However, renewable energy is not perfect. The sun does not always shine, and the wind does not always blow, so engineers are developing better batteries to store energy for later.

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

Paragraph	Main idea (my notes)
1	
2	
3	

✔ Check: 3–4 sentences? Own words (no copied sentences)? Main ideas only, no examples? No personal opinion?

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Part 4 · Writing 1.2 Opinion essay · 25 marks

The task: Write an essay giving your opinion. Answer **all three prompts**. Write **at least 120 words in paragraphs**.

① Introduction
Introduce the topic and give your opinion clearly.
In my opinion, ... because ...

② Body (1–2 paragraphs)
Start with a **topic sentence**, then give reasons, examples and your experience.

③ Conclusion
Repeat your opinion in new words and end with advice or a prediction.

Opinion
In my opinion · I strongly believe · From my experience · I agree / disagree that

Adding & contrasting
Furthermore · In addition · However · On the other hand · Although

Reasons, results, advice
because · as a result · therefore · for example · You should... · It is important to...

Model essay · Why is renewable energy the best energy for the future?

Prompts: What are its advantages? · Are there any problems? · What can you and your family do?

I strongly believe that renewable energy is the best choice for the future **because** it is clean and it will never run out.

The main advantage of solar and wind power is that they do not pollute the air. Electricity **is produced** without burning fuel, so cities become healthier. **Furthermore**, the UAE **has built** huge solar parks, which shows that this technology really works in our sunny climate. **However**, there are some problems. Solar panels do not work at night, so we need batteries that are expensive **to make**.

In conclusion, renewable energy is the most sustainable option. My family has already started **saving** energy by turning off lights and using a hybrid car. I think that in twenty years, most homes **will be using** solar power.

opinion topic sentence conclusion · grammar from Part 2 in **bold** (passive, present perfect, future continuous, verb + -ing, adj + to) · 131 words

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Part 4 · Writing 1.2 Your turn

Task · The Brain 🧠📚

Write an essay giving your opinion on the best way to review for exams.

- How do you usually review for tests?
- Which review methods help the brain remember best, and why?
- What advice would you give to a younger student?

Write at least 120 words in paragraphs.

Introduction: my opinion	Body: reasons + examples	Conclusion: advice

Number of words: _____

Extra task · Innovation and Technology ☀️🔋 — *Is solar energy a good choice for homes in the UAE?* (Advantages? Problems? What would you recommend to your family?) Write on a separate sheet.

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Part 4 · Writing Self-check before you finish

Area	I have…	✔
Summary (1.1)	written only the **main ideas** in 3–4 sentences, in **my own words**, with no opinion or extra details	
Task (1.2)	answered **all three prompts** and given a clear opinion with **reasons and examples**	
Structure	used **paragraphs**, each with a **topic sentence** and supporting details; used linking words	
Language	used a range of grammar (passive, present perfect, future continuous, verb + -ing / to) and topic vocabulary	
Accuracy	checked spelling, capital letters, full stops and commas	
Length	written **at least 120 words** for the essay	

Remember: work copied from the question paper, the reading text or any outside source (including AI tools) receives **0**.

Answer Key

Section	Answers
Vocabulary 1–10	1 A · 2 B · 3 C · 4 A · 5 B · 6 C · 7 A · 8 B · 9 A · 10 C
Word building	invention · conservation · adaptation · isolation · retrieval · diversity · 11 not able to continue without harming the environment · 12 both are people who study a subject (-ist = a person who)
① Future continuous	1 will be flying · 2 will be living · 3 won't be studying … will be revising · 4 Will … be using · 5 will rain · 6 will be cleaning
② Verb forms	1 charging · 2 to visit · 3 turning · 4 to reduce · 5 Recycling · 6 to give · 7 fixing · 8 using
③ Adj + prep / to	1 on · 2 to · 3 to · 4 of · 5 for · 6 to · 7 interested in · 8 easy to use · 9 afraid of
④ Passive	1 is tested … is sold · 2 is produced · 3 aren't / are not protected · 4 Is … used · 5 Millions of batteries are made (by factories) every year. · 6 The touchscreens are designed (by engineers) in the UAE.
⑤ Present perfect	1 discovered · 2 has owned · 3 Have you ever used · 4 yet · 5 just / already · 6 for · 7 already
Grammar exam practice	1 A · 2 B · 3 C · 4 A · 5 A · 6 B · 7 A · 8 B · 9 A · 10 B
Reading 3A	1 A · 2 B · 3 C · 4 B · 5 A · 6 C · 7 A · 8 A
Reading 3B	1 A · 2 B · 3 A · 4 A · 5 B · 6 A · 7 B · 8 C
Summary (sample)	Most electricity has come from fossil fuels, which cause climate change and air pollution and will eventually be used up. Renewable sources such as the sun and wind produce clean electricity and have become much cheaper. The main problem is that they are not always available, so better storage batteries are being developed.

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