دليل مهارات الكتابة وتلخيص النصوص – Stars the for Shoot



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

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المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس
	إعداد: Khazaleh Hekmat

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على App Store (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE · END-OF-TERM 1 · 2026–2027

Shoot for the Stars, AIM FOR SUCCESS

GRADE 7·8 ADV · GEN

The Complete Exam Guide & Practice Bank

CYCLE 2 · STAGE 4 · CEFR A2.2 → B1.1

> *Resilience keeps you on course when the journey gets hard, ambition points you to the stars, and every lesson brings you closer to success.*

STARS

LEVEL 2 · PART 1
Vocabulary
25 key words · 5 sentence sets
10 marks

LEVEL 3 · PART 2
Grammar
4 rules · 25 practice items
10 marks

LEVEL 4 · 3A · 3B
Reading
10 texts · 80 questions · keys
40 marks

LEVEL 1 · Q1 · Q2
Writing
Summaries · essays · 10 models
40 marks

PREPARED BY

Dr. Hekmat Khazaleh

Ph.D. in Linguistics · English Teacher & Head of Department

054 301 1441 · Hekmat1977@yahoo.com

almanahj.com/ae

1. Part 4 · Writing 1.1 — Main ideas of a text (15 marks)

You read a text of about 150 words that presents two points of view, one in each paragraph. You write **3–4 sentences** giving the main ideas in your own words. Themes: **Space · What Would You Take on a Space Journey?** or **Who Am I? · How Can I Be a Good Friend? / What Are You Like?**

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

Use one of these two frames

Frame A

Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that ..... by providing some evidence and reasons such as .....

However, the second opinion defends the idea that ..... by presenting some justifications such as .....

Frame B

According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that ..... and this opinion is supported by some causes like ....., ..., and .....

On the other hand, the second view thinks that ..... and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ....., ..., and .....

Useful language – FL.16 Expressing opinion · FL.6 Describing places · FL.24 Asking for and giving advice

Expressing opinion	Describing places	Giving advice
In my opinion · I think that · I believe · I agree / disagree because …	It is a … place with … · There is / There are … · It looks like … · far from / close to	You should … · Try to … · It's a good idea to … · Don't … · I recommend that …

How to fill the frame in three steps

1. **Find the two claims.** The claim is usually the first sentence of each paragraph. Write it after *supports the idea that* / *defends the idea that*.
2. **Pick three reasons from each paragraph.** Write them after *such as* as a list of three short phrases.
3. **Change the words.** Never copy more than three words in a row from the text.

The text says	Write instead
believes / thinks	is sure that, feels that
personal things	belongings, objects from home
useful things	practical items
dangerous	risky, unsafe
honest / tells the truth	truthful
kind / nice	caring, gentle
friends online	internet friends
born with	present from birth

Practice texts

Read each text and answer in the right-hand column. Model answers are in Section 7.

W1.1 · What Would You Take to Space? (What Would You Take on a Space Journey?)

TEXT	YOUR SUMMARY
Omar, a student at a space camp in Dubai, believes that astronauts should take some personal things on a long space journey. He says that a family photo, a favourite book or a small gift from home can help astronauts feel less lonely. Life on a spaceship is quiet and difficult, so these things can make them happy. He also thinks that special food from home is important for their mood. His friend Latifa does not agree. She thinks astronauts should only take useful things. In her opinion, every kilogram on a rocket is very expensive, so there is no space for extra items. She says that tools, medicine and extra oxygen are much more important than photos. She also points out that astronauts can call their families from space, so they do not need personal objects to remember them.	**Task:** Read the text. Write the main ideas in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks) **Frame A:** *Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that ……. by providing some evidence and reasons such as …… . However, the second opinion defends the idea that ……. by presenting some justifications such as …… .* **Frame B:** *According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that ……. and this opinion is supported by some causes like ……., ……. and ……. . On the other hand, the second view thinks that ……. and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ……., ……. and ……. .* **Your answer**

W1.2 · Would You Like to Travel to Space? (What Would You Take on a Space Journey?)

TEXT	YOUR SUMMARY
Saif, a fourteen-year-old from Abu Dhabi, dreams of travelling to space one day. He believes it would be the most exciting adventure of his life. He says that seeing the Earth from space, floating without gravity and doing experiments on a space station would be amazing. He also thinks that space travel helps scientists learn more about our planet and the universe. Last year, he visited a space centre and decided to study engineering. His cousin Noura would never travel to space. She thinks it is too dangerous, because rockets can have problems and astronauts are very far from help. She also says that living in a small spaceship for months must be boring and lonely. Astronauts cannot go outside, take a shower or eat fresh food. In her opinion, it is better to learn about space from books, films and museums.	**Task:** Read the text. Write the main ideas in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks) **Frame A:** *Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that ……. by providing some evidence and reasons such as ……. . However, the second opinion defends the idea that ……. by presenting some justifications such as ……. .* **Frame B:** *According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that ……. and this opinion is supported by some causes like ……., ……. and ……. . On the other hand, the second view thinks that ……. and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ……., ……. and ……. .* **Your answer**

W1.3 · Honest or Kind? (How Can I Be a Good Friend?)

TEXT	YOUR SUMMARY
Maryam, a student from Ajman, believes that a good friend must always be honest. She says that true friends tell each other the truth, even when it is difficult to hear. For example, if her friend makes a mistake, she tells her clearly so that she can improve. In her opinion, honesty builds trust, and trust is the most important quality in a friendship. She thinks that friends who only say nice things are not real friends. Her classmate Hessa thinks that kindness is more important. She believes that a good friend should be careful with words and never hurt the other person's feelings. When her friend is sad or worried, she listens patiently and gives support instead of criticising her. She also says that small kind actions, like sending a message or sharing lunch, show respect and make friendships stronger.	**Task:** Read the text. Write the main ideas in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks) **Frame A:** *Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that ……. by providing some evidence and reasons such as ……. . However, the second opinion defends the idea that ……. by presenting some justifications such as ……. .* **Frame B:** *According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that ……. and this opinion is supported by some causes like ……., ……. and ……. . On the other hand, the second view thinks that ……. and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ……., ……. and ……. .* **Your answer**

W1.4 · Online Friends or Real-Life Friends? (How Can I Be a Good Friend?)

TEXT	YOUR SUMMARY
Rashid, a teenager from Sharjah, has many friends online. He believes that online friends can be just as good as real-life friends. He explains that he plays games and chats every day with people who share his interests, such as football and technology. He says it is easy to talk to them, and they always reply quickly. He also likes learning about different cultures from friends in other countries. His brother Ahmed prefers friends he can meet in person. He argues that you can never be completely sure who people are online, so it is hard to trust them. He also believes that real friends can help you in difficult times, for example by visiting you when you are ill. In his opinion, spending time together at the park or the mall creates stronger memories than chatting on a screen.	**Task:** Read the text. Write the main ideas in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks) **Frame A:** *Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that ……. by providing some evidence and reasons such as ……. . However, the second opinion defends the idea that ……. by presenting some justifications such as ……. .* **Frame B:** *According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that ……. and this opinion is supported by some causes like ……., ……. and ……. . On the other hand, the second view thinks that ……. and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ……., ……. and ……. .* **Your answer**

W1.5 · Born or Built? (What Are You Like?)

TEXT	YOUR SUMMARY
Some people believe that we are born with our personality. Mr Khalifa, a school counsellor in Fujairah, says that even small babies show different characters. Some are calm, while others are active and noisy. Some smile at everyone, while others are shy with strangers. He explains that these qualities often stay the same as children grow up. In his view, parents and teachers should understand each child's natural personality instead of trying to change it completely. However, Dr Amna, a psychologist, believes that personality develops over time. She explains that our experiences, families, friends and culture shape who we become. For example, a shy child can become more confident after joining a sports team or a drama club. She also says that teenagers are still discovering their identity. In her opinion, we can build good qualities, such as patience and responsibility, through practice and patience.	**Task:** Read the text. Write the main ideas in your own words. Write 3–4 sentences. (15 marks) **Frame A:** *Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that ……. by providing some evidence and reasons such as ……. . However, the second opinion defends the idea that ……. by presenting some justifications such as ……. .* **Frame B:** *According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that ……. and this opinion is supported by some causes like ……., ……. and ……. . On the other hand, the second view thinks that ……. and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ……., ……. and ……. .* **Your answer**

2. Part 4 · Writing 1.2 — Extended writing (25 marks)

You write **at least 110 words** in four paragraphs. The task says *Write about* ____. *Include:* followed by three prompts, for example your opinion with reasons, an experience or description, and advice. Aim for **120–140 words**.

The 4 parts of an essay introduction

Hook → Thesis Statement → Purpose → Your Touch

1. Hook	2. Thesis statement	3. Purpose	4. Your touch
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 … · a personal point of view concerning …	As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

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 …

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 …
2 Body 1	Prompt 1: 3–4 points with examples	First and foremost, there are several … to be considered. For instance,

Paragraph	What to write	Starters
		… Also, … Further, … Moreover, …
3 Body 2	Prompt 2: the other side or further reasons	Undoubtedly, there are a lot of … to be suggested in this context. For example, … Furthermore, … In addition, … Also, …
4 Conclusion	Opinion + example + recommendation (prompt 3)	In conclusion, I do believe that … As a consequence, I recommend that …

Essay template – use it 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, _____.

Conclusion: In conclusion, I do believe that _____. [Your example.] As a consequence, I recommend that _____.

Checklist: ✔️ 120–140 words ✔️ 4 paragraphs ✔️ all 3 prompts answered ✔️ an experience (last term, I …) and advice (should, I recommend that) ✔️ your opinion, an example and a recommendation

Practice prompts

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs for each. Model essays are in Section 7.

E1 · Writing prompt (linked to W1.1)

ESSAY PROMPT	ESSAY PLANNER
Write about the things you would take on a space journey. Include: (25 marks) • three things you would take with you • why each thing is important to you • how you would feel during the journey.	**Plan your essay (120–140 words)** **1. Introduction** *As a matter of fact, … The current essay aims to reveal … As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.* **2. Body 1** *First and foremost, there are several … to be considered. For instance, … Also, … Further, … Moreover, …* **3. Body 2** *Undoubtedly, there are a lot of … to be suggested in this context. For example, … Furthermore, … In addition, … Also, …* **4. Conclusion** *In conclusion, I do believe that … [example] … As a consequence, I recommend that …*

E2 · Writing prompt (linked to W1.2)

ESSAY PROMPT	ESSAY PLANNER
Write about travelling to space. Include: (25 marks) • whether you would like to travel to space, and why • what you would like to see or do there • advice for a young person who wants to become an astronaut.	**Plan your essay (120–140 words)** **1. Introduction** *As a matter of fact, … The current essay aims to reveal … As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.* **2. Body 1** *First and foremost, there are several … to be considered. For instance, … Also, … Further, … Moreover, …* **3. Body 2** *Undoubtedly, there are a lot of … to be suggested in this context. For example, … Furthermore, … In addition, … Also, …* **4. Conclusion** *In conclusion, I do believe that … [example] … As a consequence, I recommend that …*

E3 · Writing prompt (linked to W1.3)

ESSAY PROMPT	ESSAY PLANNER
Write about how to be a good friend. Include: (25 marks) • the qualities of a good friend • a time when a friend helped you • advice for students who want to make new friends.	**Plan your essay (120–140 words)** **1. Introduction** *As a matter of fact, … The current essay aims to reveal … As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.* **2. Body 1** *First and foremost, there are several … to be considered. For instance, … Also, … Further, … Moreover, …* **3. Body 2** *Undoubtedly, there are a lot of … to be suggested in this context. For example, … Furthermore, … In addition, … Also, …* **4. Conclusion** *In conclusion, I do believe that … [example] … As a consequence, I recommend that …*

E4 · Writing prompt (linked to W1.4)

ESSAY PROMPT	ESSAY PLANNER
Write about online and real-life friends. Include: (25 marks) • which kind of friends you prefer, and why • the dangers of making friends online • advice to stay safe and be a good friend online.	**Plan your essay (120–140 words)** **1. Introduction** *As a matter of fact, … The current essay aims to reveal … As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.* **2. Body 1** *First and foremost, there are several … to be considered. For instance, … Also, … Further, … Moreover, …* **3. Body 2** *Undoubtedly, there are a lot of … to be suggested in this context. For example, … Furthermore, … In addition, … Also, …* **4. Conclusion** *In conclusion, I do believe that … [example] … As a consequence, I recommend that …*

E5 · Writing prompt (linked to W1.5)

ESSAY PROMPT	ESSAY PLANNER
Write about your personality. Include: (25 marks) • what you are like as a person • your best qualities and skills, with examples • a quality you would like to improve, and how.	**Plan your essay (120–140 words)** **1. Introduction** *As a matter of fact, … The current essay aims to reveal … As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.* **2. Body 1** *First and foremost, there are several … to be considered. For instance, … Also, … Further, … Moreover, …* **3. Body 2** *Undoubtedly, there are a lot of … to be suggested in this context. For example, … Furthermore, … In addition, … Also, …* **4. Conclusion** *In conclusion, I do believe that … [example] … As a consequence, I recommend that …*

3. Part 1 · Vocabulary (10 marks)

Part 1 has **5 separate sentences**, each with one gap and three options taken from the target words. Only one option fits both the meaning and the grammar of the sentence. Learn each word with its Arabic meaning, then practise with the sets.

Word bank — the target words

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
pollution	تلوّث	volcano	بركان
toxins	سموم	arteries	شرايين
predator	حيوان مفترس	veins	أوردة
carnivore	آكل اللحوم	trench	خندق (أخدود محيطي)
creature	مخلوق / كائن	reef	شِعاب (مرجانية)
bacteria	بكتيريا	erosion	تآكل / تعرية
climate	مناخ	identity	هوية
weather	طقس	personality	شخصية
gravity	الجاذبية	qualities	صفات
oxygen	أكسجين	skills	مهارات
mission	مهمّة	respect	احترام
experiment	تجربة	trust	ثقة / يثق
canyon	وادٍ عميق / أخدود		

The Ocean: pollution → bacteria · Space: climate → experiment · Scientific Wonders: canyon → erosion · Who Am I?: identity → trust.

Practice sets

Read each sentence. Choose the correct word to complete the gap: a, b or c. (5 × 2 marks = 10 marks each set.) Across the five sets, **every one of the 25 target words is the correct answer exactly once**. Answers are in Section 7.

V1 · Life in the Ocean

TEXT	QUESTIONS
1. Oil from ships and plastic bags are two main causes of _____ in the sea. **2.** Some factories pour harmful _____ into rivers, and these poisons later reach the ocean. **3.** The shark is a top _____; very few animals hunt it, but it hunts many others. **4.** A _____ eats only meat, while a herbivore eats only plants. **5.** The octopus is an amazing sea _____ that can change its colour in seconds.	**(1)** a) toxins b) pollution c) bacteria **(2)** a) toxins b) creatures c) predators **(3)** a) volcano b) predator c) mission **(4)** a) carnivore b) predator c) creature **(5)** a) trench b) bacteria c) creature

V2 · Earth and Space

TEXT	QUESTIONS
1. Tiny _____ live everywhere, even inside our bodies, and some of them help us digest food. **2.** Mars has a very cold and dry _____ all year round. **3.** The _____ in Dubai is sunny today, but tomorrow it will be cloudy and windy. **4.** Because the Moon has less _____ than Earth, astronauts can jump much higher there. **5.** Astronauts carry tanks of _____ because there is no air to breathe in space.	**(1)** a) veins b) bacteria c) toxins **(2)** a) climate b) weather c) gravity **(3)** a) climate b) weather c) oxygen **(4)** a) oxygen b) gravity c) erosion **(5)** a) oxygen b) gravity c) weather

V3 · Missions and Wonders

TEXT	QUESTIONS
1. The Emirates Mars _____ sent the Hope Probe to study the planet's atmosphere. **2.** In our science _____, we put one plant in the sun and one in the dark to compare their growth. **3.** A _____ is a deep valley with steep, rocky sides, often made by a river. **4.** Hot melted rock called lava comes out of a _____ when it erupts. **5.** _____ carry blood full of oxygen away from the heart to the rest of the body.	**(1)** a) experiment b) mission c) trench **(2)** a) experiment b) mission c) erosion **(3)** a) volcano b) reef c) canyon **(4)** a) volcano b) canyon c) trench **(5)** a) Veins b) Arteries c) Bacteria

V4 · Our Body, Our Planet, Ourselves

TEXT	QUESTIONS
1. Blood returns to the heart through the _____, which often look blue under the skin. **2.** The Mariana _____ is the deepest part of the ocean, almost 11 kilometres deep. **3.** A coral _____ near Fujairah is home to colourful fish, turtles and small sharks. **4.** Over many years, wind and water cause _____, slowly wearing away rocks and mountains. **5.** Our language, religion and traditions are important parts of our national _____.	**(1)** a) arteries b) veins c) reefs **(2)** a) trench b) reef c) canyon **(3)** a) trench b) volcano c) reef **(4)** a) pollution b) erosion c) gravity **(5)** a) personality b) identity c) skills

V5 · Who Am I?

TEXT	QUESTIONS
1. Hamdan has a friendly _____; he smiles a lot and loves meeting new people. **2.** Honesty, kindness and patience are good _____ that everyone admires in a friend. **3.** Mahra learned new computer _____ at summer camp, such as coding and video editing. **4.** We should show _____ to older people by listening to them and helping them. **5.** I can tell my best friend any secret because I completely _____ her.	**(1)** a) personality b) identity c) respect **(2)** a) skills b) qualities c) missions **(3)** a) qualities b) skills c) experiments **(4)** a) trust b) respect c) identity **(5)** a) trust b) respect c) qualities

4. Part 2 · Grammar (10 marks)

Part 2 is one descriptive text of about 130 words on **The Ocean · How Do Humans Affect the Health of the Oceans? / What Should We Do to Clean Up the Oceans?**, with 5 gaps and three options each. Four grammar points are tested. Useful theme words: plastic, chemicals, garbage, trash, toxins, floats, harbor, installed, huge, pollution, current, machine.

The rules at a glance

Rule (spec code)	Correct form
R1 Present modals (G.8.1)	ability: *can* · obligation: *must / have to* · prohibition: *mustn't* · no obligation: *don't have to* · advice: *should* · possibility: *might* · permission: *may* · always + base verb: *can work*, never *can to work*
R2 Second conditional (G.5.3)	If + past simple, would + base verb (unreal or imaginary situations): *If every harbour had a machine, the oceans would be cleaner.* · *If I were …* · negative: *wouldn't* · question: *What would happen if …?*
R3 Present simple passive (G.10.1)	am/is/are + past participle: *Plastic is made from oil* · *Turtles are brought to the centre* · negative: *aren't released* · with *by*: *is carried by rivers*
R4 Noun phrases (G.9.8)	adjective order (size → colour → purpose): *a huge yellow cleaning machine* · compound nouns: *plastic bottle tops* · number + noun used as adjective (singular, with hyphens): *a forty-kilogram turtle* · quantity: *a piece of plastic, a large group of volunteers* · noun + of-phrase: *a fine of 500 dirhams*

Sharp distinctions examiners love

- **Modal + base verb:** *can work, should use*, never *can to work* or *should to use*.
- **mustn't vs don't have to:** *mustn't* = it is not allowed; *don't have to* = it is not necessary.

- **Second conditional:** *If I had …, I would …* · use *were* for all persons: *If I were in charge …*
- **Passive:** *is* for singular or uncountable nouns (*plastic is made*), *are* for plural nouns (*turtles are brought*).
- **Number + noun as adjective stays singular:** *a forty-kilogram turtle*, never *forty-kilograms*.

How to attack a grammar gap (20 seconds)

1. Read the sentence before and after the gap: what is the **logical** job of the missing words?
2. Eliminate the option with an obvious form error.
3. Between the last two, check agreement, tense and word order.

Practice mazes

Read each text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences: a, b or c. (5 × 2 marks = 10 marks each.) The four rules are spread across the 25 gaps, and **no form is tested twice**.

Rule	Points tested (maze · gap)
R1 Present modals	can (G1·3) · have to (G1·4) · should (G2·5) · mustn't (G3·3) · might (G4·4) · don't have to (G5·2) · may (G5·4)
R2 Second conditional	if + had (G1·5) · if + were (G2·1) · wouldn't (G2·2) · if + didn't (G3·5) · would + verb (G4·5) · question (G5·5)
R3 Present passive	plural + by (G1·1) · singular: is made from (G2·3) · plural: are brought (G3·1) · negative (G3·2) · uncountable: is sorted (G4·3) · are placed (G5·1)
R4 Noun phrases	adjective order (G1·2) · a piece of (G2·4) · number + noun (G3·4) · group noun (G4·1) · compound noun (G4·2) · noun + of-phrase (G5·3)

G1 · The Cleaning Machine in the Harbour

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic **(1)** _____ into the ocean by rivers, rain and wind. To help solve this problem, Dubai Harbour now uses a **(2)** _____. It floats on the water and catches bottles, bags and other garbage that the current brings in. The machine **(3)** _____ work all day and night because it runs on solar power. Workers **(4)** _____ empty its basket every week, or it gets too full. Scientists say that if every harbour in the world **(5)** _____ a machine like this, the oceans would be much cleaner. Visitors often stop to watch it, and many children are surprised by how much trash it collects. Some of the plastic is later recycled into useful new products, such as bags and park benches.	**(1)** a) is carried b) are carried c) carry **(2)** a) huge yellow cleaning machine b) yellow huge cleaning machine c) cleaning huge yellow machine **(3)** a) can to b) can c) could to **(4)** a) have to b) has to c) must to **(5)** a) had b) has c) would have

G2 · What Would You Do?

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Last week, our science teacher, Ms Amna, asked us an interesting question: "What would you do if you **(1)** _____ in charge of protecting the ocean for one day?" Ali said that he **(2)** _____ allow plastic bags in any shop in the country. Mahra said she would organise beach clean-ups every weekend. Then Ms Amna showed us a short video about plastic. Most plastic **(3)** _____ from oil, and it takes hundreds of years to break down. Even a small **(4)** _____ can harm a turtle if it eats it by mistake. At the end of the lesson, Ms Amna said that we **(5)** _____ all use reusable bottles and bags. Now, our whole class brings metal water bottles to school, and we have stopped using plastic straws completely.	**(1)** a) were b) are c) will be **(2)** a) won't b) wouldn't c) doesn't **(3)** a) is made b) made c) makes **(4)** a) plastic of piece b) pieces of plastics c) piece of plastic **(5)** a) should to b) should c) ought

G3 · A Second Chance for Sea Turtles

TEXT	QUESTIONS
At the Turtle Rehabilitation Project in Dubai, injured sea turtles get a second chance. Every year, hundreds of turtles **(1)** _____ to the centre by fishermen, divers and members of the public. Many of them have swallowed plastic or are caught in old fishing nets. The turtles **(2)** _____ back into the sea until they are completely healthy. Volunteers explain that visitors **(3)** _____ touch the turtles, because they get stressed easily. One of the patients is a **(4)** _____ called Noor. She stayed at the centre for six months before she was strong enough to swim again. Today, she lives happily near the coral reefs of Jumeirah. The volunteers believe that if people **(5)** _____ plastic into the sea, far fewer turtles would need their help.	**(1)** a) are brought b) bring c) is brought **(2)** a) don't release b) aren't released c) isn't released **(3)** a) mustn't b) don't must c) mustn't to **(4)** a) green forty-kilogram turtle b) forty-kilogram green turtle c) forty-kilograms green turtle **(5)** a) don't throw b) didn't throw c) won't throw

G4 · Saturday at Kite Beach

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Every month, **(1)** _____ meets at Kite Beach in Dubai to clean the sand. Last Saturday, I joined them with my older brother. We wore gloves and hats, carried big bags and walked slowly along the shore. In just three hours, we collected more than two hundred **(2)** _____, as well as cans, straws and fishing lines. After that, all the rubbish **(3)** _____ into groups, such as plastic, glass and metal. The organiser told us that some of the plastic **(4)** _____ become new products, like clothes or benches, but some of it cannot be recycled at all. It was hot and hard work, but I felt really proud of our team. If I had more free time, I **(5)** _____ the clean-up every single month.	**(1)** a) a group large of volunteers b) a large group of volunteers c) a large volunteers group **(2)** a) plastic bottle tops b) plastics bottles tops c) bottle plastic tops **(3)** a) sorts b) is sorted c) are sort **(4)** a) might b) might to c) is might **(5)** a) will join b) would join c) join

G5 · Rules for a Clean Beach

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Jumeirah Public Beach is one of the most popular beaches in Dubai, and the municipality works hard to keep it clean. Large bins **(1)** _____ every fifty metres along the sand. Entry is free, so visitors **(2)** _____ pay anything, but they must not leave any rubbish behind. People who break this rule may have to pay a **(3)** _____. Families **(4)** _____ also borrow free beach bags from the lifeguard station to collect their own rubbish. Most visitors follow the rules, but the cleaners still find plastic every morning. One cleaner, Mr Rashid, often asks visitors a simple question: "What **(5)** _____ if everyone took their rubbish home?" The answer is clear: the beach would stay clean, and the sea creatures would be much safer.	**(1)** a) are placed b) place c) is placing **(2)** a) mustn't b) don't have to c) haven't to **(3)** a) large fine of 500 dirhams b) fine large of 500 dirhams c) 500 dirhams large fine **(4)** a) may to b) are may c) may **(5)** a) would happen b) will happen c) happens

5. Part 3A · Reading at Grade Level (24 marks)

Part 3A is one expository text of 200–230 words on **Who Am I? · How Can We Define Identity? / What Are You Like?**, with 8 questions worth 3 marks each. Four questions ask for specific information, two ask for details, one asks for the meaning of a word from its context, and the last one covers the whole text. Questions follow the order of the text.

The five distractor traps

1. **Word-match trap:** the option copies words from the text but changes the meaning.
2. **True but not the answer:** a fact from the text that answers a different question or belongs to a different paragraph.
3. **Too extreme:** *always, only, never, completely, every* — writers rarely go that far.
4. **Reversed relation:** cause and effect, or "more than / less than", swapped.
5. **Swapped detail:** a detail that belongs to a different person, place or example in the same text.

The correct answer paraphrases; the wrong answers repeat. The right option says the text's idea in different words. Wrong options usually reuse real words from the text with a changed meaning.

Practice texts

Read each text and choose the correct answers. Choose a, b or c. (8 × 3 marks = 24 marks each.) Answers are in Section 7.

R3A-1 · What Makes You "You"?

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Identity is the answer to a simple question: who am I? It includes many different parts, and together they make every person unique. The first part is our name and our family. In the UAE, a person's full name often includes the names of their father and grandfather, which shows the importance of family history. Our family also teaches us our first values, such as honesty, generosity and respect. Culture and nationality are another important part. Emiratis share a language, religion and traditions, such as welcoming guests with Arabic coffee and dates. Wearing the kandura or the abaya on special occasions is also a way of showing pride in our heritage. Our interests and abilities shape our identity too. One person might see herself as an artist because she loves drawing, while another might be known as the best footballer in his class. These parts of our identity can change as we grow and try new activities. Finally, the people around us influence who we become. Friends, teachers and even famous role models can inspire us to develop new qualities. Experts say that knowing who you are helps you make good decisions and feel confident. So, take a moment to think: what makes you "you"?	**Q1** Identity answers the question ___ a) "Where am I from?" b) "Who am I?" c) "What do I want?" **Q2** In the UAE, a full name often includes ___ a) the names of a father and grandfather b) the name of a city c) the names of brothers and sisters **Q3** Our first values, like honesty, usually come from ___ a) our friends b) our families c) our teachers **Q4** Emiratis welcome guests with ___ a) tea and cake b) juice and sweets c) Arabic coffee and dates **Q5** According to the text, our interests and abilities ___ a) never change b) can develop over time c) are not part of identity **Q6** Friends, teachers and role models can ___ a) encourage us to build new qualities b) choose our hobbies for us c) change our nationality **Q7** The word "unique" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ___ a) very similar b) completely different from others c) very famous

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	Q8 The text mainly explains ___ a) how to choose a name b) why football is popular c) the different parts of a person's identity

R3A-2 · Quiet or Outgoing?

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Are you the kind of person who loves big parties, or do you prefer a quiet evening with a book? Psychologists often describe two main types of personality: extroverts and introverts. Extroverts feel energetic when they are with other people. They usually enjoy talking, working in groups and meeting new friends. In class, they are often the first to raise their hands. However, they may get bored when they spend too much time alone. Introverts, on the other hand, feel more comfortable in calm places. They often prefer to spend time with one or two close friends rather than a large group. After a busy day at school, they need some quiet time to "recharge". Introverts are often good listeners and careful thinkers. It is important to understand that introverts are not always shy. Many of them speak confidently in public, but they still need time alone afterwards. Also, most people are not completely one type. They are a mix of both, and they may act differently in different situations. Neither type is better than the other. Successful teams need both: extroverts who share ideas and introverts who listen and plan carefully. Knowing your own personality can help you choose the best way to study, relax and work with others.	**Q1** Psychologists describe ___ a) two main personality types b) four kinds of students c) one perfect personality **Q2** Extroverts feel full of energy when they ___ a) read alone b) are with others c) sleep early **Q3** In class, extroverts often ___ a) sit quietly at the back b) raise their hands first c) forget their homework **Q4** After a busy day, introverts need ___ a) a big party b) some quiet time c) more group work **Q5** According to the text, introverts are ___ a) always shy and quiet b) often good listeners and careful thinkers c) unable to speak in public **Q6** Most people are ___ a) completely extroverts b) completely introverts c) a mixture of both types **Q7** The word "recharge" in paragraph 3 means ___ a) to buy something new b) to get energy back c) to go to school **Q8** The text mainly explains ___ a) why parties are fun

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	b) how two personality types differ c) how to become an extrovert

R3A-3 · Proud of Our Heritage

TEXT	QUESTIONS
For many young Emiratis, identity is closely connected to the country's heritage. Although the UAE has changed quickly in the last fifty years, traditions remain an important part of daily life. One clear example is hospitality. Emirati families welcome guests warmly, often serving Arabic coffee, called gahwa, and fresh dates. In many homes, the majlis is a special room where men and women receive visitors, discuss news and share stories. Traditional sports are also popular. Falconry, camel racing and dhow sailing were once necessary for survival in the desert and at sea. Today, they are celebrated at festivals, such as the Al Dhafra Festival, where people of all ages watch competitions. Schools play a big role in protecting heritage. Students learn about the history of their country, practise traditional dances and visit museums such as the Etihad Museum in Dubai. On National Day, children wear traditional clothes and decorate their classrooms with the national flag. Young people also find modern ways to share their culture. Some create videos about traditional recipes, while others design clothes that mix old and new styles. Being proud of your heritage does not mean refusing change. Instead, it means remembering where you come from while building your own future.	**Q1** In the last fifty years, the UAE has ___ a) changed very fast b) stayed the same c) lost its traditions **Q2** Emirati families often serve guests ___ a) tea and biscuits b) gahwa and dates c) juice and cake **Q3** The majlis is a room where people ___ a) cook food b) receive guests and talk c) sleep at night **Q4** At the Al Dhafra Festival, people watch ___ a) traditional sports competitions b) football matches c) new films **Q5** In the past, falconry and camel racing were ___ a) only games for children b) needed to survive c) forbidden **Q6** Some young people share their culture by ___ a) making videos about traditional food b) refusing modern clothes c) staying at home **Q7** The word "hospitality" in paragraph 2 means ___ a) working in a hospital b) being friendly and generous to guests

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	c) building large houses **Q8** The text mainly explains ___ a) how to cook traditional Emirati food b) the rules of traditional camel racing c) heritage as part of young Emiratis' identity

R3A-4 · Qualities and Skills: What's the Difference?

TEXT	QUESTIONS
When you apply to join a club, a team or a summer programme, you are often asked to describe your qualities and skills. Many students think these words mean the same thing, but there is an important difference. Qualities are parts of your character. They describe what kind of person you are. Examples include honesty, patience, kindness and responsibility. You show your qualities in the way you behave every day, for example, by telling the truth or helping a classmate. Skills, however, are things you have learned to do well. They usually come from practice and training. Speaking a second language, coding, swimming and cooking are all skills. Some skills, called "soft skills", help us work with others, such as communication and teamwork. Both are important. A footballer may have excellent skills, but without qualities such as respect and teamwork, he may not be a good team member. Similarly, a kind and honest person still needs skills to do a job well. The good news is that both can be developed. You can improve your skills by practising regularly, and you can build good qualities by making small, positive choices every day. To find your strengths, ask your family and friends what they admire about you. Their answers may surprise you.	**Q1** Students are often asked about qualities and skills when they ___ a) apply to join something b) go shopping c) take a holiday **Q2** Qualities describe ___ a) the things you own b) your character c) your school grades **Q3** An example of a quality is ___ a) swimming b) coding c) patience **Q4** Skills usually come from ___ a) practice and training b) your family name c) luck **Q5** Soft skills help us to ___ a) play alone b) work well with other people c) write faster **Q6** A footballer with great skills but no respect ___ a) may not be a good team member b) will always win every match c) does not need any training **Q7** The word "admire" in the last paragraph means ___ a) dislike b) think highly of c) forget about **Q8** The text mainly explains ___ a) the difference between qualities and skills

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	b) how to become a footballer c) how to write an application

R3A-5 · The Changing Teenage Years

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Between the ages of twelve and eighteen, young people go through many changes. Their bodies grow quickly, but their minds and personalities change too. This is a normal and important part of discovering who they are. During these years, teenagers often begin to ask questions about their identity. They may try new hobbies, change their style or choose different friends. For example, a girl who loved drawing at ten may discover a passion for robotics at fourteen. Friends become very important. Teenagers often want to be accepted by their group, so they may copy the way their friends dress or speak. This is natural, but experts advise young people to stay true to their own values and not to do things just to fit in. Emotions can also change quickly. A teenager might feel happy in the morning and frustrated in the afternoon. Scientists explain that the brain is still developing, especially the part that controls decisions and feelings. Families play a key role during this time. Parents who listen without judging help teenagers feel safe and confident. Talking openly about worries can make difficult moments easier. Although these years can be challenging, they are also exciting. They are the time when young people start building the person they want to	**Q1** The teenage years are between ___ a) eight and twelve b) twelve and eighteen c) eighteen and twenty **Q2** During these years, teenagers often ___ a) stop asking questions b) ask questions about who they are c) lose all their friends **Q3** The girl in the example became interested in ___ a) drawing b) cooking c) robotics **Q4** Teenagers may copy their friends because they want to ___ a) be accepted b) be different c) win prizes **Q5** Teenagers' emotions can change quickly because ___ a) their brains are still developing b) they sleep too much c) they have too much homework **Q6** Parents can help teenagers most by ___ a) making all their decisions b) listening without judging c) choosing their friends **Q7** The word "frustrated" in paragraph 4 means ___ a) annoyed and upset b) calm and relaxed c) hungry **Q8** The text mainly describes ___

TEXT	QUESTIONS
become.	a) how to choose a hobby b) how teenagers change as they grow c) why parents worry

6. Part 3B · Reading Beyond Grade Level (16 marks)

Part 3B is one expository text of 200–230 words at **B1.2** on **Scientific Wonders · What Do You Know About the Wonders of the Natural World? / What Can Science Tell Us About Our World?**, with 8 questions worth 2 marks each. Three questions ask for details, two ask for the meaning of a word, one asks you to predict what will happen, one asks you to connect the text to your own life or the world, and the last one covers the whole text.

Applying the text's lesson to a new situation

1. Reduce the lesson to one short rule.
2. Check each option: does it **apply** the rule, **ignore** it, or **contradict** it?
3. Reject options that copy a surface detail from the text but miss the principle.

Practice texts

Read each text and choose the correct answers. Choose a, b or c. (8 × 2 marks = 16 marks each.) Answers are in Section 7.

R3B-1 · Volcanoes: Mountains of Fire

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Deep under our feet, the Earth is extremely hot. In some places, the heat is so strong that rock melts and becomes a thick liquid called magma. When magma rises and escapes through a crack in the Earth's surface, a volcano is formed. When magma reaches the surface, it is called lava. Lava can be hotter than 1,000 degrees Celsius, and it destroys everything in its path. Volcanoes also throw out ash, gas and rocks. Ash clouds can travel thousands of kilometres and sometimes stop planes from flying. Not all volcanoes are dangerous all the time. Scientists divide them into three groups. Active volcanoes have erupted recently and may erupt again. Dormant volcanoes are "sleeping"; they have not erupted for a long time but could wake up. Extinct volcanoes will probably never erupt again. Surprisingly, volcanoes also bring benefits. Volcanic ash makes soil very rich, so farmers often grow crops near volcanoes. The heat underground can also be used to produce clean electricity. Today, scientists called volcanologists study volcanoes carefully. They measure small earthquakes, gases and changes in the ground. These signs help them warn people before an eruption, giving families time to leave their homes safely.	**Q1** Magma is ___ a) cold, hard rock b) melted rock under the ground c) volcanic ash **Q2** Ash clouds can ___ a) stop planes from flying b) put out lava c) make the weather hotter **Q3** The word "dormant" in paragraph 3 means ___ a) very active b) asleep or inactive for now c) completely dead **Q4** Volcanic ash helps farmers because it ___ a) waters the plants b) makes the soil rich c) kills insects **Q5** The word "volcanologists" in paragraph 5 refers to ___ a) farmers near volcanoes b) scientists who study volcanoes c) pilots who fly over ash **Q6** If scientists notice many small earthquakes near a volcano, they will probably ___ a) ignore them b) plant more crops c) warn people to leave **Q7** Which UAE project uses an idea similar to using underground heat? a) a solar park producing clean power b) a new shopping mall in Dubai c) a large football stadium **Q8** The text mainly explains ___

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	a) how to grow crops b) how volcanoes form, their types and effects c) why planes are delayed

R3B-2 · The Deepest Place on Earth

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Most people know that Mount Everest is the highest place on Earth. Far fewer know about the deepest: the Challenger Deep, at the bottom of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean. It is almost 11 kilometres deep, which means Mount Everest could fit inside it with more than two kilometres of water above its peak. An ocean trench is a long, narrow valley on the seafloor. Trenches form where one huge piece of the Earth's surface slowly slides under another. Conditions at the bottom are extreme. There is no sunlight at all, and the water is close to freezing. The pressure is incredible: it is more than a thousand times stronger than at the surface, like having an elephant standing on your thumb. Amazingly, life exists even there. Scientists have found tiny shrimp-like creatures, strange fish and bacteria that survive without sunlight. These living things have adapted to the darkness, the cold and the crushing pressure. Only a few people have ever visited the Challenger Deep, using special submarines with very thick walls. Today, scientists often send robots instead, because they are safer and cheaper. There is still so much to discover that some experts say we know more about the surface of the Moon than about the deep ocean floor.	**Q1** The Challenger Deep is almost ___ a) 2 kilometres deep b) 11 kilometres deep c) 100 kilometres deep **Q2** Trenches form where ___ a) rivers flow into the sea b) one huge piece slides beneath another c) many volcanoes erupt together **Q3** At the bottom of the trench, the water is ___ a) very warm b) very cold c) full of sunlight **Q4** The word "extreme" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ___ a) very harsh b) very pleasant c) normal **Q5** The word "crushing" in paragraph 4 describes pressure that is ___ a) gentle and soft b) able to press things flat c) changing very quickly **Q6** Scientists now often send robots because they are ___ a) faster than fish b) safer and cheaper c) bigger than submarines **Q7** If a new robot explores the trench next year, scientists will probably ___ a) find nothing new b) discover new information or creatures c) close the ocean

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	Q8 The text mainly describes ___ a) how to climb Mount Everest b) how submarines are built c) the deepest ocean trench and life there

R3B-3 · Rivers of Life Inside You

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Your body contains an amazing transport system that works every second of your life. It is made of your heart and thousands of kilometres of tubes called blood vessels. If all the blood vessels in an adult's body were placed end to end, they would go around the Earth more than twice. The heart is a strong muscle about the size of your fist. It beats around 100,000 times a day, pushing blood around the body. Blood carries oxygen and food to every cell and takes away waste. There are three main types of blood vessels. Arteries carry blood rich in oxygen away from the heart. They have thick, stretchy walls because the blood inside them moves with great force. Veins bring blood back to the heart. Their walls are thinner, and they contain small valves that stop blood from flowing backwards. Capillaries are the smallest vessels; they connect arteries and veins and are thinner than a hair. Keeping this system healthy is important. Regular exercise makes the heart stronger, and eating less salt and fatty food helps keep the arteries clear. Not smoking is also essential, because smoking damages blood vessels. Doctors can check your heart by listening to it or measuring your pulse, the number of heartbeats in one minute.	**Q1** The heart is about the size of ___ a) your head b) your fist c) a football **Q2** Blood carries ___ to every cell. a) oxygen and food b) only water c) salt and fat **Q3** Veins have small valves that ___ a) push blood faster b) stop blood flowing the wrong way c) clean the blood **Q4** The word "stretchy" in paragraph 3 describes walls that ___ a) can extend and return to shape b) are very hard and stiff c) break very easily **Q5** The word "pulse" in the last paragraph means ___ a) a type of food b) the number of heartbeats per minute c) a blood vessel **Q6** A person who eats a lot of salty, fatty food may ___ a) have stronger bones b) have problems with their arteries c) grow taller **Q7** Which activity from your daily life is best for your heart? a) playing video games for hours b) walking or cycling every day c) eating fast food **Q8** The text mainly explains ___

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	a) how the heart and blood vessels work b) how doctors become famous c) why smoking is popular

R3B-4 · How Water Shapes the Land

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Mountains, valleys and canyons may look as if they have always been there. In fact, they are slowly changing all the time. One of the main reasons is erosion, the process in which wind, water and ice wear away rock and soil and carry them to new places. Water is the most powerful cause of erosion. When rain falls on mountains, it flows downhill, carrying small stones and sand. Over thousands of years, this moving water cuts deep channels into the rock. This is how many canyons and valleys are formed. In the UAE, you can see the results of water erosion in the wadis of the Hajar Mountains. Wadis are dry river beds that fill with water after heavy rain. The fast-moving water can move large rocks and change the shape of the valley in just a few hours. Wind also causes erosion, especially in deserts. It blows sand against rocks, slowly smoothing them and creating unusual shapes. Sand dunes move and change shape because of the wind. Erosion can cause problems. It can destroy farmland, damage roads and make beaches smaller. To reduce erosion, people plant trees and grasses, because their roots hold the soil together. Along the coast, walls and rocks are placed to protect the beach from strong waves.	**Q1** Erosion is caused by ___ a) wind, water and ice b) only volcanoes c) people building houses **Q2** Canyons and valleys are often formed by ___ a) sand blowing across rocks b) water slowly cutting into rock c) earthquakes in a single day **Q3** The word "channels" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ___ a) TV programmes b) long narrow paths for water c) mountain tops **Q4** Wadis are ___ a) high mountains b) dry river beds c) sand dunes **Q5** The word "smoothing" in paragraph 4 means making something ___ a) less rough b) more dangerous c) bigger **Q6** After very heavy rain in the Hajar Mountains, a wadi will probably ___ a) stay completely dry b) fill with fast-moving water c) turn into a volcano **Q7** A farmer in Al Ain wants to stop the wind from blowing his soil away. What should he do? a) remove all the trees b) plant trees and grasses c) build a swimming pool **Q8** The text mainly explains ___

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	a) how to visit the Hajar Mountains safely b) why beaches in the UAE are popular c) how erosion shapes land and ways to limit it

R3B-5 · Bacteria: Tiny but Powerful

TEXT	QUESTIONS
Bacteria are tiny living things made of just one cell. They are so small that a million of them could fit on the head of a pin, so we can see them only with a microscope. Yet bacteria are everywhere: in the soil, in the air, in water and even inside our bodies. Many people think that all bacteria are harmful. It is true that some cause diseases, such as food poisoning or ear infections. However, most bacteria are harmless, and many are very useful. In fact, your body contains trillions of helpful bacteria, mostly in your stomach and intestines. They help you digest food, produce some vitamins and protect you from harmful germs. Bacteria are also used to make foods such as yoghurt and cheese. In nature, bacteria act as recyclers. They break down dead plants and animals, returning important nutrients to the soil so that new plants can grow. Without bacteria, the Earth would be covered in waste. Scientists also use bacteria in amazing ways: to clean up oil spills, to produce medicines and even to make plastic that breaks down naturally. To protect ourselves from harmful bacteria, we should wash our hands with soap, keep food in the fridge and cook meat properly. These simple habits prevent many illnesses.	**Q1** Bacteria are made of ___ a) many cells b) one cell c) plastic **Q2** Some bacteria cause ___ a) stronger bones b) better sleep c) food poisoning **Q3** Helpful bacteria in our bodies ___ a) make us ill b) help us digest food c) change our blood **Q4** The word "recyclers" in paragraph 4 refers to things that ___ a) turn waste into useful material b) collect old plastic bottles c) help build new houses **Q5** The word "prevent" in the last paragraph means ___ a) cause b) stop from happening c) cure quickly **Q6** If there were no bacteria in nature, ___ a) waste from living things would remain b) plants would grow much faster c) the air would be much cleaner **Q7** Which habit from the text can you use when you cook at home? a) leaving chicken on the table all day b) eating meat that is not cooked c) washing your hands with soap first **Q8** The text mainly explains ___

TEXT	QUESTIONS
	a) how to make cheese at home b) the good and bad sides of bacteria c) how microscopes help scientists

7. Answer keys and model answers

Writing 1.1 — model answers (Frame A / Frame B)

W1.1 What Would You Take to Space? — Frame A

Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that astronauts need some personal belongings on long trips by providing some evidence and reasons such as reducing loneliness, bringing joy during hard days, and improving their mood with familiar food.

However, the second opinion defends the idea that only practical items should be packed by presenting some justifications such as the high cost of every kilogram, the greater value of tools, medicine and air, and the chance to contact families from space.

W1.2 Would You Like to Travel to Space? — Frame B

According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that a trip to space would be a thrilling experience and this opinion is supported by some causes like viewing our planet from above, floating and doing scientific tests, and helping experts understand the universe.

On the other hand, the second view thinks that space travel is not worth it and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as the serious risks far from help, months of dull and lonely life, and easier ways to learn about space on Earth.

W1.3 Honest or Kind? — Frame A

Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that true friends always tell the truth by providing some evidence and reasons such as helping each other improve, building trust, and showing that real friends do not only say pleasant things.

However, the second opinion defends the idea that being gentle and caring matters more by presenting some justifications such as protecting a friend's feelings, offering patient support in hard times, and small thoughtful actions that strengthen friendships.

W1.4 Online Friends or Real-Life Friends? — Frame B

According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that friends on the internet can be as valuable as others and this opinion is supported by some causes like sharing the same hobbies, easy and quick communication, and learning about other cultures.

On the other hand, the second view thinks that friends you meet face to face are better and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as the difficulty of

trusting strangers online, real support when you are in trouble, and stronger memories from time spent together.

W1.5 Born or Built? — Frame A

Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that our character is present from birth by providing some evidence and reasons such as babies already behaving differently, these features staying as children grow, and the need for adults to accept each child's nature.

However, the second opinion defends the idea that personality grows and changes by presenting some justifications such as the influence of experiences, family, friends and culture, shy children gaining confidence through activities, and good qualities developing with practice.

Writing 1.2 — model essays (4-paragraph template)

E1 · Things I would take on a space journey

As a matter of fact, packing for a space journey is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal what I would take with me. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several things to be considered. For instance, I would take a family photo. Also, I would take my favourite book. Further, I would take a small Emirati flag.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of reasons to be suggested in this context. For example, the photo would stop me feeling lonely. Furthermore, the book would help me relax. In addition, the flag would make me proud.

In conclusion, I do believe that I would feel excited but a little nervous. As a consequence, I recommend that astronauts take only small, light things.

E2 · Travelling to space

There is no doubt that travelling to space is a debatable issue, with opinions divided over its implications. The current essay aims to discuss whether I would like to go. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several reasons to be considered. For instance, I would love to see the Earth from space. Also, I want to float without gravity.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of activities to be suggested in this context. For example, I would do experiments on plants. Furthermore, I would take photos of the UAE from above.

In conclusion, I do believe that space travel is an amazing dream. As a consequence, I recommend that young people study science and maths hard, keep fit and never give up.

E3 · How to be a good friend

As a matter of fact, being a good friend is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to explain the qualities of a good friend. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several qualities to be considered. For instance, a good friend is honest. Also, he is kind and patient. Further, he keeps secrets.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of experiences to be suggested in this context. For example, last year I broke my arm. Furthermore, my friend Saeed carried my bag and helped me with homework every day.

In conclusion, I do believe that trust and respect are the keys to friendship. As a consequence, I recommend that new students smile, join clubs and listen to others.

E4 · Online and real-life friends

It is undeniable that online friendship is a debatable matter, as there are opposing opinions regarding it. The current essay aims to discuss online and real-life friends. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several reasons to be considered. For instance, I prefer real-life friends because I can trust them. Also, we share real experiences.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of dangers to be suggested in this context. For example, people online may lie about who they are. Furthermore, some ask for personal information or photos.

In conclusion, I do believe that real friends are more valuable. As a consequence, I recommend that students never share their address, tell their parents about online friends and always be polite.

E5 · My personality

As a matter of fact, describing your own personality is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal what I am like. As well as, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several qualities to be considered. For instance, I am friendly and helpful. Also, I am responsible, so I always finish my homework on time.

Undoubtedly, there are a lot of skills to be suggested in this context. For example, I am good at drawing. Furthermore, I can use computers well.

In conclusion, I do believe that I should become more patient. As a consequence, I recommend that I practise waiting calmly and listening carefully before I speak.

Vocabulary key

Set	1	2	3	4	5
V1	b	a	b	a	c
V2	b	a	b	b	a
V3	b	a	c	a	b
V4	b	a	c	b	b
V5	a	b	b	b	a

Grammar key

Maze	1	2	3	4	5
G1	b	a	b	a	a
G2	a	b	a	c	b
G3	a	b	a	b	b
G4	b	a	b	a	b
G5	a	b	a	c	a

Reading 3A key (3 marks each)

Text	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
R3A-1	b	a	b	c	b	a	b	c
R3A-2	a	b	b	b	b	c	b	b
R3A-3	a	b	b	a	b	a	b	c
R3A-4	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a
R3A-5	b	b	c	a	a	b	a	b

Reading 3B key (2 marks each)

Text	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
R3B-1	b	a	b	b	b	c	a	b
R3B-2	b	b	b	a	b	b	b	c
R3B-3	b	a	b	a	b	b	b	a
R3B-4	a	b	b	b	a	b	b	c
R3B-5	b	c	b	a	b	a	c	b

Score tracker

Practice set	Maximum	Score
Vocabulary V1–V5	5 × 10 = 50	
Grammar G1–G5	5 × 10 = 50	
Reading 3A, 5 texts	5 × 24 = 120	
Reading 3B, 5 texts	5 × 16 = 80	
Writing 1.1, 5 summaries	5 × 15 = 75	
Writing 1.2, 5 essays	5 × 25 = 125	