

قائمة مفردات حول المحيط



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب 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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام

صفحة المناهج
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وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Grade 8 General & Grade 7 Advanced English Language Coverage- Term 1 (2026 – 2027)

إحجز مكانك واستعد لامتحان بثقة كاملة

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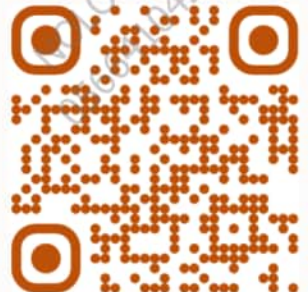


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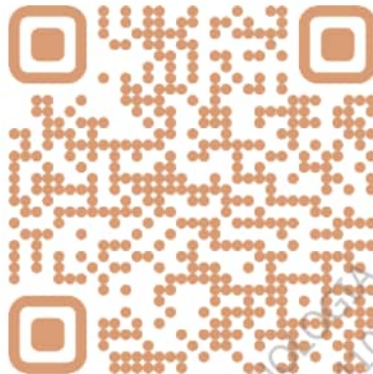
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Vocabulary List: The Ocean:

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
pollution	garbage and harmful chemicals that mix into the ocean salt water and environment	تلوث	Ocean pollution is garbage and chemicals that mix into the ocean salt water and affect sea animals.
toxins	poisonous or harmful substances found in garbage and chemicals that make animals sick	سموم / مواد سامة	Sharks and fish eat plastic and other garbage which have toxins that are bad for them and for us.
predator	an animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals in the food chain	مفترس / حيوان صياد	The great white shark is a top predator in the food chain because no other animals eat it.
carnivore	an animal that mainly eats meat rather than plants	آكل لحوم	Most sharks are carnivores because they mainly eat meat such as fish, seals, and small whales.

creature	any type of living animal that lives in the ocean or on land	مخلوق / كائن حي	The vampire squid is an unusual creature that lives in the deep sea and can produce light.
bacteria	very tiny living things; some glowing types live inside deep-sea animals	بكتيريا	The deep-sea anglerfish does not make its own light; instead, it has glowing bacteria inside its lure.

Vocabulary List: Space

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
climate	the general weather conditions of a planet or region over a long period of time	مناخ	Some scientists say climate change is a very important issue on our planet Earth today.
weather	the condition of the atmosphere at a particular time, such as wind, rain, or dust storms	طقس	Extreme weather conditions on Mars, like strong winds and huge dust storms, make it hard to survive.
gravity	the natural force that pulls objects towards a planet and keeps us connected to the Earth	جاذبية	When the astronauts arrived at the space station, they were floating in the air because of zero gravity.
oxygen	a gas in the air that humans, animals, and plants need to breathe and survive	أكسجين	Long space flights in the future will have a small amount of water and oxygen to grow plants.
mission	an important space journey or trip that	مهمة فضائية / بعثة	Mona's mission at the International Space

astronauts go on to conduct scientific research		Station is to help conduct experiments to grow vegetables.
experiment	a scientific test done by scientists and astronauts to research ideas and discover results	تجربة علمية
		I have started my science experiments to test how much light and water is needed to grow plants in space.

Vocabulary List: Scientific Wonders

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
canyon	a deep, narrow gorge or valley with steep rock sides and a river at the bottom	أخدود / وادٍ عميق	The Grand Canyon was formed about 6 million years ago because the river eroded the rock.
volcano	a mountain from which hot, liquid rock called lava and gases erupt	بركان	Paricutin is a famous volcano in Mexico where scientists could study a volcano from beginning to end.
arteries	important blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart around the body	شرايين	The oxygenated blood is sent back to the heart and then it is pumped through the arteries.
veins	blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart from the rest of the body	أوردة	The blood sends oxygen to cells around the body and then it is carried back to the heart through the veins.
trench	a very long, narrow, and extremely deep	خندق محيطي عميق	The Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the ocean

	depression in the bottom of the ocean		and is around 11,000 meters to the bottom.
reef	a ridge of coral, rock, or sand at or near the surface of the ocean water	شعاب مرجانية	The Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Australia is an amazing natural wonder because of its biodiversity.
erosion	the natural force of water, wind, or gravity that slowly wears away and shapes rocks over time	تعرية / تآكل الصخور	Erosion is a force that shapes rocks and mountains very slowly over millions of years.

Vocabulary List: Who am I?

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
identity	who we are as individuals, shaped by our interests, family, environment, and society	هوية	Identity, or who we are, develops over time, and we first begin to think about it during adolescence.
personality	the combination of personal qualities and traits that make a person unique	شخصية	You can describe your personality by using personal qualities like being friendly, open, calm, and careful.
qualities	the different parts or characteristics of a person's personality and behavior	صفات / خصال	Being a good listener and being supportive in times of trouble are important qualities in a good friend.
skills	things that you know how to do well, such as problem solving, leadership, or being organized	مهارات	Knowing what skills you are good at can help you do well in university and choose a future job.
respect	when you show people that they are very	احترام	You should always respect your friends' wishes and

important and value their feelings and wishes	keep their secrets so you don't ruin your friendship.
trust	when you believe that someone is honest, loyal, and good, and will not hurt you
ثقة	One of the most important qualities of a good friend is being someone that people can trust.

Part 1: Vocabulary

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

1. Ocean _____ is garbage and chemicals that mix into the ocean salt water and make sea animals sick.
A) pollution B) gravity C) identity
2. When the astronauts arrived at the International Space Station, they were floating in the air because they were in zero _____.
A) weather B) gravity C) erosion
3. The oxygenated blood is sent back to the heart and then it is pumped through the _____ to the rest of the body.
A) canyons B) trenches C) arteries
4. Knowing what _____ you are good at, such as problem solving or leadership, can help you choose a future job.
A) skills B) toxins C) volcanoes
5. The vampire squid is an unusual _____ that lives in the deep sea and can produce light to protect itself.
A) mission B) creature C) climate
6. Sharks eat fish, seals, and turtles, but they also eat plastic garbage which has _____ that can be harmful to them.
A) qualities B) toxins C) veins

7. Mona's _____ at the International Space Station is to help conduct science experiments to grow vegetables in space.
A) mission B) predator C) canyon
8. _____ is a natural force of water, wind, or gravity that shapes rocks and mountains very slowly over millions of years.
A) Personality B) Bacteria C) Erosion
9. One of the most important qualities of a good friend is being someone that people can _____ with their secrets.
A) trust B) erode C) experiment
10. Most sharks are _____ because they mainly eat meat rather than plants in the ocean.
A) reefs B) carnivores C) skills
11. The deep-sea anglerfish does not make its own light; instead, it has glowing _____ that live inside its lure.
A) bacteria B) arteries C) qualities
12. Long space flights in the future will have only a small amount of water and _____ for astronauts to breathe and grow plants.
A) pollution B) oxygen C) respect
13. The Grand Canyon is a deep gorge or _____ with a river at the bottom that was formed about 6 million years ago.
A) volcano B) canyon C) reef

14. Developing our _____, or who we are, is an important part of our development during our teenage years.
A) identity B) gravity C) trench
15. The great white shark is near the top of the food chain because it is the strongest _____ in the ocean.
A) climate B) experiment C) predator
16. At the space station, astronauts conduct a science _____ to test how much light and water is needed to grow potatoes.
A) experiment B) carnivore C) personality
17. Blood sends oxygen to cells around the body and then it is carried back to the heart through the _____.
A) veins B) reefs C) skills
18. The Marianas _____ is the deepest part of the ocean and is around 11,000 meters to the bottom.
A) volcano B) trench C) mission
19. You should always _____ your friends' wishes and never tell their secrets to the whole class.
A) respect B) pollute C) erode
20. Extreme _____ conditions on Mars, such as strong winds and huge dust storms, make it hard for humans to survive there.
A) bacteria B) weather C) trust

21. Paricutin in Mexico is a famous _____ where visitors can see the ruins of a building half buried in lava.

- A) volcano B) reef C) canyon

22. Being open, careful, friendly, and social are examples of personal _____ that describe what you are like.

- A) arteries B) qualities C) toxins

23. The Great Barrier _____ off the coast of Australia is a group of coral reefs and islands famous for its biodiversity.

- A) Trench B) Reef C) Canyon

24. Some scientists say _____ change is a very important issue affecting temperatures on our planet today.

- A) Climate B) creature C) skill

25. When people ask 'What are you like?', you can use adjectives like cheerful and friendly to describe your _____.

- A) Personality B) oxygen C) erosion

Grammar Rules:

1. Modals (Present)

We use present modal verbs (must, have to, should, shouldn't, could, may, might) before a bare infinitive verb to express obligation and rules, give advice and recommendations, or speculate about what might be true in the ocean and environment.

Key Rules:

1. Obligation & Rules (must / have to): Use 'must' and 'have to' when you want to give an order, a strong rule, or express that someone has to do something necessary (e.g., We have to clean the oceans; We must recycle our plastic bottles).
2. Advice, Suggestions & Recommendations (should / shouldn't / could): Use 'should', 'shouldn't', and 'could' to give advice, make suggestions, or make polite recommendations (e.g., We should clean up garbage on the beach; I think you should drink more water; You shouldn't go to bed so late).
3. Modals of Speculation (could / may / might): Use 'could', 'may', or 'might' when you are not 100% sure and want to say what you think is true or possible (e.g., Deep-sea creatures might use light to lure prey; Some bristle worms may shine with a green light).

◆ Structure:

Obligation & Orders: Subject + must / have to + bare infinitive verb (V1)

Advice & Recommendations: Subject + should / shouldn't / could + bare infinitive verb (V1)

Speculation (Possibility): Subject + could / may / might + bare infinitive verb (V1)

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Must / Have to (Obligation & Rules)	must / have to + base verb (clean, recycle, save)	We have to clean the oceans because ocean animals are dying! / There is too much garbage on the beach, so we must clean it up.
Should / Shouldn't (Advice & Suggestions)	should / shouldn't + base verb (use, recycle, waste)	I think that we should use water wheel technology to clean our oceans. / People shouldn't throw plastic trash into the harbor.
Could / May / Might (Speculation)	could / may / might + base verb (use, attract, hide)	The vampire squid might use the glowing liquid to escape from predators. / The light may attract other fish in the deep ocean.

Practice on Modals (Present):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. We _____ clean the oceans because ocean animals are dying from plastic toxins! (have to / might)
2. There is too much garbage on the beach, so we _____ pick it up and recycle it. (must / may)
3. I think that the government _____ use new technology to keep the sea clean. (should / might not)
4. Deep-sea creatures _____ use their glowing lights to lure prey or communicate. (might / have to)
5. We are wasting too much water and electricity; we _____ be more careful! (should / could not)

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

1. There are too many plastic bottles in the harbor. We _____ recycle our plastic garbage to protect sea animals.

A) have to

B) might

C) shouldn't

2. I am not sure why some sea animals glow in the dark, but I think they _____ use light to hide from predators.

A) must

B) might

C) have to

3. In my opinion, we _____ throw chemicals or plastic trash into the river because it flows into the ocean.

A) should

B) must

C) shouldn't

4. Pandas and many ocean creatures are endangered. If we don't protect them, they _____ disappear.

A) could

B) have to

C) should

5. You watch too much TV in your free time. I think you _____ read more books about science and nature.

A) might

B) should

C) shouldn't

2. Conditionals (Second Conditional)

We use the Second Conditional to talk about imaginary, unreal, or hypothetical situations in the present or the future (things that we imagine, or how the world and oceans would be different if we changed our actions).

Key Rules:

1. Condition Clause (If-Clause): Use 'If + Subject + Past Simple verb' to describe the imaginary condition (e.g., If we used more water wheels; If I went to space; If NASA sent out more Voyagers).
2. Result Clause (Main Clause): Use 'Subject + would / wouldn't (or could) + bare infinitive verb' to describe the imagined result in the present or future (e.g., we would remove more trash; I would take a camera).
3. Clause Order & Comma Rule: When the sentence starts with the 'If' clause, put a comma (,) before the main clause. When the sentence starts with the 'would' clause, do NOT use a comma.
4. Questions in Second Conditional: Form questions by placing 'What / Where + would + subject + base verb' before the 'if' clause (e.g., If you made a space time capsule, what would you include?).

◆ Structure:

Affirmative: If + Subject + Past Simple (V2), Subject + would ('d) + bare infinitive verb (V1)

Negative: If + Subject + didn't + base verb, Subject + wouldn't + bare infinitive verb (V1)

Question: (Wh-word) + would + Subject + bare infinitive verb (V1) + if + Subject + Past Simple (V2)?

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
If + Past Simple, would + Base Verb	had / went / made -> would + base verb	If I made a space time capsule, I would include pictures of Burj Khalifa. / If Omar had a plane, he would travel to many countries.
Would + Base Verb + if + Past Simple	would be / would take -> if + past simple	It would be better to use a tablet if another space time capsule were made. / I would take a camera if I went to space.

Negative & Questions in 2nd Conditional	wouldn't + base verb / What would you + verb?	Sports would be difficult because the gravity is different, so I wouldn't take my tennis racket. / If you went to space, what would you take?
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Practice on Conditionals (Second Conditional):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. If cities _____ more water wheels in their harbors, they would collect millions of pounds of trash. (installed / install)
2. If I went to Mars on a long space mission, I _____ food and plant seeds with me. (would take / will take)
3. Ocean animals would be much safer if humans _____ dumping plastic garbage into the sea. (stopped / stop)
4. It _____ an amazing experience if I could take my family on a journey to outer space. (would be / was)
5. If you _____ a space time capsule for the UAE, what items would you include in it? (made / make)

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

1. If we _____ more ocean-cleaning machines in the river, less plastic garbage would reach the ocean.

A) install

B) installed

C) installing

2. If NASA sent out more Voyagers into space, they _____ many years to travel to the edge of the solar system.

A) would take

B) took

C) will take

3. If farmers didn't use harmful chemicals on fruits and vegetables, rainwater _____ toxins into the rivers.

A) won't wash

B) didn't wash

C) wouldn't wash

4. Where _____ you travel if you had a fast rocket and a one-year vacation?

A) would

B) did

C) will

5. I _____ my tennis racket if I went to the International Space Station because there is zero gravity.

A) didn't take

B) wouldn't take

C) won't take

3. Passives (Present Simple Passive)

We use the Present Simple Passive when we want to focus on the action or the object receiving the action rather than who or what performs it, especially when describing scientific processes, how pollution happens, or how machines work.

Key Rules:

1. Passive Formation: Form the present simple passive using 'am / is / are + Past Participle (V3)' of the main verb (e.g., Plastic is used in most of the things we have; Chemicals are used on fruits and vegetables).
2. Singular vs. Plural Subjects: Use 'is + past participle' with singular nouns and uncountable nouns (e.g., garbage is dumped, a wheel is moved, blood is carried). Use 'are + past participle' with plural nouns (e.g., chemicals are used, dates are grown, books are made).
3. Using 'by' for the Agent: Use the preposition 'by' after the passive verb when you want to mention who or what does the action (e.g., A wheel connected to a machine is moved by the current; Blood is carried through the body by blood vessels).

◆ Structure:

Singular / Uncountable Subject: Object (Singular / Uncountable) + is + Past Participle (V3) (+ by + agent)

Plural Subject: Object (Plural) + are + Past Participle (V3) (+ by + agent)

Negative: Object + is not (isn't) / are not (aren't) + Past Participle (V3)

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Singular / Uncountable (is + Past Participle)	is used / is dumped / is moved / is carried	Plastic is used in most of the things we have. / Some of this garbage is dumped into the ocean. / A wheel is moved by the current.
Plural Subject (are + Past Participle)	are used / are affected / are made / are grown	Chemicals are used on fruits and vegetables to help them grow and kill insects. / These ocean animals are affected by the toxins in garbage.
Passive with 'by' (Agent Focus)	is/are + V3 + by + noun (by the current, by water)	Most of the Earth's surface is covered by water. / The oxygenated blood is sent back to the heart and is pumped through the arteries.

Practice on Passives (Present Simple Passive):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Plastic _____ in most of the things we have, and it makes up a lot of our garbage. (is used / uses)
2. Harmful chemicals _____ on farms to help fruits and vegetables grow and kill insects. (are used / is used)
3. In the harbor's water wheel, a wheel connected to a machine _____ by the ocean current. (is moved / moves)
4. Ocean animals like fish, sea turtles, and whales _____ by the toxins in plastic garbage. (are affected / is affected)
5. Most of the Earth's surface _____ by ocean salt water. (is covered / are covered)

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

1. Every year, a huge amount of plastic garbage _____ into the ocean, which harms marine animals.

A) dumps

B) is dumped

C) are dumped

2. When the water wheel turns, the trash _____ out of the river by a conveyor belt before reaching the sea.

A) is pulled

B) are pulled

C) pulls

3. Today, many modern electronics and solar panels _____ in big factories.

A) is made

B) make

C) are made

4. Blood _____ through the human body by blood vessels called arteries and veins.

A) carries

B) is carried

C) are carried

5. Many delicious dates _____ on farms across the United Arab Emirates.

A) are grown

B) is grown

C) grow

4. Nouns (Noun Phrases & Expanded Noun Phrases)

We use noun phrases and expanded noun phrases (determiners + adjectives + modifier nouns + head noun + prepositional phrases) to add extra, detailed information about objects, places, creatures, and problems.

Key Rules:

1. Adjectives Before the Head Noun: Place one or more descriptive adjectives before the main noun (head noun) to describe its size, shape, or quality (e.g., a serious problem, a huge amount of pollution, extreme weather conditions, strong ocean currents).
2. Compound Nouns (Noun + Noun): Put two nouns together where the first noun describes the exact type of the second noun (e.g., ocean pollution, plastic garbage, water wheel, ocean animals, space mission, solar panels).
3. Head Noun in Multi-Word Subjects: When the subject of a sentence is made up of several words (e.g., The huge amount of plastic pollution in the ocean), the main word ('amount') is the head noun that determines whether the verb is singular or plural.
4. Gerund Noun Phrases after Likes/Preferences: Use 'verb + -ing + noun phrase' after verbs like enjoy, like, and prefer to add extra information (e.g., I enjoy helping my friends clean the beach).

◆ Structure:

Expanded Noun Phrase: Determiner (a / the / this) + Adjective(s) + Head Noun (+ Prepositional Phrase)

Compound Noun Phrase: Modifier Noun + Head Noun (e.g., ocean pollution, water wheel, plastic bottles)

Verb + -ing Noun Phrase: enjoy / like / prefer + Verb-ing + Noun Phrase

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Adjective(s) + Head Noun (Descriptive Detail)	a serious problem / a huge amount / clean water	Pollution in the ocean is a serious problem. / The city plans to build more water wheels to help with the huge amount of pollution.
Compound Nouns (Noun + Noun)	ocean pollution / water wheel / plastic garbage / solar panels	Ocean pollution affects sea animals. / This water wheel has solar panels for extra power and collects plastic garbage.
Multi-Word Subject (Head Noun + Preposition)	The most important part of... / A mix of new and old...	Using a mix of new and old technology, this machine removes trash. / The most important part of my identity is my family.

Practice on Nouns (Noun Phrases):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Pollution in the ocean is _____ that affects both sea animals and humans. (a serious problem / problem serious)
2. Using a mix of _____, the water wheel has removed over a million pounds of garbage. (new and old technology / technology new and old)
3. The city plans to build more machines in its harbor to reduce _____ reaching the sea. (the huge amount of pollution / the pollution huge amount)
4. Sharks are near the top of the food chain because they are _____ in the ocean. (the strongest predators / predators the strongest)
5. Mars is _____ with strong winds and huge dust storms. (a tiny, rocky planet / a planet tiny, rocky)

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

1. The machine in the city's harbor has _____ to give the conveyor belt extra power from the sun.

A) panels solar

B) solar panels

C) solar panel's

2. Rainwater washes harmful chemicals from farms into rivers, which causes _____ for marine life.

A) ocean pollution

B) pollution ocean

C) oceans pollutions

3. The deep-sea anglerfish uses _____ near its giant mouth to attract small fish in the dark water.

A) a lure lighted

B) lighted a lure

C) a lighted lure

4. To keep our beaches clean, we should recycle _____ instead of throwing them in the trash.

A) plastic bottles

B) bottles plastic

C) plastics bottle

5. On Mars, astronauts would face _____ with freezing temperatures and huge dust storms.

A) conditions weather
extreme

B) extreme weather
conditions

C) weather extreme
conditions

Part 2: Grammar

Read the texts and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

How Humans Affect the Health of the Oceans

Ocean pollution is a serious problem that affects marine life everywhere. Every day, plastic (1) _____ into the ocean and floats on the surface as garbage. In addition, harmful chemicals are used on farms, and rain washes them into the river. Because the ocean current carries this trash far from land, small fish eat the plastic and take dangerous toxins into their bodies. These sea animals (2) _____ by the poison and become very sick. We (3) _____ recycle our plastic bottles and eat organic food to protect marine creatures. If humans (4) _____ throwing trash into the sea, the ocean would be much cleaner and safer. Today, engineers are designing (5) _____ to remove huge amounts of garbage from the harbor before it reaches the deep ocean.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | A) dumps | B) is dumped | C) are dumped |
| (2) | A) are affected | B) is affected | C) affect |
| (3) | A) might | B) have to | C) shouldn't |
| (4) | A) stop | B) will stop | C) stopped |
| (5) | A) new cleanup machines | B) machines cleanup new | C) cleanup new machine |

What Should We Do to Clean Up the Oceans?

Pollution in the ocean is a huge problem for animals and people. However, one city has found a clever way to collect trash before it floats out to sea. A special water wheel machine is installed in the city's harbor. Using (1) _____, this machine has removed more than a million pounds of garbage from the river. The way it works is very simple. A large wheel (2) _____ by the water current, which powers a conveyor belt to pull plastic trash out of the water. When rain washes garbage down the river, it (3) _____ into containers on the boat. In my opinion, governments (4) _____ build more water wheels in every harbor. If every coastal city used this technology, far less plastic pollution (5) _____ our oceans and harm the fish.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | A) technology new and old | B) new and old technology | C) technologies new and old |
| (2) | A) is moved | B) are moved | C) moves |
| (3) | A) collects | B) are collected | C) is collected |
| (4) | A) should | B) shouldn't | C) might not |
| (5) | A) will reach | B) would reach | C) reached |

How Farm Chemicals and Plastic Toxins Reach Humans

Many people do not realize how ocean pollution affects human health. On farms, chemicals (1) _____ on fruits and vegetables to help them grow and kill insects. When it rains, the rain washes these chemicals into the river, which carries them to the ocean. Meanwhile, (2) _____ floats on the surface and takes many years to decompose. Little fish eat the chemicals and plastic, taking harmful toxins into their bodies. Later, bigger fish (3) _____ by humans for food. Therefore, we (4) _____ be very careful about the kind of fish we eat. If farmers (5) _____ fewer chemicals on crops, fewer toxins would enter the ocean food chain, and our seas would stay healthy.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | A) is used | B) are used | C) use |
| (2) | A) plastic garbage | B) garbage plastic | C) plastics garbage |
| (3) | A) catches | B) is caught | C) are caught |
| (4) | A) must | B) shouldn't | C) might not |
| (5) | A) use | B) used | C) would use |

Using Technology to Clean Our Oceans

Scientists estimate that our oceans contain trillions of pieces of plastic trash. When garbage is dumped near the beach, it (1) _____ far from land by the strong ocean current. Sea animals such as turtles and sharks eat the floating plastic because they think it is food, and the toxins make them sick. To solve (2) _____, engineers have installed modern cleaning machines in harbors and rivers. Solar panels (3) _____ on the water wheel machine to give it extra power. Some scientists believe that large nets in the ocean (4) _____ also help collect floating trash, while others disagree. If people (5) _____ less plastic every day, we wouldn't have so much garbage in the ocean.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) | A) is carried | B) are carried | C) carries |
| (2) | A) problem serious
this | B) this serious
problem | C) serious this
problem |
| (3) | A) is installed | B) installs | C) are installed |
| (4) | A) might | B) have to | C) shouldn't |
| (5) | A) use | B) used | C) will use |

Part 3A: Reading

Read the texts and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

How Can We Define Identity?

Identity, or who we are, develops over time. It is during our teenage years, or adolescence, that we first begin to think about it. As a teenager, or adolescent, we start to ask questions like: Who am I? What will I become? Developing our identity is an important part of our development and a main purpose of adolescence.

There are many things that have an effect on our identity. Some parts come from within us and do not change easily. However, our environment, our family, and society also shape who we are. Our identity is based on many things. These include our hobbies and interests, the sports we play, the friends we have, and our family. It can also include our favourite food, school subjects, and activities.

To learn more, we asked Saif, an Emirati teenager, about his identity. Saif said the most important part of his identity is sports, especially football. His favourite team in the UAE is Al Jazira, and he also supports Atlético de Madrid. Saif also enjoys playing football whenever he can with his friends. His family is another important part of his identity. He enjoys spending time with them, especially during meals and special occasions. Saif also loves movies, especially Indian films. Another important part of his identity is his favourite subject at school, which is chemistry. He may study it in the future, or he might become a football player!

1. When do people first begin to think about their identity?

- A. During their teenage years, or adolescence
- B. After they finish university and start working
- C. Before they start going to primary school

2. According to the text, what is the most important part of Saif's identity?

- A. Watching Indian films at the cinema
- B. Sports, especially football
- C. Studying physics at university

3. Which two football teams does Saif support?

- A. Al Ain and Real Madrid
- B. Al Wahda and Barcelona
- C. Al Jazira and Atlético de Madrid

4. What is Saif's favourite subject at school?

- A. Chemistry
- B. History
- C. Mathematics

5. Which outside factors help shape who we are besides the parts from within us?

- A. Only our favourite food and clothes
- B. Our environment, our family, and society
- C. Only the movies we watch on weekends

6. When does Saif especially enjoy spending time with his family?

- A. During meals and special occasions
- B. Only when he is studying for chemistry exams
- C. When he is playing football with his classmates

7. In paragraph 1, what does the word 'adolescent' mean based on the context?

- A. A young child under five years old
- B. A teenager aged between 13 and 19
- C. An older adult who teaches at a school

8. What is the main idea of the whole text?

- A. How to become a famous professional football player in the UAE
- B. Why chemistry is the most difficult subject in high school
- C. What shapes our personal identity during adolescence, with an example of an Emirati teenager

What Are You Like? – Personal Qualities & Personality

When people ask, "What are you like?", you can use different personal qualities to describe your personality. Everyone has special qualities that show how they think, feel, and act with others in daily life.

First, a person who is open enjoys learning new things and trying new activities. Open people like eating different foods and do not like doing the same things all the time. Second, someone who is careful always thinks a lot about things before doing them. Careful students always do their homework, pay attention to detail, and like making plans. Third, a friendly person is nice to everyone and enjoys working in a group more than working alone. Friendly people like helping others and do not argue with their friends.

In addition, a social person enjoys meeting new people and doing activities with friends. Social people like going to restaurants with their family and having family parties. Another positive quality is being cheerful, which describes a happy person who smiles a lot. However, some people are not always calm; many things make them feel nervous and they worry a lot. Understanding these personal qualities helps us describe ourselves and understand our classmates and family members better.

1. Which personal quality describes someone who enjoys learning new things and trying new activities?
 - A. Open
 - B. Nervous
 - C. Careful

2. What does a careful student always do before doing something?
 - A. Argues with friends and works alone
 - B. Thinks a lot about things, pays attention to detail, and makes plans
 - C. Goes to restaurants and has family parties every night

3. According to paragraph 2, what do friendly people prefer doing?
 - A. Working in a group more than working alone and helping others
 - B. Doing the exact same activity by themselves all the time
 - C. Worrying about many things before going to school

4. What activities does a social person enjoy doing with their family?
 - A. Doing homework alone in a quiet room
 - B. Going to restaurants and having family parties
 - C. Making schedules and cleaning their locker

5. How does the text describe a 'cheerful' person in paragraph 3?

- A. Someone who pays attention to small details
- B. Someone who feels nervous and worries a lot
- C. A happy person who smiles a lot

6. Which statement is TRUE about open people according to the text?

- A. They like eating different foods and do not like doing the same things all the time
- B. They dislike trying new activities or meeting new people
- C. They always argue with their friends when working in groups

7. Based on paragraph 3, if a student feels 'nervous' about many things, what do they do?

- A. They smile a lot and organize family parties
- B. They worry a lot and are not always calm
- C. They try eating different foods at restaurants

8. What is the overall purpose of this text?

- A. To explain different personal qualities that describe people's personalities and behaviors
- B. To give instructions on how to cook healthy meals for family parties
- C. To compare school subjects in the United Arab Emirates

Identity and Personality in Teenage Years

During our teenage years, or adolescence, we learn more about our identity and what we are like. Both our personal qualities and our daily interests work together to make each teenager unique in society.

Our identity develops over time and is shaped by factors from within us as well as outside factors like family, friends, and environment. For example, an Emirati teenager might say that the most important part of his identity is his family, while the next most important thing is his group of friends or his favourite school subject, such as physics or chemistry. Fashion, favourite foods, movies, and sports teams are also important parts of teenage identity.

At the same time, our personality shows how we behave and what we prefer doing. For instance, a student who is friendly and social prefers studying in a group and enjoys talking to classmates more than reading books alone. An open teenager likes trying new hobbies, while a careful and calm student pays attention to detail and plans ahead before doing anything. Together, our personal qualities, hobbies, and values define who we are today and help us decide who we will become in the future.

1. What two things work together to make each teenager unique in society?

- A. Their personal qualities and their daily interests
- B. Their height and the city where they live
- C. Their school uniform and their textbooks

2. According to paragraph 2, what might an Emirati teenager choose as the most important part of his identity?

- A. Buying expensive clothes at the mall
- B. His family
- C. Reading books alone at home

3. What does a friendly and social student prefer doing at school?

- A. Studying alone in a quiet library without talking
- B. Studying in a group and talking to classmates more than reading books alone
- C. Avoiding group work and staying at home

4. Which student pays attention to detail and plans ahead before doing anything?

- A. A careful and calm student
- B. An open and loud student
- C. A nervous and worried student

5. Which two school subjects are mentioned in paragraph 2 as examples of a teenager's favourite subject?

- A. Art and geography
- B. Physics and chemistry
- C. English and biology

6. Besides family, friends, and school subjects, what other parts of teenage identity are listed in paragraph 2?

- A. Fashion, favourite foods, movies, and sports teams
- B. Cars, buildings, weather, and oceans
- C. Space missions, rockets, and planets

7. In paragraph 1, the word 'unique' is closest in meaning to:

- A. Exactly the same as everyone else
- B. Special and different from others
- C. Unhappy and worried about exams

8. What is the main message of the whole text?

- A. Why teenagers should only study science subjects at university
- B. How both identity and personality traits combine to define who teenagers are
- C. How to start a new sports club at school

Part 3B: Reading

Read the texts and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

What Do You Know About the Wonders of the Natural World?

The Grand Canyon is a famous natural wonder in the northern part of the state of Arizona, in the southwest of the United States. It was first seen by Europeans in 1540 during an expedition which was led by the Spanish explorer García López de Cárdenas. As its name says, the Grand Canyon is a canyon, which is a deep, narrow gorge or valley with a river at the bottom. It is close to 450 kilometers long, between 160 meters and 29 kilometers wide, and over a kilometer and a half deep at some points.

The Grand Canyon was formed about 6 million years ago because the river eroded the solid rock over millions of years. Because of this slow erosion, scientists and visitors can observe millions of years of geological history in the rock layers. Although there are many ancient fossils in the Grand Canyon, none of them are from dinosaurs! The Grand Canyon is a wonder of the natural world not only because of its geological importance, but also because it is a beautiful sight to see. Today, visitors can enjoy the Grand Canyon by walking, going hiking, climbing, camping, rafting on the river, and taking pictures of the amazing scenery.

1. Where is the Grand Canyon located?

- A. In the northern part of Arizona, in the southwest of the United States
- B. In the state of Michoacán, in the west of Mexico
- C. Off the northeastern coast of Australia

2. Who led the European expedition that first saw the Grand Canyon in 1540?

- A. Scottish explorer David Livingstone
- B. Spanish explorer García López de Cárdenas
- C. Captain James Cook

3. According to the text, what is surprising about the fossils found in the Grand Canyon?

- A. All of the fossils belong to giant dinosaurs
- B. There are no fossils at all inside the rock layers
- C. Although there are many fossils, none of them are from dinosaurs

4. In paragraph 1, what does the word 'canyon' mean based on the context?

- A. A deep, narrow gorge or valley with a river at the bottom
- B. A mountain from which hot liquid lava erupts
- C. A group of coral reefs and islands in the ocean

5. In paragraph 2, the word 'eroded' is closest in meaning to:

- A. Built a new stone structure quickly
- B. Slowly wore away and cut through the rock over time
- C. Covered the valley with ice and snow

6. Why does the author use the connector 'Because of this' in the second paragraph?

- A. To show the result of river erosion exposing millions of years of geological history
- B. To explain why Spanish explorers travelled to North America in 1540
- C. To warn tourists that rafting on the river is too dangerous

7. How is the formation of the Grand Canyon similar to the rock formations found in the deserts of the UAE

- A. Both were built by ancient human civilizations using large stone blocks
- B. Both were formed by volcanic lava burying old buildings
- C. Both were shaped very slowly over millions of years by natural forces of erosion

8. What is the overall meaning of the text?

- A. The Grand Canyon is a remarkable natural wonder because of its immense dimensions, geological history, and scenic beauty
- B. Scientists are searching for dinosaur bones at the bottom of the river in Arizona

C. Hiking and camping are the only activities allowed in the southwest of the United States

What Can Science Tell Us About Our World?

Have you ever wondered why we know more about outer space than we do about our oceans? Our oceans have many secrets. They cover 71% of the Earth's surface, and most of the deep water is still unexplored. Scientists are studying mysterious things in our oceans that we know very little about.

First, there is the Atlantis of Japan. It is at the bottom of the ocean, near an island called Yonaguni Jima in Japan. There are ancient stone structures that look very much like an old city with a pyramid. There are straight lines and unusual rock formations that are very strange. Second, the Marianas Trench is another mystery that we do not know much about. It is the deepest part of the ocean and is around 11,000 meters, or 36,000 feet, to the bottom. Humans have not been able to swim to this part because it is far too deep. Last, the Baltic Sea structure is another mysterious finding. This strange object is about 60 meters thick and does not look like any known sea structures in the area.

In conclusion, it will take a very long time to explore all our oceans. Until then, these strange underwater structures will remain an interesting mystery.

1. How much of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans?

- A. 36%
- B. 60%
- C. 71%

2. What do the stone structures near Yonaguni Jima in Japan look like?

- A. An old city with a pyramid and straight lines
- B. A deep narrow canyon with a river at the bottom
- C. A modern space station with solar panels

3. How deep is the Marianas Trench at the bottom of the ocean?

- A. About 60 meters deep
- B. Around 11,000 meters (or 36,000 feet) deep
- C. Around 2,808 meters deep

4. In paragraph 1, what does the word 'unexplored' mean based on the context?

- A. Never visited, studied, or investigated closely by humans
- B. Completely polluted by plastic garbage and farm chemicals
- C. Well known and visited by millions of tourists every day

5. In paragraph 2, the word 'structures' in 'stone structures that look very much like an old city' refers to:

- A. Living sea creatures that glow in the dark
- B. Things that look built or constructed from stone on the ocean floor
- C. Ocean currents and rising tides near the beach

6. Why does the writer use the linking words 'First', 'Second', and 'Last' in the body paragraph?

- A. To organize and sequence the three mysterious ocean findings clearly for the reader
- B. To show the exact dates when each ocean was formed millions of years ago
- C. To rank the oceans from the warmest water to the coldest water

7. Based on the text and your scientific knowledge, why have humans been able to travel to outer space but not swim to the bottom of the Marianas Trench?

- A. Because the Marianas Trench is much farther away from Earth than the Moon
- B. Because extreme water depth creates crushing pressure and darkness that humans cannot survive without special submersibles
- C. Because there is no water at the bottom of the Marianas Trench

8. What is the main message of this expository text?

- A. Yonaguni Jima is the most popular island for scuba diving in Japan
- B. Even though oceans cover most of our planet, they still hold many unexplained mysteries that will take a long time to explore
- C. The Baltic Sea is the deepest ocean trench in the world

Natural Wonders of the World

Around the world, there are incredible natural wonders that help scientists understand the geological history of Earth. Three famous examples are the Great Barrier Reef, the Paricutin volcano, and Victoria Falls.

First, the Great Barrier Reef is located off the northeastern coast of Australia. It is a huge group of coral reefs and islands covering an area of 348,000 square kilometers. The coral began growing 15,000 years ago, and it was first seen by Captain James Cook. It is amazing because of its natural beauty and rich biodiversity, where visitors can go boating, snorkeling, and scuba diving. Second, Paricutin is a volcano in the state of Michoacán, Mexico, which formed on February 20, 1943, and was first seen by a Mexican farmer named Dionisio Pulido. Growing to 2,808 meters tall, it allowed scientists to study a volcano from beginning to end for the first time. Tourists can hike and visit the ruins of a building half buried in lava. Finally, Victoria Falls is a giant waterfall on the Zambezi River on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe. Formed 2 million years ago and seen by Scottish explorer David Livingstone, it is over 2 kilometers wide and 108 meters tall.

1. When did the coral in the Great Barrier Reef begin growing?

- A. About 6 million years ago
- B. About 15,000 years ago
- C. On February 20, 1943

2. Why was the Paricutin volcano in Mexico so amazing for scientists?

- A. Because scientists could study a volcano from beginning to end for the first time
- B. Because it is the widest waterfall on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe
- C. Because it covers an area of 348,000 square kilometers in Australia

3. Who was the first person to see the Paricutin volcano when it formed in 1943?

- A. Captain James Cook
- B. Scottish explorer David Livingstone
- C. Mexican farmer Dionisio Pulido

4. In paragraph 2, what does the word 'ruins' mean in 'the ruins of a building half buried in lava'?

- A. The remaining parts of an old building that was damaged or destroyed
- B. New modern hotels built for tourists on top of the mountain
- C. Underwater coral reefs where fish and sharks live

5. In paragraph 2, what does the word 'lava' mean based on the context?

- A. Cold water falling from a high river cliff
- B. Hot, liquid rock that comes out of a volcano
- C. Strong wind that blows sand across the desert

6. What can we predict about the age of Paricutin compared to the Great Barrier Reef and Victoria Falls?

- A. Paricutin is much younger because it formed in 1943, while the others formed thousands or millions of years ago
- B. Paricutin is the oldest natural wonder on Earth
- C. All three natural wonders formed in the exact same year

7. Based on what you learned in Unit 1 (The Ocean) and Unit 3, why is it important for humans to protect natural wonders like the Great Barrier Reef?

- A. Because coral reefs can erupt with hot lava if people swim near them
- B. Because ocean pollution and climate change can harm its rich biodiversity and coral reefs
- C. Because the Great Barrier Reef is located in the middle of a dry desert

8. What is the overall purpose of the text?

- A. To present key scientific facts, dimensions, and history about three famous natural wonders of the world
- B. To explain how to become a farmer in the state of Michoacán, Mexico
- C. To describe the biography of Scottish explorer David Livingstone

Part 4: Writing

What would you take on a space journey?

Traveling on a long space journey to Mars is an exciting goal for future astronauts, but living in outer space is not easy. Mars is a tiny, rocky planet with extreme weather conditions, freezing temperatures, and huge dust storms. Because there are no oceans and the air is very thin, astronauts have to prepare carefully before they launch. In a magazine interview, the Emirati writer Abdulla Al Shamsi explained what he would take if he went on a space mission. First, he said that if he went to space, he would take a camera because taking photos of Earth and the stars would be an amazing experience. However, he would not take a tennis racket because playing sports in zero gravity is too difficult. Finally, if he traveled to Mars for many years, he would bring food, plant seeds to grow fresh vegetables, and a notebook to write books.

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

Answer:

Write about a space journey you would like to take in the future.

- Where you would go and what that place in space is like
- What three things you would take with you on your space journey and why
- What advice you would give to future astronauts preparing for a long space trip

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs.

Answer:

[illegible]

How can I be a good friend?

Spending time with classmates at school or going to the mall on weekends is a great way to make friends, but being a true friend requires special personal qualities. First of all, a good friend must be someone people can trust. If a friend fails a math exam and asks you to keep it a secret, you should respect their wishes and never tell others, because breaking their trust can ruin your friendship. Second, you need to be a good listener and a loyal friend in times of trouble. When a friend calls you with a problem, you should support them and give them helpful advice. Finally, a good friend is always happy for their friends' success and never jealous when a friend gets high grades. Instead of criticizing your friends, you should praise them and show them respect so your friendship stays strong.

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

Answer:

Write about how to be a good friend at school and in your community.

- What personal qualities you think are the most important in a good friend
- Where you enjoy spending time with your best friends and what those places are like
- What advice you would give to a classmate who has a problem or argument with their friend

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs.

Answer:

[illegible]

What are you like?

During our teenage years, our personality and personal qualities shape who we are and how we interact with people around us. Every teenager has different qualities that describe what they are like at home and at school. For example, an open person is curious and enjoys learning new things, trying new hobbies, and eating different types of food. In contrast, a careful student always thinks before acting, pays close attention to detail, finishes homework on time, and likes making organized plans. Furthermore, friendly and social people are cheerful, smile a lot, and prefer working in a group more than working alone. They enjoy meeting new people, helping their classmates, and going to family parties at nice restaurants. Knowing what you are like helps you build strong friendships and choose the right activities for your future.

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

Answer:

Write about your personality and what you are like.

- What personal qualities best describe you and what activities you enjoy doing
- Describe your favorite place to study or spend weekends with your family or friends
- What advice you would give to teenagers about developing positive personal qualities

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs.

Answer:

[illegible]

What would you take on a space journey?

At the International Space Station, astronauts live in zero gravity and conduct important science experiments to prepare for future space missions. In the UAE Space Newsletter, our astronaut Mona explained her mission to test how vegetables grow in outer space. Because future flights to distant planets like Mars will take many months, astronauts will have only a small amount of water, oxygen, and battery energy for artificial light. Mona planted zucchini, potato, and corn seeds in three separate pots to see which vegetable grows best. After several weeks, she discovered that potatoes grew the best and at the same rate as on Earth, while corn and zucchini needed more water and sunlight. Her experiment proves that taking plant seeds on a space journey is essential so astronauts can grow fresh food and survive far from Earth.

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

Answer:

Write about living on a space station and what you would take on your mission.

- Describe what living on the International Space Station in outer space is like
- What items or UAE space time capsule objects you think you would take with you and why
- What advice you should give to a new astronaut before traveling into zero gravity

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs.

Answer:

[illegible]



للحجز التواصل عبر الـ Whatsapp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

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مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...
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