

مراجعة الامتحان النهائي في اللغة الإنجليزية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف السابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-05-10 15:59:50

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 للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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English Final Exam Revision For 1st Intermediate 2024-2025

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Important words for listening

1- Day:

Saturday – Sunday – Monday – Tuesday –
Wednesday – Thursday – Friday

2- Month:

January – February – March – April – May – June – July –
August – September – October – November – December

3- Time(when)pm-am

Two thirty= 2:30	five forty five=5:45
Six o'clock=6:00	Quarter past eight= 8:15
Half past eight= 8:30	Quarter to nine = 8:45

4- How to go: ...

Car- bus – taxi – train – plane – bike – motorbike – boat –
ship - helicopter

5- Price of ticket: ...BD

Two BD = 2 BD Three point five BD = 3.5 BD
Six point seventy five BD= 6.75 BD

6-What to bring: ...

Snacks – chips – sweets – fruit – vegetables – sandwich
– lunch – dinner-

7-What to wear:

Hat – T-shirt – sweater – jacket – shorts – trainers – coat –
raincoat- cap – dress – jeans – trousers – shoes- socks-
tracksuit – jumper - sandals

8- place (where)

School – playground – garden – park – library – club – bus station
– police station – petrol station – museum – restaurant – café –
swimming pool – hospital – bridge – sports centre – cinema –
theatre – volcano – mountain – soace – desert – island – oasis –
rainforest – city – town – village etc

9- Uncle's name:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z

10-Mobile number:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

11- colours: ...

Red – blue – black – brown – pink – purple – orange – yellow –
green – white – golden – silver - grey

12- Date:

1st May,2006. 2nd April, 1997. 3rd October, 2018. 4th June, 2000.

13- Country:

Bahrain – Australia – Egypt – The USA – The UK – Spain Brazil – Russia –
Thailand – Jordan – Yemen – Palestine -

14- Job:

Teacher – doctor – policeman – fireman - builder – vet – nurse -

Telling Time



2:00 - It's two **o'clock**.

2:05 - It's five **past** two.

2:10 - It's ten **past** two.

2:15 - It's quarter **past** two.

2:20 - It's twenty **past** two.

2:25 - It's twenty-five **past** two.

2:30 - It's half **past** two.

2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three.

2:40 - It's twenty **to** three.

2:45 - It's quarter **to** three.

2:50 - It's ten **to** three.

2:55 - It's five **to** three.

We use AT + TIME when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use IT IS or IT'S to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

- What time is it? - It is half past four.
- What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

هناك عدة طرق للتحدث عن الوقت:

ولكي تستطيع إخبار من يسألك عن الوقت بشكل صحيح عليك تعلم ما يلي :-

• تسمى 15 دقيقة، أي الربع ساعة بـ (quarter)

It's **quarter** past three = 3:15

• تسمى 30 دقيقة، أي النصف ساعة بـ (half)

It's **half** past five = 5:30

• كلمة (past) بالعربية معناها (و) عند إستخدامها مع الساعة

It's ten **past** five = 5:10

• تستعمل كلمة (o'clock) عندما تكون الساعة تامة

2 **o'clock** = 2:00

حرف الجر المستخدم مع الساعات هو (at)

Ordinal Numbers				
(1 st) first	(2 nd) second	(3 rd) third	(4 th) fourth	(5 th) fifth

6 th sixth	7 th seventh	8 th eighth	9 th ninth	10 th tenth
11 th eleventh	12 th twelfth	13 th thirteenth	14 th fourteenth	15 th fifteenth
16 th sixteenth	17 th seventeenth	18 th eighteenth	19 th nineteenth	20 th twentieth
21 st twenty-first	22 nd twenty-second	23 rd twenty-third	24 th twenty-fourth	25 th twenty-fifth
26 th twenty-sixth	27 th twenty-seventh	28 th twenty-eighth	29 th twenty-ninth	30 th thirtieth
31 st thirty-first				

ملاحظات مهمة:

نضيف كلمة (the) قبل قراءة رقم التاريخ و نضيف كلمة (of) قبل قراءة اسم الشهر

The English final exam is on the thirtieth of May, two thousand and twenty-three

- استخدام (on) للتاريخ الذي يضمن اليوم والشهر والسنة
- استخدام (in) للتاريخ الذي يضمن الشهر والسنة فقط
- مثال:

- I was born **on** the 1st October 2011.
- I was born **in** October.
- I was born **in** 2011.

حروف الجر الإنجليزية Prepositions هي مجموعة من الكلمات الهامة والشائعة التي توضع قبل الأسماء (nouns) أو الضمائر (pronouns) أو قبل الأفعال المضاف إليها (ing) لتكون بذلك عبارات تعبر عن المكان أو الزمان أو السبب أو الغرض أو كيفية حدوث فعل معين.

Preposition حرف الجر	Meaning المعنى	إستخدامه			
in	في	سنة in 2023	الشهر in May	فصول السنة in summer	فقرات اليوم in the morning
on	على	الأيام on Sunday	تاريخ اليوم on the 8 th	أيام الميلاد on my birthday	بعض الأماكن on the roof
at	في - عند	الساعات at 7 o'clock	الليل at night	بعض الأماكن at home /school	في الإجازة الأسبوعية at the weekend
about	حول / عن	للإشارة إلى العدد التقريبي لشيء ما This will cost about 20BD.		تسليط الضوء أو الحديث على موضوع ما This book is about animals.	
with	مع	ربط شخص بشخص آخر أو شخص مع حيوان أو أي كائن حي I play with my friend.		الدلالة على استعمالنا لأداة معينة I eat with a spoon.	أحد ضمائر الفاعل I am angry with you.

Fill in the blanks bellow with the correct preposition.

1. My brother has a new job. He works _____ the evening.
2. We're going to have a picnic _____ Saturday.
3. I'll be finished _____ my work in an hour.
4. When is the meeting? Is it _____ 2 o'clock?
5. Tom's birthday is next week, _____ January 14th
6. Will we be _____ time, or will we miss our flight?
7. My grandfather was born _____ the 1950s.
8. Our school cafeteria opens for lunch _____ noon.
9. I'm reading this book to learn more _____ cats.
10. She's taking photos _____ her mobile phone.

How often.....?

العبارة "how often" تعني "كم مرة"، ونستخدمها لمعرفة كم مرة يتكرر حدوث أمراً ما

How often	do/does	Subject	verb	object
كم مرة	أن يفعل	الفاعل	الفعل	المفعول به
How often	do	I you they we	eat	burgers?
	does	he she it Name (Sarah/ Ali)		

- يتم استخدام كلمة "do" للفاعل بصيغة الجمع أو للتكلم عن أنفسنا (أنا - انتما - نحن - هما)
- يتم استخدام كلمة "does" للفاعل بصيغة المفرد (هو، هي، اسم)

How often do you visit your grandma?

كم مرة تزور جدتك؟

Examples (امثلة على أسئلة استخدام "كم مرة"):

- How often **do they** go out?
- How often **do you** watch a movie?
- How often **does he** go swimming?
- How often **does Mariam** read a book?

Adverbs of Frequency

• عند السؤال عن مدى تكرار حدوث الفعل أول الحدث نستخدم How often

• **How often do you go to school?**

• ممكن استخدام ظروف التكرار:

always	دائماً
usually	عادةً
often	غالباً
sometimes	بعض الأحيان
rarely	نادراً
never	أبداً

- I always go to school.
- **She** sometimes **goes** to school.



إذا تم استخدام الكلمات التالية فالجملة هي بصيغة المضارع البسيط وموقع الكلمة يكون **بعد الفاعل**، والفعل الذي يليه يجب أن يكون **في صيغة المصدر** وإذا تم استخدام الفاعل (he, she, it, name) يجب **إضافة على الفعل (s)**

• ممكن استخدام عدد المرات:

once	مرة	an hour	في الساعة
twice	مرتين	a day	في اليوم
three times	ثلاث مرات	a week	في الأسبوع
four times	أربع مرات	a month	في الشهر
five times	خمس مرات	a year	في السنة

- I go to school **five times a week**.

Ever and Never

- يتم استخدام صيغة هذا السؤال عند الاستفسار "هل سبق لك أن فعلت هذا الشيء؟"

Present perfect: Question - ever				
Has/Have	Subject	Ever	Verb (PP)	Object
هل	الفاعل	أبداً / في أي وقت	الفعل (الصنف الثالث)	المفعول به
Have	I you they we	ever	been	camping?
Has	he she it Name			

- تستخدم كلمة **never** للإجابة بنفي للسؤال الذي يبدأ ب (Has / Have)

Present Perfect: Answer (-)				
Subject	Has/Have	never	Verb (Past Participle)	Object
الفاعل	هل	مطلقاً - أبداً	الفعل (الصنف الثالث)	المفعول به
I You They We	have	never	been	to space.
He She It Name	has			

Infinitives of Purpose

ما هو صيغة المصدر؟

هو فعل في شكله الأساسي بدون تصريف (او الشكل الأساسي للفعل) ولا يتم تغيير الفعل بعد كلمة **to** - مثال: **أن يلعب to play**

نستخدم صيغة المصدر لتوضيح **سبب** حدوث الفعل أو الحدث

Subject/ Pronouns	Action	to	Base form of verb	The rest of the sentence
الفاعل	الفعل + المفعول به	ل	الفعل بدون إضافة	بقية الجملة
I	watched TV	to	learn	about the world.
You				
We				
They				
He				
She				
It				
Name (Sarah/ Ali)				

• مثال الجملة في الجدول: أنا شاهدت التلفاز **لأتعلم** عن العالم.

I went to the restaurant **to eat** breakfast.

الشيء الذي فعلته

لماذا أو سبب القيام
بذلك الشيء

Examples (أمثلة على استخدام صيغة المصدر):

- I watch the news **to learn** about what's happening.
- We bought a cake **to celebrate** my birthday.
- I opened my iPad **to watch** my favourite Netflix show.

Who and which ضمائر الوصل

- ضمائر الوصل تُضيف معلومات عن أي اسم في الجملة الرئيسية
- تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط الجمل بعضها ببعض
- استخدم ضمير الوصل **who** للناس.
- استخدم ضمير الوصل **which** للأشياء والحيوانات.

This is the girl. ~~The girl~~ called me.

This is the girl **who** called me.

مثال: نحذف كلمة the girl (الاسم) من الجملة الثانية و نضع بدلا منها who ثم نضع الجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة

This is a book. ~~The book~~ is for English.

This is a book **which** is for English.

مثال: نحذف كلمة the book (الجماد) من الجملة الثانية و نضع بدلا منها which ثم نضع الجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة

When (عندما)

We use when as a conjunction meaning 'at the time that'

نحن نستخدم (عندما) للربط بين جملتين و نعني بالتعبير "في ذلك الوقت".

الحديث عن الماضي:

When I was five, I couldn't run.

عندما كنت خمس سنوات، لم أستطيع أن أركض.

I couldn't run, **when** I was five,

لم أستطيع أن أركض، **عندما** كنت خمس سنوات.

ضمائر المفعول به Object pronouns

وهي الضمائر التي تستخدم في اللغة الإنجليزية لتتوب أو تحل محل الأسماء التي تعمل كمفعول مباشر أو غير مباشر في الجملة.

Subject	Verb	Object Pronouns
I	eat	me
You		you
We		us
They	play	them
He	jump	him
She	read	her
It		it

Object Pronouns		
subject	verb	object
John	eats	pizza.
↓		↓
He	eats	it.

subject	verb	object
The dog	bites	a man.
↓		↓
It	bites	him.

مهم: عدم استخدام ضمائر المفعول به في بداية الجملة

المعنى:

Objective Pronoun	ضمير مفعول	الاستخدام
me	(نى) يخبرني / يحبني / يعطيني...	المفرد المتكلم (ياء المتكلم)
you	(ك) يخبرك / يحبك / يعطيك...	المفرد المُخاطَب (كاف المخاطبة)
him	(ه) يخبره / يحبه / يعطيه...	المفرد الغائب (هاء الغيبة للمذكر)
her	(ها) يخبرها / يحبها / يعطيها...	المفرد الغائب (هاء الغيبة للمؤنث)
it	(ها) قراءتها / كتبها / اصلحتها...	المفرد (هاء الغيبة لغير العاقل)
us	(نا) يخبرنا / يحبنا / يعطينا...	الجمع المتكلم (نا الفاعلين)
You	(كم) يخبركم / يحبكم / يعطيكم...	الجمع المُخاطَب
them	(هم) يخبرهم / يحبهم / يعطيهم...	الجمع الغائب للعاقل وغير العاقل

Past Simple

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

1. للأفعال الغير شاذة :

listen → listen ^{ed}	watch → watch ^{ed}	نضيف (ed) للحصول على التصريف الثاني مثل:
love → love ^d	dance → dance ^d	نضيف فقط (d) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (e) مثل:
study → stud ^{ied}	carry → carr ^{ied}	إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف ساكن نحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ied) مثل:
stay → stay ^{ed}	play → play ^{ed}	إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف متحرك (a,e,i,o,u) نضيف فقط (ed) مثل

2. توجد بعض الأفعال لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة ولهذا يطلق عليهم (الأفعال الشاذة) تتغير في التصريف الثاني:

Present الحاضر	Past الماضي
go	went
see	saw
find	found
buy	bought

Present الحاضر	Past الماضي
is	was
are	were
do/does	did
has/have	had

3. الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الماضي البسيط:

yesterday	last week	last month
last year	years ago	two months ago
once	in the past	in 2010

الحاضر البسيط Present Simple

We use the **present simple** for things we do **many times** or **all the time**.

زمن المضارع البسيط هو الزمن الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن فعل أو حدث معين يحدث بشكل متكرر.

Subject	Adverbs of frequency	Verb	Object (The rest of the sentence)
الفاعل	ظروف التكرار	الفعل	المفعول به
I	always usually often sometimes rarely never	play	Roblox.
You			
We			
They			
He		(+s / es)	
She			
It			
Sara/Ali (Name)			
		plays	

- يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط في اللغة الإنجليزية من **الفعل** في صورته الأساسية وإضافة حرف (S) أو بدون (S)
- يضاف حرف الـ (S) إلى **الفعل** في زمن المضارع البسيط إذا كان الضمير (he, she, it) أو اسم مفرد
- ويضاف (es) إلى **الفعل** في زمن المضارع البسيط إذا كانت تنتهي الكلمة بإحدى النهايات التالية (ch, o, ss, zz, x, sh)
- امثلة: teaches**es**, wash**es**, go**es**, pass**es**, mix**es**, buzz**es**

Examples (امثلة على جمل في المضارع البسيط):

- We **always** listen to the Holy Quran.
- They **sometimes** do homework.
- He **rarely** play**s** football.
- Sara **often** wash**es** her clothes on Sunday.

Present Continuous الحاضر المستمر

We use the **present continuous** for things you are doing **at the time of speaking** and that are **not yet finished**.

زمن المضارع المستمر في اللغة الإنجليزية هو الزمن الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن فعل أو حدث معين يحدث الآن أي أنه يحدث في وقت الكلام وربما ينتهي في المستقبل القريب.

Subject	Verb to be	Verb+ing	Object	Time Marker
الفاعل	فعل الكون	الفعل	المفعول به	الزمن
I	am	eating	a salad	now right now today tonight at the moment
You	are			
We				
They				
He	is			
She				
It				
Sara/Ali (Name)				

• يتكون زمن المضارع المستمر في اللغة الإنجليزية من **الفعل** في صورته الأساسية وإضافة **(ing)**

• هنالك كلمات زمنية توضح انه الجملة في زمن المضارع المستمر
(now, right now, today, tonight, at the moment)

Examples (امثلة على جمل في المضارع البسيط):

- I **am play**ing football **at the moment**.
- We **are listen**ing to the Holy Quran **now**.
- They **are do**ing their homework **right now**.
- Sara **is mix**ing the ingredients to make cupcakes **today**.

المضارع التام Present Perfect

- نستخدم زمن المضارع التام في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي بشكل عام دون تحديد الزمن غالباً و يكون الأثر مازال موجود بالحاضر.
- يشير المضارع التام إلى حَدَثٍ وَقَعَ قَبْلَ الْوَقْتِ الْحَالِي وَلَكِنَّهُ غَيْرُ مُحَدَّدٍ.
 - يشير المضارع التام لحدث بدء في الماضي ولا يزال صحيح الآن.

Subject	Has/have	Past Participle (VERB)	Object
الفاعل	لدي - حصل	الفعل التصريف الثالث	المفعول به
I	have haven't	swum	in the pool.
You			
We			
They			
He	has hasn't		
She			
It			
Name (Sarah/ Ali)			

- يتم استخدام كلمة **"have"** للفاعل بصيغة الجمع أو للتكلم عن انفسنا (أنا - انتما - نحن - هما)

- يتم استخدام كلمة **"has"** للفاعل بصيغة المفرد (هو، هي، اسم)

يجب استخدام الفعل في التصريف الثالث في هذه الجمل:

- **للأفعال المنتظمة** فقط يجب إضافة في نهايتها (-ed / -d / -ied)
- **للأفعال الغير منتظمة** يجب حفظ تصريفها (امثلة في الكراسة صفحة 92)

Should / Shouldn't

- قاعدة **should** معنى هو ينبغي أن تستخدم الأداة في تقديم النصيحة في اللغة الإنجليزية
- في حالة النفي تصبح (should not) أو باختصار (shouldn't)

	Subject / Pronoun	Should/ Shouldn't	Verb	Object
	الفاعل	يجب / لا يجب	الفعل	المفعول به
	I You We They He She It Name	should	take	medicine.
			wear	a bike helmet.
		shouldn't	eat	too much sweets.
			stay	up very late.

Could / Couldn't

- قاعدة **could** هي الوسيلة للتعبير عن الاستطاعة والتعبير عن المقدرة
- ففي حالة النفي تصبح (could not) أو باختصار (couldn't)
- **Could** فهي دلالة الفعل المساعد **الماضي** لكلمة **Can**

	Subject / Pronoun	Could/ Couldn't	Verb	Object
	الفاعل	استطيع / لا استطيع	الفعل	المفعول به
	I You We They He She It Name	could	run	fast.
			use	the laptop.
		couldn't	speak	Korean
			play	tennis.

ملاحظة مهمة:

الفعل الذي يلي (should/shouldn't) أو (could/couldn't) يكون في المصدر بدون أي إضافة

المستقبل Future Tense

We use the **future tense** to talk about things that will happen later.

الزمن المستقبل البسيط هو زمن يعبر عن حدث في المستقبل. وتستخدم مع الزمن المستقبل البسيط كلمة " will " بمعنى (سوف)

Subject	will / won't	Verb	Object	Time marker
الفاعل	سوف / لن	الفعل	المفعول به	الزمن
I	will	travel	to space	in a month's time.
You				next week.
We				on Monday.
They				this evening.
He				tomorrow.
She				soon.
It				later.
Name (Sarah/ Ali)	won't			

• تأتي Will كافة الضمائر أو الأسماء يليها الفعل في المصدر بدون أية اضافات

ويكون بهذا الشكل : **الفاعل + will + الفعل في المصدر + تكملة الجملة**

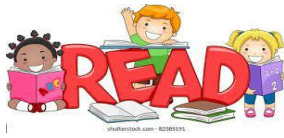
مثال : I will travel to Spain - سأسافر الي أسبانيا

مثال : They will finish cleaning the house before going out

سوف ينتهون من تنظيف المنزل قبل الخروج

Examples (امثلة على جمل في المستقبل البسيط):

- He **will travel** to America.
- Ahmed **will sleep** early.
- Sara **won't go** to school tomorrow.
- Shaza **will visit** her uncle in Egypt



Read and choose the correct answer:

Hollins Farm Campsite

No groups of 4 or more
unless by previous
arrangement

1

- ☐ All campers must reserve a place in advance.
- ☐ Groups bigger than four are not allowed on this site.
- ☐ Groups of more than three should contact the campsite before arriving.

EMAIL

To: Students booked on Oxford trip

Money for Saturday's trip must be
handed in at the school office by
Wednesday lunchtime at the latest or
you will lose your place.

2

- ☐ Those who don't pay punctually won't be able to go to Oxford.
- ☐ There are very few places left on the Oxford trip.
- ☐ This is the last chance for students to register for the Oxford trip.

School sports day

If interested in taking
part, please sign below
but note you are
permitted to enter no
more than two races.

3

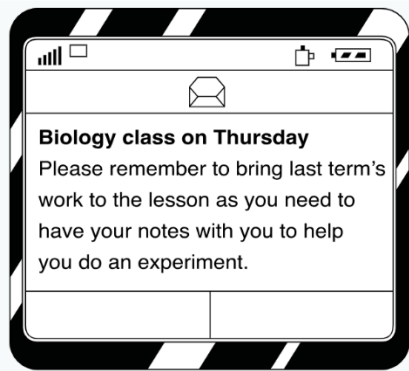
- ☐ You must have signed permission to take part in sports day.
- ☐ You have to limit the number of sports day races you take part in.
- ☐ You need to write your name here to get more information about sports day.

School play

Actors urgently required by director;
previous experience welcome but not
essential as training will be provided
if needed.

4

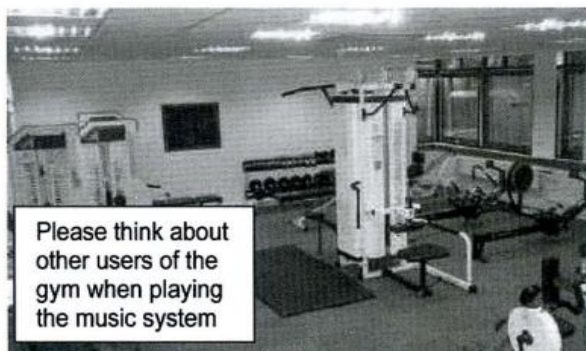
- ☐ It is essential to have more actors even if they haven't acted before.
- ☐ It is important for all actors to have training before being involved in the play.
- ☐ It is necessary to find a new director to train the actors.



5

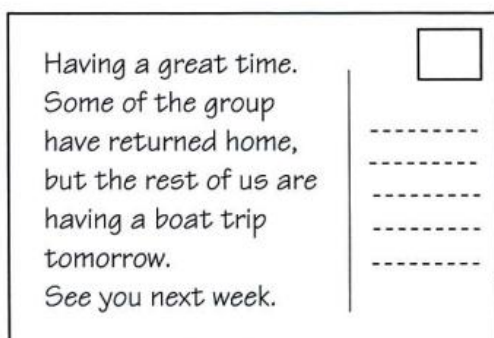
- ☐ Students must write detailed notes on this week's experiment.
- ☐ Students should check that their work last term was done accurately.
- ☐ Students need to look at previous work while doing an experiment.

1



- A** The members of the gym think the music system is very useful.
- B** When using the music system in the gym, please remember to switch it off.
- C** If you put on some music, consider the other people in the gym.

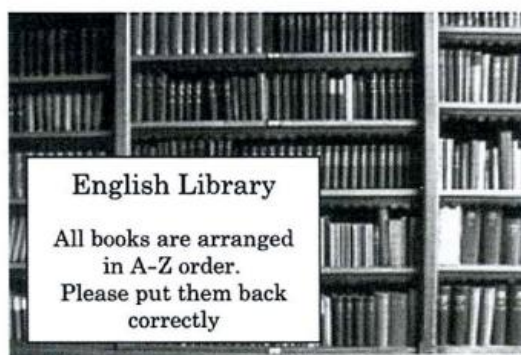
2



The writer is

- A** going home with the rest of the group tomorrow.
- B** going on a boat with members of the group tomorrow.
- C** going out with the whole group tomorrow.

3



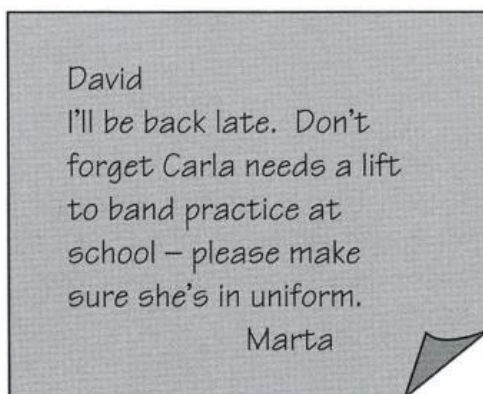
- A** You should return your books to the assistant in the correct order.
- B** The books are easy to find because they are all arranged by level.
- C** You should replace books in the order that you found them.

4



- A Use this button to call hotel staff if you cannot get in.
- B If you cannot lock the door, please contact hotel reception.
- C Press this button to unlock the entrance door.

5



What should David do?

- A He should remind Carla that someone is picking her up for band practice.
- B He should check Carla is dressed properly and take her to band practice.
- C He should make Carla practise before she goes to her school band meeting.

2



- A Ring and tell us if you are satisfied with the service we have delivered.
- B Telephone us if arrangements for collecting goods are not satisfactory.
- C Call us to take the goods back if you are not satisfied with them.

3



- A Ruth has kept to her plan despite the change in the weather.
- B Ruth may not visit the coast if the bad weather continues.
- C Ruth intends to leave the mountains early to visit the coast.

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 **A** in **B** on **C** at **D** from

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

Sweden's Ice Hotel

The village of Jukkasjärvi is **(0)** Swedish Lapland, and winter temperatures there can reach -40°C . But 6,000 holidaymakers **(26)** go there annually, to visit what is probably Europe's most unusual accommodation.

In this hotel you eat, drink, and sleep in rooms made **(27)** ice. If you want, you can **(28)** get married in one. The bar is ice too, and putting hot drinks on it is obviously not **(29)** ! The bedrooms are around -4°C , but fortunately guests are **(30)** with special sleeping bags that will keep **(31)** warm in the coldest of temperatures. **(32)** outdoor clothes can be supplied too, if needed.

The hotel is never more than six months old **(33)** it melts in summer, and **(34)** winter it is rebuilt. Creating the hotel **(35)** 10,000 tonnes of ice, plus 30,000 tonnes of snow.



- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26 | A therefore | B ever | C also | D still |
| 27 | A by | B of | C within | D for |
| 28 | A even | B however | C already | D yet |
| 29 | A supported | B recognised | C recommended | D agreed |
| 30 | A given | B offered | C provided | D delivered |
| 31 | A these | B those | C they | D them |
| 32 | A Suitable | B Convenient | C Acceptable | D Satisfactory |
| 33 | A although | B because | C so | D while |
| 34 | A other | B any | C each | D another |
| 35 | A brings | B puts | C fetches | D takes |

Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 **A** keep

B stay

C hold

D rest

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D
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ZOOS

People began to (0) animals in zoos (26) 3,000 years ago, when the rulers of China opened an enormous zoo called the Gardens of Intelligence. In many of the early zoos, animals (27) taught to perform for the visitors. This no longer (28) and it is accepted that the purpose of zoos is for people to see animals behaving naturally.

Today, most cities have a zoo or wildlife park. However, not (29) approves of zoos. People who think that zoos are a good idea say they (30) us with the opportunity to (31) about the natural world and be close to wild animals. Both of (32) would not be possible (33) zoos. On the other hand, some people disapprove of zoos because they (34) it is wrong to put animals in cages, and argue that in zoos which are not (35) properly, animals live in dirty conditions and eat unsuitable food.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 26 | A above | B over | C more | D beyond |
| 27 | A are | B have | C were | D had |
| 28 | A appears | B becomes | C develops | D happens |
| 29 | A somebody | B everybody | C nobody | D anybody |
| 30 | A produce | B bring | C provide | D make |
| 31 | A discover | B learn | C find | D realise |
| 32 | A that | B what | C whose | D these |
| 33 | A without | B instead | C except | D unless |
| 34 | A hope | B expect | C imagine | D believe |
| 35 | A ordered | B managed | C decided | D aimed |

Activ
Go to



Write an essay in 100-120 words about how a sports' uniforms have changed. Include the following

- A paragraph about how the uniform was in the past.
- A paragraph about how the uniform is today.
- A conclusion.

Before basketball became popular, there were no official uniforms. Players wore their regular clothes without numbers or names. The first basketball uniforms were simple, usually made of cotton, and included shorts and sleeveless tops. In the 1920s, teams started to wear matching uniforms for the first time. By the 1950s, uniforms began to include numbers to identify players. **Basketball uniforms have changed a lot over time.**

Today, basketball uniforms look very different. Players wear shorts, jerseys with numbers, and team names. The fabric is lightweight, which helps players stay cool while they play. Each team has its own colors, but white is still common for many teams. For example, the Los Angeles Lakers wear purple and gold jerseys.

In the future, these uniforms will likely change, too. Players want uniforms that are comfortable and stylish.

Long ago, there were no official uniforms for football. Players used to wear regular clothes without numbers or names. **The first football uniforms** were very simple and made of cotton and wool. **In the 1920,** teams started wearing matching uniforms for the first time. **By the 1950s,** uniforms began to have numbers.

Today, football uniforms look very different. Players wear shorts, jerseys with numbers, and team names. The fabric is light-weight to help players stay cool all the time . Each team wear their own colour with the colours of their national flag being most common. For example, the Bahraini national football team wear red and white.

In the future, football uniforms will change. Players want uniforms that are practical and fashionable.

Write an article in 100-120 words about some upcycling ideas. Include the following:

- **A sentence that describes the idea.**
- **At least 3-5 examples to support your ideas.**
- **A concluding sentence.**

Upcycling is wonderful. It is turning old things to new useful things.

You can find a lot of ideas on the internet. For example, we can turn a can to a pencil case. Another example is to turn your old jeans into a bag. Also, you can turn old dresses into lovely cushions. Moreover, you can make new picture frames from old wooden sticks. In addition, you can use old shoe boxes as jewelry box.

Upcycling is a wonderful chance to make use of old things rather than throwing them away as waste.

Upcycling is amazing. It means the activity of turning old or used things into new objects. Joining things to make new useful things is a very popular activity nowadays.

People share a lot of amazing ideas about upcycling on the internet. For example, You can use your old jeans and T-shirts **to make** a bag. Another example is to use cans **as** holders for pens and pencils. Also, you can use a light bulb **as** a fishbowl. Moreover, you can use old Lego **to make** a funny key hanger. In addition, you can **make** stylish shelves of old books.

Upcycling is a wonderful way to make use of old things, rather than throwing them as waste.

Upcycling is really wonderful. It means the activity of turning old or used things and trash into new items. Combining things to make new useful things is a very popular activity nowadays.

People share a lot of amazing ideas about upcycling on the internet. For example, You can use coloured car tires as plant pots or swings. Another example is to use damaged wooden products to make toys for children or even a small coffee table for the reading corner at home. Party dresses can turn into fancy cushions for the living room. Some upcycling ideas are more unusual, such as turning a small frying pan into a bird feeder. You just need to fix it in a cage, and surely you need some seeds for the birds.

There are so many amazing ideas to do with our old things and junk. It is an opportunity to make use of them, not to dispose of them as waste. Let's keep earth clean.

Festivals are special events that people celebrate together.

Write an account of a festival or celebration from your culture covering not less than three details or examples. Your writing should include the following:

- **(Paragraph 1): Introduction**
- **(Paragraph 2): Body**
- **(Paragraph 3): Conclusion**

Mother's Day is a special celebration for mothers around the world. In Bahrain, people celebrate it on the 21st of March. I think it is one of the most celebrated events around the world.

In Bahrain, Families give gifts and flowers to their mothers to show their love. In the United States, people celebrate by taking their mothers out to dinner or having picnics. In Mexico, families celebrate with a big party, singing songs and sharing delicious food. In the UK, it is called Mothering Sunday, and children often bring gifts or bake cakes for their moms.

There are a lot of ways that we can celebrate our mothers, but the love we have is the same everywhere, making this day very special.

Eid Al Fitr is a special day. It is celebrated by Muslims all over the world at the end of Ramadan. This day is very important for people who fast during Ramadan.

In Bahrain, people celebrate Eid Al Fitr every year. They wear new clothes and visit their family. Families come together to enjoy the day. The holiday lasts for three days. On the first day, people go to the mosque in the morning to pray and thank Allah. People also help each other and give money to the poor. In Oman, Eid Al Fitr is also a holiday. People wear new clothes and pray in open spaces in the morning. They also enjoy eating special sweets. In Morocco, people decorate their homes and make Eid sweets. Women also decorate their hands with henna.

In the Islamic world, people celebrate Eid Al Fitr in different ways, but they all feel happy and share joy.

National day is a special day. It is celebrated around most countries in the world. Each country has there own special day every year.

In Bahrain, people celebrate National day every year. Bahraini people wear red and white clothes or national clothes. They put red and white decoration at the road. It is a public holiday for two days. Bahraini people eat traditional food like halwa, Khanfaroosh, Balaleet. In Oman, National day is also a public holiday and Omani people wear special clothes like mikhwar. Omani people eat special Omani Halwa and Maho. In Qatar boys wear Thob, Gita and Eiga. Girls wear new dresses. Qatari people eat traditional like Jabati and Karak. Also, they have public holiday

All around the world, people celebrate National day in different ways, but they all feel happy and share joy.

Telling others about a product helps them know more about it and decide whether to buy it or not.

Write an email to your friend in which you review a product you have used. Use adjectives in describing the product to help your friend understand your opinion. Your email must include the following:

(Write between 100-120 words)

- **(Paragraph 1): greetings and introduction**
- **(Paragraph 2): Describe the product - Give examples of what you like and don't like about it.**
- **(Paragraph 3): Closing the email and overall opinion with reasons**

Hi Tala,

I hope you're doing great! I wanted to tell you about the Sony **headphones** I've been using lately. I know you're thinking of buying new ones, so I thought my review might help you.

The headphones are really comfortable to wear, even for a long time. The sound quality is clear and powerful. I love listening to music with them because the bass is deep, and the noise-canceling feature is amazing. When I wear them, I can't hear anything else, which is perfect when I'm studying or traveling. One thing I don't like is that the headphones are a bit heavy, and after a few hours, they feel a little tight. Also, they are a bit expensive, but I think the quality makes up for the price.

Overall, I really like these Sony headphones. They sound great, they look cool, and they work really well. I would recommend them if you want good sound and don't mind spending a bit more money.

Let me know if you want to try them out sometime!

Take care,
Tamara



Write a review in 100-120 words to describe a product. Include the following:

- **What the product is.**
- **What you like about it. (Good/ Positive points)**
- **What you don't like about it. (Bad/ Negative points)**
- **Your opinion about it.**

The XYZ Smartphone is a popular choice for many people, and I recently tried it out. Here's what I think about it.

First, let's look at the good points. The camera takes amazing photos with bright colors, which is great for anyone who loves photography. The battery lasts a long time, so I don't have to worry about charging it during the day. Also, the phone is easy to use, making it perfect for both new and experienced users.

However, there are some negative points. The phone feels a bit heavy when I hold it for a long time, which can be uncomfortable. The price is also quite high compared to other smartphones, so it might not be the best choice for everyone. Also, the storage is limited, so I might need to buy extra space.

All in all, I would give the XYZ Smartphone 4 out of 5 stars. It has great features, but the weight and price could be better. Overall, it's a good choice for anyone looking for a good smartphone.



Do you like photography? Snapchat is a wonderful application that you can download and use on your mobile phone.

Snapchat has positive points. Firstly, it is free and fast. Secondly, it has many beautiful filters. Also, you can add text and music if you like. Moreover, you can watch the news and what people post.

However, there are some things that I don't like about snapchat. First of all, it can be dangerous for stalking and cyberbullying. Secondly, some content is not appropriate or good to watch and it can't be used without internet.

All in all, I will give snapchat 8 out of 10 because it is overall a great app, but it only works with the Internet.

