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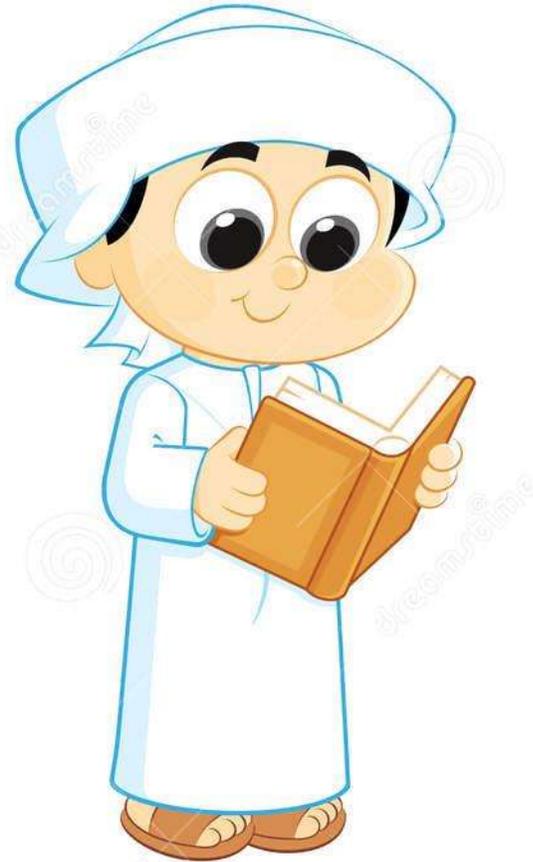
* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف السابع اضغط هنا

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Reading Exam Guidance

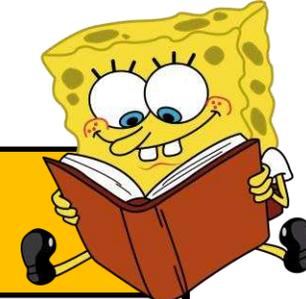


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Objectives



- I will learn *how* the reading exam will be structured
- I will know how to get a good reading score



What is the exam?	Reading Exam
When is the exam? 	11:10am on Thursday 4 th June 2020
Where is the exam?	
How is the exam structured?	It has FIFTEEN questions
What will it test me on?	Week 1 to Week 8 topics
How can I get a good score?	By following this reading guidance.

G5 General / G6 Access / G6 General / G7 Access		NELCF Alignment: En3.1-3.2		Domain: Reading
Section	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions / Marks	Construct Limits
Part 1	Multiple choice questions – Students choose the correct answer A, B, or C.	<p>En.3.R.CS.1 Read and understand the overall meaning of simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>En.3.R.CS.3 Read and identify specific information in simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>Texts and questions may relate to lexical areas as per the T3 IP.</p>	5 questions, 1 mark each	<p>Texts are simple and on familiar topics.</p> <p>Texts to combine thematic areas as per the IP.</p> <p>One text to be personal, others to be formal. Texts may be descriptive, explanatory or discursive.</p> <p>Each section to approximate 150 words (up to 10% either way)</p>
Part 2		<p>En.3.R.CS.1 Read and understand the overall meaning of simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>En.3.R.CS.3 Read and identify some details in simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>Texts and questions may relate to grammatical areas as per the T3 IP.</p>	5 questions, 1 mark each	
Part 3		<p>En.3.R.CS.1 Read and understand the overall meaning of simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>En.3.R.CS.2 Read and identify specific information in simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>En.3.R.CS.3 Read and identify some details in simple texts on familiar topics.</p> <p>Texts and questions may relate to functional point areas as per the T3 IP.</p>	5 questions, 1 mark each	

Important Reading Exam Notes...

**It only has
multiple
choice
questions**

**Each section
has
approximately
150 words**

**It has 15
questions in
total
(5 questions
per part)**

**The exam has
three parts**

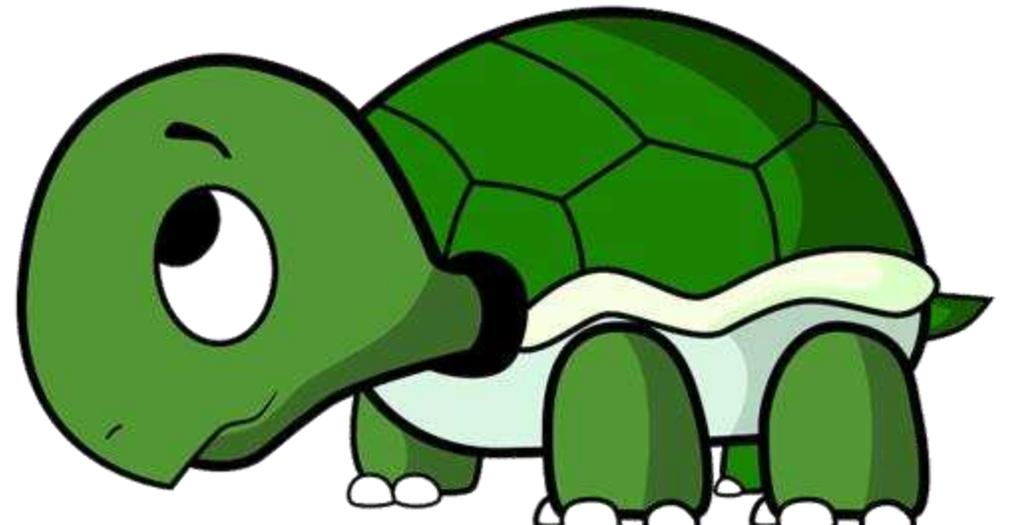
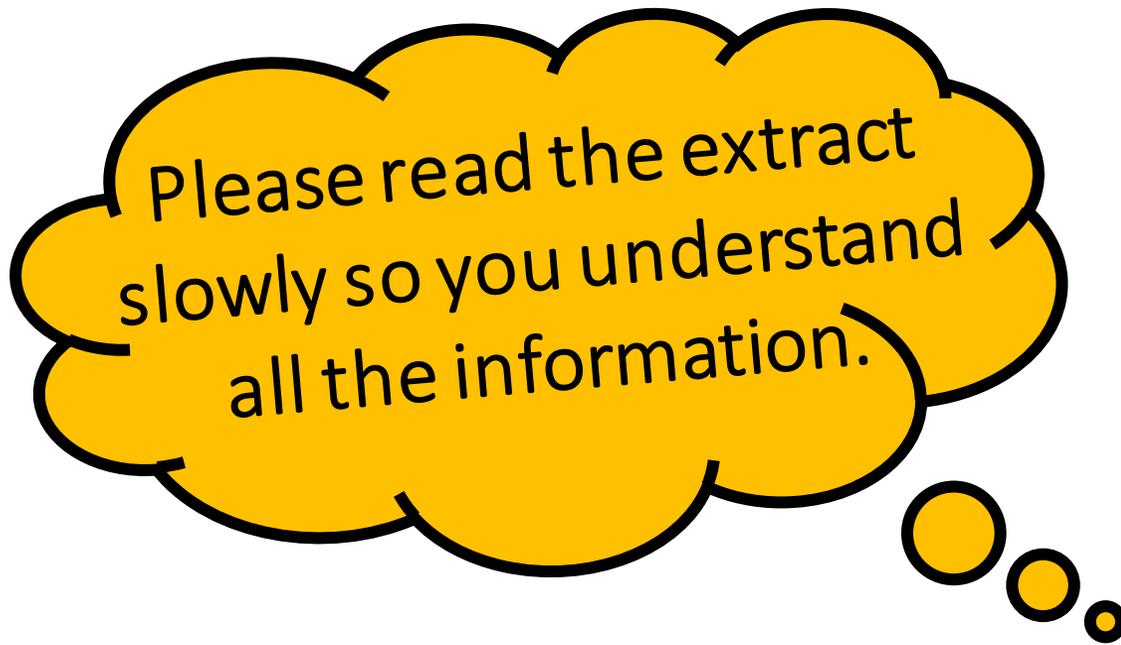
**The topics of
the extracts will
be based on
Term 3 units.**

**One text will
be personal.
The other 2
will be formal**

Read the extract

Reading the extract slowly will help you understand what it is about.

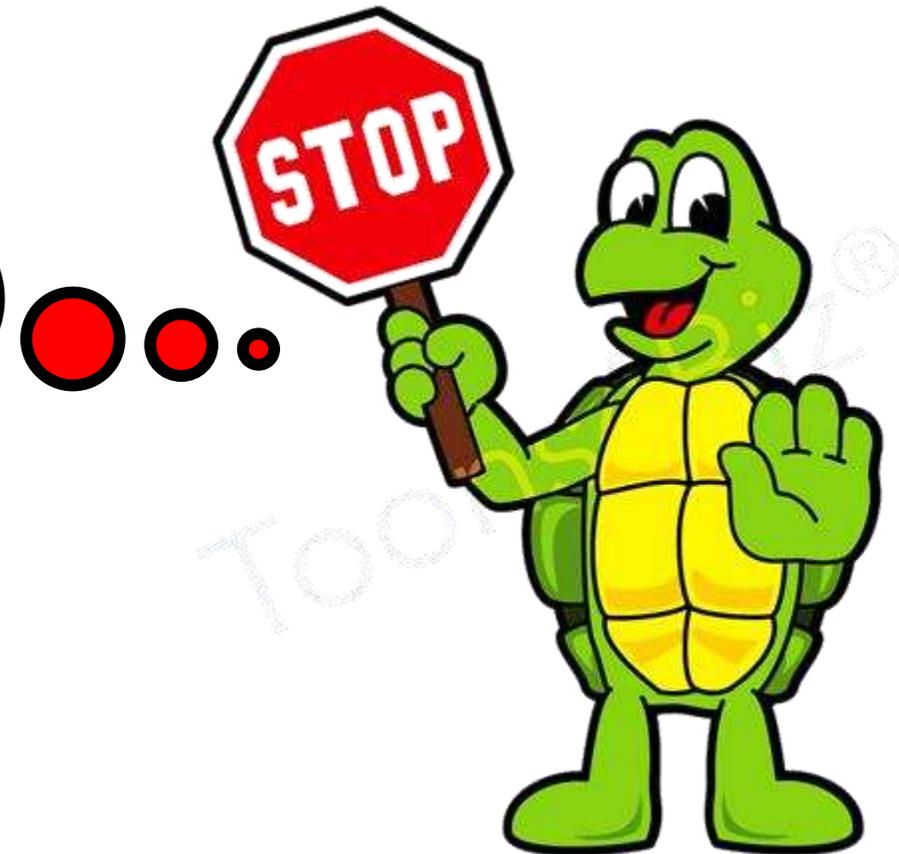
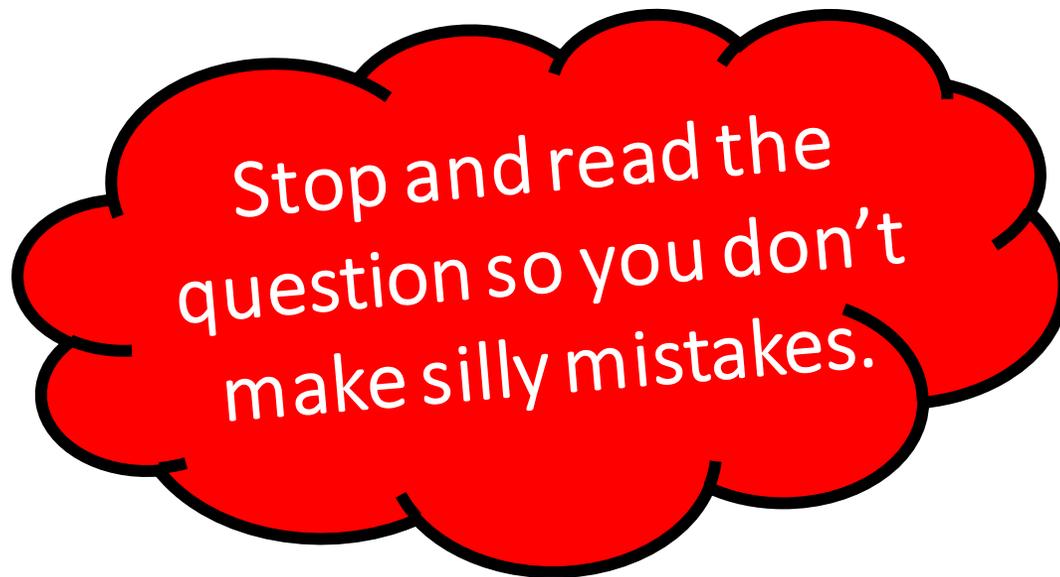
Read the extract **carefully** so you know the information it gives you.



Read the question

Reading the question properly will help you avoid silly mistakes.

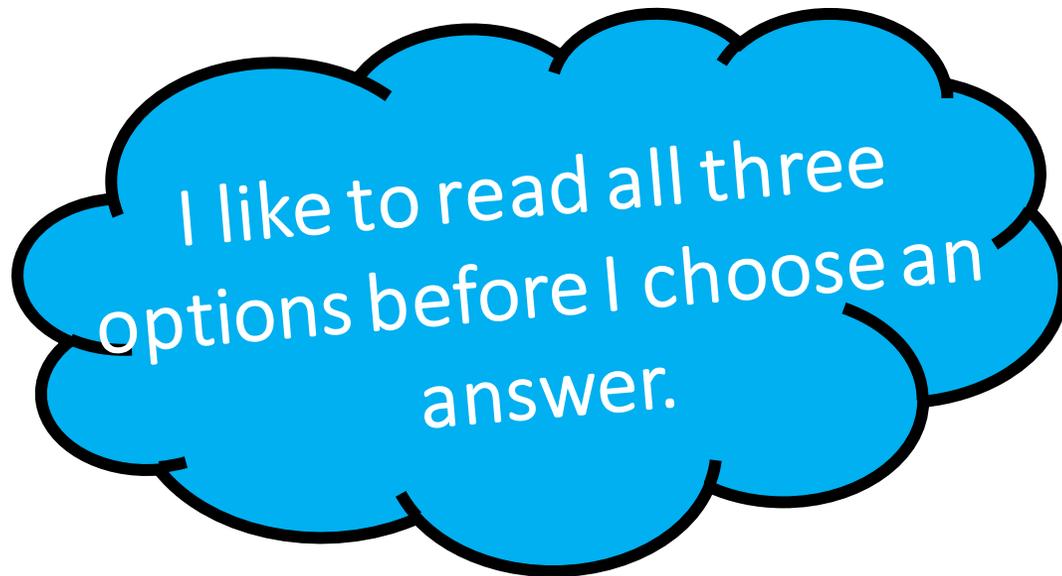
Read the question **carefully** so you know exactly what it is asking you.



Read every option

Reading every option is important because it is a multiple choice exam

Read the options **one by one** so you can cancel out the silly answers.



Skim and scan

You will save time with the questions by scanning the text for key words:

Skimming the text for key words will help you find where the answer is.

I like to scan the text to find the same key word in the question to save time.



Read between the lines

Sometimes, you have to read between the lines for the hidden meaning:

If you cannot find the exact answer from the options in the extract, find the option that is the closest in meaning.

If the words in the options aren't the same as the question, I find the one that means the same thing!

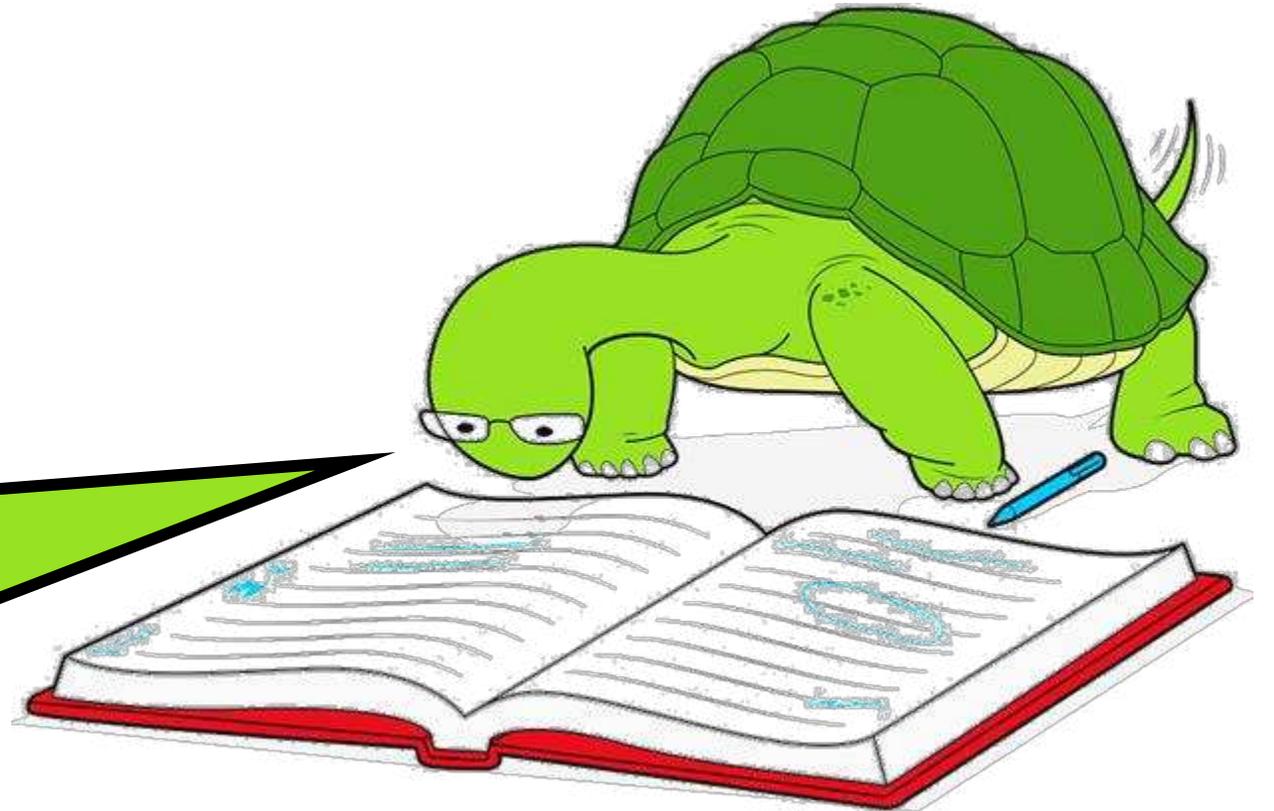


Use the context

You will not understand every word but reading between the lines helps:

If you find a word you don't understand, read the sentences around it and make an educated guess.

If I don't understand what a word means, I try to work out what the words around it mean to guess the meaning!



Let's do some practice reading questions...



What might an exam section look like?

A: Clocks in the past

The Egyptians used to use the pyramid and tall buildings to help them tell the time by using the shadow. This would be impossible to carry so they discovered the sundial in 1300BC. A sundial used the shadow that the sun creates to show the time. The sundial is similar to the hour hand on the clock. To see what time it was, people would find the shadow and wherever the shadow was, this told them what time it was. The Egyptians discovered that sundials were only helpful during the day because at night, there was no shadow. This is why the water clock was made because it worked even at night. Next, the candle clock was invented, then the hourglass.

B: Clocks in the present

We use mechanical clocks that were inspired by Galileo, who was 17, in 1581. The biggest problem that scientists had was inventing a clock which had a wheel that was smaller than a room that could turn at the same speed as Earth. Now, we use clocks that tell us how far the Earth has turned.

- 1) The Egyptians used the _____ to help them tell the time by using the shadow.
- hourglass
 - mechanical clocks
 - pyramids

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The Egyptians used to use the pyramid and tall buildings to help them tell the time by using the shadow. This would be impossible to carry so they discovered the sundial in 1300BC. A sundial used the shadow that the sun creates to show the time. The sundial is similar to the hour hand on the clock. To see what time it was, people would find the shadow and wherever the shadow was, this told them what time it was. The Egyptians discovered that sundials were only helpful during the day because at night, there was no shadow. This is why the water clock was made because it worked even at night. Next, the candle clock was invented, then the hourglass.

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 - b. mechanical clocks
 - c. pyramids

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- 2)The sundial was discovered _____
- a. in 1300BC
 - b. In 1581
 - c. yesterday

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- 3)The water clock was made because _____
- a. they had lots of water
 - b. it would be impossible to carry
 - c. it would not only be useful during the day

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The Egyptians used to use the pyramid and tall buildings to help them tell the time by using the shadow. This would be impossible to carry so they discovered the sundial in 1300BC. A sundial used the shadow that the sun creates to show the time. The sundial is similar to the hour hand on the clock. To see what time it was, people would find the shadow and wherever the shadow was, this told them what time it was. The Egyptians discovered that sundials were only helpful during the day because at night, there was no shadow. This is why the water clock was made because it worked even at night. Next, the candle clock was invented, then the hourglass.

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4)After the candle clock, the _____ was invented.

- a. sundial
- b. hourglass
- c. Candle clock

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The Egyptians used to use the pyramid and tall buildings to help them tell the time by using the shadow. This would be impossible to carry so they discovered the sundial in 1300BC. A sundial used the shadow that the sun creates to show the time. The sundial is similar to the hour hand on the clock. To see what time it was, people would find the shadow and wherever the shadow was, this told them what time it was. The Egyptians discovered that sundials were only helpful during the day because at night, there was no shadow. This is why the water clock was made because it worked even at night. Next, the candle clock was invented, then the hourglass.

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- 5) Scientists struggled inventing clocks because they had to invent a _____
- wheel that was smaller than a room
 - scientist
 - clock that could do everything

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The Egyptians used to use the pyramid and tall buildings to help them tell the time by using the shadow. This would be impossible to carry so they discovered the sundial in 1300BC. A sundial used the shadow that the sun creates to show the time. The sundial is similar to the hour hand on the clock. To see what time it was, people would find the shadow and wherever the shadow was, this told them what time it was. The Egyptians discovered that sundials were only helpful during the day because at night, there was no shadow. This is why the water clock was made because it worked even at night. Next, the candle clock was invented, then the hourglass.

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5) Scientists struggled inventing clocks because they had to invent a _____

- a. wheel that was smaller than a room
- b. scientist
- c. clock that could do everything

Tips from students



Read the tips from students to help you understand how to get a good reading score.

Read the question carefully.

Read the extract two times:

- 1) Read the extract**
- 2) Read the question and then read the extract whilst looking for the answer**

Use your laptop so you can read the extract properly.

Read the sentences loudly if this helps you understand it.

If you don't know what any word means, read around the word to help you understand it properly.

Find the key words in the question.

Quickly answer the questions within the time limit set

Check every answer before you submit it because you can't go back to change it in this online exam.



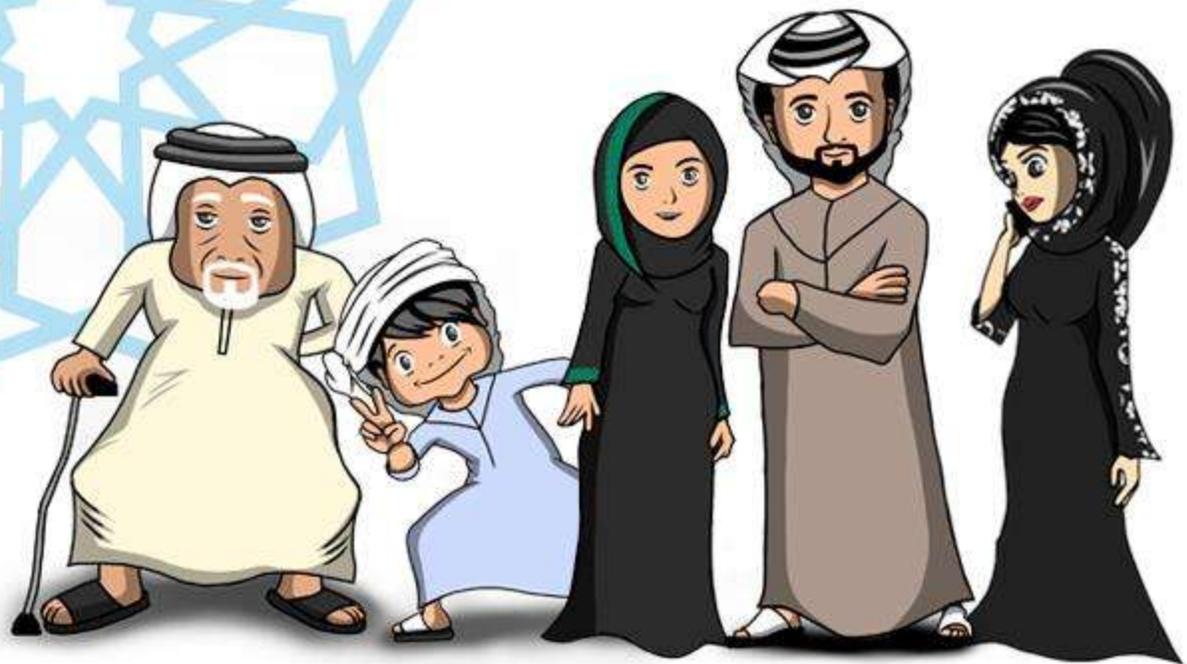
How much do you know
about the reading exam?

A prayer for exams...

اللَّهُمَّ لَا سَهْلَ إِلَّا مَا جَعَلْتَهُ سَهْلًا،
وَأَنْتَ تَجْعَلُ الْحَزْنَ إِذَا شِئْتَ سَهْلًا

Allahumma la sahla illa ma ja'altahu sahla,
wa 'anta taj-alul hazna idha shi'ta sahla

O Allah! There is nothing easy except
what You make easy, and You make the
difficult easy if it be Your Will



Good luck!