

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف مراجعة امتحان كتاب جنرال

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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# **EOT 1 EXAM**

## **REVIEW**


*Grade 8 BTS*

# What will the exam look like?

The English Exam will be 90 minutes long. It will have **four parts**.

## Part 1: Reading

You will read a text and answer 6 multiple choice questions.



My name is Henry. I am a hedgehog. I have sharp spines all over my back. I can curl up into a ball. I can climb trees and I can swim in the water. I like eating beetles and digging for earthworms. I use my sense of smell to find food. I sleep under rocks and in the tall grass. I have short legs and a short tail. I do not like the winter. It is too cold for me so I have to hibernate. This means that I curl up into a ball and go to sleep. After a few months I wake up and I am very hungry!

Answer the questions below.

1. What is Henry?	2. What does Henry like to eat?
a A worm	a Fish and chips
b A beetle	b Sandwiches and crisps
c A hedgehog	c Beetles and earthworms
d A snail	d Peas and carrots

## Part 2: Reading

You will read **ANOTHER** text and answer 6 multiple choice questions.

Answer the questions 1 – 5 according to the text below.

My name is Clara. I am a student. I get up at 7.30 and I wash my face. I don't have shower every morning. I have breakfast at 7.45 with my brother. He is also a student and he goes to school with me. We go to school at 8.15 by car. The lessons start at 8.30. We have got eight lessons every day. I have lunch at 12.30 with my classmates. After school, I go home with my brother. My brother always wants to play with me but I often feel tired and I don't want to play. I watch TV about thirty minutes and then I do my homework. I always want to finish my homework before dinner. I like having dinner with my family.

My brother usually doesn't have much homework. He plays with his toys. He doesn't like watching TV. He usually watches cartoons on my mother's laptop.

My favourite lesson is English. I learn a lot of new words in English lessons. I think it is very exciting to speak another language.

1. How many lessons does Clara have a day?

A) six	B) seven
C) eight	D) nine

## Part 3: MAZE Assessment

Read a text with missing words. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

The play *Memories of the Past* was written and first produced 1 (in / at / over) 2015. Falling within the drama 2 (writing / type / genre), it 3 (is / should / had) Albert Johnson's second production. I attended the 4 (starting / opening / beginning) night of the 5 (verse / play / stage) in Sydney, Australia when it was performed five years ago.

## Part 4: Writing

You will have a question and bullet points to help you answer the question. You must write 80-100 words.

Write about people's houses in the UAE.

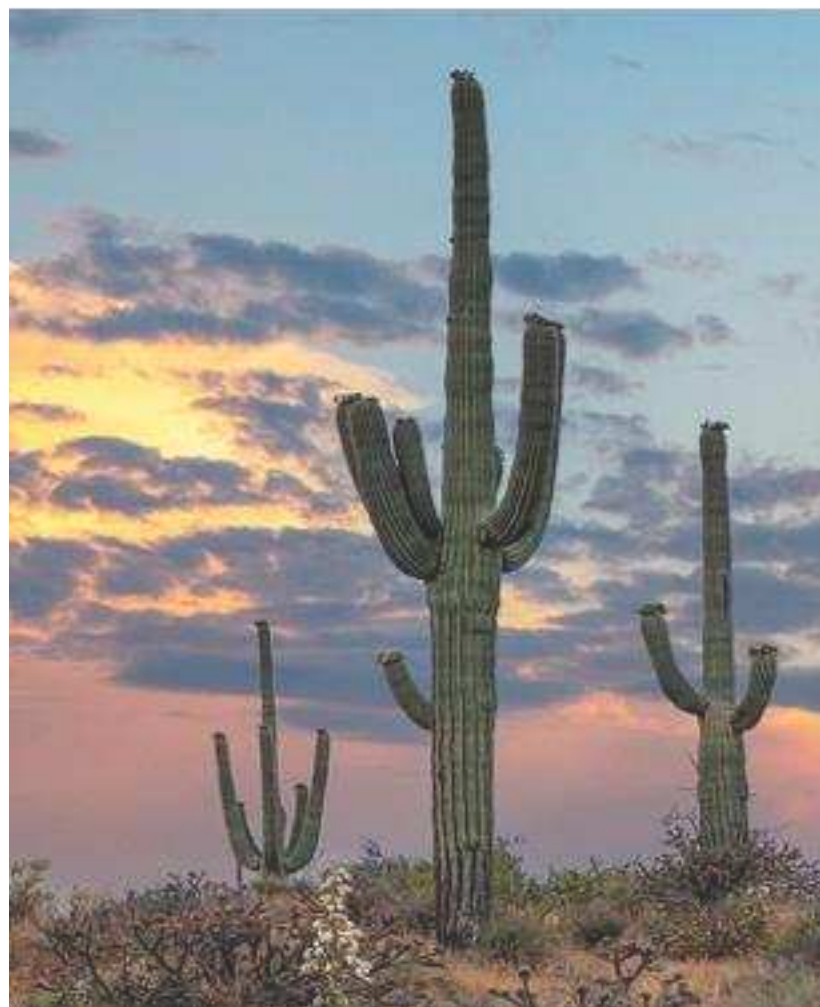
You should include:

- types of houses in the past
- what makes houses comfortable
- how houses will be different in the future

# *Keywords*



word	class	definition	sentence
cacti	noun (plural of cactus)	plants with thick leaves that usually grow in deserts	I like growing cacti in pots at home.



**cacti**

plants with thick leaves that usually grow in deserts

word	class	definition	sentence
lizard	noun	an animal with thick skin, a long tail, and four short legs	Many different types of lizard live in the desert.



**lizard**

an animal with thick skin, a long tail, and four short legs



word	class	definition	sentence
roots	noun	the part of a plant that grows under the ground	The tree's roots grew deep into the ground.



### roots

the part of a plant that grows under the ground

word	class	definition	sentence
rainfall	noun	the amount of rain that falls in a place over a time	The yearly rainfall in the UAE is very low.



## **rainfall**

the amount of rain that falls in a place over a time



word	class	definition	sentence
special	adjective	different to, or better than, other things	The falcon is special because it is the fastest bird in the world.



**special**

different to, or better than, other things

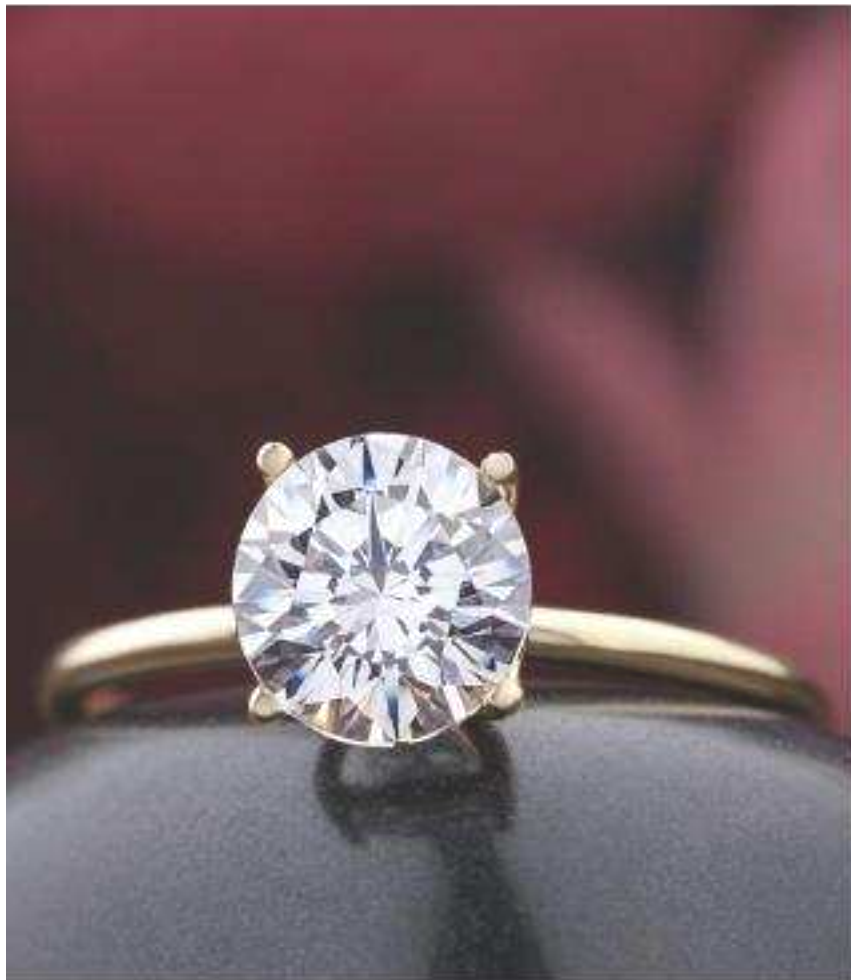
word	class	definition	sentence
store	verb	to put something away to be used in the future	We stored the books until we needed them for the next school year.



**store**

to put something away to be used in the future

word	class	definition	sentence
valuable	adjective	worth a lot of money	A diamond ring is very valuable.



**valuable**

worth a lot of money



word	class	definition	sentence
worried	adjective	feeling scared or nervous about something	She was worried about failing her exam.



**worried**

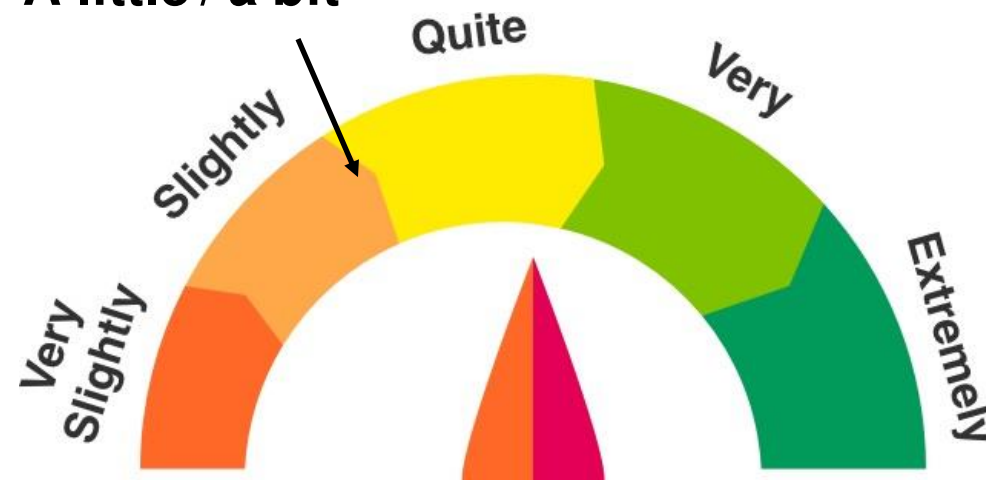
feeling scared or nervous about something

# *Grammar*

# Adverbs of Degree

I <u>absolutely</u> love visiting Abu Dhabi.	
Grammatical structure	Adverbs of degree
Usage	These adverbs are used to show how much or how little something is: very heavy or a little heavy.
Meaning	The example tells us that the person enjoys going to Abu Dhabi very much.
Other examples	The water was <u>too</u> cold. The desert looks <u>so</u> beautiful. A fire is <u>extremely</u> dangerous.

**A little / a bit**



1- These cars are .....fast.

a. very

b. quite



2- I am ..... hungry I would like some salad and milk only.

a. extremely

b. a bit

3- It is ..... important to do the exam on time or you will fail.

a. a bit

b. extremely



4- These books are ..... heavy, but I can carry them by on hand.

a. extremely

b. quite

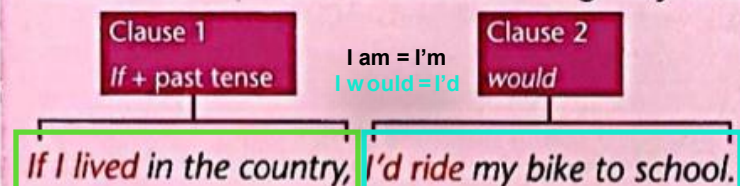


## Second Conditional (if .... would ....)

If I lived in Fujairah, I would go to the beach every day.	
Grammatical structure	Second conditional If + past simple, would + infinitive
Usage	We use the second conditional to talk about things that can happen but are not sure.
Meaning	The person does not live in Fujairah, so they cannot go to the beach every day.
Other examples	If I had time, I would help you. If I were you, I would visit Fujairah. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.

### Use of English: The second conditional

We can use *if* clauses to describe imaginary situations.



You can change the order of the clauses like this:

I'd ride my bike to school if I lived in the country.

Remember that *I'd* is the short form of *I would*.

You make questions and short answers like this:

Would I like to live in the country if I had the chance?  
*I would and I wouldn't.*

Match the beginnings of the sentences to the correct endings, to make logical conditional sentences.

1.	If I were taller,	◆
2.	I'd buy a new computer...	◆
3.	How would you feel if...	◆
4.	If you could visit any country in the world,	◆
5.	He'd be really upset...	◆
6.	I'd marry him tomorrow...	◆
7.	I'd forgive you...	◆
8.	If I didn't feel so ill,	◆

a.	... if I thought he really loved me.
b.	... you lost your job?
c.	... if you apologized.
d.	... I'd come to the party with you.
e.	... if he knew about the theft.
f.	... I wouldn't have to wear high heeled shoes.
g.	... if I had enough money.
h.	... where would you go?

**Complete the statements using Second conditional.**

1. If he ..... (start) early, he ..... (finish) in time.
2. If you ..... (work) harder, you ..... (do) well on the test.
3. If I ..... (be) you, I ..... (accept) that offer.

## Modal Verbs (can, must, could)

It <u>might</u> rain today; it's very cloudy.	
Grammatical structure	Present modals
Usage	A modal verb is a word used to show if it allowed to do something (ability), if we have to do something (obligation) or if we want to ask if we can do something (permission).
Meaning	The clouds in the sky show the possibility of rain, but we cannot be sure that it will definitely rain.
Other examples	I <u>can</u> cook. (Modal of ability) We <u>must</u> go to school tomorrow. (Modal of obligation) <u>Could</u> you please tell me where to find the park? (Modal of permission)

## MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>David can speak three languages.</li> <li>He could speak fluent French when he was 5.</li> </ul>
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can I sit in that chair please?</li> <li>Could I open the window?</li> <li>May I borrow your dictionary?</li> </ul>
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I must memorize all of these rules about tenses.</li> <li>You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.</li> </ul>
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It looks nice, but it might be very expensive.</li> <li>Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.</li> </ul>

**Activity:** use the words can, could or must to complete the sentences.

It's raining heavily. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your own umbrella.

I'm very tall, so I \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

\_\_\_\_\_ I use your phone ?

Tourists \_\_\_\_\_ take their passports with them when they go abroad.



## Verb to Be

# The Verb to Be

## Essential but Tricky

### To Be: Present Tense

I	am	We	are
You	are	You	are
He (Jim)	is	They	are
She (Ann)	is	Jim&Ann	are
It (the city)	is	The cities	are

### To Be: Past Tense

I	was	We	were
You	were	You	were
He, she, it	was	They	were

### To Be: Present Perfect

I	have been	We	have been
You	have been	You	have been
He +	has been	They	have been

## Past Verbs

Regular verbs		
	present	past
Most regular verbs + -ed	check	checked
	open	opened
	play	played
	want	wanted
	rain	rained
	watch	watched
	walk	walked
	visit	visited
Ending in -e: add -d	arrive	arrived
	practise	practised
	like	liked
	close	closed
Ending in consonant+vowel+consonant Double last letter and add -ed	change	changed
	grab	grabbed
	stop	stopped
Ending in -y: "erase" -y and add -ied	travel	travelled
	try	tried
	cry	cried
	study	studied


*Past simple negative*

**REMEMBER!**

*didn't + present*

☒ I didn't *take* the dog for a walk.  
She didn't *practise* for the test

NOT ☐: I didn't *took* the dog for a walk.  
She didn't *practised* for the test.



Irregular verbs	
PRESENT	PAST
be	was/were
bite	bit
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
can	could
come	came
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
learn	learnt
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wake	woke
win	won
write	wrote



## Present simple passive

The classroom is cleaned every day.

### Grammatical structure

Present simple passive  
subject + to be + past  
participle

### Usage

We used the past  
simple passive to talk  
about an action in the  
past that usually  
happens.

### Meaning

The classroom (subject)  
is cleaned (action)  
every day.

### Other examples

The city is visited by  
tourists.  
The dog is walked by  
Salama.  
TV is watched every  
evening.

## The Passive Voice

A passive sentence consist of;

- ✓ The subject
- ✓ The verb to be in the correct tense.
- ✓ The past participle of the verb needed.
- ✓ Sometimes, the agent and/or other complements

Subject + verb + "to be" + Past participle

- The novel **was read** by Mom in one day.
- This film **wasn't liked** by no one.
- The windows **had been broken**.

**A. Complete the sentences using 'is, am, or are' to make passive.**

1. The test \_\_\_\_\_ prepared by the teacher.
2. Water cans \_\_\_\_\_ carried by the attendants.
3. The license \_\_\_\_\_ checked by the police.

5) Rhinos \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) for their horn.

6) Lots of tea \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) in China.

7) Newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all over the world.

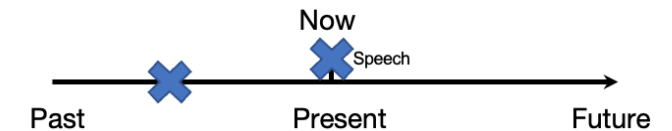
8) The most comfortable clothes \_\_\_\_\_ (make) of cotton.

9) Pizza \_\_\_\_\_ with tomato sauce. (eat)

10) Easter eggs \_\_\_\_\_ with different colors. (decorate)



# Present perfect simple



I have visited Abu Dhabi.

## Grammatical structure

Present perfect simple  
subject + have or has + past participle

## Usage

We use the present perfect simple to talk about an action that happened in the past but the effect is still present.

## Meaning

The subject is saying that she went Abu Dhabi at some time in the past.

## Other examples

Where have you been?  
I haven't finished my homework.  
I have already finished my dinner.

## PRESENT PERFECT – FORM

POSITIVE	I	}	have seen her.
	You		've seen her.
	We		
	They		
	He	}	has seen her.
	She		's seen her.
	It		
NEGATIVE	I	}	have not seen her.
	You		haven't seen her.
	We		
	They		
	He	}	has not seen her.
	She		hasn't seen her.
	It		

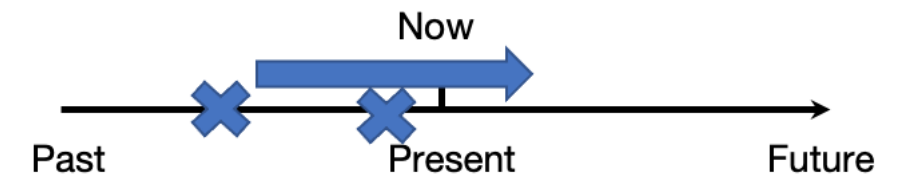
## POSITIVE SENTENCES

- I have studied (study) French.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) octopus.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Scotland.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (read) that book.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for three years.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (know) David for ten years.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here for two weeks.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my keys.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coffee.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train.





# Past continuous



It was getting dark as I left the restaurant.

## Grammatical structure

Past continuous  
subject + to be + verb-ing

## Usage

This example is describing an action that started in the past and was continuing when another event happened.

## Meaning

It was getting dark and was still continuing to get dark when the person left the restaurant.

## Other examples

I was sleeping when the phone rang.  
I was doing my homework when my father came home.  
We were watching the TV when you arrived.

# PAST CONTINUOUS

(PRONOUN + WAS/WERE + VERB-ING)

## AFFIRMATIVE

I **was** playing  
You **were** playing  
He **was** playing  
She **was** playing  
It **was** playing  
We **were** playing  
You **were** playing  
They **were** playing

## NEGATIVE

I **wasn't** playing  
You **weren't** playing  
He **wasn't** playing  
She **wasn't** playing  
It **wasn't** playing  
We **weren't** playing  
You **weren't** playing  
They **weren't** playing

## INTERROGATIVE

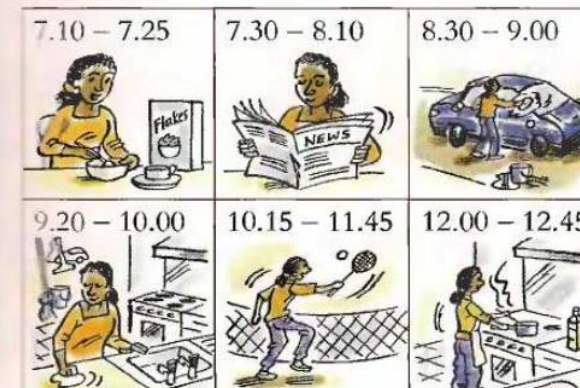
**Was** I playing?  
**Were** you playing?  
**Was** he playing?  
**Was** she playing?  
**Was** it playing?  
**Were** we playing?  
**Were** you playing?  
**Were** they playing?

**Was not = wasn't**  
**Were not = weren't**

## Answers

**Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't**  
**Yes, you were. / No, you weren't**

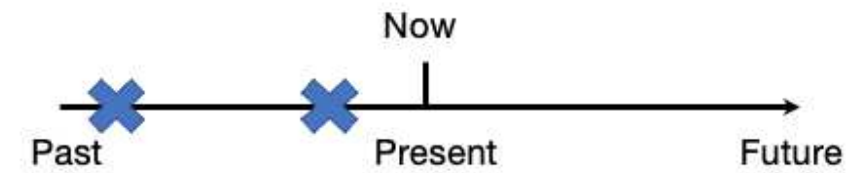
Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- At 8.45 she was washing her car.
- At 10.45 she was reading the news.
- At 8 o'clock she was washing her car.
- At 12.10 she was washing dishes.
- At 7.15 she was washing her car.
- At 9.30 she was washing her car.



# Past Perfect Simple



I had forgotten about my meeting with my teacher yesterday.

## Grammatical structure

Past perfect simple  
subject + had + past participle

## Usage

In this case it is used to describe an action that happened before another action in the past.

## Meaning

The person is explaining that he had planned a meeting with his teacher, but that he forgot to go when the time of the meeting arrived.

## Other examples

Marwa had gone out when I arrived.  
I had finished my homework before I watched TV.  
They hadn't taken their books, so they couldn't study.

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

+

**S + had + past participle + ...**  
She **had finished** the test.

-

**S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...**  
She **hadn't finished** the test.

?

**Had + S + past participle + ...?**  
**Had she finished** the test?

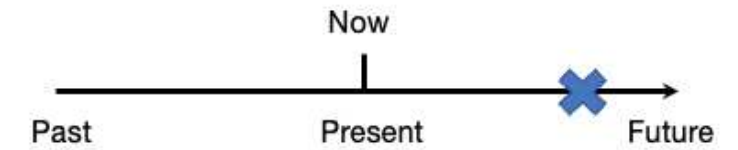
When he arrived, the train had gone.

*had* (or *'d*) + the past participle



- 4.- The postman ..... (come) after I ..... (leave) the office.
- 5.-When the old lady ..... (return) to her flat, she ..... (see) that burglars ..... (break) into.
- 6.-The train ..... (leave) before Helen ..... (arrive) at the station.
- 7.-My grandmother ..... (make) some cheese sandwiches when I ..... (get) home at 5.30
- 8.-After she ..... (study) the lesson, she ..... (do) the exercises.
- 9.- Barbara ..... (forget) that she ..... (not do) any shopping for the weekend.
- 10.- Jack ..... (be) very tired because he ..... (work) until late.
- 11.- Before Henry ..... (come) home, his friend ..... (take)the dog for a walk.
- 12.-By the time Linda ..... (park) her car, her boyfriend ..... (drink) two cups of coffee.

# Future Time (going to)



I'm not going to go to school tomorrow.

## Grammatical structure

Future time (going to)  
subject + to be + going to + infinitive

## Usage

In this example, it is used to talk about an action that will happen in the future.

## Meaning

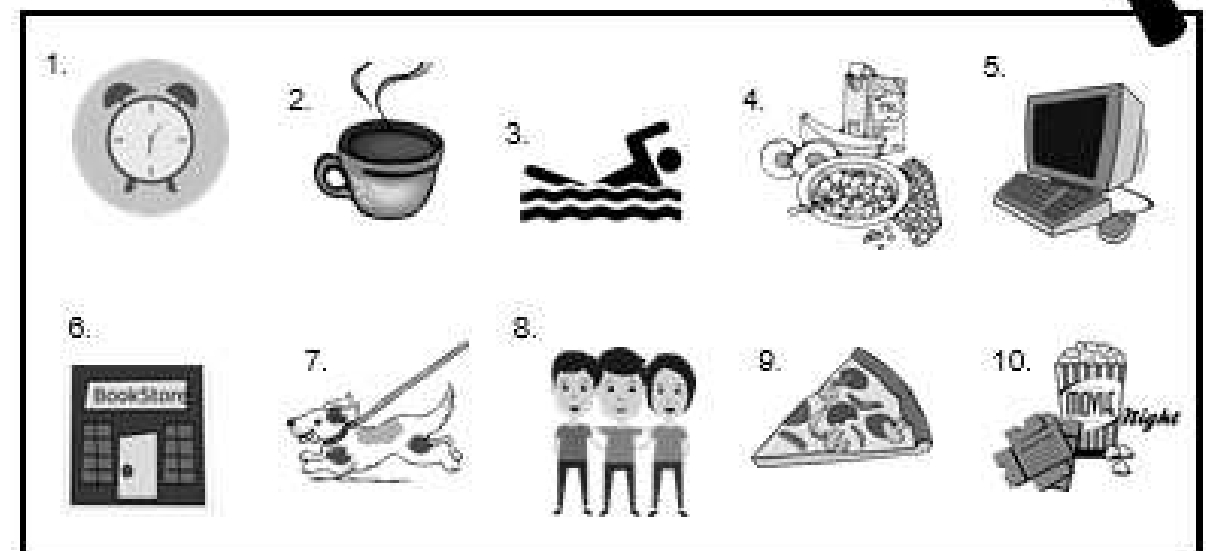
The person is talking about what they are planning to do tomorrow.

## Other examples

It's going to rain tomorrow.  
What are you going to do?  
We were going to meet later but I've had to cancel.

## Affirmative and Negative Statements with 'going to'

I	am	going to	travel.
You	are		
He / She / It	is		
We	are	not going to	
They	are		



1. He's going to get up at six o'clock.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

## Future Time (present continuous)

I am planning a trip to France with my family next year.

### Grammatical structure

Future time (present continuous)  
subject + to be + verb-ing

### Usage

We use present continuous to talk about future plans.

### Meaning

The person is talking about their plans to go to France next year.

### Other examples

I am watching TV this evening.  
I am meeting my teacher tomorrow afternoon.  
I'm not playing football next week.

## Present Continuous

**Subject** + **To Be Verb** + **Verb in "ing" Form**

**She is flying** to London tomorrow!

**She isn't flying** to London tomorrow!

1. We are flying (fly) to Paris on Tuesday evening.
2. No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) on Saturday. I'm staying at home.
3. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football at half past six tomorrow.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (they / have) a meeting on Thursday? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (Sue / go) on holidays in July? No, she \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a dentist on Friday afternoon.
7. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (Ben / have) lunch with Monica?
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (book) the room next Monday.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandmother tomorrow morning.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Samantha tonight?



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## Infinitive Verb Forms (to + infinitive)

I saw her walk away.

### Grammatical structure

Verb forms: infinitives  
verb + infinitive; verb +  
to + infinitive

### Usage

In this case the example is using a bare infinitive. The infinitive 'walk' is used after the verb 'saw'.

### Meaning

The person is saying that another person was moving away from her.

### Other examples

The teacher let us leave early.  
I hope to go to Spain.

### 1 verb + infinitive with to

After some verbs we use an infinitive with *to*:  
*agree, begin, continue, decide, forget, hope, learn, remember, start, try*

*The students **learn to study** online.*

Complete the sentences with verbs from the box in the correct form.

• help • give • take • eat • be • see • sweep • meet

- 1 We expected to see you at school.
- 2 I hope \_\_\_\_\_ a pilot when I grow up.
- 3 Doctors advise \_\_\_\_\_ at least five portions of fruit or vegetables a day.
- 4 You can't refuse \_\_\_\_\_ me today. I helped you yesterday.
- 5 We need to practise \_\_\_\_\_ penalties before the game.
- 6 Did they agree \_\_\_\_\_ us after school?
- 7 Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_ the floor yet?
- 8 They were hot and thirsty so I offered \_\_\_\_\_ them a drink.

*MAZE*

*Assessment*



## Maze Assessment

Read the sentences carefully and fill in the blanks using the correct word. Circle the correct word.

I woke up in the morning and I was 1. \_\_\_\_\_ tired, I couldn't get out of bed! If I can get out of bed, I 2. \_\_\_\_\_ go to school. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ I go to school? I don't think I can. I got up to get 4. \_\_\_\_\_. Then I went downstairs to have breakfast. I 5. \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus when my friend walked over. We 6. \_\_\_\_\_ each other since yesterday.

- 1)     a. a little     b. quite     c. very
- 2)     a. might     b. would     c. can
- 3)     a. Will     b. Could     c. Where
- 4)     a. dress     b. dressing     c. dressed
- 5)     a. waited     b. was waiting     c. wait
- 6)     a. haven't seen     b. seen     c. has seen

## An Interesting Design

Hungarian design student, Eva Valicsek designed the egg carton of the future. It is not

1 (beautifully / **difficult** / nicer) to make. Eva used 2 (**simple** / explore / invention)

materials. It is made of 3 (model / **cardboard** / drawing) and a rubber band. "At the

start, I wanted to 4 (**designer** / **design** / designs) a box for different egg sizes," she

says. She made a lot of 5 (**difficult** / classic / **models**) to find the right design. Then

she made the best design with a rubber band. Eva's carton is easy 6 (**might** / **to make**

/ **may**) and it can 7 (**reuse** / useful / **hold**) both small and large eggs. The rubber band

and the cut-out holes stop the eggs from 8 (**cool** / **moving** / sits). The top is open to

9 (do / **see** / want) the eggs. The egg carton is 10 (**environmentally** / comfortable /

**fun**) friendly because it can be reused many times.

# *Reading*



# Reading Exam Tips

- You will have 2 reading exam texts, each text will have 6 multiple choice questions.
- Read the questions before you start reading the text.
- Look for keywords in the question that will help you find the answer.
- Make sure the answer is from the text!

## Living High in the Sky

Shaikha wants her sister Hessa to hurry up and pack her clothes. However, Hessa is too busy sitting and dreaming about their new apartment, which they are going to move into later today. Hessa is excited to finally move out of the suburbs and live downtown, in the city. Shaikha isn't as happy as Hessa about leaving the suburbs though. It has been quiet and peaceful for her. She thinks the city is going to be too noisy. Although, Hessa reminded her that they will be living in a high-rise apartment on the 80<sup>th</sup> floor, so they won't hear any noise unless they are sitting on the balcony.

They decided to move because Shaikha's father got a new job and the travel time from the suburbs to his new office was too long. He starts his new job next week. Hessa's brother, Majid, is going to be starting university next month too. The university isn't far from their new apartment, so he is happy he will still be able to live at home.

Later that day, they finally arrived at their new apartment. Hessa liked the view of a beautiful skyline. She asked her brother Majid to come and have a look too. Majid could feel the building move and found standing there a little scary. Hessa told him they will get used to it and explained that the building moves since they are so high up! She absolutely loved her new home.

**Shaikha thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. it's much too noisy in the suburbs
- b. the noise level will be high in the city
- c. the suburbs are a more exciting place to live

## Unit 1 Reading Activity

Read the questions and answer from the text. Circle the correct answer.

1. When was the Khan Academy started?
  - a. 2005
  - b. 2006
  - c. 2007
2. Khan Academy wanted to provide \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Cheap education
  - b. Expensive education
  - c. Free education
3. Khan Academy offers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Online tutorials
  - b. Real life classes
  - c. Free books
4. Who is Khan Academy for?
  - a. Teachers who need help
  - b. People with learning difficulties
  - c. Students of all ages
5. What subjects did the text say are available?
  - a. English and Arabic
  - b. Biology and Chemistry
  - c. Physics and Psychology
6. The lessons promise \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 65 languages
  - b. 15 million students
  - c. quality teaching

**THE KHAN ACADEMY** was created by Salman Khan in 2006. The aim of the academy was to provide free education to anyone around the world by using a virtual classroom.

### **LEARNING ONLINE**

The Khan Academy offers online learning by using video tutorials and practice exercises that are especially made for each student. The academy is available to students of all ages. The students are expected to work independently and at their own pace without a teacher. There are over 6500 videos for different subjects like mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics and economics. The online video tutorials have been translated into 65 different languages and students all over the world enjoy them. The lessons promise quality teaching. Today, more than 15 million students a month are using the Khan Academy to learn.



## Unit 2 Reading Activity

Read the questions and answer from the text. Circle the correct answer.

1. What is the text about?
  - a. Malls
  - b. Souqs
  - c. Malls and Souqs
2. Around what percentage of Emiratis visit the shopping mall everyday?
  - a. 20%
  - b. 50%
  - c. 100%
3. What is a souq called in English?
  - a. Mall
  - b. Market
  - c. Musket
4. What style of Jewelry can you find in the Gold Souq?
  - a. Arabian
  - b. Bahraini
  - c. Omani
5. Where are pearls from?
  - a. Yemen
  - b. Bahrain
  - c. Oman

### Shops, Souqs and Spices

Statistics quoted from: [www.gulfnews.com](http://www.gulfnews.com)

A recent survey showed that about six in ten people in the UAE go to a shopping centre at least once a week. They usually buy clothes and other items, eat or have coffee at a restaurant. Around 20% of Emiratis who were surveyed said they go to a shopping mall almost every day. One of Dubai's largest malls claims to have 200 000 shoppers a day!

Dubai shopping malls may provide everything and anything you desire, but there is more to Dubai shopping than you think. The traditional souq, or 'market' in English, is an interesting tourist attraction. The different noises, colours and smells of the souq remind travellers that they are in a foreign country with a rich culture and fascinating history.

#### The Gold Souq

At the Gold Souq in Dubai you can find almost any style of Arabian jewellery you can think of. From delicate Bahraini pearl necklaces to heavy Omani Bedouin bracelets, you are spoiled for choice. It is best to visit in the evening when the lights reflect off the giant golden wedding necklaces in shop windows, making you think you are in Aladdin's sparkling cave.



#### The Spice Souq

Deira's Spice Souq is like a lesson in Arabia's rich spice history. In the small, covered lanes, you can hear old men talk while they unload rough sacks of rice, dried fruit and nuts. Bright coloured herbs, spices and dried chilli outside the shops are a photographer's delight. Pick up a handful of cardamom, or a pinch of saffron, and inhale the aroma. The sights, sounds and smells will convince you that you have travelled back to ancient times.



6. Where is the spice souq located?
  - a. Deira
  - b. Al Bateen
  - c. Jabal Ali

Answers: 1. c / 2. a / 3. b / 4. a / 5. b / 6. a



## Unit 3 Reading Activity

Read the questions and answer from the text. Circle the correct answer.

1. What played a major role in the life of the UAE?
  - a. Sand
  - b. Water
  - c. Dates
2. What made life very difficult in the UAE?
  - a. Sandy desert
  - b. The large gulf
  - c. The hot sun
3. What is a water source in the desert called?
  - a. Arish
  - b. Khaimah
  - c. Oases
4. What is the largest tribe in the desert?
  - a. Bani Yas
  - b. Al Manaseer
  - c. Al Nahyan
5. What did the Bedouins believe was a great gift?
  - a. Boats
  - b. Khaimahs
  - c. Camels

Water, and how much of it was available, played a major role in the economic life and social structure of the UAE. Since the sandy desert makes up most of the country's territory, it was very hard for people to inhabit this difficult environment.

The first Bedouins to live in these sandy areas discovered sources of water in the sand dunes. These fertile areas were known as 'oases'. Here they planted date gardens and built their homes, known as 'arish' or 'khaimh', from the date palms. The great desert has been the permanent home to the largest tribe, the Bani Yas, since the sixteenth century. Other nomadic tribes and clans shared the surrounding areas, as well. During the summer months, they wandered in search of grazing.

The Bedouins believe that the camel is a great gift because it helped the local tribesmen to travel across the desert and carry their loads through regions where other means of transport were impossible. The animal was perfectly suited to the desert environment as it was able to go without water for long periods of time.

The camel's milk and meat were a source of nourishment because of the vitamins they contained, and its hide and hair were used to make leather goods and fine woven clothing.

The speed and endurance of the camel have always been greatly admired. Traditional camel races have been a source of amusement and fun for centuries. For the tribesmen, camels were a sign of wealth and they took great care of their well-being.



6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the camel have always been admired.
  - a. milk and meat
  - b. speed and endurance
  - c. amusement and fun

Answers: 1. b / 2. a / 3. c / 4. a / 5. c / 6. b



## Unit 4 Reading Activity

Read the questions and answer from the text. Circle the correct answer.

1. Where is the Arabian Peninsula located?
  - a. Between Africa and Europe
  - b. Between Asia and Africa
  - c. Between Africa and the Red Sea
2. Which body of water does not surround the
  - a. The Red Sea
  - b. Arabian Gulf
  - c. Atlantic Ocean
3. The Arabian Sea is part of which Ocean?
  - a. Pacific Ocean
  - b. Indian Ocean
  - c. Atlantic Ocean
4. Three quarters of the Arabian Peninsula is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mountains
  - b. Desert
  - c. Water
5. The Arabian Peninsula has a very important position because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. It is in the center of three continents.
  - b. It has many countries.
  - c. It has water surrounding it.
6. What canal was opened in 1869?
  - a. Hurmuz Canal
  - b. English Channel
  - c. Suez Canal

The Arabian Peninsula is located between Africa and Asia and is surrounded by water on three sides. To the west is the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf is to the east and the Arabian Sea (which is part of the Indian Ocean) to the south. To the north there is land, with the countries of Iraq and Jordan.

Three-quarters of the Arabian Peninsula is desert, which is mostly arid. Along the coast and towards the south there are fertile areas where you can grow crops. If you look at the map, you can see that the Arabian Peninsula has a very important position because it lies between Africa and Asia, and not far from Europe.

The Arabian Peninsula is joined to Africa by the Sinai Peninsula. Ships were able to pass through this land bridge, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, when the Suez Canal was opened here in 1869.



Answers: 1. b / 2. c / 3. c / 4. b / 5. a / 6. c

## Part 2

Read an email that Saif wrote to his grandmother about his school. For questions 6 - 10, circle the correct answer A, B or C.

There is one **EXAMPLE**.

### Saif's Email

Dear Grandmother,

I hope you are doing well. I am emailing you to tell you about my new school in Fujairah. It is really nice. We have a lot of really good teachers and all of the students are very nice. I really like my new school and I want to tell you all about it.

I have a lot of great classes. My science teacher is Mr Ahmed. He is very funny. He likes to make us laugh while he is teaching us. We are learning a lot of really great things in science class.

My English teacher is Mr Vince. He is such a good teacher. Sometimes his class is boring. He tries to make it fun by playing games. My English is getting better!

We also have a painting class. This is my favourite class. I am not great at painting but it helps me to be calm. My painting teacher is Mr Farouq. He is a really good painter.

My Arabic teacher is named Mr Abdullah. He is a really nice teacher. Sometimes the students are bad in his class and don't listen to him. Not me though. I am always good.

Well, I have to go to chess club now. See you soon grandma!

Love,

Saif



**EXAMPLE:** Saif's new school is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A Fujairah
- ☐ B Dibba
- ☐ C Dubai

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ teacher is very funny.

- ☐ A math
- ☐ B science
- ☐ C painting

7. Mr. Vince uses \_\_\_\_\_ to make his class more fun.

- ☐ A games
- ☐ B English
- ☐ C science

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is good at painting pictures.

- ☐ A Mr Vince
- ☐ B Saif
- ☐ C Mr Farouq

9. Students are sometimes bad in \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A science class
- ☐ B Mr Abdulah's class
- ☐ C Mr Vince's class

10. Saif is going to \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- ☐ A a big school
- ☐ B maths class
- ☐ C chess club

## **A Long Time Ago in the UAE**

100 years ago, life was very different in the UAE. There were no big buildings, no fast cars, and no shopping malls. People had to work very hard to get food, water and clothes for their families.

Some people lived near the coast in cities like Khorfakkan. These people used the sea to live. They had jobs like pearl-diving or fishing. Being a pearl diver was a dangerous job. They would dive to the bottom of the sea and look for oysters. They would work from sunrise to sunset. It was very hard work.

Other people lived in the desert. There were many tribes or groups of people who lived together. Most of these tribes lived in tents. They lived in tents because they moved around a lot. They had to move from oasis to oasis to take care of their camels. Their camels were very important. The camels carried all of their things when they moved. They carried their tents, water, and anything else they needed. They would also drink camel milk and eat camel meat.

Life was hard back then but people still had some fun. One important tradition was to sit around a campfire in the evening and tell stories or share poetry. Life was very different back then.

# **Answer the following questions.**

**1- Who worked as pearl divers?**

- a) People living near the sea.**
- b) People living in the desert.**
- c) People living on the mountains.**

**2- Where do Bedouins live?**

- a) In a tent.**
- b) In a building.**
- c) In a flat.**

**3- Bedouins used to move from**

- a) oasis to oasis.**
- b) City to city.**
- c) From village to village**

**4) How did people have fun?**

- a) By telling stories and reciting poetry.**
- b) By playing sports.**
- c) By watching TV.**

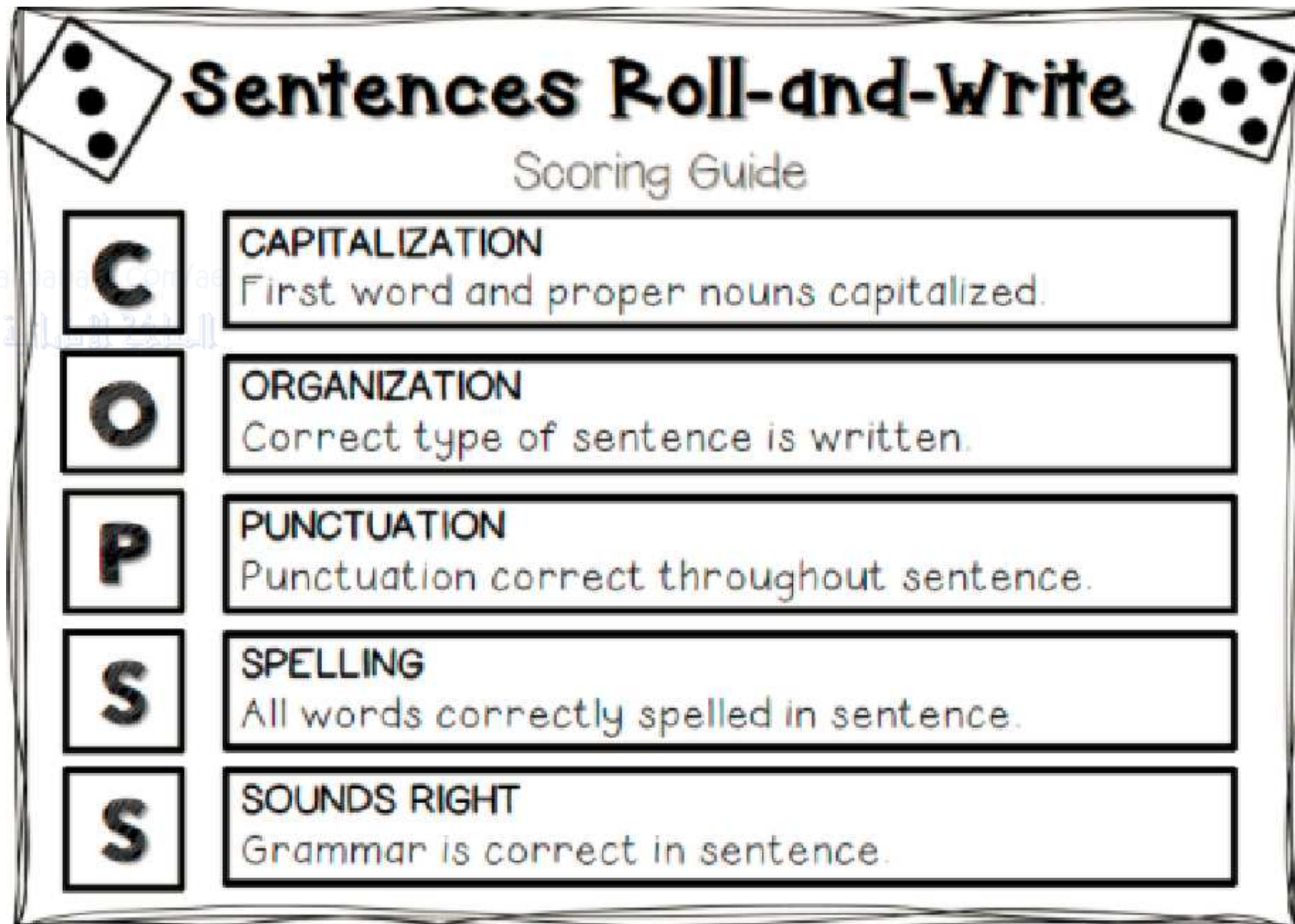




# ***WRITING REVIEW***

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**UNITS 1- 4**



# Writing Exam Tips

- Read the questions carefully.
- Think of all the parts of the question before you start writing.
- Make sure you answer all the parts of the question.
- Write a paragraph of 80-100 words.
- Make sure you use capitals and full stops.
- Try to use correct spelling.
- Read your writing when you are done to check for any mistakes or missing things.
- How to write an organized paragraph:



**Part 4**

**Writing task:**

Students respond to a prompt, producing an essay in structured paragraphs.

**En.5.W.WS.1:** Apply spelling rules and conventions with consistency when writing.

**En.5.W.WS.2:** Use a range of basic language structures in writing.

**En.5.W.WP.1:** Write simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.

**En.5.W.WP.3:** Write simple, structured paragraphs that contain a topic sentence and supporting details.

1 prompt and 3 subtopics.

21 marks.

Marked according to rubric.

30 mins

Students produce an essay in structured paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting details in response to a prompt.

Describe / explain / discuss / write about (choose one or add your own) main topic.

Include information / details (choose one or add your own) about subtopics.

**Topics:**

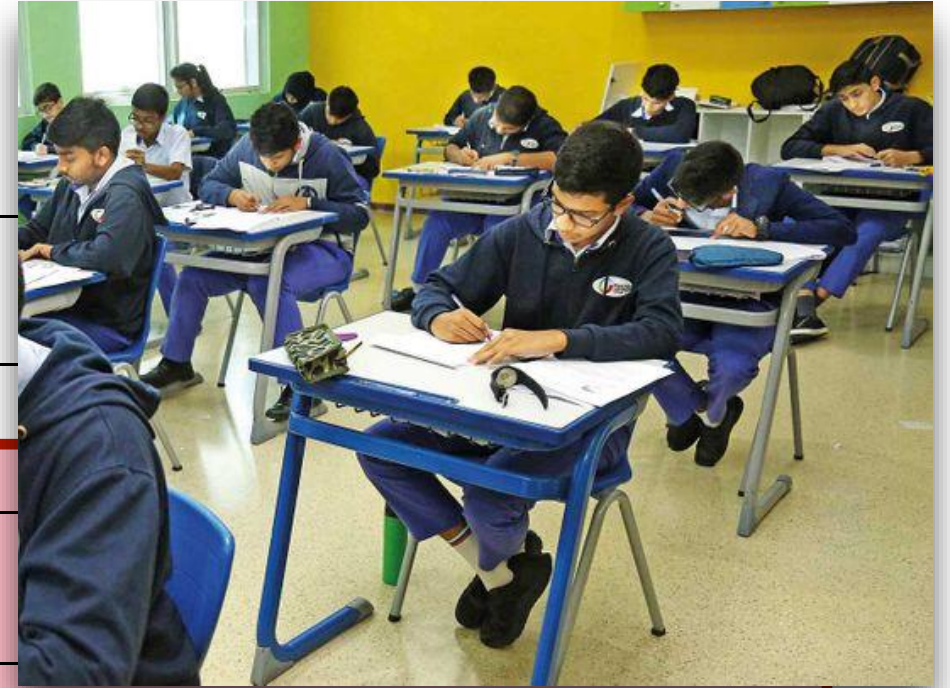
places (desert, the neighbourhood, town and city)  
community (cultures, traditions, festivals)

Expected length of response: **at least 140 words in paragraphs**

## Unit 1 Writing Activity

Write about your life at school.

- What do you do at school?
- What are your favorite subjects?
- What do you like and dislike about your school?



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## Unit 2 Writing Activity

Write about your community.

- Where do you live?
- What facilities are around you?
- What do you like and dislike about your community?



Handwriting practice area with yellow background and horizontal lines.



## Unit 3 Writing Activity

Write about life in the UAE in the past.

- How did the people live?
- ~~What did they do everyday?~~
- How is life different now?



What facilities are there in your town?  
[Is there a bakery or a pharmacy?]

What do you like about where you live?  
[Do you like your town/city? Why?]

Do you prefer to live in the country or in a city?  
[Do you like busy cities?]

What do people in your community do to help each other?  
[Do people you know pick up litter?]

What was traditional life like in the UAE?  
[Did people live in tents and ride camels?]



What do you know about life in the desert?  
[Is it easy to live in the desert? Why/Why not?]



## Writing



Write an email to a pen pal about a festival in the UAE. Write about these things:

- when the festival is
- why you celebrate the festival
- what people do during the festival

Write **at least 100** words.