

كتيب Booklet في القواعد والمفردات وأسئلة اختبارات نهائية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية

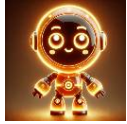
موقع فايلاتي ⇨ المناهج العمانية ⇨ الصف العاشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ اختبارات ⇨ الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

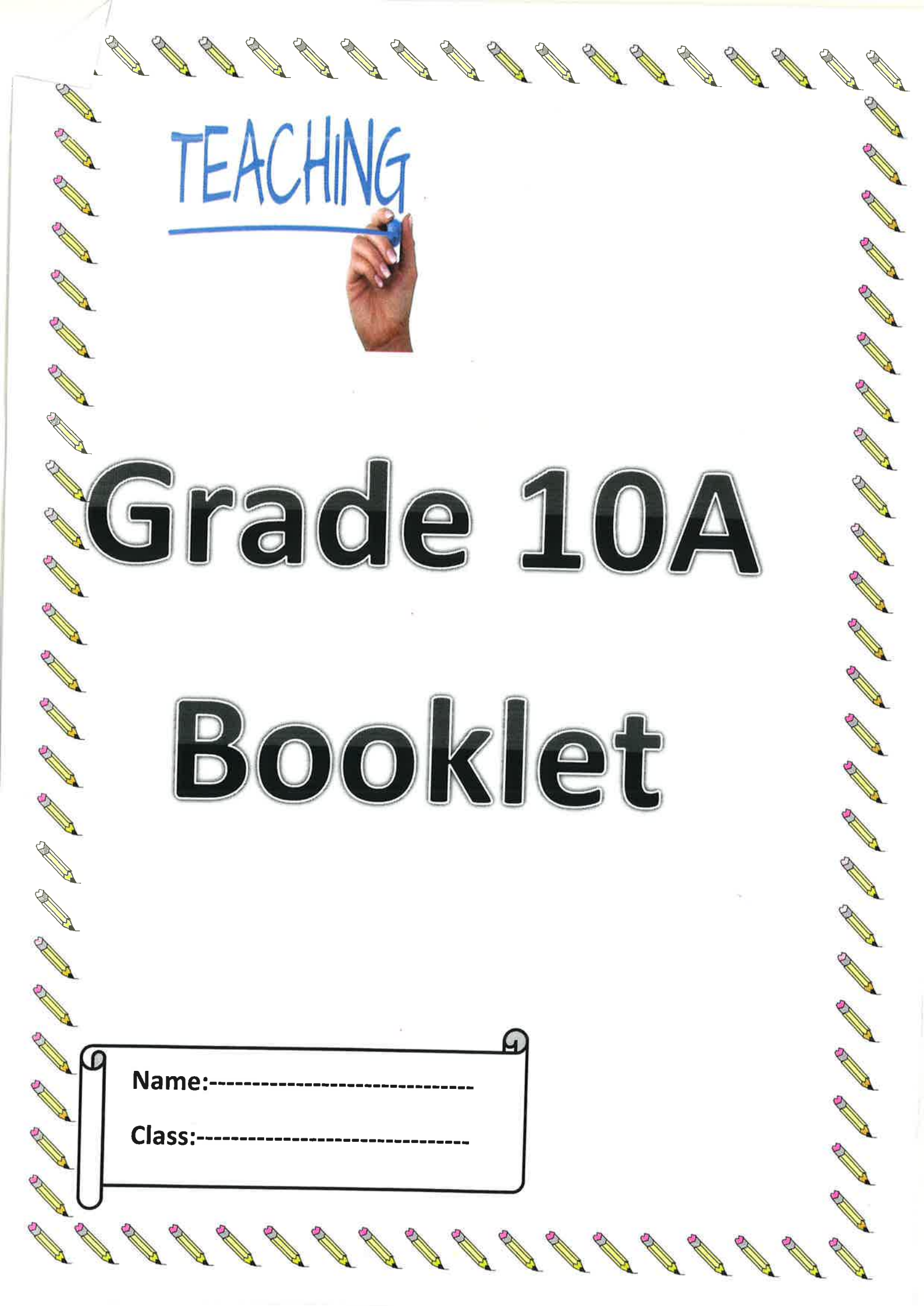
التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج
العمانية على
فيسبوك

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

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TEACHING



Grade 10A

Booklet

Name:-----

Class:-----

Grammar



Unit 1: New Media

(Adjectives of Comparison)

Type	When to Use	Structure	Examples
Comparative	Compare two things/people.	➤ adj + -er: For short adjectives (1 syllable), add -er. ➤ more + adj: For longer adjectives (2+ syllables), use more	➤ Short adjectives: taller (He is taller than me.) ➤ Long adjectives: more beautiful (This painting is more beautiful than the other.)
Superlative	Highlight the highest degree among all.	adj + -est : For short adjectives (1 syllable), add -est . most + adj : For longer adjectives (2+ syllables), use most .	- Short: tallest (She is the tallest in class.)- Long: most beautiful (This is the most beautiful painting here.)
as + adj + as	Use to show equality between two things.	as + adj + as	- She is as kind as her mother.- The cake is as delicious as the one we had before.
not as + adj + as	Use to show inequality between two things.	not as + adj + as	- He is not as fast as his brother.- This movie is not as interesting as the book.

Task1: Complete the sentences:

1. This house is _____ (big) **than** the one next to it.
2. She is **the** _____ (intelligent) student in the class.
3. That mountain is **the** _____ (high) in the country.
4. My car is **the** _____ (fast) car in my town.
5. He is _____ (**not** / tall) **as** his father.
6. The new movie is _____ (exciting) **as** the previous one.
7. Today is _____ (**not** / cold) **as** yesterday.
8. This book is _____ (interesting) **than** the last one I read.
9. My story is _____ (interesting) **as** my sister's.
10. This problem is _____ (difficult) **than** the one we solved yesterday.

Answers:

1. Bigger- 2. most intelligent- 3. highest- 4. Fastest- 5. not as tall- 6. as exciting-
7. not as cold- 8. more interesting- 9. as interesting- 10. more difficult

❖ Rules for Adding "-er/-est" or "more/most"

Type	Form	Example
1. Short Adjectives (1 syllable)	○ Use -er for comparative and -est for superlative.	tall → taller → tallest
* Adjectives Ending in "e"	○ Just add -r or -st .	nice → nicer → nicest
* Adjectives Ending in a Consonant + Vowel + Consonant	○ Double the final consonant before adding -er or -est .	big → bigger → biggest
2. Long Adjectives (2+ syllables)	○ Use more for comparative and most for superlative.	expensive → more expensive → most expensive
3. Irregular Adjectives	○ Some adjectives do not follow these rules.	• good → better → best • bad → worse → worst • far → farther/further → farthest/furthest • little (amount) → less → least • many/much → more → most • old → older/elder → oldest/eldest

Task1: Complete the sentences:

1. This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read last week.
2. John is the _____ (young) person in the group.
3. My house is _____ biggest in this village.
4. Her story is _____ (exciting) as mine.
5. This movie is _____ (good) than the last one we watched.
6. He is _____ (not / intelligent) as his friend.
7. The test was _____ (difficult) than I expected.
8. This exam was _____ (easy) than the one last month.
9. This painting is more beautiful _____ the one in the museum.
10. I am _____ (tired) than I was yesterday.
11. She is _____ (friendly) as her sister.
12. The movie was _____ (boring) than the book.
13. This problem is the _____ (complex) one I've ever faced.
14. This is the _____ (bad) experience I've ever had.
15. I think this restaurant is _____ (expensive) than the one we went to last week.

Answers: 1. more interesting- 2. youngest- 3. the- 4. as exciting- 5. better-
 6. not as intelligent- 7. more difficult- 8. easier- 9. than- 10. more tired-
 11. as friendly- 12. more boring- 13. most complex - 14. worst- 15. more expensive



(Phrasal Verbs Grade 10)



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
back sb/sth up يدعم	to support sb; to say or show that sth is true.	All the evidence backed up what the woman had said.
bring (sb) up يربي	to look after a child until he/she is adult and to teach how to behave.	After her parents were killed the child was brought up by her uncle.
bring (sth) up يتقيأ	to be sick so that food that you have swallowed comes back out of your mouth.	_____
come across sb/sth يصادف : يجد بالمصادفة	to meet or find sb/sth by chance.	I came across this book in a second-hand shop.
find (sth) out يكتشف	get some information by asking or studying.	Have you found out how much the tickets cost?
find (sb) out يكشف، يفتضح أمر شخص ما	to discover that sb has done sth wrong.	He used a false name for years before they found him out .
give sth/sb away يفشي	to show or tell the truth about sth/sb which was secret.	He smiled politely and didn't give away his real feelings.
go ahead يستمر	proceed, to begin.	The building of the new bridge will go ahead as planned.
go away يسافر	to leave your home for a trip.	They went away for a few days.
go back يعود	to return to a place.	It's a wonderful city and I'd like to go back there one day.
go in يدخل	to enter a place.	Let's go in , it's getting cold.
go online/ offline يتصل أو لا يتصل بالانترنت	to use the internet or not use the internet.	I will send you that information as soon as I can go online .
hang up (on sb) ينهي مخابرة تليفونية	to end a telephone conversation by putting down the receiver.	After I hung up I remembered what I'd wanted to say.
hurry up يسرع	to move or do sth more quickly.	Hurry up or we'll miss the train.
keep (sth) up يحافظ على المستوى	to cause sth to remain at a high level.	We want to keep up standards of education.
keep up (with sb) يُجاري	to move at the same speed as sb.	Can't you walk a bit slower? I can't keep up .
keep up (with sth) يتابع الأنباء	to know about what is happening.	You have to read the latest magazines if you want to keep up .
log in/on يبدأ العمل على الكمبيوتر	to start using a computer that is part of a larger system.	I logged on using her password.



(Phrasal Verbs Grade 10)



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
log off/out ينهي العمل على الكمبيوتر	to finish using a computer that is part of a larger system.	Make sure you log out of your account on public computers.
look after sb/ sth/ yourself يعتني بـ	to take care of someone.	I want to go back to work if I can find somebody to look after the children.
look for يبحث	to search for something or someone.	I've been looking for this book for years!
look out يُنذِر ، يحذّر	to be careful or to pay attention to sth dangerous, etc.	Look out! There's a bike coming.
look round يلتفت	to turn your head in order to see sb/sth.	The kids looked round the shops while we unpacked.
look through (sth) يتصفح	to read sth quickly.	She was looking through a magazine as she waited in the doctor's office.
look up يرفع بصره	to raise your eyes.	She looked up and smiled.
make (sth) up يُخترع ، يُلقِّق	to invent sth, often sth that is not true.	to make up an excuse.
plug (sth) in يُصل بالكهرباء	to connect sth to the electricity supply with a plug.	The video isn't plugged in .
run away يهرب	to escape from somewhere.	He's run away from school.
run out (of sth) يُستنفد	to finish your supply of sth; to come to an end.	Time is running out .
switch (sth) off/on يُشعل أو يُطفئ (النور مثلاً)	to press a switch in order to connect/disconnect electric power.	Don't forget to switch off the cooker.
throw (sth) away يُطرح	to get rid of sth that you do not want.	That's rubbish. You can throw it away .
turn up يُصل	to arrive.	What time did they finally turn up ?
turn (sth) down يُخفِّض	to reduce the sound or heat that sth produces.	Turn the television down !
turn (sth) off يُغلق، يُطفئ (النور)	to move the switch, etc. on a piece of machinery, etc. to stop it working.	He turned the TV off .
turn (sth) on يُفتح، يُشعل (النور)	to move the switch, etc. on a piece of machinery, etc. to start it working.	Turn the lights on !

Unit 2: Climate Change

(Cause and Effect)



The "cause and effect" structure shows how one action (the cause) leads to a result (the effect). It is often used to explain reasons behind events or situations.

Structure:

- **Cause + Result (Effect)**
 - Example: **Because** it rained, the ground became wet.
 - Cause: It rained
 - Effect: The ground became wet

Common Linking Words for Cause:

- **Because**
- **Since**
- **As**
- **Due to** (used with nouns)
- **Owing to** (used with nouns)

Common Linking Words for Effect:

- **So**
- **Therefore**
- **As a result**
- **Consequently**
- **Thus**

Examples:

1. Cause + Effect (Simple Sentence):

- **Because** I was tired, I went to bed early.
- The **cause** is "I was tired," and the **effect** is "I went to bed early."

2. **Effect + Cause (Using "Because"):**

- I went to bed early **because** I was tired.
- The **effect** is "I went to bed early," and the **cause** is "I was tired."

3. **Cause + Effect (Using "So"):**

- It was late, **so** I decided to leave.
- The **cause** is "It was late," and the **effect** is "I decided to leave."

4. **Cause + Effect (Using "Therefore"):**

- The roads were icy; **therefore**, the school was closed.
- The **cause** is "The roads were icy," and the **effect** is "The school was closed."

Note:

- **Cause** explains **why** something happens.
- **Effect** explains **what** happens as a result.

By using cause and effect, we can easily understand and explain relationships between actions and their outcomes.

Activity 1: Cause and Effect Sentences

Identify the **cause** and the **effect** in each sentence.

1. The car broke down, so we were late for the meeting.
2. I didn't water the plants, and they died.
3. She studied every day, and she got excellent grades.
4. He ate a lot of junk food, so he gained weight.
5. The alarm went off, causing everyone to wake up early.

Answers:

1. Cause: The car broke down.
Effect: We were late for the meeting.
 2. Cause: I didn't water the plants.
Effect: The plants died.
 3. Cause: She studied every day.
Effect: She got excellent grades.
 4. Cause: He ate a lot of junk food.
Effect: He gained weight.
 5. Cause: The alarm went off.
Effect: Everyone woke up early.
-

Activity 2: Link the Cause and Effect

Complete each sentence by choosing the correct linking word for cause and effect.
Use **because, because of, so, therefore, as a result, due to**.

1. He didn't wear a jacket, _____ he caught a cold.
2. The match was canceled _____ the heavy rain.
3. She studied really hard, _____ she passed the exam with a high grade.
4. _____ the car broke down, we were late for the party.
5. We couldn't go to the beach _____ the bad weather.
6. The company closed its office _____ the financial problems.

Answers:

1. so
 2. because of
 3. therefore
 4. Because
 5. due to
 6. because of
-

"Will" and "Will Not" + Infinitive

"Will" is used to express future actions, promises, offers, or predictions. It is always followed by the **base form of the verb (infinitive)** without "to."

"Will Not" (Won't) is the negative form of "will" and is used to show actions that will not happen in the future.

Usage of "Will":

1. Future Actions/Intentions

- **Example:** I **will go** to the store tomorrow.
- **Explanation:** "Will" is used to talk about something that will happen in the future.

2. Promises

- **Example:** I **will help** you with your homework.
- **Explanation:** "Will" is used when making a promise to do something.

3. Offers

- **Example:** I **will carry** your bags for you.
- **Explanation:** "Will" is used to make offers or volunteer to do something.

4. Predictions

- **Example:** The weather **will be** sunny tomorrow.
- **Explanation:** "Will" is used for making predictions about the future.

Usage of "Will Not" (Won't):

1. Refusal

- **Example:** I **won't go** to the party tonight.
- **Explanation:** "Won't" is used to express a refusal to do something.

2. Future Actions that Will Not Happen

- **Example:** She **won't visit** us next weekend.
- **Explanation:** "Won't" is used to say that something will not happen in the future.

Examples:

1. Will + Infinitive:

- She **will call** you later.
- They **will travel** to Paris next month.

2. Will Not (Won't) + Infinitive:

- He **won't come** to the meeting tomorrow.
- I **won't eat** this for dinner.

Key Points:

- "Will" expresses positive future intentions, offers, predictions, or promises.
- "Will not" (**won't**) is used for negating future actions or expressing refusal.
- Both "will" and "will not" are followed by the base form of the verb (infinitive), without "to."

Activity 1: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using **will** or **will not** (won't).

1. I think it _____ rain tomorrow.
2. She _____ go to the party because she's feeling sick.
3. They _____ help us with the project next week.
4. My brother _____ finish his homework before going out.
5. We _____ eat at the new restaurant this weekend.

Answers:

1. will
 2. will not (won't)
 3. will
 4. will not (won't)
 5. will
-

Activity 2: True or False

Read the sentences and decide if they are correct (True) or incorrect (False). Correct the wrong sentences.

1. I will not go to the gym tomorrow.
2. She will come to the meeting next week.
3. We will not make dinner tonight.
4. They will eats pizza for lunch.
5. He will go to the doctor on Friday.

Answers:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1. True | 4. False → They will eat pizza for lunch |
| 2. True | 5. True |
| 3. True | |



Unit 3 : Renewable Energy

(Conjunction)

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are linking words that join clauses and sentences.

Types of conjunctions:

© 1. Conjunctions that **add information**:

Examples >>> **Moreover, in addition, also**

- e.g The mobile phone is a great invention.
Moreover, it has alot of features.
- e.g Reading is helpful activity. **In addition** , it opens up new ideas and knowledge.
- e.g I enjoy reading books. I **also** like to watch movies.

To be continued

2. Conjunctions that contrast two different ideas:

Examples

However, on the other hand, but

- e.g Some computer games contain impolite content.
However, not all computer games are bad.
- e.g Social media make our life easy . **On the other hand** ,
it has many disadvantage.
- e.g He wants to play outside, **but** it's raining.

3. Conjunctions that add reasons/ causes and results:

Examples

because, so, therefore

- e.g He went to bed early **because** he was tired.
- e.g I forgot my umbrella, **so** I got wet in the rain.
- e.g It was raining, **therefore** the game was canceled.

Practice task



Act 1: Complete the sentences with the correct conjunction:

1. She didn't study for the test, _____ she failed.
2. I enjoy outdoor activities, _____ I don't like camping in the rain.
3. He didn't finish his homework, _____ he didn't want to attend class.
4. The team worked very hard, _____ they won the championship.
5. The city is full of historical landmarks. _____, it has modern architecture and vibrant nightlife.

Practice task



Act 2: Choose the correct conjunction:

1. She was very tired, _____ she finished her homework before going to bed.
 - a) but
 - b) because
 - c) so
 - d) however

2. The concert was sold out, _____ we couldn't get tickets.
 - a) because
 - b) so
 - c) on the other hand
 - d) however

3. I wanted to go swimming, _____ the weather was too cold.
 - a) moreover
 - b) however
 - c) so
 - d) because

4. The company offers great benefits _____, the salary is high.
 - a) in addition
 - b) so
 - c) but
 - d) on the other hand

5. The movie was long, _____ it was very entertaining.
 - a) so
 - b) however
 - c) on the other hand
 - d) in addition

Forming adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

Adjectives can be formed using a root word (noun or verb) + a suffix

root word	suffix	adjectives
★ understand	-able	understandable
★ help	-ful	helpful
★ danger	-ous	dangerous
★ attract	-ive	attractive
★ nature	-al	natural

Note

If the root word ends with **-e**, remove the **e** when you add the suffix

➤ ~~create~~ → creative

If the root word ends with **-y**, remove the **y** and add an **i** when you add the suffix

➤ ⁱ~~beauty~~ → beautiful



Practice task:

Act 1: Add the correct suffix (-able, -ful, -ous, -al, -ive) to the following words to create adjectives.

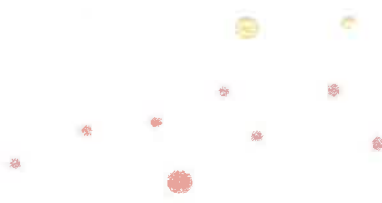
1. Power → _____
2. Hope → _____
3. Success → _____
4. Care → _____
5. Attract → _____
6. Joy → _____
7. Respect → _____
8. Act → _____
9. Health → _____
10. Active → _____

Act 2: Add the correct suffix (-able, -ful, -ous, -al, -ive) to complete the sentences.

1. Her explanation was very _____; it made the topic easy to understand. (inform)
2. The problem is _____, so it can be solved with a bit of effort. (fix)
3. The _____ of the city attracts many tourists every year. (historic)
4. The teacher was very _____ and answered all our questions. (help)
5. The weather was quite _____, with strong winds and heavy rain. (danger)



Answer key



Act 1.

1. therefore
2. but
3. because
4. so
5. moreover

Act 2:

- c) so
- d) however
- b) however
- a) in addition
- d) also
- d) but
- a) but
- b) however

Act 1:

1. Powerful
 2. Hopeful
 3. Successful
 4. Careful
 5. Attractive
 6. Joyful
 7. Respectful
 8. Active
 9. Healthy
 10. Interactive
- 

Act 2:

1. informative
2. fixable
3. historical
4. helpful
5. dangerous



Unit 4: Civilisation

past passive

We use the passive voice to change the focus of the sentence in

Completed actions in the past when we want to emphasis the action rather than the person who did it

1) The window was broken

Completed action When we don't know who did the action.

2) The bank was stolen .

The form of past passive

S + ^{was}
_{were} + p.p + obj

The child ate the cake.



The cake was eaten by the child.

P. P

the object of the active becomes the subject of the passive sentence, then add was or were and use past participle.

Base Form	Past Simple	Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was/were	been
blow	blew	blown
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen

Choose the correct answer :

1. This car ----- by your brother yesterday

- a) was fixed b) were fixed
c) is fixed d) fixed

2) The dishes ----- by the maid

- a) was broken b) broke
c) were broken d) break

3) This clock ----- in 1750

- a) were made b) was made
c) is making d) made

write the correct answer:

1. My father ----- how to use the new iPad by my brother.
(show)
2. We ----- to the party by them .(invite).
3. No evidence ----- by the police .(find)
4. Who was the light bulb ----- by? (invent)
5. -----the problem solved by your friend? (be)
6. The beautiful dress ----- by my mother yesterday.(buy)

Answer key

Activity(1)

1) a , 2) c , 3) b

Activity(2)

1)was shown, 2) were invited , 3) was found

4) invented ,5) was , 6) was bought.

Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree show:

how much or to what extent something happens.

Key Rules:

1 Placement of Adverbs

- Before **an adjective**:
 - Ex: "The movie was *absolutely amazing*."
- Before a **verb**:
 - Ex: He *really likes* chocolate."
- Between **the auxiliary verb and main verb**:
 - Ex: "She has *definitely improved*."

Examples of Adverbs Organized by Strength:

- Less Strong: fairly, quite, really.
- Stronger: definitely, absolutely, certainly.

Less Strong ←-----→ **Stronger**
fairly, quite → really, definitely → absolutely, certainly

Second Conditional

The second conditional is used to talk about:

- Hypothetical or unlikely situations in the present or future.
- Imaginary situations that are impossible or not true.

Structure:

- If + past simple, would + infinitive verb.
- Example: If I had a million dollars, I would buy a new car.

Examples :

1. If there were no laws, it **would** be very dangerous.
2. If it snowed tomorrow, I **would** really like to build a snowman.
3. If there was a war, it **would** be absolutely terrible.

Tasks for Practice:

Choose the correct answer:

1. If I won the lottery, I ____ buy a big house.
2. If she ____ (were/was) a doctor, she would help sick people.
3. If I ____ (have/had) enough money, I would travel.
4. If we ____ study harder, we would (get/ got) better grades.
5. ----- Ali knew the answer, he would tell us.

Create your own sentence:

- Create sentences using adverbs of degree and the second conditional:

Example:

If I won the lottery , I would ***absolutely*** donate to charity."

If ----- , --- would ----- .

Answer key:

- 1) Would 2) was 3) had 4) get 5) if



Vocabulary



Unit 1 (New Media)



addicted to مدمن على	connect يتصل	hang up ينهي مكالمة	news أخبار	significant هام
attention span مدى الاهتمام	consequence نتيجة أو عاقبة	homepage الصفحة الرئيسية	newspaper جريدة	sign into يسجل الدخول
awesome مذهل	content محتوى	hurry up يسرع	online متصل	smart phone هاتف ذكي
bar chart مخطط أعمده	cyber bullying التنمر الإلكتروني	illustrate يوضح	opinion رأي	social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
blog مدونه	deal with يتعامل مع	interactive تفاعلي	participate يشارك	source مصدر
blogger مدون	design تصميم	internet شبكة المعلومات	pie chart مخطط دوائر	stereo نظام صوتي
blogging التدوين	device جهاز	journalism الصحافة	plug (sth) in يصل بالكهرباء	suggestion اقتراح
blog post مشاركة المدونه	digital age العصر الرقمي	journalist صحافي	platform منصة	summarise يلخص
brand ماركة	digital native مواطن رقمي	keep up with يبقى على تواصل مع	podcast بودكاست (ملفات الوسائط المتعددة)	summary ملخص
bring (sb) up يربي	disappear يختفي	layout مخطط	popular محبوب	surprisingly بشكل مدهش
button زر	download تحميل	line graph خط الرسم البياني	post ينشر على الانترنت	table طاولة
camera آلة تصوير	excessive مُبَالِغ فيه	log in تسجيل الدخول	radio مذياع	technology تكنولوجيا
chart رسم بياني	fake news أخبار كاذبة	log out تسجيل الخروج	reluctant ممانع أو متردد	trust يثق
click on ينقر على	favourite مفضل	look in ينظر في	reporter صحفي	upload يرفع (ملفات على الانترنت)
column chart مخطط أعمده	follower متابع	look up يرفع بصره	screen شاشة	video فيديو
come across يصادف أو يجد بالصدفه	gender جنس (المذكر والمؤنث)	magazine مجلة	screenager يقضي وقت طويل على الشاشات	video games ألعاب الفيديو
comment تعليق	glued to يلتصق بـ	make (sth) up يُخترع ، يُلقِّع	screen time وقت الشاشة	video streaming بث فيديو (مباشر)
communicate يتواصل	go into يذهب للداخل	media وسائل الإعلام	scroll through تحريك النص على الشاشة	watch يشاهد
computer حاسوب	go online اتصل بالانترنت	menu قائمة طعام	show يعرض	website موقع على الانترنت



Unit 2 (Climate Change)



action عمل	design تصميم	give (sth/ sb) away يفشي سرا	marine بحري	rise يرتفع
air conditioning تكييف	devastating مدمر	global temperatures درجات الحرارة العالمية	melt يذوب	risk مجازفة
as a result (of) كنتيجة لـ	disaster كارثة	global warming الاحتباس الحراري	ocean محيط	sea level مستوى سطح البحر
atmosphere الغلاف الجوي	drought جفاف	government حكومة	packaging مواد اللب (في اللعب والصناديق)	single-use استخدام فردي
average المتوسط	due to بسبب	greenhouse effect مفعول البيوت الزجاجية	planet كوكب	slogan شعار
because of بسبب	eco-friendly صديقة للبيئة	greenhouse gas غازات الاحتباس الحراري	plastic البلاستيك	so لذلك
burn يحرق	effect تأثير	habit عادة	plastic pollution التلوث البلاستيكي	survive يبقى على قيد الحياة
carbon dioxide ثاني أكسيد الكربون	emission انبعاث (غاز منطلق)	habitat موطن	plastic straw أنابيب بلاستيكية	switch (sth) off يطفئ (النور مثلاً)
carbon footprint البصمة الكربونية	end up in في نهاية المطاف	heat يسخن	plastic waste النفايات البلاستيكية	temperature درجة الحرارة
cause سبب	environment بيئة	heatwave موجة حر	polar bear الدب القطبي	therefore لذلك
climate مناخ	evidence دليل	ice cap الغطاء الجليدي	policy سياسة أو خطة	threat تهديد
climate change التغير المناخي	excessive مُبَالَغ فيه	image صورة ذهنية	pollution تلوث	throw (sth) away يرمي
consequence نتيجة	expert خبير	impact تأثير	problem مشكلة	tonne طن (مترى)
consequently ونتيجة لذلك	extreme أقصى	increase يزداد	reduce يقلل	turn (sth) down يخفض
consumer مستهلك	fill up يملأ	individual فرد	regulate ينظم	turn (sth) off يقفل (يطفئ النور)
contribute يساهم أو يتبرع بـ	find out يكشف (معلومات)	koala كُوَال (حيوان استرالي)	release يطلق	turtle سحلفاة بحرية
crop محصول	flood فيضان	litter فضلات تترك في الأماكن العامة	responsible مسؤول عن	waves موجات
danger خطر	fossil fuel الوقود الاحفوري	look for يبحث	responsibility مسؤولية	warmer أدفأ
debate مناظرة	future المستقبل	material مادة	reusable قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام	weather طقس



Unit 3 (Renewable Energy)



advantage ميزة	effective مؤثر أو فعال	hydroelectric dam السد الكهرومائي	peaceful مسالم	solution حل
approximately تقريبا	electricity الكهرباء	hydropower الطاقة الكهرومائية	potential ممکن	space فراغ
beautiful جميل	email بريد الكتروني	in addition علاوة على	power طاقة	steam بخار
benefit فائدة	energy طاقة	increase يزيد	powerful قوي	stressful مجهد
biofuel وقود حيوي	enormous ضخم	informal غير رسمي	power plant محطة توليد الكهرباء	sunlight نور الشمس
biomass الكتلة الحيوية	environment بيئة	install يركب	present يقدم	supply يزود
capacity سعة	environmental بيئي	invention مخترع	presentation عرض	sustainable مستمر
central مركزي	essential أساسي	kinetic energy الطاقة الحركية	produce ينتج	therefore لذلك
charge يطلب ثمنًا (يتقاضى أجرا)	expensive غال	limited محدود	productive غزير الانتاج	tidal power طاقة المد والجزر
cheap رخيص	famous مشهور	massive ضخم	provide يزود	turbine توربينة
closing إغلاق	formal رسمي	megawatt ميغاواط	reduce يقلل	universal عالمي
coal فحم حجري	gas غاز	natural طبيعي	relatively نسبياً (إلى حد ما)	unlimited غير محدود
colourful زاهي الألوان	generate يولد	non-renewable غير متجدد	renewable energy طاقة متجددة	useful مفيد
convert يتحول إلى	geothermal energy الطاقة الحرارية الأرضية	energy طاقة	request طلب	various متنوع
creative مبدع	greeting تحية	nuclear power الطاقة النووية	research بحث (علمي)	waste يهدر
dangerous خطر	harmful مضر	oil بترو	run out ينفذ	management الإدارة
decrease يخفّض	heat يسخن	oilfield حقول بترول	solar energy طاقة شمسية	wave power قوة الموجة
disadvantage مضرة	helpful محب للمساعدة	on the other hand على الجانب الآخر	solar panels الألواح الشمسية	wind energy طاقة الرياح
eco-friendly صديقة للبيئة	however كيفما	operate يشغل	solar power الطاقة الشمسية	wind power قوة الرياح



Final exam Questions



Listening

LISTENING 01 (Items 1 - 7)

You are going to hear a conversation between **a father and his daughter**.

Listen, and shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.



7

1. Sara has already finished her _____ test.

☐ Biology

☐ English

☐ Maths

2. Last year, the theme of the competition was about _____.

☐ climate change

☐ pollution reduction

☐ space

3. The robot is designed to _____.

☐ clean the house

☐ cook dinner

☐ Swallow plastic from ocean

4. Sara's school is participating with _____ teams.

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

5. Sara's team has to finish the project by _____.

☐ January

☐ November

☐ September

6. The winners will receive _____ Omani Rials in the final stage.

☐ 75

☐ 570

☐ 750

7. Sara's father is _____ about her participation in the competition.

☐ worried

☐ excited

☐ frustrated

artificial اصطناعي	participate يشارك	swallow يبتلع
assignment مهمة	pollution تلوث	teamwork العمل الجماعي
consist of يتألف من	prizes جوائز	theme موضوع (الكتاب مثلاً)
Math مادة الرياضيات	qualified teams فرق مؤهلة	thrilled مبتهج للغاية





7

LISTENING 02 (Items 1 - 7)

You are going to hear a conversation between **a student researcher (Jessica)** and **her professor, Dr. Henry**.

Listen, and shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

1. Jessica is collecting information about how climate change has affected the world's _____.
☐ population ☐ environment ☐ economy
2. Since 1980, climate change has cost countries _____.
☐ 1.6\$ trillion ☐ 1.6\$ billion ☐ 1.6\$ million
3. 'Munich Re', the insurance company lost about 24\$ billion in the Californian _____.
☐ floods ☐ droughts ☐ wildfires
4. If climate change continues, _____ million people in the fish industry will lose their jobs.
☐ 3 ☐ 23 ☐ 56
5. Many people have _____ flooded coastlines, drought lands and areas of extreme disasters.
☐ had to leave ☐ migrated to ☐ settled in
6. Jessica suggests sending her questions to Dr. Henry by _____.
☐ Twitter ☐ Email ☐ WhatsApp
7. They arrange to meet on _____.
☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday



impact	lecture	unaffordable
تأثير	محاضرة	لا يمكن تحمله
industries	researcher	wildfires
المصانع	باحث	حرائق الغابات
insurance company	schedule	migrated to
شركة تأمين	جدول أعمال	هاجر من
insure	to settle	natural disaster
يؤمن	يستقر	كارثة طبيعية



LISTENING 03 (Items 1 - 7)

You are going to hear a conversation between **a university professor and her student**.

Listen, and shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.



7

1. Ali missed his class because he went to the wrong room No. _____.

☐ 30

☐ 113

☐ 214

2. The room has been recently changed because of _____.

☐ his friend's disability

☐ Its small size

☐ Its broken smart

3. Ali's father is now in the hospital because of _____.

☐ heart disease

☐ blood pressure

☐ a car accident

4. Ali has _____ to choose from to do his project.

☐ one option

☐ two options

☐ three options

5. Ali decided **not** to write a report because he doesn't have _____.

☐ self-confidence

☐ interest

☐ an Ipad

6. Ahmed and Salim will present their topic on the _____ of February.

☐ 5th

☐ 10th

☐ 15th

7. Ali decided to give a presentation about _____.

☐ Sumerians

☐ Ancient Egypt

☐ Ancient Rome



accident حادث	deadline آخر موعد	absent-minded شارد الذهن
ancient قديم	disability عجز	option خيار
blood pressure ضغط الدم	equipped with مجهزة بـ	staircase سلم (درج)
colleagues زملاء	heart disease مرض القلب	unable غير قادر



LISTENING 01 (Items 1 - 8)

You are going to hear **a talk** about **a famous kid-youtuber** called **Rayan Kaji**.



Task one: Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**)

1. Where is Rayan from?

2. Who has helped Rayan in running his channel?

3. What is the name of Rayan's channel?

4. How many subscribers does the channel have?

8

T. Auf Al-Aufi

Task Two: Listen For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

Statements

True

False

5. He has worked with Marks & Spenser in releasing sleepwear.

☐☐

6. Rayan has made a wealth of 12 billion dollar.

☐☐

7. Rayan and his family have one channel currently.

☐☐

8. 'Huge Egg Surprise Toys Challenge' is the least popular video.

☐☐

channel	least	sleepwear
قناة	الأقل	ملابس نوم
currently	running	wealth
حالياً	إدارة	ثراء

T. Auf Al-Aufi



LISTENING 02 (Items 1 - 8)

You are going to listen to **a biography** about **a famous poet** called **Robert Frost**.

Task one: Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**)

1. Where was Robert Frost born?

2. How old was Robert Frost when his father died?

3. What was the title of Robert Frost's first poem?

4. Who inspired Robert Frost's poetry?

8

T. Auf Al-Kufi

Task Two: Listen For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

Statements

True

False

5. The poet, Ezra Pound helped Robert Frost while he was in the UK.

☐☐

6. Robert Frost's poetry book 'North of Boston' was published in 1913.

☐☐

7. Robert Frost won five Pulitzer Prizes.

☐☐

8. Robert Frost was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1962.

☐☐

awarded منحت	poet شاعر	published نشرت
inspired مستوحاه	poetry الشعر	title عنوان

T. Auf Al-Kufi



LISTENING 03 (Items 1 - 8)

You are going to hear **an expert** talking about **energy**.

Task one: Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**)

1. How much fossil fuels does the world use to get energy?

_____ %

2. When will oil run out according to the expert expectation?

_____ (year)

3. What is the main source of biomass energy?

4. What is biomass energy used for in African countries?

8

T. Araf Al-Arfi

Task Two: Listen For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

Statements

True

False

5. China is the first world country that uses wind energy.

☐
☐

6. Germany will stop using non-renewable sources by 2035.

☐
☐

7. Brazil and Argentina generate electricity from hydroelectric power.

☐
☐

8. Morocco will use wind energy to power two big cities with electricity.

☐
☐

biomass energy طاقة الكتلة الحيوية	fossil fuels الوقود الحفري	hydroelectric power طاقة هيدروالكترونية
expert خبير	generate يُولد	non-renewable غير متجدد

T. Araf Al-Arfi

Grammar

VOCABULARY 01 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Nowadays people prefer using paper bags for many reasons. First, they are eco-friendly and 100 % (1)_____ as they can be used more than once. Also, they require less (2)_____ to be reused. Third, people can (3)_____ them at a very cheap price. They also can make paper bags from magazines or (4)_____ after finishing reading them. If you are eco-friendly and looking for something to (5)_____ carbon footprint, start using paper bags.

1. ☐ global ☐ modern ☐ recyclable ☐ warm
2. ☐ design ☐ energy ☐ habitat ☐ invention
3. ☐ buy ☐ build ☐ melt ☐ protect
4. ☐ fuels ☐ lights ☐ newspapers ☐ televisions
5. ☐ discover ☐ reduce ☐ respect ☐ trade



VOCABULARY 02 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

The number of people using social media (1)_____ such as, Twitter and Facebook is increasing rapidly. At the beginning, the service provided for them was free. However, many (2)_____ will have to pay for some services soon. For example, Twitter is planning a paid service to fight (3)_____ accounts which are not real as they use some celebrities' profiles and pictures. According to some officials, the blue tick service will (4)_____ about 8 US\$ only. However, many people (5)_____ that this is only the beginning for other paid services.

1. ☐ devices ☐ platforms ☐ bloggers ☐ followers

2. ☐ sources ☐ podcasts ☐ suggestions ☐ users

3. ☐ fake ☐ interactive ☐ excessive ☐ trusted

4. ☐ disappear ☐ participate ☐ cost ☐ communicate

5. ☐ believe ☐ harm ☐ lie ☐ prevent



VOCABULARY 03 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

When going shopping, it is advisable to put whatever you buy into a reusable bag as these bags are made of (1)_____ that do not harm the environment. They are (2)_____ because they are not made for single-use and can be used for a long time. If everyone did this then the number of waste (3)_____ would be reduced. In contrast, single-use plastic bags (4)_____ the death of fish and other species like turtles. They eat the plastic because they think it is food. By choosing reusable bags we can help limit global warming and reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (5)_____ that are released into the air.

1. ☐ appliances ☐ skills ☐ materials ☐ devices
2. ☐ ecofriendly ☐ optional ☐ memorable ☐ complicated
3. ☐ advantages ☐ purposes ☐ civilisations ☐ landfills
4. ☐ survive ☐ cause ☐ respect ☐ convert
5. ☐ waves ☐ turbines ☐ panels ☐ emissions



VOCABULARY 04 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Various sources of energy can be used to (1)_____ human activities, and often this energy must be transferred from source to destination. Most of this energy is generated by (2)_____ fossil fuels. This creates greenhouse gases which causes global warming. In addition to being (3)_____ to the environment, fossil fuels are also non-renewable. This means that they are limited and will (4)_____ one day. For these reasons, there is a need to develop more sustainable sources of energy. Renewable energy can play an (5)_____ role reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

1. ☐ destroy ☐ power ☐ install ☐ waste
2. ☐ creating ☐ operating ☐ burning ☐ generating
3. ☐ harmful ☐ ecofriendly ☐ enormous ☐ natural
4. ☐ increase ☐ run out ☐ threaten ☐ release
5. ☐ excessive ☐ addicted ☐ essential ☐ universal



VOCABULARY 05 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Online platforms play an increasingly central role in the online world and hence in social and economy life. They are e-learning platforms that have created using (1)_____ technology. In our personal and professional lives, online platforms support so many of our daily (2)_____ that we have become dependent on. They have a (3)_____ impact on individual users and made communication much easier, so you can (4)_____ with people all over the world. Furthermore, they are very (5)_____ in education especially for the students who are studying abroad and distance learning.

1. ☐ environment ☐ internet ☐ climate ☐ electricity

2. ☐ activities ☐ devices ☐ benefits ☐ cultures

3. ☐ massive ☐ dangerous ☐ limited ☐ natural

4. ☐ download ☐ increase ☐ trust ☐ connect

5. ☐ excessive ☐ useful ☐ reusable ☐ creative



GRAMMAR 01 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Speaker **A**: What kind of book are you holding? It seems ⁽¹⁾ ☐ **a** / ☐ **an** interesting one.

Speaker **B**: Yeah. It is about the world-famous leaders. I ⁽²⁾ ☐ **have** / ☐ **has** already finished reading half of it.

Speaker **A**: Is there anyone who inspired you so far? I need some ideas for my presentation.

Speaker **B**: There are many, but the ⁽³⁾ ☐ **most** / ☐ **more** inspiring one is Mahatma Gandhi.

Speaker **A**: Are you talking about the man who introduced the idea of non-violent resistance ⁽⁴⁾ ☐ **on** / ☐ **in** India.

Speaker **B**: Indeed, he is. That's why he is considered as the Father of the Nation. It will be nice to ⁽⁵⁾ ☐ **see** / ☐ **speak** about him.



GRAMMAR 02 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Nasser: Hi Ahmed, how are you? What ⁽¹⁾ ☐ **are** / ☐ **is** you doing?

Ahmed: Hi Nasser. I'm looking ⁽²⁾ ☐ **to** / ☐ **for** some ideas for my presentation.

Nasser: That's great, how can I help you?

Ahmed: I couldn't find any reliable resource, what shall I do?

Nasser: Ministries' websites are trusted sources, ⁽³⁾ ☐ **what** / ☐ **why** don't you search there?

Ahmed: I know, ⁽⁴⁾ ☐ **but** / ☐ **so** I don't know how to deal with them!

Nasser: Don't worry! I'll help you. What ⁽⁵⁾ ☐ **is** / ☐ **are** the presentation about?

Ahmed: Climate change.

Nasser: Ok, I'll get you some resources tomorrow.

Ahmed: Thanks, Nasser. See you tomorrow.



GRAMMAR 03 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Speaker **A**: What is ⁽¹⁾ ☐ **a** / ☐ **the** most populated country in the world?

Speaker **B**: It's China, I think. It has ⁽²⁾ ☐ **more** / ☐ **most** than a billion people.

Speaker **A**: Wow! That's great! What ⁽³⁾ ☐ **are** / ☐ **is** the name of the capital city?

Speaker **B**: You should know that ⁽⁴⁾ ☐ **we** / ☐ **they** studied that last week.

Speaker **A**: I don't remember ⁽⁵⁾ ☐ **where** / ☐ **because** I was sick.

Speaker **B**: It's Beijing, of course.



GRAMMAR 04 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Speaker **A**: What's wrong, daughter you ⁽¹⁾ ☐ **didn't** / ☐ **don't** call me yesterday! Are you OK?

Speaker **B**: I'm fine dad. I'm still in Dubai, ⁽²⁾ ☐ **yet** / ☐ **but** I don't have enough money.

Speaker **A**: Really? So ⁽³⁾ ☐ **why** / ☐ **what** don't you come home?

Speaker **B**: I can't. I ⁽⁴⁾ ☐ **have** / ☐ **has** to finish this project first.

Speaker **A**: How ⁽⁵⁾ ☐ **very** / ☐ **much** time do you need?

Speaker **B**: Just two weeks.



GRAMMAR 05 (Items 1 - 5)

For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

5

Speaker **A**: Hi! It's great to see you today, but you look a bit down. Is everything alright?

Speaker **B**: No, it's not alright. I've just been checking ⁽¹⁾ ☐ **a** / ☐ **the** latest news on Twitter and it's not good at all.

Speaker **A**: Why, what's wrong? I haven't logged onto it ⁽²⁾ ☐ **since** / ☐ **of** yesterday afternoon.

Speaker **B**: Well, there was an earthquake ⁽³⁾ ☐ **in** / ☐ **on** the capital city last night!

Speaker **A**: Oh! That's terrible news! Was it as bad ⁽⁴⁾ ☐ **as** / ☐ **from** the previous earthquake?

Speaker **B**: Actually, it was a lot worse. There ⁽⁵⁾ ☐ **was** / ☐ **were** a lot of people killed and many others have been injured. It's so sad.



Reading

READING 01 (Items 1 - 10)

ملاحظة: لا يشترط في قسم القراءة ان تكون الأجوبة متسلسلة

Read the text. Then, complete the tasks.

11th January 2023

Dear Adill,

How are you? I hope you are OK. Sorry I haven't contacted you before. As for me, I'm still in Africa attending the IAOM EXPO which has started on 13th December. To my surprise, I met my old friend who just came from Dubai. He invited me to go with him to Stone Town, the capital of Zanzibar, the biggest and wealthiest city in East Africa.

I must say, I was very excited. It is a fascinating place with historical buildings and rich culture. Personally, the most beautiful building is the 'House of Wonders' which was built in 1883 by Sultan Barghash bin Said, the second Sultan in Zanzibar. It is one of the six palaces built by him. I noticed that the main door was too wide and I asked my friend about the reason. My friend told me that Sultan Barghash made the door extra wide so he could enter the palace on the back of an elephant. The doors of the palace are beautifully decorated with phrases from the Quran. The marble floors and most of the silver decorations inside were brought from Europe.

This palace was named 'House of Wonders' because it was the first building to have electricity and elevator in East Africa. It was used as a government facility for decades until 1990. Due to its fantastic history and cultural importance, great efforts were made to preserve it and turned it into a museum. The museum displays the mixture of Portuguese, English, Omani and Swahili culture that can be found in Zanzibar.

After this amazing tour, we felt hungry, so we went to the traditional market. We ordered the two most popular dishes which are the spice cake and Zanzibar pizza. I really loved their pizza, but the cake wasn't tasty because it was too spicy for me. Later, we went to the spice farm. My mom is really interested in spices and fruits. So, I bought some spices as a gift for her.

That's all for now. Tomorrow, I'm going back to the EXPO which goes on for five more days. Then I'm flying back to Muscat carrying in my mind the great civilisation of Zanzibar.

See you soon,
Hassan

READING 01 (continued) (Items 1 - 10)

10

Task one: For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next the correct option.

1. Hassan met _____ in the EXPO.

- ☐ Adil ☐ his old friend ☐ Barghash

2. _____ palaces were built by Sultan Barghash.

- ☐ Two ☐ Five ☐ Six

3. Hassan was amazed with the _____ of the main door.

- ☐ size ☐ colour ☐ decorations

4. The palace has _____ that were imported from Europe.

- ☐ Quran phrases ☐ silver decorations ☐ wooden doors

5. The EXPO will close on _____ of January 2023.

- ☐ 11th ☐ 13th ☐ 16th

6. Hassan will return to Muscat by a _____.

- ☐ train ☐ plane ☐ ship

Task two: For each item, complete the missing words (**not more than two words**).

7. The 'House of Wonders' was the first palace in East Africa to have elevator and _____.

8. Nowadays, the building is turned into a _____.

9. Hassan didn't like the _____ because it was very spicy.

10. He bought some _____ for his mother.

READING 02 (Items 1 - 10)

ملاحظة: لا يشترط في قسم القراءة ان تكون الأجوبة متسلسلة

Read the text. Then, complete the tasks.

Dear Editor,

I am writing to publish my article in our school magazine. The article is about an interesting project called the 'Plastiki', which has been already carried out in the United States. I collected the information by conducting an online meeting with the person responsible for the project.

The Plastiki looks like many other boats or yachts in Sydney harbour in Australia. It's eighteen metres long, six metres wide and it weighs about twelve thousand kilogrammes. It carries a crew of six people and has an average speed of five knots. However, once you get near to the Plastiki you realise there's a big difference. It's made of twelve thousand five hundred plastic bottles.

One day, the environmentalist David Rothschild was reading some information about all the plastic in the seas and oceans. He couldn't believe what he was reading. For example, humans throw away four out of every five plastic bottles they use and plastic rubbish causes about eighty per cent of the pollution in the sea. Rothschild decided to fight against pollution in the sea. So, He started building a boat made of plastic bottles to educate people about plastic pollution.

Recycled plastic was used to build the environmentally friendly boat. It uses renewable energy sources including wind power and solar energy. The crew can make meals with vegetables from the small garden at the back of the boat. They can take a break from work and get some exercise by using the special exercise bicycle. The energy from the bike provides power for the boat's computers. And if anyone needs to take a shower, the boat's shower uses saltwater from the sea.

Rothschild sailed the Plastiki across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Sydney. That's 15,372 nautical kilometres. Rothschild took the boat through the 'Great Garbage Patch'. It is a huge area in the Pacific with 3.5 billion kilogrammes of rubbish. The journey wasn't always easy, and Rothschild and his crew had to take care during storms. There were giant ocean waves and winds of over one hundred kilometres per hour. The whole journey took one hundred and twenty-nine days.

I hope that the article is informative enough to be published. I have attached some photos for the boat in case you want to include them.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon,

Edward

READING 02 (continued) (Items 1 - 10)

10

Task one: For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next the correct option.

1. Edward conducted the meeting _____.

☐ in the United States ☐ online ☐ In Australia

2. The Plastiki boat is about _____ metres long.

☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 18

3. Plastic bottles cause _____ of the sea pollution.

☐ 4% ☐ 5% ☐ 80%

4. The boat uses _____ power to generate electricity.

☐ wind ☐ solar ☐ wind and solar

5. The energy from the bike can be used to power the boat's _____.

☐ computers ☐ engine ☐ garden's lights

6. The Pacific ocean has _____ kilogrammes of rubbish.

☐ 15,372 ☐ 3.5 billion ☐ 12,500

Task two: For each item, complete the missing words (**not more than two words**).

7. About 12,500 _____ were used to build the boat.

8. David Rothschild is an _____.

9. There is a _____ with vegetables for meals at the back of the boat.

10. The journey of the Plastiki boat started from _____.

READING 03 (Items 1 - 10)

ملاحظة: لا يشترط في قسم القراءة ان تكون الأجوبة متسلسلة

Read the text. Then, complete the tasks.

Dear Alia,

Thanks for your letter. I know you are worried about your exams, but I want to give you some simple tips to help you succeed in your studies! There are three main pieces advice to keep in mind. First, develop realistic targets. For example, aim to read one chapter of a book each evening rather than the whole book. Tell your friends about your plan. This is great because they will know if you fail! Second, reward yourself with small gifts for every hour of study you do. For instance, stop for a drink or chat to your sister or a friend for 10 minutes before starting again. You will be refreshed and ready to work more. Third, make sure you choose a suitable time to study. If you intend to begin at a certain time, say 7 p.m, do not find excuses. You can watch a DVD later and your emails are probably not urgent!

Here are also some extra tips that may help you. Break the larger task into smaller ones and plan the steps you will follow. This makes work more manageable. It is also a good idea to keep your notebook neat and well organized, this will make it much easier to retrieve information later. My last piece of advice is - don't leave revision until the last moment. Plan your revision timetable early and stick to it! This is much more effective than trying to cram before an exam.

On the other hand, there are some other points you need to avoid. Difficult projects like researching a new topic for an essay can make you lose a lot of your time. You will find it difficult to sit down and make a start so, it is very important to choose the topics you are familiar with to start studying. In addition, avoid relying on others to complete your academic homework and projects, as you may miss the deadline of your assignments without accomplishing anything. Also, you should avoid comparing yourself to others, as each of us has his own intellectual level and comparison can often frustrate you. Finally, avoid bad friends who do not care about their studies and do not do their homework.

I am sure everything will be fine and you will be successful I'll see you soon at mom's house!

Take care,

Sarah

READING 03 (continued) (Items 1 - 10)

10

Task one: For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ next the correct option.

1. The purpose of the letter is _____.

☐ to advise

☐ to inform

☐ to describe

2. Sarah suggests short _____ to refresh and work more.

☐ time for study

☐ exercises

☐ talks

3. Sarah suggests _____ time to study.

☐ short

☐ long

☐ suitable

4. Breaking the larger task into smaller ones makes the work more _____.

☐ manageable

☐ attractive

☐ useless

5. Keep notebook neat and organized helps to _____.

☐ retrieve information

☐ forget information

☐ lose information

6. Researching new topic for an essay, can be done in _____.

☐ a short time

☐ a long time

☐ a second

Task two: For each item, complete the missing words (**not more than two words**).

7. Sarah advises Alia to search for _____ topics to start studying.

8. Good students _____ asking others to do their homework and projects.

9. Sarah says comparing ourselves to others can make us feel _____.

10. To succeed in your studies, we should avoid _____ friends.

READING 01 (Items 1 - 10)

ملاحظة: لا يشترط في قسم القراءة ان تكون الأجوبة متسلسلة

Read the text. Then, complete the tasks.

Air pollution is one of the most serious problems facing the world today. When something is burned, bad chemicals in the smoke can go into the air. These bad chemicals cause problems like global warming and acid rain. There are many causes of air pollution, but the major one is cars which emit tones of pollution into the air every day. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that cars cause nearly 75% of the carbon pollution in the US.

In fact, most people with cars say they need their cars, and they cannot live without them. For example, the US is a car-loving country. The average number of cars needed is two cars per a family. It was reported, in 2020, there were 11.3 million cars just in New York city.

As a result, rather than asking people to stop driving, a better idea might be to make something that people can use instead of cars. This new thing should not pollute the air. That is why Dean Kamen invented the Segway in 1999 in the US. This Segway has two wheels, a place for the driver to stand on and a handle for the driver to hold on to. Driving a Segway is very different from driving a car. Instead of stepping on a paddle to go forward, the driver simply leans forward. Leaning back slows it down. To turn left, the driver simply leans left. It depends on body movement. It is super easy, but needs practice at the beginning to avoid accidents.

The main benefit of Segway is that it does not burn gasoline. It runs on electricity. Moreover, it is suitable for short distances in crowded cities. For example, the UAE government tried many projects to reduce the country carbon footprint such as providing Segways in Dubai. In fact, there are 2.000 Segways available for rent in the city. To unlock the Segway, you have to pay only 3 Emirati Dirhams.

Unfortunately, the Segway will not replace the cars because most people using their cars to drive long distances to work. They live outside of cities and drive into the city every day. You cannot drive the Segway that far because it goes too slowly. It can go to only about 20 kilometers per hour.

To sum up, Segways have been sold since 2001. Nowadays, they are relatively new and quite expensive. However, they can make a big difference because they are ecofriendly and quiet too. Perhaps, in time, they will become cheaper, and everyone will have a Segway for short distance travelling. Changing small habits can play a big role in saving the environment.

READING 01 (continued) (Items 1 - 10)

Task one: For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

1. According to EPA, how much carbon pollution is caused by cars in the US?

2. Where did the number of cars reach 11.3 million?

3. When was the Segway invented?

4. Why do people need to practice driving the segway a lot at the beginning?

5. How fast can the Segway go?

6. Which city provides Segways for rent?

10

T. Araf Al-Arfi

Task two: For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.

Statements

True

False

7. Driving a Segway is similar to driving a car.

☐☐

8. The Segway can be used for short and long distances.

☐☐

9. Segways were put in markets in 2001.

☐☐

10. In the future, Segways will be more expensive.

☐☐

READING 02 (Items 1 - 10)

ملاحظة: لا يشترط في قسم القراءة ان تكون الأجوبة متسلسلة

Read the text. Then, complete the tasks.

In a room at Stanford University, scientists are studying a small animal called a gecko. It's an amazing animal because it can move very quickly up and down a tree and it can even walk upside down on ceilings. The scientists are particularly interested in the gecko's feet. They want to use the same design on their own robot. The metal robot looks very similar to the gecko. It has four feet which can also walk up walls made of glass or plastic. However, it still has a more difficult time when it tries to walk upside down.

Animals and plants can teach humans a lot about design and engineering. As a result, many engineers, scientists and designers spend time studying them. When they have a problem, nature often has the answer. This science is called biomimetics. Bio- means "studying living things" and mimetics means "copying the movement of things". In other words, scientists - or biomimetics - study animals and plants in order to copy their design.

Take, for example, a whale. Engineers in Canada are studying their flippers because they move so effectively through water. The engineers believe the shape can also improve the movement of wind turbines. Similarly, the boxfish is another animal from the sea which is helping car manufacturers in Germany. Mercedes Benz is using the shape of the fish for one of its new cars. The shape makes it faster and more fuel efficient.

Velcro is probably the most famous example of biomimetics. Most people have some Velcro on an item of clothing. It was invented by the Swiss engineer George de Mestral in 1948. He was walking in the countryside when he pulled a plant's bur from his trousers. He noticed how the bur stuck so well to his clothes. He worked on his idea and the result was Velcro, which became an affordable alternative to the traditional zip.

In 1982, Wilhelm Bartlott was another inventor who had a great idea when he was studying the leaves of a lotus plant. Bartlett noticed that water always ran off the leaf. When he had a closer look, he also noticed how the leaf cleaned itself. Bartlott copied the leaf's special surface and now you can find it in specialised paint products where water and dirt never stay on the paint.

In conclusion, biomimetics has helped to design our world and there are many more future possibilities. Unfortunately, it might take a long time to discover all the possibilities. This isn't really surprising because it's taken nature thousands of years to design its animals and plants.

READING 02 (continued) (Items 1 - 10)

Task one: For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

1. Which part of gecko's body is being studied by scientists?

2. Why do scientists study animals and plants?

3. Which animal is under study in Canada?

4. Where is fish being used to improve cars?

_____ (Country)

5. Who invented the Velcro used in clothing?

6. What are the leaves of lotus plant used for?

10

T. Auf Al-Aufi

Task two: For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.

Statements

True

False

7. The gecko-like robot can walk on plastic walls.

☐☐

8. Only scientists can benefit from studying animals and plants.

☐☐

9. Engineers study the boxfish to improve wind turbines.

☐☐

10. Wilhelm Bartlott discovered that the leaves of lotus plants can clean themselves.

☐☐

READING 03 (Items 1 - 10)

ملاحظة: لا يشترط في قسم القراءة ان تكون الأجوبة متسلسلة

Read the text. Then, complete the tasks.

The global climate (temperatures, rainfall, wind and other conditions) is the average climate over the whole of the world. It is true to say that the global climate is changing at a faster rate than it has at any point in history, which is why scientists and environmentalists are worried. Climate differs from weather and temperature. Weather is the temperature and precipitation from day to day, whereas climate is the average temperatures and precipitation over a much longer time period, for example over centuries. Precipitation is the collective word for all the different ways that water can fall from the sky; such as rain, snow, hail and sleet.

It is a proven fact that the Earth's average temperature has increased about 1°C over the past 100 years between the 1900s and 2000s. It may not sound like a big change, but it is a quicker increase than at any other time in history and it will influence earth, its people and wildlife. The changing climate will actually make our weather more extreme and unpredictable.

As temperatures rise, some areas will get wetter and lots of animals and human population could find they're not able to adapt to that change.

We are already seeing examples of unpredictable weather, for example the increasing frequency of cyclones in Oman (which causes damage to homes) and increase of wildfire in California, USA and in New South Wales, Australia.

Climate change is the process of our planet warming up. Scientists have discovered that humans are primarily causing this warming through our actions and how we choose to live our lives. There are several big factors in this. First, fossil fuels which are natural fuels found in and on the Earth (oil, coal, and natural gas). When they are burned in power stations to make energy for humans, they release gases which are then released into the atmosphere. They are added to the 'blanket' that is covering the Earth – as the 'blanket' gets thicker, the atmosphere struggles to release its heat and the climate warms up more quickly than it should.

Second, farming which is a big contributor to the greenhouse effect.

Methane gas is released into the atmosphere when a cow passes gas! There are over 1.5 billion cows in the world releasing methane gas daily, further adding to the 'blanket' covering the Earth.

A warmer climate can affect the planet negatively. There are two major effects of global warming. The first is that earth's temperature will increase by about 3° to 5°C by the year 2100. While the second effect is the rise of sea levels by at least 25 metres by the year 2100.

READING 03 (continued) (Items 1 - 10)

Task one: For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

1. What are the global climate conditions? (**write two only**)

2. Who are worried about climate change?

3. How much has the Earth's average temperature increased over the last century?

4. Who are affected by changes and increase in temperature? (**write two only**)

5. What will happen in some areas due to rising temperatures?

6. What is the main cause of global warming?

10

T. Auf Al-Aufi

Task two: For each item, shade in the bubble ☐ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.

Statements

True

False

7. Fossil fuels are only found on the Earth.

☐☐

8. Natural fuels that are used in the power stations are environmentally friendly.

☐☐

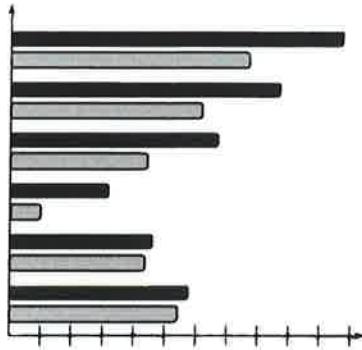
9. Cows are considered a cause of global warming because of the gases they release.

☐☐

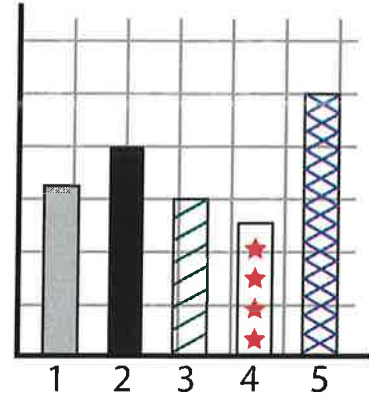
10. Scientists expect that global warming will not affect the sea level and that it will remain the same in the coming years.

☐☐

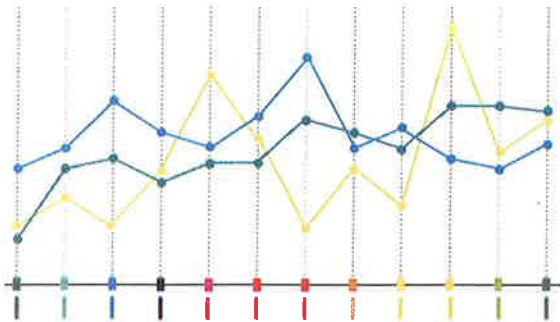
Writing



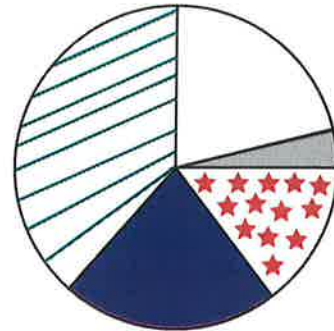
Bar chart



Bar chart (Column chart)



Line graph



Pie chart

T. Araf Al-Arfi

الدرجات تحسب على أربعة معايير: Writing Assessment Criteria:

1. Task Achievement (TA)	١. تحقيق المهمة. (يجب أن تكون الكتابة مرتبطة بالسؤال).
2. Coherence and Cohesion (CC)	٢. تسلسل الأفكار. (يجب أن تكون الأفكار مترابطة).
3. Lexical Resource (LR)	٣. المفردات اللغوية. (يجب أن تكون متنوعة + صحيحة بدون أخطاء).
4. Grammatical Range and Accuracy (GRA)	٤. الدقة النحوية. (يجب أن تكون القواعد صحيحة).

ملاحظات مهمة:

- استخدام الأزمنة بناء على السؤال أو (الشكل) المعطى.
- نأخذ فقط النقاط الأساسية أثناء الكتابة.
- عدم ذكر الأسباب وعدم كتابة كلمة *because* على الإطلاق.
- لا نكتب رأي.
- الخط ليس من ضمن التقييم ولكن يفضل أن يكون (واضحاً للقراء).
- الطلبة لهم الحرية في كتابة (الخاتمة) أو لا.

T. Araf Al-Arfi



Bar chart

الكلمات المهمة لهذا النوع			
Up/Down عند غير ثابت	Same level عند الثبات	Decrease عند الإنخفاض	Increase عند الإرتفاع
fluctuate / a fluctuation	remain steady (at)	drop (to) / a drop	rise / a rise
Plateau عند الوصول للقمة	level out (at)	decrease / a decrease	Increase / an increase
peak at	remain stable	decline / a decline	climb / a climb
	remain unchanged	fall / a fall	go up

الكلمات المهمة لهذا النوع			
تغير صغير Small		تغير كبير Big	
Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
slight تغير بسيط	slightly بشكل بسيط	substantial تغير كبير	substantially بشكل هائل
gradual تغير تدريجي	gradually بشكل تدريجي	sharp تغير حاد	sharply بشكل حاد
modest تغير قليل	modestly بشكل قليل	significant تغير قوي	significantly بشكل قوي

★ Words and Phrases to show time:

1. **Between** ... (year/ month) ... **and** ... (year/ month)...
2. **From** ... (year/ month/ day/ date) ... **to** ... (year/ month/ day / date)...
3. **In** ... (year/ month)...
4. **On** ... (day)
5. **On the** ... (date)
6. **At**(time; hours/ minutes)
7. **During** ... (month or year)...
8. **During the period** from (1995) **to** (2005)
9. **For** 5 years.

How to describe trends?

1. Subject + Verb + Adverb

- Prices rose **considerably**.
- The percentage decreased **sharply**.

2. There is + a + adjective + noun + in the ...

- There was a slight **rise** in the sales...
- There will be a considerable **fall** in the number of people.

3. Adjective + Noun

- A gradual **decline**.
- A dramatic **increase**.

4. Verb + Adverb

- Decline **slightly**.
- Fall **gradually**.

★ Three common patterns used when describing changes are:

1. There + be + adjective + noun + in + noun

- There was a gradual **rise** in the number of arrests.

2. Noun + verb + adverb

- The number of arrests rose **gradually**.

3. Time + saw/experienced/witnessed + adjective + noun + in + noun

- * 1952 saw a gradual **rise** in the number of arrests.
- * There is no preposition **before** time words in this 3rd pattern (**Not**: In 1952 saw...)

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

★ Comparatives are used to compare **two things**:

- Leopards are faster than tigers.

★ Superlatives are used to compare **one thing against a group of others**:

- The leopard is the largest of the four big cats.

★ Here are the basics of how they are formed:



	Example Word	Comparative	Superlative
Words with one syllable	high	higher	the highest
Words with three syllables or more	productive	<u>more</u> productive <u>less</u> productive	<u>the most</u> productive <u>the least</u> productive
Words ending in -y	wealthy	wealthier	the wealthiest
Short words ending with a consonant/vowel/consonant	hot	hotter	the hottest
Irregular	good	better	the best

★ When writing about numbers or changes, I find it easier to use "while" or "whereas":

- There are 5 million smokers in the UK, while/ whereas only 2 million Canadians and 1 million Australians smoke.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the number of smokers in the UK decreased dramatically, while/ whereas the figures for Canada and Australia remained the same.



مرحلة التخطيط:

١. نحدد نوع الرسم إما خطوط أو أعمده أو دوائر.
٢. نعيد صياغة السؤال.
٣. الصورة العامة (نستنتجها من الشكل).
٤. المجموعات والأحداث.
٥. الخاتمة عبارة عن مقارنة عامة (بين المجموعات).



Introduction

This (line graph / bar chart / pie chart) shows **or** illustrates
(Rephrase the question). Overall, الصورة العامة _____

Looking at the details, (وصف أحداث المجموعة الأولى) _____

Body 1

(وصف أحداث المجموعة الثانية) _____

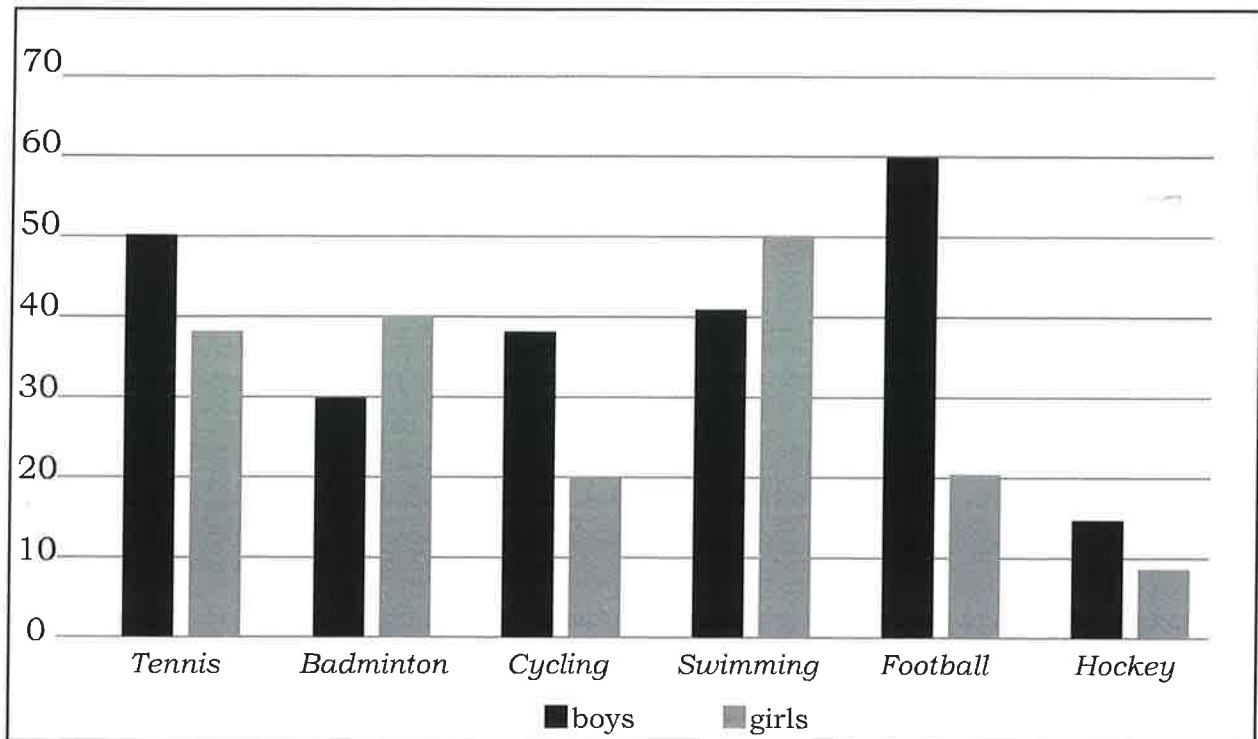
Body 2

To summarise, (مقارنة بين المجموعتين) _____

conclusion

Bar chart

▶ The graph shows the number of boys and girls playing sport in an English town in 2012.



This (*bar chart*) illustrates how many children, divided by gender, played six kinds of sports (tennis, badminton, cycling, swimming, football and hockey) in a town in England in 2012.

Overall, the number of boys playing sport exceeded that of girls in the given period and the sport with the most significant difference between the genders was football. Football was also the most popular sport for boys while the majority of girls preferred swimming. Furthermore, both males and females least preferred playing hockey.

There were four sports in which boys participated more than girls. While 60 boys played football, the number of girls playing that sport was considerably lower (around 20). With regards to tennis, the figure for boys who played that sport was 50 as opposed to just under 40 for girls. Similarly, more boys cycled than girls (approximately 37 and 19 respectively). The difference, in terms of hockey, was minimal with only about 6 more boys playing that sport than girls.

On the other hand, more girls took part in the two remaining sports which both showed a difference of about 10 between the genders. As many as 48 girls preferred swimming in comparison to 40 girls for badminton.

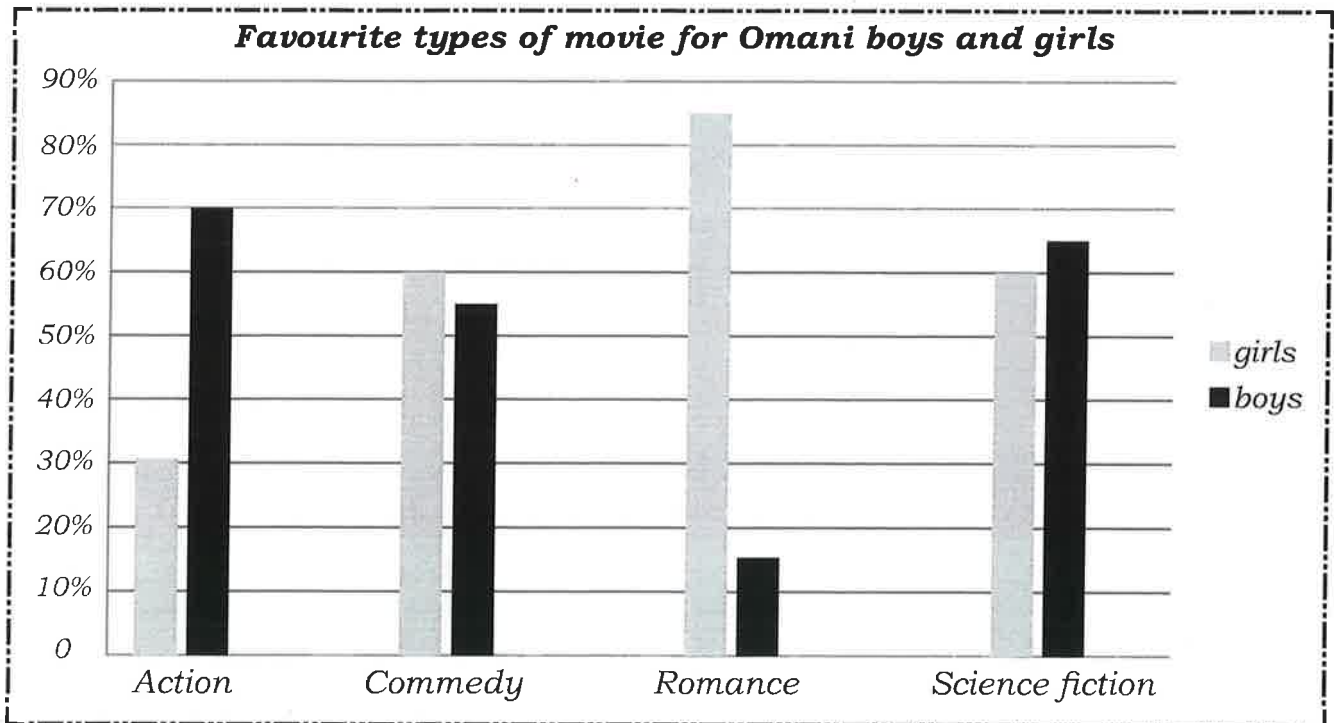
WRITING 01

Write a text including all the information in the chart below.

Write at least **80** words. Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organised**.

5

Favourite types of movie for Omani boys and girls

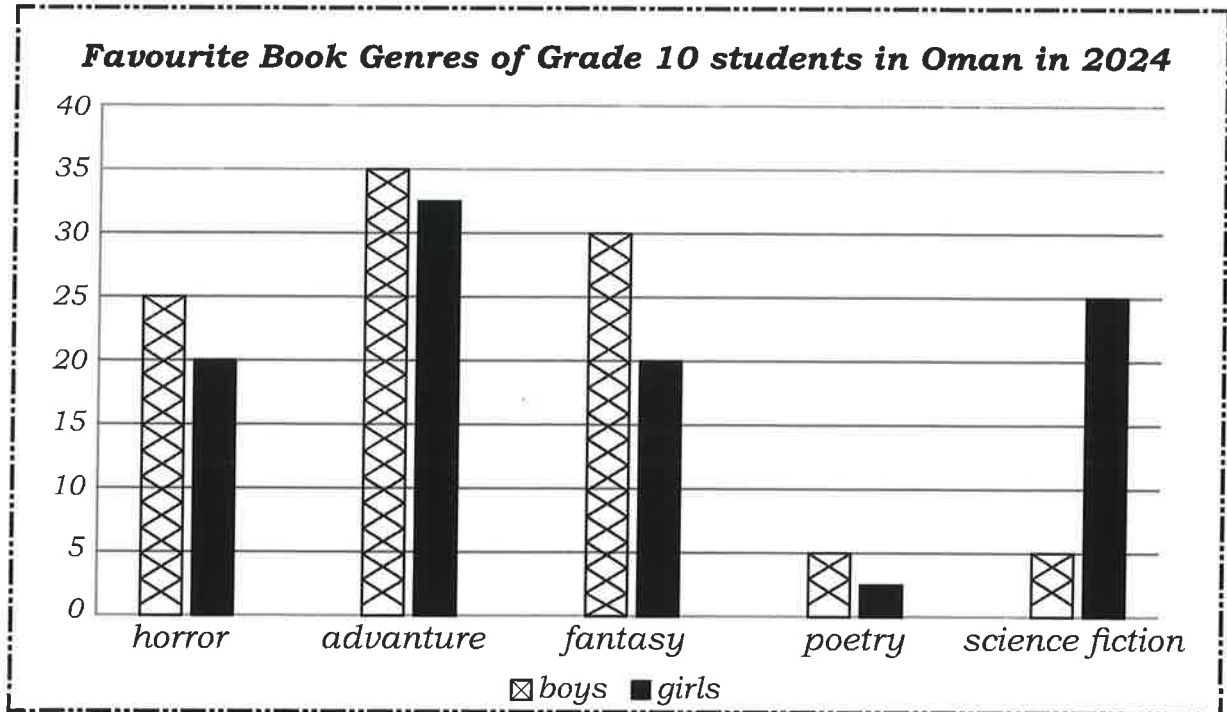


WRITING 01

Write a text including all the information in the chart below.

Write at least **80** words. Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organised**.

5

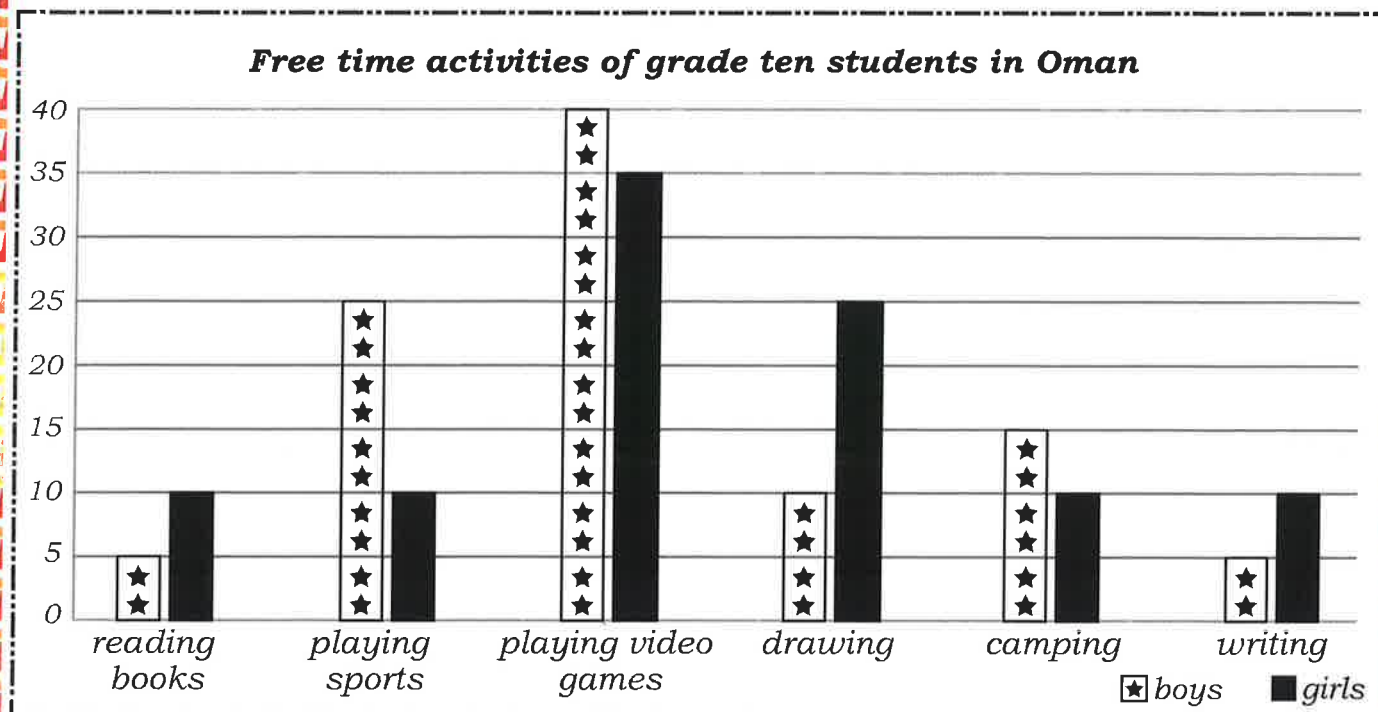


WRITING 01

Write a text including all the information in the chart below.

Write at least **80** words. Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organised**.

5

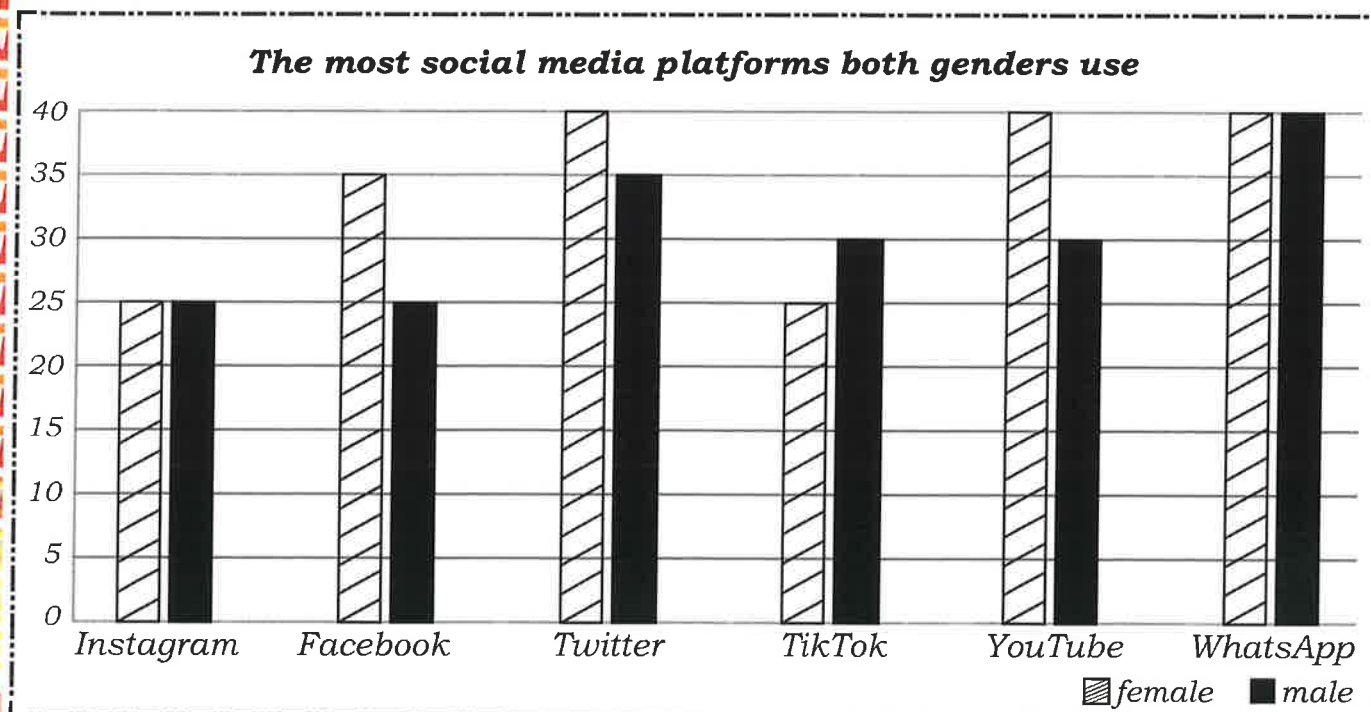


WRITING 01

Write a text including all the information in the chart below.

Write at least **80** words. Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organised**.

5



WRITING 02

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation:

Imagine you are Sami/Samia. Your friend Alex/Alice is a student who spends too much time on social media and always feels distracted. He/She needs help to use new media in a better way.

Task: Write an email to your friend Alex/Alice giving advice on how to reduce screen time and use social media wisely.

Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small rectangular box containing the number "12".

WRITING 02

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation:

Your friend Salim/ Salma wants to start a new blog, but he/she needs ideas.

Task: Write an email to your friend Salim/ Salma. In your email include the following:

- Suggest a topic for the blog (e.g. technology, hobbies, or school life).
- Explain why this is a good idea.
- Give advice on how to make the blog successful.

Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Situation:

Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.

	10

WRITING 02

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation:

Imagine you are Salim/Salimah. Your friend Tom/Tina is a student who is writing about renewable energy but doesn't know much about it.

Task: Write an **email** to your friend Tom/Tina explaining what renewable energy is, giving examples in Oman, and giving advice on why people should use it.

Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.

[illegible]

WRITING 02

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation:

Your friend Nasser/Nasra wants to start an environmental campaign at school, but he/she needs ideas.

Task: Write **an email** to your friend Salim/Salma. In your email include the following:

- Suggest a campaign idea (e.g. recycling, saving energy, reducing plastic).
- Explain why this campaign is important.
- Give advice on how to make the campaign successful.

Your writing should be clear and organised.

[illegible]

WRITING 02

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation:

Imagine you are Basim/Basma. Your friend Paul/Amelia is a student writing about ancient civilisations but doesn't know which one to choose.

Task: Write an email to your friend Paul/Amelia describing one civilisation, explaining why it is important to study, and giving advice on what fact he/she should include.

*Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.*

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small rectangular box containing the number "18".

WRITING 02

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation:

You are a student in grade 10. You want to start an online business to sell a new product.

Task: Write a request letter to the manager of a famous company. Describe the business that you are planning to start and the skills that you have. Ask **him\her** to give you a loan of 5000 OR. You need to persuade the manager of the importance of your business and how it will help the community around you.

*Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.*

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small rectangular box containing the number "10".

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