

Name:

Class:

Final Revision

Choose the correct answer:

1-Vocabulary

1. A/An (attraction – companion – artifact – heritage) is an object made by a person which is historically interesting.
2. I watched the movie and met some of the (title – companion – counter – cast) afterwards.
3. A/An (exhibit – screening – period – attraction) is a painting or a sculpture on display.
4. A (heritage – companion – gift shop – promenade) is a shop selling things that people give or receive as presents.
5. The historical artefacts are from various (periods – attractions – sequences – harbours) of the country's history.
6. It was really interesting to go (screening – works – architecture – sightseeing) on foot.
7. I really remember the (exhibit – screening – title – attraction) of this book.
8. A (gift shop – tour guide – audience – spectator) is a person who shows tourists around.
9. We weren't able to see all the (works – titles – artefacts – periods) of art on display.
10. The museum of Islamic art is considered a/an (artistic – disappointed – unusual – extensive) triumph.
11. Would you fight in (offence – dome – attack – defence) of your country?
12. A (dome – defence – design – feature) is a round roof on a building.
13. The house has (bustling – extensive – tree-lined – helpful) grounds.
14. A (dome – defence – design – fountain) is a decorative structure from which flows a stream of water.
15. The museum of Islamic art is a (must-see – successful – tree-lined – helpful) attraction.
16. The museum of Islamic art lies on the edge of the (period – attraction – sequence – harbour) .
17. A (heritage – companion – gift shop – promenade) is a wide path where people walk beside the sea in a town on the coast.
18. The country has (helpful – speechless – careful – rich) history and culture.
19. I liked the (extensive – careless – stunning – lavish) design of the museum.
20. I saw some (breathtaking – careful – stunning – outrageous) scenery.
21. They walked along a (double-edged – tree-lined – lavish – architectural) street.
22. Treasures from the sunken ship were put on (weight – cast – display – district) at the museum.
23. A party was given in (praise – memory – favour – honour) of the guests from London.
24. The house was (planned – donated – divided – contributed) up into flats.
25. She (planned – donated – divided – bought) a large sum of money to Cancer Research.
26. The article (planned – drew – divided – attended) attention to the problem of homelessness.
27. You need to (plan – draw – witness – donate) your work more carefully.
28. Parents try to (protect – defend – attend – visit) their children from danger as far as possible.
29. The university swimming pool is open to the (audience – spectators – viewers – public) in the evenings.
30. We attended the play. There were only about 200 people in the (audience – spectators –



- viewers – public).
31. There were over seventy thousand (audience – spectators – viewers – public) at the match.
 32. The (audience – spectators – viewers – public) chose this programme as their favourite.
 33. We do regular checks on our products to make sure that they are of high (quality – density – type – sequence).
 34. The house was full (in – of – at – about) activity on the morning of the wedding.
 35. You've done me a big favour. How can I make it (in – on – at – up) to you?
 36. I couldn't make (up – out – for – in) what the name on the card was.
 37. It was nice that Peter and Mike made (up – out – for – in) after the quarrel.
 38. I'm sorry I forgot to send you a postcard. I promise I'll make it (up – out – for – in) to you
 39. Our father likes making (up – out – for – in) his own stories to tell us.
 40. There's only one room available so we'll have to (share – divide – surf – plan).
 41. Which (type – variety – public – scale) of paint should you use on metal?
 42. There is a wide (type – variety – public – scale) of dishes to choose from.
 43. There were two (audience – spectators – witnesses – public) to the accident.
 44. They (witnessed – shared – pulled – drew) the accident.
 45. The (interior – exterior – internal – external) of the house is fine but inside it isn't in very good condition.
 46. You should book tickets for the concert well in (applause – advance – honour – full).
 47. On hearing the news she burst (in – on – into – up) tears.
 48. We're late, thanks (in – on – to – for) you!
 49. It was a (successful – helpful – speechless – careless) attempt to climb Mount Everest.
 50. Ask Mr. Ahmed. He's always very (successful – helpful – speechless – careless).
 51. Be (successful – helpful – speechless – careful) with that knife. It's very sharp.
 52. The accident was caused by (successful – helpful – speechless – careless) driving.
 53. Oh dear, you look (miserable – successful – helpful – shocking). What's wrong?
 54. We played football against a school from another (companion – district – scale – duty).
 55. The man behind the (counter – scale – district – due) in the bank was very helpful.
 56. His dog is his only (companion – district – scale – duty).
 57. I weighed it on the kitchen (companion – district – scale – duty).
 58. I (exhale – inhale – squeeze – listen to) the water out of the cloth.
 59. What time is the next train (counter – scale – district – due) in?
 60. Which nurses are on (duty – due – display – honour) this week?
 61. The audience (understood – admired – checked – applauded) loudly.
 62. The suit is 3.000 QR. The price is really (lavish – outrageous – stunning – screening).
 63. The streets were (lavish – outrageous – bustling – burst) with shoppers.
 64. This book describes the main events in his life in (chronological – sort – type – stunning) order.
 65. The design of the building is very (simple – architecture – easy – lavish).
 66. The museum was full of (lavish – outrageous – stunning – shocking) artistic works.
 67. John (attended – visited – witnessed – appeared) the explosion and called the police.



68. They organised a dinner (into – in – on – about) honour of their grandparents.
69. The art teacher put his student's paintings (into – in – on – about) display.
70. Preparations begin months (into – in – on – about) advance.
71. Remembrance Day takes place in Britain (into – in – on – about) the Sunday closest to 11th November every year.
72. The audience burst (into – in – on – about) applause.
73. Mr. Harris wasn't able to attend in person, but thanks (into – in – on – to) his generosity, we raised a huge amount of money for the charity.
74. The children were full (of – in – on – about) enthusiasm for the event.
75. We hope you find the tips for the preparations (successful – helpful – careful – careless).
76. The film's unexpected ending left everyone (successful – helpful – speechless – careless).
77. Sam made a (successful – helpful – careful – careless) mistake that cost the company a fortune.
78. The protagonist is the main (character – plot – setting – theme) in a story.
79. Stories can be written as first-or third- (character – person – plot – setting) narratives.
80. The (character – plot – setting – theme) is the events that happen in a story.
81. A reader can easily follow a story if events are presented in (sort – type – stunning – chronological) order.
82. The word "feellings" has got a (grammatical – spelling – punctuation – main) mistake.
83. They made (up – out – for – in) after the quarrel.
84. A happy family makes (up – out – for – in) happy children.
85. They were excited (into – in – on – about) going to the museum.
86. The Doha Cultural Festival takes (part – place – time – sort) every March.
87. There were lots of (treasures – fortunes – screening – breathtaking) in the museum.
88. The festival (lasted – remained – took – gave) for two days.
89. We all took (part – place – time – sort) in the discussion.
90. A/An (drought – famine – avalanche – aftershock) is a smaller earthquake that occurs after a large one.
91. Two skiers are still missing after yesterday's (drought – famine – avalanche – aftershock).
92. A (crack – cloud – collapse – strike) of ash is a collection of soft grey powder from a volcano in the sky.
93. (Drought – Earthquake – Avalanche–Aftershock) and famine usually go hand in hand.
94. The (earthquake – hurricane – eruption – drought) of the volcano covered the town in a layer of ash.
95. Part of the railway line was buried beneath a (landslide – hurricane – wave – storm).
96. A (rubble – drought – strike – lava) is very hot liquid rock which comes out of a volcano when it erupts.
97. The tap was left on and the bath (destroyed – darkened – overflowed – dropped).
98. The library and the sports hall are under one (strike – roof – heap – wave).
99. After the earthquake, hundreds of people were buried under the (rubble – trap – siren – lava).

100. (Drought – Famine – Tsunami – Earthquake) is a very large wave in the sea caused, for example, by an earthquake.
101. The whole building (sweeps – reaches – shakes – destroys) when big trucks go past.
102. We all (dropped – gathered – destroyed – escaped) round and listened to the guide.
103. The building was (dropped – gathered – destroyed – escaped) by fire.
104. I'm going to (sweep - drop – gather – destroy) the leaves off the path.
105. The (heap – sirens – drought – trap) are wailing in the streets outside.
106. Don't put boiling water into that glass – it'll (crack – wash away – drown – drop).
107. A/An (colossal – drought – strike – overflow) wave is a huge line of water.
108. The floods had (washed – flooded – drowned – dropped) away the path.
109. These are the (cracks – ruins – road – scales) of the ancient city of Pompeii.
110. I (gathered – urged – destroyed – escaped) him to fight the decision.
111. A lion (gathered – urged – destroyed – escaped) from its cage at Bristol Zoo last night.
112. The temperature will (crack – wash away – drown – drop) to minus 3 overnight.
113. If any problems (rise – arise – raise – rose), let me know.
114. There's no need to (rise – arise – raise – rose) your voice.
115. The temperature has (risen – arisen – raised – rose) to nearly forty degrees.
116. Sometimes the temperature (reaches – gets – arrives – drops) 45°C.
117. They (reached – got – arrived – dropped) at the station ten minutes late.
118. Please give (away – in – out – up) these books to the class.
119. We were told to beware (in – with – up – of) strong currents in the sea.
120. She finds it difficult to cope (in – with – up – of) the pressure of exams.
121. The team (reached – got – arrived – dropped) the semi-final last year.
122. She felt so scared that her heart (struck – hit – beat – rose) fast.
123. We got up early and watched the sun (rise – raise – arise – rose) over the mountain.
124. Please (rise – raise – arise – rose) your hand if you have any questions.
125. Health problems can (rise – raise – arise – rose) from eating too much red meat.
126. The explorers had to cope (of – in – with – to) heavy blizzards and the extreme cold.
127. He never complains (of – in – about – to) the weather no matter how bad it is.
128. He's finding it difficult to cope (of – in – with – to) the heat.
129. "The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plains." is an example of (assonance – alliteration – simile – metaphor).
130. "It is better, O day, that you go to your rest." is an example of (assonance – alliteration – simile – personification).
131. "So are you to my thoughts, as food to life." is an example of (assonance – alliteration – simile – metaphor).
132. "Doubting, dreaming dreams." is an example of (assonance – alliteration – simile – metaphor).

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. The girls wish I (bake) a cake instead of biscuits yesterday. (Correct)
.....
2. They (go) to the mall before (visit) their friends. (Correct)
.....
3. While they (had) lunch, the explosion (happen). (Correct)
.....
4. After Eman (change) some money, she (had phoned) Salma. (Correct)
.....
5. Mahmoud (reads) the paper when his boss (enter). (Correct)
.....
6. If you don't wear a hat in the sun, you (damage) your skin. (Correct)
.....
7. It was not a good idea to do your homework while (watch) TV. (Correct)
.....
8. If you went to bed early, you (wake up) refreshed. (Correct)
.....
9. If I (get) sick, I would not go to school. (Correct)
.....
10. I wish I (can) paint better. (Correct)
.....
11. If she (were) a nurse, she (help) the old woman. (Correct)
.....
12. I really wish I (work) harder when I was at school, but I didn't. (Correct)
.....
13. I wish I (haven't spent) so much money on clothes last week. (Correct)
.....
14. They (are working) for five hours before the light went off. (Correct)
.....
15. As soon as he (finish) the project, he (go) abroad. (Correct)
.....
16. While he (does) his homework, his friend arrived. (Correct)
.....
17. Before she did research on new treatments, she (works) as a surgeon. (Correct)
.....
18. By the time my father was 18, he (has been) at work for two years. (Correct)
.....
19. He was watching TV when his father came! (while)
.....
20. He was playing tennis and he fell down suddenly. (As)
.....
21. We went to the cinema then the film started. (as soon as)
.....
22. I saw the film, then you came. (by the time)
.....



23. First I left the house, then my uncle came. (After)

24. He did his homework and watched the film: (until)

25. First, I finished the report, then I went out. (before)

Grammar Questions

26. They (go) to the mall before they (visit) their friends. (Correct)

27. While they (had) lunch, the explosion (happen). (Correct)

28. After Ali (change) some money, he (phone) Ahmed. (Correct)

29. As soon as he (finish) the project, he (go) abroad. (Correct)

30. While he (do) his homework, his friend (arrive). (Correct)

31. First, I finished the report, then I went out. (After)

32. Ali was watching TV when his father came. (While)

33. Omar saw the film, then Ali came. (by the time)

34. First I left the house, then my uncle came. (After)

35. By the time he (reach) the bus stop, the bus (leave). (Correct)

36. Before he (send) the e-mail, he (make) two phone calls. (Correct)

1-Reading

It's holiday and Ben is very eager to go with his grandpa.

1 It was very early in the morning, Ben jumped from bed as soon as the first bit of sun peeped through his window. He grabbed his backpack from his closet and opened it on the floor.

2 Ben put in some of his favourite things to take with him on his trip to visit Grandpa. He put in a book on building forts, a book on making go-carts, and a new book he had gotten from the library about a kid detective who creates his own spy gear. He also put in a model car kit and his stuffed bear. He was ready to go!

3 Going to visit his grandfather for a week by himself was always Ben's favourite part of summer holiday. Grandpa would take him fishing and to baseball games. He also taught Ben how to fix things around the house.

4 Last year, when he was eight years old, Ben had learned how to replace a broken doorknob and how to fix a leaky faucet. Grandpa was patient and did not mind taking many hours to show Ben how to use his tools.

5 Ben's mom stuck her head in his bedroom door. "Grandpa's here," she said with a smile.

6 Ben grabbed his backpack excitedly and ran quickly into the kitchen where Grandpa was waiting impatiently. "Ready, big guy?" asked Grandpa. "Or do you want to eat breakfast before we leave?"

7 "Ready," said Ben. As he kissed his mother goodbye, he felt his stomach rumble. "We can eat later!"

1. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. It narrates a story. B. It discusses a problem. C. It persuades us of an opinion. D. It gives information about a subject.

2. From which point of view is the story told?

- A. Ben's point of view B. first person narrator C. third person narrator D. second person narrator

3. Read this extract from paragraph 3:

Grandpa would take him fishing and to baseball games. He also taught Ben how to fix things around the house.

Who does the pronoun He refer to?

- A. Ben's uncle B. Ben's father C. Ben's mother D. Ben's grandpa

4. How can the relationship between Ben and his grandpa described?

- A. They are active. B. They hate each other. C. They love each other. D. They treat each other coldly.

5. According to the story, what is one of the things Ben's grandpa taught him to do?

- A. use a drill B. build a fort C. build a model car D. fix a leaky faucet

6. Read the following extract from the text.

Ben grabbed his backpack excitedly and ran quickly into the kitchen where Grandpa was waiting impatiently. "Ready, big guy?" asked Grandpa. "Or do you want to eat breakfast before we leave?"

How did the writer portray the above situation? – Support your answer with evidence from the text.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



2-Reading

In this section you will read a passage and answer 10 multiple choice questions and 2 constructed response question. Be sure that you put all your answers in the space provided.

Read the following story about someone who caused millions of dollars of damage.

An online threat

1 On the evening of his birthday, a teenager from a tiny village in northern Germany clicked 'send' on his computer from his small room that was like a cage. Within three hours, the postal service in Taiwan was in chaos, computers in hospitals and banks in Hong Kong had crashed, and trains in Australia and planes in the USA had stopped. How could a young man cause so many problems for people in places that were thousands of kilometres from his home? Of course, there was only one answer. He was the inventor of the terrible computer virus 'Sasser'.

2 After a three-month long search, the police traced the virus to teenager Sven Jaschan's computer and they charged him with criminal damage. In court a few months later the judge found him guilty of putting the virus on the internet and he received a 21-month suspended sentence. He avoided a 5-year prison sentence because he was only 18 when he committed the crime. The virus infected millions of computer systems across the world, and caused millions of dollars of damage.

3 Sven admitted his guilt to the detectives who finally found his home after a long search for the author of the virus. He had spent an enormous amount of time creating the 'Sasser' virus on the computer in his bedroom. He often spent ten hours a day in front of his computer but his parents hadn't known what he was doing at the time.

4 When he released the virus on the internet, he didn't realise it would cause so much damage. He was just delighted that it had worked. Sven was a student at a computer science school. 'I told my classmates - they thought it was terrific.' But his feelings changed very quickly. He was **terrified** when he saw a TV news report about the virus and the damage it had caused.

5 Detectives arrested Sven after one of his classmates emailed Microsoft about his activities. Microsoft had offered a \$250,000 reward for information about the virus. However, Sven's teachers at school were astonished that Sven had created the virus. They said that he wasn't an excellent computer student. 'There are others in the class who are better than him,' one teacher said!

6 While he was waiting for his trial to start, Sven left school and started work. A German computer company asked him to help them fight against the makers of computer viruses. Sven's new job is to make 'firewalls'- vital pieces of software that protect computers against the type of viruses that Sven created. After causing so many problems for so many people's computers, Sven now has the opportunity to find ways of protecting them and repairing some of the damage he caused.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. someone who worked hard
B. the ways of creating a virus
C. a man who is not intelligent
D. someone who invented a computer virus

2. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. to tell the story of someone who invented a virus
B. to persuade the reader that computer viruses are dangerous
C. to discuss the pros and cons of computer viruses
D. to give information about viruses

3. Read the following extract from the text:

On the evening of his birthday, a teenager from a tiny village in northern Germany clicked 'send' on his computer from his small room that was like a cage.

Which figurative language does the writer use?

- A. onomatopoeia
B. metaphor
C. personification
D. simile

4. How far did the Sasser virus spread?

- A. around the world
- B. around Germany
- C. around Europe
- D. around the village

5. Why wasn't Sven sent to prison?

- A. because he was too young
- B. because he admitted his guilt
- C. because he was innocent
- D. because he invented a virus

6. How did he feel after he had released the virus?

- A. At first he was frightened, then he was delighted.
- B. He wasn't terrified that he might be caught.
- C. At first he was delighted, then he was frightened.
- D. He wasn't delighted at all.

7. Read the following sentence from the passage:

He was terrified when he saw a TV news report about the virus and the damage it had caused.

Which of the following words **BEST** replaces the underlined one?

- A. frightened
- B. delighted
- C. happy
- D. stressful

8. How did the police catch him?

- A. The police offered a \$250,000 reward.
- B. His neighbours told the police.
- C. Detectives came to his home to ask questions.
- D. One of his classmates told Microsoft about him.

9. How did Sven's teachers react?

- A. They contacted Microsoft to get the reward.
- B. They were surprised because Sven wasn't the best student.
- C. They weren't surprised because Sven was very clever.
- D. They didn't know Sven at all.

10. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Sven?

- A. Sven didn't admit his guilt to the detectives.
- B. Sven released the virus on the evening of his birthday.
- C. Sven spent fifteen hours a day in front of his computer.
- D. Sven didn't know much about computer viruses.

11. Rewrite the last paragraph using the 1st person point of view.

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12. Why did the feeling of Sven change after inventing the virus? Explain using pieces of evidence from the passage.



Writing

Situation:

A local radio station is running a short story competition entitled : (An Unforgettable Day)

Task:

Write your story for the local radio station. You must write (120-180 words)

1. Use the graphic organizer below to plan your story.

CHARACTER(S)

.....
.....
.....

TIME PLOT

.....

EVENTS IN ORDER:

(1)

.....
.....

(2)

.....
.....

END OF STORY / MORAL

.....
.....
.....

Table with 4 columns: Essay Planning, Total, Checker, Reviser. Total contains /2.



		Spelling & Punctuation			Score (Total ÷ 2)		
/2	/2	/2	/2	/8	/4		