



Grade 8 Elite **Term 3 Final Exam Revision**

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English Term 3 Final Exam Coverage

Level 6.1

Term 3
2022-2023

Objectives :

- 1- To review for the final reading part.
- 2- To review for the final Maze part
- 3- To review the writing topics for the final exam .

Exam will be



Thursday 8th June 2023



*From 8: 30 to 9:30 (paper part 1:
writing)

* From 9:30 to 11:00(online part 2
: reading & maze)



Two hour and half



Swift Assess+ paper

Part 1

Reading

- ❑ 75% summative assessment marks
- ❑ 2 texts
- ❑ Multiple choices A , B , C



How to Pass a Reading Comprehension Test

1. Scan the Entire Test.
2. Focus on the Questions first.
3. Do not memorize.
4. Read the passage carefully .
5. Do not think the correct option would come from outside the passage.

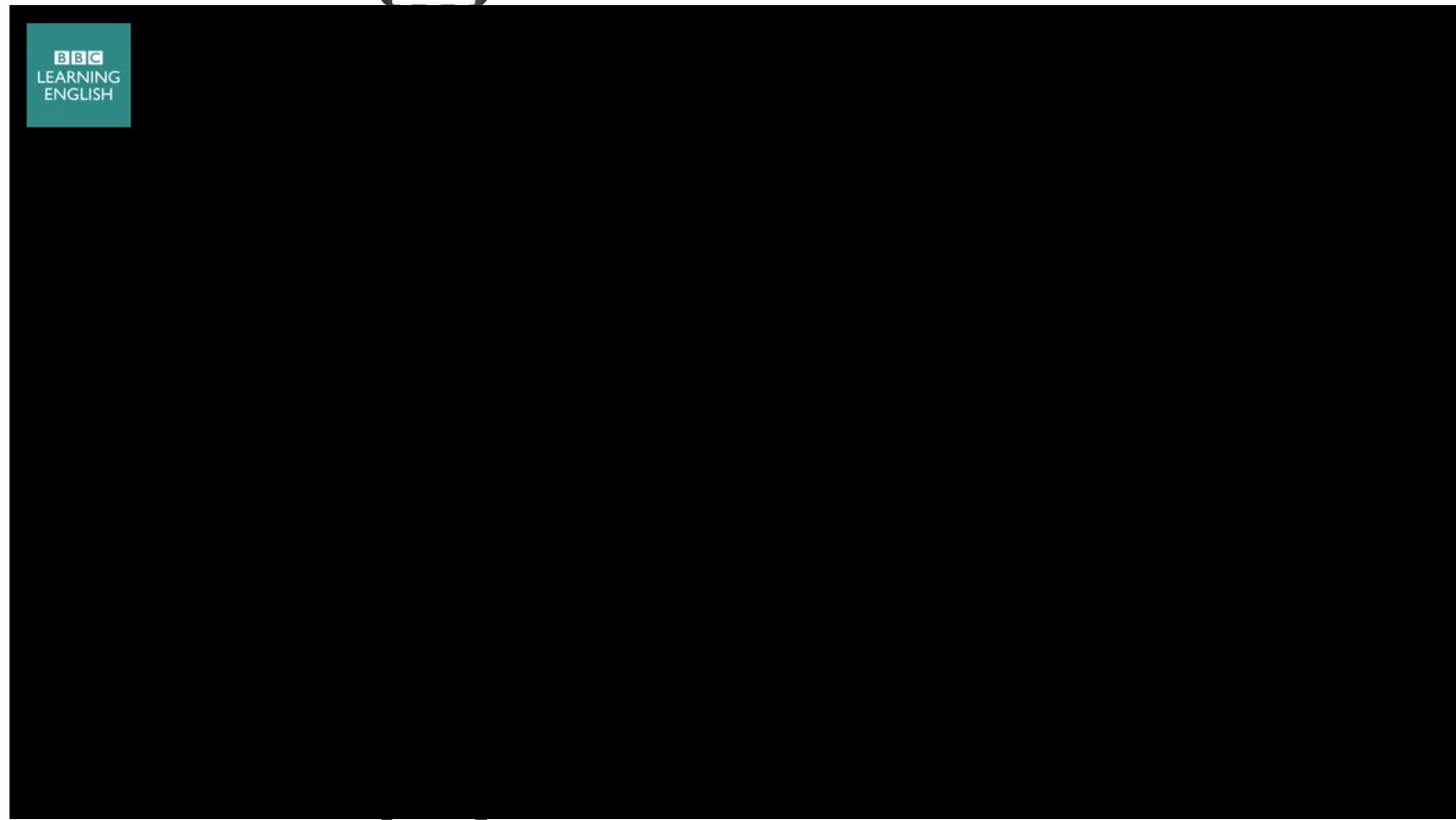




Part 2



How to Pass a Reading Comprehension Test





Part 2: Preparation – Vocabulary

word	class	definition	sentence
Destroyed تدمر	verb	to end the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it	The house was <u>destroyed</u> by the fire.





word	class	definition	sentence
extreme weather جو عاصف	noun	unexpected, unusual or very bad weather	We can now accurately predict and forecast <u>extreme weather</u> events.

word	class	definition	sentence
Flood فيضان	verb	to cover an area with water	The valley usually <u>floods</u> after heavy rain.





word	class	definition	sentence
washed away انجرف	verb	to carry something away by the movement of water	The bridge was washed away by flooding last year.

word	class	Definition	sentence
Wave أمواج	noun	a line of higher water on the sea that breaks on the land	He was swept out to sea by a huge wave.





word	class	definition	sentence
climate change تغير المناخ	noun	a long-term change in the average weather around the Earth	<u>Climate change</u> is disturbing the lives of millions of people.

word	class	definition	sentence
Challenge تحدي	noun	something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully	Finding a solution to this problem is one of the greatest <u>challenges</u> faced by scientists today.



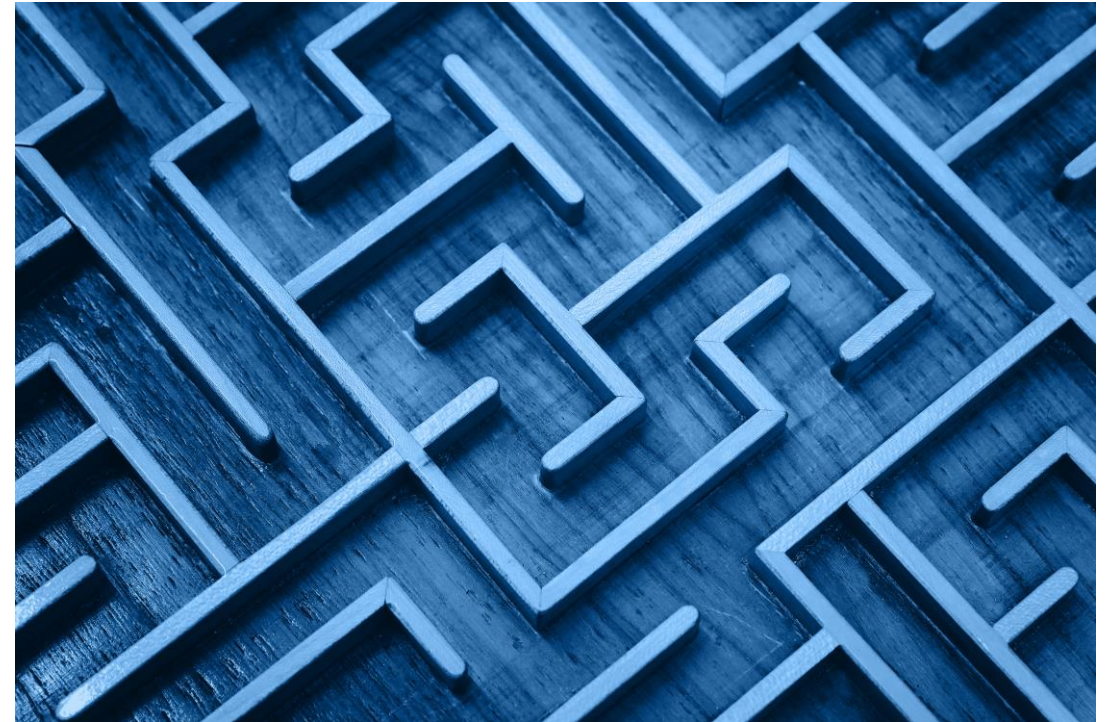
word	class	definition	sentence
Environment البيئة	noun	the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live	We're not doing enough to protect the <u>environment</u> from pollution.



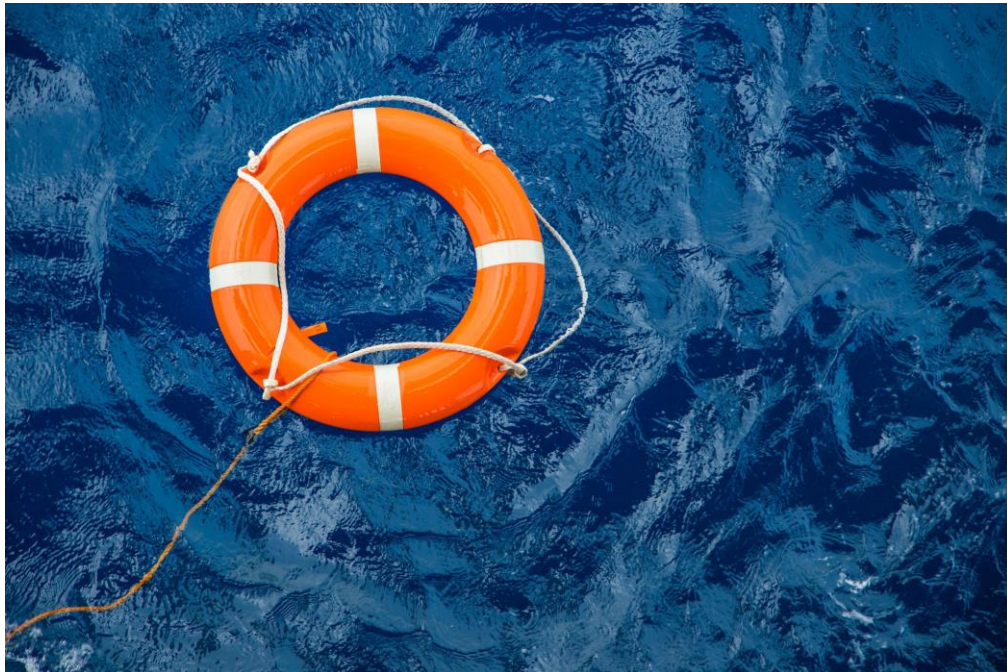


word	class	definition	sentence
Increase زيادة	noun	a rise in the amount or size of something	There were 39,000 new cases last year, which is an <u>increase</u> of six percent.

word	class	definition	sentence
Solve وجد حلاً	verb	to find an answer to a problem	No one has <u>solved</u> the problem of what to do with harmful waste.



word	class	definition	sentence
Rescue ينقذ	verb	to help someone or something out of a dangerous, harmful, or unpleasant situation	Firefighters often <u>rescue</u> people from dangerous fires.



word	class	definition	sentence
Passion الرغبة/ العاطفة	noun	a very powerful feeling, like love, hate or anger	At school, his early interest in music developed into a <u>passion</u>.





word	class	definition	sentence
Heal يشفى	verb	to make or become well again, especially after a cut or other injury	A plaster cast helps to <u>heal</u> a broken bone.

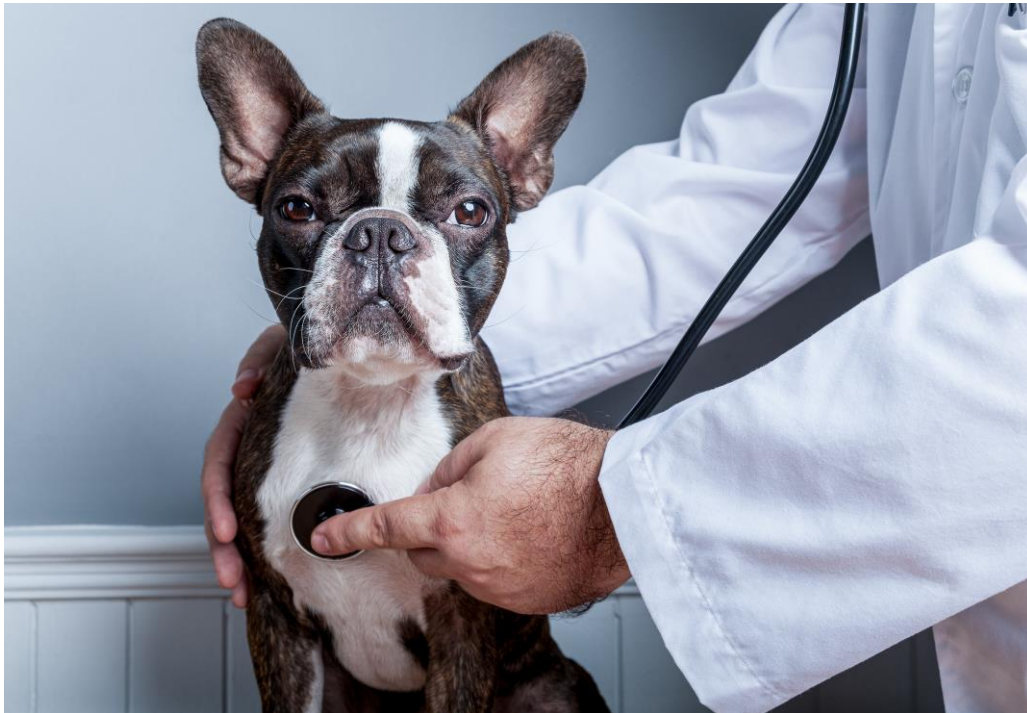
word	class	definition	sentence
Operation عملية جراحية	noun	an occasion when a doctor cuts a body for medical reasons in order to repair, remove, or replace an unhealthy or damaged part	He needs to have an <u>operation</u> on his shoulder.



word	class	definition	sentence
Graduated يتخرج	verb	to complete school, college, or university successfully	After he <u>graduated</u> from high school, he joined the Army.



word	class	definition	sentence
veterinary طب الحيوانات	adjective	connected with taking care of the health of animals	She enrolled in the college of <u>veterinary</u> medicine at the university.



Let's do some Reading practice :



1

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/History/Spanish history/Multicultural society of Al-%C3%81ndalus ks549343sl](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/History/Spanish%20history/Multicultural%20society%20of%20Al-Andalus%20ks549343sl)

2

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/jr1208488qk>

3

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Reading comprehension/Music Culture in the UK qq1270246aj](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English%20as%20a%20Second%20Language%20(ESL)/Reading%20comprehension/Music%20Culture%20in%20the%20UK%20qq1270246aj)

4

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/hy1347538qa>

Reading practice :

THE SEARCH FOR FRESH WATER

The assertion that water has always been the essence of life is nothing new. Water comes in many forms: spring water, sea and river water, rainwater, and fog and dew water. Yet water is becoming scarce and this scarcity is becoming a very real worry for governments all around the world. The reality is that one of the main obstacles to the economic development of a particular country is its lack of an adequate supply of fresh water. Current figures show that an inhabitant of a wealthy, modern town consumes 100-400 litres of water daily. In some developing countries the amount of water consumed does not exceed 20-30 litres per day. Rich or poor, annual water consumption has continued to grow, increasing fourfold over the last 50 years.

The world's fresh water supplies are drawn from a number of sources. The largest cache of the estimated 35 million km³ fresh water reserve is located in glaciers and snow. The amount contained in these 'storehouses' has been estimated to be around 24 million km³. Ground water is also a big contributor to the world's fresh water supplies amounting to an estimated 10.5 million km³. Considering that the total volume of water, salt and fresh, is estimated to be around 400 million km³ it can be clearly seen that the amount of fresh water available in the world is only the proverbial 'drop in the bucket'. Artesian wells, rivers and lakes only account for about 0.1 and 0.5 million km³ respectively, all of which include atmospheric precipitation such as rain and snow.

Since water is such an important commodity, various attempts to acquire stores of it have been tried with varying degrees of success. The question of what are the

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D

Question 1. As a method of obtaining fresh water, fog

- A. ☐ forms best when the air is dry.
- B. ☐ is easier to collect than dew.
- C. ☐ is being tried in a large-scale way in Senegal.
- D. ☐ is not easy to collect.

Question 2. Small-scale 'greenhouse effect' desalination

- A. ☐ uses a considerable amount of energy.
- B. ☐ is the most effective way to obtain larger water reserves.
- C. ☐ uses very little energy.
- D. ☐ burns quite a lot of fossil fuel.

Question 3. One of the largest stores of fresh water in the world is

- A. ☐ rivers and lakes.
- B. ☐ atmospheric rain and snow.
- C. ☐ ground water.
- D. ☐ artesian wells.

Reading practice :

I am Ayhan. I am Turkish but English is an important language for me because I want to be a pilot. My father says pilots speak English when they use planes. I learn English in my school and it is fantastic. Our English teacher teaches us difficult things and he gives us much homework to study at home. But it is never boring. We learn new words every week and we do a lot of interesting activities in our English lessons. We usually speak English in our lessons. When I want to say something I speak English. It is a little hard but very good for me.

After lessons we often do sports or watch films at school, and at weekends I sometimes go to interesting places with other students. I love my school and my friends.

1. Why is English very important for Ayhan?
A) Because he wants to be a pilot.
B) Because he doesn't like English.
C) Because his father is English.
D) Because he wants to go to America.
2. Where does Ayhan learn English?
A) At home.
B) On TV.
C) In school.
D) On a plane.
3. What does Ayhan usually do after lessons?
A) He plays computer games.
B) He does sports or watches films.
C) He has a shower.
D) He eats pizza.
4. Which one is not true according to the text?
A) Ayhan speak English in English lessons.
B) Ayhan's English teacher gives much homework.
C) Ayhan wants to be a pilot.
D) Ayhan doesn't like English lessons.
5. Which one isn't mentioned in the text?
A) Pilots speak English when they use planes.
B) They do interesting activities in English lessons.
C) Ayhan's father is an engineer.
D) They learn new words every week.

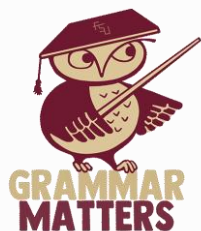


Part 3: Maze



Part 2

Maze and functional Language



Steps to pass maze part

This assessment type is called a MAZE because it is a descriptive maze. Complete a short text by selecting the correct word. You may need to make connections between two sentences or ideas to be able to choose the correct answer

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

Expected Grammar rules in the Exam.....

Topic(s): Food and drink, business, culture and traditions

ECFE Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
1-Past time: past perfect	Can use the past perfect in a range of common situations.	6-Expressing opinion 7-Expressing agreement and disagreement 8-Making predictions and hypothesising
2-Conditionals: I wish/if only	Can use 'I wish/if only' to express wishes related to the present or future.	
3-Conditionals: first / second conditional	Can describe present or future outcomes of a hypothetical situation using 'even if'.	
4-Reported speech: reporting verbs	Can use a wide range of common reporting verbs with 'that' + complement clause and appropriate tense changes.	
5-Modals: present modals (deduction)	Can use 'must have ...' to express inferences and assumptions about the past.	



Rule 1 Practice:

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Past simple or Past Perfect/Past perfect and simple past pj2842616hh](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English+as+a+Second+Language+(ESL)/Past+simple+or+Past+Perfect/Past+perfect+and+simple+past+pj2842616hh)

By the time I got home, my mother had already cooked dinner.

-الماضي التام

بعد الكلمات (hadn't / had) يجب أن يكون الفعل
تصريف ثالث (الماضي البعيد)

Meaning

The sentence describes two actions that happened in the past. Cooking dinner was finished before getting home.

Grammatical structure

Past time: past perfect
had + past participle

Usage

We can use the past perfect when we want to talk about two completed past actions.
We use the past perfect when an action happens before another past action. We can also use it when we want to say an action was completed up to a certain time in the past. In the example below, the man was a teacher for 10 years then changed his job.

Other examples

I **had fallen** asleep before the end of the movie.
He **had worked** as a teacher for 10 years before he became a principal.
She **hadn't been** to the hotel before she began working there.

The rule

- Subject + had + past participle



I , you, they , we, she , he , it

- I had gone to the party.
- They had played music.

Rule 2: practice

Practice: [https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Wish_Clauses/Wish_%E2%80%98If_only_yd2474560zk](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Wish_Clauses/Wish_%E2%80%98If_only_yd2474560zk)



بعد العبارات (I wish / if only) يجب أن يكون الفعل ماضي

I wish you cooked traditional food more often.

Meaning	The speaker wished that the cook prepared more food like the food that used to be eaten in the past.
Grammatical structure	Conditionals (<u>second</u>): I wish/if only 'wish/if only' + VP (past simple)
Usage	We can use 'wish' and 'if only' with past simple to talk about something we would like to change. 'If only' is usually a bit stronger than wish.
Other examples	<u>I wish</u> I <u>found</u> healthy food as enjoyable as fast food. <u>If only</u> she <u>knew</u> how unhealthy pizza was! <u>If only</u> I <u>made</u> lugaimat like my mother makes it.

How to Use Wish in English Grammar

Wish + Past Simple

To express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different.

Examples:

- I wish I ate more vegetables. (I don't eat more vegetables.)
- He wishes he had a new house. (He does not have a new house.)
- They wish it was August. (It isn't August.)
- I wish I had a bigger car. (Because my car is too small).
- I wish it was the summer holidays (but it isn't – I'm still at school).

Can you write 3 sentences using wish



Rule 3 practice

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/First conditional/First Conditional mk1059502au](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English+as+a+Second+Language+(ESL)/First+conditional/First+Conditional+mk1059502au)

Even if I practise very hard, I will not be able to cook as well as my mother.

قاعـد If الشرطية :

-تتكون جملة If من قسمين :

أحدهم يكون في حالة المضارع (الفعل الذي يأتي مباشرة

بعد if)

أما الفعل الثاني يكون

فعل خالي من أي إضافة will + /would

- يمكن أن تأتي كلمة If في بداية الجملة أو في وسط الجملة

Meaning

The second clause is talking about a likely outcome. Whether the person works hard or not, they will still not be better than their mother.

Grammatical structure

Conditionals (first / second)
'even if' + first/second conditional

Usage

We can use 'even if' with a conditional to say that if the condition happens or not, the outcome will be the same. When we want to talk about an outcome that is real and possible, we use first conditional. Second conditional is used to describe a situation that is unlikely.

Other examples

Even if you take a taxi, you'll still be late.

Even if they have very little, the family will always eat well.

I would still go to university, even if I had no money.

FIRST CONDITIONAL If

If I see a lion, I will run away.

present simple

will + infinitive

IF CLAUSE + PRESENT SIMPLE

go / goes /
don't go / doesn't go

MAIN CLAUSE

will + infinitive

I will run away If I see a lion.

Rule 4 practice :

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/jg2142271fy>



She reminded me that it is always important to thank your hosts.

نقل الكلام :

هذه العبارات تستخدم عند نقل الكلام (**told me**)
that / said that / reminded me that /
(confirmed that) يجب أن يكون الفعل ماضى
في جملة نقل الكلام

Meaning	The speaker is referring to a past conversation when they were advised about customs to follow.
Grammatical structure	Reported speech: reporting verbs reporting verbs + 'that' + complement clause
Usage	We can use reported statements to repeat what someone had previously said or to report facts.
Other examples	He <u>told me that</u> <u>he'd report</u> me to the principal. She <u>said that</u> <u>we should come</u> back later. I <u>confirmed that</u> <u>I'd already finished</u> my work.

We often use reported speech for :

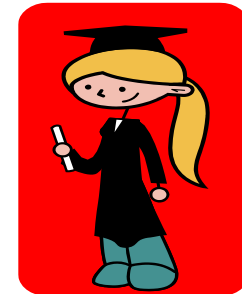
1. Give someone a telephone message. •

For example: Maha said that she couldn't come today because she was sick.



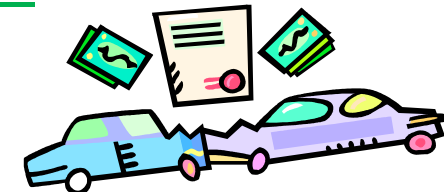
2. Tell someone news that we heard from someone else. •

For example: Nora told me that Amal graduated. •



3. To report something that happened earlier. •

For example: Ahmad said that the other driver ran the red light and hit his car. •



Rule 5:

My brother **must have eaten** all the cake. The plate is empty.

يتم دمج (**must + have**) لاعطاء رأي أو خاتمة
عن حدث بالماضي .
يأتي بعدها الفعل تصريف ثالث (ماضي بعيد)

Meaning	When he sees an empty plate, the speaker concludes that the cake has been eaten by his brother.
Grammatical structure	<u>Modals: present modals (deduction)</u> subject + modal ('must have') + perfect participle for inferences about the past
Usage	The modal ' must ' combined with ' have ' can be used to make conclusions or observations about <u>past situations</u> .
Other examples	She <u>must have made</u> a mistake. He's very good at running. He <u>must have trained</u> hard. It <u>must have rained</u> last night. The roads are wet.

Examples on rule 5:

Imagine that you go to your friend's house, but when you knock on her door there is no answer. You then notice that her car is not there, so the conclusion you come to is that **she must have gone out**.

Let's take a look at that last part again: she must have gone out .

(must + have + past participle)

This form is used when we are speculating about past events i.e. we don't know for sure what happened, but have an idea.

Let's look at some other examples:

'Paul looks tired, he *must have been* out late last night.' (be)

'I *must have won* the race if I had trained harder.' (win)

'He *must have gotten* really sick if he hadn't started taking care of his health.' (get)

'She *must have taken* the day off, because I haven't seen her today.' (take)

'I saw a strange light in the sky last night. It *must have been* a spaceship!' (be)

Rule 5 practice :

Complete with the correct form

- She looks sad. She _____ **must have had** some bad news. (have)
- It _____ **Must have stopped** raining. (stop)
- She _____ **must have known** my name already. (know)
- He _____ **must have taken** them in his car. (take)
- The bird is gone, it _____ **must have flown** away. (fly)
- He _____ **must have hurt** himself after falling off his bike. (hurt)
- The sign is missing, they _____ **must have removed** it. (remove)



Rule 7 Practice:

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Expressing opinions/Agreeing-disagreeing-opinion_pk1207797bl](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Expressing_opinions/Agreeing-disagreeing-opinion_pk1207797bl)

إبداء الرأي في شيء باستخدام صفه المقارنة
أو التفضيل .

In my opinion, Paris has better restaurants than New York.

From my point of view, a burger is much tastier than pasta.

I'm certain that you will enjoy your meal at Al Fanar.

According to Time Out magazine, the most popular cafe in Dubai is Nette.

Functional language point	<u>Expressing opinion</u>
Associated grammar	Pronouns, comparatives, intensifiers, modals

Rule 7:

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/rl3250694cs>



الموافقة أو المعارضة على شيء .

I completely agree / disagree.

I think you're right / wrong.

That's a good point, but the information isn't correct.

I can see what you mean, but I think you're wrong.

Let's agree to disagree.

Functional language point	Expressing agreement and disagreement
Associated grammar	Present simple, noun phrase, modals

Rule 8 practice :

*[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Modal verbs/Modals - Deductions about the present qp723661li](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Modal_verbs/Modals_-_Deductions_about_the_present_qp723661li)

* <https://www.liveworksheets.com/il2937536eg>



التوقع لحدوث شي أو عمل استنتاج

Can you guess what this means? (speculating)

I'd bet that dish costs more than 100AED. (speculating)

I think the new restaurant will be very popular. (speculating)

She must be eating dinner. She's not answering her phone. (making deductions)

She must have left early. She got there before me. (making deductions)

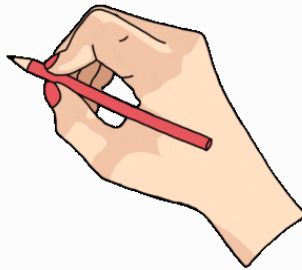
Functional language point	<u>Speculating and making deductions</u>
Associated grammar	Modals, conditionals, questions, present simple, present continuous



Part 1: Writing

Part 1

Writing



□ 25 marks (10 marks for bonus + 15 for one theme writing)

□ Two parts (Bonus + writing on one theme)

□ 3 helping questions for one theme writing .

In the bonus questions, students are asked to make a prediction about a narrative text. The ability to predict is a key component of assessing students critical thinking skills. It requires them to synthesise information from the text and make sense of it, allowing the information contained within it to be applied and used creatively rather than simply extracted. In the writing section, students are asked to complete the narrative. They will be assessed on their ability to complete the task and the coherence of the text as well as the mechanics of choice of vocabulary, grammar, spelling and punctuation.



Topics: Food and drink, business,
culture and traditions

Expected text length: 120 words

Steps for paragraphs writing

Step 1 — write the topic sentence
in the introduction

Step 2 — write supporting sentences

Use the helping questions

Step 3 — concluding sentences

Opinion or advice

Let's do some Writing practice :

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Why do you think this will happen?

Use the information in the text above to support your answer.

.....

.....

.....

Bonus

Text

Alia always wanted to cook. She wanted to be a chef when she was a little girl. When she was about ten years old, she started cooking for her whole family. They seemed to like her food. Even her brother, who was a very fussy eater, always asked for another plate of whatever she made.

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

What happens next in the story?

.....

.....

Write your answer below.

Write a plan for the rest of the story.

Include information about:

- what Alia's first job is like.
- what she enjoys about her job.
- something exciting that happened in her job.

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Use the plan you wrote. Write the rest of the story.

Include information about:

- what Alia's first job is like.
- what she enjoys about her job.
- something exciting that happened in her job.

Write at least 25 words in sentences.

Example

topic sentence

There are several serious health hazards directly linked to smoking. The link between smoking and cancer is well known. As well smoking is linked to other lung diseases like emphysema and bronchitis. Smokers also have a greater risk of heart disease later in life. This is evidenced in recent court cases in the USA where smokers have been awarded damages from tobacco companies. Further, there is substantial research that even passive smoking can have long term effects on health. Clearly smoking is a dangerous habit and should be avoided.

supporting sentences

concluding sentence

Expected writing topics in the Exam. (One theme writing)

Write an essay on **changing behaviours and attitudes in your culture.**

Support your writing with good ideas and example of some attitudes and behaviours in your culture related to food and drinks .

You should write about 120 words .

Think about a culture you are a member of national or multicultural and write an essay **about four cultural dimensions that are important in your opinion** . Include examples that illustrate your main points .

write about 120 words .

Think about a culture you are a member of national or multicultural and write an essay about **four cultural dimensions that are important in your opinion** . Include examples that illustrate your main points .

write about 120 words .

Diversity is important at workplace and education because it can help us to get different opinion and idea from different point of view which can help us to improve our selves and our country . Do you think that cultural dimensions are same all over the world ? In this writing , I will write about different cultural dimensions that are important from my point of view . There are different cultural dimensions like indulgence , achievement , adaptability and conformity . Indulgence means feeling free to get involved in activities that make people happy . In my opinion , indulgence dimension is good as it make the person feel relaxed from life stress . Another dimension is achievement . Achievement is being the best and achieve great things. From my point of view, if you believe in your self , you will do hard things to achieve your goals . Conformity is another important cultural dimension. It means following strict rules of behaviors . I think , conformity can manage child behavior. One more dimension is adaptivity . Adaptivity is how open a society is to change . In some society , people accept easily changes while in other cultures they don't . To end , I believe that achievement is the most important cultural dimension. People are more competitive from younger age . They achieve great things since childhood .

WRITING OF TERM 3

Write an essay on **changing behaviours and attitudes in your culture**. Support your writing with good ideas and example of some attitudes and behaviours in your culture related to food and drinks

You should write about 120 words .

Each country has its own behavior and attitudes .Also , it has its behaviors . Do you think that The UAE's culture is changed over years . In this writing , I'm going to write about different attitudes and behavior in my cultures .

There are many examples related to attitudes and behaviors in Emirati culture . The first example is related to food customs in my culture . In the past, people in my country used to set down on floor and have their meals using their hand to eat while these days people eat on tables and use silverware. Another example is welcoming guest. Emirati people used to welcome their guests who come to their house by giving them coffee and dates or sweet.

In the end , I want to advice you to be polite and kind with others no matter where they come from . Also , you need to respect other countries cultures . It is very nice



Extra Revisions تدريبات إضافية

T. Mariam Aldarmaki

Part 1

Read this email from a school principal to parents. For numbers 1 – 5, choose the correct answer **A, B, or C**. There is one **EXAMPLE**.

Dear Parents,

I am writing to tell you about the school trip to the desert. The activities are falconry, camel rides, and hiking.

On December 8, students receive t-shirts from their teachers. Your son must wear this t-shirt, trousers and trainers on the trip. If he wears sandals, he cannot go.

All students should have sunglasses and a bag. Students can wear a watch, but no other jewelry. This is a day trip, so students do not need sleeping bags or tents.

Students should not bring food. We give breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks.

Please bring your child to school at 5:00 a.m. on December 15. The bus leaves at 5:30. The bus returns to the school at 6:00 p.m.

This day in the desert is a learning activity. December 16 is quiz day.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mohamad

Principal, Salam School

1. Why is the principal writing this email?

- A** To talk about camels
- B** To talk about clothes
- C** To talk about a trip

2. What are the activities?

- A** Falconry, camel rides, and hiking
- B** Falconry, tent-making, and camel rides.
- C** Camel rides, hiking, and tent-making.

3. What do students receive from teachers?

- A** trainers
- B** sandals
- C** t-shirts

4. What must students wear?

- A** t-shirt, trousers, and sandals
- B** t-shirt, trousers, and trainers
- C** t-shirt, trousers, and jewelry

5. When does the bus leave?

- A** at 5:30 on December 15
- B** at 5:00 on December 15
- C** at 5:30 on December 16

Reading Part 1

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. A

Part 2

Read about Three Great Races in Dubai. For questions 6 – 10, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C). There is one **EXAMPLE**.

Three Great Races

It's time to run! On January 17, every person in your family should come to run.

Dubai Marathon is a 42-kilometre race for people over the age of 18. It starts at 7:00 a.m.

The 10-kilometre Road Race is for ages 15 and older. It starts at 9:00 a.m.

Grade 7 students are too young for the Marathon and the Road Race. They can run in the 4-kilometre Fun Run. It is a race for children ages 5 – 13. It starts at 11:00 a.m.

The Marathon and Road Race starts on Umm Suqeim Road, near Madinat Jumeirah. The Fun Run starts on Umm Suqeim Road near Al Sifouh. All three races end at the Dubai Police Academy.

Bring your friends and family. There are gifts for all runners.

6. What time does Dubai Marathon start?

A 7:00

B 9:00

C 11:00

7. How long is the Road Race?

A 42 kilometres

B 10 kilometres

C 4 kilometres

8. Which race can a Grade 7 student run in?

A The Marathon

B The Road Race

C The Fun Run

9. Which races start near Madinat Jumeirah?

A The Marathon and the Road Race

B The Marathon and the Fun Run

C The Road Race and the Fun Run

10. Where does the Fun Run end?

A near Madinat Jumairah

B at the Dubai Police Academy

C near Al Sufouh

Reading Part 2

6. A

7. B

8. C

9. A

10. B

Part 3

Read about the different personalities in one family. For questions 11 – 15, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C). There is one **EXAMPLE**.

“One Family – Many Personalities”

My name is Nasir. I have an interesting family. Come to my house in the morning because this is the best time to see each personality.

Mum gets up first. She checks our homework and organises our backpacks, because she wants us to be good students. She is organised and helpful. My father gets up next. He is a quiet and positive person. My sister Amna gets up next. She is very funny, but sometimes annoying. My brother Hassan likes to sleep, but Amna is always trying to get him out of bed early. Hassan is angry when Amna is noisy.

We eat breakfast. My father says kind and positive things before he goes to work. Mum talks about what we should do in the evening. Amna plays. Hassan doesn't talk in the morning. He is more friendly in the afternoon.

11. When is the best time to see the different personalities in Nasir's family?

- A in the morning
- B in the afternoon
- C in the evening

12. Why does Nasir's mother organise their bags for school?

- A so they can sleep
- B so they won't be hungry
- C so they will be good students

13. How does Nasir describe Amna?

- A quiet, but sometimes funny
- B funny, but sometimes annoying
- C angry, but sometimes funny

14. Who says kind and positive things?

- A Nasir's father
- B Nasir's mother
- C Nasir's brother

15. When is Hassan friendly?

- A in the morning
- B in the afternoon
- C in the evening

Reading Part 3

- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. B

Hope you enjoy
and benefit

