

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## مراجعة دعم وتمكين نهاية الفصل

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الاول ← الملف

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



## روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الاول

[مراجعة دعم وتمكين نهاية الفصل](#)

HORIZON PRIVATE SCHOOL



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT



تم تحميل هذا الملف من  
مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي  
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT  
موقع المناهج الإماراتية  
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# ***THE LAST TOUCH 2022-Term 1***

## **Grade: 8**

***BEST OF LUCK***

**Dr. MOHAMED FATH ALBAB**

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# Reading Summative Assessment Specifications

ECFE Alignment: Level 5.1			Term Weighting: 66.66% Year Weighting: 20%	Domain: Reading
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions / Marks	Construct Limits / Coverage
Part 1	Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	<p>ENG.05.2.2.XX.013 Read texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.011 Read and understand the overall meaning of simple extended texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.012 Read and identify specific information in simple extended texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.013 Read and understand details in simple, extended texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.016 Make connections when reading simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p>	<p><b>8 questions, 8 marks</b></p> <p>(1 mark per question)</p>	<p>Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- simple, extended</li> <li>- familiar, concrete</li> <li>- narrative</li> </ul> <p>Text length: 230 – 250</p> <p>Topics: Education (learning a skill, technology)</p> <p>Language: Term 1 grammar and functional language coverage</p> <p>Delivery: SwiftAssess</p>
Part 2	Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	<p>ENG.05.2.2.XX.013 Read texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.012 Read and identify specific information in simple extended texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.013 Read and understand details in simple, extended texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.014 Read and identify the main points in simple, extended texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.3.XX.016 Make connections when reading simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p>	<p><b>8 questions, 8 marks</b></p> <p>(1 mark per question)</p>	<p>Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- simple, extended</li> <li>- familiar, concrete</li> <li>- informative</li> </ul> <p>Text length: 230 – 250</p> <p>Topics: Education (learning a skill, technology)</p> <p>Language: Term 1 grammar and functional language coverage</p> <p>Delivery: SwiftAssess</p>

Part 3	MAZE task Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	<p>ENG.05.2.2.XX.012 Recognise key features of text organisation.</p> <p>ENG.05.2.2.XX.013 Read texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p>	<p><b>10 questions, 10 marks</b></p> <p>(1 mark per question)</p>	<p>Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- simple, extended</li> <li>- familiar, concrete</li> <li>- informative</li> </ul> <p>Text length: 140 – 190</p> <p>Topics: Education (learning a skill, technology)</p> <p>Language: Term 1 grammar and functional language coverage</p> <p>Delivery: SwiftAssess</p>
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## Term 1 Coverage

Topic(s): Education		
Lexis	Grammar	Functional Language
learning a skill, technology	Determiners: quantifiers Present time: present simple Past time: past continuous Adverbs: degree	Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs Expressing agreement and disagreement Describing past experiences and events Expressing opinion

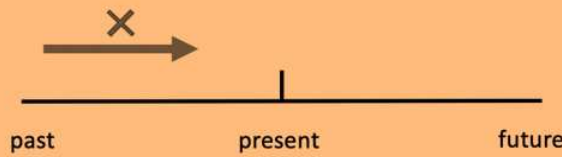
### Is there enough food left in the cafeteria?

Meaning	The speaker is asking about the quantity of food and whether there is as much food as everyone needs.
Grammatical structure	Determiners: quantifiers enough + noun too many / too much + noun no + countable/uncountable noun
Usage	We use 'enough' and 'too many / too much' to describe the amount of a noun. With 'too much/many' we are saying there is more than we want. We use 'many' for countable nouns and 'much' for uncountable nouns. We can use 'no' in before a countable or uncountable noun to show the lack of something.
Other examples	There are <u>too many</u> students in our class. I don't have <u>enough</u> lunch. There is <u>no space</u> left in the classroom.



### It's easy to pass the grammar test.

Meaning	The speaker doesn't find the test difficult.
Grammatical structure	Present simple it + be + adjective + 'to' + infinitive verb
Usage	We use some adjectives followed by the to-infinitive form of verbs to express feelings, thoughts or ideas. The most frequently used adjectives are: clever, difficult, easy, hard, impossible, nice, possible, right, strange, wrong. Not all adjectives can be followed by the to-infinitive.
Other examples	<u>It's difficult to win</u> the spelling bee. <u>It's not easy to find</u> your cafe. <u>It is possible to use</u> the smart board during the lesson.



It was getting dark as I left the bookshop.

Meaning	The day turned to night as the person walked out of the bookshop.
Grammatical structure	Past time: past continuous subject + was / were + verb- <u>ing</u>
Usage	In the example, the past continuous tense is used to describe an action that took place over a period of time in the past and was interrupted by another past action.
Other examples	I <u>was sleeping</u> when the phone rang. I <u>was doing</u> my homework when my father came home. We <u>were watching</u> the TV when you arrived.

It is very likely that it will rain today.

Meaning	It will probably rain today.
Grammatical structure	Adverbs: degree (really, very, quite) adverb of degree + adverb
Usage	The adverb of degree tells us how strong something is. They are usually placed before the adverb, adjective, or verb that they modify. In this example, the adverb (very) is being used to modify another adverb (likely).
Other examples	They ran <u>really</u> quickly. She talks <u>very</u> slowly. My family go to the cinema <u>quite</u> often.

**My mother drives me to school every morning.**

**Twice a day, I brush my teeth.**

**He always walks to school.**

**Doctors help improve the health of their patients.**

Functional language point	Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs
Associated grammar	Adverbs, present simple

## Part 2

Read the text about Ali who is living in a different country. For questions 11-15, circle the correct answers.

### My School in London

My name is Ali and I go to school in London, England. I like my school because there are many students from different countries. Some subjects are difficult, like Maths and Science, but I like English. I speak English a lot.

I have six classes most days but on Mondays there are seven. Wednesday is shorter – we have five classes. After school, I go home because I have to do my homework but first, I have lunch. I'm very hungry when I get back from school. Sometimes it's difficult to study because my brother, Omar, plays games in his room and I can hear him next door.

11. Ali likes his school because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A he can speak Arabic
  - B he doesn't speak English
  - C students come from different countries
12. What subject does Ali like at school?
- A Maths
  - B English
  - C Science
13. On Wednesday Ali has \_\_\_\_\_ classes.
- A five
  - B six
  - C seven
14. After school, the first thing Ali does is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A play with his brother
  - B do his homework
  - C eat lunch
15. When Ali studies, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Omar is in Ali's room
  - B Omar is in his room
  - C Ali is in Omar's room

## Part 3

Read the text about the Arabian Peninsula. For questions 16-20, circle the correct answers.

### The Arabian Peninsula

The Arabian Peninsula is an area of land which is surrounded by water not just on one or two sides but three. This is exactly what a peninsula is – a piece of land which has water on three sides.

The Arabian Peninsula is located between Africa and Asia. However, it is also quite close to Europe. This means its position is very important. The Red Sea is to the west, the Arabian Gulf is to the East, and the Arabian Sea is to the south and is part of the Indian Ocean. In the north, there is no water. Instead, we can find the countries of Iraq and Jordan.

A large part – more than half – of the Arabian Peninsula is desert. Three-quarters of the peninsula is arid. There are areas which are fertile, where people grow crops, but these are along the coast, towards the south.

The Sinai Peninsula is where Africa and the Arabian Peninsula are joined. Before 1869, it took months for ships to travel round Africa to get to the north. In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened and ships were able to pass through from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea much faster. This changed the way people and valuable goods were transported along this route.

16. The Arabian Peninsula has water on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A three sides
- B two sides
- C one side

17. The Arabian Peninsula is located \_\_\_\_\_.

- A between Europe and Africa
- B between Asia and Africa
- C in Europe

18. What is located to the north of the Arabian Peninsula?

- A the Arabian Sea
- B Jordan and Iraq
- C the Arabian Gulf

19. Desert covers \_\_\_\_\_ of the Arabian Peninsula.

- A half
- B less than half
- C more than half

20. Before 1869, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A traveling to Africa took months
- B the Suez Canal was opened
- C passing through to the Red Sea was fast



**READ THE PASSAGE THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

Desert oasis tools are a travel company that introduces overseas tourists to some of the traditions of the UAE. First Emirati hospitality is shown to guests by serving them coffee which is poured from a tall coffee pot into small cups. The coffee pot is always made of metal and is sometimes decorated with images and designs. The visitors are also able to learn how to make Arabic coffee. Next, the tourists can visit a traditional Emirati majlis and they are told that this sitting place is used for welcoming guests and meeting people. However the majlis is more than just a sitting room, it is a place where people can relax and listen to the views and experiences of others. Visitors learn that the historic majlis was a large area outside where people could discuss business and also use it for teaching and learning. Overseas visitors like to find out about the folklore of the UAE, which includes music, dance and poetry. Storytelling is also a part of this fascinating history. Many tourists want to hear the traditional stories and fables as they are able to learn about the culture in this way. Recently the company has included information about a traditional game for boys called al boom. Visitors can build a small wooden boat which is a part of this game just as children did in the past.

Determine : True or false or not given .

- 1. Coffee pots always have pictures on them.**  
True                      false                      not given
- 2. The tourists are taught about making coffee.**  
True                      false                      not given.
- 3. The visitors are told that the majlis was traditionally located outdoors.**  
True                      false                      not given
- 4. Stories are a part of the folklore of the UAE.**  
True                      false                      not given
- 5. The travel company now includes information about a game.**  
True                      false                      not given

The Internet is an important part of our life now .it helps pupils a lot in their studying. You don't need to go to the library to get a book for your literature lessons. There are many sites where you can find a necessary e-book. If you are going to make a school project, you can surf the net and get information on any topic. Doing shopping , booking tickets, watching popular clips, Sharing interesting ideas, communicating, downloading music are the things you can do online. Can you live without the Internet? It seems you can do everything in the net. But is it good to spend too much time on the Internet? For today's teenagers, there is practically no line between online and real world communication. They chat online, make friends online, in fact they live online! The children became Internet addicted. Internet addiction is a disease, and every disease has its symptoms. There are some symptoms of Internet addiction;

1. Spending too much time on the Internet

2. Having problems with doing homework because you are online.

3. Isolation from family and friends.

4. feeling happy while you are online and being upset when you are off-line ,so if you are going camping with your friends instead of killing computer monsters online, you are surely making the right choice.

### **CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION:**

1. According to the text ;

a. The Internet is a good thing.

b . the Internet is a bad thing

c. The Internet has both a good and a bad side.

2. Which Internet activity is not mentioned in the text?

a. Booking tickets

b. getting an e-book

c. Buying things online

d. Cooking with The health of online courses.

3. The cons of using the Internet are.....

a. You can get any information you want.

b. You can spend the whole day surfing the Internet.

c. You can share your ideas through the Internet.

d. The Internet deprives your real communication.

4. What are the symptoms of Internet addiction?

a. You have problems with your homework if you are always online

b. You get upset if you cannot be online.

c. You use the Internet to do your homework.

d. You buy things online.

Dear Yasmin,

I am emailing you from our hotel in India. We had an amazing first day here and I just had to tell you all about it. We came to India for one week because my father needed to buy some fabric for his business. The textile market we went to had all kinds of beautiful fabrics. They had cotton, silk, satin and velvet fabrics in a range of colours. I bought some blue silk so I can make some dresses with it.

Next we went to buy some jewellery at a small shop. The shop owner actually made all of the jewellery himself. You should have seen the beautiful bracelets and necklaces. I bought a beautiful necklace. My sister found a pearl bracelet that she bought. We also went to a crowded market that sold spice. Well, they sold more than just spice. They also sold nuts and dried fruit. The smells in the market were amazing. All of the spices are used in Indian cooking. It is easy to understand why Indian food has such good flavour. After the spice market, my father wanted to get a haircut. He went to a barbershop. Next to the barbershop, there was a shoe shop. I went into the shop and found some amazing red velvet shoes with pearls. I really wanted to buy them however the man who was helping me was very unfriendly, so we left. When my father was finished with his haircut, we went back to our hotel. It was a great first day in India.

Your  
friend,  
Fatima

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**Choose the correct answer A, B or C.**

1. How long has Fatima been in India?

**A one month  
week**

**B one**

**C one day**

2. Why did Fatima and her family travel to India?

**A to buy jewellery  
holiday**

**B for a family**

**C for her father's  
business**

3. Why did Fatima buy some fabric?

**A to make clothes  
business**

**B because it was beautiful C her father needed it for his**

4. What did Fatima's sister buy at the jewellery shop?

**A blue silk fabric**

**B a pearl bracelet**

**C a beautiful necklace**

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

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

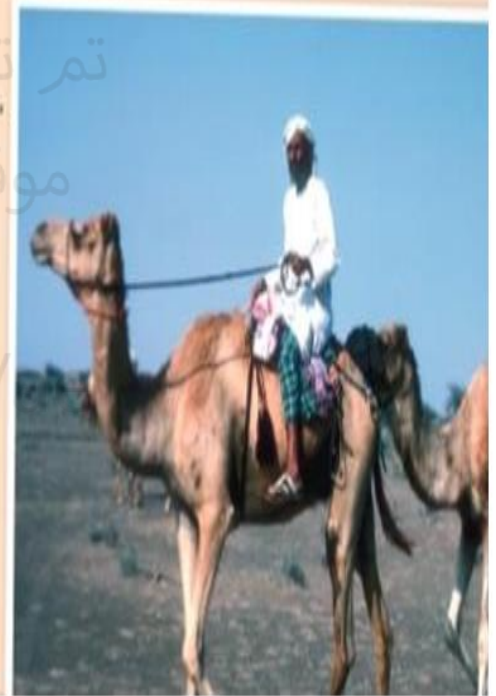
Water, and how much of it was available, played a major role in the economic life and social structure of the UAE. Since the sandy desert makes up most of the country's territory, it was very hard for people to inhabit this difficult environment.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## The Gold Souq

At the Gold Souq in Dubai you can find almost any style of Arabian jewellery you can think of. From delicate Bahraini pearl necklaces

to heavy Omani Bedouin bracelets, you are spoiled for choice. It is best to visit in the evening when the lights reflect off the giant golden wedding necklaces in shop windows, making you think you are in Aladdin's sparkling cave.



## The Spice Souq

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



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

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS :

The Arabian Peninsula is between Africa and Asia. It has water on three sides. To the west is the Red Sea. To the south is the Arabian Sea. To the east is the Arabian Gulf. To the north is Iraq and Jordan. The land of the Arabian Peninsula is desert. People grow fruits and vegetables along the coast next to the sea. The Arabian Peninsula has an important location because it is between Africa and Asia and is close to Europe. The Sinai Peninsula in Egypt joins the Arabian Peninsula to Africa. People built the Suez Canal to join the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

### A/ Read the passage and circle True, False or Not Given

1. The Arabian Peninsula has water on three sides. T F NG
2. The Red Sea is to the west of The Arabian Peninsula. T F NG
3. The Arabian Peninsula is between Africa and Europe. T F NG
4. The Sinai Peninsula in Egypt. T F NG
5. People grow bananas along the coast next to the sea. T F NG

### B/ Read the sentences and circle the right answer:

- 1- The Arabian Peninsula is between \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Africa and Asia      b. Africa and Europe      c. Europe and America
- 2- The Arabian Peninsula has water on \_\_\_\_\_ sides.  
a. two      b. three      c. four
- 3- Iraq and Jordan are to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. East      b. South      c. North
- 4- The land of the Arabian Peninsula is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. desert      b. water      c. mountain
- 5- The Sinai Peninsula is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Egypt      b. Oman      c. Kuwait

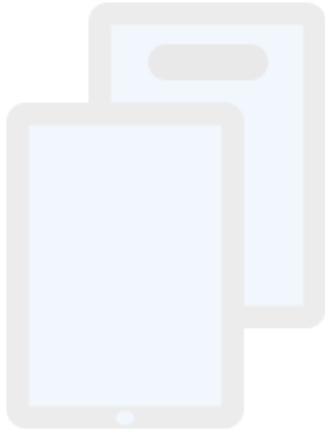
## MAZE PRACTICE

In a quiet village outside Mecca, two old friends, Eyad and Tariq, were having an argument about a mango tree. 'It's mine,' said Eyad. 'I've been **(worked – work – working)** in this garden **(since – for- ago)** five long years. I **(watered – am watering – water)** all the plants every day. You only come **(at-in-on)** the weekends to help.' 'No,' said Tariq, 'it belongs to **(mine –my – me)**. I've been here for **(long – longer-longest)** than you and work harder than you even if it's only over my weekends.' Their master, a wise man called Hamid, heard their fight and tried **( to stop-stopping – to stopping )** it. 'There is only one way to stop this silly fight,' he said. 'Pick all the fruit from the tree and divide it equally between you. Use it to feed your families. Then cut down the tree and divide the wood. Use it to **(cool –warm-boil)** your homes this winter.' Eyad didn't agree with this idea and turned his back on Tariq and Hamid. Tariq was **(horrified- horrifying – horrifies)**. 'With respect, Sir,' said Tariq, 'I've looked after that tree for seven years. I'd rather let Eyad have it than cut it down.'

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Arabic coffee is enjoyed by people all over the world. Where in Arabia it was first **(invented – discovered- explored)** is something that still remains a **(secrets – ambiguous- mystery)** However, many think that Khalid's tale has solved it . One day, Khalid was overseeing his **(flock- group – herbs)** of goats. He became a little worried when he saw some of his goats were very energetic **(but – however – despite)** the heat. **(Look – Looked - Looking)** closer, he saw that the goats were chewing a red berry. Khalid thought the berry was fascinating because he **(didn't see – has never seen - had never seen)** it before, so he decided to chew it as well. He too felt energetic and thought it was surprising that **(so – very - such)** a small berry could do that. Quickly he picked some beans and took them to a holy person he knew. The holy person didn't find the berries interesting and threw them **(off – at - into)** the fire. Khalid was disappointed and got up to leave. Then a nice **(smile – taste - aroma)** started to come from the fire. The holy person was surprised to see the berries had become beans and quickly took them out of the fire. He put them in a pot to boil. Khalid and the holy person drank the hot brew which was **( comfortable – comforted - comforting)** . And so, as the tale implies, Arabic coffee was born.

Frankincense and myrrh come from the same (plant – pliant –planet) family that grows in dry (regions – sea – oceans) such as Saudi Arabia. Frankincense is a shrub-like tree (so – because – whereas) myrrh is a tree. Their resin has been used for (medical – medicines – medias) for over 5000 years. Today, frankincense and myrrh are (used-uses –using) in many skin creams, toothpaste and other (clinic – cosmetic- customs) products. Arab ancestors had realized the (import –important importance) of this product and, through their trade, were (could – would - able to) help the whole world. The plants' contribution to the world is (such – so- less) important that many documentaries have been made about this interesting, and valuable, route.



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## The 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of Al Ain

Al Ain is the second 2 \_\_\_\_\_ city in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. It is sometimes called the 'Garden City'. Al Ain is away from the coast, but it 3 \_\_\_\_\_ several oases. Thanks to a recent discovery, we know that people 4 \_\_\_\_\_ around the oases 5 \_\_\_\_\_ long as 8000 years ago. For many generations the area was inhabited by Bedouin tribes who used the area for farming. Sheikh Zayed spent most of his time in Al Ain 6 \_\_\_\_\_ he became the 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of Abu Dhabi. The house where he lived with his family is now the Al Ain Palace Museum. Following the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of the UAE, Al Ain, like the rest of the country, experienced a period of prosperity and, as a result, it is now a 9 \_\_\_\_\_ city with a population of over 750,000. There are, however, very few skyscrapers in Al Ain as the city wants to preserve its peaceful 10 \_\_\_\_\_.

1-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-Story**

**B-Attractions**

**C- Problems**

2-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-ago**

**B-largest**

**C- greater**

3-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A- Have**

**B-has**

**C-is having**

4-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-live**

**B-living**

**C- lived**

5-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-as**

**B-so**

**C-too**

6-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-first**

**B-before**

**C-soon**

7-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-boss**

**B-main**

**C-ruler**

8-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-start**

**B-formation**

**C- country**

9-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-problem**

**B-modern**

**C-folklore**

10-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence. **A-tolerance**      **B-character**      **C-hospitality**

Pearling 1-\_\_\_\_\_a traditional and major industry in the area of the Gulf 2-\_\_\_\_\_2000 BCE. The season for diving for pearl 3-\_\_\_\_\_, the shellfish that contain pearls, started in early June. A huge 4-\_\_\_\_\_of pearling boats departed together for the oyster bank, and 5-\_\_\_\_\_at the end of September. The oyster boats 6-\_\_\_\_\_stayed near one particular bank or moved around to different banks. There were about twenty members of the crew on board the boat, one of whom led a rhythmic chant. Pearl-diving was a difficult and 7-\_\_\_\_\_job, involving long hours of work from soon after sunrise to just before sunset. The diver dived down into the water with a stone 8-\_\_\_to his foot, gathered the oysters, then 9-\_\_\_\_\_the rope as a signal for a crew member on board to bring him up to the surface. After a short rest, he 10-\_\_\_\_\_down again.

1-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A- has been**

**B- was been**

**C- have been**

2-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-for**

**B- since**

**C- from**

3-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-jelly fish**

**B- oysters**

**C- honor**

4-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-crew**

**B- brew**

**C- fleet**

5-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-have been returning**

**B- had return**

**C- returned**

6-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-However**

**B- either**

**C- both**

7-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-exhausted**

**B- exhausting**

**C- tired**

8-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-removed**

**B- pulled**

**C- attached**

9-Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-pull on**

**B- pulled on**

**C- bullied on**

10- Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

**A-gone**

**B- went**

**C- has gone**

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

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

## CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION

1- Manar \_\_\_\_\_ not been to Germany .

has is have

2- last night I ..... some milk.

drink drank drinks

3. She only ..... 50 dirhams.

Spent spend speding

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your homework?

Have Has Do

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ gone to Dubai.

's 're 've

6 . \_\_\_\_\_ you been to Japan?

Is Have Has

7. We \_\_\_\_\_ never eaten Mexican food.

have has are

8. Shahd has \_\_\_\_\_ her umbrella.

forget forgetting forgotten

9. We have been in the UAE \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

Since for ago

10. I haven't gone to school \_\_\_\_\_ last April.

since for by

## **ONLINE PRACTICE**

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Grammar/G8 - Final Test 1 - Term 1 ry2690193eb](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English+as+a+Second+Language+(ESL)/Grammar/G8+-+Final+Test+1+-+Term+1+ry2690193eb)

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ShareFormPage.aspx?id=GDMbaUijT0KBaEskboYkXNSB3bNnTU9Bg12mzrkU2A1UM0hNNDJIMVNWTjVUSjdGOE9QTjBJRUZORS4u&sharetoken=l1iL5RxxTq3PGoRKU3BM>

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ShareFormPage.aspx?id=GDMbaUijT0KBaEskboYkXFEhLLLR5rRDnAx27J8tPc9UM0xPWk9BVDNSRDdaQTVTOTkzTE5CUE1EMi4u&sharetoken=hzPlkfwcCvql817phhOJ>

<https://forms.office.com/r/tUPQ20QiSK>

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**BEST OF LUCK**

**Dr MOHAMED FATH ALBAB**