



أكاديمية همم التعليمية
Himam Education Academy

FINAL EXAM PREPARATION

GRADE 5

	MATERIALS	WITH:	STUDENT TASK	MARKING
LST (1)	Sts <u>hear</u> (twice): 5 short texts, each with 1 speaker. Length of each text: 15-20 words.	<u>On test paper</u> : For each text, 1 statement.	Indicate whether each statement is TRUE or FALSE.	1 mark for each item. <u>Total: 5 marks</u>
LST (2)	Sts <u>hear</u> (twice): 1 narrative text with 1 speaker. Length: 100-125 words.	<u>On test paper</u> : 5 multiple choice items, each with 3 options.	Indicate which of the 3 options is correct.	1 mark for each item. <u>Total: 5 marks</u>
VCB	5 pictures, each showing a vocabulary-item.	A space for each letter in the vocabulary-item.	Write the relevant word, using the spaces provided.	0.5 marks for each item. <u>Total: 2.5 marks</u>
GRM	5 separate sentences, each with a gap where a grammatical word or phrase has been removed.	<i>(No other materials)</i>	Complete each sentence, filling the gap with ONE correct word.	0.5 marks for each item. <u>Total: 2.5 marks</u>
GRM/VCB	1 text, containing 10 missing words. Length: 50-60 words.	For each gap, a multiple-choice item with 4 options.	Indicate which of the four options is correct.	0.5 marks for each item. <u>Total: 5 marks</u>
RDG (1)	5 short, numbered texts with a common theme or context. Length of each text: 15-20 words.	6 pictures showing people, animals, objects, places, activities, situations, etc. (5 correct, 1 distractor).	Match each text with the appropriate picture.	1 mark for each item. <u>Total: 5 marks</u>
RDG (2)	1 interactive text (e-mail). Length: 100-125 words.	5 <i>Wh</i> -Questions.	Write a SHORT answer to each question.	1 mark for each item. <u>Total: 5 marks</u>
WRT (1)	2 sentences with all punctuation marks and capital letters removed.	<i>(No other materials)</i>	Write the 2 sentences, inserting punctuation marks and capital letters as appropriate.	Award an overall score based on a four-level Rating Scale. <u>Total: 2 marks</u>
WRT (2)	3 pairs of (content) words.	<i>(Appropriate instructions)</i>	In each case, write a meaningful sentence including both words.	Award an overall score based on a six-level Rating Scale. <u>Total: 3 marks</u>
WRT (3)	1 picture showing a scene or situation.	A list of 4 relevant vocabulary items.	Describe what is happening in the picture, writing at least 40 words.	Award a score based on a five-level Rating Scale <u>Total: 5 marks</u>

Listening I



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LISTENING 1 (Items 1-5)

(5 marks)

You are going to hear five short texts about healthy and unhealthy habits.
For each text, there is one statement. Is each statement **True** or **False**?
Listen, and shade in the bubble under the correct option.

Statements	True	False
1. Ali eats four servings of vegetables every day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Salim likes eating fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Salma never has her breakfast.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Laila likes cookies and cakes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Nasser eats a lot of food.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Listening 2

You are going to hear story about Sara's trip.

Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

6. Sara and her family went to the zoo by _____.

boat

car

plane

7. Omar cried because he _____.

saw the lion

was hungry

wanted to see the
monkeys

8. The family had their lunch _____.

at home

in a restaurant

under a tree

9. They spent _____ hours in the zoo.

two

four

five

10. Sara wants to become _____ in the future.

a zookeeper

an animal doctor

a shopkeeper

vocabulary

GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY 1 (Items 1-5)

(2½ marks)

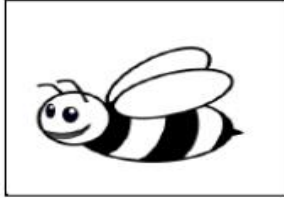
Under each picture, write the correct word, as in the example.

e.g.



c a t

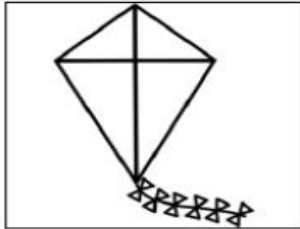
1.



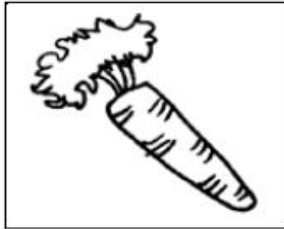
2.



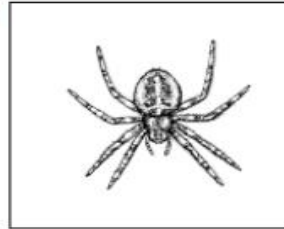
3.



4.



5.



Grammar

Complete each sentence with **ONE** word only.

1. Giraffes _____ elephants are animals.
2. Muna is a teacher. She teaches _____ Sohar.
3. Noora _____ walking when she saw a snake.
4. Ahmed is taller _____ Saif.
5. How _____ is the bike? It's 30 rials.

Grammar & Vocabulary

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

Last weekend, I (11)_____ to my grandmother's house. I love my grandmother's house (12)_____ there is a beautiful (13)_____. They plant lots of (14)_____. I liked flying my (15)_____ there. I sat with my grandmother and we (16)_____ some sandwiches. Later, she told me (17)_____ story. It (18)_____ interesting. She also told me to exercise to stay (19)_____. I went back home (20)_____ the evening.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. <input type="radio"/> go | <input type="radio"/> went | <input type="radio"/> is | <input type="radio"/> are |
| 12. <input type="radio"/> because | <input type="radio"/> of | <input type="radio"/> then | <input type="radio"/> by |
| 13. <input type="radio"/> garden | <input type="radio"/> hospital | <input type="radio"/> cinema | <input type="radio"/> school |
| 14. <input type="radio"/> rocks | <input type="radio"/> sand | <input type="radio"/> water | <input type="radio"/> flowers |
| 15. <input type="radio"/> table | <input type="radio"/> book | <input type="radio"/> kite | <input type="radio"/> clothes |
| 16. <input type="radio"/> visited | <input type="radio"/> ate | <input type="radio"/> read | <input type="radio"/> walked |
| 17. <input type="radio"/> at | <input type="radio"/> an | <input type="radio"/> it | <input type="radio"/> a |
| 18. <input type="radio"/> am | <input type="radio"/> are | <input type="radio"/> was | <input type="radio"/> were |
| 19. <input type="radio"/> healthy | <input type="radio"/> bored | <input type="radio"/> sad | <input type="radio"/> tired |
| 20. <input type="radio"/> at | <input type="radio"/> in | <input type="radio"/> on | <input type="radio"/> under |

Reading 2

READING 2 (Items 6-10)

(5 marks)

Read the text. For each question, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

Dear John,

I am writing to tell you about my trip to Thailand .I went there last year with my parents. We had a lovely time and we did a lot of things. I read a lot about Thailand before going there. I knew that Bangkok is the capital city of Thailand. It has many wonderful cities and parks. It is a good place for shopping .It has a population of 66 million people.

Now let me tell you what we did in Thailand. We stayed at the Hilton Hotel. It was in the middle of the city and it had a fantastic view of the river .On the second day we went to the floating market where we bought many types of souvenirs. We stayed in Thailand for ten days. We really had a fantastic time.

I'll be waiting to know about your holiday. Write to me soon.

With love ,

Ahmed

6. Where did Ahmed go for his trip?

7. When did he go?

8. What is the capital city of Thailand?

9. At which hotel did they stay?

10. How long did they stay in Thailand?

Writing I

A. they like reading writing drawing and fishing

B. did you travel to salalah or sur



Writing 2

WRITING 2

(3 marks)

In each box, there are two words. Use the words to write **ONE** sentence.

Example:

Huda nurse

Huda is a nurse.

OR Huda spoke to the nurse.

(etc, etc)

A. like sleeping

B. elephants big

C. Oman country

Writing 3

WRITING 3

(5 marks)

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

friends

eating

under

happy





VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
WEATHER	الطقس	NECKLACE	عقد
HOLIDAY	إجازة	FUN	متعة / مَرِح
MAP	خريطة	FUNNY	ممتع / مَرِح
SHELL	صدفة	CHESS	شطرنج
VOLLEYBALL	كرة الطائرة	ROCKET	صاروخ
NOISY	مزعج	ENJOY	يستمتع
CLOUD	سحاب	DIFFERENT	مختل
SUN	شمس	HATE	يكره
RAIN	مطر	HOBBY	هواية
COUNTRY	دولة	BORING	ممل

WORD	MEANING
MIND	عقل
THINK	يفكر
TIRED	مرهق
MOON	قمر
PLANTS	نباتات
WORLD	عالم
TRAVEL	يسافر
FLY	يطير
PLANE	طائرة
WIND	رياح

WORD	MEANING
Age	عمر
Basketball	كرة السلة
Garden	حديقة
Flower	زهرة / وردة
Late	متأخر
Prize	جائزة
Price	سعر
Fort	قلعة
Hurt	يؤذي
Feel	يشعر

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Comb	مشط	Ring	خاتم
Fire	نار	Horse	حصان
Climb	يتسلق	Kitchen	مطبخ
Mountain	جبل	Classroom	صف دراسي
Knife	سكين	Forest	غابة
Tent	خيمة	Rock	صخرة
Coins	عملات معدنية	Sing	يعني
Win	يفوز	Ice	ثلج
Jewllary	مجوهرات	Think	يفكر
Fruit	فواكه	Rain	مطر

WORD	MEANING
Line	خط
Yoghurt	روب
Butter	زبدة
Honey	عسل
Plate	صحن
Fruits	فواكه
Vegetables	خضروات
Healthy	صحي
Fat	سمين
Energy	طاقة

WORD	MEANING
Grow	ينمو
Bone	عظم
Juice	عصير
Bread	خبز
Cucumber	خيار
Nuts	مكسرات
Bottle	عبوة
River	نهر
Island	جزيرة
Desert	صحراء



WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Rabbit	أرنب	Pyramid	أهرام
Tourism	سياحة	Crocodile	تمساح
World	العالم	Plan	خطة
Waterfall	شلال	Easy	سهل
Wood	خشب	View	منظر
Moon	قمر	King	ملك
Sun	شمس	Stick	عصا
Star	نجم	Old	كبير / قديم
Sky	سماء	Scared	خائف
Rose	وردة	Travel	يسافر

WORD	MEANING
Invent	يخترع
Museum	متحف
Famous	مشهور
Design	يصمم
Company	شركة
Silver	فضة
Globe	الكرة الأرضية
Useful	مفيد
Kick	يركل
Square	مربع

WORD	MEANING
Rectangle	مستطيل
Triangle	مثلث
Circle	دائرة
Rich	غني
Poor	فقير
Train	قطار
Plane	طائرة
Explore	يستكشف
Tourism	سياحة
Difficult	صعب

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Bored	يشعر بالملل	Holiday	إجازة
Amazing	رائع	Clean	نظيف
Dangerous	خطِر	Dirty	قذر
Decide	يقرر	Smell	رائحة
Invent	يخترع	Arm	ذراع
Museum	متحف	wind	رياح



GRAMMAR

NOUNS

car - table - pen

verbs

Eat - study - do

adjectives

Tall - big - happy

adverbs

quickly - slowly - happily

prepositions

To - in - from



Parts of
speech

I

we

they

you

he

she

it

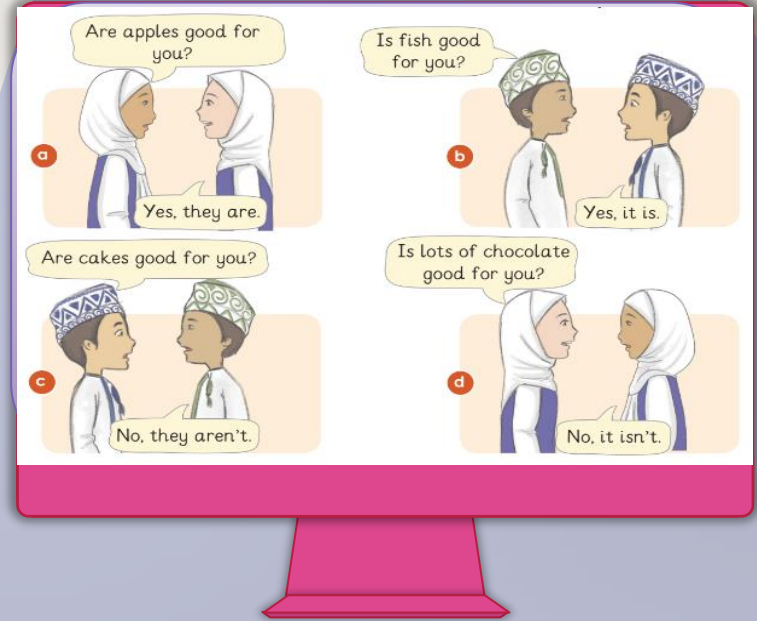
Pronouns

الضمائر



Verb to be

pronoun	present	past
I	am	was
We They You	are	were
He She It	is	was



verbs

REGULAR

Played
Visited
Looked
Collected
Walked
watched

IRREGULAR

Eat – ate
Go – went
Write – wrote
Read – read
Speak - spoke

VERB TO BE

am – is - are

was

were

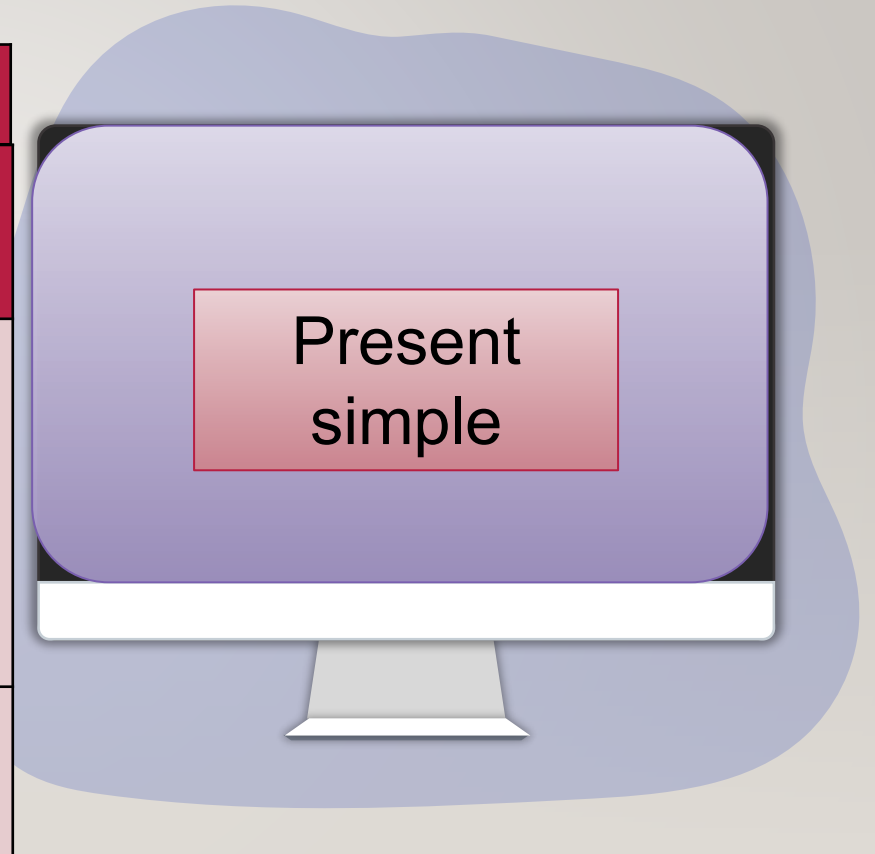
USE - We use the past simple to express the actions that happened at a specific time in the past.

PRONOUNS	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION (YES/NO)	ANSWER
I went to Muscat last week. <u>didn't</u> go to Muscat last week.	<u>Did</u> go to Muscat last week?	Yes, did.
WE				
YOU				
THEY				
HE				
SHE wrote a short story three years ago. <u>didn't</u> write a short story three years ago.	<u>Did</u> write a short story three years ago?	No, didn't.
IT				



Past simple

USE	We use the present simple to talk about (ROUTINES) AND (FACTS).				
PRONOUNS	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION (YES/NO)	ANSWER	QUESTION (WH-)
I	..... <u>ride</u> a bike every day.	..... <u>don't ride</u> a bike every day.	<u>Do</u> <u>ride</u> a bike every day?	Yes, do. No, don't.	<u>Where do</u> <u>ride</u> a bike every day?
WE					
YOU					
THEY	..... <u>rides</u> a bike every day.	..... <u>doesn't ride</u> a bike every day.	<u>Does</u> <u>ride</u> a bike every day?	Yes, does. No, doesn't.	<u>Where does</u> <u>ride</u> a bike every day?
HE	..... <u>rides</u> a bike every day.	..... <u>doesn't ride</u> a bike every day.	<u>Does</u> <u>ride</u> a bike every day?	Yes, does. No, doesn't.	<u>Where does</u> <u>ride</u> a bike every day?
SHE					
IT					

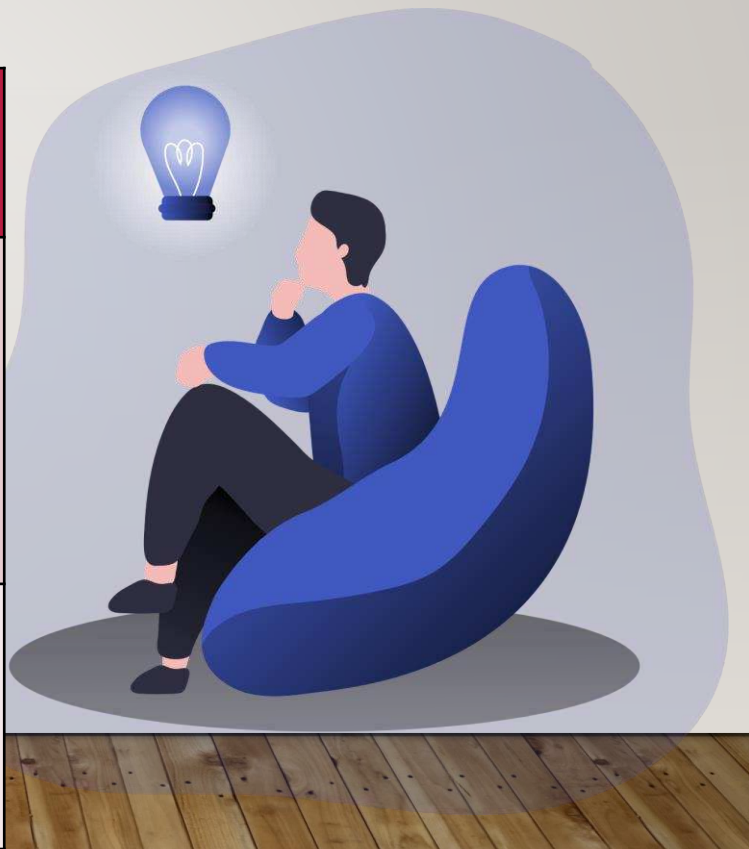


LIKES & DISLIKES

LIKE

VERB + ING

SUBJECT	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I We They You	like	don't like
He She It	likes	doesn't like



Let's Look at Grammar

like / enjoy / love / hate

I / You / We / They

He / She / It

I like playing football.

He enjoys reading stories.

I don't like playing football.

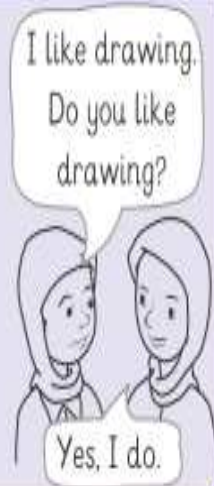
He doesn't enjoy reading stories.

Do you like playing football?

Does he enjoy reading stories?

Yes, I do. No, I don't.

Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.



When we talk about what we like/don't like doing we add to the verb after like/enjoy/love/hate

Let's Look at Grammar

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Nouns we **can count** are called **countable nouns**. For example:

I like **bananas**. Are bananas good for you? Yes, they are.



Nouns we **cannot count** are called **uncountable nouns**. For example:

I like **water**. Is water good for you? Yes, it is.



Articles

a

A book

A chair

A teacher

A door

A pen

an

An apple

An elephant

An insect

An orange

An umbrella

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

IN

PARTS OF THE DAY – MONTHS -
YEARS

ON

DAYS

AT

HOURS

language focus

adjectives

An **adjective** is a word like small, old, cheap, ugly.
An adjective **describes** the qualities of people, places, things, etc.

the small fish

Most adjectives can go in two positions:

- 1 When an adjective comes **before a noun**, it is called an **attributive adjective**.

the **beautiful** **beaches** of Hawaii
adjective noun

- 2 When an adjective comes **after the verb**, it is called a **predicative adjective**.

The **shark** **was** **quick**.
subject verb adjective

A predicative adjective is used to describe the subject of the sentence and not the action of the verb.

comparatives and superlatives

We use a **comparative** to compare people or things.

bigger **more beautiful**

We make the comparative with **adjective + than + noun**

An elephant is **bigger** than a cat.

We use a **superlative** to describe who or what is the best.

the biggest **the most beautiful**

We make the superlative with **the + adjective + -est** OR

the + most/least + adjective.

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one syllable	tall	taller	tallest
one syllable ending in -e	wide	wider	widest
one syllable, a short vowel ending with one consonant	big	bigger	biggest
two syllables ending -y	happy	happier	happiest
two or more syllables	amazing beautiful	more amazing less beautiful	most amazing least beautiful
irregular	good bad	better worse	the best the worst



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PRESENT
CONTINUOUS



POSITIVE SENTENCES:

The students + are + doing their homework

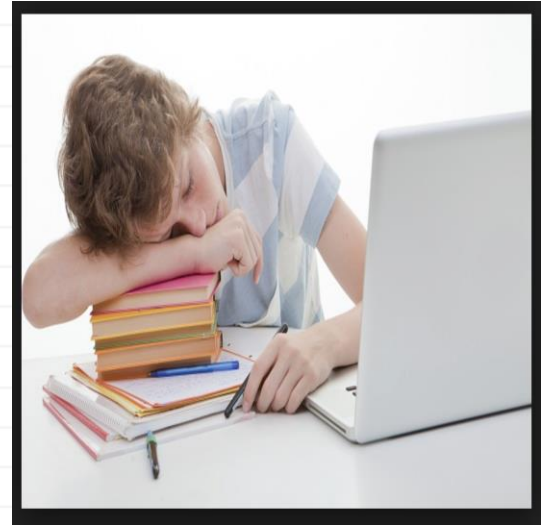
subject + verb to be + -ing verb



NEGATIVE SENTENCES:

The student + **is** + **not** + **doing** their homework

subject + **verb to be** + **not** + **-ing verb**



Summary

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

USE The present continuous is used to talk about present situations which we see as short-term or temporary.

PRONOUNS	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION (YES/NO)	ANSWER	QUESTION (WH-)
I	..... <u>am riding</u> a bike.	..... <u>am not riding</u> a bike.	<u>Am</u> riding a bike?	Yes, ... am. No, 'm not.	<u>Where am</u> riding a bike?
WE	..... <u>are riding</u> a bike.	..... <u>aren't riding</u> a bike.	<u>Are</u> riding a bike?	Yes, are.	<u>Where are</u> riding a bike?
YOU				No, aren't.	
THEY					
HE	..... <u>is riding</u> a bike.	..... <u>isn't riding</u> a bike.	<u>Is</u> riding a bike?	Yes, is.	<u>Where is</u> riding a bike?
SHE				No,..... isn't.	
IT					

5

Read and complete.

Complete the present continuous question and answer tables.

?

Am	I	singing?
Is	He she It	
Are	you we they	

✓

Yes,	I	am.
Yes,	he she it	is
Yes,	you we I	are.

✗

No,	I'm	not.
No,	he she it	isn't.
No,	you We I	aren't.

1 Read and underline.

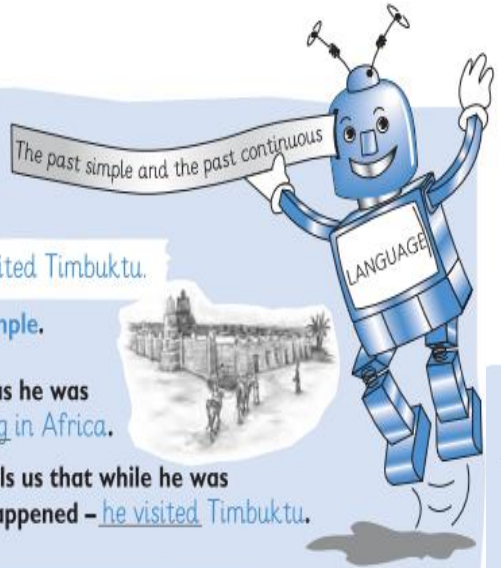
Look at this sentence about Ibn Battuta. Find and underline the **past continuous**.

While he was travelling in Africa, he visited Timbuktu.

Now find and underline the **past simple**.

The first part of the sentence tells us he was doing something – he was travelling in Africa.

The second part of the sentence tells us that while he was doing something, something else happened – he visited Timbuktu.



While he was travelling in Siberia, he rode on a dog sled.

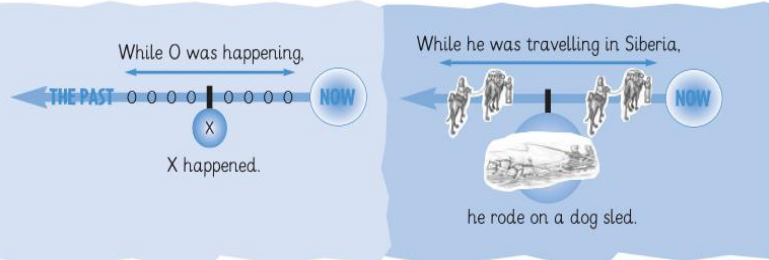
While he was travelling in China, he sailed on a junk to Canton.



We often use the past continuous together with the past simple.

We use the **past continuous** to show that an action was in progress.

We use the **past simple** to show that another shorter action happened in the middle of the first action, or **interrupted** it.



The passive voice



WAS - WERE

She was born in Oman in
2012.

They were born on
Monday.

The telephone was invented
by Graham Bell.

Grammar



Let's Look at Grammar

Read the sentences in the chart below.

Past active	Past passive was + past participle
The Wright brothers invented the aeroplane.	The aeroplane was invented by the Wright brothers.
Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.	The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
Lazlo Biro made a new pen.	A new pen was made by Lazlo Biro.

Remember!
We use **by** to show who did an action.



We use the past passive when

- We want to emphasise the subject of a sentence. **The aeroplane was invented in 1908.**
- We don't know who did an action. **The sun clock was invented in Egypt.**

1 Read and circle.

Read the sentences below.

Circle the correct option for each one.

Example: The telescope **invented** / **was invented** in 1604.

- 1 The Wright brothers **invented** / **was invented** the aeroplane.
- 2 Paper **invented** / **was invented** in China.
- 3 A new kind of pen **made** / **was made** by Lazlo Biro.
- 4 The first windmill **made** / **was made** in Persia.
- 5 The light bulb **invented** / **was invented** by Thomas Edison.



PUNCTUATION

TYPES OF PUNCTUATION

CAPITAL LETTER



FULL STOP



QUESTION MARK



COMMA



A CAPITAL LETTER

THE BEGINNEING OF A
SENTENCE / QUESTION

We live in Oman.



THE PRONOUN "I"

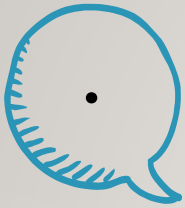
This is the school where I study.

NAMES OF PEOPLE / PLACES /
ORGANIZATIONS

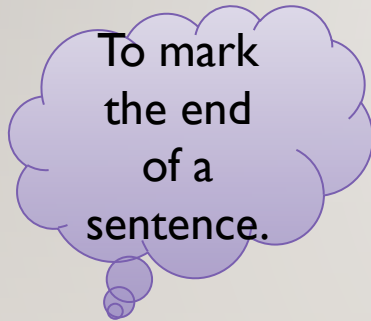
Fatíma - Alí - Muscat - Google

DAYS & MONTHS

Friday - April



A FULL STOP



We live in Oman.



The question mark marks the end of a question (direct questions)

Where do you live?



Commas are used to separate three or more items in a list or series.

.

She has already been to Musandam, Muscat and Dhofar.

WRITING 1

(2 marks)

Write these two sentences correctly. Put in capital letters and punctuation marks.

A. what did Ali eat

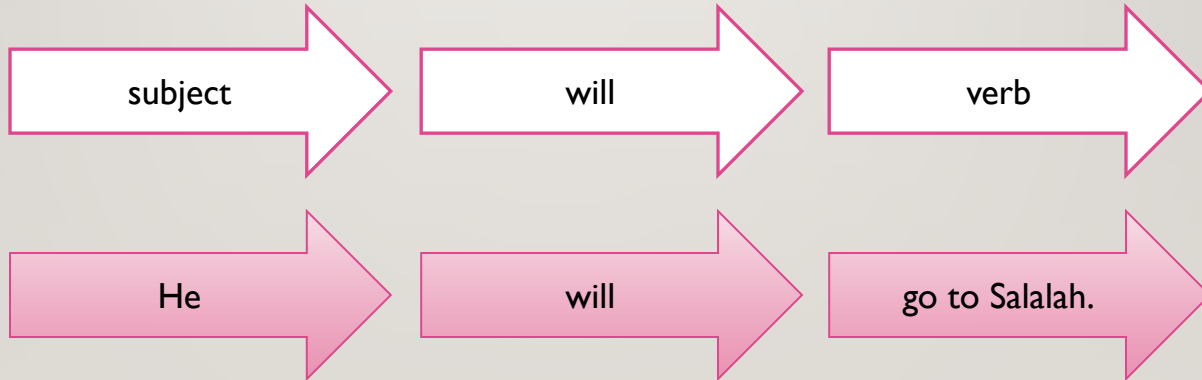
B. Fatma went to brazil spain and egypt.

A. they like reading writing drawing and fishing

B. did you travel to salalah or sur

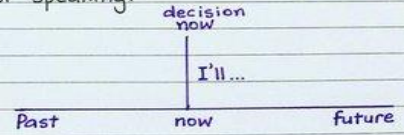


Talking about the future



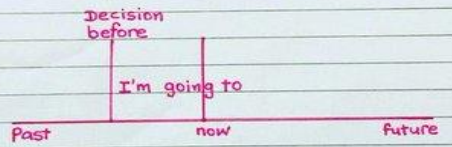
Will / Going to

→ We use will when we decide to do something at the time of speaking.



◦ 'Let's have a party.' 'That's a great idea. We'll invite lots of people.'

→ We use (be) going to when we have already decided to do something.



◦ 'Sue and I have decided to have a party.' 'We are going to invite lots of people.'

→ When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation now makes this clear.

◦ The man is walking towards the wall now, so we can say that he is going to walk into it.

For more grammar lessons, Like on Facebook

1 Read and think.

We use **be going to + infinitive** to talk about our plans for the future.

I'm going to write to David tomorrow.

I am going to write to David tomorrow.

We're going to fly to Australia next week.

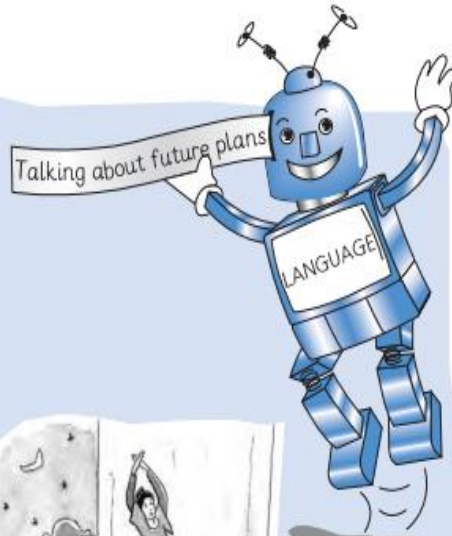
We are going to fly to Australia tomorrow.

I'm not going on holiday in the summer.

I am not going on holiday in the summer.

Ahmed's not going to the ballet.

Ahmed is not going to the ballet.



2 Think and complete.

Use **am, is or are** to complete these statements and questions.

- Ahmed _____ is _____ going to make a model dinosaur on Saturday evening.
- Raya _____ going to play volleyball on Monday afternoon.
- Rashid and Raya _____ going to the cinema on Sunday evening.
- Where _____ they going to visit this weekend?



- They _____ going to visit Dubai.
- What _____ Ahmed going to do at 4 o'clock on Saturday?
- He _____ going to play basketball.



language focus



subject and object pronouns

Read the *Where's the bag?* dialogue on page 29 of the Classbook. Then read the following about subject and object pronouns and decide which are **A. subject pronouns** and **B. object pronouns**. Write them in the space provided at the bottom.

Subject and **object** pronouns are just two of many types of personal pronouns. They are very common in English.

Personal pronouns are used when we know who or what is being talked about and do not want to repeat the noun.

Simon is looking for his bag. He is very upset.

subject pronouns

A subject pronoun replaces the subject in a sentence. In statements, the subject usually goes **before** the verb. In questions, it goes **after** the verb. The subject does the action.

Simon has found the bag.
subject verb object

He has found the bag.
subject pronoun

Now write the subject pronouns from the text on page 29 of the Classbook here.

object pronouns

An object pronoun replaces the object of a sentence. The object is usually a noun phrase and **follows** a verb. The object receives the action. An object pronoun cannot be used in the position of a subject. An object pronoun can only be used **after** a verb or a preposition.

Sally is helping Simon **to find the bag**.
subject verb object

Sally is helping Simon to find **it**.
object pronoun

Now write the object pronouns from the text on page 29 of the Classbook here.

Be careful! **it** and **you** remain the same when used as a subject or an object pronoun.

Let's Look at Grammar

Question words

What?

We use this when we want to find out more information about something.

Who?

We use this when we want to find out about a person or people.

Remember!
Begin a question with a **capital letter** and end it with a **question mark**.



How?

We use this when we want to know the way something happened.

Which?

We use this when we want to identify a particular thing.

Where?

We use this when we want to know about the location of something.

When?

We use this when we want to know about the time of something.

Why?

We use this when we want to find out the reason for something.

Whose?

We use this when we want to find out who owns something.

Note: Questions can also be formed by using an auxiliary word, for example:
Do you like pizza? Can she speak French? Did you see him?

Question words

Question word		Meaning
where	أين	تسأل عن مكان
When	متى	تسأل بها عن الوقت
What	ما/ماذا	تسأل بها عن شيء
Why	لماذا	تسأل بها عن السبب
Who	من	تسأل بها عن فاعل عاقل
Whose	لمن	لمن - ملك من
Which	أي /أيهما	أيهما للتفضيل
How	كيف	كيف نسأل بها عن الحال او الوسيله
How often	كم عدد المرات	تسأل بها عن عدد المرات
How far	كم بعد	كم بعد - كم مسافه
How much	كم ثمن	كم سعر - كم للكميه
How many	كم عدد	كم عدد
How long	كم للمدة	كم للمده أو الفترة
How old	ما عمر	ما عمر/ما سن
What time	ما الوقت	تسأل بها عن الوقت



READING



READING

To: maha@ikc.com
From: maria@ikc.com
Subject: Back to school!



Dear Maha,

I got your e-mail yesterday. Thanks for the pictures of your holiday. I had a great holiday too. I went to Mexico with my mum and dad.

I started school again last week. My class is doing a great project this semester all about inventions. It's really interesting.

On Wednesday, I went with my school to a museum in Washington DC called the Inventors' Hall of Fame. It's a great museum with lots of things to do and see. I learned about people who invented things like the first telephone, the first computer, the first aeroplane and the first electric light bulb.

Next week, we're going to visit a computer company called Invento Tech to learn how they invent new things. It should be really interesting.

Are you back at school yet? Write and let me know.

Bye!

Maria

- 1 Who is the e-mail to?
- 2 Where did Maria go on holiday?
- 3 What is Maria's school project about?
- 4 Which museum did Maria visit on Wednesday?
- 5 When is Maria going to visit Invento Tech?

1

Read and answer.

Read Ahmed's e-mail and answer the questions.

1. Who is the e-mail to?

2. Who did Ahmed do a project about last semester?

3. What is Ahmed doing now?

4. What's Ahmed going to do tomorrow?

To: paul@ikc.com
From: ahmed@ikc.com
Subject: Explorers project



Attachments:  IbnBattuta.jpg

Dear Paul,

I did a project about Ibn Battuta, a famous Arab explorer, last semester. I made a poster about him. I took a photograph of it and have sent it to you as an attachment. I hope it helps you with your project.

I'm doing my homework now, but I'm going to play football later this afternoon. Tomorrow, I'm going to play in a school football match.

Let me know if Manchester United win!

Bye,
Ahmed



WRITING

WRITING 1
(2 marks)

Write these two sentences correctly. Put in capital letters and punctuation marks.

A. i go to karate class on sunday and tuesday every week

B. my favourite fruits are apples strawberries bananas and oranges

WRITING 2
(3 marks)

In each box, there are two words. Use the words to write **ONE** sentence.

<p><i>Example:</i></p> <p>Huda nurse</p>	<p>Huda <i>is a</i> nurse.</p> <p><u>OR</u> Huda <i>spoke to the</i> nurse.</p> <p>(etc, etc)</p>
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A. rice lunch

B. likes e-mails

C. Birds fly



أكاديمية همم التعليمية
Himam Education Academy

THANK YOU!