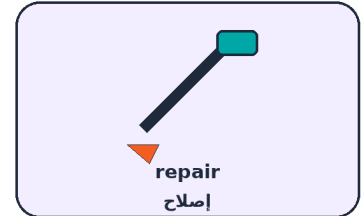
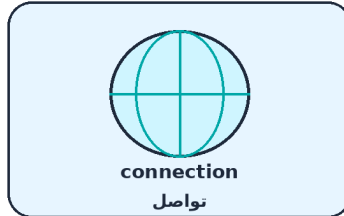


NEIMA SCHOOL C3 BOYS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

TERM 3 REVISION WORKSHEET

GRADE 9 ADVANCED | Stage 6 - B1.2
May 20, 2026



Name / Class:

Score: _____ / 100

Exam Specifications Snapshot

Grade 9 Advanced / Grade 10 General - Term 3

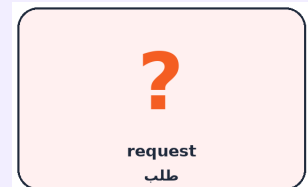
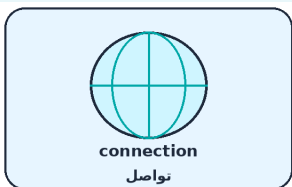
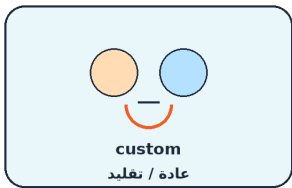
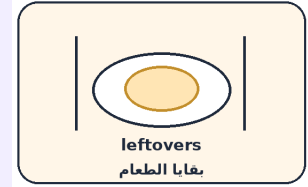
Aligned focus: Part 1 Vocabulary, Part 2 Grammar, and Part 3 Reading. Questions follow exam-style formats: multiple-choice gap-fill, True/False/Not Given, and multiple-choice comprehension.

Part	Level	Theme	Question Type	Marks
Part 1 Vocabulary	Towards	Make Yourself at Home; Multicultural Communities	MC gap-fill	10
Part 2 Grammar	At	Make Yourself at Home	MC gap-fill	10
Part 3A Reading	Towards	Beautiful Architecture	True / False / Not Given	24
Part 3B Reading	At	Homes Through Time	MC questions	28
Part 3C Reading	Beyond	Intercultural Communication	MC questions	28

Reading skills to practise: specific information, details, main points, inference, connections, overall meaning, skimming, scanning, and using context clues.

Target Vocabulary with Arabic Meanings

Clip-art Vocabulary Bank



Vocabulary Bank

Read, match, and use the words in context

English	Arabic	Meaning / Use
accommodation	سكن	a place to live
landlord	مالك السكن	the person who owns a rented home
security deposit	تأمين / وديعة	money paid before renting
available	متاح	ready to use
on-site	في نفس المكان	located at the place
refundable	قابل للاسترداد	can be paid back
unfurnished	غير مفروش	without furniture
dorms	سكن جامعي	student housing
privacy	خصوصية	time or space alone
downside	جانب سلبي	a disadvantage
request	طلب	ask for something politely
repair	إصلاح	fix something
impression	انطباع	an idea or feeling about someone
leftovers	بقايا الطعام	food not eaten after a meal
cultural norms	معايير ثقافية	usual ways of behaving in a culture
adapt	يتكيف	change to fit a situation
formal	رسمي	serious or official
custom	عادة / تقليد	a traditional way of doing things
napkin	منديل مائدة	cloth/paper used while eating
utensil	أداة طعام	fork, spoon, or knife

Part 1 - Vocabulary Practice

Choose A, B, or C. Use context clues.

Below Level - recognition and meaning

- The apartment is not furnished. It is _____.
A available B unfurnished C formal
- We paid a _____ before we moved into the flat.
A security deposit B utensil C custom
- The _____ repairs the building when something breaks.
A landlord B napkin C leftover
- Students can live in _____ on campus.
A dorms B customs C impressions
- Please use a _____ during dinner.
A napkin B downside C privacy

At Level - exam-style gap fill

- The room is _____, so you can rent it next week.
A available B formal C amazed
- One _____ of living off campus is the long bus ride.
A downside B utensil C napkin
- In some cultures, it is polite to leave a little food as _____.
A leftovers B facilities C landlords
- Students should _____ to new customs when they study abroad.
A adapt B serve C calculate
- Please make a polite _____ if the air conditioning stops working.
A request B impression C norm

Above Level - precise use and collocations

- The apartment is expensive; _____, the rent includes utilities.
A however B although C because
- When you meet your host family, try to make a positive _____.
A impression B refund C utensil
- The landlord said the deposit is _____ if nothing is damaged.
A refundable B unfurnished C formal
- Table manners are examples of cultural _____.
A norms B repairs C downsides
- A shared kitchen is a useful _____ for students living in dorms.
A facility B privacy C custom

Part 2 - Grammar Targets

Make Yourself at Home

Grammar Target	Quick Rule	Example
Past simple passive	was/were + past participle	The house was built in 1990.
Present simple passive	am/is/are + past participle	Meals are served at 7 p.m.
Indirect questions	polite phrase + question word + subject + verb	Could you tell me where the office is?
Comparatives	adjective + -er / more + adjective	This room is larger than that one.
Sequencing adverbs	first, then, next, finally	First, check the rent. Then, sign the form.
Degree adverbs	too, very, really, quite, enough	The room is too small for three people.

Grammar Practice

Choose A, B, or C.

Below Level - form control

- The apartment _____ cleaned every Friday.
A is B are C were
- The rooms _____ painted last month.
A was B were C is
- This studio is _____ than the dorm room.
A quiet B quieter C quietly
- First, call the landlord. _____, explain the problem.
A Then B Because C Although
- Could you tell me _____ the manager is?
A where B where is C is where

At Level - exam-style gap fill

- The first dormitory on campus _____ in 1975.
A was built B is building C built
- Many requests _____ online these days.
A are made B made C were making
- The new dorms are _____ comfortable than the old ones.
A more B most C much
- Can you explain _____ the rent includes meals?
A does B if C what does
- The apartment is _____ expensive for most students.
A too B enough C many

Above Level - grammar in a short text

Read the paragraph and choose the correct option. Last year, a small student residence (1) _____ near the university. The rooms (2) _____ every week, and the kitchen is (3) _____ than the old one. Before students move in, they ask, "Could you tell me (4) _____?" Finally, the manager checks whether the deposit is (5) _____.

- A was opened B opens C is opening
- A clean B are cleaned C were cleaning
- A modern B more modern C most modern
- A when can I pay B when I can pay C when I pay can
- A refundable B more refund C refunding

Part 3A Reading - Below Level

Theme: What is Beautiful Architecture? | True / False / Not Given

Architecture is more than drawing a beautiful building. It is the art of designing places that people can use safely and comfortably. A good building should be useful first. For example, a school needs bright classrooms, quiet study spaces, and safe stairs. However, beauty is also important because attractive buildings can make people feel proud of their city. In some countries, old houses are repaired instead of destroyed. These buildings tell stories about the past and show how people lived. Modern buildings can also be beautiful when they use natural light, open spaces, and materials that suit the climate. In the UAE, many buildings mix traditional ideas with modern design. This helps people remember their culture while enjoying new technology. Some people think a building is beautiful only if it is expensive, but many simple buildings are loved because they are useful, comfortable, and meaningful.

1. A good building should be useful. True / False / Not Given
2. Old buildings can tell stories about the past. True / False / Not Given
3. The text says all modern buildings are ugly. True / False / Not Given
4. The UAE has buildings that mix traditional and modern design. True / False / Not Given
5. The writer believes only expensive buildings are beautiful. True / False / Not Given
6. The architect in the text is from Dubai. True / False / Not Given

Part 3B Reading - At Level

Theme: Homes Through Time | Multiple Choice

Homes have changed a great deal through history, but their main purpose has always been the same: to protect people and give them a place to live. In the past, many homes were built from materials found nearby. People used stone in mountain areas, wood near forests, and mud bricks in hot, dry places. These materials were cheap and suited the local climate. As towns grew, homes became closer together. Apartments allowed many families to live near shops, schools, and work. Later, technology changed homes again. Electricity, air conditioning, and the internet made houses more comfortable and connected. Today, many designers think about sustainability. They try to build homes that save energy and use less water. Some modern homes have solar panels, smart lights, and systems that control temperature automatically. However, not everyone wants a high-tech house. Some people prefer traditional homes because they feel warmer and more personal. The best home is not always the largest or newest. It is the home that fits the family, the climate, and the way people live.

1. What is the main purpose of homes?
A to be expensive B to protect people C to replace technology
2. Why did people use local materials in the past?
A They were nearby and suitable. B They were imported. C They were always modern.
3. What happened as towns grew?
A Homes disappeared. B Apartments became useful. C People stopped working.
4. The word sustainability is closest in meaning to _____.
A saving resources B making noise C decorating rooms
5. Which is a detail from the text?
A Some homes have solar panels. B All people prefer smart homes. C Old homes had internet.
6. What can we infer about the writer?
A The writer values comfort and suitability. B The writer dislikes all technology. C The writer wants every family to move.
7. What is the best title for the text?
A Why Houses Are Always Expensive B Homes: Past, Present, and Future C How to Buy Furniture

Part 3C Reading - Above Level

Theme: Intercultural Communication | Multiple Choice

When people from different cultures meet, communication can be exciting, but it can also lead to misunderstanding. Words are important, yet gestures, eye contact, silence, and table manners can carry meaning too. For example, a gesture that seems friendly in one country may seem rude in another. A student who studies abroad may be surprised by everyday habits, such as how people greet each other, how loudly they speak, or how directly they express opinions. These differences do not mean that one culture is better than another; they simply show that people learn different rules while growing up. Successful intercultural communication requires curiosity and patience. Instead of judging quickly, people can ask polite questions and listen carefully. They can also observe what others do in public situations. Stereotypes are dangerous because they describe whole groups in one simple way. In reality, people inside the same culture can have different personalities, beliefs, and habits. When people avoid stereotypes and adapt respectfully, they can build stronger friendships and solve problems more easily. Miscommunication may still happen, but it can become a chance to learn rather than a reason to argue.

1. According to the text, communication includes _____.
A only spoken words B words and non-verbal signals C only written rules
2. Why can gestures cause problems?
A They always mean the same thing. B They may have different meanings in different cultures. C They are never used in public.
3. What is the writer's attitude toward cultural differences?
A respectful B angry C bored
4. The phrase judging quickly means _____.
A making a decision without enough understanding B asking careful questions C listening for a long time
5. Why are stereotypes dangerous?
A They help people understand details. B They describe whole groups too simply. C They make people more patient.
6. Which action best supports intercultural communication?
A ask polite questions B laugh at customs C avoid all new people
7. What can be inferred from the last sentence?
A Mistakes can help people learn. B Miscommunication is always impossible. C Arguing is the best response.

Useful Language from the Course Book

Listening & Speaking themes that support the revision

Course themes: Meeting new people, making requests, housing, table manners, customs, and multicultural communities. Use these words when discussing or explaining answers.

Function	Useful Expressions	Arabic Support
Introducing others	This is my friend... / Nice to meet you.	التعارف وتقديم الآخرين
Making requests	Could you please...? / Would you mind...?	تقديم طلب بأدب
Asking about housing	Is it available? Is the deposit refundable?	السؤال عن السكن
Talking about customs	In my culture, we usually...	التحدث عن العادات
Giving reasons	I think this because... / For example...	إعطاء أسباب وأمثلة
Comparing	This is more... than... / Unlike...	المقارنة

Final Challenge

Mixed practice - 10 minutes

1. Write three sentences using: accommodation, deposit, and custom.

2. Change this sentence to passive: People built the house in 1985.

3. Write one indirect question asking about rent.

4. Compare two homes using a comparative adjective.

5. Give two ways to avoid intercultural misunderstanding.

Answer Key

For teacher use / self-check

Section	Answers
Vocabulary Below	1 B, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, 5 A
Vocabulary At	1 A, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, 5 A
Vocabulary Above	1 A, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, 5 A
Grammar Below	1 A, 2 B, 3 B, 4 A, 5 A
Grammar At	1 A, 2 A, 3 A, 4 B, 5 A
Grammar Above	1 A, 2 B, 3 B, 4 B, 5 A
Reading 3A	1 True, 2 True, 3 False, 4 True, 5 False, 6 Not Given
Reading 3B	1 B, 2 A, 3 B, 4 A, 5 A, 6 A, 7 B
Reading 3C	1 B, 2 B, 3 A, 4 A, 5 B, 6 A, 7 A