LISTENING 1 (Items 1-7) **(7 marks)**

You are going to hear ***an interview*** *with* ***Mr. Ahmed the founder of Tech Oman.***
Listen, and shade in the bubble ○ *next to the correct option.*

1. Tech Oman company specialises in _____.

○ educational technology ○ 3D printing ○ mobile apps

2. The company was officially founded in _____.

○ 2008 ○ 2010 ○ 2015

3. The company attracts new customers mainly through its_____.

○ social media ○ website ○ newspaper

4. Now, there are _____ members working in Tech Oman company.

○ 3 ○ 10 ○ 18

5. The company's biggest challenge was _____.

○ following rules ○ getting equipment ○ receiving funds

6. Tech Oman company is planning to operate in _____ by 2026.

○ Qatar ○ Bahrain ○ Kuwait

7. The most exciting part of Ahmeds' job is _____.

○ reaching other markets ○ earning more money ○ creating 3D models

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(8 marks)

You are going to hear ***a biography*** *about* ***James Patterson.***

Task One: *Listen and for each item, write a short answer* ***(not more than FOUR WORDS or a NUMBER).***

8. Where was James Patterson born?

_____

9. When was his first book written?

_____

10. What type of novels was James famous for?

_____

11. Why were his stories easy to read?

Because_____

Task Two: *Listen. For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False.***

	Statements	True	False
12.	James has written more than 200 books.	⬭	⬭
13.	Only adults were interested in his book '*Maximum Ride*'.	⬭	⬭
14.	He donated millions of free stories to schools and libraries.	⬭	⬭
15.	His programme "*Read Bright*" helped many children in villages.	⬭	⬭

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY (Items 1-5) **(5 marks)**

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

Space travel is becoming popular as more companies (1) _____ new rockets into space. Many rich individuals dream of exploring distant (2) _____. Specialised companies train them how to be safe and (2) _____ mistakes in space. Some people are ready to pay a lot of money to have such experience. However, others might feel (4) _____ when they start floating. Despite these challenges, the (5) _____ for space tourism keeps growing as many people want to explore new horizons like space.

1.	⬭ move	⬭ launch	⬭ travel
2.	⬭ planets	⬭ tunnels	⬭ panels
3.	⬭ succeed	⬭ persuade	⬭ avoid
4.	⬭ dizzy	⬭ active	⬭ violent
5.	⬭ decision	⬭ passion	⬭ direction

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR (Items 1-5) **(5 marks)**

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

Haya: Hey Tom, I would like to go on a trip to the mountains. Have you ever (1) ⬭ **be** / ⬭ **been** there before?

Tom: No, I haven't. But I am (2) ⬭ **planning** / ⬭ **plan** to go hiking next summer.

Haya: Oh, that's interesting! I used to live in a small town near the mountains. It (3) ⬭ **were** / ⬭ **was** amazing growing up there!

Tom: That sounds incredible! Do you know (4) ⬭ **some** / ⬭ **any** good hiking paths there? I'm a bit of beginner.

Haya: Absolutely! I could (5) ⬭ **give** / ⬭ **gave** you some recommendations.

Tom: Fantastic, I'm really excited about it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The Japanese diet is famous for its fresh ingredients. It is one of the healthiest diets in the world. People enjoy meals that are simple, fresh and full of flavour. This way of eating uses natural food and avoids packaged or fried food. Traditional markets in Japan such as Tsukiji market, sell fresh fish, fruit and vegetables every day. For example, a piece of tuna costs around $10 per kilogramme, while salad spinach is about $2 per kilogramme and fresh fruit like apples cost around $4 per kilogramme.

In addition to eating fresh products, Japanese people often drink green tea for its health benefits. It is enjoyed at different times of the day for different purposes, such as for energy in the morning or to feel refreshed at work. However, they most often drink green tea after big meals. There are various types of green tea in Japan, each with its own special taste. Sencha is the most common and has a mild taste. Matcha is a powdered tea known for its grassy taste, while Hojicha is a roasted green tea that offers a unique smoky flavour.

White rice remains an essential food in the traditional Japanese diet. It is enjoyed every day across the country. However, each region in Japan has its own special dishes. For example, Miso soup is enjoyed in Kyoto, where it is served with tofu and seaweed. In Osaka, pickled vegetables are common, and in Hokkaido, fresh salmon is very popular. In rural areas, many Japanese people grow their own vegetables which makes their food fresh and cheap.

Fish and seafood are also important in the Japanese diet. Common fish like tuna is used in sushi and grilled dishes. In coastal areas, seafood dishes like "*kaisendon*", a flavorful rice bowl topped with fresh tuna and shrimp, are widely enjoyed. Another famous seafood in the Japanese diet is called "*Ichigoni*". It is a crab dish and is served with a tasty a clear soup. It is often enjoyed as a special dish in coastal areas where plenty of fresh crab is available.

The Japanese diet is more than just food. It is a lifestyle that encourages balance between the body and the mind. Studies show that people who follow this diet have fewer heart diseases and live longer. In Okinawa, a region in southern Japan, many people live over 100 years. The Japanese diet inspires people worldwide to have healthier habits and enjoy longer lives.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING 1 (continued)

Task One: *For each item, shade in the bubble ○ next to the correct option.*

1. The Japanese diet mainly focuses on _____ food.
   - ○ packaged
   - ○ natural
   - ○ fried

2. In the Tsukiji market, the price of a kilogramme of tuna is about_____.
   - ○ $2
   - ○ $4
   - ○ $ 10

3. Japanese people mostly drink green tea _____.
   - ○ in the morning
   - ○ during work hours
   - ○ after big meals

4. The most popular type of green tea in Japan is _____.
   - ○ Matcha
   - ○ Sencha
   - ○ Hojicha

5. The main food in the traditional Japanese diet is _____.
   - ○ white rice
   - ○ Miso soup
   - ○ seaweed

6. In Japan, the city of _____ is known for fresh salmon.
   - ○ Kyoto
   - ○ Osaka
   - ○ Hokkaido

Task Two: For *each item, complete the missing words* ***(not more than TWO WORDS or a NUMBER).***

7. Sushi is often made with _____ fish.

8. *Ichigoni* is a crab dish enjoyed in _____ areas in Japan.

9. People who follow the Japanese diet have lower _____ problems.

10. In Okinawa, many people live more than a _____ years.

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Hans Andersen was one of the world's most famous fairy tales' writers. He was born on April 2nd, 1805, in Denmark. His father was a shoemaker and his mother worked as a housekeeper. The family was very poor and they lived in a small, old house. As a child, Andersen loved reading books and listening to his father telling fairy tales. However, when his father died in 1816, Andersen had to start working at the age of 11 to help his family.

When he was 14 years old, Andersen travelled from Odense city to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with only a few coins. He wanted to become an actor, so he applied to the Royal Danish Theatre. Although he did not get the job, a kind director helped him join a school to get arts lessons in literature and drama. In 1828, at the age of 23, Andersen passed his Arts exams and started writing fairy tales.

Andersen loved writing and he wrote 156 fairy tales that are known all over the world. One of his best-known tales is *The Ugly Duckling*, published in 1843. It is about a little bird that is treated badly because it looks different but later it grows into a beautiful swan. Another well-known tale is *The Little Match Girl*, published in 1845. It tells the tragic story of a poor girl selling matches on a cold December night. She has no shoes or warm clothes, and the story reflects the struggles of poor children in Denmark at that time. It is believed that about 6000 copies of this story were sold during Andersen's lifetime.

Andersen became famous and earned a lot of money from his books. By the 1850s, he was one of Denmark's most successful writers, earning up to 4000 US dollars per book. He travelled to many countries and met famous authors such as Wilhelm Grimm in Germany and Charles Dickens in England. After years of success, Andersen died on August 4th, 1875, in Copenhagen. Later, in 1913, a statue of *The Little Mermaid* in Copenhagen was built to honour his work. His birthday, April 2nd, is now celebrated globally as International Children's Book Day.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING 2 (continued)

Task One: *For each item, write a short answer* (***not more than FOUR WORDS or a NUMBER***).

11. Where was Andersen born?

_____

12. Why did he start working at an early age?

_____

13. Which job did he apply for in the Royal Danish Theatre?

_____

14. How old was Andersen when he passed his Arts exams?

_____

15. How many fairy tales did he write?

_____

16. Which of Andersen's tales was published in 1843?

_____

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble* ⬭ *to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False***.

	Statements	True	False
17.	During Andersen's lifetime, no copies of *The Little Match Girl* tale were sold.	⬭	⬭
18.	Andersen earned a lot of money from writing fairy tales.	⬭	⬭
19.	Andersen met famous authors like Wilhelm Grimm in Germany.	⬭	⬭
20.	*The Little Mermaid statue* was built in 1875.	⬭	⬭

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING 1 **(5 marks)**

Write at least ***80 words*** *on the following topic:*

'All students in Oman should use school buses only'
Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be ***clear, convincing*** *and* ***well-organised.***

Complete the following task. Write at least ***100 words.***

'Write a story about a time you made an important decision.'

Include the following details:

- What was the decision?
- Why did you make the decision?
- How did you feel after you made the decision?

Your writing should be ***clear*** and ***well-organised.***



LIVEWORKSHEETS