

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



أوراق عمل هيكل مادة التربية الإسلامية متبوعة بالإجابات

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← تربية إسلامية ← الفصل الثاني ← أوراق عمل ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
تربية اسلامية:

إعداد: المستكشف يقطين

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة تربية اسلامية في الفصل الثاني

حل تجميعية أسئلة صفحات الكتاب وفق الهيكل الوزاري

1

مراجعة جميع الدروس أسئلة اختيار من متعدد

2

أوراق عمل هيكل مادة التربية الإسلامية متبوعة بالإجابات


3

حل النموذج التدريبي للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

النموذج التدريبي للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

5



Grammar Points Final Exam

Term 2

10 Advanced

past perfect simple





Past time: past perfect simple

Past perfect tells about an event that happened in the past and was finished before another action took place. This particular tense is used to describe an action that took place and was interrupted by another action.

I **came** home and I **saw** that someone **had left** a note on the table.

Rule:

Affirmative	Subject + had + past participle + object
Negative	Subject + had not + past participle + object
Question	Had + subject + past participle + object

Past time: past perfect simple

example



Affirmative	She had practiced the piano a year ago.
Negative	She had not practiced the piano a year ago.
Question	Had she practiced the piano a year ago?

Past time: past perfect simple



Activity

Change the sentence to past perfect then follow the instructions and make changes.

Present tense	Ahmad drives the car fast.
Affirmative Past perfect	Ahmad had driven the car fast.
Negative	Ahmad had not driven the car fast.
Question	Had Ahmad driven the car fast?



Past time: past perfect simple online exercises

2025

2024

Past Perfect continuous



The lion **was** tired and sleepy

It

had been hunting
(hunt)for three hours.

It

had eaten
(eat) three little poor
gazelles.



poor gazelles ↗

My cousin Ahmed **was** exhausted, but happy!

He
had won
(win) many table tennis
matches.

He
had been playing
(play) table tennis
for seven hours.



My friend **wasn't** full of energy

He
had been studying
(study) English
all night long.

He
had read
(read) seven books in
English.



house on fire!

The house
was
(be) on fire, because
My little sister
had been playing
(play) with the
matches!



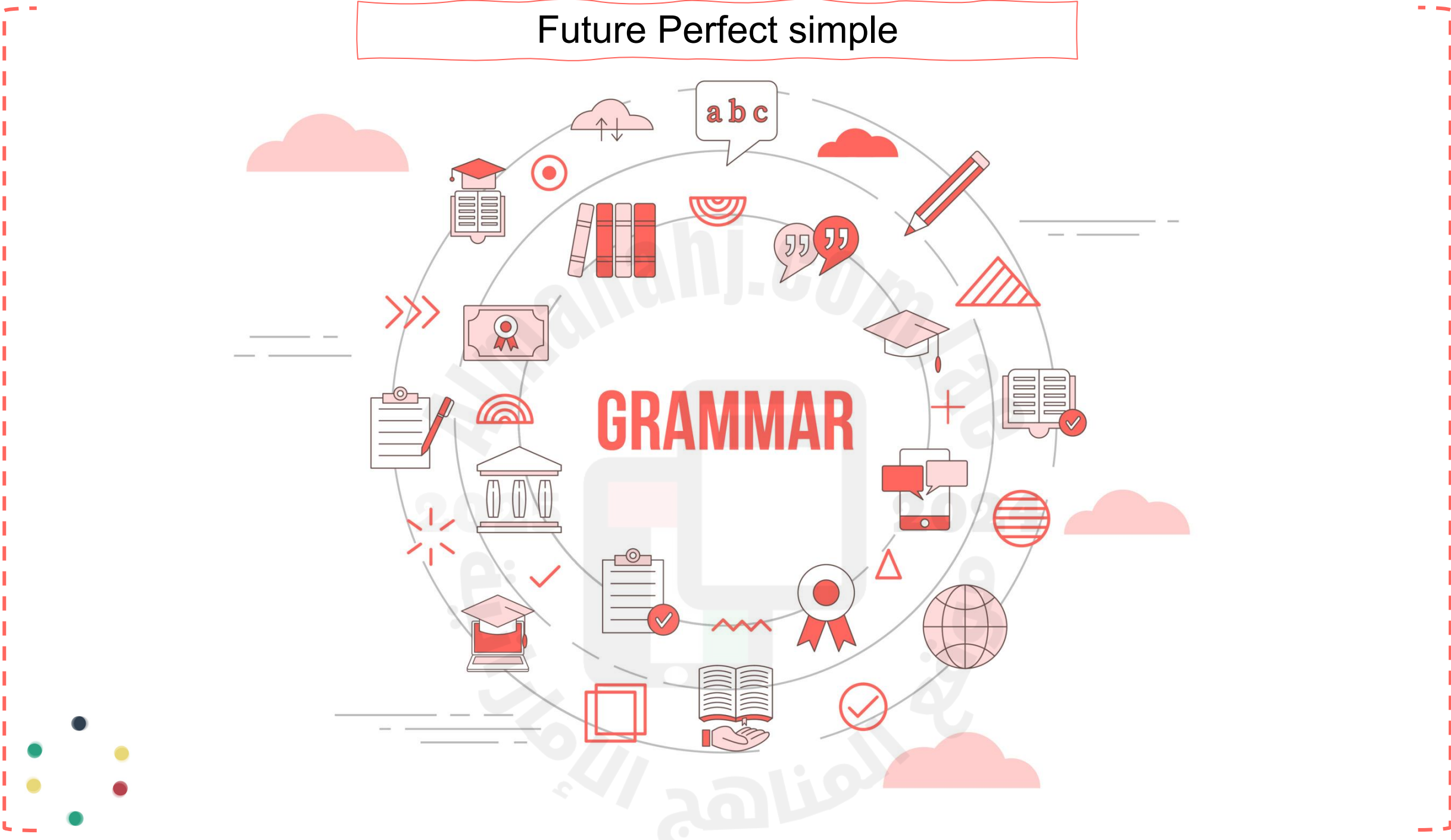


Past time: past perfect continuous online exercises

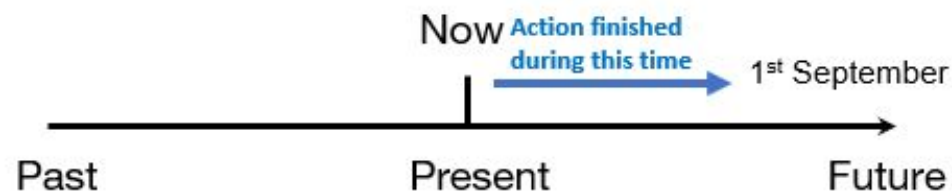
2025

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Future Perfect simple



Future Perfect simple



will have written

Meaning

The person is saying that before a certain time in the future (1st September), which is the deadline, the proposal will be available for analysis.

Grammatical structure

future perfect simple

subject+ will + have + past participle

Future Perfect simple

Usage	Future perfect simple is used to talk about actions or events that will be finished by a certain moment in the future.
Other examples	<p>The restaurant <u>will have</u> delivered the order by the time he receives his invoice.</p> <p>Our school <u>will have</u> built a new sports arena by next year, creating many business opportunities.</p> <p>They <u>will have</u> completed the project by next week.</p>

more examples



1. The team will have completed the project by next month when the client reviews it.

2. By the end of the week, the IT department will have installed the new software on all computers.

3. The event planner will have sent out all the invitations by the end of the day.

Plenary

Learning Objectives

1- identify the use and the form of the future perfect active tense.

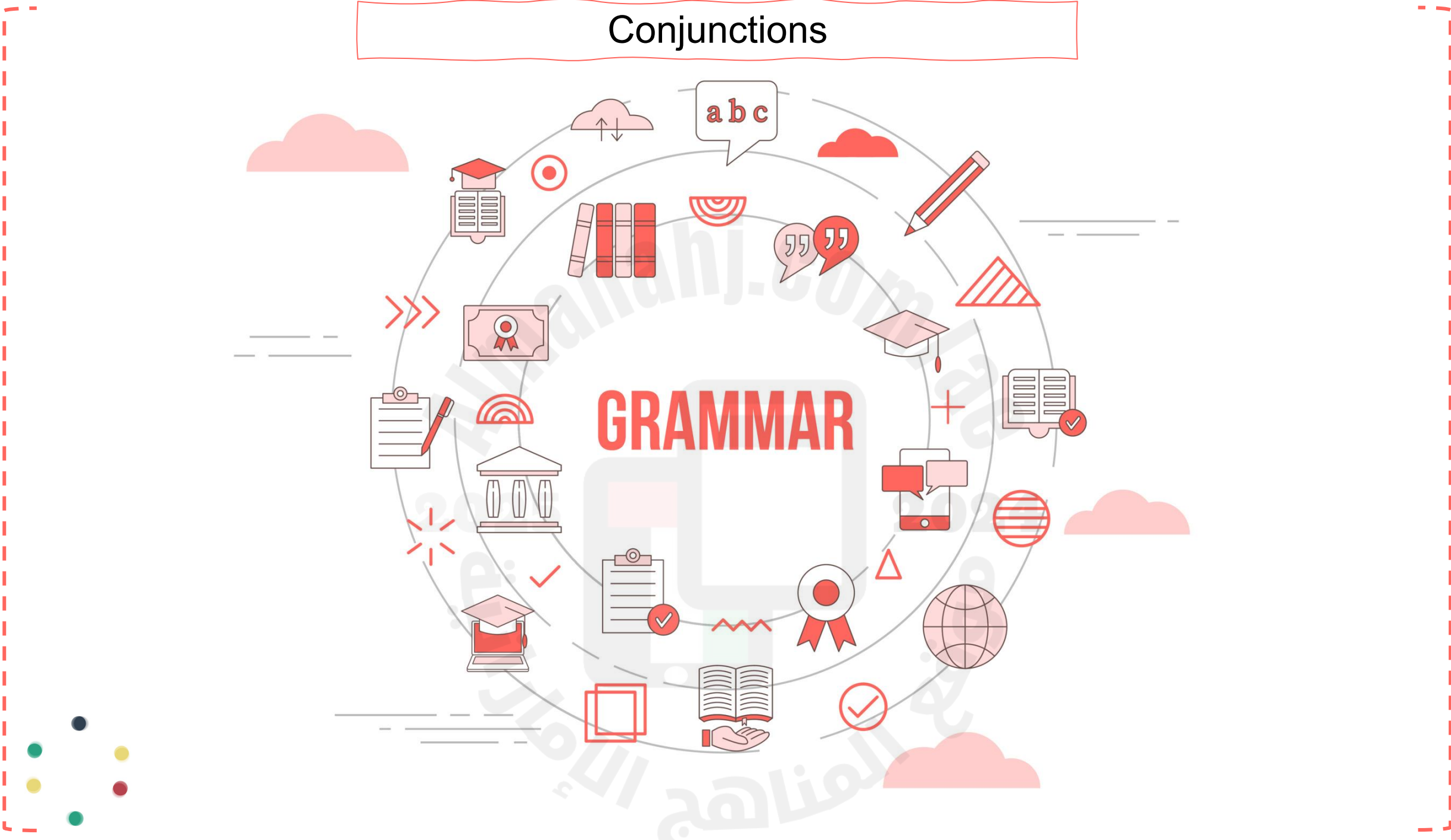
Write meaningful sentences about your near future using the Future Perfect simple

2025

2024



Conjunctions



later

when

because

additionally

therefore

if

Conjunctions

with

earlier

and

but

furthermore

which

however

Conjunctions

- A conjunction is a linker, a word that connects parts of a sentence.
- There are three basic types of conjunctions.
 - **coordinating conjunctions**
 - **subordinating conjunctions**
 - **correlative conjunctions**

Independent clause & Dependent clause

Independent clause is a sentence that gives complete meaning.

Dependent clause is not a complete sentence.

click on the link below to practice more :

<https://www.grammarwiz.com/independent-and-dependent-clause-quiz.html>

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- **Coordinating conjunctions** are used to connect two independent clauses.
- The seven coordinating conjunctions in English are:
 - FOR
 - AND
 - NOR
 - BUT
 - OR
 - YET
 - SO
- An easy way to remember these seven conjunctions is to think of the word FANBOYS.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- **A subordinating conjunction** is a word which joins together a dependent clause and an independent clause.
- dependent clause starts with subordinating conjunctions.
-
- Common subordinating conjunctions:
AFTER, BECAUSE, AS, SINCE, SO, ALTHOUGH,
(even) THOUGH, WHEREAS, WHILE,

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

- **Correlative conjunction** words often used in pairs, joining sentence parts that should be treated as equal.

Common Correlative Conjunctions:

both . . . and

not only . . . but also

not . . . but

either . . . or

neither . . . nor

whether . . . or

as . . . as



Subordinating conjunctions

click on the link below to practice more :

<https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/subcon1>

<p>Original: We <u>decided</u> to act.</p> <p>Nominalisation: The <u>decision</u> to act was made.</p>	
<p>Checking questions</p>	<p>What is the verb in the first sentence?</p> <p>What is the noun form of 'decide' used in the second sentence?</p> <p>Which sentence sounds more formal?</p>
<p>Grammatical structure</p>	<p><u>Nominalisation</u></p> <p>A verb can be turned into a noun by adding a suffix at the end of the word. Some examples include: -tion, -ment, -al, -ence, -ure, -sis</p>
<p>Usage</p>	<p>Nominalisation is the process of changing a word, in this case, a verb into a noun. This is often used in academic writing to make sentences sound more formal, abstract, or focused on the idea rather than the action. When we use nominalised forms instead of verbs, we focus on products and results rather than processes.</p>
<p>Other examples</p>	<p>Original: The team <u>reacted</u> quickly to the situation. Nominalisation: The team's <u>reaction</u> to the situation was quick.</p> <p>Original: The police will <u>investigate</u> the crime scene. Nominalisation: The <u>investigation</u> will be conducted by the police.</p> <p>Original: The project <u>failed</u> because there were not enough resources. Nominalisation: The reason for the project <u>failure</u> was the lack of resources.</p>

Verbs/Adjectives	Nominalizations
Demonstrate	Demonstration
Remove	Removal
Argue	Argument
Receive	Receipt
Susceptible	Susceptibility
Abnormal	Abnormality
Dry	Dryness

ASSESSMENT

- <https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/64096715b29126001daa72b0/nominalisation>



ADVERBS



They describe verbs, giving information about a certain action.

My cat eats slowly.



HOW

Some verbs are used to modify an adjective.

- Adverbs that do this are: very, extremely, really, totally, absolutely, quite, fairly, well. These are normally placed before the adjective.

It was **very** hot yesterday.



He is **totally** crazy.



- Crazy

TYPES OF ADVERBS

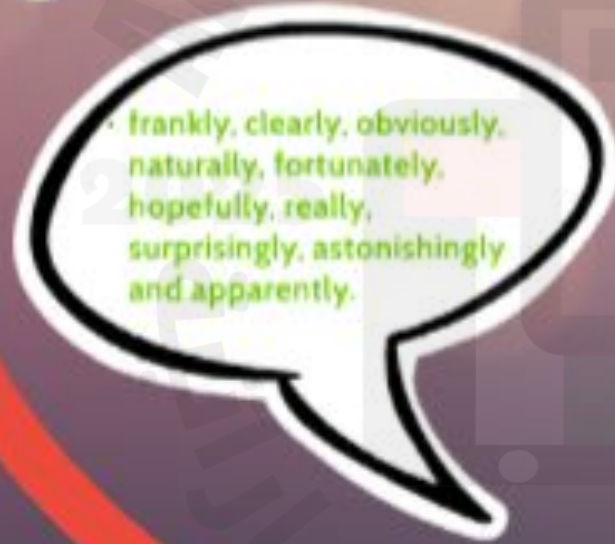
- Adverbs of Manner - carefully, slowly
- Adverbs of Time and Place - here, yesterday, then
- Adverbs of Relative Time - recently, already, soon
- Adverbs of Quantity - a few, a lot, much
- Adverbs of Degree - very, extremely, rather
- Adverbs of Frequency - always, sometimes, never, etc.
- **Adverbs of Attitude** - fortunately, apparently, clearly



ATTITUDE ADVERBS

They refer to the whole clause or sentence

FLEXIBLE POSITION



- They express the writer's attitude toward the state or action described in the sentence





MOST ADVERBS OF ATTITUDE CAN ALSO
FUNCTION AS ADVERBS OF MANNER; IT
DEPENDS ON HOW THE ADVERB IS USED IN
A SENTENCE AND HOW IT IS SPOKEN



Clearly, it's a question of choice.
(*attitude - it's obvious that...*)

I can see him quite clearly (*manner -
there is no obstruction*)



3. I ALWAYS STUDY _____
FOR A BIG TEST.

- HARD
- HARDLY
- SOOPLY

TIME FOR
A LITTLE EXERCISE

1. I NEVER GET LARGER THAN THE
SMALLEST ONE.
2. I NEVER GET LARGER THAN THE
SMALLEST ONE.
3. I NEVER GET LARGER THAN THE
SMALLEST ONE.

1. I NEVER GET LARGER THAN THE
SMALLEST ONE.
2. I NEVER GET LARGER THAN THE
SMALLEST ONE.
3. I NEVER GET LARGER THAN THE
SMALLEST ONE.



Adverbs of attitude

click on the link below to practice more :

<https://worksheet.books4languages.com/english/978/adverbs-of-attitude/>

GENERAL REVISION

- <https://forms.office.com/r/dHJfN0ScAb>

