

قائمة مفردات لغوية لوحدات دراسية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

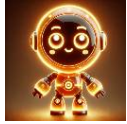
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

ملزمة الاختبار الختامي Planner Assessment Term1 EOT General G5

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وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Grade 5 General English Language Coverage- Term 1 (2026- 2027)

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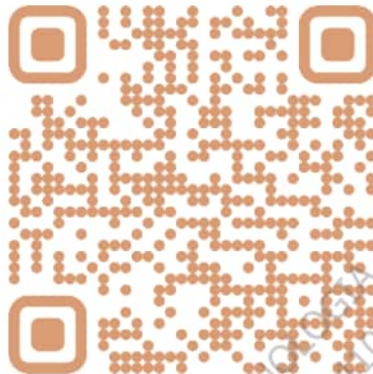
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Vocabulary List: Exciting Adventures:

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
stranded	left in a place with no way to leave or get help	عالق / محاصر	The hikers were stranded on a large rock during the flash flood.
lost	unable to find your way or not knowing where you are	ضائع / تائه	"I think we're lost," Maya whispered when the trail looked different in the rain.
canyon	a deep, narrow valley with steep rocky sides, often with a river or wadi	أخدود / وادٍ عميق (وادي جبلي)	Water was rushing quickly down the narrow rocky canyon in the Hajar Mountains.
river	a large natural stream of water flowing toward the sea or a lake	نهر	Last weekend, my brother and I were kayaking slowly down the calm river.
decision	a choice that you make after thinking about what to do in a situation	قرار	Climbing onto the high rock was a smart decision that kept the children safe.
solution	a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation	حل	Blowing the whistle three times was the best solution to help their father find them.
frightened	feeling scared or afraid because of danger	خائف / مرعوب	Maya was feeling frightened during the storm, and the baby fox looked frightened too.

Vocabulary List: Curious Creatures and Extraordinary Places

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
rainforest	a warm, wet forest with many tall trees and heavy rain	غابة مطيرة	Glass frogs are small animals that live in rainforests in Central and South America.
desert	a large, dry area of land with very little rain, sand dunes, and few plants	صحراء	One day, we were walking in the hot desert when we saw a baby fox.
mountain	a very high hill of rock and earth, often with steep sides and snow or trails	جبل	The salt flat reflects the sky, the clouds, and the high mountains.
beach	an area of sand or small stones beside the sea or ocean	شاطئ	People should clean the beach because sea turtles and birds live there.
tiger	a large wild cat with orange fur and black stripes that lives in forests	نمر	The tiger is a strong wild animal that lives in forests in Asia.
camel	a large desert animal with a long neck and one or two humps on its back	جمل	A camel is an animal that can live in the hot desert without water for many days.

Vocabulary List: What Happens If ...?

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
sandstorm	a strong wind in the desert that carries clouds of sand and dust in the air	عاصفة رملية	During a sandstorm, sand fills the air and drivers cannot see the roads clearly.
heatwave	a period of unusually hot weather that lasts for several days	موجة حر	If there is a heatwave, people should drink lots of water and stay in the shade.
flood	too much water covering land and roads after heavy rain	فيضان	After heavy rain, there was a flood and emergency workers moved people to shelters.
storm	very strong bad weather with heavy rain, strong wind, or thunder and lightning	عاصفة	If storms arrive, people stay inside safe buildings and listen to weather warnings.
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something or the weather is	درجة الحرارة	In some deserts, temperatures can reach 50°C during the day.
weather	the condition of the air outside, such as rain, sun, wind, fog, or snow	الطقس	Always check the weather before you visit the snowy mountains.
heavy rain	a large amount of rain falling quickly from dark clouds	أمطار غزيرة	When there is heavy rain, students stay inside the school buildings during break time.
strong wind	fast-moving air outside that can move trees, signs, and waves	رياح قوية	When there is strong wind, students should stay away from windows and tall trees.

Look at the word. Match the word to the correct picture. Choose A or B.

(1) river



Choose A

Blue flowing water between
green riverbanks with two
kayaks paddling



Choose B

Dry yellow sand dunes under a
hot desert sun with a cactus

(1) A

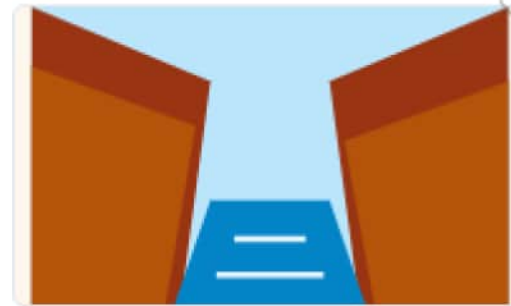
B

(2) canyon



Choose A

A flat sandy beach with ocean
waves and a beach umbrella



Choose B

A deep narrow valley between
steep rocky mountain walls
(wadi)

(2) A

B

(3) frightened



Choose A

A child looking scared and afraid during a dark rainstorm



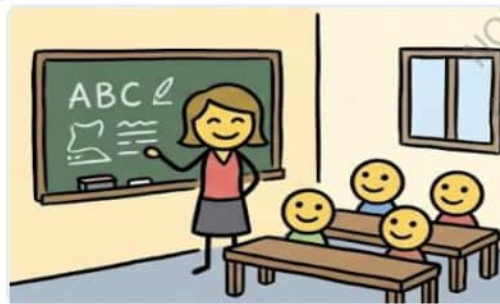
Choose B

A child smiling and reading a book calmly under a tree

(3) A

B

(4) lost



Choose A

Students sitting safely inside a classroom with their teacher



Choose B

Two hikers holding a map with question marks, unsure which trail to take

(4) A

B

(5) stranded



Choose A

Two children standing on top of a high rock surrounded by fast flood water



Choose B

A family walking freely along a dry park path on a sunny afternoon

(5) A

B

(6) decision



Choose A

A hiker thinking carefully and choosing between two mountain paths (left or right)



Choose B

A person sleeping in a tent at night under the stars

(6) A

B

(7) solution



Choose A

A broken kayak hitting a sharp rock in fast water



Choose B

A boy blowing a silver whistle (lightbulb idea) so rescuers can find him

(7) A

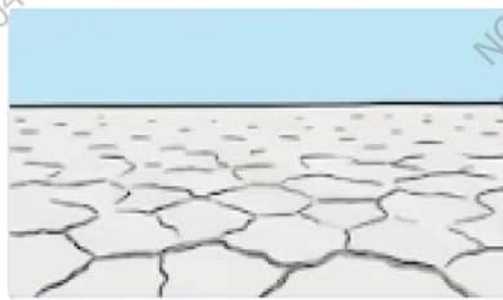
B

(8) rainforest



Choose A

Dense tall green trees, vines, and tropical leaves with falling rain



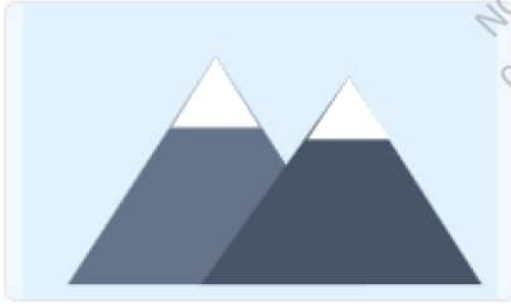
Choose B

Empty white salt flat with no trees or plants

(8) A

B

(9) desert



Choose A

Snowy icy mountains with pine
trees in winter



Choose B

Golden sand dunes under a
bright hot sun in an arid
landscape

(9) A

B

(10) mountain



Choose A

High rocky peaks rising into the
clouds



Choose B

A flat calm lake in a city park

(10) A

B

(11) beach



Choose A

A dark cave inside a rocky hill



Choose B

Sandy seashore beside blue ocean waves with a palm tree and umbrella

(11) A

B

(12) tiger



Choose A

A large wild cat with orange fur and black stripes in a forest



Choose B

A small pink axolotl swimming underwater with feathery gills

(12) A

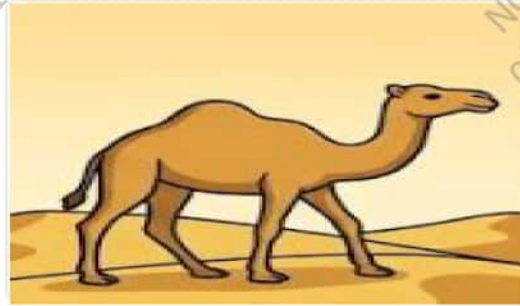
B

(13) camel



Choose A

A giant blue whale jumping in the deep ocean



Choose B

A desert animal with a hump on its back walking on sand dunes

(13) A

B

(14) sandstorm



Choose A

A huge brown cloud of blowing sand covering buildings and a road



Choose B

A clear sunny sky with white clouds over a calm park

(14) A

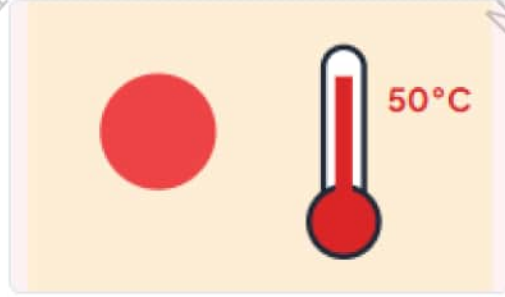
B

(15) heatwave



Choose A

A person shivering in heavy snow wearing a winter coat and gloves



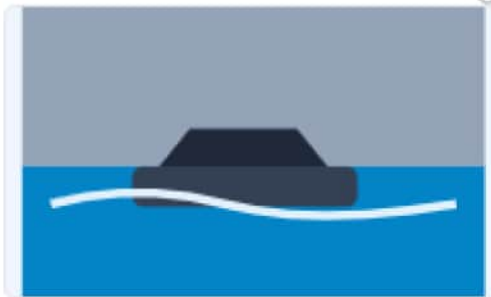
Choose B

A blazing hot sun, a high red thermometer (50°C), and a person wiping sweat and drinking water

(15) A

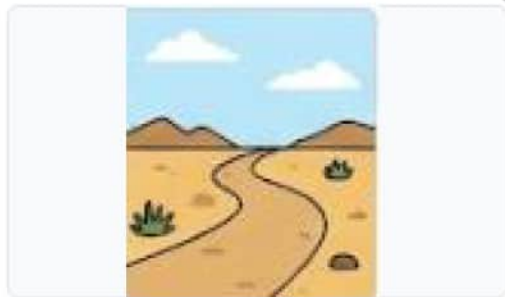
B

(16) flood



Choose A

Deep water covering a city street with cars partly underwater



Choose B

A dry road in the desert with no water

(16) A

B

(17) storm



Choose A

Calm sunny morning with birds singing in the trees



Choose B

Dark clouds, bright lightning bolts, thunder, and heavy rain over the sea

(17) A

B

(18) temperature



Choose A

A thermometer showing degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for hot and cold weather



Choose B

A backpack with a flashlight and first-aid kit

(18) A

B

Part 1: Vocabulary

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

Text 1: Lost in the Hajar Mountains

Maya and her brother Saeed were hiking with their family in a deep mountain (1) _____ beside a fast-flowing (2) _____. While the adults were resting near some rocks, the children explored a narrow trail. Soon, dark clouds appeared and heavy rain began to fall. The trail looked different in the rain, and Maya whispered, "I think we are (3) _____!" Suddenly, water rushed down the valley in a flash flood. The children climbed onto a high rock, completely (4) _____ by the fast moving water. Maya was feeling very (5) _____, so they had to make a quick (6) _____ to stay safe. Remembering the whistle in his backpack was the best (7) _____! Saeed blew it three times until their father heard them and helped them to safety.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| (1) | A) canyon | B) solution | C) decision |
| (2) | A) decision | B) river | C) solution |
| (3) | A) lost | B) canyon | C) river |
| (4) | A) stranded | B) decision | C) solution |
| (5) | A) river | B) canyon | C) frightened |

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(6) A) lost

B) decision

C) frightened

(7) A) solution

B) stranded

C) river

Text 2: Amazing Animals and Their Habitats

Different animals live in different habitats around the world. Glass frogs are small amphibians that live in the wet, green (1) _____ where there are many tall trees and rivers. In the same green forest habitat, you can also find a large wild (2) _____ with orange fur and black stripes.

Other animals live in dry or high places. A (3) _____ is a strong animal with a hump on its back that walks across sand dunes in the hot (4) _____. Meanwhile, snow leopards live high up on a cold, rocky (5) _____, and sea turtles swim near the sandy (6) _____ beside the blue ocean.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) | A) desert | B) rainforest | C) beach |
| (2) | A) tiger | B) camel | C) mountain |
| (3) | A) tiger | B) beach | C) camel |
| (4) | A) rainforest | B) desert | C) mountain |
| (5) | A) mountain | B) beach | C) camel |
| (6) | A) tiger | B) desert | C) beach |

Text 3: The Weather Watch Team

When dangerous (1) _____ is coming, the Weather Watch Team helps communities stay safe. The team watches maps in a special centre and sends warnings to families and schools. Last year, the team helped during a big (2) _____ when the sky became dark and blowing sand filled the air so drivers could not see the roads clearly.

The team also helps when dark clouds bring (3) _____ and water covers the streets, causing a dangerous (4) _____. Outside, a (5) _____ can move tall trees and street signs. If a powerful (6) _____ arrives with bright lightning, emergency workers help families move to safe shelters.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | A) weather | B) temperature | C) heatwave |
| (2) | A) flood | B) sandstorm | C) heavy rain |
| (3) | A) heatwave | B) sandstorm | C) heavy rain |
| (4) | A) flood | B) temperature | C) strong wind |
| (5) | A) heatwave | B) strong wind | C) flood |
| (6) | A) temperature | B) weather | C) storm |

Grammar Rules:

1. Past Time: Past Simple (including verb "to be")

We use the Past Simple to talk about finished actions, sudden events, and states that happened in the past (for example: yesterday, last weekend, one day, in the end).

1. Verb "to be" in the Past Simple: Use "was" with singular subjects (I, he, she, it, Maya, the sun, the water) and "were" with plural subjects and you (you, we, they, Maya and Saeed, the rocks).

2. Regular Verbs: Add "-ed" or "-d" to the base verb (walk → walked, start → started, climb → climbed, notice → noticed, call → called, shout → shouted, help → helped, smile → smiled, laugh → laughed).

3. Irregular Verbs in the Coursebook: blow → blew, hear → heard, fall → fell, hit → hit, swim → swam, run → ran, find → found, feel → felt, see → saw, sit → sat, give → gave, know → knew, tell → told, get → got.

◆ Structure:

Verb "to be": I / He / She / It + was (not) ... | You / We / They + were (not)

...

Action Verbs (Affirmative): Subject + past verb (-ed / irregular form)

Questions: Did + subject + base verb ...? (e.g., What did you learn today?) /

Was / Were + subject ...?

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Verb "to be" (was / were)	was (singular) / were (plural)	• The sun was very hot, and the path beside the wadi was quiet. • The rocks were slippery in the rain. • In the end, the baby fox was safe again, and we were safe too.
Regular Past Verbs (-ed)	started, climbed, noticed, shouted, helped, followed	• Saeed noticed dark clouds above the mountains. • Soon heavy rain started to fall. • The children climbed onto a large rock to stay safe. • We followed the fox, and soon we found its mother.
Irregular Past Verbs	blew, heard, fell, hit, swam, ran, found, felt	• Saeed remembered the whistle and blew it three times. • Suddenly, we heard a loud noise and the kayak hit a rock. • We fell into the water and swam to the side of the river. • Suddenly, a small animal ran out. We felt happy in the end.

Practice on 1. Past Time: Past Simple (including verb "to be"):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct Past Simple form of the verb in brackets:

1. The sun _____ (be) very hot in the desert, and we felt tired.
2. The rocks beside the wadi _____ (be) wet and slippery during the storm.
3. While they were climbing higher, Saeed _____ (notice) dark clouds.
4. Saeed remembered the whistle in his backpack and _____ (blow) it three times.
5. When Maya's father and uncle _____ (hear) the whistle, they called out.
6. The kayak _____ (hit) a big rock, and the boys _____ (fall) into the water.
7. We _____ (swim) to the side of the river and _____ (climb) onto the rocks.
8. Suddenly, a baby fox _____ (run) out from behind a sand dune, and we _____ (find) its mother.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Last weekend, the weather _____ sunny and the river water
_____ calm.

A) was / was B) were / were C) are / is

2. In the end, the children _____ safe at the camp with their
family.

A) was B) were C) be

3. When the rain stopped, Maya's father _____ the children to
safety.

A) help B) helping C) helped

4. While we were walking in the desert, we _____ a strange sound
behind a sand dune.

A) hear B) heard C) hearing

5. A cat _____ across the park, and the ball fell into the pond.

A) ran B) run C) running

6. The father _____ a long stick to get the ball out of the pond and
_____ it to the children.

A) use / give B) used / gave C) using / giving

2. Past Time: Past Continuous & "While" Clauses

1. We use the Past Continuous (was / were + verb-ing) to talk about a longer action that was happening in the past. We often use it at the start of a story to help the reader imagine the scene.

2. We use "While + Past Continuous, Past Simple" to show that a longer action was happening when another shorter action suddenly happened (interrupted it).

3. Spelling tip for -ing: shine → shining, hike → hiking, move → moving, swim → swimming, sit → sitting, run → running.

◆ Structure:

Singular: I / He / She / It + was + verb-ing (e.g., Maya was walking. The sun was shining.)

Plural: You / We / They + were + verb-ing (e.g., Maya and Saeed were hiking. Birds were singing.)

Combined Sentence: While + subject + was/were + verb-ing, subject + past simple verb.

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Clause / Pattern	Structure	Example Sentences
Setting the Scene (Past Continuous)	was / were + verb-ing	• Maya and her brother Saeed were hiking in the Hajar Mountains. • The sun was shining, and birds were singing in the trees. • A girl was reading a book, and a family was having a picnic.
Long Action + Sudden Event (While...)	While + was/were + verb-ing, + past simple	• While they were hiking, it started to rain. • While Maya was looking for the path, she heard a loud sound. • While the brother and sister were walking, a rabbit jumped in front of them. • While the boy was playing football, he slipped and fell over.
Two Simultaneous Long Actions	Past continuous + while + past continuous	• We were laughing and talking while we were moving slowly down the river. • While the adults were resting near some rocks, Maya and Saeed were exploring a trail.

Practice on 2. Past Time: Past Continuous & "While" Clauses:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct Past Continuous (was/were + verb-ing) or Past Simple form:

1. Maya _____ (walk) beside the wadi while the sun _____ (shine).

2. The birds _____ (sing) in the trees, and the children _____ (explore) the trail.

3. While they _____ (hike) in the mountains, it suddenly _____ (start) to rain.

4. While Maya _____ (look) for the right path, she _____ (hear) a loud sound.

5. While we _____ (try) to stop the kayak, it _____ (hit) a big rock.

6. While the family _____ (have) a picnic in the park, their coffee _____ (fall) over.

7. While the girl _____ (read) her book under the tree, her friend _____ (arrive).

8. While the rain _____ (fall), Saeed _____ (blow) the whistle three times.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Maya and Saeed _____ walking along the mountain trail yesterday morning.

A) was B) were C) are

2. While they _____ higher up the mountain, Saeed noticed dark clouds.

A) were climbing B) climbed C) was climbing

3. While Maya _____ for the path, she _____ a loud rushing sound.

A) looked / was hearing B) was looking / heard C) were looking / hear

4. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

A) While they were hike, it started to rain. B) While they were hiking, it was started to rain. C) While they were hiking, it started to rain.

5. While the boy _____ football in the park, he slipped and fell over.

A) was playing B) were playing C) played

6. We were laughing and talking while we _____ slowly down the river.

A) moved B) were moving C) was moving

3. Clauses and Phrases: Defining Relative Clauses (who, which, that, where)

We use defining relative clauses to join two sentences together and give essential information about a person, an animal, a thing, or a place.

1. Use "who" or "that" for people (e.g., Scientists are people who/that study animals).

2. Use "which" or "that" for animals and things (e.g., The axolotl is an animal which/that never grows up).

3. Use "where" for places to talk about what happens in that place (Tip: If you can say "there" in the second sentence, use "where" to join them and remove "there").

◆ Structure:

People: Person + who / that + verb ... (A biologist is a person who works in a lab.)

Animals & Things: Animal/Thing + which / that + verb ... (Lithium is a metal that is used in phone batteries.)

Places: Place + where + subject + verb ... (This is the lake where the axolotls live.)

◆ Examples from the Textbook (Grade 5 General Coursebook):

Relative Pronoun	Used For	Example Sentences from the Coursebook
who / that	People (scientists, tourists, biologists, friends)	• Scientists are people who study animals. • Tourists are people that visit the salt flats. • A biologist is a person who works in a lab. • There is a boy in my class who wants to be a scientist.
which / that	Animals and Things (axolotl, glass frog, lithium, book, camera)	• The axolotl is an animal which never grows up. • Lithium is a metal that is found under the ground. • Glass frogs are small animals that live in rainforests. • I have a book which/that tells me about Mexico.
where	Places (lakes, Salar de Uyuni, desert, forest, school, lab)	• This is the lake where the axolotls live. • Salar de Uyuni is a place where the ground looks like a mirror. • They live in places where there are many trees and rivers. • Here is the lab where scientists study lithium.

Practice on 3. Clauses and Phrases: Defining Relative Clauses (who, which, that, where):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct relative word (who, which, that, or where):

1. The axolotl is an unusual amphibian _____ lives in lakes near Mexico City.
2. A scientist is a person _____ studies animals and nature.
3. Salar de Uyuni is a special place in Bolivia _____ tourists take amazing photos.
4. Lithium is an important metal _____ is used in phone batteries.
5. This is the hot desert _____ camels and desert foxes live.
6. Glass frogs are small animals _____ have almost see-through skin.
7. Dr. Lina is a biologist _____ is very interested in protecting rare amphibians.
8. They live in tropical rainforests _____ there are many tall trees and rivers.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. The axolotl is an animal _____ can regrow parts of its body.
A) who B) which C) where
2. Tourists are people _____ visit Salar de Uyuni to see the mirror effect.
A) who B) which C) where
3. This is a quiet library _____ students read books and study.
A) who B) which C) where
4. It lives in a rainforest place _____ is warm and wet all year.
A) that B) who C) where
5. Which sentence joins "Here is the lab. Scientists study lithium there." correctly?
A) Here is the lab which scientists study lithium there. B) Here is the lab where scientists study lithium.
C) Here is the lab who scientists study lithium.
6. This is a special camera _____ takes photos of the stars at night.
A) who B) where C) that

4. Conditionals: Zero Conditional (Facts, General Truths & Advice)

We use the Zero Conditional to talk about: (1) scientific facts, (2) things that are generally true, and (3) giving safety advice during weather emergencies.

1. Standard Zero Conditional Structure: If / When + Present Simple, + Present Simple.

2. Zero Conditional with Advice: If / When + Present Simple, + Subject + should / shouldn't + base verb (without "to" or "-s").

3. Grammar Tip: Remember to use the base form of the verb after "should" or "shouldn't" (e.g., "drivers should drive slowly", NOT "should drives" or "should drove").

◆ Structure:

Facts & General Truths: If / When + subject + present simple, subject + present simple.

Giving Advice: If / When + subject + present simple, subject + should / shouldn't + base verb.

Present Simple Agreement: He / She / It / Singular Noun takes verb + -s (e.g., If it rains... / When there is fog, a driver slows down). Plural nouns (people, drivers, students) take the base verb.

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Function / Meaning	Structure	Example Sentences from the Coursebook
Scientific Facts	If/When + present simple, present simple	• If/When you heat water, it boils. • If people walk outside in 50°C heat for a long time, they can become sick.
Things That Are Generally True	If/When + present simple, present simple	• If/When there is strong wind or heavy rain, the team sends messages to people's phones. • When the traffic light is red, cars stop. • When there is heavy fog, drivers slow down.
Giving Weather & Safety Advice	If/When + present simple, should / shouldn't + base verb	• If you get a warning message on your phone, you should follow the instructions carefully. • When there is heavy fog, drivers shouldn't drive fast. • If there is a heatwave, people should drink lots of water. • If there is lightning, children shouldn't stay outside.

Practice on 4. Conditionals: Zero Conditional (Facts, General Truths & Advice):

A. Complete the Zero Conditional sentences using the correct Present Simple verb or should / shouldn't:

1. If you _____ (heat) water to 100°C, it _____ (boil).
2. When there _____ (be) heavy fog on the road, drivers _____ (slow) down.
3. If people _____ (visit) the desert in summer, they _____ (should / bring) lots of water.
4. When there is heavy fog, drivers _____ (should / drive) fast.
5. If there is bright lightning during a storm, children _____ (should / stay) outside.
6. If roads flood after heavy rain, people _____ (should / follow) warning signs.
7. When the weather _____ (be) very hot, people _____ (drink) more water.
8. If you _____ (visit) a wild animal habitat, you _____ (should / touch) the animals.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. If people _____ the desert, they should _____ lots of water.

A) visits / takes B) visit / take C) visited / took

2. When there _____ heavy fog, careful drivers _____ down.

A) is / slow B) are / slows C) be / slowing

3. If you _____ hiking in the mountains, you should _____ safe shoes.

A) went / wore B) goes / wears C) go / wear

4. Which sentence has NO grammar mistake?

A) If there is fog, drivers should drives slowly. B) If there is fog, drivers should drive slowly. C) If there is fog, drivers should drove slowly.

5. When the weather is very hot during a heatwave, people _____ stay in the sun for a long time.

A) should B) shouldn't C) are

6. If there is strong wind at school, students _____ stay away from windows and tall trees.

A) should B) shouldn't C) were

Part 2: Grammar

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

Text 1: The Animal That Never Grows Up

The axolotl is a special amphibian (1) _____ lives in lakes near Mexico City. In the past, there (2) _____ many axolotls in the water, but today they are in danger. They need clean lakes (3) _____ they can survive safely. The axolotl has feather-like gills and an amazing ability to regrow its body parts. If it (4) _____ a leg, it can grow a new one! A scientist is a person (5) _____ studies this amazing animal to help protect it.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | A) who | B) which | C) where |
| (2) | A) was | B) is | C) were |
| (3) | A) where | B) who | C) which |
| (4) | A) lose | B) loses | C) lost |
| (5) | A) which | B) where | C) who |

Text 2: Glass Frogs — Rainforest Wonders

Glass frogs are small amphibians (1) _____ live in green rainforests in South America. They live in wet places (2) _____ there are many tall trees and rivers. Their skin is almost see-through, so you can see inside their bodies! Yesterday, while a scientist (3) _____ in the rainforest, she saw a glass frog on a leaf. When night (4) _____, these amazing frogs come out to find food. If you visit the rainforest, you (5) _____ protect the animals.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) | A) who | B) that | C) where |
| (2) | A) which | B) who | C) were |
| (3) | A) were walking | B) was walking | C) walks |
| (4) | A) arrives | B) arrive | C) arrived |

Text 3: Protecting Curious Creatures in the Desert and Lakes

A biologist is a scientist (1) _____ works in a lab and studies wild animals. Last week, while two scientists (2) _____ the hot desert, they found a small animal that looked lost. The desert is a dry place (3) _____ temperatures are very high, so animals need special skills to survive. If you (4) _____ the desert on a sunny day, you should bring lots of water. When people see wild animals, they (5) _____ make loud noises.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| (1) | A) who | B) which | C) where |
| (2) | A) was exploring | B) explored | C) were exploring |
| (3) | A) where | B) that | C) who |
| (4) | A) visits | B) visit | C) visited |
| (5) | A) should | B) shouldn't | C) were |

Complete The Following Grammar Exercises:

1. Choose the correct relative word:

- a) The axolotl is an animal _____ never grows up.
A) who B) which C) where
- b) Tourists are people _____ visit the salt flats.
A) that B) which C) where
- c) Lithium is a metal _____ is found under the ground.
A) who B) where C) that
- d) A biologist is a person _____ works in a lab.
A) who B) which C) where

2. Complete the sentences with 'was/were + verb + ing':

- a) Maya _____ (walk) beside the wadi.
- b) The birds _____ (sing) in the trees.
- c) Saeed _____ (look) at the sky.
- d) The sun _____ (shine).

3. Complete the sentences with 'should' or 'shouldn't' to give advice:

- a) When there is heavy fog, drivers _____ drive fast.
- b) If there is a heatwave, people _____ drink lots of water.
- c) If there is lightning, children _____ stay outside.
- d) If roads flood, people _____ follow warning signs.

- e) If you visit the desert, you _____ bring lots of water.
- f) If you visit a wild animal habitat, you _____ touch the animals.
shouldn't
- g) If you hike in the mountains, you _____ wear safe shoes.
- h) When the weather is very hot, people _____ stay in the sun for a long time.
4. Choose the correct words to make zero conditional sentences:
- a) If people (visit / visits) the desert, they should (take / takes) water.
- b) When there (is / be) heavy fog, drivers (slow / slows) down.
- c) If you (went / go) hiking, you should (wear / wore) good shoes.
- d) When the weather (are / is) very hot, people (drink / drinking) more water.

Part 3A: Reading

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Text 1: Lost in the Hajar Mountains

Maya and her brother Saeed were hiking with their family in the Hajar Mountains one cool Friday morning. The sun was shining, and the path beside the wadi was quiet. While the adults were resting near some rocks, Maya and Saeed were exploring a narrow trail nearby.

While they were climbing higher, Saeed noticed dark clouds above the mountains. Soon heavy rain began to fall. Water was rushing through the wadi, and the rocks were becoming slippery. "A flash flood!" shouted Saeed.

The children climbed onto a large rock to stay safe. Maya was feeling frightened, but Saeed remembered the whistle in his backpack. While the rain was falling, he blew the whistle three times. Far below, their father and uncle heard the whistle and helped the children to safety. By evening, the family sat together near their camp and talked about their lesson.

(1) When did Maya and Saeed go hiking in the Hajar Mountains?

- A) One cool Friday morning
- B) On a hot Tuesday afternoon
- C) Late on Sunday night

(2) What were the adults doing while Maya and Saeed were exploring the trail?

- A) Kayaking down the river
- B) Resting near some rocks
- C) Cooking dinner in a tent

(3) Where did the children climb to stay safe from the flash flood?

- A) Up a tall palm tree
- B) Inside a mountain bus
- C) Onto a large rock

(4) How many times did Saeed blow the whistle?

- A) One time
- B) Three times
- C) Ten times

(5) Why did the trail become dangerous when the heavy rain started?

- A) Because water rushed through the wadi and the rocks became slippery
- B) Because wild tigers jumped out from behind the trees
- C) Because the sun became too hot and dry to walk

(6) How did the whistle help solve the problem in the story?

- A) It made the heavy rain stop falling immediately.

B) Their father and uncle heard the loud sound and found the children.

C) It showed the children a map of the Hajar Mountains.

(7) In paragraph 2, the text says: "Water was rushing through the wadi."

What does the word "rushing" mean?

A) Not moving at all

B) Moving very quickly

C) Changing colour in the sun

(8) What is the main idea of this story?

A) Two children get lost in a mountain storm and use a whistle to get rescued.

B) A family buys new backpacks and tents at a shopping mall.

C) Scientists study rare frogs in the mountains of Mexico.

Text 2: A Kayaking Adventure

Last weekend, my brother Rashid and I were kayaking on a river in the mountains. In the morning, the weather was sunny, and the blue water was calm. We were wearing life jackets and laughing while we were moving slowly down the river.

Suddenly, we heard a loud noise ahead of us. We looked around, but we could not see anything at first. Then, the river water started moving very fast toward some big rocks. While we were trying to stop the kayak with our paddles, it hit a sharp rock!

The kayak turned over, and we fell into the cold water. I was feeling scared, but my brother told me to stay calm. We swam together to the side of the river and climbed onto the dry rocks. In the end, we were safe, and we learned to always check the river before kayaking.

(1) Where were the narrator and his brother kayaking last weekend?

- A) In a swimming pool at school
- B) On a river in the mountains
- C) In the middle of a dry desert

(2) What was the weather like in the morning when they started?

- A) Sunny and calm
- B) Snowy and freezing
- C) Dark and foggy

(3) What happened while the boys were trying to stop the kayak?

- A) They caught a big fish.
- B) Their friends arrived on a boat.
- C) The kayak hit a sharp rock.

(4) Who told the narrator to stay calm after they fell into the water?

- A) His brother Rashid
- B) His school teacher
- C) A park police officer

(5) What happened right after the kayak hit the rock and turned over?

- A) The boys fell into the water and swam to the side of the river.
- B) The boys went to sleep inside the kayak.
- C) The river water became completely dry.

(6) How did the two brothers reach safety at the end of the story?

- A) They drove a car across the river.
- B) They swam to the riverbank and climbed onto dry rocks.
- C) They stayed in the middle of the fast water until night.

(7) In paragraph 2, the text says they were trying to stop the kayak "with our paddles." What are "paddles"?

- A) Tools with flat ends that you hold to move and steer a kayak in water
- B) Heavy winter boots used for walking in deep snow
- C) Small phones used for sending text messages

(8) What is the overall meaning of this text?

- A) How two brothers stayed calm and reached safety after a kayaking accident on a fast river
- B) Where to buy the cheapest kayaks and life jackets online
- C) Why nobody should ever visit the mountains on sunny weekends

Part 3B: Reading

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Text 1: Amazing Weather Around the World

Weather around the world can be extreme and dangerous, requiring communities to prepare carefully. In some hot deserts, extreme temperatures can reach 50°C during the day. The ground becomes extremely hot, and people who walk outside for a long time can quickly become sick if they do not drink lots of water and stay in the shade. In contrast, mountain weather changes very suddenly, bringing thick fog and heavy snow that make mountain paths very slippery and hazardous for hikers. Near the sea, powerful tropical storms bring heavy rain and strong winds that can damage buildings, roads, and coastal beaches with large waves. When severe storms arrive, wise families listen to weather warnings, stay inside safe buildings, and keep emergency bags ready with water bottles, flashlights, and medicine.

Question 1. What temperature can some hot deserts reach during the day?

- A) 40°C
- B) 50°C
- C) 60°C

Question 2. What two conditions make mountain paths hazardous for hikers?

- A) Thick fog and heavy snow
- B) Heavy rain and strong winds
- C) Sand and extreme heat

Question 3. What should families do when severe storms arrive?

- A) Go swimming at the beach
- B) Listen to weather warnings and stay inside safe buildings
- C) Drive to the mountains

Question 4. What does the word "hazardous" mean in the text?

- A) Safe and easy
- B) Dangerous and risky
- C) Clean and cool

Question 5. What does the word "severe" mean when describing storms?

- A) Calm and pleasant
- B) Very strong and dangerous
- C) Short and quiet

Question 6. Why is it important to stay in the shade and drink water in the desert?

- A) To prevent becoming sick from extreme heat
- B) To keep your clothes clean
- C) To see desert animals

Question 7. Why do families keep emergency bags with water and flashlights?

- A) To go on a holiday trip
- B) To be prepared and stay safe during dangerous weather
- C) To give to tourists

Question 8. What is the overall main message of the text?

- A) Weather around the world can be dangerous, so communities must prepare and stay safe
- B) Deserts are the best places to visit in summer
- C) Mountains never experience weather changes

Part 4: Writing
Adventure Story Writing

Write about an exciting adventure you had in nature. You can use the picture or write about your own adventure story.

Answer these questions:

- Where did you go and who were you with?
- What problem happened while you were there, and how did you feel?
- What did you do to solve the problem, and how did the adventure end?

Write at least 60 words in complete sentences.

Answer:

Weather Watchers & The Weather Watch Team

Write about dangerous weather and how people can stay safe. You can use the picture or write about your own ideas.

Answer these questions:

- What dangerous weather can happen, and what problems does it cause?
- How does the Weather Watch Team help communities before and during a storm?
- In your opinion, what should families do to prepare and stay safe, and why?

Write at least 60 words in complete sentences.

Answer:

Curious Creatures and Extraordinary Places

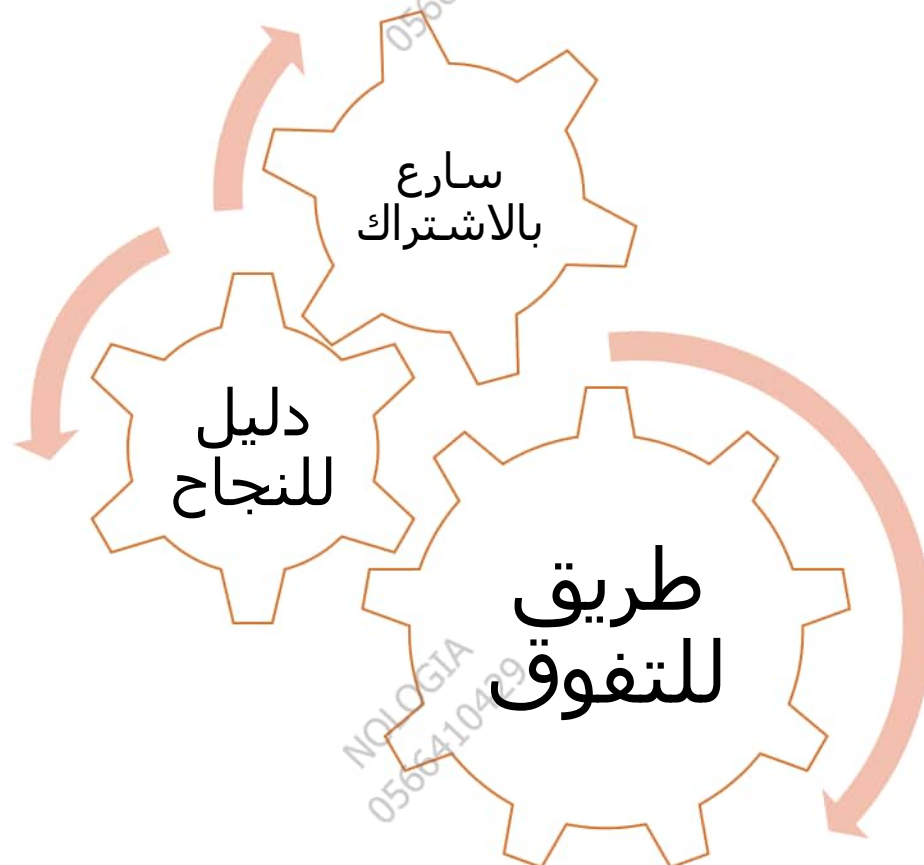
Look at the picture and write an informational text answering the question below:

What is this extraordinary animal or place, and why is it special?

- What is it and where does it live?
- Why is it unusual or special (what can it do or what happens there)?
- Why do people need to protect it?



Answer:



للحجز التواصل عبر الـ Whatsapp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

0566410429

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...
النهاية ...