

حل مراجعة نهائية على دروس الهيكل



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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 الثاني

مراجعة نهائية على دروس الهيكل

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أوراق عمل Exam Formative First الاختبار التكويني الأول

2

مواصفات الاختبار النهائي للفصل الثاني (الهيكل الوزاري) المسار المتقدم

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مواصفات الاختبار النهائي للفصل الثاني (الهيكل الوزاري) المسار العام

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بنك السيناريوهات وحدة around Getting - التعلم والتقييم القائم على المشاريع

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Student's name: _____.

Grade 5_ / _____

English language - 2nd Semester

Part 1 : (Reading comprehension) : Read and solve the following questions :

Matt liked watching martial arts movies. He had always been interested in learning a martial art. It looked like fun, and he wanted to be able to do the things he saw in movies. So when his parents asked him what he would like for his birthday, Matt said he wanted to learn karate. His mom and dad agreed that would be a very good present, and promised to arrange for Matt to take lessons. They looked at a few karate studios before they found the right one. They wanted to be sure that the lessons would be safe for Matt. They also wanted to find a lesson schedule that would work for them. Finally, they found what they wanted. Matt was very excited. He couldn't wait to start doing what he saw in movies!

1. Why does Matt want karate lessons?

- ☐ (A) His teacher suggested he take lessons.
- ☐ (B) His parents take karate lessons.
- ☐ (C) His friends take karate lessons.
- ☐ (D) He wants to do what he sees in movies.

2. How do Matt's parents feel about him taking karate lessons?

- ☐ (A) They like the idea.
- ☐ (B) They dislike the idea.
- ☐ (C) They argue about it.
- ☐ (D) They can't decide.

3. What is the phrase *mom and dad* an example of in this text?

- ☐ (A) a simple subject
- ☐ (B) a compound subject
- ☐ (C) a verb
- ☐ (D) a pronoun

4. What is *karate*?

- ☐ (A) a kind of game
- ☐ (B) a kind of movie
- ☐ (C) a kind of martial art
- ☐ (D) a kind of home

5. What does the phrase *work for them* mean?

- ☐ (A) have employees
- ☐ (B) something that is possible
- ☐ (C) work hard
- ☐ (D) lose a job

Good luck 😊

Read the following text and then answer the questions.

A) Holidays are meant for rest and relaxation. So, we should spend some time during the holidays resting and relaxing after school studies. Holidays relieve us of mental worry. They enable us to resume our work with energy. We work hard during the working days of school. Our brain requires some rest after deep studies. Holidays do not mean idleness. They do not mean sleeping, and wasting time. Our holidays can be a source of enjoyment recuperation if we make a careful plan to spend them. We must be busy doing many things. We may take long walks in the open air in the morning or in the evening.

B) Doing social service is the best way of spending holidays. Students can help to teach poor children to read and write. ((**They**)) can follow the slogan "Each one, teach one." Thus, they will render useful service to their country.

C) Travelling and going on a tour to visit different parts of the world can also be another way of spending the holidays. Those who can afford it, should travel and get acquainted with the places worth seeing in the world. This will add to their knowledge of history and geography. They will also ((**become**)) broad-minded. They will understand the habits and customs of people living in other countries. So, travelling can be a very good way of spending the holidays.

D) We should choose to spend our holidays in a good way instead of being idle and merely wasting our time doing nothing worthwhile.

1- The text is mainly about:

- a- Holidays
- b- Houses
- c- Travelling abroad

2- The main idea of paragraph (B) is:

- a- The worst way of spending holiday
- b- The best way of spending holiday
- c- The best way of travel

3- Holidays are sources of _____ if we plan for them well.

- a- enjoyment
- b- sickness
- c- troubles

4- If students follow the slogan "Each one, teach one", they will do a very _____ thing to their country.

- a- useful
- b- bad
- c- useless

5- _____ helps us to understand the habits and customs of people living in other parts of the world.

- a. Staying at home
- b. Social service
- c. Travel

6- The underlined pronoun "they" in paragraph (B) refers to:

- a- holidays
- b- countries
- c- students

7- According to the passage, our brain _____ rest after deep study.

- a- needs
- b- doesn't need
- c- rarely needs

8- The underlined word "become" in paragraph (C) is a/an:

- a- noun
- b- verb
- c- adjective

- Read the following text and answer the questions:

Summer Holidays

I always enjoy summer, I like to relax and forget about school. I don't have to wake up early and I can see my friends any time I want.

My holidays are usually with my parents. We go different places in Britain and sometimes abroad. In Britain, I like going to Devon, Somerset and Scotland- but my favorite place of all is Yorkshire. It has a lovely countryside and fantastic old buildings. The only problem is the weather! Last summer, I had two holidays. One was in Somerset, in a little village by the sea, and another was in Naples in Italy.

Patrick, 12, Britain

1. Patrick is... years.

- a. Ten
- b. Eleven
- c. Twelve

2. Patrick.....spends holidays with his parents.

- a. Never
- b. Mostly
- c. Rarely

3.is Patrick's best place .

- a. Devon
- b. Somerset
- c. Yorkshire

4. Patrick doesn't like.....during holidays.

- a. Weather
- b. Countryside
- c. Buildings

Part 2 : (Reading maze) : Read and choose the correct answer :

- 1.(Who –What) did you do yesterday ? I played football with my cousins .
What time is it now ? It is nine 2.(time / o'clock).
- 3.(What – Where) is your dog ? I put my dog with my friend and I will take it after few (minutes / days).
- 4.(When –Who) are you leaving ? I will leave now .
- 5.(When – Why) did you put your dog with your friend? Because I can't leave my dog alone at home.

Hi James,

Now, I'm on holiday in Phuket with my friends for three weeks and the weather is very sunny every day. We are (stayed – staying – stay) at a hotel with a swimming pool. I love (swam – swimming – swim) in the sea too. There were some amazing fish and I took photos of them. Phuket is a beautiful place and the people here are so (friend – friendly) . Tonight, we are going to (see – saw – seen) a show. I don't want to come home, but I have to work in January. See you then!

Cultural journeys: Our cultural journeys will (helped – help – helping) you discover ancient civilizations: India, Thailand, Egypt and many more. Visit temples, palaces and ancient ruins – just remember to bring your camera! Get (in – for – to) know local ways of life by exploring markets, trying strange foods and meeting local people.

Good luck 😊

My Tablet

My name is Khalid. I (**has – have**) a tablet that my father bought for me when I (**were – are – was**) in grade five. I used to play games. I love (**played – play – playing**) games a lot. Sometimes I (**reads -read – reading**) books too. Now I have started using the internet. Now I can (**open – opened – opening**) YouTube and see lots of beautiful (**video – videos**). Most of them are funny and educational. But I don't waste too (**many - much**) time with the tablet. I try to use my free time in this case. The tablet is a good and useful invention of science. It (**have – has – are**) changed learning in schools. Now our teachers (**teach – teaches – teaching**) us through the tablet. They prepare the lesson before the class and show it on the projector.

Food in Spain

There (**is – are – was**) many kinds of food in Spain. There (**is – are**) a delicious dish called paella. It is full of seafood. In schools, there a break for lunch (**in- on - at**) 3:00 pm. The break is 20 minutes. Children eat their food in a big hall together. Every Sunday is a day where families get together to eat together. Men wake up early (**in – on – at**) Sundays to cook root crops and meats in an oven under the ground.

Ricky (**likes – like – liking**) to travel and visit many places. He visited England and he (**saw – see – seen**) many crowded places. England is more crowded than Dubai. He visited China and he liked the Chinese food. China population is bigger than UAE's population. Then he (**traveling – travel – travelled**) to Africa, he saw many places that study animals actions. He liked Africa because he can (**learn – learning - learned**) about animals' species and habitat. UAE **doesn't** (**has – have are**) a jungle but it has some famous (**animals – animal**) like the camel.

Part 3: (Writing) : Read the story and write your predictions :

- **Write a paragraph about your last summer holiday**

Samples of writing paragraphs:

Write a paragraph about school holiday :

I had a holiday from school last week, I went with my friends to the sea. We took fishing rods, food and kites. We went on foot and were tired . We took a rest for some time. Then we flew kites. After that we enjoyed fishing in the lake. Now we were hungry, we ate some food. It was getting dark, we decided to return home.

2) Write a paragraph on “a camping trip” :

I went with my friends to camp in the forest, we travelled by car. We took a tent, food ,torch and sleeping bags. First we put up the tent, then we went for hiking, after that we cooked food on the camp fire and had dinner. We enjoyed the morning there, I loved the fresh air, the smell of the pine trees and the sounds of the birds. Finally we decided to go back home.

Past tenses: past simple

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+ Affirmative



- + Affirmative: I **lived** in London.
- + Affirmative: She **lived** in Paris.
- + Affirmative: He **watched** a movie.
- + Affirmative: They **wanted** a holiday.

There is only one form of each verb in the past simple tense.*

* The exception is TO BE which has two forms: was and were.

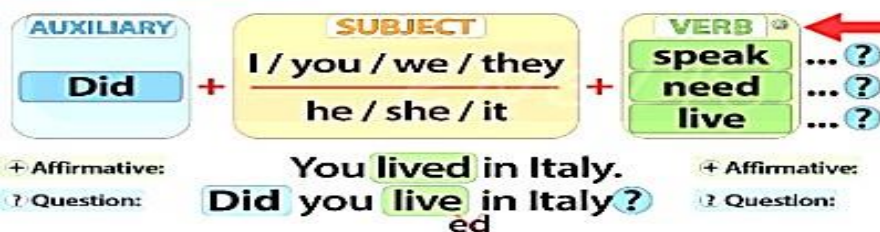
- Negative



⊗ The base form of the infinitive
= ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
The verb is not in the past tense
in negative sentences. "Didn't"
tells us it is a past tense sentence.

- + Affirmative: He **watched** a movie.
- Negative: He **didn't** **watch** a movie.
ed

? Question



⊗ The base form of the infinitive
= ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
The verb is not in the past tense
in questions. "Did" tells us we
are asking a past tense question.

- + Affirmative: She **watched** a movie.
- ? Question: **Did** she **watch** a movie?
ed

Verb forms: Gerunds:

What is Gerund?

A gerund is a **verbal noun** (Verb + ing), usually ending in "-ing," that functions as a noun within the sentence.

Formation of Gerund

It is formed by taking the present participle (Verb + ing) of a verb (the form of the verb that ends in -ing) and using it as a noun. For example, the gerund form of "run" is "running."

Examples of Gerund

"**Reading** is a great way to relax." (subject)

"I enjoy **swimming** in the pool." (Direct object)

"Her hobby is **painting**." (compliment)

List of Some Common Gerunds

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1- Cooking | 5- Swimming | 9- Crying |
| 2- Eating | 6- Writing | 10- Singing |
| 3- Painting | 7- Shopping | |
| 4- Dancing | 8- Jogging | |

Examples:

- I like cooking strange meals.
- I prefer shopping.

Wh – questions:

<u>Where</u> is the school? <u>What</u> made that noise? <u>Who</u> broke the window?		<u>When</u> does she eat breakfast? <u>Why</u> do you like football? <u>What</u> has he got in his bag?	
Meaning	Wh - words are used to ask questions to find information. The first list of questions are subject questions. The second list are object questions.		
Grammatical structure	Wh - questions Wh- + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (object question) Wh- + main verb + object (subject question)		
Usage	Where - to ask about place Who - to ask about people What - to ask about people, things and animals Wh- questions can be used to ask about the subject or object of the verb. In a subject question, there is no auxiliary, just a main verb. "Be" is a main verb – Where <i>am</i> I? In an object question, an auxiliary verb (do, has, etc.) goes before the subject. The subject is followed by a main verb – What <i>do</i> you want?		
Other examples	<u>What</u> are your friends' names? <u>Who</u> plays the guitar? <u>When</u> did he go to the mall?		