

مراجعة مفردات وقواعد لنهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف الخامس ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Omran Heba

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الخامس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

مراجعة مفردات وقواعد نهاية الفصل

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مراجعة مهارات القراءة لنهاية الفصل

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نماذج إجابات كتابة إبداعية لمنتصف الفصل

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GRADE 5 ENGLISH REVISION

VOCABULARY + GRAMMAR

EOT 1 • 2026–2027



Learn it • Understand it • Practise it • Shine in your exam! ☆



Prepared by Mrs Heba Omran

This revision follows the Grade 5 EOT1 specification: Part 1 Vocabulary and Part 2 Grammar.

PART 1 • VOCABULARY

1. What does the exam ask you to do?

- Look at 10 pictures.
- Match 5 words to the correct pictures. There is one correct picture and one distractor for each word.
- Each correct answer = 2 marks. Total = 10 marks.

2. Learn ALL the vocabulary in the specification

UNIT 1 — Exciting Adventures

stranded — unable to leave a place or continue a journey. Example: We were stranded on the mountain.

lost — unable to find the right way. Example: The hikers were lost.

canyon — a deep, narrow valley with steep sides. Example: They walked through a rocky canyon.

river — a large natural flow of water. Example: The river runs between the mountains.

decision — a choice you make. Example: We made a safe decision.

solution — an answer to a problem. Example: Our solution was to call for help.

frightened — feeling afraid. Example: The frightened children stayed together.

UNIT 2 — Curious Creatures and Extraordinary Places

rainforest — a forest with many trees and a lot of rain. Example: A tiger may live in a rainforest.

desert — a very dry place with little rain. Example: A camel can live in the desert.

mountain — a very high area of land. Example: The mountain was difficult to climb.

beach — an area of sand or small stones beside the sea. Example: We walked along the beach.

tiger — a large wild cat with orange fur and black stripes. Example: The tiger moved quietly.

camel — a large desert animal with one or two humps. Example: The camel walked across the sand.

UNIT 3 — What Happens if...?

sandstorm — a storm in which strong winds blow sand. Example: People should stay indoors during a sandstorm.

heatwave — a period of unusually hot weather. Example: Drink water during a heatwave.

flood — a large amount of water covering normally dry land. Example: Heavy rain can cause a flood.

storm — very bad weather, often with strong wind and rain. Example: We stayed inside during the storm.

temperature — how hot or cold something is. Example: The temperature is 38°C.

weather — the conditions outside, such as sun, rain or wind. Example: The weather is sunny today.

heavy rain — a lot of rain falling. Example: Heavy rain can make roads dangerous.

strong wind — wind that blows with great force. Example: Strong wind can move branches.

**REAL-LIFE PICTURE VOCABULARY**

Look carefully at the photographs. Read the word list, then match each word to the picture letter. The pictures include extra choices, just like the exam.

A**B****C****D****E****F****G****H**

I



J

**Match the words to the pictures**

1. canyon _____
2. river _____
3. camel _____
4. tiger _____
5. sandstorm _____

VOCABULARY REFERENCE — ENGLISH & ARABIC

Study the word, understand its meaning in English, then check the Arabic meaning and read the example sentence.

UNIT 3 — WHAT HAPPENS IF...?

Word	Meaning in English	المعنى بالعربي	Example sentence
sandstorm	a storm with strong winds that carry sand	عاصفة رملية	Stay indoors during a sandstorm.
heatwave	a period of very hot weather	موجة حر	Drink water during a heatwave.
flood	a large amount of water covering normally dry land	فيضان	Heavy rain can cause a flood.
storm	very bad weather with strong wind, rain, or thunder	عاصفة	The storm began at night.
temperature	how hot or cold something is	درجة الحرارة	The temperature is high today.
weather	the condition of the air outside	الطقس / حالة الجو	The weather is sunny.
heavy rain	rain that falls in large amounts	أمطار غزيرة	Heavy rain filled the streets.
strong wind	wind that blows very hard	رياح قوية	Strong wind moved the trees.

UNIT 2 — CURIOUS CREATURES & EXTRAORDINARY PLACES

Word	Meaning in English	المعنى بالعربي	Example sentence
rainforest	a thick forest with a lot of rain	غابة مطيرة	Many animals live in the rainforest.
desert	a very dry place with little rain	صحراء	Camels can live in the desert.
mountain	a very high area of land	جبل	The mountain was covered in clouds.
beach	an area of sand or stones beside the sea	شاطئ	We walked along the beach.
tiger	a large wild cat with dark stripes	نمر	The tiger has orange fur and black stripes.
camel	a large animal that can live in hot, dry places	جمل	A camel can travel across the desert.
amphibian	an animal that can live on land and in water	حيوان برمائي	A frog is an amphibian.

gills	body parts fish use to breathe in water	خيائشيم	Fish use gills to breathe.
regrow	to grow again	ينمو من جديد	Some animals can regrow a body part.
survive	to stay alive	ينجو / يبقى على قيد الحياة	Plants need water to survive.
salt	a white substance that makes food taste salty	ملح	Sea water contains salt.
reflect	to send light or heat back	يعكس الضوء أو الحرارة	Bright sand can reflect sunlight.
protect	to keep someone or something safe	يحمي	Trees protect animals from the sun.
scientist	a person who studies the world through science	عالم / عالمة	A scientist studies the frog.
whale	a very large sea mammal	حوت	A whale lives in the ocean.
special	different in a good or important way	مميز / خاص	The glass frog has special skin.
amazing	very surprising or impressive	مذهل / رائع	It is amazing to see a tiny frog.
see-through	transparent; easy to see through	شفاف	The frog has see-through skin.

UNIT 1 — EXCITING ADVENTURES

Word	Meaning in English	المعنى بالعربي	Example sentence
stranded	unable to leave a place	عالق / غير قادر على المغادرة	We were stranded on the mountain.
lost	unable to find the way	تائه / ضائع	The hikers were lost in the forest.
canyon	a deep valley with steep sides	وادي عميق ذو جوانب شديدة الانحدار	The river runs through the canyon.
river	a large natural stream of water	نهر	We crossed the river carefully.
decision	a choice you make	قرار / اختيار	We made a safe decision.
solution	an answer to a problem	حل	We found a solution.
frightened	feeling afraid	خائف / مذعور	The child was frightened by the storm.



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise A — Choose the correct word. Circle A, B or C.

1. The hikers could not find the path. They were ____.

A. temperature B. lost C. solution

2. A deep, narrow valley with steep sides is a ____.

A. beach B. heatwave C. canyon

3. A camel is well suited to life in the ____.

A. desert B. rainforest C. flood

4. A period of very hot weather is a ____.

A. river B. tiger C. heatwave

5. Water covering streets and houses is a ____.

A. mountain B. flood C. decision

6. A large wild cat with black stripes is a ____.

A. storm B. camel C. tiger

7. A choice you make is a ____.

A. decision B. solution C. canyon

8. An answer to a problem is a ____.

A. stranded B. solution C. frightened

9. A forest where it rains a lot is a ____.

A. beach B. desert C. rainforest

10. A storm with strong winds that blow sand is a ____.

A. sandstorm B. flood C. heavy rain

11. The word that means 'feeling afraid' is ____.

A. stranded B. frightened C. lost

12. How hot or cold the air is can be measured as the ____.

A. decision B. solution C. temperature

13. The conditions outside are called the ____.

A. tiger B. canyon C. weather

14. A lot of rain falling is called _____.

A. heatwave B. heavy rain C. strong wind

15. Wind that blows with great force is _____.

A. strong wind B. beach C. desert

Exercise B — Complete the sentences using the word box

stranded • frightened • mountain • storm • weather • strong wind • solution • beach

1. We were _____ when our boat stopped far from the shore.

2. The children felt _____ when they heard the loud thunder.

3. We climbed the _____ with our guide.

4. Stay indoors when there is a dangerous _____.

5. Check the _____ before you plan a trip.

6. _____ can break branches and move outdoor objects.

7. We found a safe _____ to the problem.

8. The family relaxed on the sandy _____.

PART 2 • GRAMMAR

The exam has one descriptive text of about 80 words with 5 gaps. Choose A, B or C for each gap. Each correct answer = 2 marks. Total = 10 marks.

GRAMMAR — STEP-BY-STEP LEARNING GUIDE

For each rule: learn the form, understand when to use it, study examples, then check the common mistake.

USE: We use the zero conditional for facts, rules, and results that are generally true.

FORM: If + present simple, present simple.

Example: If you heat ice, it melts.

Example: If it rains heavily, streets flood.

IMPORTANT: Use the present simple in both parts. Do not use will for the usual zero conditional.

The order can change: Water freezes if the temperature drops below 0°C.

4. ZERO CONDITIONAL — facts and things that are always true

USE: A defining relative clause tells us exactly which person, thing, or place we mean.

- WHO = people. Example: A scientist is a person who studies science.
- WHICH = things or animals. Example: A camel is an animal which lives in dry places.
- WHERE = places. Example: A beach is a place where people relax.

REMEMBER: The relative word connects the noun to the extra information. Do not choose by guessing; identify whether the noun is a person, thing/animal, or place.

3. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES — who, which, where

USE: We use it for an action that was happening at a particular time in the past. It often describes the background of a story.

FORM: Subject + was/were + verb-ing.

- I/he/she/it was walking.
- You/we/they were walking.

NEGATIVE: wasn't/weren't + verb-ing. Example: They weren't running.

QUESTION: Was/Were + subject + verb-ing? Example: Were you sleeping?

WITH PAST SIMPLE: The longer action uses past continuous; the shorter action often uses past simple.

Example: We were walking when it started to rain.

2. PAST CONTINUOUS — an action in progress in the past

USE: We use the past simple for an action that started and finished in the past.

FORM:

- Positive: Subject + past verb. Example: We visited Hatta.
- Negative: Subject + did not (didn't) + base verb. Example: We didn't visit Hatta.
- Question: Did + subject + base verb? Example: Did you visit Hatta?

VERB TO BE: I/he/she/it was; you/we/they were. Negative: wasn't / weren't.

TIME WORDS: yesterday, last week, two days ago.

REMEMBER: After did/didn't, use the base verb: Did you go? (not Did you went?)

1. PAST SIMPLE — finished actions in the past

GRAMMAR 1 — Past Simple (including the verb 'to be')

Use the Past Simple for finished actions in the past.

- Regular verbs: add -ed. play → played; visit → visited.
- Irregular verbs change form. go → went; see → saw; take → took.
- Negative: didn't + base verb. We didn't go.
- Questions: Did + subject + base verb? Did you see it?
- Verb 'to be': I/he/she/it was; you/we/they were. Negative: wasn't / weren't.

Examples: We visited the beach yesterday. The weather was sunny. They weren't frightened.

GRAMMAR 2 — Past Continuous

Use was/were + verb-ing for an action that was in progress at a time in the past.

- I / he / she / it was walking.
- You / we / they were walking.
- Often, the longer action uses Past Continuous and the interrupting action uses Past Simple.

Example: We were walking through the canyon when it started to rain.

GRAMMAR 3 — Defining Relative Clauses

Use who for people, which for things or animals, and where for places. The clause tells us exactly which person, thing or place we mean.

- A scientist is a person who studies the natural world.
- A tiger is an animal which has black stripes.

- A rainforest is a place where many plants and animals live.

Remember: do not use a comma in a defining relative clause in these simple examples.

GRAMMAR 4 — Zero Conditional

Use the Zero Conditional for facts and things that are generally or always true.

Form: If + Present Simple, Present Simple.

- If heavy rain falls for a long time, roads flood.
- If the temperature rises, ice melts.
- If people don't drink water in hot weather, they become thirsty.

Both parts use the Present Simple. Do not use will in the zero conditional.

Exercise A — Choose the correct answer.

1. Yesterday, we _____ a mountain with our guide.
A. climb B. climbed C. were climb
2. The weather _____ sunny yesterday.
A. was B. were C. are
3. They _____ at the beach last Saturday.
A. wasn't B. isn't C. weren't
4. I _____ my camera on the bus yesterday.
A. leave B. leaving C. left
5. At 6 p.m., we _____ along the river.
A. were walking B. walked C. are walking
6. She _____ when the storm began.
A. slept B. was sleeping C. sleep
7. A camel is an animal _____ can live in the desert.
A. who B. where C. which
8. A beach is a place _____ people can relax by the sea.
A. where B. who C. which
9. A scientist is a person _____ studies animals and plants.
A. which B. who C. where
10. If water reaches 0°C, it _____.
A. froze B. freezes C. will freeze
11. If heavy rain continues, the river _____.
A. rises B. rose C. will rose
12. If people are very hot, they _____ water.
A. drank B. drinks C. drink

13. While we _____ the tiger, it suddenly ran away.

A. watched B. were watching C. watch

14. The children _____ frightened because the guide was with them.

A. was B. is C. were

15. Did you _____ the river yesterday?

A. saw B. seeing C. see

**EXAM-STYLE GRAMMAR TASK**

Read the descriptive text. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each gap.

Last Friday, our class went to a nature park near the mountains. The weather (1) _____ cool and sunny. We (2) _____ along a narrow path when our teacher saw a small river. Our guide, (3) _____ knows a lot about wildlife, told us to stay together. He explained that if heavy rain falls, the river (4) _____ quickly. We (5) _____ many birds before we returned to school.

1. A. were B. are C. was
2. A. were walking B. walked C. walk
3. A. where B. who C. which
4. A. rose B. will rose C. rises
5. A. saw B. see C. were see

Challenge ☆ — Correct the mistakes

1. We was frightened during the storm. → _____
2. She were walking when it started to rain. → _____
3. A camel is an animal who lives in the desert. → _____
4. If it will rain heavily, the river rises. → _____
5. Did you went to the beach yesterday? → _____

**ANSWER KEY****Vocabulary — Picture matching**

1. canyon — A
2. river — B
3. camel — C
4. tiger — D
5. sandstorm — E

Vocabulary — Exercise A (answers)

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. A

Vocabulary — Exercise B

1 stranded 2 frightened 3 mountain 4 storm 5 weather 6 strong wind 7 solution 8 beach

Grammar — Exercise A (answers)

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A

- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. B
- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. C

Exam-style Grammar Task (answers)

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A

Challenge — Suggested corrections

- 1. We were frightened during the storm.
- 2. She was walking when it started to rain.
- 3. A camel is an animal which lives in the desert.
- 4. If it rains heavily, the river rises.
- 5. Did you go to the beach yesterday?