

مواصفات اختبار نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثالث



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الخامس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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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 الثالث

English EOT 3 Full Revision Booklet وفق 2026 الوزاري الهيكل

1

اختبار مهارة القراءة عن العادات الصحية والغير صحية

2

كتاب الطالب المجلد الثالث منهج أكسس نسخة 2026 المسار المتقدم

3

كتاب الطالب المجلد الثالث منهج أكسس نسخة 2026

4

نموذج اختبار وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج

5

مدرسة البردي الحلقة الثانية والثالثة بنات

AlBridi Girls School -Cycle 2&3

Term 3- 2025-2026

Grade 5



Name:.....

Prepared by: T. Shamma Alteneiji

End of Term 3 Exam Test Specifications

Skill	Type of questions	Task Description	Theme/ Vocabulary
Part 1: Vocabulary	Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are five words you do not need.	8 Word Bank of 10 words (A-J), 5 of which are distractors 5 sentences (1-5) 2 marks each (total: 10)	Food and Drink Favourite Food, In the Kitchen, School Lunches: apples, carrots, dates, orange juice, grapes, bananas, sandwiches, picnic, fridge, cheese, milk, eggs, fish, meat, kitchen, rice, soup, vegetable, water, lunch Staying Healthy Go to the doctor, Language Focus: eye test, hearing test, blood test, ill, difficult, doctor, headache, use a computer, drive a car, break my arm/leg, hurt, ride a bike
Part 2: Grammar	Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.	A text with 5 gaps (MCQ). 10 marks	Staying Healthy Sick Note, I'm not well: 1) Adverbs (frequency) 2) Present Time (present simple) 3) Determiners (Quantifiers: some and any) 4) Nouns (countable and uncountable - how much / how many) 5) Conjunctions (coordinating)
Part 3: Reading A	Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose True, False or Not Given for each statement.	6 statements with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 24)	Food and Drink At the Market, Language Focus
Reading B	Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.	7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)	Staying Healthy Eat colours every day, Food groups, School Lunches
Reading C	Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.	7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)	Food and Drink Food Shopping, School Trip, Our Menu

Vocabulary

	Food and drink	الطعام والشراب		Staying Healthy	البقاء بصحة جيدة
1	apples	تفاح	22	eye test	فحص النظر
2	carrots	جزر	23	hearing test	فحص السمع
3	dates	تمر	24	blood test	فحص الدم
4	orange	برتقال	25	ill	مريض
5	juice	عصير	26	difficult	صعب
6	grapes	عنب	27	doctor	طبيب
7	sandwiches	شطائر	28	headache	صداع
8	picnic	نزهة	29	use a computer	يستخدم الكمبيوتر
9	bananas	موز	30	drive a car	يقود سيارة
10	fridge	ثلاجة	31	break my arm	يكسر ذراعي
11	cheese	جبنة	32	break my leg	يكسر ساق
12	milk	حليب	33	hurt	يؤذي / يصيب
13	eggs	بيض	34	ride a bike	يركب دراجة
14	fish	سمك			
15	meat	لحم			
16	kitchen	مطبخ			
17	rice	أرز			
18	soup	شوربة			
19	vegetable	خضار			
20	water	ماء			
21	lunch	غداء			

Vocabulary practice

Practice 1 (easy)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are 5 words you do not need.

A. apples	B. milk	C. doctor	D. ride a bike	E. fridge
F. soup	G. eye test	H. fish	I. headache	J. picnic

1. I put the cheese and eggs in the _____ to keep them cold.
2. Ahmed drinks a glass of _____ every morning with breakfast.
3. When I have pain in my head, I get a _____.
4. On weekends, my family goes to the park for a _____.
5. If I cannot see the board clearly, I need an _____.

Practice 2 (medium)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are 5 words you do not need.

A. carrots	B. blood test	C. kitchen	D. bananas	E. hurt
F. lunch	G. hearing test	H. water	I. sandwiches	J. ill

1. My mother cooks rice and soup in the _____.
2. The nurse took some blood from Ali for a _____.
3. We eat our school meal at noon during _____ time.
4. Sara fell from her bike and _____ her leg.
5. Rabbits like eating orange _____.

Practice 3 (hard)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are 5 words you do not need.

A. orange juice	B. meat	C. use a computer	D. eggs	E. doctor
F. drive a car	G. fish	H. difficult	I. hearing test	J. grapes

1. My grandfather cannot hear well, so he went for a _____.
2. My uncle can _____ because he has a driving license.
3. I drink cold _____ with my breakfast every morning.
4. Some students think Maths is _____ because it has many problems.
5. Dolphins live in water, but they are not _____ for lunch.

Practice 4 (easy)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are 5 words you do not need.

A. water	B. doctor	C. apples	D. kitchen	E. ride a bike
F. soup	G. fridge	H. ill	I. picnic	J. cheese

1. We keep milk and eggs in the _____.
2. My brother wears a helmet when he wants to _____.
3. Sara ate hot chicken _____ for lunch.
4. If you feel very sick, you should visit a _____.
5. My family likes to eat outside during a _____.

Practice 5 (medium)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are 5 words you do not need.

A. bananas	B. hearing test	C. fish	D. lunch	E. hurt
F. blood test	G. sandwiches	H. carrots	I. difficult	J. milk

1. The doctor checked Ali's ears in a _____.
2. We usually eat our midday meal at _____ time.
3. My mother made tuna _____ for the school trip.
4. Sara fell down the stairs and _____ her arm.
5. Monkeys like eating yellow _____.

Practice 6 (hard)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. There are 5 words you do not need.

A. orange juice	B. drive a car	C. grapes	D. eye test	E. meat
F. use a computer	G. headache	H. kitchen	I. eggs	J. ill

1. My father went for an _____ because he could not see clearly.
2. People need lessons before they can _____ safely on the road.
3. I got a _____ after playing video games for many hours.
4. Purple and green _____ grow in bunches on farms.
5. Students often _____ to type homework and search for information.

Adverbs (Frequency)

(ظروف التكرار)



Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens.

They usually go **before the main verb**

(be / do / have) but **after the verb to be**.

They help us describe **routines** and **habits**!

ظروف التكرار تخبرنا عن **عدد** **مرات** حدوث الفعل.
تأتي عادة قبل الفعل الرئيسي (يفعل)
ولكن بعد فعل الكينونة (يكون).

Adverb ظرف التكرار	Meaning المعنى	Frequency النسبة التقريبية	Example Sentence مثال جملة	Example مثال
Always دائماً	all of the time كل الوقت	100% ★★★★★	• I always do my homework. دائماً أؤدي واجبي المنزلي.	
Usually عادةً	most of the time معظم الوقت	70-90% ★★★★☆	• I usually go to school by bus. عادةً أذهب إلى المدرسة بالحافلة.	
Often غالباً	many times مرات كثيرة	50-70% ★★★☆☆	• She often reads books. غالباً تقرأ الكتب.	
Sometimes أحياناً	occasionally من وقت لآخر	20-50% ★★☆☆☆	• We sometimes eat pizza for dinner. أحياناً نأكل البيتزا للعشاء.	
Rarely نادراً	almost never نادراً جداً	5-20% ★☆☆☆☆	• He rarely drinks soda. نادراً ما يشرب الصودا.	
Never أبداً	not at all أبداً	0% ☆☆☆☆☆	• I never watch scary movies. أبداً لا أشاهد أفلام الرعب.	

Remember!

- Adverbs of frequency go **before the main verb**.
- Be careful! After the verb "to be", they come **after it**.
Example: He **is always** happy.
- We use them to talk about **habits** and **routines**.

Examples إضافية

- I **always** wake up early.
دائماً أستيقظ مبكراً.
- They **usually** play football after school.
عادةً يلعبون كرة القدم بعد المدرسة.
- We **often** visit our grandparents.
غالباً نزور أجدادنا.
- She **sometimes** goes to the park.
أحياناً تذهب إلى الحديقة.
- He **rarely** misses a class.
نادراً ما يغيب عن الصف.
- They **never** tell lies.
أبداً لا يكذبون.





Present Simple (المضارع البسيط)



We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- **habits** and daily **routines**.
- general **facts** and **truths**.
- permanent **situations**.

The action happens **regularly** or **all** the time.



نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن:

- **العادات** والروتين اليومي.
- **الحقائق** العامة والحقائق الثابتة.
- **الحالات** الدائمة أو المستمرة.

Form التكوين

Affirmative (+) مثبت

I / You / We / They + base form

He / She / It + base form + **-s / -es**

مثال: I play football.

He **plays** football.

Negative (-) منفي

I / You / We / They + **do not (don't)**

He / She / It + **does not (doesn't)**

+ base form

مثال: They **don't** like pizza.

She **doesn't** like pizza.

Question (?) سؤال

Do + I / you / we / they + base form?

Does + he / she / it + base form?

مثال: **Do** you like ice cream?

Does he like ice cream?

He / She / It (الضمير المفرد)

We add **-s** or **-es** to the base form with he / she / it.

نضيف **-s** أو **-es** إلى الفعل الأساسي . he / she / it.

Rule (القاعدة)

1. Most verbs معظم الأفعال play → plays work → works

2. Verbs ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o أفعال تنتهي بـ watch → watches fix → fixes go → goes

3. Verbs ending in consonant + y أفعال تنتهي بحرف ساكن + y study → studies try → tries

أمثلة Examples

Affirmative (+) مثبت

• I get up early.

• You live in Cairo.

• He reads books.

• She sings well.

• It rains a lot.

• We go to school.

• They like apples.

Negative (-) منفي

• I **don't** get up early.

• You **don't** live in Cairo.

• He **doesn't** read books.

• She **doesn't** sing well.

• It **doesn't** rain a lot.

• We **don't** go to school.

• They **don't** like apples.

Question (?) سؤال

• **Do** I get up early?

• **Do** you live in Cairo?

• **Does** he read books?

• **Does** she sing well?

• **Does** it rain a lot?

• **Do** we go to school?

• **Do** they like apples?

Spelling Rules قواعد الإملاء

★ Add **-s** to most verbs.

★ read → reads play → plays

★ Add **-es** to verbs ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o.

★ watch → watches go → goes

★ Change **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

★ try → tries study → studies

Time Expressions تعبيرات الوقت



every day كل يوم



every week كل أسبوع



usually عادة



often غالباً



sometimes أحياناً



never أبداً

Remember!

- We use the base form (without **-s**) with I, you, we, they.
- We use **-s** or **-es** with he, she, it.

تنذرا!

- نستخدم الفعل الأساسي (بدون **-s**) مع I, you, we, they.
- نستخدم **-s** أو **-es** مع he, she, it.



Nouns: Countable and Uncountable



الاسماء: المعدودة و غير المعدودة – كم / كم عدد

Countable nouns are things we can **count**.
الاسماء المعدودة هي أشياء يمكننا عدّها.

We use **HOW MANY** with countable nouns.
We use **HOW MUCH** with uncountable nouns.

Uncountable nouns are things we **cannot count**.
الاسماء غير المعدودة هي أشياء لا يمكننا عدّها.

1. Countable Nouns (الاسماء المعدودة) – How Many?

Use الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة	Questions أسئلة	Short Answers إجابات قصيرة
We use HOW MANY to ask about the number of countable nouns. HOW MANY نستخدم للسؤال عن عدد الاسماء المعدودة.	apples (فواكهات)	• How many apples do you have? كم تفاحة لديك؟	• I have three apples. (I have 3 apples.) • I don't have any apples.
	pencils (أقلام)	• How many pencils are there? كم قلمنا هناك؟	• There are five pencils. • There aren't any pencils.
	books (كتب)	• How many books do you want? كم كتابا تريد؟	• I want two books. • I don't want any books.

2. Uncountable Nouns (الاسماء غير المعدودة) – How Much?

Use الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة	Questions أسئلة	Short Answers إجابات قصيرة
We use HOW MUCH to ask about the amount of uncountable nouns. HOW MUCH نستخدم للسؤال عن كمية الاسماء غير المعدودة.	water (ماء)	• How much water do you drink every day? كم ماء تشرب كل يوم؟	• I drink two glasses of water. • I don't drink any water.
	sugar (سكر)	• How much sugar do we need? كم سكر نحتاج؟	• We need a little sugar. • We don't need any sugar.
	milk (حليب)	• How much milk is there in the fridge? كم حليب يوجد في الثلاجة؟	• There is a lot of milk. • There isn't any milk.
	oil (زيت)	• How much oil do you use? كم زيت تستخدم؟	• I use a little oil. • I don't use any oil.

تذكّر: Remember!

- Countable nouns have singular and plural forms. الاسماء المعدودة لها مفرد و جمع.
- We use a / an with singular countable nouns. نستخدم an / مع المفرد.
- Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms. الاسماء غير المعدودة ليس لها جمع.

أمثلة إضافية More Examples

- Countable Nouns**
- How many students are in your class?
كم طالباً يوجد في صفك؟
 - There are twenty students.
هناك عشرون طالباً.
 - I don't have any brothers.
ليس لدي أي أخوة.
- Uncountable Nouns**
- How much homework do you have?
كم واجباً لديك؟
 - I have a lot of homework.
لدي الكثير من الواجبات.
 - There isn't any salt.
ليس هناك أي ملح.

كميات شائعة (Uncountable) Common Quantifiers

- الكثير من a lot of • بعض some • أي أي any • لا لا no • قليل little



Quick Guide! دليل سريع

- How many + countable noun (plural)? كم عدد + اسم معدود (جمع)؟
- How much + uncountable noun? كم كمية + اسم غير معدود؟
- Use **HOW MANY** for number. استخدم **HOW MANY** للعدد.
- Use **HOW MUCH** for amount. استخدم **HOW MUCH** للكمية.



Quantifiers: Some and Any



- We use **some** in **affirmative** sentences and in offers or requests.
- We use **any** in **negative** sentences and in **questions**.

They tell us **how much** or **how many** of something.



- نستخدم **some** في الجمل **المثبتة** وفي العروض أو الطلبات.
- نستخدم **any** في الجمل **المنفية** وفي **الأسئلة**.



We use **some** with **affirmative** sentences and in offers or requests.
نستخدم **some** في الجمل **المثبتة** وفي العروض أو الطلبات.

1. Some (بعض)

الاستخدام Use	أمثلة Examples
Affirmative sentences الجمل المثبتة	- I have some books. لدي بعض الكتب. - She eats some fruit every day. هي تأكل بعض الفاكهة كل يوم.
Offers or requests العروض أو الطلبات	- Would you like some tea? هل ترغب في بعض الشاي؟ - Can I have some water, please? هل يمكنك الحصول على بعض الماء، من فضلك؟

We use **any** with **negative** sentences and in **questions**.
نستخدم **any** في الجمل **المنفية** وفي **الأسئلة**.

2. Any (أي)

الاستخدام Use	أمثلة Examples
Negative sentences الجمل المنفية	- I don't have any money. ليس لدي أي مال. - There isn't any milk in the fridge. لا يوجد أي حليب في الثلاجة.
Questions الأسئلة	- Do you have any brothers or sisters? هل لديك أي إخوة أو أخوات؟ - Is there any sugar in the jar? هل يوجد أي سكر في البرطمان؟

تذكر! Remember!

- Some** is used in affirmative sentences and offers/requests.
نستخدم **some** في الجمل **المثبتة** وفي العروض أو الطلبات.
- Any** is used in **negative** sentences and **questions**.
نستخدم **any** في الجمل **المنفية** وفي **الأسئلة**.

أمثلة إضافية Examples

- I have **some** friends in my class.
لدي بعض الأصدقاء في صفّي.
- We don't have **any** homework today.
ليس لدينا أي واجب منزلي اليوم.
- Can I ask you **any** questions?
هل يمكنك أن أسألك أي أسئلة؟

ملاحظة Note

- In questions, we use **any** even when we expect "yes".
في **الأسئلة** نستخدم **any** حتى عندما نتوقع "نعم".
- ✓ Do you have **any** pen?
هل لديك أي قلم؟
 - ✗ Do you have **some** pen?
هل لديك بعض قلم؟



Coordinating Conjunctions

(حروف العطف (العاطفة)



Coordinating conjunctions join two words, phrases, or clauses that are equal in importance. They help us connect ideas. The main coordinating conjunctions are: **and**, **but**, **or**, **so**.

حروف العطف العاطفة تربط بين كلمتين أو عبارتين أو جملتين متساويتين في الأهمية. تساعدنا هذه الحروف على ربط الأفكار. أهم حروف العطف العاطفة هي: **and**, **but**, **or**.

Conjunction حرف العطف	Meaning المعنى	Use الاستخدام	Example مثال
and و	adds information يضيف معلومات	Use and to join similar ideas or to add more information. نستخدم and لربط أفكار متشابهة أو لإضافة معلومات أخرى.	• I like reading, and I like drawing. أحب القراءة، و أحب الرسم. 
but لكن	shows contrast يُظهر تناقضاً أو اختلافاً	Use but to join two ideas that are different or opposite. نستخدم but لربط فكرتين مختلفتين أو متعاكستين.	• I wanted to go out, but it was raining. كنت أريد الخروج، لكن كانت تمطر. 
or أو	gives a choice or alternative يُعطي خياراً أو بديلاً	Use or to present a choice or an alternative. نستخدم or لتقديم خيار أو بديل.	• Do you want tea or coffee? هل تريد شايًا أم قهوة؟ 
so لذلك / لهذا	shows result or consequence يُظهر نتيجة أو سبباً	Use so to show a result or consequence. نستخدم so لبيان نتيجة أو سبب.	• It was late, so we took a taxi. كان الوقت متأخراً، لذلك أخذنا سيارة أجرة. 



Remember:

- Use **and** to add similar information.
- Use **but** to show contrast or difference.
- Use **or** to give a choice or alternative.
- Use **so** to show result or consequence.

These conjunctions help make our sentences clear and connected!

تذكر:

- نستخدم **and** لإضافة معلومات متشابهة.
- نستخدم **but** لإظهار تناقض أو اختلاف.
- نستخدم **or** لإعطاء خيار أو بديل.
- نستخدم **so** لبيان نتيجة أو سبب.

هذه الحروف تساعدنا على جعل جملنا واضحة ومتراصة!

Maze 1:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Sara ____ (1) (always – yesterday – under) drinks warm milk before school. She ____ (2) (eat – eats – eating) healthy food like soup, vegetables, and fish. In the kitchen, there are ____ (3) (some – any – much) apples and bananas on the table. Her mother asks, “How ____ (4) (much – many – any) water do you drink every day?” Sara likes healthy food, ____ (5) (and – but – or) she does not like junk food.

Maze 2:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Mona ____ (1) (often – between – yesterday) helps her mother prepare healthy meals after school. She ____ (2) (washes – wash – washing) the vegetables and puts the milk and cheese in the fridge before dinner. Today, there are ____ (3) (some – any – much) grapes and carrots on the kitchen table, so her family can make a healthy salad. Her little brother asks, “How ____ (4) (many – much – any) water bottles do we need for the picnic tomorrow?” Mona likes eating healthy food, ____ (5) (but – or – because) she does not enjoy drinking fizzy drinks every day..

Maze 3:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Mona ____ (1) (often – between – yesterday) helps her mother prepare healthy meals after school. She ____ (2) (washes – wash – washing) the vegetables and puts the milk and cheese in the fridge before dinner. Today, there are ____ (3) (some – any – much) grapes and carrots on the kitchen table, so her family can make a healthy salad. Her little brother asks, “How ____ (4) (many – much – any) water bottles do we need for the picnic tomorrow?” Mona likes eating healthy food, ____ (5) (but – or – because) she does not enjoy drinking fizzy drinks every day.

Maze 4:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Fatima ____ (1) (always – behind – yesterday) wakes up early on school days because she likes preparing her breakfast before class. She ____ (2) (drinks – drink – drinking) milk and eats sandwiches with cheese every morning. Before leaving the house, her mother asks if there are ____ (3) (some – any – much) apples left in the fridge for lunch. Fatima then asks, “How ____ (4) (many – much – any) bottles of water should we take for the picnic today?” She enjoys healthy food, ____ (5) (but – or – under) she does not like fizzy drinks or too many sweets.

Reading

Reading 1: At the Market

Last Saturday, Fatima went to the market with her mother to buy food for the week. The market was busy because many people wanted fresh fruit and vegetables. First, they visited a small shop near the entrance. Fatima's mother bought rice, bread, and two bottles of orange juice. Then they went to a fruit stall and bought apples, bananas, grapes, and lemons. Fatima wanted mangoes too, but they were very expensive that day.

After that, they bought tomatoes, onions, carrots, and cucumbers from another shop. Fatima helped her mother carry the bags because they were heavy. Before they went home, they stopped at a bakery to buy some cheese sandwiches for lunch. Fatima enjoyed visiting the market because she likes helping her mother choose fresh food for the family.

Read the text. Choose True, False or Not Given for each statement.

1) Fatima went to the market on Saturday.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

2) Fatima and her mother bought mangoes.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

3) They bought vegetables from another shop.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

4) Fatima carried the bags because they were heavy.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

5) Fatima's father went to the market with them.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

6) Fatima liked helping her mother at the market.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Reading 2: Eating Healthy Every Day

Fatima wants to stay healthy, so she always eats different kinds of food at school and at home. Every morning, she drinks milk and eats eggs or cheese with bread. For lunch at school, her mother prepares sandwiches, carrots, apples, and orange juice. Fatima also likes grapes and bananas because they give her energy during the day.

Her teacher says it is important to eat different colours every day. Green vegetables, red apples, yellow bananas, and orange carrots all help the body stay strong and healthy. Fatima tries not to eat too many sweets or chips because they are not healthy.

At school, the students learn about food groups and healthy habits. Fatima enjoys learning how healthy food helps her body grow and gives her energy to study, play, and ride her bike after school.

Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.

1) What does Fatima drink in the morning?

- A. Water B. Milk C. Soup

2) What does Fatima take to school for lunch?

- A. Sandwiches and fruit B. Fish and rice C. Meat and soup

3) Why does Fatima like bananas and grapes?

- A. They are expensive B. They give her energy C. They are sweet only

4) What does the teacher say about food colours?

- A. Only green food is healthy B. Students should eat different colours every day
C. Red food is unhealthy

5) The word “energy” in the text means:

- A. Strength to work and play B. A type of vegetable C. Feeling sleepy

6) Why does Fatima avoid eating too many sweets and chips?

- A. They are expensive B. They are difficult to find C. They are not healthy

7) What is the main idea of the text?

- A. School subjects are difficult B. Healthy food helps people stay strong and active
C. Students should only eat fruit

Reading 3: Our School Trip Lunch

Last Thursday, the Grade 6 students went on a school trip to the park near the beach. Before the trip, the teachers asked everyone to bring a healthy lunch and enough water. Fatima packed cheese sandwiches, apples, carrots, and orange juice in her lunch bag. Her friend Salma brought rice, chicken, grapes, and bananas.

At lunchtime, the students sat together under the trees and shared some of their food. Many students liked the fresh fruit because the weather was hot and sunny. After lunch, the teachers checked the rubbish bags to make sure the park stayed clean. Some students bought ice cream from a small café near the park entrance, but Fatima decided not to buy any sweets that day.

The students enjoyed the trip because they ate healthy food, played games, and spent time together outside the classroom.

Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.

1. Where did the students go on their school trip?
A. To a shopping mall B. To a park near the beach C. To a museum
2. What did Fatima pack in her lunch bag?
A. Sandwiches, apples, carrots, and orange juice B. Rice, chicken, and bananas
C. Fish and soup
3. Why did many students eat fruit during lunch?
A. The fruit was expensive B. The weather was hot and sunny
C. The teachers gave them fruit
4. The word “shared” in the text means:
A. Ate alone B. Gave something to others C. Threw food away
5. Why did the teachers check the rubbish bags?
A. To keep the park clean B. To find lost lunches C. To count the students
6. What can we understand about Fatima?
A. She does not like healthy food
B. She wanted to save money for the café
C. She tried to make healthy choices
7. What is the main idea of the text?
A. School trips can be fun and healthy
B. Students should only eat fruit
C. Parks are better than classrooms