

مواصفات اختبار نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثالث



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 18:10:26 2026-06-19

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
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Alteneiji Shamma

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

تدريبات وفق الهيكل

1

دليل مراجعة الهيكل

2

حقيقتي التدريبية كراسة تدريبية

3

English EOT3 Review Booklet

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هيكل الامتحان أسئلة وتدريبات 2026م

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مدرسة البردي الحلقة الثانية والثالثة بنات

AlBridi Girls School -Cycle 2&3

Term 3- 2025-2026

Grade 6



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.	§ Word Bank of 10 words (A-J), 5 of which are distractors § 5 sentences (1-5) § 2 marks each (total: 10)	Animals: adapt, climate, habitat, landscape, predator, prey, region, survive, wildlife, care, condition, danger, hygiene, illness, protect, shelter, treatment, appearance, dangerous, domestic, massive, peaceful, powerful, spotted, striped Planet Earth: conservation, environment, protect, recycle, renewable, resource, waste, wind, community, decision, improve, local, problem, project, responsibility, solution, coast, desertification, erosion, flood, region, soil, valley, volcano
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	Planet Earth Talking about Hobbies, My Weekend: 1) Adjectives (comparatives) 2) Adjectives (superlatives) 3) Prepositions of place 4) Conjunctions (coordinating) 5) Past time past simple 6) Adverbs (sequencing) 7) Adjectives for description
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)	Planet Earth Protecting the Environment, Land and Water
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)	Animals Ocean Creatures, My Opinion About Animals, Animal Adaptations
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)	Planet Earth Planet Earth, Our Daily Habits

Vocabulary

	Animals	الحيوانات		Planet Earth	كوكب الأرض
1	adapt	يتكيف	26	conservation	حماية
2	climate	المناخ	27	environment	بيئة
3	habitat	الموطن	28	protect	يحمي
4	landscape	المنظر الطبيعي	29	recycle	يعيد التدوير
5	predator	مفترس	30	renewable	متجدد
6	prey	فريسة	31	resource	مورد
7	region	منطقة	32	waste	نفايات
8	survive	ينجو - يعيش	33	wind	رياح
9	wildlife	الحياة البرية	34	community	مجتمع
10	care	رعاية	35	decision	قرار
11	condition	حالة	36	improve	يحسن
12	danger	خطر	37	local	محلي
13	hygiene	نظافة	38	problem	مشكلة
14	illness	مرض	39	project	مشروع
15	protect	يحمي	40	responsibility	مسؤولية
16	shelter	مأوى	41	solution	حل
17	treatment	علاج	42	coast	ساحل
18	appearance	مظهر	43	desertification	التصحّر
19	dangerous	خطير	44	erosion	التعرية
20	domestic	أليف	45	flood	فيضان
21	massive	ضخم	46	region	منطقة
22	peaceful	مسالم	47	soil	تربة
23	powerful	قوي	48	valley	وادي
24	spotted	منقط	49	volcano	بركان
25	striped	مخطط			

Vocabulary practice

Practice 1 (easy)

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

Word Bank

A. habitat

B. shelter

C. recycle

D. peaceful

E. flood

F. predator

G. illness

H. wind

I. spotted

J. volcano

1. Lions are strong animals and they are also a _____.
2. We should _____ paper and plastic to help the environment.
3. The giraffe lives in a natural _____ in Africa.
4. The cat stayed in a small _____ during the rain.
5. The baby leopard has a _____ body.

Practice 2 (medium)

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

Word Bank

A. climate

B. resource

C. erosion

D. treatment

E. region

F. domestic

G. valley

H. dangerous

I. community

J. prey

1. The weather and temperature of a place is called the _____.
2. A rabbit can be _____ for a fox.
3. Doctors give patients _____ when they are sick.
4. A dog is a _____ animal that lives with people.
5. People in our _____ worked together to clean the beach.

Practice 3 (hard)

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

Word Bank

A. conservation B. desertification C. appearance D. survive E. renewable
F. hygiene G. massive H. coastline I. solution J. striped

1. Solar energy is a _____ source of energy.
2. Good _____ helps people stay healthy and clean.
3. Camels can _____ in hot desert weather.
4. Tigers are large animals with a _____ body.
5. Planting more trees can be a _____ to pollution.

Practice 4 (easy)

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

Word Bank

A. wildlife B. care C. local D. powerful E. recycle
F. volcano G. dangerous H. shelter I. soil J. prey

1. Farmers grow plants in healthy _____
2. Nurses take _____ of sick animals.
3. We should _____ bottles and cans at school.
4. Elephants are large and _____ animals.
5. The fox hunted its _____ at night.

Practice 5 (medium)

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

Word Bank

A. protect	B. landscape	C. condition	D. flood	E. improve
F. domestic	G. waste	H. peaceful	I. habitat	J. erosion

1. Heavy rain can cause a _____ in some areas.
2. We should not throw _____ on the beach.
3. The mountain _____ looked beautiful at sunset.
4. Eating healthy food can _____ your health.
5. Rangers work hard to _____ endangered animals.

Practice 6 (hard)

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

Word Bank

A. conservation	B. desertification	C. region	D. resource	E. survive
F. striped	G. hygiene	H. massive	I. solution	J. renewable

1. Water is an important natural _____
2. The Sahara is a hot desert _____ in Africa.
3. Some animals cannot _____ without food and water.
4. Wind energy is a _____ type of energy.
5. A whale is a _____ animal in the ocean.

Practice 7 (easy)

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

Word Bank

A. climate	B. protect	C. shelter	D. peaceful	E. recycle
F. volcano	G. illness	H. region	I. striped	J. waste

1. We should _____ the environment and keep it clean.
2. Zebras are black and white _____ animals.
3. The family stayed in a safe _____ during the storm.
4. Do not throw _____ on the ground.
5. The UAE has a hot and sunny _____

Practice 8 (medium)

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

Word Bank

A. conservation	B. appearance	C. flood	D. local	E. resource
F. domestic	G. predator	H. solution	I. habitat	J. erosion

1. Saving animals and forests is called _____
2. A lion is a strong _____ that hunts other animals.
3. Trees help stop soil _____ near rivers.
4. Water is an important natural _____
5. The camel's _____ helps it survive in the desert.

Practice 9 (hard)

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

Word Bank

A. renewable	B. desertification	C. survive	D. hygiene	E. community
F. dangerous	G. valley	H. massive	I. treatment	J. wildlife

1. Washing your hands is part of good _____
2. Solar power is a _____ source of energy.
3. Many animals cannot _____ without water.
4. A very large elephant can be called _____
5. Doctors gave the injured bird special _____

Grammar

Adjectives (Comparatives)

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two people, animals, places, or things.

We usually use **than** after the comparative adjective.

نستخدم الصفات المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين أو حيوانين أو مكانين أو شيئين.

نستخدم عادة كلمة **than** بعد الصفة المقارنة.

How do we form comparatives? كيف نكوّن الصفات المقارنة؟

1

Short adjectives

Add **-er + than**

الصفات القصيرة

نضيف **-er** ثم **than**.

Adjective (الصفة)	Comparative (الصفة المقارنة)
tall (طويل)	taller than (أطول من)
small (صغير)	smaller than (أصغر من)
fast (سريع)	faster than (أسرع من)

Examples (أمثلة)

- A lion is **taller than** a cat.
الأسد أطول من القطّة.
- My bag is **heavier than** yours.
حقبتي أثقل من حقبتك.

2

Long adjectives

Use **more + adjective + than**

الصفات الطويلة

more + the adjective + than.

Adjective (الصفة)	Comparative (الصفة المقارنة)
beautiful (جميل)	more beautiful than (أجمل من)
exciting (مثير)	more exciting than (أكثر إثارة من)
dangerous (خطير)	more dangerous than (أكثر خطورة من)

Examples (أمثلة)

- Dubai is **more modern than** some cities.
دبي أكثر حداثة من بعض المدن.
- Football is **more exciting than** tennis.
كرة القدم أكثر إثارة من التنس.

3

Irregular comparatives

صفات مقارنة غير منتظمة

Adjective (الصفة)	Comparative (الصفة المقارنة)
good (جيد)	better than (أفضل من)
bad (سيئ)	worse than (أسوأ من)

Examples (أمثلة)

- Maths is **better than** science for Ali.
الرياضيات أفضل من العلوم بالنسبة لعلي.
- The weather today is **worse than** yesterday.
الطقس اليوم أسوأ من أمس.



Remember: Use comparatives when we compare **two only**, not more than two.

تذكر: نستخدم الصفات المقارنة عند المقارنة بين **اثنتين فقط**، وليس أكثر من اثنتين.



Adjectives (Superlatives)



Superlative adjectives are used to compare three or more people, animals, places, or things. We usually use **the** before the superlative adjective.

نستخدم الصفات التفضيلية للمقارنة بين ثلاثة أشخاص أو حيوانات أو أماكن أو أشياء أو أكثر. نستخدم عادة أداة التعريف **the** قبل الصفة التفضيلية.

كيف تكوّن الصفات التفضيلية؟ How do we form superlatives?

1

Short adjectives

Add **-est + the**

الصفات القصيرة

نضيف **-est** ثم **the**.

Adjective (الصفة)	Superlative (الصفة التفضيلية)
tall (طويل)	the tallest (أطول)
small (صغير)	the smallest (أصغر)
fast (سريع)	the fastest (أسرع)

أمثلة (Examples)

- Mount Everest is **the tallest** mountain in the world.
جبل إيفرست هو أطول جبل في العالم.
- This is **the smallest** room in the house.
هذه هي أصغر غرفة في المنزل.
- Cheetahs are **the fastest** animals.
الفهود هي أسرع الحيوانات.

2

Long adjectives

Use **most + adjective + the**

الصفات الطويلة

نستخدم **the + الصفة + most**.

Adjective (الصفة)	Superlative (الصفة التفضيلية)
beautiful (جميل)	the most beautiful (الأجمل)
exciting (مثير)	the most exciting (الأكثر إثارة)
dangerous (خطير)	the most dangerous (الأكثر خطورة)

أمثلة (Examples)

- Dubai is **the most modern** city in the UAE.
دبي هي أكثر مدينة حداثة في الإمارات.
- This was **the most exciting** movie I have seen.
كان هذا أكثر فيلم إثارة شاهدته.
- Snakes are **the most dangerous** animals.
الثعابين هي أكثر الحيوانات خطورة.

3

Irregular superlatives

صفات تفضيلية غير منتظمة

Adjective (الصفة)	Superlative (الصفة التفضيلية)
good (جيد)	the best (أفضل)
bad (سيئ)	the worst (أسوأ)
far (بعيد)	the farthest / the furthest (الأبعد)

أمثلة (Examples)

- Ali is **the best** player in the team.
علي هو أفضل لاعب في الفريق.
- Today is **the worst** day of the week.
اليوم هو أسوأ يوم في الأسبوع.
- My village is **the farthest** from the city.
قريتي هي الأبعد عن المدينة.



Remember: Use superlatives when we compare **three or more**.

تذكر: نستخدم الصفات التفضيلية عندما نقارن بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أكثر.



Past Simple (الماضي البسيط)



We use the Past Simple to talk about **completed actions** in the past.
The time is finished. We do not talk about now.

We often use: **yesterday, last..., ago, in 2020, in the past.**

The action happened and **finished** in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أفعال **اكتملت وانتهت** في الماضي.
الوقت انتهى. نحن لا نتحدث عن الآن.
نستخدم كلمات مثل: **أمس، الماضي، منذ، في عام 2020، في الماضي.**

Form التكوين

Affirmative (+) مثبت

I/You/He/She/It/We/They
+ **V2 (past form)**

مثال: I **played** football.
لعبت كرة القدم.

Negative (-) منفي

I/You/He/She/It/We/They
+ **did not (didn't) + V1**

مثال: She **didn't** watch TV.
لم تشاهد التلفاز.

Question (?) سؤال

Did + I/you/he/she/it/we/they
+ **V1?**

مثال: **Did** you **go** to school?
هل ذهبت إلى المدرسة؟

1. Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

We add **-ed** to the base form.
نضيف **-ed** إلى الفعل الأساسي.

Base Form الفعل الأساسي	Past Simple الماضي البسيط	مثال Example
play	played	I played tennis. لعبت التنس.
watch	watched	We watched a movie. شاهدنا فيلماً.
clean	cleaned	She cleaned her room. نظفت غرفتها.
visit	visited	They visited Dubai. زاروا دبي.

Spelling Rules قواعد الإملاء

- ★ Add **-ed** play → played
work → worked
- ★ Verbs ending in **-e**: add **-d**
الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ **-e**: نضيف **-d**
like → **liked** live → **lived**
- ★ Verbs ending in **consonant + y**:
change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**
الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن + **y**: نضيف **-ed**
نغير **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف **-ed**
try → **tried** study → **studied**

2. Irregular Verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

The past form is different.
صيغة الماضي مختلفة.

Base Form الفعل الأساسي	Past Simple الماضي البسيط	مثال Example
go	went	I went to the park. ذهبت إلى الحديقة.
have	had	She had lunch. تناولت الغداء.
see	saw	We saw a lion. رأينا أسداً.
come	came	They came home. جاءوا إلى المنزل.

3. The Verb "to be" (was / were) فعل الكينونة (كان)

Affirmative مثبت	Negative منفي	Question سؤال
I was	I wasn't	Was I?
He / She / It was	He / She / It wasn't	Was he / she / it?
You / We / They	You / We / They weren't	Were you / we / they?

Examples:

- I was happy yesterday. كنت سعيداً أمس.
- They weren't at home. لم يكونوا في المنزل.
- Was it a good movie? هل كان فيلماً جيداً؟



Remember:

- We use Past Simple for actions that **started and finished** in the past.
- We often use: **yesterday, last..., ago, in 2020, in the past.**
- For negative and questions, we use **did / didn't**.

- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للأفعال التي **بدأت وانتهت** في الماضي.
- نستخدم كلمات مثل: **أمس، الماضي، منذ، في عام 2020، في الماضي.**
- في النفي والأسئلة نستخدم **did / didn't**.



Prepositions of Place حروف الجر للمكان



Prepositions of place show the position or location of someone or something.

They help us describe **where** things are.

We use them with a **noun** (place or thing).

حروف الجر للمكان تستخدم لتوضيح موقع شخص أو شيء.

تساعدنا على وصف مكان الأشياء.

نستخدمها مع اسم (مكان أو شيء).

in - في

Something is **inside** a place or a container.

شيء ما داخل مكان أو حاوية.

Example:

The book is **in** the box.
الكتاب في الصندوق.



on - على

Something is **on** the surface of something.

شيء ما على سطح شيء آخر.

Example:

The pencil is **on** the table.
القلم على الطاولة.



under - تحت

Something is **below** something else.

شيء ما أسفل شيء آخر.

Example:

The ball is **under** the chair.
الكرة تحت الكرسي.



next to / beside - بجانب

Something is **at the side of** something.

شيء ما بجانب شيء آخر.

Example:

The bag is **next to** the desk.
الحقيبة بجانب المكتب.



between - بين

Something is **in the middle of** two things.

شيء ما في المنتصف بين شيئين.

Example:

The plant is **between** two chairs.
النبطة بين كرسيين.



behind - خلف

Something is **at the back of** something.

شيء ما خلف شيء آخر.

Example:

The cat is **behind** the sofa.
القط خلف الأريكة.



in front of - أمام

Something is **before** something else.

شيء ما أمام شيء آخر.

Example:

The boy is **in front of** the car.
الولد أمام السيارة.



near - بالقرب من

Something is **not far from** something else.

شيء ما ليس بعيدا عن شيء آخر.

Example:

There is a school **near** my house.
هناك مدرسة بالقرب من منزلي.



Remember:

- Prepositions of place tell us **WHERE** things are.
- They come before the noun (place or thing).
- Example: The keys are **on** the table.

تذكر:

- حروف الجر للمكان تخبرنا أين الأشياء.
- تأتي هذه الحروف قبل الاسم (المكان أو الشيء).
- مثال: المفاتيح على الطاولة.



Coordinating Conjunctions

(حروف العطف (العاطفة)



Coordinating conjunctions join two words, phrases, or clauses that are equal in importance.

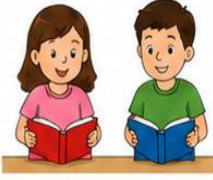
They help us connect ideas.

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 تناقضا أو اختلافا	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 خيارا أو بديلا	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 سببا	Use so to show a result or consequence. نستخدم so لبيان نتيجة أو سبب.	• It was late, so we took a taxi. كان الوقت متأخرا، 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!



Adverbs (Sequencing)

الظروف (ترتيب الأحداث)



Adverbs of sequencing are used to show the order in which things or events happen. They help us describe what happened **first**, **next**, **then**, and **finally**.

نُستخدم الظروف التي تدل على الترتيب لبيان ترتيب حدوث الأشياء أو الأحداث. تساعدنا على وصف ما حدث أولاً، ثم بعد ذلك، ثم أخيراً.

Adverb الظرف	Meaning المعنى	Use الاستخدام	Example مثال
first أولاً 1	used to talk about the first thing that happens. يُستخدم للحديث عن أول شيء يحدث.	We use first at the beginning of a sentence to show the first step. نستخدم first في بداية الجملة لإظهار الخطوة الأولى.	First, I wake up at 7 o'clock. أولاً، أستيقظ في الساعة السابعة. 
next بعد ذلك 2	used to talk about the thing that happens after something else. يُستخدم للحديث عن ما يحدث بعد ذلك.	We use next to show the second step in the order. نستخدم next لإظهار الخطوة الثانية.	Next, I brush my teeth. بعد ذلك، أفرش أسناني. 
then ثم 3	used to talk about the next thing in the sequence. يُستخدم للحديث عن الخطوة التالية.	We use then for the next event after next. نستخدم then للحدث الذي يأتي بعد next .	Then, I have breakfast. ثم، أتناول وجبة الإفطار. 
after that بعد ذلك 4	used to talk about an action that happens after another action. يُستخدم للحديث عن حدث يحدث بعد حدث آخر.	We use after that to add another step in the sequence. نستخدم after that لإضافة خطوة أخرى في الترتيب.	After that, I go to school. بعد ذلك، أذهب إلى المدرسة. 
finally أخيراً 5	used to talk about the last thing in the sequence. يُستخدم للحديث عن الحدث الأخير.	We use finally to show the last step or the end of the sequence. نستخدم finally لإظهار الخطوة الأخيرة أو نهاية الترتيب.	Finally, I do my homework. أخيراً، أؤدي واجبي المنزلي. 



Remember:

- We use these adverbs to show the order of events.
- The usual order is: **first** → **next** → **then** → **after that** → **finally**.
- They help make our writing and speaking clear and organized.

تذكر:

- نستخدم هذه الظروف لبيان ترتيب الأحداث.
- الترتيب المعتاد هو: **أولاً** → **بعد ذلك** → **ثم** → **بعد ذلك** → **أخيراً**.
- تساعدنا على جعل كلامنا وكتابتنا واضحاً ومنظماً.



Adjectives for Description

(الصفات للوصف)



Adjectives are words that **describe** nouns (people, places, things, or animals). They tell us how something **looks, feels, sounds, or is**.

Adjectives make our sentences more interesting!

الصفات هي كلمات تصف الأسماء (أشخاص، أماكن، أشياء، أو حيوانات). تخبرنا عن **شكل** الشيء، **شعوره**، **صوته**، أو **حالته**.

Category الفئة	Examples أمثلة	Meaning المعنى	Example Sentence مثال جملة	Picture صورة
Appearance الشكل	beautiful, ugly, handsome, pretty, clean, tall, short	Describe how people, animals, or things look. تصف كيف يبدو الأشخاص أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء.	• She has long, curly hair. لديها شعر طويل ومجعد.	
Personality الشخصية	kind, friendly, honest, lazy, funny, clever, polite	Describe someone's character or behavior. تصف شخصية الشخص أو سلوكه.	• Omar is a kind and helpful boy. عمر ولد طيب ومساعد.	
Feelings المشاعر	happy, sad, angry, excited, bored, afraid, worried	Describe how someone feels. تصف كيف يشعر الشخص.	• She was excited about her birthday. كانت متحمسة لعيد ميلادها.	
Size الحجم	big, small, large, tiny, huge, little, tall	Describe the size of something. تصف حجم شيء ما.	• We saw a huge elephant at the zoo. رأينا فيلاً ضخماً في الحديقة.	
Color اللون	red, blue, green, yellow, black, white, brown	Describe the color of something. تصف لون شيء ما.	• The sky is blue and the sun is yellow . السماء زرقاء والشمس صفراء.	
Quality الجودة	good, bad, excellent, terrible, useful, delicious, strong	Describe the quality or condition. تصف جودة أو حالة شيء ما.	• This cake is delicious ! هذه الكعكة لذيذة!	

Remember:

- Adjectives come **before** the noun.
(a beautiful flower) تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم.
- Adjectives make our sentences clearer and more interesting!
الصفات تجعل جملنا أوضح وأكثر تشويقاً!

أمثلة Examples

- The **red** car is fast. السيارة الحمراء سريعة.
- He is a **clever** student. هو طالب ذكي.
- We visited a **beautiful** place. زارنا مكاناً جميلاً.



Maze 1:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Last weekend, my family and I _____ (1) (was – were – are) very busy. On Saturday morning, we went to the park because the weather was _____ (2) (sunny – sunnier – sunniest) than the day before. My little brother played football, _____ (3) (and – but – because) I rode my bike with my cousin. We sat _____ (4) (under – between – behind) a big tree and ate sandwiches together. After that, we visited my grandmother. She was the _____ (5) (kind – kinder – kindest) person in our family, and she told us funny stories about her childhood. The weekend was exciting and enjoyable for everyone.

Maze 2:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Last Sunday, Ali and his friends _____ (1) (go – went – going) to the sports club after breakfast. The football field was _____ (2) (big – bigger – biggest) than the one near their school. Ali wanted to play football, _____ (3) (so – but – because) his friends chose basketball instead. They sat _____ (4) (between – under – behind) two tall trees to rest and drink water. After the games, they ate sandwiches and talked about their favorite hobbies. Ali said it was the _____ (5) (exciting – more exciting – most exciting) day of his weekend.

Maze 3:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Yesterday, Sara and her family _____ (1) (visit – visited – visiting) the beach in the morning. The sea was _____ (2) (calm – calmer – calmest) than last week, so the children enjoyed swimming. Sara collected shells, _____ (3) (and – but – because) her brother played volleyball with his friends. They sat _____ (4) (on – under – between) the umbrella to eat lunch together. After lunch, they walked near the water and watched the sunset. Sara said it was the _____ (5) (good – better – best) weekend she had this month.

Maze 4:

Read the text. Choose the correct answer:

Last Saturday, I _____ (1) (go – went – going) to the park with my family. The park was _____ (2) (big – bigger – biggest) than the park near our house. My brother played football, _____ (3) (and – but – or) I rode my bike. First, we played near the lake. _____ (4) (Then – Under – Because), we sat _____ (5) (on – under – between) a tall tree and had lunch together. It was a beautiful day, and we all felt happy.

Reading

Reading 1: Protecting the Environment

People around the world are working hard to protect the environment. Land and water are very important for humans, animals, and plants. Many people now recycle paper, plastic, and glass to reduce waste. Recycling helps keep the Earth clean and safe.

Water is also an important natural resource. People should turn off the tap when they brush their teeth and avoid wasting water. In some dry regions, there is very little rain, so saving water is necessary.

Planting trees is another good way to protect the land. Trees help stop erosion and keep the soil healthy. Some schools and communities organize clean-up projects near beaches and parks. These activities help animals survive in clean habitats.

Using renewable energy, such as wind and solar power, can also reduce pollution. Everyone can help the planet by making small changes every day.

Read the text. Choose True, False or Not Given.

1. The writer lives near a beach.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. All countries use solar energy.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Recycling increases waste in the environment.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. Trees help stop erosion.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. Renewable energy can reduce pollution.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

Reading 2: Ocean Creatures

I think ocean animals are some of the most interesting creatures in the world. Many animals, such as dolphins, whales, turtles, and octopuses, live in the sea. They have special adaptations that help them survive underwater. For example, fish use gills to breathe, and turtles have strong flippers for swimming long distances.

In my opinion, dolphins are the best ocean animals because they are intelligent and friendly. They can communicate with each other and often help injured dolphins in the sea. Some people believe sharks are dangerous, but sharks are also important because they help keep the ocean ecosystem balanced.

Humans should protect ocean animals and keep the seas clean. Pollution and plastic waste can hurt marine life. If we work together, ocean creatures can live safely in their natural habitats for many years.

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

1. What is the text mainly about?
A. Ocean animals and their importance B. Desert animals C. Travelling by sea
2. What helps fish breathe underwater?
A. Gills B. Flippers C. Fins
3. Why are sharks important?
A. They eat plastic waste
B. They help balance the ocean ecosystem
C. They protect dolphins
4. What can hurt marine life?
A. Clean water B. Pollution and plastic waste C. Swimming lessons
5. What does the writer want people to do?
A. Catch more fish B. Visit the desert C. Protect ocean animals

Reading 3: Our Daily Habits

Every day, people make choices that can help or harm the planet. Small daily habits can make a big difference in protecting the Earth. For example, many families now recycle paper, plastic, and glass at home. Recycling reduces waste and keeps the environment cleaner.

Saving water is also important. People should turn off the tap while brushing their teeth and take shorter showers. In some countries, clean water is limited, so people must use it carefully.

Another good habit is saving energy. Some people switch off lights, televisions, and computers when they are not using them. Walking or riding a bike instead of driving can also reduce pollution.

In my opinion, everyone should try to protect the planet by improving their daily habits. If people work together, the Earth will become a cleaner and healthier place for humans and animals in the future.

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

1. What is the text mainly about?
A. Dangerous animals B. Daily habits that help the planet
C. Different countries around the world
2. Why do people recycle materials?
A. To increase waste B. To save money only
C. To reduce waste and protect the environment
3. What should people do while brushing their teeth?
A. Turn off the tap B. Leave the water running C. Use more water
4. The word "limited" in the text means:
A. Very clean B. Not enough C. Very expensive
5. Which activity can reduce pollution?
A. Driving everywhere B. Leaving lights on C. Riding a bike
6. What does the writer think people should do?
A. Protect the planet through good habits
B. Stop using water completely
C. Throw away plastic bottles
7. What may happen if people work together?
A. The Earth will become dirtier B. People will stop recycling
C. The Earth will become cleaner and healthier