

## أوراق عمل مراجعة 1 قراءة وكتابة استعداداً للامتحان النهائي



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

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

المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب 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

مراجعة هيكل امتحان اللغة الإنجليزية للصف السادس (عام) والخامس (متقدم)، متبوعة بالإجابات

1

مراجعات عامة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

2

مراجعات عامة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام

3

أوراق عمل اختبار في الوحدة العاشرة

4

حل أسئلة اختبار في الوحدة التاسعة

5

### Amazing Animal Adaptations

Animals live in many different habitats, from hot deserts to freezing polar regions. Each species has special adaptations that help it survive. For example, the **camel** is well-suited for desert life. Its humps store fat, which the camel can turn into water and energy when food is scarce. Its long eyelashes and closing nostrils help keep out sand.

In contrast, the **polar bear** lives in the cold Arctic. Its thick white fur keeps it warm and helps it blend into the snowy environment. Beneath the fur, a layer of fat provides insulation and energy during the winter.

In the oceans, **dolphins** use echolocation to find their way and hunt. They send out sound waves that bounce off objects, helping them “see” underwater. Dolphins also live in groups and are known to help injured members.

In forests, **chameleons** are experts at hiding. Their skin changes color to match their surroundings, making them nearly invisible to predators and prey. This camouflage is a key to their survival.

Each of these animals has developed unique ways to survive in its environment. Animal adaptations are fascinating examples of how life on Earth has evolved over time.

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### Comprehension Questions (Multiple Choice)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Animals are all the same
- B) Deserts are dangerous
- C) Animal adaptations help them survive
- D) Chameleons live in deserts

**2. What do camels store in their humps?**

- A) Water
- B) Bones
- C) Fat
- D) Air

**3. Why do camels have long eyelashes and closable nostrils?**

- A) To protect them from predators
- B) To keep out sand
- C) To look beautiful
- D) To keep flies away

**4. How does a polar bear stay warm?**

- A) By running quickly
- B) By drinking hot water
- C) With fur and body fat
- D) With a thick tail

**5. What does echolocation help dolphins do?**

- A) Sleep underwater
- B) Swim faster
- C) See through the fog
- D) Find food and navigate

**Answer:** D) Find food and navigate

**6. Why do dolphins live in groups?**

- A) To swim faster
- B) To stay warm
- C) To help each other
- D) To protect their food

**7. What is special about a chameleon's skin?**

- A) It glows in the dark
- B) It changes color
- C) It grows scales
- D) It smells sweet

### **8. Why is camouflage useful to chameleons?**

- A) It helps them run faster
- B) It keeps them warm
- C) It helps them hide
- D) It gives them energy

### **9. What is true about all the animals mentioned in the passage?**

- A) They live in the forest
- B) They can fly
- C) They are dangerous
- D) They are adapted to their habitats

### **10. What does the author want readers to learn?**

- A) That animals can talk
- B) That animals live everywhere
- C) That animal adaptations are important for survival
- D) That deserts are the best home

## **The Amazing Octopus**

The octopus is one of the most fascinating creatures of the sea. It has eight arms lined with suckers and a soft, flexible body that can squeeze into tiny spaces. What's even more impressive is the octopus's intelligence. These animals can solve puzzles, open jars, and even escape from tanks. Scientists are continually surprised by how smart octopuses are.

Octopuses also have a special way to protect themselves. When they are threatened, they can release a cloud of ink to confuse predators. Some octopuses can even change color and texture to match their surroundings. This camouflage helps them hide from danger and sneak up on prey.

Another amazing feature is that an octopus can regrow a lost arm. If one is bitten off by a predator, a new one will grow in its place. These animals are also

solitary. They usually live alone in dens on the ocean floor, coming out to hunt for crabs, fish, and other small sea animals.

The more we learn about octopuses, the more we see that they are clever and mysterious. They are a perfect example of how diverse and surprising marine life can be.

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1. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A) Octopuses live in large groups
  - B) Octopuses are intelligent and have amazing abilities
  - C) Octopuses are slow-moving animals
  - D) Octopuses make good pets
2. What do octopuses use to confuse predators?
  - A) Their suckers
  - B) Their arms
  - C) A cloud of ink
  - D) A loud noise
3. How do octopuses hide from danger?
  - A) By burying themselves
  - B) By using camouflage
  - C) By swimming quickly
  - D) By making bubbles
4. What happens if an octopus loses an arm?
  - A) It swims in circles
  - B) It becomes weak
  - C) It grows a new one
  - D) It cannot move
5. Where do octopuses usually live?
  - A) On the beach
  - B) In schools
  - C) In dens on the ocean floor
  - D) In coral reefs

6. What do octopuses eat?
  - A) Seaweed and plants
  - B) Crabs, fish, and other small animals
  - C) Sand and rocks
  - D) Sharks and whales
  
7. Why do scientists study octopuses?
  - A) To train them as pets
  - B) To learn more about ocean plants
  - C) Because they are very smart
  - D) To see how fast they swim
  
8. What does the word “camouflage” mean in the passage?
  - A) Moving quickly
  - B) Changing shape
  - C) Hiding by blending in
  - D) Making noise
  
9. Which of the following is NOT true about the octopus?
  - A) It has eight arms
  - B) It can regrow arms
  - C) It lives in big groups
  - D) It can escape from tanks
  
10. What can we learn from studying octopuses?
  - A) How to protect the desert
  - B) That marine life is simple
  - C) That marine life is diverse and surprising
  - D) That animals can't be intelligent

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## : The Secret Life of Bees

Bees are small insects, but they play a big role in our world. They are best known for making honey, but their most important job is pollination. When bees fly from flower to flower collecting nectar, they carry pollen with them. This helps plants reproduce and grow. Without bees, many of the fruits and vegetables we eat would disappear.

Inside a beehive, bees live in a highly organized society. Each bee has a special role. The queen bee lays eggs and keeps the hive strong. Worker bees, which are all female, collect nectar, feed the young, and protect the hive. Male bees, called drones, have only one job: to mate with the queen.

Bees communicate through dancing. When a bee finds a good source of nectar, it performs a “waggle dance” to show the direction and distance to other bees. Scientists have studied this dance to understand how bees share information.

Unfortunately, bee populations are in decline due to pesticides, habitat loss, and disease. This is a serious problem for plants, animals, and humans. Protecting bees helps keep ecosystems balanced and food supplies strong.

Bees may be tiny, but their impact is huge.

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**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Bees make tasty honey
- B) Bees live in gardens
- C) Bees are important pollinators and live in complex societies
- D) Bees only live in hives

**2. What is pollination?**

- A) Collecting honey
- B) Helping flowers grow by spreading pollen
- C) Making wax
- D) Dancing to attract mates

**3. What happens if bees disappear?**

- A) There will be more honey
- B) We will see more flowers
- C) Many fruits and vegetables may disappear

D) The queen bee will live longer

**4. What role does the queen bee play?**

- A) She finds nectar
- B) She builds the hive
- C) She lays eggs and keeps the hive strong
- D) She performs the waggle dance

**5. What are male bees called?**

- A) Scouts
- B) Drones
- C) Workers
- D) Soldiers

**6. What do worker bees NOT do?**

- A) Collect nectar
- B) Protect the hive
- C) Mate with the queen
- D) Feed the young

**7. How do bees communicate with each other?**

- A) By buzzing loudly
- B) By changing color
- C) By doing a waggle dance
- D) By stinging

**8. Why are bee populations shrinking?**

- A) They fly too far
- B) They forget how to dance
- C) Due to pesticides, disease, and habitat loss
- D) Because they eat too much honey

**9. What does the waggle dance show?**

- A) How to build a hive

- B) How to make honey
- C) Where the queen bee is
- D) The location of nectar

**10. What does the author want readers to understand?**

- A) Bees are annoying
  - B) Bees are dangerous
  - C) Bees are helpful and need protection
  - D) Bees should be kept indoors
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## **The Journey of the Sea Turtle**

Sea turtles are among the oldest creatures on Earth, having lived for over 100 million years. These amazing reptiles spend most of their lives in the ocean, but they return to land only to lay their eggs. Female sea turtles travel thousands of miles to return to the beaches where they were born. There, they dig a hole in the sand, lay their eggs, and then return to the sea, leaving the hatchlings to care for themselves.

After about two months, the baby turtles hatch and make their way to the ocean. This is one of the most dangerous times in their lives. Birds, crabs, and other predators often catch them before they reach the water. Even if they do make it to the sea, only about one in a thousand turtles will survive to adulthood.

Sea turtles face many threats, including pollution, climate change, and fishing nets. Plastic waste in the ocean can be mistaken for food, which can harm or even kill them. Warmer sand caused by climate change also affects the gender of baby turtles, as temperature determines whether they become male or female.

Protecting sea turtles helps keep the oceans healthy and ensures that future generations will still see these ancient travelers of the sea.

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**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Sea turtles are slow animals
- B) Sea turtles live only on land
- C) Sea turtles face many dangers but are important to protect
- D) Sea turtles are a new species

**2. Why do female sea turtles return to land?**

- A) To eat sand
- B) To hide from predators
- C) To lay their eggs
- D) To sleep

**3. What happens after the sea turtles hatch?**

- A) Their mother helps them to the water
- B) They dig a deeper hole
- C) They crawl toward the ocean on their own
- D) They are taken to the zoo

**4. Why is the journey to the ocean dangerous for baby turtles?**

- A) The ocean is very far
- B) There are many predators
- C) They get lost easily
- D) Their shells are too heavy

**5. How many sea turtles usually survive to adulthood?**

- A) About half
- B) Almost all
- C) Around one in a thousand
- D) None

**6. What can happen if turtles eat plastic waste?**

- A) They grow faster
- B) They become stronger

- C) It can harm or kill them
- D) It helps their digestion

**7. What determines the gender of sea turtle hatchlings?**

- A) Their parents
- B) The size of the eggs
- C) The weather outside
- D) The temperature of the sand

**8. Why are sea turtles called “ancient travelers”?**

- A) They move slowly
- B) They have long lifespans and migrate across oceans
- C) They are from outer space
- D) They were discovered recently

**9. What is a possible effect of climate change on sea turtles?**

- A) It makes them swim faster
- B) It makes all hatchlings male or female
- C) It creates new beaches
- D) It helps them find food

**10. What does the author suggest people should do?**

- A) Swim with turtles
- B) Hunt sea turtles
- C) Protect turtles and their habitats
- D) Feed turtles plastic

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## **Life in the Gorilla Troop**

Gorillas are the largest primates in the world and share about 98% of their DNA with humans. They live in groups called troops, led by a dominant male known as a silverback. The silverback gets his name from the patch of silver hair on

his back, which appears when he reaches maturity. He protects the troop, makes decisions, and keeps peace among members.

A typical gorilla troop includes several females, their young, and sometimes younger males. Gorillas are gentle animals and spend most of their time eating, resting, and grooming one another. They feed mainly on leaves, fruit, bark, and stems.

Gorillas are intelligent and have been observed using tools in the wild. Some use sticks to test water depth or to gather ants. In zoos, they've been taught simple sign language to communicate with humans.

Sadly, gorillas are endangered due to habitat loss, hunting, and diseases like Ebola. Humans continue to cut down forests where gorillas live, leaving them with fewer places to find food and shelter.

Conservation efforts, including protected reserves and education programs, are helping to save gorillas. These gentle giants remind us of how closely humans are connected to the natural world—and how important it is to protect it.

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**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Gorillas are dangerous animals
- B) Gorillas are closely related to humans and need protection
- C) Gorillas can swim well
- D) Gorillas live alone in trees

**2. What is a silverback?**

- A) A young male gorilla
- B) A gorilla with gray fur
- C) The dominant male leader of the troop
- D) A female gorilla

**3. What does a silverback do in the troop?**

- A) Builds nests
- B) Hunts animals
- C) Leads and protects the group

D) Collects fruit alone

**4. What do gorillas mainly eat?**

- A) Fish and meat
- B) Insects and small animals
- C) Leaves, fruit, bark, and stems
- D) Cheese and bread

**5. Which behavior shows that gorillas are intelligent?**

- A) Running fast
- B) Climbing trees
- C) Using tools and learning sign language
- D) Sleeping during the day

**6. What is one reason gorillas are endangered?**

- A) They fight too much
- B) They eat too little
- C) Habitat loss and hunting
- D) They live near volcanoes

**7. What is a gorilla troop?**

- A) A group of soldiers
- B) A family of gorillas
- C) A training camp for apes
- D) A type of monkey

**8. What do gorillas spend much of their day doing?**

- A) Running and jumping
- B) Eating, resting, and grooming
- C) Swimming
- D) Building houses

**9. Why are humans mentioned in the passage?**

- A) To show that humans and gorillas are enemies

- B) To explain how humans are smarter than gorillas
- C) To show the close connection and need for conservation
- D) To warn people not to visit forests

**10. What can people do to help protect gorillas?**

- A) Keep them as pets
  - B) Stay out of forests
  - C) Support conservation and education programs
  - D) Stop them from grooming
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## **The Songs of the Humpback Whale**

Humpback whales are known for their incredible songs. These giant marine mammals can grow up to 50 feet long and weigh nearly 40 tons. Despite their enormous size, humpback whales are gentle and social creatures. They are famous for the long, haunting sounds they produce underwater, often called "whale songs."

Only male humpbacks sing, and scientists believe the songs may be used to attract females or to communicate with other males. These songs can last for up to 30 minutes and be heard from miles away. Interestingly, all the whales in the same area sing the same song, and the song changes slowly over time. This is one of the most fascinating examples of animal communication.

Humpbacks are also known for their spectacular acrobatic behavior. They leap out of the water in a move called breaching and often slap their fins and tails on the surface. These actions may be another way of communicating.

Humpback whales migrate thousands of miles every year between feeding grounds in cold waters and breeding grounds in warmer seas. Sadly, these whales were once hunted nearly to extinction for their oil and meat. Today, they are protected by international laws, and many populations are recovering.

The mystery and beauty of whale songs remind us how much we still have to learn about life under the sea.

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**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Humpback whales are dangerous predators
- B) Humpback whales communicate through songs and are protected species
- C) Humpback whales only live in warm waters
- D) Humpback whales cannot be seen in the wild

**2. What are humpback whales best known for?**

- A) Their hunting skills
- B) Their speed
- C) Their underwater songs
- D) Their sharp teeth

**3. Who sings the songs among humpback whales?**

- A) Both males and females
- B) Only baby whales
- C) Only female whales
- D) Only male whales

**4. How long can a whale song last?**

- A) 5 minutes
- B) 30 seconds
- C) 30 minutes
- D) 3 hours

**5. Why do whales breach and slap the water?**

- A) To hunt for fish
- B) To have fun
- C) To cool down
- D) To communicate

**6. What do all humpbacks in the same area do with their song?**

- A) Sing different songs
- B) Sing the same song that changes over time

- C) Stay silent
- D) Repeat other whale songs exactly

**7. Where do humpbacks go to breed?**

- A) To deep ocean trenches
- B) To icy polar regions
- C) To warmer seas
- D) To coral reefs

**8. What nearly caused humpback whales to become extinct?**

- A) Sharks
- B) Loud sounds
- C) Hunting for oil and meat
- D) Climate change

**9. What helps protect humpback whales today?**

- A) Zoos
- B) International laws
- C) Ocean fences
- D) Whale training schools

**10. What does the author suggest about whale songs?**

- A) They are loud and annoying
- B) They are easy to understand
- C) They show how much we don't yet know about ocean life
- D) They scare other animals