

## كتيب مراجعة الوحدة الثانية للحيوانات



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف السادس ⇨ 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: Elsakka Samir

### 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 الأول

شرح قواعد وتدريباتها

1

G6 Advanced G7 General EOT Term1 Assessment

2

ورقة عمل تدريبات حول خيول الخدمة

3

تدريبات ومفردات تعليمية حول تدريب الصقور

4

شرح درس كيفية الاستدلال بالنجوم والشمس مع أسئلة اختيار من متعدد

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

## UNIT 2: ANIMALS — REVISION FILE

AL TAFAWQ SCHOOL

Teacher: Mr. Samir Elsakka | Grade: 6 English

School Year: 2026/2027

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### PART 1: KEY VOCABULARY GLOSSARY (WORDS 1 – 24)

|                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  1. Lion أسد           |  2. Shark قرش                 |
|  3. Whale حوت          |  4. Elephant فيل              |
|  5. Camel جمل          |  6. Fly ذباب                  |
|  7. Bear دب            |  8. Panda باتندا              |
|  9. Pigeon حمامة       |  10. Snake ثعبان              |
|  11. Giraffe زرافة     |  12. Penguin بطريق            |
|  13. Ostrich نعامة     |  14. Seal فقمة                |
|  15. Tiger نمر       |  16. Gorilla غوريلا         |
|  17. Alligator تمساح |  18. Monkey قرد             |
|  19. Wolf ذئب        |  20. Rhinoceros وحيد القرن  |
|  21. Turtle سلحفاة   |  22. Deer غزال              |
|  23. Leopard فهد     |  24. Enclosure حظيرة / حظار |

## PART 1: KEY VOCABULARY GLOSSARY (WORDS 25 – 48)

|                                                                                                               |                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  25. Entrance مدخل           |  26. Directions اتجاهات     |
|  27. Go straight اتجه للأمام |  28. Turn left انعطف يساراً |
|  29. Turn right انعطف يميناً |  30. Go past مر بـ          |
|  31. Habitat موطن طبيعي      |  32. Diet نظام غذائي        |
|  33. Behavior سلوك           |  34. Forest غابة            |
|  35. Grassland أرض عشبية     |  36. Mountain جبل           |
|  37. Hyena ضبع               |  38. Chimpanzee شيمبانزي    |
|  39. Rabbit أرنب             |  40. Horse حصان             |
|  41. Nocturnal ليلي النشاط   |  42. Beekeeper مربّي النحل  |
|  43. Honeycomb قرص العسل   |  44. Hive خلية نحل        |
|  45. Nectar رحيق           |  46. Wax شمع              |
|  47. Sting يلدغ            |  48. Falconer صقّار       |

## PART 1: KEY VOCABULARY GLOSSARY (WORDS 49 – 70)

|                                                                                                 |                 |                                                                                                       |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|  49. Hood      | برقع الصقر      |  50. Beak            | منقار            |
|  51. Talons    | خوارض / مخالب   |  52. Glove           | قفاز             |
|  53. Lure      | طعم التدريب     |  54. Hunt            | يشطاد / يصيد     |
|  55. Sick      | مريض            |  56. Falconry        | رعاية/صيد الصقور |
|  57. Prey      | فريسة           |  58. Alert           | يقظ / متيقظ      |
|  59. Tradition | تقليد / تراث    |  60. Service animal  | حيوان خدمة       |
|  61. Blind     | كفيف / كف البصر |  62. Obstacle        | عائق / حاجز      |
|  63. Lead      | يقود            |  64. Disability      | إعاقة            |
|  65. Guide     | يرشد / مرشد     |  66. Miniature horse | حصان صغير        |
|  67. Train    | يدرّب           |  68. Sequence       | تسلسل            |
|  69. Care    | رعاية           |  70. Protect       | يحمي             |

## PART 2: READING COMPREHENSION

### Understanding Animal Roles and Traditions in the UAE

In the United Arab Emirates, animals play a significant role in daily life, heritage, and ecosystem conservation. From wildlife enclosures at modern zoos to open desert habitats, animals are cared for with great respect. Beekeepers manage hives carefully to produce delicious honey. They collect nectar while ensuring bees are protected with special suits to avoid stings. Meanwhile, traditional falconry remains an essential part of Emirati culture. Skilled falconers train fast birds using specialized equipment like leather gloves, lures, and hoods to protect their sharp talons and beaks. Furthermore, service animals, such as miniature horses and guide dogs, provide essential help to blind people by helping them navigate past obstacles and street signs safely. Animals require proper care, balanced diets, clean environments, and structured daily routines to thrive alongside humans in harmony.

### READING PASSAGES QUESTIONS (5 MCQS)

**1. According to the text, why do beekeepers wear special clothing?**

- A) To keep warm in winter
- B) To protect themselves from bee stings
- C) To look professional
- D) To attract more bees

**2. What tool does a falconer use to protect their hand from sharp talons?**

- A) A hood
- B) A rope
- C) A leather glove
- D) A lure

**3. How do miniature horses assist blind individuals?**

- A) By carrying heavy packages
- B) By guiding them around obstacles
- C) By flying in the sky
- D) By gathering nectar

**4. What is the main purpose of a hood in falconry?**

- A) To make the falcon fly faster
- B) To help the falcon stay calm
- C) To teach the falcon how to hunt
- D) To feed the falcon meat

**5. Falconry is described in the text as an important Emirati \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) tradition
- B) obstacle
- C) hive
- D) enclosure

### PART 3: VOCABULARY PRACTICE EXERCISES (QUESTIONS 1 – 10)

1. The lion lives in a large animal \_\_\_\_\_ at the zoo.

- A) lure
- B) enclosure
- C) hood
- D) wax

2. To find the penguin section, turn right and \_\_\_\_\_ past the restaurant.

- A) go
- B) look
- C) fly
- D) sting

3. A giraffe's natural \_\_\_\_\_ includes grasslands and savannas in Africa.

- A) diet
- B) behavior
- C) habitat
- D) glove

4. Animals that hunt during the night and sleep during the day are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) service
- B) nocturnal
- C) blind
- D) obstacles

5. Bees collect sweet \_\_\_\_\_ from flowers to produce honey inside hives.

- A) wax
- B) talons
- C) nectar
- D) beak

6. A skilled \_\_\_\_\_ knows how to look after bees without hurting them.

- A) falconer
- B) beekeeper
- C) guide
- D) obstacle

7. The falconer placed a soft leather \_\_\_\_\_ over the bird's head to keep it calm.

- A) hood
- B) talon
- C) lure
- D) hive

8. Falcons catch small birds and animals using their sharp curved \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) beaks
- B) talons
- C) wings
- D) sequence

9. A \_\_\_\_\_ horse can be specially trained to assist people with disabilities.

- A) miniature
- B) nocturnal
- C) sick
- D) high

10. The guide horse safely walked the blind person around a street \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) diet
- B) obstacle
- C) honeycomb
- D) tradition

### PART 3: VOCABULARY PRACTICE EXERCISES (QUESTIONS 11 – 20)

11. A carnivore's \_\_\_\_\_ consists mainly of meat from other animals.

- A) habitat
- B) diet
- C) direction
- D) entrance

12. At the zoo, walk \_\_\_\_\_ ahead until you reach the gift shop.

- A) straight
- B) left
- C) past
- D) right

13. Bees construct geometric storage structures called \_\_\_\_\_ out of wax.

- A) honeycombs
- B) gloves
- C) lures
- D) beaks

14. If a bee feels threatened, it may \_\_\_\_\_ to protect its colony.

- A) lead
- B) train
- C) sting
- D) guide

15. The trainer swung a meat \_\_\_\_\_ on a rope to teach the falcon to attack.

- A) hood
- B) lure
- C) hive
- D) entrance

16. Keeping an animal's living space dirty can cause it to become \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) alert
- B) nocturnal
- C) sick
- D) straight

17. Falconry is a historical Emirati \_\_\_\_\_ handed down across generations.

- A) obstacle
- B) tradition
- C) disability
- D) instruction

18. A service animal helps an individual who has a physical \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) disability
- B) habitat
- C) nectar
- D) behavior

19. Use \_\_\_\_\_ words like 'first', 'next', and 'finally' when giving steps.

- A) sequence
- B) imperative
- C) obstacle
- D) direction

20. The heavy thick leather \_\_\_\_\_ guards the falconer's arm against sharp claws.

- A) glove
- B) hood
- C) lure
- D) wax

## GRAMMAR SECTION 1: IMPERATIVES (GIVING DIRECTIONS & COMMANDS)

### Grammar Explanation: Imperatives

We use **imperative sentences** to give orders, instructions, or directions. Imperatives start directly with the **base form of the verb** (bare infinitive). There is no subject (like 'you') before the verb.

| Sentence Type             | Structure                               | Example                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Regular Statement         | Subject + Modal + Base Verb             | You should turn left at the zoo entrance. |
| <b>Imperative Command</b> | <b>Base Verb (+ Object / Direction)</b> | <b>Turn left</b> at the zoo entrance.     |
| Negative Imperative       | Do not / Don't + Base Verb              | <b>Do not touch</b> the falcons.          |

#### 1. Choose the correct imperative sentence to give directions:

- A) You go straight.
- B) Go straight.
- C) Going straight.
- D) Should go straight.

#### 2. \_\_\_\_\_ left when you reach the giraffe enclosure.

- A) Turning
- B) Turn
- C) You turn
- D) Turned

#### 3. Select the correct negative imperative sentence:

- A) Not feed the animals.
- B) You don't feed animals.
- C) Do not feed the animals.
- D) No feeding animals.

#### 4. \_\_\_\_\_ past the gift shop to find the restaurant.

- A) Walk
- B) Walking
- C) You walk
- D) Walked

#### 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the door carefully when entering the aviary.

- A) Close
- B) Closing
- C) You close
- D) Closed

#### 6. Choose the imperative form for safety advice:

- A) Wear leather gloves.
- B) You wearing gloves.
- C) Wore leather gloves.
- D) To wear gloves.

#### 7. \_\_\_\_\_ make sudden loud noises near resting animals.

- A) Not
- B) Don't
- C) No
- D) Doesn't

#### 8. \_\_\_\_\_ your partner instructions clearly using a map.

- A) Give
- B) Giving
- C) Gave
- D) You give

#### 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the falcon's living area clean at all times.

- A) Keep
- B) Keeping
- C) Keeps
- D) You keep

#### 10. \_\_\_\_\_ at the zoo schedule to plan your morning tour.

- A) Looked
- B) Look
- C) Looking
- D) You look

## GRAMMAR SECTION 2: MODALS OF OBLIGATION (MUST / MUST NOT)

### Grammar Explanation: Must and Must Not

We use **must** to state mandatory rules, strong obligations, and crucial advice. We use **must not (mustn't)** to express prohibition (things that are forbidden or dangerous).

| Modal Verb      | Meaning / Purpose       | Grammar Structure                     | Example                                    |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Must</b>     | Obligation / Rule       | Subject + <b>must</b> + base verb     | Beekeepers <b>must wear</b> special suits. |
| <b>Must Not</b> | Prohibition / Forbidden | Subject + <b>must not</b> + base verb | Visitors <b>must not touch</b> the bees.   |

1. A falconer \_\_\_\_\_ wear thick leather gloves to avoid injuries.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can't  
D) shouldn't

2. Zoo visitors \_\_\_\_\_ feed meat to the giraffes.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can  
D) need

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ keep the falcon's living space clean to prevent sickness.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) don't  
D) can't

4. Beekeepers \_\_\_\_\_ take all the honey from the hive because bees need it for food.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can  
D) should

5. Students \_\_\_\_\_ follow school safety rules during zoo field trips.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can't  
D) doesn't

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ make loud scary noises near resting falcons.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can  
D) are

7. A pet owner \_\_\_\_\_ give fresh clean water to their animal every day.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can't  
D) aren't

8. Falcons \_\_\_\_\_ wear their hoods all day long without removal.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can  
D) should

9. Beekeepers \_\_\_\_\_ be careful when collecting honey.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can't  
D) don't

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ take a fish out of water for extended periods.

- A) must  
B) must not  
C) can  
D) need to

### GRAMMAR SECTION 3: MODALS OF ABILITY & POSSIBILITY (CAN / CAN'T)

## Grammar Explanation: Can and Can't

We use **can** to express ability, capability, or permission. We use **can't (cannot)** to express inability or prohibition. Both are followed by a base verb.

| Form                    | Usage                  | Grammar Structure                  | Example                                     |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>Can</b> (Positive)   | Ability / Capability   | Subject + <b>can</b> + base verb   | Falcons <b>can fly</b> extremely fast.      |
| <b>Can't</b> (Negative) | Inability / Limitation | Subject + <b>can't</b> + base verb | Penguins <b>can't live</b> in hot climates. |

## Grammar Explanation: Can and Can't

We use **can** to express ability, capability, or permission. We use **can't (cannot)** to express inability or prohibition. Both are followed by a base verb.

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| <b>Can't</b> (Negative) | Inability / Limitation | Subject + <b>can't</b> + base verb | Penguins <b>can't live</b> in hot climates. |

## Grammar Explanation: Can and Can't

We use **can** to express ability, capability, or permission. We use **can't (cannot)** to express inability or prohibition. Both are followed by a base verb.

| Form                    | Usage                  | Grammar Structure                  | Example                                     |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>Can</b> (Positive)   | Ability / Capability   | Subject + <b>can</b> + base verb   | Falcons <b>can fly</b> extremely fast.      |
| <b>Can't</b> (Negative) | Inability / Limitation | Subject + <b>can't</b> + base verb | Penguins <b>can't live</b> in hot climates. |

**1. Falcons \_\_\_\_\_ see prey from long distances in the sky.**

A) can                                      B) can't

C) must not                                D) are

- 1. Falcons \_\_\_\_\_ see prey from long distances in the sky.**
- A) can                                      B) can't
- C) must not                                D) are

**2. Service animals \_\_\_\_\_ work all day without taking rest breaks.**

A) can                                              B) can't

C) must                                          D) do

- 2. Service animals \_\_\_\_\_ work all day without taking rest breaks.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must                                          D) do

**3. Trained guide horses \_\_\_\_\_ help blind people walk safely.**

A) can                                      B) can't

C) must not                                D) is

- 3. Trained guide horses \_\_\_\_\_ help blind people walk safely.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must not                                    D) is

**4. Ostriches are birds, but they \_\_\_\_\_ fly in the air.**

A) can                                              B) can't

C) must                                            D) should

- 4. Ostriches are birds, but they \_\_\_\_\_ fly in the air.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must                                          D) should

**5. Miniature horses \_\_\_\_\_ live inside small apartment rooms easily.**

A) can                                              B) can't  
C) must                                          D) do

- 5. Miniature horses \_\_\_\_\_ live inside small apartment rooms easily.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must                                          D) do

**6. A well-trained dog \_\_\_\_\_ understand up to twenty spoken instructions.**

A) can                                              B) can't

C) must not                                      D) isn't

- 6. A well-trained dog \_\_\_\_\_ understand up to twenty spoken instructions.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must not                                      D) isn't

**7. Wild tigers \_\_\_\_\_ live in home gardens as domestic pets.**

A) can                                              B) can't

C) must                                          D) are

- 7. Wild tigers \_\_\_\_\_ live in home gardens as domestic pets.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must                                          D) are

**8. Bees \_\_\_\_\_ communicate with each other inside the hive.**

A) can                                      B) can't

C) must not                                D) doesn't

- 8. Bees \_\_\_\_\_ communicate with each other inside the hive.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must not                                    D) doesn't

**9. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ help people feel safer in crowded public places.**

A) can                                              B) can't

C) must not                                    D) not

- 9. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ help people feel safer in crowded public places.**
- A) can                                      B) can't
- C) must not                                D) not

**10. Human beings \_\_\_\_\_ fly without using airplanes or equipment.**

A) can                                              B) can't

C) must                                          D) do

- 10. Human beings \_\_\_\_\_ fly without using airplanes or equipment.**
- A) can                                              B) can't
- C) must                                          D) do

## GRAMMAR SECTION 4: WH- QUESTIONS (HABITAT, DIET & BEHAVIOR)

### Grammar Explanation: Asking Wh- Questions

When asking about animals' habitats, diets, and behaviors, we use auxiliary verbs (**do / does**) in the question structure:

| Question Focus            | Wh- Question Pattern                              | Example Question                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Habitat</b> (Location) | Which habitat / Where + do/does + subject + live? | Which habitat <b>do giraffes live in</b> ? |
| <b>Diet</b> (Food)        | What + do/does + subject + eat?                   | What <b>does a bear eat</b> ?              |
| <b>Behavior</b> (Action)  | How + do/does + subject + behave?                 | How <b>do hyenas behave</b> ?              |

1. Which habitat \_\_\_\_\_ sharks live in?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) is  
D) are

2. What \_\_\_\_\_ a spotted hyena eat in the wild?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) are  
D) is

3. How \_\_\_\_\_ chimpanzees behave in their social groups?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) is  
D) was

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ brown bears spend winter months?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) is  
D) done

5. What kind of diet \_\_\_\_\_ a panda need?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) are  
D) were

6. Select the correctly ordered question:

- A) Which habitat do live horses in?  
B) Which habitat do horses live in?  
C) Live in which habitat horses do?  
D) Horses do live in which habitat?

7. Select the correctly ordered question:

- A) What eat do tigers?  
B) What do tigers eat?  
C) Do tigers eat what?  
D) Tigers do eat what?

8. How \_\_\_\_\_ service horses help blind individuals?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) is  
D) extended

9. Which natural environment \_\_\_\_\_ a camel prefer?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) are  
D) were

10. What \_\_\_\_\_ beekeepers collect from beehives?

- A) do  
B) does  
C) is  
D) has