ملزمة شاملة لنهاية الفصل





تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السادس ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-18 20:02:43	
المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
أوراق عمل مراجعة نهاية الفصل	1
مذكرة المراجعة النهائية للغة الإنجليزية	2
دليل الكتابة الإبداعية وتدريبات التجارب الشخصية	3
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Grade 6 General – English

End-of-Term 1 Booklet

ملزمة شاملة – الصف السادس عام

Stage 2 ▪ CEFR A2.1 ▪ 2026–2027



Leisure and Free Time ▪ Animals ▪ Our Solar System ▪ Exploring

- شرح الكلمات بالصور والأمثلة + 6 تمارين + 30 جملة
- شرح القواعد المقررة بالتفصيل مع التدريب
- إزاي تحل سؤال الكلمات + إزاي تكتب قصة شخصية + 3 نماذج
- 10 نماذج امتحانات ورقية كاملة على الهيكل الرسمي
- الإجابات النموذجية مع السبب

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Exam Structure هيكل الامتحان

الجزء	الموضوع	شكل السؤال	الدرجة
Part 1 Vocabulary	Leisure / Animals / Solar System / Exploring	5 جمل، في كل جملة فراغ، واختيار من 2 (A أو B)	10
Part 2 Grammar	Animals – How to train animals	قطعة وصفية 100 كلمة – 5 فراغات (A, B, C)	10
Part 3A Reading	Exploring	قطعة وصفية 150–170 كلمة – 8 أسئلة: 4 معلومة محددة، 2 تفاصيل، 1 معنى كلمة، 1 فكرة عامة	24 (8×3)
Part 3B Reading	Our Solar System	قصة 150–170 كلمة (A2.2) – 8 أسئلة: 4 تفاصيل، 2 معنى كلمات، 1 ربط، 1 فكرة عامة	16 (8×2)
Part 4 Writing	Exploring / Leisure and Free Time	قصة شخصية فيها 3 أسئلة مساعدة – 80 كلمة على الأقل	40

طريقة الامتحان: القراءة (60 درجة) **إلكتروني على SwiftAssess**، والكتابة (40 درجة) **ورقي**.

Part 1: Vocabulary الجزء الأول: الكلمات

شكل السؤال (10 درجات): 5 جمل، في كل جملة فراغ، وقدامه **اختيارين بس (A أو B)**. كل جملة عليها **درجتين**.

إزاي تحل السؤال الأول

1. اقرأ الجملة كلها لحد آخرها.
2. دوّر على **كلمة مفتاحية**، زي herbivore → eats plants، carnivore → eats meat، compass → find north، g → see stars.
   telescope → dessert → after a meal، survive → stay alive.
3. جرّب الاختيارين في الجملة، واختار اللي معناه منطقي.
4. خلي بالك من الكلمات اللي شبه بعض في الكتابة: **dessert** (حلو بعد الأكل) غير **desert** (صحرا)، و**entrance** (مدخل) غير **enclosure** (حظيرة في حديقة الحيوان).

1) Leisure and Free Time

Picture	Word	المعنى	Example
	**costume**	زي تنكري / ملابس عرض	She wore a princess **costume**.
	**attraction**	مكان سياحي جذاب	Burj Khalifa is a famous **attraction**.
	**performance**	عرض (مسرحي / موسيقي)	The **performance** was amazing.
	**entrance**	مدخل / دخول	Meet me at the **entrance**.
	**hobby**	هواية	My **hobby** is drawing.
	**colourful**	ملوّن	The balloons are **colourful**.
	**dessert**	حلو (بعد الأكل)	Ice cream is my favourite **dessert**.

2) Animals

Picture	Word	المعنى	Example
	**carnivore**	آكل لحوم	A lion is a **carnivore**.
	**herbivore**	آكل أعشاب	A cow is a **herbivore**.

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Picture	Word	المعنى	Example
	habitat	موطن طبيعي	The desert is the camel's **habitat**.
	enclosure	حظيرة / مكان مسوّر في حديقة الحيوان	The tigers are in a big **enclosure**.

3) Our Solar System

Picture	Word	المعنى	Example
	telescope	تلسكوب	I saw Saturn through a **telescope**.
	compass	بوصلة	A **compass** shows north.
	crater	فوهة (حفرة كبيرة)	The Moon has many **craters**.
	asteroid	كويكب (صخرة فضائية)	An **asteroid** is a big space rock.
	science	علوم	I love **science** lessons.

4) Exploring

Picture	Word	المعنى	Example
	explorer	مستكشف	Ibn Battuta was a great **explorer**.
	expedition	رحلة استكشافية	The **expedition** reached the North Pole.
	journey	رحلة	The **journey** took five hours.
	route	طريق / مسار	We took the shortest **route**.
	discover	يكتشف	Scientists **discover** new animals.
	survive	ينجو / يعيش	Camels **survive** without water for days.

5) كلمات قطعة الجرامر (How to train animals)

beekeeper مربي نحل	**falconer** صقّار	**honeycomb** قرص العسل	**nectar** رحيق
pollinate يلقّح	**wax** شمع	**lure** طُعم / أداة جذب	**talons** مخالب
command أمر	**guide** يرشد / مرشد	**train** يدرّب	**behaviour** سلوك
service animal حيوان خدمة	**support** يدعم	**independence** استقلالية	**obstacle** عائق

6 تمارين على الكلمات

Exercise 1: Match the word with its meaning.

1. herbivore	a. a tool that shows directions
2. compass	b. sweet food after a meal
3. dessert	c. an animal that eats plants
4. explorer	d. a big rock in space
5. asteroid	e. stay alive
6. survive	f. a person who travels to discover places

Exercise 2: Choose the correct word.

1. The dancers' (performance / crater) was excellent.
2. Polar bears' (habitat / hobby) is the Arctic.
3. The (entrance / enclosure) to the zoo is on the left.

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4. We looked at the stars with a (telescope / compass).
5. The (route / costume) to the village is long.
6. Scientists want to (discover / survive) new planets.

.Exercise 3: Odd one out

1. telescope – crater – asteroid – dessert
2. carnivore – herbivore – habitat – costume
3. explorer – journey – expedition – hobby
4. colourful – performance – costume – compass

?Exercise 4: Carnivore or herbivore

lion ▪ sheep ▪ shark ▪ giraffe ▪ eagle ▪ camel

.Exercise 5: Write the word for the definition

1. Something you do in your free time: h_____
2. A long trip to explore a place: e_____
3. A big round hole on the Moon: c_____
4. Having many bright colours: c_____
5. Find something for the first time: d_____

.Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph

journey ▪ explorer ▪ survive ▪ compass ▪ route

Ibn Battuta was a famous (1) _____. His (2) _____ lasted almost 30 years. He didn't have a phone, so he used a (3) _____ and the stars to find the right (4) _____. It was difficult to (5) _____ storms and robbers.

30 جملة على الكلمات – Choose A, B or C

1. The children wore animal _____ at the party.
   A. routes B. costumes C. craters
2. Ferrari World is a popular _____.
   A. habitat B. attraction C. asteroid
3. The music _____ was fantastic.
   A. compass B. enclosure C. performance
4. Buy your ticket at the _____.
   A. dessert B. entrance C. crater
5. Swimming is my favourite _____.
   A. habitat B. hobby C. asteroid
6. The garden is full of _____ flowers.
   A. herbivore B. science C. colourful
7. We had fruit salad for _____.
   A. dessert B. route C. desert
8. A tiger is a _____. It eats meat.
   A. herbivore B. explorer C. carnivore
9. A horse is a _____. It eats grass.
   A. telescope B. carnivore C. herbivore
10. The ocean is the _____ of whales.
    A. hobby B. costume C. habitat
11. The monkeys play in their _____ at the zoo.
    A. entrance B. journey C. enclosure
12. We saw Jupiter through a _____.
    A. telescope B. compass C. costume
13. The _____ needle always points north.
    A. telescope B. asteroid C. compass
14. An asteroid made a big _____ on the Moon.
    A. route B. hobby C. crater
15. An _____ is a large rock in space.
    A. asteroid B. entrance C. attraction
16. We do experiments in _____ class.
    A. dessert B. habitat C. science
17. The _____ sailed to find new lands.
    A. explorer B. herbivore C. crater
18. The _____ to the South Pole was very cold.
    A. enclosure B. expedition C. dessert
19. The _____ from Dubai to Muscat takes five hours.
    A. hobby B. crater C. journey
20. This _____ is shorter, but the road is bumpy.
    A. telescope B. route C. costume
21. Scientists hope to _____ life on other planets.
    A. survive B. discover C. pollinate
22. Explorers need water to _____ in the desert.
    A. discover B. survive C. train
23. The _____ looks after the bees and collects honey.
    A. falconer B. beekeeper C. explorer
24. The _____ trains falcons to hunt.
    A. falconer B. astronaut C. beekeeper

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25. Bees make honey from _____.
A. nectar B. talons C. wax

26. A falcon catches its food with its sharp _____.
A. talons B. honeycomb C. nectar

27. Bees _____ flowers so plants can grow fruit.
A. pollinate B. discover C. survive

28. The dog follows its owner's _____: 'Sit!'
A. crater B. costume C. command

29. A guide dog walks around every _____ in the street.
A. dessert B. obstacle C. asteroid

30. Service animals give people more _____.
A. performance B. habitat C. independence

إجابات تمارين الكلمات

Ex 1: 1c 2a 3b 4f 5d 6e

Ex 2: 1 performance, 2 habitat, 3 entrance, 4 telescope, 5 route, 6 discover

Ex 3: 1 dessert, 2 costume, 3 hobby, 4 compass

Ex 4: Carnivores: lion, shark, eagle – Herbivores: sheep, giraffe, camel

Ex 5: 1 hobby, 2 expedition, 3 crater, 4 colourful, 5 discover

Ex 6: 1 explorer, 2 journey, 3 compass, 4 route, 5 survive

30 Sentences: 1B 2B 3C 4B 5B 6C 7A 8C 9C 10C 11C 12A 13C 14C 15A 16C 17A 18B 19C 20B 21B 22B 23B 24A 25A 26A 27A 28C 29B 30C

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Part 2: Grammar — الجزء الثاني: القواعد

شكل السؤال (10 درجات): قطعة وصفية حوالي **100 كلمة** عن تدريب الحيوانات (How to train animals)، فيها **5 فراغات**، وكل فراغ ليه 3 اختيارات وعليه درجتين.

القواعد المقررة: Wh-questions – Past simple (incl. was/were) – Imperatives – Must / Mustn't – Used to / Would – Phrasal verbs – Subordinating conjunctions

1) Wh-questions

Question word	بنسأل عن	Example → Answer
What	شيء	What do bees make? → honey
Who	شخص	Who trains the falcons? → the falconer
Where	مكان	Where do camels live? → in the desert
When	وقت	When do camels race? → in winter
Why	سبب	Why do bees visit flowers? → because they need nectar
How	طريقة	How do you train a dog? → with treats and commands
How long / How many / Which	مدة / عدد / اختيار	How long does training take? → one year

المفتاح في الامتحان: اقرأ **الجملة اللي بعد السؤال** عشان هي الإجابة. لو فيها وقت يبقى When. لو فيها طريقة (First..., Then...) يبقى How. لو فيها أشخاص يبقى Who. لو فيها مكان يبقى Where.

2) Past Simple

Regular (+ed)	Irregular	to be
visit → visited watch → watched train → trained open → opened	get → got make → made go → went win → won say → said lose → lost	I / he / she / it → **was** you / we / they → **were**

علامات الماضي: yesterday, last week / month / year, ago, in 1999, when I was young.
النفي والسؤال: didn't + V1 (He didn't go)، Did + V1 (Did you see it?).

3) Imperatives (الأمر)

بنستخدمه للتعليمات والنصايح. بيبدأ **بالفعل في المصدر** من غير فاعل.

Give the puppy a treat.	**Don't shout** at the falcon.
Always treat your horse kindly.	**Never leave** your dog alone in a car.

4) Must / Mustn't

must = لازم	A beekeeper **must** wear a special suit.
mustn't = ممنوع	Visitors **mustn't** feed the animals.

بعد must / mustn't **الفعل بيبقى في المصدر**: ✓ must wear، ✗ must wears، ✗ must to wear.
لو الجملة اللي بعدها فيها because it's dangerous / it will get scared يبقى غالباً mustn't.

5) Used to / Would (عادة في الماضي)

When my grandfather was young, he **used to** hunt with falcons.
Every summer, he **would** ride his camel to the oasis.
Before phones, people **used to** send messages with pigeons.

✓ used to + V1 (used to ride)، ✗ ~~use to ride~~g، ✗ ~~used to riding~~g.
العلامات: In the past, When ... was young, Long ago, Before ...

6) Phrasal Verbs

look after = يرعى	She looks after the horses.
look for = يدوّر على	The dog looks for lost people.
put on = يلبس	He puts on his suit.
take part (in) = يشارك	Camels take part in races.
give up = يستسلم	Don't give up!
get on / off = يركب / ينزل	Get on the horse slowly.

7) Conjunctions (أدوات الربط)

because = لأن (سبب)	I love my dog **because** he is friendly.
so = عشان كده (نتيجة)	It was hot, **so** we stayed inside.
when = لما (وقت)	Give a treat **when** the dog sits.
but = لكن (عكس)	He is clever, **but** he is lazy.
and = و (إضافة)	We fed the camels **and** took photos.

تدريب على القواعد – Choose the correct answer

1. _____ do bees make honey? In the hive.
   A. Where B. Who C. When
2. _____ trains the falcons? The falconer.
   A. Who B. Where C. What
3. _____ do you train a puppy? With treats.
   A. When B. How C. Who
4. Last year, we _____ a camel farm.
   A. visits B. visit C. visited
5. The race _____ very exciting yesterday.
   A. is B. were C. was
6. My cousins _____ at the zoo last Friday.
   A. are B. was C. were
7. _____ the dog a treat when it sits.
   A. Giving B. Give C. Gives
8. _____ touch the bees! They can sting.
   A. Doesn't B. Don't C. Not
9. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a horse.
   A. must B. mustn't C. musts
10. You _____ feed the lions. It's dangerous.
    A. mustn't B. have C. must
11. When Grandpa was young, he _____ ride camels.
    A. used to B. use to C. using
12. Long ago, people _____ travel by boat to India.
    A. would B. will C. are
13. The trainer _____ after five horses.
    A. puts B. gives C. looks
14. The beekeeper _____ on his white suit.
    A. puts B. takes C. looks
15. Many camels take _____ in the race.
    A. on B. part C. after
16. I love falcons _____ they are fast and beautiful.
    A. so B. but C. because
17. The puppy was tired, _____ it went to sleep.
    A. so B. because C. or
18. Say 'Good dog!' _____ it follows the command.
    A. when B. or C. but
19. The parrot is clever, _____ it is very noisy.
    A. but B. because C. so
20. Don't give _____! Keep training your dog.
    A. after B. on C. up

Answers: 1A 2A 3B 4C 5C 6C 7B 8B 9A 10A 11A 12A 13C 14A 15B 16C 17A 18A 19A 20C

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Part 4: Writing — الجزء الرابع: الكتابة

شكل السؤال (40 درجة – ورقي): سؤال واحد فيه **3 أسئلة مساعدة**، والمطلوب تكتب **قصة شخصية** عن حاجة حصلت لك (personal narrative).

Write about _____. ▪ Prompt 1 ▪ Prompt 2 ▪ Prompt 3 — Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

المواضيع: Leisure and Free g Exploring | Mountain climbing & survival, difficulties explorers face (desert / ocean / mountain)
Time | How did you spend your time? (Entertainment and attractions)

اللغة المطلوبة: وصف تجربة في الماضي (past experiences) – إبداء الرأي (opinion) – المميزات والعيوب (advantages & disadvantages).

خطوات الكتابة

1. اقرأ الـ 3 أسئلة كويس، و**جاوب على كل سؤال في جملتين أو تلاتة**.
2. القصة بتحكي حاجة حصلت، فاكتبها **بالماضي**: went, saw, was, were, visited, enjoyed.
3. ابدأ بجملة بتقول **إمتى وفين ومع مين**: Last summer, I went to ... with my family.
4. رتّب الأحداث بكلمات الترتيب: First, ... Then, ... After that, ... Finally, ...
5. اختم برأيك ومشاعرك: I felt ..., In my opinion, ..., because ...
6. اكتب **80 كلمة على الأقل**، وراجع الحروف الكبيرة والنقط والـ spelling.

كلمات وعبارات مهمة

Past experiences	Opinion & feelings	Advantages / disadvantages
Last weekend / summer, ...	In my opinion, ...	One good thing was ...
When I was in Grade 5, ...	I think ...	The problem was ...
We went / saw / visited ...	I felt excited / tired / proud.	It was fun, but it was also ...
It was amazing / difficult.	My favourite part was ...	The best / worst part was ...

3 مواضيع نموذجية

Write about a day when you visited an exciting place. – Model 1

▪ Where did you go and who did you go with? ▪ What did you see and do there? ▪ Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?

Last winter, I went to Global Village in Dubai with my parents and my little sister. We went there on Friday evening, and it was very crowded. First, we visited the pavilions of different countries. I saw colourful costumes from India and bought a small wooden camel from Egypt. Then, we watched an amazing performance on the main stage with music and dancing. After that, we ate Turkish ice cream for dessert. I really enjoyed the day because I learned about many cultures. The only problem was the long queue at the entrance.

(≈ 100 words)

Write about a difficult adventure or trip. – Model 2

▪ Where did you go and what was difficult? ▪ How did you feel and what did you do? ▪ What did you learn?

Last year, I went hiking on Jebel Jais with my father and my uncle. We started early in the morning, but the route was very steep and rocky. After two hours, the sun was very hot and I was tired. I wanted to give up! My father gave me some water and dates, and we rested in the shade for a while.

Then, we continued slowly. Finally, we reached the top. The view of the mountains was amazing, and I felt very proud. I learned that explorers must be patient and they must never give up.

(≈ 100 words)

Write about how you spent your last weekend. – Model 3

▪ Where did you go and who was with you? ▪ What activities did you do? ▪ What was the best part and why?

Last weekend was very fun. On Saturday morning, I went to Dubai Aquarium with my cousins. We walked through a long glass tunnel and saw sharks, rays and colourful fish swimming over our heads. Then, we watched the penguins in their cold enclosure. In the afternoon, we had lunch at a restaurant and ate chocolate cake for dessert. On Sunday, I stayed at home and did my hobby, which is drawing. I drew a big shark. In my opinion, the best part was the tunnel because I felt like I was under the sea.

(≈ 100 words)

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10 Practice Exams | 10 نماذج امتحانات ورقية

كل نموذج على نفس الهيكل الرسمي: Vocabulary (10) – Grammar (10) – Reading 3A (24) – Reading 3B (16) – Writing (40) = **100 درجة**. الإجابات مع السبب في آخر الملزمة.

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Grade 6 General – English
End-of-Term 1 Practice Exam

Model 1

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **At the festival, children wore animal _____ and danced in the street.**
   A. costumes **B.** craters
2. **A cow is a _____ because it only eats grass and plants.**
   A. herbivore **B.** carnivore
3. **We looked at the Moon through a _____.**
   A. telescope **B.** compass
4. **The _____ to the North Pole took three months.**
   A. dessert **B.** expedition
5. **My favourite _____ is chocolate cake with ice cream.**
   A. habitat **B.** dessert

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

The Falconer

My grandfather is a falconer. When he was young, he **(1)** _____ hunt with his falcon in the desert every winter. He **(2)** _____ his first falcon when he was fifteen. Training a falcon takes a lot of patience. First, the falconer uses a lure, **(3)** _____ the bird learns to fly back to it. You **(4)** _____ shout at a falcon, because it gets scared easily. My grandfather always says, '**(5)** _____ your falcon gently and it will trust you.' Today, he teaches young people in our village. He has three falcons now, and they all know his voice.

6. **A.** used to **B.** using to **C.** use to
7. **A.** got **B.** get **C.** gets
8. **A.** but **B.** because **C.** so
9. **A.** must **B.** mustn't **C.** can
10. **A.** Treat **B.** Treats **C.** Treating

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Ibn Battuta: The Great Traveller

Ibn Battuta was one of the greatest explorers in history. He was born in Tangier, Morocco, in 1304. When he was 21 years old, he left home to make the Hajj journey to Mecca. He planned to return after about two years, but he travelled for almost 30 years!

During his journeys, Ibn Battuta visited more than 40 countries. He travelled through North Africa, the Middle East, India, China and Russia. He went by camel, by horse, by boat and on foot. He covered about 120,000 kilometres – that is three times further than Marco Polo.

His journeys were often dangerous. He survived storms at sea, attacks by robbers and serious illness. However, he also made many friends and worked as a judge in India and the Maldives.

When he finally returned to Morocco, the Sultan asked him to describe his adventures. His stories were written in a famous book called 'The Rihla', which means 'The Journey'.

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11. **Where was Ibn Battuta born?**
A. In Tangier, Morocco **B.** In Mecca **C.** In India

12. **How old was he when he left home?**
A. 15 **B.** 21 **C.** 30

13. **How long did he travel?**
A. About two years **B.** Ten years **C.** Almost 30 years

14. **How many countries did he visit?**
A. About 10 **B.** More than 100 **C.** More than 40

15. **What job did he do in India and the Maldives?**
A. Teacher **B.** Judge **C.** Doctor

16. **What dangers did he face?**
A. Cold snow **B.** Lions and snakes **C.** Storms, robbers and illness

17. **In the text, what does 'survived' mean?**
A. Became famous **B.** Stayed alive after something dangerous **C.** Got lost

18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. Life in Morocco today **B.** The long and amazing journeys of Ibn Battuta **C.** How to make the Hajj

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

A Night at the Observatory

Last Friday, Omar's class went on a trip to the Al Sadeem Observatory in Abu Dhabi. They arrived at seven o'clock, just after sunset. The sky was clear and dark.

The guide, Mr Khalid, showed them a huge telescope. 'Tonight, we will look at Saturn,' he said. Omar waited in line, feeling excited. When it was his turn, he looked through the telescope and gasped. He could see a small yellow planet with beautiful rings around it!

'Saturn's rings are made of ice and rock,' Mr Khalid explained. 'Some pieces are as small as sand, and some are as big as a house.'

Next, they looked at the Moon. Omar saw many round holes on its surface. 'Those are craters,' said Mr Khalid. 'Asteroids hit the Moon millions of years ago and made them.'

On the bus home, Omar couldn't stop talking about space. 'When I grow up,' he told his friend, 'I want to be an astronomer!'

19. **Where did Omar's class go?**
A. To an observatory **B.** To a zoo **C.** To a museum

20. **Which planet did they look at?**
A. Saturn **B.** Mars **C.** Jupiter

21. **What are Saturn's rings made of?**
A. Sand and water **B.** Gas and fire **C.** Ice and rock

22. **What made the craters on the Moon?**
A. Volcanoes **B.** Rain **C.** Asteroids

23. **In the text, what does 'gasped' mean?**
A. Fell asleep **B.** Took a quick breath because of surprise **C.** Laughed loudly

24. **In the text, what is an 'astronomer'?**
A. A bus driver **B.** A scientist who studies stars and planets **C.** A pilot

25. **Which of these is most like Omar's experience?**
A. Swimming in the sea **B.** Seeing the stars on a camping trip in the desert
C. Watching a football match

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26. **What is the text mostly about?**

A. How telescopes are made **B.** A boy who becomes interested in space on a school trip

C. A bus journey

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)

Write about a day when you visited an exciting place.

- Where did you go and who did you go with?
- What did you see and do there?
- Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Grade 6 General – English
End-of-Term 1 Practice Exam

Model 2

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **The animals at the zoo live in large _____.**
   A. asteroids **B.** enclosures
2. **Explorers use a _____ to find north.**
   A. costume **B.** compass
3. **Reading is my favourite _____.**
   A. crater **B.** hobby
4. **The desert is the natural _____ of the camel.**
   A. habitat **B.** dessert
5. **Scientists hope to _____ new planets with the new telescope.**
   A. discover **B.** survive

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Guide Dogs

Guide dogs help blind people to move around safely and live with more independence. A guide dog **(1)** _____ stop at every road and step. It must also walk around obstacles, such as bins and trees. Training starts when the dog is a puppy. Volunteers **(2)** _____ after the puppies for one year. They teach them to be calm in busy places. **(3)** _____ do guide dogs start working? Usually, they start at the age of two. Before computers and phones, blind people **(4)** _____ depend on family members. Today, a guide dog is a great friend, **(5)** _____ it helps its owner every day.

6. **A.** doesn't have **B.** must **C.** mustn't
7. **A.** looking **B.** looks **C.** look
8. **A.** When **B.** Where **C.** Who
9. **A.** use to **B.** used to **C.** uses to
10. **A.** or **B.** but **C.** because

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay

On 29th May 1953, two men became the first people to stand on top of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Their names were Edmund Hillary, a beekeeper from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa from Nepal.

Mount Everest is 8,849 metres high. At the top, the air is very thin, so it is difficult to breathe. The weather is extremely cold, and strong winds can blow at 200 kilometres per hour. Many climbers tried to reach the top before 1953, but they all failed.

The expedition had more than 400 people, including climbers, guides and porters who carried food and equipment. Hillary and Tenzing used special oxygen tanks to help them breathe. They spent only about 15 minutes at the top. Tenzing left some sweets in the snow as a gift, and Hillary took photos.

When they returned, they became famous all over the world. Later, Hillary built schools and hospitals for the Sherpa people in Nepal.

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11. **When did Hillary and Tenzing reach the top of Everest?**
A. 29th May 1953 **B.** 1st May 1953 **C.** 29th June 1935
12. **What was Edmund Hillary's job?**
A. Pilot **B.** Beekeeper **C.** Teacher
13. **How high is Mount Everest?**
A. 10,849 metres **B.** 5,849 metres **C.** 8,849 metres
14. **How many people were in the expedition?**
A. About 40 **B.** More than 400 **C.** Only two
15. **Why is it difficult to breathe at the top?**
A. The air is very thin **B.** It is too hot **C.** There is too much snow
16. **What did Tenzing leave at the top?**
A. A flag **B.** A photo **C.** Some sweets
17. **In the text, what are 'porters'?**
A. People who cook **B.** People who take photos **C.** People who carry things
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. The first climb to the top of Mount Everest **B.** How to keep bees **C.** Life in New Zealand

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

The Shooting Star

Mariam and her family were camping in the desert near Liwa. After dinner, they lay on a big carpet and looked up at the sky. There were thousands of stars.

Suddenly, a bright light flew quickly across the sky and disappeared. 'A shooting star!' shouted Mariam's little brother, Hamad. 'Make a wish!'

Mariam's father smiled. 'Actually, it isn't a star,' he said. 'It's a meteor – a small piece of rock from space. When it enters the Earth's air, it gets very hot and burns. That's the light we see.'

'Does it hit the ground?' asked Hamad, looking worried.

'Most meteors are as small as a grain of sand, so they burn up completely,' explained their father. 'But sometimes bigger pieces land on Earth. We call those meteorites.'

That night, the family counted eleven more meteors. Mariam wrote the time of each one in her notebook. The next day, she read online that it was the Perseid meteor shower, which happens every August.

19. **Where were Mariam and her family camping?**
A. On a beach **B.** In the desert near Liwa **C.** In the mountains
20. **What is a meteor, according to Mariam's father?**
A. A small piece of rock from space **B.** A star **C.** A planet
21. **How big are most meteors?**
A. As big as a car **B.** As small as a grain of sand **C.** As big as a house
22. **How many more meteors did the family count?**
A. Seven **B.** Twenty **C.** Eleven
23. **In the text, what does 'disappeared' mean?**
A. Made a noise **B.** Became bigger **C.** Could not be seen any more
24. **In the text, what does 'worried' mean?**
A. A little afraid **B.** Very happy **C.** Sleepy
25. **Which of these is like the family's night in the story?**
A. Going to school **B.** Watching the night sky on a camping trip **C.** Visiting a shopping mall
26. **What is the story mostly about?**
A. A boy who gets lost in the desert **B.** A family who watches meteors and learns about them
C. How to cook in the desert

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a difficult adventure or trip.

- Where did you go and what was difficult about it?
- How did you feel and what did you do?
- What did you learn from this experience?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Grade 6 General – English
End-of-Term 1 Practice Exam

Model 3

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **Lions are _____; they hunt and eat other animals.**
   A. carnivores **B.** herbivores
2. **Burj Khalifa is a famous tourist _____ in Dubai.**
   A. expedition **B.** attraction
3. **An _____ hit the Earth 66 million years ago.**
   A. asteroid **B.** enclosure
4. **The explorers chose the shortest _____ across the mountains.**
   A. route **B.** dessert
5. **The _____ to the museum is free on Fridays.**
   A. entrance **B.** telescope

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

The Beekeeper

Mr Ali is a beekeeper in Hatta. Every morning, he **(1)** _____ his white suit and checks his beehives. Bees collect nectar from flowers and make honey. They also pollinate the flowers, **(2)** _____ helps plants grow fruit. 'You **(3)** _____ move quickly near the hives,' Mr Ali says. 'Move slowly and calmly.' Last year, his bees **(4)** _____ more than 200 kilograms of honey. **(5)** _____ does he sell his honey? He sells it at the Hatta Honey Festival every winter. Honey from Hatta is famous because the bees visit sidr and samr trees in the mountains.

6. **A.** puts on **B.** puts up **C.** puts off
7. **A.** when **B.** which **C.** who
8. **A.** must **B.** mustn't **C.** should
9. **A.** made **B.** makes **C.** make
10. **A.** Where **B.** What **C.** Who

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Exploring Then and Now

Exploring has changed a lot over the last 500 years. In the past, explorers like Christopher Columbus sailed across oceans in small wooden ships. They didn't have maps of the places they were going to, so they used the stars, the Sun and a simple compass to find their way. Journeys often took many months, and sailors sometimes ran out of food and water.

Today, explorers have much better equipment. They use GPS to know exactly where they are, and satellite phones to talk to people anywhere in the world. Their clothes are light but very warm, and they can carry special dried food.

However, exploring is still difficult and dangerous. Modern explorers face extreme weather, high mountains, deep oceans and hot deserts. They also need to be very fit and brave.

There are still places on Earth that nobody has explored, especially at the bottom of the ocean. Scientists say we know more about the surface of the Moon than about the deep sea!

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11. **How did Columbus travel across the ocean?**
    A. In a big metal ship **B.** By plane **C.** In small wooden ships
12. **What did old explorers use to find their way?**
    A. GPS **B.** Satellite phones **C.** The stars, the Sun and a compass
13. **What did sailors sometimes run out of?**
    A. Clothes **B.** Maps **C.** Food and water
14. **What do modern explorers use to talk to people?**
    A. Letters **B.** Satellite phones **C.** Birds
15. **What are modern explorers' clothes like?**
    A. Made of wood **B.** Light but very warm **C.** Heavy and cold
16. **Which places have not been explored?**
    A. The Moon's surface **B.** The bottom of the ocean **C.** Big cities
17. **In the text, what does 'equipment' mean?**
    A. Friends **B.** Tools and things you need for an activity **C.** Food
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
    A. The life of Columbus **B.** How to use a compass

    C. How exploring has changed from the past to today

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Sara's Space Project

Sara had to make a model of the solar system for her science project. She asked her grandfather to help her.

First, they bought eight balls of different sizes and some paint. Sara painted the biggest ball orange and brown. 'This is Jupiter,' she said. 'It's the largest planet. More than 1,300 Earths could fit inside it!'

Next, she painted a small red ball. 'Mars is called the Red Planet because of its red dust,' her grandfather said. Then Sara made Saturn and gave it rings made of cardboard.

When they finished, Sara hung the planets in order from the Sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Her grandfather put a bright yellow lamp in the middle to be the Sun.

The next day, Sara took the model to school. Her teacher, Ms Huda, was very impressed. 'You worked hard on this,' she said. 'It's excellent!' Sara won first prize in the science fair, and she gave half of the prize to her grandfather.

19. **Who helped Sara with her project?**
    A. Her mother **B.** Her teacher **C.** Her grandfather
20. **Which planet is the largest?**
    A. Earth **B.** Jupiter **C.** Saturn
21. **Why is Mars called the Red Planet?**
    A. Because it is hot **B.** Because it is near the Sun **C.** Because of its red dust
22. **What did they use for the Sun?**
    A. A yellow ball **B.** A bright yellow lamp **C.** A candle
23. **In the text, what does 'impressed' mean?**
    A. Was bored **B.** Thought it was very good **C.** Was angry
24. **In the text, what does 'in order' mean?**
    A. Very quickly **B.** In a box **C.** In the correct position, one after another
25. **What can we learn from Sara's story?**
    A. Hard work and teamwork lead to success **B.** Science is boring **C.** Grandparents don't like science
26. **What is the story mostly about?**
    A. Life on Jupiter **B.** How to paint balls **C.** A girl who makes a solar system model and wins a prize

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about how you spent your last weekend or holiday.

- Where did you go and who was with you?
- What activities did you do?
- What was the best part and why?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Model 4

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **The _____ at the theatre was amazing; the actors were excellent.**
   A. route **B.** performance
2. **Camels can _____ for many days without water.**
   A. survive **B.** discover
3. **There is a big _____ on the Moon's surface.**
   A. crater **B.** costume
4. **The famous _____ Marco Polo travelled to China.**
   A. herbivore **B.** explorer
5. **The parade was full of _____ flags and balloons.**
   A. scientific **B.** colourful

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Service Animals

Service animals are trained to support people with special needs. **(1)** _____ can be a service animal? Most service animals are dogs, but some are horses and even monkeys. They learn to open doors, pick up things and press buttons. A service dog **(2)** _____ get distracted by other animals or food. When it **(3)** _____ its training, it goes to live with its new owner. In the past, many people with disabilities **(4)** _____ stay at home a lot. Now, they can go out more easily **(5)** _____ they have their service animals with them.

6. **A.** Where **B.** Which animals **C.** When
7. **A.** has **B.** mustn't **C.** must
8. **A.** finishes **B.** finish **C.** finishing
9. **A.** use to **B.** used to **C.** uses to
10. **A.** so **B.** because **C.** but

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Crossing the Empty Quarter

The Rub' al Khali, or Empty Quarter, is the largest sand desert in the world. It covers parts of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Yemen. Its sand dunes can be 250 metres high – taller than many buildings.

In 1946, the British explorer Wilfred Thesiger crossed the Empty Quarter with a group of Bedouin guides. The journey was very hard. During the day, temperatures reached 50°C, and at night it was very cold. They travelled on camels and often had very little water. Sometimes they only ate a small amount of bread and dates each day.

Thesiger said that the Bedouin were the bravest and most generous people he ever met. They knew how to find water in the desert and how to read the stars at night. Without them, he could not survive.

He later wrote a famous book called 'Arabian Sands'. Today, visitors can drive across parts of the desert in jeeps, but crossing it on a camel is still a great adventure.

11. **What is the Empty Quarter?**
A. The largest sand desert in the world **B.** A city in Oman **C.** A mountain
12. **How high can the sand dunes be?**
A. 25 metres **B.** 2,500 metres **C.** 250 metres
13. **When did Thesiger cross the desert?**
A. In 1846 **B.** In 1964 **C.** In 1946
14. **How hot was it during the day?**
A. 30°C **B.** 15°C **C.** 50°C
15. **What did they sometimes eat each day?**
A. Lots of meat **B.** Fish and rice **C.** A small amount of bread and dates
16. **What did the Bedouin know how to do?**
A. Drive jeeps **B.** Build houses **C.** Find water and read the stars
17. **In the text, what does 'generous' mean?**
A. Happy to share and give **B.** Very tall **C.** Very angry
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. An explorer's difficult journey across the Empty Quarter **B.** How to ride a camel
C. Modern cities in the desert

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

The Eclipse

One morning, Khalid's teacher made an exciting announcement. 'Tomorrow, there will be a solar eclipse,' Mr Saeed said. 'The Moon will move between the Earth and the Sun and block some of its light.'

The next day, the whole class went outside to the playground. Mr Saeed gave every student special eclipse glasses. 'You must never look at the Sun without these glasses,' he warned. 'The Sun can damage your eyes.'

At 9:30, Khalid put on his glasses and looked up. Slowly, a dark circle began to cover the Sun. The sky became a little darker, and the air felt cooler. Some birds stopped singing. At the biggest point, the Sun looked like a thin, bright ring of fire.

'This is called an annular eclipse,' Mr Saeed explained. 'The Moon is too far from the Earth to cover the Sun completely.'

After about three minutes, the ring disappeared and the Sun slowly returned. Khalid drew a picture of the eclipse in his science notebook. He wanted to remember it forever.

19. **Who told the class about the eclipse?**
A. The principal **B.** Mr Saeed **C.** Khalid's father
20. **What did Mr Saeed give every student?**
A. A telescope **B.** Special eclipse glasses **C.** A camera
21. **What time did Khalid look up?**
A. At 8:00 **B.** At 9:30 **C.** At 10:30
22. **What did the Sun look like at the biggest point?**
A. A thin, bright ring of fire **B.** A full circle **C.** A star
23. **In the text, what does 'block' mean?**
A. Make brighter **B.** Move quickly **C.** Stop something from passing
24. **In the text, what does 'warned' mean?**
A. Asked a question **B.** Told about a danger **C.** Laughed
25. **Which rule from the story should you follow during an eclipse?**
A. Close all windows **B.** Never look at the Sun without special glasses
C. Look at the Sun for a long time

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26. **What is the story mostly about?**

A. A class that watches a solar eclipse safely **B.** Birds that stop singing **C.** A boy who loses his glasses

Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a time you visited a theme park, zoo or museum.

- When did you go and who did you go with?
- What did you see or do there?
- What did you like best and why?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Model 5

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **Giraffes are _____; they eat leaves from tall trees.**
   A. carnivores **B.** herbivores
2. **Our _____ to the island took four hours by boat.**
   A. entrance **B.** journey
3. **I love _____ lessons because we do experiments.**
   A. science **B.** dessert
4. **The polar bear's _____ is the cold Arctic.**
   A. habitat **B.** hobby
5. **Children waited at the _____ to buy tickets for the show.**
   A. entrance **B.** asteroid

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Training a Camel for Racing

Camel racing is a popular sport in the UAE. Trainers start working with young camels **(1)** _____ they are about two years old. Every morning, the camels run on a track for an hour. The trainers **(2)** _____ give them healthy food, such as dates, milk and hay. **(3)** _____ do camels race? They race in winter, when the weather is cool. In the past, young boys **(4)** _____ ride the camels. Now, small robots ride them instead. Trainers control the robots with a remote. '**(5)** _____ your camel enough rest,' says one trainer, 'or it will get tired.'

6. **A.** when **B.** but **C.** or
7. **A.** must **B.** don't **C.** mustn't
8. **A.** Who **B.** When **C.** What
9. **A.** using **B.** use to **C.** used to
10. **A.** Give **B.** Giving **C.** Gives

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Jacques Cousteau: Explorer of the Sea

Jacques Cousteau was a famous French explorer who loved the ocean. He was born in 1910. As a young man, he wanted to be a pilot, but after a car accident, he started swimming in the sea to make his arms stronger. He soon fell in love with the underwater world.

In 1943, Cousteau and an engineer invented the Aqua-Lung. This was the first modern diving equipment. It allowed divers to breathe underwater for a long time and to swim freely like fish.

Cousteau then bought an old ship called the Calypso. He and his team travelled around the world on it for more than 40 years. They made films and TV programmes about sharks, whales, coral reefs and many other sea creatures. Millions of people watched them.

Cousteau also wanted to protect the ocean. He spoke about pollution and asked people to take care of sea animals. He died in 1997, but his films still teach people about the wonders of the sea.

11. **Where was Jacques Cousteau from?**
A. France **B.** Spain **C.** Italy
12. **What did he want to be as a young man?**
A. A pilot **B.** A doctor **C.** A teacher
13. **Why did he start swimming in the sea?**
A. To catch fish **B.** To win a race **C.** To make his arms stronger
14. **When was the Aqua-Lung invented?**
A. In 1997 **B.** In 1943 **C.** In 1910
15. **What was the name of his ship?**
A. The Calypso **B.** The Titanic **C.** The Ocean
16. **What did he make about sea creatures?**
A. Films and TV programmes **B.** Paintings **C.** Toys
17. **In the text, what does 'invented' mean?**
A. Broke **B.** Made something new for the first time **C.** Bought
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. How to become a pilot **B.** The life and work of a famous ocean explorer **C.** How to drive a ship

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

The Asteroid Hunter

Noura loved looking at the night sky. Every evening, she sat on the roof of her house in Sharjah with her small telescope.

One evening, her cousin Ahmed visited. He was studying space science at university. 'Did you know that scientists look for asteroids every night?' he said. 'Asteroids are big rocks that travel around the Sun. Most of them are between Mars and Jupiter, in a place called the asteroid belt.'

'Can an asteroid hit the Earth?' Noura asked.

'It's possible, but big ones are very rare,' Ahmed answered. 'That's why scientists watch them carefully. The UAE is even planning a mission to visit seven asteroids!'

Noura's eyes opened wide. 'I want to be an asteroid hunter!' she said.

Ahmed laughed. 'Then you need to study maths and science very hard.'

From that day, Noura started a space notebook. She wrote facts about planets and asteroids, and she drew pictures of what she saw through her telescope. Her science marks improved quickly.

19. **Where did Noura use her telescope?**
A. On the roof of her house **B.** At school **C.** In a park
20. **What was Ahmed studying?**
A. Medicine **B.** History **C.** Space science
21. **Where are most asteroids?**
A. Near the Moon **B.** Between Mars and Jupiter **C.** Inside the Sun
22. **How many asteroids is the UAE planning to visit?**
A. Seven **B.** Ten **C.** Two
23. **In the text, what does 'rare' mean?**
A. Very dangerous **B.** Very big **C.** Not happening often
24. **In the text, what does 'Noura's eyes opened wide' show?**
A. She was angry **B.** She was surprised and excited **C.** She was tired
25. **What advice from the story can help students who love space?**
A. Only watch TV **B.** Study maths and science hard **C.** Stop going to school
26. **What is the story mostly about?**
A. How to build a house **B.** A girl who learns about asteroids and wants to study space
C. A cousin who visits from university

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a time you went on a journey to a new place.

- Where did you go and how did you travel?
- What did you see and do on your journey?
- Would you like to go again? Why or why not?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Model 6

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **The circus clowns wore funny _____ with big red noses.**
   A. habitats **B.** costumes
2. **Tigers are _____; they eat deer and other animals.**
   A. carnivores **B.** herbivores
3. **Without a _____, the sailors didn't know which way was north.**
   A. compass **B.** crater
4. **The _____ was long, but we arrived safely in Oman.**
   A. dessert **B.** journey
5. **Ferrari World is a popular _____ in Abu Dhabi.**
   A. asteroid **B.** attraction

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Training a Horse

Horses are clever animals, but they need good training. A trainer **(1)** _____ start when the horse is young. First, the horse learns to wear a saddle. Then it learns simple commands like 'walk' and 'stop'. You **(2)** _____ hit a horse, because it will become afraid of people. **(3)** _____ does training take? It usually takes about one year. When my uncle was young, he **(4)** _____ ride his horse to school every day. He says, 'Always **(5)** _____ your horse with kindness, and it will be your best friend.' Horses also need clean water, good food and a lot of exercise every day.

6. **A.** mustn't **B.** should **C.** shouldn't
7. **A.** can **B.** mustn't **C.** must
8. **A.** How long **B.** How many **C.** Who
9. **A.** will **B.** is **C.** would
10. **A.** treated **B.** treat **C.** treats

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Amelia Earhart: Flying Around the World

Amelia Earhart was an American pilot and explorer. She was born in 1897. When she was a child, girls usually didn't do adventurous things, but Amelia loved climbing trees and riding her bicycle fast.

She saw her first plane at a fair when she was 10 years old, but she wasn't interested. Later, in 1920, she flew in a plane for ten minutes and immediately decided to become a pilot. She worked hard to pay for flying lessons.

In 1932, Amelia became the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. The flight took almost 15 hours. She had problems with ice on the wings and strong winds, but she landed safely in a field in Northern Ireland.

In 1937, she tried to fly around the world. She and her navigator travelled about 35,000 kilometres, but then their plane disappeared over the Pacific Ocean. Nobody knows what happened to them. Today, Amelia is still a hero for many girls who dream of flying.

11. **When was Amelia Earhart born?**
A. In 1932 **B.** In 1920 **C.** In 1897
12. **Where did she see her first plane?**
A. At school **B.** At a fair **C.** At an airport
13. **How long was her first flight in 1920?**
A. Ten minutes **B.** One hour **C.** Ten hours
14. **What did she do in 1932?**
A. Flew alone across the Atlantic **B.** Built a plane **C.** Flew around the world
15. **Where did she land in 1932?**
A. At an airport in London **B.** In a field in Northern Ireland **C.** In the sea
16. **What happened in 1937?**
A. She won a prize **B.** Her plane disappeared over the Pacific **C.** She stopped flying
17. **In the text, what does 'adventurous' mean?**
A. Boring **B.** Easy **C.** Exciting and a little dangerous
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. A brave woman who became a famous pilot **B.** A fair in America **C.** How planes are made

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Life on the Space Station

Yousef couldn't believe it. His school had won a competition, and the prize was a video call with an astronaut on the International Space Station!

On the day of the call, the whole school sat in the hall. The astronaut appeared on the big screen. She was floating in the air, and her hair was standing up. Everyone laughed.

'Hello, students!' she said. 'Up here, there is no gravity, so everything floats. We sleep in sleeping bags tied to the wall.'

Yousef put up his hand. 'How do you eat?' he asked.

The astronaut smiled and opened a small packet of food. A strawberry flew out and floated in front of her face. She caught it with her mouth! 'We have to be careful,' she said. 'Crumbs can get into the machines.'

She also showed them the view from the window. The Earth looked blue and white and beautiful.

After the call, Yousef said to his friend, 'I'm going to work hard. One day, I'll go to space too!'

19. **Why did Yousef's school get a video call with an astronaut?**
A. It paid for it **B.** The teacher asked **C.** It won a competition
20. **Where did the students sit?**
A. In the classroom **B.** Outside **C.** In the hall
21. **Where do astronauts sleep?**
A. On the floor **B.** In sleeping bags tied to the wall **C.** In normal beds
22. **What flew out of the packet?**
A. A biscuit **B.** A strawberry **C.** A sweet
23. **In the text, what does 'floating' mean?**
A. Moving gently in the air without falling **B.** Running fast **C.** Sitting still
24. **In the text, what are 'crumbs'?**
A. Water drops **B.** Very small pieces of food **C.** Big plates
25. **Which UAE astronaut could your class also ask questions to?**
A. A singer **B.** A football player **C.** Sultan AlNeyadi
26. **What is the story mostly about?**
A. A strawberry farm **B.** How to win a competition
C. Students who learn about life in space from an astronaut

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a special day out with your family.

- Where did you go and when?
- What did you do there?
- How did you feel at the end of the day and why?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

Grade 6 General – English
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Model 7

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **The dancers' _____ was beautiful; everyone clapped.**
   A. compass **B.** performance
2. **The zebra's _____ is the grasslands of Africa.**
   A. habitat **B.** costume
3. **Rocks from space that hit the Moon made huge _____.**
   A. craters **B.** enclosures
4. **Explorers must be strong to _____ in the cold Arctic.**
   A. survive **B.** discover
5. **Swimming is a great _____ for staying healthy.**
   A. route **B.** hobby

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Dolphins at the Aquarium

Dolphins are very intelligent animals. At the aquarium, trainers teach them to jump, wave and swim through hoops. **(1)** _____ do trainers reward the dolphins? They give them fish after every good trick. Trainers **(2)** _____ use a whistle to tell the dolphin that it did a good job. Visitors **(3)** _____ put their hands in the water, because it's not safe. Last week, our class **(4)** _____ the dolphin show. The dolphins were amazing, **(5)** _____ the noise of the crowd was very loud. After the show, we visited the gift shop and bought a small toy dolphin.

6. **A.** How **B.** Where **C.** Who
7. **A.** doesn't **B.** must **C.** mustn't
8. **A.** must **B.** mustn't **C.** can
9. **A.** watched **B.** watches **C.** watch
10. **A.** so **B.** because **C.** but

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Life at the South Pole

Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest continent on Earth. In winter, the temperature can fall to minus 80°C. Nobody lived there until about 100 years ago.

In 1911, two teams of explorers raced to be the first to reach the South Pole. The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and his team used dogs to pull their sledges. They reached the Pole on 14th December 1911. The British team, led by Robert Scott, arrived one month later. They were very disappointed to see the Norwegian flag already there.

Today, about 4,000 scientists live in Antarctica in summer, but only around 1,000 stay in winter. They live in research stations and study the weather, ice and animals such as penguins and seals. During winter, it is dark for 24 hours a day for several months.

Life there is not easy. Scientists must wear many layers of clothes, and they cannot go outside in bad storms. However, many say it is the most beautiful place they have ever seen.

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11. **How cold can Antarctica be in winter?**
A. Minus 80°C **B.** Minus 18°C **C.** Minus 8°C
12. **Where was Roald Amundsen from?**
A. America **B.** Britain **C.** Norway
13. **What pulled Amundsen's sledges?**
A. Machines **B.** Horses **C.** Dogs
14. **When did Amundsen reach the South Pole?**
A. 14th January 1912 **B.** 14th December 1911 **C.** 14th December 1921
15. **How many scientists stay in Antarctica in winter?**
A. Around 100 **B.** Around 1,000 **C.** Around 4,000
16. **What do the scientists study?**
A. Desert plants **B.** The weather, ice and animals **C.** Volcanoes
17. **In the text, what does 'disappointed' mean?**
A. Very happy **B.** Sad because something didn't happen as hoped **C.** Very cold
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. Norway **B.** Penguins and seals **C.** Exploring and living in Antarctica

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

The Planetarium

It was raining in Dubai, which didn't happen very often. Laila and her brother, Saif, were bored at home.

'Let's go to the planetarium!' said their mother.

When they arrived, they sat in big chairs that leaned back. The room had a round ceiling like a dome. The lights went off, and suddenly, the ceiling was full of stars and planets.

A voice explained that Venus is the hottest planet, even though Mercury is closer to the Sun. 'Venus has thick clouds that trap the heat,' said the voice. 'It's hot enough to melt metal!'

Then the show took them on a journey past Neptune, the windiest planet, where winds can blow at 2,000 kilometres per hour.

Saif held Laila's arm when a giant comet seemed to fly straight at them. 'It's not real,' Laila whispered, but she was a little scared too.

When the lights came on, they both wanted to watch the show again. 'Rainy days are not so boring after all,' Saif said with a smile.

19. **What was the weather like in Dubai?**
A. Rainy **B.** Windy **C.** Sunny
20. **What was the shape of the ceiling?**
A. Flat **B.** Round like a dome **C.** Square
21. **Which is the hottest planet?**
A. Venus **B.** Mercury **C.** Mars
22. **Which is the windiest planet?**
A. Jupiter **B.** Neptune **C.** Earth
23. **In the text, what does 'trap' mean?**
A. Let something go **B.** Make colder **C.** Keep something inside so it can't escape
24. **In the text, what does 'whispered' mean?**
A. Spoke very quietly **B.** Shouted **C.** Sang
25. **Which place in the UAE is like the one in the story?**
A. A shopping centre **B.** A beach **C.** A science centre with a planetarium
26. **What is the story mostly about?**
A. A family that goes shopping **B.** Two children who enjoy a planetarium show on a rainy day
C. How rain is made

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a show or performance you watched.

- What did you watch, where and when?
- What happened in the show?
- What was your favourite part and why?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Model 8

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **We ate a delicious _____ of ice cream and fruit.**
   A. desert **B.** dessert
2. **The monkeys play in their big _____ at the zoo.**
   A. telescope **B.** enclosure
3. **Scientists use a giant _____ to study faraway stars.**
   A. costume **B.** telescope
4. **The _____ climbed the mountain and planted a flag at the top.**
   A. explorers **B.** herbivores
5. **Children can _____ amazing facts at the science museum.**
   A. survive **B.** discover

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Pigeons that Carried Messages

Long ago, before phones and emails, people **(1)** _____ send messages with pigeons. Pigeons can find their way home from very far away. **(2)** _____ did people train them? They took the young birds a short distance from home and let them fly back. Then they **(3)** _____ the distance slowly. During wars, pigeons carried important letters and saved many lives. A pigeon **(4)** _____ stop to rest on a long flight, so it needs to be strong. Today, people still race pigeons as a hobby, **(5)** _____ they don't use them to send messages any more.

6. **A.** use to **B.** uses to **C.** used to
7. **A.** When **B.** Who **C.** How
8. **A.** increases **B.** increase **C.** increased
9. **A.** must **B.** can **C.** can't
10. **A.** but **B.** so **C.** because

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

A Modern Explorer: Bear Grylls

Bear Grylls is a British adventurer and TV presenter. He is famous for showing people how to survive in dangerous places, such as deserts, jungles and frozen mountains.

When he was young, Bear joined the army. In 1996, he had a terrible parachute accident and broke his back. Doctors were not sure he would walk again. But just 18 months later, at the age of 23, he climbed Mount Everest! He was one of the youngest people to do it at that time.

In his TV programmes, Bear shows how to find water, build a shelter and make a fire without matches. He sometimes eats insects and worms because they give the body energy. He always explains that people should stay calm and never give up.

Bear has also crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a small boat and flown over the Himalayas in a paramotor. Today, he is the Chief Scout, and he encourages young people to spend more time outdoors and to be brave.

11. **Where is Bear Grylls from?**
    A. America **B.** Britain **C.** Australia
12. **What happened to him in 1996?**
    A. He crossed the Atlantic **B.** He climbed Everest **C.** He had a parachute accident
13. **How old was he when he climbed Everest?**
    A. 18 **B.** 30 **C.** 23
14. **Why does he sometimes eat insects?**
    A. He has no money **B.** They give the body energy **C.** They taste nice
15. **What does Bear show in his TV programmes?**
    A. How to drive a car **B.** How to cook cakes **C.** How to find water and build a shelter
16. **What is Bear's job today?**
    A. Chief Scout **B.** Doctor **C.** Pilot
17. **In the text, what is a 'shelter'?**
    A. A type of food **B.** A big boat **C.** A place that protects you from bad weather
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
    A. How to join the army **B.** A brave adventurer who teaches people how to survive

    C. How to fly a paramotor

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

The Lost Comet

Ali and his grandfather were sitting outside their house in Ras Al Khaimah. It was a clear night.

'When I was your age,' Grandfather said, 'I saw a comet with a long, bright tail. It was 1986, and everyone in the village came out to look at it.'

'What's a comet?' Ali asked.

'It's a ball of ice, dust and rock,' Grandfather explained. 'When it comes near the Sun, the ice melts and makes a beautiful tail. That one was called Halley's Comet. It comes back every 76 years.'

Ali counted on his fingers. 'So it will come back in 2061! I'll be old then.'

Grandfather laughed. 'Yes, but you will see it, inshallah. And you can tell your grandchildren about it.'

The next day, Ali searched the internet for pictures of Halley's Comet. He printed one and stuck it on his bedroom wall. Under it, he wrote: 'See you in 2061!'

19. **Where were Ali and his grandfather sitting?**
    A. In a car **B.** On a beach **C.** Outside their house
20. **When did Grandfather see the comet?**
    A. In 2061 **B.** In 1976 **C.** In 1986
21. **What is a comet made of?**
    A. Metal **B.** Fire and gas **C.** Ice, dust and rock
22. **How often does Halley's Comet come back?**
    A. Every 10 years **B.** Every 76 years **C.** Every year
23. **In the text, what does 'melts' mean?**
    A. Changes from solid to liquid **B.** Freezes **C.** Becomes bigger
24. **In the text, what does 'stuck' mean?**
    A. Fixed to something **B.** Threw away **C.** Painted
25. **Which other story is similar to this one?**
    A. A story about a family watching meteors in the desert **B.** A story about a football match

    C. A story about cooking

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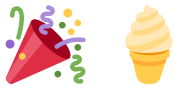
26. **What is the story mostly about?**

A. A boy who learns about a comet from his grandfather **B.** How to use the internet

C. A village in the mountains

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about an exciting day at a festival or celebration.

- Which festival or celebration was it and where was it?
- What did you see, eat or do?
- What did you enjoy most and why?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Model 9

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **Elephants are _____; they eat grass, fruit and leaves.**
   A. carnivores **B.** herbivores
2. **The show had many _____ lights and balloons.**
   A. scientific **B.** colourful
3. **An _____ is a large rock that travels around the Sun.**
   A. asteroid **B.** enclosure
4. **The _____ to the top of the mountain was steep and rocky.**
   A. route **B.** dessert
5. **Please show your ticket at the _____.**
   A. entrance **B.** crater

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Training a Parrot to Talk

Parrots are very clever birds. Some of them can learn more than 100 words. **(1)** _____ can you teach a parrot to talk? First, choose a quiet room. Then, **(2)** _____ the same word again and again. You **(3)** _____ give up, because it can take weeks. My parrot, Coco, **(4)** _____ her first word when she was one year old. It was 'Hello!' Now, she says it every morning **(5)** _____ she sees me. Coco also copies the sound of our phone, which makes my family laugh. Parrots also need toys and fresh fruit to stay happy.

6. **A.** Who **B.** How **C.** Why
7. **A.** repeated **B.** repeat **C.** repeats
8. **A.** mustn't **B.** must **C.** have
9. **A.** saying **B.** said **C.** says
10. **A.** when **B.** or **C.** but

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Diving to the Deepest Ocean

The deepest place in the ocean is the Challenger Deep in the Pacific Ocean. It is almost 11,000 metres deep – deeper than Mount Everest is high.

For many years, nobody could go there. The water is completely dark, very cold and the pressure is enormous. In 1960, two explorers, Jacques Piccard and Don Walsh, went down in a special vessel called the Trieste. The journey down took almost five hours, but they stayed at the bottom for only 20 minutes. They couldn't take photos because the water was too cloudy.

In 2019, an American explorer called Victor Vescovo dived there in a modern submarine. He discovered new sea creatures, but he also found something sad: a plastic bag! This shows that pollution can reach even the deepest parts of the ocean.

Today, scientists use robots to explore the deep sea. They are cheaper and safer than sending people. Scientists believe there are thousands of animals living in the deep ocean that we haven't discovered yet.

11. **Where is the Challenger Deep?**
    A. In the Pacific Ocean **B.** In the Arabian Gulf **C.** In the Atlantic Ocean
12. **How deep is it?**
    A. About 1,100 metres **B.** Almost 11,000 metres **C.** About 5,000 metres
13. **When did Piccard and Walsh go down?**
    A. In 1960 **B.** In 2019 **C.** In 1990
14. **How long did they stay at the bottom?**
    A. Two days **B.** 20 minutes **C.** Five hours
15. **Why couldn't they take photos?**
    A. The water was too cloudy **B.** It was too hot **C.** They had no camera
16. **What did Victor Vescovo find?**
    A. A shipwreck **B.** Gold **C.** New sea creatures and a plastic bag
17. **In the text, what is a 'vessel'?**
    A. A kind of boat or ship **B.** A camera **C.** A fish
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
    A. Exploring the deepest place in the ocean **B.** How to make submarines **C.** Climbing Mount Everest

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Moon Night

It was the night of the full moon. Hessa's science teacher had given the class a homework task: 'Draw the Moon and write three facts about it.'

Hessa went out to the garden with her notebook and her father's binoculars. The Moon was big, round and bright. Through the binoculars, she could see dark grey areas and many small circles.

Her father came outside with two cups of hot tea. 'The dark areas are called seas,' he said, 'but there's no water in them. They're made of old lava.'

'And the circles?' asked Hessa.

'Those are craters. Rocks from space crashed into the Moon a long time ago. There's no wind or rain on the Moon, so the craters stay the same for millions of years.'

Hessa wrote quickly. Then she drew the Moon carefully, with all its craters and seas. The next day, her teacher put her drawing on the classroom wall. Hessa felt very proud. That night, she looked at the Moon again and smiled.

19. **What was Hessa's homework?**
    A. Draw the Moon and write three facts **B.** Read a book about stars **C.** Make a model planet
20. **What did Hessa use to look at the Moon?**
    A. A telescope **B.** Her father's binoculars **C.** A camera
21. **What are the Moon's 'seas' made of?**
    A. Old lava **B.** Water **C.** Sand
22. **Why do craters on the Moon stay the same for millions of years?**
    A. They are very small **B.** The Moon is cold **C.** There is no wind or rain
23. **In the text, what does 'crashed' mean?**
    A. Flew away slowly **B.** Hit something hard **C.** Stopped
24. **In the text, what does 'proud' mean?**
    A. Happy about something you did well **B.** Tired **C.** Angry
25. **Which other story also explains how craters are made?**
    A. A story about a dessert **B.** The story about the observatory trip **C.** A story about a horse
26. **What is the story mostly about?**
    A. A girl who studies the Moon for her homework **B.** A father who makes tea **C.** A trip to the beach

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a time you tried something new and difficult.

- What did you try and where were you?
- What was difficult and how did you solve the problem?
- How did you feel afterwards?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

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Model 10

Name: _____
Class: _____

Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading 3A	Reading 3B	Writing	Total
/10	/10	/24	/16	/40	/100

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 marks – 2 each)

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

1. **A _____ is an animal that eats only plants.**
   A. herbivore **B.** carnivore
2. **My brother wore a pirate _____ to the party.**
   A. crater **B.** costume
3. **Astronomers study planets and stars. It's an exciting _____.**
   A. dessert **B.** science
4. **The _____ of the explorers took them across three deserts.**
   A. enclosure **B.** expedition
5. **The lions walked around their _____ at the safari park.**
   A. entrance **B.** enclosure

Part 2: Grammar (10 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Sheepdogs on the Farm

Sheepdogs help farmers to move sheep from one field to another. They are very fast and clever. **(1)** _____ does a sheepdog learn its job? The farmer gives it simple commands, like 'left', 'right' and 'stop'. The dog **(2)** _____ listen carefully to every command. When my grandfather was young, he **(3)** _____ work with two sheepdogs on his farm. He always said, 'A good dog **(4)** _____ after the sheep like a mother.' Sheepdogs are happy **(5)** _____ they love to run and work. They also need a lot of food and rest after a long day in the fields.

6. **A.** Where **B.** Who **C.** How
7. **A.** mustn't **B.** must **C.** doesn't
8. **A.** use to **B.** used to **C.** uses to
9. **A.** looks **B.** looks up **C.** looks for
10. **A.** because **B.** or **C.** but

Part 3A: Reading (24 marks – 3 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Climbing Jebel Jais

Jebel Jais in Ras Al Khaimah is the highest mountain in the UAE. It is about 1,934 metres high. In winter, the temperature at the top can fall to 0°C, and sometimes there is even a little snow!

Many people visit Jebel Jais to explore. Some drive up the long, winding road to the viewing areas. Others prefer to hike on special mountain paths. The hiking routes are marked with colourful signs, so climbers don't get lost.

Climbing the mountain is not easy. The paths are rocky and steep, and the sun can be very strong. Climbers must carry plenty of water, wear good shoes and use sun cream. Guides advise people to start early in the morning, before it gets too hot.

At the top, there are amazing views of the mountains and valleys. Brave visitors can also try the Jais Flight, the longest zipline in the world. It is almost three kilometres long, and riders can fly at 150 kilometres per hour!

11. **Where is Jebel Jais?**
A. In Ras Al Khaimah **B.** In Abu Dhabi **C.** In Fujairah
12. **How high is Jebel Jais?**
A. About 934 metres **B.** About 3,000 metres **C.** About 1,934 metres
13. **How cold can it be at the top in winter?**
A. 20°C **B.** 10°C **C.** 0°C
14. **How do climbers not get lost?**
A. They follow birds **B.** The routes have colourful signs **C.** They use a compass
15. **What must climbers carry?**
A. Plenty of water **B.** Heavy bags **C.** A tent
16. **When should people start climbing?**
A. Early in the morning **B.** At night **C.** At midday
17. **In the text, what does 'steep' mean?**
A. Flat **B.** Going up sharply **C.** Wet
18. **What is the text mostly about?**
A. Exploring and climbing the highest mountain in the UAE **B.** How to make a zipline **C.** Snow in the desert

Part 3B: Reading (16 marks – 2 each)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Rashid's Telescope

For his eleventh birthday, Rashid got a present from his uncle: a real telescope! He was so excited that he couldn't wait for the night.

When it got dark, he carried the telescope to the roof. But when he looked through it, he saw nothing. Everything was black. Rashid felt disappointed.

His uncle came up the stairs and laughed. 'You forgot to take the cap off!' he said. Rashid laughed too.

They pointed the telescope at a bright light in the sky. 'That's Jupiter,' said his uncle. 'Look carefully. Can you see four small dots next to it?' Rashid looked. There they were! 'Those are four of Jupiter's moons,' his uncle explained. 'A scientist called Galileo saw them for the first time more than 400 years ago.'

Rashid was amazed. Jupiter has more than 90 moons, and he could see four of them from his own roof! That night, he decided to look at a different planet every week.

19. **Who gave Rashid the telescope?**
A. His uncle **B.** His teacher **C.** His father
20. **Why did Rashid see nothing at first?**
A. The telescope was broken **B.** The cap was still on **C.** It was cloudy
21. **How many of Jupiter's moons could Rashid see?**
A. Ninety **B.** Four **C.** One
22. **Who first saw Jupiter's moons?**
A. Newton **B.** Galileo **C.** Rashid's uncle
23. **In the text, what does 'disappointed' mean?**
A. Sad because something was not as expected **B.** Very excited **C.** Hungry
24. **In the text, what does 'pointed' mean?**
A. Painted **B.** Turned towards something **C.** Broke
25. **Which other story is similar to this one?**
A. A boy who trains a camel **B.** A girl who uses a telescope on her roof to look for asteroids **C.** A family at the beach

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26. **What is the story mostly about?**

A. A scientist from the past **B.** A boy who discovers Jupiter's moons with his new telescope

C. A birthday party

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Part 4: Writing (40 marks)



Write about a time you visited a mountain, desert or beach.

- Where did you go and who went with you?
- What did you do there? Was anything difficult?
- Would you like to go back? Why or why not?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

Answer Keys — الإجابات النموذجية مع السبب

Model 1 – Answer Key

#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**A** – costumes	'Special clothes worn for a show or party = 'costumes'.
2	Vocabulary	**A** – herbivore	'An animal that eats only plants = 'herbivore'.
3	Vocabulary	**A** – telescope	'An instrument to see faraway things in the sky = 'telescope'.
4	Vocabulary	**B** – expedition	'A long organised trip to explore a place = 'expedition'.
5	Vocabulary	**B** – dessert	'Sweet food after a meal = 'dessert'.
6	Grammar	**A** – used to	Past habit: used to + verb → used to hunt.
7	Grammar	**A** – got	Past simple for a finished action in the past (when he was fifteen) → got.
8	Grammar	**C** – so	'So' shows a result: the falconer uses a lure, so the bird learns.
9	Grammar	**B** – mustn't	Prohibition: you mustn't shout (it scares the falcon).
10	Grammar	**A** – Treat	Imperative (instruction) starts with the base verb → Treat.
11	Reading 3A	**A** – In Tangier, Morocco	'He was born in Tangier, Morocco, in 1304'.
12	Reading 3A	**B** – 21	'When he was 21 years old, he left home'.
13	Reading 3A	**C** – Almost 30 years	'He travelled for almost 30 years!'
14	Reading 3A	**C** – More than 40	'Ibn Battuta visited more than 40 countries'.
15	Reading 3A	**B** – Judge	'Worked as a judge in India and the Maldives'.
16	Reading 3A	**C** – Storms, robbers and illness	'He survived storms at sea, attacks by robbers and serious illness'.
17	Reading 3A	**B** – Stayed alive after something dangerous	He lived through storms and attacks – he stayed alive.
18	Reading 3A	**B** – The long and amazing journeys of Ibn Battuta	The text describes his travels, dangers and his famous book.
19	Reading 3B	**A** – To an observatory	'A trip to the Al Sadeem Observatory'.
20	Reading 3B	**A** – Saturn	'Tonight, we will look at Saturn'.
21	Reading 3B	**C** – Ice and rock	'Saturn's rings are made of ice and rock'.
22	Reading 3B	**C** – Asteroids	'Asteroids hit the Moon millions of years ago and made them'.
23	Reading 3B	**B** – Took a quick breath because of surprise	Omar was amazed by what he saw – he breathed in quickly in surprise.
24	Reading 3B	**B** – A scientist who studies stars and planets	Omar loves space and wants to study it – an astronomer.
25	Reading 3B	**B** – Seeing the stars on a camping trip in the desert	Looking at the night sky connects to Omar's observatory trip.
26	Reading 3B	**B** – A boy who becomes interested in space on a school trip	Omar sees Saturn and the Moon and wants to be an astronomer.

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – enclosures	'Fenced areas where zoo animals live = 'enclosures'.
2	Vocabulary	**B** – compass	'A tool that shows directions = 'compass'.
3	Vocabulary	**B** – hobby	'An activity you enjoy in free time = 'hobby'.
4	Vocabulary	**A** – habitat	'The place where an animal naturally lives = 'habitat'.
5	Vocabulary	**A** – discover	'Find something for the first time = 'discover'.
6	Grammar	**B** – must	Obligation: a guide dog must stop at roads.
7	Grammar	**C** – look	Phrasal verb 'look after' with a plural subject (volunteers) in present simple → look.
8	Grammar	**A** – When	The answer is a time ('at the age of two') → When.
9	Grammar	**B** – used to	Past habit: used to + verb → used to depend.
10	Grammar	**C** – because	'Because' gives the reason why the dog is a great friend'.
11	Reading 3A	**A** – 29th May 1953	'On 29th May 1953'.
12	Reading 3A	**B** – Beekeeper	'Edmund Hillary, a beekeeper from New Zealand'.
13	Reading 3A	**C** – 8,849 metres	'Mount Everest is 8,849 metres high'.
14	Reading 3A	**B** – More than 400	'The expedition had more than 400 people'.
15	Reading 3A	**A** – The air is very thin	'The air is very thin, so it is difficult to breathe'.
16	Reading 3A	**C** – Some sweets	'Tenzing left some sweets in the snow as a gift'.
17	Reading 3A	**C** – People who carry things	'Porters who carried food and equipment'.
18	Reading 3A	**A** – The first climb to the top of Mount Everest	The text describes Hillary and Tenzing's famous climb.
19	Reading 3B	**B** – In the desert near Liwa	'Camping in the desert near Liwa'.
20	Reading 3B	**A** – A small piece of rock from space	'It's a meteor – a small piece of rock from space'.
21	Reading 3B	**B** – As small as a grain of sand	'Most meteors are as small as a grain of sand'.
22	Reading 3B	**C** – Eleven	'The family counted eleven more meteors'.
23	Reading 3B	**C** – Could not be seen any more	The light flew across the sky and then was gone.
24	Reading 3B	**A** – A little afraid	Hamad was afraid the rock might hit the ground.
25	Reading 3B	**B** – Watching the night sky on a camping trip	The family watched the sky while camping.
26	Reading 3B	**B** – A family who watches meteors and learns about them	The family sees meteors and the father explains them.

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**A** – carnivores	.'Meat-eating animals = 'carnivores
2	Vocabulary	**B** – attraction	.'A place that tourists visit = 'attraction
3	Vocabulary	**A** – asteroid	.'A large rock from space = 'asteroid
4	Vocabulary	**A** – route	.'The way you take to go somewhere = 'route
5	Vocabulary	**A** – entrance	.'The right to go in / the way in = 'entrance
6	Grammar	**A** – puts on	.Phrasal verb: 'put on' clothes = wear → puts on
7	Grammar	**B** – which	.Which' refers to the action of pollinating (a thing)'
8	Grammar	**B** – mustn't	.Prohibition: you mustn't move quickly (it is dangerous)
9	Grammar	**A** – made	.Last year' → past simple → made'
10	Grammar	**A** – Where	.The answer is a place (at the festival) → Where
11	Reading 3A	**C** – In small wooden ships	'.Sailed across oceans in small wooden ships'
12	Reading 3A	**C** – The stars, the Sun and a compass	'.They used the stars, the Sun and a simple compass'
13	Reading 3A	**C** – Food and water	'.Sailors sometimes ran out of food and water'
14	Reading 3A	**B** – Satellite phones	'.Satellite phones to talk to people anywhere in the world'
15	Reading 3A	**B** – Light but very warm	'.Their clothes are light but very warm'
16	Reading 3A	**B** – The bottom of the ocean	'.Especially at the bottom of the ocean'
17	Reading 3A	**B** – Tools and things you need for an activity	.GPS, phones and clothes are things explorers need – equipment
18	Reading 3A	**C** – How exploring has changed from the past to today	.The text compares exploring in the past and today
19	Reading 3B	**C** – Her grandfather	'.She asked her grandfather to help her'
20	Reading 3B	**B** – Jupiter	'.This is Jupiter. It's the largest planet'
21	Reading 3B	**C** – Because of its red dust	'.Because of its red dust'
22	Reading 3B	**B** – A bright yellow lamp	'.Her grandfather put a bright yellow lamp in the middle to be the Sun'
23	Reading 3B	**B** – Thought it was very good	.Ms Huda said 'It's excellent!' – she thought it was very good
24	Reading 3B	**C** – In the correct position, one after another	.Sara hung the planets in the correct sequence from the Sun
25	Reading 3B	**A** – Hard work and teamwork lead to success	.Sara worked hard with her grandfather and won first prize
26	Reading 3B	**C** – A girl who makes a solar system model and wins a prize	.Sara makes the model with her grandfather and wins

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Model 4 – Answer Key

#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – performance	.'A show (play, concert, dance) = 'performance
2	Vocabulary	**A** – survive	.'Stay alive = 'survive
3	Vocabulary	**A** – crater	.'A large round hole on the Moon = 'crater
4	Vocabulary	**B** – explorer	.'A person who travels to discover places = 'explorer
5	Vocabulary	**B** – colourful	.'Having many bright colours = 'colourful
6	Grammar	**B** – Which animals	.The answer gives types of animals (dogs, horses) → Which animals
7	Grammar	**B** – mustn't	.Prohibition: a service dog mustn't get distracted
8	Grammar	**A** – finishes	.Present simple with 'it' after 'when' → finishes
9	Grammar	**B** – used to	.Past habit: used to + verb → used to stay
10	Grammar	**B** – because	.Because' gives the reason they can go out more easily'
11	Reading 3A	**A** – The largest sand desert in the world	'.The Empty Quarter, is the largest sand desert in the world'
12	Reading 3A	**C** – 250 metres	'.Its sand dunes can be 250 metres high'
13	Reading 3A	**C** – In 1946	In 1946, the British explorer Wilfred Thesiger crossed the Empty' '.Quarter
14	Reading 3A	**C** – 50°C	'.Temperatures reached 50°C'
15	Reading 3A	**C** – A small amount of bread and dates	'.A small amount of bread and dates each day'
16	Reading 3A	**C** – Find water and read the stars	'.They knew how to find water... and how to read the stars at night'
17	Reading 3A	**A** – Happy to share and give	.The Bedouin shared what they had – generous
18	Reading 3A	**A** – An explorer's difficult journey across the Empty Quarter	.The text describes Thesiger's journey and the Bedouin who helped him
19	Reading 3B	**B** – Mr Saeed	'.Mr Saeed said'
20	Reading 3B	**B** – Special eclipse glasses	'.Gave every student special eclipse glasses'
21	Reading 3B	**B** – At 9:30	'.At 9:30, Khalid put on his glasses'
22	Reading 3B	**A** – A thin, bright ring of fire	'.The Sun looked like a thin, bright ring of fire'
23	Reading 3B	**C** – Stop something from passing	.The Moon stops some sunlight from reaching Earth
24	Reading 3B	**B** – Told about a danger	.Mr Saeed told them about the danger to their eyes
25	Reading 3B	**B** – Never look at the Sun without special glasses	'.You must never look at the Sun without these glasses'
26	Reading 3B	**A** – A class that watches a solar eclipse safely	.The class watches the eclipse with special glasses

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – herbivores	'Plant-eaters = 'herbivores.
2	Vocabulary	**B** – journey	'A trip from one place to another = 'journey.
3	Vocabulary	**A** – science	'The subject with experiments = 'science.
4	Vocabulary	**A** – habitat	'The natural home of an animal = 'habitat.
5	Vocabulary	**A** – entrance	'The way in to a place = 'entrance.
6	Grammar	**A** – when	'When' is a time conjunction: start working when they are two'.
7	Grammar	**A** – must	Obligation: trainers must give healthy food.
8	Grammar	**B** – When	The answer is a time ('in winter') → When.
9	Grammar	**C** – used to	Past habit: used to + verb → used to ride.
10	Grammar	**A** – Give	Imperative → base form: Give.
11	Reading 3A	**A** – France	'A famous French explorer'.
12	Reading 3A	**A** – A pilot	'He wanted to be a pilot'.
13	Reading 3A	**C** – To make his arms stronger	'He started swimming in the sea to make his arms stronger'.
14	Reading 3A	**B** – In 1943	'In 1943, Cousteau and an engineer invented the Aqua-Lung'.
15	Reading 3A	**A** – The Calypso	'An old ship called the Calypso'.
16	Reading 3A	**A** – Films and TV programmes	'They made films and TV programmes about sharks, whales'.
17	Reading 3A	**B** – Made something new for the first time	The Aqua-Lung was the first of its kind – they made it for the first time.
18	Reading 3A	**B** – The life and work of a famous ocean explorer	The text describes Cousteau's life, inventions and films.
19	Reading 3B	**A** – On the roof of her house	'She sat on the roof of her house in Sharjah'.
20	Reading 3B	**C** – Space science	'He was studying space science at university'.
21	Reading 3B	**B** – Between Mars and Jupiter	'Most of them are between Mars and Jupiter'.
22	Reading 3B	**A** – Seven	'A mission to visit seven asteroids!'
23	Reading 3B	**C** – Not happening often	Big asteroids hitting Earth almost never happen – rare.
24	Reading 3B	**B** – She was surprised and excited	People open their eyes wide when they are surprised and excited.
25	Reading 3B	**B** – Study maths and science hard	'Then you need to study maths and science very hard'.
26	Reading 3B	**B** – A girl who learns about asteroids and wants to study space	Noura learns about asteroids and starts studying space.

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – costumes	'Special clothes for a show = 'costumes'.
2	Vocabulary	**A** – carnivores	'Meat-eaters = 'carnivores'.
3	Vocabulary	**A** – compass	'A tool that shows direction = 'compass'.
4	Vocabulary	**B** – journey	'A trip from one place to another = 'journey'.
5	Vocabulary	**B** – attraction	'A place tourists visit = 'attraction'.
6	Grammar	**B** – should	Advice: a trainer should start when the horse is young.
7	Grammar	**B** – mustn't	Prohibition: you mustn't hit a horse.
8	Grammar	**A** – How long	The answer is a period of time ('about one year') → How long.
9	Grammar	**C** – would	Past habit: would + verb → would ride.
10	Grammar	**B** – treat	Imperative after 'Always' → base form: treat.
11	Reading 3A	**C** – In 1897	'She was born in 1897'.
12	Reading 3A	**B** – At a fair	'She saw her first plane at a fair'.
13	Reading 3A	**A** – Ten minutes	'She flew in a plane for ten minutes'.
14	Reading 3A	**A** – Flew alone across the Atlantic	'The first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean'.
15	Reading 3A	**B** – In a field in Northern Ireland	'She landed safely in a field in Northern Ireland'.
16	Reading 3A	**B** – Her plane disappeared over the Pacific	'Their plane disappeared over the Pacific Ocean'.
17	Reading 3A	**C** – Exciting and a little dangerous	Climbing trees and riding fast are exciting, risky things.
18	Reading 3A	**A** – A brave woman who became a famous pilot	The text describes Amelia's life and flights.
19	Reading 3B	**C** – It won a competition	'His school had won a competition, and the prize was a video call'.
20	Reading 3B	**C** – In the hall	'The whole school sat in the hall'.
21	Reading 3B	**B** – In sleeping bags tied to the wall	'We sleep in sleeping bags tied to the wall'.
22	Reading 3B	**B** – A strawberry	'A strawberry flew out and floated'.
23	Reading 3B	**A** – Moving gently in the air without falling	With no gravity, she moved gently in the air.
24	Reading 3B	**B** – Very small pieces of food	Tiny bits of food can get into machines.
25	Reading 3B	**C** – Sultan AlNeyadi	Sultan AlNeyadi is an Emirati astronaut who lived on the ISS – like the astronaut in the story.
26	Reading 3B	**C** – Students who learn about life in space from an astronaut	The astronaut shows students how she lives on the space station.

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – performance	'A show = 'performance.
2	Vocabulary	**A** – habitat	'Where an animal lives naturally = 'habitat.
3	Vocabulary	**A** – craters	'Round holes on the Moon = 'craters.
4	Vocabulary	**A** – survive	'Stay alive = 'survive.
5	Vocabulary	**B** – hobby	'A free-time activity = 'hobby.
6	Grammar	**A** – How	The answer explains the way (they give them fish) → How.
7	Grammar	**B** – must	Obligation: trainers must use a whistle to show the dolphin it did well.
8	Grammar	**B** – mustn't	Prohibition: visitors mustn't put their hands in the water.
9	Grammar	**A** – watched	'Last week' → past simple → watched'.
10	Grammar	**C** – but	'But' shows a contrast between amazing dolphins and the loud noise'.
11	Reading 3A	**A** – Minus 80°C	'The temperature can fall to minus 80°C'.
12	Reading 3A	**C** – Norway	'The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen'.
13	Reading 3A	**C** – Dogs	'Used dogs to pull their sledges'.
14	Reading 3A	**B** – 14th December 1911	'They reached the Pole on 14th December 1911'.
15	Reading 3A	**B** – Around 1,000	'Only around 1,000 stay in winter'.
16	Reading 3A	**B** – The weather, ice and animals	'Study the weather, ice and animals'.
17	Reading 3A	**B** – Sad because something didn't happen as hoped	Scott's team was sad to see they were not first.
18	Reading 3A	**C** – Exploring and living in Antarctica	The text describes the race to the Pole and life there today.
19	Reading 3B	**A** – Rainy	'It was raining in Dubai'.
20	Reading 3B	**B** – Round like a dome	'The room had a round ceiling like a dome'.
21	Reading 3B	**A** – Venus	'Venus is the hottest planet'.
22	Reading 3B	**B** – Neptune	'Neptune, the windiest planet'.
23	Reading 3B	**C** – Keep something inside so it can't escape	The clouds keep the heat in.
24	Reading 3B	**A** – Spoke very quietly	Laila spoke quietly in the dark show.
25	Reading 3B	**C** – A science centre with a planetarium	Science centres in Sharjah and Dubai have planetariums like in the story.
26	Reading 3B	**B** – Two children who enjoy a planetarium show on a rainy day	Laila and Saif learn about planets at the planetarium.

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – dessert	.Sweet food after a meal = 'dessert' (desert = sandy place)
2	Vocabulary	**B** – enclosure	.'The fenced area for zoo animals = 'enclosure
3	Vocabulary	**B** – telescope	.'An instrument to see stars = 'telescope
4	Vocabulary	**A** – explorers	.'People who travel to discover places = 'explorers
5	Vocabulary	**B** – discover	.'Learn or find for the first time = 'discover
6	Grammar	**C** – used to	.Past habit: used to + verb → used to send
7	Grammar	**C** – How	.The answer explains the method → How
8	Grammar	**C** – increased	.Past narrative ('They took...') → past simple → increased
9	Grammar	**C** – can't	.So it needs to be strong' – it is not able to stop → can't'
10	Grammar	**A** – but	.But' shows a contrast: still race them, but not for messages'
11	Reading 3A	**B** – Britain	'.Bear Grylls is a British adventurer'
12	Reading 3A	**C** – He had a parachute accident	'.In 1996, he had a terrible parachute accident'
13	Reading 3A	**C** – 23	'!At the age of 23, he climbed Mount Everest'
14	Reading 3A	**B** – They give the body energy	'.Because they give the body energy'
15	Reading 3A	**C** – How to find water and build a shelter	'.Bear shows how to find water, build a shelter and make a fire'
16	Reading 3A	**A** – Chief Scout	'.Today, he is the Chief Scout'
17	Reading 3A	**C** – A place that protects you from bad weather	.Survivors build a place to stay safe from rain, cold or sun
18	Reading 3A	**B** – A brave adventurer who teaches people how to survive	.The text describes Bear Grylls' life and survival skills
19	Reading 3B	**C** – Outside their house	'.Sitting outside their house in Ras Al Khaimah'
20	Reading 3B	**C** – In 1986	'.It was 1986'
21	Reading 3B	**C** – Ice, dust and rock	'.It's a ball of ice, dust and rock'
22	Reading 3B	**B** – Every 76 years	'.It comes back every 76 years'
23	Reading 3B	**A** – Changes from solid to liquid	.Ice near the Sun becomes water/gas – melts
24	Reading 3B	**A** – Fixed to something	.Ali fixed the picture to his wall
25	Reading 3B	**A** – A story about a family watching meteors in the desert	.Both are about families watching objects from space at night
26	Reading 3B	**A** – A boy who learns about a comet from his grandfather	.Grandfather tells Ali about Halley's Comet

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**B** – herbivores	'Plant-eaters = 'herbivores'.
2	Vocabulary	**B** – colourful	'Having bright colours = 'colourful'.
3	Vocabulary	**A** – asteroid	'A space rock = 'asteroid'.
4	Vocabulary	**A** – route	'The way to a place = 'route'.
5	Vocabulary	**A** – entrance	'The way in = 'entrance'.
6	Grammar	**B** – How	The answer explains the method (first, then...) → How.
7	Grammar	**B** – repeat	Imperative instruction → base form: repeat.
8	Grammar	**A** – mustn't	Prohibition: you mustn't give up.
9	Grammar	**B** – said	'When she was one year old' → past simple → said'.
10	Grammar	**A** – when	'When' is a time conjunction: when she sees me'.
11	Reading 3A	**A** – In the Pacific Ocean	'The Challenger Deep in the Pacific Ocean'.
12	Reading 3A	**B** – Almost 11,000 metres	'It is almost 11,000 metres deep'.
13	Reading 3A	**A** – In 1960	'In 1960, two explorers... went down'.
14	Reading 3A	**B** – 20 minutes	'They stayed at the bottom for only 20 minutes'.
15	Reading 3A	**A** – The water was too cloudy	'Because the water was too cloudy'.
16	Reading 3A	**C** – New sea creatures and a plastic bag	'He discovered new sea creatures, but... a plastic bag'!
17	Reading 3A	**A** – A kind of boat or ship	They went down in a special vessel – a kind of underwater boat.
18	Reading 3A	**A** – Exploring the deepest place in the ocean	The text describes dives to the Challenger Deep.
19	Reading 3B	**A** – Draw the Moon and write three facts	'Draw the Moon and write three facts about it'.
20	Reading 3B	**B** – Her father's binoculars	'Her father's binoculars'.
21	Reading 3B	**A** – Old lava	'They're made of old lava'.
22	Reading 3B	**C** – There is no wind or rain	'There's no wind or rain on the Moon'.
23	Reading 3B	**B** – Hit something hard	Rocks hit the Moon hard and made craters.
24	Reading 3B	**A** – Happy about something you did well	Her drawing was on the wall – she felt happy about her work.
25	Reading 3B	**B** – The story about the observatory trip	In the observatory story, asteroids also made the Moon's craters.
26	Reading 3B	**A** – A girl who studies the Moon for her homework	Hessa looks at the Moon and learns facts for her homework.

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#	Part	Answer	Reason
1	Vocabulary	**A** – herbivore	'Plant-eater = 'herbivore'.
2	Vocabulary	**B** – costume	'Special clothes for a party = 'costume'.
3	Vocabulary	**B** – science	'A subject of study = 'science'.
4	Vocabulary	**B** – expedition	'A long organised exploring trip = 'expedition'.
5	Vocabulary	**B** – enclosure	'The fenced home of zoo animals = 'enclosure'.
6	Grammar	**C** – How	The answer explains the method → How.
7	Grammar	**B** – must	Obligation: the dog must listen carefully.
8	Grammar	**B** – used to	Past habit: used to + verb.
9	Grammar	**A** – looks	Phrasal verb 'look after' = take care of → looks (after).
10	Grammar	**A** – because	Because' gives the reason they are happy'.
11	Reading 3A	**A** – In Ras Al Khaimah	'Jebel Jais in Ras Al Khaimah'.
12	Reading 3A	**C** – About 1,934 metres	'It is about 1,934 metres high'.
13	Reading 3A	**C** – 0°C	'The temperature at the top can fall to 0°C'.
14	Reading 3A	**B** – The routes have colourful signs	'The hiking routes are marked with colourful signs'.
15	Reading 3A	**A** – Plenty of water	'Climbers must carry plenty of water'.
16	Reading 3A	**A** – Early in the morning	'Start early in the morning, before it gets too hot'.
17	Reading 3A	**B** – Going up sharply	Rocky mountain paths that go up sharply – steep.
18	Reading 3A	**A** – Exploring and climbing the highest mountain in the UAE	The text describes Jebel Jais and how to climb it.
19	Reading 3B	**A** – His uncle	'A present from his uncle'.
20	Reading 3B	**B** – The cap was still on	'You forgot to take the cap off'!
21	Reading 3B	**B** – Four	'Four small dots... four of Jupiter's moons'.
22	Reading 3B	**B** – Galileo	'A scientist called Galileo saw them for the first time'.
23	Reading 3B	**A** – Sad because something was not as expected	He expected to see stars but saw nothing.
24	Reading 3B	**B** – Turned towards something	They turned the telescope towards the bright light.
25	Reading 3B	**B** – A girl who uses a telescope on her roof to look for asteroids	Both stories are about children using telescopes on their roof.
26	Reading 3B	**B** – A boy who discovers Jupiter's moons with his new telescope	Rashid uses his new telescope to see Jupiter and its moons.

تصحيح الكتابة (40 درجة): الإجابة على الـ 3 أسئلة – القصة بالماضي وبترتيب واضح – إبداء الرأي والمشاعر – القواعد والـ Spelling وعلامات الترقيم – 80 كلمة على الأقل. ارجع للنماذج في جزء الكتابة.

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