

قائمة مفردات لغوية حول الترفيه والحيوانات



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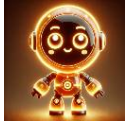
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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب



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الإماراتية على
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وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Grade 6 General & Grade 5 Advanced English Language Coverage- Term 1 (2026 – 2027)

إحجز مكانك واستعد لامتحان بثقة كاملة

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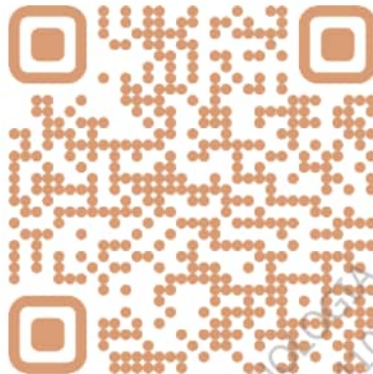
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Vocabulary List: Leisure and Free Time:

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
costume	special clothes that people wear for a show, performance, or party	زي تنكري / لباس المسرح	People dress up in colorful costumes in the theater show at the amusement park.
attraction	an interesting place, ride, or activity that people go to see and enjoy	معلم جذب / لعبة ترفيهية	The big roller coaster is the most popular attraction at Funland amusement park.
performance	a show with music, acting, or trained animals that people watch	عرض / مسرحي أداء	We watched an amazing theater performance and a falcon show at Adventure World.
entrance	the gate or door where you go into a park, zoo, or building	مدخل / بوابة الدخول	The big wheel is near the entrance because everyone wants to ride it first.
hobby	an activity that you enjoy doing in your free time	هواية	My favorite hobby is horseback riding, and I do it twice a week.
colorful	having many bright and different colors	ملون / زاهي الألوان	You use lots of colorful fabric and thread when you make traditional talli.
dessert	sweet food that you eat after the main meal, such as ice cream or cake	تحلية / حلويات	After we shared a big pizza, we had pink cotton candy and ice cream for dessert.

Vocabulary List: Animals

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
carnivore	a meat-eating animal that hunts or eats other animals	حيوان آكل للحوم (لاحم)	Lions, tigers, and spotted hyenas are carnivores that eat meat.
herbivore	a plant-eating animal that eats only leaves, grass, and fruit	حيوان آكل للأعشاب (عاشب)	Giraffes are tall herbivores that eat a diet of green leaves from the tops of trees.
habitat	the natural home or environment where an animal or plant lives	موطن طبيعي / بيئة	Brown bears live in forest and mountain habitats, while sharks live in the ocean.
enclosure	an area surrounded by a fence or wall where animals live in a zoo	حظيرة مسيّجة في حديقة (الحيوان)	Follow the zoo map and go straight from the front gate to find the penguin enclosure.

Vocabulary List: Our Solar System

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
telescope	a tool with lenses that makes faraway objects in space look closer and bigger	تلسكوب / مقراب فلكي	We looked through a telescope at night to see the bright stars and planets clearly.
compass	an instrument with a pointer that shows directions (north, south, east, west)	بوصلة	You can use a compass to find which direction is north when you look at the night sky.
crater	a large round hole on the surface of a planet or moon made by a falling rock	فوهة صدمية / حفرة نيزكية	The surface of the moon has many deep craters caused by space rocks hitting it.
asteroid	a large rock that moves around the Sun in space, smaller than a planet	كويكب	We listened to an interesting radio show about asteroids traveling through our Solar System.
science	the study of nature, space, energy, and how things work in the world	علم / علوم	In science class, we learned how the eight planets orbit around the Sun.

Vocabulary List: Exploring

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
explorer	a person who travels to new, unknown, or distant places to learn about them	مستكشف / رحالة	Ibn Battuta was a famous explorer who traveled to many countries around the world.
expedition	a long, organized trip made by a group of people to explore a difficult place	بعثة استكشافية حملة /	The team planned a dangerous expedition to explore the Amazon rainforest.
journey	a trip from one place to another, especially over a long distance	رحلة طويلة / سفر	In the past, a journey across the desert by camel took many weeks.
route	the way or path you follow to get from one place to another	طريق / مسار الرحلة	The climbers looked at the map to choose the safest route up Mount Everest.
discover	to find a place, fact, or thing for the first time	يكتشف	Explorers travel into deep forests and oceans to discover new plants and animals.
survive	to stay alive in a very difficult or dangerous situation	ينجو / يبقى على قيد الحياة	Explorers must carry enough water, food, and warm clothes to survive in cold mountains.

Part 1: Vocabulary

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

1. People dress up in beautiful _____ in the theater show at Adventure World.
A) costumes B) craters
2. Giraffes are plant-eating animals; they are _____ that eat leaves from the tops of trees.
A) carnivores B) herbivores
3. The big wheel is near the _____ of the amusement park because everyone wants to ride it first.
A) entrance B) expedition
4. We used a _____ at night to look closely at the bright stars and planets in space.
A) telescope B) dessert
5. Ibn Battuta was a famous _____ who traveled to many countries to learn about new places.
A) enclosure B) explorer
6. You use lots of _____ fabric and thread when you make traditional talli.
A) colorful B) asteroid

7. Brown bears live in forest and mountain _____, while sharks live in the ocean.
A) hobbies B) habitats
8. From the zoo front gate, go straight and turn left to reach the penguin _____.
A) enclosure B) performance
9. We listened to an interesting radio show about a large rocky _____ moving around the Sun.
A) asteroid B) attraction
10. In the past, a long _____ across the desert by camel took many weeks.
A) journey B) compass
11. My favorite _____ in my free time is playing board games and taking pictures.
A) hobby B) crater
12. After my family shared a big pizza at the food stand, we ate sweet cotton candy for _____.
A) route B) dessert
13. Spotted hyenas and lions are _____ because they hunt and eat meat.
A) carnivores B) herbivores

14. When you are exploring in the mountains, a _____ helps you find which direction is north.

- A) costume B) compass

15. The climbers looked at the map carefully to choose the safest _____ up Mount Everest.

- A) science B) route

16. The Falcon roller coaster is the fastest and most exciting _____ at Funland park.

- A) attraction B) explorer

17. My sister really enjoyed watching the animal _____ at the amusement park.

- A) telescope B) performance

18. The surface of the Moon has many deep round holes called _____ made by space rocks.

- A) craters B) enclosures

19. In _____ class, we learn about energy, light, sound waves, and our Solar System.

- A) science B) dessert

20. A group of scientists went on a long _____ to study animals in the Amazon rainforest.

- A) entrance B) expedition

21. Brave explorers travel across oceans and forests to _____ new places and animals.

- A) _discover B) costume

22. Climbers on Mount Everest must carry warm clothes and food to _____ in the freezing cold.

- A) colorful B) survive

23. Chimpanzees live in tropical rainforest _____, and they live in large groups.

- A) compasses B) habitats

24. At the amusement park café, we had delicious ice cream for _____ after lunch.

- A) asteroid B) dessert

25. Before starting their _____ into the desert, the explorers checked their map and water.

- A) herbivore B) journey

Grammar Rules:

1. Wh-Questions

We use Wh-questions (information questions) to ask for specific details about people, things, places, times, reasons, choices, and animal habits or behavior. Unlike Yes/No questions, Wh-questions cannot be answered with 'yes' or 'no'.

Key Rules:

1. Question Words & Their Meanings: Choose the question word based on the information you want to know:

- Who → asks about a person (e.g., Who did you go with?).
- What → asks about a thing, diet, or action (e.g., What do giraffes eat?).
- Where → asks about a place or location (e.g., Where do hyenas live?).
- Which + noun → asks about a specific choice or category (e.g., Which habitat do brown bears live in?).
- When → asks about time (e.g., When did Salim visit the park?).
- Why → asks about a reason (e.g., Why does Meera like talli?).
- How → asks about manner, way, or behavior (e.g., How do horses behave?).
- How often → asks about frequency / how many times (e.g., How often did he feed the camels?).

2. Present Simple Questions (Habits & Facts): Use the helping verb 'do' with I, you, we, they, and plural nouns (e.g., giraffes, sharks). Use 'does' with singular third-person subjects (he, she, it, your animal, Meera). Always use the base form of the main verb (without -s/-es) after 'do' or 'does'.
3. Past Simple Questions (Completed Past Actions): Use the helping verb 'did' with all subjects (singular and plural), followed by the base form of the verb (infinitive without 'to' – e.g., Where did they go? NOT went).
4. Questions with Verb 'to be' (am / is / are / was / were): When the main verb in the sentence is 'to be', place am, is, are (present) or was, were (past) directly after the Wh-word and before the subject. Do NOT use 'do', 'does', or 'did' with 'to be' (e.g., What is its diet? / Where was the food stand?).
5. Answer Clues (Keywords): Look at the answer to choose the right Wh-word quickly: a place ('in forests / oceans' → Where / Which habitat), food or things ('leaves and grass' → What), a reason ('because...' → Why), a time ('last summer' → When), manner ('in large groups / alone' → How), or frequency ('every day / once a week' → How often).

◆ Structure:

Present Simple (Action Verbs): Wh-word (+ noun) + do / does + subject + base verb?

Past Simple (Action Verbs): Wh-word (+ noun) + did + subject + base verb?
Verb 'to be' (Present & Past): Wh-word + am / is / are / was / were + subject (+ complement)?

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Asking about Place / Habitat	Where + do/does + S + live? Which + noun + do/does + S + live in? (Answer: in oceans / forests)	Which habitat do brown bears live in? Where do hyenas live?
Asking about Diet / Things	What + do/does + S + eat/do? What + is/are + noun? (Answer: leaves, meat, fish)	What do giraffes eat? What is its diet?
Asking about Behavior / Frequency	How + do/does + S + behave? How often + do/does/did + S + V?	How do horses behave? How often did her grandfather give the camels food?

	(Answer: alone / every day)	
Asking about Past Events / People / Reasons	Who / When / Why + did + S + V? What / Where + was/were + S? (Answer: last summer / because...)	What was your favorite ride? Who did you go on the roller coaster with?

Practice on Wh-Questions:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. _____ habitat do sharks live in? They live mostly in oceans. (Which / Who)
2. _____ do giraffes eat? They eat a diet of leaves from the tops of trees. (What / Where)
3. _____ do chimpanzees behave? They live in large groups. (How / When)
4. _____ did Salim and his family go to the amusement park? Last summer. (When / Who)
5. _____ does Meera like talli? Because it is colorful. (Why / What)

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. _____ habitat does your animal live in? It lives in forests and mountains.

A) Which

B) Who

C) When

2. _____ do rabbits eat? They eat grass, hay, carrots, and apples.

A) Where

B) What

C) Why

3. _____ do tigers behave? They spend most of their time alone.

A) How

B) Who

C) Which

4. _____ was the food stand at the amusement park? It was next to the bumper cars.

A) What

B) Where

C) Who

5. What _____ sharks eat? They eat fish, seals, and sea lions.

A) do

B) does

C) is

2. Past Time: Past Simple (including verb 'to be')

We use the Past Simple to talk about completed actions, states, trips, and experiences that happened in the past.

Key Rules:

1. Verb 'to be' in the Past: Use 'was' with singular subjects (I, he, she, it, the vacation, the falcon show) and 'were' with plural subjects (you, we, they, the lines, my parents). For negatives, use 'wasn't' (was not) and 'weren't' (were not).
2. Regular spelling: Add '-ed' to the base verb (play → played, stay → stayed, visit → visited, cook → cooked).
3. Spelling exceptions: If a regular verb ends in '-e', add '-d' (use → used, share → shared). If it ends in a consonant + 'y', change 'y' to 'i' and add '-ed' (try → tried).
4. Irregular verbs: Change form completely in the affirmative (go → went, eat → ate, see → saw, have → had, come → came, ride → rode, buy → bought, fly → flew, take → took).
5. Negatives & Questions: Use 'didn't' (did not) + base verb for negatives, and 'Did + subject + base verb?' for questions. Keywords: yesterday, last week, last summer, two weeks ago, in August.

◆ Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + past verb (V-ed / irregular) | Subject + was/were

Negative: Subject + didn't + base verb | Subject + wasn't/weren't

Questions: Did + subject + base verb? | Was/Were + subject ...?

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Verb 'to be' (Past State)	was / were / wasn't / weren't	The falcon show was amazing. The lines were very short. The food wasn't expensive.
Regular Past Action	verb + -ed / -d / -ied	We stayed at a resort on the beach. I also tried horseback riding on the beach.
Irregular Past Action	went / ate / saw / rode / flew	The falcons flew over their heads at the falcon show. My father took pictures of the animal trainer.
Negative Past Action	didn't + base verb	I didn't see any fish, but I saw lots of birds. My parents did not like the roller coaster.

Practice on Past Time: Past Simple (including verb 'to be'):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. The falcon show _____ (be) amazing, and Omar was excited to see the falcons.
2. My sister _____ (talk) to the animal trainer after the show at Adventure World.
3. My father _____ (take) pictures of the animals at the zoo yesterday.
4. During the day, I went kayaking in the sea, but I _____ (not see) any fish.
5. We _____ (be) hungry after the animal show, so we looked for a restaurant.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. The falcons _____ high over our heads at the falcon show last week.

A) fly

B) flew

C) flying

2. We arrived at 8 a.m., so the lines at the ticket booth _____ very short.

A) was

B) were

C) is

3. Last summer, my family and I _____ on a wonderful vacation to Sri Lanka.

A) go

B) went

C) goes

4. Fatima _____ watch the movie yesterday because she was at the park.

A) didn't

B) doesn't

C) wasn't

5. On the third day, we _____ hiking in the mountains, and it was exciting.

A) try

B) tries

C) tried

3. Clauses and Phrases: Imperatives

We use Imperatives to give clear instructions, directions on a map, orders, commands, or warnings when training animals or guiding people.

Key Rules:

1. No Subject: Imperative sentences do not have a subject (like 'you' or 'he'). The base verb comes first at the beginning of the sentence.
2. Affirmative Imperatives: Start directly with the base verb (infinitive without 'to') to tell someone what to do (Turn left, Go straight, Put small pieces of meat, Tie meat to a rope, Keep the falcon's place clean).
3. Negative Imperatives: Use 'Do not' or 'Don't' before the base verb to tell someone what not to do (Do not make the falcon wear the hood when you travel, Do not let the falcon catch it the first time).
4. Keywords: often used in step-by-step instructions (DOs and DON'Ts), training manuals, and map directions (straight, left, right, past).

◆ Structure:

Affirmative: Base Verb + object / complement.

Negative: Do not (Don't) + base verb + object / complement.

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Training Instructions (DOs)	Base verb + object	Start training your falcon with food. Put small pieces of meat on your glove. Swing the lure so the falcon tries to catch it.
Care Instructions	Keep + object + adjective	Keep the falcon's place clean all the time.
Negative Instructions (DON'Ts)	Do not / Don't + base verb	Do not make the falcon wear the hood when you travel. Do not let the falcon catch the lure the first time.
Giving Directions (Zoo Map)	Go / Turn + direction	Go straight from the front gate and turn left past the restaurant.

Practice on Clauses and Phrases: Imperatives:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. _____ (put) small pieces of meat on your leather glove to train your falcon.
2. _____ (tie) meat to a rope on a stick and swing the lure.
3. _____ (keep) the falcon's living space clean all the time so it doesn't get sick.
4. _____ (not make) the falcon wear the hood when other falcons are near.
5. From the zoo entrance, _____ (go) straight and turn right to see the elephants.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. _____ training your falcon with food so it learns to come back to you.

A) Starts

B) Start

C) Started

2. _____ the lure so the falcon tries to catch it in the air.

A) Swing

B) Swings

C) Swinging

3. When training with the lure, _____ let the falcon catch it the first time.

A) not to

B) doesn't

C) do not

4. _____ the falcon's place clean all the time because animals can get sick in dirty places.

A) Keeps

B) Keep

C) Kept

5. To get to the penguin enclosure, _____ left past the giraffe enclosure.

A) turn

B) turns

C) turned

4. Modals: Must / Must not

We use the modal verbs 'must' and 'must not' (mustn't) to talk about rules, obligations, necessary equipment, and strong advice when caring for or training animals.

Key Rules:

1. Obligation & Rules ('must'): Use 'must' + base verb to say that something is necessary or a rule (Beekeepers must be careful, You must buy some equipment, Bees must live in hives near plants).
2. Prohibition ('must not'): Use 'must not' (or 'mustn't') + base verb to say that something is not allowed or is a bad idea (Beekeepers must not take all the honey, Your falcon must not wear its hood all the time).
3. Verb Form after Modals: Never add '-s', '-ed', '-ing', or 'to' after 'must' or 'must not'. Always use the bare infinitive (base verb).
4. Related Expressions: 'have to' has the same meaning as 'must' in speaking (They have to wear special clothing), and 'need to' shows that something is important to do.

◆ Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + must + base verb (bare infinitive)

Negative: Subject + must not (mustn't) + base verb (bare infinitive)

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Safety Rules & Equipment	Subject + must + base verb	A falconer must wear leather gloves to protect their hands. Beekeepers must be careful when they get the honey.
Animal Care Obligations	Subject + must + base verb	You must keep a falcon's living space clean. A camel owner must give the animal water every day.
Prohibitions (What not to do)	Subject + must not + base verb	Beekeepers must not take all the honey because bees need honey, too. You must not make loud noises near a falcon when it is resting.
Strong Advice	Subject + must / must not + base verb	People must be calm and patient when training animals. You must not touch the bees near a hive.

Practice on Modals: Must / Must not:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Beekeepers _____ (must / must not) be careful when they collect honey from the hive.
2. Beekeepers _____ (must / must not) take all the honey because bees need honey for food.
3. A falconer _____ (must / must not) wear leather gloves to protect their hands from sharp talons.
4. Your falcon _____ (must / must not) wear its hood all the time.
5. People _____ (must / must not) be calm and patient when training service animals.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Honey is food for bees, so they _____ eat honey from other hives.

A) must	B) must not	C) must to
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2. You _____ keep a falcon's living space clean so it does not get sick.

A) must	B) must not	C) musts
---------	-------------	----------
3. You _____ make loud noises near a falcon when it is resting.

A) must	B) must not	C) not must
---------	-------------	-------------
4. A camel owner _____ give the animal fresh water and food every day.

A) must	B) must not	C) must giving
---------	-------------	----------------
5. Near a bee hive, you must wear special clothing and you _____ touch the bees.

A) must

B) must not

C) have

5. Past Time: used to / would

We use 'used to' and 'would' to talk about past habits, repeated actions, and states in the past that are different now (such as how people used to travel or train animals in the past).

Key Rules:

1. Past Habits & States ('used to'): Use 'used to' + base verb to describe things that happened regularly in the past or past facts that are no longer true (In the past, people used to travel on camels; Falconers used to hunt in the desert for food).
2. Repeated Past Actions ('would'): Use 'would' + base verb to describe repeated actions or routines in the past (Every morning, my grandfather would give the camels food and take them to the desert).
3. Negative Form: Use 'didn't use to' + base verb (drop the '-d' after didn't) to talk about things people did not do in the past (People didn't use to have cars or GPS).
4. Questions: Use 'Did + subject + use to + base verb?' (Where did explorers use to travel?).

◆ Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + used to + base verb | Subject + would + base verb

Negative: Subject + didn't use to + base verb

Questions: Did + subject + use to + base verb?

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Past Habit / Tradition	used to + base verb	In the past, Emirati families used to train falcons to hunt for food in the desert.
Repeated Past Routine	would + base verb	My grandfather would feed the camels every day and take them to races.
Past vs. Present Contrast	used to + V ... but now ...	People used to ride camels in races, but now robots ride them.
Negative Past Habit	didn't use to + base verb	Explorers didn't use to have modern maps when they traveled across the desert.

Practice on Past Time: used to / would:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. In the past, Bedouins _____ (use to) train falcons to help them hunt for food in the desert.

2. Every morning, my grandfather _____ (would) give the camels food and clean their enclosure.
3. People _____ (not use to) use robots in camel races in the past.
4. How did trainers _____ (use to) teach service animals to follow commands?
5. When my grandfather was young, he _____ (use to) go hunting and fishing with his friends.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. In the past, people _____ ride camels across the desert for many weeks.

A) use to

B) used to

C) using to

2. Every afternoon during training, the falconer _____ swing the lure for the falcon.

A) would

B) used

C) was

3. Explorers didn't _____ have modern compasses or satellites in the past.

A) used to

B) use to

C) using to

4. Did people _____ train dogs and horses to help them on farms?

A) use to

B) used to

C) uses to

5. Long ago, falconry _____ be a way to find food, and today it is an important sport.

A) used to

B) would to

C) use to

6. Phrasal Verbs (non-separable)

We use non-separable phrasal verbs (a verb combined with a preposition or particle) where the verb and preposition must stay together before the object.

Key Rules:

1. Verb + Preposition Together: In non-separable phrasal verbs, the object always comes AFTER the preposition. You cannot put the object between the verb and the preposition.
2. Common Textbook Phrasal Verbs: 'take care of' / 'look after' (protect and feed an animal), 'look for' (try to find something), 'listen to' (pay attention to a trainer or sound), 'go on' (ride), 'get on / get off' (mount or leave a horse/ride), 'watch out for' (be careful of obstacles).
3. Pronoun Rule: Even when the object is a pronoun (it, them, him, her), it must come after the full phrasal verb (Beekeepers take care of them – NOT take them care of).

◆ Structure:

Pattern: Subject + verb + preposition (+ second preposition) + object / pronoun

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Caring for Animals	take care of / look after + object	Beekeepers take care of bees and collect their honey. A trainer must look after the service animal every day.
Obedying the Trainer	listen to + object	First, the falcon learns to listen to its trainer.
Searching / Finding	look for + object	Bees fly around the garden to look for nectar in flowers. We were hungry after the animal show, so we looked for a restaurant.
Moving Safely	walk around / watch out for + object	A guide dog helps its owner walk around obstacles safely.

Practice on Phrasal Verbs (non-separable):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Beekeepers take care _____ (of / on) bees and make sure they are safe in their hives.

2. First, the young falcon learns to listen _____ (to / at) its trainer and follow commands.
3. Honeybees fly from flower to flower to look _____ (for / after) sweet nectar.
4. A trained guide dog looks _____ (after / into) its owner and helps them every day.
5. We were hungry after the animal show, so we looked _____ (for / to) a restaurant.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Beekeepers _____ bees and collect their honey carefully.

A) take care of

B) take of care

C) care take of

2. During training, a service animal must _____ its trainer's commands.

A) listen at

B) listen to

C) listen for

3. Falcons fly high in the sky and _____ small birds to catch.

A) look for

B) look after

C) look on

4. Good animal trainers always _____ their animals and keep their enclosures clean.

A) look after

B) look for

C) look up

5. A guide dog is trained to _____ dangerous obstacles on the street.

للتواصل اضغط الرقم:
0566410429

NOLOGIA

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من
الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

A) watch out for

B) watch for out

C) out watch for

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

احصل على الشرح كاملاً ب 99 درهم فقط

7. Conjunctions (subordinating)

We use subordinating conjunctions ('because', 'when', 'if', 'so that', 'before', 'after') to connect a main clause with a dependent clause to show reason, time, or condition.

Key Rules:

1. Showing Reason ('because'): Use 'because' to explain why something happens or why a rule exists (They have to wear special clothing because bees can sting; Beekeepers must not take all the honey because bees need honey, too).
2. Showing Time ('when' / 'after' / 'before'): Use 'when' to show that one action happens at the same time or right after another (When the falcon comes to you, give it the meat; Do not make the falcon wear the hood when you travel).
3. Showing Condition ('if'): Use 'if' to show what may happen under a certain condition (If you do not give food, the falcon may fly to another person).
4. Showing Purpose ('so' / 'so that'): Use 'so' or 'so that' to show the result or purpose of an action (Swing the lure so the falcon tries to catch it).
5. Punctuation Rule: If the subordinating clause comes first, put a comma (,) before the main clause (When the falcon comes to you, give it the meat).

◆ Structure:

Main Clause + conjunction (because / when / if / so) + Dependent Clause.

Conjunction (When / If / Because) + Dependent Clause, + Main Clause.

◆ Examples from the Textbook:

Grammar Pattern	Verb Forms / Triggers	Example Sentences
Reason (because)	Main clause + because + reason	They have to wear special clothing because bees can sting. Beekeepers must not take all the honey because bees need honey, too.
Time (when)	When + clause, + main clause	When the falcon comes to you, give it the meat. Beekeepers must be careful when they get the honey.
Condition (if)	If + condition, + result	If you do not give food, the falcon may fly to another person.
Purpose / Result (so)	Action + so + purpose/result	Swing the lure so the falcon tries to catch it.

Practice on Conjunctions (subordinating):

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

1. Beekeepers have to wear special clothing _____ (because / if) bees can sting.
2. _____ (When / Because) the falcon comes to your glove, give it a small piece of meat.
3. _____ (If / When) you do not give the falcon food, it may fly to another person.
4. Beekeepers must not take all the honey _____ (because / when) bees need honey for food.
5. Tie meat to a rope and swing the lure _____ (so / if) the falcon tries to catch it.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Beekeepers must be very careful _____ they collect honey from the hive.

A) when

B) so

C) but

2. Do not make the falcon wear the hood _____ other falcons are near.

A) when

B) so that

C) or

3. _____ you do not reward the falcon with meat, it may fly away.

A) So

B) Because

C) If

4. The hood is important _____ it helps the falcon stay calm when it is not hunting.

A) If

B) because

C) before

5. People train guide dogs _____ they can support blind people and give them independence.

A) when

B) if

C) so that

Part 2: Grammar

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

How to Train a Falcon

Falconry is a very old tradition in the UAE. In the past, people (1) _____ train falcons to hunt in the desert. How (2) _____ a falconer train a falcon today? First, you (3) _____ buy leather gloves and a hood. The gloves protect your hands from the falcon's sharp talons. (4) _____ small pieces of meat on your glove. When the falcon comes to you, give it the meat. To train the bird to catch prey, swing a lure on a string. The falcon learns to (5) _____ its trainer, and you must keep its living space clean because dirty places make animals sick.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) | A) use to | B) used to | C) using to |
| (2) | A) do | B) does | C) is |
| (3) | A) must | B) must not | C) must to |
| (4) | A) Puts | B) Putting | C) Put |
| (5) | A) listen to | B) listen at | C) listen for |

What Do Beekeepers Do?

Honeybees live in hives and make sweet honey. First, bees fly around gardens to (1) _____ yellow pollen and nectar in flowers. As they visit plants, they also pollinate them. Then they put the nectar in a honeycomb and cover it with wax. What (2) _____ beekeepers do? A beekeeper takes care of bees and collects honey. They wear special clothing (3) _____ bees can sting. Beekeepers (4) _____ take all the honey because bees need food in winter. Last week, we (5) _____ a honey farm, and the beekeeper showed us how to keep the hives safe.

(1) A) look for

B) look after

C) look at

(2) A) does

B) do

C) are

(3) A) if

B) because

C) so

(4) A) must

B) must not

C) must to

(5) A) visit

B) visits

C) visited

Training Service Animals and Guide Dogs

People train a service animal to support people who need help in daily life. For example, a guide dog helps a blind person walk safely. During training, the trainer gives a clear command, and the dog learns good behaviour. (1) _____ patient and calm when you train a young dog. The dog (2) _____ learn to stop at streets and walk around any dangerous obstacle. (3) _____ the dog follows the command, the trainer gives it food. In the past, people didn't (4) _____ have special schools for service animals, but last year our class (5) _____ a great training center.

(1) A) Be

B) Being

C) To be

(2) A) must

B) must not

C) musts

(3) A) When

B) Because

C) Or

(4) A) used to

B) use to

C) using to

(5) A) see

B) saw

C) seeing

Part 3A: Reading

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

Famous Modern Explorers in the Amazon Rainforest

Today, famous modern explorers travel to some of the most exciting places on Earth to study nature. Dr. Tariq is a modern explorer and scientist from the UAE. Last July, he led a team of six researchers on a two-month expedition into the Amazon rainforest in South America. In the past, explorers used to travel slowly in wooden canoes and get lost easily. Today, Dr. Tariq's team used a fast motorboat and satellite maps to follow the safest route along the wide river. Every morning, the team walked through thick green trees to look for rare animals and plants. During the third week, they were excited to discover a colorful new species of tree frog near a high waterfall. The journey was not easy because heavy rain fell every afternoon and thousands of insects flew around their tents. However, the explorers wore protective clothes and carried clean water and medicine so they could stay healthy and finish their work.

1. Where did Dr. Tariq and his team go on their expedition last July?

- A. To the Amazon rainforest
- B. To Mount Everest
- C. To the Arctic Ocean

2. How many researchers were in Dr. Tariq's team?

- A. Three researchers.
- B. Six researchers.
- C. Ten researchers.

3. How long did the team's expedition last?

- A. Two weeks
- B. Two months
- C. Two years

4. What did the explorers discover near the high waterfall?

- A. A colorful new tree frog.
- B. An old wooden canoe.
- C. A deep mountain cave.

5. How did Dr. Tariq's team find the safest route along the river?

- A. By asking local fishermen
- B. By looking at the night stars
- C. By using a fast motorboat and satellite maps

6. Why was the journey difficult for the team every afternoon?

- A. Because the river was frozen
- B. Because heavy rain fell and insects flew around their tents
- C. Because their motorboat broke down on a rock

7. In the text, the word "protective" in "wore protective clothes" means clothes that _____.

- A. keep people safe from danger
- B. are very colorful for a show
- C. make people feel very cold

8. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. How to build a wooden canoe in South America.
- B. A modern explorer's scientific expedition and discovery in the Amazon.
- C. Why frogs like to live near high waterfalls.

How Exploring Has Changed From the Past to Today

Exploring the world has changed a lot over hundreds of years. In the past, famous explorers like Ibn Battuta used to travel for many years across deserts and seas. They used to ride camels or horses on land and sail on slow wooden ships across the ocean. Back then, explorers did not have modern technology. They used to carry a simple brass compass and look at the bright stars at night to find their route. When they wanted to share news about their journey, they used to write paper letters that took months to reach their families. Today, exploring is much faster and safer. Modern explorers travel to distant places by airplane, helicopter, or strong icebreaker ships in just a few days. Instead of paper maps, they use GPS satellites and small computers to know their exact location in seconds. They also carry lightweight tents and satellite phones, so they can call for help immediately if they face any danger.

1. Which famous explorer from the past is mentioned in the text?

- A. Ibn Battuta
- B. Marco Polo
- C. Roald Amundsen

2. How did explorers in the past use to travel across the ocean?

- A. On fast motorboats.
- B. On slow wooden ships.
- C. On icebreaker ships.

3. What two things did past explorers use to find their route?

- A. GPS satellites and computers
- B. A brass compass and the night stars
- C. Helicopters and radio shows

4. How did explorers in the past share news with their families?

- A. They wrote paper letters.
- B. They used satellite phones.
- C. They sent digital photos.

5. Why do modern explorers use GPS satellites and small computers today?

- A. To cook hot food in the desert
- B. To know their exact location in seconds
- C. To make wooden ships sail faster

6. How can a satellite phone help modern explorers during a trip?

- A. It helps them call for help immediately in danger
- B. It carries their heavy tents and water
- C. It stops the rain and wind in the mountains

7. In the text, the word "lightweight" in "carry lightweight tents" means _____.

- A. very heavy and hard to lift
- B. easy to carry and not heavy
- C. made of dark wood and stone

8. What is this text mainly about?

- A. Why camels are better than horses in the desert.
- B. How stars move in the night sky in summer.
- C. How transportation and tools for exploring have changed over time.

Difficulties Explorers Face on Mount Everest

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world, at over 8,800 meters tall. Every year, brave modern explorers try to climb to the top, but they face many serious difficulties along the route. First, the weather on the mountain is freezing cold, and temperatures can drop below minus forty degrees. Strong icy winds blow snow across the steep path, making it very hard for climbers to see in front of them. Second, as explorers climb higher, the air becomes very thin, so they must carry heavy oxygen bottles on their backs to breathe safely. Another big obstacle is crossing deep cracks in the ice using narrow metal ladders and strong ropes. To survive in this harsh environment, climbers must train their bodies for many months before the expedition begins. They also travel with experienced mountain guides called Sherpas, who know the safest path and help the team set up warm tents before dark.

1. How tall is Mount Everest according to the text?

- A. Over 5,000 meters tall
- B. Over 8,800 meters tall
- C. Over 12,000 meters tall

2. How cold can the temperature get on Mount Everest?

- A. Below minus ten degrees.
- B. Below minus twenty degrees.
- C. Below minus forty degrees.

3. Why must explorers carry heavy oxygen bottles on their backs?

- A. Because the air becomes very thin high on the mountain
- B. Because they need water to cook dinner
- C. Because their tents are very small

4. Who helps the climbers find the safest path and set up tents?

- A. Zoo guides.
- B. Experienced mountain guides called Sherpas.
- C. Boat captains from the river.

5. How do climbers cross the deep cracks in the ice?

- A. By jumping over them without equipment
- B. By using narrow metal ladders and strong ropes
- C. By riding mountain horses across the snow

6. What must climbers do for many months before the expedition begins?

- A. Train their bodies
- B. Build wooden boats
- C. Study desert plants

7. In the text, the word "harsh" in "survive in this harsh environment" means _____.

- A. very difficult, cold, and dangerous
- B. warm, quiet, and comfortable
- C. colorful and fun like a park

8. What is the main purpose of this text?

- A. To explain how to buy tickets for a mountain train ride.
- B. To compare African animals with Asian animals.
- C. To describe the difficulties of climbing Mount Everest and how explorers survive.

Modern Desert & Ocean Explorers

Modern explorers still have many mysteries to discover in deserts and deep oceans. Last winter, a famous Emirati explorer named Saeed led a ten-day expedition across the Rub' al Khali desert. In the past, Bedouin travelers used to cross these huge sand dunes only on camels, and they used to search for water wells along the route. Although Saeed rode a camel to experience traditional life, his team also used solar chargers and a drone camera to film the desert wildlife from the sky. The biggest difficulty Saeed faced was a sudden sandstorm on the fifth day. The strong wind blew sand everywhere, so the team had to stop, cover their faces, and wait inside their tents for six hours. Meanwhile, ocean explorers face different challenges in deep water, where it is completely dark and freezing cold. They use special submarines with bright lights to study strange sea creatures that live at the bottom of the ocean.

1. How long was Saeed's expedition across the Rub' al Khali desert?

- A. Five days
- B. Six days
- C. Ten days

2. On which day did Saeed's team face a sudden sandstorm?

- A. On the first day.
- B. On the fifth day.
- C. On the tenth day.

3. How long did the team wait inside their tents during the sandstorm?

- A. For two hours
- B. For six hours
- C. For ten hours

4. What do ocean explorers use to study creatures at the bottom of the ocean?

- A. Special submarines with bright lights.
- B. Wooden sailing ships.
- C. Hot air balloons.

5. Why did Saeed's team use a drone camera during their desert journey?

- A. To find water wells under the sand
- B. To film the desert wildlife from the sky
- C. To carry their tents and food

6. What two difficulties do ocean explorers face in deep water?

- A. Hot sun and sandstorms
- B. Complete darkness and freezing cold water
- C. Heavy rain and biting insects

7. In the text, the phrase "sand dunes" refers to

_____.

- A. high hills of sand formed by the wind in a desert
- B. deep rivers in a tropical rainforest
- C. small boats used for fishing

8. What is the overall meaning of this text?

- A. Why people should never visit the desert in winter.
- B. How to train camels for racing in the UAE.
- C. How modern explorers use technology to overcome difficulties in deserts and oceans.

Part 3B: Reading

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

A Night at the Space Science Center (Planets & Earth vs. Neptune)

Last Friday evening, Hamdan and his sister Alia visited the Space Science Center in Dubai with their science teacher. First, they walked into a dark room with a giant diagram of our Solar System on the ceiling. Hamdan wanted to compare Earth and Neptune for his school project, so he took notes in his notebook. The guide explained that Earth is the third planet from the Sun and has warm oceans, while Neptune is the eighth planet and is freezing cold with violent winds. After that, the students went outside to the roof. Alia used a small brass compass to find north, and then the teacher set up a powerful telescope. When Hamdan looked through the glass lens, he saw the bright Moon covered with deep, round craters. Finally, the teacher pointed the telescope toward a tiny blue dot in the distant sky. Hamdan smiled happily because he was looking at Neptune for the first time.

1. Why did Hamdan take notes in his notebook at the Space Science Center?

- A. Because he wanted to compare Earth and Neptune for his school project
- B. Because he wanted to draw a map of the school garden
- C. Because he forgot his science book on the bus

2. What did the guide say about the weather on Neptune?

- A. It is warm and sunny all year
- B. It is freezing cold with violent winds
- C. It has gentle rain and green forests

3. How did Alia find the north direction when they went outside to the roof?

- A. By asking the bus driver
- B. By using a small brass compass
- C. By looking at a paper calendar

4. What did Hamdan see on the surface of the Moon through the telescope?

- A. Deep, round craters
- B. Blue oceans and white clouds
- C. Tall mountains covered with trees

5. In the text, the word "violent" in "violent winds" means winds that are _____.

- A. quiet and slow
- B. warm and pleasant
- C. very strong and dangerous

6. In the text, the phrase "a tiny blue dot" refers to

_____.

- A. a small bird flying over the roof.
- B. a blue light inside the classroom.
- C. the planet Neptune seen from far away.

7. Based on what you know about Earth and Neptune from the text, why can people live on Earth but not on Neptune?

- A. Because Neptune is too close to the hot Sun and has no wind
- B. Because Earth is closer to the Sun and has warm water, while Neptune is freezing cold
- C. Because Earth is the eighth planet and has no craters

8. What is this story mainly about?

- A. Hamdan and Alia's educational visit to observe planets at the Space Science Center.
- B. How to build a brass compass at home.
- C. Why the Moon has no water or plants.

The Radio Show and the Passing Comet (Asteroids & Space Events)

On Saturday afternoon, Rashed was listening to his favorite science radio show in the living room while his father was reading a newspaper. The speaker on the radio talked about asteroids and comets traveling through our Solar System. Rashed learned that asteroids are large rocks that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, but comets are made of ice, dust, and rock. Suddenly, the radio host announced an exciting space event! A rare green comet was passing near Earth that night. Rashed ran to tell his father, and they decided to drive to the quiet desert outside Al Ain after dinner. Because there were no bright city lights in the desert, the night sky looked crystal clear. At ten o'clock, Rashed looked through his father's telescope and spotted the comet. As the comet moved closer to the Sun's heat, its melting ice formed a glowing tail across the dark sky. It was an unforgettable night for Rashed.

1. How are comets different from asteroids according to the radio show?

- A. Comets are made of ice, dust, and rock, while asteroids are large rocks
- B. Comets are bigger than the Sun, while asteroids are stars
- C. Comets never move in space, while asteroids stay on Earth

2. What exciting space event did the radio host announce?

- A. A new astronaut landing on Mars
- B. A rare green comet passing near Earth that night
- C. A solar eclipse happening at noon

3. Why did Rashed and his father drive to the desert outside Al Ain?

- A. Because there were no bright city lights, so the sky was clear
- B. Because they wanted to visit a camel farm in the morning
- C. Because the radio station was in the desert

4. What happened to the comet as it moved closer to the Sun's heat?

- A. It turned into a cold dark planet
- B. Its melting ice formed a glowing tail across the sky
- C. It fell into the ocean on Earth

5. In the text, the word "spotted" in "spotted the comet" means _____.

- A. painted something with colorful dots
- B. forgot where something was hidden
- C. saw or found something after looking carefully

6. In the text, the word "unforgettable" means something so special that you _____.

- A. will always remember it
- B. want to forget it quickly
- C. cannot understand it at all

7. Why is it much easier for people to see stars and comets in the desert than in the middle of a busy city?

- A. Because city streetlights make the sky too bright to see faint objects in space
- B. Because the desert is closer to Jupiter than the city is
- C. Because telescopes only work when the weather is sandy

8. What is the main idea of this narrative?

- A. Why radio shows are better than television shows for children
- B. How Rashed learned about a space event on the radio and watched a comet with his father
- C. How to drive safely in the desert at night

Meera's Solar System Model and the Asteroid Belt

Last week, our school held a Space Science Fair, and Meera wanted to win first prize. She decided to build a moving model of the Solar System with her older brother, Saif. First, they painted a big yellow ball to represent the hot Sun at the center. Next, Meera arranged the eight planets in the correct order, starting with small, rocky Mercury and ending with cold, blue Neptune. However, Saif noticed that something important was missing between Mars and Jupiter. He reminded Meera about the Asteroid Belt, where thousands of rocky asteroids orbit the Sun together. Meera quickly collected small gray stones from the garden and glued them in a ring around Mars to show the asteroids. She also used white cotton to make a bright comet flying past the outer planets. On Thursday morning, the science judges examined her diagram carefully and awarded Meera the gold medal because her model was both accurate and creative.

1. Who helped Meera build her moving model of the Solar System?

- A. Her older brother, Saif
- B. Her science judge
- C. Her best friend at school

2. How did Meera and Saif represent the Sun in their model?

- A. They used white cotton from a box
- B. They painted a big yellow ball at the center
- C. They glued small gray stones together

3. What did Saif notice was missing between Mars and Jupiter?

- A. The Moon's craters
- B. The Asteroid Belt
- C. The planet Earth

4. What did Meera use to make the rocky asteroids in her model?

- A. Small gray stones from the garden
- B. Blue paper and plastic rings
- C. Glass marbles and thread

5. In the text, the word "examined" in "the science judges examined her diagram" means _____.

- A. looked at something closely and carefully
- B. broke something into small pieces
- C. hid something inside a dark box

6. In the text, the word "accurate" means _____.

- A. very expensive to buy
- B. messy and difficult to read
- C. correct and true in every detail

7. How did building a 3D model help other students at the fair understand the Solar System better?

- A. It taught them how to grow plants in a school garden
- B. It showed them how to use a compass in the rainforest
- C. It let them see the exact order of the planets and where asteroids orbit the Sun

8. What is this story mainly about?

- A. Why Jupiter is the largest planet in our Solar System
- B. Where to find gray stones in a garden
- C. How Meera built a complete Solar System model with asteroids and won the science fair

Camping Under the Meteor Shower in Jebel Jais

Last December, Omar and his cousins went camping on Jebel Jais in Ras Al Khaimah to watch a winter meteor shower. Before sunset, they pitched their tent on a flat rock and ate warm sandwiches for dinner. When darkness fell, Uncle Majid took out his telescope and a star map. First, he showed the boys the Moon, and Omar counted five huge craters on its bright surface. Uncle Majid explained that millions of years ago, fast asteroids and space rocks crashed into the Moon and left those deep holes. Because the Moon has no wind or rain, the craters never disappear. At midnight, the boys lay on blankets and looked up at the dark sky. Suddenly, bright streaks of light flashed across the stars every few minutes! Uncle Majid told them that tiny pieces of space dust were burning up high in Earth's atmosphere. Omar felt amazed by the wonders of space science.

1. Where did Omar and his cousins go camping last December?

- A. On Jebel Jais in Ras Al Khaimah
- B. On a beach resort in Ajman
- C. In a forest in Europe

2. How many huge craters did Omar count on the Moon's surface?

- A. Two craters
- B. Five craters
- C. Ten craters

3. According to Uncle Majid, why do craters on the Moon never disappear?

- A. Because astronauts clean them every year
- B. Because the Moon is made of soft blue ice
- C. Because the Moon has no wind or rain

4. What caused the bright streaks of light in the sky at midnight?

- A. Airplanes flying low over the mountain
- B. Campfires burning near the tents
- C. Tiny pieces of space dust burning up in Earth's atmosphere

5. In the text, the phrase "pitched their tent" means

_____.

- A. threw their tent down the mountain
- B. painted their tent with bright colors
- C. set up and fixed their tent on the ground

6. In the text, the word "crashed" in "space rocks crashed into the Moon" means _____.

- A. floated slowly past something
- B. hit something very hard and fast
- C. shone brightly in the dark

7. Unlike the Moon, why doesn't Earth have as many visible craters on its ground today?

- A. Because Earth has an atmosphere that burns small space rocks, as well as wind, rain, and oceans
- B. Because Earth is much smaller than the Moon and has no gravity
- C. Because asteroids only travel near Neptune

8. What is the overall meaning of this story?

- A. Omar's camping trip where he learned about Moon craters and watched a meteor shower
- B. How to cook warm sandwiches on a mountain trip
- C. Why winter is too cold for camping in Ras Al Khaimah

Part 4: Writing

Mountain Climbing and Survival

Write about a mountain climbing trip and how explorers survive in the mountains.

- Where did you go and what did you bring to survive?
- What difficulties did you face on the mountain route?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of mountain climbing, and what is your opinion?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

Answer:

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal grey ruling lines. There are three diagonal watermarks on the page, each containing the word "NOLOGIA" above the number "0566410429". The watermarks are located in the top-left, top-center, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-center, and bottom-right areas of the page.

68

Exploring the Ocean and

Write about an expedition to explore the ocean.

- Where did the expedition go and what was the goal?
- What difficulties and obstacles did you face during the journey?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of exploring wild places, and what is your opinion?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

Answer:

[illegible]

70

My Best Summer Vacation (Beach Resort & Mountains)

Write about how you spent your time during your best summer vacation.

- Where did you go on vacation and who were you with?
- What fun activities and attractions did you enjoy, and what food did you eat?
- Why was it your favorite vacation and how did you feel?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

Answer:

[illegible]

A Weekend Adventure Park & Climbing Trip

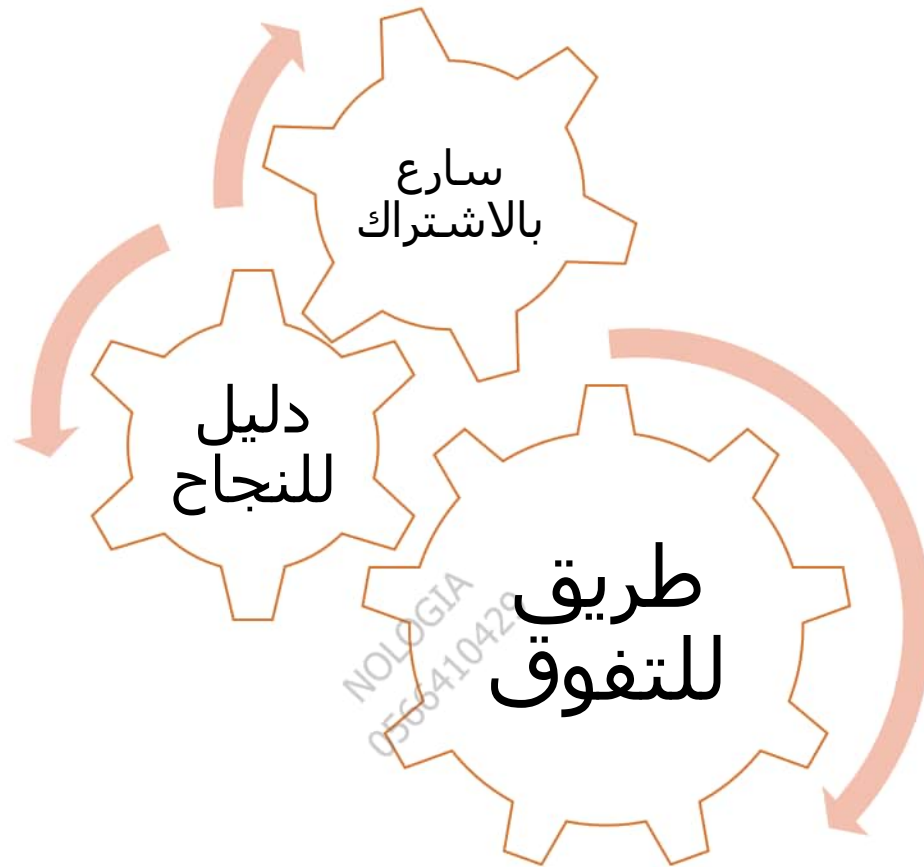
Write about how you spent your free time at an outdoor adventure attraction.

- Where did you go in your free time and who went with you?
- What activities did you do there and what difficulties did you face?
- What did you like most about the trip and what is your opinion?

Write at least 80 words in complete sentences.

Answer:

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مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...

... النهاية