

اختبار نهاية الفصل مع الإجابات للوحدة الثالثة



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: 11:29:34 2026-10-19

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

اختبار نهاية الفصل للوحدة الأولى مع الإجابات	1
اختبار نهاية الفصل للوحدة الأولى	2
اختبار نهاية الفصل للوحدة الثانية مع الإجابات	3
اختبار نهاية الفصل للوحدة الثانية	4
مفردات وأنشطة الوحدة الأولى	5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)



اختبار English الصف السادس
(العام) الوحدة الثالثة
الفصل الأول للعام 2027
(ملف الإجابات)

English: 06th Grade [General]
Unit 03: Our Solar System
END OF 1st TERM EXAM

by: Nologia



شرح لدروس الفصل الأول كامل



شرح الدروس



للتواصل والحجز



انضم للقناة

Part 1-A: Vocabulary

[20 marks]

Choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence. There are two words you do not need:

Word Bank:

asteroids – atmosphere – ~~century~~ – comets – compass – distance – gravity – melt – planets – ~~solar~~ – surface – tail.

1. There are eight unique planets that move in paths around the bright yellow Sun.
2. Rocky objects called asteroids can be very small, but some are hundreds of kilometers wide.
3. Early desert travelers used a magnetic compass to show them where north was at night.
4. Earth is a special solid world because most of its rocky surface is covered by water.
5. Large balls of ice and rock that travel through outer space are known as comets.
6. The strong force of the Sun's gravity pulls objects in space toward it quickly.
7. When a frozen object gets too close to the hot Sun, its thick layers of ice begin to melt.
8. The scientific term for the massive layer of gases surrounding a world is the atmosphere.
9. A glowing comet is easy to see from Earth because sunlight creates a bright dust tail.
10. Astronomers use telescopes to calculate the exact distance between different stars.

Part 1-B: Grammar

[10 marks]

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

Studying outer space is a fascinating branch of science. Mars is a small, cold planet (1) ____ Jupiter is a massive gas giant. Space agencies build powerful telescopes (2) ____ scientists can capture detailed photos of distant stars. Mercury is located extremely close to the Sun; (3) ____, its rocky surface is not the hottest in the system. Venus holds that record (4) ____ its thick atmosphere traps immense heat. Astronauts train carefully for years (5) ____ travel into space on dangerous missions.

1. a. so

b. because

c. whereas

2. a. but

b. so

c. however

3. a. and

b. but

c. however

4. a. so

b. because

c. whereas

5. a. and

b. but

c. so

Part 2: Reading

[15 marks]

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question.

“The Asteroid Belt”

Asteroids are pieces of rock and metal that move around the Sun inside our solar system. Most of these space rocks live in a large area between Mars and Jupiter called the asteroid belt. Asteroids come in many different shapes and sizes. Some small asteroids are only four meters wide, whereas the largest ones can be over nine hundred kilometers across. The biggest asteroid ever discovered by astronomers is called Ceres, which is nearly the size of a small planet.

Asteroids do not have an atmosphere, so their surfaces are dry and covered in dust. Scientists study these ancient rocks because they want to understand how our solar system was made millions of years ago. Sometimes, an asteroid changes its path and moves closer to Earth. Large asteroids are dangerous because they can cause severe damage if they hit a planet. However, small rocks burn up safely in the sky, so humans do not need to worry too much today.

1. Where are most of the asteroids in our solar system located?
 - a. Close to the freezing surface of Neptune.
 - b. In a belt between Mars and Jupiter.**
 - c. Inside the hot center of the Sun.
2. How large is the famous asteroid named Ceres according to the text?
 - a. Nearly the size of a small planet.**
 - b. Only four meters wide.
 - c. Larger than the planet Jupiter.
3. Why do modern astronomers want to study asteroids?
 - a. To find liquid water for astronauts.
 - b. To see how fast comets melt.
 - c. To understand how the solar system was made.**
4. According to the text, what does the word **atmosphere** mean?
 - a. The distance around the middle of a rocky star.
 - b. A piece of dark metal found in the desert sand.
 - c. The layer of gases that surround a space object.**
5. According to the passage, why are huge asteroids considered dangerous?
 - a. Because they can cause severe damage if they hit a planet.**
 - b. Because they trap hot gases inside their clouds.
 - c. Because they move faster than the speed of light.

Part 3: Reading

[15 marks]

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question.

“Saif’s Stargazing Adventure”

Last Thursday evening, Saif went to the Al Quadra desert with his grandfather to look at the night sky. The desert was very dark, so they could see millions of bright stars clearly. Saif brought his new telescope, whereas his grandfather carried an old magnetic compass. First, his grandfather showed him how to locate the North Star. "The North Star stays in the same place at the top of the sky, but other stars move across the night layout," his grandfather explained softly.

Suddenly, Saif shouted with excitement because he saw a bright light moving across the sky. His grandfather smiled and explained that it was a comet. They watched the ice ball melt slightly as it flew closer to the hot Sun, leaving a magnificent dust tail behind it. Saif felt incredibly happy because he learned how to navigate using nature and saw a real comet for the first time in his life.

1. Why did Saif and his grandfather travel to the desert at night?

- a. To catch wild animals in the sand.
- b. To look at the bright stars in the dark sky.**
- c. To buy a new computer map.

2. What tool did Saif use during his stargazing trip?

- a. A new telescope.**
- b. A digital phone map.
- c. An old metal stick.

3. Why does the North Star help travelers find directions?

- a. Because it changes its color every hour.
- b. Because it is the smallest star in the sky.
- c. Because it stays in the same place and does not move.**

4. What caused the comet to create a bright dust tail in the sky?

a. It hit a large asteroid near Jupiter.

b. Its ice started melting as it flew close to the sun.

c. Gravity pulled it into a black hole.

5. What can we infer about Saif after his desert trip?

a. He enjoyed learning about space and astronomy from his grandfather.

b. He was scared of the dark desert environment.

c. He prefers studying grammar over looking at planets.

Part 4: Writing

[40 marks total]

Constructed Writing Response: Write an expository text comparing two different objects in our solar system (such as Earth and Neptune, or an asteroid and a comet). Write **at least 80 words**. Include the following three prompts in your narrative:

1. Identify the two space objects you are comparing and describe what they are made of.
2. Explain at least two clear differences between them (such as size, temperature, or distance from the Sun).
3. Explain why studying these differences helps scientists understand our universe better.

I want to compare two objects in space, Earth and Mars. Earth is a large planet made of solid rock and metal, and its surface is mostly covered by liquid water. Mars is also a solid planet made of rock. However, Mars is very small and dry. Earth has a warm temperature, whereas Mars is extremely cold. Earth is the third planet from the Sun, but Mars is the fourth planet. Studying these differences helps scientists understand how planets form. It helps us learn if people can live on other worlds in the future.

Don't forget to **review your answers** & good luck!