

أوراق عمل الأندلس غير مجابة تحضيرية لاختبار منتصف الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ الصف السادس ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الثاني ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة الأندلس

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

أوراق عمل لاختبار منتصف الفصل من مدرسة الفرقان غير مجابة

1

ملخص الوجدتين السادسة والسابعة

2

الخطة الفصلية للفصل الثاني

3

إجابات أوراق عمل الفرقان نهاية الفصل

4

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في الأزمنة اللغوية والتطبيقات العملية مع الإجابة النموذجية

5

Supplemental English Practice

Homework



Aa

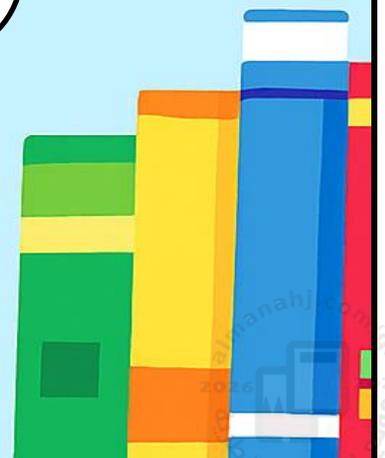
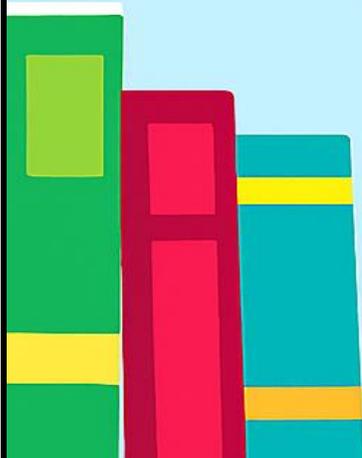
Student Name: _____

Class: _____

GRADE (6)

Mid of 2nd Term Revision

2025-2026



My new words

waterskiing	التزلج على الماء	length	طول
trekking	السير لمسافات طويلة في الجبال والغابات	centimetre (cm)	سنتيمتر
scuba diving	الغوص	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
canoeing	التجديف بالقوارب	underground	مترو
warm	دافئ	jewellery	مجوهرات
stripe	خط - شريط	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية
striped	مخطط	station	محطة
seat	مقعد	designer	مصمم
teach	يُعَلِّم	design	يصمم
speed	سرعة	architect	مهندس معماري
falcon	صقر	author	مؤلف
decide	يقرر	castle	قلعة
heavy	ثقيل	gift shop	محل الهدايا
light	خفيف	sculptor	نحات
weight	وزن	fog	ضباب
land	أرض	atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي

A. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

author underground castle station deep

1. The lake was so _____ that we couldn't see the bottom.
2. We waited at the _____ for our train to arrive.
3. My neighbours visited an old _____ during their trip to Europe.
4. We take the _____ when we visit Doha.
5. Shakespeare is a famous _____. He wrote many novels.

B. Fill in the blank with the correct words.

Falcon heavy scuba trekking speed

1. The top _____ of my car is 240 kph.
2. _____ through the forest can be a great way to enjoy nature.
3. In _____ diving, you can explore underwater and see marine life.
4. My bag is so _____ . I can't carry it.
5. The _____ is known for its high speed.

C. Fill in the gaps with the suitable word from the box

sandstorm – scissors - air - poet

1. . A _____ is a person who writes poems.
2. Let's go to the park to breathe fresh _____ .
3. We use _____ to cut paper.
4. We can't go outside because of the _____ .



❖ Match A and B:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. What do you like doing in summer? | a. We can't , it's too hot. |
| 2. Who teaches you to dive? | b. swimming in the sea |
| 3. What do you hate doing at weekends? | C. the instructor |
| 4. Let's go mountain biking ! | d. waking up early |

-Read and match:

A

- 1- Who invented the telephone?
- 2- What can we do in a gift shop?
- 3- Who designs nice clothes?
- 4- Why should people watch this film?

B

- a. It's very exciting.
- b. Graham Bell
- c. We can buy souvenirs.
- d. a designer.

My grammar



...ing forms

تستخدم صيغة الـ...ing في الحالات التالية:

- كفاعل في بداية الجملة:

Ex.: Drinking a lot of water is good for you.

- بعد الأفعال love, hate, like, enjoy:

Ex.: I hate watching TV.

- بعد حروف الجر:

Ex.: I'm good at cooking.

- بعد التعبير (can't stand لا يتحمل):

Ex.: I can't stand skiing.

- بعد الفعل go للتعبير عن الأنشطة:

Ex.: In summer, John goes fishing every day.

Too

تأتي too في التعبيرات التالية:

➤ too + صفة → (جداً)

I don't want to visit the South Pole. It's too cold.

لا أريد الذهاب إلى القطب الجنوبي. إنه بارد جداً.

➤ too + صفة + to + فعل → (جداً لدرجة أنها لا يمكن أن)

Those birds are too young to find food.

هذه الطيور صغيرة جداً لدرجة أنها لا تستطيع أن تجد طعاماً

enough

تأتي enough في التعبيرات التالية:

➤ enough + اسم → (كاف)

There is enough snow, so we can go snowboarding.

يوجد ثلج كاف، لذا يمكننا الذهاب للتزلج على الثلج

➤ enough + صفة → (بدرجة كافية)

The weather is warm enough. Let's go for a picnic.

الطقس دافئ بدرجة كافية. لنذهب في نزهة

➤ enough + to + فعل → (بما ي)

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. I enjoy the car with my dad.

- A. wash
- B. washes
- C. washed
- D. washing

2. Jassim likes ----- at the weekends.

- A. fish
- B. fishes
- C. fished
- D. fishing

3. I can't buy this car , it is-----expensive.

- A. too
- B. much
- C. enough
- D. than

4. Salem is not tall ----- to reach the shelf.

- A. too
- B. much
- C. enough
- D. than

Comparatives & Superlatives

	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives مقارنة واحد لمجموعة
الصفات القصيرة	الصفة + er than	the الصفة + est
	<p>- تضيف er على الصفة وتضع بعدها كلمة than مثال:</p> <p>shorter than Ali is shorter than Omar.</p>	<p>- تضيف est على الصفة وتضع قبلها كلمة the مثال:</p> <p>the shortest Ali is the shortest boy in the class.</p>
	<p>- الصفات المكونة من 3 حروف صوتية ساكن + متحرك + ساكن يتم فيها مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل er مثال:</p> <p>Fat fatter big bigger thin thinner</p>	<p>- الصفات المكونة من 3 حروف صوتية ساكن + متحرك + ساكن يتم فيها مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل est مثال:</p> <p>Fat fattest big biggest thin thinnest</p>
	<p>- الصفات التي تنتهي ب y تحذف منها ال y وتضاف ier مثال:</p> <p>heavy heavier pretty prettier noisy noisier</p>	<p>- الصفات التي تنتهي ب y تحذف منها ال y وتضاف iest مثال:</p> <p>heavy heaviest pretty prettiest noisy noisiest</p>
الصفات الطويلة	more الصفة than	the most الصفة
	<p>- تضع الصفة بين كلمتي more than مثال</p> <p>more intelligent than Ali is more intelligent than Omar.</p>	<p>- تضع الصفة بعد كلمتي the most مثال</p> <p>the most intelligent Ali is the most intelligent boy in the class.</p>

Adjective الصفة	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives مقارنة واحد لمجموعة
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much – many	more	most
far	farther – further	farthest - furthest

• يستخدم التعبير **as الصفة as** للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفة.
مثال:

Ali is **as tall as** Omar.

• يستخدم التعبير **as الصفة not as** للتعبير عن عدم التساوي في الصفة.
مثال:

Ali is **not as tall as** Omar.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Elephant is..... than sheep.

- a) big
- b) bigger
- c) biggest

2. She is taller ----- her sister.

- a) than
- b) more
- c) less

3. The lion is-----than the fox.

- a) stronger
- b) strong
- c) strongest

4. She is-----hardworking than her friend .

- a) more
- b) most
- c) least

5. Whales are ----- than sharks.

- a) intelligent
- b) more intelligent
- c) the most intelligent

6. Plane is the ----- of all means of transport.

- a) faster
- b) slower
- c) fastest

7. Hadi is----- at tennis than Ahmad. He needs some lessons.

- a) bad
- b) worse
- c) worst

8. Ali is as ----- as Adel at reading.

- a) The best
- b) better
- c) good

Do as shown between brackets.

1- Cheetah is the faster animal. (correct)

2- Sami is as smarter as Ahmad. (correct)

3- The bus is as bigger as a van. (correct)

4. Tamim's painting is beautiful than Salim's. (correct)



Time Prepositions

Preposition	Usage	Examples
at	Exact times, specific points of the day, holidays	at 6:30, at midnight, at lunchtime, at Christmas
on	Days, dates, specific occasions	on Monday, on my birthday, on 20th June, on Christmas Day
in	Longer periods (months, years, centuries, seasons, parts of the day)	in June, in 2025, in the 19th century, in winter, in the morning
from ... to ...	Duration between two points in time	from 8:00 to 10:00, from Monday to Friday
during	Within a period of time	during the summer, during the meeting, during the holiday

Choose the correct answer.

- We usually sleep ___ 10 o'clock.**
 - in
 - on
 - at
 - during
- My birthday is ___ July.**
 - in
 - on
 - at
 - during
- The meeting is ___ Monday.**
 - in
 - on
 - at
 - from
- The class runs ___ 8:00 ___ 9:30.**
 - in / at
 - from / to
 - on / in
 - during / at

Read and answer:

Near our city, there is a big forest. It is so beautiful, but it can be dangerous. Last week, three friends: Saleh, Ali and Nasser went walking in this forest. It was their first time to explore that forest. Suddenly, they heard a sound of something. Was it a dog, a lion, a bear or what? They couldn't recognize it but the truth was that they were so **scared**. They were so worried and could not know what to do? Ali- the bravest of them- volunteered to walk near the source of the sound. Suddenly, a bear jumped out of the bushes. It tried to attack the three friends. Nasser suggested that if they ran away, the bear would chase them. So, they decided to face the bear. Saleh picked up a big tree branch and tried to hit the bear. The bear grabbed the stick and broke it with its mouth. The other two children tried to get other sticks to hit the bear. Luckily, the bear saw a small rabbit running among the bushes. It ran into the bushes to catch the rabbit for its breakfast. The three children sat on the grass. They were so happy that they were safe.

1. What did the three boys do first?

- A. They saw a bear.
- B. They heard a sound.
- C. They tried to hit the bear.
- D. They went walking in the forest.

2. Which word is close in meaning to the underlined word " scared "?

- A. afraid
- B. happy
- C. shocked
- D. surprised

3. What is the relationship between the three boys?

- A. cousins
- B. friends
- C. classmates
- D. roommates

- Answer the following questions.

4. What did the boys do to face the bear?

.....

Read and answer.

At the school playground, children enjoy playing many games. Last Thursday, three boys: Fahad, Youssef, and Hamad decided to play football. It was their first time to play on the new grass field. Suddenly, the ball rolled far away and stopped near the fence. Was it stuck, lost, or broken? The boys felt **worried** because they thought they couldn't continue the game. Hamad, the tallest of them, climbed carefully and reached for the ball. He picked it up and kicked it back to his friends. They laughed and continued their match happily until sunset.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. The boys were afraid of the fence.
- B. The boys solved a problem.
- C. The ball was broken and lost.
- D. The boys climbed the fence for fun.

2. Which word is close in meaning to the underlined word worried?

- A. afraid
- B. happy
- C. angry
- D. surprised

3. What did Hamad do to help his friends?

.....

4. How did the boys feel at the end?

.....

Read and answer.

Study groups are an effective way for students to learn together. In a study group, members meet to review lessons, share ideas, and ask questions. This helps students understand difficult topics more clearly. Study groups also encourage teamwork and communication skills. When students cooperate, they feel more confident and prepared for exams. Teachers often advise students to join study groups because they make learning easier and more enjoyable.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Study groups are useful for learning together.
- B. Teachers do not allow study groups.
- C. Study groups are only for exams.
- D. Students should study alone.

2. Which word is close in meaning to the underlined word *cooperate*?

- A. work together
- B. play alone
- C. ignore
- D. stop

3. Why do teachers recommend study groups?

.....

Writing:

1. Write a message to your friend of six sentences about your country.

2. Write a paragraph of seven sentences about your favourite film.
