

ملخص تدريبات ومفردات وقواعد



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف السادس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-05-22 14:11:20

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 الصف السادس



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام

صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

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

ملخص تدريبات ومفردات وقواعد مرفق بالحل	1
موضوعات كتابة وصف شخصية مشهورة وصف التجارب الحياتية واليوم الخاص	2
مواضيع الكتابة المطلوبة لاختبار نهاية الفصل	3
حل تدريبات الكتاب المدرسي الوحدة الخامسة	4
حل تدريبات الكتاب المدرسي الوحدة الرابعة	5



مجمع الأندلس التعليمي
Andalus Educational Complex
مدرسة الأندلس الابتدائية الخاصة للبنين



ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT
2025 - 2026
ALANDALUS PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

End of Second Term

ENRICHMENT EXERCISES

Grade 6

Academic Year 2025 / 2026



Name: _____

Class: 6 / _____

My New Words

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
atmosphere	غلاف جوي	volcano	بركان
rainforest	غابة ممطرة	crater	فوهة البركان
pollution	تلوث	Lava	حمم بركانية
pollute	يلوث	erupt	يندلع
endangered species	نوع مهدد بالانقراض	tour	جولة سياحية
habitat	موطن	flow	يتدفق
protect	يحمي	active	نشط
environment	البيئة	sushi	سوشي
grow up	ينمو	gold	ذهب
ranger	حارس	golden	ذهبي
donate	يتبرع	treasure	كنز
wildlife	حياة برية	dust	تراب
rescue	ينقذ	necklace	عقد - قلادة
adopt	يتبنى	bracelet	سوار
boil	يغلي	ring	خاتم
freeze	يتجمد	belt	حزام
heat	يسخن	wool	صوف
ice	ثلج	silk	حرير
tap	صنبور	cotton	قطن
wood	خشب	leather	جلد
plastic	بلاستيك	silver	فضة
furniture	أثاث	liquid	سائل
vase	مزهرية	washing machine	غسالة
rubbish	قمامة	peel	يقشر
empty	فارغ	linen	كتان
throw away	يرمي	telescope	مجهر
land	أرض	decorate	يزين
athlete	رياضي	Turn into	يتحول
snail	حلزون	Wedding	عرس
dangerous	خطير	lid	غطاء
strange	غريب	space	فضاء
travel	يسافر	planet	كوكب
sunset	غروب الشمس	dark	مظلم
sunrise	شروق الشمس	fabric	قماش
mug	كوب	adventure	مغامرة
filter	مرشح / فلتر	fiction	قصة خيالية
turn off	يغلق	rubber	مطاط
factory	مصنع	tyre	إطار السيارة
feathers	ريش	biography	سيرة ذاتية

Complete the sentences with words in the box:

traffic – feathers – turn – strong - empty

1. You should off the lights before you go to bed.
2. If people use bikes, there will be less
3. This box is There is nothing in it.
4. Plastic is a very material.
5. Parrots have colourful

dangerous - athletes - snails - strange - travelled

1. There are many in the lake.
2. Many took part in the sports competition.
3. Don't play with fire. It's
4. My brother has to London for 3 weeks.
5. This building has a design.

cotton – machine – wildlife – decorate – biography

1. My mum has got a new washing
2. I like to wear shirts.
3. We our school to celebrate National Day.
4. I read the of a famous explorer.
5. I like to go to forests to explore

Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

(freeze – rescue – throw – wood – pollution)

1. The firefighters worked hard to _____ the cat that was stuck in the tree.
2. Please, don't _____ rubbish on the ground; use the bin instead.
3. The lake was covered with ice because of the strong _____ last night.
4. The carpenter used _____ to make a beautiful chair.
5. Factories should reduce _____ to keep the air clean.

Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

(protect – tap – donate – grow up – rainforest)

1. We must _____ the environment to keep it safe for future generations.
2. Please _____ the bottle gently so the water doesn't spill.
3. Many people choose to _____ clothes and toys to help poor families.
4. Children dream about what they will be when they _____.
5. The Amazon is the largest _____ in the world, full of plants and animals.

Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

dark - sank - planets - telescopes - sunrise

1. It's.....at night.
2. They use to see planets.
3. There are many in space.
4. We can see Venus at both..... and sunset.
5. A ship-----in the ocean last week.

Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

gold - lava - caves - rich - lakes

1. In the past, people used to live in -----.
2. The hot ----- is flowing into the sea.
3. There are two----- in the national park.
4. The ----- must help poor people.
5. I have a----- ring.

Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

(temperature – ring – leather – peel – tyre)

1. The _____ dropped below zero last night, and it was very cold.
2. Please don't forget to change the car _____ before the trip.
3. She wears a beautiful gold _____ on her finger.
4. The jacket is made of soft _____ and looks very stylish.
5. You should _____ the banana before eating it.

Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

(belt – washing machine – burn – mud – gas)

1. The _____ keeps my trousers from falling down.
2. Be careful not to _____ yourself when you touch something hot.
3. The car stopped because it ran out of _____.
4. After the rain, the playground was full of _____.
5. We put the dirty clothes in the _____ to clean them.

Language Functions

1. What's the matter? → I've got a headache/earache
- What's wrong with you? → I've got a headache/earache
2. How often do you play football? → Once/twice a week – every day
3. How long have you been a doctor? → For 7 years/ since 2012
4. What will you do? → I will / I won't
5. Whose book is this? → It's mine/hers/ours
6. Let's go camping. → Good idea!/ we can't, it's dangerous.
7. Why should people watch this film? → It is exciting/amazing
8. What do you think of? → I think/believe it is

*Read and match:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1- What will you do to help the environment? | A. using things again |
| 2- What will you do if it is sunny? | B. I'll plant some trees. |
| 3- What is upcycling? | C. I have a headache. |
| 4- What is the matter? | D. That would be nice! |
| 5- Would you like to go to the park? | E. I'll go to the beach |

***Read and match.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1- How long have you been a doctor? | A. I think he is funny. |
| 2- Have you ever ridden a horse? | B. since 2017 |
| 3- What do you think of Evan? | C. Never, it's my first time. |
| 4- When was Khalfan born? | D. to the beach |
| 5- Where has Dan never been? | E. in 1988 |

***Read and match.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. What's the matter? | A. I believe it is great. |
| 2. Have you ever ridden a motorbike? | B. since 2016 |
| 3. What do you think of the story? | C. I've got a stomach ache. |
| 4. What will you do after school? | D. Never, it's my first time. |
| 5. How long have you lived in Doha? | E. I won't do anything. |

***Read and match.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- Let's go mountain biking. | A. It's too expensive. |
| 2- What do you enjoy doing in summer? | B. We can't. It's too dangerous. |
| 3- Why didn't you buy the mobile? | C. I'll go to the beach. |
| 4- What will you do if it is sunny? | D. It's very exciting. |
| 5. Why should people watch this film? | E. swimming |

My grammar

Future with "Will"



يستخدم التعبير (Will + verb) للتعبير عن:

1. الوعد.

- I **will help** you tomorrow.

2. عرض أو طلب أو رفض المساعدة.

- **Will** you please **help** me carry these bags?

- Of course, **I will**.

- I'm sorry, I **won't**. They are heavy.

3. القرار الفوري.

- It's hot. I **ll open** the window.



I
He
She
It
You
We
They

} **الفاعل + will**



في **النفي** تستخدم **will not** واختصارها **won't** كما في الأمثلة:

I **will not** go to the park next Friday.

He **won't** eat.

may / might

➤ تستخدم **may** و **might** للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو الإمكانية في الحاضر أو المستقبل

It **may / might** rain today.

➤ تعبر **might** عن الاحتمال الضعيف أو البسيط وعادة ما تستخدم معها عبارة **but I'm not sure yet**.

He **might** be at work, **but I'm not sure yet**.

إذا If

الحالة	الاستخدام	التكوين	مثال
Type zero الحالة الصفرية	التعبير عن الحقائق والقواعد العامة	if (when) + present simple , present simple present simple if (when) present simple	If you heat ice, it melts. Ice melts if you heat it.
Type 1 الحالة الأولى	التعبير عن فعل محتمل للموت في الحاضر أو المستقبل	if + present simple , will+الفعل will+الفعل if present simple	If you study hard, you will pass. You will pass if you study hard.

تذكير:

المضارع البسيط **present simple** يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل مع إضافة s أو es مع He / She / It

I – You – We – They → play

He – She – It → plays

-Read and choose the correct answer.

1. If it rains, I home.

- A. stay
- B. stayed
- C. am staying
- D. will stay

2. We go to the park tomorrow, but we don't know yet.

- A. might
- B. must
- C. will
- D. won't

3. When I grow up, I the environment.

- A. save
- B. saved
- C. have saved
- D. will save

4. If Sara me to the party, I will come.

- A. invite
- B. invites
- C. invited
- D. inviting

Do as shown between brackets.

1. If it is sunny, I (go) to the beach. (correct)

2. If Hady (train) hard, he will win the race. (correct)

3. Perhaps we will visit you later. (use: may)

.....

4. When I grow up, I (not drive) a car. (correct)

5. I will send the email tomorrow. (use: not)

.....

6. Hadi will buy a car next week. (make negative)

.....

7. If he hurries, he (catch) the bus. (correct)

Present Perfect simple المضارع التام

استخدام:

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن:

1. أفعال حدثت في الماضي دون تحديد وقت الحدث

- I **have visited** London.

2. أفعال حدثت في الماضي ولها تأثير واضح في الحاضر

- I **am happy** because I **have won** the match.

تصريف:

I
You
We
They

have + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

He
She
It

has + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل:

الكلمة	معناها	الاستخدام	مثال
ever	أبداً	تستخدم في السؤال	Have you ever visited Paris? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
never	أبداً	تستخدم بدلاً من not لتعني النفي	I've never seen a blue whale.
How long	كم مدة	تستخدم للسؤال عن المدة التي يستغرقها الفعل	How long have you lived in London?
for	لمدة	يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية محددة	have lived in London for five months.
since	منذ	يأتي بعدها نقطة بداية الحدث	I have lived in London since last May.
so far	حتى الآن	تستخدم للتعبير عن ماذا حدث حتى الآن	I've written four books so far .
yet	بعد	تستخدم في النفي والسؤال وتأتي في نهاية الجملة	Have you packed everything? No, I haven't packed everything yet .

Choose the correct answer:

1. Hamad -----lived in San Francisco all his life.
A. be
B. has
C. have
D. were
2. Mona and Kate have -----their bedrooms.
A. tidy
B. tidies
C. tidied
D. tidying
3. They have-----to London.
A. go
B. went
C. gone
D. going
4. I to Asia before.
A. was
B. were
C. has been
D. have been
5. She has a giraffe.
A. see
B. saw
C. seen
D. seeing

6. We have Hawaii.
- A. visit
 - B. visits
 - C. visited
 - D. visiting
7. Have you been to the UK?
- A. ever
 - B. for
 - C. yet
 - D. never
8. Ali hasn't tried skiing -----
- A. ever
 - B. for
 - C. yet
 - D. never
9. I have been a doctor ----- five years.
- A. never
 - B. ever
 - C. since
 - D. for
10. I have worked here ----- 2003.
- A. never
 - B. ever
 - C. since
 - D. for

Do as shown between brackets:

1. We have play football with Ali many times. (correct the verb)
.....
2. They have swim in the sea before. (correct the verb)
.....
3. I have been a pilot for 2013. (correct the underlined word)
.....
4. She has been a teacher since two years. (correct the underlined word)
.....
5. I have (see) a giraffe. (correct the verb)
6. I've lived in my house for three years. (Use: since)
.....
7. He has been a teacher since 2015. (Use: for)
.....
8. I (be) a teacher for seven years. (correct)
9. He (play) football since 2021. (correct)
10. Ali has made a cake. (use: not)
.....
11. I have driven my dad's car. (use: not)
.....

Present simple Vs Past simple

المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

وجه المقارنة	المضارع البسيط Present Simple	الماضي البسيط Past simple
التكوين	التصريف الأول للفعل مع إضافة s أو es مع المفرد الغائب	التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة d أو ed للأفعال المنتظمة / أما الأفعال غير المنتظمة فتحتفظ
الاستخدام	يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات والحالات الدائمة	يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي
مثال	I <u>go</u> to school by bus every day. He <u>lives</u> in Doha.	I <u>went</u> to the park yesterday. She <u>visited</u> London last year.
الكلمات الدالة عليه	always-usually-often-sometimes-everyday-rarely - in the morning..... - on Monday..... - at 7:00....	yesterday, last....., ...ago
النفى	I <u>don't go</u> to school by bus every day. He <u>doesn't live</u> in Doha.	I <u>didn't go</u> to the park yesterday. She <u>didn't visit</u> London last year.
السؤال	<u>Do</u> you <u>go</u> to school by bus every day? <u>Does</u> he <u>live</u> in Doha?	<u>Did</u> you <u>go</u> to the park yesterday? <u>Did</u> she <u>visit</u> London last year?
الإجابة المختصرة	Yes, I <u>do</u> . Yes, he <u>does</u> . No, I <u>don't</u> . No, he <u>doesn't</u> .	Yes, I <u>did</u> . Yes, she <u>did</u> . No, I <u>didn't</u> . No, she <u>didn't</u> .

Past simple Vs Present perfect

الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام

وجه المقارنة	المضارع التام Present perfect	الماضي البسيط Past simple
التكوين	(التصريف الثالث للفعل) have / has + v3	التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة d أو ed للأفعال المنتظمة / أما الأفعال غير المنتظمة فتُحفظ
الاستخدام	يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي دون تحديد وقت الحدث وتأثيره ما زال واضحاً في الحاضر	يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي
مثال	- I have gone to the park. - She has visited London.	- I went to the park yesterday. - She visited London last year.
الكلمات الدالة عليه	ever, never, since, for, yet, so far, how long	yesterday, last..., ...ago
النفي	- I haven't gone to the park. - She hasn't visited London.	- I didn't go to the park yesterday. - She didn't visit London last year.
السؤال	Have you gone to the park? Has she visited London?	Did you go to the park yesterday? Did she visit London last year?
الإجابة المختصرة	Yes, I have . Yes, he has . No, I haven't . No, he hasn't .	Yes, I did . Yes, she did . No, I didn't . No, she didn't .

Choose the correct answer.

1. We _____ late yesterday

- A. arrive
- B. arrives
- C. arrived
- D. arriving

2. I _____ go shopping every Friday.

- A. am not
- B. don't
- C. didn't
- D. haven't

3. I have already _____ my lunch.

- A. eat
- B. eats
- C. ate
- D. eaten

4. My dad hasn't returned _____.

- A. yet
- B. since
- C. ever
- D. already

5. In the past, most women in India _____ saris.

- A. wore
- B. wear
- C. worn
- D. wearing

6. These are Reem's glasses. They are _____.

- A. hers
- B. his
- C. mine
- D. ours

7. While we _____ TV, I fell asleep.

- A. watch
- B. watches
- C. are watching
- D. were watching

8. Ali was a mechanic. He _____ cars.

- A. repair
- B. repairs
- C. repaired
- D. repairing

9. How _____ juice do you have?

- A. much
- B. many
- C. often
- D. long

10. I know _____ words of French.

- A. a few
- B. a little
- C. much
- D. any

11. I _____ to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday.

- A. must
- B. have
- C. don't have
- D. didn't have

12. We _____ use this equipment. It isn't ours.

- A. can
- B. may
- C. can't
- D. haven't

Do as shown in brackets.

1. I watched a video yesterday. (make negative)

.....

2. They haven't (study) Arabic yet. (correct)

3- I have (see) an eagle. (correct)

4- He has already done his homework. (use: yet)

.....

5- Adel (break) his leg last Friday. (correct)

6- Ali (check) his email every day. (correct)

7. My mum (make) a cake yesterday. (correct)

8. I will buy a camera next week. (use: not)

.....

Read and answer.

Noura enjoys spending her afternoons at the school library. She believes that reading different kinds of books helps her learn new ideas and improve her language. Last week, she borrowed a science book about space. She was amazed to read about planets, stars, and astronauts who travel beyond Earth. The book explained how rockets are built and how astronauts prepare for their missions. Noura shared what she learned with her classmates, and they listened with great interest. She felt proud because she could teach them something new. Noura thinks that reading is not only fun but also a powerful way to discover the world.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Noura enjoys reading and learning from books.
- b) Noura spends her afternoons playing outside.
- c) Noura studies only about planets and rockets.
- d) Noura teaches her classmates every single day.

2. What does the word borrowed mean in the passage?

- a) take
- b) give
- c) make
- d) study

3. What kind of book did Noura borrow last week?

.....
4. Why did Noura feel proud after sharing with her classmates?

.....
5. Put (✓) or (X)

- A. Noura borrowed a science book about space from the school library. ()
- B. Noura felt bored while reading about planets and astronauts. ()

Read and answer.

Emus are birds because they have feathers and lay eggs. They are the largest birds in Australia, they cannot fly.

Emus have two, long, strong legs and large feet with thick toes. They have a large, oval shaped body, a long, thin neck, a small head and a short, pointy beak. Their feathers are black, brown and white. The adults can grow up to 2 meters tall and can weigh 60 kilograms or more.

Emus are only found in Australia and live mainly in bushland and grassy areas. However, they are very hardy birds and can live in most places. They can run very fast with their **powerful** legs even up to 50 kilometers an hour. They often travel a long way each day looking for food. Emus eat berries, leaves, seeds, flowers, fruit, plants and even insects like grasshoppers.

The male emu builds a nest of small sticks and leaves then the hen lays between 6–12 large dark green eggs. Usually female birds look after the eggs but emus are different. The male sits on the eggs to keep them warm until they hatch. This usually takes about 8–10 weeks.

The young chicks have brown feathers with white stripes which make it hard for them to be seen in the grass.

1. What is text mainly about?

- A. a fish
- B. a bird
- C. mammals
- D. reptiles

2. What does the underlined word “powerful” mean??

- A. fast
- B. lazy
- C. strong
- D. weak

3. How long does the male emu sit on the eggs?

.....

4. Why do emus often travel each day?

.....

5. Put (✓) or (X)

- A. Emus can fly high in the sky like other birds. ()
- B. The male emu looks after the eggs until they hatch. ()

Read and answer.

The Museum of Islamic Art in Doha is one of the most famous landmarks in Qatar. It was designed by the architect I. M. Pei and opened to the public in 2008. The museum is built on an island near the Corniche, giving visitors a beautiful view of the city and the sea. Inside, there are collections of Islamic art from many countries, including calligraphy, textiles, ceramics, and jewelry. The museum also hosts special exhibitions and educational programs for students. Many people visit the Museum of Islamic Art to learn about history and culture, and to enjoy the peaceful atmosphere around the building.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) The Museum of Islamic Art is an important cultural place in Qatar.
- b) The Museum of Islamic Art was designed by I. M. Pei.
- c) The Museum of Islamic Art is located near the Corniche.
- d) The Museum of Islamic Art opened in 2008.

2. What does the word "famous" mean in the passage?

- a) lazy
- b) happy
- c) known
- d) excited

3. Put (✓) or (X)

- A. *The Museum of Islamic Art is built on an island near the Corniche.* ()
- B. *The museum only displays jewelry and does not include other types of art.* ()

4. When did the Museum of Islamic Art open to the public?

.....

5. Why do many people visit the Museum of Islamic Art?

.....

Read and answer.

Salem is a thirteen-year-old boy who lives in a quiet town near the desert. One hot afternoon, he was walking home from school when he saw smoke rising from a small house. Salem ran closer and discovered that a fire had started in the kitchen. The family inside was frightened and did not know what to do. Without waiting, Salem shouted for help and guided the children outside. He quickly found a bucket of water and tried to stop the flames until the firefighters arrived.

The neighbors gathered around and were amazed at Salem's courage. They praised him for acting fast and saving the family. Salem felt proud, but he said that anyone should help when others are in danger. His teacher later told the class about Salem's brave action, and everyone clapped for him. Salem learned that bravery is not about being strong, but about caring for others and doing the right thing at the right time.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) a fun day
- b) a brave boy
- c) a hot afternoon
- d) a coward boy

2. What does the word rising mean in the passage?

- a) eating
- b) hiding
- c) making
- d) coming

3. Where did Salem see the smoke?

.....

4. What did Salem do before the firefighters arrived?

.....

5. Put (✓) or (X)

- A. Salem guided the children outside the house. ()
- B. The neighbors ignored Salem's actions and did not praise him. ()

(Writing)

Write 7 sentences about how to save the environment.

Helping words

recycle – plant trees – waste water – endangered species – ride
bikes

1. Write 7 sentences about your life experiences.

1- What things have you done?

2- What things haven't you done?

Write a paragraph of 7 sentences about a famous person in your country.

1- Who is that person?

2- What does he do?
