

أوراق عمل الأندلس للبنين التحضيرية لاختبار نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

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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:

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 الأول

أوراق عمل شاملة لاختبار نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل شاملة لاختبار نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

2

أوراق عمل تحضيرية لاختبار نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

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أوراق عمل تحضيرية لاختبار نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

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أوراق عمل مدرسة المرخية نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

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التدريبات الإثرائية

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

اسم الطالب :

الصف :

الصف

6

نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول
2026 - 2025

<i>upload</i>	يرفع ملف	<i>cross the street</i>	يعبر الشارع
<i>download</i>	ينزل ملف	<i>bicycle lane</i>	مسار الدراجات
<i>app</i>	تطبيق	<i>traffic lights</i>	إشارات المرور
<i>account</i>	حساب	<i>ticket</i>	تذكرة
<i>password</i>	كلمة المرور	<i>pavement</i>	الرصيف
<i>chat</i>	يتحدث	<i>escalator</i>	سلم كهربائي
<i>online</i>	متصل بالإنترنت	<i>order</i>	يطلب - طلب
<i>elbow</i>	المرفق (الكوع)	<i>bill</i>	فاتورة
<i>pass (v.)</i>	يمرر	<i>ride a horse</i>	يركب خيل
<i>napkin</i>	منديل المائدة	<i>sail a boat</i>	يبحر بالقارب
<i>university</i>	جامعة	<i>go skiing</i>	يذهب للتزلج
<i>office</i>	مكتب	<i>costume</i>	زي - ملابس
<i>lap</i>	حجر	<i>leaflet</i>	منشور
<i>medicine</i>	دواء	<i>traffic</i>	المرور
<i>chemist</i>	صيدلي	<i>laugh</i>	يضحك
<i>headache</i>	صداع	<i>blow</i>	ينفخ - تهب
<i>toothache</i>	ألم الأسنان	<i>prepare</i>	يجهز
<i>earache</i>	ألم الأذن	<i>pick up</i>	يلتقط
<i>sore throat</i>	التهاب الحلق	<i>hand out</i>	يسلم شيء باليد
<i>cold</i>	برد	<i>glasses</i>	نظارات
<i>sour</i>	حامض	<i>slim</i>	رفيع - نحيف
<i>delicious</i>	شهية - لذيذ	<i>chubby</i>	متين - بدين
<i>postman</i>	ساعي البريد	<i>blond hair</i>	شعر أشقر
<i>businessman</i>	رجل أعمال	<i>curly hair</i>	شعر مجعد
<i>secretary</i>	سكرتير	<i>straight hair</i>	شعر ناعم
<i>reporter</i>	مذيع - مراسل صحفي	<i>weigh</i>	يزن
<i>photographer</i>	مصور		

Part 1: Language Functions:

Read and match:

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. What's the matter? | a. only 3 books |
| 2. Would you like to have some tea? | b. I have got a headache. |
| 3. How much sugar do you need? | c. Yes, I'd love to. |
| 4. I have a toothache. | d. Just a little. |
| 5. How many books do you have? | e. You should go to the dentist. |

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What's wrong? | a. I had to do the project. |
| 2. How many books do you have? | b. I have a sore throat. |
| 3. I have a stomach ache. | c. a few books |
| 4. Should I eat healthy food? | d. You shouldn't eat too much. |
| 5. What did you have to do yesterday? | e. Yes, you should. |

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Many children use the internet every day. They watch videos, play games, and learn new things. The internet is fun, but it can also be **dangerous**. You should not share your personal information like your name, phone number, or school because it's not safe. Always tell a parent or teacher if someone you don't know sends you a

message. Remember, being careful online keeps you safe and happy!

1. What is the text mainly about?

- a) How to play games online
- b) How to stay safe on the internet
- c) How to make new friends online
- d) How to use computers at school

2. The word “**dangerous**” in the text is closest in meaning to:

- a) exciting
- b) not safe
- c) interesting
- d) easy

3. What should you do if someone you don't know sends you a message?

- a) Talk to them politely
- b) Tell a parent or teacher
- c) Give them your phone number
- d) Ignore your parents

4. Why should you not share your personal information online?

..... because it's not safe.....

5. Write one rule you can follow to stay safe on the internet.

... tell a parent or teacher if someone you don't know sends you a message...

Healthy Choices

Omar wants to stay healthy, so he tries to eat good food every day. In the morning, he eats wholegrain bread with cheese and sometimes an egg. He also eats fruit like apples or bananas because they help him stay strong and give him energy.

At school, Omar sometimes feels hungry during the break. Many students buy chips, chocolate, or candy, but Omar tries not to eat too much junk food. He usually buys yogurt or a small sandwich instead. He thinks it is **smart** to make healthy food choices.

For dinner, Omar's family eats cooked vegetables, chicken, and rice. His mother always reminds him to drink water instead of soda. Omar enjoys food a lot, but he knows that eating healthy helps him feel better, study well, and stay active.

1. **What is the text mainly about?**

- a. Omar's school subjects
- b. Omar's healthy eating habits
- c. Omar's weekend plans
- d. How to cook vegetables

2. **The underlined word smart means:**

- a. Not healthy
- b. Clever or good
- c. Boring
- d. Expensive

3. **What does Omar usually drink instead of soda?**

- a. Milkshake
- b. Coffee
- c. Water
- d. Lemonade

4. **Why does Omar try not to eat too much junk food?**

..... He thinks it is **smart** to make healthy food choices.....

5. **What healthy foods does Omar eat for breakfast?**

..... wholegrain bread with cheese and sometimes an egg.....

Choose the correct answer:

1. I found a very interesting on the internet.

- A. digital
- B. website
- C. password
- D. online

3. **Can you me the salt, please?**

- A. pass
- B. throw

C. swallow

D. drink

4. You should put the napkin on your

A. head

B. neck

C. elbow

D. lap

5. You need to go to the to buy medicine.

A. chemist

B. bakery

C. bookshop

D. park

7. Those lemons are very They taste terrible.

A. sour

B. sweet

C. spicy

D. tasty

8. I like to eat pasta. It's really

A. terrible

B. delicious

C. sour

D. bad

Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box.

ticket – bill – reporter – office - lanes - market

1. My mother goes to the **market** to buy fruits and vegetables.
2. Bike riders must use the bicycle ...**lanes**....
3. Ahmed is a businessman who works in his**office**..... .
4. My sister wants to be a **reporter** to make interviews on TV.
5. My dad always pays the.....**bill**.....at the restaurant.
6. We need to buy **ticket**..... before entering the amusement park.

Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box.

traffic – expensive – photographer – glasses – cross – language

1. Arabic is a very important ___ **language** ____ .
2. Look left and right before you ___ **cross** ___ the street.
3. I wear..... **glasses**.....to help me see better.
4. I want to be a ___ **photographer** ___ and take photos in nature.
5. Look at this bag. It is 200QR. It's too ... **expensive**
6. There is too much.... **traffic**....in front of my school. It will make me late.

Part 4: Grammar

ضمائر المفعول ((Object pronouns)
الضمائر التي تُحلّ محل المفعول به في الجملة:

them ,us ,it ,her ,him ,you , me

مثال: She gave him a book → "him"

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
They	them
You	you

Choose the correct answer:

1. Tamim saw his friends yesterday. He met at the mall.

- A. him
- B. them
- C. me
- D. us

2. I can't open this box. Can you open for me?

- A. it
- B. him
- C. her
- D. them

Do as shown between brackets:

3. Ali and Salim are my best friends. I like him so much. (correct)

.....them.....

4. We are going to the park. Do you want to come with them? (correct)

.....US.....

shouldn't / should

You should study harder: **should** تُستخدم لإعطاء نصيحة

You shouldn't eat too much candy: **shouldn't** تُستخدم للتحذير أو النصيح بعدم فعل شيء

Should / Shouldn't -----> Verb 1 (inf.)

1. He has a toothache. He should to the dentist.

- A. go
- B. went
- C. going
- D. goes

2. I have got a stomach ache. I shouldn't too much

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

Do as shown between brackets:

3. Your friend is sick. (give advice using "should")

..... **You should see a doctor**

4. Your brother has an exam tomorrow. (give advice using "should")

..... **You should study hard**

How much / How many ...?

How many تُستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة:

How many apples do you want?

How much تُستخدم مع الأسماء غير

المعدودة:

How much cheese is left?

Do as shown between brackets:

1. How (many).....**much**.... milk is there? (correct)

2. How (much) ...**many**.... Friends do you have? (correct)

a few / a little

a few تُستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة: a few apples

a little تُستخدم مع الأسماء غير المعدودة: a little milk

Choose the correct answer:

1. I just need salt on my pasta.

A. much

B. many

C. a few

D. **a little**

Do as shown between brackets:

2. I have got (a little) ...**a few**..... pens. (correct)

يجب أن have to مع (I, we, they, you) ←

تستخدم للتعبير عن الالتزام والضرورة

I have to clean my room. يجب أن أنظف غرفتي

يجب أن has to مع (he, she, it) ←

تستخدم للتعبير عن الالتزام والضرورة

She has to clean her room.

must – mustn't

↓ ↓
يجب لا يجب

تستخدم **must** و **mustn't** للإلزام وتكون دائماً للقوانين

- You must fasten your seatbelt.
- She must wear uniform at school.
- We mustn't eat in the museum.
- Khalid mustn't eat any sugar. He is sick.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Hamad..... do his homework today.
 - a.had to
 - b.has to**
 - c.didn't have to
 - d.don't have to
2. I tidy my room today after school.
 - a.has to
 - b.had to
 - c.have to**
 - d.Having

3. You don't have to..... early on Friday.

- a.wake up
- b.wakes up
- c.waking up
- d.woke up

4. We have to.....hard for the exam.

- a.study
- b.Studies
- c.studied
- d.studying

Do as shown between brackets.

1. I have to (helping)....**help**...my dad in washing the car today. (correct the verb)

2. You mustn't (talked) **talk** in library. (correct the verb)

Could+ inf (المصدر) معناها يستطيع في زمن الماضي

Could not+ inf (المصدر) معناها لا يستطيع في زمن الماضي

نستخدم **could - couldn't** لنقول اننا في الماضي كنا نستطيع ان نفعل كذا وكذا.

When I was three, I could paint.

When my brother was nine, he could rollerblade.

When they were twelve, they couldn't ride horses.

وفي السؤال نستخدمهم كأداة استفهام مثل:

*Could you read when you were two?

-Yes, I could.

- No, I couldn't.

* Could they play baseball when they were young?

- Yes, they could.

- No, they couldn't.

had to+ inf (المصدر) معناها كان يجب أن في الماضي

didn't have to+ inf (المصدر) معناها: لا يجب أن (في الماضي)

* She had to tidy her room.

*We didn't have to sleep early yesterday.

لاحظي: **had to** يكون نفيها **didn't have to**

وللسؤال نستخدم: **Did** الفاعل **have to** الفعل



Choose the correct answer:

1. I run fast when I was young.
 - a. can
 - b. had
 - c. have
 - d. could
2. I swim when I was 5 years old.
 - a. couldn't
 - b. haven't
 - c. don't have
 - d. didn't have
3. We could English well when we were in grade 3.
 - a. read
 - b. reads
 - c. reading
 - d. have to read
4. He study for the test yesterday.
 - a. has to
 - b. had to
 - c. didn't have

Do as shown between brackets:

- ## Part 5: Writing:

Write a paragraph of seven sentences giving him advice of how to solve this problem.

- What should he say to his brother?
- What should he do?
- What shouldn't he do?

***Write an email to your friend of seven sentences giving him information about the rules of a place in Qatar.**

Helping questions:

1. How old do you have to be to enter?
2. How much does it cost for entrance?
3. What are the rules you must do there?

