

ملخص الوحدتين السادسة والسابعة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف السادس ← لغة إنجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-02-04 21:51:15

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب اختبارات الكترونية اختبارات احلول اعروض بوربوينت اوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي املخصات وتقارير امذكرة وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: أحمد رجب

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



ال التربية الاسلامية



المواضيع على تلغرام

صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

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

الخطة الفصلية للفصل الثاني

1

إجابات أوراق عمل الفرقان نهاية الفصل

2

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

3

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في الأزمنة اللغوية والتطبيقات العملية

4

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في تعزيز المفردات وتصريف الأفعال ومهارات التواصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

5



GRADE 6

Module 6

Mid of 2ND TERM



PREPARED BY

MR. AHMED RAJAB

VOCABULARY

waterskiing	التزلج على الماء	light	خفيف
trekking	السير لمسافات طويلة (وخصوصا في الجبال والغابات)	weight	وزن
scuba diving	الغوص	length	طول
canoeing	التجديف بالقوارب	width	عرض
mountain biking	ركوب الدراجات في الجبل	centimetre (cm)	سنتيمتر
snowboarding	التزلج على الثلج	gram (g)	جرام
warm	دافئ	equipment	معدات
spot	بقعة - نقطة	instructor	مدرس
spotted	منقط	wetsuit	بذلة غطس
stripe	خط - شريط	mask	قاب
striped	مخطط	bright	لامع
seat	مقعد	breathe	يتنفس
teach	يعلم	dinosaur	ديناصور
learn	يتعلم	fossil	حفرية
speed	سرعة	horn	قرن
falcon	صقر	climate	مناخ
create	ينشئ	carnivore	أكل الحوم
decide	يقرر	herbivore	أكل النباتات
record	رقم قياسي	sharp	حاد
come out	يظهر	extinct	منقرض
heavy	ثقيل		

PHONICS

silent e

ride a bike

يركب دراجة



bicycle lane

مسار الدراجات

be careful

احترس



line

خط



THE TOP IN ENGLISH

MR. AHMED RAJAB

MOB.30444830

GRAMMAR

صيغة الـ ...ing ...ing form

تستخدم صيغة الـ ...ing في الحالات التالية:

- كفاعل في بداية الجملة:

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

- بعد الأفعال : hate , enjoy , like , love

Ex.: I **hate** **watching** TV.

- بعد حروف الجر:

Ex.: I'm good **at** cooking.

- بعد التعبر 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.



THE TOP IN ENGLISH

MR. AHMED RAJAB

MOB.30444830

كافٍ جداً **too & enough**

جداً **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.

فعل + to + too + صفة (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

كافٍ **enough**

تأتي enough في التعبيرات التالية:

enough + اسم (كافٍ)

There is enough snow, so we can go snowboarding.

يوجد ثلج كافٍ، لذا يمكننا الذهاب للتزلج على الثلج

فعل + enough (..... بدرجة كافية)

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

الطقس دافئ بدرجة كافية. لنذهب في نزهة

فعل + to + enough (..... بما يكفي ل.....)

The giraffe is tall enough to reach the top of the trees.

الزرافة طولية بما يكفي لتصل إلى أعلى الأشجار

Comparatives & Superlatives

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

الصفات الشاذة

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** **الصفة** للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفة.
مثال:

Ali is **as tall as** Omar.

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

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



1 Look and write.

equipment scuba diving trekking wetsuit waterskiing snowboarding instructor



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Score 7

2 Read and circle.

1. Trains are **slower / the slowest** than planes.
2. The dress I bought yesterday was the **more expensive / most expensive** of all.
3. I don't think canoeing is as **safer / safe** as mountain biking.
4. Elephants are the **heaviest / heavier** land animals.
5. I like your house because it is **biggest / bigger** than ours.
6. Tim is the **best / better** player in the team.

Score 63 Read and complete. Use **too** or **enough**.

1. I didn't buy the blue dress because it was _____ expensive, and I didn't have much money with me.
2. He wasn't strong _____ to carry the heavy box.
3. We are _____ young to drive a car.
4. It isn't warm _____ to go swimming.
5. I am a good swimmer, but I'm not good _____ to win the gold medal.
6. We can't have a picnic today because it's _____ cold.

Score 6

4 Complete. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

eat snowboard wear brush shop walk

1. My sister hates _____ spotted skirts.
2. _____ fruit and vegetables is healthy.
3. Jake's favourite season is winter, because he loves _____.
4. I am going to go _____ with my friends in the afternoon.
5. _____ your teeth every morning is a good habit.
6. I can't stand _____ to school in winter.

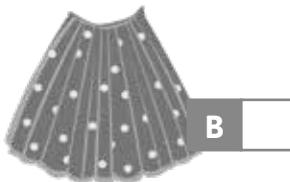
Score **6**

5 Listen and tick (✓) the correct picture. 

1. What is Tina going to buy for Fay?



A



B



C

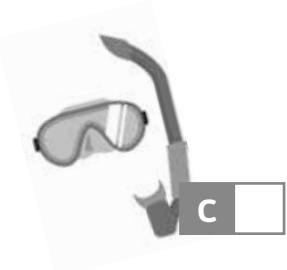
2. What is Jim going to buy today?



A

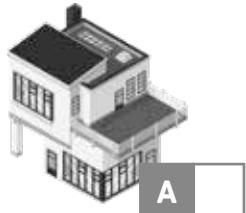


B

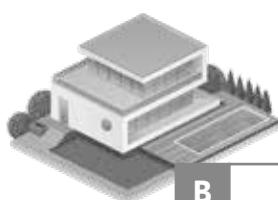


C

3. Which is Joe's house?



A



B



C

4. What are they going to do on Saturday?



A



B



C

Score **4**

TEST

6 Read and answer.

Amazing buildings



Aspire Tower is a glass and metal skyscraper. It's one of the tallest buildings in Doha, Qatar. It is 300 metres high and it has got thirty-six floors. You can take one of the seventeen lifts to get to the top floor. In 2006, Aspire Tower was the main building for the fifteenth Asian Games because it held the Games' flame for two weeks. Aspire Tower has got a sports museum, a restaurant that moves around slowly and a swimming pool. The tower has also got flats and offices. It is a great place to visit to enjoy beautiful views of the city.



Doha Tower or *Burj Qatar* stands on the coast in the capital's city centre. It is 238 metres high and it has got forty-six floors above ground and another three which are below ground. It is a round building full of offices. It is a beautiful sight to see from up close as it has got beautiful ancient Islamic designs made from metal on the outside. This metal structure helps to keep the building cool from the high temperatures of the city.

1. How many lifts has Aspire Tower got? _____

2. What happened at Aspire Tower in 2006? _____

3. Where is Doha Tower? _____

4. How tall is Doha Tower? _____

5. What is special about the metal structure on the outside of Doha Tower? _____

Score **5**

7 Write about yourself.

Write six sentences about what you like, love, enjoy and can't stand and what you are good at and bad at.

Score **6**

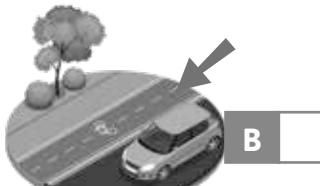
8 Unscramble and write. Then match.

edir a biek 1. _____



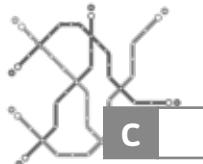
A

eb fulcrae 2. _____



B

cybicel anel 3. _____



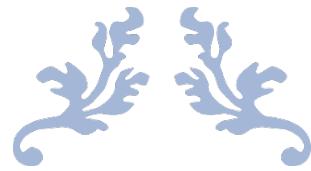
C

ilen 4. _____



D

Score **10**



GRADE 6

Module 7

Mid of 1ST TERM



PREPARED BY

MR. AHMED RAJAB

VOCABULARY

tornado	إعصار	castle	قلعة
thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	gift shop	محل الهدايا
cloud	سحابة	jewellery	مجوهرات
wind	رياح	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية
fog	ضباب	station	محطة
ground	أرض	designer	مصمم
spin	يدور	design	يصمم
air	هواء	architect	مهندس معماري
thick	سميك	author	مؤلف
reach	يصل	sculptor	نحات
form	يتكون	statue	تمثال
team	فريق	poet	شاعر
deep	عميق	artwork	عمل فني
winner	فائز	visitor	زائر
scissors	مقص	roof garden	حديقة السطح
invent	يخترع	humid	رطب
underground	مترو	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية

PHONICS

/əʊ/

soap صابون



coach مدرب



/əʊ/

blow ينفخ



elbow مرفق



grow ينمو



THE TOP IN ENGLISH

MR. AHMED RAJAB

MOB.30444830

GRAMMAR

Prepositions of Time حروف الجر الخاصة بالوقت

in	Followed by: تشع بـ	شهور سنوات فصول مدة زمنية قرون أجزاء من اليوم	Examples: أمثلة
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The book fair is in October. ➢ He died in 2007. ➢ I like fishing in summer. ➢ We are leaving in ten minutes. ➢ The artist painted this in the fifteenth century. ➢ I always watch TV in the evening.
on	Followed by: تشع بـ	أيام الأسبوع تواریخ محددة	Examples: أمثلة
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ I do karate on Mondays. ➢ The food festival is on 5 December.
at	Followed by: تشع بـ	أوقات محددة كلمات محددة (الليلاً / نهاية الأسبوع)	Examples: أمثلة
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ My art lesson is at five o'clock. ➢ I never go out at night. ➢ I spend time with my family at the weekend.
during	تستخدم للإشارة للمرة بين بداية ونهاية شيء ما		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ My family and I visited many places during summer.
from ... to...	تستخدم لبيان الوقت المحدد الذي يبدأ و ينتهي فيه شيء ما		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The library is open from seven o'clock to five o'clock every day.
after	تستخدم للإشارة إلى شيء يحدث في وقت لاحق		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ That shop always opens after nine o'clock.

Defining Relative Clauses

جمل الوصل المعرفة

تستخدم **جمل الوصل المعرفة** لإعطاء بعض المعلومات الضرورية عن فاعل الجملة الرئيسية دون أن نكرر أنفسنا وهي تبدأ بضمائر الوصل **who / which / that** أو ظرف الوصل: **where**

ضمير/ ظرف الوصل	المعنى	مثال
who/that	الذي – التي (للإشارة إلى شخص)	<i>The boy who/that is playing football in the park is my brother.</i> <i>The person who/that I admire the most is my grandfather.</i>
which/that	الذي – التي (للإشارة إلى حيوان – شيء – اسم مجرد)	<i>The house which/ that is next to the bakery is my aunt's.</i> <i>The smartphone which/that my brother bought last week was very expensive.</i>
where	حيث (للإشارة إلى مكان)	<i>This is the town where I grew up.</i>



THE TOP IN ENGLISH
MR. AHMED RAJAB
MOB.30444830

Name: _____

Total **50****1** Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. tornado thunderstorm author cloud

2. poet sculptor underground designer

3. visitor fog artwork museum

Score **3****2** Read and complete. Use **who/which/where**. Then match.

1. It's someone _____ designs buildings.

2. It's something _____ you use to cut things.

3. It's a place _____ you can see paintings.

4. It's something _____ forms in the clouds during a thunderstorm.

5. It's someone _____ creates statues.

6. It's a place _____ you can buy souvenirs.

A. sculptor
B. tornado
C. gift shop
D. architect
E. scissors
F. museum

Score **12****3** Join the sentences. Use **who, which or where**.

1. That's the boy from my class. He won a prize for his invention.

2. This is the museum. You can see famous artwork there.

3. The London Underground is a form of transport. It takes you anywhere in the city quickly.

Score **6**

TEST

4 Listen and tick (✓) the correct picture. 

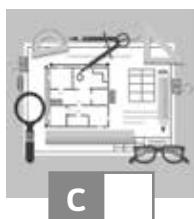
1. What does Hank want to study?



A



B



C

2. How are they going to get to the gallery?



A



B



C

3. Which medal did Peter win?



A

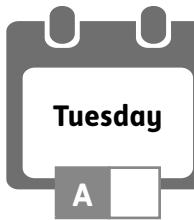


B



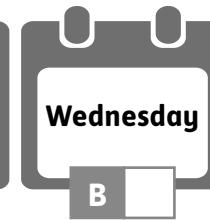
C

4. When are they going to visit the Louvre?



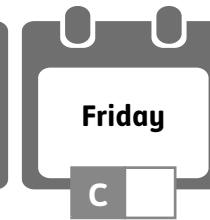
Tuesday

A



Wednesday

B



Friday

C

Score 4

5 Read and circle the correct answer.

Leonardo da Vinci was born near Florence in Italy, in 1452. He is the famous artist

(1) _____ painted the *Mona Lisa*. The *Mona Lisa* is a painting (2) _____ you can find in the Louvre Museum, in France. Leonardo da Vinci wasn't just a painter. He was also a sculptor, a poet and an inventor, something (3) _____ not many people know. He was very clever, and he wrote everything from right to left. People couldn't read his notes for many years! That's amazing! He also drew designs for the bicycle, the plane and the helicopter 500 years before their time! You can learn more things about this amazing man at the Leonardo da Vinci Museum in Florence, (4) _____ you can also see his drawings. The museum is open from 9.30 a.m. (5) _____ 7.00 p.m. However, remember that it's very hot in Italy (6) _____ summer, so it's better to visit the museum (7) _____ the morning.

1. A. which	B. where	C. who
2. A. who	B. which	C. where
3. A. that	B. where	C. who
4. A. which	B. who	C. where
5. A. from	B. to	C. in
6. A. after	B. during	C. to
7. A. on	B. in	C. at

Score 7

6 Read the text in activity 5 again. Write T for True or F for False.

1. You can see the Mona Lisa in France.
2. Leonardo da Vinci was more than a painter.
3. Leonardo da Vinci didn't know how to write.
4. Leonardo da Vinci made the first plane.
5. The Leonardo da Vinci Museum is only open in the morning.

Score 57 Write three sentences about yourself. Use **who/which/where**.

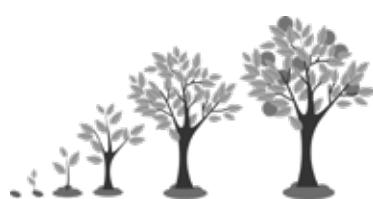
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Score 3

8 Look and write.



oa



ow

Score 10