

## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## مراجعة امتحانية نهائية

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف الخامس](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الأول](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 2023-11-27 18:29:21

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



## روابط مواد الصف الخامس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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United Arab Emirates  
Al Ahliah Charity Pvt. School  
For-Girls-BR3-Sharjah-Aljzat  
NO ..... : الرقم



دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
المدرسة الأهلية الخيرية  
للبنات - فرع 3 - الشارقة - الجزائر  
Date ..... التاريخ

رؤيتنا.. إعداد جيل لديه انتماء للوطن قادر على استخدام تقنيات العصر لتحقيق مراكز متقدمة  
Our vision is to prepare a generation that has a sense of belonging to the homeland, capable of using  
modern technologies to achieve advanced positions

**Academic Year 2023/2024**  
**English Department**  
**Final Exam**  
**Final Revision Booklet**  
**Grade 5**



## MAZE Assessment 1

Student Name	Class	Date
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Read about Ali and Saeed talking about Masdar City. For questions **1 – 10**, choose the correct answer **A, B** or **C**.

### Masdar City

Saeed: Have you **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_to Masdar City?

Ali: No, I **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_. **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_is Masdar City?

Saeed: Its location is in Abu Dhabi. It is a good tourist attraction and the world's largest eco-city. It **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_many solar panels and is energy- efficient. The layout of the buildings helps keep the city cooler than a normal city.

Ali: **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_do people use for transport?

Saeed: Visitors can't drive their cars into Masdar City. They **(6)**\_\_\_them outside and **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_driverless, electric vehicles to get around. I have **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_people using them before. It looks like a fun outdoor activity.

Ali: I think I **(9)**\_\_\_\_\_visit Masdar City soon. **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_is the best time to go?

Saeed: Anytime, it is open to the public every day and you don't need to buy a ticket.



1.           **A** be                      **B** been                      **C** was
  
2.           **A** didn't                      **B** have                      **C** haven't
  
3.           **A** Where                      **B** Who                      **C** When
  
4.           **A** has                      **B** had                      **C** have
  
5.           **A** Where                      **B** What                      **C** When
  
6.           **A** leave                      **B** left                      **C** leaving
  
7.           **A** uses                      **B** use                      **C** used
  
8.           **A** saw                      **B** see                      **C** seen
  
9.           **A** have                      **B** might                      **C** go
  
10.           **A** Where                      **B** Who                      **C** When



## MAZE Assessment 3

<b>Student Name</b>		<b>Class</b>		<b>Date</b>	
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Read about Bader in the desert. For questions **1 – 10**, choose the correct answer **A, B** or **C**.

### In the Desert

Bader would often go camping with his family in the desert. He liked to walk alone in the desert. He **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_at the stars in the sky and enjoyed the noises of the night.

One day, he **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_along a sandy trail when he heard **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ animals move in the bushes. He knew it was dangerous to leave the path, but he had to see what they were. **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_Bader was chasing them, the animals **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_from bush to bush. Then they **(6)**\_\_\_\_\_.

Bader looked around. He realized that he was lost and soon it became night. He felt very worried. He was hungry but didn't have **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_food. He was thirsty and wanted **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_water. While he was thinking about what to do, he **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_his father calling his name.

Bader **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_very happy to see his father and gave him a big hug. His dad told him never to leave the path again.



1.      **A** looked                      **B** look                              **C** was looking
  
2.      **A** walking                      **B** walk                              **C** was walking
  
3.      **A** any                              **B** some                              **C** a little
  
4.      **A** What                              **B** Where                              **C** While
  
5.      **A** moving                      **B** moved                              **C** were moving
  
6.      **A** disappeared                      **B** disappearing                      **C** disappear
  
7.      **A** any                              **B** many                              **C** some
  
8.      **A** any                              **B** some                              **C** a lot
  
9.      **A** hear                              **B** was hearing                      **C** heard
  
10.      **A** felt                              **B** feels                              **C** feeling



## Writing Skills Check 3

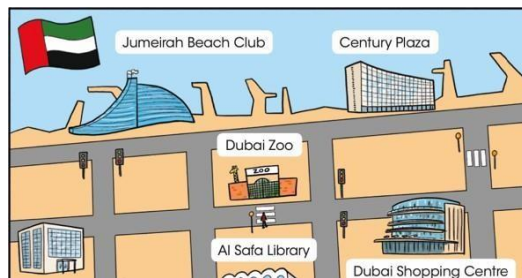
Student  
Name

Class

Date

Look at the pictures and read the questions. For questions **1 – 5**, write your answers in **full sentences**.

1.



What activities can you and your friends do in the city?

2.



Which landmarks do you know in your country?

3.



Which types of transport does he use in the city?

\_\_\_\_\_

4.



What does she eat and drink for lunch?

\_\_\_\_\_

5.



What do you like about your house?

\_\_\_\_\_

Marker	Use of Vocabulary	Use of Language Structures	Punctuation	Spelling	Total
Task Completion	/ 3	/ 3	/ 3	/ 3	/ 15











1. What is this landmark? Where is it?
2. Why it is so famous building?
3. How high is it?
4. How many floors does it have?
5. What do you like about it?

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1. What do you do to stay safe on the road?
2. What do you do when you are in the car?
3. Why are Lorries dangerous while walking behind them?
4. How can you stay safe when you walk at night?
5. What do you do to travel safely by bike?

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1. Where do we put the unwanted things?
2. Have you recycled things lately? What have you made?
3. Is recycling important? Why?
4. What materials can we recycle?
5. What does the boy like to do?

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Read and circle the correct answer:



Where do you live? I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in UAE,  
we celebrate Eid Al Fitr differently here.

I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a big family, we visit my grandma.

We go to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ house. She gives lots of  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ to me. My grandma (5) \_\_\_\_\_ nice  
sweets. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ happy on Eid Al Fitr.

1) a - live

b- lives

c- living

2) a- has

b- have

c- had

3) a- she

b- his

c- her

4) a- gift

b- gifts

c- a gift.

5) a- makes

b- make

c- making

6) a - feels

b- feel

c- feeling

Read and circle the correct answer:



My name **1- are / is / am** Salem.

I **2- lives / live / living** in Abu Dhabi, with my family.

I have two **3- sisters / sister / a sister**

and one **4- cousins / cousin / a cousin**.

We **5- played / plays / play** games everyday.

My uncle **6- am / are / is** a teacher. My

mum and dad **7- am / are / is** doctors.

# QUIZ TIME



Read and circle the correct answer:

My name 1- **are** / **is** / **am** Sara and this is

Salama. We 2- **are** / **is** / **am** friends,

We like to 3- **play** / **draw** / **study** English. We

4- **play** / **plays** / **playing** sports 5- **in** / **on** / **at**

Sunday. Salama 6- **like** / **liking** / **likes** drawing, .

7- **they** / **she** / **he** draws everyday.

We 8- **go** / **read** / **play** to the park 9- **on** / **at** / **in**

the weekend. 10- **We** / **she** / **he** like to play together.



## Part 1

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers.

There is one example.

**Example:** This is \_\_\_\_\_ pencil. It's long.

A. you

B. my

C. me

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ ambulance. It's fast.

A. am

B. a

C. an

2. \_\_\_\_\_ don't like apples.

A. I

B. Me

C. i

3. Ali and Hamad are friends. \_\_\_\_\_ go to my school.

A. He

B. They

C. She

4. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture

A. book

B. books

C. bookes

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ like Computer Science. She likes English.

A. doesn't

B. does

C. don't



## Part 2

Read the tour guide's speech to a group of tourists who have come to visit Dubai. For questions **6 - 10**, circle the correct answer A, B or C.

There is **one** example.

### “Transport for Tourists”

Good morning everyone,

I know that you have had a long flight from New York and you are feeling tired, but before you go to your rooms, I want to tell you about transport in this great city.

You arrived at Dubai International Airport, and maybe you saw the large number of taxis waiting there. These taxis are quite cheap, and they will take you anywhere in the city. However, it is very boring sitting in traffic for a long time. If you don't want to worry about traffic jams, take the metro. I like travelling along the red line because of the amazing views. It's also the fastest way of getting to the main landmarks in the city.

If you prefer a more unusual form of transport, and like to move by water, try the ferry across Dubai Creek. You can choose a small, traditional boat, or a faster modern water taxi. There are lots of fun ways to travel in Dubai and you should try them all.





**Example:** The group is meeting in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A New York  
B Dubai.  
C Abu Dhabi

6. What is the speech about?

- A the airport
- B traffic
- C transport

7. How did the tourists arrive in Dubai?

- A by airplane
- B by boat
- C by bus

8. Why is it better to take the metro than a taxi?

- A the metro is cheaper than taxis
- B there are often too many vehicles on the roads
- C there are not enough taxis for everyone

9. Why does the speaker prefer to travel on the red line?

- A because he wants to arrive quickly
- B because he likes the view
- C because he thinks trains are amazing

10. What is the other type of transport the guide talks about?

- A different boats on the Creek
- B a bus that goes to the main landmarks
- C taxis in the city centre



## Part 1

Look at the picture. Read the question.

Write one sentence about the picture.



What do you like?

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BTS5 3.1 Term 1 R

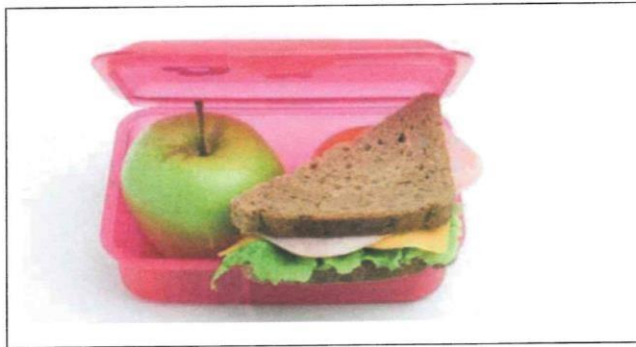
## Part 2

Look at the picture. Write about the packed lunch in the picture.

Answer the questions:

- What is in the lunch box?
- How can you make it healthier?
- What is your usual lunch made of?

Write **at least 40 words**.




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Marker 2				
Task Completion	Vocabulary	Grammar	Handwriting	Total
/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 16



## Reading Skills Check 2

Student Name		Class		Date	
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Read the letter to parents from a school principal. For questions 1 - 5, select the correct answer (A-C). There is one example.

Dear Parents,

On Thursday, December 13, there will be a class trip to Sheikh Saeed Al Maktoum House, in Al Shindagha, near the end of Dubai Creek.

Maktoum House was built in 1896. It is one of the oldest buildings in Dubai. Sheikh Saeed Al Maktoum lived there from 1912 to 1958. H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum played there when he was a child. Sheikh Saeed Al Maktoum was the father of Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum's father.

Maktoum House is now a museum. It tells the history of the Emirate of Dubai. This is a very important historical landmark. Your child will learn all about Dubai history, the Al Maktoum Family, and how people lived in the past. They will see many ancient and historic things.

Before November 30, students must write a list of ten questions about Old Dubai or about the Al Maktoum Family and give it to their teacher. After the trip, they must write 5 sentences about what they learned at the museum.

If you have any questions, please visit the school office.

Sincerely,  
Mr. Youssef Mohammad Hafiz  
Principal

**EXAMPLE:** The class trip is in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.

A Thursday    **B** December    C November

1. Sheikh Mohammad Bin Rashid \_\_\_\_\_ in Al Maktoum House when he was a child.  
A played                      B lived                      C studied
2. Today, Al Maktoum is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A home                      B creek                      C museum
3. Something is called ancient when it is from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A other countries      B the past                      C the future
4. Students must write questions \_\_\_\_\_ the trip.  
A before                      B after                      C before and after
5. Parents should \_\_\_\_\_ the school if they have questions.  
A email                      B phone                      C go to



## Part 1

Read the text about different types of houses. For questions 1 - 5, circle the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

There is one **EXAMPLE**.

### Different Houses

There are many different types of houses. These different kinds of houses have different designs and layouts. They can also be made out of different materials.

A bungalow is a kind of house that has only one floor. Bungalows are very nice because you never need to walk up any steps. Bungalows are very popular in Europe and the United States.

Eco-houses are houses made from natural, energy efficient materials like wood, mud or stone. They often have solar panels on the roof to make power for the home. Sometimes they have a well to get water from.

A hut is a very simple and small house. Huts are sometimes found near the beach. Huts can be made of many different materials. Often huts are made of wood or mud and have a roof made of grass. The best thing about a hut is that they are the cheapest home to build.

BTS5 3.1



**EXAMPLE:** Different types of homes have different \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** layouts
- B** windows
- C** roofs

1. Homes can be made out of different \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** designs
- B** layouts
- C** materials

2. Bungalows have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** many floors
- B** one floor
- C** stone floors

3. Eco-homes often use \_\_\_\_\_ to get power.

- A** wells
- B** solar panels
- C** roofs

4. Huts are often found \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** in Europe and the United States
- B** next to the beach
- C** near a well

5. Huts can be made of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** mud
- B** sand
- C** stone

BTS5



## Part 2

Read the text about getting around Dubai. For questions 6 - 10, circle the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

There is one **EXAMPLE**.

### Transportation in Dubai

My name is Abdullah and getting around Dubai is easy! I have lived here for 15 years and although I do have a bicycle, I never use it. There is too much traffic and it is too hot to ride a bicycle.

You can always jump into a taxi because they are not too expensive. They are good if you are in a hurry and are only going a short distance. There are always lots of taxis waiting to take people around Dubai.

When you want to save some money, you can take a bus. The bus is much slower than a taxi but it also costs less. The buses stop often to let people on and off. Buses are great for people who are not in a hurry and want to save some money.

My favourite way to get around the city is by driving my car. Driving is more work than taking a bus or taxi. You must pay attention to the other cars.

BTS5 3.1.1



**EXAMPLE:** Getting around \_\_\_\_\_ is easy!

- A** Dubai
- B** any city
- C** New York City

6. What does Abdullah have that he never uses?

- A** a bicycle
- B** a taxi
- C** a car

7. What people should use a taxi?

- A** People who are in a hurry.
- B** People who want to save money.
- C** People who need to travel a long way.

8. What will you save by taking a bus?

- A** time
- B** money
- C** time and money

9. Why do busses take longer than taxis?

- A** they stop often
- B** there are too many people
- C** they are bigger

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is Abdullah's favourite way to get around Dubai.

- A** Taking a taxi
- B** Taking a bus
- C** Driving a car





## Part 3

Read the email Latifa sent to Huda about food choices. For questions **11 - 15**, circle the correct answer **A, B or C**.

There is one **EXAMPLE**.

### Latifa's Email

Hi Huda,

I'm emailing you to tell you about healthy eating choices. Everyone knows that we should not have too many sweets, but what should we eat?

Fruit is one healthy choice that also tastes great. There are many kinds of fruit like apples, bananas, tomatoes or oranges. I like bananas and apples, but oranges are my favourite.

Vegetables are another healthy food that everyone should eat. The vegetables that I like the most are peppers. Peppers are red, yellow, or green. Carrots are usually orange and are also a very healthy snack.

We should also eat grains. One of the most common grains is rice. In addition to eating grains, we should also eat a little dairy. This includes food like cheese and milk.

There are many unhealthy foods that we shouldn't eat often. Cakes, cola, and sweets should only be eaten one or two times a month.

Your friend,

Latifa



**EXAMPLE:** Healthy eating is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A choice
- B food
- C sweets

11. Tomatoes are a type of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A vegetable
- B fruit
- C sweet

12. What fruit does Latifa like the most?

- A apples
- B bananas
- C oranges

13. Which vegetable is Latifa's favourite?

- A oranges
- B peppers
- C carrots

14. How much cheese should we eat?

- A a little
- B a lot
- C as much as we can

15. What does Latifa think about sweets?

- A They should only be eaten once or twice a month.
- B They should never be eaten.
- C They should be eaten often.

# Grammar

## Grammar:

### Modals of deduction:

- Can't: (100% not true)
- Must: (100% true)
- Could/ may/ might: (perhaps true)
- Might not: (perhaps not true)

### Examples:

1. He doesn't buy any new clothes. He can't be rich.
2. Ana doesn't pick up my calls. She could be outside.
3. He didn't come to school yet. He might be late.
4. I can see black clouds in the sky. It must be raining today.

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### Tag Questions:

- Positive                      negative
1. She's a doctor, isn't she?
- Positive                      negative
2. Amel eats cheese, doesn't she?
- Positive                      negative
3. They go to cinema, don't they?
  4. He played football, didn't he?
- negative                      positive
5. He isn't at home, is he?

is - are//was/ were      →      isn't - aren't/ wasn't/ weren't  
eat/ paly/ go.....      →      don't

eats/ plays ..... → doesn't  
played, went... → didn't  
have/ has → hasn't/ haven't  
will → will not (won't)  
could/ should/ might ... → couldn't/ shouldn't/ might not...

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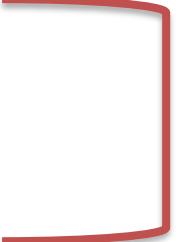
## Present Perfect:

### Use:

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now.


### Form:

He  
She  
It



+ has + verb 3

I  
We  
You  
They



+ have + verb 3

## Examples:

You have seen that movie many times.

She has played video games many times.

### get:

get + adjective → I got sick.

get + to = travel → I get to school by bus.

### If clause:

If/When + present simple + present simple.

Present simple if/when present simple.

**Present simple:** (he- she - it + verb +s) (I/ we/ you / they + verb)

Example: If / When **you heat** the ice, it **melts**.

The **ice melts** if/when **you heat** it.

### Past continuous - interrupted actions:

Past simple → ( I- she - he - it - we - you- they)+ verb 2

Past continuous → ( I - she - he - it) + ( verb+ ing)  
(they - we - you) + (verb+ ing)

Noora noticed the bees **while** she was sitting under the tree.  
(short action) (long action)

They were studying **when** their aunt came.  
(long action) (short action)

### Some/ any:

- Countable nouns (I can count)
- Uncountable nouns (I can't count)

#### Some:

- (countable nouns (are) / uncountable nouns (is) )
- (positive sentences.)

Example:

There **is** some **milk**.

There **are** some **bananas**.

#### any:

- (countable nouns / uncountable nouns.)
- (questions / negative sentences.)

Example:

**Is** there **any** **milk**?

**Are** there **any** **apples**?

There **isn't** **any** **milk**.

There **aren't** **any** **apples**.

## made of/ made from:

made of → (pure material) → (wood - metal...)

made from → (processed material) → (bottle - can..)

### Example:

The door is made **of wood**.

It's made **from bottle**.

### Quantifiers:

Many → (countable nouns)

Much → (uncountable nouns)

A few → (small quantities of countable nouns)

A little → (small quantities of uncountable nouns)

A lot of/ plenty of → (countable nouns - uncountable nouns - positive sentences)

A lot of → (more in negative sentences and questions)

### Examples:

There **are many** apples.

There **is much** water.

There **are a few** apples.

There **is a little** water.

There **are plenty** of apples.

There **is plenty** of water.

There **isn't a lot** of water.

**Are there** a lot of apples?

## Passive (present simple):

Subject      verb      Object

Active: She does the homework.

Passive: The homework is done.

(Object +(is/ are) + verb 3)

to: (explain purpose) to+ verb 1