

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف مراجعة لأهم قواعد الامتحان مع تدريبات

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

روابط مواقع 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 الثالث

نماذج اختبار 2016	1
امتحان نهاية العام 2016	2
مفردات وأوراق عمل الوحدة التاسعة	3
ملزمة شاملة لمنتصف الفصل الثالث	4
مفردات الوحدة 10	5



English

AL Hikmah private
School



Grade 5 Grammar

MR Mohamed Elbahy



Term 3: Coverage



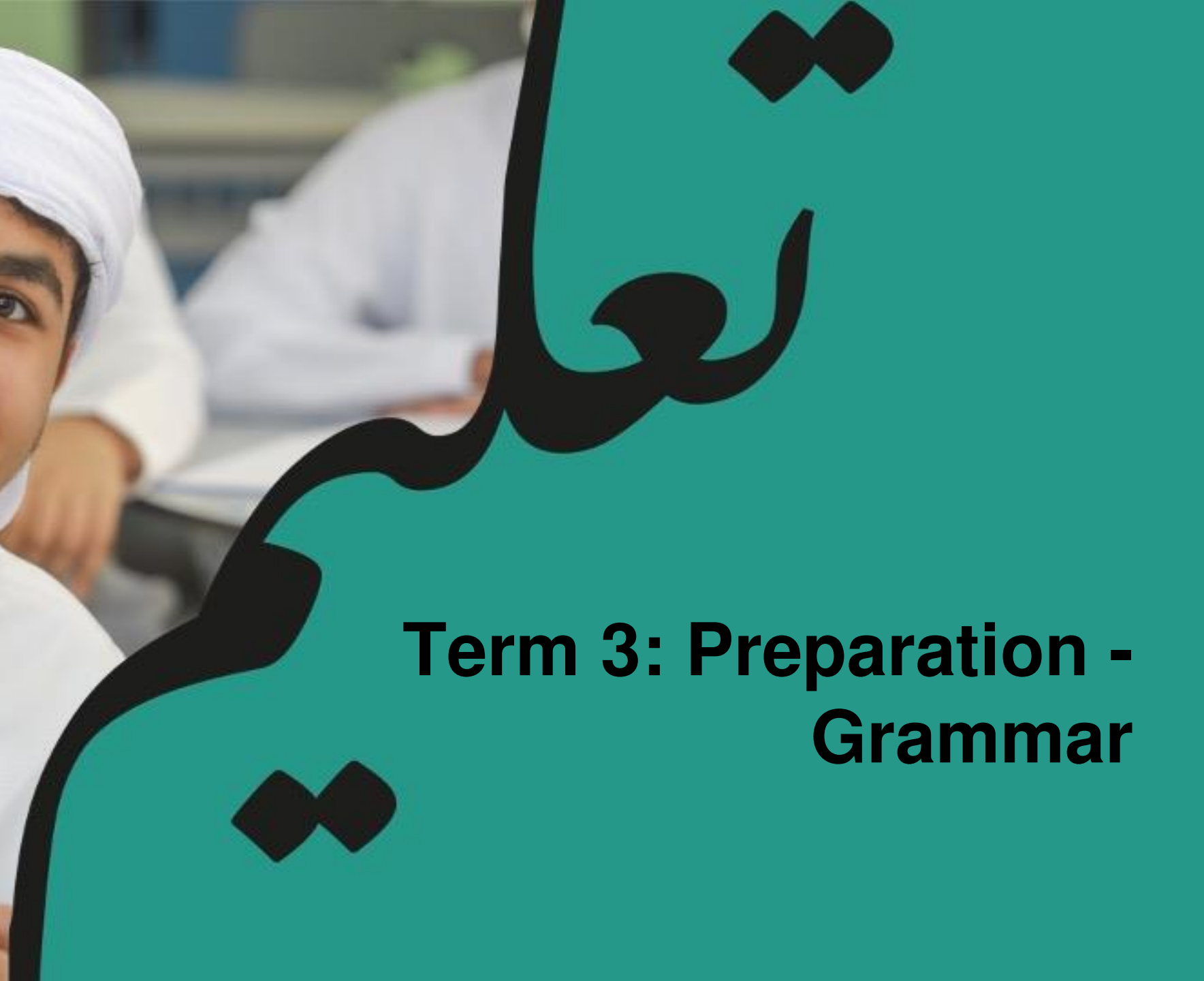
Term 3 Coverage

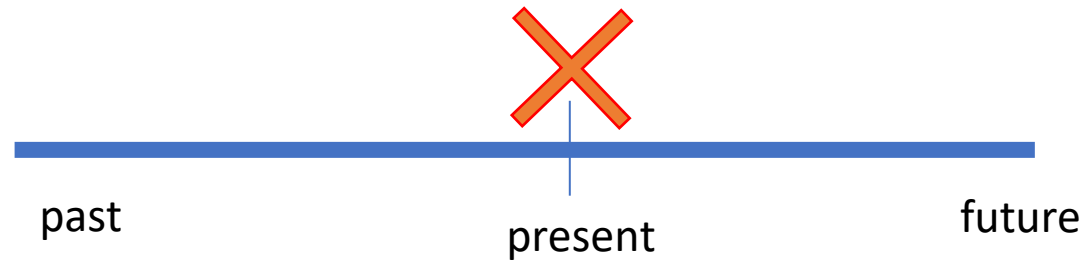
Topic(s): People and Jobs		
Lexis	Grammar	Functional Language
lifestyle choices careers	Conjunctions: coordinating Present time: present simple Past time: past simple	Asking for and giving personal information Expressing likes and dislikes Using numbers to express amount, quantity, number, and time Describing People Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs Comparing and contrasting



www.englishprep.com
الإنجليزية الجاهزة

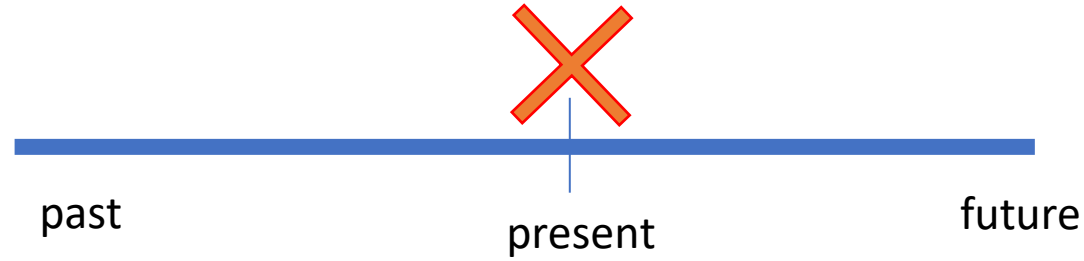
Term 3: Preparation - Grammar





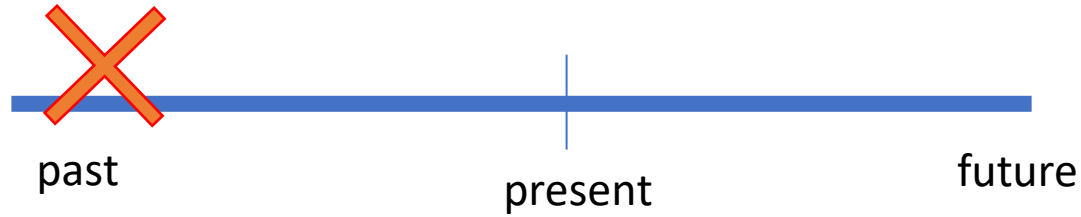
I do my homework every day.

Grammatical structure	Present simple subject + verb + object
Usage	We can use the present simple tense when we want to talk about things that happen regularly in the present, something that is true in the present or always true.
Meaning	This person does his homework on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
Other examples	He <u>eats</u> his breakfast every morning. I <u>paint</u> pictures in my free time. They <u>live</u> in Fujairah.



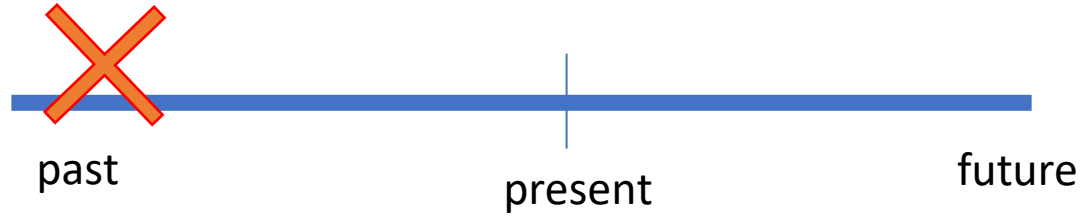
Exercises

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=vz&i=unuoxd&r=io&db=0&f=dzddzxzx&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxlygxjlxjmnoj2ngnngmgmpixg>



Huda didn't go to work at the library on Saturday.

Grammatical Structure	Past simple tense subject + verb + object
Usage	Create the past tense form by using regular (walked, talked, jumped) or irregular verbs (took, saw, did, went). We use the past simple tense when we are talking about something which happened and finished in the past.
Meaning	Did Huda go to work at the library on Saturday? No.
Other examples	I <u>walked</u> to school at 8 am. We <u>weren't</u> at home last night. It <u>took</u> a long time to cook dinner.



Exercises

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=gg&i=udtcsnd&r=cn&db=0&f=dzddzxzx&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxlbbxnzkplnkl2ngnngmgmpixg>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=fa&i=uosxzcu&r=xa&db=0&f=dzddzxzx&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxledxjpmgkxmd2ngnngmgmpixg>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=jq&i=dutdc&r=vn&db=0&f=dzddzxzx&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxlqtnxnkyl2ngnngmgmpixg>



I like football <u>but</u> I don't like tennis.	
Grammatical Structure	Coordinating conjunctions subject + verb + object, [coordinating conjunction] subject + verb + object
Usage	Coordinating conjunctions can be used as joining words that link two parts of a sentence together. However, the parts of the sentence need to make sense on their own. and : connects two ideas but : states either a condition or a contrast
Meaning	This person prefers football to tennis.
Other examples	This dress is the right size, <u>but</u> I don't like the colour. I love food <u>and</u> I want to own a restaurant one day. He eats vegetables <u>and</u> fruit, <u>but</u> he doesn't eat meat.



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



[Link](#), Maicon Fonseca Zanco, 2016, Pixabay



United Arab Emirates

Exercises



<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=mo&i=odfsdn&r=el&db=0&f=dzddzxz&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxlvjjnepnlra2ngnngmgmpixg>



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



Other Grammar



Note: The content of presentation is Copyright © of Emirates Schools Establishment in the United Arab Emirates. It is prohibited to redistribute or publish part or all this content to any external party without prior permission from the Establishment. Any action contrary to what has been explained above exposes the violator to legal accountability.



	الضمائر Pronouns	الأمثلة Examples
PEOPLE الناس	who/that	<i>The man who/that is driving that car is my uncle.</i> <i>The teacher (who/that) I like the most is Mrs Robins.</i>
THINGS الاشياء ANIMALS الحيوانات IDEAS الأفكار المنهج الإماراتية	which/that	<i>The bag which/that is on the table is mine.</i> <i>The documentary (which/that) I watched last night was terrible.</i>
	الحال Adverb	
PLACE المكان	where	<i>The place where I live is beautiful.</i>



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



[Link](#), Maicon Fonseca Zanco, 2016, Pixabay



Exercises



<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=kn&i=uczfots&r=ya&db=0&f=dzddzxzx&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxlclxkgejzpid2ngnngmgmpixg>

Question tags



We use **Question Tags** when we think we know something, but we want to **check**.

NB: The answer to “you don’t like it, do you?” is “*No, I don’t*”, not “*Yes, I don’t*”

When it is a **genuine question**, your voice should **go up** at the end.

When you just want someone to **agree with you**, your voice should **go down**.

negative tag

positive tag

With do

You speak Spanish, don't you?	You don't eat meat do you?
She loves swimming, doesn't she?	He doesn't like me does he?
You went there last year, didn't you?	You didn't go to university did you?

With be

You're from Moscow, aren't you?	You aren't very well, are you?
It's really good, isn't it?	English isn't easy, is it?
I'm your favourite student aren't I?*	I'm not going to fail, am I?
We were at school together, weren't we?	You weren't here yesterday were you?

With modals

It should work now, shouldn't it?	I shouldn't have said that, should I?
You can drive, can't you	You can't swim, can you?
His phone must be off, mustn't it?	
Everything will be ok, won't it?	They won't find me here, will they?

* You can't say “*amn't I*”, so we usually say “*aren't I*”. You can also say “*am I not?*” but it sounds very formal.



Exercises

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=s&t=tj4u9u3ozzu&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=gp&i=dcscxzz&r=bo&db=0&f=dzddzxzx&cd=pzq9x4x0jggxlbhnpkmggfj2ngnngmgmpixg>