

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



\*للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع الصفوف وجميع المواد اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/ae>

\* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف السادس اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/ae/6>

\* للحصول على جميع أوراق الصف السادس في مادة لغة انجليزية ولجميع الفصول, اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/ae/6english>

\* للحصول على أوراق عمل لجميع مواد الصف السادس في مادة لغة انجليزية الخاصة بـ الفصل الأول اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/ae/6english1>

\* لتحميل كتب جميع المواد في جميع الفصول للـ الصف السادس اضغط هنا

<https://almanahj.com/ae/grade6>

للتحدث إلى بوت المناهج على تلغرام: اضغط هنا

[https://t.me/almanahj\\_bot](https://t.me/almanahj_bot)



الوحدة الأولى

Present Continuous Unit One - Grammar

قاعدة المضارع المستمر

He, she, it

They, we, you

is + verb + ing

are + verb + ing

I  
am + verb + ing

Choose the right answer.

- 1 - I ( is - am - are ) climbing the wall . *I + am + v + ing.*
- 2 - They ( is - am - are ) helping Bader . *They + are + v + ing.*
- 3 - Walid is ( pass - passing ) the glass to Nabeel . *He + is + v + ing*
- 4 - He is ( stand - standing ) on a ladder .
- 5 - I am ( swim - swimming ) in the pool .

Prepositions

حروف الجر

- 1 - Sit on the floor .
- 2 - Sit back to back with your partner .
- 3 - She is climbing to the top of the wall .
- 4 - Add up / together all the children who liked up and down .
- 5 - Don't give up .

يحتفظ الطالب بأن الكلمات  
بالدوائر البرتقالي تأخذ  
حروف الجر بالدوائر الخضراء

Using (ing)

استعمال ing مع (v) الفعل

1 - Double the last consonant.

مصاعفه الحرف الأخير  
عندما يكون الحرف ما قبل الأخير متحرك يتم مضاعفه الحرف الأخير وهى ( a-i-u-e-o )

- 1 - skip — skipping 2 - run — running 3 - swim — swimming 4 - clap — clapping

2 - verbs end in (e). When we add (ing) , we delete (e).

stop → stopping  
الأفعال التي تنتهى (e) تحذف

- Move — moving - ride — riding - dance — dancing - giggle — giggling

تحذف حرف  
تحذف حرف  
تحذف حرف  
تحذف حرف

Using practise Learner book page 7

After practise , we use verb + ing

Let's practise ( speak - speaking ) English .

Let 's practise ( play - playing ) this game .

Let 's practise ( read - reading )

Let's practise ( write - writing )

قوله على وجود الفعل بالزمان الماضي

Unit two - Grammar

The past tense of can is could . (Activity book 28 - 29)

When I was a baby I ( can't - couldn't ) speak .

When I was four I ( can't - couldn't ) cook a meal .

When I was three I ( couldn't - can ) climb a wall .

صفحة 28-29 كتاب النشاط

Can ماضي -> Could  
Could + not } نفي  
↓  
couldn't

Using ( Was - were ) Activity book page 22 - 29

( He - she - it - I ) ( they - we - you )

Was were

Camping ( was - were ) usual for the Bedouin .

Tents ( was - were ) made from goats' hair .

It ( was - were ) cool inside .

Food ( was - were ) simple .

The Bedouin ( was - were ) very kind .

Zak ( was - were ) very happy .

صفحة 22-29 كتاب النشاط

استعمال Was - were

نور

Answer the questions using was and were . Learner book page 28

أجب عن الأسئلة مستخدماً  
was - were

كتاب الطالب ص 28

Answer the questions using was and were . Learner book page 28

3

Choose

Was there a cake ?

Yes, there was      No, there weren't

Were there many people ?

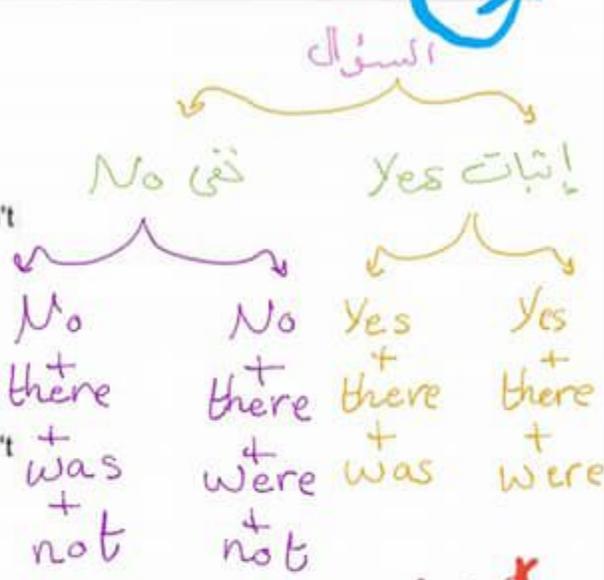
Yes, there were      No there wasn't

Was there ice cream ?

Yes, there was      No, there weren't

Were there any balloons ?

Yes, there were      No there wasn't



Unit 3 - Grammar

Using the pronouns (They or It ). { After they , we use verb without ( s ) . After it , we use verb with ( s ) . Activity book pages 31 -34

1 - ( They - It ) live in the desert .

2 - ( They - It ) eats leaves .

3 - ( They - It ) Rest during the day .

4 - The oryx ( eats - eat ) roots .

5 - jerboa and oryx ( rest - rest s ) during the day .

6 - The oryx ( has - have ) long horns .

It → + has  
They → + have.

Using the -----est Activity book page 33

1 - the general rule is to add ( the -----adj -----est ) .

For example :

الصيغ المقارنة والصيغ الفائقة  
the + adj + est

# The + adj + est



The tallest - the shortest - the smallest - the cleverest

2 - If the adjective ends with a vowel and one consonant, we double

the last consonant (a, y, o, r, e, e) إذا كان الحرف ما قبل الأخير

The biggest - the saddest - the wettest

بصاف الحرف الأخير ويضاف ing

3 - For longer words, we use (the most)

(Beautiful - the most beautiful)

الكلمات الطويلة تسبقها فقط

(dangerous - the most dangerous)

the most.

(interesting - the most interesting)

Forming questions Activity book page 35

تكوني سؤال: كتاب النشاط  
ص 35

Did + person or thing + base form of the verb + end of the question + a question mark.

شخص أو شيء

الفعل بالمصدر

نائب السؤال

Did Hassan yell at Ibrahim ?

Yes, he did.

Did Hassan help Ibrahim ?

Yes, he did.

What did Ibrahim write in the sand ?

Where did the boys walk ?

يستخدم الفعل بالمصدر بعد Did - didn't

We use the base form of the verb after ( didn't and Did . )

Did he ( write - writes - writing ) in the sand ?

Did they ( play - played - playing ) together ?

We didn't ( jumped - jump - jumps ) in the pool .

The rule

**If clause**

قاعدة إذا

If + simple present \_\_\_\_\_ will + base form of the verb . القاعدة

Simple present

He, she, it

they, we, you, I

Verb + s

Verb without (s)

v

I + will + v

لاحظه صياغ بسيطه  
She, He, It + (v) + s

1 - If I \_\_\_\_\_ early, I will get up early .

A) sleep B) sleeping C) sleeps

They - you, we, I + (v)

2 - If the weather is sunny tomorrow, we will \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach .

It + v

we + will + v

A) going B) go C) goes

3 - If my cake tastes good, we will \_\_\_\_\_ it for dinner .

It + v + s

we + will + v

A) eats B) eat C) eating

she + v + s

she + will + v

4 - If she \_\_\_\_\_ up late, she will run all day

A) gets B) getting C) get

البادئات

Using the prefixes ( un - im ) Activity book page 44 – Learner book pages 61-65

Polite – impolite - happy – unhappy

كتاب الطالب ص 61-65 البادئات: عبارة عن حرفين توضع قبل اسم في صفة و تعطين كتاب النشاط ص 44 مراد للكلمة أو تغير معناها.

Using prepositions Activity book pages 45 - 48

On - under - next to - in front of - behind

كتاب النشاط صفحة 45-48

على  
تحت  
بجانب  
أمام  
خلف



يستعمل الفعل بالمصدر بعد النفي والسؤال Did - didn't

We use the base form of the verb after ( didn't and Did . )

سؤال Did he ( write - writes - writing ) in the sand ?

سؤال Did they ( play - played - playing ) together ?

6

Scanned by CamScanner

السؤال  
Using ( it - them - him - her ) . Activity book page 44 - Learner book page 64.

I can see two frogs . I can see ( him - them ) .

I can see a bird . I can see ( it - him ) .

I can see some boys . I can see ( them - her ) .

I can see Sally . I can see ( him - her ) .

I → me

It → It

he → him

she → her

They → them

we → us

you → you

Present Continuous Unit One - Grammar

He , she , it

They , we , you

I

is + verb + ing

are + verb + ing

am + verb + ing

Choose the right answer .

1 - I ( is - am - are ) climbing the wall .

2 - They ( is - am - are ) helping Bader .

3 - Walid is ( pass - passing ) the glass to Nabeel .

4 - He is ( stand - standing ) on a ladder .

5 - I am ( swim - swimming ) in the pool .

Prepositions

1 - Sit on the floor .

2 - Sit back to back with your partner .

3 - She is climbing to the top of the wall .

4 - Add up / together all the children who liked up and down .

5 - Don't give up .

Using ( ing )

1 - Double the last consonant .

1 - Skip — skipping    2 - run — running    3 - swim — swimming    4 - clap — clapping

2 - verbs end in ( e ) . When we add ( ing ) , we delete ( e ) .

Move — moving    -    ride — riding    -    dance — dancing    -    giggle — giggling

## Using practise Learner book page 7

After practise , we use verb + ing

Let's practise ( speak - speaking ) English .

Let 's practise ( play – playing ) this game .

Let 's practise ( read - reading )

Let's practise ( write – writing )

### Unit two - Grammar

The past tense of can is could . Activity book 28 – 29

When I was a baby I ( can't - couldn't ) speak .

When I was four I ( can't – couldn't ) cook a meal .

When I was three I ( couldn't – can ) climb a wall .

---

Using ( Was - were ) Activity book page 22 - 29

He – she – it – I      they – we – you

Was

were

Camping ( was - were ) usual for the Bedouin .

Tents ( was - were ) made from goats' hair .

It ( was – were ) cool inside .

Food ( was - were ) simple .

The Bedouin ( was – were ) very kind .

Zak ( was – were ) very happy .

Answer the questions using was and were . Learner book page 28

Choose

Was there a cake ?

Yes, there was      No , there weren't

Were there many people ?

Yes, there were      No there wasn't

Was there ice cream ?

Yes, there was      No , there weren't

Were there any balloons ?

Yes, there were      No there wasn't

### Unit 3 - Grammar

Using the pronouns (They or It ) . { After they , we use verb without ( s ) . After it , we use verb with ( s ) . Activity book pages 31 -34

1 – ( They - It ) live in the desert .

2- ( They – It ) eats leaves .

3- ( They –It ) Rest during the day .

4 – The oryx ( eats - eat ) roots.

5 - jerboa and oryx ( rest - rests ) during the day .

6 – The oryx ( has - have ) long horns .

Using the -----est Activity book page 33

1 – the general rule is to add ( the -----adj -----est ) .

For example :

0/7

( read - reads - reading ) any stories .

We didn't ( jumped - jump - jumps ) in the pool .

---

The rule

**If clause**

If + simple present \_\_\_\_\_ will + base form of the verb .

<u>Simple present</u>	<u>He , she , it</u>	<u>they , we , you , I</u>
	Verb + s	Verb without ( s )

1 - If I ----- early , I will get up early .

A ) sleep    B ) sleeping    C ) sleeps

2 - If the weather is sunny tomorrow , we will ----- to the beach .

A ) going    B ) go    C ) goes

3 - If my cake tastes good , we will ----- it for dinner .

A ) eats    B ) eat    C ) eating

4 - If she ----- up late , she will run all day

A ) gets    B ) getting    C ) get

---

Using the prefixes ( un - im ) Activity book page 44 – Learner book pages 61-65

Polite – impolite - happy – unhappy

Using prepositions. Activity book pages 45 - 48

On - under - next to – in front of - behind

**The tallest - the shortest – the smallest - the cleverest**

2 – If the adjective ends with a vowel and one consonant , we double the last consonant .

The **biggest** - the **saddest** - the **wettest**

3 – For longer words , we use ( **the most** )

( Beautiful – the most beautiful )

( dangerous -- the most dangerous )

( interesting – the most interesting )

Forming questions Activity book page 35

Did + person or thing + base form of the verb + end of the question + a question mark .

Did Hassan yell at Ibrahim ?

Yes , he did .

Did Hassan help Ibrahim ?

Yes , he did .

**What** did Ibrahim write in the sand ?

**Where** did the boys walk ?

We use the base form of the verb after ( didn't and Did . )

Did he ( write - writes - writing ) in the sand ?

Did they ( play – played – playing ) together ?

Using ( it – them – him – her ) . Activity book page 44 - Learner book page 64 .

I can see two frogs . I can see ( him – them ) .

I can see a bird . I can see ( it - him ) .

I can see some boys . I can see ( them – her ) .

I can see Sally . I can see ( him – her ) .

---