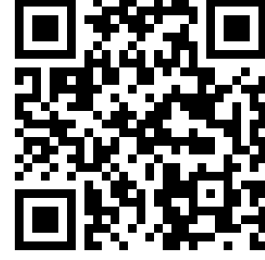


شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة نهائية امتحانية

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ← [الصف السادس](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الثاني](#) ← [الملف](#)

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي - حينرال	1
حل أوراق عمل مراجعة قراءة وقواعد	2
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Baraem Al Ain private school



Department of English

The Academic year 2022/2023

2nd trimester



Final revision

GRADE (6)

Prepared by MR. Ahmed

The Sun

The sun is a star in the solar system. It is quite near to our planet so it is big and bright. The sun is about 4,000,000 km round. It helps us by giving us light and keeping us warm. However, it is dangerous and can burn us.

Most pictures have a yellow sun, but not many people know that the sun's real colour is white. The sun's light has a mix of all the colours and they join together to make white light. If we look at the sun from space, we see white. If we look at the sun from our planet, the colours are no longer mixed. When that happens, we see the sun as yellow.

Our planet is is very big but smaller than the sun. Our planet needs the sun. Without it, our planet would be dark and cold. There would be no life without the sun.

The text says the sun is _____ the Earth.

1. far from
2. near to
3. next to

The sun is bad for us because it can _____.

1. hurt us
2. warm us
3. light us

The sun's real colour is _____.

1. white
2. red
3. yellow

What happens when the colours of the sunlight are not mixed?

1. We see the sun as bright red.
2. We see the sun as orange.
3. We see the sun as yellow.

When comparing the size of the sun to our planet,_____.

1. the sun is smaller
2. the sun is bigger
3. both are the same size

What is another title for this text?

1. The Bright Star
2. The Dark Moon
3. The Yellow Earth

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موقع المناهج الإماراتية

Hide and Seek

It is a nice day, so the children are playing outside. "What do you want to play? Catch?" asks Rashid.

"No, we don't have a ball," says Hassan.

"Why don't we play hide and seek?" says Ahmed. "I'll find you!"

He puts his hands over his eyes so he cannot see. Everyone runs away. Salim goes behind a big tree and puts his arms by his sides. Hassan goes between the flower beds.

Rashid goes under a small chair, but his head won't fit. Ahmed sees him first. His hand touches Rashid's arm. "Caught you!" he cries. Then, he hears a sound near the flowers.

Hassan's nose is busy smelling the flowers and he doesn't see Ahmed. "I caught you!" Ahmed shouts as he touches Hassan's back.

That leaves Salim. Ahmed looks for him under chairs, behind trees, even in Salim's house. He is so good at hiding that Ahmed shouts, "Salim, where are you?" Salim runs out from behind the biggest tree. All the boys laugh and run home.

Why did the children play outside?

1. They were playing hide and seek.
2. The weather was good.
3. Ahmed wants to find them.

Ahmed wants to play hide and seek because_____.

1. they couldn't play the other game
2. Hassan doesn't like playing catch
3. Rashid wants to play another game

What part of Rashid helps Ahmed find him?

1. his arms
2. his nose
3. his head

Where did Salim go?

1. under a chair
2. behind a tree
3. between the flower beds

In the text, which senses did Ahmed use to find his friends?

1. He used three senses: touching, seeing and hearing.
2. He used two senses: hearing and smelling.
3. He used one sense which was touching.

The text is about how_____.

1. the boys spent their evening
2. to use your senses to play a game
3. Rashid found all the boys

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

The Weather

1 (**At / By / In**) the weekends, the weather in the UAE is usually the same every day. The sky is blue, and the sun is 2 (**come / coming / comes**) through the clouds. In winter, it is good to go to the beach on a sunny day. 3 (**What / Why / When**) it's summer, the weather is very hot. Most people can't stand it when the weather's too warm. They stay 4 (**inside / outside / beside**) their houses until the night, when it gets cooler. The sun can hurt people if they go out in the middle of the day.

In winter, the 5 (**UAE / UAEs / UAE's**) weather changes. One day, the weather can be 6 (sunny / sunned / suns). The next day, it can rain. Most people 7 (**likes / like / liked**) the rain in the UAE. The winter 8 (**is / was / it**) cool in the UAE and everyone can go outside all day. I 9 (**thinks / think / thank**) the winter in the UAE is great. Everyone has a lot of fun 10 (**doing / do / done**) activities outdoors.

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

1. a. At

b. By

c. In

2. a. come

b. coming

c. comes

3. a. What

b. Why

c. When

4. a. inside

b. outside

c. beside

5. a. UAE

b. UAEs

c. UAE's

6. a. sunny

b. sunned

c. suns

7. a. likes

b. like

c. liked

8. a. is

b. was

c. it

9. a. thinks

b. think

c. thank

10. a. doing

b. do

c. done

My name is Ahmed. I **1 (is come / am live / was born)** on 7th August. I **2 (like go / love goes / enjoy going)** to school every day. I **3 (usually / ever / never)** get up early in the morning at about 6am. I brush my teeth and wash my face. Then, I put on my school uniform. The best thing in the morning is having breakfast with my **4 (exciting / beautiful / different)** mum. Finally, I go to school by bus.

Yesterday in class, I **5 (sit / sat / sitting)** at the front because I really **6 (like listening / enjoys watching / loved hearing)** to my teacher. At 2pm, I went back home and had my lunch. My mum told me that I looked **7 (strong / happy / tired)** so I had a rest. Later, I **8 (played / play / plays)** with my **9 (big / lovely / bad)** friends in the park which I visit twice a week. I came back home in the evening, had my bath and did my homework. At around 8pm, I had dinner with my family and finally went to bed at 9pm.

Q.17: 1.

1. is come
2. am live
3. was born

Q.18: 2.

1. like go
2. love goes
3. enjoy going

Q.19: 3. ***** BONUS *****

1. usually
2. ever
3. never

Q.20: 4.

1. exciting
2. beautiful
3. different

Q.21: 5.

1. sit
2. sat
3. sitting

Q.22: 6. ***** BONUS *****

1. like listening

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2. enjoys watching
3. loved hearing

Q.23: 7.

1. strong
2. happy
3. tired

Q.24: 8.

1. played
2. play
3. plays

Q.25: 9.

1. big
2. lovely
3. bad

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Simple Past - English grammar

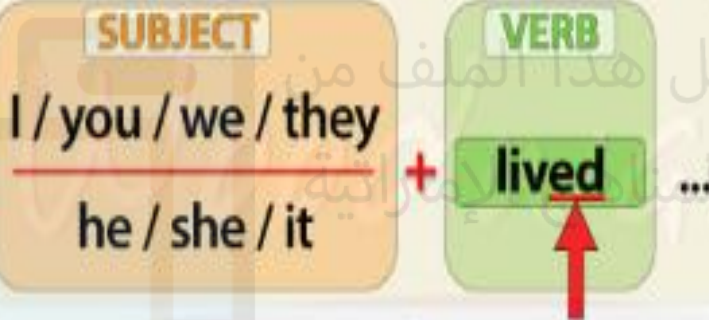
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

PAST SIMPLE TENSE



+ Affirmative

Past Simple



There is only one form of each verb in the past simple tense.*

* The exception is **TO BE** which has two forms: **was** and **were**.

- Past ✓ I **lived** in a small apartment.
- Past ✓ He **lived** in a big house.
- Past ✓ They **played** football yesterday.

To make a past tense verb, we normally just add **-ED** to the end of a regular verb.

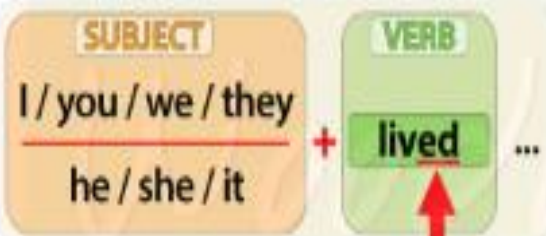
- ✓ play → **played**
- ✓ rain → **rained**
- ✓ cook → **cooked**
- ✓ watch → **watched**
- ✓ need → **needed**
- ✓ want → **wanted**

If the regular verb already ends in **-E**, we just add a **-D** to the end.

- ✓ live → **lived**
- ✓ smile → **smiled**
- ✓ dance → **danced**

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

+ Affirmative



- + Affirmative: I **lived** in London.
- + Affirmative: She **lived** in Paris.
- + Affirmative: He **watched** a movie.
- + Affirmative: They **wanted** a holiday.

Past tense regular verbs end in -ed.

There is only one form of each verb in the past simple tense.*

* The exception is **TO BE** which has two forms: was and were.

- Negative

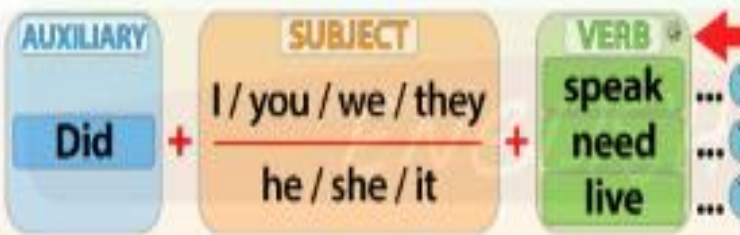


Ⓢ The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
The verb is not in the past tense in negative sentences. "Didn't" tells us it is a past tense sentence.

- + Affirmative: I **lived** in Spain.
- Negative: I **didn't live** in Spain.

- + Affirmative: He **watched** a movie.
- Negative: He **didn't watch** a movie.

? Question



Ⓢ The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
The verb is not in the past tense in questions. "Did" tells us we are asking a past tense question.

- + Affirmative: You **lived** in Italy.
- ? Question: **Did** you **live** in Italy?

- + Affirmative: She **watched** a movie.
- ? Question: **Did** she **watch** a movie?

1) Complete the sentences with the SIMPLE PAST of the verbs in parentheses:

- a) They _____ (watch) TV last night.
- b) Priscila _____ (talk) to her friends all day.
- c) I _____ (have) a terrible headache yesterday.
- d) Bob _____ (come) home from school late.
- e) They _____ (arrive) late and _____ (miss) the bus.
- f) She _____ (study) hard and _____ (pass) the exam.
- g) He _____ (call) the office to tell them he was sick.
- h) I _____ (speak) to the director as he was leaving the room.
- i) Dr. Johnson _____ (get up) early this morning.
- j) Mary _____ (do) her homework and _____ (go) to school.
- k) Chris _____ (find) a ten-dollar bill.
- l) The dog _____ (follow) us down the road.
- m) Those students _____ (work) hard last semester.
- n) Lúcio _____ (stop) at the corner and _____ (call) us.
- o) I _____ (try) to talk to Helen last night.
- p) I _____ (pay) the phone bill yesterday.
- q) My dad _____ (catch) a cold when he _____ (be) in Canada.

Write questions or negatives sentences:

b) He cleaned his room before school.

Question: _____ ?

c) The teacher found the missing exams.

Negative: _____ ?

d) Tom wanted to go to the movies alone.

Question: _____ ?

e) Helena offered Henrique a piece of cake.

Negative: _____ ?

f) I knew what to do.

Negative: _____ ?

g) Alexandre helped Anita with her homework.

Question: _____ ?

h) You ate cookies after dinner.

Negative: _____ ?



Was or Were?



1. It was / were very hot yesterday.
2. Was / Were you hot yesterday?
3. I was / were having fun at the park.
4. Where was / were you?
5. Why was / were you crying?
6. They was / were were drinking soda.
7. I was / were winning the race!
8. Who was / were you at the park with?
9. Where was / were you going?
10. I was / were so happy yesterday!
11. When was / were you at the park?
12. Why was / were your brother sad?

Asking questions

The basic rule for asking questions in English is straightforward: Invert the order of the subject and the first auxiliary verb.

- It is snowing. = Is it snowing?
- He can speak German. = Can he speak German?
- They have lived here a long time. = Have they lived here a long time?
- She will arrive at ten o'clock. = Will she arrive at ten o'clock?
- He was driving fast. = Was he driving fast?
- You have been smoking. = Have you been smoking?

If there is no auxiliary, use part of the verb 'to do'.

- You speak fluent French. = Do you speak fluent French?
- She lives in Brussels. = Does she live in Brussels?
- They lived in Manchester. = Did they live in Manchester?
- He had an accident. = Did he have an accident?

Most questions with question words are made in the same way:

- How often does she use it?
- Why don't you come?
- Where do you work?
- How many did you buy?
- What time did you go?
- Which one do you like?
- Whose car were you driving?

Note *who* and *what* can be the subject. Compare:

- Who is coming to lunch? (who is the subject of the verb)
- Who do you want to invite to lunch? (you is the subject of the verb)
- What happened? (*what* is the subject of the verb)
- What did you do? (*you* is the subject of the verb) **Note**

the position of the prepositions in these questions:

- Who did you speak **to**?
- What are you looking **at**?
- Where does he come **from**?

1) Yes/No questions

Subject and verb change their position in statement and question.

statement	You are from Germany.
question	Are you from Germany?

We always use the short answer, not only "Yes" or "No". This sounds rude.

NOTE:

If the answer is "Yes", we always use the long form.

Example: Yes, I am.

If the answer is "No", we either use the long or the contracted form (short form).

Example: No, I am not - No, I'm not.

Are	you	from Germany?	Yes,	I	am.
			No,	I	am not. 'm not.
Is	he	your friend?	Yes,	he	is.
Are	Peter and John	from England?	Yes,	they	are.

2) Questions with question words

Question word	Verb	Rest	Answer
Where	are	you from?	I'm from Stuttgart.
What	is	your name?	My name is Peter.
How	are	Pat and Sue?	They're fine.

3) Yes/No Questions and short answers with the verb have

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Yes/No	Subject	Auxiliary (+ n't)
Have	you	got	a cat?	Yes,	I	have.
Have	you	got	a new car?	No,	we	haven't.
Has	your brother	got	a bike?	Yes,	he	has.

4) Questions with question words and the verb have

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
Where	have	you	got	your ruler?	I've got it in my pencil case.
Where	do	you	have	your ruler?	I have it in my pencil case.

5) Questions without question words in the Simple Present

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Yes/No	Subject	Auxiliary (+ n't)
Do	you	read	books?	Yes,	I	do.
				No,	I	don't.
Does	Peter	play	football?	Yes,	he	does.

6) Questions with question words in the Simple Present

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
What	do	you	play	on your computer?	I play games on my computer.
When	does	your mother	go	to work?	She goes to work at 6 o'clock.
Where	do	you	meet	your friends?	I meet them at the bus stop.

7) Questions without question words in the Simple Past

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Yes/No	Subject	Auxiliary (+ n't)
Did	Max	play	football?	Yes,	he	did.
				No,	he	didn't.
Did	you	watch	the film yesterday?	Yes,	I	did.
				No,	I	didn't.

BUT:

to be	Subject	xxx	Rest	Yes/No	Subject	Auxiliary (+ n't)
Were	you		in Leipzig last week?	Yes,	I	was.
				No,	I	wasn't.

8) Questions with question words in the Simple Past

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
What	did	you	do	yesterday evening?	I did my homework.
When	did	she	meet	her boyfriend?	She met him yesterday.
Where	did	they	go	after the match?	They went to a café.

BUT:

Question word	to be	Subject	xxxxx	Rest	Answer
Where	were	you		yesterday?	I was at the cinema.

9) Subject question




Question word	Verb	Rest	Subject	Verb	Object - Place - Time
Who	runs	to the shop?	Peter	runs	to the shop.

10) Object question

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
Who	do	you	like ?		I like my mum .
Who	did	Mandy	phone	last Monday?	Mandy phoned her uncle .

NOTE!

Subject question			Object question			
Who	phoned	John?	Who	did	John	phone ?

Sultan, where are you? I am <u>in</u> Sharjah. I am <u>on</u> the Road. I am <u>at</u> the cinema.	
Meaning	Sultan is saying where he is, and where they can meet: he is <u>in</u> (the library), <u>on</u> (the first floor), and wants to meet <u>at</u> (the cinema).
Grammatical structure	Subject + to be + preposition + place
Usage	Prepositions of place describe the position of a person or thing in relation to another person or thing. They describe where things are. In: general - large areas like countries and cities (in England, in Dubai) and small spaces (in a car, in a box). On: more specific - for streets and roads, and surfaces (on Main Street, on the table) and transport used by lots of people (on the bus, on the train). At: very specific – addresses and shops (at 10 Main Road, at the coffee shop, at the bakery), for home, work and places of study (at school, at university).
Other examples	Do you live <u>in</u> a big villa? The shop is <u>at</u> the end of the street. Walk to the end of the road, the school is <u>on</u> your right.



	<p><u>Where</u> was the school?</p> <p><u>What</u> made that noise?</p> <p><u>Who</u> broke the window?</p>	<p><u>When</u> did she eat breakfast?</p> <p><u>Why</u> did you go to the museum?</p> <p><u>What</u> did he have in his bag?</p>
Meaning	<p><u>Wh</u> - words are used to ask questions to find information. The first list of questions are subject questions, the second list are object questions.</p>	
Grammatical structure	<p><u>Wh</u> - questions</p> <p><u>Wh</u>- + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (object question)</p> <p><u>Wh</u>- + main verb + object (subject question)</p>	
Usage	<p>Where - to ask about place When - to ask about time</p> <p>Who - to ask about people Why - to ask about reason</p> <p>What - to ask about people, things and animals</p> <p><u>Wh</u>- questions can be used to ask about the subject or object of the verb.</p> <p>In a subject question, there is no auxiliary, just a main verb. "Be" is a main verb – Where was Ahmed?</p> <p>In an object question, an auxiliary verb (do, has, etc.) goes before the subject and it has to have a main verb in the sentence too – What <i>did</i> you do?</p>	
Other examples	<p><u>When</u> did you finish your exam?</p> <p><u>Who</u> went to the beach?</p> <p><u>Why</u> did you not do your homework?</p>	

PRESENT SIMPLE FORM

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POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I } work	I } do not work	Do { I
You } work	You } don't work	you
He } works	He } does not work	he
She } works	She } does not work	Does { she } work?
It } works	It } doesn't work	it
We } work	We } do not work	we
They } work	They } don't work	Do { they

SHORT ANSWER	Yes	No	NEGATIVE
Yes, {	I } do.	No, {	I } do not.
	you } do.		you } don't.
	he } does.		he } does not.
	she } does.		she } doesn't.
	it } do.		it } do not.
	we } do.		they } don't.
they } do.			
			QUESTION
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does she works?
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does she work?



Present simple tense

Key words

Always – Often – Usually
Never – Ever – Sometimes
Seldom – Every – Normally

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Present Simple Tense

1 Click on the correct option.

1. Bob always **drink** / **drinks** tea in the morning.
2. What **do** / **does** she **like** / **likes**?
3. My sister **don't** / **doesn't** play tennis.
4. They often **visit** / **visits** their grandparents at weekends.
5. We sometimes **go** / **goes** to the ice rink.
6. Where **do** / **does** your parents **come** / **comes** from?
7. **Do** / **Does** you **want** / **wants** to go home?
8. I **don't** / **doesn't** watch television after school.

2 Complete. Use the **Present Simple**.

1. Who Sally in Spain? (**visit**)
She her aunt and uncle. (**visit**)
2. Tom to school by bus? (**go**)
No, he doesn't. He to school on foot. (**go**)
3. What she on TV? (**watch**)
She the news but she soap operas.
(**watch**) (**not watch**)
4. they swimming? (**like**)
Yes, they do, but they running. (**not like**)
5. When you to a football match? (**go**)
I to a football match on Sundays. (**go**)