

مراجعة اختبار نهاية الفصل قراءة وكتابة أكسس

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الخامس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← الملف

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس					
		CHANNEL			
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				
أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الالكتروني عام	1			
أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الورقي	2			
مراجعة نهائية في القراءة والكتابة	3			
حل مراجعة امتحانية قسم الكتابي	4			
مراجعة شاملة على شاكلة الامتحان النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري المستوى 3.1	5			

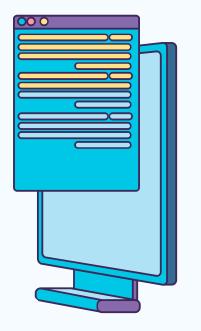


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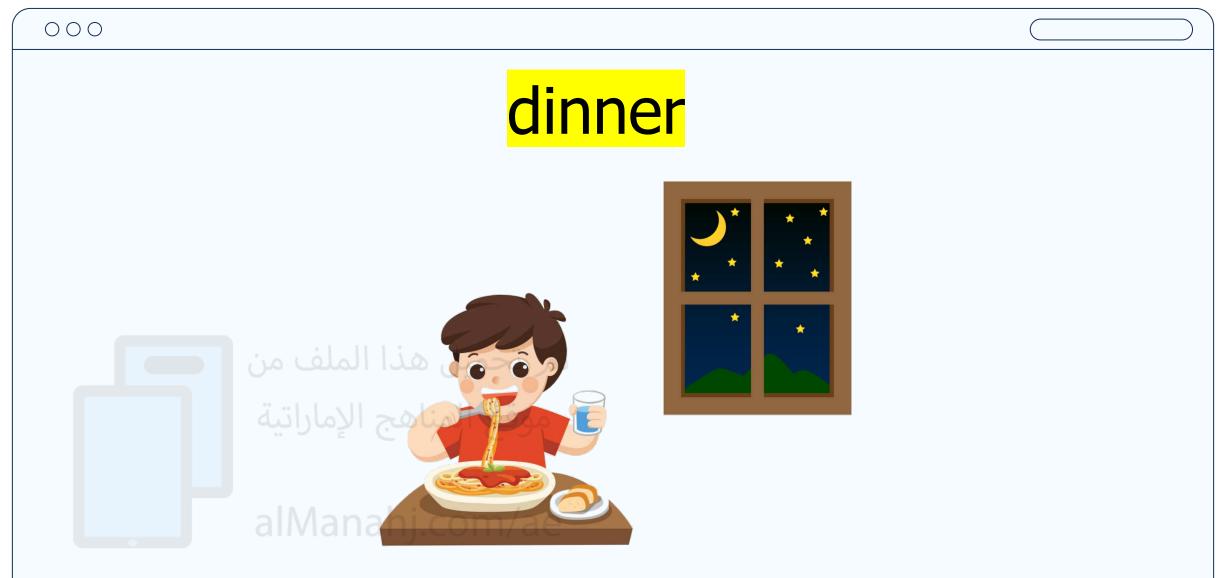




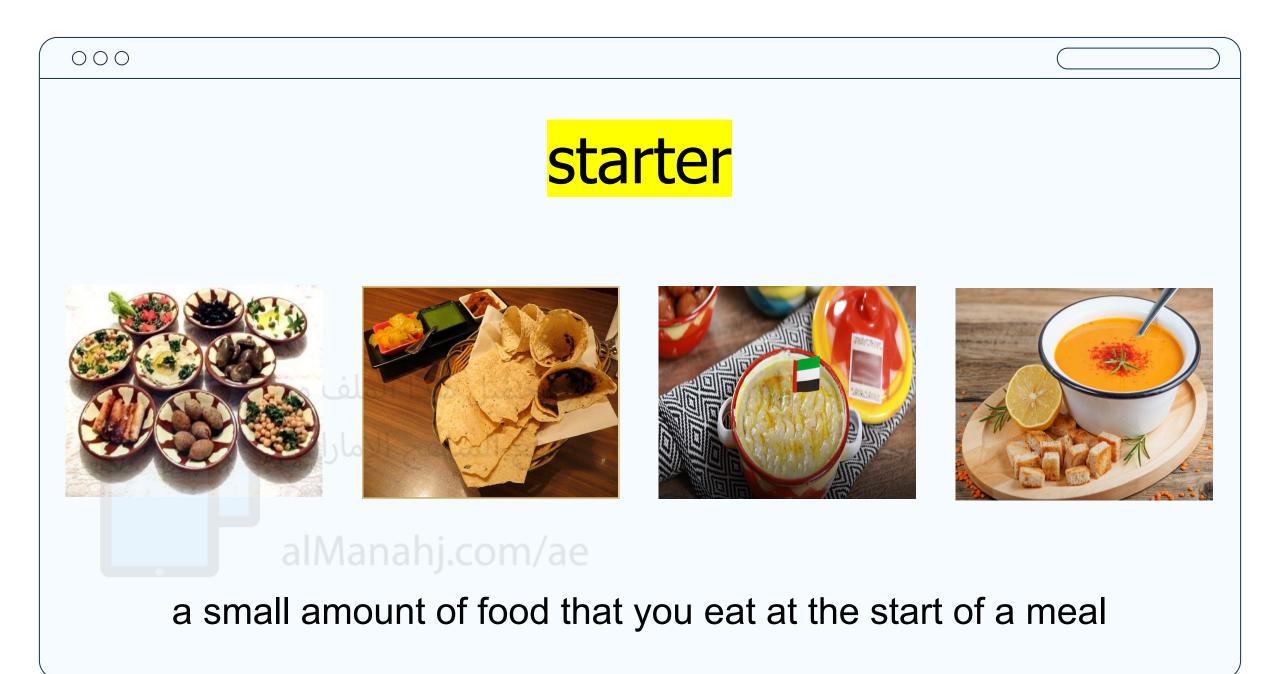
مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

dinner	عشاء
starter	المقبلات
dessert	التحلية
restaurant	مطعم
menu	قائمة الطعامر
breakfast	و المناهج ال فطور
sandwiches	السندويتشات
favourite	المفضله
meat	لحم
pictures	الصور

river	نهر
mountains	الجبال
forest	غابة
swim	سبح
children	أطفال
medicine	طب
feel better	أشعر بتحسن
difficult	صعب
fever	الحمى
allergic	حساسيه

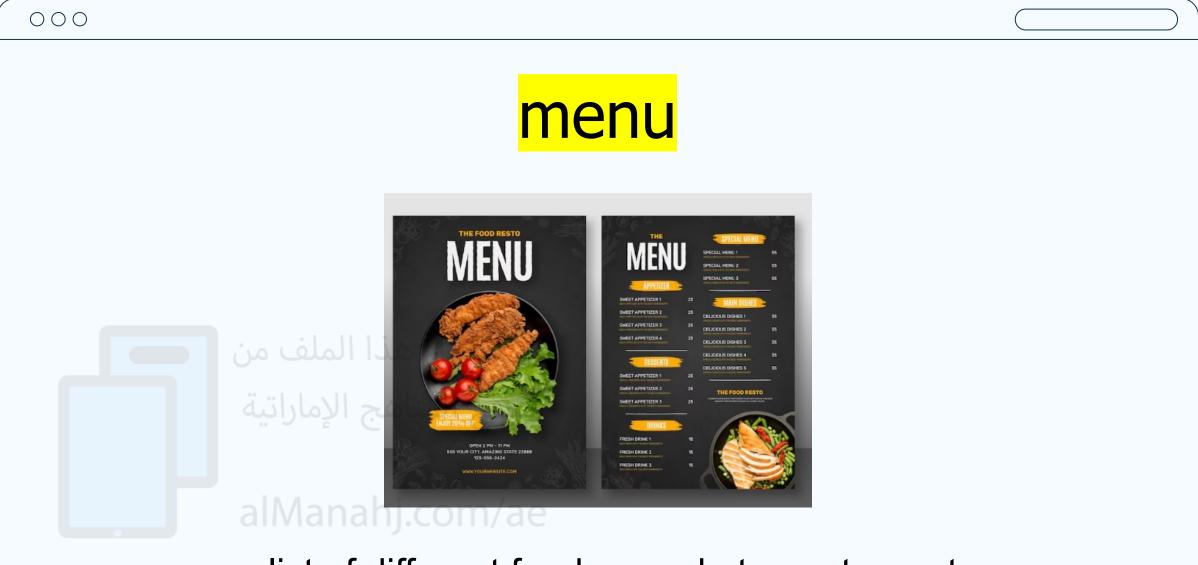


the main meal of the day that you eat at night

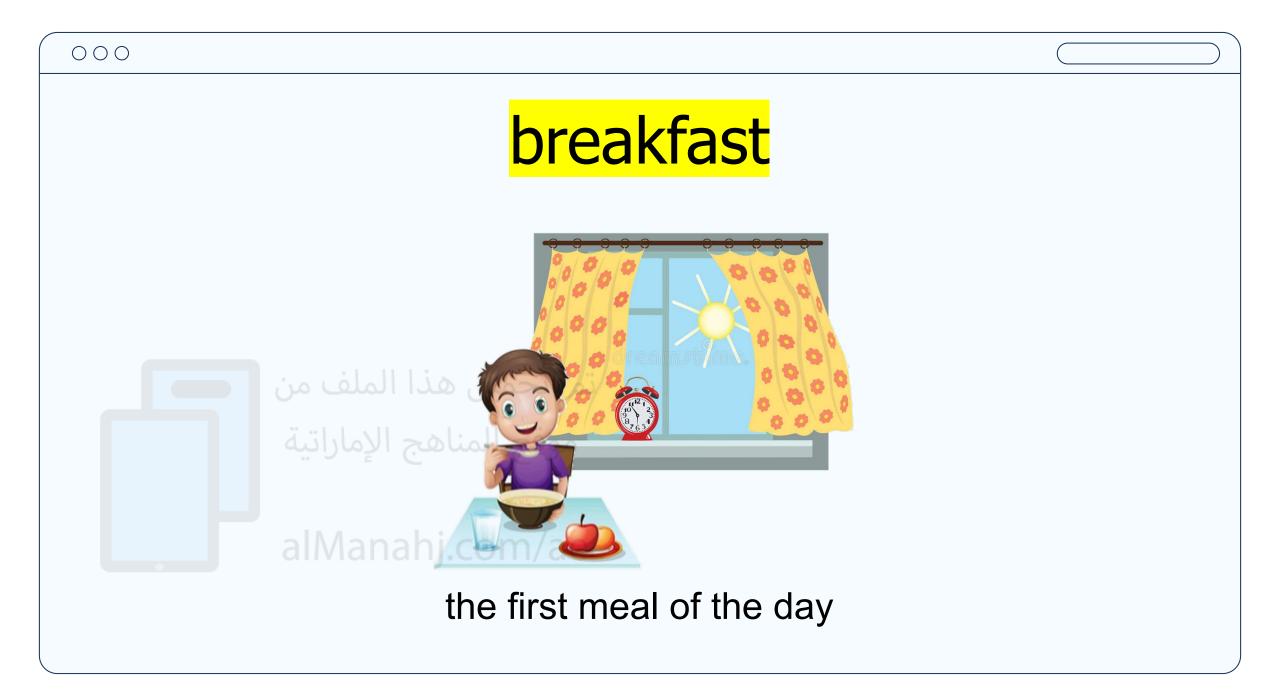


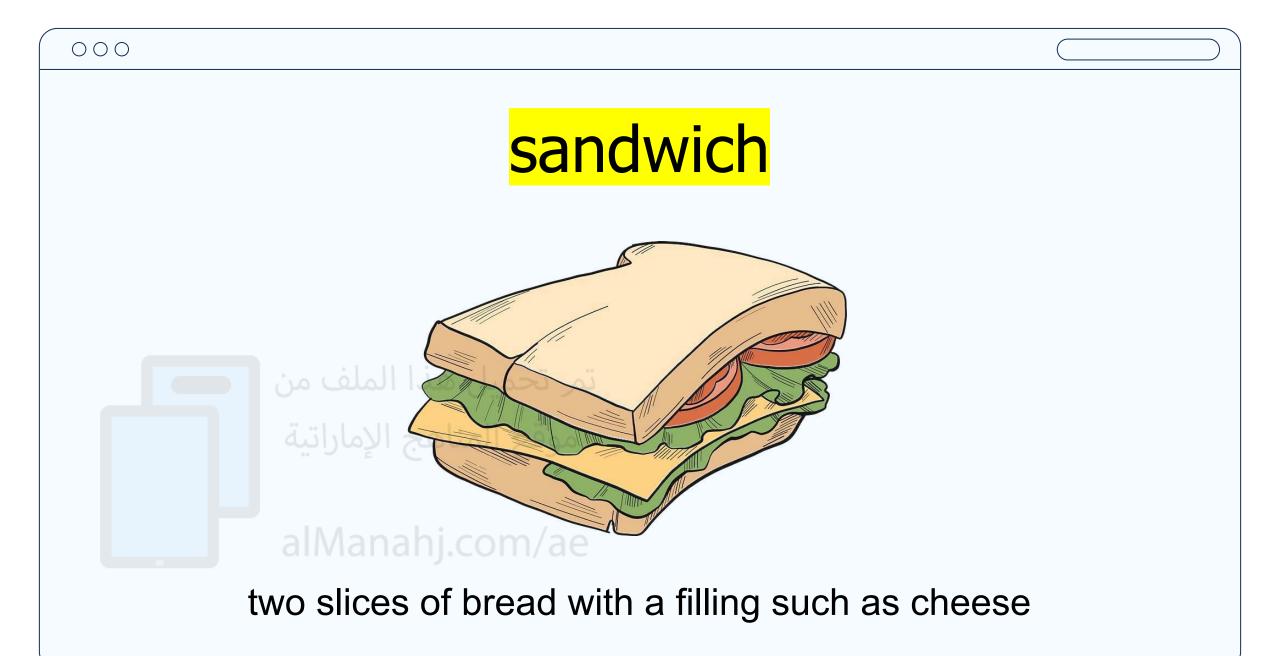






a list of different food served at a restaurant



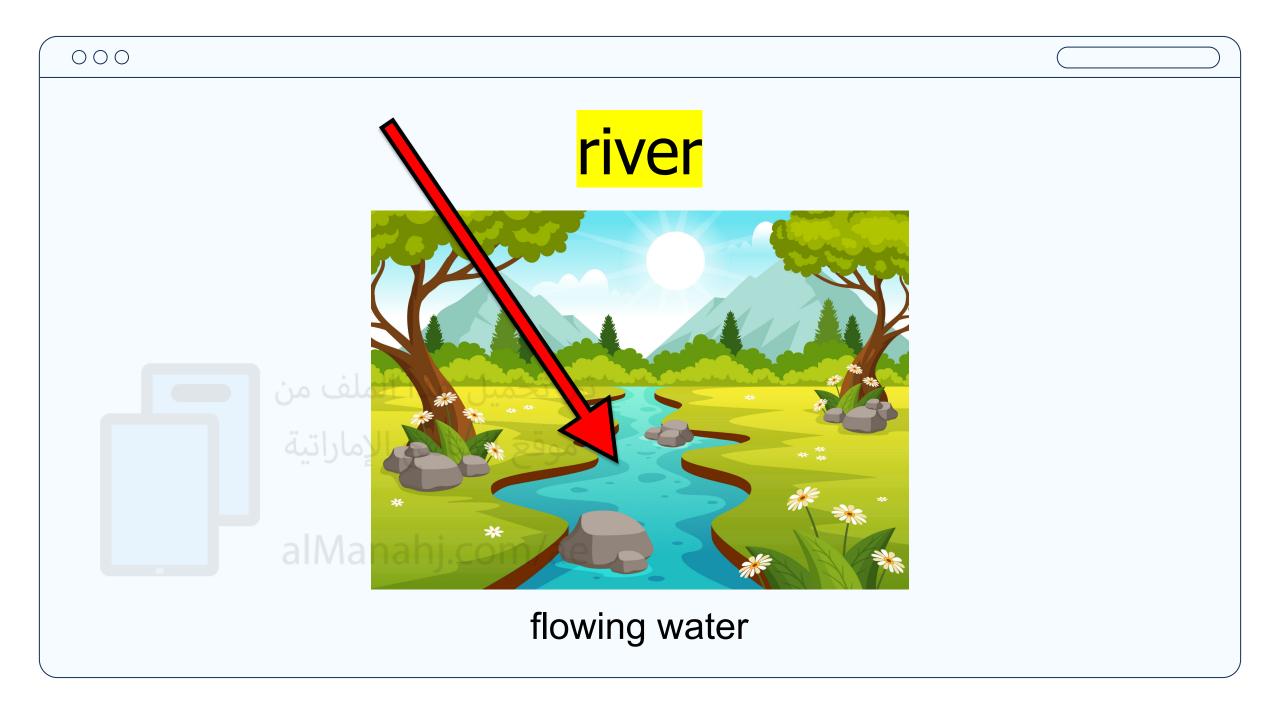




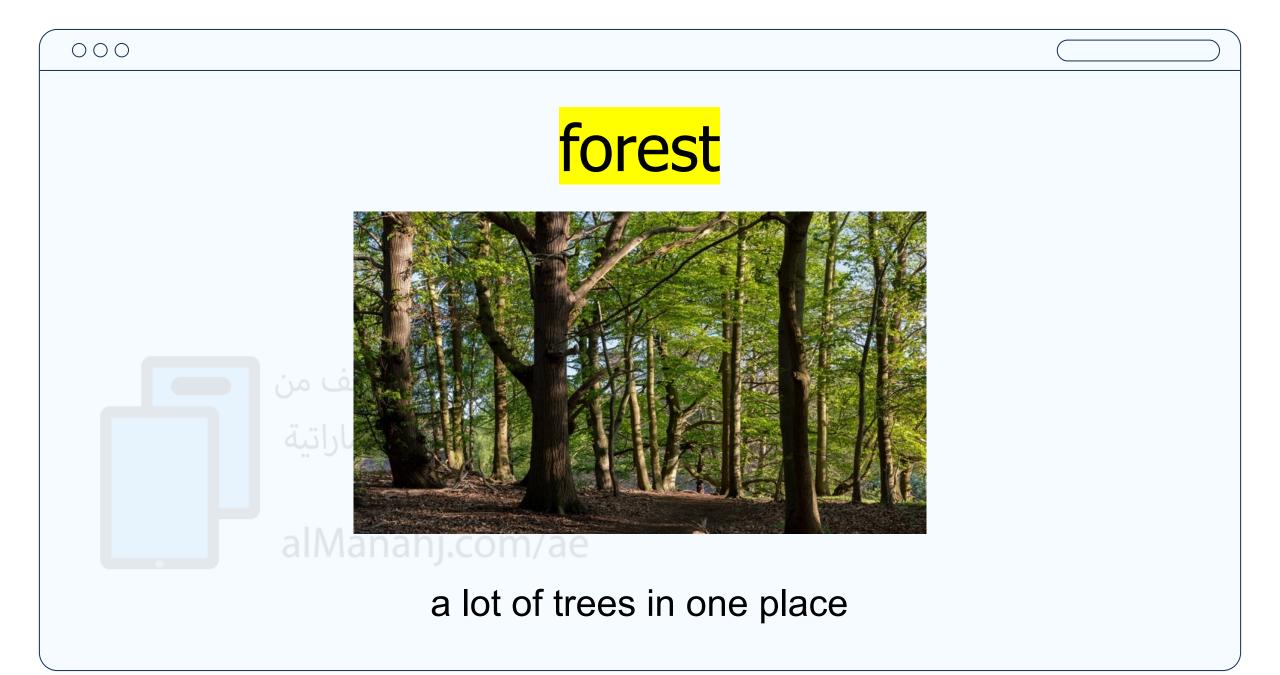


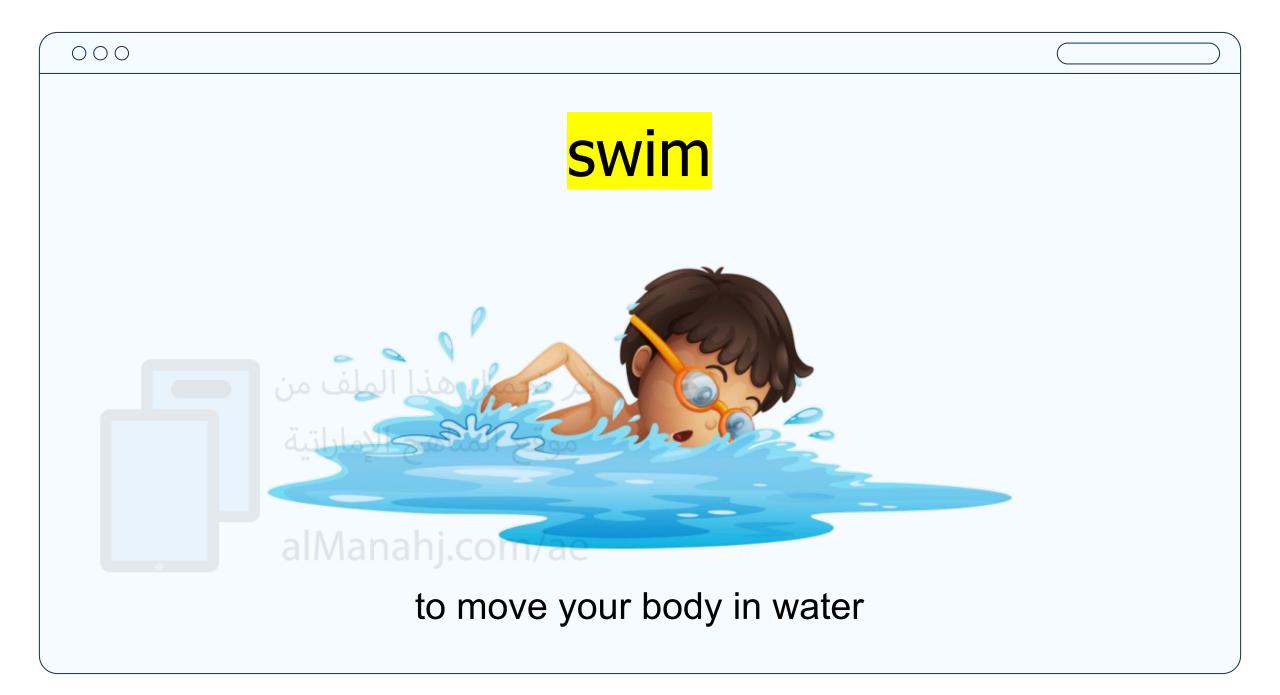
food that comes from an animal such as beef or chicken

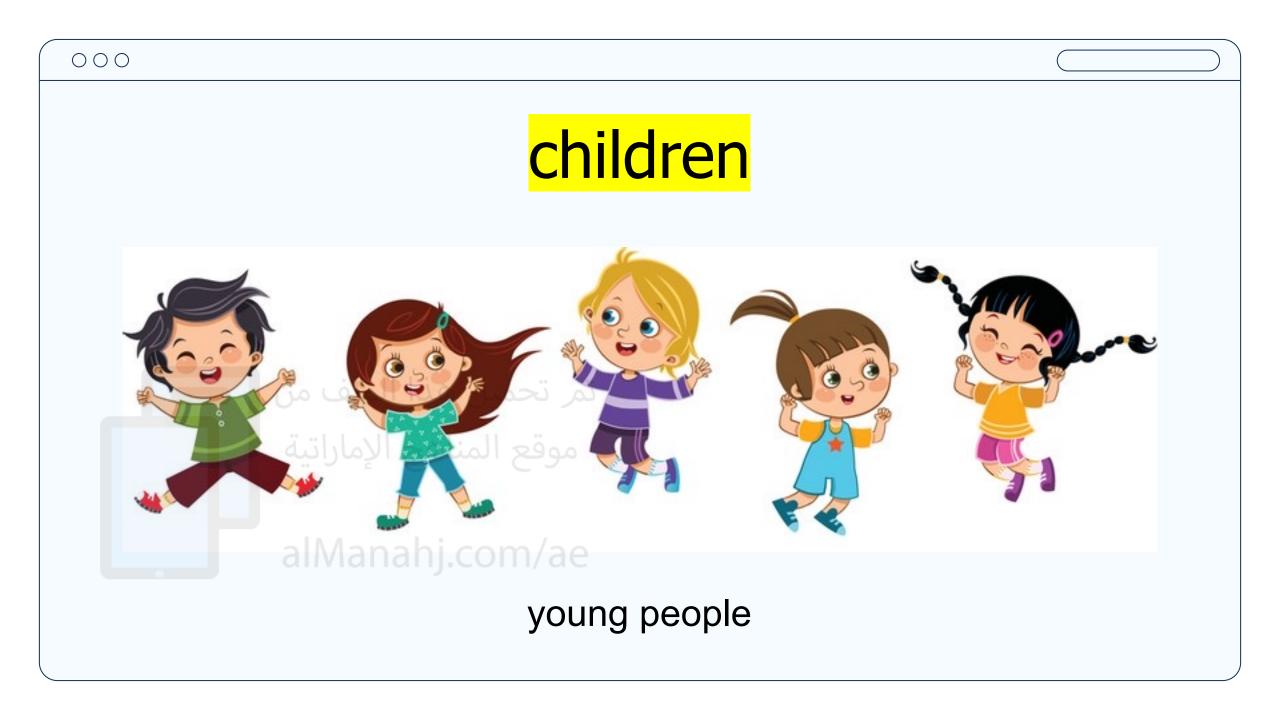








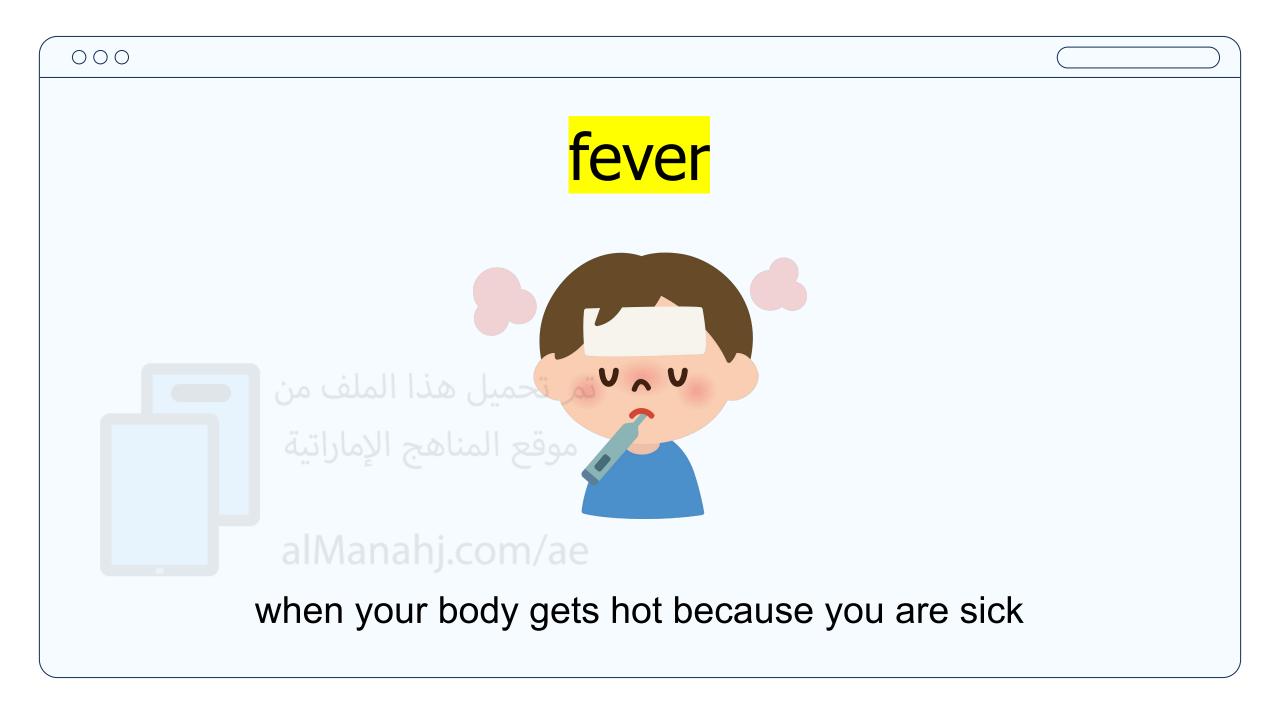








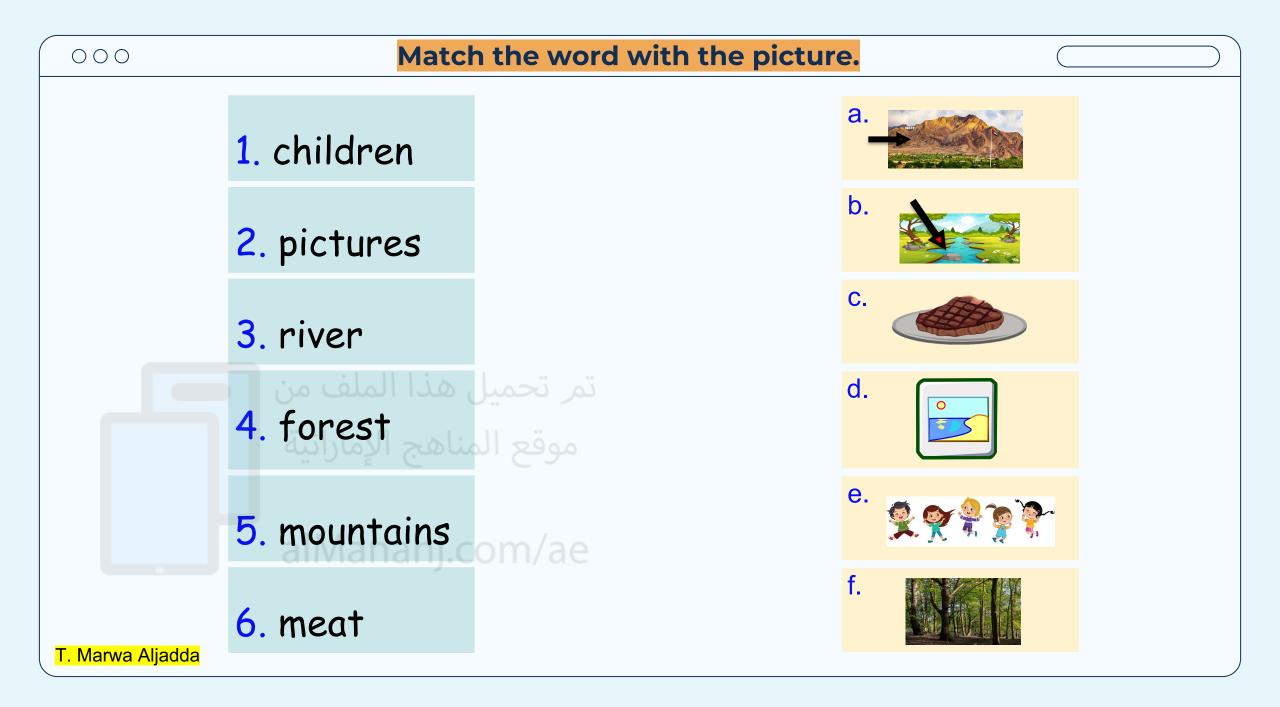




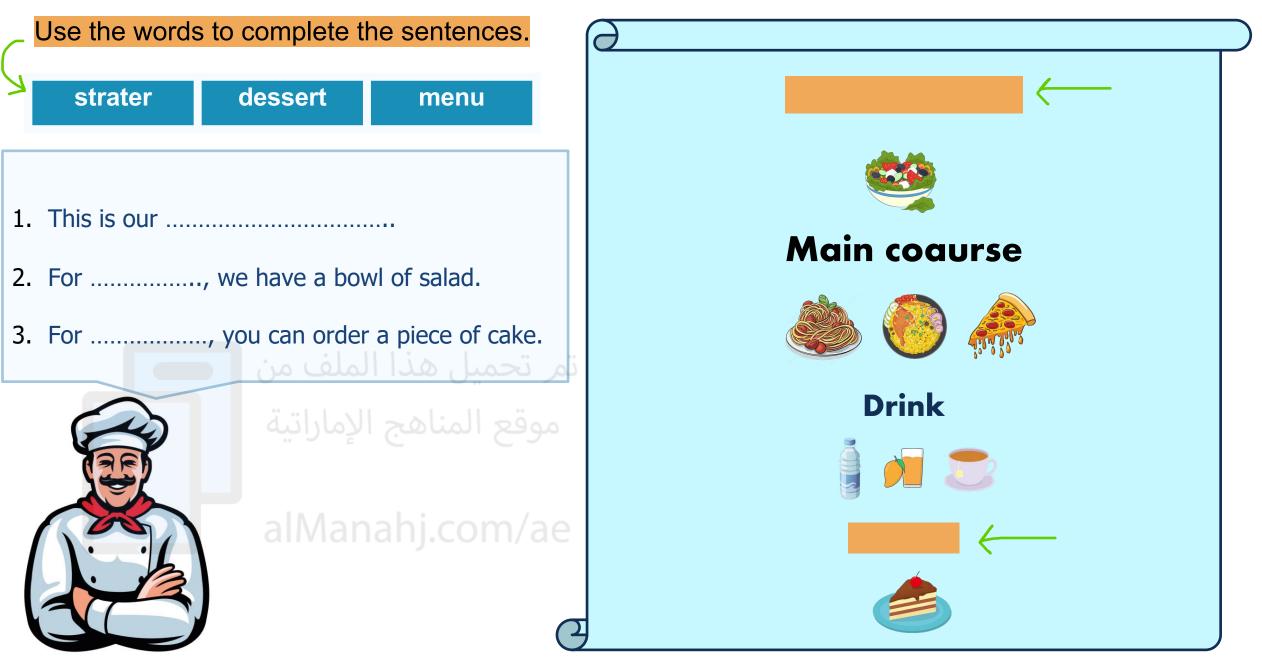




000	latch the word with the definition.
1. feel better	a. The first meal of the day.
2. dinner	b. You were sick and now you are not sick.
3. breakfast	c. When something makes you sick.
	d. When you like something the best.
لإماراتية 5. difficult	موقع المناهج e. The meal you eat at night.
6. allergy al Man	ahj.com/ac <mark>f</mark> . Hard to do; not easy.



000		Fill in the blank.							
fever	allergy	medicine	children	restaurant	breakfast				
1. I eat, in the morning.									
2.	Pizza house is my	Pizza house is my favourite							
3.	I am sick, I have	am sick, I have a							
4.	The doctor gave r	The doctor gave me some							
5.	I get sick when I eat eggs, because I have an								
6.	There are many in the park.								







مؤسسـة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT





NELCF Code	القواعد Grammatical structure
G.13.1	1. Present simple (including the verb to be)
G.8.1	<mark>2</mark> . Modals (present)
G.93 من	3. Nouns (countable and uncountable)
الإمارانية G.7.1	4. Determiners (indefinite article)
G.7.5	<mark>5</mark> . Determiners (quantifiers)



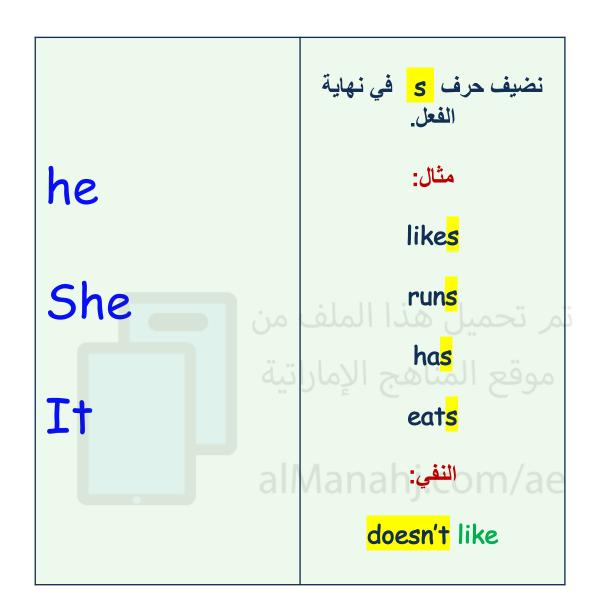
مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



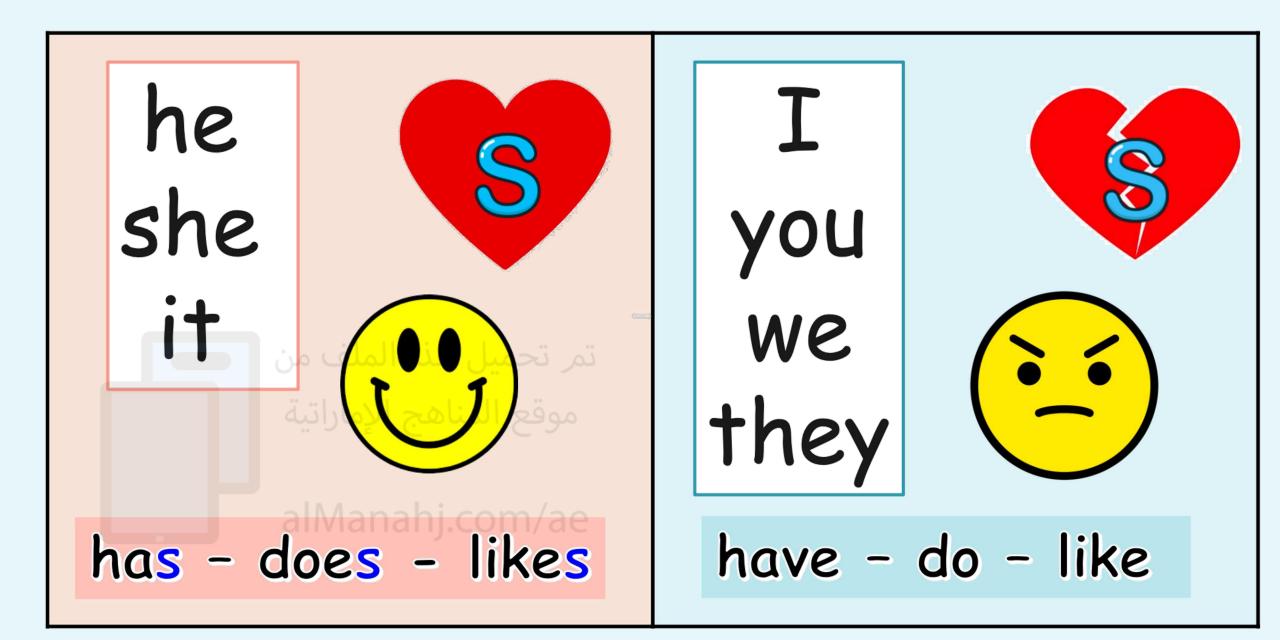
I <u>play</u> football every Friday. I <u>live</u> in a flat. The pictures <u>are</u> next to the table.				
Grammatical structure	Present time (present simple, including the verb 'to be')			
نية Usage	Use the present simple to describe habits and routines and to give facts about things.			
Other examples	Alia <u>has</u> two aunts and four cousins. He <u>goes</u> to school every day. I <u>am</u> happy.			

		is		am		are
•	he	he is strong.	•	<mark>I</mark> I am hungry.	•	<mark>You</mark> you are tall.
•	<mark>She</mark>	she is sad.			•	<mark>We</mark> We are friends.
•	<mark>it</mark>	it is big.			•	They they are sick.

	isn'	ذا ال s not الع مج الإماراتية	تحميل ه am not موقع المناو	aren't / are not
•	he	he isn't strong.	• <mark>I</mark> I am not hungry.	• <mark>You</mark> you are not tall.
•	<mark>She</mark>	she isn't sad.	j.com/ae	• We We aren't friends.
•	<mark>it</mark>	it isn't big.		• They they aren't sick.









مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



Ali, what <u>can</u> you do? <u>Can</u> you play tennis? No, I <u>can't</u> play tennis, but I <u>can</u> play badminton.			
Grammatical structure	Modals (present)		
نية Usage	Can / can't is used when describing actions that someone / something is able to do or not able to do.		
Other examples	I <u>can</u> swim. Com/ae He <u>can't</u> paint pictures.		



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وزارة التربية والتعليم MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

القواعد – Grammar



مؤسسة الإمصارات للتعليم المدرسي EMIRATES SCHOOLS E STABLISHMENT

T. Marwa Aljadda

Unit 9 lesson 6: could/couldn't

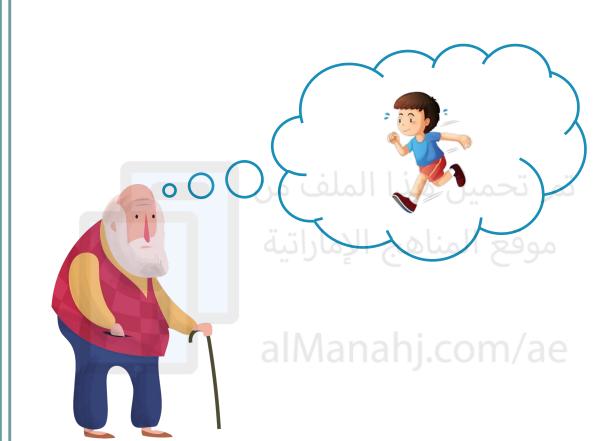
- Could هو الفعل الماضي من can
- Couldn't او could not هو الفعل الماضي من can′t او cannot

<mark>مثال:</mark>

٠

I can run fast. استطيع الركض بسرعة. I could run fast in the past. كنت استطيع الركض بسرعة في الماضي.

> I can't jump high. لا استطيع القفز عالياً. I couldn't jump high last night. لم استطع من القفز عالياً ليلة البارحة.





مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



I have <u>dates</u> and <u>water</u> .		
Grammatical structure	Nouns (countable and uncountable)	
نية Usage	There are nouns which can be counted e.g. an apple. There are nouns which cannot be counted e.g. rice.	
Other examples	At the market I bought <u>an apple.</u> Please can I have some <u>water.</u>	



In your life, there are things you can count, and things you can't count.

To talk about these things, you use **Countable** and **Uncountable nouns**.

Countable nouns: nouns you can count with numbers and have a plural form.



Language Tip

Countable nouns: We can count them.

Examples: apples and dates

Uncountable nouns: We can't count them with numbers. They don't have a plural -s.

Examples: water and rice



In your life, there are things you can count, and things you can't count.

To talk about these things, you use **Countable** and **Uncountable nouns**.

Uncountable nouns: nouns you can not count with numbers and do not have a plural form.

الأسماء غير المعدودة: الأسماء التي لا يمكنك عدها بالأرقام وليس لها صيغة الجمع مثل الطحين والسكر والأرز والعسل



Language Tip

Countable nouns: We can count them.

Examples: apples and dates

Uncountable nouns: We can't count them with numbers. They don't have a plural -s.

Examples: water and rice

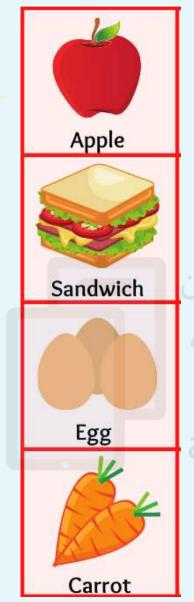


مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



You can see <u>a</u> camel and <u>an</u> elephant if you go to the zoo.			
Grammatical structure Determiners: indefinite article (a / an)			
ئية Usage al	I want <i>an</i> apple. (It is not important which apple.) <i>Compare with the definite article (the).</i> I want <i>the</i> apple. (The speaker is asking for a specific apple.)		
Other examples	He likes to read <u>a</u> book in his free time. You must go to the shop to buy <u>an</u> orange.		





استخدام a / an قبل الاسم يدل على أن عدد الشيء هو واحد فقط.

1 apple = an apple

One sandwich = a sandwich

- تم تحميل هذا الماف من نستخدم an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بهذه الحروف فقط موقع المناهج إمارانية (uaeio).
 - نستخدم a قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بالحروف الباقية.



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القواعد – Grammar



Unit 8 lesson 2

• الاسـماء المعدودة <u>countable</u> هي التي يمكن عدها وتأتي بصيغتيّ الجمع plural والمفرد singular



- الأسماء غير المعدودة uncountable هي التي لا يمكننا عدها بالأرقام. مثل الأفكار أو الأشياء الصغيرة جداً التي لا يمكن عدها (كالسوائل والملح والارز والغازات).
 - يأتي الفعل مع الأسماء غير المعدودة غالباً في صيغة المفرد.
 - لا تُسْتَخْدم a / an مع الأسماء غير المعدودة للتعبير عن الكمية ولكن بالإمكان استخدام some



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مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



There is <u>some</u> milk in the fridge.		
Grammatical structure	Determiners: quantifiers	
نية Usage	Quantifiers show an amount or quantity. Use 'some' and 'any' with countable and uncountable nouns.	
Other examples	I didn't buy <u>any</u> flowers. I've got <u>some</u> gifts for you. Do you have <u>any</u> juice?	



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القواعد – Grammar

مؤسسة الإمصارات للتعليم المدرسي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT





Circle the correct answer.

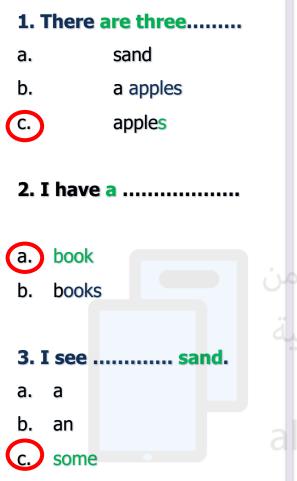
1.	There a	are three	
a.		sand	
b.		a apples	
c.		apples	
2. :	[have	a	
a.	book		
b.	books		ے می
			راتية
3.	I see	sand.	. 5
a.	а		
b.	an		alN
c.	some		GIIV

4. There is				
a.	a bag			
b.	an bags			
с.	some bags			
5.1	There are			
а.	two carrot			
b.	a carrot			
العمارا	two carrots			
6.]	I have salt.			
a.	ani.com/ae			
b.	some			

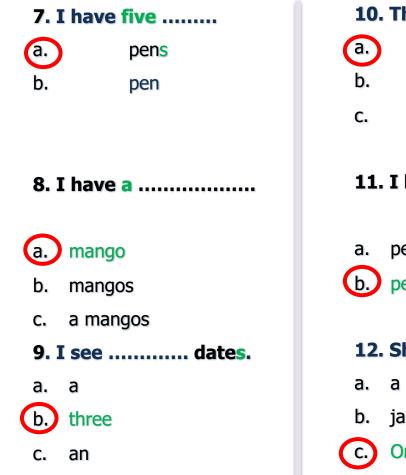
7.	I have five	10. T
a.	pens	a.
b.	pen	b.
		с.
8.	I have a	11. I
a.	mango	a. p
b.	mangos	b. p
c.	a mangos	
9.	I see dates.	12. S
a.	а	a.a
b.	three	b. ja
c.	an	c. 0

10. There are ten			
a.	carrots		
b.	Waters		
c.	salts		
11.	I have a		
a.	pencils		
b.	pencil		
12. She has some			
a.	a water		
b.	jams		
c.	Orange juice		

Circle the correct answer.







10. There are ten carrots Waters salts 11. I have a a. pencils b. pencil 12. She has some a. a water jams c. Orange juice





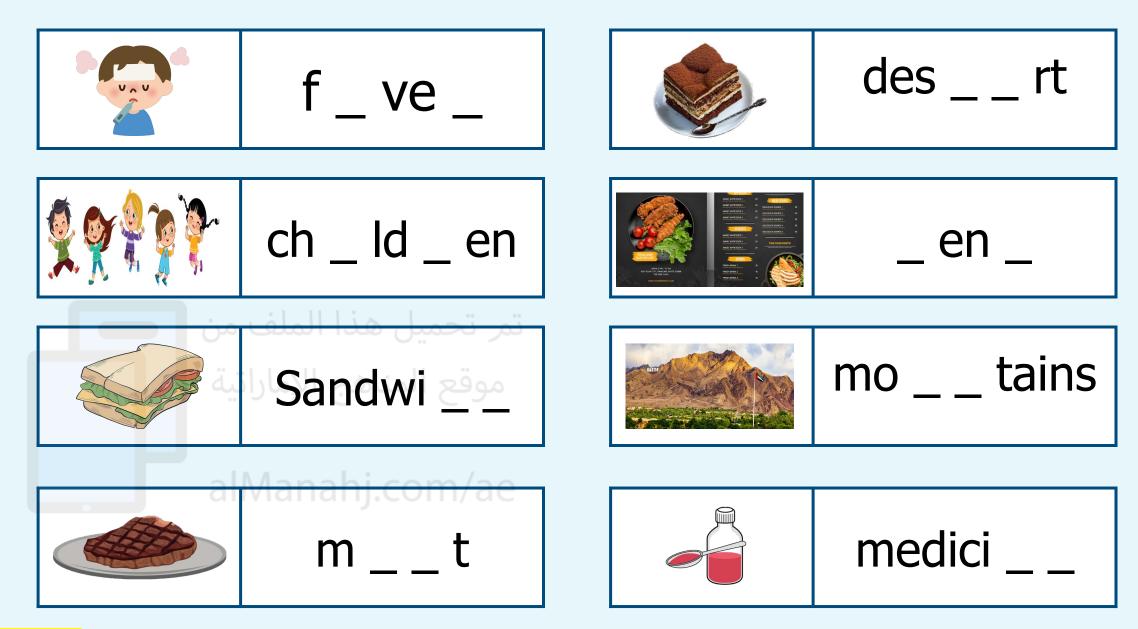




1. Look at the picture and finish the word.



1. Look at the picture and finish the word.









2. Choose the correct sentence A or B, that matches the picture.



- A. I want fish for my main course.
- B. I want fruit for dessert.

2. Choose the correct sentence A or B, that matches the picture. .





B. I want pasta for dinner.



A. The doctor gave me some medicine.

B. The doctor told me to sleep early.

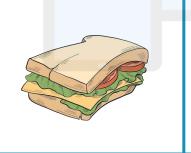


A. There are many mountains in the UAE.

B. There are many forests in the UAE.



- A. I want milk for main course.
- B. I want soup for starter.



A. I have a sandwich in my lunchbox.

B. I have an egg in my lunchbox.



A. I am sick, I have a fever.

B. I am sick, I have a sore stomach.

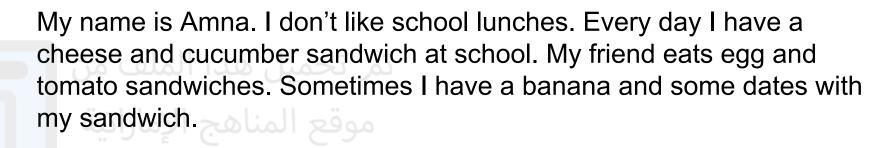
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Sample Questions

Read the text and answer the questions. **Choose** a, b or c.



- 3. What does Amna not like eating?
- A. bananas
- B. sandwiches
- C. school lunches

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

Ahmed loves going to restaurants with his friend. He always gets soup for starter and pasta with cheese for main coarse. His friend gets a salad for starter and pizza for main coarse. They both had a cake for dessert.

1. What does Ahmed eat for starter? A. Salad B. Pasta with cheese C. Soup 2. What did they get for dessert? A. Ice cream

B. Pizza

C. A cake

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



Yesterday, Tom 4. (fell / fall / fallen) and broke his leg. He 5. (couldn't / could / can) walk or ride 6. (her / his / him) bike or play 7. (swimming / football / jump). His doctor 8. (says / say / said) he needed a blood test. **Read** the text and **choose** the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Hello, this is Ahmed. He 1. (am / is / are) ten years old. He 2.(like / likes) bananas and grapes.

Ahmed 3.(don't like / doesn't like) oranges. He 4. (am / is / are) strong and healthy.

He can run fast, but he 5.(can / can't) jump high. For breakfast, he 6. (eat / eats)

an 7. (apple / apples) and drinks 8.(a / an / some) milk. For lunch, Ahmed eats

9.(a / an / some) rice with meat. For dinner, he 10. (have / has) some soup.







Read the story. **Answer** the questions by **writing** complete sentences.

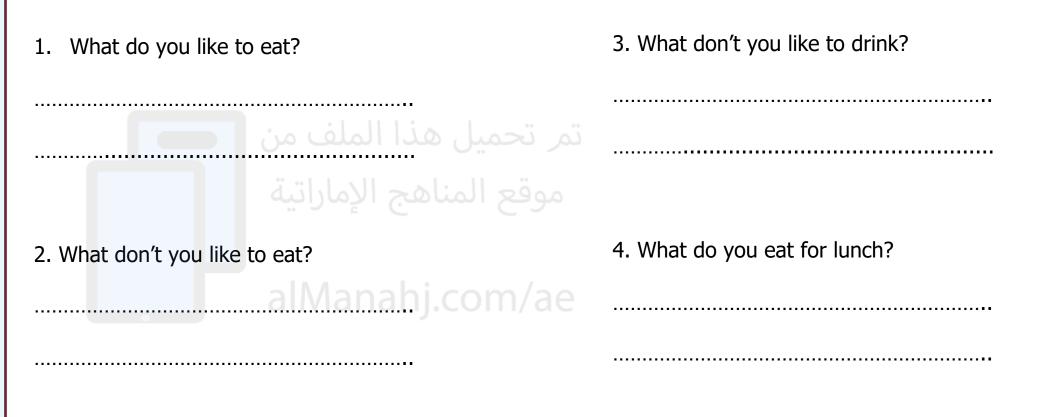
My name is Amna. I don't like school lunches. Every day I have a cheese and cucumber sandwich at school. My friend eats egg and tomato sandwiches. Sometimes I have a banana and some dates with my sandwich.

9. What do you like to eat for lunch?

Read the story. Answer the questions by writing complete sentences.

My sister Aisha likes healthy food. She likes to eat apples and oranges in the morning . She doesn't

like to eat chocolate. Her favourite drink is apple juice.



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Read the story. Answer the questions by writing complete sentences.

Hello. My name is Salim. I like to be healthy and strong. I can run fast and walk far, but I can't jump high.

1. What can you do?

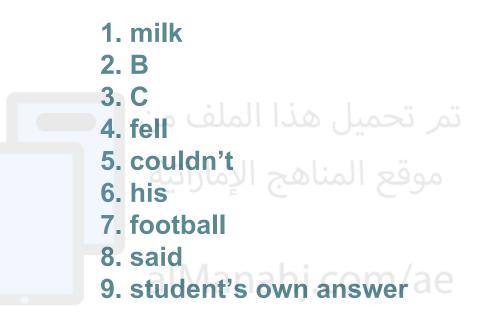




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Sample Reading Question Answers



آلية التقييم Writing Rubric

Band	Task Completion	Use of Vocabulary	Punctuation	Spelling	Handwriting
5	Completes all questions, with short, simple sentences - with possibly only one or two minor omissions.	Consistently uses accurate high frequency words in response to each prompt.	Includes appropriate spacing, capitalisation and full stops throughout without any error.	Demonstrates generally accurate spelling, with minor errors that do not obscuring meaning.	Uses clear and accurate handwriting throughout, with words and letters consistently formed accurately.
3	Completes 3 questions, using short, simple sentences with a few minor omissions.	Uses relevant high frequency lexis related to the prompt in most responses, with some omissions.	Includes appropriate spacing, capitalisation and full stops in most responses, with the a few omissions or errors, but does not obscure meaning.	Demonstrates some examples of accurate spelling of topic - specific words but makes some errors. Generally, these do not obscure meaning.	Uses mostly clear and accurate handwriting throughout, though a few slips or some specific errors make some words a strain to read.
1	Shows little ability to address the questions relevantly and little to no ability to write short, simple sentences in response.	Uses little or no lexis related to the prompts and shows insufficient vocabulary to fully answer most prompts.	Includes little or no appropriate spacing, capitalisation and full stops, frequent errors or absence make reading a strain.	Demonstrates almost no control over spelling, making much of the response difficult to decipher.	Uses consistently inaccurate handwriting throughout, errors in letter and word formation makes much of the response very difficult to decipher.

Absent without excuse; clear evidence of cheating; nothing of meaning communicated

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