

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف مراجعة نهائية الفصل الثالث حسب الهيكل

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

روابط مواقع 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 الثالث

امتحان نهاية العام 2016	1
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GRADE 6 FINAL REVISION 2022 TERM 3

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Reading Summative Assessment Specifications

ECFE Alignment: Level 3.2			Term Weighting: 70% Year Weighting: 25%	Domain: Reading
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions / Marks	Construct Limits / Coverage
Part 1	Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	ENG.03.2.3.XX.004 Read and understand the overall meaning of simple texts on familiar topics. ENG.03.2.3.XX.005 Read and identify specific information in simple texts on familiar topics. ENG.03.2.3.XX.006 Read and identify some details in simple texts on familiar topics.	8 questions, 8 marks (1 mark per question)	Text: - simple - narrative Text length: 190 – 220 Topics: Animals (deserts, rainforests, oceans) Language: Term 3 grammar and functional language coverage Delivery: SwiftAssess
Part 2	Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	ENG.03.2.3.XX.004 Read and understand the overall meaning of simple texts on familiar topics. ENG.03.2.3.XX.005 Read and identify specific information in simple texts on familiar topics. ENG.03.2.3.XX.006 Read and identify some details in simple texts on familiar topics.	8 questions, 8 marks (1 mark per question)	Text: - simple - informative Text length: 190 – 220 Topics: Animals (deserts, rainforests, oceans) Language: Term 3 grammar and functional language coverage Delivery: SwiftAssess
Part 3	MAZE task Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	ENG.03.2.2.XX.009 Read short texts on familiar topics. ENG.03.2.2.XX.030 Recognise key features of text organisation.	9 questions, 9 marks (1 mark per question)	Text: - simple - informative Text length: 150 – 200 Topics: Animals (deserts, rainforests, oceans) Language: Term 3 grammar and functional language coverage Delivery: SwiftAssess

Final Exam Parts

MR MOHAMED FATH ALBAB

Part 1: Reading

Read a text and answer 8 multiple choice questions.



My name is Henry. I am a hedgehog. I have sharp spines all over my back. I can curl up into a ball. I can climb trees and I can swim in the water. I like eating beetles and digging for earthworms. I use my sense of smell to find food. I sleep under rocks and in the tall grass. I have short legs and a short tail. I don't like the winter. It is too cold for me so I have to hibernate. This means that I curl up into a ball and go to sleep. After a few months I wake up and am very hungry!

Answer the questions below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What does Henry eat? | 2. What does Henry like to eat? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A worm | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish and chips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A beetle | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandwiches and chips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A hedgehog | <input type="checkbox"/> Beetles and earthworms |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A rat | <input type="checkbox"/> Meat and carrots |

Part 2: Reading

You will read ANOTHER text and answer 8 multiple choice questions.

Answer the questions 1 - 6 according to the text below.

My name is Clara. I am a student. I get up at 7.30 and I wash my face. I don't have shower every morning. I have breakfast at 7.45 with my brother. He is also a student and he goes to school with me. We go to school at 8.15 by car. The lessons start at 8.30. We have got eight lessons every day. I have lunch at 12.30 with my classmates. After school, I go home with my brother. My brother always wants to play with me but I often feel tired and I don't want to play. I watch TV about thirty minutes and then I do my homework. I always want to finish my homework before dinner. I like having dinner with my family.

My brother usually doesn't have much homework. He plays with his toys. He doesn't like watching TV. He usually watches cartoons on my mother's laptop.

My favourite lesson is English. I learn a lot of new words in English lessons. I think it is very exciting to speak another language.

1. How many lessons does Clara have a day?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A) six | <input type="checkbox"/> B) seven |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C) eight | <input type="checkbox"/> D) nine |

Part 3: MAZE Assessment

Read a text with 9 missing words.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.



IMPORTANT LINKS FOR ONLINE PRACTICE

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Gerund or Infinitive/Gerunds and Infinitives h i1308050dj](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English%20as%20a%20Second%20Language%20(ESL)/Gerund%20or%20Infinitive/Gerunds%20and%20Infinitives%20h%20i%201308050dj)

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Adverbs of frequency/Adverbs of frequency ka770358cq](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English%20as%20a%20Second%20Language%20(ESL)/Adverbs%20of%20frequency/Adverbs%20of%20frequency%20ka770358cq)

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Adverbs of frequency/Adverbs of frequency vh1338648jo](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English%20as%20a%20Second%20Language%20(ESL)/Adverbs%20of%20frequency/Adverbs%20of%20frequency%20vh1338648jo)

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Prepositions of time/Preposition of time - Multiple choice gp1224171au](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English%20as%20a%20Second%20Language%20(ESL)/Prepositions%20of%20time/Preposition%20of%20time%20-%20Multiple%20choice%20gp1224171au)

https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=DQSIkWdsW0yxEjajBLZtrQAAAAAAAAAAAAAN_iqyPFFUMDRaU04yRzVBVVdRNThJOFJaNIBWRzNZWC4u

<https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/629cdcc93af07d001dee3814/g6-reading-exam-vocabulary-t3-2022>

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Elephants are big animals. They are the largest animals that live on land. There are two kinds of elephants: the Indian elephant and the African elephants. A male, African elephant can weigh up to six thousand kilos. Elephants can be up to four meters tall. Elephants need to live in very large areas because they eat and drink so much. Every day, elephants spend about 16 hours eating. They eat up to 200 kilos of food. They can drink over 250 liters of water. Elephants have very big, very thin ears. Elephants use their ears to cool themselves down. An elephant's trunk can smell food, water, and predators. Elephants need very strong legs to support their heavy bodies. Elephant tusks are long, curved teeth. Elephants use their tusks to dig food and water and to fight.

Answer the following questions:

- 1-----are the largest land animals.
a- Lions b- Elephants c- Monkeys
- 2- There are ----- kinds of elephants.
a- four b- three c- two
- 3- Elephants need very strong legs to -----their heavy bodies.
a- support b- weak c- feed
- 4- Elephants use their ears to -----themselves down.
a- heat b- smell c- cool
- 5- Elephant ----- are long, curved teeth.
a- ears b- trunk c- tusks

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER

Ocean animals are my favourite kind of wildlife they have body parts and skills to make it easy for them to live in this habitat. When I grow up I want to be a marine biologist to study these strange animals but I don't like the ships so I could watch the wildlife in the ocean inside from a safe submarine. Many sea animals and fish use camouflage to hide from other animals that want to eat them. Cuttlefish is a clever animal that can change its colour to look like rocks or sand – It can also change its body shape to get into any tiny pieces easily.

1-The main purpose of the text is

- A) to describe someone who likes sea creatures so much**
- B- to explain the ocean is a dangerous habitat**
- c- to explain his journey to a place**

2-He thinks that the cuttlefish is

- A) too difficult to see**
- B) clever at hiding**
- c) bad at hiding**

3-He thinks that some animals can live easily in

- A) mountains**
- b) trees**
- c) water**

4- When he is older, he is going to

- A) travel to feel safe**
- b) learn more about sea animals**
- c) look after a pet at home**

5- The word camouflage means the animal to stay safe.

- A) travels to warm place**
- b) sleeps all winter**
- c) change its body colour**

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

The blue whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Blue Whales are way larger than the largest dinosaur that ever lived. The largest Blue Whales can grow as large as 100 feet long, which is longer than three school buses put together! Even though blue whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as krill. Krill are tiny shrimp-like animals. The whale simply opens its mouth, fills it with krill and salt water, and filters the water out of plates in its mouth called baleen. The blue whale may eat over 8,000 pounds of krill in a single day

1-What happens to the salt water that the Blue Whale gulps

- A. .It gets turned to fresh water
- B. .It swallows the water
- C. .It filters it out
- D. .The passage doesn't say

2-The Blue Whale eats.....

- A. .sharks
- B. .big fish
- C. .humans
- D. .small creatures called krill

3-What is NOT true

- A. The Blue Whale is larger than .the largest dinosaur
- B. The Blue Whale can eat .pounds of krill per day 8,000
- C. The Blue Whale is smaller .than some elephants
- D. The Blue Whale can grow longer than three school buses

4-....A Blue Whale.....

- A. .is large, but smaller than some dinosaurs
- B. .is large, but smaller than a school bus
- C. .is larger than any animal that has ever lived on Earth
- D. .uses its sharp teeth to chew up large fish

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

The Arctic Fox is a small fox found commonly in the arctic regions of the world. Measuring a little less than three feet in length, this fox is mottled brown in the summer and pure white in the winter. Adult foxes weigh between six and twenty pounds, though most are closer to six. Its thick fur coat helps insulate it from the freezing temperatures and windswept snow. The arctic fox is the ultimate survivor. It will eat just about anything including insects, small mammals, birds, ducks, geese, eggs, and even an occasional snowy owl. Lemmings, small mouse-like mammals, are its most common prey. In fact, when populations of lemmings crash every three or four years, so do populations of foxes. Arctic foxes will eat berries and seaweed as well. When food is scarce, arctic foxes become scavengers. The arctic fox is sometimes preyed upon by polar bears. Arctic fox vixens (female foxes) can give birth to as many as 25 kits (baby foxes) in the springtime (the largest of any carnivore). Most litters, however, contain between five and eight kits. Both male and female foxes help take care of the young. While the arctic fox is common throughout much of the Arctic region, it is exceedingly rare in the Scandinavian nations of Norway, Sweden, and Finland where populations never recovered from severe overhunting. In addition, recent movements of the Red Fox into Arctic Fox territory probably as a result of global warming, threaten the arctic fox population as well.

1 Which is NOT true about the size of an Arctic Fox

- A. .Most are close to 20 pounds
- B. .Some can reach 20 pounds
- C. .Most are near six pounds
- D. . They can grow to three feet in length

?What is the main prey of the Arctic Fox (.

- A. eggs
- B. lemmings
- C. birds
- D. insects

Populations of Arctic Foxes rise and fall according to

- A. .the severity of the winter
- B. .the warmth of the summer
- C. .the population of polar bears
- D. . the population of lemmings

?What do Arctic Foxes do when food is scarce (.4

- A. Move south
- B. Become scavengers
- C. Eat more berries and seaweed
- D. Become prey for polar bears

.How often do Arctic Foxes eat Snowy Owls (.5

- A. Very often
- B. Somewhat often
- C. Never
- D. Not often

?What does the word “insulate” mean in the sentence below (.6

- A. protect
- B. cool
- C. catch
- D. warn

?If an answer to a question is “5 to8,” what is the question (.7

- A. ?How many kits can a vixen have
- B. ?How many litters does a female fox have in her lifetime
- C. ?How many kits does a female fox normally give birth to
- D. ?How many kits survive

Which is NOT true about Arctic Foxes (.8

- A. .The Arctic Fox is never prey
- B. .They will eat almost anything
- C. .They are rare in Sweden
- D. .They have brown summer coats

?Where would I find information about threats to the Arctic Fox (.9

- A. .Introductory paragraph
- B. .Second paragraph
- C. .Third paragraph
- D. .Concluding paragraph

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

spiders reading comprehension

Spiders are not insects! They are actually arachnids -invertebrates (animals without backbones) that have eight legs and which inject venom. Spiders are found on every continent except Antarctica. There are over 44,000 known kinds of spiders. Spiders are found in every kind of habitat and are often found in homes Spiders are unique among animals in that many spin webs out of silk. The webs trap insects and other prey to be eaten later. Larger spiders, such as wolf spiders, huntsman, and tarantulas attack prey rather than spin webs. One spider that was recently discovered even flings itself at prey like a slingshot! Most spiders eat insects, but tarantulas and larger spiders will eat small lizards and mammals as well. Many people fear spiders In fact, a fear of spiders has its own name: Arachnophobia! Most spiders, however, are totally harmless to humans and are actually beneficial because they eat insect pests. Even the largest tarantula in existence, the Goliath Bird-eating Tarantula, is harmless to humans. A tarantula bite is said to be about as painful as a bee sting. Some spiders however, such as the Black Widow Spider, are dangerous to humans Bites from these spiders usually require immediate medical attention

?What are spiders

- A. mammals
- B. insects
- C. arachnids
- D. tarantulas

2. ?Which of the following statements best describe spiders

- A. .Most are not harmful to humans
- B. .None are harmful to humans
- C. .Most are harmful to humans
- D. All are harmful to humans

3. ?Where are spiders NOT found

- A. in Antarctica
- B. in cold climates
- C. in deserts
- D. in homes

4. ?What would be the best title for the third paragraph

- A. The Diet of Spiders
- B. Spider Webs
- C. Spider Bites
- D. The Habitats of Spiders

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Description: The great white shark is the largest predatory shark and is probably the most well-known and feared shark. The great white shark is gray or bluish above and white below. The largest great whites can reach lengths of feet and weigh up to 5,000 pounds. Most are between 13 and 16 feet long 22 and weigh 1,500-2,400 pounds. The great white has massive teeth, which are positioned in rows and serrated. When the great white attacks, it bites its prey and shakes its head back and forth. The serrated teeth act as a saw and literally tear the victim apart. The great white shark often swallows many of its own teeth in an attack

Diet: The great white shark normally feeds on fish, seals, dolphins, porpoises, otters, and turtles. It is thought to locate its prey by electro sense and by smell. Like all sharks, great whites have special pores called Ampullae of Lorenzini, which enable them to detect the electromagnetic fields radiated by moving organisms. Great whites can detect voltage as small as one half billionth of a volt

Great whites employ several hunting techniques depending on the prey. Most of the time, the shark will remain still underwater before ambushing its prey from underneath. In the case of hunting some kinds of seals, the impact of the shark is so powerful that it knocks both the shark and the seal clear out of the water

With larger prey such as elephant seals, the shark will simply take a huge bite out of it and wait for it to bleed to death. When hunting dolphins, the shark will attack from above, presumably to avoid detection from the dolphin's echolocation

Range/Habitat: Great white sharks are most commonly observed throughout the world's sub-arctic coastal waters, though they likely spend most of their time in the open ocean. Highest concentrations are found in the waters off the coast of South Africa, Australia, California, and Mexico. The great white shark is also found in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. They generally prefer water between 54 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit

Reproduction: A Great white shark has never been observed giving birth however pregnant females have been caught. It is known to be ovoviviparous (young develop in eggs within the mother's body) Females give birth to eight or nine pups that are about five feet in length upon birth. Great whites reach reproductive maturity when the male is about 12 feet long and the female about 13 feet long. It is thought that great white sharks live up to 40 years in the wild, but this estimate may be too low

Shark Attacks: Despite the fear of great white sharks, at least in part generated by Steven Spielberg's 1975 movie, Jaws, great white sharks do not target humans as prey. Most attacks are attributed to mistaken identity. Sharks can easily mistake humans for seals. Many human injuries caused by great white sharks are cases of test-biting. If a shark is unsure about a floating object, it often gives it a test bite to determine what kind of object it is. While such bites do little damage to buoys and other objects, they obviously can inflict serious damage on the human body

1. ?Which of the following is least likely

- A. Finding a 15-foot-long great white shark
- B. Finding a great white shark hunting a porpoise
- C. Finding a great white shark in 85degree (Fahrenheit) water
- D. Finding a great white shark that weighs 2,000 pounds

2. _ The maximum weight of MOST Great White Sharks is ___pounds

- A. 4,200
- B. 2,400
- C. 24,000
- D. 5,000

3. Select all of the following that are normal parts of the great .white sharks diet

- A. Humans
- B. Fish
- C. Dolphins
- D. Seals

4. _The_____ are specialized pores that allow a shark to detect magnetic .fields of moving organisms

- A. Electromagnets
- B. Echolocation
- C. Ampullae of Lorenzini
- D. Serrations

5. ?What does ovoviviparous mean

- A. .It refers to animals whose young develop in eggs within the mother's body
- B. It refers to animals that lay eggs
- C. .It refers to animals whose young develop outside the mother's body
- D. It refers to animals that do not lay eggs

6. In which of the following places would you have the best chance to ?see a great white shark

- A. Mediterranean Sea
- B. Antarctica
- C. coastal South Africa
- D. Mississippi River

7. ?Which of the following may or may not be true

- A. .The great white shark is actually only white on its underparts
- B. .Newborn great white sharks are about five feet in length
- C. Great white sharks have .serrated teeth that act like saws
- D. Great white sharks have a life span of40 years

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Part 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

For each question (1 – 7), choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

There is one **EXAMPLE**

Ocean animals

Ocean animals are my favourite kind of wildlife. They have body parts and skills that make it easy for them to live in this habitat.

I think penguins are very cute and they make me laugh when they walk. A penguin can't fly like other birds because it doesn't have wings. A penguin has short but strong black flippers which it uses to swim very fast. A penguin can only swim a bit faster than a walrus. The walrus is extremely ugly! I think it looks very scary with its huge white tusks. It uses its whiskers to find food in the sea. I think it eats mostly fish, but it might eat penguins as well!

Many sea animals and fish use camouflage to hide from other animals that want to eat them. I think the best camouflage is used by the cuttlefish. It uses its skill of changing colour to look like the rocks or sand. It can even change its body shape so that it can get into any tiny spaces. I told you there were some amazing sea animals! When I grow up, I want to be a marine biologist and study all these strange animals. I don't like ships very much, but I could watch the wildlife from inside a safe submarine.

EXAMPLE. He thinks some animals can live easily in _____.

- A. trees
- B. water
- C. mountains

1. He thinks penguins are _____.
A. funny and small
B. cute and funny
C. cute and dangerous

2. A penguin can swim fast because it has _____ flippers.
A. black
B. short
C. strong

3. He thinks a penguin is _____ at swimming than a walrus.
A. a little worse
B. a little better
C. a lot better

4. He thinks the walrus is scary because _____.
A. it is very ugly
B. it eats penguins
C. it has large tusks

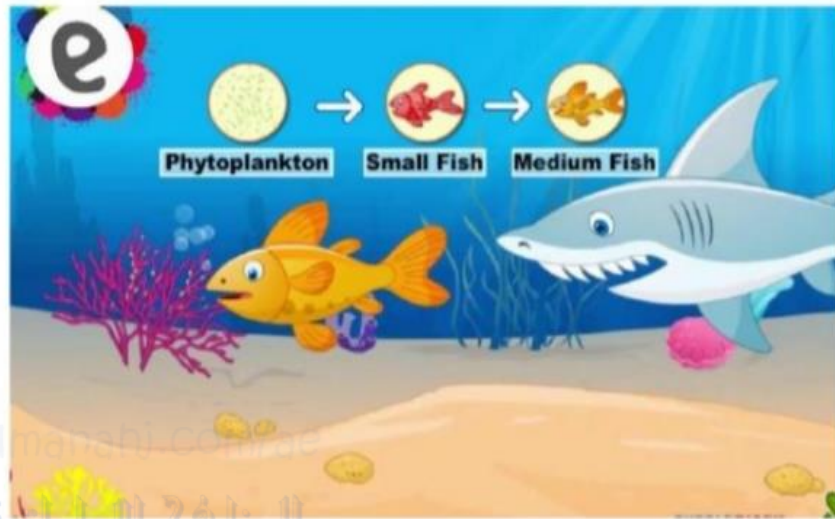
5. He likes the cuttlefish because it is _____.
A. clever at hiding
B. too difficult to see
C. bad at hiding in small spaces

6. When he is older, he is going to _____.
A. learn more about sea animals
B. to travel in a submarine
C. to be safe

7. The main purpose of the text is to _____.
A. show that the ocean is a dangerous place
B. explain why this person likes sea creatures so much
C. describe how penguins are better than other animals

PART 3 MAZE

Food Chain



Did you know that the ocean food chain (begins / begin / began) with very small plants? The small plants make (its / their / them) own food from the (son's / sun / sun's) energy. In the ocean, (they're / there are / there is) very small animals called plankton. The little plankton eat the very small plants. The next link in the chain (is are / were) jellyfish and starfish. (These / This / That) animals eat the plankton. (Than , / Then, / That) the jellyfish and starfish are (eat / eaten / eating) by small fish. These small fish are (call / calling / called) minnows. Larger fish, such as sharks, then eat the smaller fish, the minnows.

Advice for pet owners

You have (worked / to work / work) hard when you have (this / these / those) pet, and you must (look for / look after / look at) it. You (should / must / mustn't) give it clean water every day, and you must (to feed / feeding / feed) it every day. You (must / will / should) feed it meat and fish. These pets must eat meat (to / for / so) stay healthy. Also, it should have a safe place (which / when / where) it can sleep. You don't have to brush it (but / so / because) this pet cleans itself. This pet is often very (actively / active / activity). It should (having / have / has) a place to exercise, such as a garden or yard, where it can (runs / running / run) and climb.

Animal camouflage



Animals (should / have / must) be clever to stay safe and (live / alive / life), so some animals (have / has / had) camouflage. This means that they can change colour, (so / because / for) that they are the same colour as the environment. The chameleon can change (it / its / it's) colour. (Because / Unless / If) a chameleon is on green leaves, it changes to green; then (another / other / the other) animals can't see it and eat it. The chameleon can hide and (catches / catching / catch) other insects (to eat / for eat / eat). The flower spider is very good at camouflage. (Its / It's / It) sits on flowers, and (change / changes / changing) its colour to the colour of the flower. This keeps (them / its / it) safe, but it also has sharp teeth! The cuttlefish can (so / too / also) change colour – very (quick / quickly / quickness) – and can also change its body shape! If a larger fish (chases / chase / chased) it, the cuttlefish shoots black ink into the sea. This means the bigger fish cannot see and the cuttlefish is safe. Did you also know that cuttlefish have (a green blood / green blood / the green blood) and three hearts?

CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION

- 1- I am afraid of water so I don't think to try
(surfing skiing bungee- jumping)
- 2-is an activity on snow .
(surfing skiing bungee – jumping)
- 3- It is the feeding order in nature , it is a
(creatures - food chain forest)
- 4- Changing shapes and colours to stay safe and alive , it is
) creatures food chain camouflage)
- 5- You enjoyed seeing sharks and giant turtles in the
(theme park - marine park zoo)

In 2006, the Emirati government started building the world's 1 _____ eco-city and named it Masdar. The city 2 _____ solar panels to power the whole community. The design and layout of the buildings and walls keep the city much cooler, so very little electricity is used to 3 _____ the buildings cool. Visitors to Masdar must leave 4 _____ cars and use electric, driverless vehicles while in the city. Students are currently the only residents, although there 5 _____ plans to build more homes and even a school 6 _____ the future.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1- (A)larger | (B)largest | (C)large |
| 2-(A)uses | (B)using | (C)use |
| 3-(A)keeping | (B)keep | (C)keeps |
| 4-(A)our | (B)your | (C)their |
| 5-(A)is | (B)are | (C)am |
| 6-(A)in | (B)off | (C)or |

Tales - snorkelling - no way - adventure - theme park - strange - soft rain - takes ages - take it in - fountain

- 1- I like watching movies .
- 2- There is , I`d go bungee jumping .
- 3- Traveller`s are so exciting . They talk about new places and people they have met .
- 4- If you go you could see fish and some sea creatures .
- 5- The Dubai Mall dances with the music .
- 6- I would love to go out and enjoy thefalling on the leaves .
- 7- The light to arrive to the Earth .
- 8- If you go to the rainforest , you would see parrots , toucans and other birds .
- 9- The teacher explained many times but he didn`t

Read the passage and choose the right answer from (a - b - c)

Animals must (1) clever to stay safe and alive , so some animals have camouflage . This means that they (2)change colours , so that they (3)the same colour as the environment .
The chameleon can change (4)colour . If a chameleon is on green leaves , so (5)changes to green , then other animals can't see it .
The flower spider (6)very good at camouflage , it (7)on flowers and changes its colour to the colour of the flower . It (8)sharp teeth . I am interested (9)animals but at the same time , I am afraid (10)them

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| 1- A) be | b) been | c) being |
| 2- A) cans | b) can | c) is |
| 3- A) are | b) am | c) is |
| 4- A) it | b) it is | c) its |
| 5- A) it | b) it is | c) its |
| 6- A) am | b) is | c) are |
| 7- A) sit | b) sits | c) sitting |
| 8- A) having | b) has | c) have |
| 9- A) in | b) on | c) at |
| 10- A) in | b) on | c) of |

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words

- 1- I was afraid the rollercoaster .
- 2- He was excitedall the new things he saw .
- 3- She was really interested the food .
- 4- I wasn't at all boredanything .
- 5- I felt sad the fact that our trip had finished .
- 6- I was surprisedthe lights and the fountains .
- 7- Ali is goodscience .
- 8- Sara is keenplaying tennis .She has won many medals .
- 9- We were amazedthe museums there .
- 10- I am crazy Playing video games .

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 - (of - | about | - on) |
| 2- (on | - about - | in) |
| 3- (in - | at | - on) |
| 4- (in | - by | - about) |
| 5- (in - | on | - about) |
| 6- (by - | in | - on) |
| 7- (in - | on | - at) |
| 8- (in - | on | - at) |
| 9 - (about - | by | - at) |
| 10 - (in | - on - | about) |

There (1) _____ some strange animals in the world. Elephant seals (2) _____ in very cold places like the Arctic. They use (3) _____ huge noses to find food in the sea.

The sloth likes (4) _____ a lot. It uses its strong arms to hold on to the tree whilst it sleeps. The sloth looks very strange when it walks because it (5) _____ very slowly.

The clownfish is a tiny fish that lives in (6) _____ seas. You might be (7) _____ to learn that the clownfish eats other (8) _____ fish. It is a meat-eater! It is clever at (9) _____ between the rocks to hunt for food.

The beluga whale is strange and beautiful. It uses (10) _____ thick skin and blubber to keep warm in the icy Arctic sea

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A -is | B -are | C- am |
| 2. A- live | B -lives | C- living |
| 3. A -they | B -them | C- their |
| 4. A- slept | B- sleeps | C- sleeping |
| 5. A - move | B- moves | C- moving |
| 6. A- warm | B- warmly | C -warms |
| 7. A- surprise | B- surprised | C -surprising |
| 8. A - big | B- slow | C- small |
| 9. A - hiding | B- hides | C- hide |
| 10. A- it | B- its | C- it's |

We go camping in **1 (a. Summer / b. Winter/ c. Spring)**. My mother **2 (a. cooks/ b. cook/ c. cooking)** delicious food. My father makes **3 (a. campfire /b. play/ c. read)**. We **4 (a. sleeps/ b. sleep/ c. sleeping)** in the tent. I feel **5 (a. sad/ b. angry/ c. happy)**.

Example**DESERTS**

When we talk about deserts we usually think of large, empty spaces with very little water, hills of sand and a plants growing here and there. Not a very friendly place for animals, right? Well, there are a few animals which can live . Camels are one example. These very strong animals can go for days without food and water. Camels are 'the ships of the desert' because they can cross deserts than any other animal. Other desert animals have also different ways to live in very dry and hot weather and use water.

Now, desert plants are very interesting. They also have to go without water for a long time, sometimes for years. Some of these plants be many, many years old. Most people believe that it's always hot in the desert that's wrong. Some deserts may be very hot during the day but night the temperature can be very low. Also, in some deserts, like the Gobi Desert, it's cold.

Example	you	they	we
1	little	lot	few
2	where	there	they're
3	called	calls	calling
4	good	better	best
5	find	finding	found
6	much	little	least
7	may	are	shall
8	and	but	or
9	in	at	on
10	then	ago	always

Read and complete the text with the correct words.

How to look after your hamster

It is important to look after your pet hamster.

You have to give them fresh and every day.

You have to their cage, too. You can do this once a week.

You have to give them lots of because they are very active.

Finally, you give them something to chew. This helps to keep their teeth short.

Remember to look after your hamster!

clean

food

exercise

water

have to