

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة القواعد للامتحان وفق الهيكل الوزاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← الملف

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

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

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مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
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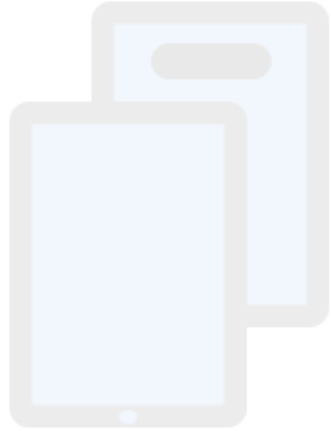
English Grammar Revision

MR Mohamed Elbahy

تم تحميل هذا الملف من
موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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Term 1
2022-2023





Term 1 Coverage

Topic(s): People		
Lexis	Grammar القواعد	Functional Language الوظائف اللغوية
free time, routines	Present time: present continuous المضارع المستمر Adjectives: position الصفات: ووضعها لتكملة الجملة Past time: past simple الماضي البسيط	Describing people وصف الناس Asking for and giving personal information طلب وإعطاء معلومات شخصية Expressing likes and dislikes تعبيرات يحب ولا يحب Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs وصف العادات والروتين والمهام والوظائف



Term 1: Preparation - Grammar

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past

present

future



What are you doing?
I am watching TV.

المضارع المستمر

Meaning

The person watches TV now, at this time.

Grammatical
structure

Present continuous (to express present time)
subject + to be + verb (ing) + object

Usage

Present continuous can be used to talk about actions that are in progress at the time of speaking. These actions are happening over a period of time.

Other examples

They are hiking.
He is drawing a picture.
She isn't reading a book.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – FORM

test-english.com

POSITIVE

I am	I'm	} working.
You are	You're	
He is	He's	
She is	She's	
It is	It's	
We are	We're	
They are	They're	

NEGATIVE

I am not	I'm not	} working.
You are not	You aren't	
He is not	He isn't	
She is not	She isn't	
It is not	It isn't	
We are not	We aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

QUESTION

Am I	} working?
Are you	
Is he	
Is she	
Is it	
Are we	
Are they	

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I am	No, I am not	No, I'm not
Yes, you are	No, you are not	No, you aren't
Yes, he is	No, he is not	No, he isn't
Yes, she is	No, she is not	No, she isn't
Yes, it is	No, it is not	No, it isn't
Yes, we are	No, we are not	No, we aren't
Yes, they are	No, they are not	No, they aren't

-ING SPELLING

work
study

working
studying

GENERAL RULE: add **-ing**

live
make

living
making

Consonant + **-e** : delete **-e** and add **-ing**

run
swim

running
swimming

Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed):
double the consonant + **-ing**

Exercises

1 <https://www.liveworksheets.com/au3193751zg>

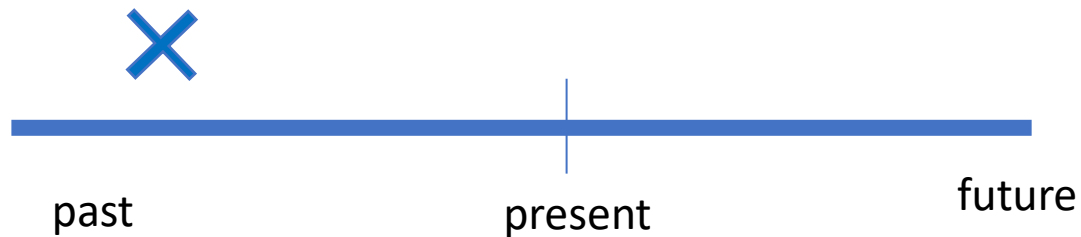
2 I'm sitting on the beach, 1(eat – eating – eats) an ice-cream, Alice and Paul 2(am – is – are) swimming in the sea and Tom is in the park.He's playing with a friend. Peter is listening to the radio and reading.We're 3(has – have – having) a fantastic holiday. Abercwm is a little fishing village in north Wales with a park, a castle, some Roman remains and some lovely gardens, and there's a little fishing port with a lighthouse.Everybody here is really friendly. I think we 4('m – 's - 're) lucky. This is our second holiday this year and 5(I – he - we) 're doing just what we want to do: sleeping, eating and playing games. The food is lovely too.



الصفات: ووضعها لتكملة الجملة (يتم الاختيار على حسب معنى الجملة والمناسب لتكتملتها)

Hind is Emirati. She looks beautiful.

Meaning	The speaker talks about a girl's nationality and what she looks like.
Grammatical structure	Adjective as subject complement: (be) + adjective or (sense verb) + adjective
Usage	Adjectives can be used as a subject complement after 'to be' or sense verbs.
Other examples	Rose is <u>Italian</u> . Your project looks <u>interesting</u> . This flower smells <u>good</u> .



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

Meaning	Did Huda go to work at the library on Saturday? No.
Grammatical structure	Past simple tense subject + verb(ed / irregular) + object Subject + didn't + verb + object
Usage	We use the past simple tense when we are talking about something which happened and was completed in the past. We can create the past tense form by using regular (walk <u>ed</u> , talk <u>ed</u> , jump <u>ed</u>) or irregular verbs (took, saw, did, went).
Other examples	He <u>washed</u> his car. (regular) She <u>ran</u> this morning before work. (irregular) I <u>didn't walk</u> to school this morning. (negative)

+ Affirmative



Past tense regular verbs end in **-ed**.

+ Affirmative:

I **lived** in London.

+ Affirmative:

She **lived** in Paris.

+ Affirmative:

He **watched** a movie.

+ Affirmative:

They **wanted** a holiday.

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.

+ Affirmative:

He **watched** a movie.

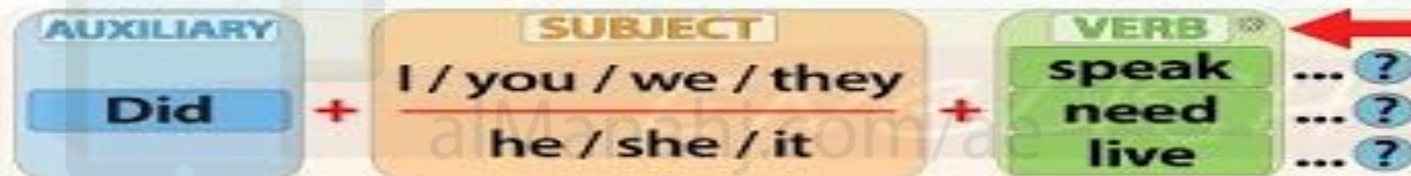
- Negative:

I **didn't live** in Spain.

- 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.

+ Affirmative:

She **watched** a movie.

? Question:

Did you **live** in Italy?

? Question:

Did she **watch** a movie?

Exercises

1 <https://www.liveworksheets.com/fa1876041xa>

2 <https://www.liveworksheets.com/dq3193427bh>

3

My name is Imogen. When I 1(**was- were – is**) twelve, I lived in the North of England. One day, I 2(**walks – walking – walked**) along a street. A plant fell on my head! It fell from an upstairs window. I 3(**see – sees – saw**) a woman at the window. My head hurt! I ran home and told my mother. She was angry. We 4(**go – went- going**) to that house. A woman came to the door. She said her cat did it! The plant was on the window sill. The cat jumped up and knocked it off. The woman was sorry. She 5(**gave – give – gives**) me a bar of chocolate. I went to school and my mother went back home.



Term 1: Preparation – Functional Language



<p>Ali is <u>a good doctor</u>.</p> <p>She <u>likes reading</u>.</p> <p>Ahmed is <u>from Dubai</u>.</p>		<p>وصف الناس</p>
<p>Functional language point</p>	<p>Describing people</p>	
<p>Associated grammar</p>	<p>Adjectives, gerunds, verb phrases, noun phrases, preposition phrases</p>	



What is your name?

طلب وإعطاء معلومات شخصية

I have two sisters.

My brother is tall.

Functional
language point

Asking for and giving personal information

Associated
grammar

Wh- questions, noun phrases, adjectives



تعبيرات يحب ولا يحب .. نلاحظ بعدهم نضع ing للفعل

I like learning.

I hate playing football.

I really like swimming.

Functional language point	Expressing likes and dislikes
Associated grammar	Noun phrases, like + gerunds, adverbs



What do you do at the weekend?

I usually go to the beach.

I go swimming every day.

Functional language point	Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs
Associated grammar	Wh- questions, adverbs of frequency, gerunds

Exercises

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/tg30366rb>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/sm2708909pg>

Wh- Questions

الاسئلة التي تبدأ Wh

- نبدأ بكلمة السؤال ثم الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل ..
- **who** لا يأتي معها فعل مساعد في المضارع والماضي البسيط، وبقية الأزمان يأتي الفعل المساعد قبل الفعل مباشرة :
Who has broken ..?

■ نبدأ بالمملوك بعد "لمن"

Follow me!

@EnglishArabic

What

ماذا؟ للسؤال
عن الشيء

What does he do?
ماذا يفعل؟

Where

أين؟ للسؤال
عن المكان

Where did he go ?
أين ذهب؟

When

متى؟ للسؤال
عن الوقت

When will he arrive?
متى سيصل؟

Why

لماذا؟ للسؤال
عن السبب

Why did you cry?
لماذا بكيت؟

Which

أي؟ للسؤال
عن الاختيارات

Which car did you buy ?
أي سيارة اشتريت؟

Who

من؟ للسؤال
عن الفاعل

Who gave you the gift?
من أعطاك الهدية؟

whom

من؟ للسؤال
عن المفعول به

Whom did you give the gift?
من أعطيت الهدية؟

whose

لمن؟ للسؤال
عن الملكية

Whose book is this?
لمن هذا الكتاب؟

Exercises

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/gx3196775px>

Adverbs of Frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something takes place.



Exercises

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/ej113864gu>

Gerunds

Definition

Gerund: a noun ending “ing” that has been formed from a verb

thinking

playing

painting

eating

Properties

Unlike a normal noun, a gerund can be modified by an adverb and take an object

carefully painting the fence

adverb

gerund

direct object



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