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<https://t.me/sacourse>

Test 1 - Module 1

1. VOCABULARY

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. My dad showed me an _____ for a second-hand motorbike in the newspaper. **ADVERT**
2. Mr Gregory offered a generous _____ to the charity. **DONATE**
3. Research shows that we simply aren't doing enough to save _____ species. **DANGER**
4. This book is a _____ of the best modern poets writing today. **COMPILE**
5. Being computer literate is just one of this job's _____. **REQUIRE**
6. My grandfather has a _____ collection of antiques dating back to the fifteenth century. **PRICE**
7. I think that arts and crafts course is for people who are more _____ than I am. **CREATE**
8. The Town Hall has an exhibition of works by local _____. **ART**

score		8
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B. Choose the correct option *a, b, c* or *d* to complete the sentences.

1. If anyone has any questions concerning the procedure, please _____ your hand.
a. rise **b. raise** **c. lift** **d. arise**
2. I love sitting in the harbour _____ at the boats go by.
a. glancing **b. gazing** **c. staring** **d. watching**
3. His boss was _____ for being extremely strict and old-fashioned.
a. favourite **b. famous** **c. notorious** **d. popular**
4. The _____ of her sick grandmother broke her heart.
a. view **b. scene** **c. image** **d. sight**
5. The tour of London _____ a trip down the River Thames.
a. included **b. contained** **c. consisted** **d. involved**
6. The CEO of the company has _____ meetings with his staff.
a. typical **b. regular** **c. common** **d. normal**
7. His father tried to convince him he was making a mistake, but _____ because he had made up his mind.
a. in vain **b. in charge** **c. in brief** **d. in advance**
8. I know how far some of you have travelled, so I really _____ you all coming tonight.
a. mention **b. respect** **c. appreciate** **d. estimate**

score		8
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C. Complete the sentences with the words/phrases in the box.

familiar	bound	work	reputable
shape	knowledge	stunning	portrait

1. I strongly suggest that you book your holiday with a _____ travel agent.
2. Would you mind if I painted your _____?
3. You have a _____ face. Do I know you from somewhere?
4. Neal couldn't keep up with the rest because he was a bit out of _____.
5. There was a _____ view of the city from the rooftop.
6. Don't worry, although Murray lost the first game, he is _____ to win the match in the end.
7. Terry is a bit short of cash at the moment because he is out of _____.
8. Naim has a wide _____ of the ancient Egyptians and their customs.

score		8
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D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

definition	published	dedicate	meantime
onlooker	primitive	heirloom	accessible

1. The police tried their best to keep _____ away from the scene of the accident.
2. This _____ has been in my family since the 18th century.
3. This company is _____ to creating the best possible product.
4. Unfortunately, the exhibition was held in a building that wasn't wheelchair _____.
5. I always use this dictionary because it has some excellent _____.
6. I'm going to the corner shop. In the _____ peel some potatoes for dinner, OK?
7. The message was written in some _____ language that died out thousands of years ago.
8. It took Adrian fifteen years to get his first book _____.

score		8
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2. GRAMMAR

E. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use relative pronouns or adverbs.

1. Jessica was talking to a man. He bought the house next to hers.

The man _____.

2. They were attending a school. It was destroyed by the fire.

The school _____.

3. I am driving Munir's car. Munir is away on holiday.

Munir, _____.

4. These doctors live in London. Most of them have studied abroad.

These doctors, _____.

5. The 2010 World Cup was held in South Africa. South Africa is a fascinating country.

South Africa, _____.

6. Johnny's aunt is 75 years old. Her cottage is near the beach.

Johnny's aunt, _____.

7. This castle was bought by a duke. It was built in the Middle Ages.

This castle, _____.

8. Florida is often hit by tropical storms. Florida is a state in the southern US.

Florida, _____.

score		16
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F. Complete the sentences using either the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Emily Schumann was the only student of the school _____ (win) a scholarship.

2. _____ (garden) is my mother's favourite pastime.

3. There is no point in _____ (try) to persuade him. He has made up his mind.

4. Do you mind _____ (clean) the kitchen a bit?

5. It was a great shock _____ (see) him after so many years.

6. That house was too expensive for me _____ (buy).

7. I have always enjoyed _____ (have) coffee with friends on a Saturday afternoon.

8. On her way to work, Monica stopped _____ (pay) a visit to her aunt.

TRAVELLER 6 – TEST 1 – MODULE 1

9. Henry bought a book _____ (learn) how to cook Chinese.
10. The doctor was happy _____ (see) that the little girl was doing better.
11. The Robinsons are not wealthy enough _____ (afford) a Ferrari.
12. Why don't you try _____ (drink) some warm milk before you go to bed?

score		12
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G. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Children shouldn't **lie** / **have lied** to their parents.
2. The girl over there can't **be** / **have been** Amanda. She is in Australia at the moment.
3. The little girl's parents ought to **have taken** / **take** her to the dentist as soon as she started complaining about a toothache.
4. Jonathan said he might **say** / **have said** something to Tim about the meeting, but he can't remember for sure.
5. Thank you so much for the present, but you needn't **buy** / **have bought** me anything.
6. Ellie must **have left** / **leave** the lights on before going out. She always forgets to turn them off.
7. You should **let** / **have let** me know you were coming. I would have cooked dinner if I had known.
8. Jamie must **be** / **have been** on his way to the airport as we speak.

score		8
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3. READING

H. Read the text and answer the questions 1-6. Choose *a, b, c, or d*.

The term "dyslexia" is used to describe a number of problems associated with reading, writing or spelling. Short-term memory, mathematics, concentration, personal organisation and sequencing may also be affected. We do not know exactly what causes dyslexia, but we do know that it tends to run in the family. We also know that more boys suffer from dyslexia than girls and that dyslexia is more common in urban areas than in rural.

One of the most common signs of dyslexia is "reversals". People with this kind of problem often confuse letters like "b" and "d" when reading and writing or they sometimes read and write words like "tip" and "won" as "pit" and "now". Other common characteristics are lack of punctuation, misspelling, mixed-up sentence structure and poor grammatical construction.

People are born with dyslexia, but it is only when they begin to learn to write that it becomes a noticeable problem. For children with dyslexia, going to school can be a traumatic experience. Poor achievement can make them feel frustrated and insecure. They are reluctant to go to school and sometimes even skip school altogether. Cheating, stealing and experimenting with drugs can also occur when children regard themselves as failures.

It is a common misconception that dyslexic people are of inferior intelligence. Albert Einstein, Leonardo da Vinci, Thomas Edison and Hans Christian Andersen were apparently all dyslexic. There is no total cure for dyslexia; however, the effects of dyslexia can be lessened with the guidance of skilled specialists and a lot of determination.

TRAVELLER 6 – TEST 1 – MODULE 1

1. When does it become apparent that a child may be suffering from dyslexia?
 - a. when they are born
 - b. when they begin their education
 - c. when they use symbols instead of words
 - d. when they start talking

2. The passage states that one common characteristic of dyslexics is that they...
 - a. have difficulty expressing their feelings.
 - b. are not able to read three-letter words.
 - c. have difficulty learning the letter “b”.
 - d. read words backwards.

3. According to the passage
 - a. dyslexia is a recent phenomenon.
 - b. it is difficult for dyslexics to get professional help.
 - c. dyslexics are as intelligent as other people.
 - d. dyslexics are inferior to other people.

4. Who is more likely to be dyslexic?
 - a. girls
 - b. children who live in the country
 - c. children who are not bright
 - d. children whose parents are dyslexic

5. How can the effects of dyslexia be made less severe?
 - a. by learning to live with them
 - b. by learning a special skill
 - c. with professional help and hard work
 - d. by learning how to deal with failure

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - a. Dyslexia refers to a specific learning disability.
 - b. Dyslexic people become famous.
 - c. Dyslexia affects only reading and writing skills.
 - d. The causes of dyslexia haven't been fully explained.

score		12
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4. LISTENING

**I. You will hear a conversation between two friends, Richard and William.
For questions 1-5, choose the best answer a, b or c.**

1. Why does William's dad like Freddie Taylor's work?
 - a. because he is Spanish
 - b. because it brings back nice memories
 - c. because his paintings are very detailed

TRAVELLER 6 – TEST 1 – MODULE 1

2. Richard thinks it's great that young people
- a. are being discovered by art dealers.
 - b. are making art more popular.
 - c. are having exhibitions in galleries.
3. To enter the competition
- a. you need to be a good painter.
 - b. you can produce any kind of art you like.
 - c. you have to make some installation art.
4. What did Richard enter when he won an award?
- a. a school photography competition
 - b. a national painting competition
 - c. a local art competition
5. William tells Richard that
- a. he should think twice about entering the competition.
 - b. most artists feel nervous before they become famous.
 - c. becoming a famous artist is very difficult.

score		10
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Total score		90
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