



مدرسة طارق السيد رجب



وزارة التربية
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



مجموعة تدريبات وشروحات لجميع المواد الدراسية

اللغة الانجليزية

الصف السادس

اسم الطالب: الفصل:

ملحوظة : هذه التدريبات والشروحات لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي

2020/2019 الامتحان نهاية الفترة الدراسية الاولى للصف السادس

Total Marks (60)

1. Reading (30 Marks)

A) Vocabulary (14 Marks)

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4×2=8 marks)

1. Don't walk in the ----- of the street. Cars are coming fast.

- a. cot **b. middle** c. background d. model

2. You mustn't ----- animals when you go to the zoo .

- a. miss **b. feed** c. own d. collect

3. My mother always bakes ----- cakes and sweets .

- a. rough **b. tasty** c. rich d. dirty

4. A turtle walks ----- to the beach to lay its eggs.

- a. happily b. finally **c. slowly** d. carefully

b) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable word from the list below:(4×1½=6 marks)

(**problem/ collect /waste/ spikes/programmes**)

5. Some people like to **collect** old coins and stamps.

6. Children always **waste** water.

7. Lots of TV **programmes** are useful and give us information .

8. Some fish have **spikes** to protect themselves .

B: Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following text carefully then answer the question below:

When Emma came back home from work yesterday evening, she was very tired. Her husband wasn't there yet. She went to the kitchen and started to prepare soup for dinner. Then, she went to the bedroom. Emma wanted to relax a little. Yet she quickly slept, forgetting to switch off the gas cooker. Suddenly a fire began in the kitchen and started to spread to the other rooms.

When I saw the fire, the pet cat Prissy made strange loud noises near the sleeping woman. But Emma was so tired that she didn't wake up. Prissy made louder noises and then it jumped on Emma's face. So, Emma opened her eyes and saw the smoke in the house. Emma was very scared when everything around her was burning. She has just time to run away from the house with prissy and to shout for help. What Prissy did was really heroic. It saved Emma's life from fire. Emma was too proud of her smart cat .

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6x2=12 marks)

9. What is the **best title** for this text?

a. Emma and her heroic cat

b. delicious dinner

c. A lazy cat

d. An aggressive cat

10. What is the **meaning** of the underlined word "scared" in the 2nd paragraph

a. tired

b. strange

c. frightened

d. loud

11. The underlined pronoun ... "it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to

a. noise

b. prissy the cat

b. house

d. fire

12. Why did a fire start in the kitchen?

a. Emma went to relax .

b. Emma forgot to switch off the gas.

c. Emma quickly slept .

d. Emma was playing with her cat.

13. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

a. She didn't wake up easily .

b. she woke up quickly.

c. she made strange noise .

d. she jumped up and down.

14. What the purpose of the writer ?

a. What Emma did in the bedroom .

b. Awareness of the danger of fire.

c. How Emma was proud of her cat.

d. We should check the house before sleeping

b) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2x2=4 marks)

15. When did Emma come back from work?

Emma came back home from work yesterday evening

16. Why was Prissy really heroic?

Because it saved Emma's life from fire.

II. Writing (30 Marks)

A) Grammar (11 Marks)

a) Read the following paragraph and choose the correct answer between brackets:(4×2=8 marks)

My daughter (**used** – use – uses) to draw pictures when she was five. Now she is good (**at** – on – in) drawing animals . She enjoys (**playing** – played – plays) piano. She would (likes – liked - **like**) to be a great artist in the future .

b)Do as required between brackets:(2×1½=3marks)

21. While the baby (cry) ,his mother came quickly. (Correct)

-----**was crying**-----

22.She cleans her room everyday. (negative)

-----**doesn't clean**-----

B: Writing

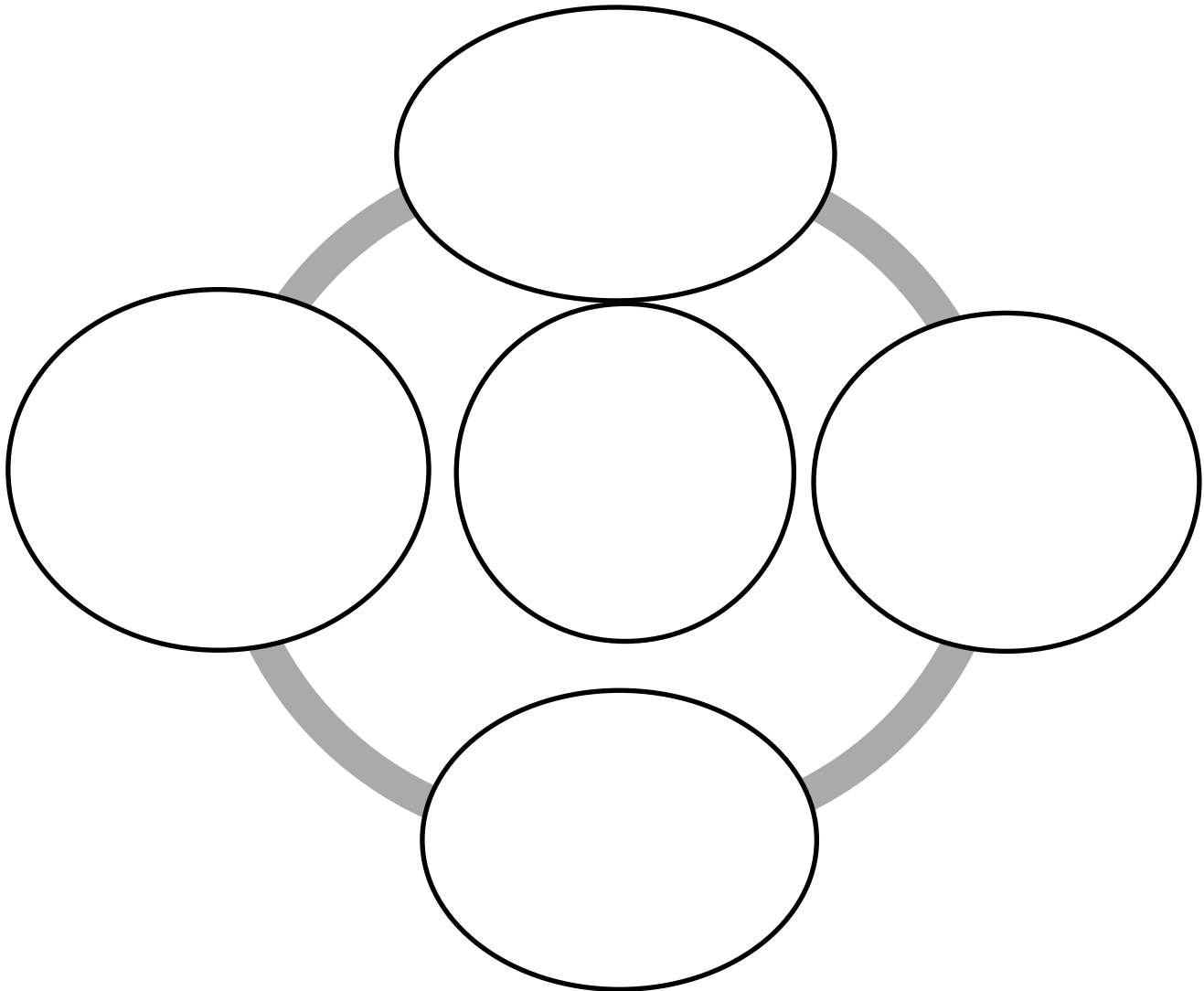
Plan and write a paragraph “ A description of a pictures (8 sentences) about(The sea) ”



The following guide words and phrases may help you:“ 8 guide words different parts of speech”

Nice – weekend – sand – coral reef - enjoy – fresh air –fishing - beach

The plan (1 mark)



C: Spelling (4Marks)

Re-write the underlined words correctly: (4x1= 4 marks)

23. The scientific center has the largest auarquim in the Middle East

aquarium

24. I always choose special ptatnres for my clothes.

patterns

25. Yesterday , I decdeid to join a club so as to lose weight .

decided

26. I don't know how to recognize the piousonous mushrooms .

poisonous

انتهت الأسئلة
مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح

WORDS TO REMEMBER

Module 1

Unit 1

No	Word	Meaning	P. of Speech	No	Word	Meaning	P. of Speech
1-	model	نموذج	N	9-	own	يمتلك	V
2-	cot	سرير	N	10-	collect	يجمع	V
3-	palm leaves	سعف النخيل	N	11-	move to	يتجه - يتحرك	Phr. V
4-	show	يعرض	V	12-	background	الخلفية	N
5-	passed away	توفي	Phr. V	13-	foreground	الامامية	N
6-	soundly	على نحو سليم - يعق	Adv.	14-	middle	منتصف	N
7-	furniture	أثاث	N	15-	made of	مصنوع من	Phr. V
8-	rough	هانج	Adj.				

Unit 2

16-	advertisement	اعلان	N	24-	exciting	مثير	Adj.
17-	aquarium	حوض اسماك	N	25-	shows	عروض	N
18-	happily	بسعادة	Adv.	26-	old-fashioned	قديمة الموضة	Adj.
19-	businessman	رجل أعمال	N	27-	miss	يفتقد	V
20-	viewing sphere	الكرة الكاشفة	N	28-	price	ثمن	N
21-	feed	يطعم	V	29-	edition	طبعة - نسخة	N
22-	scuba diving	غوص بالمعدات	N	30-	deal	اتفاق - صفقة	N
23-	tasty	ذو مذاق	Adj.	31-	browser	المتصفح	N

Unit 3

32-	actor	ممثل	N	40-	daughter	ابنة	N
33-	episode	حلقة من مسلسل	N	41-	worried	قلق - مهموم	Adj.
34-	broken	مكسور	Adj.	42-	hit	يصدم - يصطدم	V
35-	frightened	مرعوب	Adj.	43-	leave	يترك	V
36-	safety	أمان	N	44-	hastily	بعجالة - بسرعة	Adv.
37-	x-ray	يجري اشعة	V	45-	programme	برنامج	N
38-	remember	يتذكر	V	46-	cartoon	كارتون	N
39-	receptionist	عامل استقبال	N	47-	prefer	يفضل	V

WORDS TO REMEMBER

Module 2							
Unit 4							
No	Word	Meaning	P. of Speech	No	Word	Meaning	P. of Speech
1-	desalination plant	محطة تحلية	N	7-	rich	غني	Adj.
2-	dirty	قذر	Adj.	8-	take out	يستخلص - يفصل	Phr. V
3-	expensive	غال	Adj.	9-	hold	تخزن - تحتفظ	V
4-	factory	مصنع	N	10-	iceberg	جبل جليد	N
5-	waste	يهدر	V	11-	melt	ينوب	V
6-	carefully	بعناية	Adv.				
Unit 5							
12-	coral reef	شعاب مرجانية	N	18-	slowly	ببطء	Adv.
13-	lay eggs	تضع البيض	V	19-	shipwreck	حطام سفينة	N
14-	pattern	نمط - شكل	N	20-	squid	الحبار	N
15-	turtle	سلحفاة	N	21-	sink	يغتنس	V
16-	whale	حوت	N	22-	poisonous	سام	Adj.
17-	spike	شوكة	N				
Unit 6							
23-	decide	يقرر	V	32-	award	مكافأة	N
24-	newspaper	جريدة	N	33-	try	يحاول	V
25-	reach	يصل	V	34-	practice	تمرين	N
26-	scream	يصرخ	V	35-	problem	مشكلة	N
27-	shore	شاطئ البحر	N	36-	someone	شخص ما	N
28-	trouble	مأزق	N	37-	medal	ميدالية	N
29-	drown	يغرق	V	38-	certificate	شهادة	V
30-	suddenly	فجأة	Adv.	39-	exhausted	منهك - مرهق	Adj.
31-	finally	اخيرا	Adv.				

• Used to

- We use it to describe past habits, usually in contrast to the present.
 - تعبر عن عادة في الماضي لم تعد موجودة في الحاضر.

• Ex:

- I used to **drink** a lot of coffee when I had tests.
- Mona used to **live** in a small house, but she lives in a big one now.
- We used to **ride** horses, but we drive cars now.

• Negative

• (*didn't use to*)

• Ex:

- We **didn't use to eat** Chinese food.
- They **didn't use to read** scientific books.

• Questions

• (*did..... use to*)

• Ex:

- I used to **do** sports at home. (Ask)
- Where **did** you use to **do** sports?
- He used to **play** football in the street. (Ask)
- Where **did** he use to **play** football?

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Questions			
YES / NO		INFORMATION	
1. Remove (Yes/No) 2. HV 3. Complete the sentence 4. Add a question mark (?)		1. QW 2. HV 3. Complete the sentence from beginning 4. Remove what you ask about 5. Add a question mark (?)	
Very Important			
If you have a HV use it. If you don't have a HV, get one as follows:			
do	➔	(present <u>verb</u> WITHOUT S)	-----
does	➔	(present <u>verb</u> WITH S)	<u>Remove</u> the S
did	➔	(past <u>verb</u>)	Put the verb in the present tense
Examples		Examples	
1. Yes, she <u>can</u> play tennis. <u>Can</u> she play tennis?		1. They <u>will</u> stay with us <i>for a week</i> . <u>How long will</u> they stay with you?	
1. No, they <u>aren't</u> coming today. <u>Are</u> they coming today?		2. His dad <u>was</u> angry <i>because he failed</i> . <u>Why was</u> his dad angry?	
2. Yes, I <u>like</u> fishing. <u>Do</u> you <u>like</u> fishing?		3. We <u>should</u> start <i>tomorrow</i> . <u>When should</u> you start?	
4. No, he <u>wouldn't</u> take the test. <u>Would</u> he take the test?		5. I <u>study chemistry</u> at the university. <u>What do</u> you <u>study</u> at the university?	
6. Yes, my friend <u>speaks</u> Spanish. <u>Does</u> your friend <u>speak</u> Spanish?		5. Huda <u>lives</u> with <i>her grandma</i> . <u>Who does</u> Huda <u>live</u> with?	
7. Yes, Jack <u>joined</u> the club. <u>Did</u> Jack <u>join</u> the club?		6. Our team <u>played badly</u> . <u>How did</u> your team <u>play</u> ?	
Note:	We change the following when making questions	➔	you
		I – we – me – us	➔
		➔	your
		my – our	➔

Negation								
Sentence WITH a Helping Verb (HV)	Sentence WITHOUT a Helping Verb (HV)							
Put (not) after the HV	Get a HV ↓							
	don't → (present <u>verb</u> WITHOUT S)							
	doesn't → (present <u>verb</u> WITH S)							
	didn't → (past <u>verb</u>)							
	Put the HV <u>before</u> the verb							
	REMEMBER							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HV</th> <th>What to do after using it</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">don't</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">doesn't</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Remove</u> the S</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">didn't</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Put the verb in the present tense</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HV	What to do after using it	don't	-	doesn't	<u>Remove</u> the S	didn't
HV	What to do after using it							
don't	-							
doesn't	<u>Remove</u> the S							
didn't	Put the verb in the present tense							
<i>Examples</i>	<i>Examples</i>							
1. They can swim. They cannot swim. (can't)	1. I like fishing. I don't like fishing.							
2. She is tall. She is not tall. (isn't)	2. She speaks English very well. She doesn't speak English very well.							
3. We will travel next year. We will not travel next year. (won't)	3. They went shopping yesterday. They didn't go shopping yesterday.							
4. I would like to go fishing. I would not like to go fishing. (wouldn't)	4. You help each other. You don't help each other.							
5. You have bought the new mobile. You have not bought the new mobile. (haven't)	5. Ahmed watches TV every day. Ahmed doesn't watch TV every day.							
6. Mike was sleeping. Mike was not sleeping. (wasn't)	6. My friend found the map. My friend didn't find the map.							
Note: don't = do not - doesn't = does not - didn't = did not								

Past								
الزمن Tense	Simple بسيط	Continuous مستمر						
Use/ Meaning الاستخدام/ المعنى	use it for: • completed past actions	use it for: • past actions or events in progress						
Usually Used With عادة ما تستخدم مع	yesterday – last – ago – in the past – old date (1990) – once – one day	while – when – as						
Form التكوين (القاعدة)	Put the verb in the past							
	regular (ed/d)	irregular (learn it by heart)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I He She It Singular</td> <td>was</td> <td rowspan="2">verb</td> <td rowspan="2">ing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You We They Plural</td> <td>were</td> </tr> </table>	I He She It Singular	was	verb	ing	You We They Plural
I He She It Singular	was	verb	ing					
You We They Plural	were							
Examples أمثلة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She caught the bus to school. • He drank three cups of coffee. • They visited USA last year. • My friends liked the game. • This driver won the race. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I woke up, it was raining. • They saw an accident while they were walking to school. • My neighbours were chatting in the street. 						

Present				
Tense الزمن	Simple بسيط		Continuous مستمر	
Use/ Meaning الاستخدام/ المعنى	use it for: • habits/routines/repeated actions • something that is always true • true facts		use it for: • something happening at the time of speaking	
Usually Used With عادة ما تستخدم مع	always – usually – sometimes – never – every – often – occasionally		now – look – listen – still – at the moment – at the present time	
Form التكوين (القاعدة)	He – She – It – Singular ↓ s - es*	I – You – We – They – Plural ↓ bare infinitive	I am He She It Singular is You We They Plural are	verb ing
Examples أمثلة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>She visits</u> her grandparents every week. • I always walk to school. • The <u>sun shines</u> during the day. • <u>He comes</u> from Malaysia. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are staying in a hotel. • I am watching television now. • She is studying medicine. • The two teams are playing at the moment. 	
* Put (es) for verbs ending in (sh – ch – x – s – z – o)				