



Grade 5

Reading Final Revision

Name:.....

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Grade 5: Unit 1: Homes

Lesson 1	types of houses	انواع المنازل
	palace	قصر
	hut	كوخ
	villa	منزل كبير (نو طابقين)
	eco-house	منزل صديق للبيئة
	bungalow	منزل صغير ذو طابق واحد
	high-rise-flat	شقة في بناية عالية

Lesson 5	performance	اداء / مسرحية
	fund-raising	جمع التبرعات
	sport day	يوم رياضي
	charities	الجمعيات الخيرية
	festival	مهرجان
	bowling alley	البولينج
	football	كرة قدم

Lesson 2	solar panels	الواح شمسية
	roof garden	حديقة
	large windows	نوافذ كبيرة
	well	بئر
	wood	خشب
	stone	حجر
	mud	وحل
	glass	زجاج
	energy	طاقة
energy-efficient materials	يستخدم القليل من الطاقة	

Lesson 7	historical	تاريخي
	surrounding	المحيط / المساحة المحيطة بالمكان
	view	منظر

Lesson 9	to raise	تمويل
	patience	صبور
	kindness	طيب
	gentle	لطيف
	hug	حضان

Lesson 3	school	مدرسة
	museum	متحف
	library	مكتبة
	shop	سوق
	theater	مسرح
	house	منزل

Lesson 11	bedroom	غرفة النوم
	bathroom	الحمام
	gate	بوابة
	Front door	الباب الرئيسي
	kitchen	مطبخ
	garden	حديقة
	near	قريب
the closest	الأقرب	



Grade 5 Unit 2

armband	شارة	pedestrian crossing	عبور المشاة
boat	قارب	plane	طائرة
bored	يشعر بالملل	put on	ضعها
bus	حافلة	reflective	عاكس
busy	مشغول	reverse	عكس
car	سيارة	rickshaw	ريكاشة عربية هندية
clearly	بوضوح	right	حق
corner	ركن	run	يركض
cross	تعبر	seatbelt	حزام المقعد
excited	فرح	see	يرى
ferry	العبارة	sick	مرض
go out	أخرج	sky	سماء
helicopter	هليكوبتر	train	قطار
helmet	خوذة	start	بداية
hop	قفز	taxi	سيارة اجره
jeepney	الجيب	towards	تجاه
jump	القفزة	tram	قطار الترام
leap	طفرة - قفزه	tuk tuk	توك توك
left	اليسار	underground	تحت الارض
look	نظرة	up	فوق
main road	الطريق الرئيسي	walk	سير
motorbike	دراجات نارية	watch	راقب
nervous	متوتر	wear	البس، ارتداء
		worried	قلق

Grade 5: Unit 3 Food and drink (1)

Lesson 1 (School Lunch)	food	طعام
	vegetables	خضار
	fruit	فواكه
	dairy products	منتجات الألبان
	grains	حبوب
	proteins	البروتينات
	sandwich	سانويش
	meat	لحم
	salad	سلطة
	carrot	جزر
	onion	بصل
	dates	رطب/ تمر
	apple	تفاح
	orange juice	عصير برتقال
	cheese	جبنة
	coconut	جوز الهند
	black beans	فاصوليا السوداء
	rice	أرز
	chopsticks	أعواد الأكل

Lesson 2 (School Lunch)	some	بعض
	any	أي
	There is	هناك (للمفرد)
	There are	هناك (للجمع)
	with	بـ

Lesson 4 (Recycled materials)	materials	مواد
	paper	ورق
	metal	معادن
	wood	خشب
	stone	حجر
	recycle	إعادة تدوير
	made of	صنع من مواد طبيعية
	made from	صنع من مواد استخدمت سابقاً

Lesson 5 (Party Food)	container	حاويات
	a bottle of	تستخدم للمشروبات مثل الماء
	a can of	تستخدم للمعلبات
	a loaf of	تستخدم للأشياء التي تقطع مثل الخبز واللحم
	a packet of	تستخدم للأشياء المناسبة للاستخدام الواحد مثل كيس الكاتشاب و كيس السكر
	a tub of	أصيص من
	a carton of	علبة من الكرتون

Grade 5: Unit 3 Food and drink (2)

Lesson 6 (Party Food)	<i>a little of</i>	قليل من (لغير المعدود)
	<i>a few</i>	قليل من (للمعدود)
	<i>many</i>	كثير (للمعدود)
	<i>much</i>	كثير (لغير المعدود)
	<i>some</i>	بعض من
	<i>a lot of</i>	كثيرا من
	<i>plenty of</i>	كثير من

Lesson 9 (Likes and dislikes)	<i>bread</i>	خبز
	<i>yeast</i>	خميرة
	<i>ingredients</i>	مكونات
	<i>salt</i>	ملح
	<i>seeds</i>	بذور
	<i>knead</i>	يعجن
	<i>mix</i>	اخطط
	<i>add</i>	اضف
	<i>cook</i>	اطبخ على النار
	<i>loaf</i>	قالب
	<i>coffee</i>	قهوة
	<i>tea</i>	شاي
	<i>cooking oil</i>	زيت الطبخ
	<i>butter</i>	زبدة

Lesson 8 (All about chocolate!)	<i>chocolate</i>	شوكولاته
	<i>beans</i>	حبوب
	<i>pod</i>	غلاف
	<i>knife</i>	سكين
	<i>oven</i>	فرن
	<i>box</i>	صندوق أو علبة
	<i>growing</i>	نمو / زراعة
	<i>Farming</i>	زراعة
	<i>fermentation</i>	تخمير
	<i>manufacturing</i>	تصنيع
	<i>products</i>	منتج
	<i>firstly</i>	أولا
	<i>secondly</i>	ثانياً
	<i>then</i>	بعد ذلك
<i>next</i>	بعد ذلك	
<i>finally</i>	أخيراً	



Grade 5: Unit 4 The UAE (1)

Lesson 1 (weather)	weather	طقس
	hot	حار
	humid	رطب
	sunny	طقس مشمس
	mild	جو لطيف
	cold	بارد
	rainy	ممطر
	stormy	عاصف
	thunder	صوت الرعد
	lightning	برق
	dry	جاف
	snowy	جو متلج
	frosty	بارد جدا
	hurricane	إعصار قوي مصحوب بأمطار
	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	
flood	فيضان	

Lesson 3 (The UAE)	geographic	جغرافي
	desert	صحراء
	mountain range	سلسلة جبال
	oasis	واحة
	coast	ساحل
	wadi	وادي

Lesson 4 (Animals matters)	animals	حيوانات
	Arabian tahr	الطهر العربي
	Arabian Leopard	الفهد العربي
	spiny tailed lizard	ضب (السحلية شوكية الذيل)
	snake	أفعى
	horned viper	الأفعى المقرن
	camel	جمل
	spider	عنكبوت
	oryx	المها العربي
	desert hedgehog	قنفذ صحراوي
	endangered	مهدهه بالانقراض

Lesson 7 (Taking a trip)	taking a trip	الذهاب في رحلة
	tent	خيمة
	camping	تخييم
	campsite	مكان التخييم
	beach	شاطئ البحر
	go swimming	الذهاب للسباحة
	wildlife	الحياة البرية
	fish	سمك
	turtle	سلحفاة
	snake	أفعى
	rubbish	قمامة

Grade 5: Unit 4 The UAE (2)

Lesson 8 (Why ostriches can't fly)	ostrich	نعامة
	cockerel	ديك صغير
	muscle	عضلة

Lesson 10 ()	large	big
	fast	quickly
	knock	hit
	trick	fool
	tale	story
	tiny	small
	foolish	stupid

Lesson 11 (Watch out)	lion	أسد
	tiger	نمر
	cheetah	الفهد
	chimpanzee	شيمبانزي
	baboon	قرود الرباح
	monkey	قرود
	elephant	فيل
	giraffe	زرافة
	rhinoceros	وحيد القرن
	sea lion	أسد البحر
	penguin	البطريق
	seal	فقمة
	sheep	خروف
horse	حصان	
goat	ماعز	

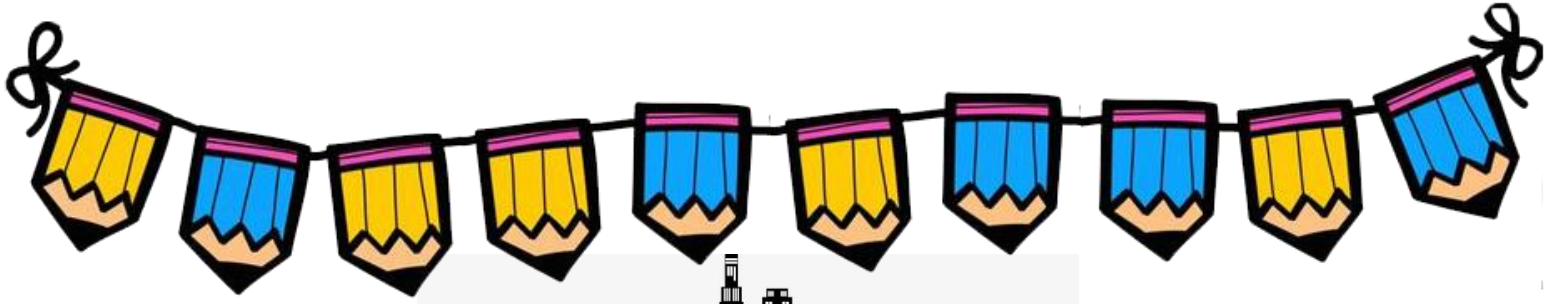


Grade 5: Unit 5 The Human race (1)

Lesson 1 (Describing people)	describe	وصف
	people	الناس
	face	الوجه
	eye	العين
	nose	الأنف
	lips	الشفقتان
	skin	البشرة
	hair	الشعر
	long	طويل
	short	قصير
	straight hair	شعر ناعم
	wavy hair	شعر مموج
	curly hair	شعر مجعد
	fine	جميل
	blond hair	أشقر الشعر
	dark	داكن
	fair	أشقر /
	pale	شاحب الوجه
round	مستدير	
square	مربع	
thin	نحيف / ضئيل	
thick	كثيف	

Lesson 3 (Traditions)	pearl diving	الغوص للؤلؤ
	bad season	موسم سيء
	bill	فاتورة
	rich	غني
	reduced	يقلل
	dancing	الرقص
	ayyala	العيالة
	yollah	اليولة
	battle	المعركة
	swords	السيوف
	perform	العرض / الأداء
	traditional	التقليدي

Lesson 4/5 (The Pearl diver and the storm)	wave	موجة
	storm	عاصفة
	sailing boat	قارب شراعي
	sail	يبحر
	dark	الظلام
	someone/ somebody	أحد
	no one / nobody	لا أحد
	everyone/ everybody	الكل
	Their	للملكية
	There	للإشارة
	knows	يعلم



A-Bilal

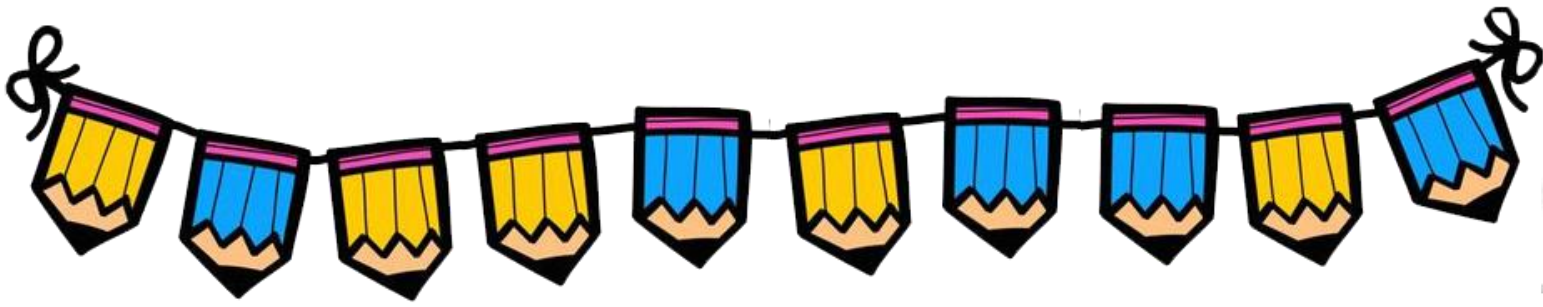
I live in a villa. Its comfortable, but it's not a new building. It has two floors and bedrooms. I live there with my parents, my brother and sister. We all have our own bedrooms. My father wants solar panels so our house can be energy efficient. My mother wants to live near the sea, but I like where I live.

B- Rashid

I live in a house near the beach with my family. It's a bungalow with four bedrooms. I share a bedroom with my brother. Our house has solar panels and it is energy efficient. I would like to live in the city, close to the shops, but my family likes it here. My father grows vegetables in the garden.

C-Abdulla

I live with my family in a high -rise flat. We are on the twenty -first floor. I can see a lot of the city from the living room window. It's amazing! I can also see the beach, but it is very far. I share a bedroom with my brother. There is always something fun to do.



Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- Bilal lives in ..

- A. energy efficient house .
- B. old villa .
- C. new building .

2- Bilal

- A. has his own bedroom .
- B. Shares his room with his brother and sister .
- C. has a new bedroom .

3- Rashid lives in ..

- A. an eco- house
- B. a bungalow .
- C. a villa .

4- Abdulla's home special because..

- A. he shares his bedroom with his brother.
- B. he can see the city from the living room window .
- C. it is far from the beach .



A—Ahmad

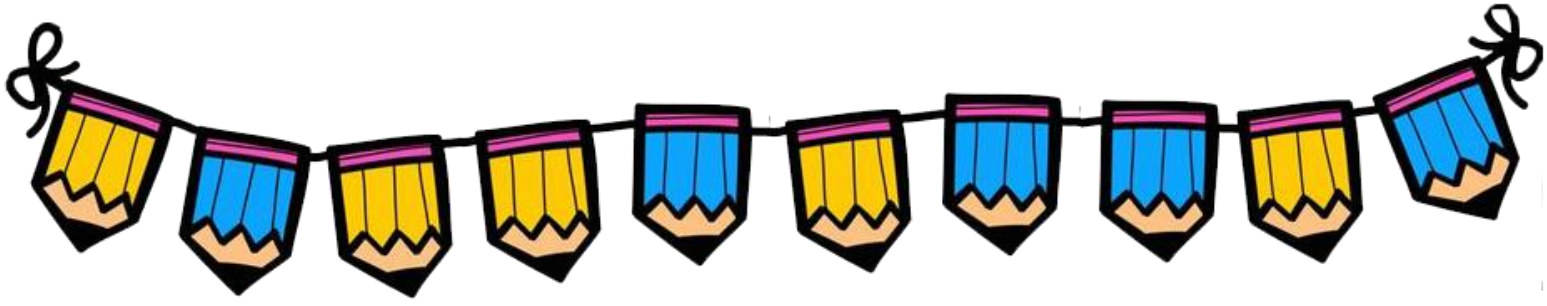
Our school is on the main road in the town centre. It's really busy with lots of cars, lorries and buses. When I ride my bike, I always wear a helmet. My sister also rides to school and she wears a helmet, too. Our parents always tell us how important it is to be safe. I agree with them. My sister agrees with them, too.

B—Ali

In the winter here, it gets dark really early. When I walk home from school, I always wear reflective armbands, so drivers can see me clearly. My father always wants to come and get me from school but I prefer to walk. It is good exercise for me as we spend many hours sitting in classes every day.

C—Mohammad

Our mum always tells us to wear seatbelts in the car. Our father tells us the same thing. So every day when my mother drives us to school, our seatbelts are on. My little brother doesn't like wearing his seatbelt and sometimes he tries to take it off. If his seatbelt is off, my mum stops the car and makes him put it on again.



Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- Which of these sentences is **true** about Ahmad ?

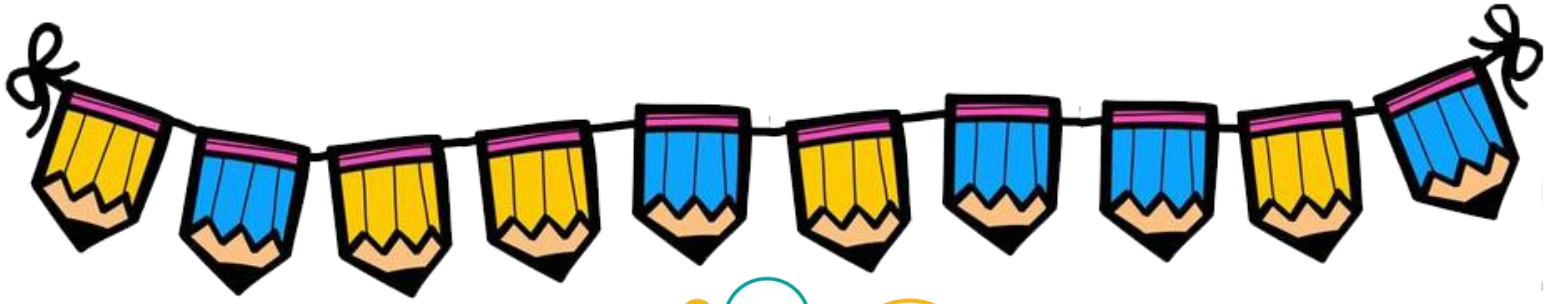
- A. He thinks that riding bike is a good exercise .
- B. He lives in a busy city .
- C. He agrees with his parents about road safety .

2- Ali wears reflective arm band to..

- A. see the drivers clearly .
- B. cross the road safely .
- C. Show him the right way .

3- Mohammed's brother ..

- A. Likes wearing seatbelt
- B. hates wearing seatbelt .
- C . always wears seatbelt .



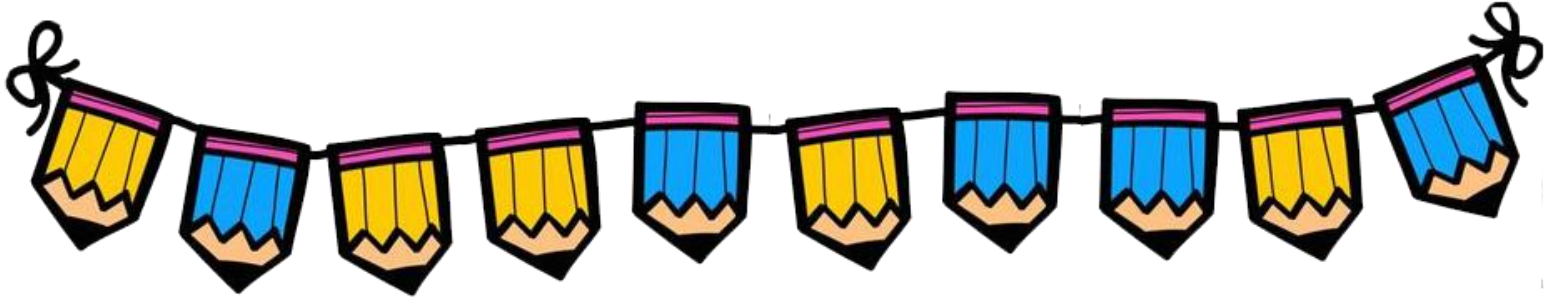
Children around the world get to school in different ways. Tokyo is a safe city, so Japanese children often take the underground to school alone. In one city in Thailand, the children go to school by rickshaw. The driver is their teacher! He drives the rickshaw so more children can go to school .

Some children have problems getting to school. Aleela from Nigeria walks for two hours every day. The walk is long and hot and she often wants to sleep when she gets to school, so it can be difficult to study. In Canada, Thomas usually has 20 minutes car journey. A storm destroyed a bridge last week, so now he has 2 hours bus journey.

Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- Where can children travel to school alone?

- A. Japan .
- B. Thailand .
- C. Canada



2- What is the best title of this text ?

- A. Problems getting to school .
- B. The best way to get to school.
- C. School transport around the world.

3- In which country does a teacher drive his students to school ?

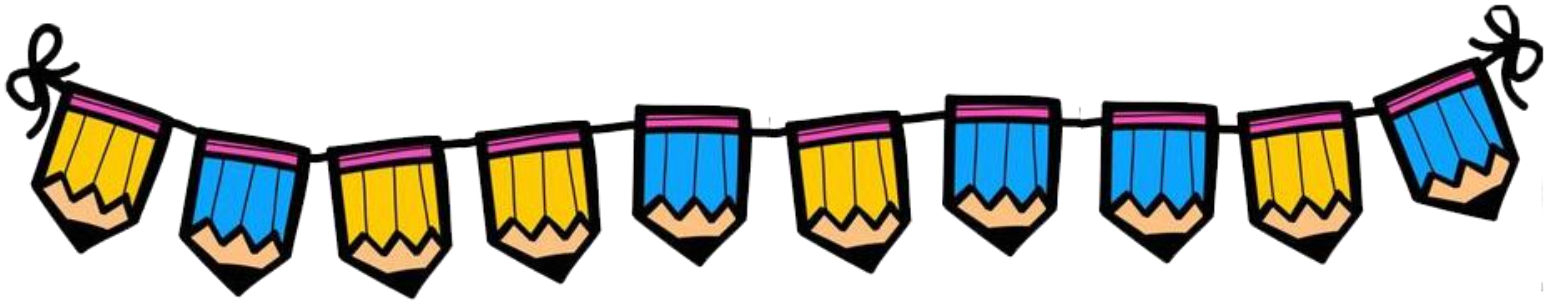
- A. Canada .
- B. Thailand
- C. Nigeria

4- Why is it sometimes difficult for Aleela to study ?

- A. She is hungry
- B. The classroom is hot
- C. She feels tired at school.

5- How does Thomas travel to school now?

- A. by car
- B. by bus
- C. taxi



Mariam is 10 and she lives on Roay, an island in Scotland. She lives on a farm. There is only one village on the island and no schools. Mariam goes to school in the town of Portree, on another island.

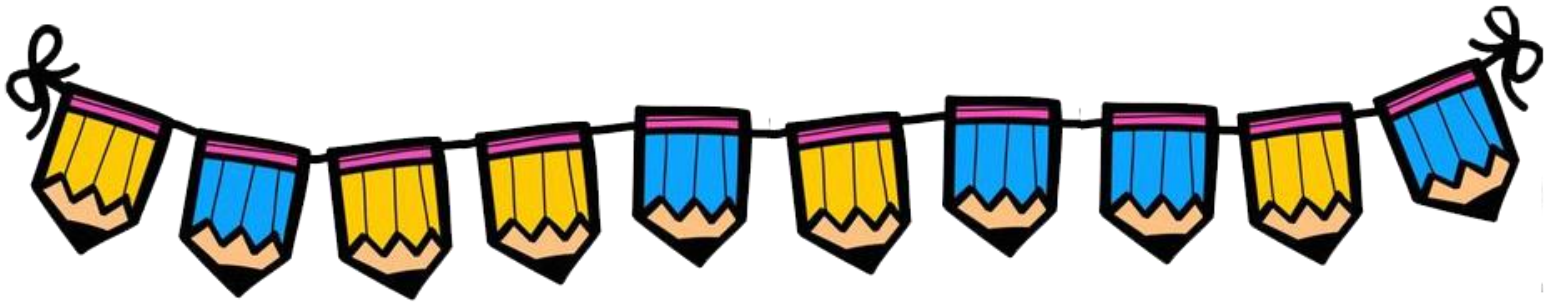
Every morning she walks to the harbor with her mother. Marag gets on the ferry and says goodbye to her mother. There are usually six children on the ferry. They all go to school together in Portree. There are also some adults who work in Portree.

The ferry journey takes forty minutes. Mariam usually enjoys it, but sometimes in the winter there's a storm and it rains really hard. Then she doesn't enjoy it, even if she sits inside the cabin!

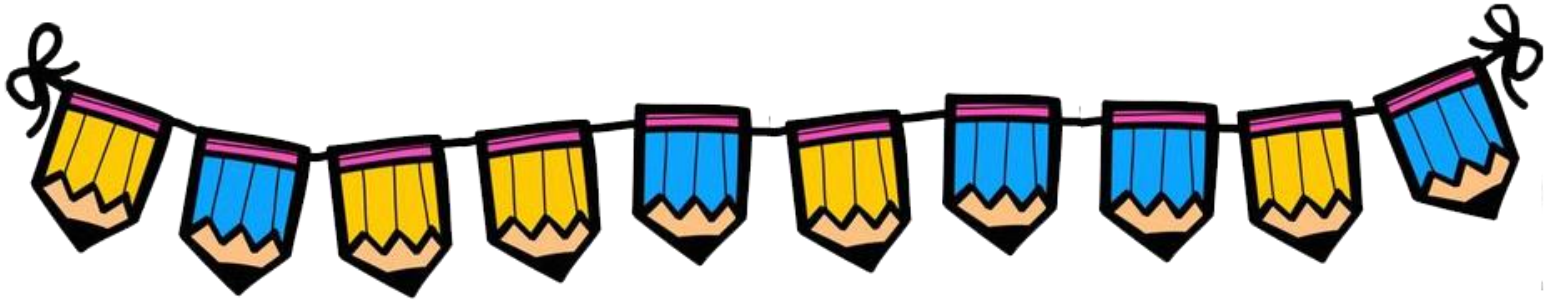
Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- What is Roay ?

- A. a person .
- B. an island .
- C. a country .



- 2- What is the best title ?
- A. Why Mariam likes school .
 - B. Schools in Scotland .
 - C. Getting to school.
- 3- Where does Mariam live?
- A. on a farm
 - B. in a town.
 - C. In a village.
- 4- Why does Mariam go to school in Portree ?
- A. It is better than the school on Roay.
 - B. There are no school on Roay .
 - C. The school on Roay is full .
- 5- What does Maria's mother do every morning?
- A. She says goodbye to Mariam at home.
 - B. She goes to work in Portree .
 - C. She takes Mariam to the ferry.
- 6- When does Mariam dislike the ferry journey ?
- A. when it is very rainy.
 - B. when the journey takes longer.
 - C. when she can't go in to the cabin.



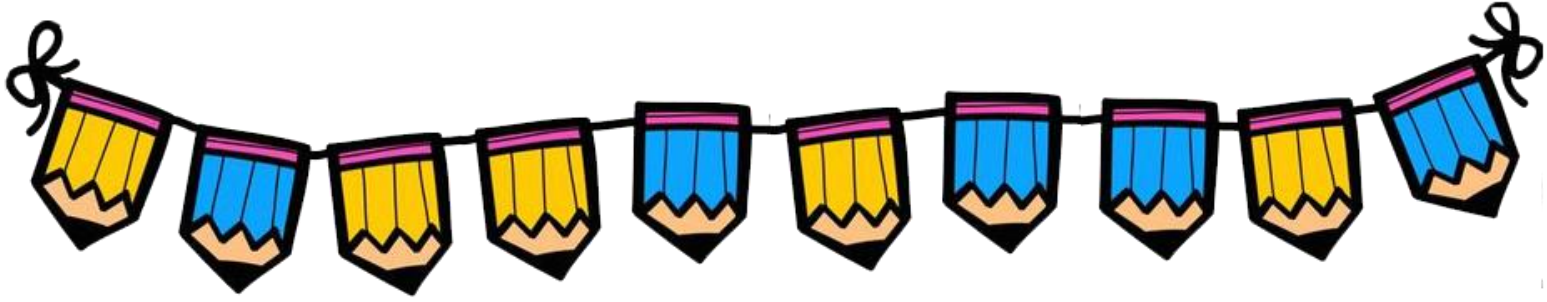
It's true ! Some food can help you study better. So if you want to be good at school, you should think about what you eat.

Fish and nuts are high in protein and good for your brain, so eat plenty. If you want more energy, you should eat lots of vegetables and fruit, and don't eat too many crisps or snacks like chocolate. Sugary snacks give you energy, but this goes away quickly and then you feel tired again. It's better to get your energy from healthy food.

Remember water. People should drink about 1.5 liters a day. If you drink less, this can make you tired. Other ways to study better are to do exercise every week and go to bed early.

Read the text and circle the correct answer:

- 1- What should you do if you want to be good at school ?
- A. drink less water .
 - B. eat crisps
 - C. eat fish and nuts.



2- Fish and nuts have lots of ..

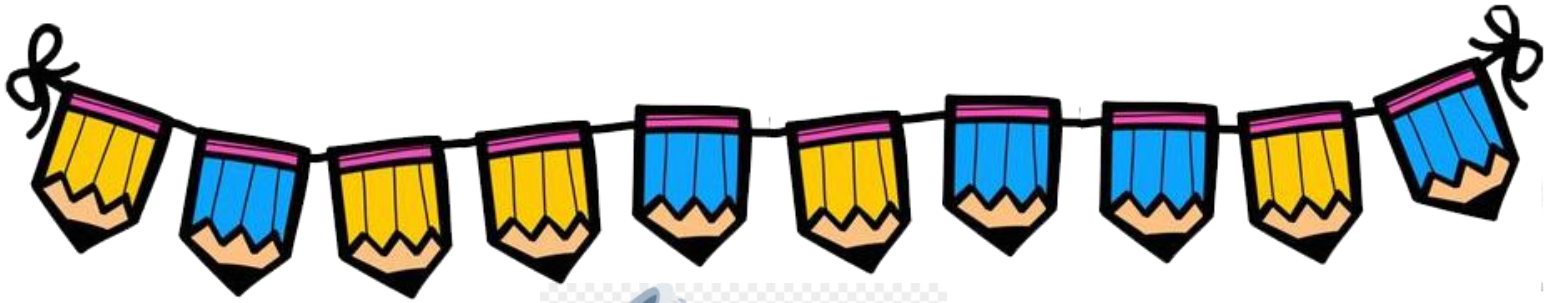
- A. energy .
- B. sugar .
- C. protein.

3-One of the good points of eating sugary snacks that they ..

- A. make you feel tired
- B. give you energy .
- C. good for your brain.

4- Which of these sentences is **true** ?

- A. Sugary snacks are the best source of energy .
- B. Food is not the only way to study better.
- C. Eating makes you smarter

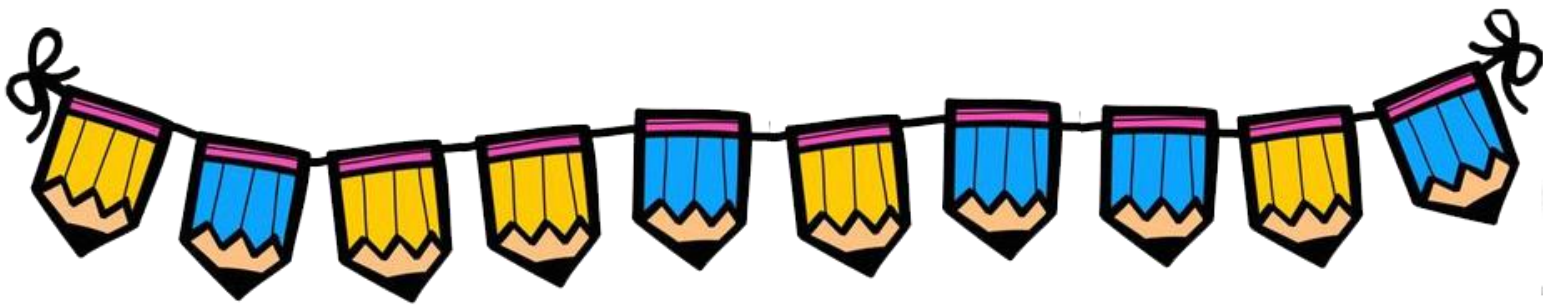


A hurricane is a very powerful rotating storm, also known as a typhoon. These storms can be huge, and are among nature's most violent storms. A storm is usually classified as a hurricane when the wind speed reaches over 74 miles per hours . A hurricane is accompanied with heavy rainfall.

The centre of the hurricane is known as the eye of the storm. During a hurricane trees can be uprooted, roofs can be blown off houses and windows can be broken. It is advisable to stay indoors during a hurricane.

Another type of extreme weather is flood . Floods happen after of during heavy rainfall. This excess of water can damage roads and even wash cars away.

A severe weather warning helps prepare people for heavy rain and flooding. People try to protect their properties using sandbags stacked up against their doors to prevent water coming in to their homes.



Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- Which of these sentences is **not true** about hurricane ?

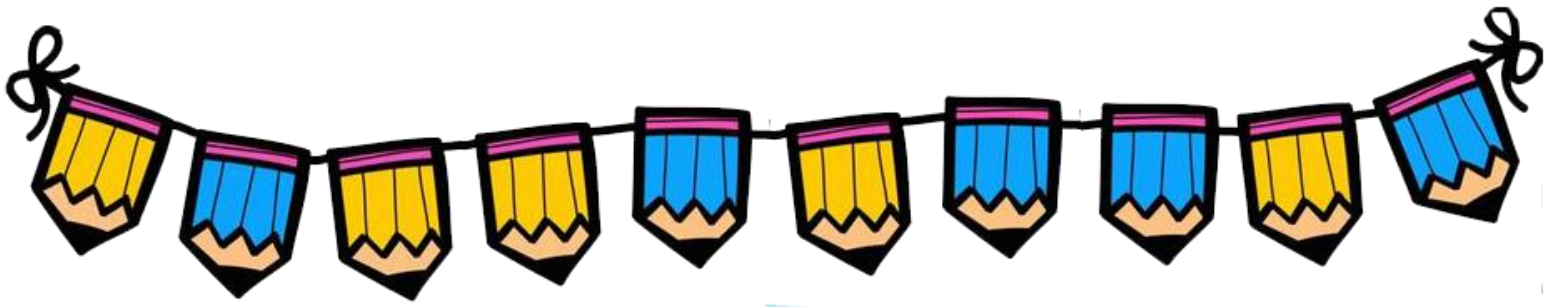
- A. known as typhoon .
- B. wind speed reaches more than 74 miles per hours.
- C. It happens after heavy rainfall.

2- The eye of the storm is

- A. another type of extreme weather .
- B. happening during the hurricane .
- C. the middle of the hurricane.

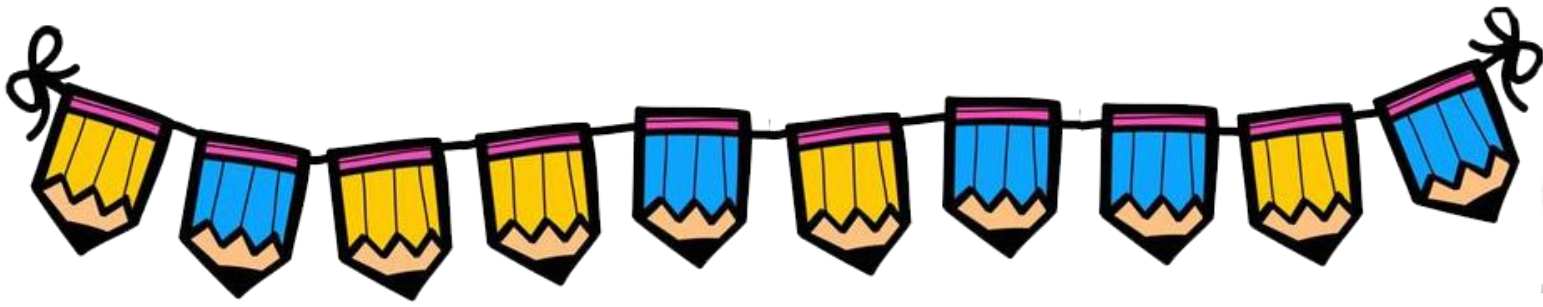
3- Flood

- A. is a powerful storm .
- B. the centre of the hurricane .
- C. overflowing of a large amount of water .



A hurricane has severely parts of Ras Al Khaimah and Khor Fakkan in the UAE. The violent storm ripped roofs off houses, turned over cars and caused trees to fall down. 25 people were injured. Five people were treated in hospital. One resident, Abu Ali, 45, told the UAE Times, 'It was terrifying! Just before the hurricane winds came, the sky was very dark with strange clouds moving very fast. I've never seen anything like it!' Another resident, 10-year-old Fatima Ahmed told us, 'My bedroom window was open. The wind smashed the glass and the window frame blew across the road. Fatima said that she and her father stayed under the stairs while the storm raged. When they came out, a tree had fallen on the family car.

There still heavy rain in the region and some houses are still without electricity. However, meteorologists predicted that the storms will stop in the next 24 hours.



Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- Abu Ali said " just before the hurricane ..

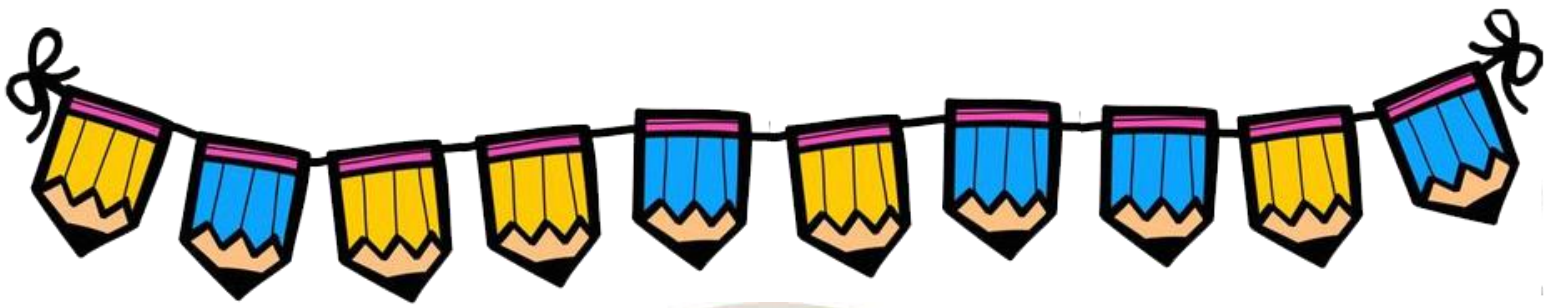
- A. the winds stop.
- B. the clouds were moving very fast.
- C. the sky was moving very fast.

2- The tree had fallen

- A. during the storm
- B. after the storm .
- C. Before the storm .

3- The weather experts say that the storm will ...

- A. end in the next 24 hours
- B. remain for the next 24 hours .
- C. last for the next 24 hours.

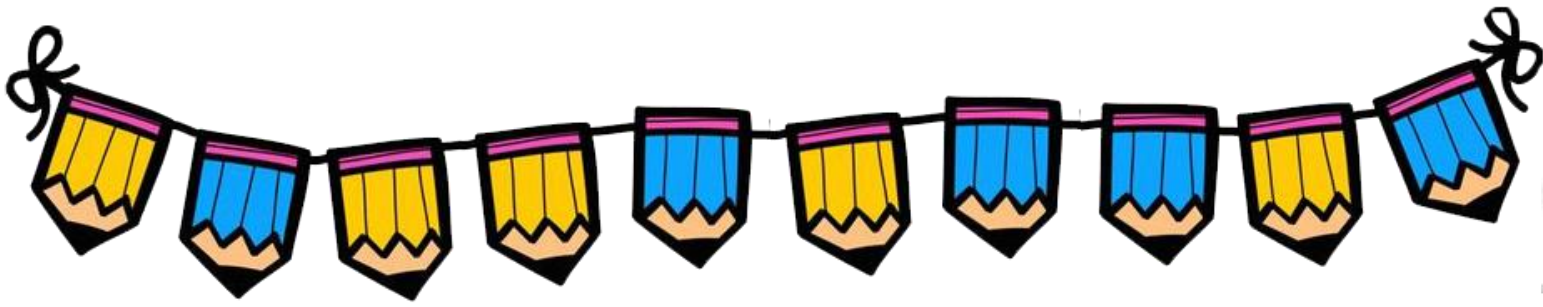


Canyons are deep valleys surrounded by rocky cliffs. One of the most famous canyons in the world is in the Arizona desert in the United States. It is called the Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon stretches for 277 miles. That is a long distance! If you were in a car traveling at highway speed, it would take you about five hours to go that far.

The cliffs of the Grand Canyon are made of brown, red, and yellow rocks and sand. It is one mile from the top of the cliffs to the floor of the canyon. The Colorado river flows along the canyon floor.

Nature made the Grand Canyon. For millions of years, scientists say, rain and river water hit the canyon's rocks and sand. Strong wind blew on the cliffs. Water wore down the rocks. Together, the wind and rushing water created the canyon we see today. Even today, wind and water are changing the canyon. The change is very slow, but it never stops. A million years from now, the Grand Canyon will look very different.



Read the text and circle the correct answer:

1- What are canyons ?

- A. Cliffs .
- B. Valleys .
- C. Famous desert .

2- Which of these sentences is **true** about Grand Canyon ?

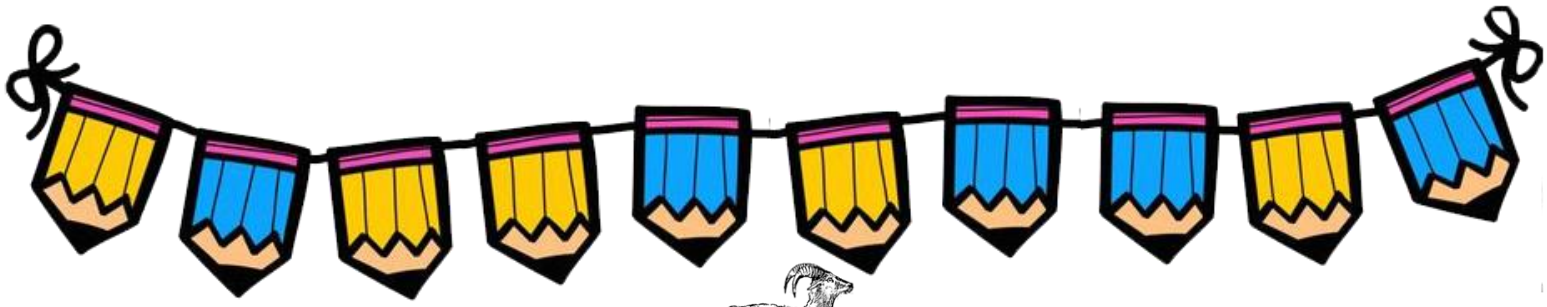
- A. It stretches over a long distance.
- B. It never changes .
- C. It is in the Arabian desert .

3- The Grand Canyon was ..

- A. man- made
- B. made of brown, red , and yellow rocks and sand .
- C. made by nature.

4- Scientists say that the Grand Canyon

- A. Will not be the same after million years.
- B. is changing very fast .
- C. is a rocky cliff .

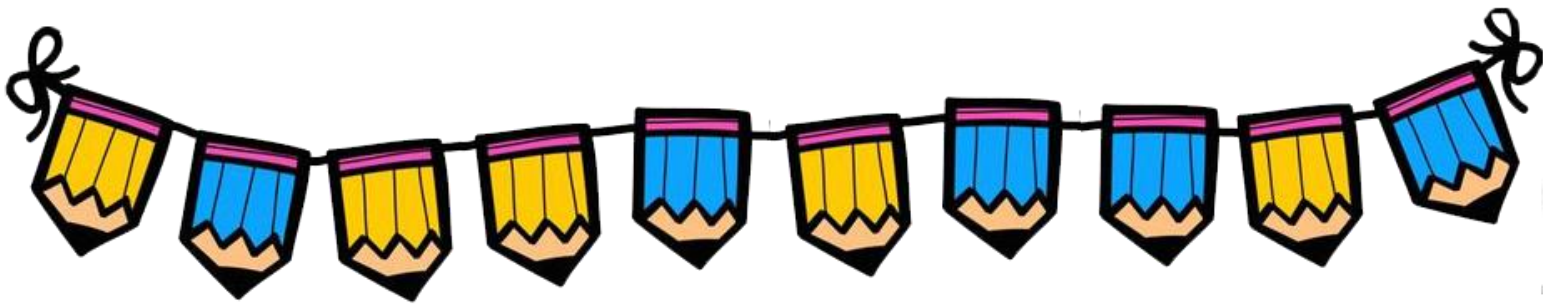


The UAE is home to many beautiful animals, such as camels and cormorants. It is also home to dangerous scorpions and camel spiders. But did you know that some of these animals are now endangered? This means that large numbers are dying, fewer animals are having babies and soon there might not be any left at all. Animals, such as the Hawksbill turtle, Arabian leopard and the Arabian tahr are all examples of endangered animals.

The Arabian tahr is endangered because the places it lives have been used for building homes. For a long time, people have caught and killed Arabian Leopards for money. This has left leopard numbers very low.

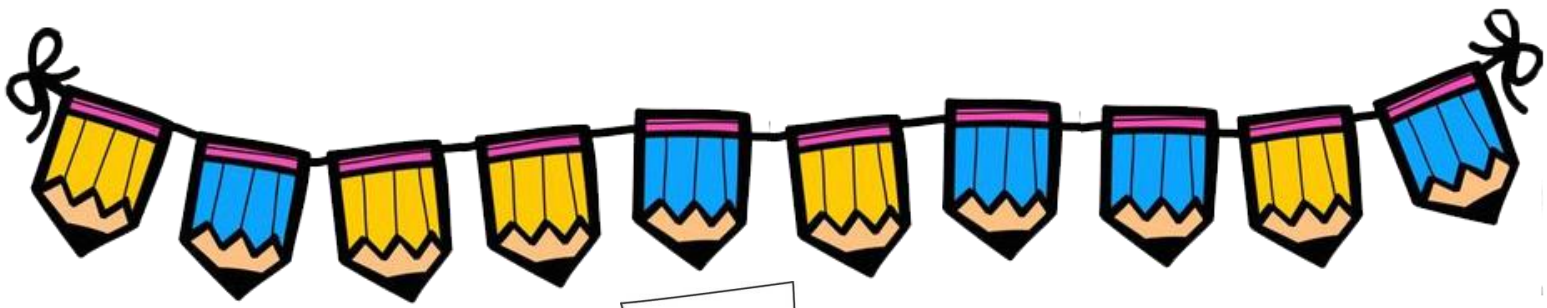
It can be difficult to find an answer, but the country is working to look after and help endangered species. There are rules to stop people building houses on the places where these animals live. With protection, the Arabian leopard may live in peace and have more babies, to let the number of leopards grow again.

'Putting rubbish in the sea is killing sea animals, such as the Hawksbill turtle, because their home is no longer safe. If you are at the beach, take your rubbish home and help your local wildlife.'



Read the text and circle the correct answer:

- 1- Which of these sentences is **true** about endangered animals ?
- A. Their numbers are reduced.
 - B. Their places where they live are safe.
 - C. There might be large numbers of them in the future.
- 2- The Arabian tahr is endangered because ..
- A. It caught and killed people.
 - B. It doesn't have food to eat .
 - C. People took its home.
- 3- We can increase the number of Arabian leopard by:
- A. Stopping people from building houses in its home .
 - B. Stopping people from feeding it .
 - C. Putting rubbish in the sea.



The sea washes up all kinds of objects and rubbish on beaches all over the world. One of the most common items are plastic bottles. Believe it or not, about one million of these bottles were cleaned up by volunteers last year!

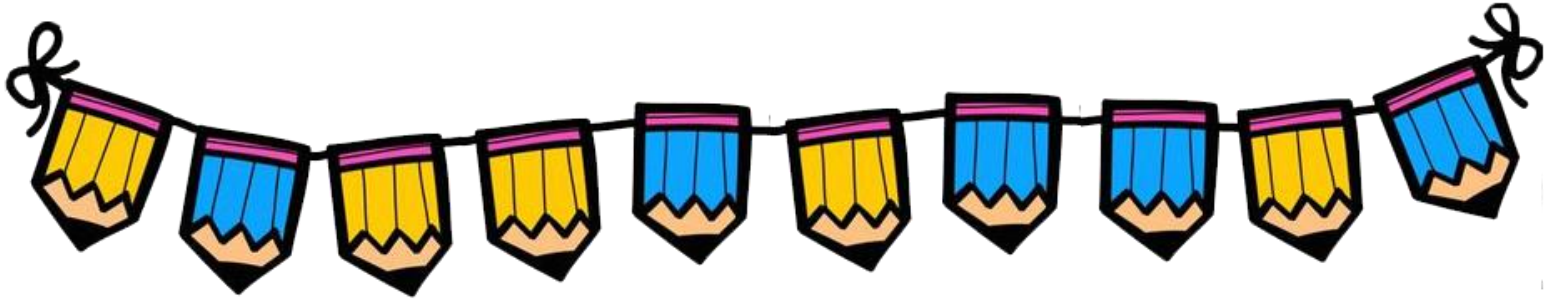
Another common item found on beaches are plastic bags which can injure and even kill sea creatures. Other items also found are car tyres, umbrellas and lots and lots of clothing!

Last year alone, volunteers cleaned up 266997 items of clothing – enough to cloth over 60 000 people!

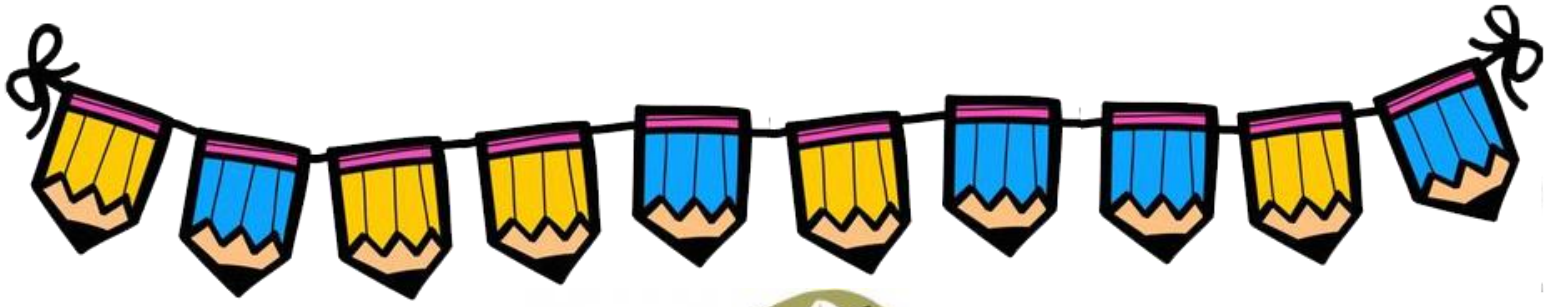
Putting rubbish in the sea is killing sea animals, such as the Hawksbill turtle, because their home is no longer safe. If you are at the beach, take your rubbish home and help your local wildlife.

Read the text and circle the correct answer:

- 1- Plastic bottles are dangerous because
- A. It harms the sea creatures.
 - B. It can't be recycled .
 - C. It is one of the most common items.



- 2- Plastic bottles , tyres , umbrellas and clothing are
- A. Unusual items found on beaches.
 - B. Typical items found on beaches.
 - C. Less common items found on beaches.
- 3- Last year, volunteers cleaned up ...
- A. over one million bottles .
 - B. around one million bottles .
 - C. Less than one million bottles .
- 4- Many reasons caused sea pollution like ..
- A. Volunteers
 - B. Clothes .
 - C. Sea creatures



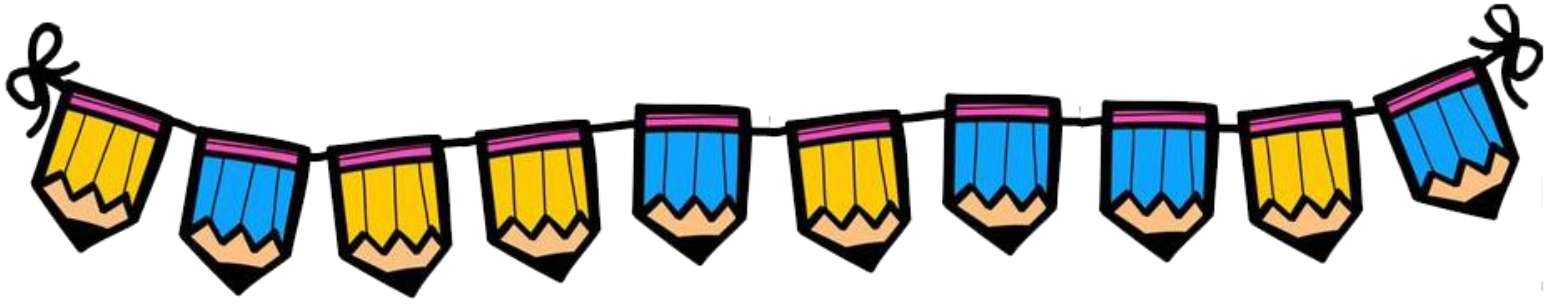
Rashid and his family went camping. They set up a tent and sleeping bags. Rashid's mom started to make a fire in the fire pit. Rashid and his sister, Lila , searched for sticks . The sticks had to be long with a point at the end. The family was going to roast marshmallows!

The marshmallows started to heat up. Rashid observed as the white treat turned brown. He knew that his marshmallow could not change back to white. He made sure not to burn it. Then Rashid removed the brown marshmallow from the fire. He waited a minute for it to cool. Then he took a bite. It was warm and delicious !

They had dinner under the stars, Rashid and his father planed to go on a boat trip on a traditional dhow in the morning.

Read the text and circle the correct answer:

- 1- What did Rashid do with his family ?
- A. Took a walk.
 - B. Learned to cook .
 - C. went camping .



2- Which is the correct order of Rashid and Lila's action ?

- A. found the perfect sticks, put marshmallows on the sticks, held the marshmallows over the fire.
- B. put marshmallows over the fire, found the perfect sticks, put marshmallows on the sticks
- C. put marshmallows on the sticks, found the perfect sticks, held the marshmallows over the fire.

3- A dhow is

- A. Traditional boat .
- B. Traditional trip.
- C. a plan .

Part 1

Read the texts. Match the texts (A-C) to the sentences (1-5). You can use each letter more than once.

There is one example.

A—Ahmad

Our school is on the main road in the town centre. It's really busy with lots of cars, lorries and buses. When I ride my bike, I always wear a helmet. My sister also rides to school and she wears a helmet, too. Our parents always tell us how important it is to be safe. I agree with them. My sister agrees with them, too.

B—Ali

In the winter here, it gets dark really early. When I walk home from school, I always wear reflective armbands, so drivers can see me clearly. My father always wants to come and get me from school but I prefer to walk. It is good exercise for me as we spend many hours sitting in classes every day.

C—Mohammad

Our mum always tells us to wear seatbelts in the car. Our father tells us the same thing. So every day when my mother drives us to school, our seatbelts are on. My little brother hates wearing his seatbelt and sometimes he tries to take it off. If his seatbelt is off, my mum stops the car and makes him put it on again.

Example: Which person has a sister who rides to school?

A

- 1. Which person has a brother who hates wearing a seatbelt? _____
- 2. Who thinks it is good exercise to walk to school? _____
- 3. Who always wears a helmet when riding to school? _____
- 4. Which person goes home in the dark after school? _____
- 5. Which person goes to a school which is in the town centre? _____

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