



وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

مدرسة الظاهر المشتركة الجديدة
AL DHÄHER NEW COMMON SCHOOL

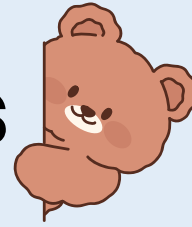


ENGLISH FINAL EXAM

Grade 5 Access – Term 2
2025–2026

Naila Alnuaimi

Exam Parts



Part 1 (Grammar)

- Maze
- Multiple choice questions .
- Themes :Tell a story , Treasures
- G.4.3 Imperatives
- G.15.2 Future time (going to)
- G.12.1 prepositions of place
- G.13.1 present simple

Part 2 (Reading 1)

- Descriptive text
- Multiple choice questions .
- Themes :Road safety / Let's go on a Trip
- G.4.3 Imperatives,
- G.8.1 present modal (would you like?)

Part 3 (Reading 2)

- Descriptive text
- Multiple choice questions .
- Themes :A day in Dubai / School holidays
- G.14.1 past simple (including the verb 'to be'),
- G.6.2 subordinating conjunctions (because)

Part 4 (Writing)

- One image and one question with three prompts to elicit a personal narrative.
- Theme :Out and about
- FL.2.2 Sequencing Adverbs
- G.14.1 past simple (including the verb 'to be')



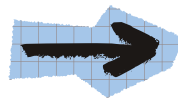
Part 1: Grammar

Vocabulary

treasure
lazy
strong, son
farm, grow
drive, camp
noise
sand dune
hear

Present Simple Tense

Watch the video



- What is Present Simple?

The present simple is a tense we use to talk about:

1. Daily routines
2. Habits
3. Facts
4. Things that happen regularly

Structure

- She
 - he
 - it
 - they
 - we
 - you
 - I
- verb
- s



Part 1: Grammar

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Present Simple Tense

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets

- a. I _____ (watch) TV every night.
- b. She _____ (do) her homework after school.
- c. He _____ (study) Italian twice a week.
- d. They _____ (go) to school by bus.
- e. We _____ (like) listening to Quraan.

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. I _____ (go) to school at the weekend.
- b. He _____ (wash) the dishes after dinner.
- c. She _____ (read) before she goes to bed.
- d. The classes _____ (start) till ten in the morning.
- e. My parents and I _____ (like) travelling in winter.

3 Complete the questions with do or does.

- a. _____ you watch TV at night?
- b. _____ your father work on Saturday?
- c. _____ your friends like football?
- d. _____ you have a pet?
- e. _____ your mother eat broccoli?

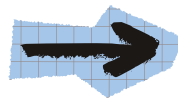


Part 1: Grammar

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Future time (going to)

Watch the video



- What is “Going To”?

We use “going to” to talk about:

1. Plans (things we decided before)
2. Future intentions
3. Things we are sure will happen

Structure

Subject	Be Verb	Example
I	am	I am going to play.
He	is	He is going to drive.
She	is	She is going to cook.
It	is	It is going to rain.
We	are	We are going to camp.
They	are	They are going to travel.



Part 1: Grammar

Vocabulary
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hear

Future time (going to)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

visit

not come

watch

study

not buy

do

rain

travel

A. Use "going to" and the verbs above to complete each sentence.

1. I _____ my grandparents this weekend.
2. She _____ to the party because she's sick.
3. They _____ a movie at the cinema tonight.
4. He _____ for his English exam tomorrow.
5. We _____ a new car this year.
6. What _____ you _____ after class?
7. Look at those dark clouds! It _____.
8. _____ Maria _____ to Japan next month?

B. Write complete sentences about your plans using "going to."

1. Tonight: I _____
2. This weekend: I _____
3. Next month: I _____



Part 1 : Grammar

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Imperatives



Watch the video



- What are Imperatives?

Imperatives are sentences we use to:

1. Give orders
2. Give instructions
3. Give advice
4. Make requests

Structure

Base verb only : it means we don't add anything to our verb
(No subject - we don't say "you".)

Imperative	Meaning
Sit down.	Order
Open your book.	Instruction
Drink water.	Advice
Help your friend.	Request



Part 1: Grammar

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Imperatives

GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Choose the correct answer- Circle A or B.

1. _____ your book.

a) Open

b) Opens

2. _____ quietly.

a) Sit

b) Sits

3. ___ your homework now.

a) Finish

b) Finishes

4. ___ the teacher carefully.

a) Listen to

b) Listens to

5. ___ the door.

a) Close

b) Closes



Part 1 : Grammar

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prepositions of place



Watch the video



- What are Prepositions of Place?

Prepositions of place are words that tell us where something is.

- They show the position of a person, animal, or object.

Structure

Preposition	Meaning	Example Sentence
In	Inside	The cat is in the box.
On	On a surface	The book is on the table.
Under	Below	The ball is under the chair.
Next to / Beside	Near / close	I sit next to my friend.
Behind	At the back	The car is behind the house.
In front of	Before / facing	The teacher is in front of the class.



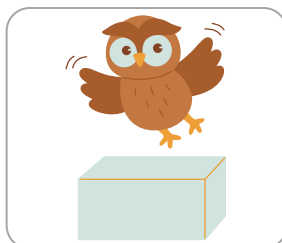
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prepositions of place

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Look at the images demonstrating prepositions of place and movement and choose the correct answer.



Above

Under

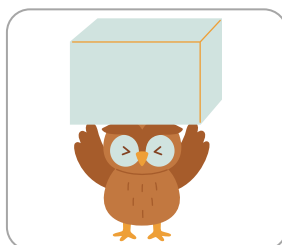
In



At

In

On



Under

Above

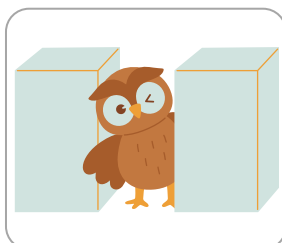
Next to



Between

Behind

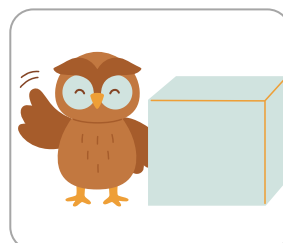
On



Next to

Under

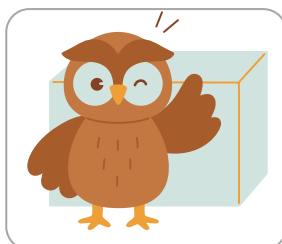
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Above

Next to

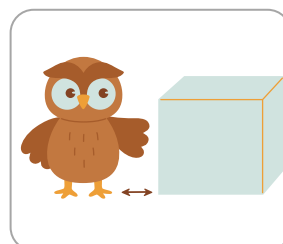
In



In front of

Behind

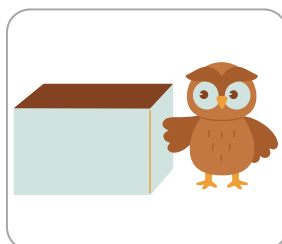
Next to



Next to

Near

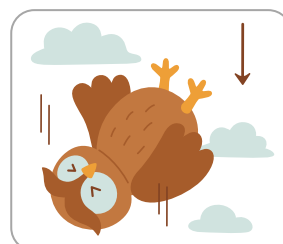
Between



Up

In

Out



Into

Down

On

GRAMMAR

Last winter, a farmer and his (1) _____ lived on a big farm near the desert. They worked hard to (2) _____ vegetables and take care of the animals.

One day, the farmer said, “(3) _____ the map carefully.” He believed there was hidden treasure near the sand dunes.

The boy was brave and (4) _____. He was not lazy, so he helped his father. Tomorrow, they are (5) _____ drive across the desert.

They will (6) _____ near a high sand dune. At night, they sat (7) _____ the tent and heard strange (8) _____.

The son said, “I can hear something moving!” His father smiled and said, “Be calm. We are close to the treasure.”

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | a) son | b) sons | c) boy |
| 2. | a) grow | b) grows | c) growing |
| 3. | a) look | b) looks | c) looking |
| 4. | a) strong | b) stronger | c) strongest |
| 5. | a) go | b) going to | c) goes |
| 6. | a) camp | b) camps | c) camping |
| 7. | a) in | b) on | c) under |
| 8. | a) noise | b) noises | c) noisy |



Part 2:Reading 1



Reading 1

Vocabulary Meanings (Road Safety / Trip Theme)

Word / Phrase	Meaning
Traffic light	Lights on the road that tell cars when to stop or go
Zebra crossing	Black and white lines on the road where people walk to cross safely
Road	A place where cars and buses drive
Stop	To not move / to stay still
Cross the road	To walk from one side of the road to the other
Little brother	Your younger male sibling
Leave	To go away from a place
Trip	A short journey or visit somewhere
Invite	To ask someone to come with you
Reply	To answer someone (speak or write back)
Email	A message sent using a computer or phone
Flight	A journey by airplane

Vocabulary

traffic light
zebra crossing
road, stop
cross the road
little brother
leave, trip
invite, reply
email, flight

PRACTICE 1

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

Last weekend, my family planned a short trip to the city. We packed our bags and left before sunrise. My little brother kept asking questions because everything was new to him.

While driving, my father suddenly slowed down near a busy road. The traffic light had just turned red, and people were already waiting at the zebra crossing. We stayed inside the car until it was safe.

That evening, I checked my email and found a message from my cousin. He invited us to travel with him by flight during the holidays. I quickly wrote back to him.

1. Why did the little brother ask many questions?

- a) He was bored
- b) He was curious about new things
- c) He was tired

2. What made the father slow down?

- a) The car stopped working
- b) The road was empty
- c) The traffic light changed and people were crossing

3. Where was the family when they waited?

- a) Outside on the road
- b) Inside the car
- c) At the airport

4. What does the word "invited" mean in the text?

- a) Asked them to join the trip
- b) Told them to stay home
- c) Sent them money

5. What is the best title for the text?

- a) A Dangerous Road
- b) A Family Trip and Future Travel Plan
- c) My School Holiday

PRACTICE 2

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

Yesterday evening, my family and I returned from a short trip outside the city. The roads were crowded because many people were travelling at the same time.

As we approached a crossing, my mother reminded us to stay seated. A flashing traffic light warned drivers to slow down. I noticed two children waiting patiently near the zebra crossing.

Later that night, I opened my email and saw a reply from my uncle. He wrote about a future flight he was planning and asked if we would like to join him.

1. Why were the roads crowded?

- a) There was an accident
- b) Many people were travelling
- c) The road was closed

2. What did the flashing traffic light warn drivers to do?

- a) Stop forever
- b) Drive faster
- c) Slow down

3. Why did the mother remind them to stay seated?

- a) To keep them safe in traffic
- b) To help them sleep
- c) To eat food

4. What does the word "reply" tell us?

- a) The uncle sent a first message
- b) The uncle answered a message
- c) The uncle ignored them

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- a) Road safety and future travel plans
- b) Buying a car
- c) Visiting school



PRACTICE 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

Last month, my family planned a weekend trip to visit relatives in another city. We began our journey early to avoid heavy traffic.

Halfway through the trip, our car slowed as we neared a busy intersection. The traffic light was changing colors, and several pedestrians were preparing to cross. My father waited patiently, even though some drivers behind us seemed in a hurry.

That night, after we arrived, I checked my messages. I found an email from my cousin asking if we would like to travel together by flight during the summer break.

1. Why did the family start their journey early?

- a) To arrive at night
- b) To avoid crowded roads
- c) To meet their cousin

2. What does the word "intersection" most nearly mean?

- a) A place where roads meet
- b) A parking area
- c) A gas station

3. Why did the father continue waiting?

- a) He was lost
- b) He was following road safety rules
- c) The car was broken

4. What can we understand about the other drivers?

- a) They were patient
- b) They were in a rush
- c) They were afraid

5. What is the connection between the last paragraph and the trip?

- a) It describes future travel plans
- b) It explains road rules
- c) It talks about school





Part 3 :Reading 2

Vocabulary

busy, excited,
kind, funny,
drums, hug,
lost, shout,
long, short,
summer, camp
back to school
bored, boring
end

Reading 2



Vocabulary Meanings (A day in Dubai / School holidays)

Word	Meaning
Busy	Having many things to do
Excited	Very happy and full of energy
Kind	Nice and caring to others
Funny	Makes people laugh
Drums	Musical instruments you hit to make sound
Hug	To hold someone with your arms
Lost	Not knowing where you are
Shout	To speak very loudly
Long	Something that takes much time or is far
Short	Something that takes little time or is small
Summer	The hot season of the year
Camp	To stay in tents outdoors
Back to school	Returning to school after holidays
Bored	Feeling tired because nothing is interesting
Boring	Something that is not interesting
End	The last part of something

PRACTICE 1

READING COMPREHENSION 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

Last summer, I spent my school holidays in Dubai with my family. The city was very busy, but I felt excited because it was my first visit.

We went to a desert camp where people played drums and told funny stories. My little sister was kind and shared her toys with other children.

One evening, I got lost near the tents. I shouted for my father, and he quickly came and gave me a warm hug.

At the end of the holiday, I felt sad because it was time to go back to school after such a wonderful trip.

1. Why did the writer feel excited?

- a) Because the city was quiet
- b) Because it was the first visit
- c) Because school started

2. What did people do at the desert camp?

- a) Played drums and told stories
- b) Watched TV
- c) Slept early

3. What happened to the writer near the tents?

- a) He felt bored
- b) He got lost
- c) He went home

4. What does the word "hug" mean?

- a) To hold someone with your arms
- b) To shout loudly
- c) To run away

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- a) A boring school day
- b) A holiday experience in Dubai
- c) A story about drums only

PRACTICE 2

READING COMPREHENSION 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

During the summer holidays, my family and I travelled to Dubai. The city was busy everywhere we went, but I was excited because I had never seen such tall buildings before.

One day, we visited a desert camp. Men played drums while children laughed at a funny storyteller. My younger brother felt bored at first because the trip was long, but soon he joined the games.

Later that evening, a small child got lost near the tents. People began to shout his name until his mother found him and gave him a hug.

At the end of the holiday, we felt happy but tired as we prepared to go back to school.

1. Why was the writer excited in Dubai?

- a) Because the weather was cold
- b) Because it was the first time seeing tall buildings
- c) Because school was closed

2. How did the younger brother's feelings change?

- a) From bored to happy
- b) From excited to angry
- c) From tired to scared

3. What caused people to shout?

- a) A performance started
- b) A child could not be found
- c) The trip ended

4. What does the word "camp" most nearly mean in the text?

- a) A place with tents outdoors
- b) A shopping mall
- c) A school building

5. Which sentence best describes the text?

- a) A difficult school lesson
- b) A holiday experience with different events
- c) A story about losing money

PRACTICE 3

READING COMPREHENSION 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

Last summer, my school holidays were different from any other year. My family and I travelled to Dubai and stayed near the desert. The days were busy because we visited many places, but I was excited to try new activities.

One afternoon, we went to a desert camp. Loud drums echoed across the sand while a funny performer made the children laugh. The trip there was long, so my little brother became bored after some time.

Later, when the sun began to set, I noticed a small boy walking alone. People started to shout when they realized he was lost. Soon, his mother found him and gave him a tight hug.

At the end of the holiday, I felt sad because it was time to go back to school again.

1. Why were the days described as "busy"?

- a) The family visited many places
- b) The desert was empty.
- c) The hotel was small

2. What effect did the drums and performer have on the children?

- a) They made them sleepy
- b) They entertained them
- c) They made them scared

3. Why did the little brother feel bored?

- a) He didn't like Dubai
- b) The journey to the camp was long
- c) He lost his toys

4. What does the word "echoed" suggest about the drums?

- a) The sound was soft
- b) The sound spread loudly across the desert
- c) The drums were broken

5. What is the overall message of the text?

- a) School holidays can include exciting and emotional experiences
- b) Dubai is always quiet
- c) Desert camps are dangerous

WRITING

 Question: Write about a day you went out with your family.

Your writing should include:

- Where you went ?
- What you did there ?
- How you felt at the end of the day?

Write at least 60 words.



Writing Checklist

- ✓ Punctuation
- ✓ Spelling
- ✓ All questions answered
- ✓ Verbs in the past

[illegible]