



مذكرة التقوية لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف السادس

الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2021-2022م



جميع الدروس مشروحة بالكامل في مكتبة الفيديوهات على تطبيق سبيديا

خطوات التعلّم السليم

أربعة قواعد للاستفادة المثلى من المذكرة



1 الانضمام للمعهد أو المنصة لا يعني الاعتماد الكلي عليهما، فالمدرسة هي الأساس ومن ثم المثابرة والاعتماد على النفس.

2 اطلع باستمرار على فيديوهات سبيديا عبر مسح الرمز من صفحات المذكرة للوصول إلى شرح مفصّل للدرس المطلوب.



3 دليل توزيع المنهج في المذكرة يساعدك لمعرفة الدروس في كل حصّة دراسية.

4 الحرص على حل الاختبارات الإلكترونية التقويمية سواء من موقع المعهد الإلكتروني أو عبر المنصة.



دليل المنهج

Unit	Item
• Unit Seven	• Vocabulary
• Unit Seven	• Grammar
• Unit Seven	• R. Comprehension
• Unit Seven	• Writing
• Unit Eight	• Vocabulary
• Unit Eight	• Grammar
• Unit Eight	• R. Comprehension
• Unit Eight	• Writing
• Unit Nine	• Vocabulary
• Unit Nine	• Grammar
• Unit Nine	• R. Comprehension
• Unit Nine	• Writing
• Unit Ten	• Vocabulary
• Unit Ten	• Grammar
• Unit Ten	• R. Comprehension
• Unit Ten	• Writing
• Unit Eleven	• Vocabulary
• Unit Eleven	• Grammar
• Unit Eleven	• R. Comprehension
• Unit Eleven	• Writing
• Unit Twelve	• Vocabulary
• Unit Twelve	• Grammar
• Unit Twelve	• R. Comprehension
• Unit Twelve	• Writing
• Revision	• Vocabulary & Grammar



Vocabulary

New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning
Water cycle	N		Mirror	N	
Experiment	N		Straight	Adj	
Heat	V		Reflect	V	
Blow	V		Petrol	N	
Result	N		Pipeline	N	
degree	N		Export	V	
Temperature	N		Tanker	N	
Measure	V				

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(water cycle – degrees – blows – heat – experiments – result)

1. We usually do in the science lab.
2. The exam was easy and simple but the was bad.
3. If you water to 100 C, it turns into steam.
4. Water boils at 100
5. The fan usually..... cool air.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(result – measure – mirror – reflects – temperature - straight)

1. There has been a rise in the over the past few days.
2. This storythe writer`s love of his country.
3. Go along this road and turn left at the traffic lights.
4. She was looking at herself in the.....
5. I usually use a meter to..... the size of the room.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. I stopped at the station to get some.....for my car.
a) petrol b) pipeline c) tanker d) temperature
2. There are many car factories in Japan. It also.....these products abroad.
a) measures b) reflects c) exports d) blows
3. Theabove the washbasin doesn't reflect a clear image.
a) experiment b) degree c) mirror d) result



Grammar



"Present Passive "

- 1) English has two voices: active and passive. The active voice is used when the subject of the sentence does the action.

Example:

✓ Scientists study the environment.

✓ Subject Verb Object

- 2) The passive voice is used when we focus on the object of the sentence.

Example:

✓ The environment is studied by scientists.

	Subject	Verb	Object
Active	Teachers	help	the new student.
Passive	The new student	is helped	by teachers.
Active	Teachers	help	the new students.
Passive	The new students	are helped	by teachers.

Note: There is a list of most irregular verbs available for you in this notebook on page 42.

Notice that the helping verb in passive sentences is always a form of the verb “be”. We also use the PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd Form of the Verb) in the passive. There are many irregular verbs with irregular past participles, and those must be memorized.

Here is a table of the most important irregular verbs for students of grade six.

No	Meaning	Present	Past	Past Participle
1		Begin		
2		Break		
3		Build		
4		Buy		
5		Choose		
6		Catch		
7		Do		
8		Eat		
9		Fall		
10		Find		
11		Fly		
12		Get		
13		Have		
14		Keep		
15		Make		
16		Read		
17		See		
18		Sell		
19		Send		
20		Write		

Do as shown between brackets:

1. They make cars in Japan. (Change into passive)
.....
2. Khalid sends emails to all companies. (Change into passive)
.....
3. We keep vegetables in the fridge. (Change into passive)
.....
4. Students write the homework at home. (Change into passive)
.....
5. We do experiments in the science lab. (Change into passive)
.....
6. He cleans his room every morning. (Change into passive)
.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully,

then answer the questions below:

New toys are always nice-looking. As I was shopping, I saw a bright scooter. I couldn't keep my eyes off it. The way it shined in the light kept drawing my eye back to it. My dad noticed that and said, "Sophia, you have a scooter already, a really nice one!"

We left the shop, with taking one last **glance** back at the new scooter. I knew that mine is still working even though I got it for my birthday 3 years ago.

A week later, Dad and I went back to the shop. I kept my eyes open. The scooter was still **there** but with a big sale sign on it! Dad looked at the price and said, "I know you have been thinking about this scooter a lot, and you haven't asked for much lately. You have been helpful, too. The sale price of the scooter is pretty good, but I can't just buy it for you. What if I pay for part of it, then I borrow the rest of the money?" "No, Dad! Thank you so much indeed, I don't need it anymore", Said Sophia.



Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1. The best title for the passage is.....
 - a) Buying New Scooters
 - b) Children`s Toys
 - c) A Birthday Party
 - d) A Thoughtful Girl
2. The underlined word "**glance**" in the 2nd paragraph means.....
 - a) hard work
 - b) a big chance
 - c) a quick look
 - d) a loud shout

3. The underlined pronoun “**there**” in the 3rd paragraph refers to.....
- a) the scooter
 - b) the sign
 - c) the shop
 - d) the price
4. According to the passage, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except.....
- a) Sophia didn't buy the new scooter because of its price.
 - b) Sophia liked the scooter because she doesn't have one.
 - c) Sophia and her father went to the toys' shop two times.
 - d) Sophia kept asking for the new scooter for a week.
5. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is.....
- a) to advise parents to buy new toys for their children.
 - b) to teach children to keep their old toys clean and preserve them.
 - c) to inform children how to ask for new toys.
 - d) to advise children to consider their parents' circumstances.
6. According to the passage, Sophia wanted a new scooter because.....
- a) her scooter doesn't work.
 - b) she doesn't have one
 - c) she liked the new scooter too much
 - d) she wants it for her birthday

Answer the following questions:

7. When did Sophia get her first scooter?

.....
.....

8. Do you think that Sophia's father is a rich man? How did you know?

.....
.....

Remember:

**“A good beginning
makes a good ending”**

WRITING

Write on the following topic:

“Oil is called the black gold”

Plan and write a paragraph (not less than 6 sentences) about “Oil”

The following guide words may help you:

(black – expensive – underground - carried – pipelines –
tankers – Kuwait - export)



Diagram for paragraph structure:

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; C --- E[ ]; D --- F[ ]; E --- F[ ]
```

Below the diagram are ten dotted lines for writing the paragraph.



Vocabulary

New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning
Bacteria	N		Flood	N	
Chemicals	N		Light bulb	N	
Fortunately	Adv		South Pole	N	
Invent	V		North Pole	N	
Purify	V		Lose	V	
Fatal	Adj		Put off	V	
Simply	Adv		Put on	V	
Contaminated	Adj		Cross	Adj	
Source	N		Energy-saving	Adj	
Drought	N				

Fill in the space with words from the list:

(purify – fatal – bacteria – fortunately – source - chemicals)

1. We useto do experiments in the science lab. They are dangerous.
2. Some kinds of.....can make people ill.
3. There was a car accident on the Fifth Ring Road but.....no one was hurt.
4. Some diseases can be..... if they are left untreated.
5. We should plant more trees. They help..... the air.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(simply – contaminated – source –drought- invent)

1. Our new school library is the mainof information. I like it so much.
2. Drinking water can lead to fatal diseases.
3. To save some energy, you can.....turn off the lights when you leave the room.
4. We can have a..... when there is little or no rain.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. There is a lot of water in the river. There might be a/an
a) bacteria b) drought c) flood d) source
2. My mum usually gets..... with me when I leave my bedroom untidy.
a) contaminated b) cross c) energy-saving d) fatal
3. Could you the lights, please? It is dark in here.
a) invent b) put off c) put on d) purify
4. At least, 50 workers will.....their work if the company closes.
a) purify b) lose c) blow d) heat
5. In our house, we use new.....to save energy. They are special ones.
a) south poles b) north poles c) light bulbs d) chemicals



Grammar

"Will / Won't/ Might/ Could "

"Will" as a modal verb expresses *certainty*. You are 100% sure of your plans. And **"won't"** is the negative form.

"Might" and **"Could"** on the other hand express possibility. You are not 100% sure of your plans.

Examples:

- ✓ I **will** go to the yoga class tonight. (You are 100% sure that you will go)
- ✓ I **might** go to the yoga class tonight. (You are not 100% sure that you will go)

"Used for / Good at "

"Used for" is used to tell that this or that thing is used for a particular purpose. It is always followed by the gerund, (A verb with an "ing" ending).

"Good at" is used to say that this or that person is skillful. It is always followed by the gerund, (A verb with an "ing" ending).

Examples:

- ✓ These lights are **used for** illuminating the area.
- ✓ My sister is **good at** drawing silent objects.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. A racket is used for (play) tennis. (Correct)
.....
2. Smith is good at (fix) electronic appliances. (Correct)
.....
3. This device is used for (make) coffee. (Correct)
.....
4. The boy will buy a new computer. (Make negative)
.....
5. Sami could join us in a minute. (Make negative)
.....

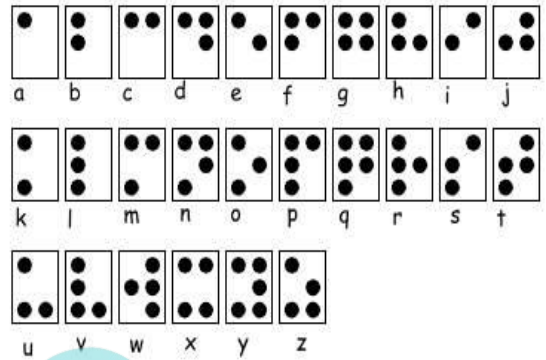
Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. I don't know what to do tonight. I stay at home or visit my grandpa.
a) will b) won't c) might d) has to
2. I am sure that I sleep early tonight because I am tired.
a) will b) won't c) might d) has to
3. Karl is good at..... She might win the next championship.
a) dive b) dives c) diving d) dived
4. Goggles are used for the eyes from water.
a) protect b) protecting c) protects d) protected

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions follow:

Louis Braille was born in 1809 in a village in France. When he was only three years old, he had an accident while he was playing in his father's shop and became blind. His father tried to teach poor Louis how to read but he couldn't. Young Louis was very clever. He was also very good at music. At that time the blind were trying to read and write in different ways, but **this** was very difficult for them. Something should happen to enable the blind to read.



When Louis was sixteen years old, he had the idea of using dots, so he invented this kind of reading and writing by touching dots with the fingers. This is really the same way the blind use today. In 1828, Louis worked as a teacher for the blind. He died in January 1852. Nowadays, millions of blind people can read Braille in many languages. The blind can read in Arabic too.

We shouldn't forget to respect and encourage people who serve the humanity. In the Arab world, there isn't enough encouragement to the disabled or talented people. Sometimes, our societies **ignore** them.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a) Letters and Numbers
 - b) A Clever Blind Man
 - c) Reading in English
 - d) A Poor Father
2. What is the meaning of the underlined word "**ignore**" in the last paragraph?
 - a) look after
 - b) pay no attention to
 - c) feel interested in
 - d) need special care

3. What does the underlined pronoun “**this**” in the 1st paragraph refer to?
- a) to be blind
 - b) to play music
 - c) to help the blind
 - d) to read and write
4. What is the purpose of the writer?
- a) To teach us how to use Braille way in reading and writing.
 - b) To tell us about the story of inventing a way of reading for the blind.
 - c) To show us the difference between reading in English and Arabic.
 - d) To advise us to encourage the blind to use Braille way of reading and writing.
5. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- a) Braille is a system of dots that can be read with the bare eye.
 - b) Braille is a language used by the blind.
 - c) Braille can be read in many languages even in Arabic.
 - d) The Arabs invented the Braille system for disabled people.
6. How old was Louis Braille when he died?
- a) He was thirty-four
 - b) He was eighty-three
 - c) He was thirty-eight
 - d) He was forty-three

Answer the following questions:

7. In what way did Louis Braille help the blind?

.....

.....

8. How did Louis Braille become blind?

.....

.....

Remember:

**“Actions speak louder
than words.”**

WRITING

Write on the following topic:

“It is important to save energy.”

Plan and write a paragraph (not less than 6 sentences) about “Saving energy”

The following guide words may help you:

(important – turn off – leave taps – walk – solar energy – one car – shouldn't)



Diagram for paragraph structure:

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; A --- D[ ]
```

The diagram shows a central box connected to three boxes below it, illustrating the structure of a paragraph (topic sentence, supporting details, and conclusion).

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Quiz One

Vocabulary & Grammar

I- Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. Let`sthe table to see if it fits in the corner of the room.
a) blow b) heat c) measure d) lose
2. My dad gets with me if I get low mark in the exam.
a) fatal b) cross c) contaminated d) straight
3. Heat the oven to a/an..... of 200 degrees to bake the cake.
a) temperature b) pipeline c) experiment d) source
4. To..... the air around us, we should plant more trees.
a) invent b) reflect c) export d) purify

II- Grammar

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. My son is good drawing silent objects.
a) in b) on c) at d) of
2. This machine is used for..... the ingredients together.
a) mix b) mixed c) mixing d) mixes
3. Vegetablesin the fridge to remain fresh.
a) keep b) kept c) are kept d) are keeping
4. I don`t know what to do today but I.....go to the yoga class.
a) will b) won`t c) am going to d) might



Vocabulary

New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning
Algebra	N		Physics	N	
Geography	N		Prize	N	
Interview	N		Sadly	Adv	
Cancer	N		Hard	Adv	
Chemistry	N		Bright	Adj	
Cure	N		Abroad	Adv	
Marry	V				

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(cancer – cure – geography – marry – interview – chemistry)

- Ahmad's sister will.....her cousin next month.
- We study different countries in.....
- My brother is good atbut he is not good at algebra.
- Scientists are working hard to find a..... for this fatal disease.
- Mywith the players will be on TV tonight.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(prize – hard – physics –abroad -sadly- bright)

- There will be.....for the fastest three runners in the competition.
- We always travel.....in the summer holiday.
- My brother did well at school. He is really a child.
- If you study....., you will get high marks.
- When he heard the bad news, he shook his head.....and left the room without saying a single word.

Grammar



" Tag Questions"

A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini question. We use tag questions to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Is that right?" or "Do you agree?" They are very common in English.

The basic structure is:

Positive Sentence	Negative Tag
He is good at English.	Isn't he?
Negative Sentence	Positive Tag
He isn't good at English.	Is he?

Add a question tag:

1. She's Italian,?
2. He'll come at six,?
3. John must stay at home tonight,?
4. The boys weren't waiting at the station,?
5. There was a nice painting on the wall,?
6. My parents aren't at home now,?
7. Sami and Mona were excited with the new game,?

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. Kuwait is a nice country,?
a) it isn't b) is it c) isn't it d) it is
2. Kuwait Towers are one of the important milestones of Kuwait,?
a) are they b) aren't they c) they are d) they aren't

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions follow:

When we were young, we learnt that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest ones. Mosquitoes are small insects which kill a lot of people every year. Female mosquitoes feed on blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. It can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Malaria and yellow fever are diseases carried by mosquitoes.



Many scientists are working to find ways to kill mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds and some fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where they live might help to cut down the number of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural way, but it doesn't always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a) Wild Animals
 - b) Dangerous Insects
 - c) Killing Animals
 - d) Dangerous Diseases
2. What is the meaning of the underlined word "cut down" in the 2nd paragraph?
 - a) kill
 - b) reduce
 - c) increase
 - d) harm

3. What does the underlined pronoun “**they**” in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
- a) mosquitos
 - b) plants
 - c) sprays
 - d) animals
4. According to the passage, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except:
- a) Some insects are as dangerous as tigers and sharks.
 - b) Big animals can carry diseases such as Malaria and yellow fever.
 - c) Poisons and sprays are considered as the main natural enemies for mosquitos.
 - d) Mosquitos feed on animals such as bats, birds and fish.
5. What is the purpose of the writer for writing this passage?
- a) To explain the difference between big and small animals.
 - b) To describe how to get rid of insects.
 - c) To let us be aware of the dangers of some small insects.
 - d) To advise us not to pay attention to small animals.
6. According to the passage, mosquitos can be best described as.....
- a) small but noisy insects
 - b) small but natural insects
 - c) small but scary insects
 - d) small but bloody insects

Answer the following questions:

7. Why are mosquitos dangerous?

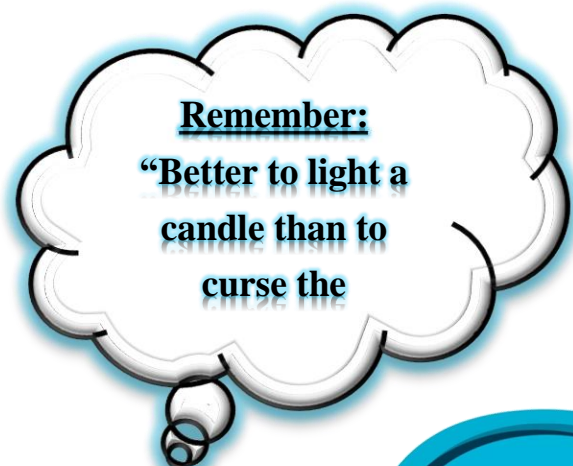
.....

.....

8. What do mosquitos feed on?

.....

.....



WRITING

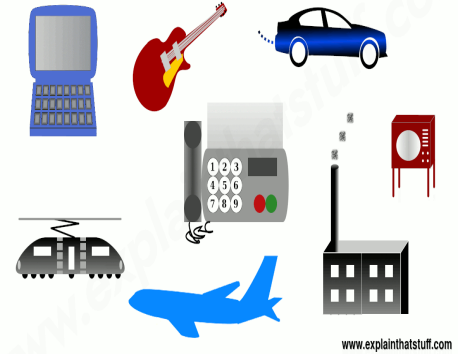
Write on the following topic:

“Scientists and inventors have made many great inventions and discoveries for people.”

Plan and write a paragraph (not less than 6 sentences) about “Inventions”

The following guide words may help you:

(life – easy – comfortable – invented – telephone – light bulb - great)



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Diagram for writing a paragraph:

```
graph TD
    A[ ] --- B[ ]
    A --- C[ ]
    B --- D[ ]
    C --- D[ ]
    D --- E[ ]
    D --- F[ ]
```

The diagram shows a central box divided into four quadrants. Above the central box is a single box. Below the central box are two boxes. To the left of the central box is a single box. To the right of the central box is a single box. The boxes are connected by lines, forming a grid-like structure.

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Vocabulary

New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning
Receive	V		Volleyball	N	
Look forward to	V		Subject	N	
Final	Adj		Communicate	V	
Racket	N		Really	Adv	
Join a club	V		Boring	Adj	
Take part in	V		Best wishes	Expr.	
Goggles	N				
Championship	N				

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(look forward to – goggles – final- racket – take part in – championship)

1. I need a new tennis.....for my next competition.
2. You should wear a pair ofto protect your eyes from water while swimming.
3. I think that Spain won the European two years ago.
4. My friend, Sami, will.....in the school championship.
5. It is up to the manager to make the decision now.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(take part in - final – goggles – championship - look forward to – receive – join a club)

1. You maymy e-mail within two days.
2. It is better for you toto be fitter and healthier.
3. The match will be on TV today at 7 p.m.
4. Istarting my own business soon.
5. Why don't you alwaysthe English classroom conversations?
6. To win the....., our team must train well and be ready.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. My brother is good at..... but he is bad at tennis.
a) volleyball b) subject c) ocean d) racket
3. This room is..... hot. Why don't you turn on the air-conditioning?
a) sadly b) hard c) abroad d) really
4. Iwith my friends by the mobile phone.
a) receive b) communicate c) take part in d) join a club



Grammar

"The Past Simple & the Future"

We use the simple past to talk about actions began and ended in the past. It is usually used with words such as: yesterday and last, in the past, ago. etc.

- ✓ I **sent** Ahmad an e-mail **last** week.
- ✓ The boys **played** volleyball **yesterday**.

We use the future to talk about actions that will happen in the future. It is usually used with words such as: tomorrow and next.

- ✓ I **am going to visit** my grandpa **next** Friday.
- ✓ He **is going to join** a club **next** week.
- ✓ They **are going to meet** tomorrow.

Note: A list of irregular verbs is available for you at the end of this book on page 42.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. I (see) Fahd at the club yesterday. (Correct)
.....
2. We (buy) a new laptop next month. (Correct)
.....
3. Our school team (win) the match last week. (Correct)
.....
4. He (move) into a new house tomorrow. (Correct)
.....
5. The children watched the film. (Make negative)
.....
6. They went scuba diving yesterday. (Make negative)
.....
7. My brother sent me an e-mail last night. (Ask a question)
.....
8. Smith went to the factory by train. (Ask a question)
.....

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. My favorite team an important match tomorrow evening.
a) played b) plays c) play d) is going to play
2. The player.....a goal at the end of the last match.
a) is going to score b) scores c) scoring d) scored
3. Last night, I.....go shopping.
a) doesn't b) don't c) didn't d) isn't
4.did you do with your money?
a) Where b) When c) Why d) What

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

A robot is a special kind of machine that moves and follows the instructions which come from a computer. That is why **it** neither makes mistakes nor gets tired. Some robots can help make cars in factories. Other robots are used to explore dangerous places such as volcanoes. They can help women do all the housework. Also, they can be used to answer telephone calls. Mainly, there are two types of robots: the fixed robot which is kept to a certain place while doing its work with its hands and the **mobile** robot which moves from place to place using wheels, legs or other things.

Long ago, over 2000 years ago, a famous writer called Homer imagined robots. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made other things. Nobody was able to make a real robot at that time.

The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. Today, it is used everywhere. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do difficult and dangerous things that we cannot do. Robots will help us fight fires, fight sickness, and do many of the things that we don't or cannot do.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?
 - a) The different types of robots.
 - b) Robots' shapes and colors
 - c) Robots as dangerous things.
 - d) Robots' tasks in the future
2. What is the **meaning** of the underlined word "**mobile**" in the first paragraph?
 - a) able to move
 - b) ready to call
 - c) difficult to carry
 - d) clear to see

3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" in the 1st paragraph refer to?
- a) computer
 - b) robot
 - c) machine
 - d) mistake
4. What is the purpose of the writer for writing this passage?
- a) To advise people to buy and use robots.
 - b) To tell us how life is difficult without robots.
 - c) To show the importance of and the places where robots work.
 - d) To give us a clear picture about life in the future.
5. According to the passage, which statement is **TRUE**?
- a) Robots were invented 2000 years ago.
 - b) Robots, thousands of years ago, were made of gold.
 - c) A robot can be used to find out things in dangerous places.
 - d) Robots make mistakes and get tired.
6. The first real robot was used to.....
- a) answer telephone calls
 - b) do the housework
 - c) explore dangerous places such as volcanoes
 - d) help make cars

Answer the following questions:

7. How does a robot work?

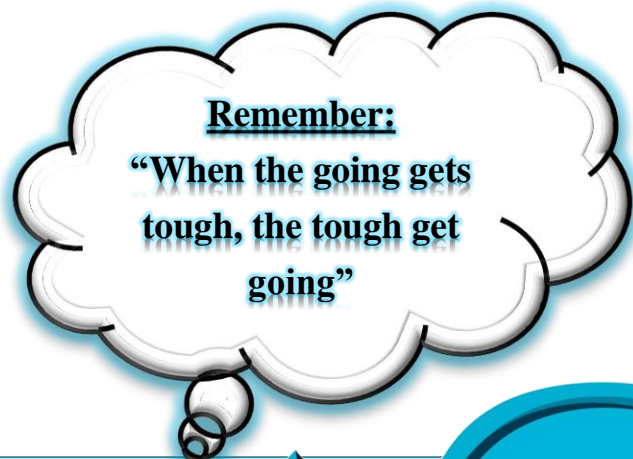
.....

.....

8. Why will we have more robots in the future?

.....

.....



WRITING

Write on the following topic:

“Sports are important in our daily life.”

Plan and write a paragraph (not less than 6 sentences) about “Your favorite sport”

The following guide words may help you:

(favorite – healthy – need – twice a week –
free time – enjoy - keep)



Diagram illustrating the structure of a paragraph:

```
graph TD
    A[Topic Sentence] --- B[Supporting Sentences]
    A --- C[Supporting Sentences]
    A --- D[Supporting Sentences]
```

The diagram shows a central box labeled "Topic Sentence" connected to three boxes labeled "Supporting Sentences".

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Quiz Two

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

A newly married couple had just moved into a new apartment. One evening, they gave a party on that occasion. Many of their friends and relatives were quite rich, so they have received a large number of valuable and expensive wedding-presents. The fine collection of presents was on show in one of the rooms and it was much admired.

The next morning, they received an unexpected late present by post. In an envelope were two tickets for the best seats at a theatre, and a little note saying, "Heartiest congratulation. Guess who has sent these!" The young couple tried to find out what generous friend had sent the tickets, but they were to see the play and spend a most enjoyable evening. They returned late at night and found that a thief had broken into their apartment. All their valuable wedding-presents had been stolen. On the bare table in the bedroom where they had displayed them was a little note. On it was written "Now You Know!"

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. The main idea of the second paragraph is.....
 - a) A Wedding Party
 - b) Wedding Presents
 - c) A Clever Thief
 - d) A Generous Friend
2. The underlined pronoun "they" in the 2nd paragraph refers to.....
 - a) the two tickets
 - b) the generous friends
 - c) the young couple
 - d) the best seats

Answer the following questions:

3. Why did the couple give a party?
.....
4. How many tables were there in the room?
.....



Vocabulary

New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning
Ocean	N		Volcano	N	
Similar	Adj		Active	Adj	
Approximately	Adv		Hole	N	
Population	N		Smoke	N	
Capital	N		Area	N	
Landscape	N		Grow	V	
Tourist	N		Crop	N	
Forest	N		Hilly	Adj	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(population – approximately – forest – volcano – landscape - tourists)

1. Millions of visit Italy every year.
2. The Earth takes..... 365 days to go round the Sun.
3. The..... of New Zealand is very varied.
4. Three children got lost in the..... yesterday.
5. An active..... can be dangerous.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(smoke – hole – hilly – active – crop - grow)

1. This part of the country is well-known for its volcanoes.
2. Many people in villages their own vegetables and fruits.
3. Look! is getting out of that volcano. It is an active one.
4. People in this area grow rice. It is the main..... here.
5. When a turtle wants to lay eggs, it goes to the beach, digs a in the sand and puts its eggs in it.



Grammar



" The comparative & the Superlative"

To compare between two people or two things, we add (**er**) to the adjective and the preposition (**than**):

- ✓ Kuwait is **smaller than** New Zealand.
- ✓ Ahmad is **taller than** me.

To compare between more than two things or people, we add (**est**) to the adjective and the definite article (**the**) before it:

- ✓ Bahrain is **the smallest** country in the Arab Gulf.
- ✓ Robert is **the shortest** pupil in our class.

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. Since I am..... pupil in the class, my PE teacher is going to choose me for the next race.
a) fast b) faster than c) the fastest d) the fast
2. Arizona, in the USA, is Alaska.
a) hot b) hottest c) hotter than d) the hottest
3. I think that New York is state that I have ever visited.
a) prettier than b) the prettiest c) pretty d) prettiest

WRITING

Write on the following topic:

“To travel is to discover that everyone is wrong about other countries.”

Plan and write a paragraph (not less than 6 sentences) about “A visit to a foreign country”

The following guide words may help you:

(for two weeks – went sightseeing – stayed – learned – bought – enjoyed)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Olivia was a lovely kind girl. She lived with her aunt Emma. She had happy and exciting life. Her friends were Emily and Amelia. Unfortunately, Amelia had an accident when she was 9 years old, and she wasn't able to walk, unless she makes a complicated operation which she didn't want to do.

One day, Aunt Emma decided to take the girls to a cottage they had next to a river in the woods. The girls were extremely happy that they couldn't wait to get there. When they got to the cottage, they set a fire, grilled some potatoes, and told stories to each other. After a snowy night, in the morning they planned for skiing, but Amelia sat sadly because she wasn't able to join them. Olivia tried to cheer her up and told her the importance of going through the operation to live happily. Finally, she did the operation and was happy to walk again.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. The best title for the passage is.....
 - a) Olivia's Interesting Life
 - b) A Day at the Cottage
 - c) Living in the Woods
 - d) Amelia's Bad Accident
2. The underlined pronoun "Her" in the 1st paragraph refers to.....
 - a) Olivia
 - b) Emma
 - c) Emily
 - d) Amelia
3. The underlined word "complicated" in the 1st paragraph means.....
 - a) expensive to do
 - b) painful to do
 - c) simple to do
 - d) difficult to do

4. The purpose of the writer for writing this story is
- a) to tell us to go to the woods.
 - b) to advise us not to give up.
 - c) to describe the cottage they went to.
 - d) to inform us about the Olivia's friends.
5. According to the passage, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except:
- a) Emily and Amelia were close friends of Emma.
 - b) the cottage they went to was in a nearby forest.
 - c) Amelia's accident prevented her from moving her hands.
 - d) the cottage was rented by Aunt Emma.
6. According to the passage, Olivia can be best described as
- a) cold-hearted
 - b) half-hearted
 - c) warm-hearted
 - d) faint-hearted

Answer the following questions:

7. In which season did the girls go to the cottage?

.....

.....

8. What did the girls do when they got to the cottage?

.....

.....

Remember:

**“Early to bed and early to
rise, makes a man healthy,
wealthy and wise”**

On Holiday

Vocabulary

New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning	New Word	Part of Speech	Meaning
Helipad	N		Pearl diving	N	
Fortnight	N		Amazing	Adj	
Tennis court	N		Experience	N	
e-card	N		Pleasant	Adj	
Fantastic	Adj		Attractive	Adj	
Causeway	N		Kind	Adj	
Stretch	V		Comfortable	Adj	
Link	V				

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(stretches – helipad – fortnight – links – causeway - fantastic)

- How much would it cost to hire a room in this hotel for a/an.....?
- We spent a/an..... holiday in the Alps last year.
- This areafor 7,250 km along the west coast.
- There is a large bridge that these villages together.
- A helicopter usually lands on this.....in the morning and takes off at night.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(kind – amazing – comfortable – pearl diving – experience – attractive)

- Even though this chair is old, it is.....
- He lost his job because he has no.....in computer science.
- A plan must be put to make our club..... to a wide range of young people.
- was one of the main sources of income for Kuwaitis years ago.
- Rain forests are full of..... creatures that we still know nothing about.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. The film was.....and we spent a nice night watching it.
a) amazing b) kind c) comfortable d) similar
2. From my....., I know that this man doesn't keep his promises.
a) helipad b) experience c) causeway d) fortnight
3. Do not forget to send me some..... of your next vacation.
a) experiences b) fortnights c) helipad d) e-cards
4. The fire caused a huge cloud of smoke that.....as far as the eye could see.
a) stretched b) communicated c) received d) linked

Grammar

"Present Perfect with "yet" and "already"

"Yet" is used with the present perfect to talk about something that didn't happen till this moment. It is used in negative sentences and questions.

Examples:

Have you been to Dubai **yet**?

I haven't been to Dubai **yet**.

"Already" is used with the present perfect to indicate that something has happened earlier. It is used in positive sentences.

Examples:

I **have already been** to Dubai.

Sara **has already finished** her homework.

Notice that we use the PAST PARTICIPLE (3rd Form of the Verb) in the present perfect.

Note: A list of irregular verbs is available for you at the end of this book on page 42.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. The boys (already play) computer games. (Correct)
.....
2. She (already clean) the house. (Correct)
.....
3. Mona (not finish) her work yet. (Correct)
.....
4. They (already be) to France. (Correct)
.....
5. She has already done her homework. (Make negative)
.....
6. My parents have already moved into a new house. (Make negative)
.....

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. I haven't tried Indian food
a) already b) just c) ever d) yet
2. My sister.....her master's degree in physics.
a) already finish b) has already c) has already finished d) already finished
3. My kids have..... gone to bed.
a) yet b) since c) for d) just

WRITING

Write on the following topic:

“Travelling abroad is a fantastic experience.”

Plan and write an e-mail (not less than 6 sentences) to your friend about “Your holiday in Bahrain”

The following guide words may help you:

(fantastic -gold market – scuba diving – shopping - enjoy)



Writing area with a large watermark logo for 'spedia' and 'SMART MIND INSTITUTE' in the background. The logo includes the text 'معهد سمارت مايند' (Smart Mind Institute) in Arabic. The writing area is divided into sections by green and black lines.

Email composition interface with the following elements:

- Buttons: Send, Save Now, Discard
- To:
- Subject:
- Font: Arial, Size: 10
- Rich text editor toolbar with icons for bold, italic, underline, text color, background color, bulleted list, numbered list, link, unlink, indent, outdent, and image insertion.
- Large text area for writing the email body.
- Signature line: Yours,.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

People grow two sets of teeth during their lifetime-the primary or baby teeth, and the second or permanent teeth. The first primary teeth appear when a child is about six months old. The rest of them grow between the sixth and the thirtieth month, and there are only twenty teeth in this set.

The permanent teeth, on the other hand, appear between the sixth and the fourteenth years of a child's life. In many cases, children still have their baby teeth as well as the permanent set, or some of **them**, until they are about ten or twelve. This can look very **odd** because the permanent teeth are often bigger than the baby teeth and because the first of the second set to appear are usually the two front teeth, making the child look very funny. There are thirty-two teeth in the second set, although the four wisdom teeth don't appear until the person is in his/her late teens or early twenties. It is as well to remember that this set is the one you will have for the rest of your life, so great care must be taken to make sure that they won't go bad or have to be pulled out.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a) The Two Sets of Teeth
 - b) Our Painful Teeth
 - c) Our Permanent Teeth
 - d) The Mouth and its Parts
2. What is the meaning of the underlined word "**odd**" in the 2nd paragraph?
 - a) laughable
 - b) strong
 - c) believable
 - d) strange
3. What does the underlined pronoun "**them**" in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
 - a) children
 - b) cases
 - c) teeth
 - d) people

4. What is the writer's main purpose for writing this passage?
 - a) To inform us about the difference between the two sets of teeth.
 - b) To show us the importance of having healthy primary teeth.
 - c) To explain how children get their permanent teeth.
 - d) To advise us look after our two sets of teeth.
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 - a) Some primary teeth appear when the child is between the 6th and the 13th month.
 - b) It is possible to have primary and permanent teeth at the same time.
 - c) Permanent teeth grow two times in one's life.
 - d) There are about 12 teeth in the baby set of teeth.
6. Based on the passage, permanent teeth grow when the child is between.....
 - a) 6 and 20 years old
 - b) 13 and 20 years old
 - c) 6 and 14 years old
 - d) 14 and 20 years old

Answer the following questions:

7. What makes a child look funny?

.....

.....

8. Why should one be careful about his second set of teeth ?

.....

.....

Remember:

**"Where there is a will,
there is a way."**

Final Revision

I- Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1., the boys got home before it started to rain.
a) Simply b) Sadly c) Hard d) Fortunately
2. The boy's skill lies in his ability to..... with all people of different ideas.
a) communicate b) stretch c) grow d) export
3. Manywere conducted in this huge laboratory.
a) interviews b) experiments c) championships d) sources
4. They tested the water to make sure that it is not.....
a) bright b) contaminated c) cross d) straight
5.is the study of matter and energy and the effect they have on each other.
a) Chemistry b) Geography c) Physics d) Algebra

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1. One of the main functions of the kidneys is to.....our blood.
a) purify b) heat c) blow d) reflect
2. Many farmers nowadays use special kinds of.....to speed the growth of their crops.
a) floods b) droughts c) chemicals d) degrees
3. After he left his job, he travelled to live
a) abroad b) really c) approximately d) sadly
4. I think that your imaginary car has not beenyet.
a) stretched b) received c) married d) invented
5. They say that all.....of the country will have some snow tonight.
a) areas b) subjects c) tourists d) degrees

II- Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Scientists use this method for new experiments. (Make passive)
.....
2. The teacher detects the pupils' mistakes in writing. (Make passive)
.....
3. Smith will visit his grandpa after he finishes his work. (Make negative)
.....
4. The boy is in the club,? (Add a question tag)
.....
5. There was a large picture on the wall,? (Add a question tag)
.....
6. My father (start) writing a new novel next week. (Correct)
.....
7. The boy (lose) some weight last year. (Correct)
.....
8. I (already travel) to many places in the USA. (Correct)
.....
9. Jack has already finished his study at the university. (Make negative)
.....

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IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
فعل الكون	be	was / were	been
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يبني	build	built	built
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يأتي	come	came	come
يفعل	do	did	done
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يجد	find	found	found
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
يحتفظ	keep	kept	kept
يغادر	leave	left	left
يصنع	make	made	made
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يقول	say	said	said
يرى	see	saw	seen
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يفرق	sink	sank	sunk
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يقضي	spend	spent	spent
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يخبر	tell	told	told
يربح	win	won	won
يكتب	write	wrote	written

MAKING NEGATIVE

- ❖ We use (not) when the sentence has one of the following verbs:
(am / is / are / was / were / will / can / must / have / has / had)

Example:

- ✓ He is from Saudi Arabia.
- ✓ He is not from Saudi Arabia.

- ❖ We use (does not) when the main verb is in the simple present and ends with (s) and we omit (s).

Example

- ✓ He plays football every week.
- ✓ He does not play football every week.

- ❖ We use (do not) when the main verb is in the simple present without (s)

Example:

- ✓ They play basketball every week.
- ✓ They do not play basketball every week.

- ❖ We use (did not) when the verb is in the simple past then we turn the verb back to its zero form.

Example:

- ✓ I slept well last night.
- ✓ I did not sleep well last night.

- ❖ We use (never) when the sentence has a frequency adverb such as (always / usually / often / sometimes). We replace the frequency adverb with (never) without changing anything.

Example:

- ✓ She always goes to school by bus.
- ✓ She never goes to school by bus.

MAKING QUESTIONS

To make a question, you must follow the following steps:

- ✓ ***Using the suitable question word.***
- ✓ ***Using the suitable auxiliary verb.***
- ✓ ***Starting with a capital letter and ending with a question mark.***

Example:

- ✓ *He plays football in the garden.*
- ✓ *Where does he play football?*
- ✓ *She travelled to London last year.*
- ✓ *When did she travel to London?*

Question Word	Use	Example
What	Asks about things.	What do you like to eat?
When	Asks about time.	When did school start?
Where	Asks about place.	Where do you live?
Why	Asks about reason.	Why are you late?
How	Asks about manner.	How do you go to school?
Who	Asks about people.	Who broke the window?
How old	Asks about age.	How old are you?
How many	Asks about number.	How many students are there in your class?
How much	Asks about quantity.	How much water do you drink a day?
Whose	Asks about possessions.	Whose pencil is this?