

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



فجر

الملف المذكرة العلاجية الشاملة المفردات مع تعريفات وأمثلة وترجمة وتمارين اختيار من متعدد وملاء الفراغات والقواعد النحوية مع شرح مبسط وأمثلة وتمارين

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



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الصف
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في اللغة الانجليزية



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عزيزي الطالب،

تهدف هذه المذكرة إلى تقديم خطة علاجية تساعد جميع الطلاب من مختلف المستويات على تحسين مهاراتهم وفهم الدروس بشكل أفضل ... وقد تم إعداد هذه المذكرة لدعمك ومساندتك في التعلم، وهي ليست بديلاً عن كتاب الوزارة ولا تغني عنه ، بل تُعد أداة مساعدة لتعزيز استيعابك للمادة

نؤكد أن هذه المذكرة وُضعت لغايات تعليمية فقط، وليست مخصصة لتحقيق أي ربح مادي. نتمنى لك الاستفادة والتوفيق في رحلتك التعليمية

تذكر دائماً أن لكل خطوة تبذلها اليوم، أثراً يصنع غدك، فأمن بقدرتك، واجتهد، فالعلم طريق النور والنجاح

منصة فجر



Grade 6 - unit 5 (A)- vocabulary

Word	P.O.S	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
comfort	n.	A feeling of ease and relaxation. Her words gave me great comfort after the accident.	راحة
friendship	n.	A close and trusting relationship between people. Their friendship has lasted for many years.	صداقة
happiness	n.	A state of being joyful and content. Money can't always buy happiness .	سعادة
loyalty	n.	The quality of being faithful and supportive. A dog's loyalty to its owner is strong.	ولاء
manner	n.	A way of behaving or doing something. He always speaks in a polite manner .	أسلوب / تصرف
mistake	n.	Something that is wrong or done in error. I made a mistake on my homework.	خطأ
prophet	n.	A person who speaks for God or tells future events. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the last messenger from Allah.	نبي
respect	n.	Admiration or honor shown to someone or something. We should show respect to our parents and teachers.	احترام
relationship	n.	The way in which two or more people or things are connected. She has a good relationship with her classmates.	علاقة
society	n.	A community of people living together and sharing laws and traditions. Every society has its own culture.	مجتمع



belong	v.	To be part of a group or place. He feels he belongs to this team.	ينتمي
cooperate	v.	To work or act together for a shared purpose. Students must cooperate to finish the project.	يتعاون
forgive	v.	To stop feeling angry toward someone who has done wrong. She decided to forgive her friend for the mistake.	يسامح
please	v.	To make someone happy or satisfied. He tried to please his parents with good grades.	يُرضي
caring	adj.	Showing kindness and concern for others. She is a very caring teacher.	عطوف
thankful	adj.	Feeling grateful for something received. I am thankful for my family's support.	ممتن
kindly	adv.	In a kind and gentle way. He spoke kindly to the little child.	بلطف
naturally	adv.	In a normal or expected way; by nature. Birds naturally build nests for their eggs.	بشكل طبيعي
often	adv.	Many times; frequently. He often visits his grandparents on weekends.	غالبًا



Choose the correct word:

1. Good friends bring and peace to our lives.
 (A) loyalty (B) comfort (C) mistake (D) society
2. True means people like and help each other.
 (A) friendship (B) prophet (C) manner (D) belong
3. Helping others can give you real
 (A) forgive (B) relationship (C) respect (D) happiness
4. The dog showed great by waiting for its owner.
 (A) comfort (B) mistake (C) loyalty (D) often
5. He spoke in a rude
 (A) comfort (B) caring (C) society (D) manner
6. It was a big to lie to his parents.
 (A) mistake (B) relationship (C) happiness (D) kindly
7. Muslims follow the teachings of the
 (A) manner (B) prophet (C) comfort (D) often
8. Children should show to their teachers.
 (A) naturally (B) belonging (C) forgive (D) respect
9. She has a strong with her sister.
 (A) relationship (B) society (C) comfort (D) mistake
10. A good is peaceful and fair.
 (A) loyalty (B) society (C) happiness (D) kindly
11. Everyone wants to to a loving family.
 (A) forgive (B) please (C) belong (D) caring
12. Students must to finish the group work.
 (A) belong (B) cooperate (C) respect (D) often

13. It is not easy to someone who hurt you.

- A** please **B** belong **C** forgive **D** caring

14. He studies hard to his parents.

- A** often **B** naturally **C** please **D** society

15. The nurse was very and helped the old man.

- A** kindly **B** caring **C** mistake **D** prophet

16. Their is strong, they always talk and share.

- A** society **B** relationship **C** mistake **D** manner

17. A good student is and helps others.

- A** caring **B** often **C** prophet **D** loyalty

18. We should people who say sorry.

- A** belong **B** forgive **C** please **D** respect

19. He visits his cousins on Fridays.

- A** thankful **B** happiness **C** kindly **D** often

20. Our Mohammed (PBUH) is the last messenger from Allah.

- A** comfort **B** mistake **C** prophet **D** society

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(comfort - friendship - cooperate - caring - mistake - belong)

1. Ali felt that he did not to the new class.
2. After the fight, they decided to and work together.
3. The teacher's kind words gave the sad student
4. Khaled made a on the exam.
5. True lasts for many years.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(happiness - loyalty - respect - relationship - forgive - society)

1. Good manners show for other people.
2. A strong between parents and children is important.
3. In a good people help each other.
4. The player showed to his team.
5. She felt great when she passed the test.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(please - thankful - kindly - naturally - often - prophet)

1. The boys listened to their grandfather.
2. We are all..... for our families.
3. Birds build nests in trees.
4. He visits his grandparents on Friday.
5. Muslims follow the last



Grade 6 – unit 5 (A) – Grammar

1

“A” and “An”

- **a:** comes before a consonant sound.

(تأتي قبل اسم مفرد يعد يبدأ بصوت ساكن)

- **an:** comes before a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

(تأتي قبل اسم مفرد يعد يبدأ بصوت متحرك)

Use:

- For a **singular, countable** noun mentioned for the first time.

(تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود المفرد عندما نذكره لأول مرة)

Examples (affirmative):

1. I have **a** book. (عندي كتاب واحد)
2. She is **a** teacher. (هي معلمة)
3. He bought **an** apple. (هو اشترى تفاحة)

2

“The”

- (مع شيء مُحدّد نعرفه، أو شيء وحيد في العالم **the** نستخدم)

Signal uses (كلمات تدل على التحديد):

- the sun (الشمس)
- the moon (القمر)
- the teacher (المعلم المعروف)
- the first / the last (الأول / الأخير)

Examples (affirmative):

1. Open **the** door, please. (افتح الباب من فضلك)
2. I saw **the** teacher in the hall. (رأيت المعلم في الممر)
3. **The** sun is bright today. (الشمس مشرقة اليوم)



3 No Article (Ø)

Sometimes we do not use any article before the noun. (أحيانًا لا نستخدم أي أداة قبل الاسم)

Common cases:

- Plural nouns in general. (الأسماء الجمع بشكل عام)
 - Children need sleep. (الأطفال يحتاجون النوم)
- Uncountable nouns in general. (الأسماء غير المعدودة بشكل عام)
 - Water is important. (الماء مهم)
- Names of people, cities, countries. (أسماء الأشخاص والمدن والدول)
 - Ahmed lives in Kuwait. (أحمد يعيش في الكويت)

Examples (affirmative):

1. Dogs are friendly animals. (الكلاب حيوانات لطيفة)
2. Milk is healthy. (الحليب صحي)
3. Students like holidays. (الطلاب يحبون الإجازات)

Choose the correct article: a, an, the, or no article.

1. She is engineer.

A a **B** an **C** the **D** no article
2. Please close window.

A a **B** an **C** the **D** no article
3. cats are very quiet today.

A a **B** an **C** the **D** no article
4. He does not have car.

A a **B** an **C** the **D** no article

5. Is this bus to the mall?

- A** a **B** an **C** the **D** no article

6. Water is good drink.

- A** a **B** an **C** the **D** no article

7. She didn't eat apple on the table.

- A** a **B** an **C** the **D** no article

8. Do you live in Kuwait City?

- A** a **B** an **C** the **D** no article

9. sun rises in the east.

- A** a **B** an **C** the **D** no article

10. He wants to his parents with good marks.

- A** please **B** forgive **C** belong **D** cooperate

11. Flowers grow in spring.

- A** kindly **B** naturally **C** thankful **D** often

12. It was a to forget his homework.

- A** friendship **B** mistake **C** loyalty **D** society

13. We must speak to old people.

- A** caring **B** kindly **C** happiness **D** respect

14. She does not to this group.

- A** belong **B** cooperate **C** forgive **D** please

15. I have orange in my bag.

- A** a **B** an **C** the **D** no article



Grade 6 – unit 5 (B)- vocabulary

Word	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
edge	n.	The outer or sharp part of something. <i>She stood at the edge of the cliff.</i>	حافة
field	n.	An open area of land used for farming or sports. <i>The kids played soccer in the field.</i>	حقل / ميدان
hunter	n.	A person who hunts animals. <i>The hunter waited quietly for his prey.</i>	صيّاد
knot	n.	A place where a rope or string is tied together. <i>He tied the rope in a tight knot.</i>	عقدة
shame	n.	A feeling of sadness or guilt because of doing something wrong. <i>He felt deep shame after lying to his friend.</i>	خجل / عار
truth	n.	The real facts about something; what is true. <i>Always tell the truth, no matter what.</i>	حقيقة
follow	v.	To go or come after someone or something. <i>The dog followed its owner home.</i>	يتبع
intend	v.	To plan or want to do something. <i>I intend to study abroad next year.</i>	ينوي
reach	v.	To arrive at or touch something after moving. <i>He reached the top of the mountain.</i>	يصل / يبلغ
shine	v.	To give off light or reflect brightness. <i>The stars shine brightly at night.</i>	يلمع / يضيء
trap	v.	To catch and hold something so it can't escape. <i>The farmer trapped a rabbit in the garden.</i>	يحتجز / يمسك
fine	adj.	Very good or of high quality.	جيد / ممتاز



		<i>She wore a fine silk dress.</i>	
sneaky	adj.	Doing things in a secret or dishonest way. <i>The sneaky cat stole food from the table.</i>	مخادع / متسلل
sweet	adj.	Having a pleasant taste or kind nature. <i>The cake was very sweet and delicious.</i>	حلو / لطيف
falsely	adv.	In a way that is not true; wrongly. <i>He was falsely accused of stealing.</i>	زوراً / خطأ
softly	adv.	Gently or quietly. <i>She spoke softly to the baby.</i>	بلطف / بهدوء
suddenly	adv.	Quickly and without warning. <i>It suddenly started to rain.</i>	فجأة

Choose the correct word:

- The cat stopped at the of the roof.
 A knot B field C edge D shame
- The farmer walked across the wide
 A hunter B field C edge D trap
- The moved quietly through the forest.
 A fine B truth C knot D hunter
- The sailor tied a tight in the rope.
 A truth B knot C edge D reach
- She felt great after lying to her friend.
 A sweet B field C shame D trap

6. Always tell the even when it is hard.

- A** truth **B** hunter **C** edge **D** softly

7. The students their teacher down the hallway.

- A** follow **B** shine **C** trap **D** intend

8. I to finish my homework before dinner.

- A** follow **B** reach **C** intend **D** shine

9. We must the bus stop before it leaves.

- A** shine **B** reach **C** edge **D** knot

10. The stars brightly in the clear night sky.

- A** softly **B** sweet **C** shine **D** sneaky

11. They built a to catch the mouse.

- A** trap **B** field **C** shame **D** truth

12. The teacher was with us working in pairs.

- A** sneaky **B** sweet **C** fine **D** falsely

13. The cat stole food from the table.

- A** sweet **B** softly **C** sneaky **D** fine

14. She gave her friend a smile.

- A** sweet **B** falsely **C** edge **D** hunter

15. He was blamed for breaking the window.

- A** softly **B** suddenly **C** falsely **D** finely

Fill in the Spaces 1

(hunter - edge - shame - field - knot - truth)

1. The rabbit ran to the of the forest.
 2. The cows ate grass in the large
 3. The waited quietly for a deer.
 4. Can you tie a in this rope?
 5. She felt deep after the rude joke.
-

Fill in the Spaces 2

(trap - follow – shine - intend - reach - fine)

1. The students the coach around the track.
 2. I to study harder this term.
 3. We must home before it gets dark.
 4. The farmer set a for the fox.
 5. It is to use your phone after class.
-

Fill in the Spaces 3

(suddenly - sneaky - fine - sweet - falsely - softly)

1. The dog stole food from the kitchen.
2. She spoke so she would not wake the baby.
3. The car stopped in the middle of the road.
4. He was accused of cheating on the test.
5. The cake was so that everyone wanted more.



Grade 6 – unit 5 (B) – Grammar

1 السؤال القصير Tag questions

السؤال القصير هو سؤال يضاف في آخر الجملة للتأكيد.

يكون السؤال منفي إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة

ويكون السؤال مثبت إذا كانت الجملة منفية

2 مع المضارع البسيط يكون السؤال بـ do\does

- You play football, **don't** you? (أنت تلعب كرة القدم، ألسنت كذلك؟)
- She doesn't like milk, **does** she? (هي لا تحب الحليب، أليس كذلك؟)
- We live in Kuwait., **don't** we? (نحن نعيش في الكويت، أليس كذلك؟)

Choose the right answer:

1. You like ice cream,

- A** do you **B** don't you **C** you don't **D** doesn't she

2. She plays tennis,

- A** does she **B** don't we **C** do you **D** doesn't she

3. We don't go to school on Fridays,

- A** does it **B** don't we **C** do we **D** doesn't it

4. He watches TV every evening,

- A** does he **B** doesn't he **C** he doesn't **D** don't they

5. They live in Kuwait,?

A don't they	B do they	C does he	D they don't
--------------	-----------	-----------	--------------
6. The sun rises in the east,?

A does it	B do you	C doesn't it	D don't you
-----------	----------	--------------	-------------
7. I am not late,?

A am I	B aren't I	C are you	D isn't it
--------	------------	-----------	------------
8. Cats don't like water,?

A doesn't it	B don't they	C does it	D do they
--------------	--------------	-----------	-----------
9. Your brother works in a bank,?

A does he	B doesn't he	C do I	D don't I
-----------	--------------	--------	-----------
10. You are late again,?

A are you	B aren't you	C is he	D isn't he
-----------	--------------	---------	------------

Add a tag question:

1. You live in Ahmadi,?
2. She speaks English fluently,?
3. We study English every day,?
4. He doesn't play football well,?
5. They go shopping on Fridays,?
6. The lesson starts at 8 AM,?
7. You like tag questions,?
8. Cats don't eat chocolate,?
9. Your sister teaches math,?
10. You understand this grammatical rule,?

Grade 6 - unit 5 (B) - Writing

Friendship is one of the greatest gifts in life.

a. Plan and write a paragraph explaining why friendship is important and the different ways we can show it every day.

Topic sentence

.....

.....

Supporting details

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence

.....

.....

Why Friendship Is Important	How We Can Show It Every Day
Makes us happy	Say good words
Helps us when need	Listen to friends
Shows we care	Share things
Gives us fun	Play together
Makes us feel safe	Tell the truth
Stays with us always	Say thank you

Topic

Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

Grade 6 - unit 5 - Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the questions:

True friendship is one of the best gifts in life. A real friend is someone who cares about you and stays by your side in good and bad times. Friends make us laugh when we are sad and listen when we need to talk. They share our dreams and help us when we have problems.

Good friends are honest with each other. They tell the truth kindly, even when it is hard. They never lie or keep secrets that can hurt others. Sometimes, friends may disagree, but they always **forgive** each other and move on. Forgiveness makes a friendship stronger.

Friends do not only have fun; they also help each other learn and grow. They share their food, help with homework, and stand together when someone is in trouble. We must be thankful for our friends and show them respect. Life is brighter and happier when we have caring friends around **us**.

Choose the right answer:-

1. The best title for this passage is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A Friendship is a treasure | B School rules |
| C A happy life | D Doing homework |

2. The meaning of the underlined word **forgive** is:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A Laugh loudly | B Argue |
| C Remember | D Forget mistakes |

3. The pronoun **us** refers to:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A Teachers | B Students |
| C Friends | D Forget |

4. The purpose of the writer is to... .

- A** Talk about food
- B** Describe a place
- C** Explain why friendship is important
- D** Tell a funny story

5. All the sentences below are correct **except**:

- A** Real friends lie to each other.
- B** Friends help when someone is in trouble.
- C** Friends share happy and sad times.
- D** Friends forgive each other.

6. According to the passage, we should be thankful for our friends because:

- A** They buy us gifts
- B** They make our life brighter
- C** They shout at us
- D** They travel far away

B. Answer the following questions:

7. What does the writer say good friends do when they disagree?

.....

8. Why do you think forgiveness is important in friendship

.....



Grade 6 - unit 6 (A)- vocabulary

Word	P. of Speech	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
activity	n.	. Sports are his favorite activity .	نشاط
custom	n.	It's a custom to greet guests with coffee.	عادة / تقليد
history	n.	She loves learning about ancient history .	تاريخ
imagination	n.	Children have great imagination .	خيال
knitting	n.	Her grandmother enjoys knitting sweaters.	حياكة / شغل الصوف
pattern	n.	The dress has a beautiful pattern of flowers.	نمط / نقش
photography	n.	He studies photography at university.	التصوير الفوتوغرافي
skill	n.	Cooking is an important life skill .	مهارة
weaving	n.	Weaving is a traditional art in many countries.	نسج
discover	v.	Scientists discover new planets every year.	يكشف
practise	v.	You must practise your English daily.	يتدرب / يمارس
repeat	v.	Please repeat the question.	يكرر
unwind	v.	Listening to music helps me unwind .	يسترخي
bright	adj.	She wore a bright yellow dress.	مشرق / زاه
colourful	adj.	The market was full of colourful fabrics.	ملون
controlled	adj.	He gave a controlled response to the bad news.	منضبط / متحكم فيه
enjoyable	adj.	The trip was very enjoyable .	ممتع
beautifully	adv.	She sang beautifully on stage.	بشكل جميل
carefully	adv.	He listened carefully to the instructions.	بعناية



Choose the right word:

1. She paints pictures that everyone admires.
 (A) enjoyable (B) colourful (C) careful (D) custom
2. My grandmother loves when she has free time.
 (A) weaving (B) practise (C) controlled (D) repeat
3. It's our family to visit grandparents every Friday.
 (A) activity (B) pattern (C) skill (D) custom
4. We should English speaking every day.
 (A) unwind (B) practise (C) bright (D) discover
5. The teacher asked him to his answer louder.
 (A) repeat (B) skill (C) carefully (D) colourful
6. The museum shows the rich of our country.
 (A) enjoyable (B) weaving (C) history (D) practise
7. She took a course in to learn how to take better pictures.
 (A) skill (B) photography (C) controlled (D) imagination
8. He tried to stay and not get angry during the meeting.
 (A) bright (B) controlled (C) enjoyable (D) beautifully
9. The sunset looks over the calm sea.
 (A) controlled (B) custom (C) pattern (D) beautifully
10. Kids have strong and love making up stories.
 (A) knitting (B) practise (C) imagination (D) carefully
11. She works so she doesn't make mistakes.
 (A) pattern (B) carefully (C) colourful (D) bright
12. After a long day, I like to by reading a book.
 (A) unwind (B) repeat (C) history (D) bright
13. That dress has a lovely flower
 (A) history (B) pattern (C) custom (D) skill
14. Cooking is a useful life
 (A) history (B) knitting (C) beautifully (D) skill
15. The classroom was decorated with balloons.
 (A) controlled (B) carefully (C) colourful (D) practise

Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(activity – discover – practise – skill – unwind – knitting)

1. She started to relax after work.
2. You need to your writing every day.
3. She wants to new places during summer.
4. Reading is a quiet many people enjoy.
5. Swimming is a good to learn while young.

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(colourful – bright – pattern – history – imagination – photography)

1. She used her to draw a fantasy world.
2. He bought a scarf with red and blue designs.
3. The artist created a unique of stars.
4. helps us remember events from the past.
5. My sister loves and takes photos of nature.

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(carefully – beautifully – controlled – custom – repeat – enjoyable)

1. It's a local to serve tea to visitors.
2. He gave a speech even though he was nervous.
3. Please write your name on the form.
4. The movie was and everyone laughed.
5. Could you your answer one more time?



Prepositions of time: in

- **Use:** Months, years, seasons, long periods, and parts of the day (morning/afternoon/evening).

لاستخدام الأشهر والسنوات والفصول وأجزاء اليوم (صباح، بعد الظهر، مساء)

1. I have an exam **in** June. (عندي اختبار في يونيو)
2. She was born **in** 2010. (هي وُلدت في عام 2010)
3. We play football **in** the evening. (نلعب كرة القدم في المساء)

Prepositions of time: on

- **Use:** Days and dates, and special days like birthdays or holidays.

نستخدمها مع الأيام والتواريخ والأيام الخاصة مثل أعياد الميلاد والعطل.

1. We go to school **on** Sunday. (نذهب إلى المدرسة يوم الأحد)
2. His birthday is **on** 5th May. (عيد ميلاده في ٥ مايو)
3. They visit their grandparents **on** Fridays. (يزورون أجدادهم أيام الجمعة)

Prepositions of time: at

- **Use:** Clock times and some fixed expressions like at night, at noon.

نستخدمها مع أوقات الساعة وبعض التعابير الثابتة مثل عند الليل، عند الظهر

1. The lesson starts **at** 8 o'clock. (يبدأ الدرس الساعة الثامنة)
2. We have lunch **at** noon. (نتناول الغداء عند الظهر)
3. He studies English **at** night. (هو يدرس الإنجليزية في الليل)

Prepositions of place: in, on, at, to

- **in (inside a space):** For something inside a place (room, city, country, closed space).

تستخدم عندما يكون الشيء داخل مكان (غرفة، مدينة، بلد، مكان مغلق).

1. The cat is **in** the box (القطعة في الصندوق)
2. My father is **in** the kitchen. (والدي في المطبخ)
3. They live **in** Kuwait. (هم يعيشون في الكويت)

- **on (on a surface):** For something touching a surface like a table or wall.

نستخدمها مع الأشياء على سطح مثل الطاولة أو الجدار.

1. The book is **on** the table. (الكتاب على الطاولة)
2. There is a picture **on** the wall. (هناك صورة على الحائط)
3. The keys are **on** the bed. (المفاتيح على السرير)

- **at (a point/place):** For an exact or general point like a building or spot.

نستخدمها مع نقطة أو مكان محدد مثل مبنى أو موقع معين.

1. She is **at** the door. (هي عند الباب)
2. We are **at** school now. (نحن في المدرسة الآن)
3. My brother is **at** the bus stop. (أخي عند موقف الحافلة)

- **to (direction/movement):** Shows movement from one place to another (go to, come to).

نستخدم مع الحركة من مكان لآخر (يذهب إلى، يأتي إلى).

Practice: choose the correct preposition

1. My English class is 9 o'clock.

- A** in **B** on **C** at **D** to

2. We have a holiday Friday.

- A** on **B** in **C** to **D** at

3. My family travels summer.

- A** at **B** in **C** on **D** to

4. The students are the classroom.

- A** on **B** to **C** in **D** at

5. There is a clock the wall.

- A** to **B** on **C** in **D** at

6. He is waiting the bus stop.

- A** at **B** in **C** on **D** to

7. We walk school every morning.

- A** on **B** to **C** at **D** in

8. My brother was born 2015.

- A** on **B** to **C** in **D** at

9. The children play the park in the afternoon.

- A** at **B** to **C** on **D** in

10. There is milk the fridge.

- A** on **B** in **C** to **D** at



Grade 6 - unit 6 (A)- Writing

Team sports teach players to work together and support one another.

a. Plan and write a paragraph about one team sport, explaining what players learn from this sport and give examples.

Topic sentence

.....

.....

Supporting details

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence

.....

.....

No.	Football Idea	Players Learn
1	Kick ball	Work together
2	Stay in place	Be responsible
3	Follow rules	Be good
4	Practice	Try hard
5	Win or lose	Be kind
6	Talk to team	Share ideas

Topic

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



Grade 6 - unit 6 (A)- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Everyone knows that playing sports is good for the body and the mind. But choosing the right sport is also very important. Some people like fast sports such as football or basketball, while others prefer calm sports like swimming or yoga. The best sport for you is the one that makes you happy and keeps you active. When you enjoy what you do, you will keep doing it for a long time.

Before choosing a sport, think about your age, health, and free time. If you are strong and full of energy, try team games where you can run and play with friends. If you like quiet activities, you can try tennis or cycling. The goal is to find a sport that fits *your lifestyle* and helps you stay healthy. Remember, the right sport can make your life better in many ways, and **it** can also teach you teamwork, patience, and confidence.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. The best title for this passage is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A The Rules of Football | B Choosing the Right Sport |
| C How to Win Every Game | D Lazy Days at Home |

2. The meaning of the underlined word lifestyle is:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A The way a person eats food | B The way a person lives |
| C The way a person studies | D The way a person travels |

3. The underlined word it refers to:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A the body | B the mind |
| C the right sport | D the team |

4. The writer's purpose is to:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A tell funny sport stories | B teach rules of basketball |
| C talk about food and health | D help students choose a sport |



5. All the sentences are correct **except**:

- A** Playing sports is healthy. **B** Everyone must play the same sport.
C Sports can make life better. **D** Sports teach teamwork.

6. According to the passage, sports help people learn:

- A** Sleeping early **B** Teamwork and confidence
C Singing **D** Cooking

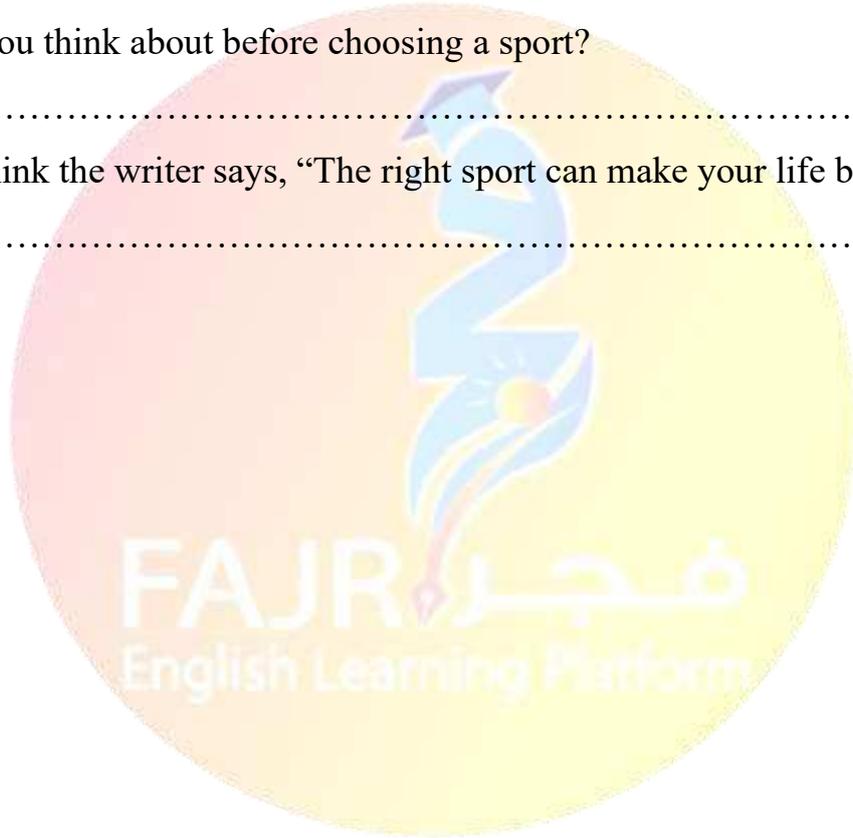
B. Answer the following questions:

7. What should you think about before choosing a sport?

.....

8. Why do you think the writer says, "The right sport can make your life better"?

.....



Grade 6 - unit 6 (B)- vocabulary

Word	POS	Definition	Arabic
confidence	n	He's a good student, but he lacks confidence .	ثِقَّةٌ بِالنَّفْسِ
fitness	n	Regular exercise improves your fitness .	لِيَاقَةِ بَدَنِيَّةٍ
goal	n	Her primary goal is to get a college degree.	هَدَف
rider	n	The rider controlled the horse easily.	رَاكِب
team	n	The team won the match.	فَرِيق
teamwork	n	The success was due to effective teamwork .	تَعَاوُنَ الْفَرِيقِ
blend	v	Blend the sugar and butter till smooth.	يَمْرُج
choose	v	You can choose any color.	يَخْتَار
combine	v	Combine the ingredients in a bowl.	يَجْمَع
concentrate	v	Concentrate on your studies.	يُرَكِّز
decide	v	.We must decide before tomorrow.	يُقَرِّر
offer	v	They offer a good service.	يَعْرُض
peaceful	adj	They want a peaceful solution.	هَادِئ
popular	adj	This song is very popular .	شَائِع
tricky	adj	This puzzle is tricky .	صَعْب
across	adv	Walk across the street.	عَبْر



Choose the right word:

1. She spoke with great during the presentation.
 (A) confidence (B) rider (C) blend (D) across
2. Regular running improves physical
3. The of the project is to finish by June.
4. The rides the bicycle every morning.
5. The football practiced hard.
6. Success comes from good
7. the colors to make paint.
8. Please your favorite book.
9. milk with juice for a drink.
10. Try to on your homework.
11. We need to where to go.
12. They help to everyone.
13. The village looks very
14. This singer is very
15. The path is narrow and



Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(confidence - goal - rider - fitness - team – blend)

1. She has a lot of in her abilities.
2. Exercise keeps you in good
3. The scored two points.
4. The horse jumped over the fence.
5. Our works well together.

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(decide - choose – combine - teamwork - concentrate – offer)

1. Good leads to success.
2. your best clothes for the party.
3. all your efforts on one task.
4. They to meet after school.
5. We will the paints for art class.

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(popular - tricky – peaceful - across – offer)

1. The lake is a place to relax.
2. This game is among kids.
3. The road is the river.
4. This riddle is very
5. They free samples at the store.



Grade 6 - unit 6 (B) - Grammar

Passive Voice (Past Simple) Explanationالمبنى للمجهول مع الماضي البسيط

يُستخدم المبنى للمجهول لإظهار أن الفاعل يتلقى الفعل

كيف نحول إلى المبنى للمجهول

نبدأ بالمفعول به

نضع Was, were

نحول الفعل الأساسي للتصريف الثالث

Passive Voice Sentences with Arabic Translation

1. The book was read by many students.

قُرئ الكتاب من قبل العديد من الطلاب.

2. The cake was baked yesterday.

خبزة الكعكة بالأمس.

3. The room was cleaned last week.

نُظف الغرفة الأسبوع الماضي.

FAJR
English Learning Platform



Correct the verb:

1. The letter (write) by Sarah last week.

.....

2. The house (build) many years ago.

.....

3. The food (prepare) for the party.

.....

4. The project (complete) on time.

.....

5. The car (wash) yesterday.

.....

6. The rules (follow) by everyone.

.....

7. The song (sing) by the choir.

.....

8. The movie (watch) by many people.

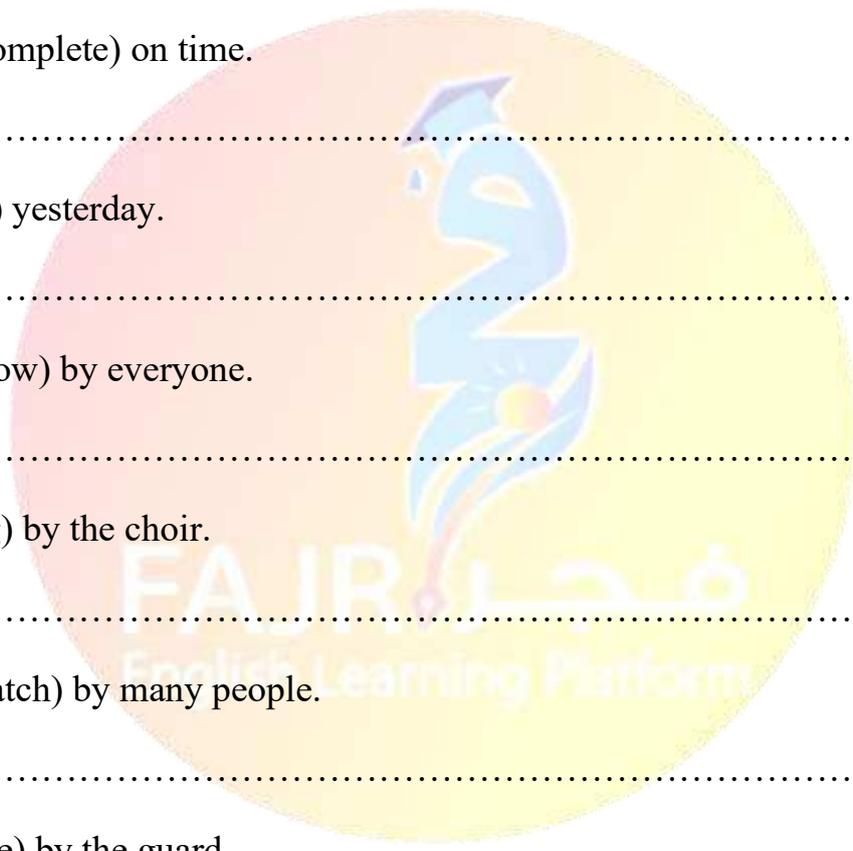
.....

9. The door (close) by the guard.

.....

10. The window (break) by the wind.

.....



Choose the right word:

1. The window by the wind.

- A** was broken **B** broke **C** is broken **D** break

2. The cake yesterday.

- A** baked **B** bakes **C** was baked **D** was baking

3. The book by many students.

- A** read **B** was read **C** reads **D** was reading

4. The room last week.

- A** cleaned **B** was cleaned **C** was cleaning **D** is cleaned

5. The project on time.

- A** was completed **B** were completed **C** was completing **D** completed

6. The rules by everyone.

- A** were followed **B** was followed **C** were following **D** followed

7. The song by the choir.

- A** was sung **B** sang **C** was singing **D** sung

8. The movie by many people.

- A** was watched **B** watched **C** was watching **D** were watching

9. The door by the guard.

- A** was closed **B** were closed **C** was closing **D** closed

10 The car yesterday.

- A** was washed **B** were washed **C** washed **D** was washing



Change into passive:

1. The chef cooked the meal.

.....

2. The students cleaned the classroom.

.....

3. My father fixed the bike.

.....

4. The dog ate the food.

.....

5. The teacher marked the tests.

.....

6. The children drew the pictures.

.....

7. The mechanic repaired the car.

.....

8. The baker baked the bread.

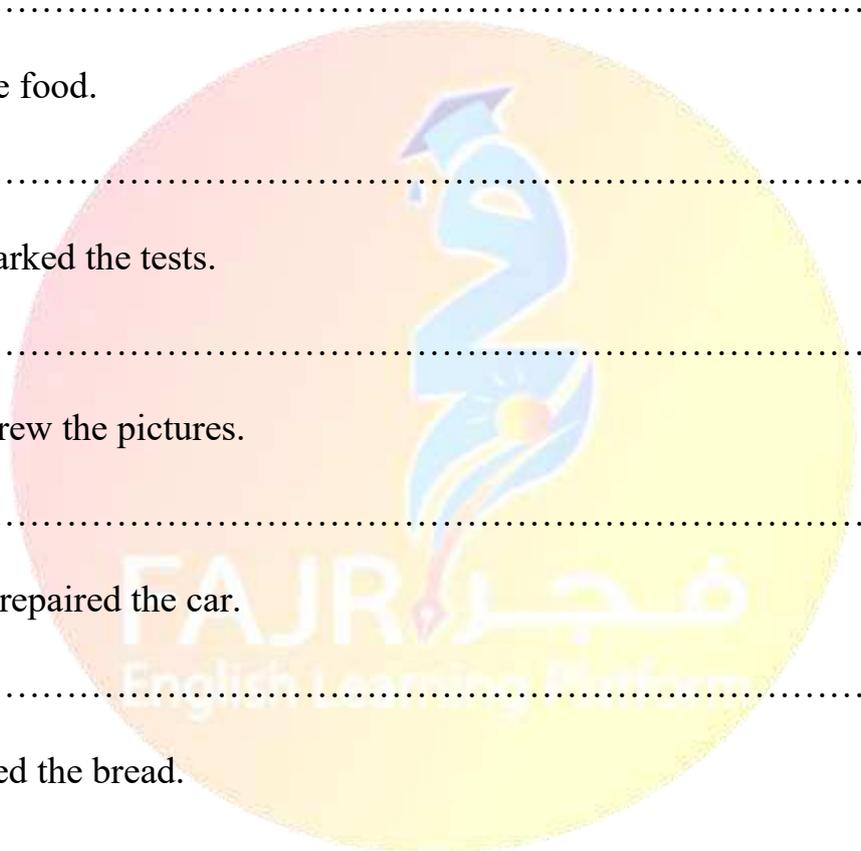
.....

9. The boys kicked the ball.

.....

10. She wrote the letter.

.....



Grade 6 - unit 6 (B) - Writing

Hobbies are a way to learn new things and use our free time well.

- 8 Plan and write a paragraph about one hobby. Describe what people do and what they can learn from it.

Topic sentence

.....

Supporting details

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence

.....

Reading as a hobby

No.	Do	Learn
1	Pick books	Choose well
2	Read quietly	Focus better
3	Write notes	Think deeply
4	Talk in clubs	Share ideas
5	Hear audiobooks	Listen well
6	Read again	Feel more

Topic

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



Grade 6 - unit 7 (A)- vocabulary

Word	P.O.S	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
energy	n.	She has a lot of energy in the morning.	طاقة
habit	n.	Drinking coffee every morning is her habit .	عادة
importance	n.	He understands the importance of being honest.	أهمية
mind	n.	You should keep your mind focused on your goals.	عقل
mood	n.	Her mood improved after she listened to music.	مزاج
teaching	n.	He loves teaching children English.	تدريس
worship	n.	They gather for worship every Friday.	عبادة
consider	v.	Please consider my advice before acting.	يفكر / يأخذ بعين الاعتبار
impact	v.	Good habits impact your success.	يؤثر
prepare	v.	They prepare their lessons before class.	يُحضّر
recite	v.	The student recited a poem confidently.	يُلقِي / يتلو
grateful	adj.	She was grateful for her teacher's help.	ممتن
inner	adj.	Peace comes from your inner thoughts.	داخلي
personal	adj.	He shared a personal story with his class.	شخصي
slowly	adv.	She walked slowly down the path.	ببطء
thoroughly	adv.	He checked his work thoroughly before submitting it.	بدقة / بشكل كامل



Choose the right word:

1. She always her lessons before the exam.
 (A) worships (B) prepares (C) recites (D) minds
2. He spoke so that everyone could follow his words.
 (A) personal (B) slowly (C) thoroughly (D) fast
3. The teacher explained the of being kind to others.
 (A) habit (B) energy (C) importance (D) mood
4. He was very for his parents' support.
 (A) grateful (B) slow (C) teaching (D) thoughtful
5. Meditation helps you find your peace.
 (A) grateful (B) personal (C) inner (D) teaching
6. We should others' feelings before we speak.
 (A) recite (B) consider (C) prepare (D) impact
7. The child has a good of studying every evening.
 (A) mood (B) teaching (C) personal (D) habit
8. Studying hard can your future success.
 (A) worship (B) impact (C) prepare (D) recite
9. He always does his homework very
 (A) grateful (B) inner (C) thoroughly (D) slowly
10. The mosque was full of people during
 (A) habit (B) teaching (C) worship (D) energy
11. She started her day with high
 (A) mood (B) energy (C) importance (D) inner
12. He was in a cheerful after the good news.
 (A) mind (B) habit (C) mood (D) energy
13. We had a talk about our goals.
 (A) slowly (B) personal (C) thorough (D) grateful
14. The student can the lesson perfectly.
 (A) recite (B) prepare (C) consider (D) worship
15. You should keep a calm during the test.
 (A) impact (B) mind (C) inner (D) mood



Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(importance - energy – mood - grateful — consider - habit)

1. She felt very after receiving a lovely gift.
2. Teachers help students understand the of hard work.
3. You should always how your actions affect others.
4. His daily reading helps him learn new vocabulary.
5. After resting, I had enough to finish my work.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(personal - prepare - worship – inner – teaching - recite)

1. Muslims gather for and praying in the mosque every Friday.
2. She likes English because she enjoys helping others learn.
3. Before the show, the students must their lines.
4. He shared a very story with his friend.
5. A peaceful mind comes from your thoughts.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(slowly - mind — personal - impact – thoroughly - grateful)

1. Always check your answers before you submit the test.
2. His teacher had a great on his life.
3. Please speak more so everyone can understand.
4. Keep your focused during the exam.
5. We should be for e very good thing we have.



Grade 6 - unit 7 - Reading (A) - Grammar

1 المقارنة (Comparative)

نضيف للصفة القصيرة **er** عند المقارنة بين اثنين (شيئين او شخصين):

- tall → **taller** small → **smaller** big → **bigger** good → **better**
- مع الصفات الطويلة نستخدم **more**:
- beautiful → **more** beautiful. expensive → **more** expensive

أمثلة (مُثبتة - مقارنة بين اثنين):

1. Ali is **taller than** Omar.
2. This book is **cheaper than** that book.
3. My bag is **heavier than** your bag.
4. Math is **more difficult** than Arabic.
5. Cakes are **more delicious** than bread.
6. German cars are **more expensive** than Japanese cars.

2 التفضيل (Superlative)

- نستخدم **درجة التفضيل** عندما نتحدث عن شيء واحد هو: الأكبر / الأصغر / الأفضل / الأسوأ داخل مجموعة (أكثر من اثنين) نضيف إلى الصفة القصيرة **est**
- tall → **the tallest** small → **the smallest** big → **the biggest** good → **the best**
- نستخدم مع الصفات الطويلة **the most**
- beautiful → **the most** beautiful expensive → **the most** expensive

أمثلة (مُثبتة - تفضيل داخل مجموعة):

1. Ali is **the tallest** boy in the class.
2. This is **the easiest** question in the exam.
3. English is **the most interesting** subject for me.
4. This is the **most beautiful** view I have ever see.
5. I phone 17 is **the most expensive** in the market.

كلمات إشارة مهمة (Signal Words)

هذه الكلمات تساعد الطالب على ملاحظة أن الجملة تحتوي على مقارنة أو تفضيل:

- **than** = (للمقارنة بين اثنين)
- **the** قبل الصفة في التفضيل = الـ (لتحديد الشيء رقم واحد في مجموعة)
- **more ... than** = أكثر ... من (مع الصفات الطويلة)
- **the most ...** = الأكثر ... (مع الصفات الطويلة)

Choose the right adjective:

1. Ali is than Omar.

- A** tall **B** taller **C** tallest **D** the taller

2. This book is than that book.

- A** cheap **B** the cheaper **C** the cheap **D** cheaper

3. My bag is than your bag.

- A** heavy **B** heavier **C** the heavy **D** the heaviest

4. Sara is girl in the class.

- A** tall **B** taller **C** the tallest **D** tallest

5. This is question in the exam.

- A** easy **B** easier **C** the easiest **D** easiest

6. English is interesting subject for me.

- A** more **B** most **C** the more **D** the most

7. This car is than that car.

- A** fast **B** faster **C** the fast **D** the faster

8. My room is room in the house.

- A** big **B** bigger **C** the biggest **D** biggest

9. Today is than yesterday.

- A** hotter **B** hot **C** the hottest **D** hottest

10. This lesson is than the last lesson.

- A** easy **B** easier **C** the easiest **D** more easy

11. Math is than Art for me.

- A** difficult **B** more difficult **C** the most difficult **D** most difficult

12. That film is film I have ever seen.

- A** the best **B** better **C** good **D** the better

13. A lion is than a cat.

- A** dangerous **B** more dangerous **C** the most dangerous **D** most dangerous

14. Mount Everest is mountain in the world.

- A** high **B** higher **C** the highest **D** highest

15. My father is than my uncle.

- A** old **B** older **C** the oldest **D** more old



Correct the Adjective:

1. Ali is (tall) than Omar.

.....

2. This book is (cheap) than that book.

.....

3. Sara is the (good) girl in the class.

.....

4. My bag is (good) than your bag.

.....

5. This is the (easy) question in the exam.

.....

6. English is (interesting) than Math.

.....

7. Today is (hot) than yesterday.

.....

8. My room is the (big) room in the house.

.....

9. The lion is (dangerous) than the cat.

.....

10. This car is the (fast) car in the race.

.....

11. Kuwait is (hot) than London in the summer.

.....

12. This is the (good) movie I have seen.

.....

13. My brother is (old) than me.

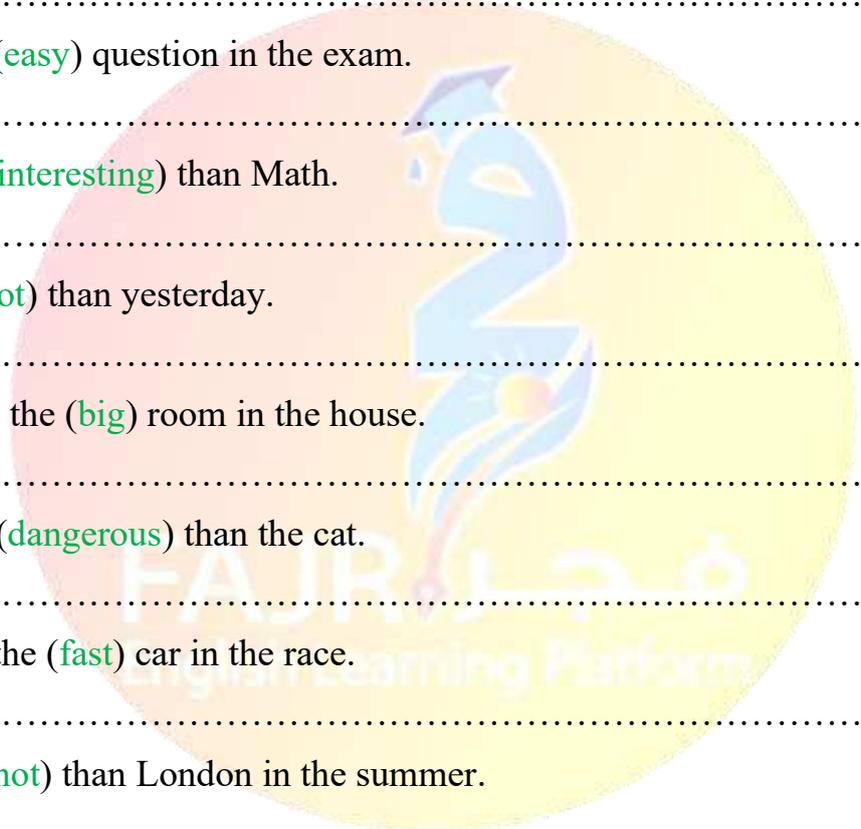
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14. This test is (difficult) than the last one.

.....

15. Mona is the (beautiful) girl in our school.

.....



Grade 6 - unit 7 Reading (A) - Writing



Healthy habits help us in many ways. They keep our bodies strong and our minds focused.

Plan and write a paragraph explaining **your daily healthy habits** and **why they are important for staying healthy**.

Topic sentence

.....

.....

Supporting details

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence

.....

.....

Healthy Habit	Why It's Good
Drink water	Helps your body work well.
Eat fruits	Gives you vitamins.
Eat vegetables	Keeps you strong.
Sleep well	Gives you energy.
Do exercise	Makes you fit.
Wash hands	Stops germs.
Brush teeth	Keeps teeth clean.
Be happy	Helps you feel good.



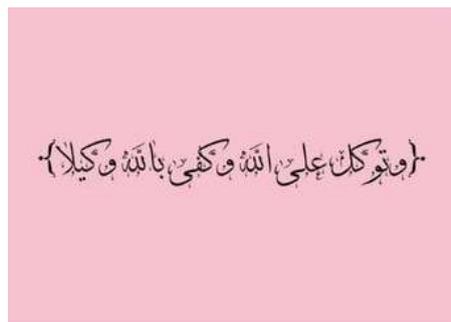
Topic

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



Grade 6 - unit 7 Reading (B) - vocabulary

Word	POS	Example Sentence	المعنى بالعربية
equipment	n	The equipment in the science lab is very expensive.	المعدات
fuel	n	Cars need fuel to run properly.	وقود
germ	n	Washing your hands helps remove germs .	جرثومة
hygiene	n	Good hygiene keeps you healthy.	النظافة
layer	n	The cake has a thick layer of cream on top.	طبقة
lifestyle	n	Eating healthy food is part of a good lifestyle .	أسلوب الحياة
weight	n	You need to check your weight regularly.	الوزن
cause	v	Smoking can cause serious diseases.	يسبب
hurt	v	Be careful, or you might hurt yourself.	يؤذي
increase	v	Exercise can increase your energy levels.	يزيد
spread	v	The fire spread quickly through the forest.	ينتشر
sticky	adj	The honey is too sticky to touch.	لزج
sugary	adj	Children should avoid sugary drinks.	سكري / يحتوي على سكر
over time	adv	Your English will improve over time .	مع مرور الوقت



Choose the right word:

1. Doctors use special to treat patients.
 (A) hygiene (B) equipment (C) germ (D) layer
2. Cars need to run properly.
 (A) hurt (B) lifestyle (C) sticky (D) fuel
3. Poor leads to more sickness.
 (A) layer (B) hygiene (C) cause (D) spread
4. The flu can quickly in schools.
 (A) increase (B) hurt (C) spread (D) over time
5. Candy tastes very
 (A) fuel (B) weight (C) sugary (D) equipment
6. Bad habits health problems.
 (A) germ (B) cause (C) lifestyle (D) layer
7. The paint feels
 (A) sticky (B) hygiene (C) increase (D) hurt
8. Exercise helps your strength.
 (A) spread (B) over time (C) increase (D) fuel
9. A forms on top of milk when heated.
 (A) equipment (B) layer (C) germ (D) sugary
10. The cut will less over time.
 (A) hygiene (B) cause (C) hurt (D) sticky
11. habits affect your health.
 (A) Fuel (B) Lifestyle (C) Spread (D) Layer
12. enters through dirty hands.
 (A) Equipment (B) Germ (C) Sugary (D) Increase
13. Prices during busy seasons.
 (A) hurt (B) increase (C) cause (D) hygiene
14. News can fast online.
 (A) Sticky (B) Spread (C) Over time (D) Fuel
15. Bad weather makes clothes
 (A) Sugary (B) Germ (C) Sticky (D) Lifestyle



Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(equipment – fuel - germ - hygiene - layer - sticky)

1. The kitchen keeps food safe.
2. Trucks run on diesel
3. A of dust covers the table.
4. Hands feel after eating honey.
5. Campers pack outdoor

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(lifestyle - cause - hurt - increase - spread - sugary)

1. Soda contains too much syrup.
2. Poor diet can weight gain.
3. The fire began to rapidly.
4. Active promotes good health.
5. Sharp words can deeply

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(layer - over time - hygiene - sticky - fuel - - germ)

1. Good prevents many illnesses.
2. Rockets use special
3. The of ice forms on ponds.
4. Tape is on one side.
5. Plants grow with water.



Grade 6 - unit 7 Reading (B) - Grammar

Too:

تستخدم قبل الصفة أو ظرف الحال للدلالة على الكمية الزائدة عن الحاجة (أكثر من اللازم)، وتشير إلى مشكلة سلبية.

Enough:

تأتي بعد الصفة أو ظرف الحال، أو قبل الاسم، للدلالة على الكفاية (كافية للغرض).

أمثلة على Too	أمثلة على Enough
1. The coffee is too hot.	1. The coffee is <u>warm</u> enough .
2. She is too short to reach the shelf.	2. She is <u>tall</u> enough to reach the shelf.
3. This bag is too heavy.	3. This bag is <u>light</u> enough .
4. He runs too slowly.	4. He runs <u>fast</u> enough .
5. The movie is too long.	5. The movie is <u>short</u> enough .
6. It's too cold outside.	6. It's <u>warm</u> enough outside.

Choose the right answer:

1. The soup is hot to eat.

- A** too **B** enough **C** to **D** not enough

2. She isn't tall play basketball.

- A** too / to **B** enough / to **C** too / enough **D** enough / too

3. Is the room big for the party?

- A** too **B** enough **C** not enough **D** not too

4. There isn't time to finish the homework.

- A** too **B** enough **C** too much **D** enough too

5. He didn't study, so he failed.

- A** too much **B** enough **C** too **D** too enough

6. The cake is sweet. I can't eat it.

- A** enough **B** too **C** enough **D** not to

7. Are you strong lift this box?

- A** too / to **B** enough / to **C** too / enough **D** enough / too

8. It's cold outside. Wear a jacket!
- A** not enough **B** enough **C** too **D** much
9. She doesn't have money to buy the dress.
- A** too **B** enough **C** to much **D** enough too
10. The book wasn't interesting read it all.
- A** too / to **B** enough / to **C** too / enough **D** enough / too
11. Why is the music loud? Turn it down.
- A** enough **B** not enough **C** too **D** too enough
12. Do we have chairs everyone?
- A** too **B** enough **C** too many **D** not enough
13. He isn't old drive a car.
- A** too **B** enough **C** too to **D** enough to
14. The water is dirty swim in it.
- A** too / to **B** enough / to **C** too / enough **D** enough / too
15. Was the soup salty?
- A** too **B** enough **C** not too **D** not enough

Use too or enough

1. This shirt is small for me.
2. He isn't tall to play volleyball.
3. The soup isn't hot I need to warm it up.
4. The box is heavy to lift alone.
5. Do you have time to help me?
6. The movie wasn't interesting. I fell asleep.
7. He's smart to solve this puzzle.
8. There are people in the elevator.
9. Is the water clean to drink?
10. He ran fast to catch the bus.



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Staying healthy is easy if you follow simple steps every day. Eat good food like fruits, vegetables, and grains. These give your body energy and help you grow strong. Drink a lot of water to stay fresh. Do not drink soda because it has too much sugar. Eat breakfast every morning. It helps you think well at school. Wash your hands before you eat. This stops germs from making you sick. Brush your teeth two times a day. Keep your body clean by taking a bath.

Exercise every day for one hour. Play outside with friends or ride your bike. This makes your heart strong and muscles big. Get enough sleep at night, about nine or ten hours. Sleep helps your body rest and your brain learn better. These steps keep you away from doctors. They make you happy and ready for fun. Follow them, and you will feel great all the time.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- A** Fun Games to Play **B** Steps to Stay Healthy
C Eating Sweets Every Day **D** Sleeping All the Time

2. What does the underlined word **exercise** mean in the passage?

- A** To sleep more **B** To move your body
C To eat food **D** To watch TV

3. Who does **these** refer to in the first paragraph?

- A** Fruits and vegetables **B** Soda and sugar
C Good food and water **D** Germs and doctors

4. What is the purpose of the writer?

- A** To tell about school games
B To teach steps for good health
C To talk about TV shows
D To list bad foods

5. All sentences are right except:

- A** Eat breakfast every morning
B Do not drink soda
C Play outside with friends
D Drink soda every day

6. How much sleep do kids need each night according to the passage?

- A** Five hours
B Nine or ten hours
C Two hours
D Twelve hours

B. Answer the following questions:

7. Name two steps from the passage to stay healthy.

.....

8. Why do you think exercise and sleep make you happy?

.....



Grade 6 - unit 7 (A)- vocabulary

Word	POS	Example sentence	المعنى بالعربية
cost	n	The <i>cost</i> of the ticket was very high.	تكلفة
relaxation	n	A short walk by the sea gives me <i>relaxation</i> .	استرخاء / راحة
staff	n	The school <i>staff</i> were very friendly.	طاقم العمل / الموظفون
technology	n	Modern <i>technology</i> makes our lives easier.	التكنولوجيا / التقنيات الحديثة
continue	v	We will <i>continue</i> this lesson tomorrow.	يستمر / يواصل
organise	v	They will <i>organise</i> a party for the new students.	ينظم
solve	v	She tried to <i>solve</i> the problem quickly.	يحل
electric	adj	We bought an <i>electric</i> fan for the hot days.	كهربائي
mental	adj	Good sleep is important for <i>mental</i> health.	ذهني / نفسي
smooth	adj	The road is very <i>smooth</i> after the repair.	أملس / سلس
particularly	adv	I <i>particularly</i> like the blue dress.	خاصةً / بشكل خاص

Choose the right word:

- The of the new phone is too high for many people.
 A staff B electric C cost D mental
- We will our work after the break.
 A continue B staff C cost D electric
- She listens to soft music for in the evening.
 A technology B relaxation C staff D smooth
- The company a trip for all the workers.
 A electric B particularly C organise D smooth
- The manager thanked the hotel for their hard work.
 A staff B cost C relaxation D solve
- New helps doctors treat patients better.
 A mental B technology C smooth D continue

7. He tried to the difficult exercise.
 (A) organise (B) solve (C) staff (D) cost
8. We bought an car to reduce pollution.
 (A) mental (B) electric (C) staff (D) particularly
9. She takes a walk every day for her health.
 (A) mental (B) smooth (C) cost (D) electric
10. The road became after they fixed all the holes.
 (A) organise (B) particularly (C) smooth (D) staff
11. I enjoy reading stories in my free time.
 (A) relaxation (B) particularly (C) cost (D) solve
12. Good can make a school run better.
 (A) technology (B) staff (C) continue (D) mental
13. The teacher will the lesson next week.
 (A) cost (B) relaxation (C) mental (D) continue
14. They used new to build safer houses.
 (A) technology (B) relaxation (C) smooth (D) staff
15. A short holiday can bring a lot of
 (A) organise (B) electric (C) relaxation (D) continue

Fill in the Spaces – Test 1

(organize - cost – relaxation – staff – technology – continue)

- The of the new computer was lower than we expected.
- The hotel were helpful and kind to all guests.
- After a long day, she needs some at home.
- Modern has changed the way students learn.
- We will this project next week.

Fill in the Spaces – Test 2

(organise – solve – electric – mental - relaxation – smooth)

1. The teacher will the class trip next month.
2. They bought an kettle for the kitchen.
3. He could not the puzzle, so he asked for help.
4. Swimming is very good for your health.
5. The surface of the table is very

Fill in the Spaces – Test 3

(particularly – staff – continue – technology – mental – relaxation)

1. I like to read before I sleep.
2. The school arrived early to prepare for the exam.
3. We will our work after lunch.
4. Many people use modern at work every day.
5. Listening to quiet music gives me

Fill in the Spaces – Test 4

(organise – electric – mental – cost - smooth – particularly)

1. They will the school play for the end of the term.
2. The of the new book was not very high.
3. She bought an lamp for her bedroom.
4. Good food and sleep are important for your health.
5. The floor is very after they cleaned it.

Grade 6 - unit 8 - Reading (1) - Grammar

Use:

- Life experience: actions at an unspecified time before now

(خبرة حياتية في وقت غير محدد في الماضي)

- Actions that started in the past and continue now, often with **for / since**

(for / since أفعال بدأت في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة الآن وغالبًا مع)

- Past action with a result now

(فعل في الماضي ونتيجته موجودة الآن)

Form and basic rule

- Structure:** have / has + past participle (V3)

(القاعدة: الفعل المساعد. + have / has + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- I / You / We / They → **have + V3**

(نستخدم +have+ I, you, we, they التصريف الثالث).

- He / She / It → **has + V3**

(نستخدم has + he, she, it التصريف الثالث مع).

Example sentences (affirmative)

- I have finished my homework.
- She has visited London twice.
- They have cleaned the room.



Signal words

Common signal words with the present perfect simple:

- **ever** = في أي وقت من قبل (تستخدم غالبًا في الأسئلة عن الخبرة)
 - Have you ever seen a lion?
- **never** = أبدًا / مطلقًا (تنفي حدوث الفعل في أي وقت)
 - I have never tried sushi.
- **already** = بالفعل / من قبل (يدل على أن الفعل حدث قبل الآن)
 - She has already finished.
- **yet** = حتى الآن (في النفي والأسئلة، عادة في نهاية الجملة)
 - Have you finished your homework yet?
 - I haven't finished yet.
- **just** = للتو / منذ قليل (فعل حدث قبل لحظات)
 - I have just eaten.
- **since** = منذ (بداية الزمن)
 - I have lived here since 2018.
- **for** = لمدة (فترة زمنية)
 - She has worked here for five years.
- **recently / lately** = مؤخرًا / في الآونة الأخيرة
 - They have visited us recently.
- **still** (often in negative: still haven't...) = ما زال / لم ... بعد
 - I still haven't done my homework.

Negative form

- Negative: **have / has + not + V3**
(التصريف الثالث للفعل + **have / has + not** + النفي: نستخدم)
- Contractions:
 - have not → haven't (لم)
 - has not → hasn't (لم).

Negative examples :

1. I have not (haven't) finished my homework yet.
2. He has not (hasn't) visited the museum this year.
3. They have not (haven't) seen that movie before.

Question form

- Yes/No question: **Have / Has + subject + V3 ... ?**
- Wh- question: **Wh-word + have / has + subject + V3 ... ?**

Question examples

1. Have you done your homework yet?
2. Has she ever traveled by plane?
3. How long have they lived here?

Example pattern for class practice:

- Affirmative: She has cleaned the kitchen.
- Negative: She hasn't cleaned the kitchen yet.
- Question: Has she cleaned the kitchen yet?

Choose the right answer:

1. My brother his homework yet.

- A** hasn't finished **B** didn't finished **C** hasn't finish **D** hasn't finish

2. you ever Chinese food?

- A** Have / eaten **B** Do / eat **C** Did / ate **D** Has / eaten

3. She in this school since 2020.

- A** has studied **B** studied **C** has study **D** is studying

4. We have cleaned our room. It looks great.

- A** yet **B** never **C** just **D** for

5. They to the new mall last weekend.

- A** has gone **B** has went **C** have gone **D** did go

6. He his keys, so he can't open the door now.

- A** has lost **B** lost **C** has lose **D** have lost

7. your sister finished her project yet?

- A** Does **B** Has **C** Did **D** Is

8. I this movie before. Let's watch another one.

- A** haven't saw **B** didn't seen **C** haven't seen **D** don't seen

9. They have lived here five years.

- A** just **B** for **C** ever **D** since

10. My parents arrived; they are at the door now.

- A** have just **B** just have **C** has just **D** just has

11. The students the lesson yet.

- A** haven't read **B** didn't read **C** haven't reads **D** don't read

12. she her phone this morning?

- A** Has / lost **B** Did / lose **C** Does / loses **D** Have / lost

13. We have known each other two years.

- A** since **B** yet **C** for **D** just

14. He never to the beach.

- A** has / been **B** did / go **C** have / went **D** does / been

15. your family visited the zoo recently?

- A** Do **B** Did **C** Has **D** Have



“Do as shown between brackets”

1. She has already cleaned the board. (Change into negative)

.....

2. They have visited the museum on their holiday in France (Form a question)

.....

3. I have finished my homework. (Change into negative)

.....

4. Has he (do) his homework? (Correct)

.....

5. We (already see) that movie. (Correct)

.....

6. She has already eaten lunch. (Change into negative)

.....

7. They (win) the final football match. (Correct the verb)

.....

8. He has works in this school for 5 years. (Form a question)

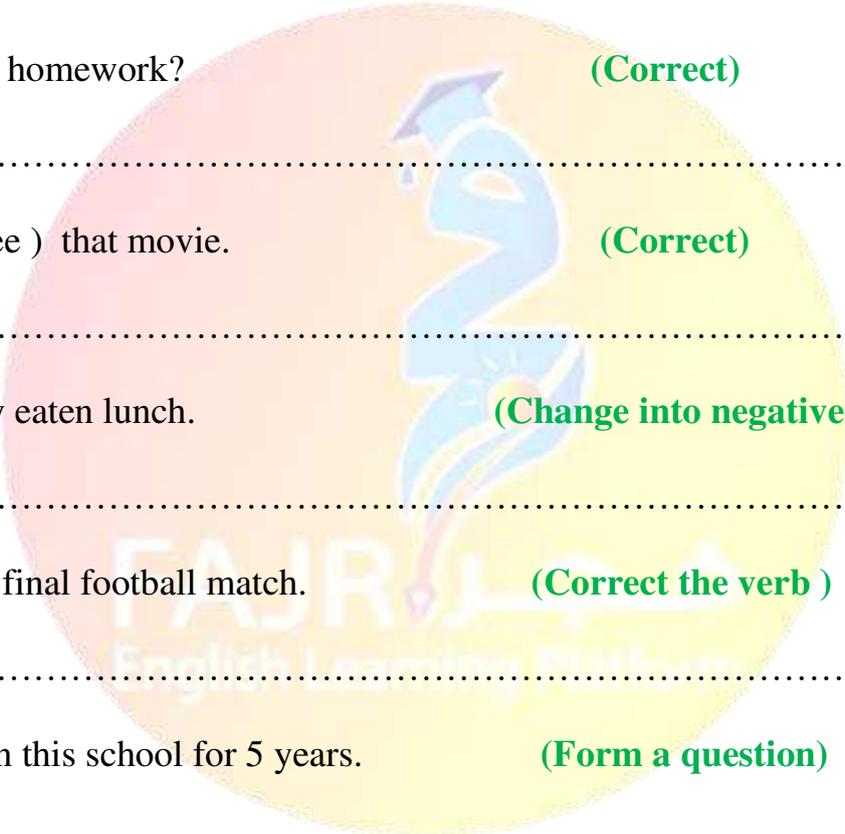
.....

9. Have you ever (eat) Sushi? (Correct)

.....

10.I have lived here for three years. (Ask a question using)

.....



Grade 6 – unit 8 Reading (1) – Writing

We use technology every day, and it can have both good and bad effects on our lives.

Plan and write a paragraph explaining how technology helps people and how it can also cause problems, giving examples of good and bad uses of technology.



Topic sentence

.....

Supporting details

.....

Concluding sentence

.....

advantages	disadvantages
work fast	make people lazy
talk easily	Less face-to-face talking
Gives information quickly	Some information is false
Helps students study online	Students may lose focus
Helps doctors treat the sick	Can be expensive
Makes travel easy and fast	Causes pollution
Makes shopping easy	Online stealing can happen
Saves time	People move and exercise less



Topic

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



Grade 6 – unit 8 – Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Technology helps us in many ways every day. Computers and phones make learning fun with videos and games. We can talk to friends far away through video calls. Doctors use technology to help sick people get better fast. It saves time for cooking and cleaning too. **Convenient** tools like washing machines make life easy. Children can find answers to questions quickly on the internet.

But technology has some problems too. People spend too much time on screens and forget to play outside. This can hurt eyes and make kids lazy. Phones can be dangerous if we share secrets online. Sometimes machines break and we feel sad. It costs a lot of money to buy new gadgets. Friends meet less because they chat on phones instead.

A. Choose the correct answer:

- The best title for the passage is

A Fun with Friends	B Good sides and Bad Sides of Technology
C Doctors and Machines	D Easy Cleaning
- The meaning of the underlined word **convenient** is

A big and heavy	B fast and loud
C old and dirty	D easy to use
- In the first paragraph, "**It** saves time..." — the pronoun **it** refers to —

A doctors	B technology
C children	D friends
- The purpose of the writer is to

A tell only good things about phones	B teach how to fix machines
C show both good and bad sides of technology	D say technology is very cheap

5. All these sentences are right EXCEPT

- A** Technology helps with learning. **B** Screens make us run more.
C Phones let us talk far away. **D** Gadgets can break sometimes.

6. One problem from the passage is

- A** more play outside **B** better doctors
C free answers online **D** hurt eyes from screens

B. Answer the following questions:

7. What is one good way to use technology every day?

.....

8. Why do you think people meet friends less now?

.....



Grade 6 - unit 8 Reading (2) - vocabulary

Word	POS	Example Sentence	Arabic Meaning
animation	n	The <u>animation</u> is fun to watch.	رسم متحرك
artist	n	The <u>artist</u> paints beautiful pictures.	فنان
basics	n	Learn the <u>basics</u> first.	أساسيات
code	n	The <u>code</u> opens the door.	شفرة
coding	n	<u>Coding</u> helps build apps.	برمجة
instruction	n	Read the <u>instruction</u> carefully.	تعليمات
opinion	n	What is your <u>opinion</u> ?	رأي
alter	v	Do not <u>alter</u> the plan.	تغيير
discuss	v	We <u>discuss</u> the book.	يناقش
amazing	adj	The view is <u>amazing</u> .	مذهل
electronic	adj	Use <u>electronic</u> devices.	إلكتروني
interesting	adj	The story is <u>interesting</u> .	مثير للاهتمام
special	adj	This is <u>special</u> day.	خاص
technical	adj	It is <u>technical</u> work.	فني
together	adv	Play <u>together</u> .	معاً

Choose the right word:

1. The moving pictures in the film are called

- A** code **B** animation **C** opinion **D** basics

2. The person who draws or paints is a

- A** instruction **B** artist **C** alter **D** coding

3. Start with the simple of the game.

- A** technical **B** special **C** basics **D** discuss

4. Enter the secret to open the box.

- A** code **B** electronic **C** opinion **D** artist

5. Programming is called

- A** alter **B** together **C** animation **D** coding

6. Read the before starting.

- A** instruction **B** amazing **C** discuss **D** special

7. That is my personal

- A** technical **B** opinion **C** code **D** basics

8. Please do not the picture.

- A** discuss **B** alter **C** interesting **D** artist

9. Let's the new idea.

- A** together **B** discuss **C** coding **D** instruction

10. The show was truly

- A** special **B** amazing **C** electronic **D** basics

11. The phone is an device.

- A** electronic **B** animation **C** alter **D** opinion

12. The game looks very

- A** technical **B** electronic **C** amazing **D** interesting

13. This machine needs skills.

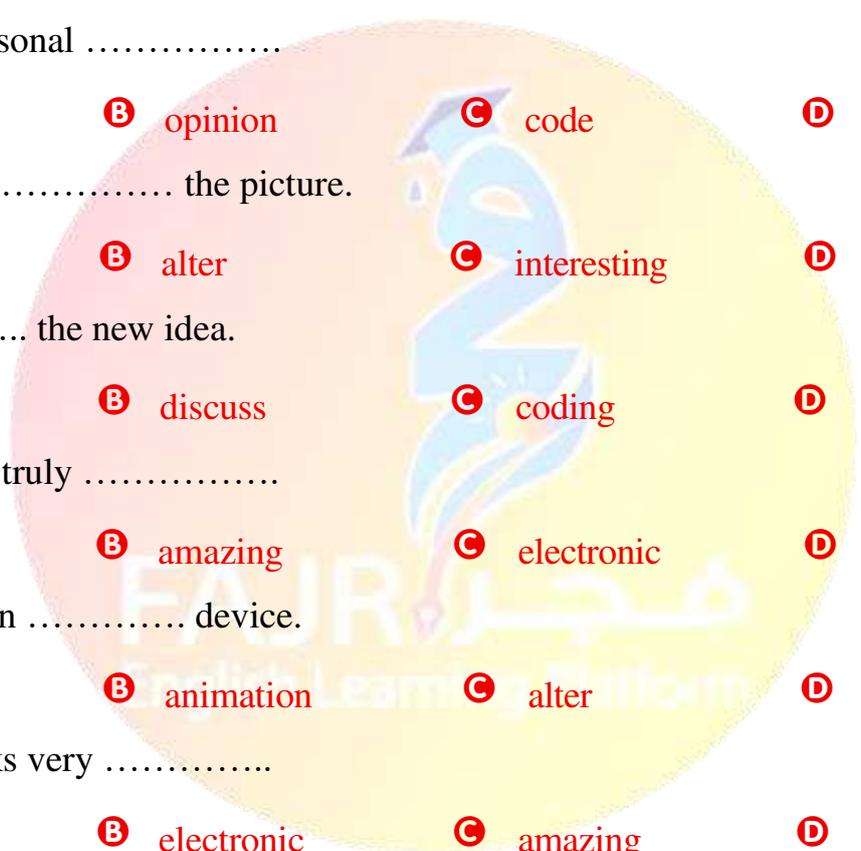
- A** technical **B** discuss **C** code **D** artist

14. The friends play every day.

- A** amazing **B** instruction **C** together **D** basics

15. She made a cake for the party.

- A** alter **B** coding **C** special **D** animation



Fill in the Spaces Test 1

(alter - artist - basics - animation - code - amazing)

1. The movie has great
2. Thedrew a picture.
3. Learn theof math.
4. Enter the secret
5. The magic trick was

Fill in the Spaces Test 2

(special - instruction - opinion - coding - discuss - interesting)

1.makes computer games.
2. Follow every
3. Share your
4. Wethe news.
5. The book is very

Fill in the Spaces Test 3

(electronic - technical - together - animation - artist - amazing)

1. Use thegadget.
2. Fix theproblem.
3. Workas a team.
4. Watch thefilm.
5. Meet the famous



Grade 6 - unit 8 Reading (2) - Grammar

Wh- questions in the Present Simple ask for information (not yes/no) and start with a question word like what, where, when, who, why, how.

نستعمل فيها do/does ثم الفعل في صورته الأساسية مع الفاعل

Form:

Wh-word + do/does + subject + base verb + rest of the sentence .

- With I / you / we / they → **do**
- With he / she / it → **does**
- The main verb stays in its base form (no s).

Examples

1. Where do you live? أين تعيش؟
2. What does she eat for breakfast? ماذا تأكل على الفطور؟
3. When do they go to school? متى يذهبون إلى المدرسة؟

2 Form with verb "to be" (am / is / are)

When the main verb is **am / is / are**, we do not use do/does.

Form:

Wh-word + am/is/are + subject + rest ?

عندما يكون الفعل الأساسي هو (am / is / are) verb to be في السؤال لا نستخدم do / does

Examples

1. Where are you from? من أين أنت؟
2. Why is he angry? لماذا هو غاضب؟
3. Who is your English teacher? من هو معلم اللغة الإنجليزية؟

3 Short Wh- questions about subject

Sometimes the Wh-word is the subject (who / what). In this case, we do not use do/does

Form:

Wh-word (who/what) + verb (in Present Simple) + rest + ?

Arabic:

أحياناً تكون أداة السؤال نفسها هي الفاعل وهنا لا نستخدم do / does

Examples

1. Who plays football every day? من الذي يلعب كرة القدم كل يوم؟
2. Who helps you at home? من يساعدك في البيت؟
3. What happens in this story? ماذا يحدث في هذه القصة؟

Signal Words (Present Simple)

Common signal words for the Present Simple: **always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, every week.**

- always = دائماً
- usually = عادةً
- often = غالباً
- sometimes = أحياناً
- never = أبداً
- every day = كل يوم
- every day = كل يوم

Choose the correct answer:

1. do you go to school?
 (A) What (B) Where (C) When (D) Why
2. 1. does he do after school?
 (A) What (B) Where (C) Who (D) How
3. Where your parents work?
 (A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
4. Why does she late to class?
 (A) came (B) comes (C) coming (D) come
5. When do they football?
 (A) plays (B) playing (C) play (D) played
6. Who breakfast for you every day?
 (A) make (B) makes (C) making (D) made
7. How you go to school?
 (A) are (B) does (C) is (D) do
8. What time does the bus?
 (A) leave (B) leaves (C) leaving (D) left
9. Where she usually have lunch?
 (A) do (B) are (C) does (D) is
10. Why do we English every day?
 (A) studies (B) study (C) studying (D) studied
11. does your father come back from work?
 (A) What (B) Where (C) When (D) How
12. How many sisters she have?
 (A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
13. Who ice cream after dinner?
 (A) eat (B) eats (C) eating (D) ate
14. What time the lesson start?
 (A) do (B) does (C) is (D) are
15. How often they visit their grandparents?
 (A) does (B) do (C) is (D) are

10 "Do as shown between brackets"

1. She goes to school on Fridays.

(Change into negative)

.....

2. They play football on Friday.

(Form a question)

.....

3. He watches TV in the morning.

(Change into negative)

.....

4. We do our homework after school.

(Ask a question)

.....

5. Sara reads books at night.

(Ask a question)

.....

6. My brother likes science.

(Ask a question)

.....

7. Yes, They visit their grandparents every week. (Ask a question)

.....

8. No, they don't live in this area.

(Ask a question)

.....

9. Ali goes to bed at ten.

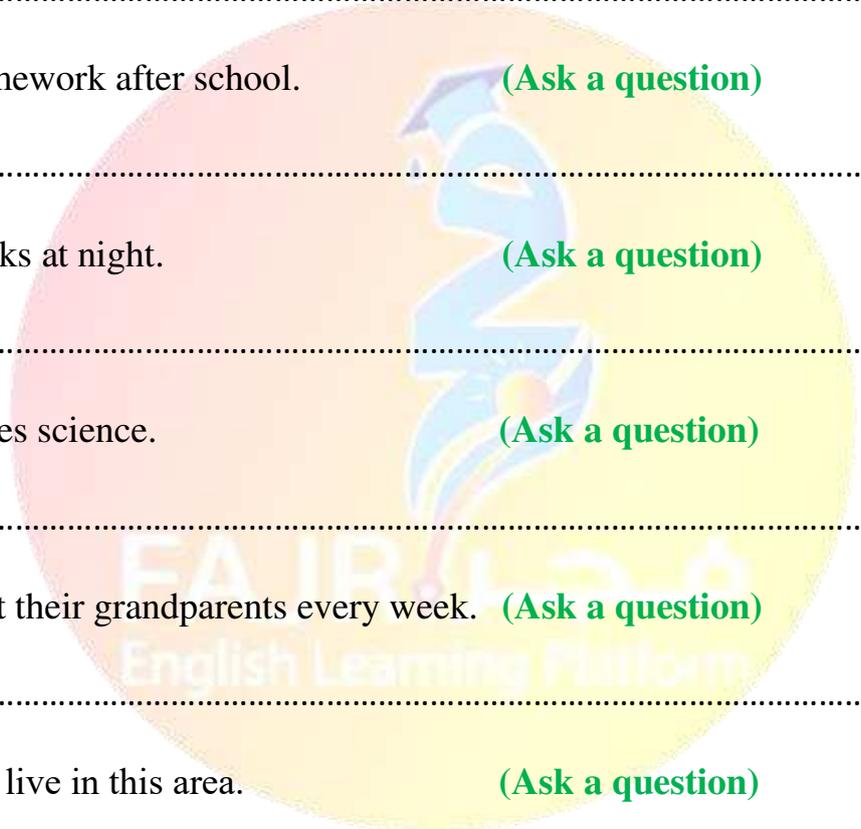
(Ask a question)

.....

10. She always drinks milk in the morning.

(Ask a question)

.....



Topic

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



Grade 6 – unit 8 – Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Many people today enjoy **photography** as a hobby. It means taking pictures of things we like, such as nature, people, or animals. Technology has made photography easier and more fun. With a smartphone or digital camera, anyone can take clear and colorful photos. People can also edit their pictures using special apps to make them look even better.

Some people share their photos on the internet to show their friends what they see. Others keep their photos as wonderful memories. Photography helps people see the world in a new way. It helps them notice small details, like the color of a leaf or the shape of a cloud. When someone takes a photo, **they** can save a moment forever. This is why many people love this creative and modern hobby.

Choose the right answer:

1. The best title for this passage is:
 - A How to Paint Beautiful Pictures
 - B Photography as a Hobby
 - C The History of Cameras
 - D Traveling Around the World
2. The meaning of the underlined word “**photography**” is:
 - A Drawing pictures with pencils
 - B Watching movies
 - C Writing a story
 - D Taking pictures with a camera

3. The underlined word “**they**” refers to:
- A People
 - B Cameras
 - C Phones
 - D Animals
4. The writer’s purpose in this passage is to:
- A Tell a funny story
 - B Teach people how to fix phones
 - C Show how technology helps a hobby
 - D Warn people not to use technology
5. All the sentences below are right ***except***:
- A Technology makes photography easier
 - B People can take photos with old telephones
 - C People can edit photos with apps
 - D Photos can save memories
6. According to the passage, why do people enjoy photography?
- A It helps them see the world differently
 - B It is a difficult hobby to learn
 - C It costs a lot of money
 - D It helps them draw better pictures

Answer the following questions:

7. What things can people take pictures of in photography?

.....

8. Why do you think photography makes people feel happy?

.....