



FIRST TERM
ENGLISH
GRADE 6



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تابع منصة نيو أكاديمي



تواصل معنا مباشرة



أحدث الأخبار والفعاليات



الموقع الرسمي للمنصة



مجموعة المرحلة المتوسطة



شاهد دروسنا التعليمية



مجموعة المرحلة الثانوية



منصة نيوتن في الفيزياء



تيك توك نيوتن في الفيزياء

ما هي خدمات منصة نيو أكاديمي؟



مراجعة وبثوث القصير

فيديوهات مراجعه للقصير الأول والثاني وكذلك بثوث مباشرة للنصير الأول والثاني.



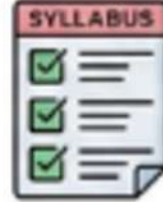
فيديوهات مسجلة للمتوسطة والثانوية

منصة تعليمية تحتوي علي فيديوهات مسجلة للمرحلة المتوسطة والثانوية.



مراجعة نهائية شاملة

مراجعة نهائية قبل الفاينال لكل أجزاء المنهج.



شرح كامل للمنهج

شرح المنهج كاملا حصة بحصة مسجل علي المنصة.



خطة علاجية مخصصة

خطة علاجية الب المنخفضة درجاته في الفصل الأول.



حصص زوم مباشرة

حصص زوم مباشر مع الرد علي جميع الاسئلة من الطلاب.



مذكرات شاملة

مذكرات للمرحلة المتوسطة والثانوية لا يخرج منها الاختبار أن شاء الله تعالى.



متابعة واتساب

متابعة في جروب الواتساب والرد علي جميع الاسئلة.

• للتواصل واتساب للاستفسار عن باقات المرحلتين المتوسطة والثانوية يرجى مسح الباركود



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Art and Expression

Vocabulary One

1 support (v)

يَدْعَم / يُغَاوِز

to help someone
or something

We should **support**
each other in difficult times.



6 goods (n)

بَضَائِع

things that are
bought and sold

The shop sells clothes
and other **goods**.



2 cheerful (adj)

مُبْتَهِج / مَرَج

happy and positive

She always has a
cheerful smile.



7 craft (n)

حِرْزَة

a traditional skill
or trade

Pottery is a traditional
craft in this village.



3 moment (n)

لَحْظَة

a very short
period of time

That was the best
moment of my life.



8 palm leaf (n)

سَعْف التَّخِيل

the leaf of
a palm tree

The basket was
made from **palm leaf**.



4 trader (n)

تَاجِر

a person who
buys and sells goods

The **trader** sold
spices in the market.



9 express (v)

يُعْبَرْ عَنْ

to show thoughts
or feelings

He can **express** his
ideas very well.



5 wooden (adj)

خَشْبِي

made of wood

The boy has got
a **wooden** toy.



10 poetry (n)

الشَّعْر

poems as a form
of literature

She enjoys reading
poetry in her free time.



11 value (n)

قِيَمَة / أَهْمِيَة

the importance
of something

We must respect
the **value** of time.



Art and Expression

Vocabulary Two

1 official (adj)

رسمي

connected with the government or authority

The **official** report was written yesterday.

6 daily (adj)

يومي

happening every day

She takes a **daily** walk in the park.

2 broadcasting (n)

بث إذاعي أو تلفزيوني

the sending of radio or TV programmes

The **broadcasting** of the match starts at 8 pm.

7 documentary (n)

فيلم أو برنامج وثائقي

a film or TV programme that gives facts about real life

We watched a **documentary** about wildlife.

3 programme (n)

برنامج تلفزيوني أو إذاعي

a radio or TV show

The TV **programme** is very popular among kids.

8 choice (n)

اختيار / خيار بديل

the act of choosing between two or more things

You have a **choice** between tea and coffee.

4 channel (n)

قناة تلفزيونية أو إذاعية

a TV or radio station

This **channel** shows news and entertainment.

9 allow (v)

يسمح / يسمح إذن

to give permission or to let someone do something

Parents should **allow** children to learn freely.

5 series (n)

مجموعة حلقات / سلسلة متتابعة

a TV show with a number of related episodes

The new drama **series** is trending now.

10 clearly (adv)

بوضوح

in a way that is easy to understand

The teacher explained the rules **clearly**.

11 content (n)

محتوى

the information or material on a website or in a book

The website provides useful **content**.

Art and Expression

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان



IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم التعبيرات المرتبطة

- **official report** تقرير رسمي
- **broadcasting station** محطة بث
- **TV programme** برنامج تلفزيوني
- **daily routine** روتين يومي
- **documentary film** فيلم وثائقي
- **make a choice** يتخذ قرار / يختار
- **give permission** يمنح إذن
- **explain clearly** يشرح بوضوح
- **useful content** محتوى مفيد



IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
1. official	formal	7. series	episodes
2. broadcasting	transmission	8. allow	permit
3. programme	show	9. choice	option
4. daily	everyday	10. clearly	easy to understand
5. documentary	factual film	11. content	information
6. channel	station		



EXAM TIPS نصائح مهمة للاختيار في الامتحان

- 1 **official** (adj)
رسمي



connected with the government or authority
The **official** report was written yesterday.

- 2 **broadcasting** (n)
بث إذاعي أو تلفزيوني



the sending of radio or TV programmes
The **broadcasting** of the match starts at 8 pm.

- 3 **programme** (n)
برنامج تلفزيوني أو إذاعي



a radio or TV show
The TV **programme** is very popular among kids.

- 4 **channel** (n)
قناة تلفزيونية أو إذاعية



a TV or radio station
This **channel** shows news and entertainment.

- 5 **series** (n)
مجموعة حلقات متتابعة



a TV show with a number of episodes
The new drama **series** is trending now.

- 6 **daily** (adj)
يومي



happening every day
She takes a **daily** walk in the park.

- 7 **documentary** (n)
فيلم أو برنامج وثائقي



a film or TV programme that gives facts about real life
We watched a **documentary** about wildlife.

- 8 **choice** (n)
اختيار / خيار بديل



the act of choosing between two or more things
You have a **choice** between tea and coffee.

- 9 **allow** (v)
يسمح / يمنح الإذن



to give permission or to let someone do something
Parents should **allow** children to learn freely.

- 10 **clearly** (adv)
بوضوح



in a way that is easy to understand
The teacher explained the rules **clearly**.

- 11 **content** (n)
محتوى

the information or material on a website or in a book
The website provides useful **content**.



Vocabulary Practice

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

Exercise (A)

value

support

express

allow

choice

- 1- Good friends always _____ each other when they face difficult problems at school or at home.
- 2- Students should _____ their ideas clearly when they take part in a class discussion.
- 3- My parents do not _____ me to use my phone late at night.
- 4- You have a _____ between joining the school club or taking part in the sports team.

Exercise (B)

daily

official

wooden

clearly

cheerful

- 1- The little girl gave us a _____ smile when we congratulated her on winning the competition.
- 2- My grandfather keeps his old books in a beautiful _____ box in his study.
- 3- The school sent an _____ letter to parents about the new school activities.
- 4- The teacher explained the difficult instructions _____ so that everyone could understand them.

Exercise (C)

craft

moment

programme

poetry

goods

- 1- The shop sells different kinds of _____ made by local people in the old market.
- 2- Pottery is a traditional _____ that has been popular in the village for many years.
- 3- I will never forget the happy _____ when I won the first prize in the competition.
- 4- My sister enjoys reading _____ before going to bed because she loves beautiful words.

Exercise (D)

channel

trader

documentary

series

broadcasting

- 1- The _____ was selling spices and traditional clothes in the old market near our school.
- 2- We watched an interesting _____ about wild animals living in the desert.
- 3- My favourite TV _____ shows educational programmes for children every afternoon.
- 4- The new TV _____ is about a group of young friends who solve problems together.

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

1. Our science teacher always us when we find a difficult question during the lesson.
a) allows b) expresses c) supports d) broadcasts
2. The children looked very when their teacher announced the school trip.
a) cheerful b) official c) wooden d) daily
3. I will always remember the exciting when our school team won the final match.
a) channel b) choice c) trader d) moment
4. The shopkeeper displayed many different on the shelves near the entrance.
a) moments b) goods c) programmes d) values
5. My uncle bought a beautiful table for his new office last week.
a) cheerful b) official c) daily d) wooden
6. Making traditional baskets is an important in some villages.
a) channel b) craft c) programme d) moment
7. The basket was carefully made from a by a local artist.
a) documentary b) choice c) palm leaf d) value
8. Students should their opinions politely during classroom discussions.
a) allow b) express c) support d) broadcast
9. My sister enjoys reading because she likes poems about nature and friendship.
a) crafts b) goods c) channels d) poetry
10. Education has great in helping young people build a better future.
a) moment b) choice c) programme d) value
11. The school sent an invitation to parents for the graduation ceremony.
a) daily b) cheerful c) wooden d) official
12. The of the football match will begin at eight o'clock tonight.
a) choice b) broadcasting c) series d) trader

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

13. The television of the international football match attracted thousands of viewers.
a) channel b) broadcasting c) programme d) series
14. We watched an interesting about life in the deep ocean last night.
a) series b) trader c) craft d) documentary
15. Our teacher recommended an interesting TV about space for the science project.
a) channel b) programme c) series d) trader
16. The new TV has twelve exciting episodes about life at a modern school.
a) documentary b) broadcasting c) series d) channel
17. We watched a short about endangered animals during our English lesson.
a) choice b) goods c) craft d) documentary
18. Parents should their children to ask questions and learn from their mistakes.
a) allow b) support c) express d) broadcast
19. You have a difficult to make before you decide which school club to join.
a) value b) moment c) choice d) craft
20. The young sold handmade products to visitors at the traditional market.
a) channel b) trader c) series d) programme
21. The website provides useful for students who are preparing for their exams.
a) goods b) poetry c) craft d) content
22. Education helps us understand the of hard work and good behavior.
a) choice b) craft c) moment d) value
23. The school magazine contains a lot of useful about art and local culture.
a) moment b) content c) traders d) choices
24. During the art exhibition, the artist displayed his beautiful for everyone to see.
a) goods b) content c) craft d) broadcasting

GRAMMAR

Past Simple

1 SPOT THE PAST

لاحظ: الأحداث انتهت في الماضي.

Yesterday,



Ali **washed** the car.

Last week,



Mona **visited** a museum.

Two years ago,



my family **moved** to a new house.

Past Clues

yesterday • last night • last week • ago • in 2022



2 BUILD A PAST SIMPLE SENTENCE

✓ AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + Verb 2

- Sara **cleaned** her room.
- Ahmed **went** to the market.

Regular: clean → cleaned
Irregular: go → went



✗ NEGATIVE

Subject + didn't + Verb 1

- Sara **didn't** clean her room.
- Ahmed **didn't** go to the market.

★ Remember!

After didn't → Verb 1

- ✗ didn't went
- ✓ didn't go



? QUESTION

Did + Subject + Verb 1?

- **Did** Sara **clean** her room?
- **Did** Ahmed **go** to the market?

★ Remember!

After Did → Verb 1

- ✗ Did Ahmed went...?
- ✓ Did Ahmed go...?



3 TWO WAYS TO ASK A QUESTION

A. YES / NO QUESTION

إذا كنت تسأل عن الحدث كله.

Omar **visited** the old market yesterday.



Did Omar **visit** the old market?

Answer:

Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.



Formula

Did + subject + Verb 1?

B. WH-QUESTION

إذا كنت تسأل عن معلومة محددة.



PLACE

Omar went to the old market.

→ **Where** did Omar go?



TIME

Sara met her grandmother last Friday.

→ **When** did Sara meet her grandmother?



PERSON

Ali visited his uncle.

→ **Who** did Ali visit?



THING

Mona bought a new book.

→ **What** did Mona buy?



Formula

Wh-word + **did** + subject + Verb 1?

4 QUICK QUESTION GUIDE

Where
a place



When
a time



Who
a person



What
a thing /
action



Why
a reason



Wh-word + **did** + subject + Verb 1?

اسأل نفسك: أنا عايز أعرف إيه؟

PAST SIMPLE

PRACTICE TIME

1 PAST CLUES — LOOK FOR THE HINT!

These words often tell us that the action happened in the past:

yesterday • last night • last week
last month • last year • ago • in 2022



Exam Hint:

Past clue → Past Simple

لو شفت كلمة بتدل على وقت انتهى،
غالبًا هتستخدم Past Simple

2 IRREGULAR VERBS — REMEMBER!

Verb 1	go	come	see	eat	buy	take
Past Simple	went	came	saw	ate	bought	took



Remember:

Irregular verbs don't usually take -ed.

3 DID / DIDN'T — WATCH THE VERB!

Affirmative

Ali **went** to school yesterday.

Negative

Ali **didn't go** to school yesterday.

Question

Did Ali go to school yesterday?



Remember:

did / didn't + Verb 1

✗ didn't went

✗ Did he went?

✓ didn't go

✓ Did he go?



PRACTICE TIME — CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1 Yesterday, Ali ____ to the library.

- A go B goes C went D going

2 Mona ____ her grandmother last Friday.

- A visit B visited C visits D visiting

3 Ahmed didn't ____ breakfast this morning.

- A ate B eats C eating D eat

4 ____ Sara clean her room yesterday?

- A Does B Do C Did D Is

5 We ____ our teacher last week.

- A see B saw C sees D seeing

6 Omar ____ football last night.

- A didn't play B doesn't played
C didn't played D not play

7 My mother ____ a new bag two days ago.

- A buy B buys C bought D buying

8 Did Huda ____ to the market yesterday?

- A went B goes C go D going

9 Last month, we ____ a delicious meal at the restaurant.

- A eat B ate C eats D eating

10 They ____ the museum last year.

- A didn't visited B don't visit
C didn't visit D not visited



PAST SIMPLE

PRACTICE TIME

A CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 11 Last Friday, Ahmed ____ to the sports club with his friends.
 (A) go (B) goes (C) went (D) going
- 12 Mona ____ her room yesterday morning.
 (A) clean (B) cleaned (C) cleaning (D) cleans
- 13 Ali didn't ____ to the park yesterday.
 (A) went (B) goes (C) going (D) go
- 14 ____ Sara buy a new dress last week?
 (A) Does (B) Do (C) Did (D) Is
- 15 My brother ____ a delicious sandwich two hours ago.
 (A) eat (B) eats (C) ate (D) eating
- 16 We ____ our grandparents last night.
 (A) didn't visit (B) didn't visited (C) don't visit (D) not visited
- 17 Last year, my father ____ a new car.
 (A) buy (B) buys (C) buying (D) bought
- 18 Did they ____ the museum last Saturday?
 (A) visited (B) visit (C) visits (D) visiting

B DO AS REQUIRED.

- 1 Ali (not / go) to the park yesterday. (Correct.)
- 2 My friend studied math with his friend last night. (Make negative.)
- 3 Sarah bought a lovely present for her friend yesterday. (Ask a question.)
- 4 Yes, I did my homework yesterday. (Ask a question.)
- 5 They didn't take the bus to school yesterday. (Make affirmative.)



USED TO

PAST HABITS AND SITUATIONS



TODAY'S IDEA

We use **used to** for past habits or situations that are different now.

نستخدمها للحديث عن عادات أو حالات كانت موجودة في الماضي وتغيرت الآن.

STEP 1



SEE THE DIFFERENCE

لاحظ الفرق بين الماضي والآن.

PAST

I **used to** travel by boat.



NOW

I travel by plane now.



PAST

We **didn't use to** have smartphones.



NOW

We have smartphones now.



ماذا كان يحدث في الماضي؟ وما الذي يحدث الآن؟

STEP 2



THINK

فكر وأجب.

1

Which sentence describes a past habit?

أي جملة تصف عادة في الماضي؟

.....

2

What is different now?

ما الذي تغير الآن؟

.....

STEP 3



GRAMMAR BOX

صندوق القاعدة

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + **used to** + base verb

We **used to** play outside.

NEGATIVE

Subject + **didn't use to** + base verb

We **didn't use to** play outside.

QUESTION

Did + subject + **use to** + base verb?

Did you **use to** play outside?

STEP 4



GUIDED EXAMPLES

أمثلة موجهة



Ali **used to** play outside, but he plays online games now.



People **used to** write letters, but they send messages now.



ALI'S TIP



Did you use to ...?



She didn't use to ...?



Did you used to ...?

بعد الفعل المساعد نكتب **use to** وليس **used to**.

PRACTICE TIME

USED TO / DIDN'T USE TO

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- 1 My grandfather _____ walk to school when he was young.
a. used to b. use to c. uses to d. using to
- 2 We _____ have smartphones in the past.
a. didn't use to b. didn't used to c. don't use to d. weren't use to
- 3 _____ your father use to work in Kuwait?
a. do b. does c. did d. is
- 4 People used to _____ letters to their friends.
a. wrote b. writing c. write d. writes
- 5 My sister didn't _____ milk when she was little.
a. used to drink b. use to drink c. uses to drink d. drinking
- 6 _____ you use to play outside when you were young?
a. do b. does c. did d. are
- 7 Children _____ spend more time outdoors in the past.
a. used to b. use to c. didn't used to d. are used to
- 8 We didn't _____ watch TV every day when we were young.
a. used to b. use to c. using to d. uses to
- 9 My father _____ read newspapers every morning.
a. used to b. use to c. didn't use d. using to
- 10 _____ your family use to live in a village?
a. does b. did c. do d. was

2 Do as required.

- 1 I used to (playing) football when I was young. Correct the verb.
.....
- 2 My father used to ride a bicycle to work. Make negative.
.....
- 3 Yes, Sara used to collect stamps. Ask a question.
.....
- 4 They didn't use to (played) computer games when they were young. Correct the verb.
.....
- 5 I (not / use) to play outside when I was young. Correct the verb.
.....

Reading Comprehension

B) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

(16 Marks)

Trees have a vital role in our lives. They are the biggest plants on the planet. They give us oxygen, shade, wood and fruits. They give life to the world wildlife. They act as a physical filter, trapping dust and taking pollutants from the air. Each tree **removes** about 1.7 of pollutants every year.

Some of them are known to have some medical benefits. Research shows that within minutes of being surrounded by trees and green spaces, your blood pressure drops, your heart rate slows and your stress level comes down. They take in carbon dioxide to slow the rate of global warming

All nations over time knew their importance and encouraged people to grow them everywhere and to take care of them. Teachers at schools do their best to explain their importance to students. Trees are sometimes used to refer to unity and strength. They provide many people with **their** jobs. Many things in our life are made of trees such as doors, windows, desks, paper and some medicines.



a) Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d:

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

- 1 What is the best title for this text?
 - a) The kinds of trees
 - b) The benefits of trees
 - c) Cutting down trees
 - d) Saving trees
- 2 What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" in the 3rd paragraph refer to?
 - a) trees
 - b) doors
 - c) people
 - d) students

Reading Comprehension



a) Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d:

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

3 What does the underlined word "removes" in the 1st paragraph mean?

- a) cleans b) contaminates c) pollutes d) takes

4 According to the text, trees give life to the world wildlife by:

- a) giving it air b) giving it space
c) providing many jobs d) acting as a physical filter

5 According to the text, all the following sentences are True Except:

- a) trees filter air b) trees provide shade
c) trees take in oxygen d) trees slow stress

6 What is the purpose of the writer in this text?

- a) teach us how to grow trees b) encourage us to grow trees
c) persuade us to cut trees d) warn us to grow trees



b) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

(2 × 2 = 4 Marks)

7 What are things made of trees?

.....

.....

8 How can trees save wildlife?

.....

.....



HOW TO WRITE A PARAGRAPH

Life in Old Kuwait



☆ خطط أولاً... فالكاتب الجيد يفكر في أفكاره قبل أن يبدأ الكتابة.

STEP 1 THINK ABOUT THE TOPIC

ابدأ بفهم الموضوع وتحديد الأفكار التي يمكنك الكتابة عنها.

What was life like in old Kuwait?

فكر: كيف كان الناس يعيشون؟
أين كانوا يسكنون؟ ماذا كانوا يعملون؟



HOMES

Mud and palm-leaf houses.



JOBS

Pearl diving, fishing and trading.



FAMILY LIFE

Families worked together.



ART & CULTURE

Crafts, poetry, music and traditions.

★ Choose 3 ideas to write about.

اختر ٣ أفكار ستكتب عنها في فقرتك.

STEP 2 BUILD YOUR PLAN

رتب أفكارك قبل أن تبدأ الكتابة... الفكرة الرئيسية أولاً، ثم التفاصيل، ثم النهاية.

MY WRITING PLAN

1	TOPIC SENTENCE	Life in old Kuwait was simple but meaningful.
2	SUPPORTING IDEA 1 (Homes)	People lived in simple houses made of clay and palm leaves.
3	SUPPORTING IDEA 2 (Jobs)	Many men worked as fishermen, pearl divers or traders.
4	SUPPORTING IDEA 3 (Family & Culture)	Women made crafts, and families worked together.
5	CONCLUDING SENTENCE	Life was not easy, but people helped and supported each other.



تذكر: كل فقرة لها بداية (فكرة رئيسية)، ثم تفاصيل (أفكار تدعمها)، ثم نهاية واضحة.

MAIN IDEA



DETAILS



END

STEP 3 BUILD YOUR SENTENCES

حوّل الكلمات والأفكار القصيرة إلى جملة كاملة ومفيدة.

Old Kuwait → simple life



Simple life.



Life in old Kuwait was simple but meaningful.

Men → pearl diving



Men → pearl diving.



Many men worked as pearl divers and fishermen.



تذكر:

- الجملة الجيدة تبدأ بفاعل.
- استخدم كلمات مناسبة.
- أضف معلومات.
- تجعل الجملة مفيدة وواضحة.

STEP 4 PUT YOUR SENTENCES TOGETHER

اجمع جملك بالترتيب لتكونين فقرة من 6 جمل.

1 Topic Sentence ----->

2 Detail ----->

3 Detail ----->

4 Detail ----->

5 Detail ----->

6 Conclusion ----->

1 A long time ago, life in Kuwait was simple but meaningful.

2 People lived in houses made of clay and palm leaves.

3 Many men worked as fishermen, pearl divers or traders.

4 Women cooked food, raised children and made useful crafts.

5 Families worked together and supported each other.

6 Life was not easy, but people were happy and proud of their traditions.



اختتم فقرتك.

6

أضف التفاصيل

2 + 5

1 تبدأ بفكرة رئيسية

STEP 5 CHECK YOUR WRITING

قبل أن تنتهي، راجع فقرتك وتأكد من أنها واضحة وصحيحة.



WRITING CHECK

- ☐ Did I write a clear topic sentence?
- ☐ Did I add 3 supporting details?
- ☐ Did I use simple, correct sentences?

- ☐ Did I use capital letters and full stops?
- ☐ Did I write a clear concluding sentence?



تذكر: الفقرة الجيدة تعبر عن أفكارك بوضوح.

Landmarks & Tourism

Vocabulary 1

1 chance (n)

فرصة

an opportunity to do something

I had a **chance** to meet the famous player.

7 attend (v)

يحضر

to be present at an event or meeting

I will **attend** the meeting next week.

2 gallery (n)

معرض للصور والتمائيل

a room or building for displaying art

The art **gallery** displayed modern paintings.

8 attract (v)

يجذب

to bring people or things to a place

Online games **attract** children. Flowers **attract** bees.

3 exhibition (n)

معرض

a public display of art or other things

We visited the art **exhibition**.

9 pleasant (adj)

ممتع / سار

pleasant and enjoyable

We had a **pleasant** evening at the park.

4 contrast (n)

تباين / اختلاف

a big difference between two things

There is a strong **contrast** between the two pictures.

10 unique (adj)

فريد / مميز

being the only one of its kind

Kuwait offers **unique** places for tourists.

5 design (n)

تصميم

a plan or drawing for something

The new building has a modern **design**.

11 especially (adv)

خصوصاً

more than usual

I like desserts, **especially** chocolate cake.

6 event (n)

حدث - مناسبة

an important or special occasion

The school organized a cultural **event**.

12 surely (adv)

بالتأكيد

used to show or certainty

Surely, we will win the match.

Landmarks & Tourism

Vocabulary 2

1 **cruise** (n)

رحلة بحرية

a journey on a ship

They went on a Nile **cruise**.

2 **tour** (n)

جولة سياحية

a visit to different places

We booked a city **tour** for the weekend.

3 **guide** (n)

يرشد / يوجه

to show someone the way

The teacher will **guide** the students through the museum.

4 **recommend** (v)

يوصي بـ

to suggest something

I **recommend** visiting the new art gallery.

5 **international** (adj)

دولي

between different countries

He works for an **international** company.

6 **incredible** (adj)

مدهش / لا يُصدق

very amazing

The view from the mountain was **incredible**.

7 **stunning** (adj)

مدهش / مذهل

extremely beautiful

The sunset over the ocean was **stunning**.

8 **uniquely** (adv)

بشكل فريد

in a special way

The houses were **uniquely** built.



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below.

Exercise (A)

Word Bank: cruise | recommend | attend | chance | design

1. My parents _____ the school event every year.
2. The _____ of this building is simple and beautiful.
3. Can you _____ a good place to visit in Kuwait?
4. We had a _____ to take photos with the famous actor.

Exercise (B)

Word Bank: event | guide | contrast | tour | attract

1. The colorful lights _____ many visitors at night.
2. Our teacher will _____ us around the old museum.
3. We enjoyed a city _____ with our family.
4. The school held a special _____ for its students.

Exercise (C)

Word Bank: stunning | unique | recommend | international | pleasant

1. The weather was _____, so we stayed outside for hours.
2. This old house is _____; you cannot find another one like it.
3. The hotel has a _____ view of the sea.
4. I _____ this museum to anyone who loves history.

Exercise (D)

Word Bank: surely | incredible | gallery | exhibition | especially

1. We visited an art _____ and saw many beautiful paintings.
2. The museum has a new _____ about Kuwait's history.
3. I love visiting historical places, _____ old markets.
4. The view from the top of the tower was _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE



Choose the correct answer.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. We usually _____ the National Day celebrations with our family.
a) guide b) attend c) recommend d) attract
2. The new museum has a beautiful _____ with large windows.
a) event b) chance c) design d) tour
3. The guide will _____ us to the famous tower.
a) recommend b) guide c) attract d) attend
4. The bright lights of the building _____ many tourists.
a) guide b) recommend c) attract d) attend
5. We went on a boat _____ along the coast.
a) event b) cruise c) contrast d) chance
6. There is a big _____ between the old photo and the new one.
a) chance b) contrast c) tour d) design
7. The school organized a sports _____ for all students.
a) cruise b) contrast c) design d) event
8. We had a great _____ to see the famous player.
a) contrast b) chance c) event d) design
9. I always _____ this beautiful park to my friends.
a) attract b) attend c) guide d) recommend
10. We walked around the city and visited many famous places on a _____.
a) chance b) design c) event d) tour
11. The hotel room was clean, quiet and very _____.
a) international b) unique c) stunning d) pleasant
12. The festival has visitors from many different countries. It is an _____ event.
a) unique b) pleasant c) international d) stunning

VOCABULARY PRACTICE



Choose the correct answer.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

13. This small shop sells things that you cannot find anywhere else. It is very _____.
a) official b) pleasant c) unique d) international
14. The view from the mountain was so beautiful that everyone took photos. It was _____.
a) official b) stunning c) international d) pleasant
15. The children had a _____ day at the park because the weather was cool.
a) official b) daily c) international d) pleasant
16. Seeing the huge waterfall for the first time was an _____ experience.
a) official b) daily c) incredible d) international
17. I enjoy many kinds of food, _____ Italian food.
a) uniquely b) especially c) internationally d) surely
18. The museum is closed today, but it will _____ open tomorrow.
a) uniquely b) internationally c) surely d) especially
19. The artist _____ the new building with large windows.
a) guided b) designed c) attended d) attracted
20. The museum showed a special _____ about Kuwait's old houses.
a) chance b) contrast c) cruise d) exhibition
21. We visited the art _____ to see paintings by young artists.
a) contrast b) chance c) cruise d) gallery
22. The students will _____ a meeting about the school trip tomorrow.
a) attract b) recommend c) guide d) attend
23. Our teacher _____ visiting the new science museum.
a) guided b) attracted c) recommended d) attended
24. The two buildings look very different. There is a clear _____ between them.
a) event b) contrast c) cruise d) chance

PREFERENCE VERBS



Talk about what you like, love, enjoy or prefer.

Preference verbs are verbs we use to say what we like or don't like doing.

Preference verb + verb-ing



LIKE

think something is good and pleasant

يحب



I **like** playing football.

LOVE

really like something very much

يعشق / يحب جداً



She **loves** listening to music.

ENJOY

have fun or pleasure doing something

يستمتع بـ



We **enjoy** visiting museums.

PREFER

like one thing more than another

يفضل



I **prefer** riding a bike to a car.

WHAT COMES AFTER THEM?

like + verb-ing

I like **reading** stories.

love + verb-ing

He **loves** playing football.

enjoy + verb-ing

They **enjoy** watching movies.

prefer + verb-ing

We **prefer** travelling in summer.

Remember!

- ✗ I enjoy read.
- ✗ I enjoy to read.
- ✓ I enjoy **reading**.



SUBJECTS MATTER!

I / You / We / They

use:

like / love / enjoy / prefer

- They **enjoy** playing football.



He / She / It

use:

likes / loves / enjoys / prefers

- She **enjoys** drawing pictures.



★ Add **-s** or **-es** for He / She / It.

NEGATIVE FORM

I / You / We / They

use:

don't like / love / enjoy / prefer

- I **don't like** getting up early.



He / She / It

use:

doesn't like / love / enjoy / prefer

- He **doesn't enjoy** doing homework.



🕒 Use **doesn't** + verb (base form).



COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ He **enjoy** playing football.
- ✓ He **enjoys** playing football.

- ✗ She **like** swimming.
- ✓ She **likes** swimming.

- ✗ They **prefer** to travel.
- ✓ They **prefer** travelling.

PRACTICE TIME

PREFERENCE VERBS

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. I ____ watching football at weekends.
A) like B) likes C) liked D) liking
2. She ____ going to the park with her friends every Friday.
A) enjoy B) enjoys C) enjoyed D) enjoying
3. We don't ____ staying up late.
A) like B) likes C) liked D) liking
4. They ____ playing video games every evening.
A) enjoy B) enjoys C) enjoyed D) enjoying
5. My brother doesn't ____ reading stories.
A) like B) likes C) liked D) liking
6. He usually prefers ____ to music while studying.
A) listen B) listens C) listening D) listened
7. I enjoy ____ to new places during the holidays.
A) travel B) travels C) travelling D) travelled
8. Sara often ____ eating healthy food.
A) like B) likes C) liked D) liking
9. We usually enjoy ____ time with our family.
A) spend B) spends C) spending D) spent
10. They don't prefer ____ scary films.
A) watch B) watches C) watching D) watched
11. My parents ____ cooking traditional food at weekends.
A) enjoy B) enjoys C) enjoyed D) enjoying
12. He doesn't ____ going out when it rains.
A) enjoy B) enjoys C) enjoyed D) enjoying

B. DO AS REQUIRED

1. Ali (enjoy) reading stories every night. (Correct.)
.....
2. Ali likes chatting with his friends online. (Make negative.)
.....
3. Sara enjoys (read) books in her free time. (Correct.)
.....
4. Omar prefers watching films at weekends. (Ask a question.)
.....
5. Mona doesn't enjoy listening to music. (Make affirmative.)
.....

FIRST CONDITIONAL

(Real Future Possibilities)

IF

Condition



THEN

Result

We use the **First Conditional** to talk about possible future situations and their results.

THE FORM

IF + Present Simple → WILL + Base Verb



Important:

We do **NOT** use **will** after **if**.

1

IF IT RAINS...

CONDITION

If Ali **forgets** his umbrella,



RESULT

He **will** get wet.



2

IF YOU DON'T SLEEP EARLY...

CONDITION

If you **don't** sleep early,



RESULT

You **will** feel tired tomorrow.



3

IF MY FATHER DRIVES CAREFULLY...

CONDITION

If my father **drives** carefully,



RESULT

We **will** arrive safely.



GRAMMAR BOX

We use the First Conditional to talk about possible future situations and their results.

FORM

IF + Present Simple → will + Base Verb

EXAMPLES



If the weather is sunny, we **will go** to the beach.



If you drink enough water, you **will** feel better.



If Mona practices English every day, she **will** speak English well.



ALI'S TIP



WRONG

If he **will** study hard, he **will** pass.



CORRECT

If he **studies** hard, he **will** pass.

We do **NOT** use **will** after **if**.
Use the Present Simple.



MINI CHECK

Choose the correct answer.

If Sara _____ every day, she **will** get better marks.

A studies

B will study



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PRACTICE TIME

THE IF CONDITIONAL

FIRST IF CONDITIONAL



BEFORE YOU START

✓ Rule 1

If + Present Simple → will + Base Verb

If comes after If we use **Present Simple**.

Then we use **will** + base verb.

✓ Rule 2

إذا كانت جملة النتيجة بدون **will**،
أضف **will** قبل الفعل في الجملة،
استخدم الفعل في المصدر.

Example

✗ If Ali studies hard, he passes the exam.

✓ If Ali studies hard, he will pass the exam.

✓ Rule 3

إذا وجدت **will** بعد **If**،
احذفها واستخدم
Present Simple.

Example

✗ If Sara will study, she will pass.

✓ If Sara studies, she will pass.

1 Choose the correct answer.

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

1 If Rania _____ her room, her mother will be happy.

- A. cleaned B. cleans C. cleaning D. will clean

2 If we leave early, we _____ on time.

- A. arrive B. arrived C. will arrive D. arriving

3 If Omar _____ the truth, his teacher will help him.

- A. tells B. will tell C. told D. telling

4 If you don't wear a coat, you _____ cold.

- A. were B. are C. being D. will be

5 If my sister studies hard, she _____ the competition.

- A. wins B. won C. winning D. will win

6 If Dad comes home early, we _____ dinner together.

- A. had B. will have C. having D. have

7 If the bus arrives late, we _____ the first lesson.

- A. missed B. missing C. will miss D. miss

8 If you _____ enough sleep, you will feel active.

- A. get B. getting C. got D. will get

2 Do as required.

1 If my sister (will wake up) early, she will catch the school bus.

(Correct the verb.)

2 If the weather is cold, we (stay) at home.

(Correct the verb.)

3 If my mother comes early,

(Complete the sentence with the result.)

4 If we don't hurry,

(Complete the sentence with the result.)

5 Yes, Ali will visit his grandparents if he finishes his homework.

(Ask a question.)



Reading Comprehension

Reading is an amazing journey that you can take without leaving your chair. When you open a book, you can travel to distant lands, meet fascinating characters, and explore ideas you have never thought of before. Regular reading helps to expand your **vocabulary**, making you a better speaker and writer. It also improves your concentration and focus, as it trains your brain to pay attention to details for a period of time.

Beyond academics, reading is a wonderful way to relax and develop empathy. By seeing the world through the eyes of different characters, you can understand their feelings and experiences, which helps you understand the people around you better. Whether you enjoy adventure stories, mysteries, or non-fiction books about science, there is a whole world waiting to be discovered. Making reading a regular habit is one of the best gifts you can give to your mind.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: [6x2=12]

1-	The best title for the passage could be.....				
a)	How to Write a Book		b) The Many Benefits of Reading		
c)	Famous Characters in Literature		d) The History of Libraries		
2-	The underlined pronoun (It) in the 4 th line refers to.....				
a)	Your brain	b)	A detail	c) Reading	d) Your chair
3-	The underlined word (vocabulary) in the 3 rd line means.....				
a)	The number of books you own			b) The words a person knows and uses	
c)	The speed at which you read			d) The cover of a book	
4-	All the following are mentioned as benefits of reading except.....				
a)	Improving concentration			b) Expanding your vocabulary	
c)	Becoming a famous author			d) Developing empathy	
5-	The writer's purpose in this text is to.....				
a)	review a specific adventure story			b) argue that movies are better than books	
c)	encourage people to make reading a habit			d) sell a subscription to a magazine	
6-	According to the passage, how does reading help you understand others better?				
a)	By teaching you new languages			b) By helping you see the world through characters' eyes	
c)	By making you a faster reader			d) By giving you facts about science	

B) Answer the following questions: [2x2=4]

7-	What are two academic benefits of reading mentioned in the passage?			
8-	Besides academics, what is another positive effect of reading mentioned in the text?			

5 Look at the picture and discuss places you prefer visiting in Kuwait.



Use these guide words to help you:

famous - exciting - prefer - visit -
family - learn - happy



6 Kuwait is a lovely country. It has many exciting places to visit. **Plan and write a paragraph describing a place in Kuwait and the activities a tourist can do there.**

Topic sentence

.....

(Detail 1)

.....
.....

(Detail 2)

.....
.....

(Detail 3)

.....
.....

Concluding sentence

.....



Write your paragraph.



Writing Checklist:

- Did I write a clear topic sentence?
- Did I include at least three details?
- Did I use descriptive adjectives like 'exciting', 'beautiful' and 'famous'?
- Did I check my punctuation and capital letters?
- Did I use AI tools to proofread my writing?



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06



Holidays are a special time to relax and explore new places.

Plan and write a paragraph about your holiday describing where you went and the activities you did there.

Topic Sentence

.....

.....

.....

.....

My Holiday

Detail 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

Detail 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

Detail 3

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding Sentence

.....

.....

.....

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.....



☒ **Paragraph Writing Checklist:**

- ☐ Did I write a clear topic sentence?
- ☐ Did I include at least three details?
- ☐ Did I use descriptive adjectives like exciting, beautiful, and famous?
- ☐ Did I check my punctuation and capital letters?
- ☐ Did I use AI tools to proofread my writing?

Landmarks & Tourism

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS تراكيب مهمة

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| • have a chance | تتاح لي فرصة | • attend a meeting | يحضر اجتماع |
| • art gallery | معرض فني | • attract tourists | يجذب السياح |
| • art exhibition | معرض فني | • pleasant weather | طقس لطيف |
| • strong contrast | تباين قوي | • go on a cruise | يذهب في رحلة بحرية |
| • modern design | تصميم حديث | • city tour | جولة في المدينة |
| • cultural event | حدث ثقافي | • tour guide | مرشد سياحي |

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS مرادفات مهمة

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • chance → opportunity
فرصة | • attract → draw
يجذب | • guide → lead
مرشد |
| • exhibition → display
معرض | • pleasant → enjoyable
لطيف | • recommend → suggest
يوصي |
| • design → plan
تصميم | • unique → one of a kind
فريد | • incredible → amazing
لا يصدق |
| • attend → go to
يحضر | • cruise → trip
رحلة | • stunning → beautiful
مدهش |

3 EXAM TRAPS فخاخ الامتحان

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| gallery ≠ exhibition | gallery = place (مكان) | exhibition = display (معرض) |
| attend ≠ attract | attend = go to (يحضر) | attract = bring people (يجذب الناس) |
| tour ≠ guide | tour = visit (زيارة) | guide = show the way (يرشد الطريق) |
| recommend + V-ing | recommend <u>visiting</u> (يوصي بزيارة) | |
| unique ≠ uniquely | unique = adjective (صفة) | uniquely = adverb (ظرف) |
| incredible ≠ international | incredible = amazing (لا يصدق) international = between countries (بين دول) | |

1 environment (n.)

البيئة

The natural world around us.

We must protect the **environment** for future generations.



2 harm (v.)

يضر / يؤذي

To cause damage or injury.

Smoke can **harm** people's health.



3 dirty (adj.)

متسخ / قذر

Not clean.

The beach became **dirty** after the crowded event.



4 forest (n.)

غابة

A large area covered with trees.

Many wild animals live in the **forest**.



5 endangered (adj.)

مهدد بالانقراض

At risk of disappearing forever.

Sea turtles are **endangered** animals.



6 crowded (adj.)

مزدحم

Full of people.

The park was **crowded** during the festival.



7 waste (n.)

نفايات / قمامة

Unwanted materials that are thrown away.

We should put **waste** in the correct bins.



8 carelessly (adv.)

باهمال

Without enough care or attention.

He **carelessly** dropped the bottle on the ground.



9 notice (v.)

يلاحظ

To see or become aware of something.

Did you **notice** the smoke above the factory?



10 pollution (n.)

تلوث

Harmful substances in the air, water or land.

Air **pollution** harms people and animals.



11 climate (n.)

مناخ

The usual weather conditions of a place.

Kuwait has a hot, dry **climate**.



12 remind (v.)

يذكر

To help someone remember something.

Please **remind** me to turn off the lights.



13 gently (adv.)

بلطف

In a soft and careful way.

Hold the young plant **gently**.



14 wisely (adv.)

بحكمة

In a careful and sensible way.

We should use water **wisely**.



15 natural resources (n.)

موارد طبيعية

Useful materials that come from nature.

Water and oil are valuable **natural resources**.



Our Environment, Our Choice

Vocabulary 2

1 neatly (adv)

بترتيب / بأناقة

in a tidy way

He folded the clothes **neatly**.



2 plastic (n)

بلاستيك

a material used to make many things

Plastic bags harm marine life.



3 routine (n)

روتين

something you do every day

Daily exercise is part of her **routine**.



4 container (n)

وعاء / حاوية

something used to hold things

Use a **container** to store food.



5 metal (n)

معادن

a hard material like iron or steel

The bridge is made of strong **metal**.



6 creative (adj)

مبدع

good at making new ideas

She is very **creative** in her artwork.



7 impress (v)

يهر / يثير الإعجاب

to make someone admire something

His speech will **impress** the audience.



8 campaign (n)

حملة

an organized activity to achieve a goal

The **campaign** raised awareness about recycling.



9 reduce (v)

يقلل

to make less

Reduce the use of single-use plastic.



10 reuse (v)

يُعيد استخدام

to use again

We can **reuse** glass bottles many times.



11 recycle (v) يعيد تدوير

to make new things from old materials

Always **recycle** paper and cans.



Our Environment, Our Choice

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS

تركيبات مهمة

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| • protect the environment | يحمي البيئة | • notice a sign | يلاحظ علامة |
| • harm the environment | يضر البيئة | • remind someone | يذكر شخصاً |
| • endangered animals | حيوانات مهددة بالانقراض | • spend money wisely | ينفق المال بحكمة |
| • reduce waste | يقلل النفايات | • recycle paper | يعيد تدوير الورق |
| • air pollution | تلوث الهواء | • reuse bottles | يعيد استخدام الزجاجات |
| • natural resources | الموارد الطبيعية | • environmental campaign | حملة بيئية |

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------|
| • harm | → | damage | ضرر | • remind | → | help remember | يذكر |
| • dirty | → | unclean | متسخ | • gently | → | softly | بلطف |
| • endangered | → | threatened | مهدد | • reduce | → | decrease | يقلل |
| • crowded | → | full | مزدحم | • reuse | → | use again | يعيد الاستخدام |
| • waste | → | rubbish | نفايات | • recycle | → | process again | يعيد التدوير |
| • notice | → | see | يلاحظ | | | | |

3 EXAM TRAPS

فخاخ الامتحان

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 reduce ≠ reuse ≠ recycle | reduce = make less / reuse = use again / recycle = make new things from old materials |
| 2 waste ≠ pollution | waste = things thrown away
pollution = dirty or harmful materials in air, water or land |
| 3 notice ≠ remind | notice = see or become aware of
remind = help someone remember |
| 4 gentle ≠ gently | gentle = adjective (وصف)
gently = adverb (ظرف) |
| 5 wise ≠ wisely | wise = adjective (وصف)
wisely = adverb (ظرف) |



Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list:

Exercise 1:

(recycle) (forest) (campaign) (reduce) (container)

- 1- Our school started a clean environment _____ to keep our neighborhood clean.
- 2- Please put your lunch in a reusable _____ to keep food fresh and safe.
- 3- Families should _____ the use of plastic bags to protect our planet.
- 4- Children can _____ paper, bottles, and cans instead of throwing them away.

Exercise 2:

(gently) (crowded) (dirty) (endangered) (creative)

- 1- The river looked _____ because people threw rubbish into the water.
- 2- Some animals are _____ because their natural homes are disappearing.
- 3- The bus became _____ on the way home; some students had to stand.
- 4- She spoke _____ to the frightened child so he could feel comfortable.

Exercise 3:

(remind) (wisely) (carelessly) (neatly) (notice)

- 1- Did you _____ the new recycling sign near the entrance of the park?
- 2- Please _____ me about the meeting tomorrow morning before I forget.
- 3- Spend your money _____ on useful things and avoid buying what you don't need.
- 4- She arranged the books _____ on the shelves so everything looks organized.

Exercise 4:

(pollution) (impress) (reuse) (harm) (environment)

- 1- Protecting the _____ is not only important, but it is also our duty for the future.
- 2- Air _____ can cause serious problems for people, animals, and plants.
- 3- Families can _____ glass bottles and jars many times instead of buying new ones.
- 4- Too much plastic in the sea can _____ many marine animals and destroy their lives.

Vocabulary Practice



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

- 1- The city planted trees to protect the _____.
a) campaign b) environment c) routine d) forest
- 2- Leaving food _____ on streets attracts insects.
a) plastic b) content c) waste d) pollution
- 3- Scientists study _____ changes around the world.
a) climate b) campaign c) container d) routine
- 4- Fresh water is one of our _____.
a) campaigns b) routines c) natural resources d) containers
- 5- Please place the empty bottle inside the _____.
a) forest b) sign c) channel d) container
- 6- Our school started a recycling _____ this month.
a) pollution b) campaign c) waste d) climate
- 7- The old bridge is made of strong _____.
a) plastic b) metal c) waste d) container
- 8- Her daily exercise is part of her _____.
a) routine b) forest c) campaign d) environment
- 9- We should _____ the amount of plastic we use.
a) recycle b) reduce c) reuse d) harm
- 10- Did you _____ the new recycling sign?
a) remind b) impress c) notice d) reduce
- 11- Families can _____ glass bottles several times.
a) harm b) recycle c) reduce d) reuse
- 12- Please _____ me to bring my reusable bag tomorrow.
a) notice b) remind c) impress d) harm



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

- 13- Throwing chemicals into rivers can _____ fish and plants.
a) reduce b) recycle c) impress d) harm
- 14- Students should _____ old paper in the recycling bin.
a) reuse b) remind c) recycle d) notice
- 15- Using cloth bags can _____ the amount of plastic waste.
a) harm b) reduce c) impress d) remind
- 16- The student's amazing project will _____ everyone at school.
a) notice b) reduce c) impress d) recycle
- 17- Many animals are _____ because their homes are disappearing.
a) creative b) dirty c) endangered d) crowded
- 18- The school bus was very _____; some students were standing.
a) natural b) endangered c) creative d) crowded
- 19- My sister is very _____ and loves making new things.
a) dirty b) creative c) crowded d) endangered
- 20- The beach became _____ after people left their rubbish.
a) endangered b) natural c) dirty d) creative
- 21- The mother carried the sleeping baby _____ so he would not wake up.
a) carelessly b) wisely c) gently d) neatly
- 22- We should use our natural resources _____ every day.
a) neatly b) carelessly c) gently d) wisely
- 23- She arranged her books _____ on the shelf.
a) neatly b) gently c) wisely d) carelessly
- 24- He dropped the glass _____, and it broke immediately.
a) wisely b) gently c) neatly d) carelessly

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

1 LOOK & THINK What is happening now? ماذا يحدث الآن؟



Dad **is cooking** lunch.



Mum **is watering** the flowers.



The children **are playing** football.

DISCOVER What do you notice? ماذا تلاحظ؟

am / is / are + verb + ing

We use the Present Continuous for actions happening **now**.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال تحدث الآن.

2 GRAMMAR BOX

FORM

Subject + **am / is / are** + verb + **ing**

Subject	Verb to be
I	am
He / She / It	is
We / You / They	are

EXAMPLES

- ✓ I **am reading** a book.
- ✓ She **is doing** her homework.
- ✓ They **are playing** football.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + **am / is / are** + verb + **ing**



Omar **is studying** English.

NEGATIVE

Subject + **am / is / are** + **not** + verb + **ing**



Omar **is not studying** English.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Questions & Spelling + Time Expressions

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

1 YES / NO QUESTIONS



Example 1

Statement:

Ahmed **is watching** TV.

Rule:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + V-ing?

Ask a question:

Is Ahmed **watching** TV?

Answer:

✓ Yes, he **is**.

✗ No, he **isn't**.



Example 2

Statement:

Laila **is doing** her homework.

Rule:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + V-ing?

Ask a question:

Is Laila **doing** her homework?

Answer:

✓ Yes, she **is**.

✗ No, she **isn't**.

2 WH- QUESTIONS

Example 1

Statement: The boys **are playing** football
in the street / in the club.

Rule:

WH-word + am / is / are + Subject + V-ing?

WH-word

Where



Ask a question:

Where **are** the boys **playing** football?

Answer:

The boys **are playing** football in the street / in the club.

Example 2

Statement: My sister **is reading** a book.

Rule:

WH-word + am / is / are + Subject + V-ing?

WH-word

What



Ask a question:

What **is** your sister **doing**?

Answer:

She **is reading** a book.

3 SPELLING - Adding -ing

1 Most verbs:

play → **playing**

2 Verb ends in -e:

make → **making**

Drop e + ing

3 Short verb: double the last letter:

run → **running** | sit → **sitting**

4 Verb ends in -ie:

lie → **lying**

ie → y + ing



تذكر: ليست كل الأفعال لها نفس طريقة إضافة -ing

4 TIME EXPRESSIONS

If you see one of these words, use the Present Continuous.

إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات التالية، يجب أن تختار المضارع المستمر.

• now



• at the moment



• right now

NOW

• today



• this week



• Look!



• Listen!



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. Look! The dog after the ball.
a) runs b) is running c) ran d) has run
2. My parents dinner at the moment.
a) prepare b) prepared c) are preparing d) have prepared
3. I my homework right now.
a) am doing b) is doing c) are doing d) do
4. Listen! Someone at the door.
a) knocks b) knocked c) is knocking d) has knocked
5. Sara is a picture for her art project.
a) make b) making c) makes d) made
6. The boys are in the swimming pool.
a) swimming b) swim c) swimming d) swam
7. Ali is busy now. He watching TV.
a) isn't b) aren't c) don't d) doesn't
8. We playing outside because it is raining.
a) isn't b) aren't c) don't d) doesn't
9. your sister studying now?
a) Are b) Is c) Am d) Does
10. "Are the children playing in the garden?"
"Yes,"
a) they are b) they is c) they do d) they aren't
11. What you doing at the moment?
a) is b) are c) am d) do
12. Mona usually walks to school, but today she the bus.
a) takes b) is taking c) took d) has taken

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)



PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

13. My brother plays football every Friday, but he _____ his room now.
a) cleans b) cleaned c) is cleaning d) has cleaned
14. "Why are you carrying an umbrella?"
"Because it _____ outside."
a) rains b) rained c) is raining d) has rained
15. The baby is _____ on the sofa now.
a) lieing b) lying c) lie d) lay
16. _____ the students working on the project now?
a) Is b) Am c) Are d) Does
17. "Where is Ahmed going?"
"He _____ to the library."
a) go b) goes c) is going d) went
18. We usually eat at home, but tonight we _____ at a restaurant.
a) eat b) ate c) are eating d) have eaten

2 Do as required.

1. They (study) English right now. (Correct the verb.)
2. She is writing an email at the moment. (Correct the mistake.)
3. Omar is playing computer games now. (Make negative.)
4. The girls are preparing the project. (Make a question.)
5. He is waiting for his friend at the bus stop. (Ask: Where?)
6. I (sit) in the classroom at the moment. (Correct the verb.)

Future Simple (Will / Won't)

1 Think & Discover

Read what this family says.
What will they do?
What won't they do?



Notice the words.

Will

Won't

Are the verbs in the base form?

Objective

Future Simple للتحدث عن:

- قرار أو نية في المستقبل.
- وعد.
- شيء لن نفعله.



Grammar Box

Affirmative (Positive)

Subject + **will** +
Verb (Base Form)

الفاعل + will + الفعل (المصدر)

Examples:

- I **will** go to the park tomorrow.
- She **will** help her mother.

Negative

Subject + **won't** +
Verb (Base Form)

الفاعل + won't + الفعل (المصدر)

Examples:

- I **won't** eat junk food.
- They **won't** be late.

Question

Will + Subject +
Verb (Base Form)?

أداة الاستفهام + Will + الفاعل + المصدر؟

Examples:

- Will** you visit your uncle?
- Will** she come with us?

Visual Examples

Family



- We **will** have dinner together tonight.
- I **won't** forget to do my homework.

Environment



- We **will** plant more trees next week.
- We **won't** throw rubbish on the ground.



Mr. Ali Tip

بعد **will** أو **won't** يأتي الفعل في المصدر دائماً.

will goes
won't playing

will go
won't play

Future Simple (Will / Won't)

1 When do we use the Future Simple? متى تستخدم المستقبل البسيط؟

1 Future Plans خطط مستقبلية



I **will** visit my grandmother tomorrow.
(قرار أو نية في المستقبل)

2 Promise وعد



I **won't** forget your birthday.
(وعد)

3 Quick Decision قرار سريع



I **ll** answer it.
(قرار سريع)

4 Offer عرض المساعدة



I **ll** carry your bag.
(عرض المساعدة)

5 Request طلب



Will you help me?
(طلب)

2 Time Expressions تعبيرات زمنية

Time Expression التعبير الزمني	Example Sentence مثال	Time Expression التعابير الزمنية	Example Sentence مثال
Tomorrow غداً	I will go to the mall tomorrow.	Later لاحقاً	I will call you later.
Next week الأسبوع القادم	We will start our project next week.	In the future في المستقبل	Cars will use more electricity in the future.
Tonight هذه الليلة	We will watch a movie tonight.	Next month الشهر القادم	We will travel next month.
Soon قريباً	She will get better soon.	One day يوماً ما	One day, I will be a doctor.

3 How to Make Questions كيف نكون الأسئلة

Yes / No Questions (Yes أو No Question) أسئلة نعم / لا

Will + Subject + Verb (base form)?

- Yes, I **will** visit my uncle tomorrow.
→ Ask a question.

Will you visit your uncle tomorrow?

- No, I **won't** tell anybody about the secret.
→ Ask a question.

Will you tell anybody about the secret?



تذكر: إذا بدأت الإجابة بـ **Yes** أو **No**,
ابدأ السؤال بـ **Will**.

WH- Questions (أسئلة الاستفهام)

WH-word + **Will** + Subject + Verb (base form)?



(المكان)

- They **will** go to the park tomorrow.
→ Ask a question.

Where will they go tomorrow?



(الزمان)

- We **will** have a picnic next week.
→ Ask a question.

When will we have a picnic?



(الشيء)

- My father **will** buy a new car.
→ Ask a question.

What will my father buy?

Practice Time

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. I think Ahmed _____ the race tomorrow.
a) wins b) won c) will win d) is winning
2. We _____ our grandparents next Friday.
a) will visit b) visited c) visiting d) visit
3. I promise I _____ my room after school.
a) cleaned b) cleaning c) clean d) will clean
4. Don't worry! I _____ you with your homework.
a) helped b) will help c) helping d) help
5. My father _____ to work tomorrow because it is a holiday.
a) won't go b) doesn't go c) didn't go d) isn't going
6. The students _____ the museum next week.
a) visited b) visit c) visiting d) will visit
7. I think it _____ sunny tomorrow.
a) is b) will be c) was d) being
8. My sister _____ some flowers for our grandmother.
a) buying b) buys c) will buy d) bought
9. They _____ late again. They promised.
a) won't be b) aren't c) weren't d) don't
10. I _____ you as soon as I arrive home.
a) called b) calling c) call d) will call

B Do as required.

1. I will visit my uncle tomorrow. (Make negative.)
.....
2. Yes, she will help us. (Write the question.)
.....
3. They will travel to Kuwait next month. (Ask a WH-question using When.)
.....
4. My brother will clean his room this evening. (Make negative.)
.....
5. Yes, we will join the competition. (Write the question.)
.....
6. Sara will buy a new school bag tomorrow. (Ask a WH-question using What.)
.....

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

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

16

The camel is one of the most amazing animals in the world. It is often called “the ship of the desert” because it can travel long distances across hot, dry lands where water is difficult to find. Unlike many animals, camels can live for days without drinking water. They store fat in their humps, and when food is not available, their bodies use this fat for energy. This special ability helps them survive in harsh desert conditions.

Camels are very useful to people who live in deserts. For thousands of years, people have used camels to carry heavy goods and to travel between towns. A camel can walk for hours in the heat without getting tired. Camels also provide milk, meat, and even wool for clothing. Their wide, flat feet make it easy for them to walk on sand without sinking. Today, camels are still important in some countries. They are also part of traditional festivals and races. The camel is more than just an animal; it is a partner that has helped people survive in deserts for a very long time.

From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer: (6X2=12 Marks)

1. The **best title** for this passage would be:

- a. Forest Animals
- b. The Desert Camel
- c. Desert Life
- d. The Sea Life.

2. The underlined word 'harsh' in the 1st paragraph means:

- a. bad
- b. nice
- c. long
- d. heavy

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

3. The underlined word 'them' in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
- goods
 - deserts
 - camels
 - feet
-
4. Why are camels called "the ship of the desert"?
- Because they swim in the sea.
 - Because they help people travel across deserts.
 - Because they carry water in their humps.
 - Because they are very fast.
-
5. According to the text, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
- Camels can live for days without water.
 - Camels store fat in their humps for energy.
 - Camels cannot walk on the sand.
 - People use camels to carry goods in the desert.
-
6. The purpose of the writer in this passage is to :
- ask us to ride camels when it's hot.
 - provide us with information about camels.
 - tell us to feed camels well.
 - warn us to take care of camels.

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

7. How do camels survive in the desert when food is not available?

.....

.....

8. Why are camels still important in some countries?

.....

.....



WRITING WORKSHOP

PLAN YOUR PARAGRAPH خُطِّطْ قَبْلَ مَا تَكْتُبْ

Your task: Write a paragraph about how we can protect the Earth.

مهمتك: اكتب فقرة عن الطرق التي نستطيع بها حماية كوكب الأرض.



STEP 1

UNDERSTAND THE TOPIC

افهم الموضوع

You are going to write about actions that help the Earth.

يعني: اكتب عن أشياء نستطيع فعلها لحماية البيئة.

Choose THREE ideas. اختر 3 أفكار فقط.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Here are some ideas: أفكار تساعدك



recycle paper



save water



plant trees



save electricity



help animals



STEP 2

WRITE YOUR TOPIC SENTENCE

اكتب الجملة الرئيسية

في البداية، أخبر القارئ: ما موضوع الفقرة؟

Example / مثال

There are many ways to protect the Earth.

Now write your own sentence: اكتب جملتك الخاصة.

.....



STEP 3

WRITE DETAIL 1 اكتب أول فكرة

اكتب ماذا ستفعل، ثم اذكر السبب.
Action + Reason

Use:

I will _____ because _____.

Example: I will recycle paper because it reduces waste.

Your turn: دورك الآن.

I will _____ because _____.



STEP 4

WRITE DETAIL 2 اكتب الفكرة الثانية

الآن أضف شيئاً آخر يمكنك فعله
لحماية البيئة.

Use:

We should _____ because _____.

Example: We should save water because it is important for life.

Your turn: دورك الآن.

We should _____ because _____.



STEP 5

WRITE DETAIL 3 اكتب الفكرة الثالثة

أضف فكرة ثالثة وأشرح فائدتها للبيئة.

Use:

This helps the Earth by _____.

Example: This helps the Earth by giving us clean air.

Your turn: دورك الآن.

This helps the Earth by _____.



STEP 6

CONNECT YOUR IDEAS اربط أفكارك معاً

استخدم كلمات الربط حتى تصبح جملتك فقرة واحدة مترابطة.

Linker Bank كلمات الربط

First,

Next,

After that,

Finally,

Example: First, I will recycle paper. | Next, we should save water. | After that, I will plant trees. | Finally, I promise to ...



PLAN YOUR PARAGRAPH خَطِّطْ فِقْرَتَكَ هُنَا

TOPIC SENTENCE

.....

.....

DETAIL 1

.....

.....

.....

DETAIL 2

.....

.....

.....

DETAIL 3

.....

.....

.....

CONCLUDING SENTENCE

.....

.....



NOW WRITE YOUR PARAGRAPH اكتب فِقْرَتَكَ هُنَا

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

USEFUL PHRASES

First, • Next, • After that, • Finally,
because... • This helps the Earth by...
We should... • I will...

TINY WRITING CHECK

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ☐ Topic | ☒ 3 Details 3 | ☒ Reasons |
| ☒ Linking Words | ☒ Conclusion | ☐ Caps & Full Stops |



Vocabulary ONE

1 generation (n.)

جيل

Every **generation** has its own dreams.

We should learn from past **generations**.



2 attentively (adv.)

بانتباه

Listen **attentively** to the story.

She read the instructions **attentively**.



3 tale (n.)

حكاية

The old man told a fascinating **tale**.

This **tale** has been passed down for years.



4 explain (v.)

يشرح

Can you **explain** this part to me?

He **explained** the rules clearly.



5 storyteller (n.)

راوي / حكاية

The **storyteller** captivated the children.

She is a gifted **storyteller**.



6 expression (n.)

تعبير / تعبير

Her smile showed her happy **expression**.

Facial **expressions** can say a lot.



7 admire (v.)

يُعجب / يُعجب

I **admire** people who help others.

We all **admire** his bravery.



8 fair (adj.)

عادل / منصف

It's important to be **fair** with everyone.

The teacher was **fair** in his judgment.



9 heroic (adj.)

بطولي / شجاع

He did a **heroic** act to save a child.

The firefighters are **heroic** people.



10 character (n.)

شخصية

The main **character** is very brave.

Good stories have strong **characters**.



11 stranger (n.)

غريب / شخص مجهول

Don't talk to **strangers**.

A **stranger** asked me for directions.



12 situation (n.)

موقف / حالة

It's important to stay calm in a difficult **situation**.

He handled the **situation** wisely.



13 connect (v.)

يربط / يتصل

Stories **connect** us with others.

This idea **connects** to what we learned.



Vocabulary TWO

1 woodcutter (n.)

حطاب

The **woodcutter** works in the forest.

The **woodcutter** cut down the tall tree.



2 iron (adj./n.)

حديد

Iron is a strong metal.

This gate is made of **iron**.



3 axe (n.)

فأس

He used an **axe** to cut the wood.

The **axe** was very sharp.



4 slip (v.)

ينزلق

He **slipped** on the wet floor.

Be careful so you don't **slip**.



5 deep (adj.)

عميق

The well is very **deep**.

She took a **deep** breath before swimming.



6 nervously (adv.)

بقلق / بتوتر

He looked around **nervously**.

She spoke **nervously** before the test.



7 worried (adj.)

قلق / متخوف

The mother looked **worried** about her son.

He is **worried** about the exam.



8 earn (v.)

يكسب / يربح

He **earns** money by working hard.

You can **earn** respect by being kind.



9 silver (adj./n.)

فضي

She wore a **silver** ring.

Silver is a precious metal.



10 lit up (ph v.)

أضاء (أو إضاء)

The room **lit up** with bright light.

His face **lit up** when he saw the surprise.



11 honest (adj.)

صادق / أمين

He is an **honest** boy.

She always gives **honest** answers.



12 reward (n.)

مكافأة / جائزة

Hard work brings great **rewards**.

He got a **reward** for helping others.



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

● Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list.



Exercise

1

reward

tale

slip

earn

explain

1 My grandfather told us an exciting _____ about his childhood.

2 Please _____ your answer to the class.

3 Sara worked hard to _____ a special prize.

4 Be careful not to _____ on the wet floor.



Exercise

2

attentively

fair

deep

heroic

nervously

1 The teacher was _____ to all her students.

2 The firefighter made a _____ decision to save the child.

3 They dug a _____ hole to find the hidden treasure.

4 The students listened _____ to the storyteller.



Exercise

3

honest

iron

stranger

character

silver

1 The main _____ in the story was brave and kind.

2 A friendly _____ showed us the way to the museum.

3 The old gate was made of strong _____.

4 It is important to be _____ and always tell the truth.



Exercise

4

worried

heroic

connect

lit up

deep

1 This bridge will _____ the two villages.

2 The fireworks _____ the night sky.

3 Ali was _____ about his lost puppy.

4 The _____ swimmer saved the child from the river.



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

● Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list.



Exercise

5

generation | admire | situation | woodcutter | reduce

- 1 It was a difficult _____, but everyone stayed calm and worked together.
- 2 I really _____ my grandfather because he is kind and always helps others.
- 3 The _____ worked hard in the forest and chopped wood every day.
- 4 We should _____ the amount of water we waste at home every day.



Exercise

6

expression | storyteller | fair | honest | reward

- 1 An _____ person always tells the truth and keeps their promises.
- 2 The game was _____, and everyone had the same chance to win.
- 3 A happy _____ appeared on her face when she heard the good news.
- 4 The _____ told us an amazing story about a brave king and his people.



Exercise

7

silver | nervously | earn | attentively | stranger

- 1 The children waited _____ for the storyteller to begin his exciting story.
- 2 Everyone listened _____ to the teacher so they could understand the lesson.
- 3 The king wore a beautiful _____ crown during the special celebration.
- 4 You can _____ a special prize by working hard and doing your best.



► Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1- My grandfather told us an exciting _____ about a brave young boy.
a) reward b) tale c) generation d) situation
- 2- I really _____ my parents because they always help people in need.
a) earn b) connect c) admire d) slip
- 3- The firefighter was very _____ when he entered the burning building to save a child.
a) worried b) deep c) fair d) brave
- 4- Sara listened _____ to the story because she wanted to understand every detail.
a) uniquely b) nervously c) attentively d) surely
- 5- An _____ came to the small village and nobody knew who he was.
a) stranger b) storyteller c) woodcutter d) character
- 6- The little girl looked at the picture _____ to notice all its small details.
a) fairly b) attentively c) deeply d) nervously
- 7- The children enjoyed the old _____ about a clever king and his people.
a) axe b) reward c) tale d) iron
- 8- Can you _____ why the boy decided to leave the village alone?
a) explain b) earn c) admire d) connect
- 9- The main _____ in the story was a kind girl who helped everyone.
a) generation b) stranger c) character d) reward
- 10- His face showed a sad _____ when he heard the bad news.
a) situation b) expression c) generation d) tale
- 11- We all _____ the firefighters for their courage and hard work.
a) explain b) earn c) connect d) admire
- 12- The judge was strict, but he was always _____ to everyone.
a) deep b) fair c) silver d) worried
- 13- His _____ actions during the flood helped save many people.
a) heroic b) honest c) deep d) fair
- 14- The most interesting _____ in the story was a young boy who never gave up.
a) generation b) stranger c) storyteller d) character
- 15- The two ideas _____ together to create a better plan for the project.
a) slipped b) lit up c) connected d) earned
- 16- The _____ worked in the forest and cut trees to make a living.
a) storyteller b) woodcutter c) stranger d) character
- 17- The strong _____ bars protected the old gate from being broken.
a) silver b) deep c) fair d) iron

► Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 18- The woodcutter used a sharp _____ to cut the large tree.
a) reward b) axe c) tale d) expression
- 19- The boy felt _____ while waiting for his father to come home safely.
a) heroic b) fair c) worried d) honest
- 20- She worked hard every day to _____ enough money for a new bicycle.
a) earn b) connect c) slip d) explain
- 21- The king gave the brave soldier a special _____ for saving the child.
a) generation b) situation c) reward d) stranger
- 22- An _____ person tells the truth and does not cheat others.
a) honest b) deep c) nervous d) fair
- 23- The old man looked at the deep well with _____ eyes.
a) fair b) worried c) deep d) silver
- 24- The young girl's face _____ when she saw her favourite dolls waiting by the door.
a) slipped b) earned c) connected d) lit up
- 25- The old _____ told the children stories about his life many years ago.
a) woodcutter b) storyteller c) stranger d) generation
- 26- The teacher asked the students to _____ the difficult idea in simple words.
a) admire b) earn c) explain d) slip
- 27- The two friends come from the same _____ and enjoy many of the same traditions.
a) reward b) generation c) situation d) expression
- 28- The river was so _____ that the children were not allowed to swim in it.
a) fair b) honest c) deep d) unique
- 29- The story had a strange _____ that made everyone want to know what happened next.
a) situation b) axe c) generation d) reward
- 30- The artist created a _____ painting that looked different from all the others.
a) worried b) unique c) fair d) honest
- 31- We should _____ old bottles and paper instead of throwing them away.
a) admire b) reuse c) earn d) connect
- 32- We should _____ the amount of plastic we use to protect the environment.
a) reduce b) earn c) slip d) admire
- 33- The children listened _____ because the storyteller was telling an important lesson.
a) surely b) uniquely c) attentively d) fairly
- 34- The young hero was _____ enough to help people during the dangerous storm.
a) deep b) honest c) heroic d) worried

Relative Pronouns

WHO – For People

(للأشخاص)

Relative Pronouns : (ضمائر الوصل)

نستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين، ولتوضيح الشخص أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.

1 Let's Think!

1 I met a new student yesterday.



2 Which student?



3 He plays basketball very well.



4 We don't repeat "He".



2 Join the Sentences

- I met a new student.
- He plays basketball very well.

He → WHO

I met a new student **WHO** plays basketball very well.

نحذف الضمير المتكرر ونستخدم WHO لربط الجملتين.

? Why do we use WHO?

We replace **HE / SHE / THEY** with **WHO** because they refer to the **same person**.

نستبدل **He / She / They** بـ **WHO** لأنها تشير إلى نفس الشخص.

3 Rule

Use **WHO** with people.نستخدم **WHO** مع الأشخاص.

boy
ولد



girl
فتاة



teacher
معلم



doctor
طبيبة

WHO → People

WHO → الأشخاص

4 Guided Examples

Example 1

- Ali is my brother.
- He likes science.

↓ JOIN



Ali is my brother **WHO** likes science.

Example 2

- This is Sara.
- She speaks English.

↓ JOIN



This is Sara **WHO** speaks English.

Example 3

- The boys won the match.
- They trained hard.

↓ JOIN



The boys **WHO** trained hard won the match.

If **THEY** refers to people, we use **WHO**.إذا كانت **THEY** تشير إلى أشخاص، نستخدم **WHO**.

Relative Pronouns

who, which, when, where

1 Let's Think!

1 I bought a new school bag.

2 Which bag?

3 It is blue and very strong.

4 We don't repeat "It".

2 Join the sentences

I bought a school bag which is blue and very strong.



Why do we use WHICH?

We replace **It / They** with **WHICH** because they refer to the same thing or animal.

نستبدل **اب They** أو **ب WHICH** لأنها تشير إلى نفس الشيء أو الحيوان.

3 Rule

Use **WHICH** with things and animals.

نستخدم **WHICH** مع الأشياء والحيوانات.



car
سيارة



book
كتاب



cat
قطعة



laptop
حاسوب



tree
شجرة

4 Guided Examples

- I have a nice cat.
- It** likes milk.



join

I have a cat which likes milk.

- This is my bike.
- It** is very fast.



join

This is my bike which is very fast.

- These are my books.
- They** are very useful.



join

These are my books which are very useful.

5 Compare



WHO → People
he / she / they



WHICH → Things & Animals
it / they

Relative Pronouns

WHERE & WHEN

1 WHERE (Places) الأماكن

1 I visited a new park yesterday.

2 Which park?

3 We played football **there**.

4 Don't repeat "there".

Join the sentences

I visited the park **where** we played football.

Examples

1. This is the school.
We study **there**.

↓
This is the school
where we study.



2. We visited a café.
We had lunch **there**.

↓
We visited a café.
where we had lunch.



Rule

WHERE comes after a place.

تستخدم **WHERE** بعد أسماء الأماكن.



school
مدرسة



house
منزل



park
حديقة



hospital
مستشفى



shop
محل



beach
شاطئ

2 WHEN (Time) الزمن

1 I will never forget that day.

2 Which day?

3 We won the competition **then**.

4 Don't repeat "then".

Join the sentences

I will never forget the day **when** we won the competition.

Examples

1. I remember that day.
We met **then**.

↓
I remember the day
when we met.



2. 2024 was an important year.
I started Grade 6 **during that year**.

↓
2024 was the year
when I started Grade 6.



Rule

WHEN comes after words about time.

تستخدم **WHEN** بعد كلمات الزمن.



day
يوم



morning
صباح



night
ليل



week
أسبوع



holiday
عطلة



birthday
عيد ميلاد

3 Compare



WHO

People



WHICH

Things & Animals



WHERE

Places



WHEN

Time

Relative Pronouns Challenge



Hint

انظر إلى الكلمة التي تسبق الفراغ، أداة الموصول المناسبة: إذا كانت اسم شخص، فستخدم **WHO**. إذا كانت اسم حيوان، فستخدم **WHICH**. إذا كانت اسم مكان، فستخدم **WHERE**. إذا كانت اسم زمان، فستخدم **WHEN**.

A) Choose the correct answer.

- The teacher _____ teaches us English is very kind.
A) where B) which C) who D) when
- This is the museum _____ we saw dinosaurs.
A) who B) where C) which D) when
- I remember the day _____ we won the football match.
A) which B) who C) when D) where
- The dog _____ is barking belongs to my uncle.
A) when B) where C) who D) which
- This is the school _____ my sister studies.
A) which B) when C) where D) who
- The girl _____ helped me is my friend.
A) who B) where C) when D) which
- I bought a laptop _____ is very fast.
A) where B) who C) which D) when
- Friday is the day _____ we have Science.
A) when B) which C) where D) who
- We visited a park _____ children were playing.
A) which B) who C) where D) when
- The birds _____ fly over the lake are beautiful.
A) when B) which C) where D) who

B) Do as required.

- Ali is my best friend. He always helps me. _____ (Join using who)
- I bought a new bicycle. It is very comfortable. _____ (Join using which)
- This is the park. We play football there. _____ (Join using where)
- I remember that day. We first met then. _____ (Join using when)

Past Continuous Tense

1 Think & Discover

لاحظ الصورة وأجب عن الأسئلة.



Look at the picture and answer.

1 What was Ali doing?

ماذا كان يفعل علي؟

2 What was his mother doing?

ماذا كانت تفعل والدته علي؟

3 What happened suddenly?

ماذا حدث فجأة؟

4 Which action was longer?

إيه الحدث الأطول؟

2 Grammar Use

Past Continuous (الماضي المستمر)

Use

We use the Past Continuous to talk about an action that was in progress in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي.

Affirmative (الإثبات)

Subject + **was / were** + Verb + **ing**

Example:

Ali **was studying**.

Negative (النفي)

Subject + **wasn't / weren't** + Verb + **ing**

Example:

Ali **wasn't studying**.

Question (السؤال)

Was / Were + Subject + Verb + **ing**?

Example:

Was Ali studying?

Short Answers (اجابات قصيرة)

Yes, he **was**.

No, he **wasn't**.

Yes, they **were**.

No, they **weren't**.

3 Grammar in Use

when

Past Continuous + **when** + Past Simple



Tom **was playing** football **when it started** to rain.



نستخدم قبل الحدث القصير الذي قطع الحدث المستمر.

while

While + Past Continuous, Past Simple



While Lina **was reading** a book, her brother **came** home.



نستخدم **while** قبل الحدث المستمر.



Tip

After **while** → Past Continuous

After **when** → Past Simple

4 Mini Check

Choose the correct answer.

1 Ali _____ when his father arrived.

- a) studied b) was studying
c) study d) studies

2 While Sara _____ TV, the phone rang.

- a) watched b) was watching
c) watches d) watch

3 We were playing football _____ it started to rain.

- a) while b) because
c) when d) and

Past Continuous

(when / while)

1 Uses

- ✓ We use the past continuous to talk about an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي.

1 Use 1 Action at a specific time in the past.



حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي.

Time Expressions

- at 7 o'clock yesterday
- at a specific time (e.g. at 7 o'clock)
- all day
- all night
- all morning

Example

At 7 o'clock yesterday, Rami was reading his book.



2 Use 2 Interrupted Action

نستخدم الماضي المستمر عندما كان هناك حدث مستمر، ثم قاطعه حدث قصير.

Example

Mona was washing the dishes when her little brother cried.



Grammar Reminder

✓ after while → Past Continuous



While Fatima was cleaning her room, her father arrived.

✓ after when → Past Simple

The children were playing when the school bell rang.



★ Workbook Focus

Important Exam Sentence

When I was eating, my phone rang.

Answer: was eating

Focus: when. ركز على الزمن، مش على كلمة when.



2 Practice A

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d.



Hint

Look for: was / were + V-ing

- At 8 p.m. yesterday, Ali _____ his homework.
a. did b. was doing c. does d. do
- My mother _____ dinner all evening.
a. cooked b. was cooking c. cooks d. cook
- While Sara _____ TV, her sister called her.
a. watched b. was watching c. watches d. watch
- The boys _____ football when it started to rain.
a. played b. were playing c. play d. plays
- At 10 o'clock, we _____ English.
a. studied b. were studying c. study d. studies



PRACTICE TIME

Past Continuous (when / while)

A

Choose the correct answer.

(10 Marks)

- 1 At 8 p.m. yesterday, Ali _____ his homework.
a) did b) was doing c) does d) do
- 2 While my mother was cooking, my father _____ home.
a) was coming b) came c) comes d) coming
- 3 We _____ in the garden when it started to rain.
a) played b) were playing c) play d) plays
- 4 When the teacher came, the students _____ quietly.
a) studied b) were studying c) study d) studies
- 5 While Sara was cleaning her room, she _____ her old photo.
a) was finding b) found c) finds d) finding

B

Do as required.

(5 Marks)

- 6 She was reading a story. (Make negative) _____.
- 7 While Ali was doing his homework, his sister watched TV. (Join using when) _____.
- 8 Ali was studying. His father arrived. (Join using while) _____.
- 9 They were waiting for the bus. (Ask a question) _____?
- 10 It was raining when we left the house. (Rewrite using while) _____.



Note:

The yellow note at the bottom is in your **Workbook**, so make sure to check it and **focus** on it.

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

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

16

Nine thousand years ago, people did not have money. They traded animals and crops for things they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells for the things they wanted. Chinese people also traded metal tools, such as metal knives and shovels for the things they wanted.

Later in China, people made metal money. In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animal skin. The first paper money was made from white coloured deer skin. They could be easily damaged and torn. It came from China about 900 years later. In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very similar to the coins we use today.

Coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged. Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money means buying things. Money makes trading easier.

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer: (6X2=12 Marks)

1. The **main idea** of the 3rd paragraph is:

- a. Making paper money.
- b. Making metal coins.
- c. Bartering in the past.
- d. Different uses of money.

2. The **opposite** of the underlined word 'similar' in the 2nd paragraph is:

- a. enormous
- b. different
- c. same
- d. original

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

16

3. The underlined word "**they**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a. tools.
- b. knives.
- c. shells.
- d. people.

4. The first metal coins came from:

- a. Greece.
- b. Lydia.
- c. Rome.
- d. Iran.

5. The metal coins were strong because they were made of:

- a. gold and silver.
- b. animal skin.
- c. paper and wood.
- d. sea shells.

6. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is:

- a. To give us information about other countries
- b. To tell us about the history of money
- c. To explain the importance of trading
- d. To advise us to spend money wisely

B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2x2=4 Marks)

7. How did people get what they wanted before making money?

.....

.....

8. Why wasn't the first paper money strong enough?

.....

.....

MY FAVOURITE STORY

READ & PLAN



WRITING WORKSHOP

Good writers read a model, plan their ideas, and then write.

اقرأ النموذج، ثم خطط لأفكارك
قبل أن تبدأ الكتابة.

1

READ THE MODEL

Read the story and notice how the events are ordered.

OMAR AND THE LOST WALLET

Omar found a wallet while he was walking home.

First, he looked inside and found a phone number.**Then**, he called the owner.**Finally**, the owner came and thanked Omar.

The story teaches us to be honest and helpful.

**STORY LESSON:** Be honest and help others.

الفكرة: كن أميناً وساعد الآخرين.

2

PLAN YOUR STORY

اكتب كلمات أو عبارات قصيرة، ولا تكتب القصة كاملة هنا.



STORY TITLE

What is your story called?



MAIN CHARACTER

Who is the main character?



BEGINNING

What happened first?



MIDDLE

What happened next?



ENDING

How did the story end?



STORY LESSON

What does the story teach us?



LINKERS BANK

First • Then • Next • Finally • Becauseاستخدم كلمات الربط لترتيب
أحداث قصتك.



WRITING WORKSHOP *My Favourite Story*

Now it's your turn! Plan your story, write it, and check your writing.

الآن دورك! خطط لقصتك، اكتبها، وتحقق منها.



01 PLAN YOUR STORY



Fill in the plan below to organize your ideas.

 Story Title	_____
 Main Character	_____
 Character's Qualities	1. _____ + 2. _____ Why? _____ _____
 Story Events	First, _____ ↓ Then, _____ ↓ Finally, _____
 The Lesson	My story teaches us to _____ _____

02 RIGHT NOW, WRITE YOUR STORY!



Use your plan above to write your paragraph.

مُعَلِّمُكَ

An illustration of an open book with a blue cover and a black pen resting on the right page. The book is open to two blank, lined pages. The pen is black with a silver clip and a silver tip. There are small blue lines around the book and pen, suggesting they are floating or have just been placed down. The background is a light blue gradient with faint, stylized Arabic calligraphy in the center.

03 CHECK YOUR WRITING



Read your paragraph and check.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ I wrote the title of my story. | ☐ I wrote the lesson of the story. |
| ☐ I introduced the main character. | ☐ I used linking words. |
| ☐ I described the character using adjectives. | ☐ I used capital letters and full stops. |
| ☐ I wrote the events using First, Then, Finally . | ☐ I checked my spelling. |

WRITING TIPS ★

-  Use clear ideas.
-  Use linking words.
-  Check your spelling.
-  Read your story again.
-  Make sure your message is clear!

اقرأ قصتك مرة أخيرة: هل أفكارك واضحة؟ هل استخدمت الروابط؟ هل القارئ يعرف الرسالة التي تعلمتها من القصة؟

06



Stories are powerful tools that teach us lessons, help us feel emotions, and connect us with others. **Plan and write** a paragraph describing **why stories are important** and **how they make you feel**.

Topic Sentence

.....

.....

.....

**Why Stories
Are
Important**

Detail 1

.....

.....

.....

Detail 2

.....

.....

.....

Detail 3

.....

.....

.....

Concluding Sentence

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



☒ **Paragraph Writing Checklist**

- ☐ Did I write a clear topic sentence?
- ☐ Did I include at least three details?
- ☐ Did I use linking words (First, Then, Also, Because)?
- ☐ Did I check my spelling?
- ☐ Did I use capital letters and full stops?
- ☐ Did I read my paragraph again to check my ideas?

NEU ACADEMY

learning that makes a difference



صفوة معالي الكويت

