نيـــو أكاديمي
Neu Academy



FIRT TERM

ENGLISH

GRADE 6

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Grade 6

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Unit 1

Grade 6

Art and Expression

Vocabulary One

1 support *(v)*
يَدعَم / يُعاوِنَ
to help someone or something
We should **support** each other in difficult times.



2 cheerful *(adj)*
مُبتَهج / مَرِح
happy and positive
She always has a **cheerful** smile.



3 moment *(n)*
لحظة
a very short period of time
That was the best **moment** of my life.



4 trader *(n)*
تاجِر
a person who buys and sells goods
The **trader** sold spices in the market.



5 wooden *(adj)*
خشبيّ
made of wood
The boy has got a **wooden** toy.



6 goods *(n)*
بَضائِع
things that are bought and sold
The shop sells clothes and other **goods**.



7 craft *(n)*
حِرَفة
a traditional skill or trade
Pottery is a traditional **craft** in this village.



8 palm leaf *(n)*
سَعَف النَّخِيل
the leaf of a palm tree
The basket was made from **palm leaf**.



9 express *(v)*
يُعبِّرُ عن
to show thoughts or feelings
He can **express** his ideas very well.



10 poetry *(n)*
الشِّعر
poems as a form of literature
She enjoys reading **poetry** in her free time.



11 value *(n)*
قيمة / أهمية
the importance of something
We must respect the **value** of time.



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Unit 1

Grade 6

Art and Expression

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Vocabulary Two

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 / سلسلة متتابعة

a TV show with a number of related 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 / يسمح إذن

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**.



Unit 1

Grade 6

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 للاحتيار 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



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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**.



Unit 1

Grade 6 | Art and Expression

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.

Unit 1

Grade 6 | Art and Expression

Vocabulary Practice

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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

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Vocabulary Practice

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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

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UNIT 1

GRADE 6 | ART AND EXPRESSION

GRAMMAR

Past Simple

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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	When	Who	What	Why
a place	a time	a person	a thing / action	a reason

Wh-word + did + subject + Verb 1?

اسأل نفسك: أنا عايز أعرف إيه؟

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UNIT 1

GRADE 6 | ART AND EXPRESSION

PAST SIMPLE

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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	Negative	Question
Ali went to school yesterday.	Ali didn't go to school yesterday.	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.)

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01
UNIT 1

GRADE 6 | ART AND EXPRESSION
GRAMMAR

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 وتغيّرت الآن.

STEP 1 SEE THE DIFFERENCE لاحظ الفرق بين الماضي والآن.

PAST	NOW
I **used to** travel by boat.	I travel by plane now.





PAST	NOW
We **didn't use to** have smartphones.	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	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
Subject + **used to** + base verb	Subject + **didn't use to** + base verb	**Did** + subject + **use to** + base verb?
We **used to** play outside.	We **didn't use to** play outside.	**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**.

01
UNIT 1

GRADE 6 | ART AND EXPRESSION

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

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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?

.....

.....

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HOW TO WRITE A PARAGRAPH

Life in Old Kuwait

PLAN → ORGANIZE → WRITE → CHECK

☆ 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

رتّب 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

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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 لتكوين فقرة من 6 جمل.

1 Topic Sentence ------→	1 A long time ago, life in Kuwait was simple but meaningful.
2 Detail ------→	2 People lived in houses made of clay and palm leaves.
3 Detail ------→	3 Many men worked as fishermen, pearl divers or traders.
4 Detail ------→	4 Women cooked food, raised children and made useful crafts.
5 Detail ------→	5 Families worked together and supported each other.
6 Conclusion ------→	6 Life was not easy, but people were happy and proud of their traditions.

1 تبدأ بفكرة رئيسية | 2 + 5 أضف التفاصيل | 6 اختتم فقرتك. ★

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.

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Unit 2

Grade 6

Landmarks & Tourism

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Vocabulary 1

1 chance *(n)*
فرصة
an opportunity to do something
I had a **chance** to meet the famous player.



2 gallery *(n)*
معرض للصور والتماثيل
a room or building for displaying art
The art **gallery** displayed modern paintings.



3 exhibition *(n)*
معرض
a public display of art or other things
We visited the art **exhibition**.



4 contrast *(n)*
تباين / اختلاف
a big difference between two things
There is a strong **contrast** between the two pictures.



5 design *(n)*
تصميم
a plan or drawing for something
The new building has a modern **design**.



6 event *(n)*
حدث - متاسية
an important or special occasion
The school organized a cultural **event**.



7 attend *(v)*
يحضر
to be present at an event or meeting
I will **attend** the meeting next week.



8 attract *(v)*
يجذب
to bring people or things to a place
Online games **attract** children. Flowers **attract** bees.



9 pleasant *(adj)*
ممتع / سار
pleasant and enjoyable
We had a **pleasant** evening at the park.



10 unique *(adj)*
فريد / مميز
being the only one of its kind
Kuwait offers **unique** places for tourists.



11 especially *(adv)*
خصوصاً
more than usual
I like desserts, **especially** chocolate cake.



12 surely *(adv)*
بالتأكيد
used to show or certainty
Surely, we will win the match.



Unit 2

Grade 6

Landmarks & Tourism

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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 ب

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.



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Neu Academy

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. İ _____ 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. İ İove visiting historical places, _____ old markets.
4. The view from the top of the tower was _____ .

UNIT 2

GRADE 6

LANDMARKS AND TOURISM

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

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UNIT 2

GRADE 6

LANDMARKS AND TOURISM

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

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UNIT 2

GRADE 6 | UNIT 2

PREFERENCE VERBS

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy



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	He / She / It
use: like / love / enjoy / prefer	use: likes / loves / enjoys / prefers

- They enjoy playing football.



- She enjoys drawing pictures.



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

NEGATIVE FORM

I / You / We / They	He / She / It
use: don't like / love / enjoy / prefer	use: doesn't like / love / enjoy / prefer

- I don't like getting up early.



- 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.

UNIT 02

Grade 6

PREFERENCE VERBS

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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.)

UNIT 02

Grade 6 | Landmarks and Tourism

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

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 If بعد will.، 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 4th line refers to.....**			
a) Your brain	b) A detail	c) Reading	d) Your chair	
3-	**The underlined word (vocabulary) in the 3rd 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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Neu Academy

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.

My Holiday

Topic Sentence

.....
.....
.....
.....

Detail 1

.....
.....
.....
.....

Detail 2

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.....
.....
.....

Detail 3

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.....
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.....

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?

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Unit 2

Grade 6

VOCABULARY EXAM POSTER

Landmarks & Tourism

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS تراكيب مهمة

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

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS مرادفات مهمة

- chance → opportunity — فرصة
- exhibition → display — معرض
- design → plan — تصميم
- attend → go to — يحضر
- attract → draw — يجذب
- pleasant → enjoyable — لطيف
- unique → one of a kind — فريد
- cruise → trip — رحلة
- guide → lead — مرشد
- recommend → suggest — يوصي
- incredible → amazing — لا يصدق
- 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 visiting (يوصي بزيارة)	
unique ≠ uniquely	unique = adjective (صفة)	uniquely = adverb (ظرف)
incredible ≠ international	incredible = amazing (لا يصدق)	international = between countries (بين دول)

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UNIT 3

GRADE 6

OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR CHOICE

VOCABULARY 1

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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.)*
بإهمال
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**.



Unit 3

Grade 6

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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)*
وعـــاء / حاوية
something used to hold things

Use a **container** to store food.



5 metal *(n)*
معدن
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.



Unit 3 Grade 6

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

Our Environment, Our Choice

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS تركيبات مهمة

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

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS مرادفات مهمة

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

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)

UNIT 3

Grade 6 Our Environment, Our Choice

Vocabulary Practice



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.

UNIT 3

Grade 6 Our Environment, Our Choice

Vocabulary Practice

نيـو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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

Vocabulary Practice

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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

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UNIT 3

Grade 6

Our Environment, Our Choice

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

نيو أكاديمي
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• 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.

UNIT 3

Grade 6 — Our Environment, Our Choice

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Questions & Spelling + Time Expressions

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

• 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
- today
- this week
- Look!
- Listen!

UNIT 3

Grade 6 *Our Environment, Our Choice*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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

UNIT 3

Grade 6

Our Environment, Our Choice

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)



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.)

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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:

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



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 + الفعل (المصدر)؟

Examples:
- Will you visit your uncle?
- Will she come with us?

Visual Examples



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



- 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

UNIT 3

Grade 6 Our Environment, Our Choice

Future Simple (Will / Won't)

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

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 التعبير الزمني	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

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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.)
   .....

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New Academy

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

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B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

3. The underlined word '**them**' in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
   a. goods
   b. deserts
   c. camels
   d. feet

4. Why are camels called "the ship of the desert"?
   a. Because they swim in the sea.
   b. Because they help people travel across deserts.
   c. Because they carry water in their humps.
   d. Because they are very fast.

5. According to the text, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
   a. Camels can live for days without water.
   b. Camels store fat in their humps for energy.
   c. Camels cannot walk on the sand.
   d. People use camels to carry goods in the desert.

6. The purpose of the writer in this passage is to :
   a. ask us to ride camels when it's hot.
   b. provide us with information about camels.
   c. tell us to feed camels well.
   d. 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?

   .....

   .....

UNIT 3

GRADE 6

OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR CHOICE

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

WRITING WORKSHOP

PLAN YOUR PARAGRAPH خطّط قبل ما تكتب

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 شيئًا 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 واشرح 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 معًا

استخدم كلمات الربط حتّى تصبح جملك 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 ...

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PLAN YOUR PARAGRAPH خطّط فقرتك هنا

TOPIC SENTENCE

.....

.....

DETAIL 1

.....

.....

.....

DETAIL 2

.....

.....

.....

DETAIL 3

.....

.....

.....

CONCLUDING SENTENCE

.....

.....

NOW WRITE YOUR PARAGRAPH اكتب فقرتك هنا

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

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Neu Academy

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.)*
راوٍ / حكاء
The **storyteller** captivated the children.
She is a gifted **storyteller**.



6 expression *(n.)*
تعابير / 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.



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Vocabulary TWO

1 **woodcutter** *(n.)*
حطّاب
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 / متخوّف
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 إضاءة)
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.



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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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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

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● 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.



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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

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Ali Misbah

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

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Ali Misbah

Unit 4

Grade 6 What stories teach us

Relative Pronouns

WHO – For People

(للأشخاص)

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Relative Pronouns (ضمائر الوصل):
نستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين، ولتوضيح الشخص أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.

1 Let's Think!



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?

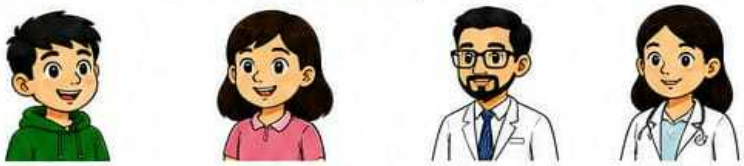
We replace **HE / SHE / THEY** with **WHO** because they refer to the **same person**.

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

3 Rule

Use **WHO** with people.

نستخدم WHO مع الأشخاص.



boy	girl	teacher	doctor
ولد	فتاة	معلم	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

Unit 4

Grade 6 What stories teach us

Relative Pronouns

who, which, when, where

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1 Let's Think!



2 Join the sentences

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

Why do we use WHICH?

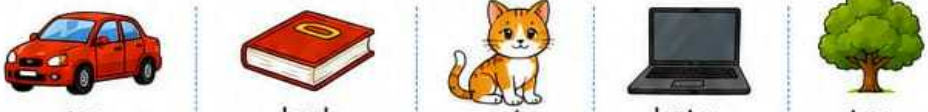
We replace It / They with WHICH because they refer to the same thing or animal.

نستبدل ابـ They أو بـ WHICH لأنها تشير إلى نفس الشيء أو الحيوان.

3 Rule

Use WHICH with things and animals.

نستخدم WHICH مع الأشياء والحيوانات.



car	book	cat	laptop	tree
سيارة	كتاب	قطة	حاسوب	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.



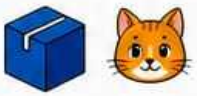
join → These are my books **which** are very useful.

5 Compare



WHO → People

he / she / they



WHICH → Things & Animals

it / they

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Unit 4

Grade 6 What students

Relative Pronouns

WHERE & WHEN

1 WHERE (Places) الأماكن



Rule

WHERE comes after a place.

تستخدم WHERE بعد أسماء الأماكن.





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.



2 WHEN (Time) الزمن



Rule

WHEN comes after words about time.

تستخدم WHEN بعد كلمات الزمن.





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.



3 Compare

WHO	WHICH	WHERE	WHEN
People	Things & Animals	Places	Time

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Unit 4 Grade 6

What stories teach us

Practice Time

Relative Pronouns Challenge

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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.

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

B) Do as required.

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

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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 والدة 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)	Negative (النفي)	Question (السؤال)
Subject + was / were + Verb + ing	Subject + wasn't / weren't + Verb + ing	Was / Were + Subject + Verb + ing?
Example: Ali was studying.	Example: Ali wasn't studying.	Example: Was Ali studying?

Short Answers (اجابات قصيرة)

Yes, he was.	Yes, they were.
No, he wasn't.	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

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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: 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

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

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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.

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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

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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 • Because

استخدم كلمات الربط لترتيب أحداث قصتك.

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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.

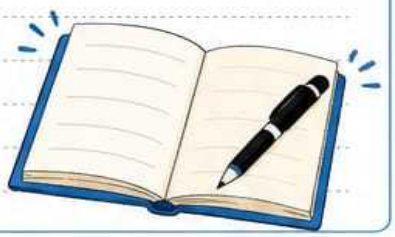
01 PLAN YOUR STORY

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.



03 CHECK YOUR WRITING

Read your paragraph and check.

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

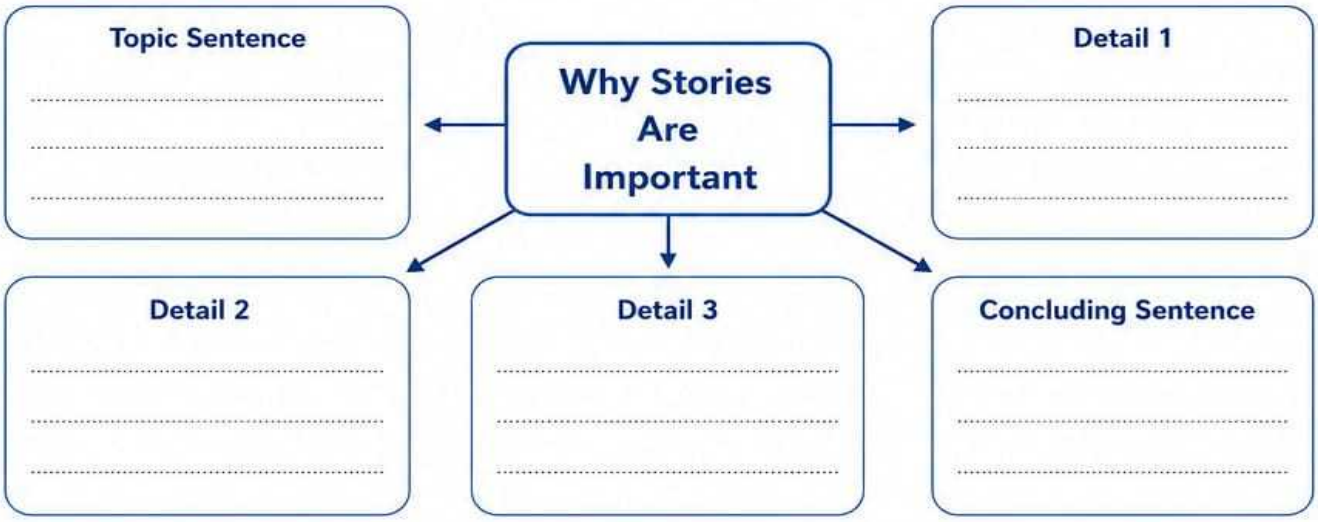
اقرأ قصتك مرة أخيرة: هل أفكارك واضحة؟ هل استخدمت الروابط؟ هل القارئ يعرف الرسالة التي تعلمتها من القصة؟

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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.**





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?

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