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# GRADE 6

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*Module 6*

**Mid of 2<sup>ND</sup> TERM**



**PREPARED BY**

**MR. AHMED RAJAB**

## VOCABULARY

|                 |  |                 |              |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--------------|
| waterskiing     | التزلج على الماء                                   | light           | خفيف         |
| trekking        | السير لمسافات طويلة<br>(وخصوصا في الجبال والغابات) | weight          | وزن          |
| scuba diving    | الغوص  | length          | طول          |
| canoeing        | التجديف بالقوارب                                   | width           | عرض          |
| mountain biking | ركوب الدراجات في الجبل                             | centimetre (cm) | سنتيمتر      |
| snowboarding    | التزلج على الثلج                                   | gram (g)        | جرام         |
| warm            | دافئ   | equipment       | معدات        |
| spot            | بقعة - نقطة  | instructor      | مدرب         |
| spotted         | منقط   | wetsuit         | بذلة غطس     |
| stripe          | خط - شريط  | mask            | قناع         |
| striped         | مخطط   | bright          | لامع         |
| seat            | مقعد   | breathe         | يتنفس        |
| teach           | يُعَلِّم   | dinosaur        | ديناصور      |
| learn           | يتعلم  | fossil          | حفريّة       |
| speed           | سرعة   | horn            | قرن          |
| falcon          | صقر  | climate         | مناخ         |
| create          | ينشئ   | carnivore       | أكل الحوم    |
| decide          | يقرر   | herbivore       | أكل النباتات |
| record          | رقم قياسي  | sharp           | حاد          |
| come out        | يظهر   | extinct         | منقرض        |
| heavy           | ثقيل   |                 |              |

# PHONICS

## silent e

ride a bike  
يركب دراجة



bicycle lane  
مسار الدراجات

be careful

احترس



line  
خط

# GRAMMAR

## صيغة الـ *...ing*    *...ing* form

تستخدم صيغة الـ *...ing* في الحالات التالية:

- كفاعل في بداية الجملة:

Ex.: *Drinking* a lot of water is good for you.

- بعد الأفعال *love* ، *like* ، *enjoy* ، *hate*:

Ex.: I *hate* *watching* TV.

- بعد حروف الجر:

Ex.: I'm good *at* *cooking*.

- بعد التعبير *can't stand* (لا يتحمل):

Ex.: I *can't stand* *skiing*.

- بعد الفعل *go* للتعبير عن الأنشطة:

Ex.: In summer, John *goes* *fishing* every day.



كافِ **too & enough** جداً

جداً **too**

تأتي **too** في التعبيرات التالية:

(.....جداً) **too** + صفة

*I don't want to visit the South Pole. It's **too cold**.*

لا أريد الذهاب إلى القطب الجنوبي. إنه بارد جداً.

(.....جداً لدرجة أنها لا يمكن أن.....) **too** + صفة + **to** + فعل

*Those birds are **too young to find** food.*

هذه الطيور صغيرة جداً لدرجة أنها لا تستطيع أن تجد طعاماً

كافِ **enough**

تأتي **enough** في التعبيرات التالية:

(..... كاف) **enough** + اسم

*There is **enough snow**, so we can go snowboarding.*

يوجد ثلج كاف، لذا يمكننا الذهاب للتزلج على الثلج

(..... بدرجة كافية) **enough** + صفة

*The weather is **warm enough**. Let's go for a picnic.*

الطقس دافئ بدرجة كافية. لنذهب في نزهة

(..... بما يكفي ل.....) **enough** + **to** + فعل + صفة

*The giraffe is **tall enough to reach** the top of the trees.*

الزرافة طويلة بما يكفي لتصل إلى أعلى الأشجار

## Comparatives & Superlatives

|                | Comparatives<br>المقارنة بين اثنين  | Superlatives<br>مقارنة واحد لمجموعة   |
|----------------|---|---|
| الصفات القصيرة | الصفة + er than   | the الصفة + est   |
|                | - نضيف er على الصفة ونضع بعدها كلمة<br>than<br>مثال:<br>shorter than<br>Ali is shorter than Omar.   | - نضيف est على الصفة ونضع قبلها<br>the<br>مثال:<br>the shortest<br>Ali is the shortest boy in the class.  |
|                | - الصفات المكونة من 3 حروف صوتية<br>ساكن + متحرك + ساكن<br>يتم فيها مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل er<br>مثال:<br>Fat fatter<br>big bigger<br>thin thinner | - الصفات المكونة من 3 حروف صوتية<br>ساكن + متحرك + ساكن<br>يتم فيها مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل est<br>مثال:<br>Fat fattest<br>big biggest<br>thin thinnest |
|                | - الصفات التي تنتهي ب y تحذف منها ال y<br>وتضاف ier<br>مثال:<br>heavy heavier<br>pretty prettier<br>noisy noisier                                   | - الصفات التي تنتهي ب y تحذف منها ال y<br>وتضاف iest<br>مثال:<br>heavy heaviest<br>pretty prettiest<br>noisy noisiest                                   |
| الصفات الطويلة | more than   | the most  |
|                | - نضع الصفة بين كلمتي more than<br>مثال:<br>more intelligent than<br>Ali is more intelligent than Omar.   | - نضع الصفة بعد كلمتي the most<br>مثال:<br>the most intelligent<br>Ali is the most intelligent boy in the class.  |

## الصفات الشاذة

| Adjective<br>الصفة | Comparatives<br>المقارنة بين اثنين | Superlatives<br>مقارنة واحد لمجموعة |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| good               | better                             | best                                |
| bad                | worse                              | worst                               |
| much – many        | more                               | most                                |
| far                | farther – further                  | farthest - furthest                 |

- يستخدم التعبير **as** **الصفة** **as** للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفة.  
مثال:

Ali is **as tall as** Omar.

- يستخدم التعبير **as** **الصفة** **not as** للتعبير عن عدم التساوي في الصفة.  
مثال:

Ali is **not as tall as** Omar.

## 1 Look and write.

equipment   scuba diving   trekking   wetsuit   waterskiing   snowboarding   instructor



1. \_\_\_\_\_      2. \_\_\_\_\_      3. \_\_\_\_\_      4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_      6. \_\_\_\_\_      7. \_\_\_\_\_

Score 

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 7 |
|--|---|

## 2 Read and circle.

1. Trains are **slower / the slowest** than planes.
2. The dress I bought yesterday was the **more expensive / most expensive** of all.
3. I don't think canoeing is as **safer / safe** as mountain biking.
4. Elephants are the **heaviest / heavier** land animals.
5. I like your house because it is **biggest / bigger** than ours.
6. Tim is the **best / better** player in the team.

Score 

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 6 |
|--|---|

3 Read and complete. Use **too** or **enough**.

1. I didn't buy the blue dress because it was \_\_\_\_\_ expensive, and I didn't have much money with me.
2. He wasn't strong \_\_\_\_\_ to carry the heavy box.
3. We are \_\_\_\_\_ young to drive a car.
4. It isn't warm \_\_\_\_\_ to go swimming.
5. I am a good swimmer, but I'm not good \_\_\_\_\_ to win the gold medal.
6. We can't have a picnic today because it's \_\_\_\_\_ cold.

Score 

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 6 |
|--|---|

4 Complete. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

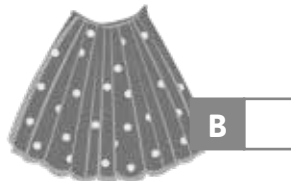
eat snowboard wear brush shop walk

1. My sister hates \_\_\_\_\_ spotted skirts.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables is healthy.
3. Jake's favourite season is winter, because he loves \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I am going to go \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends in the afternoon.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth every morning is a good habit.
6. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ to school in winter.

Score  6

5 Listen and tick (✓) the correct picture.

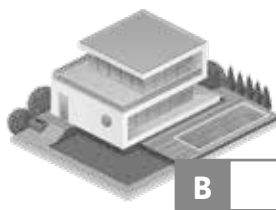
1. What is Tina going to buy for Fay?



2. What is Jim going to buy today?



3. Which is Joe's house?



4. What are they going to do on Saturday?



Score  4

# TEST

6 Read and answer.

## Amazing buildings



**Aspire Tower** is a glass and metal skyscraper. It's one of the tallest buildings in Doha, Qatar. It is 300 metres high and it has got thirty-six floors. You can take one of the seventeen lifts to get to the top floor. In 2006, Aspire Tower was the main building for the fifteenth Asian Games because it held the Games' flame for two weeks. Aspire Tower has got a sports museum, a restaurant that moves around slowly and a swimming pool. The tower has also got flats and offices. It is a great place to visit to enjoy beautiful views of the city.



**Doha Tower** or *Burj Qatar* stands on the coast in the capital's city centre. It is 238 metres high and it has got forty-six floors above ground and another three which are below ground. It is a round building full of offices. It is a beautiful sight to see from up close as it has got beautiful ancient Islamic designs made from metal on the outside. This metal structure helps to keep the building cool from the high temperatures of the city.

- How many lifts has Aspire Tower got? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What happened at Aspire Tower in 2006? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where is Doha Tower? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How tall is Doha Tower? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is special about the metal structure on the outside of Doha Tower? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Score   5

- 7 Write about yourself. Write six sentences about what you like, love, enjoy and can't stand and what you are good at and bad at.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

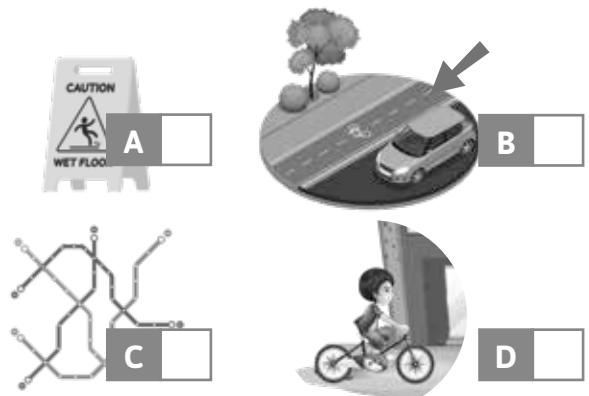
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

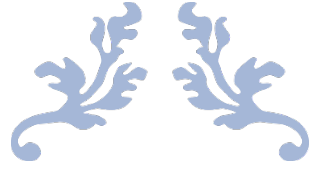
Score   6

8 Unscramble and write. Then match.

- edir a biek 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- eb fulcrae 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- cybicel anel 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- ilen 4. \_\_\_\_\_



Score   10



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# GRADE 6

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*Module 7*

**Mid of 2<sup>ND</sup> TERM**



*Mr. Ahmed Rajab*

## VOCABULARY

|              |             |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| tornado      | إعصار       | castle      | قلعة          |
| thunderstorm | عاصفة رعدية | gift shop   | محل الهدايا   |
| cloud        | سحابة       | jewellery   | مجوهرات       |
| wind         | رياح        | souvenirs   | هدايا تذكارية |
| fog          | ضباب        | station     | محطة          |
| ground       | أرض         | designer    | مصمم          |
| spin         | يدور        | design      | يصمم          |
| air          | هواء        | architect   | مهندس معماري  |
| thick        | سميك        | author      | مؤلف          |
| reach        | يصل         | sculptor    | نحات          |
| form         | يتكون       | statue      | تمثال         |
| team         | فريق        | poet        | شاعر          |
| deep         | عميق        | artwork     | عمل فني       |
| winner       | فائز        | visitor     | زائر          |
| scissors     | مقص         | roof garden | حديقة السطح   |
| invent       | يخترع       | humid       | رطب           |
| underground  | مترو        | sandstorm   | عاصفة رملية   |

# PHONICS

/əʊ/

soap صابون



coach مدرب



/əʊ/

blow ينفخ



elbow مرفق



grow ينمو



# GRAMMAR

## حروف الجر الخاصة بالوقت Prepositions of Time

|                              |  |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| <p><b>in</b></p>             | <p><b>Followed by:</b> تتبع بـ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• months شهور</li> <li>• years سنوات</li> <li>• seasons فصول</li> <li>• length of time مدة زمنية</li> <li>• centuries قرون</li> <li>• parts of the day أجزاء من اليوم</li> </ul> | <p><b>Examples:</b> أمثلة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The book fair is <b>in</b> October.</li> <li>➤ He died <b>in</b> 2007.</li> <li>➤ I like fishing <b>in</b> summer.</li> <li>➤ We are leaving <b>in</b> ten minutes.</li> <li>➤ The artist painted this <b>in</b> the fifteenth century.</li> <li>➤ I always watch TV <b>in</b> the evening.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>on</b></p>             | <p><b>Followed by:</b> تتبع بـ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• days of the week أيام الأسبوع</li> <li>• exact dates تواريخ محددة</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Examples:</b> أمثلة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ I do karate <b>on</b> Mondays.</li> <li>➤ The food festival is <b>on</b> 5 December.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>at</b></p>             | <p><b>Followed by:</b> تتبع بـ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specific times أوقات محددة</li> <li>• specific words: (night/the weekend) كلمات محددة (ليلاً / نهاية الأسبوع)</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Examples:</b> أمثلة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ My art lesson is <b>at</b> five o'clock.</li> <li>➤ I never go out <b>at</b> night.</li> <li>➤ I spend time with my family <b>at</b> the weekend.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>during</b></p>         | <p>تستخدم للإشارة للمدة بين بداية ونهاية شيء ما</p>  | <p>➤ My family and I visited many places <b>during</b> summer.</p>  |
| <p><b>from ... to...</b></p> | <p>تستخدم لبيان الوقت المحدد الذي يبدأ وينتهي فيه شيء ما</p>   | <p>➤ The library is open <b>from</b> seven o'clock <b>to</b> five o'clock every day.</p>  |
| <p><b>after</b></p>          | <p>تستخدم للإشارة إلى شيء يحدث في وقت لاحق</p>   | <p>➤ That shop always opens <b>after</b> nine o'clock.</p>  |

## Defining Relative Clauses

### جمل الوصل المُعرِّفة

تستخدم **جمل الوصل المُعرِّفة** لإعطاء بعض المعلومات الضرورية عن فاعل الجملة الرئيسية دون أن نكرر أنفسنا وهي تبدأ بضمائر الوصل **who / which / that** أو ظرف الوصل: **where**

| ضمير/ ظرف الوصل   | المعنى  | مثال   |
|-------------------|---|--|
| <b>who/that</b>   | الذي - التي<br>(للإشارة إلى شخص)                    | <i>The boy <b>who/that</b> is playing football in the park is my brother.</i><br><i>The person <b>who/that</b> I admire the most is my grandfather.</i>            |
| <b>which/that</b> | الذي - التي<br>(للإشارة إلى حيوان - شيء - اسم مجرد) | <i>The house <b>which/ that</b> is next to the bakery is my aunt's.</i><br><i>The smartphone <b>which/that</b> my brother bought last week was very expensive.</i> |
| <b>where</b>      | حيث<br>(للإشارة إلى مكان)                           | <i>This is the town <b>where</b> I grew up.</i>  |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Total 

|  |    |
|--|----|
|  | 50 |
|--|----|

**1 Circle the word that doesn't belong.**

1. tornado    thunderstorm    author    cloud
2. poet    sculptor    underground    designer
3. visitor    fog    artwork    museum

Score 

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 3 |
|--|---|

**2 Read and complete. Use who/which/where. Then match.**

1. It's someone \_\_\_\_\_ designs buildings.
2. It's something \_\_\_\_\_ you use to cut things.
3. It's a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can see paintings.
4. It's something \_\_\_\_\_ forms in the clouds during a thunderstorm.
5. It's someone \_\_\_\_\_ creates statues.
6. It's a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can buy souvenirs.

- |              |
|--------------|
| A. sculptor  |
| B. tornado   |
| C. gift shop |
| D. architect |
| E. scissors  |
| F. museum    |

Score 

|  |    |
|--|----|
|  | 12 |
|--|----|

**3 Join the sentences. Use who, which or where.**

1. That's the boy from my class. He won a prize for his invention.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. This is the museum. You can see famous artwork there.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

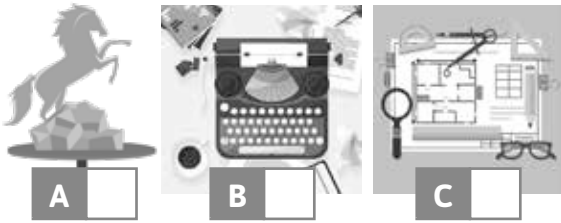
3. The London Underground is a form of transport. It takes you anywhere in the city quickly.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Score 

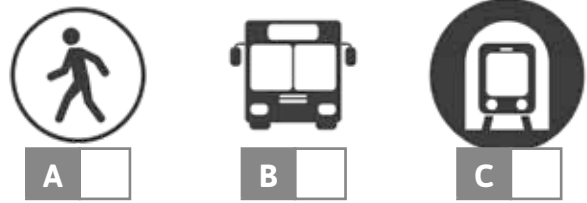
|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 6 |
|--|---|

4 Listen and tick (✓) the correct picture. 

1. What does Hank want to study?



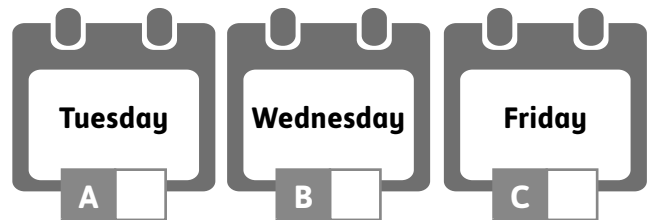
2. How are they going to get to the gallery?



3. Which medal did Peter win?



4. When are they going to visit the Louvre?



Score  4

5 Read and circle the correct answer.

Leonardo da Vinci was born near Florence in Italy, in 1452. He is the famous artist (1) \_\_\_\_\_ painted the *Mona Lisa*. The *Mona Lisa* is a painting (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you can find in the Louvre Museum, in France. Leonardo da Vinci wasn't just a painter. He was also a sculptor, a poet and an inventor, something (3) \_\_\_\_\_ not many people know. He was very clever, and he wrote everything from right to left. People couldn't read his notes for many years! That's amazing! He also drew designs for the bicycle, the plane and the helicopter 500 years before their time! You can learn more things about this amazing man at the Leonardo da Vinci Museum in Florence, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you can also see his drawings. The museum is open from 9.30 a.m. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 7.00 p.m. However, remember that it's very hot in Italy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ summer, so it's better to visit the museum (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

- |             |           |          |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. which | B. where  | C. who   |
| 2. A. who   | B. which  | C. where |
| 3. A. that  | B. where  | C. who   |
| 4. A. which | B. who    | C. where |
| 5. A. from  | B. to     | C. in    |
| 6. A. after | B. during | C. to    |
| 7. A. on    | B. in     | C. at    |

Score  7

6 Read the text in activity 5 again. Write **T** for True or **F** for False.

1. You can see the Mona Lisa in France.
2. Leonardo da Vinci was more than a painter.
3. Leonardo da Vinci didn't know how to write.
4. Leonardo da Vinci made the first plane.
5. The Leonardo da Vinci Museum is only open in the morning.

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Score 

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 5 |
|--|---|

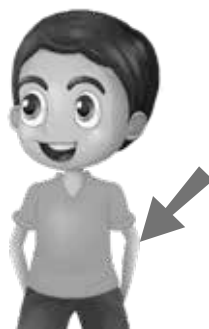
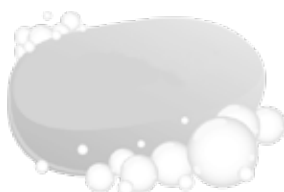
7 Write three sentences about yourself. Use **who/which/where**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Score 

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 3 |
|--|---|

8 Look and write.



oa

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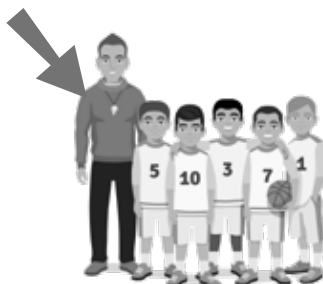
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Score 

|  |    |
|--|----|
|  | 10 |
|--|----|