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Top Goal 3
Revision
Term 1

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Education
…….. School

REVISION

Worksheets



Grade 6
Term 1 1448

Welcome Unit

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
cookies	كوكيز	No problem	ماعندك مشكة
gate	بوابة	if you want	اذا أردت
helmet	خوذة	in a minute	في دقيقة / حالا
journalist	صحفي	go away	اذهب بعيدا
storyboard	عناصر القصة	a glass of ….	كاس من .....
taxi	تاكسي	Comparative	المقارنة
tie	رابطة عنق	Superlative	التفضيل
agree	يوافق	excited	متحمس
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	course	منهج / كورس

Welcome

1- General Question:

A – Match the correct answer:

1- Is Ali taller than Sami?	**5**	I 'm going to play chess.
2- Can you pass me this spoon?	**1**	Yes, he is.
3- How do you usually go to school?	**4**	At six o'clock.
4- What time do you wake up?	**2**	In a minute
5- What are you going to do?	**3**	by bus

A – Choose and complete the sentence:

1) I drank a …….. of juice.

a) **helmet** b) **glass** c) **minute**

2) He is wearing a beautiful …… for the meeting.

a) **taxi** b) **gate** c) **tie**

3) We are happy …….. you.

a) **to watch** b) **to speak** c) **to see**

4) He is playing at the ……

a) **moment** b) **way** c) **want**

5) He ……. to school yesterday.

a) **go** b) **went** c) **going**

6) The whale is the …… animal?

a) **big** b) **bigger** c) **biggest**

7) Sara is …… than Hala.

a) **tall** b) **taller** c) **tallest**

8) He was ……. football.

a) **play** b) **player** c) **playing**

1- Circle ✓ or ✗ :			
1-	He is a reporter.		✓ - ✗
2-	She was studying.		✓ - ✗
3-	They are going to watch a football match.		✓ - ✗
4-	It is a dangerous animal.		✓ - ✗
5-	They are visiting their grandparents.		✓ - ✗

(A) Match the picture with the correct word:					
1- gate	2- tie	3- cookies	4- taxi	5- agree	6- helmet
					
.....5.....	.....6.....	.....1.....	.....2.....	.....4.....	.....3.....




Living Things 1




English	Arabic	English	Arabic
beetle	خنفساء	tortoise	سلحفاة
butterfly	فراشة	touch	يلمس
creature	مخلوق	wild	بري
dinosaur	ديناصور	wing	جناح
extinct	منقرض	camel	جمل
furry	فروي	desert	صحراء
heavy	ثقيل	eagle	نسر
insect	حشرة	fur	فرو
look like	يبدو مثل	journey	رحلة
quiet	هادئ	look after	يعتني بـ
nest	عش	octopus	أخطبوط
pond	بركة	swan	بجعة
living things	مخلوقات حية	giant	عملاق

1- General Question:

A – Match the correct answer:

1- **What animals are now extinct?**	**5**	Yes, they are.
2- Have you seen any of these insects?	**3**	They live in the desert.
3- What do you know about camels?	**2**	No, I haven't.
4- Fish is eaten by ……	**1**	Dinosaurs are extinct.
5- Are bones eaten by dogs?	**4**	sharks.

B. Answer the following questions:

1- **What is your favorite animal?**

……**My favorite animal is the camel**……

2- **Which animal live under water?**

……**The shark**……

2-Controlled Writing:

A – Choose and complete the sentence:

1) The …… is a colorful insect with wings.

a) **eagle** b) **butterfly** c) **tortoise**

2) The elephant is a …….. animal.

a) **small** b) **light** c) **heavy**

3) Mothers look ……. their babies.

a) **at** b) **after** c) **up**

4) The …….. is a place where birds live.

a) **nest** b) **pond** c) **journey**

B- Order the words to make sentences:

1) jungle – tigers – **The** – where – live – is .

……**The jungle is where tigers live**…

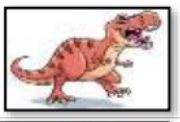
2) are – **Bones** – by –eaten – dogs.

……**Bones are eaten by dogs**……

3) animals – **Are** – in – furry – the wild – found-?

……**Are furry animals found in the wild**……

3-READING COMPLETE SENTENCES

1- Circle ✓ or ✗ :			
1-	They sleep in the nest.		✓ - ✗
2-	It has two wings.		✓ - ✗
3-	It is an extinct animal.		✓ - ✗
4-	It lives in the desert.		✓ - ✗

4-GRAMMAR

A. Choose the correct

1) Insects …….... by other animals.
a) **eat** b) **eating** c) **are eaten**

2) …….. the tortoise found in the mountain?
a) **Do** b) **Is** c) **Did**

3) Beets ……. eaten by butterflies.
a) **isn't** b) **aren't** c) **is**

4) Dinosaur bones are ……. by students.
a) **studied** b) **study** c) **studying**

5) The trees are …… the monkey play.
a) **when** b) **what** c) **where**

6) The jungle is …… tigers hunt.
a) **where** b) **who** c) **why**

B- Do as shown in brackets:

1) Camels store fat in their bodies. (**Passive form**)

……**Fat is stored in the camel's bodies**……..

2) Birds sleep in the nest. (Use**: where)**

…… **The nest is where birds sleep**.

5-Vocabulary

(A) Write the correct word under its picture:

1- iequt	2- setortio	3- pusocto	4- leaeg	5- eavyh	6- tterbulfy
					
quiet	tortoise	octopus	eagle	heavy	butterfly

(B) Circle the odd one out:

1- butterfly – bees – heavy - beetles

2- tiger – elephant – lion - dinosaur

3- sea – river – mountain - pond

4- jungle – nest – desert - fur

6-Orthography

A – Choose the missing letter:

sw_n	f_rry	h_avy	d_nosaur	t_uch
a / i / o	a / e / u	u / e / a	a / e / i	a / e / o

7-Handwriting

The camels live in the desert.

8: Writing

Write a paragraph about **"Your favorite animal"** in no less than 30 words. You can use the following questions to help you

1- What is your favorite animal? 2- Where does it live?
3- What does it eat and drink? 4- How do you feel when you see it?
5- Do you have one at home?

"My favorite animal"

My favorite animal is the camel. It lives in the desert. It eats plants and drinks water. I feel happy when I love it because it is strong and beautiful. I do not have a camel at home, but I like it very much. It is a useful animal in Saudi Arabia.

9: Reading

Read the passage then answer the question:

Animals live in different environments around the world. Fish and sharks live in the ocean. They can breathe underwater and swim easily. Camels live in the desert. The desert is very hot and dry, and camels can live for many days without water. Forests have many trees and plants. Birds build nests in trees, and tigers live in forests. Some animals live in cold places, while others live in warm areas. Every animal need food, water, and shelter to survive. Each animal has a home that helps it survive and stay safe.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1- Where do fish and sharks live?
a. desert **b. ocean** **c. forest**

2- What is the desert like?
a. cold and wet **b. hot and dry** **c. windy and snowy**

3- What do birds build in trees?
a. houses **b. nests** **c. caves**

4- What do all animals need to survive?
a. food water and shelter **b. toys and games** **c. cars and roads**

B. Put(T) for true sentence or (F) for false sentence:

5- Camels live in the ocean. (**F**)

6- Forests have many trees and plants. (**T**)

7- Tigers live in forests. (**T**)



Lifestyles 2



English	Arabic	English	Arabic
bandage	ضمادة	cereal	حبوب الإفطار
break	يكسر	egg	بيضة
broken	مكسور	fork	شوكة
burn	حرق	jam	مربى
elbow	مرفق	milk	حليب
fall over	يسقط	olive	زيتون
finger	إصبع	pepper	فلفل
hand	يد	pizza	بيتزا
knee	ركبة	salt	ملح
knife	سكين	spoon	ملعقة
medicine	دواء	strawberry	فراولة
pharmacy	صيدلية	cut	جرح
soap	صابون	restaurant	مطعم
sore	مؤلم	X-ray	أشعة سينية
toe	إصبع القدم	delicious	لذيذ
bread	خبز	lifestyle	اسلوب حياة
vegetables	خضروات	vegetarian	نباتي
help	يساعد	helpful	خدوم

1- General Question:

A – Match the correct answer:

1- What is a *popular dish* in Japan?	**2**	Yes, I did.
2- Did you ever get hurt?	**4**	will get up late.
3- What will happen If I fall on my elbow?	**5**	helpful
4- If you sleep late, you ……..	**1**	Sushi.
5- The adjective from "*help*" is ……..	**3**	You will break it.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1- What activities are part of your lifestyle?

…… **Doing exercises** ……

2- What do you use to eat cereal?

…… **Spoons** ……

2-Controlled Writing:

A – Choose and complete the sentence:

1) I have 10 …….. on my feet.

a) **eyes** b) **elbows** c) **toes**

2) If you are sick, you need to take some ……..…….. .

a) **soap** b) **medicine** c) **bandage**

3) I use ……. to keep myself clean.

a) **knife** b) **soap** c) **olives**

4) My …….. is in the middle of my arm.

a) **elbow** b) **knee** c) **toes**

B- Order the words to make sentences:

1) like – **I** – my – a little – on – toast – jam.

……**I like a little jam on my toast**……

2) to – rest – your arm – broken – you – ***If*** – is – will need

……**If your arm is broken, you will need to rest**……

3) have – in – forks – ***We*** – some – the drawer.

……**We have some forks in the drawer**……

3- Reading:

1- Circle ✓ or ✗ :

1-	That is my finger.		✓ - ✗
2-	You should take some medicine.		✓ - ✗
3-	My arm is broken.		✓ - ✗
4-	We use it to cut things.		✓ - ✗

4-Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1) We …….. better, if we rest well.

a) **feeling** b) **feel** c) **felt**

2) If you eat your breakfast, you ……. more energy.

a) **will have** b) **have** c) **had**

3) If she …… to the mall, she will buy some clothes.

a) **going** b) **go** c) **goes**

4) Why don't we add …….. olives.

a) **a little** b) **a few** c) **much**

5) I need …… salt on my salad.

a) **a little** b) **a few** c) **many**

6) He is …….. he doesn't eat meat.

a) **vegetation** b) **vegetarian** c) **vegetables**

B- Do as shown in brackets:

1) If you **sleeping** early, you will wake up early. (**Negative**)

……**sleep**……..

2) We need **a few** sugar. (**Correct)**

……**a little**……..

5-Vocabulary

(A) Match the picture with the correct word:

1ifken	eekn	pppesre	krof	maj	mycpraha
					
knife	knee	peppers	fork	jam	pharmacy

(B) Circle the odd one out of family group:

1- knife – soap – fork – dish

2- medicine – finger – toe – knee

3- helpful – write – wait - fall

4- sugar – jam – salt – eggs

6-Orthography

A – Choose the missing letter:

_lbow	_lives	str_wberry	f_nger	b_ndage
o / e / i	e / i / o	i / o / a	i / e / a	e / i / a

7-Handwriting

What will happen if she comes late?

8: Writing

Write a paragraph about "**Your food experience**" in no less than 30 words. You can use the following questions to help you.

1- What is your favorite food?
2- Where do you eat it?
3- What does it contain?
4- How do you feel when you eat it?
5- How often do you eat it?

My food experience

My favorite food is pizza. I eat it at home and sometimes in a restaurant. It contains cheese, tomatoes, and vegetables. I feel happy when I eat it because it is delicious. I eat pizza about once a week with my family.

9: Reading

Read the passage then circle T foe True F for False:

My cousin Aisha and I traveled the world to taste different foods. We visited a local market and tried sweet fried snacks with chocolate sauce. They were very tasty! In another country, we went to a restaurant for soup. The soup was mostly water, the meat was not cooked well, and we even saw mice in the kitchen. It was not a good place to eat. Later, we went to a different restaurant for dessert. We had strawberries with chocolate sauce and honey ice cream. It was delicious! You do not have to travel to find great food; you can find many interesting places to eat in your own city.

1- The narrator and Aisha traveled together to eat different foods. **(True / False)**
2- The fried snacks they ate at the market were salty. **(True / False)**
3- The soup at the restaurant was full of meat. **(True / False)**
4- The narrator thought the restaurant with the mice was a healthy place to eat. **(True / False)**
5- The dessert they ate included strawberries and honey ice cream. **(True / False)**
6- You must travel to other countries to try new and interesting food. **(True / False)**



3

Interests



English	Arabic	English	Arabic
bored	يشعر بالملل	violin	كمان
classical	كلاسيكي	chess	شطرنج
concert	حفلة موسيقية	collect	يجمع
drum	طبلة	experiment	تجربة
festival	مهرجان	magazine	مجلة
instrument	آلة موسيقية	midday	منتصف النهار
invitation	دعوة	midnight	منتصف الليل
jazz	جاز	poetry	شعر
member	عضو	puzzle	لغز
online	متصل بالإنترنت	pyramid	هرم
oud	عود	stamp	طابع بريدي
prize	جائزة	traditional	تقليدي
join	يلتحق ب	tune	لحن - تناغم

1- General Question:

A – Match the correct answer:

1- What interests do you love?	**3**	I have played it since 2020.
2- Have you ever visited the pyramids?	**4**	Yes, she has.
3- How long have you played the piano?	**1**	I love writing poetry.
4- Has she liked music?	**5**	classical music.
5- Describe the music you listen.	**2**	Yes, I have.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1- Name somethings you can collect.

……**Stamps and coins**……

2- What kind of music do you love?

……**I love Jazz**……

2-Controlled Writing:

A – Choose and complete the sentence:

1) I love writing …….. about nature.

a) **puzzle** b) **stamps** c) **poetry**

2) We like to do …….. in science lab.

a) **puzzles** b) **experiments** c) **chess**

3) It is almost …….. . It is very late.

a) **midnight** b) **pyramids** c) **magazine**

4) I love …….. coins.

a) **collecting** b) **watching** c) **eating**

B- Order the words to make sentences:

1) bored / **Don't** /summer / over / be / .

…… **Don't be bored over summer**. ……

2) have / **How long** / played / the violin / you /?

… **How long have you played the violin**? ……

3) a musician / be / **Who** / to / wants /?

…… **Who wants to be a musician?** ……

3- READING:

1- Circle ✓ or ✗ :

1-	It is a concert.		✓ - ✗
2-	I like collecting coins.		✓ - ✗
3-	She won a prize.		✓ - ✗
4-	It is the midnight.		✓ - ✗
5-	He is playing the piano.		✓ - ✗

4-GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer:

1) I have lived here …….2028.
a) **since** b) **for** c) **ago**

2) …….. have you played the guitar?
a) **How much** b) **How long** c) **How many**

3) I love playing the drums ……. two years.
a) **since** b) **for** c) **ago**

4) How long …… she liked the music?
a) **have** b) **are** c) **has**

5) Have you …… read sports magazine?
a) **yet** b) **never** c) **ever**

6) I have …… visited USA.
a) **ever** b) **yet** c) **never**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- She has learned English **since** five years. (**Correct**)
……**for**……

2- We **has** played football. (**Correct**)
……**have**……

3- Ali has arrived. (**Yes, No Question**)
……**Has Ali arrived?**……

5-Vocabulary

(A) Write the correct spelling under each picture:

ncio	mmsure	brode	spyardmi	satmps	dmru
					
coin	summer	bored	pyramids	stamps	drum

(B) Circle the odd one out of family group:

1- oud – guitar – orange - piano

2- coins – stamps – pictures - concert

3- correction – education – reaction- invite

4- is - ever – never - just

6-Orthography

A – Choose the missing letter:

j_zz	pr_ze	p_zzle	p_etry	m_gazine
o / e / a	e / i / a	u / o / a	o / e / a	e / a / o

7-Handwriting

Have you ever been to Egypt?

8: Writing

Write a paragraph about "**Festivals**" in no less than 30 words. Use the information in the table.

Country	Saud Arabia
important festivals	Janadriyah Festival
National Instruments	Oud
Interesting facts	Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula.
Cultural Building	Masmak Fort

Festivals

Saudi Arabia has the Janadriyah Festival, which is very important. The oud is a national instrument. Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula. Many people visit the festival every year. They enjoy music, food, and traditional activities. Masmak Fort is a famous cultural building in Saudi Arabia. It is an interesting place to visit.

9: Reading passage

Read the passage then answer the question:

Drums are important musical instruments. People use drums in many countries around the world. Drums have existed for more than 8,000 years. Some people use drums in festivals and celebrations. Others use them in religious ceremonies. Some drums are played with the hands, while others are played with sticks. Drums make different sounds and are an important part of traditional Saudi music.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1- How long have drums existed? for more than ……. years.

a. 80 **b. 800** **c. 8,000**

2- Where are drums used? in many ……..

a. schools **b. hospitals** **c. countries**

3- How are some drums played?

a. by legs **b. by hands** **c. by mouth**

4- What do drums make?

a. pictures **b. games** **c. sounds**

B. Put(T) for true sentence or (F) for false sentence:

5- Drums are important musical instruments. **(T)**

6- Drums have existed for more than 8,000 years. **(T)**

7- All drums are played with sticks only. **(F)**



4

Professions



English	Arabic	English	Arabic
AI specialist	أخصائي ذكاء اصطناعي	firefighter	رجل إطفاء
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	fire station	محطة إطفاء
astronaut	رائد فضاء	fire truck	شاحنة إطفاء
cybersecurity analyst	محلل أمن سيبراني	police officer	ضابط شرطة
design	تصميم	police station	مركز شرطة
Earth	الأرض	ambulance	سيارة إسعاف
planet	كوكب	business	أعمال
robotics engineer	مهندس روبوتات	rocket	صاروخ
satellite	قمر صناعي	space	الفضاء
video message	رسالة فيديو	missing	مفقود
worried	قَلِق	bookstore	متجر كتب
profession	وظيفة	specialist	متخصص
website	موقع على الانترنت	lifeboat	قارب نجاه

1-General Question:

A – Match the correct answer:

1- Who saves people from fire?	**3**	He designs, builds, and tests robots.
2- Who travels to space?	**5**	No. I wasn't.
3- What does a robotic engineer do?	**2**	An astronaut.
4- Was he sleeping when I called?	**1**	A firefighter.
5- Were you watching the game?	**4**	Yes, he was.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1- What do you want to be when you grow up?
……**I want to be a police officer**…….

2- How are injured people taken to hospitals?
……**By the ambulance**…….

2-Controlled Writing:

A – Choose and complete the sentence:

1) A **word** that lets you **pass** security to an online account is ……
a) **cyber-attacks** b) **website** c) **password**

2) The …….. takes people to hospital.
a) **fire truck** b) **ambulance** c) **police station**

3) The site on the web is called ……..
a) **website** b) **lifeboat** c) **fire truck.**

4) I want to send a video ……..
a) **fire** b) **business** c) **message**

B- Order the words to make sentences:

1) eating / **He** / was / his / lunch / .

…… **He was eating his lunch**. ……

2) is / who / the missing boy / **My dad** / found /a police officer /.

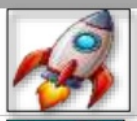
……**My dad who is a police officer found the missing boy** ……

3) saved/ was / **The fire fighter** / my cat / who/ friendly.

The firefighter who saved my cat was friendly.

3- READING:

1- Circle ✓ or ✗ :

1-	I can see a robot.		✓ - ✗
2-	They used Artificial Intelligence.		✓ - ✗
3-	He is an astronaut.		✓ - ✗
4-	This is a fire truck.		✓ - ✗
5-	It is an ambulance.		✓ - ✗

4-GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer:

1) They …… a new house last week.
   a) **design** b) **designing** c) **designed**
2) My grandma arrived while I was ……..... .
   a) **sleeping** b) **sleep** c) **slept**
3) I ……. to sleep at 9 p.m. yesterday.
   a) **went** b) **go** c) **goes**
4) They ……. eating when I came.
   a) **was** b) **is** c) **were**
5) The firefighter ……. saved people is brave.
   a) **who** b) **which** c) **where**
6) The rabbit ……. was missing was under a car.
   a) **who** b) **which** c) **where**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- He **is** studying when she arrived. (**Correct**)
……**was**……

2- They were cleaning the room. (**Yes- No Question**)
…**Were they cleaning the room**?……

3- The man **which** saved the children was young. (**Correct**)
……**who**……

5-Vocabulary

(A) Write the correct spelling under each picture:

sacpe	rthea	frie	satlleite	mssingi	tckru
					
space	earth	fire	satellite	missing	truck

(B) Circle the odd one out of family group:

1- police officer – fire fighter – ambulance – robotic engineer

2- ambulance – fire truck – rocket – message

3- astronaut – was – were - are

4- fire station – police station – play station – petrol station

6-Orthography

A – Choose the missing letter:

b_siness	_fficer	ambul_nce	rock_t	m_ssing
o / u / i	o / i / a	i / o / a	i / e / a	i / u / o

7-Handwriting

What job do you want to be in the future?

8: Writing

Write a paragraph about "**Unusual Message**" in no less than 30 words. You can use the following questions to help you.

1- Where were you? **3- What happened**
2- Who was the message from? **4- How did you feel?**
5- How did it end?

Unusual Message

I was at home when I got an unusual message. The message was from my friend. He said he saw a camel near our school. I felt surprised and excited. Later, I found out it was true. The camel went back with its owner, and the story ended well.

9: Reading passage

Read the passage then answer the question:

Teachers sometimes had different jobs before they started teaching. Mr. Jackson worked as a cybersecurity analyst. Ms. Bryans wanted to be an astronaut before she became a teacher. Mrs. Foster was a firefighter while her children were growing up. Mr. Royce worked as a lifeguard and saved lives before becoming a teacher. Ms. Freeman was a police officer before she decided to work in education.

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- What job did Mr. Jackson have before teaching?
a. astronaut **b. firefighter** **c. cybersecurity analyst**
2- What did Ms. Bryans want to be?
a. police officer **b. astronaut** **c. lifeguard**
3- Who worked as a firefighter?
a. Ms. Freeman **b. Mrs. Foster** **c. Mr. Royce**
4- What did Mr. Royce do before teaching?
a. doctor **b. lifeguard** **c. pilot**

B. Put (T) for true sentence or (F) for false sentence:

5- Mr. Jackson worked as a cybersecurity analyst. (**T**)
6- Ms. Bryans wanted to be a doctor. (**F**)
7- Ms. Freeman worked as a police officer before teaching. (**T**)

Grammar Review

Unit 1: Grammar

المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

التاريخ : / / ٢٠٢٠ اسم الطالب : .....

ما هو المبني للمجهول؟ – المبني للمجهول هو استخدام المفعول في الجملة عندما لا نعرف من قام بالفعل أو عندما لا نهتم بمعرفة الفاعل .

1- تكوين المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

التصريف الثالث هو شكل الفعل بعد (ed) أو الشكل غير المنتظم .

am / is / are + التصيف الثالث للفعل (pastt participle)

الفاعل	الفعل	المفعول به	الجملة (مبني للمجهول)
مجهول	clean	the room	The room is cleaned.
مجهول	writes	a letter	A letter is written.
مجهول	plant	trees	Trees are planted.

ملاحظات مهمة

لا نذكر الفاعل في الجملة غالبًا في المبني للمجهول .

① نستخدم (am) مع I .
② نستخدم (is) مع he, she, و الأسماء المفردة .
③ نستخدم (are) مع you, we, you و الأسماء الجمع .
④ الفعل في الجملة يكون دائما في التصريف الثالث .

2- أمثلة

الجملة في المبني للمعلوم		الجملة في المبني للمجهول
Ali cleans the car.	→	The car is cleaned.
She cooks lunch every day.	→	Lunch is cooked every day.
They build new houses.	→	New houses are built.
We use computers.	→	Computers are used.

3- حول الجمل الثالية إلى المبني للمجهول

1- The worker paints the wall. .....
2- He writes a story. .....
3- We send emails every day. .....
4- She waters the flowers. .....
5- They make delicious food. .....

أمثلة لأفعال غير منتظمة
write → written
eat → eaten
see → seen
take → taken

ملخص سريع

المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط = am / is / are + التصريف الثالث للفعل
(am → I) (is → he, she, it) (are → you, we, they / الأسماء الجمع)

☆ كن مجتهدا

☆ .....

Where Clauses

نستخدم where للتحدث عن مكان.

① Definition:

We use where to refer to a place.
نستخدم where للحديث عن مكان.

where = the place that
where = المكان الذي

② Grammar Rule:

Place + is / are + where + subject + verb
الفعل + is / are + where + الفعل + الفاعل

③ Use of is and are:

Place	Verb
One place (singular)	is
Two or more places (plural)	are

Examples:

- The jungle is where tigers hunt.
  الغابة هي المكان الذي تصطاد فيه النمور.
- The forest is where bears live.
  الغابة هي المكان الذي تعيش فيه الدببة.
- The ocean is where dolphins are found.
  المحيط هو المكان الذي توجد فيه الدلافين.
- The trees are where monkeys play.
  الأشجار هي المكان الذي تلعب فيه القرود.

④ Questions:

Move is or are to the beginning.
نقل is أو are إلى بداية السؤال.

Statement: The trees are where monkeys play.

↓

Question: Are those the trees where monkeys play?

هل تلك هي الأشجار التي تلعب فيها القرود ؟

Remember:
- where = the place that
- is → with one place
- are → with two or more places

Common Mistakes:
- ✗ The trees is where monkeys play.
- ✓ The trees are where monkeys play.
- ✗ The ocean are where dolphins live.
- ✓ The ocean is where dolphins live.

⑤ More Examples:

1. The desert is where camels live.
   الصحراء هي المكان الذي تعيش فيه الجمال.
2. The library is where students read books.
   المكتبة هي المكان الذي يقرأ فيه الطلاب الكتب.
3. The park is where children play.
   الحديقة هي المكان الذي يلعب فيه الأطفال.
4. The mountains are where climbers go.
   الجبال هي المكان الذي يذهب إليه المتسلقون.

⑥ Practice: Put the words in the correct order.

1. jungle / the / where / tigers / hunt / is
   → The jungle is where tigers hunt.
2. are / monkeys / where / trees / the / play
   → The trees are where monkeys play.
3. ocean / the / are / dolphins / where / found
   → The ocean is where dolphins are found.
4. live / bears / where / the / forest / is
   → The forest is where bears live.

⑦ Exercises:

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. The zoo ___ where animals live.
   a) is b) are c) am d) be
   (Answer: a)
2. The trees ___ where birds build nests.
   a) is b) are c) am d) be
   (Answer: b)
3. The school ___ where students learn.
   a) is b) are c) am d) be
   (Answer: a)
4. The rivers ___ where fish swim.
   a) is b) are c) am d) be
   (Answer: b)

B) Write sentences using 'where'.

1. the hospital / doctors / work
   → The hospital is where doctors work.
2. the garden / flowers / grow
   → The garden is where flowers grow.
3. the beach / people / swim
   → The beach is where people swim.
4. the classroom / students / study
   → The classroom is where students study.

Quick Summary
- We use where to refer to a place.
- Place + is/are + where + subject + verb.
- is → with one place.
- are → with two or more places.
- Move is / are to the beginning to make questions.

Study well and practice more! ☺

Unit 2: Grammar

الجمل الشرطية
Conditional Sentences

تذكر دائماً :
if = الشرط
result = النتيجة

سندرس نوعين مهمين من الجمل الشرطية :
Zero Conditional و First Conditional

① Zero Conditional و First Conditional

Type	Meaning	Use	Structure	Example
Zero Conditional	حقيقة عامة	Facts and general truths (حقائق وقوانين عامة)	If + Present Simple → Present Simple	If you heat water, it boils. (إذا سخنت الماء يغلي.)
First Conditional	احتمال مستقبلي	Real and possible future situations (مواقف مستقبلية ممكنة)	If + Present Simple → will + base verb	If it rains, we will stay home. (إذا مطر، سنبقى في المنزل.)

A) Zero Conditional

- نستخدمها للحقائق العامة.
- النتيجة تحدث دائماً.
- نتحدث عن قوانين أو حقائق ثابتة.

مثال سريع :

If the sun rises, the day gets light.
إذا طلعت الشمس، يصبح النهار مضيئاً.

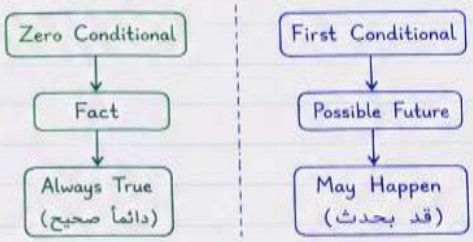
B) First Conditional

- نستخدمها للمستقبل المحتمل.
- الشرط ممكن الحدوث.
- النتيجة ليست مؤكدة ١٠٠٪

مثال سريع :

If I study hard, I will pass.
إذا درست بجد، سأنجح.

② خريطة مقارنة



③ أمثلة من الحياة اليومية

Zero Conditional (حقائق عامة)

1. If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
إذا مزجت الأزرق بالأصفر، تحصل على الأخضر.
2. If plants don't get water, they die.
إذا لم تحصل النباتات على الماء، تموت.
3. If people exercise, they stay healthy.
إذا مارس الناس الرياضة، بقوا أصحاء.

First Conditional (احتمالات مستقبلية)

1. If I finish my homework, I will watch TV.
2. If she studies hard, she will pass the test.
3. If we leave early, we will catch the train.
4. If you call me, I will help you.
5. If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go to the beach.

أخطاء شائعة

✗	✓
If you heat water, it will boil.	If you heat water, it boils.
If it rains tomorrow, we stay home.	If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.
If people don't eat, they will die.	If people don't eat, they die.
If I am tired, I will rest. (Zero)	If I am tired, I rest.

تذكر :
Zero = Fact
First = Future Possibility
☺

⑤ تدريبات

A) Choose the type. (Zero / First) (اختر النوع)

1. If ice melts, it becomes water. (.....)
2. If I see him, I will tell him. (.....)
3. If you press this button, it works. (.....)
4. If it is late, we will take a taxi. (.....)
5. If you study, you understand better. (.....)

B) Complete the sentence. (أكمل بالجملة المناسبة)

1. If I have time, I _____ you.
2. If the baby cries, he _____ hungry.
3. If we don't hurry, we _____ the bus.

(will help / is / will miss)

C) Match. (صل القاعدة بالجملة)

1. Zero Conditional
2. First Conditional

a. If you water flowers, they grow.
b. If he calls me, I will call him back.
c. If it rains, the ground gets wet.
d. If I finish my work, I will go out.

D) Correct the mistake. (صحح الخطأ)

1. If you mix oil and water, it will separate.
2. If my mom cooks dinner, we eat together.
3. If people don't sleep, they will feel tired.

⑥ ملخص سريع

Zero Conditional (حقيقة عامة)
If + Present Simple → Present Simple
If you freeze water, it turns into ice.
إذا جمّدت الماء، يتحول الى ثلج.

الشرط (if) + النتيجة (result)

First Conditional (احتمال مستقبلي)
If + Present Simple → will + base verb
If I have a car, I will travel around the world.
إذا كان لدي سيارة، سأسافر حول العالم.

إذا تحقق الشرط = تحدث النتيجة
☺

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

① ما الفرق؟

الأسماء غير المعدودة	الأسماء المعدودة
• لا يمكن عدّها مباشرة.	• يمكن عدّها.
• ليس لها جمع عادة.	• لها مفرد وجمع.
• نتحدث عنها بالكميات.	• نستخدم معها الأرقام.
أمثلة:	أمثلة:
milk – water – salt	apple – banana – egg
rice – sugar – flour	book – student – chair

② مقارنة سريعة

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
apple	milk
egg	water
banana	rice
strawberry	sugar
olive	salt
book	flour
pen	information

③ الفرق بين A Few و A Little

A Few

- تستخدم مع المعدود.
- تعني عدداً قليلاً.

أمثلة:

- a few eggs
- a few bananas
- a few students
- a few books

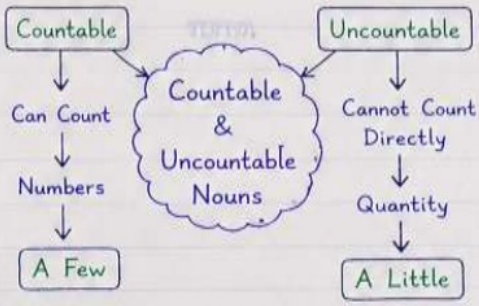
A Little

- تستخدم مع غير المعدود.
- تعني كمية قليلة.

أمثلة:

- a little milk
- a little salt
- a little water
- a little sugar

④ خريطة ذهنية



تذكر

Countable → A Few

Uncountable → A Little

أخطاء شائعة

- ✗ a few milk
- ✓ a little milk
- ✗ a little eggs
- ✓ a few eggs
- ✗ a few water
- ✓ a little water
- ✗ a little bananas
- ✓ a few bananas

⑤ أمثلة من الحياة اليومية

Countable	Uncountable
• I have a few apples.	• I drink a little milk.
• We bought a few eggs.	• Add a little salt.
• She ate a few strawberries.	• We need a little sugar.
• There are a few chairs.	• There is a little water.
• He has a few friends.	• She put a little rice.

⑥ تدريبات

A) اختر: (a few / a little)

1. I need _____ sugar.
2. She has _____ pens.
3. Add _____ salt.
4. We saw _____ birds.
5. He drank _____ water.

B) صنّف الكلمات التالية: (Countable or Uncountable)

1. cheese (_____)
2. apple (_____)
3. rice (_____)
4. student (_____)
5. flour (_____)
6. orange (_____)

C) صحح الخطأ

1. I have a little bananas.
   → _____
2. She needs a few milk.
   → _____
3. Add a few salt, please.
   → _____
4. There is a few water.
   → _____

D) أكمل الجملة

1. If you heat water, it _____.
2. If you don't eat, you _____.
3. If it rains, we _____.
4. If she studies hard, she _____.
5. If we leave now, we _____.

⑦ ملخص سريع



Countable Nouns

- يمكن عدّها.
- لها مفرد وجمع.
- نستخدم معها (a few).

أمثلة: a few eggs, a few bananas, a few students.

Uncountable Nouns

- لا يمكن عدّها مباشرة.
- نتحدث عنها بالكميات.
- نستخدم معها (a little).

أمثلة: a little milk, a little salt, a little water.

ملاحظة أخيرة

إذا لم تكن متأكداً هل الاسم معدود أم غير معدود، فكّر: هل يمكنني وضع رقم أمامه؟

☺

Unit 3: Grammar

المضارع التام Present Perfect

تذكر :
التام يعني أن الحدث انتهى - ولكن أثره ما زال حتى الآن.

الوقت مهم !
الماضي مرتبط بالحاضر.

① متى نستخدم Present Perfect ؟

نستخدم المضارع التام عندما :
- بدأ الفعل في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا حتى الآن.
- نتحدث عن خبرة أو تجربة في الحياة.
- حدث الفعل في الماضي وله أثر في الحاضر.

أمثلة :
- ★ I have lived here for five years.
- ★ She has studied English since 2020.
- ★ We have visited London.

② تركيب القاعدة

Affirmative (+) : Subject + have/has + Past Participle

مثال :
- I have finished my homework.
- She has played football.

Negative (−) : Subject + have not / has not + Past Participle

مثال :
- I have not finished my homework.
- He has not arrived yet.

Question (?) : Have/Has + Subject + Past Participle ?

مثال :
- Have you finished your homework?
- Has she visited London?

③ الفرق بين For و Since

For	Since
مدة زمنية	نقطة بداية
for two years	since 2020
for six months	since Monday
for a week	since January
for a long time	since I was a child

تذكر
- For : تُستخدم مع مدة زمنية.
- Since : تُستخدم مع نقطة بداية.

For → Period of Time → two years / six months / a week / a long time

Since → Starting Point → 2020 / Monday / January / I was a child

④ السؤال بـ How Long ؟

نستخدم How Long للسؤال عن مدة الزمن.
- How long have you lived here?
- How long has she played the piano?
- How long have they studied English?

⑤ أخطاء شائعة

- ✗ She have played football.
- ✓ She has played football.
- ✗ I has finished my work.
- ✓ I have finished my work.
- ✗ I have lived here since five years.
- ✓ I have lived here for five years.
- ✗ She has studied English for 2020.
- ✓ She has studied English since 2020.

⑥ أمثلة من الحياة اليومية

- I have lived in this city for ten years.
- She has studied English since 2022.
- We have known each other for a long time.
- He has worked here since January.
- They have played football for three hours.

⑦ خريطة ذهنية



⑧ تدريبات

A) أختر : (for / since)
1. I have lived here _____ 2018.
2. She has worked here _____ three years.
3. We have known each other _____ a long time.

B) أكمل باستخدام : (have / has)
1. I _____ finished my dinner.
2. My brother _____ lost his key.
3. They _____ visited Paris.

C) أكتب سؤالاً باستخدام How long
1. (live here / you) _____ ?
2. (study English / she) _____ ?
3. (play basketball / they) _____ ?

D) صحح الخطأ
1. She have never been to Egypt.
→ _____
2. I has a new camera.
→ _____
3. He have worked here for 2019.
→ _____

E) أكتب جملة من Present Perfect. باستخدام
→ _____

⑨ ملخص سريع

Present Perfect = Subject + have/has + Past Participle

- For ← مدة زمنية
- Since ← نقطة بداية
- How Long ← للسؤال عن المدة.

أمثلة سريعة
- I have worked here for two years.
- She has been here since Monday.
- How long have you studied English?

الكلمات المفتاحية للمضارع التام
Present Perfect Keywords

تذكر:
المضارع التام
تم شرحه سابقاً،
هذه الورقة تركز فقط
على الكلمات المفتاحية.

① مراجعة سريعة للقاعدة ✓

Present Perfect

have / has + Past Participle

مثال:

I have visited London.

② الكلمات المفتاحية

Keyword	Meaning	Example
ever	هل سبق	Have you ever visited London?
never	لم يحدث أبداً	I have never visited London.
just	للتو	She has just arrived.
already	بالفعل	We have already finished.
yet	بعد	Have you finished yet?

③ الفرق بين Ever و Never

Ever

- تستخدم في الأسئلة.
- نسأل عن تجربة سابقة.

مثال:

- Have you ever ridden a horse?

Never

- تعني "أبداً".
- تدل على أن الشيء لم يحدث مطلقاً.

مثال:

- I have never ridden a horse.

④ الفرق بين Yet و Already و Just

Just → حدث قبل لحظات

مثال:

- I have just eaten.

Already → حدث بالفعل

مثال:

- She has already finished.

Yet → في السؤال أو النفي

مثال:

- Have you finished yet?

⑤ أخطاء شائعة ✗

✗ I have ever visited London.
✓ Have you ever visited London?

✗ She has yet finished.
✓ She has already finished.

✗ I haven't already done it.
✓ I haven't done it yet.

✗ I have never saw that movie.
✓ I have never seen that movie.

⑥ صندوق التذكر

Ever	→ Question	?
Never	→ No Experience	⊗
Just	→ A Moment Ago	🕒
Already	→ Finished	✓
Yet	→ Question / Negative	?/⊖

⑦ تدريبات

A) أختر الكلمة المناسبة (ever / never / just / already / yet)

1. Have you _____ eaten sushi?
2. I have _____ seen that movie.
3. She has _____ finished her project.
4. We haven't left _____.
5. He has _____ been to Paris.

B) أكمل الجملة بكلمة مناسبة

1. I have _____ finished my homework.
2. They have _____ arrived.
3. Have you seen her _____?
4. He has _____ called me.
5. We haven't met _____.

C) صحح الخطأ:

1. I have ever been to Japan.
   _____
2. She has yet done the test.
   _____
3. I haven't already eaten.
   _____

D) صل الكلمة بمعناها:

1. ever	• بعد
2. never	• للتو
3. just	• بالفعل
4. already	• لم يحدث أبداً
5. yet	• هل سبق

E) اكتب جملة من إنشائك باستخدام كل كلمة:

1. ever : _____
2. never : _____
3. just : _____
4. already : _____
5. yet : _____

⑧ الخلاصة

Present Perfect
have / has +
Past Participle

Keywords:

ever هل سبق | never لم يحدث أبداً | just للتو | already بالفعل | yet بعد

أمثلة سريعة:

- Have you ever visited London?
- I have never visited London.
- She has just arrived.
- We have already finished.
- Have you finished yet?

Unit 4: Grammar

الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر
Simple Past & Past Progressive

تذكر
الماضي البسيط
حدث انتهي في الماضي.
الماضي المستمر
حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي.

① مقارنة سريعة

Simple Past	Past Progressive	
حدث وانتهي	حدث كان مستمراً	المعنى
فعل قصير	فعل مستمر	نوع الحدث
V2	was / were + verb-ing	التركيب
played	was playing	الفعل
I watched TV.	I was watching TV.	مثال

② أمثلة

Simple Past (ماضي بسيط)
- I watched a movie.
- She visited her aunt.
- We played football.

Past Progressive (ماضي مستمر)
- I was watching TV.
- She was reading a book.
- They were playing football.

③ الفرق بين When و While

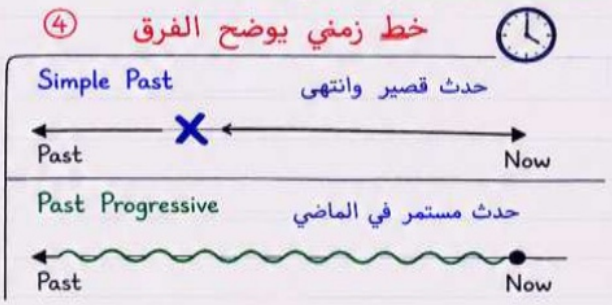
When
- يأتي بعدها حدث قصير.
- غالباً مع الماضي البسيط.

مثال:
I was studying when my friend called.

While
- يأتي بعدها حدث مستمر.
- غالباً مع الماضي المستمر.

مثال:
While I was studying, my brother was watching TV.

④ خط زمني يوضح الفرق



⑤ تركيب القواعد

Simple Past
Subject + V2
مثال:
He played yesterday.

Past Progressive
Subject + was / were + verb-ing
مثال:
She was reading a book.

⑥ علامات الكلمات

yesterday →	الماضي البسيط
last ... (week, night)	الماضي البسيط
ago →	الماضي البسيط
at that time →	الماضي المستمر
while →	الماضي المستمر
when (long action) →	الماضي المستمر

⑦ صندوق التذكر

- ✓ Simple Past = حدث انتهى
- ✓ Past Progressive = حدث كان مستمراً.
- ✓ When = حدث قصير
- ✓ While = حدث مستمر

⑧ اخطاء شائعة

- ✗ I was watch TV.
- ✓ I was watching TV.
- ✗ They were play football.
- ✓ They were playing football.
- ✗ While I studied, he was sleeping.
- ✓ While I was studying, he was sleeping.
- ✗ I was sleeping when I was hearing a noise.
- ✓ I was sleeping when I heard a noise.

⑨ تدريبات

A) اكتب (Simple Past / Past Progressive)
1. I was sleeping at 10 PM. _____
2. We visited the museum yesterday. _____
3. They were watching a movie. _____
4. He finished his homework. _____

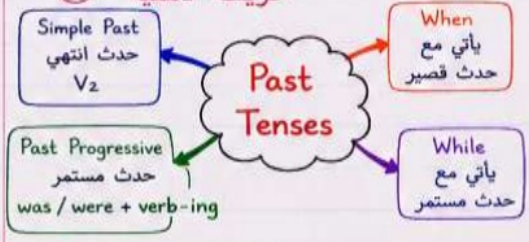
B) أكمل ب (was / were)
1. I _____ eating lunch.
2. They _____ playing outside.
3. She _____ reading a book.
4. We _____ not at home.

C) ضع الفعل التصريف الصحيح
1. I (watch) TV yesterday. _____
2. She (study) when I called her. _____
3. They (play) football at 5 PM. _____

D) اختر: (when / while)
1. I was studying _____ my brother was eating.
2. We were walking in the park _____ it started to rain.
3. She called me _____ I was cooking.

E) صحح الخطأ
1. I was play football. _____
2. She were reading a book. _____
3. When I was sleeping, I was hearing a noise. _____
3. When I was sleeping, _____
4. was hearing noise. _____
4. While he watched TV, I cooked dinner. _____

⑩ خريطة ذهنية



⑪ أمثلة من الحياة

- I watched a football match yesterday.
- She visited her friends last night.
- I was doing my homework at 8 PM.
- They were playing in the garden.
- I was sleeping when the doorbell rang.
- While we were eating, the lights went out.

الجمل الوصفية المحددة
Restrictive Relative Clauses

فكرة سريعة

نستخدم الجملة الوصفية المحددة لإعطاء معلومات مهمة تحدد الشخص أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.
إذا حذفنا الجملة الوصفية قد يتغير المعنى أو يصبح غير واضح.

For People	For Things
who	which
that	that
Examples: • The boy who won the race is my friend. • The teacher that helped me was kind.	Examples: • The book which I bought is interesting. • The phone that I use is new.

تذكر

Who → People
Which → Things
That → People & Things

② Who - Which - That

Who
تُستخدم مع الأشخاص.
مثال:
• The girl who is singing is my sister.

Which
تُستخدم مع الأشياء والحيوانات.
مثال:
• The car which is outside is mine.

That
تُستخدم مع الأشخاص أو الأشياء.
أمثلة:
• The student that studied hard passed.
• The bag that I bought is expensive.

③ ملاحظة مهمة

الجملة الوصفية المحددة:
• لا نستخدم الفواصل (,).
• المعلومة مهمة لفهم الجملة.
مثال:
✓ The boy who is wearing a blue shirt is my brother.

④ مُقارنة بصرية

Relative Words
People → who / that
Things → which / that

⑤ أخطاء شائعة

✗ The teacher which helped me was kind.
✓ The teacher who helped me was kind.

✗ The book who is on the table is mine.
✓ The book which is on the table is mine.

✗ The student, who won the race, is my friend.
✓ The student who won the race is my friend.

⑥ أمثلة من الحياة اليومية

• The doctor who treated me was friendly.
• The student who got full marks was happy.
• The house that we visited was beautiful.
• The laptop which I bought works well.
• The movie that we watched was exciting.

⑦ خريطة ذهنية

Relative Clauses
- Who → People
- Which → Things
- That → People & Things
- No Commas → Important Information

⑧ تدريبات

A) أختر الإجابة الصحيحة (who / which / that)
1. The man _____ helped me is my uncle.
2. The book _____ I read was interesting.
3. The girl _____ is wearing a red dress is my sister.
4. The dog _____ barked was big.
5. The phone _____ I lost was expensive.

B) أكمل الجملة
1. The boy _____ is standing there is my friend.
2. The car _____ I bought yesterday is fast.
3. The teacher _____ taught us English was kind.
4. The bag _____ is on the table is mine.
5. The movie _____ we watched was great.

C) صحح الخطأ
1. The woman which lives next to me is a nurse.
→ _____
2. The student, who studied hard, passed the exam.
→ _____
3. The book who I borrowed is interesting.
→ _____

D) صل الكلمة بما يناسبها

Noun	Relative Word
1. person	• who
2. book	• which
3. teacher	• that
4. car	• who
5. students	• which

E) اكتب جملة من إنشائك باستخدام:
1. who : _____
2. which : _____
3. that : _____

⑨ ملخص الدرس

Who → People
Which → Things
That → People & Things

Restrictive Relative Clause
✓ Gives important information.
✓ No commas.

أمثلة سريعة
• The boy who won the race is my friend.
• The car which is outside is mine.
• The book that I bought is interesting.

تذكر دائمًا: المعلومة مهمة ولا نستخدم فواصل (,)