

Subject: English

Grade: 6<sup>th</sup>

3<sup>rd</sup> grade summary

Vocabulary



comfortable



Tie



Bracelet



Baggy



patterned



plain



striped



spotted



uncomfortable



Woolly Hat



Formal



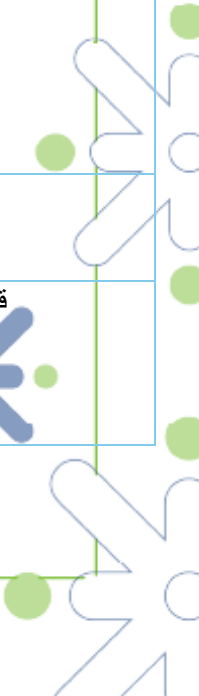
Casual



English Word	English Definition	Arabic Translation
<b>Baggy</b>	Loose-fitting, hanging loosely on the body.	فضفاض
<b>Casual</b>	Comfortable, informal clothing worn daily.	غير رسمي
<b>Checked</b>	Pattern with squares or rectangles formed by crossing lines.	مزخرف بمربعات
<b>Colourful</b>	Full of bright colors.	ملون
<b>Comfortable</b>	Providing physical ease and relaxation.	مريح
<b>Formal</b>	Suitable for official or special occasions, usually involving a strict dress code.	رسمي
<b>Patterned</b>	Having a repeated decorative design.	مزخرف
<b>Plain</b>	Without any pattern or decoration; simple.	بسيط
<b>Smart</b>	Neat, well-dressed, and presentable.	أنيق
<b>Spotted</b>	Having small round marks or dots on the surface.	منقط
<b>Striped</b>	Having lines or bands of different colors.	مخطط بالخطوط
<b>Uncomfortable</b>	Causing discomfort or physical strain.	غير مريح
<b>Belt</b>	A strip of material worn around the waist to hold clothing in place.	حزام



<b>Bracelet</b>	A piece of jewelry worn around the wrist.	سوار
<b>Crown</b>	A decorative headpiece, often worn by royalty.	تاج
<b>Earrings</b>	Jewelry worn on the ears.	أقراط
<b>Glasses</b>	Eyewear used to correct or protect vision.	نظارات
<b>Gloves</b>	Hand coverings worn for warmth or protection.	قفازات
<b>Sweatshirt</b>	A warm, long-sleeved top, often made of cotton, typically worn casually.	سويت شيرت
<b>Tie</b>	A long piece of cloth worn around the neck, typically as part of formal wear.	رباط عنق
<b>Top</b>	A garment worn on the upper part of the body.	قميص
<b>Tracksuit</b>	A matching set of pants and jacket worn for exercise or casual wear.	بدلة رياضية
<b>Watch</b>	A small timepiece worn on the wrist.	ساعة
<b>Woolly Hat</b>	A warm hat made of wool, typically worn in cold weather.	قبعة صوفية





### ✚ Too and Not... Enough

- **Too + Adjective** is used to express that something has an excess of a quality, making it unsuitable or undesirable.

- *Example:* "The sweater is too plain."

- **Not + Adjective + Enough** is used to express that something lacks a sufficient amount of a quality.

- *Example:* "They aren't formal enough."

### ✚ Present Passive

- The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action or the object rather than the person doing the action.
- The passive form of verbs is created using the verb "**be**" + past participle.

- *Examples:*

- "It's made of leather."
- "They're used for making jackets."



## UNUSUAL CLOTHES

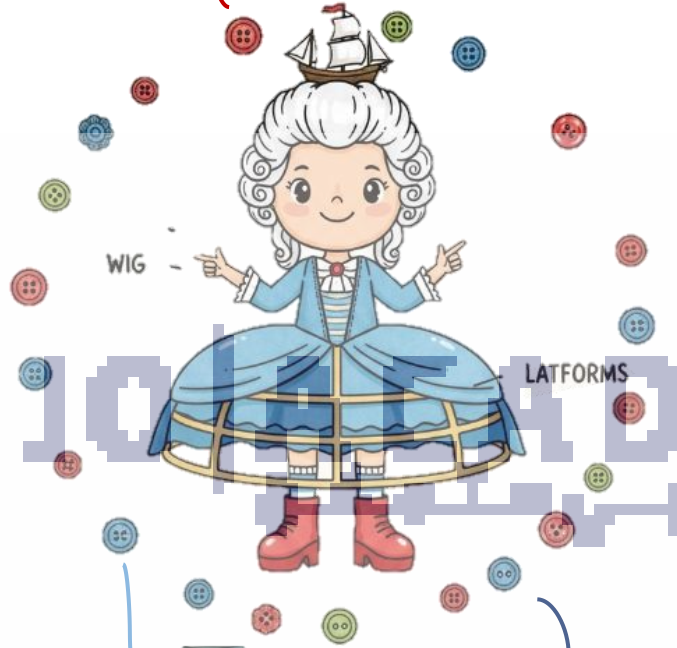
These shoes had extremely thick soles, making people much taller. They were popular in the 1970s and were worn by both men and women to look fashionable.

كان لهذه الأحذية نعال سميكة للغاية، مما يجعل الناس أكثر طولاً بكثير. كانت شائعة في السبعينيات، وكان يرتديها الرجال والنساء ليبدووا عصريين.



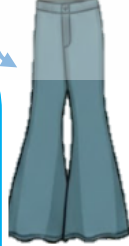
These dresses used sturdy whalebone or metal hoops to create an incredibly wide skirt shape. They were very uncomfortable and restricted the wearer's movement.

ستخدمت هذه الفساتين عظام الحوت القوية أو أطواقاً معدنية لخلق شكل تنورة واسعة بشكل لا يصدق. كانت غير مريحة للغاية وتقيّد حركة من يرتديها.



These trousers are tight at the top and become very wide from the knee down. They became a major fashion icon in the 1970s, symbolizing freedom and fun

هذه السراويل تكون ضيقة من الأعلى وتصبح واسعة جداً من الركبة إلى الأسفل. أصبحت أيقونة موضة رئيسية في السبعينيات، ترمز إلى الحرية والمرح.



In the 18th century, people wore massive, white wigs decorated with objects like miniature ships, flowers, or birdcages to show their high status.

في القرن الثامن عشر، كان الناس يرتدون شعراً مستعاراً أبيض ضخماً، مزيناً بأشياء مثل السفن الصغيرة، أو الزهور، أو أقفاص الطيور لإظهار مكانتهم العالية.



## Traditional clothes

Many Jordanian women wear a long, colorful embroidered dress called a **thobe**, featuring colorful patterns that show their specific region of origin.



ترتدي العديد من النساء الأردنيات ثوباً طويلاً مطرزاً وملوناً يسمى الثوب، يتميز بأنماط ملونة تظهر منطقتهن الأصلية.

Jordanian men wear a **dishdasha**, which is a long robe that is comfortable to wear in hot weather, along with a **shmagh** (red and white checkered headscarf) held in place by a black **agal**.



يرتدي الرجال الأردنيون الدشداشة، وهي ثوب طويل مريح للارتداء في الطقس الحار، إلى جانب الشماغ (وشاح رأس مربعات باللونين الأحمر والأبيض) يتم تثبيته بواسطة العقال الأسود.

In Guatemala, people wear traditional clothes made of cotton, such as hats and red and white striped **trousers**, especially during festivals.



في غواتيمالا، يرتدي الناس ملابس تقليدية مصنوعة من القطن، مثل القبعات والسراويل المخططة باللونين الأحمر والأبيض، خاصة خلال المهرجانات.

The **kilt** is a traditional patterned skirt made of wool, worn by men, women, and children in Scotland on special days.



الكيلت (التنورة الاسكتلندية) هي تنورة تقليدية منقوشة مصنوعة من الصوف، يرتديها الرجال والنساء والأطفال في اسكتلندا في الأيام الخاصة.

## How to Write an Info



### 1. Short Introduction

- Hook the reader.
- Tell them what text is about

### 2. Pictures



# THE CLOTHES WE WEAR

### 3. Captions

- Add text under pictures.
- Give more information.

### 4. Labels





## ANATOMY OF AN EXPLORER'S GEAR



Word	Meaning (English)
<b>bandage</b>	a piece of cloth used to cover and protect a wound
<b>blanket</b>	a warm cover used to keep you warm
<b>camping stove</b>	a small portable stove for cooking outdoors
<b>compass</b>	a tool that shows direction (north, south, east, west)
<b>first-aid kit</b>	a box with medical items for emergencies
<b>matches</b>	small sticks used to make fire
<b>penknife</b>	a small folding knife
<b>plaster</b>	a small sticky cover for a cut
<b>rucksack</b>	a bag carried on your back
<b>shelter</b>	a place that protects you from weather
<b>rope</b>	a strong thick string used for tying or pulling
<b>sleeping mat</b>	a soft mat to sleep on outdoors

**Word / Phrase**

**Meaning (English)**

**break your arm**

to damage the bone in your arm

**burn your hand**

to hurt your hand with heat or fire

**call an ambulance**

to phone for emergency medical help

**cut your finger**

to make a small wound on your finger

**fall over**

to drop to the ground by accident

**have a pain**

to feel hurt in your body

**have an accident**

something bad happens unexpectedly

**hurt your ankle**

to injure the ankle

**keep cool**

stay calm or not too hot

**keep warm**

stay warm and not cold

**lie down**

to put your body flat on the ground or bed

**take medicine**

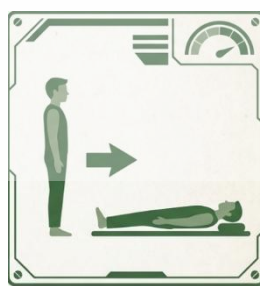
to use medicine to feel better



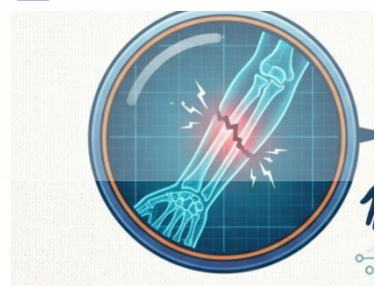
**keep cool**  
(stay calm or not too hot)



**keep warm**  
(stay warm and not cold)

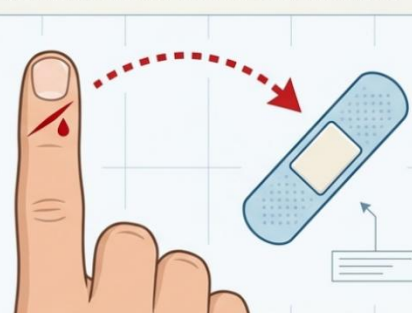


**lie down**  
(to put your body flat on the ground or bed)



**break your arm**  
(to damage the bone in your arm)

**cut your finger**  
(to make a small wound on your finger)



**burn your hand**  
(to hurt your hand with heat or fire)



**hurt your ankle**  
(to injure the ankle)





Wadi Mujib

Famous for deep wadis, narrow paths, and fresh water springs. Requires proper survival skills for hiking.

**Main Idea:** The text is about Faisal's adventurous family camping trip to Wadi Mujib, where they faced several challenges like getting lost and running out of water, highlighting the importance of having the right equipment for outdoor trips.

Grand Canyon:

الأخدود العظيم

Nature Reserve:

محمية طبيعية

Sandstone cliffs:

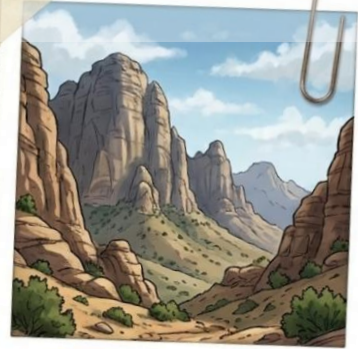
منحدرات الحجر الرملي

**الفكرة الرئيسية:** يتحدث النص عن رحلة التخييم العائلية المليئة بالمغامرات التي قام بها فيصل إلى وادي موجب، حيث واجهوا عدة تحديات مثل الضياع ونفاذ الماء، مما يسلط الضوء على أهمية امتلاك المعدات المناسبة للرحلات الخارجية.

### Main Idea

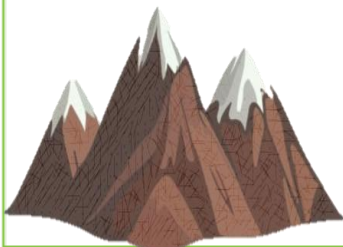
"The importance of being careful during adventures and the value of helping others during accidents."

أهمية توخي الحذر أثناء المغامرات، وقيمة مساعدة الآخرين وقت الحوادث






Dana Nature Reserve

Jordan's largest nature reserve. Famous for high mountains, steep paths, and amazing views. Ranger Rule: Always stay on the safe path and be careful!





## THE MAGIC RULES: INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

SECRET DECODER RING FOR PREFIXES & SUFFIXES	SECRET DECODER RING FOR PREFIXES & SUFFIXES			
	<b>Some-</b> For Positive (+) sentences	<b>Any-</b> For Negative (-) and Questions (?)	<b>Every-</b> Means ALL	<b>No-</b> Means NONE / ZERO
 <b>People</b> (-one / -body)	Someone	Anyone	Everyone	No one
 <b>Things</b> (-thing)	Something	Anything	Everything	Nothing
 <b>Places</b> (-where)	Somewhere	Anywhere	Everywhere	Nowhere

We use these words when we **don't know** exactly who the person is, what the thing is, or where the place is.

نستخدم هذه الكلمات عندما لا نعرف بالضبط من هو الشخص، أو ما هو الشيء، أو أين يقع المكان.

### 1. (Some-) vs (Any-)

- Use **(Some-)** in **Positive (+)** sentences.
  - Example: "**Someone** is in the tent." (هناك شخص ما في الخيمة - جملة مثبتة).
- Use **(Any-)** in **Negative (-)** sentences and **Questions (?)**.
  - Example: "Is there **anyone** in the tent?" (هل يوجد أحد؟ - سؤال).
  - Example: "I can't see **anyone**." (لا أستطيع رؤية أحد - نفي).



## 2. (Every-) vs (No-)

- **Every-** means **ALL** (الكل).
  - *Example:* "**Everyone** likes camping!" (الجميع يحب التخييم).
- **No-** means **NONE / ZERO** (لا أحد / لا شيء).

*Example:* "**No one** is hungry." (لا أحد جائع).

## MODAL VERBS



### 1. Advice: *Should* and *Shouldn't*

Use these when you want to give a helpful suggestion or an opinion. It's not a strict rule, but it's the right thing to do.

- **Should:** "You **should** lie down if you feel dizzy."
- **Shouldn't:** "You **shouldn't** play football if you hurt your ankle."

### 2. Strong Necessity: *Must* and *Need to*

Use these when it is very important or essential to do something.

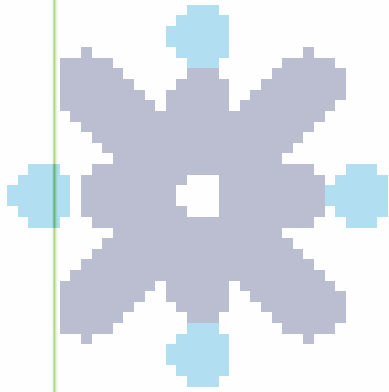
- **Must:** "You **must** call an ambulance if the accident is serious!"
- **Need to:** "You **need to** take some medicine for that pain."

### 3. Prohibition & No Necessity: *Mustn't* and *Don't need to*

These have very different meanings! Be careful:

- **Mustn't (Prohibition):** It is necessary that you **do NOT** do something.
  - *Example:* "You **mustn't** touch a burn with dirty hands."
- **Don't need to (Lack of necessity):** It is **not** necessary to do it, but you can if you want.
  - *Example:* "You **don't need to** go to the hospital for a small cut on your

finger."



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جو أكاديمي





### Main Idea:

- Scouts around the world learn important life and survival skills while making a positive impact on their communities through helpful activities and teamwork.

- يتعلم الكشافة حول العالم مهارات حياتية ومهارات بقاء مهمة، بينما يتركون أثراً إيجابياً في مجتمعاتهم من خلال الأنشطة التطوعية والعمل الجماعي.



# Can you keep safe in a emergency?

SAFETY  
FIRST

## Main Idea

The main idea of this text is to provide practical safety tips and guidance on how to act calmly and correctly during unexpected emergencies or outdoor challenges (like injuries, getting lost, or natural events).

المعنى بالعربي	English
حالة طوارئ	Emergency
نبع ماء	Spring
دم	Blood
ماء المطر	Rainwater
حفرة	Hole
نظارات واقية	Goggles



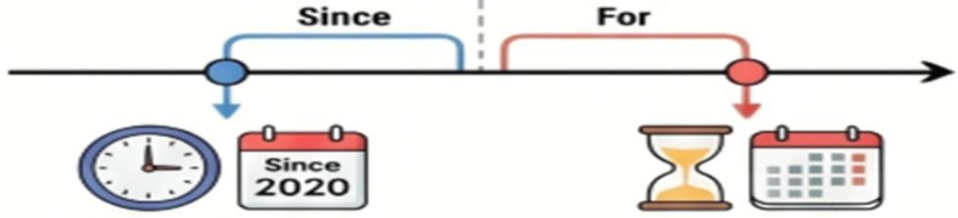
## Entertainment Vocabulary Fun!

Word	Meaning
<b>Animator</b>	A person who creates moving images and cartoons
<b>Camera operator</b>	A person who controls a camera for filming movies or shows
<b>Clown</b>	A performer who wears funny clothes and makes people laugh
<b>Comedian</b>	A person who tells jokes or performs to make people laugh
<b>Costume designer</b>	A person who designs clothes for actors in films or plays
<b>Make-up artist</b>	A person who applies make-up to actors or performers
<b>Performer</b>	A person who entertains people by acting, singing, or dancing
<b>Presenter</b>	A person who introduces or hosts TV or radio programs
<b>Puppeteer</b>	A person who controls puppets in shows
<b>Sound editor</b>	A person who works with and improves sound in films or music
<b>Stunt performer</b>	A person who performs dangerous actions in movies
<b>Writer</b>	A person who creates stories, scripts, or texts

Place	Meaning
<b>Adventure playground</b>	A playground with exciting and challenging activities
<b>Aquarium</b>	A place where people can see fish and sea animals
<b>Art gallery</b>	A place where paintings and artworks are displayed
<b>Bowling alley</b>	A place where people play bowling games
<b>Circus</b>	A show with performers, animals, and tricks
<b>Ice rink</b>	A place where people skate on ice
<b>Planetarium</b>	A place where you learn about stars and space
<b>Safari park</b>	A park where people can see wild animals in large areas
<b>Science museum</b>	A museum with exhibits about science and technology
<b>Soft play centre</b>	An indoor play area with soft equipment for children
<b>Theme park</b>	A park with rides and attractions based on a theme
<b>Water park</b>	A park with water slides and swimming attractions

## GRAMMAR CORNER - PRESENT PERFECT

**The Present Perfect Tense:** Used to talk about actions that started in the past and continue until now.  
**Formula:** Subject + have/has + Verb (Past Participle).



**Since for a Point in Time:**  
Used to indicate a specific starting point, such as "Since I was eight," "Since 2020," or "Since lunchtime."

**For for a Period of Time:**  
Used to indicate a duration or length of time, such as "For ten years," "For a week," or "For a long time."

Using "FOR" (استخدام for)

**FOR** = مدة زمنية (period of time)

→ long time, two years, a week

Example:

I have been a comedian for ten years.

أنا أعمل كمثل كوميدي منذ عشر سنوات

Using "SINCE" (استخدام since)

**SINCE** = نقطة بداية (point in time)

→ 2015, yesterday, I was five


Example:

I have been a puppeteer since I was eight.

أنا أعمل كمحرك دمى منذ أن كان عمري ثماني سنوات



 **Structure** (شكل الجملة)

 Subject +  
have/has + verb  
(past participle)



 **Examples:**

 I have had this costume for a long time.

 He has been a presenter since 2020.

**Main Idea**

- The dialogue is about two friends talking about entertainment jobs, especially puppeteering and comedy, while sharing jokes and getting ready for a talent show.

يدور الحوار حول صديقين يتحدثان عن وظائف الترفيه، وخاصة تحريك الدمى والكوميديا، بينما يتبادلان النكات ويستعدان لعرض المواهب.





## My Aqaba diary



A book in which you write down your personal experiences, thoughts, and feelings every day.

هي دفتر أو كتاب يقوم الشخص فيه بتدوين أحداثه اليومية، مشاعره، وتجاربه الشخصية بشكل منتظم. كما يمكن استخدامها كأجندة لترتيب المواعيد والمهام المستقبلية.

The diary follows a family's holiday in Aqaba, Jordan. Over four days, they visited many exciting places:



- **Saturday:** They arrived in Aqaba and planned their trips.
- **Sunday:** They visited the **Marine Village**, an art gallery, the aquarium, and saw a circus.
- **Monday:** They went to the **Archaeological Museum**. The writer mentions wanting to visit a planetarium since childhood and looks forward to seeing stars in **Wadi Rum**.
- **Tuesday:** They explored **Aqaba Fort** and the biggest water park in Jordan. The day ended with the writer's siblings falling asleep in the taxi because they were so tired.





We use the **Present Continuous** (am/is/are + verb-ing) to talk about actions that are **already planned or organized**. These are not just ideas; they are fixed arrangements, like having a ticket, an appointment, or a specific meeting time with friends.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر (ing + الفعل + am/is/are) للتحدث عن أفعال مُخطط لها أو مُنظمة مُسبقًا. هذه ليست مجرد أفكار بل هي ترتيبات ثابتة، مثل الحصول على تذكرة، أو موعد، أو وقت مُحدد للقاء الأصدقاء.

## 1. The Sentence Structure

The structure follows the standard Present Continuous form:



**Affirmative:** Subject + **am / is / are** + **verb-ing**

- Example: "I **am going** to the ice rink tonight."



**Negative:** Subject + **am not / isn't / aren't** + **verb-ing**

- Example: "They **aren't flying** to Aqaba on Saturday."

## 2. Time Expressions

Since the tense looks like it's happening "now," we use **future time markers** to show it is actually about a later date:

- Tonight / This evening
- Tomorrow
- Next week / Next month
- On Saturday / On Monday



### Main Idea

The text explores the cultural significance of performance arts, highlighting how traditional practices, such as the Jordanian Dabke, connect communities to their history, while modern international acts, like Cirque du Soleil, demonstrate how global entertainment evolves by celebrating human creativity, teamwork, and artistic expression.

يستعرض النص الأهمية الثقافية لـ **الفنون الاستعراضية**. موضحاً كيف تربط الممارسات التقليدية، مثل **الدبكة الأردنية**، المجتمعات بجذورها وتاريخها، بينما تبرز العروض العالمية المعاصرة، مثل **سيرك دو سوليه**، كيف يتطور الترفيه العالمي من خلال الاحتفاء بالإبداع البشري، والعمل الجماعي، والتعبير الفني.

## JO | ACADEMY



The graphic is split into two columns: **Customer** (represented by a friendly cartoon person holding a wallet) and **Ticket Seller** (represented by a cartoon person behind a counter with a ticket booth sign). Arrow lines indicate the flow of conversation.

STEP 1: GIVE IMPORTANT INFO



أولاً: زوّد الناس بالمعلومات المهمة.

ثانياً: الخطوة الثانية: حان وقت التفكير في التصميم. يجب أن أستخدم حروفاً كبيرة وصغيرة لجعل العناوين بارزة، وألواناً مختلفة لجذب الانتباه!

STEP 2: THINK ABOUT DESIGN



ثالثاً: لتحسينه، يمكنني: استخدام النقاط (•) للميزات الرئيسية.

STEP 3: ADD EXTRAS  
(Slogans, Logos)



إضافة شعار لعلامتي التجارية.

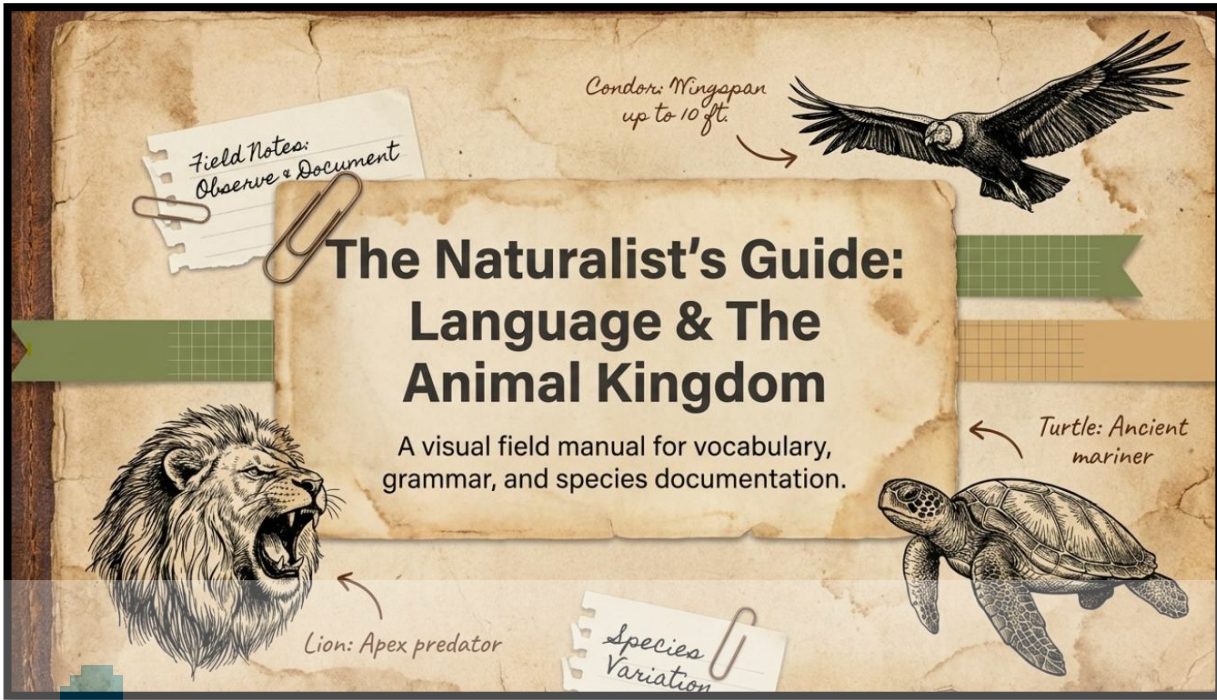
استخدام شعار جذاب!

رابعاً: الآن، سأضيف عروضاً خاصة مثل "جرس مجاني!" لإقناع

STEP 4: FINAL CHECK &  
INCLUDE SPECIAL OFFERS



المزيد من المشتريين. إعلاني جاهز!





## Animal Body Parts

Word	Meaning
Antennae	Long thin parts on an insect's head used for feeling and sensing
Beak	The hard mouth of a bird
Claws	Sharp, curved nails used for catching or holding things
Fin	A flat part used by fish to swim
Flippers	Wide, flat limbs used by sea animals for swimming
Paws	The feet of animals like cats and dogs
Pouch	A pocket on the body of some animals (like kangaroos) to carry babies
Scales	Small, hard plates that cover the skin of fish and reptiles
Spines	Sharp, pointed parts on the body for protection
Tongue	The soft part in the mouth used for tasting and eating
Webbed feet	Feet with skin between the toes to help swimming
Whiskers	Long, stiff hairs on an animal's face used for sensing

## Verbs

Verb	Meaning
<b>Bite</b>	To use teeth to cut or hold something
<b>Die</b>	To stop living
<b>Dig</b>	To make a hole in the ground
<b>Dive</b>	To jump into water head first
<b>Feed on</b>	To eat a particular kind of food
<b>Fight</b>	To use force against another animal or person
<b>Fly away</b>	To leave by flying
<b>Hide</b>	To go somewhere you cannot be seen
<b>Lay eggs</b>	To produce eggs (birds, insects, reptiles)
<b>Roar</b>	To make a loud, deep sound like a lion
<b>Run away</b>	To escape quickly
<b>Sting</b>	To hurt with a sharp part (like a bee)

 <b>Survival &amp; Defense</b>	 <b>Movement &amp; Life Cycle</b>
bite	dive
sting	fly away
hide	dig
fight	lay eggs
run away	feed on
roar	die

## Team Talk

**Making Deductions in the Field**

**0% Certainty**  
Sure it is NOT true

**Use can't.**  
It can't be a snake.  
It doesn't have scales.

**50% Certainty**  
Not sure if it is true

**Use could / may / might.**  
It might have fur. It could be a bird.

**100% Certainty**  
Sure it IS true

**Use must.**  
It has spines!  
It must be a porcupine.

**Field Observation:**  
Small creature with sharp quills found near rocky outcrop.

### Main Idea (الفكرة الرئيسية):

The text is about two girls, Alia and Lara, exploring nature and trying to identify an animal they find. They observe its features and discuss different possibilities until they realize it is a porcupine. The dialogue also highlights the importance of being careful around wild animals.

### Grammar Summary (may, might, could, can't, must):

- We use **must** and sometimes **may** when we are **sure something is true**.  
👉 Example: It **must** be a porcupine.
- We use **can't** when we are **sure something is NOT true**.  
👉 Example: It **can't** be a tiger.
- We use **could, may, or might** when we are **not sure** (possibility).  
👉 Example: It **might** be a bird.
- After these words, we use the **base form of the verb** (be / have).  
👉 Example: It might **be** a bird. / It could **have** fur.

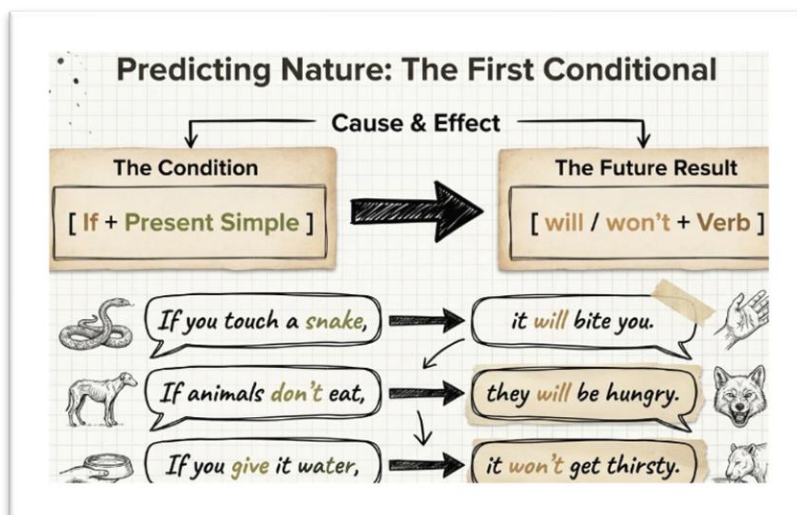
### Summary:

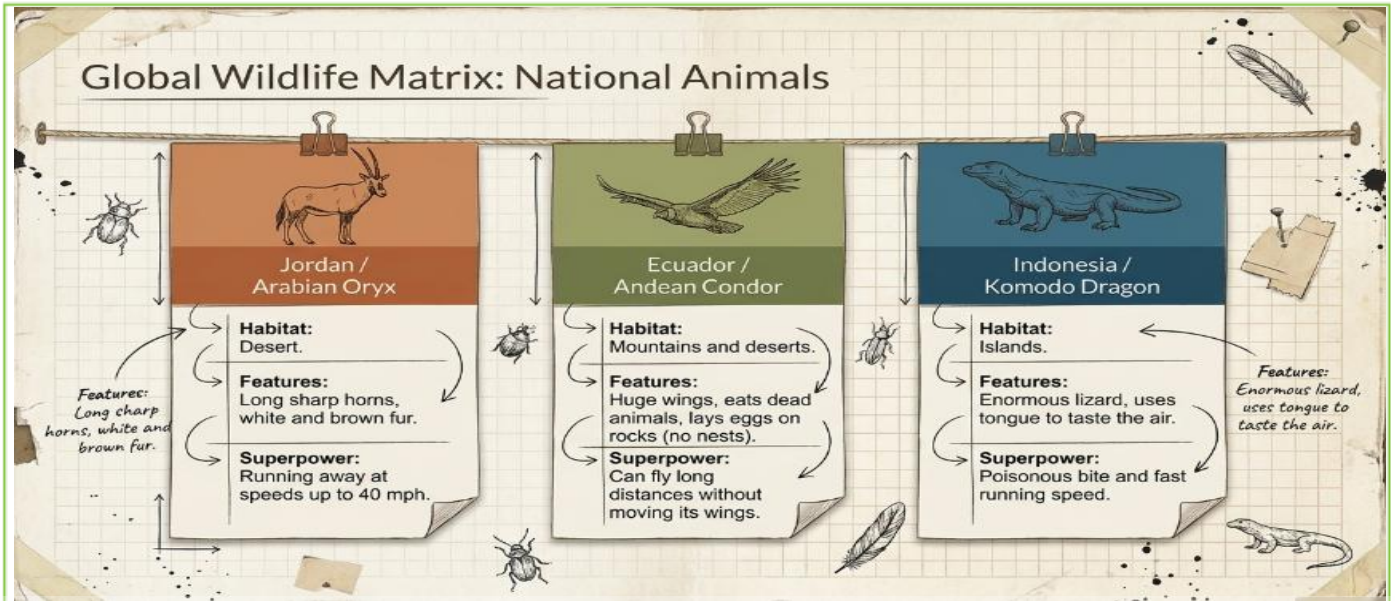
The story is about animals arguing about which group is the best. Different animals (like lions, birds, and fish) invite the platypus to join them because of its abilities. However, the platypus is unsure because it is different—it can do some things like each group, but not everything. In the end, the platypus decides not to join any group and says that all animals are special in their own ways, including itself.



### First Conditional – Summary:

- We use the **first conditional** to talk about something that **might happen in the future**.
- The sentence has two parts:
  - ☛ **If + present simple, will + base verb**
- Structure:
  - If + present simple, will + verb**
- Example:
  - ☛ If it rains, I will stay at home.
- Meaning:
  - This shows a **real or possible situation in the future and its result**.





### Likes & Dislikes – Summary:

- We use these expressions to **talk about what we like or don't like**.

#### 👍 Strong Likes

- I really love ...
- I find ... really interesting.

#### 😊 Likes

- I quite like ...

#### 😐 Neutral

- I don't mind ... (It's OK)

#### 😞 Dislikes

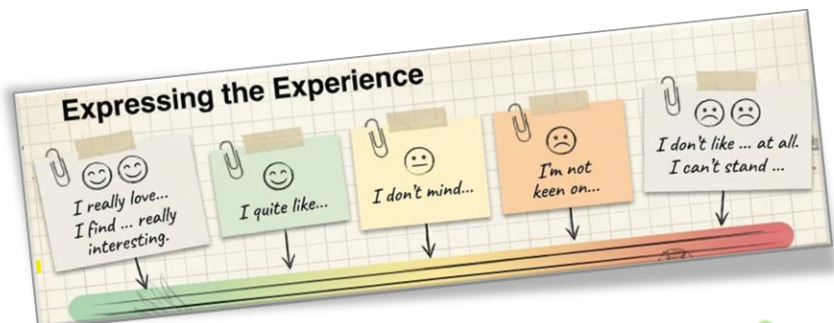
- I'm not keen on ...
- I don't like ... at all.

#### ✖ Strong Dislike

- I can't stand ...

👉 These expressions are usually followed by a **noun or -ing verb**.

Example: *I love reading. / I don't like swimming.*



## Literacy: fact files



**Golden Mantella Frog**

- **Class:** Amphibian (Madagascar)
- **Size:** 2-3 cm, <1 g
- **Diet:** Insects




**Giant Prickly Stick Insect**

- **Class:** Insect (Australia)
- **Size:** Up to 20 cm, 20 g
- **Diet:** Leaves

**Tactic:** Warning Colors. Bright yellow, orange, or red colors show predators it is poisonous.


**Tactic:** Camouflage. Brown or green body looks exactly like a leaf so it can hide well.



**Mata mata turtle**

Class: Reptile (South America)  
Size: Up to 45 cm, 15 kg  
Diet: Fish and small animals

**Adaptation: Aquatic Stealth.** Hides in lakes and rivers, using its very long neck and long nose to breathe while submerged.



**Nubian ibex**

Class: Mammal (Middle East & North Africa)  
Size: Up to 125 cm, 65 kg  
Diet: Leaves and fruit

**Adaptation: Mountain Agility.** Strong legs allow it to run up and down mountains and jump up to 2 meters high.

## How to write... fact files?

Use headings with colons (:).

- Find information in books or online.

You don't need to write in sentences.

- Add some interesting facts about the animal.

- Use abbreviations when you talk about size and weight (e.g. m, cm, kg).

1 Use Colons.  
Structure your data with headings followed by colons.

Name: Desert Fox  
Type: Mammal  
Home: Deserts

2 Keep it Brief.  
Write in concise bulleted notes, not full sentences.

3 Standardize Metrics.  
Use proper abbreviations for size and weight (m, cm, kg).

Size: up to 40 cm, weighs 1.5 kg  
Interesting fact: Has enormous ears to keep cool.

4 Add Intrigue.  
Always include at least one 'Interesting fact' to engage the reader.



## English Exam – Grade 6

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

1. This shirt is very \_\_\_\_\_. I wear it every day.

- A) formal
- B) casual
- C) spotted
- D) striped

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is worn on your wrist.

- A) belt
- B) watch
- C) tie
- D) crown

3. The dress is too \_\_\_\_\_. I don't like the design.

- A) colourful
- B) comfortable
- C) plain
- D) smart

4. Gloves keep your hands \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) hot
- B) warm
- C) cool
- D) open

5. This jacket isn't warm \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) too
- B) very
- C) enough
- D) so

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6. A compass shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) time
- B) direction
- C) weather
- D) distance

7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to cover a wound.

- A) rope
- B) bandage
- C) mat
- D) stove

8. You should \_\_\_\_\_ if you feel tired.

- A) run
- B) lie down
- C) shout
- D) jump

9. You must \_\_\_\_\_ an ambulance in emergencies.

- A) see
- B) call
- C) take
- D) bring

10. A rucksack is a bag you carry on your \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) head
- B) hand
- C) back
- D) arm

11. Someone is in the room. (This is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence)

- A) negative
- B) question
- C) positive
- D) command

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12. I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) someone
- B) everyone
- C) anyone
- D) no one

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is happy today. (all people)

- A) No one
- B) Everyone
- C) Someone
- D) Anyone

14. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the tent.

- A) someone
- B) anyone
- C) everyone
- D) no one

15. No one means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) all people
- B) one person
- C) nobody
- D) somebody

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16. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat healthy food. (advice)

- A) must
- B) should
- C) can't
- D) might

17. You \_\_\_\_\_ touch fire. (prohibition)

- A) should
- B) must
- C) mustn't
- D) need to





18. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the doctor. It's not serious.

- A) must
- B) mustn't
- C) don't need to
- D) should

19. You \_\_\_\_\_ take medicine. It's important.

- A) might
- B) need to
- C) could
- D) can't

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ play if you are injured.

- A) should
- B) shouldn't
- C) must
- D) need to

21. A clown makes people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cry
- B) laugh
- C) sleep
- D) run

22. A \_\_\_\_\_ works with sound in films.

- A) writer
- B) presenter
- C) sound editor
- D) animator

23. An aquarium is a place to see \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) birds
- B) fish
- C) lions
- D) trees

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24. People skate in an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) circus
- B) ice rink
- C) gallery
- D) park

25. A theme park has many \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) animals
- B) books
- C) rides
- D) schools

26. I have lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 2010.

- A) for
- B) since
- C) from
- D) in

27. She has worked here \_\_\_\_\_ two years.

- A) since
- B) for
- C) at
- D) on

28. We use \_\_\_\_\_ for a period of time.

- A) since
- B) for
- C) in
- D) on

29. He has been a teacher since he \_\_\_\_\_ ten.

- A) is
- B) was
- C) were
- D) be

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30. I have had this bag \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.

- A) since
- B) for
- C) at
- D) on

31. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to the park tomorrow.

- A) go
- B) goes
- C) going
- D) went

32. They \_\_\_\_\_ flying next week.

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) be

33. She isn't \_\_\_\_\_ today.

- A) come
- B) came
- C) coming
- D) comes

34. We use present continuous for \_\_\_\_\_ plans.

- A) past
- B) future
- C) old
- D) finished

35. "Tonight" is a \_\_\_\_\_ expression.

- A) past
- B) future
- C) negative
- D) noun

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36. A bird has a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) paw
- B) fin
- C) beak
- D) pouch

37. Fish have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) claws
- B) wings
- C) scales
- D) fur

38. A lion can \_\_\_\_\_ loudly.

- A) sting
- B) roar
- C) dig
- D) dive

39. Bees can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) run
- B) sting
- C) fly away
- D) hide

40. It \_\_\_\_\_ be a tiger. It is too small.

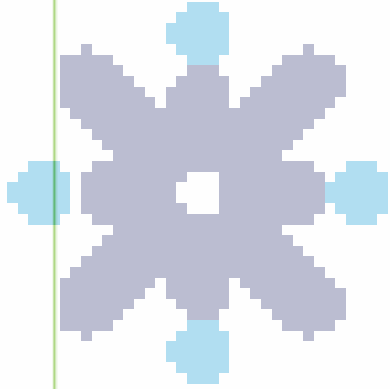
- A) must
- B) might
- C) can't
- D) could

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### Answer Key

Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	B	11	C	21	B	31	C
2	B	12	C	22	C	32	A
3	C	13	B	23	B	33	C
4	B	14	B	24	B	34	B
5	C	15	C	25	C	35	B
6	B	16	B	26	B	36	C
7	B	17	C	27	B	37	C
8	B	18	C	28	B	38	B
9	B	19	B	29	B	39	B
10	C	20	B	30	B	40	C



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