



English Final Revision Sheet

I- Reading Comprehension (Seen Text: 1)

A) Read the following passage, and then answer the questions that follow.

Informational Text

Growth Facts: The Long and Short of It

All animals and plants grow. They each start out as a small egg or seed and then get bigger.

When we look at plants, they don't seem to be moving, but some of them are growing at rates almost fast enough to see. Kudzu is a plant that grows so fast some people call it the "mile a minute vine." In reality, kudzu doesn't quite live up to its nickname, but it does grow fast: 30 centimeters a day. Kudzu originally came from Japan. Now it can be found all over the world, in all kinds of places. In many places, it is considered to be a pest, climbing up and over other plants in its quest to grow.

The fastest-growing tree in the world is the paulownia tree from China. It grows about 6 meters in a year. All trees make oxygen, but this tree sets the record. It produces three to four times more oxygen than any other tree.

Other trees grow at very slow rates. Even though they may be 5,000 years old, bristlecone pines in the mountains of California only grow to a maximum height of 18 meters. Compare that to coastal redwoods, which may grow up to about 2.5 meters in a single season! One is more than 5,000 years old and was around when the pyramids were built in Egypt. Most pine trees grow new **needles** every year, but bristlecones even grow their needles slowly—about once every 40 years.

**1. Contextualized Meaning:**

What does the word “rates” mean in the sentence: “When we look at plants, they don’t seem to be moving, but some of them are growing at rates almost fast enough to see.”?

2. Skimming and Scanning:

Which plant or tree in the text grows the fastest, and how fast does it grow?

3. Making Inference:

Why might bristlecone pines grow their needles so slowly compared to other trees?

4. Paraphrasing:

Rewrite this sentence in your own words: “*All animals and plants grow. They each start out as a small egg or seed and then get bigger.*”

5. Critical Thinking:

If humans could grow like the paulownia tree, producing more oxygen than normal, how might that affect life on Earth?

6. Pronoun Reference:

What does the pronoun “it” refer to in the sentence: “*In many places, it is considered to be a pest*”?



(Seen Text: 1) Key Answers

1. “*Rates*” means the speed or how fast something is happening.
 2. The kudzu plant grows the fastest, at about 30 centimeters a day.
 3. Bristlecone pines grow needles slowly because they live in harsh environments and grow very slowly to survive for thousands of years.
 4. All animals and plants start small, like an egg or seed, and then grow bigger over time.
 5. If humans could produce more oxygen like the paulownia tree, it might make the air cleaner and healthier for all living things.
 6. “*It*” refers to the kudzu plant.
-



II- Reading Comprehension (Seen Text: 2)

Short Story: Folktale

The Old Grandfather and His Little Grandson

The grandfather had become very old. His legs would not carry him. His eyes could not see and his ears could not hear. He had no teeth. Sometimes when he ate, bits of food dropped out of his mouth. His son and his son's wife no longer let him eat with them at the table. He had to eat his meals in the corner near the stove.

One day they gave the grandfather his food in a bowl. He tried to move the bowl closer. It fell to the floor and broke. His daughter-in-law **scolded** him. She told him that he **spoiled** everything in the house and broke their dishes. She said that from now on, he would get his food in a wooden dish. The old man sighed and said nothing.

A few days later, the old man's son and his wife were in their hut, resting. They watched their little boy playing on the floor. He was making something out of small pieces of wood. His father said, "What are you making, Misha?"

The little grandson said, "I'm making a wooden bucket. When you and Mama get old, I'll feed you out of this wooden dish." The young man and his wife looked at each other. Tears filled their eyes. They were **ashamed** they had treated the old grandfather so badly. From that day on, they let the old man eat at the table with them, and they took better care of him.

1. Contextualized Meaning:

What does the word "ashamed" mean in the sentence: "*Tears filled their eyes. They were ashamed they had treated the old grandfather so badly*"?

2. Skimming and Scanning:

Where did the grandfather have to eat his meals before his family changed their behavior?



3. Making Inference:

Why do you think the little grandson decided to make a wooden bucket for his parents?

4. Paraphrasing:

Rewrite this sentence in your own words: *“From that day on, they let the old man eat at the table with them, and they took better care of him.”*

5. Critical Thinking:

What lesson about family and respect can we learn from this story?

6. Pronoun Reference:

What does the pronoun “he” refer to in the sentence: “He had no teeth”?



(Seen Text :2) Key Answers

1. “*Ashamed*” means feeling guilty or sorry for doing something wrong.
 2. The grandfather had to eat his meals in the corner near the stove.
 3. The little grandson made a wooden bucket because he wanted to remind his parents to care for them when they grew old, just like they should care for their grandfather.
 4. After that day, they allowed the grandfather to eat with them at the table and looked after him more carefully.
 5. We learn that we should respect and care for our elders and treat family members with kindness.
 6. “*He*” refers to the grandfather.
-



III- Reading Comprehension (Seen Text: 3)

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions that follow.

Informational Text: Social Studies

Island of Giants

Easter Island is a tiny island in the Pacific Ocean, 3,620 kilometers (2,250 mi.) off the coast of Chile. It was named by Dutch explorers who arrived there on **Easter Sunday**, 1722. The island is covered with nearly 900 large statues, called “moai.” Scientists believe the statues are the gods of the ancient people of Easter Island—the Rapa Nui people. But no one knows for sure. Another mystery is how the Rapa Nui people moved the heavy stones as far as 23 kilometers (14 mi.).

Archaeologists have found wooden tablets with the ancient language of the Rapa Nui people on them. No one knows how to read this language today. So the history of the Rapa Nui people is still a puzzle. Only the great stone statues remain to watch over the island.

1. Contextualized Meaning

What does the word “**mystery**” most likely mean in the passage?

- a) A solved problem
 - b) Something unknown or difficult to explain
 - c) A type of statue
-

2. Skimming and Scanning

According to the text, where is Easter Island located, and how far is it from Chile?



3. Making Inference

Why do you think archaeologists still find the history of the Rapa Nui people puzzling?

4. Paraphrasing

Rewrite this sentence in your own words:

“Archaeologists have found wooden tablets with the ancient language of the Rapa Nui people on them.”

5. Critical Thinking

If you visited Easter Island, what would you want to learn about the moai statues? Explain briefly.

6. Pronoun Reference

In the sentence “Scientists believe the statues are the gods of the ancient people of Easter Island—the Rapa Nui people. But no one knows for sure. Another mystery is how the Rapa Nui people moved the heavy stones as far as 23 kilometers.”

What does the pronoun “they” refer to in the phrase “how they moved the heavy stones”?



(Seen Text: 3) Key Answers

1. b) Something unknown or difficult to explain

2. Easter Island is located in the Pacific Ocean, 3,620 kilometers (2,250 mi.) off the coast of Chile.

3. The history of the Rapa Nui people is puzzling because no one knows for sure the purpose of the moai statues, how the stones were moved, or how to read their ancient language.

4. Archaeologists discovered wooden tablets that have the Rapa Nui people's ancient language on them.

5. I would study how the moai statues were carved, transported, and placed to understand their purpose, as well as any cultural or religious significance.

6. The pronoun “they” refers to the Rapa Nui people.



IV- Reading Comprehension (Seen Text: 4)

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions that follow.

Short Story: Fable

The Hare and the Tortoise

By: Aesop

On a hot, sunny day, Hare saw Tortoise **plodding** along on the road. Hare **teased** Tortoise because she was walking so slowly. Tortoise laughed. "You can tease me if you like, but I bet I can get to the end of the field before you can. Do you want to race?" Hare agreed, thinking that he could easily win. He ran off. Tortoise plodded **steadily** after him.

Before long, Hare began to feel hot and tired. "I'll take a short **nap**," he thought. "If Tortoise passes me, I can **catch up to** her." Hare lay down and fell asleep. Tortoise plodded on steadily, one foot after another. The day was hot. Hare slept and slept in the heat. He slept for a longer time than he wanted. And Tortoise plodded on, slowly and steadily.

Finally, Hare woke up. He had slept longer than he wanted, but he still felt **confident** that he could reach the **finish line** before Tortoise. He looked around. Tortoise was nowhere in sight. "Ha! Tortoise isn't even here yet!" he thought.

Hare started to run again. He leaped easily over roots and rocks. As he ran around the last corner and stopped to rest, he was amazed to see Tortoise, still plodding steadily on, one foot after another, nearer and nearer the finish line.

Now Hare ran as fast as he could. He almost flew! But it was too late. He threw himself over the finish line, but Tortoise was there first. "So what do you say?" asked Tortoise. But Hare was too tired to answer.

MORAL: Slow and steady wins the race.



1. Contextualized Meaning

What does the word “**plodded**” most likely mean in the passage?

- a) Ran very fast
 - b) Walked slowly and steadily
 - c) Jumped over obstacles
-

2. Skimming and Scanning

According to the text, what did Hare do when he felt hot and tired, and how did Tortoise continue the race?

3. Making Inference

Why do you think Tortoise won the race even though Hare ran much faster?

4. Paraphrasing

Rewrite this sentence in your own words:

“Hare started to run again. He leaped easily over roots and rocks.”

5. Critical Thinking

If you were in the race, what strategy would you use to win? Explain your answer briefly.



6. Pronoun Reference

In the sentence: “He looked around. Tortoise was nowhere in sight. ‘Ha! Tortoise isn’t even here yet!’ he thought.”, **what does the pronoun “he” refer to?**

7. Moral Understanding

What lesson does the story teach?



(Seen Text: 4) Key Answers

1. b) Walked slowly and steadily

2. Hare took a short nap **because he felt hot and tired, while Tortoise** plodded steadily on, one foot after another.

3. Tortoise won because he moved slowly but steadily without stopping, while Hare overestimated his speed, took a long nap, and wasted time.

4. Sample answer: Hare began running again and easily jumped over roots and rocks on the path.

5. I would keep a steady pace throughout the race and not stop to rest too long, like the tortoise, to make sure I finish.

6. The pronoun “he” refers to Hare.

7. Slow and steady wins the race.



Vocabulary: Growth Facts

Word	Meaning
1-Average (noun)	having qualities that are typical of most people or things
2-Conversion(noun)	the act of changing something from one form, system, or purpose to another
3-Height (noun)	how tall someone or something is
4-Length (noun)	the measurement of something from one end to another
5-Rate (noun)	the number of times something happens over a period of time
6-Weight (noun)	how heavy someone or something is
7-Category (noun)	group of people or things that have related characteristics
8-Enormous (adjective)	extremely large in size or amount
9-Generation (noun)	a group of people born and living at the same time
10-Percent (noun)	equal to a particular amount in every hundred
11-Oxygen (noun)	A gas that all animals breathe in order to live and grow
12-Needles (noun)	the sharp, narrow leaves of a pine tree
13-Reef (noun)	a line of sharp rocks or raised area of sand near the surface of the sea
14-Ice age (noun)	period when earth was very cold and much land was covered in ice
15-Primates (noun)	humans, apes, monkeys and other animals with hands and forward-facing eyes
16-Scolded (past verb)	spoke angrily to
17-Spoiled(past verb)	ruined
18-Ashamed(adjective)	embarrassed or guilty

**Part A: Fill in the Blanks**

Complete the sentences with the correct vocabulary word:

1. The teacher _____ the student for not doing his homework.

(*scolded / spoiled / ashamed*)

2. The pineapple's size was _____; it was bigger than any fruit I had ever seen. (*enormous / average / oxygen*)

3. During the _____, much of the Earth was covered in ice.

(*ice age / generation / reef*)

4. Pine trees grow sharp _____ instead of normal leaves.

(*needles / oxygen / conversion*)

Part B: Multiple Choice (Meaning)

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word:

1. **Rate** – What does it mean in: “The growth **rate** of the plant is very fast”?

- a) How tall something is
- b) How often something happens over time
- c) A group of things with similar traits

2. **Conversion** – What is the best meaning?



- a) Ruined or damaged
- b) Changing something from one form to another
- c) Feeling embarrassed

3. **Percent** – What does this word mean?

- a) A group of people born at the same time
- b) Equal to a particular amount in every hundred
- c) Heavy weight of something

4. **Primates** – Which is correct?

- a) Humans, apes, and monkeys
 - b) Gas that animals breathe
 - c) The sharp leaves of pine trees
-

Part C: Multiple Choice (Part of Speech)

Choose the correct part of speech for the underlined word:

- 1. *Enormous* – a) noun b) adjective c) verb
- 2. *Spoiled* – a) adjective b) past verb c) noun
- 3. *Height* – a) noun b) adjective c) verb
- 4. *Ashamed* – a) adjective b) noun c) past verb



Vocabulary Answer Key: Growth Facts

Part A:

1. scolded
2. enormous
3. ice age
4. needles

Part B:

1. b) How often something happens over time
2. b) Changing something from one form to another
3. b) Equal to a particular amount in every hundred
4. a) Humans, apes, and monkeys

Part C:

1. b) adjective
 2. b) past verb
 3. a) noun
 4. a) adjective
-



Vocabulary: Fact or Fiction

No.	Word/ Phrase	Meaning
1.	Archaeologist (n.)	a scientist who studies old objects and ruins to learn about people who lived long ago
2.	Clues (n.)	pieces of information or hints that help you solve a problem or find something
3.	Creature (n.)	any living thing, like an animal or insect
4.	Disappeared (v.)	when something or someone is no longer visible or cannot be found
5.	Fantasy (n.)	a type of story or imagination about things that are not real, like magical worlds or talking animals
6.	Sacred (adj.)	something that is very special and important, often because it is connected to religion or deep beliefs
7.	Accurate (adj.)	when something is correct or exact and free from mistakes
8.	Create (v.)	to make something new or bring something into existence
9.	Evidence (n.)	facts, signs, information or objects that help prove something exists or is true
10.	Survive (v.)	to continue living or stay alive, especially after facing danger or difficulty (to continue to exist)
11.	Pharaoh (n.)	ancient Egyptian ruler
12.	Engineer (n.)	person who plans how to build machines, roads, and so on
13.	Abandoned (v.)	left completely behind and not used any more
14.	Colonists (n.)	people who settle in a new country or area
15.	Easter Sunday (n.)	a special Sunday in March or April for Christians



16.	Tentacles (n.)	long, thin arm-like parts
17.	Calamari rings (n. ph.)	sliced squid, often served fried or in a salad
18.	Various (adj.)	different
19.	Figments of the imagination (n. ph.)	things imagined to be real that do not exist
20.	Zoologist (n.)	scientist who studies animals

Part 1: Match the Word with Its Meaning

Draw a line connecting the vocabulary word with its correct meaning.

Word

1. Archaeologist
2. Clues
3. Creature
4. Disappeared
5. Fantasy

Meaning

- a) To continue living or stay alive
- b) Sliced squid, often served fried or in a salad
- c) Scientist who studies old objects and ruins
- d) Pieces of information or hints that help solve a problem
- e) Something no longer visible or cannot be found

Part 2: Identify the Part of Speech

Write the correct part of speech for each word.

1. Pharaoh _____
2. Engineer _____
3. Abandoned _____
4. Colonists _____
5. Easter Sunday _____

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

Use the correct vocabulary word to complete each sentence.



1. The scientist studied ancient ruins, so he is an _____.
 2. The detective followed the _____ to find the missing ring.
 3. Many people enjoy reading _____ stories about dragons and magical lands.
 4. The Pharaoh was a powerful _____ in ancient Egypt.
 5. Some places in the temple are considered _____.
-

Part 4: True or False

Write T for True or F for False.

1. A zoologist studies plants. _____
2. "Accurate" means correct and free from mistakes. _____
3. Fantasy stories are always about real-life events. _____
4. Colonists are people who settle in a new country. _____
5. "Figments of the imagination" are things that really exist. _____



Vocabulary Answer Key: Fact or Fiction

Part 1 – Match the Word:

1 → c, 2 → d, 3 → , 4 → e, 5 → f

Part 2 – Part of Speech:

1. Pharaoh – n.
2. Engineer – n.
3. Abandoned – v.
4. Colonists – n.
5. Easter Sunday – n.

Part 3 – Fill in the Blank:

1. Archaeologist
2. Clues
3. Fantasy
4. Pharaoh
5. Sacred

Part 4 – True/False:

1. F
 2. T
 3. F
 4. T
 5. F
-



Vocabulary: The Hare and the Tortoise

No.	Word/ Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	plodding	Verb	walking slowly
2.	teased	Verb	made jokes and laughed at in order to embarrass
3.	steadily	Adverb	moving in a continuous, gradual way
4.	nap	Noun/Verb	short sleep
5.	catch up to	Phrasal Verb	come from behind and reach by going fast
6.	confident	Adjective	sure
7.	finish line	Noun	line at which a race ends
8.	moral	Noun	It is the lesson that is sometimes stated at the end of the fable. Sometimes, it is implied. The reader must figure it out.

A. Multiple Choice

Choose the correct meaning of each word.

1. **Plodding** means:

- a) Jumping quickly
- b) Walking slowly
- c) Shouting loudly
- d) Running in circles

2. When someone **teased** another person, they:

- a) Helped them finish a task
- b) Made jokes to embarrass them



- c) Whispered a secret
- d) Gave them a gift

3. **Confident** means:

- a) Unsure
- b) Tired
- c) Sure
- d) Angry

B. Fill in the Blanks

Use the correct vocabulary word.

(finish line, steadily, nap, plodding, teased)

- 1. The tortoise moved _____ along the road without stopping.
- 2. Hare took a short _____ under the tree during the race.
- 3. The runners could see the _____ in the distance.

C. Match the Word to Its Meaning

- 1. Steadily
 - 2. Catch up to
 - 3. Moral
- a) Moving in a continuous, gradual way
 - b) Come from behind and reach someone by going fast
 - c) The lesson of a story
-



Vocabulary Answer Key: The Hare and the Tortoise

A. Multiple Choice

1. **b)** Walking slowly
 2. **b)** Made jokes to embarrass someone
 3. **c)** Sure
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. **steadily / plodding** (Both are acceptable depending on sentence structure)
 2. **nap**
 3. **finish line**
-

C. Match the Word to Its Meaning

1. → **a)** Moving in a continuous, gradual way
 2. → **b)** Come from behind and reach someone by going fast
 3. → **c)** The lesson of a story
-



Grammar (Simple Past: Regular & Irregular Verbs)

1. What is Simple Past Tense?

The simple past tense is used to talk about actions that **happened and finished in the past**.

Examples:

- I **played** football yesterday. (*regular verb*)
- She **went** to the park last week. (*irregular verb*)

2. Regular vs. Irregular Verbs

A. Regular Verbs

- Formed by adding **-ed** to the base verb.
- Examples:

Base Verb	Past Tense
play	played
clean	cleaned
watch	watched

B. Irregular Verbs

- Do **not** follow a fixed rule.
- Examples:

Base Verb	Past Tense
go	went
eat	ate
have	had



3. How to Use Simple Past in Sentences

Positive Sentences:

- Subject + Past Verb + Object
 - I **watched** a movie yesterday.

Negative Sentences:

- Subject + did not (didn't) + Base Verb
 - She **didn't** go to school yesterday.

Questions:

- Did + Subject + Base Verb?
 - **Did** you **play** football yesterday?
 - Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Let's Practice Simple Past

A. Fill in the Blanks (Regular Verbs)

1. I _____ (wash) my hands before dinner.
 2. He _____ (talk) to his teacher this morning.
 3. They _____ (visit) the museum on Friday.
-

B. Fill in the Blanks (Irregular Verbs)

1. She _____ (see) a rainbow yesterday.
 2. We _____ (take) the bus to school.
 3. I _____ (write) a letter last night.
-

**C. Make Negative Sentences**

1. I cleaned my desk. → _____
 2. He saw a movie. → _____
 3. We took the test. → _____
-

D. Make Questions

1. She found her bag. → _____
 2. They made a cake. → _____
 3. He read the story. → _____
-

E. Multiple Choice (Choose the correct past tense verb)

1. **Last year, we _____ to Turkey.**
a) traveling b) traveled c) travel
 2. **She _____ her project on time.**
a) finishing b) finished c) finish
 3. **They _____ a new game yesterday.**
a) buys b) bought c) buy
-



Answer Key – Simple Past Tense

A. Fill in the Blanks (Regular Verbs)

1. washed
2. talked
3. visited

B. Fill in the Blanks (Irregular Verbs)

1. saw
2. took
3. wrote

C. Negative Sentences

(Any correct negative form is accepted.)

1. I **did not (didn't) clean** my desk.
2. He **did not (didn't) see** a movie.
3. We **did not (didn't) take** the test.

D. Questions

(Any correctly formed question is accepted.)

1. **Did she find** her bag?
2. **Did they make** a cake?
3. **Did he read** the story?

E. Multiple Choice

1. b) traveled
 2. b) finished
 3. b) bought
-



Grammar (2): Parts of Speech & Parts of a Sentence

Parts of Speech: Words grouped by their function, like noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.

Parts of a Sentence: Main elements of a sentence:

- **Subject:** who or what the sentence is about.
- **Predicate:** tells what the subject does or is.

The main parts of speech:

1. **Noun (n.)** – Names a person, place, thing, or idea.
2. **Pronoun (n.)** – Replaces a noun (e.g., he, she, it).
3. **Verb (v.)** – Shows an action or state of being.
4. **Adjective (adj.)** – Describes a noun or pronoun.
5. **Adverb (adv.)** – Describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb; often answers *how, when, where, or how much*.

Let's Practice Parts of Speech & Parts of a Sentence:

Part 1: Identify the Parts of a Sentence

Instructions: Read each sentence carefully. Circle the **subject**, underline the **verb**, and draw a **box** around the **adjective**.

1. The rocks lay in a big field.
2. They found beautiful treasures.
3. At that time, a man saw footprints.
4. He opened the tomb in 1922.
5. They built the Pyramids in Egypt.

Part 2: Parts of Speech Practice

Instructions: In the sentences below, identify the following:



- Noun (N)
- Verb (V)
- Adjective (Adj)
- Adverb (Adv)

1. His younger brother died suddenly.
2. The famous Loch Ness Monster is a living dinosaur.
3. A man and a woman saw a huge creature.

Example Answer: *The rocks (N) lay (V) in a big (Adj) field.*

Part 3: Grammar Check

Question: What must a simple sentence contain?

Answer: _____

Part 4: Subject and Predicate Identification

Instructions: Label the **subject** and **predicate** in each sentence.

1. Everyone left the city.
 2. The monster looked big.
 3. The children played in the park.
-

Part 5: Action vs. Linking Verbs

Instructions: Underline the **verb** and write **A** if it is an action verb or **L** if it is a linking verb.

1. The chef cooked a delicious meal.
2. The sky looks blue.
3. She runs every morning.
4. The soup smells good.



Part 6: Create Your Own Sentences

Instructions: Write two original sentences. Then:

- Identify the **subject**
- Identify the **verb**
- Identify any **adjectives** or **adverbs**

1. _____
 2. _____
-



Answer Key: Parts of Speech & Parts of Sentence

Part 1:

1. The rocks *lay* big
2. They *found* beautiful
3. man *saw* –
4. He *opened* –
5. They *built* Pyramids

Part 2:

1. brother (N), died (V), suddenly (Adv)
2. Monster (N), is (V), living (Adj), dinosaur (N)
3. man (N), woman (N), saw (V), huge (Adj), creature (N)

Part 3:

A simple sentence must contain a **subject** and a **predicate**.

Part 4:

1. Subject: Everyone / Predicate: left the city
2. Subject: The monster / Predicate: looked big
3. Subject: The children / Predicate: played in the park

Part 5:

1. cooked → A
2. looks → L
3. runs → A
4. smells → L

Part 6: Sample:

1. The dog barked loudly. (Subject: dog, Verb: barked, Adverb: loudly)
2. My sister drew a colorful picture. (Subject: sister, Verb: drew, Adjective: colorful)



Grammar (3): Agreement in Compound Sentences

In **compound sentences**, two independent clauses (two complete ideas) are joined using **coordinating conjunctions** such as **and, but, so**.

Agreement means that the verb in each clause must correctly match its subject. Even when the clauses are joined by a conjunction, **each clause keeps its own subject-verb agreement**.

Examples:

- **Tom runs fast, and** his friends **run** with him.
✓“Tom runs” (singular) — “friends run” (plural)
- **She wanted to play, but** her brother **was** tired.
✓Each clause has the correct verb form.
- **It was raining, so** we **stayed** inside.
✓Each verb agrees with its subject.

When we want to **combine two simple sentences** into one **compound sentence**, we use **coordinating conjunctions**: **and, but, so**.

1. And – adds information or ideas

- Meaning: *also, in addition*
- Example: *Hare ran fast, **and** Tortoise plodded steadily.*

2. But – shows contrast or difference

- Meaning: *however, on the other hand*
- Example: *Hare was confident, **but** he took a long nap.*

3. So – shows result or consequence

- Meaning: *therefore, as a result*
- Example: *It was a hot day, **so** Hare decided to rest.*



Rule: When joining two simple sentences with a coordinating conjunction, use a **comma before the conjunction**.

Let's Practice Agreement in compound Sentences

A. Multiple Choice

Choose the sentence with correct subject–verb agreement.

1. a) The dog barks loudly, and the cats plays outside.
b) The dog barks loudly, and the cats play outside.
c) The dog bark loudly, and the cats play outside.
2. a) She likes puzzles, but her brothers likes video games.
b) She like puzzles, but her brothers like video games.
c) She likes puzzles, but her brothers like video games.

B. Fill in the Blanks

Use the correct verb form.

1. The students _____ (finish) their work, and the teacher _____ (check) it.
2. It _____ (rain) heavily, so we _____ (stay) home.
3. My friend _____ (want) to join, but I _____ (feel) tired.

C. Identify the Error

If the sentence has an agreement error, write **Error**. If it is correct, write **Correct**.

1. The girls were laughing, and their brother was smiling.
2. He was excited, so his friends were comes early.
3. The baby cries a lot, but the parents stay calm.



D. Rewrite the Sentence Correctly

Fix the subject–verb agreement.

1. She go to school early, and her sister arrives late.
2. They plays football, but their coach encourage them.

F. Join the Sentences

Use the correct coordinating conjunction (**and**, **but**, **so**) to join the two simple sentences into one compound sentence.

1.

- a) The sun was shining.
 - b) We went for a walk.
-

2.

- a) She wanted to help.
 - b) She didn't know what to do.
-



Answer Key: Agreement in Compound Sentences

A.

1. **b)** The dog barks loudly, and the cats play outside.
 2. **c)** She likes puzzles, but her brothers like video games.
-

B.

1. The students **finished** their work, and the teacher **checked** it.
 2. It **rained** heavily, so we **stayed** home.
 3. My friend **wanted** to join, but I **felt** tired.
-

C.

1. **Correct**
 2. **Error** (should be “came”)
 3. **Correct**
-

D.

1. She **goes** to school early, and her sister arrives late.
 2. They **play** football, but their coach **encourages** them.
-

F.

1. The sun was shining, **so** we went for a walk.
2. She wanted to help, **but** she didn't know what to do.

IEC

مدارس الكلية العلمية الإسلامية
Islamic Educational College
Jubeiha - Jabal Amman

