



مدارس الكلية العلمية الإسلامية
Islamic Educational College Schools
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Selection No. 2

Student's Name: _____

Grade: 6 / Section: _____

***Reading:**

Growth Facts (The long and short of it)>> p.100– 101+ The Old grandfather and His Little Grandson
>>p.102-103

***Vocabulary:**

Key Words>> p.97

Academic Words>>p.98

***Grammar:**

Simple Past (Regular & Irregular Verbs) >> p. 106-107

***Writing:**

Persuasive Paragraph>>p. 152-153

***Vocabulary:**

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

weight, scolded, spoiled, benefits, needles, growth, percent, ashamed, generation, conversion

A- Complete the following sentences with the suitable word from the box below:

1. My teacher -----us gently for being noisy in class
2. I answered 90 -----of the questions correctly on my math test.
3. The doctor measured the baby's ----- to make sure he is healthy.
4. Good food and exercise help in the healthy -----of children.
5. The cactus has sharp ----- to protect it from animals.
6. He ----- the surprise party by telling his sister about it too early.
7. Reading every day has many -----, such as learning new words.
8. The ----- of sunlight into energy by plants is called photosynthesis.

9. She felt ----- after copying her friend's homework instead of doing her own.

10. My grandmother told me stories from her -----.

B-Write complete sentences using the following words.

enormous

oxygen

length.....

C. Identify the part of speech of the following words.

1- The height of my friend is 154 cm.

a) Noun b) verb c) Adjective

2- She was ashamed because she shouted at her mother.

a) Noun b) verb c) Adjective

3- Each book in the library is placed in the right category, such as science, history, or stories.

a) Noun b) verb c) Adjective

Use any five words from the list to write a short paragraph. Be creative!

***Comprehension:**

A. Read the given text "Growth Facts (The long and short of it)" then answer the questions below.

Page 100

1. How do all animals and plants begin their life?

2. Give one reason why Kudzu is called “mile a minute vine”.

3. Find a word from the text page (100) that means “**The sharp narrow leaves of pine trees**”.

4. Quote the sentence that shows how much oxygen the paulownia tree produces compared to other trees.

5. What if bristlecone pines grew as fast as coastal redwoods—how might that change forests?

Page 101

6. How fast can a newborn blue whale grow in an hour?

7. Scientists believe that human growth is slower compared to chimpanzees, justify this statement.

8. Quote the sentence that describes the size of blue whales.

9. How do you think the physical features of blue whales help to survive.

10. “When human babies are born our average length is 51 cm.” The underlined pronoun refers to

1. What makes “The Old Grandfather and His Little Grandson” a folktale?

2. Why does the man and his wife make the old grandfather eat his meal at the corner alone?

3. How does Misha’s wooden dish make the parents feel? Write two pieces of evidence.

4. If you were in the grandson’s shoes, how would you try to change what happened?

5. Mention three morals shown in the folktale.

***Unseen Text:**

A) Read the given text “From Tiny to Mighty: Growth in Nature” then answer the questions below.

Different creatures around the world grow in amazing ways. A giraffe calf can stand up and walk within an hour of being born, which helps it survive in the wild. In just one year, it can grow more than 2 meters tall.

Sea turtles, however, grow much more slowly. A baby sea turtle is only about 5 centimeters long when it hatches, and it may take 20 years to grow to full size. Their slow growth makes them vulnerable to predators.

Insects also have fascinating growth stages. A caterpillar eats leaves almost all day to grow quickly before changing into a butterfly. This transformation is one of nature’s most famous examples of growth and change.

Some animals keep growing throughout their lives. Crocodiles, for instance, never stop growing, although their growth slows down as they get older. That is why the oldest crocodiles are usually the biggest.

From the tallest giraffes to the tiniest caterpillars, growth happens in many different ways. Studying these creatures helps scientists understand more about life on Earth.

1. How tall can a giraffe calf grow in its first year?

2. Why does it take sea turtles a long time to reach a full size?

3. **Critical Thinking:**

A) What might be an advantage for a giraffe calf to walk soon after birth?

B) What can we learn from the way different creatures grow at different rate?

4. **Quote** the sentence that indicates what happens to a caterpillar before it comes a butterfly.

5. Find the word in the passage which means “ **in danger of harm**”

6. What does the pronoun *their* refer to in the sentence: **Their** slow growth makes them vulnerable to predators.?"

B) **True or False.**

1. A sea turtle is fully grown just one year after hatching. **True / False**
2. Crocodiles continue to grow throughout their lives. **True / False**
3. Caterpillars eat leaves to help them grow before becoming butterflies. **True / False**

***Grammar:**

Simple Past Tense

We use the past simple:

- For an action that occurred/ happened at a definite time in the past. *Tina arrived in Vienna last week.*

- **For actions that happened immediately one after another in the past.** *He **left** the house, **walked** to the station and **caught** the 5:05 train to London.*
- **For habits or states that are no longer true now.** *I **worked** for this company when I was younger.*
- **For describing/ writing/ talking about people who are no longer alive/ dead.** *Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) **was** a messenger of Allah.*

Time expressions/ key words:

Yesterday, then, when, ago, last night/ day/ week/ December, etc., a date or year in the past like 2011.

The Past Simple with 'be'

Past simple has different rules for the verb 'be', which becomes 'was' or 'were':

Here's how to make the positive:

Positive with 'be'

I **was** cold

you **were** tired

To make the negative with 'be', just add 'not':

Negative with 'be'

I **was not** sleepy

you **were not** on the bus

Negative Short Form

I **wasn't** sleepy

you **weren't** on the bus

To make a question, just like the present simple, we change the position of 'was / were' and the subject.

Here are the past simple 'yes / no' questions with 'be':

'Yes / No' Questions with 'Be'

Was I sleepy?

Were you late?

And the 'wh' questions with 'be' (the question word just goes at the beginning, everything else is the same):

'Wh' Questions with 'Be'

Why **was I** sleepy?

Where **were you**?

The Past Simple (Simple Past) with Other Verbs

We form the past simple using a subject followed by a verb in the **past form (v2) .**

We usually make **positive sentences** by adding '-ed' to the infinitive. For example, 'play' becomes 'played' , and

“ask” becomes “asked”. However, there are some **irregular verbs**, for example 'go' becomes 'went' and 'run' becomes 'ran'.

Positive with Other Verbs

I **walked** (regular)

you **played** (regular)

he **cooked** (regular)

we **ate** (irregular)

they **drank** (irregular)

*Study the list of most common irregular verbs at the end of this worksheet.

To form **negative** sentences and **questions**, it is just like the present simple except we use the helping verb '**did**' instead of 'do / does'. It's really easy because '**did**' **doesn't change, even with 'he / she / it'**.

In the negative there aren't any irregular verbs. All verbs use 'did not (didn't) + infinitive':

Negative

I **did not** walk

You **did not** play

He **did not** cook

Negative Short Form

I **didn't** walk

You **didn't** play

He **didn't** cook

Questions are also very easy. Just use 'did' before the subject, and the infinitive after it.

Here are the 'yes / no' questions:

'Yes / No' Questions

Did I walk?

Did you play?

Did he cook?

To make a 'wh' question, of course, put the question word at the beginning of the sentence:

'Wh' Questions

Where did he go?

What did you play?

Remember: If the verb is (be) , we don't need the helping verb (did) to form negative sentences or questions as it can stand by itself.

PRACTICE:

Circle the correct answer:

I _____ about a yellow unicorn last night.

dreamed

slept

think

2. Mariam _____ to class yesterday because she was at the hospital.

didn't come

didn't take

didn't arrive

3. It was snowing last night. It _____ so cold!

touched

felt

happened

4. Raya _____ her mother's watch, so she bought a new one.

broke

crashed

forgot

5. We _____ at the library for three hours yesterday.

learnt

studied

reviewed

6. I _____ an e-mail to the company but they never answered.

published

read

sent

7. The two cousins _____ at the airport for the first time.

met

welcomed

saw

8. The dog _____ in the middle of the kitchen floor, looking at the door.

put

ran

stood

Make the past simple negative and interrogative (question):

1. (I / not / go out last night).

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

2. (you / not / come to the party yesterday).

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

3. (I / not / stay at home).

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

4. (you / not / do your homework).

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

5. (Khalid / not / work in the bank at the same time as me)

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. They _____ (be) here all the time but I didn't see them!
2. He _____ (be) here all time but I didn't see him!
3. I _____ (be) born in Amman, the capital city of Jordan.
4. My cousins _____ (have) final exams two weeks ago.
5. My cousin _____ (have) final exams two weeks ago.
6. My classmates _____ (forget) to submit the project in the due time!
7. Ahmad _____ (not/ go) out yesterday.
8. _____ (you/ leave) early this morning?
9. What _____ (you/ take) with you when you went hiking?
10. How far _____ (be) it?

Writing Creativity:

Write a paragraph talking about what you did last weekend:

***Writing:**

Persuasive writing is a piece of writing to **convince or persuade the** reader with your point of view.

Points to consider

1-a persuasive paragraph is organized by a question and answer.

2-A successful persuasive paragraph should have:

***An introduction:** in which you state your topic and your opinion.

***Three main reasons:** which you state as to convince the reader with your opinion or point of view.

***A conclusion:** in which you restate your opinion using different words.

3-Join sentences with the right linking words.

4-Start with a topic sentence which summarizes what the paragraph is about.

***For better understanding, look at the following sample and try to assign the parts of persuasive paragraph:**



Homework should be banned



Most little kids get far too much homework. Our class believes homework should be banned in primary school.

Firstly, it's well known that kids are not as fit as they should be. Sitting around for hours doing homework is dreadfully unhealthy.

Secondly, kids work hard at school all day so they need time to relax and refresh their brains. Worrying about homework causes stress for kids and frustration for parents.

Thirdly, homework is hideously difficult to complete for many kids. Therefore, they need help from the teacher and lots of resources which they can't get at home.

In conclusion, we believe homework (which is really just more schoolwork) should be done at school or banned entirely.

Here are some of the linking words you may use to write a comprehensive persuasive paragraph.

Persuasive Writing

Introductions

I think...
For this reason...
I feel that...
I am sure that...
It is certain...
I am writing to...
Of course...
In the same way...
On the other hand...
In this situation...



Making Your Point

Firstly, secondly, thirdly...
Furthermore...
In addition...
Also...
Finally...
Likewise...
Besides...
Again...
Moreover...
Similarly...
Surely...
Certainly...
Specifically...
If... then...
because...

Details

For example...
In fact...
For instance...
As evidence...
In support of this...

Endings

For these reasons...
As you can see...
In other words...
On the whole...
In short...
Without a doubt...
In brief...
Undoubtedly...

Other Words

reasons
arguments
for
against
unfair
pros
cons



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Writing Task

Write a persuasive paragraph answering the following question

(Should students be allowed to have phones at school?), then compare your piece of writing with your peers.

Total (9)	Diction (Vocabulary Used) (2)	Handwritin g, Spelling & punctuation	Structure (2)	Lay out & Organizatio n (1)	Content & Ideas (2)	Success Criteria
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		(2)				
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THE END

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