



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
<b>1-Average (noun)</b>	having qualities that are typical of most people or things
<b>2-Conversion(noun)</b>	the act of changing something from one form, system, or purpose to another
<b>3-Height (noun)</b>	how tall someone or something is
<b>4-Length (noun)</b>	the measurement of something from one end to another
<b>5-Rate (noun)</b>	the number of times something happens over a period of time
<b>6-Weight (noun)</b>	how heavy someone or something is
<b>7-Category (noun)</b>	group of people or things that have related characteristics
<b>8-Enormous (adjective)</b>	extremely large in size or amount
<b>9-Generation (noun)</b>	a group of people born and living at the same time
<b>10-Percent (noun)</b>	equal to a particular amount in every hundred
<b>11-Oxygen (noun)</b>	A gas that all animals breathe in order to live and grow
<b>12-Needles (noun)</b>	the sharp, narrow leaves of a pine tree
<b>13-Reef (noun)</b>	a line of sharp rocks or raised area of sand near the surface of the sea
<b>14-Ice age (noun)</b>	period when earth was very cold and much land was covered in ice
<b>15-Primates (noun)</b>	humans, apes, monkeys and other animals with hands and forward-facing eyes
<b>16-Scolded (past verb)</b>	spoke angrily to
<b>17-Spoiled(past verb)</b>	ruined
<b>18-Ashamed(adjective)</b>	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 **scolded** us gently for being noisy in class.
2. I answered 90 **percent** of the questions correctly on my math test.
3. The doctor measured the baby's **weight** to make sure he is healthy.
4. Good food and exercise help in the healthy **growth** of children.
5. The cactus has sharp **needles** to protect it from animals.
6. He **spoiled** the surprise party by telling his sister about it too early.

7. Reading every day has many **benefits**, such as learning new words.
8. The **conversion** of sunlight into energy by plants is called photosynthesis.
9. She felt **ashamed** after copying her friend's homework instead of doing her own.
10. My grandmother told me stories from her **generation**.

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**B-Write complete sentences using the following words.**

1. **Enormous:** The elephant is an **enormous** animal that lives in the wild.
2. **Oxygen:** We need **oxygen** to breathe and stay alive.
3. **Length:** The **length** of the river makes it one of the longest in the world.

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**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!**

The **height** of the mountain was so **enormous** that climbing it made me breathless and crave more **oxygen**. When I forgot to bring enough water, I felt **ashamed** of my poor planning. Later, I wrote about the trip in the adventure **category** of my school journal.

## **\*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?**

*They begin as a small egg or seed.*

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

*Because it grows very fast—about 30 centimeters a day.*

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

*Needles.*

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

*“It produces three to four times more oxygen than any other tree.”*

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

*Forests would be denser, taller, and grow much faster, changing the balance of plant and animal life.*

### **Page 101**

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

*About 5 kilograms an hour.*

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

*Because human brains need more energy to grow, slowing down the growth of the rest of the body.*

**3. Quote the sentence that describes the size of blue whales.**

*“Adults have a weight of 200 tons and weigh as much as a train engine. They are as long as three school buses and have hearts the size of a small car or boat.”*

4. **How do you think the physical features of blue whales help to survive?**

Their enormous size protects them, their strong heart and lungs support deep diving, and their large mouths help them eat huge amounts of food.

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

**Human babies.**

**Page 102**

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

It is a **traditional story** with a moral lesson about respect and family, passed down through generations.

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

Because he was old, weak, and messy—he dropped food and broke a bowl.

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

It made them feel **ashamed**.

- They realized they were treating the grandfather badly.
- Tears filled their eyes, and they changed their behavior.

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

I would kindly remind my parents to respect and care for grandfather instead of mocking him.

5. **Mention three morals shown in the folktale.**

- Respect and care for the elderly.
- Children learn from adults’ actions.
- Kindness and empathy strengthen family bonds.

**\*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?**

More than 2 meters tall.

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

Because they grow very slowly.

**3. Critical Thinking**

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

An advantage for a giraffe calf to walk soon after birth is that it can escape predators and survive in the wild.

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

We can learn that living things grow at different rates depending on their needs and environments, which helps them survive in different ways.

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

*“A caterpillar eats leaves almost all day to grow quickly before changing into a butterfly.”*

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

**Vulnerable.**

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

It refers to **sea turtles**.

**B) True or False**

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

## **\*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:

### A. Circle the correct answer:

1. I **dreamed** about a yellow unicorn last night.
2. Mariam **didn't come** to class yesterday because she was at the hospital.
3. It was snowing last night. It **felt** so cold!
4. Raya **broke** her mother's watch, so she bought a new one.
5. We **studied** at the library for three hours yesterday.
6. I **sent** an e-mail to the company but they never answered.
7. The two cousins **met** at the airport for the first time.
8. The dog **stood** in the middle of the kitchen floor, looking at the door.

### B. Make the past simple negative and interrogative (question):

1. (I / not / go out last night)
  - **Negative:** I did not (didn't) go out last night.
  - **Interrogative:** Did I go out last night?
2. (you / not / come to the party yesterday)
  - **Negative:** You did not (didn't) come to the party yesterday.
  - **Interrogative:** Did you come to the party yesterday?
3. (I / not / stay at home)
  - **Negative:** I did not (didn't) stay at home.
  - **Interrogative:** Did I stay at home?
4. (you / not / do your homework)
  - **Negative:** You did not (didn't) do your homework.

- **Interrogative:** Did you do your homework?

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

- **Negative:** Khalid did not (didn't) work in the bank at the same time as me.
- **Interrogative:** Did Khalid work in the bank at the same time as me?

**B. Correct the verbs between brackets:**

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

**Writing Creativity:**

**Write a paragraph talking about what you did last weekend:**

Last weekend, I **visited** my grandparents' house with my family. **On Friday**, we **had** lunch together and **played** some board games. **On Saturday**, I **met** my friends at the park, and we **played** football for two hours. **In the evening**, I **watched** a movie and read a storybook. It **was** a fun and relaxing 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.**



