

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



عُلا

الملف مذكرة عُلا الإثرائية مرفقة بالإجابة

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف السادس](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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UULA.COM

الزينة حارة



UULA

ENGLISH

SEMESTER ONE



2025 - 2024



A Famous Artist

Lesson Ideas: هذه الأفكار تساعدنا بكتابة التعبير.

❏ Where did babies use to sleep?

أين كان ينام الأطفال؟

In the first 10 days, babies used to sleep in a basket. Then, the parents would buy a manazz or a karouka

أول 10 أيام كان ينام الطفل في سلة، ثم يشتري الأبوان مناز أو كاروكة

❏ Would you like to be an artist? Why? Why not?

هل ترغب بأن تصبح فناناً؟ لماذا؟

Yes, I would like to be an artist because I want to be famous.

نعم، أرغب في أن أصبح فناناً لأنني أريد أن أصبح مشهوراً

Prepositions (in - on)

❏ Look at the picture and describe what you see in the background and the foreground. Write in full sentences.

انظر الى الصورة واوصف الذي تراه في مقدمة ومؤخرة الصورة.



- There is a dog on the left.
- There is a man running fast on the right.
- There is an old lady in the middle.
- There are buildings in the background.
- There is a bridge in the middle.
- There is a green tree on the left.
- There are two boys playing football in the middle of the street.

Used to - Didn't use to:

I sleep at 9:00 o'clock.



I used to sleep at 9:00 o'clock.



- تستخدم Used to بمعنى اعتاد على (شيء كنت أعمله بالماضي ولكن لا أعمله الآن).
- يكون الفعل بعد used to دائما بالمصدر - بدون أي إضافات
- في حال النفي نستخدم didn't use to وأيضا الفعل بعدها يكون بالمصدر

❑ I used to play tennis when I was little.

I did not (didn't) use to play tennis when I was little.

❑ My mother used to bake a cake every Friday.

My mother did not (didn't) use to bake a cake every Friday.

❑ This TV program used to discuss better issues.

This TV program did not (didn't) use to discuss better issues.

❑ The cat used to play with the ball before it sleeps.

The cat did not (didn't) use to play with the ball before it sleeps.

The Possessives

- تستخدم s مع الفاصلة للملكية.
- في حال كان الاسم مفرد نضع ال s بعد الفاصلة (girl's room) - غرفة البنت
- وفي حال كان الاسم جمع نضع ال s قبل الفاصلة (girls' room) - غرفة البنات

The girl's

The girl's room
is very big

The girls

The girls' room
is very big

❑ Osama has a car. His car is beautiful.

Osama's car is beautiful

❑ Maha has a red dress. Her red dress is expensive.

Maha's red dress is expensive.

❑ My teacher has a laptop. His laptop is great.

My teacher's laptop is great.

❑ My teachers have laptops. their laptops are great.

My teachers' laptops are great.

❑ The shop has products. The products are unique.

The shop's products are unique.

❑ The shops have products. The products are unique.

The shops' products are unique.

Sequence Words:

First, Second, Third,

أولاً ... ثانياً ... ثالثاً

Then, Next, After that, Finally,

بعد ذلك ... بعد ذلك ... أخيراً

❑ Use the sequence words to explain to your friends how you downloaded UULA's application on you Iphone.

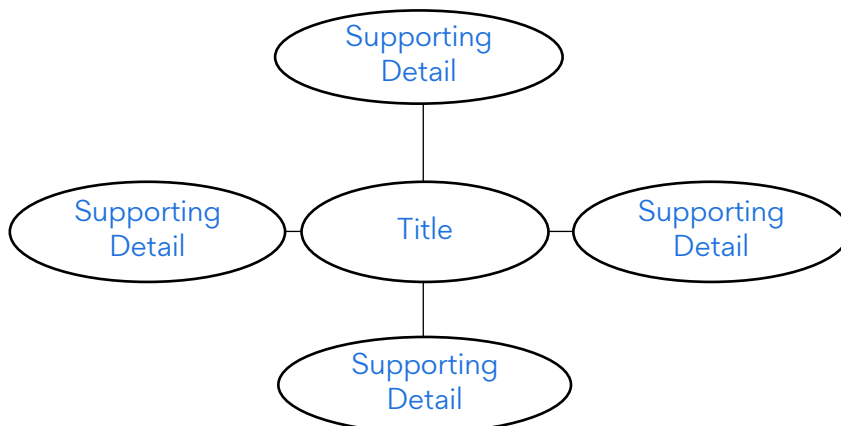
استخدام الكلمات أعلاه و اشرح لصديقك كيف يمكنك تحميل تطبيق علا على هاتفك النقال

First, I opened the App Store. Second, I typed "UULA" in the search bar. Third, I clicked on the application. After that, I clicked on "Download". Finally, I opened the application and used it to study.

أولاً ، أفتح متجر التطبيقات. ثانياً ، كتبت "UULA" في شريط البحث. ثالثاً ، ضغطت على التطبيق. بعد ذلك ، قمت بالضغط على "تنزيل". أخيراً ، فتحت التطبيق واستخدمته للدراسة.

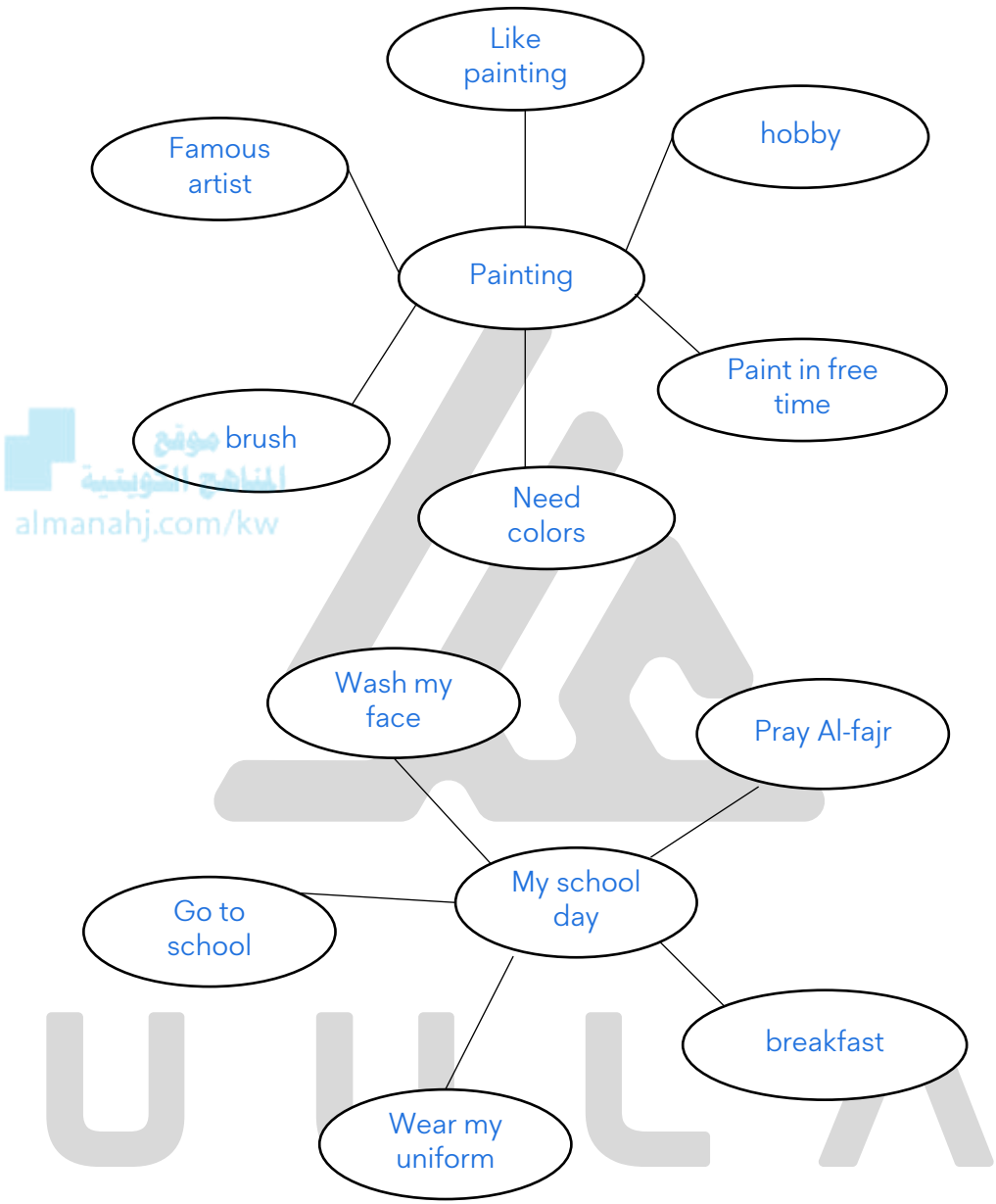
Writing

❑ The writing plan:



أفكار مرتبطة بالوحدة:

يمكن طلب مني وصف صورة معينة أو خطوات لعمل شيء معين (مثلا خطوات يومي الدراسي)





An Advertisement For Kuwait

Lesson Ideas: هذه الأفكار تساعدنا بكتابة التعبير.

❏ Which do you think is the most interesting place in Kuwait?

من وجهة نظرك ما هي أكثر الأماكن إثارة للاهتمام في الكويت

I think Dickson's House Cultural Centre is the most interesting place.

أعتقد بأن بيت دكسون الثقافي هو الأكثر إثارة

❏ What can you do in Kuwait Towers?

ماذا يمكنك أن تفعل في أبراج الكويت؟

I can get a good view of the city in the viewing sphere of Kuwait Towers.

I can eat in the restaurant.

يمكنك رؤية المدينة من كرة العرض في أبراج الكويت ويمكنك تناول الطعام في المطعم

If Conditional : 1st

الحالة الأولى :

يكون الفعل في الجملة الشرطية (اللي فيها if) في حالة المضارع البسيط ، و الفعل الثاني will مع المصدر

If + Present Simple → will + V(inf.)

Present Simple:

V(inf.)

V+s

I
We
You
They
جمع

He
She
It
مفرد

If you love Allah, you will respect your parents.

If she loves Allah, she will respect her parents.

If you study hard, you will pass.

You will pass if you study hard.

If you click this button, a new window will open.



- ❑ If you go to Entertainment City, you will have (have) great fun.
- ❑ If you don't visit the aquarium, you won't see (not see) the shark.
- ❑ If you read books, you will learn (learn) new words.
- ❑ If it rains (rain), you will get wet.
- ❑ If Sally arrives (arrive) late again, I will be mad.
- ❑ Nobody will notice if Noura makes (make) a mistake.
- ❑ If you drop that glass, it will break (break).
- ❑ If you don't leave (not leave), I'll call the police

And - Because - So - Or - But:

And: تستخدم بمعنى (و) ونستخدمها لإضافة معلومتين

- ❑ I like coffee. I like tea.
I like coffee and tea.
- ❑ Kuwait is small. Kuwait is beautiful.
Kuwait is small and beautiful.

Or: تستخدم بمعنى (أو) و تستخدم للتخيير بين شيئين

- I will order fish **or** chicken. I will not order both.
- I will ask Mona **or** Ahmad to come with me.
- I will go shopping on Sunday **or** Monday.
- I usually drink Turkish **or** French coffee in the morning.
- The manager **or** his assistant has the key.

But: تستخدم بمعنى (ولكن) ونستخدمها للربط بين معلومتين متناقضتين

- ❑ I have homework to do. I want to play videogames.
I have homework to do, but I want to play videogames.
- ❑ I was looking for my key. I couldn't find it.
I was looking for my key, but I couldn't find it.

Because: تستخدم بمعنى (بسبب) ونستخدمها للربط بين السبب والنتيجة

- ❑ I go to the gym. I want to lose weight.
I go to the gym because I want to lose weight.

Q I am hungry. I didn't eat since the morning.
I am hungry because I didn't eat since the morning.

So: تستخدم بمعنى (أيضاً) ونستخدمها لإضافة معلومات

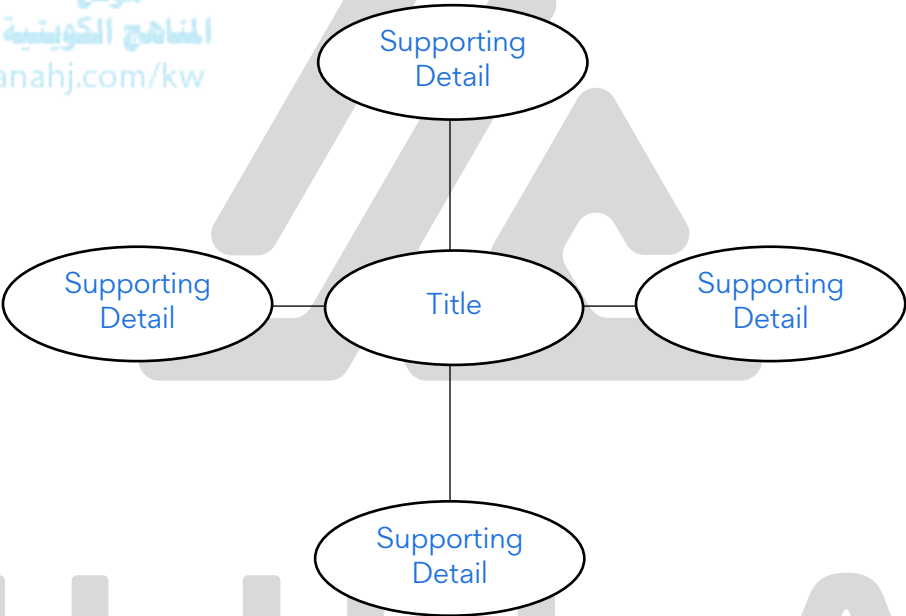
Q I want to lose weight. I go to the gym.
I want to lose weight, so I go to the gym.

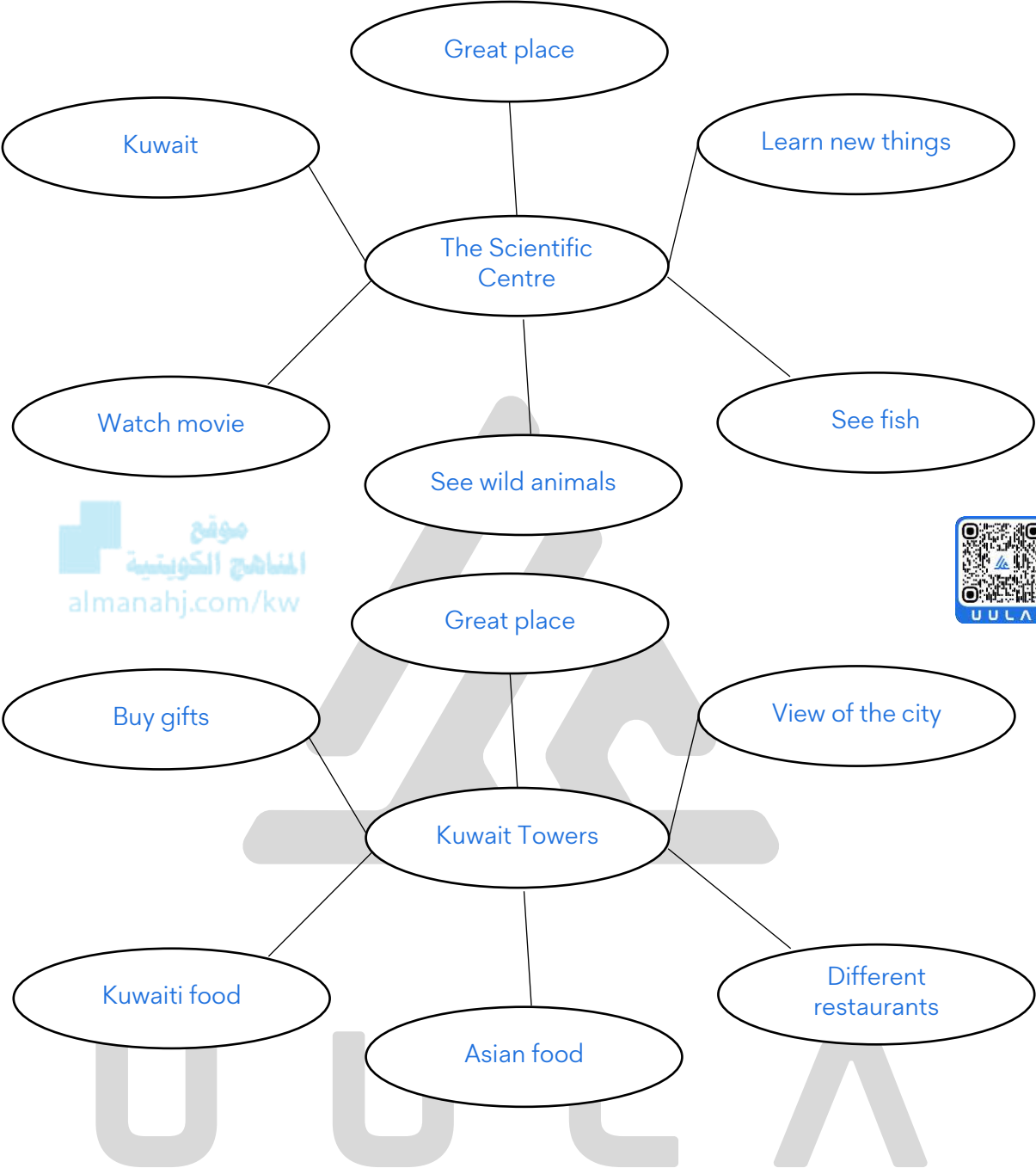
Q I didn't eat since the morning. I am hungry.
I didn't eat since the morning, so I am hungry.

Writing

Q The writing plan:

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A Local Television Programme

Lesson Ideas: هذه الأفكار تساعدنا بكتابة التعبير.

❶ Why should people drive carefully? لماذا يجب على الناس أن يقودوا السيارات بحذر؟

People should drive carefully to avoid accidents

ليتجنبوا الحوادث

❷ Can you think of rules that can help in reducing car accidents?

هل يمكنك التفكير بقوانين ممكن أن تساعد على تقليل حوادث السيارات؟

- Not to speed up in neighborhoods.
- People should only cross the street at the red traffic light.

عدم القيادة بسرعة في الحي (الفريج)
لا يجب على الناس تجاوز الإشارة الحمراء

Past Simple

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط لشيء حدث بالماضي

❶ Keywords:

last (week, month, year) / yesterday / ago / In the past / when I was younger / (past event)

صيغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثاني V2 سواء كان قبلها مفرد او جمع (يضاف للفعل -ed اذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

❶ I spoke to Fatima last night.

- (negative) I didn't speak to Fatma last night.

❶ The band played the best Jazz music at the concert.

- (negative) The band didn't play the best Jazz music at the concert.

Question Formation (Past Tense):



▪ Yes/No Questions:

Did you eat my ice-cream? Yes, I ate your ice-cream.

Q Yes, I stayed with my friend yesterday.

Did you stay with your friend yesterday?

Q Yes, Ahmad went to the supermarket 5 minutes ago.

Did Ahmad go to the supermarket 5 minutes ago?

Q No, my cat didn't injure itself last night.

Did your cat injure itself last night?

Q No, I did not pay for the book.

Did you pay for the book?

▪ WH-Questions:

What did you want to eat? I wanted to eat a sandwich.

WH words:

What : للأشياء - الأحداث

Where : للمكان

When : للوّقت - الزّمان

Why : للسبب

Q I stayed at my friend's house yesterday to play the videogames..

▪ Where : Where did you stay yesterday?

▪ When : When did you stay at your friend's house?

▪ Why : Why did you stay at your friend's house yesterday?

Enjoy / Prefer / like:

القاعدة حيل سهلة 😊
الأفعال بعد الكلمات اللي فوق نط لها ing

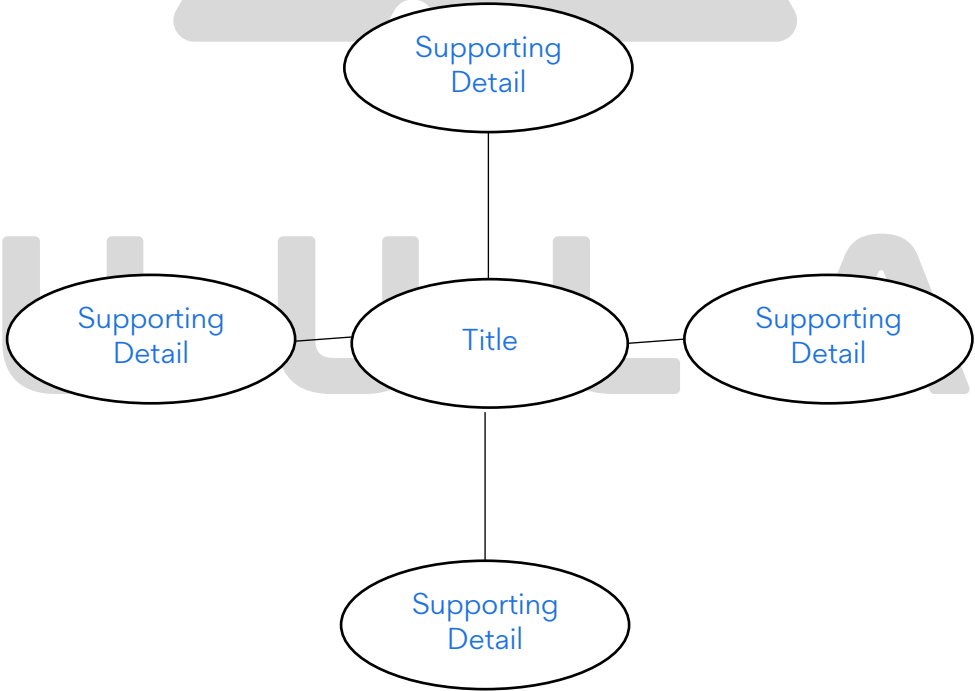
- Enjoy → V(ing)
- Prefer → V(ing)
- Like → V(ing)

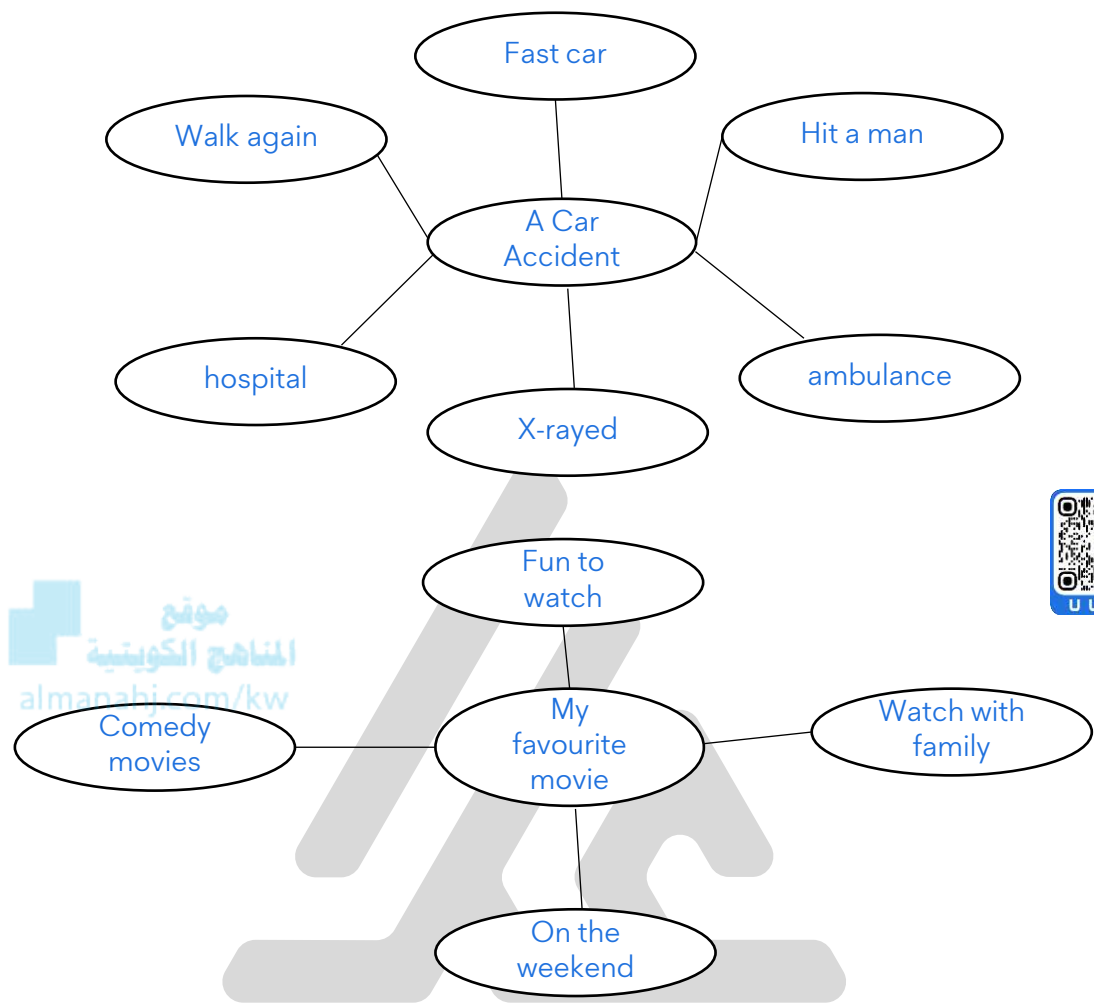
I like going to the beach.
I enjoy drawing.
I prefer eating breakfast before school.

- ❗ I prefer listening (listen) to the news on radio.
- ❗ He prefers wearing (wear) a tie to work.
- ❗ I like making (make) jam.
- ❗ He likes telling (tell) jokes.
- ❗ We enjoy hearing (hear) you sing.

Writing

❗ The writing plan:







Potable Water

Lesson Ideas: هذه الأفكار تساعدنا بكتابة التعبير.

❶ Why are Kuwait towers and Water towers important? لماذا تعتبر أبراج الكويت مهمة؟

Water towers provide water to all areas of Kuwait.
Kuwait Towers can attract tourists.

توفر أبراج الماء المياه لمناطق الكويت، أبراج الكويت تجذب السياح.

❷ How much of the earth is covered in water? كم نسبة الماء التي تغطي الأرض؟

Two third of the earth is covered in water

ثلاثي الأرض مغطى بالماء

❸ How does Kuwait get safe drinking water? كيف تحصل الكويت على مياه الشرب؟

They take out the salt from the sea water using desalination plants

يستخرجون الملح من المياه عن طريق محطات تحلية

❹ Why do many people die in poor countries?

Because they drink dirty water

لماذا يموت العديد من الناس في الدول الفقيرة؟

بسبب شربهم للماء الملوث

Imperatives (Giving advice):

Give pieces of advice on how to save water.

❶ Don't لا تفعل

Leave the water running when you brush your teeth.

❷ Don't لا تفعل

Leave the shower water running if you are not in the shower

❸ Don't لا تفعل

Wash your car with running water.

❹ Always دائماً

Use a sponge to wash your car.

❺ You must عليك

fix water leaks in the pipes



- ❶ You mustn't لا يجب عليك
leave water pipes without fixing
- ❷ You must عليك
take short showers to save the water.
- ❸ You mustn't لا يجب عليك
take long showers.

Which / Who:

Which
غير العاقل (جماد)

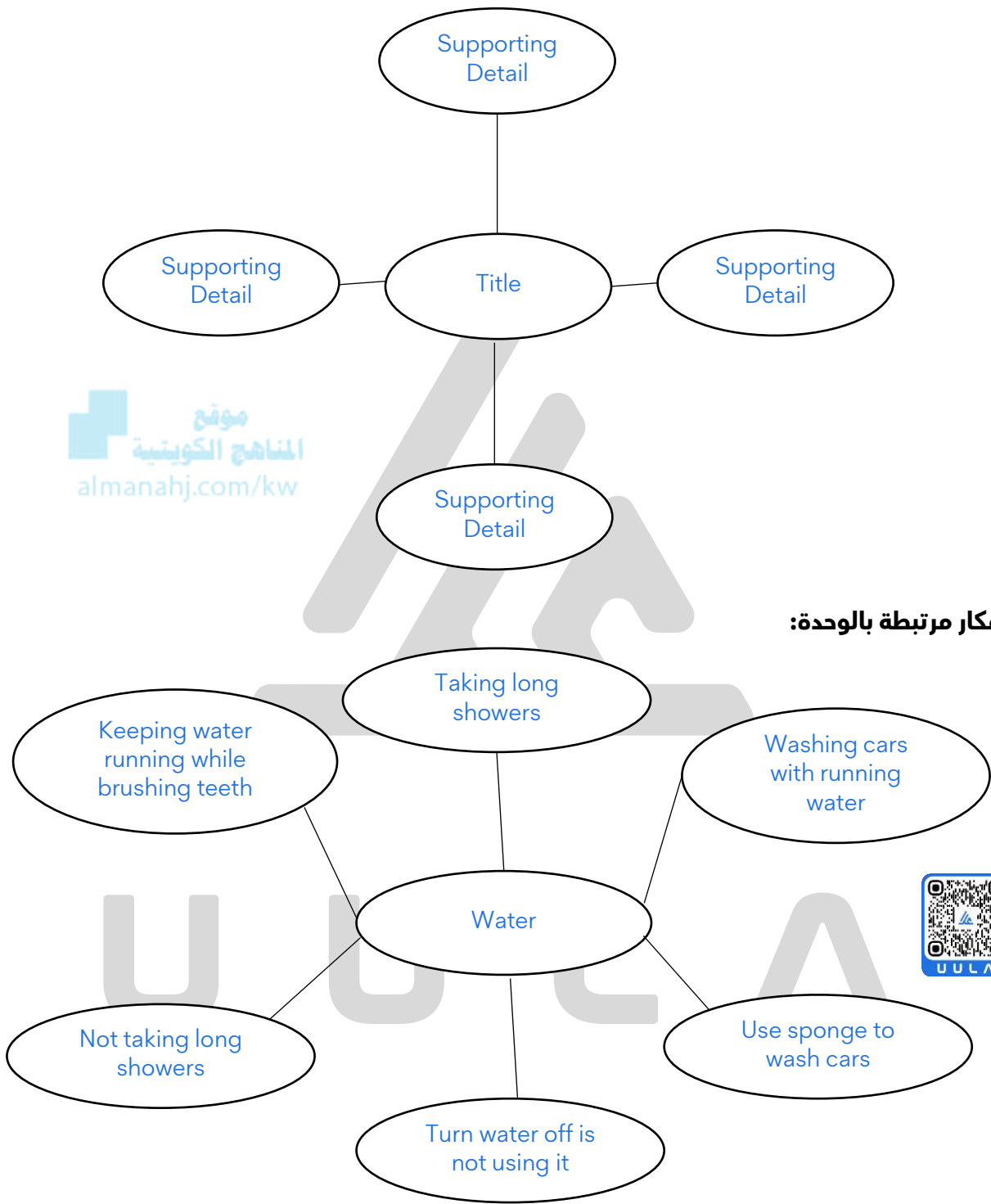
Who
العاقل (أشخاص)

- ❶ People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
- ❷ The book which was written last year, won many prizes.
- ❸ She prefers to watch movies which make her cry.
- ❹ Students who graduated before 2005 cannot join our university.
- ❺ She is looking for a bag which has the same color as her shoes.
- ❻ The questions which were on the second page were very difficult.
- ❼ Those are the cats! They always sleep in my garden.
Those are the cats which always sleep in my garden.
- ❽ This is the map. We need it for the road trip.
This is the map which we need for the road trip.
- ❾ We can find someone. Someone can help us.
We can find someone who can help us.
- ❿ This is the trainer. The trainer works at the gym.
This is the trainer who works at the gym.



The writing plan:

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Sea World Secrets

Lesson Ideas: هذه الأفكار تساعدنا بكتابة التعبير.

Answer the following questions:

❑ Which country can you see whale sharks near - Canada or Kuwait?

في أي دولة يمكنك رؤية القرش الحوت فيها؟ الكويت أم كندا؟

We can see whale sharks near Kuwait.

يمكننا رؤيتها بالقرب من الكويت

❑ What does a puffer fish do when it is frightened?

ماذا تفعل السمكة المنتفخة عندما تخاف؟

It drinks a lot of water until it is round and big

تشرب الكثير من المياه حتى تنتفخ و تصبح كبيرة

❑ Where do turtles lay their eggs?

أين تضع السلاحف بيضها؟

They lay their eggs in a hole on the beach

في حفرة على الشاطئ

❑ Why do people want turtle shells?

لماذا يريد الناس أصداف السلاحف؟

Because they are beautiful

لأنها جميلة

❑ Where do butterfly fish live?

أين تعيش أسماك الفراشة؟

They live in coral reefs

في الشعاب المرجانية

Past Continuous (When):

- يستخدم لشيء حصل بالماضي لفترة طويلة
- يستخدم لحدثين بالماضي حدثا بنفس الوقت
- يكون بالجملة فعولين على الأغلب

I was swimming down to the shipwreck when I saw a whale shark.

was

+

V(ing)

were

I was cooking when the phone rang.

When the phone rang, I was cooking.

❑ The vet was treating (treat) an injured tiger when I visited the zoo.

❑ I was walking (walk) along the road when a fast car drove by.

❑ When I heard (hear) a scream, I was taking a shower.

❑ When the boys woke (wake) up in the morning, the birds were singing.

- ❶ When we saw a little rabbit, we were walking (walk) in the park.
- ❷ My parents were discussing the issue when my sister found (find) a solution.

Subject-Verb Agreement (present Simple)



V(inf)

Play
Write
Cook

V+s

Plays
Writes
cooks

Is

He
She
it

Am

I

Are

You
They
we

Have

I
You
We
they

Has

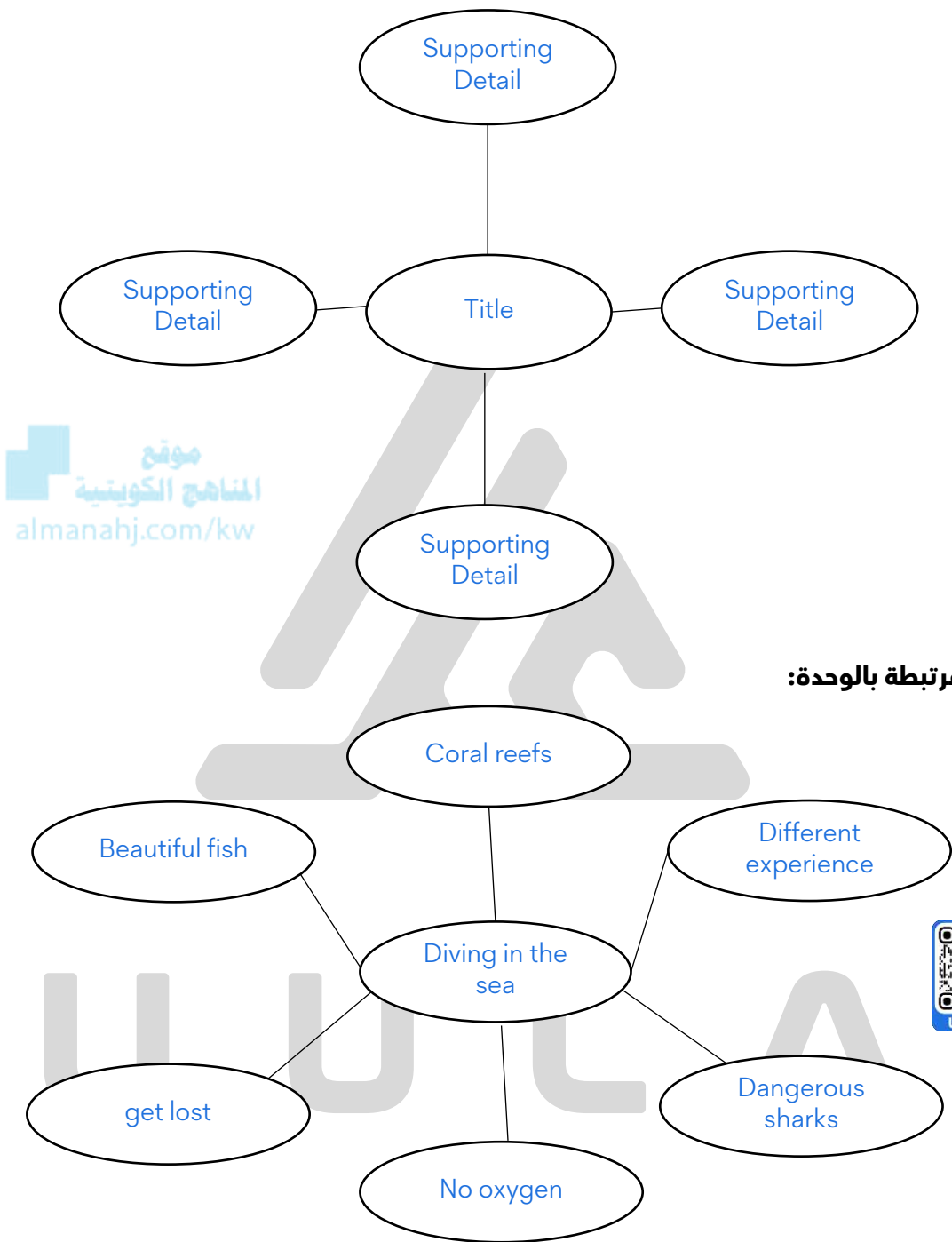
He
She
it



- ❶ Ahmad plays football every week.
- ❷ Ahmad and Khalid play football every week.
- ❸ Ahmad is a good player.
- ❹ Ahmad and Khalid are good players.
- ❺ I am a good player too.
- ❻ We all have football t-shirts.
- ❼ Ahmad has a Messi t-shirt. Khalid has a Ronaldo t-shirt. I have a Neymar t-shirt.



The writing plan:



أفكار مرتبطة بالوحدة:



A Brave Boy



Lesson Ideas: هذه الأفكار تساعدنا بكتابة التعبير.

❏ What do people usually do at the beach?

ماذا يفعل الناس عادةً في الشاطئ؟

Usually, people sit and eat, read a book, play football or volleyball, walk or swim in the sea.

عادة يجلس الناس ويأكلون ويقرأون الكتب أو يلعبون كرة القدم وكرة الطائرة أو يمشون أو يسبحون في البحر

❏ Do you think there are dangers there?

هل تعتقد ان هناك أي شيء خطر في الشاطئ؟

No, I don't think there are dangers at the beach.

Yes, someone could drown while swimming in the sea.

لا، لا أعتقد ان هناك مخاطر على الشاطئ.
نعم، من الممكن أن يغرق أحد في البحر.

Past Continuous (While):

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- يستخدم لشيء حصل بالماضي لفترة طويلة
- يستخدم لحدثين بالماضي حدثا بنفس الوقت
- يكون بالجملة فاعلين على الأغلب

was

+

V(ing)

were

I was swimming down to the shipwreck when I saw a whale shark.

While I was swimming down to the shipwreck, I saw a whale shark.

I was cooking when the phone rang.

When the phone rang, I was cooking.

While I was cooking, the phone rang.

The phone rang while I was cooking.

WHEN → V2

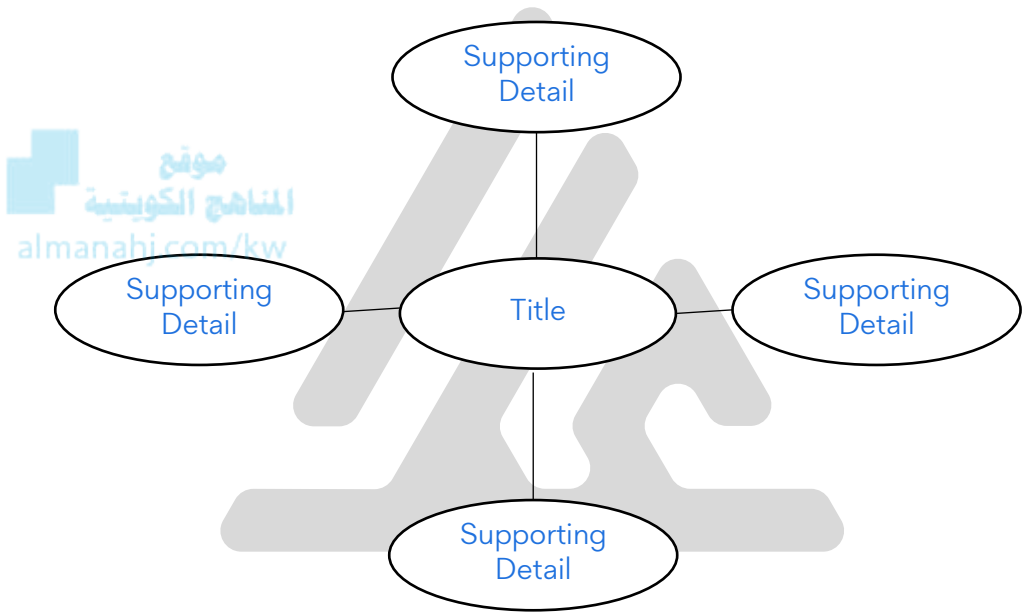
WHILE → was/were + ing



- ❑ I **was passing** the ball when Khalid **took** it from me.
- ❑ When Ahmad **scored** a goal, his parents **were cheering** loudly.
- ❑ While the audience **were singing**, I **ran** fast towards the goal.
- ❑ Our coach **praised** the players while they **were playing** well.
- ❑ I **was defending** our goal when the player **ran** towards us.
- ❑ The coach **gave** us a good plan while we **were drinking** water during the break.

Writing

- ❑ The writing plan:



أفكار مرتبطة بالوحدة:

