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الملف مذكرة مدرسة حليلة السعدية

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



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

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# Sixth GRADE

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# English

# Vocabulary

## Unit (1) - A famous artist

1	model	نموذج	9	own	يمتلك
2	cot	سرير	10	collect	يجمع
3	palm leaves	سعف النخيل	11	move to	ينتقل الي - يتجه نحو
4	show	يعرض	12	background	خلفية الصورة
5	passed away	توفي- مات	13	foreground	مقدمه الصورة
6	soundly	بعمق - بهدوء	14	middle	منتصف
7	furniture	اثاث	15	made of	مصنوع من
8	rough	هائج			

## Unit (2) - An Advertisement for Kuwait

1	advertisement	إعلان	9	exciting	شيق - ممتع
2	aquarium	حوض اسماك	10	shows	عروض
3	happily	بسعادة	11	old-fashioned	طراز قديم
4	businessman	رجل أعمال	12	miss	يفقد - يطوف
5	sphere	شكل كروي	13	price	سعر - ثمن
6	feed	يطعم - يغذي	14	edition	طبعة - نسخة
7	scuba diving	الغوص بالمعدات	15	deal	صفقة
8	tasty	لذيذ	16	browser	المتصفح

## Unit (3) - A Local Television programme

1	actor	ممثل	9	daughter	ابنة
2	episode	حلقة	10	worried	منزعج - قلق
3	broken	مكسور	11	hit	يدعم - يضرب
4	frightened	خائف	12	leave	يترك - يغادر
5	safety	أمان	13	hastily	بسرعة
6	x-ray	أشعة إكس	14	programme	برنامج
7	remember	يتذكر	15	cartoon	رسوم متحركة
8	receptionist	موظف إستقبال	16	prefer	يفضل

## Unit (4) – Potable Water

1	Desalination Plants	محطات تحلية المياه	7	rich	غني
2	dirty	متسخ - قذر	8	take out	يستخرج
3	expensive	غالي الثمن	9	hold	يحمل
4	factory	مصنع	10	iceberg	جبل جليدي
5	waste	يهدر - يسرف	11	melt	يزوب
6	carefully	بحذر			

## Unit ( 5) - Sea World Secrets

1	coral reefs	شعاب مرجانية	7	slowly	ببطء
2	lay eggs	تضع البيض	8	shipwreck	حطام السفينة
3	pattern	شكل	9	squid	حبار
4	turtle	سلحفاة مائية	10	sink	يغوص
5	whale	حوت	11	poisonous	سام
6	spike	شوكة			

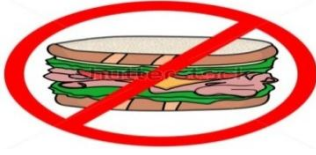
## Unit (6) - A Brave Boy

1	decide	يقرر	10	award	جائزة - مكافأة
2	newspaper	جريدة	11	try	يحاول - يجرب
3	reach	يصل إلى	12	practice	يتدرب - يتمرن
4	scream	يصرخ	13	problem	مشكلة
5	shore	شاطئ - ساحل	14	someone	شخص ما
6	trouble	مشكلة	15	medal	ميدالية
7	drown	يغرق	16	certificate	شهادة
8	suddenly	فجأة	17	exhausted	مرهق - متعب
9	finally	أخيراً			

## اعتاد علي Used to

used to → didn't use to يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر

Fahd **used to** play football when he was ten.



They **didn't use to** eat fast food.

I **used to** drink a lot of tea, but now I drink milk.  
used to → **didn't** use to

**Ex:** - Hamad **used to** eat much fast food. (**Negative**)

- Hamad **didn't use to** eat much fast food .

## First conditional

If + Present Simple

Future Simple مستقبل بسيط

He -She -It → s / es / ies

will +V.(infinitive)

↙  
مضارع بسيط

↙  
الفعل في المصدر

I -You -They-We لا نضع لهم s

## Examples:

1. If it rains , we will stay at home.
2. If she reads Quran, she will be happy.

## Question Words

How? Who? Where? Why? Which? What? When?

What	ماذا (تسال عن شئ غير عاقل)	Why	لماذا - الاجابة to او because
When	متى (تسال عن الوقت)	How	كيف(للسؤال عن وسائل المواصلات +حالة الانسان)
Where	اين (تسال عن المكان)	How long	كم المدة - كم الطول
Which	اي - ايهما (تسال عن شئ غير عاقل)	How many	للمعدود
Who	من (عندما تبدأ الجملة باسم شخص)	How much	لغير معدود / السعر

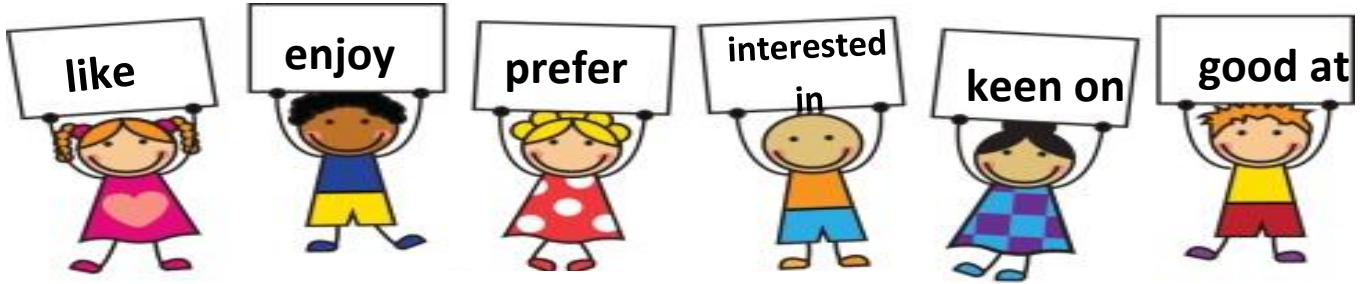


# Gerund



A gerund can be the **object** of certain verbs.

أفعال يأتي بعدها الفعل به (ing)



## Past Simple Tense

**Form :** The second form of the verb. في نهاية الفعل. ed- ied - d هو الشكل الثاني للفعل ويتم اضافة

play —————> played

(e) يضاف في نهاية الفعل المنتهي بـ y قبلها حرف متحرك او الفعل الغير منتهي بـ (e)

ed

want —————> wanted

d

arrive —————> arrived

e يضاف في نهاية الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف

study —————> studied

y قبلها حرف ساكن في نهاية الفعل المنتظم الذي ينتهي بحرف

ied

There are some irregular verbs:



go → went

buy → bought

eat → ate

take → took

leave → left

see → saw

Key words:

yesterday - last - ago - in the past - in 2005

✗ I **played** football in the club **yesterday**.

✗ Ahmed **visited** Kuwait Towers **last week**.

✗ The pupils **finished** homework two hours **ago**.

- ينفي الماضي بـ didn't / did not وبعدها نضع الفعل بالمصدر

☆ played —————> **didn't play**

☆ went —————> **didn't go**

## Asking Questions in the past

When	did	you	study	English	?

o Yes/No Questions

DID

+

SUBJECT

+

VERB IN BASE FORM

+

COMPLEMENT?

**Did** Tom **visit** you last week?



# WHO

For people



# WHICH

For things-animals



### How to Form Relative Clauses

- I bought **a new car**. **It** is very fast.

I bought a new car. ~~It~~ is very fast.

I bought a new car **which** is very fast.

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### How to Form Relative Clauses

- I have many **friends**. **They** are helpful.

I have many friends. ~~They~~ are helpful.

I have many friends **who** are helpful.



## When / While

### Past Continuous Tense

subject	was/were	infinitive + ing
I He She It	was	singing playing reading going writing
You We They	were	

'when' + short action (past simple tense)  
'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I **was watching** TV **when** Jim **knocked** the door.

	I <b>was watching</b> TV	<b>when</b>	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door.
عندما <b>When</b>	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door <i>ماضي بسيط</i>	,	I <b>was watching</b> TV <i>ماضي مستمر</i>
	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door	<b>while</b>	I <b>was watching</b> TV
بينما <b>While</b>	I <b>was watching</b> TV <i>ماضي مستمر</i>	,	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door <i>ماضي بسيط</i>

**When** → past Simple → past continuous.  
past continuous → **when** → past Simple

**While** → past continuous → past simple  
past simple → **while** → past continuous

## Painting / الرسم / Ayoub Hussein ايوب حسين

I like painting. I need a pencil and colours . I paint on holidays. It's a good hobby. I'd like to be an artist. I like Ayoub Hussein. He is Kuwaiti. He painted 600 paintings.

## Car accident / حادث السيارة

I saw a car accident. A car hit a man. His leg was broken. An ambulance came. He went to the hospital. The doctor x-rayed him. He put a plaster.

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## Kuwait / الكويت

Kuwait is a nice country. It is in Asia. Its capital is Kuwait city. It is small. It is flat. It is hot. There are nice places. You can visit Kuwait towers and Failaka. Come and visit Kuwait.

## The Scientific Centre / المركز العلمي

Kuwait is a nice country. You can visit the scientific center. It is big. It has an aquarium. There are sharks. Divers feed them. Come and visit Kuwait.

## Failaka Island / جزيرة فيلكا

Kuwait is a nice country. You can visit Failaka. It is small. It is fantastic. It has old buildings .You can visit the museum. There are old buildings. Come and visit Kuwait.

## Kuwait Towers / أبراج الكويت

Kuwait is a nice country. You can visit Kuwait Towers. They are famous. They are three. They hold clean water. There are restaurants. You will have a nice view. Come and visit Kuwait.



## Dickson House

Kuwait is a nice country. You can visit Dickson House. It is old. It has thirty rooms. Dickson's family lived there. You can learn about old Kuwait. Come and visit Kuwait.

## Watching TV مشاهدة التلفزيون

I like watching TV. I watch it every day. I watch it with dad. I like cartoon. It is funny. I don't watch TV a lot. It's bad for eyes.

## Water المياه

Water is important. We get water from the sea and rivers. We keep it in towers. We use it for drinking and cooking. We can't drink sea water. We should save water. We turn off taps.

## Whale Shark الحوت القرش

The whale shark is a sea animal. It is big. It lives in warm water. It eats small fish. It eats plants. It is not dangerous.

## The Turtle السلحفاة

The turtle is a sea animal. It has a shell. It is nice. It has nice patterns. The turtle walks slowly. It lays eggs. I have a turtle.

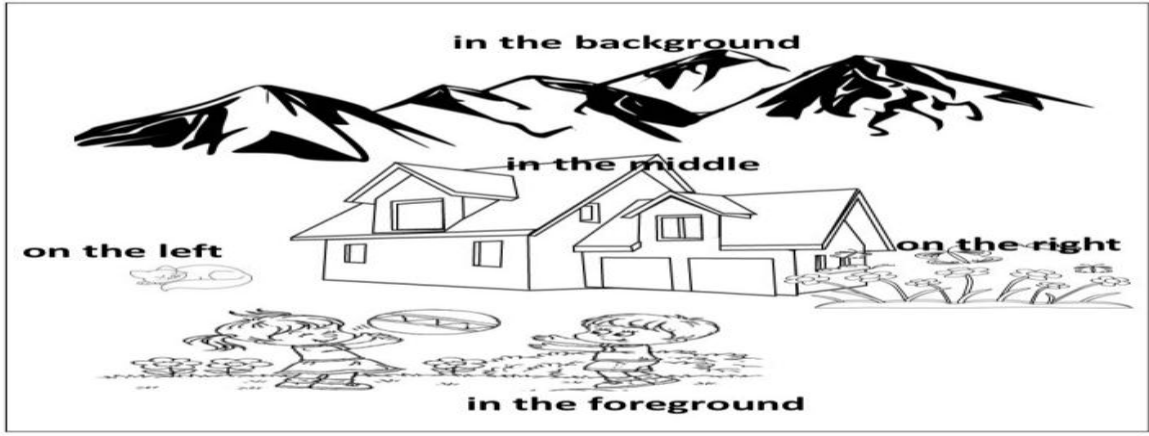
## A story of a diver قصة غواص

One day , I was diving. I saw the turtle. I saw the puffer fish. There was a shipwreck. It sank many years ago. I found a treasure. There were gold coins. I was happy.

## A day on the beach يوم علي الشاطئ

Last week, we went to the beach. We went with Dad. We took food . We played tennis. We swam. There was a boy drowning. He couldn't swim. Dad helped him.

## وصف الصورة Describing a picture



It is a nice pictures .I can see mountains in the background.

I can see children playing in the foreground. I can see a house in the middle. I can see flowers on the right. I can see a cat on the left.

## Writing an e-mail

From:.....

اسم الراسل

To:.....

اسم المرسل اليه

Subject:.....

اسم الموضوع

Dear,.....

How are you? Thank you for your last e-mail. I'm writing to tell you about.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Write soon  
Best Wishes  
Mona

قد يأتي الموضوع في شكل إيميل  
وبالتالي يجب الالتزام بعناصر الإيميل



## Irregular Verbs

infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
read	read	read	يقرأ	build	built	built	يبني
put	put	put	يضع	send	sent	sent	يُرسل
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	lend	lent	lent	يُقْرِضُ
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	spend	spent	spent	يُنْفِقُ يقضي
cost	cost	cost	يُكَلِّفُ	bend	bent	bent	يثني
split	split	split	يُمزِّقُ	become	became	become	يصبح
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	come	came	come	يأتي
swim	swam	swum	يَسْبِجُ	run	ran	run	يركض
sing	sang	sung	يُغَنِّي	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
ring	rang	rung	يتصل يرنّ	fight	fought	fought	يحارب
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس	bring	brought	brought	يجلب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
wear	wore	worn	يلبس	teach	taught	taught	يدرّس
lose	lost	lost	يضيع	catch	caught	caught	يصطاد
get	got	got	ينال	hear	heard	heard	يَسْمَعُ
leave	left	left	يترك	say	said	said	يقول
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	hold	held	held	يُمسِكُ بـ
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ	tell	told	told	يُخبر
sit	sat	sat	يَجْلِسُ	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
meet	met	met	يقابل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	find	found	found	يجد
take	took	taken	يأخذ	make	made	made	يَصْنَعُ
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلّم
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	break	broke	broken	يكسر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	write	wrote	written	يكتب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	see	saw	seen	يرى
know	knew	known	يعرف	give	gave	given	يعطي
fly	flew	flown	يَطِيرُ	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
go	went	gone	يذهب	do	did	done	يفعل
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	win	won	won	يفوز
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	drive	drove	driven	يقود

## Reading Comprehension

### العنوان المناسب Best title

-The **best title** for the passage could be.....

- عند تحديد العنوان المناسب للقطعة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى في الفقرة الاولى من القطعة . واذا كانت القطعة قصة يجب قراءتها كاملة لتحديد العنوان المناسب .

Reading is important in our life. We get information. We understand the world. There are two types of books. They are paper books and e-books. Both of them have advantages and disadvantages. As for paper books, we can use pens and pencils to highlight information. They are found in schools and libraries. They don't need charging. However, they are heavy to carry. They are costly. In fact, reading is a good hobby even we read from paper books or e-books.

The **best title** for the passage could be.....

- a- Importance of reading    b- Types of reading    c- Paper books    d- E-books

### اشارة الضمير Pronoun reference

-The **underlined pronoun " they "** in 2nd line refers to.....

- عند تحديد الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير او اسم الإشارة او ضمير الوصل ، نقرأ الجملة التي تسبق الضمير مباشرة لتحديد الاسم العائد عليه .

Pronouns	Demonstrative pronouns	Relative pronouns
I - She	This –These	Who- which
He - It	That - Those	Where- when
We - You		Whose- that
They		whom

### What do the following pronouns refer to

- 1-Sara is my friend. **She** is very clever. **She** refers to .....
- 2-My parents are wonderful. **They** always help their kids . **They** refers to .....
- 3-I and Sara eat pizza. **We** like it so much. **We** refers to .....
- 4-Doaa is my friend. **She** likes reading so much. **She** refers to .....
- 5- I like my school. **It** has big garden. **It** refers to .....
- 6- Omar is a clever boy. His sister is Nora. **He** is in grade 6. **He** refers to.....



-Read each of the following and identify the author's purpose.

1- Dogs are the best pets. They are very loving and helpful. It's fun to teach them new tricks. You should get a dog .

What is the author's purpose?

entertain

persuade

inform



### True & false statements الجمل الصحيحة والخاطئة

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية صحيحه ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية خاطئة ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **False**?

طبقا للقطعة ، كل الجمل التالية صحيحه ماعدا..... (نبحث عن الخاطئة والعكس صحيح) الكويتية

1- According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except.....

### Meaning & opposite معنى & عكس الكلمة

Mrs. Marry was an old poor woman. She lived alone so everybody tried to help her. Some people cooked meals for her, others cleaned her small **untidy** room. There was little furniture in her room. On **cold** days, they came and made fire. They made it to warm the room. Mrs. Marry lived a very sad life. She died at the age of eighty five. After her death people found a lot of money in her room.

**Choose the right answer from a, b, c & d :**

1- The **meaning** of the word "**untidy**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> line is .....

- a) clean                      b) organized                      c) dirty                      d) salty

2- The **opposite** of the word "**cold**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> line is .....

- a) freezing                      b) small                      c) hot                      d) humid

### Answer the following questions:

- هذه الاسئلة التي نحتاج الى قراءه القطعة جيدا لاستخراج الاجابة ، مع ضرورة الانتباه الى ان بعض الاجابات لا تكون واضحة explicit ونحتاج الي قراءه القطعة جيدا لان الاجابة ضمنيه implicit بالفقرة .

Our grandparents thought they were lucky because they could travel by cars and they could see films at the cinema. Now, we think we are very lucky because we have machines **that** can do the jobs we need , like washing up or cooking. We have computers that can help us to communicate with people at any time .But in a few years, these inventions will seem old-fashioned.

**Answer the following question in reference to the passage:**

1. Why are we lucky nowadays?

.....