



English Final Revision Sheet

I- Reading Comprehension (Seen Text: 1)

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: 1) 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.**



II- Reading Comprehension (Seen Text: 2)

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

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.



Vocabulary: Growth

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. Quote the sentence in the fable that shows that Hare believed the race would be easy for him to win.

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: 2) 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. "Hare agreed, thinking that he could easily win."**
- 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



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 words:

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



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



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. Create
4. Disappeared
5. Fantasy

Meaning

- a) To make something new or bring something into existence
- b) A type of story or imagination about things that are not real, like magical worlds or talking animals
- c) Scientist who studies old objects and ruins
- d) Pieces of information or hints that help solve a problem
- e) When something or someone is 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. Survive _____
3. Colonists _____

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. The squid waved its _____ in the water.
4. Ramses II 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. “Accurate” means correct and free from mistakes. _____
2. Fantasy is a type of stories about real-life events. _____
3. Colonists are people who settle in a new place. _____



Vocabulary Answer Key: Fact or Fiction

Part 1: Match the Word with Its Meaning

1. Archaeologist → c) Scientist who studies old objects and ruins
2. Clues → d) Pieces of information or hints that help solve a problem
3. Create → a) To make something new or bring something into existence
4. Disappeared → e) When something or someone is no longer visible or cannot be found
5. Fantasy → b) A type of story or imagination about things that are not real, like magical worlds or talking animals

Part 2: Identify the Part of Speech

1. Pharaoh → noun
2. Survive → verb
3. Colonists → noun

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

1. The scientist studied ancient ruins, so he is an **archaeologist**.
2. The detective followed the **clues** to find the missing ring.
3. The squid waved its **tentacles** in the water.
4. Ramses II was a powerful **pharaoh** in ancient Egypt.
5. Some places in the temple are considered **sacred**.

Part 4: True or False

1. “Accurate” means correct and free from mistakes. → **T**
2. Fantasy is a type of stories about real-life events. → **F**
3. Colonists are people who settle in a new place. → **T**



Vocabulary: The Hare and the Tortoise

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)

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. Moral
2. Catch up to
3. Steadily

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**
2. **nap**
3. **finish line**

C. Match the Word to Its Meaning

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

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 2 minutes ago.
2. He _____ (talk) to his teacher this morning.
3. They _____ (visit) the museum last Friday.

B. Fill in the Blanks (Irregular Verbs)

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

**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) buy c) bought



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. **c) 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 brother died suddenly.
2. A man and a woman saw a huge creature.

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 (S.) *lay* (V.) big (Adj.)
2. ○They (S.) *found* (V.) beautiful (Adj.)
- 3.
4. ○a man (S.) *saw* (V.)
5. ○He (S.) *opened* (V.)
6. ○They (S.) *built* (V.)

Part 2:

1. brother (N), died (V), suddenly (Adv)
2. 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: The dog, Verb: barked, Adverb: loudly)
2. Mohammad drew a colorful picture. (Subject: Mohammad, 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. 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.

C. Join the sentences:

1. The sun was shining. The children went to the park.

(so)

2. Sarah likes apples. She does not like oranges.

(but)

3. Tom washed the dishes. Mary cleaned the table.

(and)

4. I finished my homework. I watched a movie.

(so)

5. The dog barked loudly. The neighbors complained.

(but)

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

C. Join the sentences:

1. The sun was shining. The children went to the park.

Answer: The sun was shining, so the children went to the park.

2. Sarah likes apples. She does not like oranges.

Answer: Sarah likes apples, but she does not like oranges.

3. Tom washed the dishes. Mary cleaned the table.

Answer: Tom washed the dishes, and Mary cleaned the table.

4. I finished my homework. I watched a movie.

Answer: I finished my homework, so I watched a movie.

5. The dog barked loudly. The neighbors complained.

Answer: The dog barked loudly, so the neighbors complained.