

**Question 1: (Multiple Choices):**

For the questions from (1) to (98), in the answer sheet, shade the circle which represents the correct choice for every question.

Basic Skills				
<b>UNIT 3: When are you Travelling?</b>				
1	Dave: What time is your _____? Ramon: It departs at 2:30.			
	(A) baggage	(B) suitcase	(C) flight	(D) tag
2	Clerk: Are you checking any _____? Billy: Yes. I have one bag.			
	(A) baggage	(B) suitcase	(C) flight	(D) tag
3	Did you put a name tag on your _____? You don't want to lose it!			
	(A) climate	(B) suitcase	(C) flight	(D) gate
4.	Don't' forget your _____. You can't get on the plane without it.			
	(A) climate	(B) boarding pass	(C) flight	(D) accent
5	Your _____ is B2. Please go there to board your plane.			
	(A) gate	(B) suitcase	(C) flight	(D) tag
6	Adnan: Why are you going to Riyadh? Omar: I'm going to Riyadh _____ my grandparents.			
	(A) visiting	(B) to visit	(C) and to visit	(D) because visit
7	What is Sabah doing?			
	(A) She is going studying	(B) She studied	(C) She will study.	(D) She is studying.
8	What is Sultan doing tonight?			
	(A) He is going to the football game.	(B) He goes to the football game.	(C) He going go to the football game.	(D) He going to game.
9	Ali: What are you going to do this weekend? Fahad: I _____ probably go bowling.			
	(A) am going	(B) going to	(C) will	(D) be
10	Colin: What are you going to do at the beach? Ray: I probably _____ swim. The water is too cold!			
	(A) willn't	(B) won't	(C) am going to not	(D) not going to

11	<b>He'll probably take lots of photos. He's going to be on vacation. (when)</b>			
	(A) He'll probably take lots of photos when he's on vacation.	(B) When he'll probably take lots of photos. He's on vacation.	(C) He'll probably take lots of photos when vacation is on	(D) When he's going to take photos on vacation.
<b>UNIT 4: What Do I need to Buy?</b>				
12	<b>How _____ bananas do you have?</b>			
	(A) few	(B) many	(C) much	(D) little
13	<b>Doctor: How much bread do you eat? Patient: I eat _____ bread.</b>			
	(A) a few	(B) many	(C) much	(D) a lot of
14	<b>Doctor: Do you eat a lot of meat? Patient: No, I don't eat _____ meat.</b>			
	(A) few	(B) a lot of	(C) much	(D) many
15	<b>Can I eat at your house tonight? You always have _____ good for dinner.</b>			
	(A) something	(B) some things	(C) any thing	(D) nothing
16	<b>Aren't you hungry? You're not eating _____.</b>			
	(A) something	(B) some things	(C) anything	(D) nothing
17	<b>I don't eat _____ vegetables. I should eat more.</b>			
	(A) enough	(B) many	(C) much	(D) a few
18	<b>Maha burned _____ when she took the chicken out of the oven.</b>			
	(A) herself	(B) themselves	(C) himself	(D) myself
19	<b>The children made _____ some popcorn.</b>			
	(A) herself	(B) themselves	(C) himself	(D) myself
20	<b>Ahmed bought _____ a new barbecue.</b>			
	(A) herself	(B) themselves	(C) himself	(D) myself
21	<b>I can't eat peanuts _____ I'm allergic to them.</b>			
	(A) so	(B) for	(C) because	(D) or
22	<b>There was nothing to eat, _____ we ordered takeout.</b>			
	(A) so	(B) for	(C) because	(D) or
23	<b>Choose the correct spelling</b>			
	(A) flyght	(B) flight	(C) phlight	(D) phlyght
24	<b>Choose the correct spelling</b>			
	(A) strangar	(B) stranjer	(C) stranger	(D) strenger
25	<b>Unscramble: c/i/l/a/m/t/e</b>			
	(A) climate	(B) clymete	(C) clymate	(D) climmate

<b>26</b>	<b>Choose the correct spelling</b>			
	(A) pyneapple	(B) peniapple	(C) pineapple	pineabble
<b>27</b>	<b>Choose the correct spelling</b>			
	(A) avocado	(B) avokado	(C) awocado	(D) avocado
<b>28</b>	<b>Unscramble: o/p/a/t/o/t</b>			
	(A) potota	(B) patoto	(C) potato	(D) pottao
<b>GRAMMAR</b>				
<b>23</b>	<b>Find the verb: A lady threw bread to the ducks.</b>			
	(A) lady	(B) threw	(C) bread	(D) ducks
<b>24</b>	<b>Find the verb: Several birds flew by.</b>			
	(A) Several	(B) birds	(C) flew	(D) by
<b>25</b>	<b>Find the verb: The sky was bright blue.</b>			
	(A) sky	(B) was	(C) bright	(D) blue
<b>26</b>	<b>Find the verb: We saw a beautiful sea gull.</b>			
	(A) beautiful	(B) saw	(C) we	(D) sea gull
<b>27</b>	<b>Find helping verb and main verb: Other Mexican families had also immigrated to the United States.</b>			
	(A) also immigrated	(B) had	(C) immigrated	(D) had immigrated
<b>28</b>	<b>Find helping verb and main verb: Many of them had come to the United States for economic reasons.</b>			
	(A) come	(B) had come	(C) them had come	(D) United States
<b>29</b>	<b>Find helping verb and main verb: In what year did Galarza publish his first book?</b>			
	(A) did publish	(B) publish	(C) did	(D) book
<b>30</b>	<b>Find helping verb and main verb: Many people have been enjoying his works for years.</b>			
	(A) been enjoying	(B) enjoying	(C) have been enjoying	(D) people have been
<b>31</b>	<b>Find helping verb and main verb: It is translated as "Copy from an Old Master."</b>			
	(A) translated	(B) is translated	(C) translated as	(D) translate
<b>32</b>	<b>Find the action verb: Steve recognized the new book in the library.</b>			
	(A) Steve	(B) recognized	(C) new book	(D) library

<b>33</b>	<b>Find the action verb: A runner from Nigeria won the marathon this weekend.</b>			
	(A) runner	(B) won	(C) marathon	(D) weekend
<b>34</b>	<b>Find the action verb: Neither of the boys knows the answer to the question.</b>			
	(A) Neither	(B) boys	(C) knows	(D) question
<b>35</b>	<b>Find the action verb: The secretary took her lunch to work.</b>			
	(A) took	(B) secretary	(C) to work	(D) lunch
<b>36</b>	<b>Find the linking verb: Beryl Markham was a famous pilot.</b>			
	(A) Beryl	(B) was	(C) famous	(D) pilot
<b>37</b>	<b>Find the linking verb: Her accomplishments seem remarkable to many people.</b>			
	(A) seem	(B) accomplishments	(C) remarkable	(D) people
<b>38</b>	<b>Find the adverb: Most people never experience the harsh environment of the tundra.</b>			
	(A) people	(B) never	(C) experience	(D) tundra
<b>39</b>	<b>Find the adverb: They float magically among the clouds.</b>			
	(A) magically	(B) float	(C) among	(D) clouds
<b>40</b>	<b>Identify the correct part of speech: They went either <u>around</u> the fallen rocks or <u>between</u> them.</b>			
	(A) preposition	(B) interjections	(C) noun	(D) adjectives
<b>41</b>	<b>Identify the correct part of speech: Boulders had fallen <u>on</u> the trail <u>from</u> a cliff.</b>			
	(A) interjections	(B) preposition	(C) adjectives	(D) nouns
<b>42</b>	<b>Identify the underlined phrase: This film takes place <u>during the Depression</u>.</b>			
	(A) adjectival phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) adverbial phrase	(D) noun phrase

43	Identify the underlined phrase: I found my baseball glove <u>underneath the bed</u> .			
	(A) adjectival phrase	(B) prepositional phrase	(C) adverbial phrase	(D) noun phrase
44	Identify the underlined: The scout troop went <u>on</u> a hike.			
	(A) adjective	(B) preposition	(C) adverb	(D) noun
45	Identify the underlined words: They took vacations <u>not only</u> in July, <u>but also</u> in December.			
	(A) interjections	(B) conjunctions	(C) adverbs	(D) verbs
46	Identify the underlined words: She will <u>neither</u> take a cab <u>nor</u> ride the bus.			
	(A) interjections	(B) conjunctions	(C) adverbs	(D) verbs
47	Identify the underlined words: <u>Oh!</u> What beautiful flowers those are!			
	(A) interjections	(B) conjunctions	(C) adverbs	(D) verbs
48	Find the direct object in the sentence: Maria told Kim and me a secret.			
	(A) Kim and me	(B) secret	(C) told	(D) Maria
50	Find the direct object in the sentence: The bird sang a song to its owner!			
	(A) bird	(B) sang	(C) owner	(D) song
51	Find the indirect object in the sentence: After dinner last night, Dad told us a hilarious story.			
	(A) dinner	(B) story	(C) night	(D) us
52	Find the direct object in the sentence: The explorers found the valuable treasure in a cave.			
	(A) valuable	(B) treasure	(C) explorers	(D) cave
53	Find the indirect object in the sentence: Offer our guest some soup, Cedric.			
	(A) soup	(B) guest	(C) offer	(D) Cedric

54	Find the indirect object in the sentence: The newspaper article gave Cody an idea for a story.			
	(A) idea	(B) Cody	(C) newspaper	(D) article
55	Identify the underlined word: Just in case, the purser issued every passenger a <u>life vest</u> .			
	(A) direct object	(B) indirect object	(C) preposition	(D) adverb
56	Identify the underlined word: Ms. Wong wrote the <u>store</u> a check for the groceries.			
	(A) direct object	(B) indirect object	(C) preposition	(D) adverb
57	Identify the adverb: They float magically among the clouds.			
	(A) magically	(B) among	(C) float	(D) clouds
58	Identify the linking verb: Beryl Markham was a famous pilot.			
	(A) was	(B) famous	(C) pilot	(D) a

59	Identify the action verbs: The team treated the cougars for injuries.			
	(A) team	(B) treated	(C) injuries	(D) for
60	Identify the underlined word: The cat seems <u>friendly</u> .			
	(A) linking verb	(B) subject complement	(C) object complement	(D) action verb
61	Identify the underlined word: Jake <u>is</u> the winner of this week's prize.			
	(A) linking verb	(B) action verb	(C) adverb	(D) transitive verb
62	Identify the action verb: She recognized the new book in the library.			
	(A) She	(B) recognized	(C) new	(D) library
63	Fill in the blank: _____ is a verb form ending in <i>-ing</i> that is used as a noun.			
	(A) noun	(B) Gerund	(C) verb	(D) adverb
64	Identify the direct object: Pass me the ball!			
	(A) Pass	(B) me	(C) ball	(D) the
65	Identify the underlined part of speech: Boulders had fallen <u>on</u> the trail <u>off</u> the trail.			
	(A) preposition	(B) noun	(C) adjective	(D) adverb
66	Find the correlative conjunction: She will neither take a cab nor ride the bus.			
	(A) cab , bus	(B) take , ride	(C) neither , nor	(D) she, will
67	Find the correlative conjunctions in the sentence: Both eagles and monkeys live in the rainforests, too.			
	(A) Both, and	(B) eagles,	(C) live, forests	(D) and, the
68	Find the interjection in the sentence: Ouch! Another mosquito bit me.			
	(A) another	(B) Ouch	(C) bite	(D) me
69	Find the interjection in the sentence: Excellent! Let's go right away.			
	(A) Excellent	(B) Let's	(C) go	(D) right away
70	Find the interjection in the sentence: Ah, now I understand what to do.			
	(A) now	(B) Ah	(C) understand	(D) what
71	Find the interjection in the sentence: Ugh! I should have caught that ball.			
	(A) caught	(B) Ugh	(C) should	(D) ball
72	Find the conjunctions in the sentence: Both the team captain and the coach thought that the competition went well.			
	(A) both, and	(B) both	(C) and	(D) thought

73	Find the conjunctions in the sentence: The team couldn't decide whether to practice more or take a break.			
	(A) or	(B) whether, or	(C) whether	(D) practice
74	Find the conjunctions in the sentence: Either people take steps to save the rain forests now, or these habitats will be lost.			
	(A) either	(B) either, or	(C) or	(D) rain forests
75	Find the verb that connects the sentence: Beryl Markham was a famous pilot.			
	(A) famous	(B) a famous	(C) was	(D) pilot
76	Find the verb that connects the sentence: Markham became the first woman to fly nonstop from England to America.			
	(A) the first	(B) became	(C) woman	(D) nonstop
77	Identify the underlined word: My watch <u>stopped</u> at 8:22.			
	(A) transitive verb	(B) intransitive verb	(C) noun	(D) preposition
78	Identify the underlined word: The family <u>gave</u> its fair share to the charity.			
	(A) transitive verb	(B) intransitive verb	(C) noun	(D) preposition

## SPELLING Unit 22

79	Unscramble the words: l/n/e/n/i			
	(A) linen	(B) nilen	(C) lnien	(D) nlien
80	s/i/a/u/t/l/r			
	(A) rituals	(B) lirtuas	(C) siautlr	(D) surliau
81	c/b/a/e/h/m/r			
	(A) chamber	(B) cbaehmr	(C) chmbare	(D) chmaber
82	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) barials	(B) burials	(C) buriyls	(D) puriels
83	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) priests	(B) prests	(C) periests	(D) preests
84	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) ceremony	(B) cirmansy	(C) cirkmany	(D) serimony
85	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) peresirv	(B) presave	(C) preserve	(D) precerve
86	Choose the words with the correct spellings.			
	(A) ansient	(B) ansiet	(C) ancient	(D) anhient

<b>87</b>	<b>Fill in the missing letters: a__at__my</b>			
	(A) m , o	(B) n , e	(C) n , o	(D) n , u
<b>88</b>	<b>rec__gni__able</b>			
	(A) o, s	(B) a, z	(C) u, s	(D) o, z

**Question 2: (Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY**

From questions ( ) to ( ), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

**Vocabulary Words Unit 22:**

<b>1. elaborate</b>		A. the methods of placing a dead body in oil.
<b>2. anatomy</b>		B. to destroy the form of
<b>3. disfigure</b>		C. able to be known from a previous encounter
		D. cutting up a body.
		E. thoroughly worked out
		F. completely possessed

**Spelling Words Unit 22:**

<b>1) linen</b>		A. funeral
<b>2) funeral</b>		B. hall, assembly room
<b>3) rituals</b>		C. protect
<b>4) chamber</b>		D. customs
<b>5) ancient</b>		E. burial service
<b>6) preserve</b>		F. rite, ritual
<b>7) priests</b>		G. a type of cloth material
		H. very old
		I. religious head



## SPELLING Unit 23

<b>89</b>	<b>Unscramble the words: i/h/r/s/l/l</b>			
	(A) shrill	(B) shirll	(C) shlril	(D) hsrill
<b>90</b>	<b>a/a/e/r/n</b>			
	(A) arane	(B) arena	(C) anera	(D) erana
<b>91</b>	<b>s/o/e/e/r/t</b>			
	(A) steroe	(B) steore	(C) stereo	(D) sretoe
<b>92</b>	<b>Choose the words with the correct spellings.</b>			
	(A) spechilast	(B) specialist	(C) spheshialist	(D) cpecialest
<b>93</b>	<b>Choose the words with the correct spellings.</b>			
	(A) precious	(B) preshius	(c) brecious	(D) percious
<b>94</b>	<b>Choose the words with the correct spellings.</b>			
	(A) esposure	(B) xposure	(C) exposure	(D) exposure
<b>95</b>	<b>Choose the words with the correct spellings.</b>			
	(A) decible	(B) desibel	(C) decibel	( D) decipel
<b>96</b>	<b>Choose the words with the correct spellings.</b>			
	(A) oditory	(B) awditerry	(C) auditory	(D) uditerry
<b>97</b>	<b>Fill in the missing letters: pul__a__ing</b>			
	(A) t, s	(B) s, t	(C) z, t	( D) s, d
<b>98</b>	<b>am__lifi__d</b>			
	(A) e, i	(B) p, y	(C) b, e	(D) p, e

## Vocabulary Words Unit 23:

1. pulsating		A. piercing or high-pitched.
2. shrill		B. easily affected
3. impaired		C. to become louder or stronger
4. susceptible		D. not working.
5. amplified		E. regular beat
6. auditory		F. to do with hearing

## Spelling Words Unit 23:

1. arena		A. funeral
2. measure		B. expert or professional
3. stereo		C. unit to measure sound
4. specialist		D. tape recorder or CD player
5. exposure		E. calculate
6. decibel		F. rite, ritual
7. precious		G. pitch or ground
		H. contact
		I. great value of being rare, expensive or important.

### Question 3: (True or False) Comprehension:

Use the information in the passage to answer the questions below.

From Questions (1) to (20), shade in the answer sheet the letter  if the statement is True or  if the statement is False, for every question. And answer the questions that follow.

#### 1. I Can't Hear You! By: Bob Hugel

Kate, seventeen suffers from tinnitus, a constant ringing in her ears. She says the disease has built up gradually over years of listening to loud noises, including shrill machinery at a factory where she worked, and blaring music. Audiologists, or hearing specialists, identify both as leading causes of hearing problems.

Americans, they say, play their personal and car stereos too loud, expose themselves to gun blasts too often, and fail to complain about uncomfortably loud work environments.

As a result, twenty-eight million Americans suffer impaired hearing... Many rock-and-rollers over forty have been diagnosed with hearing loss and have begun wearing hearing aids.

A hearing loss in middle age is bad enough. But now even teens are developing hearing problems. Kate first noticed her tinnitus when she was thirteen. Four years later, she says that the ringing is worse and that she often has difficulty hearing what people say. Especially loud noises, like the rock concert, actually causes her pain.

1) Loud noises, like the rock concert does not cause pain	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
2) Kate suffers from tinnitus, a constant ringing in the ears.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
3) The underlined pronoun ' <u>their</u> ' refers to Americans	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
4) Audiologists deal with hearing problems.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
5) Kate first noticed her tinnitus at fourteen.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
6) Kate has difficulty hearing what people say.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
7) Tinnitus is the constant ringing in the head	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>

<b>1.</b>	<b>As a result, twenty-eight million Americans suffer from impaired _____.</b>			
	(A) sight	(B) speech	(C) hearing	(D) walking
<b>2.</b>	<b>A hearing loss in _____ is bad enough.</b>			
	(A) boys	(B) girls	(C) teens	(D) middle-age
<b>3.</b>	<b>Kate first noticed her tinnitus when she was _____</b>			
	(A) four years old	(B) thirteen	(C) thirty	(D) middle-age
<b>4.</b>	<b>_____ are hearing specialists.</b>			
	(A) auditory	(B) Audiologists	(C) teens	(D) Kate

## 2- Making Juice Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Billy always loved blueberries. They were his favorite fruit. Today he was going to make juice with his uncle. His uncle liked to make juice out of everything. He made carrot juice, apple juice, mango juice, vegetable juice, and many more juices. He'd never made blueberry juice before though! First, Billy and his uncle went to a blueberry farm. **They** were each given buckets. They picked for an hour and got several pounds. It was hard work picking the little berries from the trees. Now Billy understood why they were expensive in the store. These blueberries tasted better than the store, though, because they grew ripe on the tree.

Next, they had to sort and wash the fruit. Some of them still had stems or leaves. Those had to be pulled off. Then the shriveled up berries had to be thrown away. They washed the remaining berries and put them in a strainer to drip dry.

From Questions below shade in the letter  if the statement is True or  if the statement is False, for every question.

1) Billy always loved blueberries.	T	F
2) Billy is making orange juice.	T	F
3) Billy and his uncle got blue berries from a farm.	T	F
4) Billy's uncle likes to make juice.	T	F
5) <b>They</b> were each given buckets. 'They' refer to blueberries.	T	F
6) Picking the blueberries was so easy.	T	F
7) They washed the remaining berries and put them in a strainer to drip dry.	T	F

1.	<b>What is Billy making with his Uncle?</b>			
	(A) cookies	(B) lemonade	(C) dinner	(D) juice
2.	<b>What kind of juice are they making?</b>			
	(A) grape	(B) blueberry	(C) apple	(D) cherry
3.	<b>Where do they get blueberries from?</b>			
	(A) pick at the farm	(B) someone gave it to them.	(C) bought from the store	(D) grew them

### 3- EGYPTIAN MUMMIES

The method of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is called mummification. Using special processes, the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, leaving only a dried form that would not easily decay. It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in as life like a manner as possible.

The mummification process took seventy days. Special priests worked as embalmers, treating and wrapping the body. Beyond knowing the correct rituals and prayers to be performed at various stages, the priests also needed a detailed knowledge of human anatomy.

The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly. The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments up through the nostrils in order to pull out bits of brain tissue. It was a delicate operation, one which could easily disfigure the face. The embalmers then removed the organs of the abdomen and chest. . . . They left only the heart in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence. The other organs were preserved separately, with the stomach, liver, lungs, and intestines placed in special boxes or jars today called canopic jars. These were buried with the mummy. In later mummies, the organs were treated, wrapped, and replaced within the body. Even so, unused canopic jars continued to be part of the burial ritual.

From Questions below shade in the letter  if the statement is True or  if the statement is False, for every question.

1) The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
2) It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in a lifelike manner.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
3) They left only the lungs in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
4) The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments.	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>

<b>1. How are the organs preserved?</b>	(A) kept beside the body	(B) dried with natron	(C) in canopic jars	(D) in the oil
<b>2. What did the priests need to know apart from rituals?</b>	(A) detailed anatomy	(B) the dead person	(C) something about brain	(D) nothing

The embalmers next removed all moisture from the body. This they did by covering the body with natron, a type of salt which has great drying properties, and by placing additional natron packets inside the body. When the body had dried out completely, embalmers removed the internal packets and lightly washed the natron off the body. The result was a very dried-out but recognizable human form. To make the mummy seem even more life-like, sunken areas of the body were filled out with linen and other materials and false eyes were added.

Next the wrapping began. Each mummy needed hundreds of yards of linen. The priests carefully wound the long strips of linen around the body, sometimes even wrapping each finger and toe separately before wrapping the entire hand or foot. In order to protect the dead from mishap, amulets were placed among the wrappings and prayers and magical words written on some of the linen strips. Often the priests placed a mask of the person's face between the layers of head bandages. At several stages the form was coated with warm resin and the wrapping resumed once again. At last the priests wrapped the final cloth or shroud in place and secured it with linen strips. The mummy was complete.

From Questions below shade in the letter  if the statement is True or  if the statement is False, for every question.

1. Natron was used to dry the body	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> F
2. Amulets were placed among the wrapping to protect the dead body from mishap.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> F
3. The result was a very dried-out but linen human form.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> F
4. The wrapping next removed all moisture from the body.	<input type="checkbox"/> T	<input type="checkbox"/> F

**Question 4: (Composition) {100 Words }**

❖ Sequence Writing:

**1. Write a paragraph explaining how to do something that helps you succeed in school. Explain the steps involved and provide details that elaborate on each step.**

**HELPING BOX**

a skill, succeed, memory, impossible, due date, submit, record, assignment,  
.watching, delay, avoid, habit, responsible

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❖ Cause-and-Effect Writing:

**2-Write a Cause and Effect Paragraph to explain the effects of bad eating habits:**

**HELPING BOX:** although, tasty, easy, leads, lifestyle, suffering, habit, hazards, cholesterol, blood pressure, kidney, serious, renal failure, appealing, threat

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❖ **Persuasive Writing: {80 Words}**

3. Good habits improve our physical, emotional, and/or financial health. Sleeping early is one of your good habits.

**Write a persuasive paragraph about sleeping early with the help of words given below.**

**HELPING BOX:** early, sleeping, Fajr salah, blessed day, healthy habit, better concentration, energetic, fresh air, breakfast on time, exercise



Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten horizontal red lines.

**THE END**