

# The holidays – page 4

العطل

## past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

► The past simple is used to describe an action in the past

يستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف إجراء (فعل / حدث) في الماضي. على الأكثـر تحتاج فقط الكلمات  
الدالة التالية لتميـز الماضي البسيط دائمـاً

### (Yesterday / last / ago)

|                          | form                            | الشكل (الصيغة)                       | example  | مثال  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Verb to be<br>Was / were | I, he, she, it<br>We, you, they | ظرف / صفة / أسم + فاعل               | He was in Mosul.<br>He wasn't in Mosul.                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>النفي</li> <li>مجرد إضافة (not) بعد الفعل (was / were+ not)<br/>المساعد</li> </ul> |
| affirmative              | ثبت                             | فاعل + فعل ماضي (ed)<br>go / went    | He played football last night.<br>she went to Mosul.     |   |
| negative                 | نفي                             | فعل مصدر(مجرد) + فاعل                | she didn't go to Mosul.                                  |   |
| question                 | سؤال                            | Did + فعل مصدر + فاعل .....?         | Did she go to Mosul?<br>Did He play football last night? |   |
| مع أدوات الاستفهام       |                                 | فعل مصدر + فاعل + أدلة الاستفهام did | Where did she go?<br>What did she send them?             |   |

## مفردات الدرس الاول

| الكلمة       | معناها       | الكلمة  | معناها | الكلمة  | معناها        |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|
| go           | يذهب         | village | قرية   | read    | يقرأ          |
| went         | ذهب          | cook    | يطبخ   | clothes | ملابس         |
| learn        | يتعلم        | museum  | متحف   | match   | لعبة          |
| swim         | يسباح        | make    | يصنع   | listen  | يستمع         |
| By the river | بقرب النهر   | made    | صنع    | music   | موسيقى        |
| see          | يرى          | drive   | يقود   | play    | يلعب          |
| visit        | يزيور        | stay    | يبقى   | sick    | مريض          |
| park         | منتزه/ حديقة | holiday | عطلة   | zoo     | حديقة حيوانات |

إضافة ed.

## ١. يضاف (ed) إلى نهاية أكثر الأفعال لتحويلها إلى الماضي

- Call \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_ ينادي  
 Help \_\_\_\_\_ helped \_\_\_\_\_ يساعد  
 Listen \_\_\_\_\_ listened \_\_\_\_\_ يستمع  
 Visit \_\_\_\_\_ visited \_\_\_\_\_ يزيور

## ٢. إذا أنتهي الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة (i,e,u,a,o) تبقى حرف (y) كما هو ونضيف (ed)

- Play \_\_\_\_\_ played \_\_\_\_\_ يلعب  
 Stay \_\_\_\_\_ stayed \_\_\_\_\_ يبقى  
 Pray \_\_\_\_\_ prayed \_\_\_\_\_ يصلّي

كل قاعدة بعض الشواد مثـل الفعل (say - pay)

- Say \_\_\_\_\_ said \_\_\_\_\_ يقول  
 Pay \_\_\_\_\_ paid \_\_\_\_\_ يدفع المال

٣. إذا أنتهي الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ومن ثم نضيف (ed)  
ملاحظة: (ماعدا حروف العلة بقية الحروف كلها صحيحة)

- Study \_\_\_\_\_ studied \_\_\_\_\_ يدرس  
 Cry \_\_\_\_\_ cried \_\_\_\_\_ يبكي

٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نظيف (d) فقط بشرط الا يصبح شاذًا.

Close \_\_\_\_\_ closed يغلق

Invite \_\_\_\_\_ invited يدعى

٥. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبله علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونظيف (ed)

Stop \_\_\_\_\_ stopped يدرس

Shop \_\_\_\_\_ shopped يبكي

### الافعال الشاذة في التمرينات

| الفعل   | ماضيها | الفعل    | ماضيها |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| go      | went   | are      | were   |
| see     | saw    | put      | put    |
| Get up  | Got up | make     | made   |
| Do/does | did    | Have/has | had    |
| read    | read   | Am/is    | was    |
| buy     | Bought |          |        |

القاعدة

الإجابة بـ Yes / No

فعل مساعد + فاعل الجملة Yes

No, فعل مساعد + فاعل (not)

Did you go away? (yes/no question)

You = I or we

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Was she tired? (yes/no question)

Yes, she was.

No, she wasn't

Did you go away? Yes ( I did / I didn't)

Was she tired? No ( she was / she wasn't)

تصحيح الفعل الذي بين القوسين correct the verb in brackets

(last / ago / yesterday) عندما يكون لدينا احد الكلمات الدالة للماضي البسيط

فنقوم بتحول الفعل بين القوسين الى ماضي فقط.

1. I (go) to school yesterday. (Correct صحيحة)

I went to school yesterday.

2. She (play) tennis last week. (Correct صحيحة)

She played tennis last week.

### عمل الاستفهام في الماضي البسيط

1. جمل تحتوي على (was/were)

يكون عمل الاستفهام فقط بعكس الفعل (was/were) مع الفاعل. لاحظ الجمل التالية

1. I was tired yesterday. (question) سؤال

Were you tired yesterday?

أنا كنت تعليماً البارحة

هل كنت تعليماً البارحة؟

عندما تخيل أن شخصاً آخر يسألك. فيتحول (I was) الى (were you)

2. She was sick last week. (question)

Was she sick last week?

هل كانت مريضة الأسبوع الفائت

2. جمل لا تحتوي على (was/were) الجمل التي لا تحتوي على (was/were) نستخدم معهم

عمل الاستفهام. لاحظ القاعدة التالية (did)

**Did + فعل مصدر (مجرد) + فاعل ؟**

فعل مصدر أو مجرد يعني حالياً  
من أي إضافة (ing/ ed/ s/ es)

1. Richard went to Iraq in the holidays. (Question)

Did Richard go to Iraq in the holidays?

2. She saw Ahmed yesterday.

Did she see Ahmed yesterday?

3. الإستفهام في الماضي البسيط مع أدوات الاستفهام  
 أتبع القاعدة التالية (Wh-questions) (what / where / when..., etc)

## 1. Did مع

فعل + فاعل + did + أدلة الاستفهام

1. What did you do all the time?

ماذا فعلت هناك

2. Where did you go?

أين ذهبت؟

## 2. Was / were مع

فعل + Was / were + أدلة الاستفهام

Where was Ali yesterday?

أين كان علي البارحة؟

### النفي في الماضي البسيط

1. جمل تحتوي على (was/were)

يكون عمل النفي فقط بوضع (not) بعد (was/were). لاحظ الجمل التالية

1. She was sick last week.

She wasn't sick last week.

2. جمل لا تحتوي على (was/were)

الجمل التي لا تحتوي على (was / were) نستخدم معهم (didn't) لعمل النفي. لاحظ القاعدة التالية

فعل مصدر (مجرد) + فاعل

فعل مصدر أو مجرد يعني خالي  
 من أي إضافة (ing/ ed/ s/ es)

1. Richard went to Iraq in the holidays.

Richard Didn't go to Iraq in the holidays.

**Unit 1****Lesson 2****Richard in Iraq – page 5-****رتشارد في العراق****مفردات الدرس الثاني**

| الكلمة     | معناها             | الكلمة       | معناها                | الكلمة        | معناها  |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| amazing    | مدهش               | great        | عظيم                  | Interested in | مهتم في |
| boring     | مل                 | huge         | ضخم                   | Ur            | أور     |
| exciting   | ممتع / مثير للحماس | scrapbook    | سجل القصاصات          | ancient       | قديم    |
| fantastic  | رائع               | temple       | معبد                  | Sumerian      | سومري ة |
| birthplace | مسقط الرأس         | monument     | نصب تذكاري            | world         | العالم  |
| heron      | مالك الحزين        | flamingo     | النحام / طائر البشروس | pelican       | البجع   |
| citadel    | القلعة             | civilization | الحضارة               | wonderful     | رائع    |
| marsh      | الأهوار            | ziggurat     | برج زقورة             | bright        | شرق     |
| Hatra      | الحضر              |              |                       |               |         |

|           |             |        |      |
|-----------|-------------|--------|------|
| Amazing   | مدهش        | boring | مل   |
| fantastic | رائع        | great  | عظيم |
| exciting  | مثير للحماس | huge   | ضخم  |

**Activity book – page 6****كتاب النشاط****مهم ضمن الاملاع المفردات (spelling)****3 page 7 What do the words mean?**

- |             |             |                          |          |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|
| a. ancient  | قديم / اثري | = very old               | قديم جدا |
| b. citadel  | قلعة        | = castle قلعة / fortress | حصن      |
| c. marsh    | هور         | = wet land               | ارض رطبة |
| d. ziggurat | زقورة       | = tower                  | برج      |
| e. bright   | مشرق        | = shiny                  | لمع      |

**4 page 7 put the words in the correct order to make sentences.****وضع الكلمات في الترتيب الصحيح • مهم ضمن القواعد**

- a. exciting / Richard / thought / the / was / football / match /.

Richard thought the football match was exciting.

- b. weekend / friends / you / the / Do / at / your / visit / ?

Do you visit your friends at the weekend?



**Unit 1****Lesson 3**

**You were watching the flamingos – page 6 –**

كنت تشاهد طيور النحام

**Past continuous**

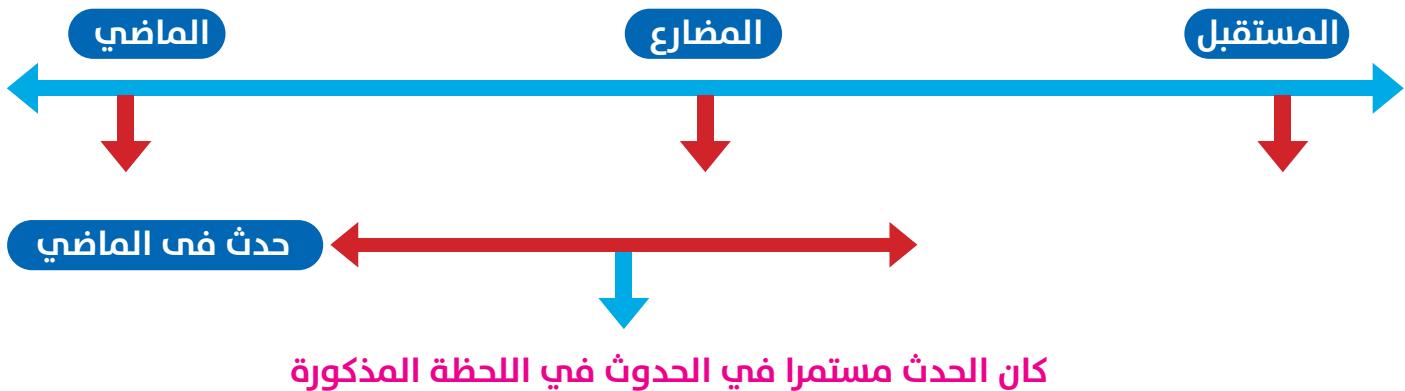
ماضي مستمر

استخدام الماضي المستمر

Use the past continuous to talk about an action that was taking place at a specific time in the past, or was interrupted by another action.

استخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن فعل كان يحدث في وقت معين (محدد) في الماضي ، أو تمت مقاطعته بفعل آخر.

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. We were sailing on the boat. <b>b</b>                      | a completed past action |
| 2. We were playing football and you fell in the mud. <b>c</b> | b general background    |
| 3. We pulled you out of the water. <b>a</b>                   | c interrupted action    |



- **الكلمات الدالة (signal words):** من خلال الكلمة الدالة في الجملة تعرف بأنك يجب أن تستخدم الزمن الذي يدل عليه الكلمة. أكوا كلمات داله أكثره بس انتيكم المطلوب منكم فقط

(yesterday at 6:00 , this time last night, from 3 to 6 on Saturday,)

**Past continuous****استخدام الماضي المستمر**

|                  | form   | الشكل (الصيغة)   | example   | مثال |
|------------------|--|--|---|------|
| مثبت affirmative | we, you, they were<br>. (ing) فاعل + فعل<br>I, He, she, it was | للنفي: فقط نضيف (not) بعد الفعل + wasn't / weren't + فعل (ing)....?            | I was watching TV.<br>We were sailing on the boat.        |      |
| نفي negative     |  |  | I wasn't watching TV.<br>We weren't sailing on the boat.. |      |
| سؤال question    |  | للاستفهام: فقط نعكس المساعد (was/were) مع الفاعل + Were / was + فعل (ing)....? | Were you watching TV?<br>were They sleeping?              |      |
| Wh - questions   |  | أداة الاستفهام + was / were + فعل فاعل + ing                                   | What were you doing?<br>What were they doing?             |      |

**الماضي المستمر past continuous**

1. Yesterday at 10 pm, Ahmed was sleeping.
2. Yesterday at 8 am, they were walking along the street.
3. When the telephone rang, I was having dinner.

لادفع نموذج السؤال التالي:

1. Yesterday at 10 pm, Ahmed (sleep). (Correct) Yesterday at 10 pm, Ahmed was sleeping.

### 1. مثبت

1. I was (watch) TV. (Correct the form of the verb صبح صيغة الفعل)  
I was watching TV.
2. I (watch) TV. ( Complete/Write the sentence with the correct form of the past continuous)  
I was watching TV.
3. Ahmed was (sleep / sleeping) . (choose اختر)  
Ahmed was sleeping.

### 1. النفي

1. Ahmed was sleeping. (Change into negative)  
Ahmed wasn't sleeping.

### 1. الاستفهام

1. Ali was watching TV. (Change into question)  
Was Ali watching TV.

## الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر When + and

**الحدث الأطول يأخذ الماضي المستمر والحدث القصير يأخذ الماضي البسيط**

- (be) = was / were
- He/She/It + was
- We / You / They + were

ماضي مستمر ، When / and + ماضي بسيط  
فاعل + (was/were) + Ving ، when فاعل + شاذ ( / ed)  
and

● ( فعل ) = was/were + Ving (شاذ) = ( فعل ) ( / ed )

يمكن ان يأتي الماضي البسيط اول جملة

ماضي بسيط ، When + ماضي مستمر

اذا كان الفعل بين قوسين فعل رئيسي بعد (when / and)  
فالحل مجرد تحويل الفعل الى ماضي (اما شاذ او ed)

**1.** We were playing football and you (fall) in the mud. (Correct)

We were playing football and you fell in the mud.

اذا كان الفعل بين قوسين في جملة الحدث الأطول فعل رئيسي  
فالحل مجرد تحويل الفعل الى ماضي مستمر (was/were +Ving)

**2.** We (play) football and you fell in the mud. (Correct)

We were playing football and you (fall) in the mud. (Correct)

**أنتبه:** يمكن ان يأتي الماضي المستمر بعد (when)  
لأن ممكن ان يأتي بعده الحدث الاطول

**3.** When he (stay) in Iraq, he went to a football match.

When he was staying in Iraq, he went to a football match.

## إضافة ing.

١. يضاف (ing) الى نهاية أكثر الأفعال بدون أي تغيير (ينتهي بحرف صدح وقبله حرف صدح).

Help \_\_\_\_\_ helping يساعد

Work \_\_\_\_\_ working يعمل

لاحظ الكلمات التالية تنتهي بعلة

Do \_\_\_\_\_ doing يفعل

Go \_\_\_\_\_ going يذهب

See \_\_\_\_\_ seeing يرى

٢. إذا أنتهى الفعل بحرف (e) فإنه يحذف ونضيف (ing)

Drive \_\_\_\_\_ driving يقود

Write \_\_\_\_\_ writing يكتب

٣. في حال انته الفعل بحرف (y) فإنها تبقى كما هي ونضيف (ing)

stay \_\_\_\_\_ staying يبقى

Study \_\_\_\_\_ studying يدرس

٤. إذا انتهى الفعل ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد بحرف صدح مسبوق بحرف علة (o,a,e,u,i) فإن الحرف الصدح يتضاعف عند إضافة (ing)

Swim \_\_\_\_\_ swimming يسبح

Sit \_\_\_\_\_ sitting يجلس

إنتبه من الأفعال التالية فهي لا تتضاعف رغم أن الحرف الصدح مسبوق بعلة واحدة

Open \_\_\_\_\_ opening يفتح

Listen \_\_\_\_\_ listening يستمع

Visit \_\_\_\_\_ visiting يزور

Happen \_\_\_\_\_ happening يحدث

٥. أما إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرفي علة (2)  
فإن الحرف الصحيح لا يتضاعف ونضيف (ing) فقط

sail \_\_\_\_\_ sailing يساعد

Eat \_\_\_\_\_ eating يعمل

٦. بعض الأدverbs التي لا تتضاعف أبداً  
أنتبه منهم (W,X,Y)

Row \_\_\_\_\_ rowing يجذف / رياضة التجديف

Box \_\_\_\_\_ boxing يلكم / ملكمة

## Activity book – page 8 – كتاب النشاط

1. Complete the table.

اكمـل الجدول

| 1           |             | 2          |             | 3          |             |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| infinitive  | Past simple | infinitive | Past simple | infinitive | Past simple |
| land يهبط   | landed      | come يأتي  | came        | hit يضرب   | hit         |
| Happen يحدث | happened    | be يكون    | Was/were    |            |             |
| jump يقفز   | jumped      | fall يقع   | fell        |            |             |
| pull يسحب   | pulled      | drive يقود | drove       |            |             |
| stay يرقد   | stayed      | Do يفعل    | did         |            |             |

5. age 9 Read and complete this paragraph about Richard. Use the verbs in 6 brackets in the Past simple or Past continuous tense.

### مهم ضمن القواعد

When Richard was visiting Baghdad, he wanted to buy a sweater. His father asked a man in the hotel where to go. The man gave them the name of a shop. While they were walking along the street, they forgot the name of the shop. Then they saw a street market. A man was selling sweaters, Tshirts and trainers. Richard didn't like any of the sweaters, but he bought a pair of trainers and two T-shirts. His father didn't buy anything.

- 6. Page 9** These words are called adjectives. They describe how you feel or what you think about something. Say each word and underline the strongest part.

مهم ضمن فرع الالاء أحرف نقص gnilleps

|           |      |           |                     |
|-----------|------|-----------|---------------------|
| Fantastic | رائع | delicious | لذيذ                |
| boring    | ممل  | beautiful | جميل                |
| terrible  | رهيب | lovely    | محبوب / رائع / فاتن |
| horrible  | فظيع |           |                     |

- 7. Page 9** Use each adjective from Exercise 6 in one of the sentences.

مهم ضمن المفردات اختيار الصفة الصحيحة مثلاً حسب معنى الجملة

1. My brother cooked dinner last night and it was delicious
2. I saw a horrible / terrible accident on my way to school.
3. The Arabian horse is a beautiful / lovely animal.
4. Jassim doesn't like football. He thinks it's boring
5. Huda saw a beautiful / lovely dress in a shop window. She wants to buy it.
6. In some countries, young children have to work all day. I think that's horrible / terrible
7. A cheetah can run at more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's fantastic

(ضمن المفردات وليس القواعد)

1. Huda saw a (beautiful / boring) dress in a shop window. She wants to buy it.
2. A cheetah can run at more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's (fantastic / delicious)

**Unit 1****Lesson 4****Whose scrapbooks are these – page 7 –**

لمن هذه سجلات القصاصات

**مفردات الدرس الرابع**

| الكلمة        | معناها  | الكلمة  | معناها |
|---------------|---------|---------|--------|
| country       | بلد     | collect | يجمع   |
| stamps        | طوابع   | enjoy   | يستمتع |
| Interested in | مهتم بـ | flowers | زهور   |
| keep          | يحتفظ   | shape   | شكل    |

**10Activity book – page – كتاب النشاط****ضمائر التملك**

ضمائر الملكية في الإنجليزي هي ضمائر تدل على تملك الشيء او الشيء المملاوك للشخص، وعادة تأتي في نهاية الجملة **منفصلة** بمعنى أنه لا يأتي بعدها شيء، او يتم استخدامها بدلاً عن الضمير (لتفادى تكرار الضمير).

**ضمائر الملكية تحل محل صفات التملك ولكن تأتي بعد الاسم الموصوف.**

| Subject | فاعل                    | Possessive pronouns | ضمائر التملك     |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| I       | إنا                     | mine                | لي               |
| You     | أنت/أنت/أنتما/أنتن/أنتم | yours               | لك / لكم / لكمما |
| He      | هو                      | his                 | له               |
| She     | هي                      | hers                | لها              |
| It      | إنها/إنه                | its                 | لها              |
| We      | نحن                     | ours                | لنا              |
| They    | هم/همما/هن              | theirs              | لهم              |

- 🟡 Whose book is this?
- 🟡 Whose bag is this?

لمن هذا الكتاب؟  
لمن هذا الحقية؟

1. The book is yours. الكتاب لك

The ball is ours.

الكرة It's ours.

انها لنا

2. It's theirs.

إنها لهم

The watch is hers.

الساعة لها It's mine.

إنها لي

### ضمن القواعد اختياريات

1. I Lost my book yesterday. This book is (mine / hers).
2. Bilal, I think this book is (yours / mine) you left it in my house.

### ضمن الامثلية يكون النمط كالتالي

1. I , ....mine                  you, yours
2. We,...ours                  he, his

1. page 10 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Mine                  yours                  hers                  ours                  theirs

- a. Sameera lost her watch yesterday. I think this is **hers**
- b. Bilal, I think this book is **yours**. You left it in my house yesterday.
- c. We took that ball to the beach. It's **ours** but those boys think it's **theirs**.
- d. Halla doesn't have a radio, so I lent her **mine**.
- e. My brothers want to play with my ball, but they won't let me play with **theirs**.
- f. That pen isn't **yours** . I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.
- g. I gave this book to Layla, so now it's **hers**.

# Talking about your interests

الكلام عن اهتماماتك

I like يعجبني

I am interested in أنا مهتم بـ

I enjoy أنا استمتع

I love أنا أحب

cooking. الطبخ

writing stories. قراءة القصص

listening to music.

للموسيقى الاستماع

tennis. تنس

art. فن

أسماء مشتقة من فعل

Gerunds Nouns

**Like** اضعف

**Love** أقوى بالتعبير عن الحب لشيء ما

(like / love/enjoy) للتعبير عن الحب والإعجاب أو الإستمتاع

يستخدم القاعدة التالية

## ● Like يُحب

1. **فاعل** + **love** + **فعل(ing)**

Like

|      |        |                  |
|------|--------|------------------|
| I    | like   | fishing          |
| They | love   | swimming         |
| she  | enjoys | camping          |
| he   | loves  | playing football |

2. **فاعل** + **like**

Love

|      |       |          |
|------|-------|----------|
| I    | like  | football |
| Huda | loves | art      |

## الشكل في الامتحان

1. احذف Express

2. نزل = your I

3. واحذف ما نزل concerning ما بعده هو.

1. Express your like concerning cooking.

I like cooking.

2. Express your like concerning writing stories.

I like writing stories.

للاختيار الصريح بعد

(love / interested in / like / enjoy)

(الكلمة التي تحتوي على) ing

3. I **love** (listening / listen) to music

**3. page 11** Read, think and answer.

a

I'm in a team. We have training on Monday evenings, and we have a game every Saturday. It's great fun, but we have to work hard.



She's interested in **football**.

b

Every week, I have to make food for all the family. H choose a different country every week and find out more about the things they eat, I love doing it, but my family are very honest. If they don't like it, they tell me!



He likes **cooking**.

c

I'm in a plane, flying high in the sky, The instructor opens the door. We look down and see the world below. Brrr! It's really scary!



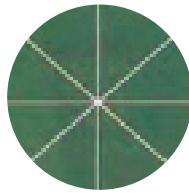
She enjoys **flying**.

**Unit 1****Lesson 6****How often – page 8 –**

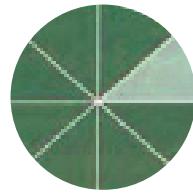
كم مرة

**مفردات الدرس السادس**

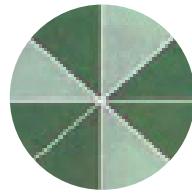
| الكلمة    | معناها  | الكلمة      | معناها    | الكلمة           | معناها     |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| always    | دائماً  | never       | أبداً     | In the afternoon | في الظهيرة |
| usually   | غالباً  | Have a rest | يرتاح     | Friday           | جمعة       |
| often     | عادةً   | homework    | واجب بيتي | Grandparent      | أجداد      |
| sometimes | أحياناً | lunch       | غداء      | begin            | يبدأ       |



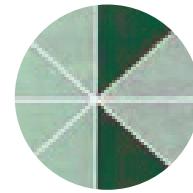
always



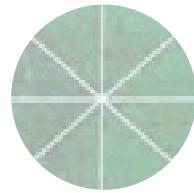
usually



often



some times



never

**Adverbs of frequency**  
**ظروف التكرار موقعها**

1. في حال وجود **أفعال** (am/is/are) في الجملة نضع **ظروف التكرار** **بعد هم**.

1. He **is always** late to school.

2. We **are never** at home.

2. نضع **الظروف** بين **الفاعل** و **الفعل الرئيسي** في الجملة.

3. We **usually go** to Friday prayers.

4. I **always do** my homework after lunch.

3. نستطيع استخدام **sometimes** في بداية الجملة قبل **الفاعل** ولكن نضع بعده **فازرة**.

5. **Sometimes**, I play football.

٤. نضعها في نهاية الجملة every day الظرف

6. I play tennis every day.

### تمرين 1 صفحه 58 مهم جداً

● تذكر أستخدم ظروف التكرار (sometimes / always / usually / never)

بعد الفاعل أو بعد أفعال (be إذاؤجد والظروف الأخرى في نهاية الجملة)

1. Gwen does her homework. (Write the sentence again using “well, always”)

Gwen always does her homework well.

2. She walks to school. ((Write the sentence again using “quickly, usually”))

She usually walks to school quickly.

3. She is noisy. (never)

She is never noisy.

4. She sings. {beautifully, often}

She often sings beautifully.

5. She speaks to Len. {angrily, sometimes}

She sometimes speaks to Len angrily.

Sometimes, she speaks to Len angrily.

### 3. Page 13 Complete the sentences with an adverb and the verb in brackets.

My mother (eat) sometimes eats dates after dinner. 

a. She (have) always has rice for lunch. 

b. I (go) usually go to the park on Friday. 

c. He (be) is always late for class. 

d. I (listen) often listen to music in my bedroom. 

e. They (sleep) never sleep in the morning. 

f. We (be) are usually in the library after class. 

## Simple Present tense

## المضارع البسيط

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث في الماضي ويحدث الآن وسيحدث في المستقبل أيضاً أي بمعنى روتين أو عادة أو حتى حقيقة. الحدث لا يحدث الآن فقط.

الكلمات دالة : (always / usually / often / sometimes / never / everyday / on + day)

## أيام الأسبوع no +

(Saturday / Sunday / Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday / Friday) أيام الأسبوع

## 1. حالة المثبت

| فاعل جمع   | فاعل مفرد (الشخص الثالث المفرد)   |
|--|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They<br><br>They always read at home<br>Sometimes, I play tennis.<br>I have a rest on Fridays.<br>We go to school every day. | He<br>She<br>It<br><br>She always reads at home.<br>Sometimes, my father has a rest after dinner.<br>Ahmed plays football every day.<br>He often goes to school by bus. |

| الشكل(الصيغة) form   | مثال example   |
|--|--|
| ع <sup>o</sup><br>Am, is, are<br><br>ظرف / صفة / أسم + فاعل<br>am<br>are | <p>• النفي<br/>مفرد إضافة ( am,is,are+not) ( not )</p> <p>He is Ali.<br/>I am tired<br/>I'm not Ali.</p> <p>• الاستفهام<br/>مفرد عكس am/is/are مع الفاعل</p> <p>Is He Ali?</p> |

|                       |  |  |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| مثبت<br>affirmative   | فعل مضارع + فاعل<br>فعل مجرد<br>+ فاعل<br><b>(s,es) فعل</b>                        | wI live in Mosul.<br>He lives in Mosul.              |
| نفي<br>negative       | <b>نقطة مهمة:</b> الفعل يرجع الى المصدر<br>فعل مصدر(مجرد) + don't / doesn't + فاعل | I don't live in Mosul.<br>She doesn't live in Mosul. |
| سؤال<br>question      | <b>نقطة مهمة:</b> الفعل يرجع الى المصدر<br>Do /does + فعل مصدر + فاعل .....?       | Do you live in Mosul?<br>Does she live in Mosul?     |
| مع أدوات<br>الاستفهام | فعل مصدر + فاعل + أدلة الاستفهام<br>Do/does+ فعل مصدر + فاعل .....?                | Where does she live?<br>Where do you live?           |

**(s, es) إضافة**

● معنى قواعد الجموع أو إضافة (s) الشخص الثالث المفرد (He, she, it)

1. الأفعال تضاف إليهم (s) الشخص الثالث عندما يكون الفاعل شخص ثالث مفرد (he,she,it) في زمن المضارع البسيط!

● Help \_\_\_\_\_ helps \_\_\_\_\_ يساعد

2. إذا انتهي الفعل بـأحدى الدروع التالية (sh, ch, s, ss, x) في زمن المضارع البسيط نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل

● Wash \_\_\_\_\_ washes \_\_\_\_\_ يغسل

3. حرف (o) له قاعدة خاصة

1. بعض الأسماء أو الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف o وقبله حرف صيغة نضيف (es)

● Go \_\_\_\_\_ goes \_\_\_\_\_ يذهب

● Do \_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ يفعل

2. بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف o وقبله علة (i,e,a,o,u) نضيف S فقط

● Video \_\_\_\_\_ videos \_\_\_\_\_ فيديو مقطع مصور

● Zoo \_\_\_\_\_ zoos \_\_\_\_\_ بحديقة

٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة (i,e,u,a,o) تبقى حرف ال (y) كما هو ونضيف (s)

● Play \_\_\_\_ plays يلعب

● Day \_\_\_\_ days يوم

٤. أما إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صدح فأن حرف ال (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (es)

● Study \_\_\_\_ studies يدرس

● Fly \_\_\_\_ flies يطير / ذبابة

٥. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نضيف (s) فقط

● Drive \_\_\_\_ drives يقود

### الجمع الشاذ

● Tooth \_\_\_\_ teeth سن (أسنان)

● Foot \_\_\_\_ feet قدم

● Child \_\_\_\_ children طفل

### ٢. نفي المضارع البسيط

● النفي في المضارع البسيط يقسم الى قسمين.

١. جمل تحتوي على فعل (am/is/are) نضع (not) بعد الفعل مباشرةً (am/is/are)

١. He is always late to school. (Change into negative)

He isn't always late to school.

٢. We are happy.

We aren't happy.

٢. جمل لا تحتوي على أفعال (be) (am/is/are) نستخدم معهم (don't / doesn't) لعمل النفي.



## القاعدة

فعل مصدر (مجرد) + فاعل

**a.** I play tennis. (Change into negative)

I don't play tennis.

**b.** She reads at home.

She doesn't read at home.

### 3. الاستفهام في المضارع البسيط

1. جمل تحتوي على أفعال (be) (am /is / are)

فقط نعكّسهم مع **الفاعل**

1. **We are** always at home. (Change into question)



Are you always at home?

2. He is always late.

Is he always late?

2. جمل لا تحتوي على أفعال (am/is/are) نستخدم معهم (/do)

في بداية الجملة مع تنزيل الفعل الرئيسي مجرداً.

## القاعدة

Do/ does + فاعل

3. I play football every day.

Do you play football every day?

4. She always plays tennis.

Does she always play tennis?

### كيفية استخدام ادوات السؤال في المضارع البسيط

#### مفردات

| الكلمة | معناها |
|--------|--------|
| where  | أين    |
| who    | من     |
| what   | ماذا   |
| which  | أيهما  |

## (do) (do / does) أدوات الإستفهام مع

Do + فاعل جمع (you)  
 أداة إستفهام + فعل ؟  
 Does + فاعل مفرد (he / she)

Where does she usually go?

She usually goes to school.

Where do you go every day?

I go to school.

## (be) (am / is / are) أدوات الإستفهام مع

am  
 أداة إستفهام + is + فاعل مفرد (he / she / it)?  
 are + فاعل جمع (you / we / they)

Where is he? أين هو؟

He is at home.

## قاعدة الجواب

فاعل رئيسي + فاعل

## قاعدة الجواب

فعل مساعد + فاعل

- I go.....
- He goes.....
- She goes.....

- He is at home.
- We are at school.

## Activity book – page 12 - كتاب النشاط

## 3. Page 13 Complete the sentences with an adverb and the verb in brackets.

My mother (eat) sometimes eats dates after dinner.



a. She (have) always has rice for lunch.



b. I (go) usually go to the park on Friday.



c. He (be) is always late for class.



d. I (listen) often listen to music in my



bedroom.

e. They (sleep) never sleep in the morning.



f. We (be) are usually in the library after class.



| Infinitive | present | past | past participle |
|------------|---------|------|-----------------|
| مصدر       | مضارع   | ماضي | ماضي تام        |
| Be         | Am      | was  |                 |
|            | is      |      |                 |
|            | Are     | were | been            |

**Unit 1****Lesson 7****Bassem's scrapbook** البوم صور باسم**مفردات**

| الكلمة    | معناها             | الكلمة            | معناها     | الكلمة | معناها      |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------------|
| cardboard | ورق مقوى /<br>ثخين | paper             | ورق        | pieces | قطع         |
| thick     | ثخين               | size              | حجم        | punch  | ثقبة / لكمة |
| cover     | غلاف               | The Same<br>place | نفس المكان | sheets | أوراق       |
| make      | يصنع               | holes             | ثقوب       | string | خيط         |
| glue      | صمع                |                   |            |        |             |

**5. Page 17** Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.

In the holidays, Ahmed and his family stayed in a hotel in New York. Ahmed's friend, Faisal, lives in New York with his family. Faisal is seventeen, two years older than Ahmed. One day, Ahmed took a taxi to Faisal's flat. He got there at half past two.



'What do you want to do?' asked Faisal. 'Let's go to the cinema,' said Ahmed. They went to the cinema, but they didn't stay long because the film was boring. They went for a walk in the park. It is a huge park called Central Park. The boys sat under a tree and talked. 'Who's with you in New York?' asked Faisal.

'The whole family,' Ahmed answered.

'That's my father, my mother, my two sisters and my brother.' They talked about Iraq. Faisal said he liked New York, but he wanted to go back to Iraq. Then they took a taxi back to Ahmed's hotel.



They said 'Goodbye' and Faisal went home.

## اسئلة القطعة

How old is Ahmed?

**1.**  
15

كم عمر أحمد؟

Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house?

**2.**  
Flat

هل فيصل يعيش في شقة أم في بيت؟  
**شقة**

What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home?

**3.**  
2:30 (half past two)

بأي وقت وصل احمد الى بيت فيصل؟

Did the boys enjoy the film?

**4.**  
No, it was boring

هل أستمتع الأولاد بالفيلم؟  
**لا ، لقد كان ممل**

What did they do in Central Park?

**5.**  
Sat under a tree and talked

ماذا فعلوا في المتنزه المركزي؟  
**جلسوا تحت شجرة وتحدثوا**

How many children are there in Ahmed's

**6.**  
family?

Four (4)

كم طفلا يوجد في عائلة أحمد؟

Will Faisal always live in New York?

**7.**  
No

هل فيصل سيعيش في نيويورك بشكل دائم؟

How did Ahmed get back to his hotel?

**8.**  
He took a taxi.

كيف عاد احمد الى الفندق؟

**استقل سيارة أجرة**

**Unit 1****Lesson 8****A letter from Australia – page 11**

رسالة من أستراليا

**مفردات**

| الكلمة    | معناها   | الكلمة   | معناها |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
| back      | عاد      | barbecue | شواء   |
| Australia | أستراليا | around   | حول    |
| one       | واحدة    | everyone | كل شخص |
| some      | بعض      | send     | يرسل   |
| cheetah   | فهد      |          |        |

**الأسئلة عن كارين مهمة (تحريري ضمن قطع الكتاب)**

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Where does Karen come from?<br><b>Sydney, Australia.</b>   | من أين تأتي كارين؟<br><b>سدني استراليا</b>              |
| 2. | who is Jane?<br><b>Karen's friend.</b>   | من هي جان?<br><b>صديقة كارين</b>                        |
| 3. | What does Karen like to eat?<br><b>Fish</b>  | ماذا تحب كارين أن تأكل؟<br><b>سمك</b>                   |
| 4. | what does she do in her spare time?<br><b>Collects photographs of countries around the world</b> | ماذا تفعل كارين في وقت فارغها؟<br><b>تجمع صور الدول</b> |
| 5. | How many questions does Karen ask?<br><b>Six</b>   | كم سؤلاً تسأل كارين؟<br><b>ستة</b>                      |

19 Harbour Street,

Sydney,

Australia

Dear Halla,

**Where?** Are you back at school now? I went **back** last week after a wonderful holiday. I went camping with my family and then I stayed with my friend, Jane, for two weeks. **Who?** We had a great time. We often walked in the parks and took pictures. **One** day, we went to the museum.

**What?** Is there one in Baghdad? Sometimes we went to the cinema in the evenings, but we usually stayed

**Who?** in and watched videos or played games. Everyone liked fish, so, for dinner, we often had fish cooked on a barbecue. What is your favourite food?

In my spare time, I like collecting photographs of countries around the world. I don't have any of Iraq.

**What?** Can you send me **some**, please?

What did you do in the holidays? And what do you do in your spare time? Please write and tell me everything.

Bye for now,

Karen

### صياغة الأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية

#### لدينا طريقتين

2

السؤال بآداة  
استفهام .

1

السؤال بفعل مساعد أو  
الأفعال الشرطية (الناقصة).

#### ١. السؤال بفعل مساعد

ويكون بوضع الأفعال المساعدة في بداية الجملة (am /is / are / do/does/have/has )  
أو أفعال ناقصة (أفعال شرط) (can/ could/shall/should/will/would/may/might/ must.... , etc )  
القاعدة للسؤال كالتالي

**تذكر أن السؤال يعتمد على زمن الجمل هل هو مضارع أم ماضي (مشروح سابقًا ضمن الأزمنة) وخاصة  
عند السؤال بـ (do/does/did)**

#### ٢. السؤال باستخدام أدوات الاستفهام .

أدوات الاستفهام هي: من **who** / أين **where** / متى **when** / ماذا .....**what** .....الخ.

| السؤال بفعل مساعد .   | السؤال بآدلة استفهام  |
|---|---|
| ت + فاعل + فعل مساعد  | ت + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أذاة الاستفهام   |
| <b>1.</b> Are you back at school?<br>Yes, I am<br>No, I'm not.  | <b>1.</b> What is your favourite food?<br>ما هو طعامك المفضل؟<br>It is barbecue.              |
| <b>2.</b> Can you send me some pictures?<br>هل تستطيع أرسال بعض الصور إلي ؟<br>Yes, I can.<br>No, I can't | <b>2.</b> What do you do in your spare time?<br>ماذا تفعل بأوقات فراغك<br>I play video games. |

## Activity book – page 18 - كتاب النشاط

You are going to write a letter to Karen. Make notes.

- Paragraph 1** Thank Karen for her letter. and tell her about your school.
- Paragraph 2** Answer Karen's questions b and d, and tell her something about Iraq.
- Paragraph 3** Tell her about your holidays. or about your spare time and your favourite food.

### إنشاء الوحدة الاولى (رسالة الى كاثرين)

**Write a letter to Karen** اكتب رسالة الى كارين

15 Al – Mansour,  
Baghdad,  
Iraq,

Dear Karen,

Thanks for your letter. We are back at school. I am so glad that we are back.

In Baghdad there is Baghdad international museum and many others monuments in other governorates in Iraq.

In my spare times, I usually play basketball and my favourite food is Masgouf.

Bye for now,

Halla

شكرا على رسالتك. لقد عدنا للمدرسة. اشعر بالسعادة العارمة لزنا عدنا الى المدرسة.  
في بغداد هناك المتحف الوطني ومعالم اخرى كثيرة في بغداد وباقى المحافظات.  
في اوقات الفراغ، عادة العب كرة السلة وطعامي المفضل هو المسکوف.  
الى اللقاء الان،  
حاله

**Unit 1****Round up****Round up – page 12 – مراجعة**

**1. Page 20** Fill in the missing letters in these words.

أكمل الحروف الناقصة مهم جداً

**مهم ضمن فرع الالاء spelling**

**1. lovely**

**2. delicious**

**3. Terrible**

**4. fantastic**

**5. Boring**

**6. Horrible**

**(and / but / or)**

**ربط الجمل باستخدام**

**1. (g / and)** نستخدمها عندما نضيف

معلومات أو نتكلّم عن أفكار متشابهة.

like tea **and** I like coffee too.

أحب الشاي وأحب القهوة أيضاً.

**2. (لكن / but)** نستخدمها مع الجمل

المنفية أي أفكار متناقضة

I like tea **but** I don't like coffee.

أحب الشاي ولكن لا أحب القهوة.

**3. (أو / أم / or)** لل اختيار بين شيئين (يمكن تمييز

استخدام **or** من الجمل الاستفهامية)

Do you want fish **or** meat for dinner?

هل تريده السمك أم اللحم على العشاء.

Would you like coffee **or** tea?

هل ترغب بالقهوة أم الشاي؟

**Separate sentences**

**Joined with and, but, or**

The burger was huge. It was delicious.

The burger was huge **and** delicious.

Ahmed saw an American football match. He didn't like it.

Ahmed saw an American football match, **but** he didn't like it.

You can have a sweater. You can have trainers. You can't have both.

You can have a sweater **or** trainers.

ألان أربط الجمل!

**3. Page 20 Now join the following sentences.**

**1.** The cheetah is a beautiful animal. It is very fast.

The cheetah is a beautiful animal **and** It is very fast.

**2.** I can play chess. I can play netball. I can't play volleyball.

I can play chess **and** netball, **but** I can't play volleyball.

**3.** Elephants live in Africa. Elephants live in India. Elephants don't live in Iraq.

Elephants live in Africa **and** India, **but** they don't live in Iraq.

**4.** Do you want fish for dinner? Do you want meat for dinner? Do you want both?

Do you want **fish** **or** meat for **dinner**, **or** do you want **both**?

**5.** My friend went to London. He went to Paris. He didn't go to New York

My friend went to London **and** Paris, **but** He didn't go to New York

**6.** The cheetah is a beautiful animal. It is very fast. (Join the sentence using "and")

The cheetah is a beautiful animal **and** It is very fast.

**it's foolish  
to fear what  
we have yet  
to see and  
know**



## Story time

## My new friend, the swift – page 13 –

صديقي الجديد ، السمامنة (تدريسي)

السؤال التالي مهم تدريسي ايضاً

- Why wasn't the bird moving when the narrator found it?

لماذا لم يتحرك الطائر عندما وجده الراوي؟

Because the bird's wing was hurt.

لأن جناح الطائر كان مصاباً

Last month, I was coming home from school when something caught my attention in the bushes. I stopped to take a look. There on the ground, not moving, was a little bird. It looked dead. I didn't know what to do.

I know birds can get very scared, but if I left it there, maybe a cat would find it.



I gently wrapped the bird in a scarf and took it home. Then I unwrapped it. I thought it would still look dead. Instead, it jumped out and tried

to fly - but one wing didn't open.

The bird's wing was hurt. I found a cardboard box and made some holes in the top, so there was plenty of air. Then I put some paper inside the box and moved the bird to its new home.

Mum and I did some research.

The bird was a swift. The article said that swifts almost never put their

feet on the ground because it's too dangerous. It also said that they can spend up to ten months flying. Ten

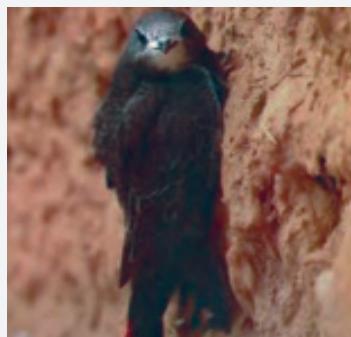
months in the air! That's incredible! Another interesting fact is that when they're scared, swifts sometimes

pretend to be dead. That's what it was doing when I found it. The article said that swifts eat small insects.

I went outside to look for some insects to feed the bird. We put the food and some water in the box and left it in a quiet place.

Every day, I went out to look for insects and changed the water.

I took the swift out of its box. And every day, it got stronger and stronger. One day, when I opened the box, it flew straight out of the window. It made me sad to see the bird fly away, but I was also happy, because I helped it get strong again.



## Activity book – page 21 - كتاب النشاط

### 1. Page 21 True or false? Tick (✓).

مهم ضمن أسئلة القصص

|    |   |   |  |
|----|---|---|--|
| a. | There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift.              | F | كان هناك قطة في مكان قريب تنتظر أن تأكل السمامة.     |
| b. | When the narrator unwrapped the swift, it didn't move.        | F | عندما فك الراوي السمامة، لم يتحرك                    |
| c. | Swifts can fly for almost a year.                             | T | يمكن أن تطير السمامة لمدة عام تقريباً.               |
| d. | Swifts like places with little noise.                         | T | يحب السمامة الأماكن مع ضوضاء قليلة.                  |
| e. | The narrator wanted the bird to fly away.                     | F | أراد الراوي أن يطير الطائر بعيداً.                   |
| f. | The narrator was both happy and sad when the swift flew away. | T | كان الراوي سعيداً وحزيناً عندما طارت السمامة بعيداً. |

### 2. Page 21 Answer the questions.

اجب عن الأسئلة

### مهم ضمن أسئلة القصص

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| a. | Who are the characters in the story<br><b>the narrator, the swift and mum.</b>                     | من هم الشخصيات في القصة؟<br><b>الراوي والسمامة والأم</b>  |
| b. | What is the story about?<br><b>It is about a schoolboy who finds a swift and tries to help it.</b> | عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟<br><b>سمامة</b>                      |
| c. | Where is the story set?<br><b>In the bushes and the narrator's home.</b>                           | أين اخراج القصة (الموقع)؟<br><b>في الغصان وبيت الراوي</b> |
| d. | When did the story happen?<br><b>Last month.</b>   | متى حدثت القصة؟<br><b>الشهر الماضي</b>                    |

### E Unit 1: Extra activities

### 3. Page 61 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

mine      hers      theirs      yours

- a. My brothers want to play with my computer game, but they won't let me play with theirs.
- b. That pen isn't yours. I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.
- c. I gave this book to Layla, so now it's hers.

## Unit 2

## Lesson 1

## Our four seasons – page 16 – مواسمنا الاربعة

## مفردات

| أسماء   | معناها       | مفات   | معناها      | فعل  | معناها | الكلمة      | معناها       |
|---------|--------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| rain    | مطر          | rainy  | مُمطر       | rain | يُمطر  | temperature | درجة الحرارة |
| snow    | ثلج          | snowy  | مُثلج       | snow | يُثلج  | degrees     | درجات        |
| wind    | ريح          | windy  | العاصف      | wear | يرتدي  | Forecast    | توقع / تنبؤ  |
| season  | موسم         | hot    | حار         |      |        | called      | يُسمى        |
| weather | طقس          | warm   | دافئ        |      |        |             |              |
| cold    | برد          | cold   | برد         |      |        |             |              |
| sun     | شمس          | sunny  | مُشمس       |      |        |             |              |
| cloud   | غيمة / سحابة | cloudy | غائم        |      |        |             |              |
|         |              | wet    | رطب / مُبلل |      |        |             |              |
|         |              | cool   | بارد / رائع |      |        |             |              |
|         |              | dry    | جاف         |      |        |             |              |

| فصول السنة   | معاني | عبارات ظرفية للوقت نستطيع استخدامهم في بداية أو نهاية الجملة | معاني                |
|--------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| summer       | صيف   | tomorrow   | غداً                 |
| winter       | شتاء  | In the morning   | في الصباح            |
| spring       | ربيع  | In the afternoon   | في فترة ما بعد الظهر |
| Autumn(fall) | خريف  | In the evening   | في المساء            |
|              |       | Next week  | الأسبوع القادم       |
|              |       | Tomorrow morning   | غداً صباحاً          |
|              |       | Tomorrow afternoon   | غداً بعد الظهر       |
|              |       | Tomorrow evening   | غداً مسائً           |

## (Time phrases)

## عبارات وقائية

1. You can usually put phrases like these at the beginning or at the end of sentences.

يمكنك عادةً وضع عبارات مثل هذه في بداية الجمل أو في نهايتها. (عندما نستخدمهم في بداية الجملة نضع بعدهم فارزة)

Tomorrow morning, it will be sunny.

It will be sunny tomorrow morning.

## السؤال والجواب عن الطقس في المضارع البسيط - simple t

What's the weather like in

+ موسم  
+ مدينة?  
+ دولة

What is the weather like in summer?

كيف هو الطقس في الصيف؟

What is the weather like in Mosul?

كيف هو الطقس في موصل؟

What is the weather like in Iraq?

كيف هو الطقس في العراق؟

الجواب ب It

الجواب ب It is

It + ظرف + فعل (s)

always

never

often

sometimes

usually

rains.

snows.

It is + ظرف + صفة

always

cool.

hot.

snowy.

rainy.

windy.

Cloudy.

1. It often snows.

1. It is always hot in summer.

2. It sometimes rains.

2. It is sometimes cloudy.

1. It is sometimes (cloudy / cloud).

2. It often (snowy/ snows).

## Will future – will Simple future tense –

مستقبل  
زمن المستقبل البسيط

هنا نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتنبؤ بالطقس الكلمات او العبارات الظرفية للوقت الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط (in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening / tomorrow / at night)

حالة المثبت.

صفة فاعل + will be

1. Tomorrow, it will be rainy in the morning .
2. It will be snowy tomorrow.
3. in the evening, The weather will be cold.

فعل مصدر(مفرد) فاعل + will +

1. tomorrow, It will rain.
2. It will snow next week.

نماذج أسئلة

1. It will be (snowy / snow).
2. It will (snow / snowy).

### السؤال والجواب عن الطقس في المستقبل - simple future

+ موسم

What will the weather be like in + مدينة?

+ دولة

كيف ستكون الطقس في العراق غدا؟

Will be + صفة

فعل مصدر +

1. It will be snowy.
  2. It will be cold.
  3. It will be hot.
- ستكون مثلجا

1. It will rain.
  2. It will snow.
- سوف تمطر

**2.** حالة النفي للمستقبل  
 للنفي نضع (not) بعد (will)

**1.** It **will** be rainy tomorrow. (negative)

It **won't** be rainy tomorrow.

**2.** It **will** snow in the evening. (negative)

It **won't** snow in the evening.

**3.** حالة السؤال في المستقبل

للاستفهام نقوم فقط بعكس (will) مع الفاعل

**1.**  It **will** rain tomorrow. (question)

Will **it** rain tomorrow?

**2.**  It **will** be hot next week. (question)

Will **it** be hot next week?

احرف جر  
on / in

● on + day يوم : I play chess **on** Tuesdays.

● in + month شهور : Her birthday is **in** June.

**1.** Page 22 Listen and read. Match the words from the box to the pictures.

|      |           |       |        |
|------|-----------|-------|--------|
| Cold | بارد جداً | rain  | مطر    |
| cool | بارد      | snow  | ثلج    |
| hot  | حار       | sunny | شمس    |
| warm | دافئ      | windy | العاصف |



snow



cold

rain

warm



sunny

hot



windy

cool

**2.** Page 22 What's the weather like in each season? Write the weather words next to the seasons.

Cold      cool      hot      mild      rains      snows      sunny      warm      windy

- a. winter: cold, snows
- b. spring: warm, rains, mild

- c. summer: hot, sunny
- d. autumn: cool, windy

**3.** Page 23 Word-building. Complete this table.

| Noun <b>فعل</b> | Verb <b>فعل</b> | Adjective <b>فعل</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Snow            | snow            | snowy                |
| Rain            | Rain            | rainy                |
| Wind            |                 | windy                |

**4.** Page 23 Make sentences like the first one.

It rained.

*It was a rainy day.*

- a. It snowed.

*It was a snowy day.*

- b. There was a wind.

*It was a windy day.*

- 5. Page 23** Now read the weather forecast on page 14 of your Student's Book again and answer these questions about the weather in London tomorrow.

تذكر أن الجمل التي تبدأ ب فعل مساعد يكون جوابها ب (yes/no) .  
يعتبر فعل مساعد للتalking في زمن المستقبل Will

**1.**

Will it be dry tomorrow morning?

No, tomorrow morning it will be cloudy with some rain.

**2.**

Will it rain tomorrow afternoon?

No, it will be dry and sunny tomorrow afternoon.

**1.**

Will it be warm tomorrow evening?

No, tomorrow evening it will be cool.

**3.**

What will the temperature be tomorrow afternoon?

The temperature will be 18 degrees tomorrow afternoon.

## Unit 2

## Lesson 3

## The months of the year – page 18 –

أشهر السنة

## مفردات

| الأشهر       | معاني | كلمة                  | معناها |       |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. January   | (Jan) | كانون الثاني - يناير  | fine   | حسناً |
| 2. February  | (Feb) | شباط - فبراير         | fun    | ممتـع |
| 3. March     | (Mar) | أذار - مارس           | worst  | أسوأ  |
| 4. April     | (Apr) | نيسان - أبريل         | when   | متى   |
| 5. May       | (May) | أيار - مايو           | which  | أيُّ  |
| 6. June      | (Jul) | حزيران - يونيو        |        |       |
| 7. July      | (Jul) | تموز - يوليو          |        |       |
| 8. August    | (Aug) | أب - أغسطس            |        |       |
| 9. September | (Sep) | أيلول - سبتمبر        |        |       |
| 10. October  | (Oct) | تشرين الأول - أكتوبر  |        |       |
| 11. November | (Nov) | تشرين الثاني - نوفمبر |        |       |
| 12. December | (Dec) | كانون الأول - ديسمبر  |        |       |

## للتقطـ: أسماء الأشهر تكتب بحرف كبير

|    |  |                                  |
|----|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. | when does it snow?<br><b>January and February.</b> | متى تـلـجـ؟                      |
| 2. | when is it cloudy?<br><b>October.</b>              | متى تكون غائماً؟                 |
| 3. | when is it windy?<br><b>March and September</b>    | متى تكون عاصفاً؟                 |
| 4. | which is the coldest month?<br><b>January</b>      | أـيـ شهر هو الأـكـثـر بـرـودـةـ؟ |
| 5. | which is the hottest month?<br><b>July</b>         | أـيـ شهر هو الأـكـثـر حـرـارةـ؟  |

1. Jan., January; Oct, ..... October , November, ..... Nov

**Activity book page 26**

استخدم الفاصلة (مهم ضمن التنقيط)

كتاب النشاط

نستخدم الفاصلة عندما نذكر أكثر من شيء أو اسم (تسلاسل أسماء) ولكن قبل الاسم /  
الشيء الآخر نضع (and)

I go to school on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday **and** Wednesday.

**1. Page 23 Rewrite the sentences using and. Put commas in the correct place.**

• مهم ضمن التنقيط

In my spare time, I like reading playing football talking with my friends going to the cinema.

In my spare time, I like reading, playing football, talking with my friends **and** going to the cinema.

**a.** My sisters are called Sana Dana Huda.

My sisters are called Sana, Dana and Huda.

**b.** I go to school in September October November December.

I go to school in September, October, November and December.

**c.** Winter in England is often cold windy.

Winter in England is often cold and windy.

**d.** My favourite foods to eat are:

My favourite foods to eat are hamburger, fried chicken and grilled beef.

**2. Page 26 Look in the Student's Book. Answer the questions.**

• أول نقطتان مهمان ضمن الامثلة

مهم ضمن الامثلة اختياريات.

**a.** Which month has the shortest name?

**b.** Which month has the longest name?

**c.** When does it rain in England?  
December.

**d.** When is it sunny?

**e.** When does it rain in Iraq?

April, May, July, November **and**

May, June, July **and** August.

November **and** December.

### 3. Page 27 Read and answer as quickly as possible.

• مهم ضمن المفردات للمؤشر لأن البقية يعتمد على الطالب

- a. The capital of Iraq is **Baghdad** مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- b. Tomorrow will be **sunny**
- c. The month in which you were born is **November**
- d. The month in which your friend was born is **August**
- e. The country where you were born is **Iraq**
- f. The first month of the year is **January** مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- g. The hottest month of the year is **July** مهم ضمن المفردات كاختيارات تموز
- h. The best month of the year is **November**
- i. Three countries in Africa are **Egypt, Libya and Sudan** اسماء البلدان تكتب بأحرف كبيرة

### 4. Page 27 Underline the silent letter.

Wednesday

### 5. Page 27 Write the missing words and fill in this word tree.

• مهم ضمن الامثلة

- a. In England, it usually snows in winter. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- b. At the end of Ramadan, we break our fast. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- c. May is the fifth month. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- d. My mother's sister is my aunt. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- e. There are three terms in the school year in England.
- f. The opposite of 'lend' is borrow. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات او عن ظهر قلب
- g. The opposite of 'closed' is open. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات أو عن ظهر قلب
- h. The opposite of 'never' is always. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات أو عن ظهر قلب
- i. spring comes after winter. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات
- j. The opposite of 'wet' is dry. مهم ضمن الامثلة اختيارات او عن ظهر قلب

## المعاكسات المهمة لنصف السنة

|           |        |       |   |        |            |
|-----------|--------|-------|---|--------|------------|
| <b>1.</b> | lend   | يُفرض | X | borrow | يستعير     |
| <b>2.</b> | closed | مغلق  | X | open   | مفتوح      |
| <b>3.</b> | never  | أبداً | X | always | دائماً     |
| <b>4.</b> | wet    | رطب   | X | dry    | جاف        |
| <b>5.</b> | short  | قصير  | X | long   | طويل       |
| <b>6.</b> | hot    | حار   | X | cold   | بارد       |
| <b>7.</b> | fast   | سريع  | X | slow   | بطيء       |
| <b>8.</b> | quiet  | هدئ   | X | noisy  | مثير للضجة |

### المقارنة والتفضيل

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة والمفاضلة مع شيئاً أو شخصين تتوفّر فيهما نفس الصفة.

١. إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد (يلفظ بنفس واحد) (صفة قصيرة) تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد (i)! يضاعف الحرف الصحيح في الأخير ونظيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى   | المقارنة | المفاضلة    |
|-------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Hot   | حار      | hotter   | the hottest |
| big   | كبير/ضخم | bigger   | the biggest |

٢. ولكن عندما تنتهي الصفة القصيرة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف صحيح! فقط نظيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة     |
|-------|--------|----------|--------------|
| warm  | دافئ   | warmer   | the warmest  |
| cold  | بارد   | colder   | the coldest  |
| short | قصير   | shorter  | the shortest |

٣. في حال كانت الصفة القصيرة تنتهي بحرف (e)! فقط نضيف (r) للمقارنة و(st) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة   |
|-------|--------|----------|------------|
| safe  | آمن    | safer    | the safest |
| nice  | لطيف   | nicer    | the nicest |

٤. إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) فإننا نقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (er) للمقارنة و(st) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة     |
|-------|--------|----------|--------------|
| easy  | سهل    | easier   | the easiest  |
| Sunny | مشمس   | sunnier  | the sunniest |
| rainy | ممطر   | rainier  | the rainiest |

٥. في حال كانت الصفة طويلة أي تكون من مقطعين أو أكثر فإننا نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة للمقارنة و(the most) قبل الصفة للمفاضلة.

| الصفة       | المعنى     | المقارنة         | المفاضلة             |
|-------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| boring      | مُمل       | more boring      | the most boring      |
| interesting | مُمتع/مشوق | more interesting | the most interesting |
| important   | مهم        | more important   | the most important   |

٦. صفات المقارنة والتفضيل الشاذة (الغير منتظمة). (انت بالأول بس حافظ good/bad/good/bad)

| الصفة  | المعنى         | المقارنة        | المفاضلة              |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| good   |                | جيد better      | the best              |
| bad    |                | سيء worse       | the worst             |
| little | قليل/ضئيل/صغير | less            | the least             |
| much   | كثير           | More            | the most              |
| far    | بعيد           | Farther/further | the farthest/furthest |

**What is the date? – page 19 –****ما هو التاريخ؟**

| الكلمة           | معناها                 | الكلمة    | معناها             |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Ordinal numbers  | الأرقام الترتيبية      | except    | ماعدا              |
| Cardinal numbers | (4.3.2.1) أرقام أساسية | alone     | وحيد               |
| date             | تاريخ                  | clear     | ينظف / نظيف / واضح |
| year             | سنة / عام              | Leap year | سنة كبيسة          |
| All the rest     | كل البقية              | calendar  | التقويم            |

**1.** How many days are there in one year?

كم يوما يوجد في السنة الواحدة؟

**365****2.** How many days are there in a leap year?

كم يوما يوجد في السنة الكبيسة

**366****1.** The shortest month is (February / January)**2.** February has (28 / 30) days.**Ordinal numbers –****الأرقام الترتيبية**

الاختصار للأرقام الترتيبية وكذلك التحويل الى رقم ترتيبى هو المطلوب ضمن الإملاء.

| أرقام أساسية | أرقام ترتيبية                    | أرقام أساسية | أرقام ترتيبية | أرقام أساسية | أرقام ترتيبية  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| One          | First (1 <sup>st</sup> ) الأولى  | eleven       | eleventh      | Twenty-one   | Twenty-first   |
| Two          | Second (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) الثاني | twelve       | twelfth       | Twenty-two   | Twenty-second  |
| three        | Third (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) الثالث  | thirteen     | thirteenth    | Twenty-three | Twenty-third   |
| four         | Fourth (4 <sup>th</sup> ) الرابع | fourteen     | fourteenth    | Twenty-four  | Twenty-fourth  |
| Five         | Fifth (5 <sup>th</sup> ) الخامس  | fifteen      | fifteenth     | Twenty-five  | Twenty-fifth   |
| Six          | sixth                            | sixteen      | sixteenth     | Twenty-six   | Twenty-sixth   |
| seven        | seventh                          | seventeen    | seventeenth   | Twenty-seven | Twenty-seventh |
| eight        | eighth                           | eighteen     | eighteenth    | Twenty-eight | Twenty-eighth  |
| nine         | ninth                            | nineteen     | nineteenth    | Twenty-nine  | Twenty-ninth   |
| Ten          | tenth                            | twenty       | twentieth     | thirty       | thirtieth      |
|              |                                  |              |               | thirty-one   | Thirty-first   |

## السؤال والجواب عن عيد الميلاد او التاريخ

**1.** When is your birthday?

متى هو عيد ميلادك؟

أُسْمَ الشَّهْر + الْيَوْمُ كِرْقَمٌ تَرْتِيبِي + of + the + It is

It is the first of February.

It is 1<sup>st</sup> February.

**2.** What is the date today?

ما التاريخ اليوم؟

It is 10th October.

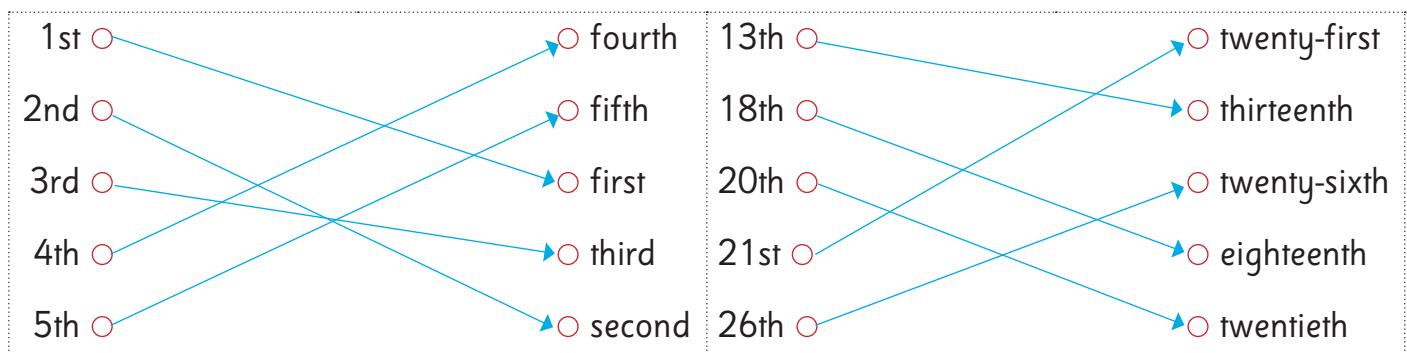
**1.** first, 1<sup>st</sup>; second; ..... 2<sup>nd</sup>..... third; ..... 3<sup>rd</sup>.....

### Activity book – page 28 –

كتاب النشاط

**1.** Page 28 Draw lines from the numbers to the words.

• مُعْنَمُ ضَمْنَ الْأَمْلَاءِ



### Unit 2

### Lesson 5

### Activity book – page 28 –

كتاب النشاط

**1.** Page 30 Imagine you live in Boronuk. Complete the three sentences using won't.

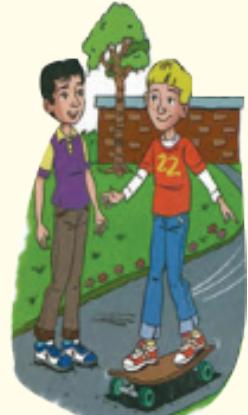
I won't turn off my car engine . (Car engine)

- a)** I won't buy water, (water)
- b)** I won't let my phone freeze. (phone)
- c)** I won't wear glasses. (glasses)

**Unit 2****Lesson 6****Different schools – مدارس مختلفة (مطلوب تحريري)****مفردات الدرس الاول**

| الكلمة     | معناها           | الكلمة       | معناها                | الكلمة | معناها |
|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| skateboard | لوح تزلج         | Half-term    | عطلة نصف السنة        | Nobody | لا أحد |
| explain    | يشرح             | semester     | فصل دراسي (نصف السنة) |        |        |
| term       | فترة / فصل دراسي | For example, | على سبيل المثال       |        |        |
| Christmas  | عيد الميلاد      | Eid Al-fitr  | عيد الفطر المبارك     |        |        |

One afternoon, Yassir was playing in the park. It was December and it was windy. Another boy was playing on a skateboard. He was playing alone. He was not from Iraq. 'Hello,' said Yassir. 'My name's Yassir. Where are you from?' The other boy was from England and his name was Simon. 'My father works in Basra,' he said. 'I'm on holiday here.' 'On holiday!' said Yassir. 'Don't you go to school?' 'Yes,' said Simon, 'but we have holidays now.' 'Holidays in December!' said Yassir. Simon explained. There are three terms in the school year in England - the autumn term, the spring term and the summer term.



The students have two weeks' holiday at Christmas and two weeks' holiday in spring. They also have six weeks' holiday in summer.

The school year begins in September.

'And we have one week's holiday in the middle of each term. That's called a half-term holiday,' Simon added. 'What about you?'

'we don't have terms. We have semesters,' Yassir began. 'Some of our holidays are at the same time every year. Iraqi Armed Forces Day, for example. But other holidays are at different times every year. Eid al-Fitr, for example.'

'What's Eid al-Fitr?' asked Simon.

**1.** Which holidays are at the same time every year in Iraq?

ما هي العطلات في نفس الوقت من كل عام في العراق؟

Iraqi Armed Forces Day. عيد الجيش العراقي

**Activity book – page 32 –****كتاب النشاط**

- 1.** Page 32 Look in the Student's Book. Answer the questions.

Write short answers .

• أسئلة سيمون وياسر مطلوب تحريري ضمن أسئلة قطع الكتاب

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | What season is it  | أي موسم هو ؟   |
|    | Winter   | شتاء   |
| 2. | Who is Simon playing with?                                     | مع من سيمون ؟  |
|    | Nobody   | لأحد   |
| 3. | Who speaks first?  | من يتكلم أولاً؟  |
|    | Yassir   | ياسر   |
| 4. | Who is on holiday?   | من في عطلة؟  |
|    | Simon  | سيمون  |
| 5. | What are the three parts of the school year in England called? | ماذا تسمى الأجزاء الثلاث من السنة الدراسية في إنكلترا؟ |
|    | Terms  | فصول   |
| 6. | How many half-term holidays does Simon have in a year?         | كم عطل دراسية لدى سيمون في السنة؟                      |
|    | Three  | ثلاثة  |
| 7. | How many weeks' holiday does Simon have every year?            | كم أسبوعاً من العطل لدى سيمون كل سنة؟                  |
|    | Thirteen   | ثلاثة عشر  |

- 2.** Page 32 Look in the Student's Book again. What kind of words begin with CAPITAL LETTERS? Where do you need to add commas?

• أي نوع من الكلمات تبدأ بحرف كبير؟ أين تحتاج لاضافه الفواصل؟ (تسليسل أسماء أو أشياء)

## قبل حل التمارين بـ يجب معرفة بعض قوانيين التنقيط

**1.** دائمًا ببداية الجملة أو بعد نقطة التوقف أو حتى بعد علامة الإستفهام نبدأ بحرف كبير.

**الفارزة لا يأتي بعدها حرف كبير**

تابع المثال التالي:

- 1.** my parents are in paris but i am in baghdad  
My parents are in Paris, but I'm in Baghdad.

**2.** ضمير الفاعل (*i*) دائمًا يكتب بحرف كبير (*I*) أينما وجد.

**3.** الأسماء تكتب بحرف كبير وخاصة (أسماء الأشخاص والدول والمدن والأشهر والأيام والمستشفيات والمطاعم ومراكز التسوق أو المحلات وخطوط الطيران)

**1**

**أشخاص**

Ahmed, Salwa, Nadia, Ali, Batool, Muna, Ammar

**2**

**مدن**

Basra, Baghdad, Mosul, Hilla, Samarra, Dhi Qar, Erbil

**3**

**أشهر**

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

**4**

**أيام**

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

- 2.** we had a long weekend- wednesday, thursday and friday  
We had a long weekend- Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

- 3.** amal and i sometimes go to london  
Amal and I sometimes go to London.

**4.** مع تسلسل الأسماء نستخدم **فواز** وقبل الاسم الأخير نضع **and**

**5.** القوميات ( French, Iraqi, Chinese, Italian, Japanese, )  
( German, American, Egyptian )

4. ali is Iraqi

Ali is Iraqi.

6. أنتبه من الإختصارات. (تحاسب على الفاصلة العليا (د) اين بالضبط)

|                       |       |                     |         |               |       |      |       |         |       |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------|-------|------|-------|---------|-------|
| Am, is,<br><u>are</u> | الحل  | Do,<br>does,<br>did | الحل    | Have,<br>has, | الحل  | Will | الحل  | Can     | الحل  |
| I am                  | I'm   | Do not              | don't   | I have        | I've  | Will | Won't | Can not | Can't |
| He is                 | He's  | Does not            | doesn't | She has       | She's | not  |       |         |       |
| We are                | We're | Did not             | didn't  |               |       |      |       |         |       |

5. we are not at home

We're not at home.

We aren't at home.

7. الجمل التي تبدأ ب فعل (be/do/have) أو فعل شرط أو (Wh- words/ Wh\_questions)

نضع في نهايتها علامة إستفهام (?) لأن الجملة تعتبر إستفهامية.

1

أفعال

(have, has, had) (do, does, did)  
(am, is, are, was, were) (be/do/  
have)

2

أفعال الناقمة

will, would, can, could, shall,  
should, may, might

3

أدوات الاستفهام

(Wh\_questions) When, Where,  
What, Why, Whom, How long,  
How far , How often ..... ) How  
much, How)

where do you go  
Where do you go?  
did you go away  
Did you go Away?

Now write this paragraph correctly. Page 32

والآن أكتب هذه الفقرة بالتنسيق الصحيح !

my parents my sister amal and i sometimes go to london in winter.  
we leave iraq in december and stay in england for five weeks. we  
always come back for the iraqi armed forces day. that's in january.  
this year it was on wednesday, so we had a long weekend - wednesday thursday and  
friday.

My parents, my sister Amal and I sometimes go to London in winter.  
We leave Iraq in December and stay in England for five weeks. We always come back  
for the Iraqi Armed Forces Day. That's in January.  
This year it was on Wednesday, so we had a long weekend -Wednesday, Thursday  
and Friday.

### 3. Page 32 Read and complete the paragraph about the school year in Iraq.

The school year in Iraq begins in September. It is in two parts, called semesters  
Between the semesters we have two weeks' holiday. This holiday is usually in January  
. We also have other free days. Some are on the same day every year  
Iraqi Armed Forces Day for example. Others are at different times, Eid al-fitr for  
example. The longest holiday is in the summer. It is about twelve weeks long.

### 4. Page 34 Write the words from the box under the correct headings.

أكتب الكلمات في الصندوق تحت العناوين الصحيحة:

- يمكن استخدام التمرين كما هو ضمن المفردات كسؤال بوحد (لا يمكن ككل ولكن بشكل مختصر بسبب الوقت للامتحان)

|           |        |                  |        |             |          |           |       |
|-----------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| always    | autumn | Christmas        | cloudy | Eid al-Fitr | February | half-term | Janu- |
| ary       | July   | Armed Forces Day | never  | March       | October  | often     | snow  |
| sometimes | spring | summer           | sunny  |             | usually  | weekend   |       |
| windy     | winter |                  |        |             |          |           |       |

1

**عطل** Holidays

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Christmas               | عيد ميلاد         |
| Eid al-Fitr             | عيد الفطر         |
| Half-term               | نصف السنة         |
| Armed Force Day Weekend | عيد الجيش العراقي |

2

**شهور** Months

February  
January  
July  
March  
October

3

**كلمات الطقس** Weather words

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| Cloudy | مغيم   |
| Rain   | مطر    |
| Snow   | ثلج    |
| Sunny  | مشمس   |
| Windy  | العاصف |

4

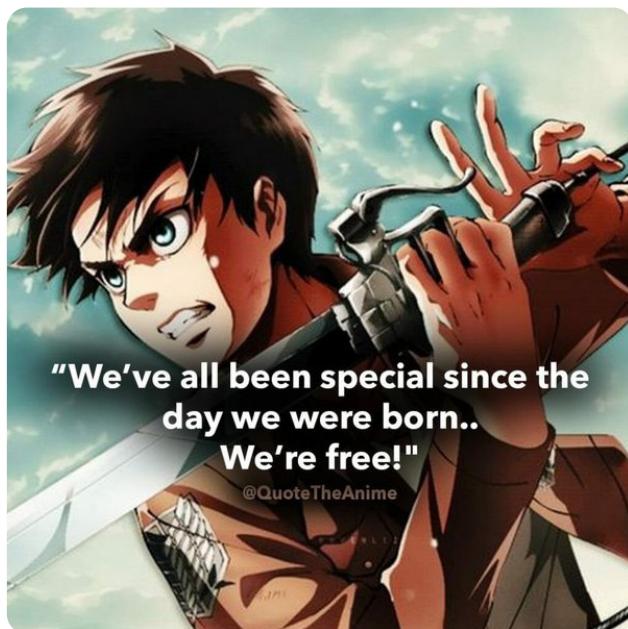
**فصول** Seasons

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Autumn(fall) | خريف |
| Spring       | ربيع |
| Summer       | صيف  |
| Winter       | شتاء |

5

**كم مرة** How often

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Always    | دائماً  |
| Never     | ابداً   |
| Often     | غالباً  |
| Sometimes | احياناً |
| Usually   | عادةً   |



**Unit 2****Lesson 7****Bobsleigh: the fastest winter sport – page 22 -** **الزلالجة: أسرع رياضة شتوية**

- 1.** At what speed did the fastest bobsleigh travel? **بأيّة سرعة قام أسرع مزلجة بالسفر؟**  
**201km/h**

• يمكن ان يكون مطلوباً للتحرير يعتبر اضافة جديدة وتحتوي على أسئلة (صحيح / خطأ).

You know what it's like to travel fast in a car or on a train. And you know how it feels to run down a hill. It's very difficult to stay in control. You think you might fall at any moment. Well, how do you feel about the idea of racing down a mountain in a bobsleigh?

Bobsledding is a very exciting, and dangerous, winter sport. In teams of four, two or even on your own, you push the bobsleigh (or bob) as fast as you can, jump on and let **gravity** carry you down the mountain.

### Can you control the bobsleigh?

Yes, the driver can pull a wire that helps the bobsleigh turn left or right.

### Is there a brake?

Yes, but teams only use it after they pass the finish line.

### How fast can a bobsleigh travel?

It's very normal for a bobsleigh to travel at 150km/h, but the world record is an amazing 201km/h. That's much faster than a car driving along the motorway!

### Is it dangerous?

The teams wear helmets and are well protected.

They're also very well trained and know what to do if there's a problem. But accidents can still happen, and crashes are common.

### What do each of the team members do?

In four-person teams, one person is the driver, and another controls the brakes. The other two push the bobsleigh at the start. They also make the bobsleigh heavier, and this helps the bobsleigh travel faster.



## Can you close your eyes?

It's not a good idea if you're the driver, but the other team members can close their eyes!

## الأسئلة التالية قد تكون مطلوبة للتحرير ضمن قطع الكتاب

True or false? Tick ( )

|    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| a. | Bobsleighing is boring.                                | F | التزلج الجماعي ممل.                                   |
| b. | The driver can choose when to turn left or right.      | T | يمكن للسائق اختيار وقت الانعطاف إلى اليسار أو اليمين. |
| c. | A car on the motorway travels faster than a bobsleigh. | F | تتحرك السيارة على الطريق السريع أسرع من الزلاجة.      |
| d. | Bobsleighing is a very safe sport.                     | F | التزلج الجماعي هي رياضة آمنة للغاية.                  |
| e. | Each person on the team has a different job.           | T | كل شخص في الفريق لديه وظيفة مختلفة.                   |
| f. | The bobsleigh needs to be as light as possible.        | F | الزلاجة يجب أن تكون خفيفة قدر الإمكان.                |

## Activity book – page 34 - كتاب النشاط

3. Page 34 Complete the sentences with an adverb and the verb in brackets.

• مهم ضمن فرع المفردات يمكن حتى ضمن الامثلة ايضا



a. gravity is:

الجاذبية هي

a lift

مصعد

a force that attracts everything to the centre of the Earth

قوة تجذب كل شيء إلى مركز الأرض

an engine

محرك

c. a brake is:

مكبح / فرامل

something you wear to protect your head

a prize

something you use when you want to stop

**b. a wire:**

سلك

- a piece of long, strong metal  
قطعة من المعدن الطويل القوي
- a bell
- a computer

**d. a crash is:**

تصادم / تحطم

- a party to celebrate when you win  
 an accident  
 another word for an ambulance
- حادث

**3. Page 35 True or false? Tick ( ).****الأسئلة التالية قد تكون مطلوبة للتحريري ضمن قطع الكتاب**

|    |  |   |  |
|----|--|---|--|
| a. | Bobsleighing is boring.                                | F | التزلج الجماعي ممل .                                 |
| b. | The driver can choose when to turn left or right.      | T | يمكن للسائق اختيار وقت الانعطاف إلى اليسار أو اليمين |
| c. | A car on the motorway travels faster than a bobsleigh. | F | تتحرك السيارة على الطريق السريع أسرع من الزلاجة .    |
| d. | Bobsleighing is a very safe sport.                     | F | التزلج الجماعي هي رياضة آمنة للغاية .                |
| e. | Each person on the team has a different job.           | T | كل شخص في الفريق لديه وظيفة مختلفة .                 |
| f. | The bobsleigh needs to be as light as possible.        | F | الزلاجة يجب أن تكون خفيفة قدر الإمكان .              |



**Unit 2****Lesson 8****Eid al-Fitr – page 23****عيد الفطر****مفردات الدرس الاول**

| الكلمة         | معناها      | الكلمة         | معناها   | الكلمة         | معناها     |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| Festival       | احتفالية    | Ramadan        | رمضان    | Break our fast | نفطر       |
| dawn           | فجر         | Muslim         | مسلم     | pray           | يصلّي      |
| dusk           | غسق         | Allah          | الله     | poor           | فقير       |
| Fast (v)       | سرع         | closed         | مغلق     | relatives      | أقارب      |
| Fast / Fasting | صيام / يصوم | open           | مفتوح    | Sun rise       | شروق الشمس |
| Take place     | يحدث / تجري | How do you do? | كيف حالك | Sun set        | غروب الشمس |

**Activity book – page 36****كتاب النشاط****1. Page 36 Write short answers to these questions!****• مهم ضمن المفردات (اختيارات)****1.****What is Ramadan?**

ما هو رمضان

**A month when Muslims fast from dawn to dusk.**

شهر يصوم فيه المسلمون من الفجر حتى الغسق

**2****What is Eid al-Fitr?**

ما هو عيد الفطر

**A festival.**

احتفالية

**3****When does it take place?**

متى يحدث عيد الفطر

**End of Ramadan.**

نهاية رمضان

#### 4 What do people do at Eid al-Fitr

ماذا يفعل الناس في عيد الفطر

#### 5

#### Give money to the poor, visit relatives and friends, give presents.

يعطون المال للفقراء ويزورون الأقارب والأصدقاء ويعطون الهدية

### نماذج أسئلة

1. Eid al-Fitr is a (month / **festival**).
2. Eid al-Fitr takes place at the (**end** / beginning ) of Ramadan.

#### 3. **Page 37** Write to an English friend about Eid al-Fitr. Write two paragraphs.

**Paragraph 1:** Explain Eid al-Fitr. اشرح عيد الفطر

**Paragraph 2:** Write about the last Eid. (What did you and your family do?)

Dear John:

Eid al-Fitr is a festival. It takes place at the end of Ramadan. At Eid al-Fitr, Muslims celebrate with their families. Also they give poor people some money and clothes. They visit their friends and relatives.

عزيزي جون :

عيد الفطر عيد. يقام في نهاية شهر رمضان. في عيد الفطر، يحتفل المسلمون مع عوائلهم يقدم المسلمون المال للفقراء وايضاً ملابس ويزورون أصدقائهم واقرباهم.

Last Eid al Fitr, me and my family visited our relatives. I was so glad that day.

في عيد الفطر الماضي، قمت أنا وعائلتي بزيارة أقاربنا. كنت سعيداً جداً في ذلك اليوم.

Write soon,

أكتب قريباً

Ahmed

أحمد

## Unit 2

## Round up

## Activity book – page 38 – كتاب النشاط

1. Page 38 Find words that rhyme. Write them and look carefully at the spelling.

|      |      |        |      |        |       |
|------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| cool | Jane | June   | know | May    | moon  |
| pray | rain | school | snow | spring | thing |

Cool – school

a. pray – May

b. June - moon

c. Jane – rain

d. know - snow

e. spring - thing

2. Page 38 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

ضع الكلمات في الترتيب الصحيح لعمل جمل

a) sometimes dinner my mother help I cook

I sometimes help my mother cook dinner.

b) often in rains January it

It often rains in January.

c) never for school late is Huda

Huda is never late to school.

3. Page 38 Read the sentences and tick (✓) the correct words.

• مهم ضمن فرع المفردات كما هو (الخيارات)

a. Eid al-Fitr       often       always      starts after Ramadan.

b. There are       two       three      terms in the school year in England.

c. February is the       shortest       longest      month.

d. Iraqi Armed Forces Day is       6<sup>th</sup>       16<sup>th</sup>      January.

e. Ramadan is       sometimes       never      in autumn.

## Story time

### New Year's Day in London – page 25

صديقى الجديد ، السمامة (تدريجى)

| الكلمة         | معناها        | الكلمة         | معناها         |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| midnight       | منتصف الليل   | New Year's Eve | ليلة رأس السنة |
| New Year's Day | عيد رأس السنة |                |                |

الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة من القصص أيضاً

What did Yassir see from the top of the big wheel?

1.

ماذا رأى ياسر من أعلى دولاب الهواء الكبير؟

Snow / white clouds.

ثلوج / غيوم بيضاء

Was he happy that he went on the London Eye?

2.

هل كان سعيداً لأنه ذهب إلى عين لندن؟

He was frightened and didn't like it

كان خائفاً ولم يعجبه

I'll never forget January the first. I was in London with my parents and older sister, Halla. We wanted to go on the London Eye. That's a big wheel that takes you up in the air above London. It is 135 metres high and is next to the River Thames. People say that the view from the top is fantastic. You can see all over London - and London is over 80 kilometres wide. The biggest wheel in Europe.



أكبر دولاب هواء في أوروبا.

We went out after breakfast. It was cloudy and cold. There were not many people in the street because the evening before was New Year's Eve, the last day of the old year. On New Year's Eve, people there have a party.

They visit friends or walk round the streets. At midnight, they hold hands and sing a special song. They go to bed late. At the London Eye, we got into one of the cabins.

As the door closed, it started to snow.

'Look, Halla! It's snowing', I shouted. We started to go up and up. As we went higher and higher, the snow got thicker and thicker. When we reached the top, we could see nothing but snow. We could not see the ground.

We could not see the famous view.

Only snow. We were in a white cloud.

'Are you frightened, Halla?' I asked. 'No,' she said. 'Are you?' I said nothing. Mum and Dad said nothing. The wheel turned slowly and took us back to the ground. It was still snowing. It snowed all day. No, I'll never forget New Year's Day in London!

## Activity book – page 39 – كتاب النشاط

### 1. Page 39 Answer the questions.

مهم ضمن أسئلة القصص

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| a. | Who are the characters in the story?<br><b>Yassir, Halla, mum and dad.</b>   | من هم الشخصيات في القصة؟<br>ياسر، حلا، أم وأب  |
| b. | What is the story about?<br><b>a ride on the London Eye on a snowy day</b>   | عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟<br>جولة في قلب لندن في ليلة رأس السنة   |
| c. | Why were the streets quiet?<br><b>It was New Year's Day, a public holiday.</b>   | لماذا كانت الشوارع هادئة؟<br>لأنها رأس السنة الميلادية، تكون عطلة عامة                                   |
| d. | What is the name of the last day of the year?<br><b>New Year's Eve.</b>  | ما هو آخر يوم في السنة؟<br>ليلة رأس السنة  |
| e. | What do people do on this day?<br><b>People hold hands and sing a special song.<br/>They go to bed late.</b>                 | ماذا يفعل الناس في هذا اليوم؟<br>الناس يمسكون بأيديهم ويفنون أغنية خاصة. يذهبون إلى الفراش في وقت متأخر. |
| f. | Halla asked Yassir if he was frightened. Why didn't he answer?<br><b>Because he was frightened, or disappointed or both.</b> | سألت حلا ياسر إذا كان خائفًا. لماذا لم يرد؟<br>سألت حلا ياسر إذا كان خائفاً أو خيبت أماله أو كل هما.     |

# Unit 3

## Lesson 1

I've finished my work – page 26 – لقد انهي عملی

### present perfect tense

### زمن المضارع التام

حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال تأثيره لحد الان غير معروف وقت الانتهاء.

كلمات دالة على الزمن ( كلمات وقت غير منتهية )

► (just now هذا اللتو، this week هذا الأسبوع، this month هذا الشهر، this year هذا السنة)

### (Yesterday / last / ago)

|                    |      | form   | الشكل (الصيغة)                                    | example   | مثال |
|--------------------|------|--------|---|---|------|
| affirmative        | مثبت | + فاعل | I, we, you, they have<br>+ p.p<br>He, she, it has | I have cleaned the windows. He has seen Ali.          |      |
| negative           | نفي  | + فاعل | haven't<br>+ p.p<br>hasn't                        | I haven't cleaned the windows.<br>He hasn't seen Ali. |      |
| question           | سؤال | + فاعل | Have<br>... (تصريف ثالث)p.p ...?<br>Has           | Have you cleaned the windows?<br>Has he seen Ali?     |      |
| مع أدوات الاستفهام |      |        | + فاعل + أداة الاستفهام<br>have / has + p.p ....? | What have you cleaned?<br>Where has she gone?         |      |

### 1. حالة المثبت

| فاعل شخص اول وشخص ثانی (المتكلم والمستمع) | فاعل مفرد (من نتحدث عنهم)             |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| I   | He                                    |
| We  | She + has + p.p                       |
| You + have + p.p                          | It                                    |
| They                                      |                                       |
| I have finished my work.                  | She has cleaned the house today.      |
| لقد أنهي عملی                             | لقد نظفت المنزل اليوم                 |
| They have played well this month.         | Ahmed has tidied the garden just now. |
| لقد لعبوا جيداً هذا الشهر                 | أحمد قد رتب الحديقة لتو.              |
| Ahmed and Ameen have gone to school.      | My mother has cooked the dinner.      |
| احمد وأمين قد ذهبوا إلى المدرسة           | لقد طبخت أمي العشاء.                  |

١. لتصحيف الفعل بين القوسين أدا و جدا احد الكلمات الدالة للمضارع التام نقوم بإضافة (have/has) قبل الفعل والفعل ينزل تصريف ثالث.

١. They (play) well this month. (Correct the form of the verb)

They have played well this month.

٢. إذا كان قبل القوس (have/has) فقط حول الفعل بين القوسين الى تصريف ثالث.

٢. I have (be) to school. (Correct the form of the verb)

I have been to school.

### ٢. حالة الاستفهام

لعمل السؤال من الجمل التي تحتوي على (have, has) ك فعل مساعد فقط نقوم بعكسهم مع الفاعل. لاحظ التالي.

Have

+ فاعل + ت ٣ + ت + ؟

Has

١. She has washed the car today. (Change into question) (غير الى سؤال)

Has she washed the car today?

### ٣. حالة النفي

I

We

You

They

He

She

It

+ have not + p.p /

+ has not + p.p

(have/has) (not) بعده (نفي فحة تصريف)

١. She has washed the car today. (Change into negative) (غير الى النفي)

She hasn't washed the car today.

# Activity book – page 40 – كتاب النشاط – page 40 –

**1. Page 40** Complete the table.

اكمِل الجدول

|   | Infinitive<br>مُجَرَّد (V1) |                | Past tense<br>ماضي<br>بسَيْطٍ<br>تصريف ثانٍ للفعل<br>(V2) | Past participle<br>(V3) ماضي تامٍ<br>تصريف ثالث |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| Regular verbs<br>أفعال (قياسية)                 | Cook                        | يطبخ           | cooked  | cooked  |
|   | Clean                       | ينظف           | cleaned   | cleaned   |
|   | Paint                       | يطلي           | painted   | painted   |
|   | Talk                        | يتكلم          | talked  | talked  |
|   | Mix                         | يخلط           | mixed   | mixed   |
|   | See                         | يرى            | saw   | seen  |
|   | Hear                        | يسمع           | heard   | heard   |
|   | Give                        | يعطي           | gave  | given   |
|   | Do                          | يفعل           | did   | done  |
|   | Forget                      | ينسى           | forgot  | forgotten                                       |
| Irregular verbs<br>أفعال<br>(غير قياسية / شاذة) | Go                          | يذهب           | went  | gone  |
|   | Eat                         | يأكل           | ate   | eaten   |
|   | Drink                       | يشرب           | drank   | drunk   |
|   | Buy                         | يشرب           | bought  | bought  |
|   | Make                        | يصنع           | made  | made  |
|   | Sweep                       | يكنس /<br>يمسح | Swept   | Swept   |

## (ed) طرق لفظ

السؤال هو، كيف نلفظ ed في نهاية الكلمة؟ الجواب بثلاثة طرق.

/ɪd/ •

/t/ •

/d/ •

| إذا أنتهي الفعل الرئيسي(الأساسى)<br>بأحدى الأصوات التالية                               | فعل أساسى          |                 | مثال مع - ed | اللفظ ed مثل |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| /t/   | Want               | يريد            | wanted       | /ɪd/         |
| /d/   | end                | ينتهي           | ended        |              |
| Unvoiced<br>صامت / بدون اهتزاز في الحال الصوتية   | /p/ Hope           | يتنمى           | hoped        | /t/          |
|   | /f/ Laugh          | يضحك            | laughed      |              |
|   | /s/ Fax            | يرسل<br>بالفاكس | faxed        |              |
|   | /ʃ/ Wash           | يغسل            | washed       |              |
|   | /tʃ/ Watch         | يشاهد           | watched      |              |
|   | /k/ Like           | يعجب            | liked        |              |
| Voiced<br>ذو صوت (اهتزاز الحال الصوتية عند اللفظ)<br>كل أصوات <b>العلة</b> تعتبر ذو صوت | كل بقية<br>الأصوات | Play            | يلعب         | played       |
|   |                    | Allow           | يسمح         | allowed      |
|   |                    | Beg             | يتواسل       | begged       |

**2. Page 37** Say these words aloud and write them next to the correct sound.

• يمكن ان يستخدم كما هو ( ضمن المفردات )

|          |      |         |     |        |      |
|----------|------|---------|-----|--------|------|
| Washed   | غسل  | painted | صبغ | talked | تحدث |
| finished | أنهى | watered | سقى | cooked | طبخ  |

|      |         |        |        |          |
|------|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| /t/  | cooked  | washed | talked | finished |
| /id/ | painted |        |        |          |
| /d/  | watered |        |        |          |

**5. Page 41** Read and complete the sentences. Use the past participles of the verbs from the box.

|       |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Drink | يشرب | eat  | يأكل | give | يعطي |
| see   | يرى  | take | يأخذ | go   | يدرك |

- a) Joe is not hungry because he has eaten three burgers.
- b) Joe's mum is very happy because Joe has given her some flowers.
- c) I'm sorry. Joe and Julia aren't in. They have gone shopping.
- d) 'Have you seen my book?' asked Julia's dad. 'I can't find it.'
- e) 'I think Julia has taken it to her room,' said Julia's mum.
- f) 'No more tea, thank you,' said Julia's mum. 'I've drunk three cups this morning'.

1. Joe is not hungry because he has ( eat / eaten ) three burgers. (Choose)
  2. 'Have you seen (see) my book?' asked Julia's dad. 'I can't find it.'
- (Put the verb into present perfect)

# Many hands make light work – page 27 –

الكثير من الايدي يجعل العمل أسهل

3. Page 43 Complete the chores. Use words and phrases from the box.

|       |       |            |          |      |      |         |      |
|-------|-------|------------|----------|------|------|---------|------|
| help  | يساعد | lay        | صبغ      | make | يصنع | pick up | يلقط |
| sweep | يكنس  | throw away | يتخلص من | tidy | يرتب | wash    | يفسل |

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| a. lay the table.          | جهز مائدة الطعام |
| b. sweep the floor.        | أكنس الأرضية     |
| c. make the bed.           | رتب السرير       |
| d. help in the kitchen.    | ساعد في المطبخ   |
| e. wash the dishes.        | اغسل الصحون      |
| f. tidy your room.         | رتب غرفتك        |
| g. throw away the rubbish. | تخلص من القمامة  |
| h. pick up the rubbish.    | النقط القمامة    |



- (sweep / help) the floor.
- (tidy / throw away) your room.

انتبه من الجمل التالية أيضاً

Clean windows

تنظيف النوافذ

Set the table

إعداد المائدة

Put on music

تشغيل الموسيقى

blow up balloons

انفخ البالونات

Turn off TV

قم بإيقاف تشغيل التلفزيون

Put up decorations

ضع بعض الزينة

Make a cake

اصنع كعكة

**Good Gwen and Lazy Len – page 28 –****كويين الجيد ولن الكسول**

| الكلمة                 | معناها     | الكلمة | معناها | الكلمة      | معناها |
|------------------------|------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Good (a well -behaved) | حسن السلوك | money  | المال  | Mummy       | أمي    |
| pocket                 | جيب        | lazy   | كسول   | hardworking | مبعد   |
| Vegetables             | خضروات     | garden | حدائق  | work        | عمل    |

**Questions and short answers?****أسئلة وأجوبة قصيرة ؟**

| السؤال  | الجواب                         |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Has Gwen cooked the chicken?                  | Yes, she has.                  |
| Has Len washed the car?                       | No, she hasn't.                |
| Have you seen Nada?                           | Yes, I have.<br>No, I haven't  |
| Has Ahmed washed the car? ة راي سل دمح لسغ له | Yes, He has.<br>No, he hasn't. |
| Have I<br>You<br>we<br>They                   | Has he<br>she<br>it            |

ملحوظة: لماذا الجواب ب (yes/no) لنه لا توجد أدوات السؤال (Wh-How) لأن (have / has) تعتبران فعلان مساعدان في بداية

**Unit 3****Lesson 4****The Hippo Roller – page 29 –****برمي الماء الدوار**

- 1.** What is this? Who uses it?

ما هذا؟ من يستخدمه؟

The Hippo Roller is a way of carrying water. Women and children use it.

إن Hippo Roller هي وسيلة لحمل الماء. يستخدمه النساء والأطفال

**The Hippo Roller****برمي الماء الدوار**

When we talk about technology, we often think about phones or computers. We imagine inventions and gadgets that are incredibly complicated that need years of research. However, that's not always true. Some of the best ideas can often be the simplest. Let's look at one example.

**The problem****المشكلة**

Every morning, women and children in many parts of the world walk long distances to collect water for their families. This is a very important chore. We all need water to wash, to cook and to clean. The problem is water is heavy and is difficult to carry. Traditionally, women and children carry large water containers on their heads - that's not easy to do! Try walking across the classroom with a book on your head and see for yourself.

**The idea****الفكرة**

We do the same things every single day, but sometimes it's important to take a step back and ask ourselves: 'Is there a better way?' One way to develop new ideas is to combine two inventions. For example, we use wheelbarrows to carry heavy things. Why don't we turn the water container into a wheelbarrow?



**The solution****الحل**

The Hippo Roller is a way of carrying water. Instead of carrying the water on your head, you can push or pull the water along the ground. 'Beautifully simple! Remember, the best ideas are often the simplest.

How does the Hippo Roller make life easier?

كيف تجعل برميل الماء الدوار الحياة أسهل؟

Instead of carrying water you can push or pull it.

بدلاً من حمل الماء، يمكنك دفعه أو سحبه

**Activity book – page 47 –****كتاب النشاط****Suggestions****الاقتراحات**

Why don't we + فعل مصدر (مجرد) ..... ?

We could + فعل مصدر (مجرد) ..... ?

**1. Why don't we go swimming?**

لما لا نذهب للسباحة؟

**2. Why don't we play football?**

لما لا نلعب الكرة؟

**3. We could go to the cinema?**

نستطيع الذهاب الى السينما؟

**4. We could go to the park?**

يمكن ان نذهب الى المتنزه؟

Let's + فعل مفرد ..... .

**1. Let's play a game.**

لنلعب لعبة.

**2. Let's play football.**

لنلعب الكرة.

**3. Let's go to the beach.**

لنذهب الى الشاطئ.

• يمكنك السؤال عن الاقتراحات كإضافة كالتالي

What shall we do?

ماذا يجب علينا أن نفعل

**1.** Make a **suggestion** to your friend to **play tennis**. (Use: why don't we")

نميز موضوع الاقتراح من الكلمة suggestion / suggest (1)

نكتب أحد عبارات الاقتراح بعض الأحيان تكون الجملة هي من تجبرك على اختيار اداة الاقتراح (2)

ونكتب ما يأتي بعد الـ to الثانية بعد العبارة (3)

Why don't we play tennis?

لل اختيار الصحيح نختار الفعل المجرد (مصدر / خالي من أي إضافة s / ed/ing) بعد أحد عبارات الاقتراح

**2.** Why don't we (go /going/ went) to the beach?

**3.** Suggest to your brother to go to the park.

Let's go to the park.

We could go to the park?

Why don't we go to the park?

**4.** Let's (play /playing) football.

تمرين (3) + (2) - كتاب النشاط ص 49



- |               |       |            |       |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| a) sad        | حزين  | g) upset   | مساء  |
| b) sick       | مريض  | h) hungry  | جائع  |
| c) angry      | غاضب  | i) excited | متحمس |
| d) frightened | خائف  | j) great   | رائع  |
| e) thirsty    | عطشان | k) tired   | متعب  |
| f) happy      | سعيد  |            |       |

**Unit 3****Lesson 6****Helping Gran – page 31 –****مساعدة الجدة**

Why does Gran need Noor's help?

لماذا تحتاج الجدة إلى مساعدة نور؟

Because she doesn't know how to make video calls.

لأنها لا تعرف كيفية إجراء مكالمات الفيديو

'Just speak normally,' Noor said

Noor was helping her grand mother make a video call, but it wasn't going very well. Gran was asking lots of questions. Patiently, trying to sound calm.

'I need to tidy up, I don't want my house to be a mess,' said Gran as she picked up the books on the table.

'It's fine, Gran. She can only see the room behind you,' Noor giggled.

'Oh, OK,' Gran said, pushing the books behind the laptop. 'But how do I know I'm calling the right person?'

Gran was getting a little anxious.

'Do I have a link? Where's my link?

I don't have a link, do I?' Gran was sounding very nervous now.

Luckily, the computer started making a ringing noise. 'Phew!' thought Noor.

'Hello, hello? She can't hear me. What's the matter?' asked Gran. Noor moved Gran's finger and helped her click on the 'Answer' button.

'Mum, move the screen. I can on see the top of your head,' said Aunt Dana.

Gran looked at Noor who quickly moved the screen.

As Gran was talking, Noor looked around the room and found a box. She opened it and saw a big gold medal. On one side it said: 'Awarded to Mariyam Hussian Khalil for her contribution to mathematics. Noor felt embarrassed. When she looked at Gran she saw an old woman who couldn't use a computer. She didn't see the strong woman with the sharp mind. She only saw an old woman who didn't know how to make a video call. 'I can only hope I will be as successful as her,' she thought.

Was Noor a good helper? Why?

هل كانت نور معايناً جيداً؟ لماذا؟

Yes, she was, because Gran was able to make a video call.



**Activity book – page 50 –****كتاب النشاط**

- 1.** **Page 50** Find the words in the story in the Student's Book. Match them to their definitions.

• مهم ضمن المفردات (يمكن الاستخدام كتوصيل / اختيارات / واسقاطات كما هنا)

|           |       |             |             |            |      |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------------|------------|------|
| patiently | بصبر  | giggled     | قهقهت (ضحك) | anxious    | قلق  |
| nervous   | متوتر | embarrassed | محرج        | successful | ناجح |

|                |                          |                     |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a. giggled     | laughed a little bit     | ضحك قليلاً          |
| b. patiently   | slowly and carefully     | بطء وبعناية         |
| c. embarrassed | shy or ashamed           | خجول أو خجلان       |
| d. successful  | doing well               | حالة جيدة           |
| e. nervous     | feeling a little worried | أشعر بقليل من القلق |
| f. anxious     | feeling very worried     | أشعر بقلق شديد      |

- 2.** **Page 50** Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- a. Does Noor like helping her grandmother? How do you know?

هل تحب نور مساعدة جدتها؟ كيف علمت بذلك؟

Yes, because she was very patient with her.

نعم، لأنها كانت صبوراً جداً معها

- b. How does Noor's grandmother feel about making a video call?

كيف تشعر جدة نور حالياً إجراء مكالمة فيديو؟

Anxious.

قلق

How do you know?

كيف تعرف ذلك؟

She was very nervous.

كانت متوترة جداً

- c. Why does Noor feel embarrassed?

She didn't see the strong woman with the sharp mind. She only saw an old woman who didn't know how to make a video call.

لم ترى المرأة القوية ذات العقل الحاد. لقد شاهدت فقط امرأة عجوزة لا تعرف كيفية إجراء مكالمة فيديو.

**5. Page 51 Listen again. Work out the meaning of the words and phrases.**

a/It's a pleasure.    b/Hang on!    c/higher    d/better    e/melt    f/switch off

|    |                  |                    |
|----|------------------|--------------------|
| a. | It's a pleasure. | من دواعي سروري     |
| b. | Hang on!         | انتظر (على الهاتف) |
| c. | Higher           | أعلى               |
| d. | better           | أحسن               |
| e. | melt             | يصهر / يذوب        |
| f. | switch off       | يُطفئ              |

## Unit 3

## Lesson 7

### The hungry fox – page 32 –

### الثعلب الجائع

#### مفردات الدرس السابع

| الكلمة   | معناها       | الكلمة                       | معناها           | الكلمة     | معناها   |
|----------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| fox      | ثعلب         | slowly                       | بطء              | carefully  | بحذر     |
| sung     | غنى          | beautifully                  | بشكل جميل        | easily     | بسهولة   |
| politely | بشكل مُؤدب   | quickly                      | بسرعة            | quietly    | بهدوء    |
| angrily  | بغضب         | loudly                       | بشكل عالي        | happily    | بسعادة   |
| sadly    | بحزن / للأسف | noisily                      | بصخب             | badly      | بشكل سيء |
| nicely   | بلطف         | lost                         | ضائع             | Never mind | لا عليك  |
| worry    | قلق          | That's very nice/kind of you | هذا لطف كبير منك | well       | بشكل جيد |

## 1. Why did the fox want to find the chickens?



One day, a fox was looking for food on a farm. He saw a bird on a shed. 'Hello,' said the fox. 'I'm hungry. Have you seen the chickens?' 'No, I haven't. They're my friends. Go away!' said the bird angrily. The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot. 'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked politely. 'I'm very, very hungry. I haven't eaten today.'

## 2. What did the fox tell the bird? Do you believe the fox?

The fox thought for a minute.

'Um - Have you sung today?' asked the fox slowly. 'I haven't heard you. They tell me you can sing very well.'

'That's right,' said the bird.

'Sing for me, please,' said the fox.

'All right,' said the bird, and began to sing.

'You sing beautifully,' said the fox. 'Can you sing from that tree?' ., 'Thank you,' said the bird, and flew up to the tree. The fox picked up the meat quickly and ran away, laughing loudly.



## 3. Why was the fox laughing?

1. Why did the fox want to find the chickens?

لماذا أراد الثعلب إيجاد الدجاج؟

**He was hungry.**

كان جائعاً

2. What did the fox tell the bird?

ماذا أخبر الثعلب الطائر؟

**You sing beautifully.**

أنت تغنى بشكل جميل

3. Do you believe him?

هل تصدقه؟

**No, I don't. It was a trick. He wanted the bird to fly away and leave the meat for him.**

ل، لا أصدقه. أراد من الطائر أن يطير بعيداً ويترك اللحم له.

4. Why was the fox laughing?

لماذا كان الثعلب يضحك؟

**His trick worked.**

خدعته نجحت

## Adverbs of manner

### ظروف الحال

- 1. الظروف تخبرنا عن كيفية قيام شخص ما بشيء ما.
- 2. الصفات قد تسبق الأسماء التي تقوم بوصفها.

|    |                       |                   |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a. | He has a fast car.    | لديه سيارة سريعة. |
| b. | He drives fast        | هو يقود بسرعة.    |
| c. | She is a good singer. | هي مغنية جيدة.    |
| d. | She sings well.       | هي تغني بشكل جيد. |

### تحويل الصفات إلى ظروف

- 1. في معظم الحالات نقوم بتحويل الصفات إلى ظروف بإضافة (ly) إلى نهاية الصفة.

| Adjective المصفة |           | Adverb الظرف |             |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.               | Sad       | حزين         | sadly       |
| 2.               | Bad       | سيء          | badly       |
| 3.               | quiet     | هدئ          | quietly     |
| 4.               | Beautiful | جميل         | beautifully |
| 5.               | Careful   | حذر          | carefully   |
| 6.               | Loud      | عالٍ         | loudly      |
| 7.               | Nice      | لطيف         | nicely      |
| 8.               | Polite    | مهذب         | Politely    |

2. إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) نقوم بتحويلها إلى (i) ونضيف (ly)

|    | الصفة<br><b>Adjective</b> | الظرف<br><b>Adverb</b> |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. | Angry                     | غاضب<br>angrily        |
| b. | Happy                     | سعيد<br>happily        |
| c. | Lazy                      | كسلول<br>lazily        |
| d. | Hungry                    | جائع<br>hungrily       |
| e. | Noisy                     | صاخب<br>noisily        |

3. بعض الظروف لها نفس الشكل كما في الصفة .

|  | الصفة<br><b>Adjective</b> | الظرف<br><b>Adverb</b> |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Fast                      | سرير<br>fast           |
|  | Hard                      | صعب<br>hard            |

4. good ( يقابل الصفة well ) الظرف

|  | الصفة<br><b>Adjective</b> | الظرف<br><b>Adverb</b> |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Good                      | جيد<br>Well            |

1. Nice, nicely; fast, ..... fast good, well

2. Sad, sadly; noisy, ..... noisily

## Activity book – page 52 – كتاب النشاط

**2.** Page 52 Complete the sentences. Use adverbs from the box.

• مهم ضمن المفردات (اختيار الطرف الصحيح)

carefully

quietly

angrily

easily

- a) Huda put the glass down carefully because she did not want to break it.
- b) Faisal did the test easily and got good marks.
- c) Amal sang quietly because the baby was sleeping.
- d) Father shouted angrily when he saw the broken window.

1. Father shouted (happily / angrily) when he saw the broken window.

**3.** Page 52 Make adverbs from these words.

• مهم ضمن المفردات (الملاء) ( spelling )

|    |       |                |
|----|-------|----------------|
| a) | happy | <u>happily</u> |
| b) | sad   | <u>sadly</u>   |
| c) | noisy | <u>noisily</u> |
| d) | bad   | <u>badly</u>   |
| e) | nice  | <u>nicely</u>  |

1. Nice, nicely; fast, ..... fast good, well

2. Sad, sadly; noisy, ..... noisily

## Unit 3

## Lesson 8

كان ياما كان (فيما مضى) - Once upon a time - page 33

مفردات الدرس السابع

| الكلمة            | معناها           | الكلمة     | معناها | الكلمة         | معناها |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Once upon a time  | فيما مضى         | field      | حقل    | funny          | مضحك   |
| shepherd          | راعي             | bored      | ضجر    | believe        | يُصدق  |
| sheep             | خرف              | wolf       | ذئب    | dead           | ميت    |
| Laugh at somebody | يُضحك على شخص ما | Tell a lie | يُكذب  | Tell the truth | يُصدق  |



Which of these does the story tell you?

أي من هؤلاء تخبرك القصة؟

- Do not laugh at people.
- **Do not tell a lie.** لا تكذب
- Wolves are dangerous.

## Activity book – page 54 – كتاب النشاط

- 1. Page 54** Listen to the story in the Student's Book again and answer the questions.

### Write notes.

- a) How did the shepherd feel?  
bored
- b) He said a wolf was eating his sheep. Was this true?  
No
- c) What were the sheep doing when the men ran to the field?  
Eating happily.
- d) How many times did they go to the field?  
Four
- e) Did they see a wolf?  
No
- f) What did the shepherd see on the fifth day?  
A wolf.
- g) Why did the men not go to the field?  
Didn't believe the shepherd
- h) Why did the shepherd cry?  
All his sheep were dead

- 3. Page 55 Write your own story.**

• انشاء الوحدة الثالثة

With a partner, write a short story about a boy or girl who tells lies.

مع شريك، اكتب قصة قصيرة عن صبي أو فتاة تروي الأكاذيب.

Begin . . . Once upon a time ...

What has he or she done or seen or heard?

Is it true?

Do people believe the boy or girl?

What happens at the end? How does the boy or girl feel?

There was a boy I know who told lies, not white ones but bad ones. One day I heard him telling his father that someone stole their car but in fact I saw his uncle taking it. His father was so mad and anxious. I immediately went to tell him that his brother took the car. Then he told his son to stop lying and be a good boy.

كان هناك ولد أعرفه يكذب، ليس كذباً أبيض بل كذب سيء. ذات يوم سمعته يخبر والده أن شخصاً ما سرق سيارتهم ولكن في الحقيقة رأيت عممه يأخذها. كان والده شديد الجنون والقلق. ذهبت على الفور لأخبره أن شقيقه أخذ السيارة. ثم طلب من ابنه أن يتوقف عن الكذب وأن يكون ولداً جيداً.

# Unit 3

## Round up

### Activity book – page 56 – كتاب النشاط

**1.** Page 56 Complete the sentences. Use words and phrases from the box.

after dinner بعد العشاء

for lunch للغداء

في مركز التسوق

yesterday البارحة

when it's hot عندما يكون حاراً

- a) They go to the beach **when it's hot**.
- b) Muna eats a sandwich **for lunch**.
- c) Layla drank some lemonade **in the mall**.
- d) Laith does his homework **after dinner**.
- e) Huda bought a new dress **yesterday**.

**2.** Page 56 Change the words in Exercise 1 to the present perfect tense to complete the sentences.

• مهم ضمن القواعد.

- a) They have gone to the beach and will be back later.
- b) Muna has eaten a sandwich, so she is not hungry.
- c) Layla has drunk some lemonade, so she is not thirsty.
- d) Laith has done his homework, so he can watch TV.
- e) Huda has bought a new dress, so she can go to the party.

**1.** They go to the beach. (Change into present perfect)

They have gone to the beach.

**2.** Huda bought a new dress **yesterday**. (Change into present perfect)

في هذه الجملة لازم نحذف كلمة وقت منتهية في الماضي. ولا نستخدمهم مع المضارع التام

Huda **has bought** a new dress.

**4. Page 56 Complete the sentences. Use adverbs from the box.**

|         |      |           |      |      |          |
|---------|------|-----------|------|------|----------|
| angrily | بغضب | carefully | بحذر | fast | بسرعة    |
| loudly  | بصخب | politely  | بأدب | well | بشكل جيد |

- a) The policeman shouted at the driver **angrily / loudly** when he drove too fast.
- b) I always speak to my grandmother **politely / loudly / quietly**
- c) My uncle speaks English very **well** because he often goes to London.
- d) Gwen always does her homework **carefully / well**
- e) Len played his music **loudly** so his father was angry.

1. The policeman shouted at the driver (angrily / sadly) when he drove too fast.

## Unit 3

## Story time

### The bear that wasn't a bear – page 33 –

**1) Why are the girls scared?**

لماذا الفتيات خائفات؟

It was dark and windy outside.

لأنه مظلم وعاصف في الخارج

Or: Because of the scratching sounds.

بسبب اصوات الخدش



Rachel, Molly and Helen were camping in the woods. It was dark and windy outside, and the girls felt a little scared. But none of them wanted to say how they really felt. Instead, they laughed and joked nervously. 'Listen,' said Helen. 'It's just started to rain.'

'It's OK, we'll stay in the tent. It's nice and dry in here,' Molly replied. 'Yes, we're all safe here,' said Rachel. The two others agreed. Suddenly, the girls stopped laughing and joking. They looked at each other. 'Did you hear that?' they all asked at the same time. There was something outside! They could hear a 'scratch, scratch' sound. It was getting louder and louder.

'Is it a mouse?' asked Molly. 'No, it's bigger,' said Helen. 'Maybe it's a fox,' said Rachel, sounding unsure. The noise was getting louder and louder.

## 2) What made the noise?

### It was a tree.

'It's looking for food,' said Molly. 'But all our food is inside the tent with us!'

'It's a bear!' Helen whispered loudly. She looked very scared now. The three girls held hands tightly. 'Scratch, scratch.' The scratching sound was getting louder and louder. 'Maybe one of us should go outside and look,' said Molly. They all agreed that was a very good idea. 'Scratch, scratch.' 'I don't want to go outside. The bear might eat me!' cried Helen. The other girls were thinking the same thing. Instead, all three girls sat in the tent, listening to the scratching sound get louder and louder. All three got more and more scared. When morning came, the rain and the wind stopped. Slowly, very slowly, Rachel looked out of the tent. She didn't see any sign of a bear, or a fox or even a mouse. What was making the noise?

### Activity book – page –

### كتاب النشاط

#### 2. Page 57 Answer the questions.

اجب عن الاسئلة

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| a. | Who are the characters in the story?<br><b>Rachel, Molly and Helen.</b>  | من هم الشخصيات في القصة؟<br><b>ريتشل ومولي وهيلين</b>  |
| b. | What is the story about?<br><b>Three girls are camping at night when they hear a noise outside a tent</b>                                  | عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟<br><b>ثلاث فتيات يعسكن في الليل عندما سمعن صوتاً خارج الخيمة</b>  |
| c. | 'The girls laughed and joked nervously.' Why were the girls nervous?<br><b>Because they heard lots of strange noises outside the tent.</b> | "ضحكن الفتيات ومازنن بتوتر". لماذا كانت الفتيات متوترات؟<br><b> بسبب سمعهن لاصوات غريبة خارج الخيمة</b>                      |
| d. | Which animals do the girls think are making the scratching noise?<br><b>Mouse, fox, or bear.</b>   | ما هي الحيوانات التي تعتقدن الفتیات أنها تصدر ضوضاء الخدش؟<br><b> فأر أو ثعلب أو دب</b>                                      |
| e. | The girls agree that someone should look outside the tent. But why don't any of them want to do it?<br><b>Because they are scared.</b>     | تتفق الفتیات على أنه يجب على شخص ما أن ينظر خارج الخيمة. لكن لماذا لا يريد أي منهم القيام بذلك؟<br><b> لأنهم خائفون جداً</b> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>f.</b> Do you think the girls should look outside the tent? Why?<br/><b>If the girls look outside they will see what is making the noise</b></p>   | <p>هل تعتقد أن الفتیات يجب أن ينظرن خارج الخيمة؟ لماذا؟<br/>لو نظرن الفتیات للخارج سیرین مصدر الاصوات.</p>                                   |
| <p><b>g.</b> What do you think was making the scratching noise?<br/><b>A branch of tree.</b></p>   | <p>ما تعتقد أنه كان يسبب صوت الخدش؟<br/>غصن من الشجرة.</p>   |
| <p><b>h.</b> Imagine you are in a tent outside at night and you hear a strange noise. What would you do?<br/><b>I would hold something in my hand to protect myself and my friends in case it was an animal.</b></p> | <p>تخيل أنك في خيمة بالخارج ليلاً وتسمع ضوضاء غريبة. ماذا كنت ستفعل؟<br/>كنت لأحمل شيئاً في يدي لحماية نفسي وأصدقائي في حال كان حيواناً.</p> |

### E Unit 1: Extra activities

#### 1. Page 64 Write the sentences with the correct punctuation.

• مهم ضمن الترتيب.

- a. can you come and play at my house tonight  
Can you come and play at my house tonight?
- b. noora has gone to america on an aeroplane  
Noora has gone to America on an aeroplane.

#### 3. Faten and rana bought some oranges pineapples and bananas at the market

Faten and Rana bought some oranges, pineapples and bananas in the market.

#### 3. Page 64 Read the sentences and tick (✓) the correct words.

• مهم ضمن فرع المفردات كما هو.

- a. 'Have you **washed** **watched** your hands today, Len?' asked Mr Archer.
- b. The wolf walked very **quickly** **quietly** and the sheep did not hear him.
- c. Len did his homework very **badly** **sadly** and had to do it again.
- d. 'Oh no,' said Laith. 'I haven't **bought** **brought** the ball back from the park.'

**Unit 4****Lesson 1****Activity book – page 58 – كتاب النشاط**

• أسماء الأطعمة والأماكن .1  
• صفات : لوصف المشاعر والأماكن .2  
• ظروف : تخبرنا كيفية قيام الناس بالأشياء .3

**1. Page 58 Write the sentences again using the adverbs in brackets.**

• **مهم ضمن القواعد.**

- a. Gwen does her homework. (well, always)  
Gwen always does her homework well.
- b. She walks to school. (quickly, usually)  
She usually walks to school quickly.
- c. She is noisy. (never)  
She is never noisy.
- d. She sings. (beautifully, often)  
She often sings beautifully.
- e. She speaks to Len. (angrily, sometimes)  
She sometimes speaks to Len angrily.  
Sometimes, she speaks to Len angrily.
- f. She does the washing-up. (carefully, always)  
She always does the washing-up carefully.

**2. Page 58 Write the words in the correct places.**

• **مهم ضمن المفردات.**

|             |               |           |           |           |           |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Christmas   | عيد الميلاد   | Cloudy    | غائم      | Crocodile | تمساح     |
| forecast    | النباء الجوية | Autumn    | خريف      | Fox       | ثعلب      |
| half – term | نصف السنة     | holiday   | عطلة      | homework  | واجب بيتي |
| Month       | شهر           | Oryx      | المها     | rain      | مطر       |
| semester    | קורס          | September | ايلول     | sheep     | خراف      |
| Snow        | ثلج           | term      | فصل دراسي | windy     | العاصف    |
| wolf        | ذئب           |           |           |           |           |

| Weather مأوى | School مدرسة | The calendar تقويم | Animals حيوانات |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| cloudy       | Hal-term     | autumn             | Crocodile       |
| forecast     | holiday      | Christmas          | Fox             |
| rain         | homework     | January            | oryx            |
| snow         | semester     | Month              | sheep           |
| windy        | term         | September          | wolf            |

## Unit 4

## Lesson 2

Khalid's birthday present – page 39 –

هدية عيد ميلاد خالد

punctuation: تنقيط

### استخدام علامة التعجب ( ! )

كُن هادئاً be quiet!

أذهب الى البيت Go home!

١. عند إعطاء الأوامر.

Really! Fantastic! Great!

٢. عند الاندهاش أو التفاجئ حقاً!

Oh, no! أؤ، لا!

٣. عندما يكون المتكلم يتكلم بصوت عالي.

شيء ما.

٤. عندما يكون المتحدث سعيداً بخصوص شيء ما.

Tara! Why are you so happy? تارا! لماذا أنت سعيدة؟

We are going on holiday! نحن ذاهبون في عطلة!

## Activity book – page 59 – كتاب النشاط

### 1. Page 59 Write the sentences with the correct punctuation.

• التنقيط.

a. really said Khalid surprised I don't believe you

'Really!' said Khalid, surprised 'I don't believe you!'

b. be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens pencils rubbers workbooks and copybooks.

'Be quiet!' said the teacher. 'Please take out your pens, pencils, rubbers and workbooks'

## Unit 4

## Lesson 3

## القرد في المقهى – page 40 – The monkey in the café

## مفردات الدرس الثالث

| الكلمة     | معناها      | الكلمة   | معناها    | الكلمة    | معناها      |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| problem    | مشكلة       | freezing | مُجمد     | Good luck | حظاً موفقاً |
| No problem | لا مشكلة    | artist   | فنان      | scream    | يصرخ        |
| popular    | مؤلف/شائع   | luckily  | لحسن الحظ | Calm down | يهدي        |
| starving   | جائع        | grab     | يلتقط     | leap      | يقفز        |
| chase      | يطارد/يُلحق | spill    | يزيق      | escape    | يهرب        |
| mess       | فوضى        |          |           |           |             |

## Activity book – page 60 – كتاب النشاط

## 1. Page 60 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|           |       |         |      |          |      |
|-----------|-------|---------|------|----------|------|
| Calm down | يهدى  | chased  | طارد | escaped  | هرب  |
| grabbed   | التقط | leapt   | قفز  | Mess     | فوضى |
| screamed  | صرخ   | spilled | أراق | starving | جائع |

- My mother screamed when she saw a mouse in the garden.
- My father said, 'Calm down' It's just a mouse. It won't hurt you.'
- I haven't eaten anything all day and now I'm starving
- When I was eating a sandwich in the park, a big bird flew down and grabbed it out of my hand.
- My brother didn't stop to open the gate. He leapt over It.
- Our dog chased a cat in the garden yesterday, but it escaped up a tree.
- Oh, dear! I've spilt my lemonade and made a mess.

**2.** Choose and tick (✓) the correct meaning of the highlighted words.

• ممّض من فرع المفردات كما هو •

- a. I'm **exhausted**. I've worked all day and all night.

very rich

very hungry

very tired

- b. 'No, no!' said Muna. I **hate** chocolate ice cream. I don't want any! '

like very much

eat

don't like at all

- c. Ahmed opened his school **atlas** and looked at the map of America. He wanted to go there one day.

copybook

a book of maps

a book about America

- d. Gwen washed the kitchen floor **thoroughly**. 'Oh, thank you, Gwen,' said her mother.  
'It's so clean! '

very well

very quickly

very noisily

- e. When Len came home late, his father was **furious**. 'Where have you been?' he shouted. 'It's nearly midnight!'

very happy

surprised

very angry

- f. 'Dad, can I go swimming this afternoon?' asked Len. 'Of course,' he **replied**.  
'But come home before six o'clock.'

answered

wrote

shouted

**E Unit 1: Extra activities**

## • انشاء الوحدة الرابعة .

- 2. Page 65** Write your own short story. Choose one of these beginnings for your short story.

اكتب قصتك القصيرة الخاصة

- a. It was two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly, I woke up.

or

- b. When I was walking along the street yesterday, I saw something very funny.

Plan your story together. Remember all the Writing tips.

Which is the best story in the class?

When I was walking along the street yesterday, I saw a kid. The kid was trying to learn how to ride a bike, but he kept falling off his bike. There was nobody to help him. So, I tried to help him. And after so many times of trying to make him learn, he was barely able to control the bike. Well, at least I did my best to help him.

عندما كنت أسير في الشارع أمس، رأيت طفلاً. كان الطفل يحاول تعلم كيفية ركوب الدراجة، لكنه استمر في السقوط من دراجته. لم يكن هناك من يساعدته. لذا حاولت مساعدته. وبعد عدة مرات من محاولة جعله يتعلم، كان بالكاد قادرًا على التحكم في الدراجة. حسناً، على الأقل بذلت قصارى جهدي لمساعدته.



**Unit 5****Lesson 1****Other countries – page 42 – الدول الأخرى****مفردات الدرس الأول**

| الكلمة            | معناها             | الكلمة   | معناها  | الكلمة                         | معناها                   |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| country           | بلد                | France   | فرنسا   | Yemen                          | اليمن                    |
| ever              | أبداً / في أي وقت؟ | India    | الهند   | Saudi Arabia                   | السعودية                 |
| been              | كُنْتُ             | Japan    | يابان   | The UAE (United Arab Emirates) | الأمارات العربية المتحدة |
| Name of countries | أسماء البلدان      | Bahrain  | بحرين   | North America                  | أمريكا الشمالية          |
| Emile             | إيميلي             | Spain    | إسبانيا | South America                  | أمريكا الجنوبية          |
| Raji              | راجي               | Germany  | ألمانية | The United States (USA)        | الولايات المتحدة         |
| sultana           | سلطانة             | Italy    | إيطاليا | Scotland                       | اسكتلندا                 |
| Yuki              | يوكي               | Russia   | روسيا   | China                          | الصين                    |
| Comes from        | يأتي من            | Pakistan | باكستان | Asia                           | آسيا                     |
|                   |                    |          |         | Europe                         | أوروبا                   |

**السؤال الجواب عن دول الأشخاص**

| السؤال                        | الجواب                      |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Do (I,we,you,they)            | جمع Come from               |
| Where + + فاعل + come from ?  | + + (country) أسم دولة فاعل |
| Does (he,she,it)              | فرد شخص ثالث Comes from     |
| Where do you come from?       | I come from Iraq.           |
| Where does Sultana come from? | Sultana comes from Oman.    |
| Where do they come from?      | They come from Scotland.    |
| Where does Raji come from?    | Raji comes from India.      |
| Where does Yuki come from?    | Yuki comes from Japan.      |
| Where does Emile come from?   | Emile comes from France.    |
| من أين تأتي ؟                 | . أنا من العراق .           |
| من أين تأتي سلطانة ؟          | سلطانة من عُمان .           |
| من أين يأتون ؟                | هم من اسكتلندا .            |
| من أين يأتي راجي ؟            | راجي من الهند .             |
| من أين يأتي يوكى ؟            | يوكى من اليابان .           |
| من أين تأتي إيميلي ؟          | إيميلي من فرنسا .           |

1. Where (do / does) you come from ?
2. Where (does / do) Sultana come from?
3. They (comes / come ) from Scotland.
4. Raji ( comes / come )from India.
5. Yuki .....comes..... ( come ) from Japan. (Complete with the correct form of the verb)

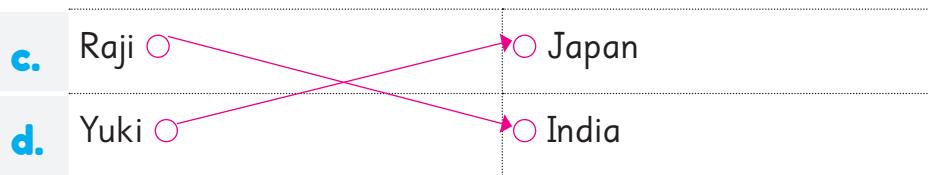
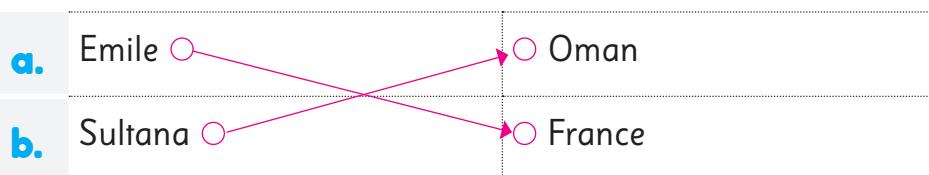
## Activity book – page 66 –

كتاب النشاط

### 2. Page 66 Find the odd one out. Circle the word.

- a. Germany       India      France      Scotland
- b. pepper       oil      cotton      vegetables
- c. rocket      car       rubber      plane
- d.  volcano      fort      temple      shed

### 4. Page 66 Listen again and draw lines from the person to the country.



## 5 . Page 66

- A. Emile comes from France.
- B. Sultana comes from Oman.
- C. Raji comes from India.
- D. Yuki comes from Japan.



## 6 . Page 66 Write the past participle of the verbs in the word tree.

a. Swept

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s | w | e | p | t |   |   |
|   |   | e | a | t | e | n |
|   | t | a | k | e | n |   |
|   |   | r | i | d | d | e |
|   | l | o | s | t |   |   |
| w | r | i | t | t | e | n |
|   | h | e | a | r | d |   |
| s | e | e | n |   |   |   |

b. Eat

c. Take

d. Ride

e. Lose

f. Write

g. Hear

h. See

Have you ever been to this country?

# Unit 5

# Lesson 2

**Other countries – page 43 –**

LiaLc

## السؤال في المضارع التام باستخدام

| السؤال  | الجواب                       |
|---|------------------------------|
| Have you ever been to + دولة + اسم ؟                        | Yes, I have<br>No, I haven't |
| Have you ever been to Spain? هل كنت في إسبانيا من قبل؟      | Yes, I have<br>No, I haven't |
| Has he ever been to USA? هل كان في الولايات المتحدة من قبل؟ | Yes, He has<br>No, he hasn't |

## الفرق بين (been/gone)

ذهب ولم يرجع تالي مع المضارع التام البسيط ومعناها ذهب وعاد او في طريق العودة **Been**  
ذهب ولم يعد وايضا تستخدم مع المضارع التام البسيط **Gone**



**Activity book – page 69 –**

كتاب النشاط

#### 4. Page 69 Which country do you want to visit? Say why.

I've never been to Spain

I want to visit Spain because I like Spanish language.

**Unit 5****Lesson 3****Granny's box of memories – page 44 صندوق ذكريات الجدة**

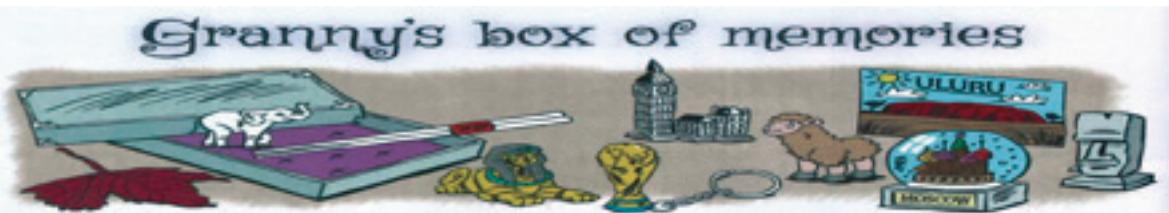
- A.** Which country has Granny not visited?

Brazil برازيل

- B.** Which countries does Granny talk about? Have you been to any of them?

ما هي الدول التي تتحدث عنها الجدة؟ هل زرت أي منها؟

Brazil, Singapore and Canada. No I haven't.



Dana and Azad's grandmother was moving house, so Dana and Azad were helping her to pack.

Granny reached up and tried to get a box from a shelf. Crash! The box was full of strange objects, and everything fell to the floor.

'Oh, my goodness! I forgot about this box,' said Granny.

'Can we see?' asked Azad. He looked curiously at the things inside. 'Where does this come from?' he asked, holding up a dry leaf.

'That's from Canada,' Granny replied.

'Have you been there?' asked Dana, looking surprised.

'Oh, yes. Many times. The maple trees in autumn are beautiful.' Granny smiled.

'And where does this key ring come from?' Azad asked.

'That's from Brazil,' Granny answered.

'That was a present. I've never been there, but I've always wanted to go.'

'What are these?' asked Dana. She tried to pick up an elephant, but she dropped it.

'How do you use these?'

'Those are chopsticks from Singapore,' said Granny.

'Have you been to Singapore?' asked Azad, his eyes bigger than ever.

'Yes. I went before you were born,' nodded Granny. 'I went to the top of the Marina Bay Sands hotel. It was very scary.'

I don't like high places!'

'Wow. You've been to some amazing places,' said Dana.

'And hopefully, you will, too,' Granny replied.

## Present perfect and past simple tenses

### مضارع تام بسيط & ماضٍ بسيط

▶ Have you ever been to France?

▶ The question asks about **any time in the past**.

▶ Yes, I **went** there **last year**.

▶ The verb is in the present perfect tense.

▶ The answer talks about a definite time in the past.

▶ The verb is in the past simple tense.

## Present perfect and past simple tenses

### مضارع تام بسيط & ماضٍ بسيط

#### Present perfect with ever / سبق / never

▶ We use ever and never with the present perfect to talk about something that did or didn't happen at a time in the past.

نحن نستخدم **ever** / **never** مع المضارع التام للتحدث عن شيء حدث أو لم يحدث في وقت ما في الماضي. (خبرات الحياة)

◀ تأتي **ever** مع المضارع التام البسيط مع الجمل الاستفهامية حيث موقعها بين الفاعل والتصريف الثالث.

◀ تأتي **never** مع المضارع التام البسيط مع الجمل المنافية حيث موقعها بين الفعل المساعد والتصريف الثالث.

▶ We answer a question with the past simple to talk about the time when that action happened.

نجيب على سؤال بالماضي البسيط للحديث عن الوقت الذي حدث فيه هذا الإجراء.

▶ Question: Have you ever been to China?

هنا السؤال يسأل عن أي وقت في الماضي.

Affirmative answer: Yes, I went last year.

◀ هنا الجواب في الماضي لأننا نتكلم عن وقت معين (محدد) في الماضي (بمعنى حدث وانتهى في الماضي).

▶ Negative answer: No, I've never been to China.

▶ Short answer: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

▶ Have you ever seen an accident? (at any time up to now)

Yes, I have.

- When did you see one? (at what time)

I saw an accident last week.

Have / has + فعل + ever been to + اسم بلد ?

- Have you ever been to China?

فعل شاذ (ed) + فعل ماضي + فعل .....?

- I went last year.

فعل + have/has + never been to + اسم بلد.

- I've never been to China.

.1 (مع الجمل الاستفهامية. (جملة تنتهي بعلامة استفهام (ever

1. Have you (never / ever) been to China?

.2 (مع الجمل المثبتة. (جملة تنتهي بنقطة)

2. I've ( never / ever ) been to China.

## Activity book – page 70 –

كتاب النشاط

1. Page 70 Complete the table with the correct form of the verb.

| Verb فعل | Infinitive مصدر | Past tense ماضي بسيط | Past participle ماضي تام |
|----------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| eat      | يأكل            | ate                  | eaten                    |
| ride     | يركب            | rode                 | ridden                   |
| see      | يرى             | saw                  | seen                     |
| write    | يكتب            | wrote                | written                  |
| be       | يكون            | Was / were           | been                     |
| go       | يذهب            | went                 | gone                     |

## 2. Page 70 Read the story in the Student's Book again. Answer the questions.

- a. How did Dana and Azad feel when they heard about Granny's travels? How do you know?

كيف شعرت دانا وآزاد عندما سمعا عن أسفار الجدة؟ كيف علمت بذلك؟

**Dana was surprised and Azad's eyes were bigger than ever.**

دانا كانت مندهشة وعينا ازاد اصبحتا كبيرتان

- b. What did Dana do with the chopsticks?

**She tried to pick up a souvenir elephant.  
she was practicing.**

ماذا فعلت دانا مع عيدان تناول الطعام؟

كانت تحاول التقاط تذكرة للفيل، كانت تتدرب

- c. Which country hasn't Granny visited?

**Brazil**

أي بلد لم تزره الجدة؟

- d. Does she want to visit that country? How do you know?

**Yes, she does. I've always wanted to go.**

هل تريد زيارة هذا البلد؟ كيف علمت

ذلك؟

- e. Why did Granny say she was scared in Singapore?

**She doesn't like high places**

لماذا قالت الجدة إنها كانت خائفة

في سنغافورة؟

Or: Because she went to the top of the Marina Bay Sands hotel and she doesn't like high places.

## 4. Page 71 Put the words in the correct order to write questions. Write the answers.

• مهم ضمن القواعد.

- a. the maple leaf / from / Where / come / does / ?

**Where does the maple leaf come from?**

**It comes from Canada.**

- b. does / Where / this key ring / from / come / ?

**Where does this key ring come from?**

**It comes from Brazil.**

- c. from / these / come / do / chopsticks / Where / ?

**Where do these chopsticks come from?**

**They come from Singapore.**

**Unit 5****Lesson 4**

**We have been everywhere – page 45 – لقد كنا في كل مكان**

**مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة     | معناها  | الكلمة     | معناها            | الكلمة   | معناها | الكلمة          | معناها         |
|------------|---------|------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| everywhere | كل مكان | Famous for | معروف بـ مشهور بـ | sing     | يُغني  | wait            | ينتظر          |
| Journey    | رحلة    | farm       | مزرعة             | look     | ينظر   | Learn about     | يتعلم عن       |
| rocket     | صاروخ   | song       | أغنية             | messages | رسائل  | Other countries | البلدان الأخرى |

| أداة الاستفهام | المعنى | الاستخدام                       |
|----------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| where          | أين    | للسؤال عن المكان                |
| what           | ماذا   | للسؤال عن الغير العاقل          |
| who            | من     | للسؤال عن العاقل (شخص أو أشخاص) |

**قاعدة عمل السؤال في اللغة الإنجليزية مع أدوات الاستفهام****القاعدة للسؤال**

**فعل رئيسي أن وجد + فعل مساعد + فاعل + أدلة الاستفهام**

Where do you live? أين تعيش؟

What did she do? ماذا فعلت؟

Who are the messages from? من من الرسائل؟

1. إذا كان الجواب في المضارع ولا يحتوي على فعل مساعد (do / does / am / is / are) نستخدم (do / does) مكان الفعل المساعد ونحذف ما نسأل عنه في السؤال (الكلمة التي تحتها خط).

(do + I / we / you / they)

(does + he / she / it)

الحمار الوحشي أصلها (يأتي من) أفريقيا Zebras come from Africa.

١. نسأل عن مكان ولهذا نستخدم أين (where) لأن أفريقيا اسم مكان.
٢. ونستخدم do كفعل مساعد
٣. أولاً\_ لأن الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد والجملة في المضارع
٤. وثانياً\_ لأن Zebras فاعل جمع
٥. وثالثاً- نحذف المكان الذي سأله عنه لأنه يجب أن يبقى ما نسأل عنه مجھولاً في السؤال.

Where **do** Zebras come from?

من أين يأتي الحمار الوحشي؟

**٢.** إذا كان الجواب في الماضي (ونعرف ذلك من إضافة ed إلى الفعل الرئيسي أو فعل شاذ متغير الشكل) ولا تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد نستخدم did كفعل مساعد

ونحذف من السؤال ما نسأل عنه (ما تدته خط).  
**#أنتبه:** في السؤال يرجع الفعل الرئيسي إلى المصدر بدون أي إضافة (يعني يجرد من /s/ed) في المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

السيدة علي نظرت على لوحة هناء . Mrs. Ali looked at Hanaa's painting.

١. نسأل عن شيء غير عاقل ولهذا نستخدم ماذا (what) لأن لوحة هناء تعتبر غير عاقلة.
٢. ونستخدم did كفعل مساعد لأن زمن الجملة ماضي . **ولأن** الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد  
ونحذف ما نسأل عنه لأنه يجب أن يبقى مجھولاً في السؤال.

What did Mrs. Ali **look** at?

على ماذا نظرت سيدة علي؟

.3 . أما إذا كان الجملة أو الجواب يحتوي على أحد أفعال فإننا فقط نعكس الفاعل والفعل المساعد (be/do/have) في السؤال ( am / is are / was / were / )

The messages **are** from Sameera and Mr. Abdulla.

الرسائل من سميرة وسيد عبد الله

- .1 لاحظ جيداً أن المطلوب السؤال عنهم **أشخاص** ولهذا نستخدم أداة استفهام **عن العاقل (who)**  
**.2** الجملة تحتوي على  **فعل مساعد** بالمضارع ولهذا لا نحتاج (did **go** / do / does)

Who **are** the message from?

## Activity book – page 72 – كتاب النشاط

### 1. Page 72 Now read the answers and write the questions.

Clue: The underlined words are the most important parts of the answers.

الآن أقرأ هذه الأجبوبة وأكتب الأسئلة.

• مهم ضمن القواعد.

#### 1. Who are the messages from?

The messages **are** from Sameera and Mr. Abdulla.

#### 2. Who was Khalid with?

Khalid **was** with his mother.

#### 3. Where do Zebras come?

Zebras **come** from Africa.

#### 4. What did Mrs. Jaber look at?

Mrs. Jaber looked at Hanaa's painting.

**5.** What is France famous for?

France **is** famous for its shops.

**6.** Who did uncle Rashid?

Uncle Rashid **waited** for Khalid and his father.

**7.** 7. What do Fuad and Tanya want to learn about?

Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries.

**2.** Page 72 Complete Heba's questions.

Look at Laith's answers and use the words in brackets. Laith is writing a letter.

• **مهم ضمن القواعد.**

**a**  
Heba  
Laith

Who are you writing to? (you/write)  
I'm writing to my friend in London.

**b**  
Heba  
Laith

What are you writing about? (you/write)  
I'm writing about the elephants in the zoo.

**c**  
Heba  
Laith

Where do elephants come from? (elephants/come)  
Elephants? They come from Africa and India.

**Unit 5****Lesson 5****Four countries – page 46 –**

أربع دول (مهم جداً مطلوب أسئلة من المعلومات التابعة لكل دولة)

## INDIA

India is a big country with a huge population. About one thousand million people live there. Agriculture is the most important part of the economy.

The people are mainly farmers and they grow rice, tea, cotton and many other things. There is also quite a lot of industry. They make cars, buses and clothes.

Visitors to India can do lots of things. They can ride elephants, look at wild animals and climb mountains.



## OMAN

Oman is not very big and it has quite a small population. The oil industry is important, but agriculture is more important.

Most people work as farmers or fishermen. The farmers grow fruit and vegetables.

Visitors to Oman can buy jewellery and visit interesting forts. They can also go swimming, sailing and climbing.



**India****الهند**

1. India is ..... ( big / small) **كبير**

ما هو أهم جزء من الاقتصاد الهندي؟  
**Agriculture.** الزراعة

3. People of India grow Rice, tea and cotton. (**True** / **False**)

**شعب الهند يزرع الأرز والشاي والقطن**

4. Visitors to India can ride elephants, look at wild animals and  
....climb mountains.... (**Complete**)

**يمكن للزوار في الهند ركوب الأفيال والنظر إلى الحيوانات البرية و..... تسلق الجبال**

**Oman****عمان**

1. Oman is ..... ( not very big / very big ) **ليست كبيرة جداً.**

2. What are the important parts of economy in Oman?

**ما هي الأجزاء المهمة من اقتصاد عمان؟**

**Oil industry and agriculture.** صناعة النفط والزراعة .

3. In Oman oil industry is more important than agriculture. (**True** / **False**)

**صناعة النفط في عمان أهم من الزراعة**

4. Visitors to Oman can buy jewellery and visit interesting old..... **forts**.... (**Complete**)

**يمكن لزوار عمان شراء المجوهرات وزيارة ..... القلاع ..... القديمة**

## Activity book – page 74 – كتاب النشاط

1. **Page 74** Read the Student's Book again. Write notes about India and Oman.

| Name of country | Size of country | Size of population | What they grow    | What they make/produce |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| India           | big             | huge               | Rice, tea, cotton | Cars, buses clothes    |
| Oman            | Not very big    | Quite small        | Fruit, vegetables | Oil, jewellery         |

## Comparatives and superlatives

### المقارنة والتفضيل

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة والمفاضلة مع شئين أو شخصين توفر فيهما نفس الصفة

١. إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد (يلفظ بنفس واحد) (صفة قصيرة) تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد (i,e,a,o,u)! يضاف على الحرف الصحيح في الأخير نظيف (er) للمقارنة ونظيف (est) للمفاضلة .

| الصفة | المعنى   | المقارنة | المفاضلة    |
|-------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Hot   | حار      | hotter   | the hottest |
| big   | كبير/ضخم | bigger   | the biggest |

٢. ولكن عندما تنتهي الصفة القصيرة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف صحيح؛ فقط نظيف (er) للمقارنة ونظيف (est) للمفاضلة .

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة    |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------|
| cold  | بارد   | colder   | the coldest |

٣. في حال كانت الصفة القصيرة تنتهي بحرف (e)؛ فقط نظيف (er) للمقارنة ونظيف (est) للمفاضلة .

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة   |
|-------|--------|----------|------------|
| nice  | لطيف   | nicer    | the nicest |

٤. إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) فإننا نقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نظيف (er) للمقارنة ونظيف (est) للمفاضلة .

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة    |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------|
| easy  | سهل    | easier   | the easiest |
| dry   | جاف    | drier    | the driest  |

5. في حال كانت الصفة طويلة أي تكون من مقطعين أو أكثر فإننا نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة للمقارنة و (the most) قبل الصفة للمفاضلة.

| الصفة       | المعنى    | المقارنة         | المفاضلة             |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|
| beautiful   | جميل      | more beautiful   | the most beautiful   |
| difficult   | صعب       | more difficult   | the most difficult   |
| interesting | ممتع/مشوق | more interesting | the most interesting |
| important   | مهم       | more important   | the most important   |

6. إذا إنتهت الصفة بحرف (y) فإننا نقلب حرف (er) إلى (a) ثم نضيف (est) للمقارنة و (est) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة  |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------|
| good  | جيد    | better   | the best  |
| bad   | سيء    | worse    | the worst |

كيفية التحدث بإستخدام المقارنة والتفضيل.

#### قاعدة المقارنة

أسم المفعول + صفة مقارنة (bigger) + than + فاعل مساعد حسب الزمن + فاعل Oman is smaller than India.  
India is bigger than France.

#### قاعدة المفاضلة

أسم المفعول + صفة مفاضلة (biggest) + the + فاعل مساعد حسب الزمن + فاعل India is the biggest country.  
Oman is the hottest country.

#### 5. Page 75 Read and complete the sentences.

- a. The most interesting building in Iraq is the museum.
- b. The most important industry in Iraq is the oil industry.
- c. At home I am more helpful than my brother.
- d. Climbing mountains is more dangerous than playing football.
- e. The most beautiful buildings in Iraq are in Al-Fao.

**Unit 5****Lesson 6****Four countries – page 47 –**

أربع دول (مهم جدًا مطلوب أسئلة من المعلومات التابعة لكل دولة)

## JAPAN

Japan is not a very big country, but it has a large population.

Industry is very important. Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home.

The farmers grow rice and vegetables.

Japan is very interesting for visitors. They can see old temples and beautiful gardens.

They can also go shopping in big modern stores.



## FRANCE

France is a big country, but the population is quite small.

Industry and agriculture are both important.

They make cars and planes and grow a lot of fruit and vegetables.

France is famous for its shops and restaurants. It also has many interesting museums and old buildings. Some people say that France is the most beautiful country in Europe.



**Japan****اليابان**

1. Japan is ..... ( big / Not very big )
2. Japan make ..... cars, computers..... and things for the home.
3. Farmers in Japan grow fruit. (True / False)
4. Visitors to Japan can see old temples and beautiful gardens. (True / False)

**France****فرنسا**

1. France is (big / small)
2. Some people say that France is the most beautiful .....country in Europe..... (Complete)

**Activity book – page 76 – كتاب النشاط**

1. Page 76 Read the Student's Book again. Write notes about Japan and France.

| Name of country | Size of country | Size of population | What they grow    | What they make/produce           |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Japan           | Not very big    | large              | Rice, vegetables  | Cars, computers, things for home |
| France          | big             | Quite small        | Fruit, vegetables | Cars, planes                     |

3. Page 76 Complete the table.

|    |       |         |          |
|----|-------|---------|----------|
| a. | cold  | colder  | coldest  |
| b. | warm  | warmer  | warmest  |
| c. | small | smaller | smallest |
| d. | big   | bigger  | biggest  |
| e. | hot   | hotter  | hottest  |
| f. | wet   | wetter  | wettest  |

|    |       |         |          |
|----|-------|---------|----------|
| g. | large | larger  | largest  |
| h. | nice  | nicer   | nicest   |
| i. | dry   | drier   | driest   |
| j. | sunny | sunnier | sunniest |
| k. | rainy | rainier | rainiest |

## كيفية التحدث بإستخدام المقارنة والتفضيل.

### قاعدة المقارنة

أُسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ + فَاعِلٌ + is + (bigger) + صَفَةٌ مَقَارِنَةٌ + than + India.

Oman is smaller than India.

India is bigger than France.

### قاعدة المفاضلة

أُسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ + فَاعِلٌ + is + the + (biggest) + صَفَةٌ مَفَاضِلَةٌ + India.

India is the biggest country.

Oman is the hottest country.

Which country is bigger Oman or Japan?

أَيُّ بَلْدٍ أَكْبَرُ عُمَانٌ أَمْ يَابَانٌ؟

Japan is bigger than Oman.

يَابَانٌ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ عُمَانٍ . Japan.

Which country has a larger population – India or France?

أَيُّ بَلْدٍ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ نَاحِيَةِ الكَثْافَةِ السُّكَانِيَّةِ – الْهَنْدُ أَمْ فَرَنْسَا؟

India is larger than France.

أَيُّ بَلْدٍ هُوَ الأَكْبَرُ

الْهَنْدُ هُوَ أَكْبَرُ بَلْدٍ.

Which country is the biggest?

India is the biggest country.

Which country is the coldest?

أَيُّ بَلْدٍ هُوَ الْأَبْرَدُ؟

France is the coldest country.

فَرَنْسَا هُوَ أَبْرَدُ بَلْدٍ

## 5. Page 76 Complete five sentences to compare Iraq and England.

1. Iraq is hotter than England.
2. England is smaller than Iraq.
3. Iraq has a smaller population than England.
4. England is colder than Iraq.
5. Iraq is bigger than England.
6. England has a larger population than Iraq.

## 5. Page 81 Write about a country that you would like to visit.

First, make notes. Here are some ideas to help you.

Paragraph 1: Write what you know about the country.

- Where it is ➤ How big it is ➤ How many people live there
- What they grow there ➤ What they make

Paragraph 2: Write about why you would like to visit this country.

Places to go and things to see

## الإنشاء الأول للوحدة الخامسة

**Write about a country you would like to visit.**

**أكتب عن بلد ترغب بزيارته**

I would like to visit UK. It is situated in Europe. It's a big country and it has quite large population. They speak English language and their currency is pound. The main part of economy in UK is tourism and Oil.

أرغب بزيارة المملكة المتحدة (بريطانيا). أنها في أوروبا . إنها دولة كبيرة. وثقافتها سكانها عالية نوعاً ما قليلة. الجزء الأساسي من الاقتصاد في بريطانيا هو السياحة والنفط.

I would like to go to Britain, the city I've always wanted to see. There is Big Ben clock. I hope one day I can go there.

أرغب بالذهاب إلى بريطانيا ، المدينة التي لطالما رغبت برؤيتها. هناك أيضاً ساعة بيج بين. أتمنى أن أستطيع الذهاب إلى هناك يوماً ما.

**Unit 5****Round up****Activity book – page 82 – كتاب النشاط****2. Page 82 Write two short paragraphs about Iraq.**

اكتب فقرتين عن العراق

Paragraph 1: Describe Iraq.

- ▶ How big it is كم مساحته ماذا يزرعون
- ▶ How many people live there كم عدد السكان ماذا يصنعون
- ▶ What they grow there
- ▶ What they make

Paragraph 2: Write about what visitors can see and do in Iraq.

Write two short paragraphs about Iraq.

Iraq is situated in the Middle East. It's not a very big country and it has quite a small population. The main part of economy in Iraq is oil. Agriculture is very important, too. People in Iraq grow fruit and vegetables.

يقع العراق في الشرق الأوسط. إنها ليست دولة كبيرة. وكتافة سكانها نوعاً ما قليلة. الجزء الأساسي من الاقتصاد في العراق هو النفط. الزراعة مهمة أيضاً. السكان في العراق يزرعون الفواكه والخضروات.

Visitors to Iraq can see Ur, the Citadel of Erbil and many other religion places in Karbala, Najaf, and Al kadhimiya. They are also can go to Iraqi national museum also see monments of Baghdad.

الزوار إلى العراق يستطيعون رؤية أور وقلعة أربيل والكثير من المناطق الدينية في كربلاء، النجف والكاظمية. بامكانهم الذهاب إلى المتحف الوطني ورؤية معالم العاصمة.

**Unit 5****Story time****Carrie in the jungles – page 51**

**الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة ضمن أسئلة القطع**

**1.** What is Carrie doing?

She is playing a video game.

ماذا تفعل كاري؟

إنها تلعب لعبة فيديو.

**2.** What is Carrie looking for?

A key.

ما الذي تبحث عنه كاري؟

مفتاح.



Carrie moved her eyes quickly and her body moved to the left. 'Phew, that was close,' she thought. She just missed a tiger that walked out in front of her.

حركت كاري عينيها بسرعة وانتقل جسدها إلى اليسار. فكرت: "كان هذا قريباً". لقد مر من أمامها نمر للتو.

Carrie closed her eyes. She was tired. This was hard work. She opened them just as a spider was looking her straight in the face. She moved her eyes down and felt her body drop away from the spider and back to safety.

أغمضت كاري عينيها. كانت متعبة. كان هذا عملاً شاقاً. فتحت عينيها بينما كان العنكبوت ينظر إليها مباشرة في وجهها. حركت عينيها لأسفل وشعرت بجسدها بعيداً عن العنكبوت. وعاد إلى بر الأمان.

'Now, where is it? Where's that key?' she asked herself, moving her eyes around the trees in front of her. Out of the corner of her eye she saw something shine in the sun. She turned her eyes to a tree on her right.

الآن أين هو؟ أين هذا المفتاح؟ سألت نفسها، وتحرك عينيها حول الأشجار أمامها. من زاوية عينها رأت شيئاً يلمع في الشمس. أدارت عينيها إلى شجرة على يمينها.

She moved her head forward and her flying chair moved closer to the tree. There it was! High up in a branch. She looked up with her eyes and her chair flew straight to the top. Her hand reached out and grabbed the key. Easy! The screen filled with stars and lights. In big letters, the words GAME OVER appeared.

حركت رأسها للأمام واقترب كرسيها من الشجرة. كان هناك! عاليًا في فرع. نظرت إلى الأعلى بعينيها وتوجه كرسيها مباشرةً إلى الأعلى. مدّت يدها وأمسكت بالمفتاح. سهل! الشاشة مليئة بالنجوم والأضواء. بأحرف كبيرة. ظهرت الكلمات انتهت اللعبة

'Did you enjoy that?' asked Carrie's dad.

Carrie turned her eyes to the bottom of the screen and a keyboard appeared. Slowly, carefully, Carrie moved her eyes from one letter to the next, typing out her reply.

'Yes, Dad. I've just been to the jungle!'

الم تستمتعي؟' سأله والدها.

أدانت كاري عينيها إلى أسفل الشاشة وظهرت لوحة مفاتيح. ببطء، بعناية، حركت كاري عينيها من حرف إلى آخر، وكتبت ردّها.

"نعم يا أبي. لقد زرت الغابة للتو!"

## Activity book – page 83 – كتاب النشاط

### 3. Page 83 Answer the questions.

- a.** Who are the characters in the story? من هم الشخصيات في القصة؟  
**Carrie and Carrie's dad.** والد كاري و كاري
- b.** What is the story about? عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟  
**Carrie, who is in a wheelchair and is unable to speak, is playing video games.** كاري، التي تجلس على كرسي متدرك وغير قادرة على الكلام، تلعب العاب الكترونية
- c.** What does Carrie do when she sees a spider? ماذا تفعل كاري عندما ترى عنكبوت؟ لماذا  
 Why?  
**She looks down. She uses her eyes to control her character in the game.** نظرت الى الاسفل. استخدمت عينيها لتسير على شخصيتها في اللعبة
- d.** Why is Carrie looking for a key? لماذا تبحث كاري عن مفتاح؟  
**The key will help her to win the game.** المفتاح سيساعدها في الفوز باللعبة
- e.** Where does Carrie find the key? أين تجد كاري المفتاح؟  
**High up in a tree.** عالياً في الشجرة.
- f.** What happened when she picked up the key? ماذا حدث عندما التقطت المفتاح؟  
**The game finished when she picked up the key.** انتهت اللعبة عندما التقطت المفتاح
- g.** How does Carrie answer her dad's question? كيف تجيب كاري على سؤال والدها  
**She types out the message using her eyes.** طبعت الرسالة مستخدمةً عينها

## 1. Page 124 Write sentences using the past participle of the verbs.

- a. eat I have **eaten** a sandwich.
- b. take I have **taken** her book.
- c. ride I have never **ridden** a camel.
- d. lose I have **lost** my wallet.
- e. write I have **written** three letters.
- f. hear I have **heard** sound.
- g. see I have **seen** Ali three times this week.

## 2. Page 124 Read about Spain and complete the table.

• تحريري

Spain is quite a large country and nearly 47 million people live there. It is both industrial and agricultural. The farmers grow a lot of rice, fruit and vegetables. In the towns they make cars, ships, shoes and clothes. Perhaps tourism is the most important industry. Spain has more than 80 million visitors every year.

إسبانيا بلد كبير إلى حد ما ويعيش هناك ما يقرب من 47 مليون شخص. إنها صناعية وزراعية. يزرع المزارعون الكثير من الأرز والفواكه والخضروات. في المدن يصنعون السيارات وال\_boats والأحذية والملابس. ربما تكون السياحة هي أهم صناعة. يزور إسبانيا أكثر من 80 مليون زائر كل عام.

The best times to visit Spain are in spring and autumn when it is warm and dry. In winter, the weather is often cold and snowy, especially in the mountains, and in summer it is very hot. There are many things for visitors to do. There are museums in the big towns and old buildings in the country. One of the most famous is the Alhambra in Granada. Millions of people go to Spain to swim off the sandy beaches of the south coast. Others go for the delicious food or, in winter, they go skiing on the snow-covered mountains.

أفضل الأوقات لزيارة إسبانيا هي في الربيع والخريف عندما يكون الجو دافئاً وجافاً. في الشتاء يكون الطقس بارداً ومملاً غالباً، خاصة في الجبال، وفي الصيف يكون الجو حاراً جداً. هناك أشياء كثيرة يمكن للزوار القيام بها. توجد متاحف في المدن الكبيرة والمباني القديمة في البلاد. ومن أشهرها قصر الحمراء في غرناطة. يذهب مليين الأشخاص إلى إسبانيا للسباحة قبلة الشواطئ الرملية للساحل الجنوبي.

يذهب البعض الآخر لتناول الطعام اللذيذ أو، في الشتاء، يذهبون للتزلج على الجبال المغطاة بالثلوج.

## Facts about Spain حقائق عن إسبانيا

|                                     |  |                                      |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Population                       | الكثافة السكانية   | Nearly 47 million                    | تقريباً ٤٧ مليون                   |
| b. Agriculture                      | الزراعة  | Rice, fruit and vegetables           | رز وفواكه وخضروات                  |
| c. Industry                         | الصناعة  | Cars, ships, clothes, shoes, tourism | سيارات وسفن وملابس وأحذية والسياحة |
| <b>Weather</b>                      |  |                                      | <b>الطقس</b>                       |
| d. Spring and autumn:               | الربيع والخريف   | Warm and dry                         | دافئ وجاف                          |
| e. Summer                           | صيف  | hot                                  | حار                                |
| f. Winter                           | شتاء   | Cold and sunny                       | بارد ومشمس                         |
| g. Places to visit and things to do | أماكن لزيارتها وأشياء للقيام بها                                     |                                      |                                    |
|                                     | Old buildings, museums, beaches, mountains, swimming, eating, skiing |                                      |                                    |
|                                     | بنيات قديمة ومتاحف وسواحل وجبال وسباحة والأكل والتزلج                |                                      |                                    |

- The population of Spain is nearly ( a. 47 million      b. 45 million)      **عدد سكان إسبانيا تقريباً**
- What are the important parts of economy in Spain?      **ما هي الأجزاء الهامة لل الاقتصاد في إسبانيا؟**  
Industry and agriculture.      **الصناعة والزراعة.**
- People in Spain make Cars, ships. (True / False) ( خطأ صحيح)      **الناس في إسبانيا يصنعون السيارات والسفن.** (خطأ صحيح)
- People of Spain grow Rice, fruit and vegetables. (Complete) ( أكمل )      **يزرع شعب إسبانيا الأرز والفواكه والخضروات.** (أكمل)
- What is the weather like in Spain in the summer?      **كيف هو الطقس في إسبانيا في الصيف؟**  
Hot      **حار**

**Unit 6****Lesson 1**
**A Japanese pen – friend – page 54 –**  
**(صديق المراسلة ياباني) مطلوب تدريسي**
**مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة     | معناها                | الكلمة      | معناها | الكلمة      | معناها        | الكلمة               | معناها   |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| magazine   | مجلة                  | hope        | يأمل   | Disney-land | ديزني لاند    | traditional          | تقليدي   |
| advertise  | يقوم<br>بعمل<br>اعلان | city        | مدينة  | Baseball    | كرة<br>المضرب | Likes /<br>interests | اهتمامات |
| Pen-friend | صديق<br>المراسلة      | nationality | قومية  | judo        | جودو          | mountains            | جبال     |
| paragraph  | فقرة                  | age         | عمر    | town        | مدينة         | size                 | حجم      |
| name       | أسم                   | Nationality | قومية  | river       |               | beautiful            | جميل     |
| lake       | بحيرة                 | make        | يجعل   |             |               |                      |          |

PO Box 261

Soma

Honshu

Japan

12th April Dear

Dear Fuad,

I read your name in a magazine. Would you like to be my penfriend? I hope so. I am a Japanese boy and I am thirteen years old. As you can see, I live in a small town called Soma. My house is very near the sea. My favourite pastimes are fishing and collecting stamps.

قرأت اسمك في مجلة. هل ترغب في أن تكون صديقي بالمراسلة؟ أتمنى ذلك. أنا فتى ياباني وعمري ثلاثة عشر عاماً. كما ترون، أنا أعيش في بلدة صغيرة تسمى سوما. بيتي قريب جداً من البحر. هواياتي المفضلة هي الصيد وجمع الطوابع

What is Iraq like? Japan is not very big, but it is very beautiful. There are a number of large cities as well as small towns and villages. We have many mountains, rivers and lakes. Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer. The wettest month is September. In winter, it is very cold, and sometimes it snows.

ما هو شكل العراق؟ اليابان ليست كبيرة جدًا، لكنها جميلة جدًا. هناك عدد من المدن الكبيرة وكذلك البلدات والقرى الصغيرة. لدينا العديد من الجبال والأنهار والبحيرات. اليابان خضراء جدا لأنها تمطر كثيرا في الصيف. الشهر الأكثر أمطارا هو سبتمبر. يكون الجو بارداً جدًا في الشتاء وأحياناً تتتساقط الثلوج

Would you like to visit Japan one day? There are lots of interesting things to see and do. For example, you can visit Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do judo. You can also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.

Please write and tell me all about yourself and your country.

هل ترغب في زيارة اليابان يوماً ما؟ هناك الكثير من الأشياء الممتعة التي يمكنك رؤيتها والقيام بها. على سبيل المثال، يمكنك زيارة ديزني لاند أو الذهاب إلى مبارزة بيسبول أو تعلم ممارسة الجودو. يمكنك أيضًا زيارة الحدائق الجميلة أو الذهاب لمشاهدة مسرحية يابانية تقليدية من فضلك اكتب وأخبرني كل شيء عنك وعن بلدك

Yours,  
Yuki Ono

## • أسئلة اثرائية عن القطعة:

1. How old is Yuki?

13

2. What nationality is Yuki?

Japanese

ما هي جنسية يوكى؟  
ياباني

3. What does Yuki like? / What are Yuki's interests?

fishing and collecting stamps.

ماذا تحب يوكى؟ / ما هي اهتمامات يوكى؟  
الصيد وجمع الطوابع.

4. Yuki likes swimming. (True / False)

يوكى يحب السباحة. (خطأ صحيح)

1. What is the weather like in Japan in winter and in summer?

1. in summer: rainy      في الصيف: ممطر

2. in winter: cold / snowy      في الشتاء: بارد / ملتح

3. What can visitors do in Japan?      ماذا يمكن أن يقوم به الزوار في اليابان؟

You can visit Disneyland or go to baseball match or learn to do Judo you can also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.

## Activity book – page 84 – كتاب النشاط

**1. Page 84** Read the letter in the Student's Book quickly. Match the three main paragraphs to the phrases from the box and complete the sentences.

what Japan is like      Yuki and his house      things to do in Japan

- ▶ Paragraph 1 is about Yuki and his house.
- ▶ Paragraph 2 is about what Japan is like.
- ▶ Paragraph 3 is about things to do in Japan.

**2. Page 84** Read the letter more carefully and answer these questions. Write notes.

**1.** What do you know about Yuki?

ماذا تعرف عن يوكى؟

Name: Yuki ono

Age: 13

Nationality: Japanese

Town: Soma

Likes/interests: fishing and collecting stamps

الصيد وجمع الأشياء

**2.** What is Japan like?

كيف تبدو اليابان؟

Size: -not very big

Things that make it beautiful: many mountains, rivers and lakes, it is very green.

Weather - in summer: rainy  
in winter: cold / snowy

**3.** What can visitors do in Japan? ماذا يمكن أن يقوم به الزوار في اليابان؟

You can visit Disneyland or go to baseball match or learn to do Judo you can also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.

## Nationalities

## قوميات

- Words for nationalities are adjectives. We usually make them by changing the name of the country the person belongs to.

الكلمات للجنسيات هي الصفات. عادةً ما نصنعها من خلال تغيير اسم البلد الذي ينتمي إليه الشخص.

**Examples:** A person from **Japan** has **Japanese** nationality.

A person from **France** has **French** nationality.

- Sometimes the adjective is completely different.

في بعض الأحيان تكون الصفة مختلفة تماماً

**Example:** A person from **Holland** has **Dutch** nationality.

A person from **Thailand** has **Thai** nationality.

- We often use these letters to make the adjectives: i, ion, an, n, ish.

## 3 . Page 85 Make nationalities.

• ضمن الاملاع •

| <b>-i</b>                | <b>-ian, -an, -n</b>   | <b>-ish</b>         |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Iraq - Iraqi             | Canada - Canadian      | England - English   |
| Bahrain - Bahraini       | Italy- Italian         | Spain -Spanish      |
| Oman - Omani             | India- Indian          | Ireland - Irish     |
| Yemen - Yemeni           | Australia - Australian | Turkey -Turkish     |
| Pakistan - Pakistani     | America - American     | Sweden -Swedish     |
| Qatar - Qatari           | Germany- German        | Scotland - Scottish |
| Bangladesh - Bangladeshi | Russia – Russian       | Poland – polish     |
| Somalia - Somali         | Chile-Chilean          | Finland – Finnish   |

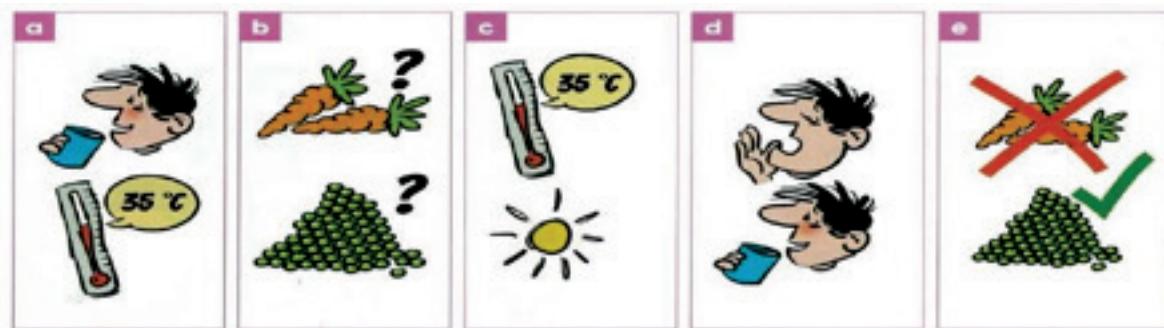


## Unit 6

## Lesson 2

Linking things – page 55 –  
ربط الاشياء

**A-** Match the sentences to the pictures.



• الجمل التالية مهم فهم قواعدهم

- |    |                                       |   |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Today is hot and sunny                | c |
| 2. | I'm tired as well as thirsty          | d |
| 3. | I'm thirsty because it's hot          | a |
| 4. | I don't like carrots, but I love peas | e |
| 5. | You can have carrots or peas.         | b |

1. Say your three favourite foods. (and)

My favourite food are pasta, fish and vegetables.

2. Say one sport you like and one sport you don't like. (but)

I like football, but I don't like cricket.

3. Offer your friend a drink. (or)

Would you like water or juice?

4. Say why you like a book or film. (because)

I really enjoyed the book it was funny.

5.

Say one hobby you enjoy and then add another. (as well as)

I enjoy cooking as well as eating!

### شرح أدوات الربط

### Conjunctions

.1 (و / and) لتصنيف الأشياء على قائمة.

1. I like going to the cinema **and** playing games.
2. I bought a watch for Nadia **and** a sweater for Amina.

اشترى ساعة لناديا و سترة لأمنة

.2 (لكن / but) لربط الأفكار المختلفة تقديم تناقض.  
يمكن تمييز استخدام but من خلال النفي (n't) eg(n't)

1. Youssef bought a CD player **but** it **didn't** work.  
يوسف أشتري مشغل أقراص ولكنه لم ي عمل
2. My city is **not** big, **but** it is beautiful.

.3 (بسبب / because) نستخدمه لعطاء السبب

1. I'm wet **because** it's raining.
2. The car won't start **because** there isn't any petrol.

السيارة لن تعمل لأنه لا يوجد بنزين

.4 (أو / or) نستخدمه عندما نستطيع الاختيار بين أكثر من شيء

1. Would you like water **or** juice ?

.5 ( كذلك / as well as) لضمimin خيارات إضافية في قائمة.

1. I like football **as well as** tennis.
2. There are birds and insects in the zoo **as well as** large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.

## • ضمن القواعد

And as well as because but or 

Tanzania, Kenya **and** Ethiopia are countries in Africa.

- a. People speak English in Kenya, **but** they speak Portuguese in Mozambique.
- b. You can have water **or** orange juice, but not both.
- c. The climate is changing **because** of human activity.
- d. I speak French **as well** as Arabic.

## • ضمن القواعد

**1.** The car won't start. There isn't any petrol in it.

The car won't start **because** there isn't any petrol in it.

**2.** I bought a watch for Nadia. **I bought** a sweater for Amna.

I bought a watch for Nadia **and** a sweater for Amna.

**3.** There are birds and insects in the zoo. **There are also** large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.

There are birds and insects in the zoo **as well as** large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.

**4.** Youssef bought a CD player. It didn't work.

Youssef bought a CD player **but** It didn't work.

5. Do you like the red shirt? Do you like the blue one better?  
Do you like the red shirt or the blue one better?

4. Page 87 Imagine Yuki is your pen friend.  
Write a reply to his letter. Follow the steps.

• الانشاء الأول للوحدة السادسة:

اكتب ردًا على رسالة يوكي

Al-Mansour,  
Baghdad,  
Iraq,  
2<sup>nd</sup> May

Dear Yuki,

Hello Yuki. How are you? I would like to be your pen – friend. I'm so happy to Know you. I am from a city called Al-Mansour in Baghdad in Iraq.

Iraq is a big country with large population. It has mountains and rivers, especially Tigiris and Euphrates. In spring, it's green, in winter it's cold and in summer it's hot. Visitors come to Iraq to see the ancient momnments and historical cities like Ur, the Citadel of Erbil and many other historical places in Iraq.

Your friend,

Fuad

اكتب ردًا على رسالة يوكي

عزيزي يوكي،

هلو يوكي. كيف حالك؟ ارغب ان اكون صديقك. اني سعيد لمعرفتك. اني من مدينة تدعى (المنصور) في بغداد العراق.

العراق بلد كبير وفيه كثافة سكانية عالية. وفيه ايضا الجبال والانهار وخصوصا (دجلة والفرات). في الربيع يكون الجو ربيعا وفي الشتاء يكون باردا وفي الصيف يكون حارا. السواح يأتون الى العراق لرؤية المعالم القديمة وايضا المدن التاريخية مثل مدينة اور، وقلعة اربيل وكثير من المناطق التاريخية.

صديقك

فؤاد

**Unit 6****Lesson 3****Samar's pen friend – page 56 –**

صديق سمارا في المراسلة

• عطاء

**Which one is Yuki? – page 57 –**

من هو يوكى؟

**مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة        | معناها                | الكلمة    | معناها   | الكلمة  | معناها     | الكلمة   | معناها           |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|---------|------------|----------|------------------|
| Tokyo         | طوكيو                 | take      | يأخذ     | parents | والدين     | grey     | رمادي            |
| Iraqi Airways | خطوط الطيران العراقية | Arrivals  | الوافدين | dark    | ظلم        | bright   | شرق              |
| Flight        | رحلة طيران            | Airport   | مطار     | suit    | بدلة       | midnight | منتصف الليل      |
| Tickets       | تذاكر                 | recognize | يميز     | plump   | مملي الجسم | hair     | شعر              |
| tall          | طويل                  | short     | قصير     | small   | صغير       | big      | كبير             |
| blue          | أزرق                  | green     | أخضر     | black   | أسود       | eyes     | عيون             |
| description   | وصف                   | wear      | يرتدى    | write   | يكتب       | kimono   | توب فضفاض ياباني |



**Future continuous tense****المستقبل المستمر**

- We use the future continuous to talk about something happening at a specific point in the future .

الاستخدام: يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن حدث في لحظة محددة في المستقبل (أحداث مؤقتة). الحدث سيبدأ قبل ذاك اللحظة ولن تنتهي في ذاك اللحظة .

**كلمات دالة:**

(between ساعة + and + ساعة / when you get home / 7 o'clock this evening.)

**Past continuous****استخدام الماضي المستمر**

|                  | form   | الشكل (الصيغة) | example   | مثال |
|------------------|--|----------------|---|------|
| مثبت affirmative | I, we, you, they<br>فاعل + will be + فعل (ing)<br>He, she, it            |                | Ali will be studying between seven and eight o'clock tonight. |      |
| نفي negative     | فاعل + won't (will not) + be + فعل (ing)                                 |                | Ali will not/won't be studying.                               |      |
| سؤال question    | will + فعل + be + فعل (ing) ... ?  |                | will Ali be studying?   |      |
| Wh - questions   | what will you be doing? .?<br>أداة الاستفهام + will + فعل + فعل (ing) .? |                | what will you be studying?<br>what will you be doing?         |      |

إضافة ing

1. يضاف ing إلى نهاية أكثر الكلمات بدون أي تغيير. (تنهي بحرف صحيح قبلها حرف صحيح)

Help \_\_\_\_\_ helping يساعد

Work \_\_\_\_\_ working يعمل

**لบท الكلمات التالية**

Do \_\_\_\_\_ doing يفعل

Go \_\_\_\_\_ going يذهب

2. إذا أنتهي الكلمة بحرف (e) فإنه يحذف ونضيف (ing)

Write \_\_\_\_\_ writing يكتب

٣. في حال انتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) فإنها تبقى كما هي ونضيف (ing)

Study ----- study<sup>ing</sup> ----- يدرس

٤. إذا انتهت الكلمة ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف علة (a,e,u,i,o) فإن الحرف الصحيح يضعف عند إضافة (ing)

Swim ----- swim<sup>ming</sup> ----- يسبح

٥. أما إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف علة (2) فإن الحرف الصحيح لا يضعف ونضيف (ing) فقط

wear ----- wear<sup>ing</sup> ----- يقرأ

٦. بعض الأحرف التي لا تضعف أبدا رغم أنهم قد يسبقون بعلة واحدة (W/X)

Row ----- row<sup>ing</sup> ----- يجده / رياضة التجديف

Box ----- box<sup>ing</sup> ----- يلكم / ملائمة

## Activity book – page 90 – كتاب النشاط

Read the sentences. Then listen to Fuad and his father and complete them.

- a. Fuad and his father are going to Japan
- b. They will go on the 17th
- c. They will fly to Tokyo
- d. They will be there for Twelve days
- e. They will fly on Iraqi Airways
- f. The flight will take about 7 hours

٣. Page 90 Find words in Yuki's description in your Student's Book that mean the following:

• ضمن الاملاع •

- a. يعلم know = recognize يميز
- b. أب وأم father and mother = parents والدين
- c. ياباني a Japanese dress = kimono فستان ياباني فضفاض

## The future continuous tense المستقبل المستمر

Study these examples and complete the rule below.

- a. I **will be wearing** a T-shirt.
- b. Don't phone Rami between seven and eight o'clock tonight. He **will be doing** his homework.

**Rule:** To make the future continuous tense, use **\_will\_ + \_be\_ + verb with \_ing\_**

### 4. Page 91 Now answer the questions.

#### • مهم ضمن القواعد

- a. What will you be doing between seven and eight o'clock tonight?  
I **will be doing** my homework.
- b. What will you be doing between midnight and six o'clock tomorrow morning?  
I **will be sleeping**.

### 5. Page 91 Write a description.

#### • الانشاء الثاني للوحدة السادسة (الأهـم)

Imagine your pen-friend is coming to visit you. You and your parents are going to meet them at the airport. Write a description so that your friend will recognize you.

Remember! Look back at the Writing tips.

I am a bit short. I have a straight black hair. I always wear glasses and so does my father. I will be wearing a black jacket and a blue jean. My father is taller than my mother. My mother is a bit thin.

أنا نوعاً ما قصيرة. لدي شعر أسود مستقيم. أنا دائماً أرتدي النظارات وكذلك أبي. سأكون مرتديةً لسترةً أسود وبنطلوناً أزرق. أبي أطول من أمي. أمي نوعاً ما نحيفة.

## Unit 6

## Lesson 5

**Fuad meets Yuki – page 58 –**  
**فؤاد يلتقي يوكى**
**مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة       | معناها        | الكلمة     | معناها     | الكلمة           | معناها | الكلمة  | معناها |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| introduce    | يقدم          | welcome    | أهلا       | Shake hands with | يُصافح | while   | بينما  |
| introduction | تقديم / مقدمة | On the way | على الطريق | Notice           | يلاحظ  | meaning | يعني   |
| Must be      | يجب أن يكون   | strange    | غريب       | understand       | يفهم   | label   | ملصق   |
| sir          | سيدي          | madam      | سيدتي      |                  |        |         |        |

**Comparatives and superlatives****المقارنة والتفضيل**

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة والمفاضلة مع شيئين أو شخصين توفر فيهما نفس الصفة

١. إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد (يلفظ بنفس واحد) (صفة قصيرة) تنتهي بحرف صدح وقبله حرف علة واحد (e,a,o,u,i)! يتضاعف الحرف الصدح في الأخير ونضيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للمفاضلة .

| الصفة | المعنى   | المقارنة | المفاضلة    |
|-------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Hot   | حار      | hotter   | the hottest |
| big   | كبير/ضخم | bigger   | the biggest |
| Wet   | مببل     | wetter   | the wettest |

.2. ولكن عندما تنتهي الصفة القصيرة بحرف صحيح مسبق بحرف صحيح، فقط نضيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى   | المقارنة | المفاضلة     |
|-------|----------|----------|--------------|
| small | صغرى     | smaller  | the smallest |
| tall  | طويل     | taller   | the tallest  |
| old   | قديم/مسن | older    | the oldest   |
| short | قصير     | shorter  | the shortest |
| young | صغرى     | younger  | The youngest |

.3. في حال كانت الصفة القصيرة تنتهي بحرف (e)! فقط نضيف (r) للمقارنة و(st) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة    |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------|
| large | كبير   | larger   | the largest |
| nice  | لطيف   | nicer    | the nicest  |

.4. إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) فإننا نقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (er) للمقارنة و(est) للمفاضلة.

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة     |
|-------|--------|----------|--------------|
| Sunny | مشمس   | sunnier  | the sunniest |
| rainy | ممطر   | rainier  | the rainiest |
| funny | مضحك   | funnier  | the funniest |
| dry   | جاف    | drier    | the driest   |

.5. في حال كانت الصفة طويلة أي تتكون من مقطعين أو أكثر فإننا نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة للمقارنة و (the most) قبل الصفة للمفاضلة.

| الصفة     | المعنى | المقارنة       | المفاضلة           |
|-----------|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| beautiful | جميل   | more beautiful | the most beautiful |

## ٦. صفات المقارنة والتفضيل الشاذة (الغير منتظمة.)

| الصفة | المعنى | المقارنة | المفاضلة  |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------|
| good  | جيد    | better   | the best  |
| bad   | سيء    | worse    | the worst |

## قاعدة المقارنة

أُسم المفعول + صفة مقارنة + than + فاعل

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Yuki is <b>younger</b> than Giro.      | يوكى أصغر سناً من جIRO |
| Yuki is <b>older</b> than Reiko.       | يوكى أكبر سناً من ريكو |
| Ameen is <b>shorter</b> than Muhammed. | أمين أقصر من محمد      |
| Ahmed is <b>faster</b> than Ameen.     | أحمد أسرع من أمين      |

## قاعدة المفاضلة

أُسم المفعول + صفة مفاضلة + the + فعل مساعد + فاعل

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Reiko is the smallest person in the family.         | ريكو هو أقصر شخص في العائلة        |
| Mr. Mitsubishi is the tallest person in the family. | سيد متسبيشي هو أطول شخص في العائلة |

## Activity book – page 92 – كتاب النشاط

1. Page 92 Look at the Student's Book again. Find words and phrases that mean the following:

## • مهم ضمن المفردات (الأملاء بالضبط)

- a. while they were driving to the house بينما كانوا عائدين الى البيت on the way على الطريق
- b. saw رأى noticed لاحظ
- c. new to him جديد عليه strange غريب
- d. the opposite of 'modern' عكس حديث traditional تقليدي

- e. names and notices أسماء وملحوظات signs علامات
- f. did not know the meaning of لم يعرف معنى الـ couldn't understand a word لم يفهم الكلمة
- g. the other people (in Yuki's family) الاشخاص الاخرين the rest البقية
- h. frightened by مروع بـ afraid خائف

#### 4. Page 93 Compare the people in Yuki's family.

Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences:

#### • مهم ضمن القواعد

|       |      |       |      |       |                |     |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|----------------|-----|------|
| Young | صغير | tall  | طويل | plump | ممتنع<br>الجسم | big | كبير |
| small | صغير | short | قصير | old   | كبير           |     |      |

- a. Yuki is younger than Giro, but older than Reiko.
- b. Mrs. Ono is shorter and plumper than Mr. Ono.
- c. Mr. Mitsubishi is bigger than Mr. Ono.
- d. Reiko is the smallest person in the family and Mr. Mitsubishi is the tallest.

#### 5. Page 93 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

#### • مهم ضمن المفردات

|        |                |               |               |          |              |
|--------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| uncle  | عم / خال       | arrivals hall | قاعة الوافدين | postcard | بطاقة بريدية |
| kimono | ثوب واسع فضفاض | plump         | بدين          |          |              |

- a. We meet people coming off a plane in the arrivals hall
- b. Some Japanese women wear a traditional Japanese dress called a kimono
- c. If somebody is a bit fat, it is nice to say he is plump
- d. A postcard usually has a picture and a stamp on it.
- e. My uncle is my father's or my mother's brother.

#### الإجابة

عندما يكون لدينا **than** فهذا يعني مقارنة ونختار الكلمة بين القوسين بيها (**more / er**)  
وعندما يكون لدينا **the** قبل الفوس نختار الكلمة التي تحتوي على (**est / most**)

- Yuki is (youngest / younger) than Giro, but older than Reiko.
- Reiko is **the** (smallest / smaller) person in the family and Mr. Mitsubishi is the tallest.

**Fuad's first meal in Japan – page 59 –**

وجبة فؤاد الأولى في اليابان

**مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة     | معناها    | الكلمة                | معناها | الكلمة     | معناها | الكلمة | معناها |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| kneel      | ينحنى     | from                  | من     | Really!    | حقاً   | fork   | شوكة   |
| chopsticks | عود الأكل | Knife (Pl.<br>Knives) | سكين   | Of course, | طبعاً  | spoon  | ملعقة  |
| raw        | نيء       | different             | مختلف  | taste      | يذوق   |        |        |

**Frequency adverbs**

ظروف التكرار

always

دائماً

never

ابداً

sometimes

بطاقة بريدية

usually

عادةً

**Activity book – page 94 –**

كتاب النشاط

- 4.** Page 94 Look at Lessons 6 and 7 in the Student's Book. Tick (✓) the true statements.

|  | Japan                               | Iraq                                |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. People kneel on the floor when they eat.            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b. People sometimes sit on the floor when they eat.    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. People always cook fish.                            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. People always cook meat.                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. People sometimes eat with knives, forks and spoons. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## 2. Page 94 Complete the sentences about Japan.

Use **always**, **sometimes** or **never**.

- a. People **always** kneel on the floor when they eat.
- b. People **never** sit on the floor when they eat.
- c. People **always** eat with chopsticks.
- d. People **never** use knives, forks and spoons. e People sometimes eat raw fish.
- f. People **always** cook meat.

1. People kneel on the floor when they eat. (Rewrite the sentence using “always”) People **always** kneel on the floor when they eat.

## 3. Page 94 Use your answers in Exercises 1 and 2 to write about the differences between Japan and Iraq.

### • انشاء الاختلافات بين العراق واليابان تحريري

- a. In Japan, people always kneel on the floor But in Iraq, we sometimes sit on the floor.

.1 في اليابان، يركع الناس دائمًا على الأرض  
لكن في العراق، نجلس أحياناً على الأرض.

- b. In Japan, people always eat with chopsticks but in Iraq, we usually eat with knives, forks and spoons.

.2 في اليابان، يأكل الناس دائمًا باستخدام عيدان تناول الطعام  
لكن في العراق، عادة ما نأكل بالسكاكين والشوك والملعقة.

- c. In Japan, people sometimes eat raw fish But in Iraq, we always cook fish.

.3 في اليابان، يأكل الناس أحياناً الأسماك النيئة  
لكن في العراق، نحن دائماً نطبخ السمك.

## 3. Page 95 Write the missing words and fill in the word tree.

## • مهم ضمن المفردات (املاء) ( spelling )

- a. The opposite of 'hot'. عكس حار X cold بارد
- b. It's between 2 and 4. 4 بين ال 2 three
- c. Smaller than a city, bigger than a village. Town بلدة  
صغر من مدينة، و أكبر من قرية
- d. The fourth month of the year. رابع شهر في السنة April
- e. When you use a question, سؤالاً عندما تستخدم سؤالاً you ... ask
- f. The opposite of 'start'. عكس يبدأ(يشغل) Stop يتوقف
- g. They live in the sea. يعيشون في البحر Fish سمك
- h. You're in it now. انت فيها School مدرسة
- i. Yes. I agree. نعم، أتفق. Ok حسناً
- j. It gives us light and heat. تعطينا الضوء والحرارة Sun شمس

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | c | o | l | d |   |
| t | h | r | e | e |   |
| t | o | w | n |   |   |
| a | p | r | i | l |   |
| a | a | k |   |   |   |
| s | t | o | p |   |   |
| f | i | s | h |   |   |
| s | c | h | o | o | l |
| o | k |   |   |   |   |
|   | s | u | n |   |   |



Where do people use these? Japan

**Unit 6****Lesson 7****meal in Japan – page 60 –**

وجبة فواد الأولى في اليابان

**Activity book – page 96 –**

كتاب النشاط

- 1.** **Page 96** Rewrite the sentences using **always**, **usually**, **sometimes** and **never**.

People in Japan **always** eat raw fish.

People in Japan **sometimes** eat raw fish

الأجوبة تعتمد على الطالب فلا بأس حسب معرفة وقناعة كل شخص (الاجوبة حسب معرفتي)

a. English people always drink tea at 4 p.m.

English people **never** drink tea at 4 p.m.

b. Italians always eat pizza.

Italians **usually** eat pizza.

c. Iraqis sometimes speak Arabic.

Iraqis **sometimes** speak Arabic.

d. Doctors are always men.

Doctors are **sometimes** men.

e. It usually snows in Baghdad .

It **never** snows in Baghdad .

**Unit 6****Round up****Activity book – page 100 – كتاب النشاط – 100****2.**

Tom



Mike



- a.** Tom is very tall and quite thin. He is wearing a black jacket and glasses.
- b.** Mike is quite short and a bit fat. He has long brown hair. He is wearing a green T-shirt and yellow trainers

**3. Page 100 Write three sentences saying ...**

• مهم ضمن القواعد  
هنا نشاط مخطط له مسبقاً

- a.** What you will be doing **at 7 p.m. this evening.**
  - b.** What you will be doing **on Friday.**
  - c.** What you think you will be doing **when you are 25 years old.**
- 
- a.** I will be watching TV at 7 o'clock this evening.
  - b.** I will be travelling to Basra on Friday.
  - c.** I think I'll be teaching because I like teaching.

**Unit 6****Story time****A wolf in the forest – page 63 –****ذئب في الغابة****مفردات الدرس الاول**

| الكلمة | معناها | الكلمة      | معناها | الكلمة       | معناها      |
|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| crash  | تحطم   | Clear (adj) | صافي   | Off the road | خارج الشارع |
| forest | غابة   | follow      | يتبع   |              |             |

After a plane crash, a family were lost in a forest. What happened to them?

بعد تحطم طائرة، فقدت عائلة في الغابة. ماذا حدث لهم؟



John Harper, a Canadian, was flying his small plane. With him were his wife, Clare, and his two children,

Lucy, aged four and Ben, aged nine. They were flying over a forest. Suddenly, the engine stopped.

'What's the matter? Why has the engine stopped?' asked Clare.

'I don't know,' said John. He tried to start it again, but nothing happened. 'It's no good,' said John. 'It won't start. We're going down.'

John was lucky. He found a clear place between the trees and landed the plane. Nobody was hurt. They climbed out and looked around.

'Where are we?' asked Clare.

'I don't know,' answered John.

'Well, we can't stay here,' said Clare. 'Which way do we go?'

'Hey, Dad! Look!' said Ben. He pointed to some trees. 'There's a big dog up there near the trees.'

'That's not a dog. It's a wolf,' said John.

'Is it dangerous?' asked Clare.

'No,' said John. 'Wolves don't hurt people.'

The wolf came towards them, then moved away, came towards them again, and moved away again.

'I think he wants us to follow him,' said Ben.

'Well, I don't know where we are. Maybe he does,' said John. 'Let's follow him.'

They followed the wolf through the trees. Every now and again ان ايح، the wolf stopped, looked at them, and then moved off again. After about two hours, they came to a road. Just off the road was a village.

'Thank God,' said John. 'We can phone from the village.' 'Dad, where's the wolf?' asked Ben.

They looked around, but the wolf was not there anymore.

## Activity book – page 101 - كتاب النشاط

- 1. Page 101** Read the story again. Close your Student's Book and rewrite the sentences correctly.

### • الاسئلة مطلوبة ضمن القصص

الأسئلة التالية ممكن تأتي كما الان او بشكل اسهل اكثرا على شكل True / False  
الأحمر ص ح الأسود خطأ

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>a.</b><br>John Harper was sailing his boat.<br><b>John Harper was flying his small plane</b>  | كان جون هاربر يبحر بقاربيه<br>كان جون هاربر يحلق بطائرته الصغيرة                                    |
| <b>b.</b><br>Suddenly, the plane caught fire.<br><b>Suddenly, the engine stopped</b>   | فجأة اشتعلت النيران في الطائرة<br>فجأة توقف المحرك  |
| <b>c.</b><br>The family knew how to get home.<br><b>The family didn't know how to get home.</b><br>Or: The family didn't know where they were. | عرفت الأسرة كيف تصل إلى المنزل<br>لم تعرف العائلة كيف تعود إلى المنزل<br>أو: لم تعرف العائلة أين هم |
| <b>d.</b><br>The wolf wanted to hurt the family.<br><b>The wolf wanted to help the family.</b>   | أراد الذئب إيهاد الأسرة<br>أراد الذئب مساعدة الأسرة   |
| <b>e.</b><br>The family ran away from the wolf<br><b>The family followed the wolf</b>  | هربت الأسرة من الذئب<br>تبعدت الأسرة الذئب  |
| <b>f.</b><br>The wolf waited in the village.<br><b>The wolf didn't wait in the village.</b><br>Or: The wolf disappeared.                       | انتظر الذئب في القرية<br>الذئب لم ينتظر في القرية<br>أو: اختفى الذئب                                |

## 2. Page 101 Answer the questions.

### • الأسئلة مطابقة ضمن القصص

- a. Who are the characters in the story?  
John, Clare, Lucy, Ben and the wolf.  
من هم الشخصيات في القصة؟  
عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟
- b. What is the story about?  
It is about a family whose plane crashes in the woods and a wolf helps them find their way home.  
إنها تدور حول عائلة تحطم طائرتها في الغابة ويساعدتهم الذئب في العثور على طريقهم إلى المنزل.

## 1. Page 125 Read and answer the questions. Write short answers

### • الأسئلة مطابقة ضمن أسئلة قطع الكتاب

Amal has a pen friend called Kate. Kate lives in Washington, D.C., the capital city of America. Last month, she visited Amal and her family.

Amal, her mother and her young sister were at Baghdad Airport to meet Kate. Amal's father was not there because he was working. They drove to Amal's house. Amal and her mother cooked an evening meal.

They cooked rice, fish and vegetables. They did not cook any meat because Kate is a vegetarian. That means she does not eat meat.

Kate's pastimes are taking photographs and collecting pictures of birds. The next day, Friday, Amal's father took the two girls out in his car looking for birds. Kate was very happy because she got lots of photographs of birds that live in Iraq but don't live in America.

Amal took Kate to Al-Zawraa Park and to the Iraq Museum. Kate really liked the museum. In particular, she liked the old jewellery and the statues. She took photographs of them, of course.

Kate had a wonderful time in Iraq. She came to Iraq for two weeks, but she stayed for three weeks. Next year, Amal and her mother will visit Kate's family in America. Amal is very excited about this.

**ما هي قومية كait؟**

- a) What nationality is Kate? American      **أمريكية**  
**كم شخصاً قابلت في المطار؟**
- b) How many people met Kate at the airport? Three      **ثلاثة**  
**لماذا لم يذهب أبو أمel إلى المطار؟**
- c) Why didn't Amal's father go to the airport? He was working      **كان يعمل**  
**في أي شهر وصلت كait إلى العراق؟**
- d) What month did Kate arrive in Iraq? The month before the present one.      **الشهر قبل الشهر الحالي**  
**لماذا لم يتناولوا اللحم على العشاء؟**

- e) Why didn't they have meat for dinner? Because Kate doesn't eat meat لأن كيت لا تأكل اللحم  
عن مَاذا كان يبحث أبأمل وأمل وكيت؟
- f) What were Amal's father, Amal and Kate looking for? Birds طيور  
أي مكان في العراق أعجبت بها كيت
- g) Which place in Iraq did Kate really like? The museum المتحف  
ماذا صورت؟
- h) What did she photograph? Birds, old jewellery and statues الطيور والمجوهرات القديمة والتماثيل  
كم بقيت كيت في العراق؟
- i) How long did Kate stay in Iraq? Three weeks ثلاثة أسابيع  
من ستسافر إلى أمريكا مع
- j) Who will travel to America with Amal? Her mother أمها



# TO THE MOON AND BEYOND!

**Unit 7****Lesson 1****Instructions – page 64 –**

توجيهات / تعليمات

**مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة      | معناها                    | الكلمة    | معناها       | الكلمة  | معناها |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------|
| instruction | توجيه                     | add       | يُضيف        | space   | مسافة  |
| Keep off    | يبقي بعيداً               | Plenty of | الكثير       | warning | تحذير  |
| go          | يذهب                      | look      | ينظر         | do      | يفعل   |
| give        | يعطي                      | drink     | يشرب         | eat     | يأكل   |
| imperative  | أمرٍ                      | Don't     | لا           | listen  | يستمع  |
| Base form   | المصدر المجرد<br>من الفعل | never     | أبداً(للنفي) | keep    | يحتفظ  |

**أمر للتوجيهات والأوامر والتحذيرات****Imperatives for instructions, orders and****• ممكن ضمن المفردات والقواعد ايضاً****1.** ما نقوم بإعطاء الأمر فيه + فعل مصدر

Be quiet!

Go home!

**2.** Don't + فعل مجرد(مصدر)

Don't listen! لا تستمع!

**3.** Never + فعل مجرد (مصدر)

Never do that again. أبداً لا تفعل هذا مجدداً

**1.** الأمر هو المصدر المجرد للفعل.

go / be / look / play

**2.** الفعل عادةً يأتي في بداية الجملة.

stop! توقف

. ٣ . لعمل أمر منفي نستخدم **don't / never**

**Don't stop!** لا تتوقف

**Never do that again!** لا تقم بذلك مجدداً.

. ٤ . نستخدم **never** للأوامر منافية:

**Never** let children play with match. ابداً لا تدع الأطفال يلعبون بعود الثقب.

**give instructions** اعطي التوجيهات

**Add** water and mix with the flour. أضف الماء وأخلط مع الدقيق

**give orders** اعطي الأوامر

- **Come here!** تعال الى هنا!

- **Open the window, please.** أفتح الشباك رجاءً.

- **give warnings** اعطي تحذيرات

- **Don't pick up that broken glass. You'll cut yourself.** لا تحمل هذا الزجاج المكسور. سوف تجرح نفسك.

- **Keep off the grass.** أبقي بعيداً عن العشب.

## Unit 7

## Lesson 2

### Warnings to children – page 65 –

تحذيرات للأطفال

#### مفردات الدرس

| الكلمة   | معناها                | الكلمة   | معناها    | الكلمة  | معناها     |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| children | أطفال                 | medicine | دواء      | daily   | بشكل يومي  |
| matches  | عود الثقب             | teaspoon | ملعقة شاي | matches | اعود الثقب |
| kill     | يقتل                  | burn     | يحرق      | touch   | يلمس       |
| scald    | يحترق بالماء<br>الحار | scissors | مقص       | knives  | سكاكين     |
| hurt     | يؤذى                  | drown    | يغرق      | pool    | مسبح       |
| fall     | يقع                   |          |           |         |            |

## الضمائر الانعكاسية

### Reflexive pronouns

الضمائر الانعكاسية: هي ضمائر تحل محل المفعول به تعود على فاعل الجملة سواءً كان الفاعل أسم أو ضمير فاعل. **نستخدمهم عندما يكون المفعول به في الجملة هو نفسه الفاعل.**

| ضمائر فاعل                  | الضمائر الانعكاسية<br>(المفرد) (singular) |            | الضمائر الانعكاسية<br>(الجمع) (plural) |                       |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|--|-----------------------|
| I أنا                       | myself                                    | نفسى       |  |                       |
| We نحن                      |   |            | ourselves                              | أنفسنا                |
| You أنت/أنت/أنتما/أنتن/أنتم | yourself                                  | نفسك       | yourselves                             | أنفسكم/أنفسكما/أنفسكن |
| They هم/هما/هن              |   |            | themselves                             | أنفسهم                |
| He و/or                     | himself                                   | نفسه       |  |                       |
| she هي                      | herself                                   | نفسها      |  |                       |
| it إنها                     | itself                                    | نفسها/نفسه |  |                       |

1. You're watching **yourself** on the screen.
2. She's/He's teaching **herself/himself** French.
3. It hurt **itself** when it jumped off the chair.
4. We can hear **ourselves** on the recording.
5. You can help **yourselves** to food from the table.
6. They fell out of the boat and hurt **themselves**.

### • الجمل التالية مهم ضمن القواعد

1. I can see **myself**. أرى نفسى
2. You can serve **yourself**. تستطيع ان تخدم نفسك
3. We can see **ourselves**. نستطيع ان نرى انفسنا
4. He dressed **himself**. هو ألبس نفسه
5. She hurt **herself**. لقد جرحت نفسها
6. It can see **itself**. تستطيع ان ترى نفسها
7. They can hear **themselves**. يمكنهم سماع أنفسهم
8. You can serve **yourselves**. يمكنكم خدمة أنفسكم

## Activity book – page 104 – كتاب النشاط

**1. Page 104 Complete the table.**

• مهم ضمن الاملاء

| Singular مفرد | Plural جمع        |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Myself نفسي   | Ourselves افسنا   |
| Yourself نفسك | Yourselves انفسكم |
| Himself نفسه  | Themselves انفسهم |

**3. Page 105 Use the pronouns from the table  
in Exercise 1 to complete the sentences.**

• ضمن القواعد

Be careful, **you'll** scald **yourself**.

- a. Be careful! **We** might hurt **ourselves**
- b. He was playing with matches and **he** burnt **himself**.
- c. Ouch! **I** cut **myself** with that knife.
- d. **They** fell off and hurt **themselves**.
- e. **She** wasn't looking and cut **herself**.
- f. Stop doing that or **you'll** hurt **yourself**.
- g. The cat bit **itself**.

1. It hurt (**himself** / **itself**) when it jumped off the chair.
2. We can hear (**ourselves** / **yourselves**) on the recording.
3. You can serve (**ourselves** / **yourselves**).
4. He dressed (**himself** / **itself**).
5. They fell off and hurt (**yourselves** / **themselves**).
6. Ouch! I cut (**myself** / **itself**) with that knife.

**Unit 7****Lesson 3****Watch out – page 66 –  
انتبه / احذر****مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة       | معناها           | الكلمة      | معناها | الكلمة         | معناها         |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Out of reach | بعيد عن المتناول | let (allow) | يسمح   | Keep away from | يُنْقِي بعيداً |
| why          | لماذا            | Why not?    | لما لا | home           | منزل / بيت     |

always / never      الأمر مع

Always + فعل مجرد(مصدر)

Never + فعل مجرد(مصدر)

**1. نستخدم always للتذكيرات الإيجابية:**

1. Always keep medicine out of the reach of children.
2. Always keep knives away from children.
3. Always keep plastic bags out of the reach of Children.

**2. للتذكيرات السلبية (المنفية) never نستخدم:**

4. Never let children play in the kitchen.
5. Never let children play in pools alone.
6. Never let children play with matches.

always نستخدم keep مع  
never اختر let مع

1. (Always / never) keep knives away from children.
2. (Always / never) let children play in pools alone.
3. Never let children play in pools alone. They will (drown / cut) themselves.

يعتمد على المعنى تمرين 1 صفة 106

## Activity book – page 106 – كتاب النشاط

**1. Page 106** Complete the conversations below about the posters in the Student's Book.

• مهم ضمن المفردات

- ▶ Never let children play with matches.
  - ▶ Why not?
  - ▶ They'll burn themselves.
- a.**
- ▶ Always keep medicine out of the reach of children.
  - ▶ Why?
  - ▶ They'll make themselves sick.
- b.**
- ▶ Always keep knives away from children.
  - ▶ why?
  - ▶ They'll cut themselves.
- c.**
- ▶ Never let Children play in the kitchen.
  - ▶ Why not?
  - ▶ They'll hurt themselves.
- d.**
- ▶ Never let children play in pools alone.
  - ▶ Why not?
  - ▶ They will drown themselves.
- e.**
- ▶ Always keep plastic bags out of the reach of children.
  - ▶ Why?
  - ▶ They'll kill themselves.

**2.** Page 106 Complete the pieces of advice with Always or Never.

### • مهم ضمن القواعد

- a. always do your best.
- b. never say bad things about other people.
- c. always do your homework.
- d. always tell yourself, / can do it!
- e. always keep trying as hard as you can.
- f. never stop trying to do your best.
- g. always think about other people.
- h. always do what you think is right.

## Unit 7

## Lesson 4

### Go fishing – page 67 –

الذهاب إلى الصيد(مهم جداً للتحريري الأسئلة في النشاط)

#### مفہدات الدرس

| الكلمة              | معناها          | الكلمة      | معناها      | الكلمة  | معناها |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| Main clause         | الجملة الرئيسية | free        | مجاني       | compass | بوصلة  |
| Subordinate clause  | جملة الثانوية   | life jacket | سترة النجاة | oar     | مجداف  |
| Conditional clauses | جمل شرطية       | If clause   | جملة If     | sink    | يغرق   |
| Get lost            | يضيع            | miss        | يفوت/ يخطأ  | hire    | يؤجر   |
| row                 | يجدف            | Motor       | مدرک        |         |        |

Mazin has a shop near the sea in Um Qasr. When people want to go fishing, they can buy or hire everything they need in his shop. Khalid and Ahmed are going fishing. They are in Mazin's shop.



|        |   |        |   |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| Mazin  | What will you do if the boat sinks?                                 | Mazin  | Now, what will you do if the motor stops?                                   |
| Ahmed  | If the boat sinks, we'll swim.                                      | Ahmed  | If the motor stops, we'll row.  |
| Mazin  | Yes, but you'll need these life jackets. won't you?                 | Mazin  | OK. So, you'll need oars,   |
| Ahmed  | Oh, yes. Thanks.  | Ahmed  | Oh, yes.  |
| Mazin  | What will you do if you get lost?                                   | Mazin  | Right. One pair of oars.<br>I think you'll be safe now.                     |
| Khalid | If we get lost we'll use a compass.                                 | Khalid | How much is that Mazin?   |
| Mazin  | Right. Here you are. One Mazin Let me see ... Well, if you compass. | Mazin  | Let me see ... Well, if you take me fishing, I'll give you everything free. |
| Khalid | Thanks.   | Khalid | Fantastic! Let's go!  |

## Activity book – page 108 – كتاب النشاط

- 1.** Page 108 Answer the questions about the conversation in the Student's Book.

### • الأسئلة مهمة عن القطعة

- a.** Do Ahmed and Khalid want to buy a boat?

هل يريد أحمد وخالد شراء قارب؟

No, they want to hire one.

- b.** Mazin says fishing is dangerous. What three things does he say can happen?

مازن يقول الصيد خطير. ما هي الأشياء الثلاثة التي يقول إنها يمكن أن تحدث؟

1) The boat can sink. القارب يمكن أن يغرق

2) They can get lost. يمكن أن يضيعوا

3) The motor can stop. يمكن أن يتوقف المحرك

- c.** What does Mazin say the boys need?

ماذا يقول مازن أن الأولاد يحتاجون؟

Life jackets, a compass and oars.

سترات النجاة وبوصلة ومجداف

- d.** How much do they pay Mazin?

كم يدفعون لمازن؟

Nothing. He gives them everything for free.

لا شيء. هو يعطيهم كل شيء مجاناً

### • الأسئلة التالية أيضاً مهمة عن القطعة.

- 1.** Where is Mazin's shop? أين يكون محل مازن؟

Near the sea in Um Qasr. قرب البحر في أم قصر.

- 2.** What can people buy there? ماذا يستطيع الناس شراءه هناك؟

Everything they need to go fishing. كل ما يحتاجونه للذهاب إلى الصيد.

- 3.** Does he only sell things? هل يبيع الأشياء فقط؟

No, he also hires things. لا، هو أيضاً يؤجر الأشياء.

## 2. Page 108 Match the words to the photographs.

|            |       |                |           |
|------------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| C/ compass | بوصلة | A/ life jacket | سترة نجاة |
| D/motor    | محرك  | B/ oars        | مجاذيف    |

a



b



c



d



الحالة الشرطية الأولى

First conditional

الحالة الشرطية الأولى تستخدم للإشارة للمضارع أو المستقبل حيث أن الموقف حقيقي.

الحالة الشرطية الأولى تشير إلى موقف (حالة) ممكنة و نتيجتها المحتملة.

يمكن تحقيقها ومحتملة جداً

Affirmative: If it rains, I'll get wet.

Question: What will you do if it rains?

Negative: If it doesn't rain, I won't get wet.

أنتبه عند استخدام If في بداية الجملة يجب فصل الجملة عن الجملة الثانية (الرئيسية)

أما إذا كان if الجملة الثانية (في المنتصف) فلا نستخدم الفارزة (،)

### قواعد الحالة الشرطية الأولى

If مستقبل بسيط + مضارع بسيط

ت + فعل مجرد + will + فاعل ، ( مضارع / مجرد ) فعل مضارع + فاعل +

# يمكن كتابة جملة النتيجة (الرئيسية) في البداية وبهذا لا نضع الفارزة قبل ال(if) في منتصف الجملة.

. He will use a compass if he gets lost

What will you do if the motor stops?

ماذا ستفعل إذا توقف المحرك؟

## فاعل شخص اول وثاني جمع

## فاعل مفرد (الشخص الثالث المفرد)

I  
We  
You  
They

• فعل مفرد (مصدر) يعني خالي من الإضافة أي خالي من (ing/ed/es/s)

ت + فعل مفرد.

He  
She  
It

- If I miss the first bus, I will take the next one  
إذا فاتني الحافلة الأولى، سأستقل الحافلة التالية
- If we get lost, we will use a compass.  
إذا ضعنا، فسنستخدم البوصلة.

- If the boat sinks, we will swim.  
إذا غرق القارب، فسنسبح
- If he gets lost, he will use a compass

- 1) What (you / do) .....will you do..... if the boat sinks? (Correct the form of the verb)
  - 2) If the boat (sink) .....sinks....., I'll swim. (Correct the form of the verb)
  - 3) If I (get) .....get..... lost, I'll use a compass. (Correct the form of the verb)
  - 4) If the motor (stop) ....stops....., I'll row. (Correct the form of the verb)
- a. If I (get) ...get..... hungry, I (cook) .....will cook..... a meal.
  - b. If you (go) .....go..... to bed late, you (be).....will be..... tired.
  - c. My mother (take) .....will take..... a message if I (be) .....am..... out.
  - d. If we (not hurry) .....don't hurry..... , we (be) .....will be..... late.
  - e. I (ask) ...will ask..... Raed to come to the party if he (phone) .....phones....me tonight

ماذا يعني(ed) بين قوسين. أنتبه لا تشنق إذا كان في الجملة الرئيسية (جملة النتيجة) (will be) تبقى كما هو مصدرها بين قوسين يعني أستخدم الفعل المساعد المناسب (من أفعال الكينونة am / is / are) للفاعل في زمن المضارع البسيط Be

## الأفعال الكينونية: be (am, is, are)

I \_\_\_\_ أ \_\_\_\_ + am

We \_\_\_\_ نحن

You \_\_\_\_ أنت/أنت/أنتما/أنتم/أنتنّ

They \_\_\_\_ هم/هن/هما

He \_\_\_\_ و هو

She \_\_\_\_ هي

It \_\_\_\_ إنها/إنه

**3.** Page 109 Close your Student's Book. Write your own answers to Mazin's questions.



What will you do if the boat sinks?

If the boat sinks, I'll swim.

- a. What will you do if you get lost?

If I get lost, I'll use a compass.

- b. What will you do if the motor stops?

If the motor stops, I'll row.

**4.** Page 109 Write your own questions. Use words from the box. Ask a partner and write the answers.

|      |       |      |         |
|------|-------|------|---------|
| Find | جُد   | lose | يُخسِر  |
| see  | جُرِي | win  | يُفْوِز |

What will you do if you lose the game?

If I lose the game, I'll practise more.

- a. What will you do if you find money?

If I find money, I will look for its owner.

- b. What will you do if you win the game?

If I win the game, I will be very happy.

- c. What will you do if you see a bear?

If I see a bear, I will run away.

# Unit 7

# Lesson 5

If you do that – page 68 –

اذا فعلت هذا

## Sentences with if

جمل مع

We use if when we are talking about something that may happen at a time in the future. These sentences have two clauses - two linked ideas.

نستخدمها عندما نتحدث عن شيء قد يحدث في وقت ما في المستقبل. تحتوي هذه الجمل على جملتين - فكرتان متراقبتان.

If عبارة Result نتيجة

If I miss the first bus, I will take the next one.

Complete the rule. أكمل القاعدة

Rule: With if sentences, we use the **simple present** tense in the if clause and **will + infinitive** مصدر(فعل مفرد) in the result clause.

We can also write If sentences with the result clause first.

يمكن كتابة جملة النتيجة (الرئيسية) في البداية وبهذا لا نضع **الفارزة** قبل الـ(if) في منتصف الجملة.

Example: We will take the next bus if we miss the first one.

## مستقبل بسيط + مضارع بسيط If

ت. + فعل مجرد + (s مضارع / مجرد) فعل مضارع + فاعل ، + فاعل will +

## فاعل شخص اول وثاني جمع

I \_\_\_\_\_  
We \_\_\_\_\_  
You \_\_\_\_\_  
They \_\_\_\_\_

- فعل مجرد (مصدر) تعني خالي من الإضافة أي خالي من (ing/ed/es/s)

## ت + فعل مجرد

.If I miss the first bus, I will take the next one.

إذا فاتني الحافلة الأولى ، سأستقل الحافلة التالية

If we get lost, we will use a compass.

إذا ضعنا، فسنستخدم البوصلة.

## فاعل مفرد (الشخص الثالث المفرد)

He                          She                          It

فعل (s, es) + ت.

If the boat sinks, we will swim.

إذا غرق القارب، فسنسبح

If he gets lost, he will use a compass

1. If I (miss) miss the first bus, I (take) will take the next one. (Correct the form of the verb)

## Activity book – page 111 كتاب النشاط – صفحة 111

- 3.** Page 111 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

• مهم ممّن القواعد

- a. If I (get) ...**get**..... hungry, I (cook) .....**will cook**..... a meal.
- b. If you (go) .....**go**..... to bed late, you (be).....**will be**..... tired.
- c. My mother (take) .....**will take**..... a message if I (be) .....am..... out.
- d. If we (not hurry) .....**don't hurry**..... , we (be) .....**will be**..... late.
- e. I (ask) .....**will ask**..... Raed to come to the party if he (phone) .....**phones**....me tonight

- 4.** Page 111 Choose suitable words to complete the conversation.

Tom wants to play football. His friend, John, is not sure because the weather looks bad.

John What **will** we do if it rains?

Tom If it rains, we'll get **wet**, but that doesn't matter.

John I can't find my football boots. I've **lost** them.

Tom Don't worry. If you **ask** Jim, he will **lend** you his boots.

John Jim's boots are **too** small. They'll hurt my **feet**.

Tom Do you **want** to play football or not?

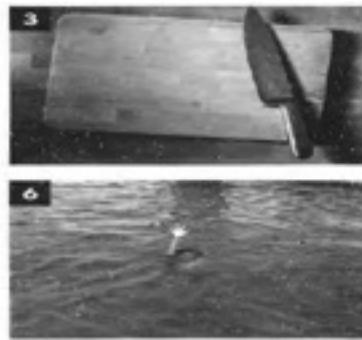
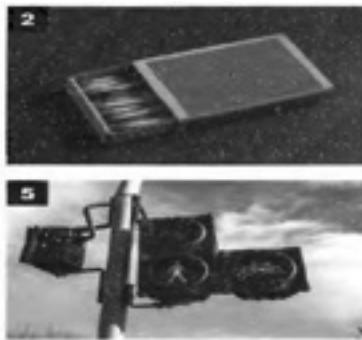
John Yes, I **do**.

Tom OK. Let's **go**.

**Unit 7****Lesson 6****What will we do if ...? – page 69 –**  
ماذا سنفعل اذا ....؟

**Page 115** Read the speech bubbles and match them to the dangers

• ممّم ضمن المفردات



I can't read a map.

I can't swim.

She's playing with matches.

She's playing with a knife.

They're running on a wet floor.

She's not crossing at a traffic light.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | d |
| 6 | b |
| 2 | a |
| 3 | c |
| 1 | f |
| 5 | e |

There's a danger of:

- a. burning herself
- b. drowning
- c. cutting herself
- d. getting lost
- e. being hit by a car
- f. falling

• لاحظ نموذج سؤال في الامتحان

1. I can't read a map. There is a danger of (getting lost / cutting herself)

**Unit 7****Lesson 8****Danger – page 71 –  
خطر****مفردات الدرس**

| الكلمة     | معناها        | الكلمة   | معناها       | الكلمة           | معناها      |
|------------|---------------|----------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| safety     | سلامة         | cyclist  | راكب دراجة   | Zebra crossing   | عبر المشاة  |
| handlebars | مقابض الدراجة | seatbelt | حزام الأمان  | Side of the road | جانب الطريق |
| pavement   | رصيف          | busy     | مشغول / مكتظ | Busy street      | شارع مكتظ   |

**2.** Page 116 Write a paragraph about one of the pictures above.

**• انشاء الوحدة السابعة**

When you cross the street, always look left and right. Always use the zebra crossing. Never cross if the green color is lighting. Don't let children play in the street. They will hurt themselves.

عندما تعبر الشارع، انظر دائمًا إلى اليسار واليمين. استخدم دائمًا المكان المخصص للعبور الذي يحتوي على خطوط، لا تعبر أبدًا إذا كان اللون الأخضر مضيئاً. لا تدع الأطفال يلعبون في الشارع. سوف يؤذون أنفسهم

**Unit 7****Round up****كتاب النشاط – page 118**

**2.** Page 118 Write words that mean the same as the expressions below.

**• مهم ضمن المفردات. (اختيارات)**

- a. Things you light a fire with. matches الأشياء التي تشعل النار بها.
- b. By yourself with nobody there. Alone وحدك مع عدم وجود أحد هناك.
- c. You can row a boat with these. oars يمكنك تجديف قارب مع هذه.
- d. You get it from a doctor when you are sick. medicine تحصل عليه من الطبيب عندما تكون مريضاً.
- e. Always wear this in a car. Seat-belt دائماً ضع هذا في السيارة.
- f. You can use it when you are lost. Compass يمكنك استخدامه عندما تضيع.

**3.** Page 118 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of -self.

• مهم ضمن القواعد (اختيارات)

- a. We always enjoy ourselves when we go on a picnic.
- b. I fell down the stairs and hurt myself
- c. Nadia had some money, so she bought herself a new phone.
- d. You will make yourself sick if you eat all those sweets.

**4.** Page 118 Use a suitable word to complete each sentence.

• مهم ضمن القواعد (اختيارات)

- a. Never let young children play with plastic bags.
- b. Always wash your hands before you eat.
- c. Always keep medicine out of the reach of children.
- d. Never run across the road.

## Unit 7

## Story time

### Danger at sea – page 73 خطر في البحر

#### مفردات الدرس

| الكلمة | معناها | الكلمة       | معناها      | الكلمة    | معناها        |
|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| calm   | هدى    | Coast guards | خفر السواحل | Set off   | ينطلق         |
| silly  | سخيف   | wrapped      | مغطى        | blankets  | بطانيات       |
| save   | ينقذ   | life         | حياة        | Turn over | ينقلب         |
| waves  | أمواج  | Upturned     | مقلوب       | Hang on   | يتعلق / يتمسك |

It was a lovely, sunny day. The sea was calm and quiet. Tom and Dave decided to go fishing. When they got to the boat they put the oars, their food and water into it. 'Where's your life jacket?' asked Tom.

'It's at home,' said Dave. 'I forgot it.'

'If you don't have a life jacket, you won't come in my boat,' said Tom.

'Don't be silly,' replied Dave. 'I won't need it. The weather is beautiful.'

'I don't like it,' said Tom. 'The weather can change.'

Tom phoned the coastguards on his mobile phone and told them where they were going. Then they got into the boat, started the motor and set off. They had a good morning's fishing. Early in the afternoon, the sky got black and dark.

'I don't like that sky,' said Tom.

'We're going home.'

'I agree,' said Dave. 'Start the motor.'

But the motor wouldn't start. They got out the oars and tried to row, but the wind got stronger and stronger and the waves got bigger and bigger. Suddenly, a huge wave lifted the boat up and turned it over. Tom and Dave found themselves in the water. 'Hang on, Dave,' shouted Tom.

'Tom coming!' Tom reached Dave and pulled him over to the upturned boat. They held onto the boat and waited for help. About three hours later, they heard a noise and looked up. There was a coastguard helicopter in the sky above them. Soon they were in it.

They sat there, cold and wet, 'wrapped in blankets.'

'Thanks, Tom,' said Dave. 'You saved my life.' 'That's all right,' said Tom. 'But next time you come in my boat, you'll wear a life jacket.' 'Yes, of course I will,' said Dave.

'But how did they know where to look for us?'

## Activity book – page 119 كتاب النشاط - page 119

### 1. Page 119 Answer the questions.

#### • الأسئلة مطلوبة ضمن أسئلة القصص

- a. Who are the characters in the story?

توم وديف ولدان ذهبا في قارب بحلة صيد.

- b. What is the story about?

How the boys got into a trouble when the weather chaned.

كيف الولدان وقعا في مشكلة عندما تغير الطقس

عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟

- c. How did the wind change? How did the waves move?

كيف تغيرت الريح؟ كيف تحركت الأمواج؟

The wind got stronger and stronger and the waves got bigger and bigger.

أصبحت الريح أقوى وأقوى وأصبحت الأمواج أكبر وأكبر.

- d. Why did Tom say, 'But next time you come in my boat you'll wear a life jacket.'?

لماذا قال توم، "لكن في المرة القادمة التي تأتي فيها في قارب سترتدني سترة نجاة."؟

Dave had refused to wear a life jacket on this boat trip. Tom should have insisted.

ديف رفض ان يرتدي سترة النجاة على القارب وكان يجب على توم ان يصر عليه.

- e. What type of helicopter came to rescue them?

ما نوع المروحية التي جاءت لإنقاذهم؟

a coastguard helicopter.

مروحية لخفر السواحل

- f. Can you answer Dave's question at the end of the story?

هل يمكنك الإجابة على سؤال ديف في نهاية القصة؟

Luckily, Tom told the coastguard where they were going, so the coastguard knew where to look when the boys didn't come home.

لحسن الحظ توم اخبر خفر السواحل عن رحلتهم لذلك خفر السواحل عرف اين يبحث عندهما لم يرجع الولدان للبيت

## Extra activities – page 126

1. Read the sentence and tick the correct answer

اقرأ الجمل واختير الإجابة الصحيحة

a. We need some  flour  flower to make bread.

b. I  see  saw an accident last Tuesday.

c. Don't  right  write words in this space.

d. You need  hours  oars to row a boat.

e. Have you  seen  see my friend?

- 2.** Page 126 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the correct punctuation.

### • مهم ضمن القواعد

- a. the / was / on / there / road / accident / an  
There was an accident on the road.
- b. holiday / away / go / will / on / you  
Will you go away on holiday?
- c. in/ enjoyed/ boys/ park/ themselves/ the/ the  
The boys enjoyed themselves in the park.
- d. do/ car/ will/ start/ what/ doesn't/ if/ you/ the  
What will you do if the car won't start?

- 3.** Page 126 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

### مهم ضمن القواعد

- a. If the weather (be) **is** bad, we (stay) **will stay** in and watch TV.
- b. We (not be) **won't be** on time if we (not leave) **don't leave** now.
- c. Jassim (buy) **will buy** a new motorbike if he (get) **gets** the money.
- d. If Fadi (be) **is** late, his teacher (not be) **won't be** happy.
- e. If they (play) **play** in the street, they (have) **will have** an accident.
- f. Their father (take) **will take** them for a swim if they (want) **want** to go.



**I LOVE ENGLSIH!**

**Unit 8****Lesson 1****pronunciation – page 76 –****تلفظ****Activity book – page 120 – كتاب النشاط****2. Page 120 Read the definitions and write the words.****• مهم ضمن المفردات (اختيارات)**

- a. It is something you can read, not a book or a newspaper. **Magazine**  
إنه شيء يمكنك قرائته، وليس كتاباً أو جريدة. **مجلة**
- b. Cyclists hold on to these. **Handlebars** **المقاود**  
راكبو الدراجات يمسكون بهذه. **المقاود**
- c. Something to wear when you are on a boat. **Life jackets**  
شيء لارتدائه عندما تكون على متن قارب. **سُترات النجاة**
- d. If a boat doesn't have an engine, you can use these. **Oars**  
إذا لم يكن للقارب محرك، فيمكنك استخدامه. **مجاذيف**
- e. Trousers and a jacket for a man. **Suit** **بدلة**  
بنطلون وسترة للرجل. **بدلة**
- f. Doctors give you this if you are sick. **Medicine** **دواء**  
يعطيك الأطباء هذا إذا كنت مريضاً. **دواء**

**3. Page 120 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.****Don't forget the punctuation.****• مهم ضمن القواعد**

- a. ever / have / camel / ridden / you / a  
**Have you ever ridden a camel?**
- b. apes / do / live / the / where  
**Where do the apes live?**
- c. in / do / Japan / what / they / make  
**What do they make in Japan?**
- d. answered / letter / why / Jassim / my / hasn't  
**Why hasn't Jassim answered my letter?**
- e. hotter / which / summer / Italy / is / India / in / or / country  
**Which is hotter in summer Italy or India?**

## Unit 8

## Lesson 2

## Pen friends – page 77 –

أصدقاء مراسلة

Dear Martin,

I read your advert and I would like to be your pen friend. I like riding waves too. My name is Ali. I live in Baghdad the capital of Iraq. I like reading, swimming and taking photos especially photos of animals.

Please write me soon,

Ali

عزيزي مارتن،

قرأت اعلانك واوود ان اكون صديقك بالراسلة. انا ايضا احب ركوب الامواج. اسمي هو علي. اني اعيش في بغداد وهي عاصمة العراق. انا احب القراءة والسباحة والتقط الصور وبخصوصا صور الحيوانات.  
من فضل اكتب لي قريبا،  
علي

## Unit 8

## Lesson 3

## Keep listening –

ابق مستمعاً

- 1 . Page 122** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

## • مهم ضمن القواعد

- a. We (meet) are meeting at Sameera's house at seven o'clock this evening.
- b. I (see) see my friend every evening after school.
- c. I (see) saw Mazin on the beach two hours ago. He (fish) was fishing
- d. You (recognize) will recognize me when you see me because I (carry) will be carrying a blue and green suitcase.
- e. I (write) have written this letter five times and it's still not right.
- f. When the phone (ring) rang, I (wash) was washing the dishes.
- g. We are on holiday in Oman and we (enjoy) are enjoying ourselves very much.

**2 . Page 122** Join the sentences. Use suitable linking words.

• مهام ضمن القواعد

- a. I'm very tired. I went to bed very late.  
I'm very tired **because** I went to bed very late.
- b. I tried to cook some chicken. I didn't know what to do. It was horrible.  
I tried to cook some chicken, **but** I didn't know what to do **and** it was horrible.
- c. Do you want to buy a computer? Do you want to buy a phone?  
Do you want to buy a computer **or** a CDLesson 4

### Extra activities page 127

**2 . Page 127** Complete the sentences with suitable endings.

• مهام ضمن القواعد

- a. If the bus doesn't come soon, **I'll walk home.**
- b. If it isn't windy at the weekend, **we'll work in the garden.**
- c. I'll be very angry if **you come home late.**
- d. I'll tell you tomorrow if **I remember.**



**YES I CAN!**

# ما المُفَائِدَةُ مِنْ نَعْلَمُ الْلُّغَةَ الْأَنْجِلِيزِيَّةَ؟

بتعلم اللغة الانجليزية، ستدخل حياتك وستبدأ مغامرة جديدة في عالم مليء بالفرص. هذه اللغة ستمكنك من التواصل مع العالم بشكل أوسع وتصبح قادراً على استكشاف ثقافات مختلفة. بفضل اللغة الانجليزية، ستمكن من الوصول إلى مصادر تعليمية هائلة ومتنوعة، وستستطيع فهم وتطبيق مفاهيم جديدة في مجالات مختلفة من العلم والثقافة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيمسك اتقان اللغة الانجليزية ميزة تنافسية ويسمح في نمو وتطور مهاراتك الشخصية والمهنية.

