



Republic of Iraq  
Ministry of Education

# English FOR IRAQ

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**1st Intermediate**

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اللغة الانكليزية



## تعلم كيف تنطق الحروف الانكليزية | How to pronounce English letters

ت	Capital letters	Small letters	الصوت بالعربي	أمثلة   Examples
1	A	a	أ إي	Art   Far   Ask   Ant   bat   Car   fan came   name   late   fate   fail   nail   jail   sail
2	B	b	ب	Bee   Bad   but   because   about   web
3	C	c	ك س	car   come   Actor   Doctor   College citizen   cycle   central   city   ice <b>ملاحظة:</b> حرف ( c ) يلفظ ( س ) إذا جاء بعده احد الحروف التالية ( i / e / y ) عدا ذلك فإنه يلفظ بصوت ( ك )
4	D	d	د	Doctor   does   made   mad   sad   end
5	E	e	يـ	see   feed   feet   event   meet / sea / meat / speak
6	F	f	فـ	Fly   Friday   Four   life   thief   roof
7	G	g	جـ ج	gave   good   gap   go   flying   mug gym   page   huge   change   giant   gentle <b>ملاحظة:</b> حرف ( g ) يلفظ ( ج ) إذا جاء بعده احد الحروف التالية ( i / e / y ) عدا ذلك فإنه يلفظ ( جـ )
8	H	h	هـ	Here   hero   head   had   hair   hand   house
9	I	i	يـ أيـ	Cinema   sing   big   win   kids   pick   milk Like   line   time   fine   fight   light   right   night
10	J	j	جـ	jacket   job   John   just   jump   adjectives
11	K	k	كـ	Keep   king   like   kill   kids   week   sick
12	L	l	لـ	let   look   longer   little   London   ball
13	M	m	مـ	made   more   same   name   cream   lemon
14	N	n	نـ	not   note   name   nice   north   pain   end
15	O	o	وـ	home   foot   wrote   on   oil   know   slow   bout   coat
16	P	p	پـ	Put   pool   copy   cop   hope   happy   pass

17	Q	q	ك	queue   quiet   question   square   Iraq
18	R	r	ر	read   right   hard   car   care   your   real
19	S	s	س	Sleep   So   snow   Saturday   last   books
20	T	t	ت	tea   tree   fast   take   cutter   winter   sit
21	U	u	يو أ و	cute   unit   unite   uniform   future Fund   funny   up   cut   cup   but   must full   bull   blue   clue   put   lute   would
22	V	v	فا	Van   video   very   voice   vote   love
23	W	w	و	We   wear   when   low   slow   flew   with
24	X	x	اكس	mix   fax   fox   box   extra   extreme
25	Y	y	يا اي	yes   yellow   you   prey   day   happy fly   sky   dry   cry   buy   why   wry   shy   by
26	Z	z	ز	Zebra   zoo   zero   lazy   gaze   quiz

1	tive	تفا	native   negative   stative   informative
2	tion	شن	action   attention   reaction   mention   section
3	ture	تشر	Future   picture   nature   culture   feature   lecture
4	th	ذ	They   the   that   them   father   mother   this   those
5	th	ثا	Thank   three   faith   tooth   Thursday   mouth   both
6	sh	ش	short   ship   sheep   shy   she   shaking   wash   fish
7	ch	چ	cheap   chat   rich   children   choose   Chinese
8	ph	فا	phone   photo   elephant   dolphin   photographer

## ملاحظات مهمة حول نطق الأصوات بصورة عامة في اللغة الانكليزية

1. اذا جاء حرف ( k ) وبعده حرف ( n ) فعندها لا يلفظ حرف ( k ) مثل :

نايف = Knife نوك = Knock نونو = Know نايت = knight

2. اذا جاء حرف ( w ) وبعده حرف ( r ) فعندها لا يلفظ حرف ( w ) مثل :

رايت = Write راب = Wrap ريست = Wrist رونك = Wrong

3. اذا جاء حرف العلة ( e ) في نهاية الكلمة لا يلفظ ولكن يؤثر على الحرف العلة الذي سبقه مثل :  
كير = care هاف = Have كيم = came لايك = like

4. اذا اجتمع الحرفين ( ph ) في كلمة معينة يتم لفظهم بصوت ( f = ف ) مثل :

فيزكل = Physical فارمسي = Pharmacy فون = Phone فوتو = Photo

▼ ويستثنى من هذا النقطة كلمة ( shepherd ) حيث الحرفين ( ph ) فيها تلفظ بصوت ( p )

5. اذا اجتمع الحرفين ( gh ) في نهاية الكلمة يتم لفظهم بصوت ( f ) مثل :

تاف = tough اينف = enough لاف - laugh كوف = cough

▼ ويستثنى من هذا النقطة الكلمات التالية حيث لا تلفظ هذا الحرفين ( gh ) مثل :

ثو = thought ثرو = through ثوت = thought

6. لا يتم لفظ الحرفين ( gh ) اذا جاء قبلهم الحرف ( i ) مثل :

هاي = high سايت = sight لايت = light رايت = right نايت = night

7. اذا اجتمع الحرفين ( ch ) يلفظ ( چ ) مثل :

تچ = touch چيك = Check چات = Chat چوز = Choose

▼ ويستثنى من هذا النقطة الكلمات التالية حيث تلفظ ( ch ) بالصوت ( k = ك ) مثل :

سكجول = Schedule كيمستري = Chemistry كاركتر = Character سكول = School

## الوحدة الاولى - Unit One

### الماضي البسيط - The Past Simple

◆ يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي وانتهى.

#### قاعدة الاثبات - Affirmative

. تكلمة + فعل ماضي + فاعل

He She It	+	فعل قياسي played	+	مفعول به
They You We I	+	فعل شاذ went	+	ظرف
				تكلمة الفاعل

#### مثال في الإثبات - Example

He played football yesterday.

#### قاعدة النفي - Negative

. تكلمة + فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل

didn't	play
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**ملاحظة:** في حالة النفي نضع الفعل المساعد ( didn't ) بعد الفاعل و من ثم نجرد الفعل من الاضافة.

الحالة	مثال في النفي - Example
مثبت	He played football yesterday.
نفي	He didn't play football yesterday. ↪



## قاعدة السؤال - Question

? تكلمة + فعل مجرد + فاعل + Did

**ملاحظة:** في حالة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد ( Did ) في بداية الجملة و من ثم نجرد الفعل من الاضافة ونضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية .

الحالة	مثال في في النفي - Example
مثبت	He played football yesterday.
سؤال	Did he play football yesterday?

## الظروف الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

2007	منذ ago	الماضية last	أمس Yesterday
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إضافة ( ed ) الى الفعل القياسي في زمن الماضي و التصريف الثالث

1- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح و قبلة حرف علة واحد نكرر الحرف الصحيح ونضيف ( ed ) و يستثنى من هذا

النقطة الأفعال التي تنتهي ( en ) مثل ( open / listen / happen ) حيث نضيف ( ed ) فقط

2- اذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف ( y ) وقبلة حرف صحيح ، عند الاضافة تقلب ( y ) الى ( i ) ونضيف ( ed )

3- اذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف ( e ) فعند الإضافة نضع ( d ) فقط

فعل ينتهي بالحرف e	فعل ينتهي بحرف y وقبلة حرف صحيح	فعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح و قبله حرف علة
live = lived	Study = studied	stop = stopped
love = loved	Cry = Cried	drop = dropped

حروف العلة

e	i	u	o	a
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Ex. 7 / P. 9

Q) Read and complete the sentences with words from the box:

fantastic رائع	horrible مرعب	delicious لذيذ	boring ممل	beautiful جميل	terrible مخيف	lovely لطيف
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1. My brother cooked dinner last night and it was **delicious** .
  2. I saw a **horrible** accident on my way to school.
  3. The Arabian horse is a **lovely** animal.
  4. Jassim doesn't like football. He thinks it's **boring** .
  5. Huda saw a **beautiful** 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 **terrible** .
  7. A cheetah can run at more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's **fantastic**.
- 

Ex. 1 / P. 20

Q) Fill in the missing letters in these words: اكتب الحروف المفقودة:

1. L\_v\_ly = **Lovely**
  2. D\_lic\_ous = **Delicious**
  3. Te\_\_ible = **Terrible**
  4. F\_nt\_st\_c = **Fantastic**
  5. Bor\_ng = **Boring**
  6. Ho\_\_ible = **Horrible**
-

## الماضي المستمر - The Past Continuous

▲ نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء حدث في وقت معين او محدد في الماضي وانتهى

### قاعدة الإثبات - Affirmative

He , She , It	was	. تكلمة + ( ing ) فعل +
I, They , You , We	were	

النوع	مثال في الإثبات - Example
مفرد	She was buying a new car.
جمع	They were playing tennis in the park.

**ملاحظة:** في حالة النفي نضع ( not ) الى الفعل المساعد ( was او were )

### قاعدة النفي - Negative


He, She , It , I	was not	. تكلمة + ( ing ) فعل +
They, You , We	were not	

الحالة	مثال في النفي - Example
مثبت	He was waiting his mother.
نفي	He was not waiting his mother. ↩



**ملاحظة:** في حالة السؤال نضع ( Was / Were ) في بداية الجملة و نضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية.

قاعدة السؤال - Question		
Was	he, she, it , I	? + كلمة + ( ing ) فعل +
Were	they, we , you	

الحالة	مثال في في النفي - Example
مثبت	They were eating breakfast.
سؤال	Were they eating breakfast? 

### إضافة ( ing ) للفعل

◆ ملاحظة: عند إضافة ( ing ) للفعل يجب أتباع الخطوات التالية:

1. إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف ( e ) واحد فعند الإضافة يحذف ونضع ( ing )
2. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح و قبلة حرف علة واحد نكرر الحرف الصحيح ونضيف ( ing ) و يستثنى من هذا النقطة الأفعال التي تنتهي ( en ) مثل ( open / listen / happen ) حيث نضع ( ing ) فقط
3. إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرفين ( ie ) فعند الإضافة نقلب الحرفين الى ( y ) ثم نضيف ( ing ) كما في الجدول التالي

افعال تنتهي بحرف ( e )	افعال تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبلة حرف علة واحد	افعال تنتهي بالحرفين ( ie )
save = sav <b>ing</b>	stop = stop <b>ing</b>	lie = ly <b>ing</b>
make = mak <b>ing</b>	swim = swim <b>ing</b>	die = dy <b>ing</b>
have = hav <b>ing</b>	cut = cut <b>ing</b>	tie = ty <b>ing</b>

**1. She (play) football yesterday. (Past continuous)**

- She was playing football yesterday.

**2. They (have) lunch at 12:00 yesterday. (Past continuous)**

- They were having lunch at 12:00 yesterday.

**3. Was John (having / have) his lunch when I called? (Choose)**

- having

**4. Salwa and Amira (was / were / did) not watching TV last night. (Choose)**

- were

**Ex. 7 / P. 9**

**Q) Use a suitable adjective to complete the following sentences:**

**1. exciting / Richard / thought / the / was / football / match / .**

- Richard thought the football match was exciting.

**2. weekend / friends / you / the / do / at / your / visit / ?**

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

**Ex. 1 / P. 8**

**Q) Complete the table:**

فعل مجرد	ماضي	فعل مجرد	فعل ماضي	فعل مجرد	فعل ماضي
land	landed	come	came	hit	hit
happen	happened	be	was/ were		
jump	jumped	fall	fell		
pull	pulled	drive	drove		
stay	stayed	do	did		



## S | لتمك و ضمائر التملك | possessive ( s) and possessive pronouns

▼ تستخدم (s) التملك مع الأسماء و توضع في نهاية الاسم و تكون مسبوقة او متبوعة بفارزة من الاعلى ( 's ) و يأتي بعدها الاسم المملوك.

1. اذا كان الاسم مفرد فعند اظهار التملك له نضع فارزة ثم ( 's ) اي الفارزة قبل s و كما في الأمثلة التالية :

1. Ahmed's book is very useful. كتاب أحمد مفيد جداً .
2. My brother's birthday is tomorrow. عيد ميلاد أخي غداً .
3. The pig's head was big . رأس الخنزير كبير .

▼ ملاحظة: اذا وجدنا فارزة قبل ( s ) نختار الاسم المفرد

2. اذا كان الاسم جمع فعند اظهار التملك لأسم جمع منتهي ب ( s ) نقوم بوضع فارزة بعد ال 's' كما في الامثلة التالية:

1. The players' balls are blue . كرات اللاعبين زرقاء .
2. The teachers' pens are black. اقلام المدرسين سوداء .

▼ ملاحظة: اذا وجدنا فارزة بعد ال ( s ) نختار الاسم الجمع اي الذي يحتوي على ( s )

3. أما اذا كان الاسم جمع شاذ ( اي لا يحتوي على s الجمع ) فعند جعله تملكاً نضع له فارزة ثم ( 's ) دائماً و كذلك مع الاسم العلم. ( اي نطبق قاعدة المفرد ) و كما في الأمثلة التالية:

1. Men's rooms. غرف الرجال .
2. People's books. كتب الناس .

الاسماء الشاذة

men / women / people / children

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. You have to tidy the (childrens' / **children's**) room.
2. Your job is to bring the (**actors'** / actor's) costumes. They are counting on you.
3. I want to buy a new mobile because (**Layla's** / Laylas') mobile has broken.
4. This book is (**mine** / my). It is not (**Ali's** / Alis'). I've only lent it to him.
5. (**Womens'** / **Women's**) rights must be protected by law.
6. My (parents' / **parent's**) farm is so big. They bought it last year.

4. اما ضمائر التملك فهي تكون مشتقة من ضمائر الفاعل و تستخدم أيضا لأظهار التملك. و يكون موقعها يختلف

ضمائر التملك	صفات التملك	ضمائر الفاعل
Mine	My	I
his	his	He
hers	her	She
its	its	It
ours	our	We
theirs	their	They
yours	your	You
في نهاية الجملة	قبل الاسم	قبل الفعل

1. ضمائر الفاعل تأتي في بداية الجملة و يأتي بعدها فعل ( اذا كان الفراغ بداية الجملة)

Ex . ..... am a doctor. ( I / my / mine )

2. صفات التملك يأتي بعدها أسم.

1. My book is new. ( My / mine / I )
2. This is your car. ( You / your / yours )

3. ضمائر التملك دائماً ما تأتي في نهاية الجملة.

1. Sameera lost her watch yesterday. I think this is hers.
2. We took that ball to the beach. It's ours, but those boys think it's theirs.

Ex.1 / P. 10

Q) Read and complete the sentences with words from the box:

( mine / yours / hers / ours / theirs)

1. Sameera lost her watch yesterday. I think this is hers.
2. Bilal, I think this book is yours You left it in my house.
3. We took that ball to the beach. It's ours, but those boys think it's theirs.
4. Hala doesn't have a radio, so I lent her mine.

رسالة من كارين | A Letter from Karen (الوحدة الاولى)

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	1. Where does Karen come from? * Sydney , Australia.	من اين تأتي كارين؟ سيدني، أستراليا
2	2. Who is Jane? * Karen's friend .	من هي جاين؟ صديقة كارين
3	3. What does Karen like to eat? * She likes fish.	ماذا تحب كارين ان تأكل هي تحب السمك
4	4. What does she do in her spare time? * Collecting photographs of countries.	ماذا تفعل في وقت فراغها؟ جمع صور البلدان
5	5. Karen travelled to another country. (True / False)?	سافرت كارين لدولة اخرى ( صح / خطأ )؟
6	6. Karen stayed with her family and Jane for three weeks. (True / False)	بقيت كارين مع عائلتها و جاين لمدة ثلاثة أسابيع. ( صح / خطأ )
7	7. When did Karen go back to school? * She went back last week.	متى عادت كارين للمدرسة ؟ عادت للمدرسة الأسبوع الماضي

أحمد و فيصل | Ahmed and Faisal (الوحدة الاولى)

1	1. How old is Ahmed? * He is 13 years old.	كم عمر أحمد؟ هو عمره 13 عاماً
2	2. Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house? * Flat .	هل يعيش فيصل في شقة أم في منزل؟ شقة
3	3. What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home? * He got there at 2.30.	في أي وقت وصل أحمد لشقة فيصل؟ هو وصل هناك في الساعة 2:30
4	4. Did the boys enjoy the film? * No, they didn't.	هل استمتع الأولاد في الفيلم ؟ كلا، لم يستمتعوا
5	5. What did they do in Central Park? * They sat under a tree and talked.	ما الذي فعلوه في حديقة سنترال ؟ جلسوا تحت شجرة و تكلموا.
6	6. How many Children are there in Ahmed's family? * Four	كم طفل يوجد في عائلة أحمد ؟ أربعة
7	7. Will Faisal always live in New York? * No, he will not.	هل سيبقى فيصل يعيش في نيويورك ؟ كلا، هو لن يفعل
8	How did Ahmed get back to his hotel? * He took a taxi.	كيف رجع احمد الى الفندق؟ هو أستقل سيارة الأجرة



## ربط الجمل بأستخدام ( or | but | and )

1. نستخدم ( **and** ) لربط جملتين متشابهتين في المعنى. او عندما تكون الجملة الثانية داعمة و مكملة للجملة الأولى.
2. نستخدم ( **but** ) لربط جملتين مختلفتين في المعنى. اي عندما تكون احد الجملتين مثبتة و الأخرى منفية او الجملة الأولى فيها صفة عكس الجملة الثانية.
3. نستخدم ( **or** ) عندما يكون لدينا خيارات و يجب علينا اختيار شيء او شخص معين من بين الاختيارات . عادةً ( **or** ) تأتي مع السؤال.

Q) Join the following sentences using (and, but, or): P. 20

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. The cheetah is a beautiful animal. It is very fast. ( Join : and )  
\* 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.

## المضارع البسيط - The Present Simple

▼ نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن الحقائق العلمية و الأعمال المتكررة ( الروتين )

### قاعدة الاثبات - Affirmative

He , She , It	+ <b>S</b> فعل	+ تكملة .
I , They , You, we	+ فعل مجرد	+ تكملة .

النوع	مثال في الإثبات - Example
مفرد	She <b>goes</b> to school everyday.
جمع	We go to school everyday.

### قاعدة النفي - Negative

He, She, It	doesn't	+ فعل مجرد	+ تكملة .
They, We , You , I	don't	+ فعل مجرد	+ تكملة .


**ملاحظة:** في حالة النفي نضع ( doesn't ) مع المفرد و ( don't ) مع الجمع.

الحالة	مثال في النفي - Example
مثبت	Ahmed <b>works</b> in the shop.
نفي مفرد	Ahmed <b>doesn't</b> work in the shop. ↩
نفي جمع	They <b>don't</b> work in the shop.

## قاعدة السؤال - Question

Does	he, she , it	+ فعل مجرد + تكملة ؟
Do	they, you , we , I	+ فعل مجرد + تكملة ؟

**ملاحظة:** في حالة السؤال نضع ( *Do* او *Does* ) في بداية الجملة و نضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية.

الحالة	مثال في السؤال - Example
مثبت	She wears a blue shirt.
سؤال مفرد	Does she wear a blue shirt? 
سؤال جمع	Do you wear a blue shirt?

## الظروف الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط

always = دائماً	often = غالباً	usually = عادةً
never = ابداً	sometimes = بعض الاحيان	every = كل



## إضافة ( S ) الشخص الثالث للفعل

◆ **ملاحظة:** عند إضافة ( s ) للفعل يجب أتباع الخطوات التالية:

1. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ( s - sh - ch - x - z ) فعندها نضيف ( es )
2. إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف ( y ) وقبله حرف صحيح ، عند الإضافة تقلب ( y ) الى ( i ) ونضيف ( es )
3. أي فعل آخر ليس من ضمن الملاحظات أعلاه نضيف ( s ) فقط
4. يستخدم الفعل الذي يحتوي على ( s ) الشخص الثالث مع زمن المضارع البسيط حضراً .

s - sh - ch - z - x	فعل ينتهي بحرف y وقبله حرف صحيح	باقي الأفعال تأخذ s
pass = <b>passes</b>	Study = <b>studies</b>	drink = <b>drinks</b>
Wish = <b>wishes</b>	fly = <b>flies</b>	play = <b>plays</b>
watch = <b>watches</b>	carry = <b>carries</b>	destroy = <b>destroys</b>
buzz = <b>buzzes</b>	marry = <b>marries</b>	cut = <b>cuts</b>
mix = <b>mixes</b>	harry = <b>harries</b>	come = <b>comes</b>

- ▼ عند إضافة ( s ) الشخص الثالث الى ( have ) فعندها سيتحول الفعل الى ( has ) وليس ( haves )
- ◆ عند إضافة ( s ) الشخص الثالث الى ( be ) فعندها سيتحول الفعل الى ( is ) إذا كان الفاعل مفرد اما إذا كان الفاعل جمع سيصبح ( are ) و إذا كان الفاعل ( I ) سوف يتحول الى ( am ) وكما موضح في الجدول التالي ؛

have	be
She has	She is
They have	They are
I have	I am

خير الله سيانك ولو بعد حين

## Talking about your interests | تحدث عن اهتماماتك

▼ ان الكلمات التي تستخدم للتعبير عن ما تحب او عن هواياتك هي :

( like - love - enjoy - interested in )

	القاعدة	
I like	cooking	
I love	writing stories	مع الكلمات التي تحتوي على ( ing )
I enjoy	listening to music	و مع
I am interested in	tennis	الأسماء

▼ ملاحظة: لاحظ القاعدة أعلاه ان هذا الكلمات ( love / like / enjoy / interested ) من الممكن ان يأتي بعدها كلمات تحتوي على ( ing ) او ان يأتي بعدها اسماء .

▼ اذا كان الفاعل مفرداً فإن الأفعال ( like / love / enjoy ) يضاف لها ( s ) الشخص الثالث . اما اذا بالنسبة للعبارة ( interested in ) فإذا كان الفاعل ( he / she / it ) او اسم نستخدم الفعل ( is ) اما اذا كان الفاعل ( they / you / we ) او اسم جمع نستخدم الفعل ( are )

1. I like writing stories .
2. We love sport.
3. He enjoys listening to music .
4. She is interested in fashion .

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. I like ..... ( play football / **playing football**)
2. I am interested in ... ( **science** / do experiments)
3. I enjoy ..... ( **playing sport** / play sport )
4. She likes ..... ( read / **reading books**)



## How often | كم مرة

يحتوي هذا الدرس على ظروف التكرار التي يجب حفظها و معرفة موقعها بالاضافة لزمان المضارع البسيط.

always دائماً	usually عادةً	often غالباً	sometimes بعض الاحيان	never أبداً
------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------------------	----------------



ملاحظة: ظروف التكرار تأتي بعد افعال الكينونة ( am / is / are ) مثل :

1. He is always busy.
2. They are usually angry .
3. We (be) in the library after class. (usually)
- \* We **are usually** in the library after class.

او بعد الفاعل مثل :

1. My mother (eat) dates after lunch.(sometimes)
- \* My mother **sometimes** eats dates after lunch.
2. She (have) rice for lunch. (always)
- \* She **always** has rice for lunch.
3. I go to the park on Friday. ( usually)
- \* I **usually** go to the park on Friday.
4. I ( listen ) to music in my bedroom. (often)
- \* I **often** listen to music in my room.
5. They ( sleep) in the morning.( never)
- \* They **never** sleep in the morning.

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	1. Who are the characters in the story? <b>* The narrator and the mother.</b>	من هي الشخصيات الموجودة في القصة ؟ الراوي و الأم
2	2 What is the story about? <b>* It is about a swift whose wing was hurt.</b>	عن ماذا تتحدث القصة ؟ القصة عن طائر سمامة مصاب في جناحه
3	3 Where is the story set? <b>* At the narrator's house.</b>	أين تقع أحداث القصة ؟ في منزل الراوي
4	4 When did the story happen? <b>* Last month</b>	متى حدثت القصة ؟ الشهر الماضي
5	5 There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift. (True / <b>False</b> )	كان هناك قطة قريبة تنتظر لتأكل الطير. ( صح / <b>خطأ</b> )
6	6 When the narrator unwrapped the swift, it didn't move. (True / <b>False</b> ).	عندما قام الراوي بفك الطائر من الوشاح، لم يتحرك الطير. ( صح / <b>خطأ</b> )
7	7 Swifts can fly for almost a year. ( <b>True</b> / False).	يستطيع طائر السمامة الطيران لمدة سنة تقريباً. ( صح / <b>خطأ</b> )
8	8 Swifts like places with little noise. ( <b>True</b> / False)	يجب الطائر الأماكن القليلة الضوضاء. ( صح / <b>خطأ</b> )
9	9 The narrator wanted the swift to fly away. (True / <b>False</b> )	آراد الراوي للطير ان يطير مبتعداً . ( صح / <b>خطأ</b> )
10	10 The narrator was both happy and sad when the swift flew away. ( <b>True</b> / False).	كان الراوي سعيداً و حزيناً عندما هرب الطير و طار مبتعداً. ( صح / <b>خطأ</b> )

## New Vocabularies | مفردات جديدة

Words الكلمات	Meaning المعنى	Example / مثال
always	دائماً	I always go to school on foot.
often	غالباً	She often eats eggs on breakfast.
usually	عادةً	My father usually goes to work at 7.30.
sometimes	بعض الاحيان	We sometimes go to Erbil on holidays.
never	أبداً	He never listens to people's advice.
around	حول	Sinbad travelled around the world.
back	خلف	You have to come back before 8.00 p.m.
barbecue	شواء	We had a wonderful barbecue party.
boring	ممل	The film was boring.
collect	يجمع	You should collect you debts soon.
country	بلد	I love my country.
drop	يسقط	She was worried that she'd drop the child.
enjoy	يستمتع	I enjoy listening to slow music.
flower	وردة	She gave a flower as a gift.
keep	يبقى	You should keep the food in the fridge.
scrapbook	سجل صور	You have a lovely scrapbook.
sea shell	صدف البحر	We went the beach to collect sea shell.
shape	شكل	I like the shape of your car.
stamp	طابع	You should put a stamp on the letter.
subway	نفق / مترو	We can take the subway. It's cheaper.
village	قرية	My house is in the village.
wonderful	رائع	We had a wonderful holiday.
world	عالم	The world is at risk due of global warming

**Ex. 5 / P. 9**

**Q) Read and complete this paragraph about Richard. Use the verbs in brackets in the Past simple or Past continuous.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Wanted       | 6. Saw         |
| 2. Asked        | 7. Was selling |
| 3. Gave         | 8. Didn't like |
| 4. Were walking | 9. Bought      |
| 5. Forgot       | 10. Didn't buy |

**Ex. 3 / P. 11**

**Q) Read , think and answer . ( الحل فقط )**

- She is interested in football.
- He likes cooking.
- She enjoys flying.

**Ex. 3 / P. 13**

**Q) Complete the sentences with an adverb and the verb in brackets. ( الحل فقط )**

- She **always has** rice for lunch.
- I **usually go** to the park on Friday.
- He **is always** late for class.
- I **often listen** to music in my bedroom.
- They **never sleep** in the morning.
- We **are usually** in the library after class.

**Ex. A / P. 14**

**Q) Read the conversation. What does Adil say? Put each phrase (a – g) in its place.**

- = d) Hello, Bassem.
- = f) Do you want to come to the mall?
- = b) What are you doing?
- = e) Photographs of what?
- = g) Where do you get the photographs?
- = a) Do you have many?
- = c) But why ruins?



**Ex. 1 / P. 14****Q) Look in the Student's Book again. Answer the questions.**

1. **Where does Adil want to go?**
  - He wants to go to the mall.
2. **What does Bassem want to do?**
  - He wants to put some photographs in his scrapbook.
3. **Where does he take the photos?**
  - Historical sites in Iraq.
4. **What does he take photos of?**
  - He takes pictures of ruins.

**Ex. C / P. 16****Q) True or False**

1. Sana spent the day with her family.	<b>False</b>
2. She went fishing in the afternoon.	<b>False</b>
3. She didn't catch any fish.	<b>True</b>
4. She likes taking pictures of the sea.	<b>False</b>
5. She went on a picnic.	<b>True</b>
6. She played tennis in the park.	<b>False</b>
7. She listened to some music.	<b>True</b>





اكتب رسالة الى كارين | Write A Letter to Karen

20 Al-Haboubi street

Thi-Qar

Iraq

Dear Karen

Last week we visited my uncle in Baghdad. We stayed in his wonderful farm. He invited us to a famous restaurant. The food was delicious there. Then, we went to the cinema and some other nice places. The next day we returned home. It was wonderful holiday. See you soon

Layla.

20 شارع الحبوبي

ذي قار

العراق

عزيزتي كارين

الاسبوع الماضي قمنا بزيارة عمي في بغداد . حيث اقمنا في مزرعته الجميلة. هو دعانا الى مطعم مشهور. الطعام كان لذيذ جداً. ثم ذهبنا الى السينما و بعض الأماكن الجميلة. في اليوم التالي عدنا الى البيت . لقد كانت عطلة رائعة جداً. أراك قريباً. ليلى.



1. بداية كل جملة يكتب اول حرف كبير. او بعد النقطة.

what would you do if you saw a snake

**W**hat would you do if you saw a snake?

2. نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة مع الاسماء ( أشخاص ، الدول ، المدن ، أيام الاسبوع ، الشهور ).  
\* اشخاص مثل ( **Basim** ) / دولة مثل ( **Iraq** ) مدينة مثل ( **Baghdad** ) أيام مثل ( **Sunday** )

basim cant travel to basra next friday

**B**asim can't travel to **B**asra next **F**riday.

3. نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة المثبتة و المنفية .

nadia bought a beautiful little black french table

**N**adia bought a beautiful, little, black **F**rench table.

4. نضع علامة استفهام ( ? ) إذا بدأت الجملة بأحد أدوات السؤال ( **wh** ) مثل ( **what / how** ) او احد الافعال المساعدة التالية :

( **Is / Are / Am / Was / Were / Have / Has / Had / Do / Does / Did / will / would/ Can** )

did tariq travel to egypt last march

**Did** **T**ariq travel to **E**gypt last **M**arch?

5. نكتب ( **i** ) بالحرف الكبير عندما يكون وحده اينما وجد ( **I** ).

i think muneer wont go to hilla next friday.

**I** think **M**uneer won't go **H**illa next **F**riday.

6. . الفارزة من الأعلى ، و تستخدم عند الاختصارات مثل ( **I d / cant / dont / im / wont** )  
**I'd / can't / don't / I'm / won't**

I d like to accompany firas to turkey next november

**I'd** like to accompany **F**iras to **T**urkey next **N**ovember.

7. اذا وجدنا ( **Yes / No** ) يكتب اول حرف كبير و قبلهما علامة استفهام و بعدهما الفاصلة السفلى.

do you like movies yes i do

**Do** you like movies? **Yes, I** do .

**Unseen Passage**

**Q1-A) Read the following passage carefully and answer (5) of the questions below: (10 M)**

Nadia is a doctor. She works in a hospital outside the city of Mosul. She gets up at 6.00 o'clock and has her breakfast at 6.30. She goes to her work by bus with her friends Layla and Adel. Nadia likes her job so much but she hates spending a lot of time on the road. Every day she spends more than two hours on the road. She usually comes back home at 4.00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Answer the following questions. ( only 5 )

- 1- Where does Nadia work?
- 2- She goes to work with..... ( Complete )
- 3- She is ( a doctor / a teacher )
- 4- Nadia usually comes back home at ..... o'clock.
- 5- She hates spending a lot of time on the road. ( T / F )
- 6- Does Nadia like her job or not ?

**Textbook Passages**

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the following questions using information from your textbook. (10 M)**

1. Karen stayed with her family and Jane for three weeks. (True / False)
2. How many Children are there in Ahmed's family?
3. Ahmed and Faisal sat under a tree and talked. (True / False)
4. What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home?
5. Faisal lives in a ..... (house / flat)
6. What does Karen do in her spare time?

**Grammar and Functions**

**Q2) Do as required (Answer 5 only).**

**(10 M)**

1. That pen isn't (yours / his). I only lent it to you.
2. I can speak English. I can speak French. (Join: "and")
3. I drove my (fathers' / father's) car this morning.
4. Layla usually drinks tea on breakfast. (Negative)
5. While you (watch) TV, I did all the homework. (Past continuous)
6. Was Sami (studies /studying) English last night? (Choose)
7. She cleaned the house well. (Question)

**Q3-A) Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

**(10 M)**

(horrible beautiful delicious fantastic lovely boring)

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

اقلب الصفحة

**Q3-B) Write the missing letters and words:**

**(5 M)**

1. work, worked ; write, .....
2. Clean, cleaning ; drop, .....
3. Bor\_ng, Boring ; M\_s\_um, .....
4. I, mine ; he, .....
5. Very nice, lovely ; you go there every Friday, Mo...
6. Pen, pens ; watch , .....

**Q3-C) Rewrite the following sentence using correct punctuation.**

**(5 M)**

did ahmed go to school yesterday

**Story Time**

**Q4) Answer or complete the following questions: (5 only).**

**(10 M)**

1. There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift. (True / False)
2. What is the story about?
3. The story was set in the narrator's ..... (Complete)
4. Swifts like places with little noise. (True / False)
5. Swifts can fly for almost a ..... (day / month / year).
6. When did the story happen?

**Writing**

**Q5) Write a letter to your friend *telling him about your holiday.***

**(10 M)**

## الوحدة الثانية - Unit Two

### فصول السنة | The seasons of the year

Ex.2 / P. 22

Q) What's the weather like in each season? Write the weather words next to the seasons

Seasons / فصول	Weather words / كلمات الطقس
winter   الشتاء	Cold بارد / snow ثلج / rain مطر
spring   الربيع	Warm دافئ / mild معتدل
summer   الصيف	hot حار / sunny مشمس
autumn   الخريف	Windy عاصف / cool باعتدال برودة

Ex. 3 / P. 23

Q) Words-building. Complete the table:

Nouns / اسم	verb / فعل	Adjective / صفة
Snow / ثلج	snow / تتلج	snowy / ثلجي
Rain / مطر	Rain / تمطر	Rainy / ماطر
wind / رياح		windy / عاصف

Q1 / How many seasons are there in the year? كم عدد فصول السنة?

A / Four seasons . اربع فصول .

Q2/ What are the four seasons? ما هي فصول السنة?

A / winter, summer, spring and autumn.



## المستقبل بسيط | Future simple

▲ نستخدم ( will ) لعمل توقعات و وعود او للتعبير عن الآمال  
الظروف الدالة على المستقبل هي ( tomorrow / next / soon )

### قاعدة الاثبات - Affirmative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + will فاعل

### مثال في الإثبات - Example

He will go to Baghdad tomorrow .

### قاعدة النفي - Negative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + will not فاعل

ملاحظة: في حالة النفي نضع ( not ) الى الفعل المساعد ( will )

### مثال في النفي - Example

الحالة

مثبت

نفي

He will go to Italy tomorrow.

He will not go to Italy tomorrow.

### قاعدة السؤال - Question

? تكملة + فعل مجرد + Will فاعل

ملاحظة: في حالة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد ( Will ) في بداية الجملة و من ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية.

### مثال في النفي - Example

الحالة

مثبت

سؤال

He will go to London next week.

Will he go to London next week?

## نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

**1. She (goes) to school tomorrow. (Future: will) (Correct the verb)**

- She will go to school tomorrow.

**2. We will (travel / travels) to Turkey next week. (Choose)**

- Travel

**3. They will have an exam soon. (Negative)**

- They will not have an exam tomorrow.

**4. Tomorrow, Ali (do) his homework. (Correct the verb)**

- Tomorrow, Ali will do his homework.

**Ex. 4 / P. 23**

**Q) Make sentences like the first one:**

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. It rained.        | It was a rainy day. |
| 2. It snowed.        | It was a snowy day. |
| 3. There was a wind. | It was a windy day. |

**Ex. 5 / P. 23**

**Q) Now read the weather forecast in the Student's Book P. 16 and answer the questions about the weather in London tomorrow.**

**1. Will it be dry tomorrow morning?**

- No, it will not.

**2. Will it rain again tomorrow afternoon?**

- No, it will not.

**3. Will it be warm tomorrow evening?**

- No, it will not.

**4. What will the temperature be tomorrow afternoon?**

- It will be 18 degrees

**Ex. 1 / P. 24**

**Q) Think about the conversation in the Student's Book P.17 and answer the question**

- a. No he doesn't.
- b. Yes, he does.
- c. It means eating ice-cream.
- d. He will be on a flight. And the grandfather will be at home.

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	What season is it? * It is Winter	أي فصل هو هذا؟ انه فصل الشتاء
2	Who is Simon playing with? * He was playing alone.	مع من يلعب سايمون؟ كان يلعب وحيداً
3	Who speaks First? * Yassir	من تكلم أولاً ياسر
4	Who is on holiday? * Simon is on holiday	من هو في عطلة؟ سايمون غي عطلة
5	What are the 3 parts of the school year in England called? * Terms	ماذا تسمى الأقسام الثلاثة للسنة الدراسية في انكلترا؟ فصول
6	How many half-term holidays does Simon have in a year? * Three	كم عطلة نصف فصل دراسي لدى سايمون؟ ثلاثة
7	Which holiday is at the same time in each year? * The Iraqi Armed Forces Day.	اي العطل في العراق تأتي بنفس الموعد كل سنة؟ عيد القوات المسلحة العراقية
8	Which month will be sunny and hot? * August	أي شهر سيكون الطقس مشمس و حار؟ شهر أغسطس

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	At what speed did the fastest bobsleigh travel? * 201km/ h	ما اقصى سرعة وصلت لها المزلجة ؟ وصلت لسرعة 201 كم بالساعة
2	gravity is: * a force that attracts everything to the center of the Earth	الجاذبية هي : قوة تجذب كل شيء لمركز الأرض
3	A wire is * a piece of long, strong metal	السلك هو : قطعة طويلة و قوية من المعدن
4	A break is : * something you use when you want to stop.	المكابح ( الفرامل ) هي : شيء تستخدمه عندما تريد ان تتوقف.
5	A crash is : * an accident	الاصطدام هو : حادث
6	Bobsleighbing is boring. (True / False )	التزحلق على الجليد رياضة مملة ( صح / خطأ )
7	The driver can choose when to turn left or right. (True / False )	السائق يستطيع الاختيار متى ينعطف يسار او يمين. ( صح / خطأ )
8	A car on the motorway travels faster than a bobsleigh. (True / False)	سيارة على الطريق السريع تتحرك اسرع من المزلجة . ( صح / خطأ )
9	Bobsleighbing is a very safe sport. (True / False )	التزحلق على الجليد هي رياضة امنة. ( صح / خطأ )
10	Each person on the team has a different job. (True / False )	كل شخص بالفريق لديه عمل مختلف. ( صح / خطأ )
11	The bobsleigh needs to be as light as possible. (True / False )	المزلجة تحتاج ان تكون اخف ما يمكن . ( صح / خطأ )

## عبارات الوقت و حروف الجر | Time Phrases and Prepositions

Prepositions	استخداماتهم مع عبارات الوقت
On	1. تستخدم مع أيام الاسبوع مثل : on Sunday   on Monday   on Thursday 2. تستخدم مع الأماكن التي لها سطح مثل : on the farm   on the road
In	1. تستخدم مع الشهور و السنين و الفصول مثل : In July   In winter   In 2022 2. مع أوقات اليوم مثل الصباح و الظهر و المساء : In the morning   In the evening
At	1. تستخدم مع أوقات الساعات مثل : at 9:00   at seven thirty 2. مع بعض العبارات و الكلمات مثل : at school   at home   at work   at the moment   at night

Ex. 1 / P. 26

Q) Rewrite the sentences using ' and ' . Put commas in the correct place.

- My sisters are called Sana Dana Huda.**
  - My sisters are called Sana, Dana and Huda.
- I go to school in September October November December.**
  - I go to school in September, October, November and December.
- Winter in England is often cold windy.**
  - Winter in England is often cold and windy.
- My favourite foods to eat are: fish fruit vegetables.**
  - My favourite foods to eat are: fish, fruit and vegetables.

Ex. 2 / P. 26

Q) Look at page 18 of your Student's Book and answer these questions:

1. Which month has the shortest name? * May	1. أي شهر يحمل الاسم الأقصر؟ * شهر May
2. Which month has the longest name? * September.	2. أي شهر يحمل الاسم الأطول؟ * شهر September
3. When does it rain in England? * It rains in April, May and July, November and December.	3. متى تمطر في انكلترا؟ * انها تمطر في نيسان و ايار و تموز و تشرين الثاني و كانون الأول.
4. When it is sunny? * It is sunny in May, June, July and August.	4. متى يكون الطقس مشمساً؟ * الطقس مشمس في ايار و حزيران و تموز و اب.
5. When does it rain in Iraq? * It rains in November and December.	5. متى تمطر في العراق؟ * انها تمطر في تشرين الثاني و كانون الأول.



## كيف نقول او نكتب التاريخ | How to say and write the dates

الأرقام الأساسية   Cardinal Numbers	الأرقام الترتيبية   Ordinal Numbers	الرقم الترتيبي مختصراً
One   واحد	First   الأول	1st
Two   إثنان	Second   الثاني	2nd
Three   ثلاثة	Third   الثالث	3rd
Four   اربعة	Fourth   الرابع	4rd
Five   خمسة	Fifth   الخامس	5th
Six   ستة	Sixth   السادس	6th
Seven   سبعة	Seventh   السابع	7th
Eight   ثمانية	Eighth   الثامن	8th
Nine   تسعة	Ninth   التاسع	9th
Ten   عشرة	Tenth   العاشر	10th
Eleven   أحد عشر	Eleventh   الحادي عشر	11th
Twelve   اثنا عشر	Twelfth   الثاني عشر	12th
Thirteen   ثلاثة عشر	Thirteenth   الثالث عشر	13th
Fourteen   اربعة عشر	Fourteenth   الرابع عشر	14th
Fifteen   خمسة عشر	Fifteenth   الخامس عشر	15th
Sixteen   ستة عشر	Sixteenth   السادس عشر	16th
Seventeen   سبعة عشر	Seventeenth   السابع عشر	17th
Eighteen   ثمانية عشر	Eighteenth   الثامن عشر	18th
Nineteen   تسعة عشر	Nineteenth   التاسع عشر	19th
Twenty   عشرون	Twentieth   العشرون	20th
Twenty- one	Twenty-first   الحادي و العشرون	21st
Twenty-two	Twenty-second   الثاني و العشرون	22nd
Twenty-three	Twenty-third   الثالث و العشرون	23rd
Twenty-four	Twenty-fourth   الرابع و العشرون	24th
Twenty-five	Twenty-fifth   الخامس و العشرون	25th
Twenty-six	Twenty-sixth   السادس و العشرون	26th

Twenty-seven	Twenty-seventh   السابع و العشرون	27th
Twenty-eight	Twenty-eighth   الثامن و العشرون	28th
Twenty-nine	Twenty-ninth   التاسع و العشرون	29th
Thirty	Thirtieth   الثلاثين	30th
Thirty-one	Thirty-first   الحادي و الثلاثين	31st

### ملاحظات مهمة :

1. لكتابة او قراءة تاريخ معين فأننا نستخدم الأرقام الترتيبية و لا نستخدم الأرقام الأساسية.
2. إذا اردنا كتابة رقماً ترتيبياً بطريقة مختصرة فأننا نقوم بذكر الرقم مع اخذ اخر حرفين منه وكما مبين في الجدول أعلاه.
3. في الامتحان سيقوم باعطائنا تاريخ معين مستخدماً الأرقام الترتيبية المختصرة و يطلب من الطالب كتابة الرقم او التاريخ كاملاً باستخدام الأرقام الترتيبية او العكس تماماً. وكما موضح في الأمثلة التالية:

1. **21st** April.                      The **twenty-first** of April

2. **4th** July.                              The **fourth** of July

او

One , first ; three .....

five , fifth ; seven .....

December , Dec.                      August, .....

September, Sept.                      October, .....



## Months of the year- أشهر السنة

1. كانون الثاني   January	7. تموز   July
2. شباط   February	8. آب   August
3. آذار   March	9. أيلول   September
4. نيسان   April	10. تشرين الأول   October
5. أيار   May	11. تشرين الثاني   November
6. حزيران   June	12. كانون الأول   December

Ex. 3 / P. 27

Q) Read and answer as quickly as possible

- The capital of Iraq is **Baghdad**.
- Tomorrow will be **Monday**. او يوم اخر
- The month in which you were born is **December**. او اي شهر اخر
- The month in which your friend was born is **May**. او اي شهر اخر
- The country where you were born is **Iraq**.
- The first month of the year is **January**.
- The hottest month of the year is **July or August**. او اي شهر اخر
- The best month of the year is **April**. او اي شهر اخر حسب رأي الطالب
- Three countries in Africa are **Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia**. او اي بلد افريقي اخر

Ex. 1 / P. 34

Q) What do the following words mean?

- In England, it usually **snows** in winter.
- At the end of Ramadan, we **break** our fast.
- May** is the fifth month.
- My mother's sister is my **aunt**.
- There are three **terms** in the school year in England.
- The opposite of „lend“ is **borrow**.
- The opposite of „closed“ is **open**.
- The opposite of „never“ is **always**.
- Spring** comes after winter.
- The opposite of “ wet “ **dry**.

يوم رأس السنة في لندن | New Year's Day in London ( الوحدة الثانية ) قصص الكتاب

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	1. What did Yassir see from the top of the big wheel? * He saw nothing, but snow.	ما الذي رآه ياسر من أعلى العجلة الكبيرة ؟ لم يرى شيء سوى الثلج
2	Was Yassir happy that he went on the London eye? * Yes, he was.	هل كان ياسر سعيداً لأنه ذهب لزيارة عين لندن ؟ نعم، هو كان كذلك
3	Who are the characters in the story? * Yassir, Halla and their parents.	من هي الشخصيات في القصة ؟ ياسر و حلا و والديهما
4	What is the story about? * It is about the new year's day in London.	عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟ أنها تتحدث عن يوم رأس السنة في لندن
5	Why were the streets quiet? * Because the evening before was the New Year's Eve.	لماذا كانت الشوارع هادئة ؟ لان الليلة التي تسبق رأس السنة هي عشية رأس السن
6	What is the name of the last day of the year? * New Year's Eve.	ما هو اسم اخر يوم في السنة؟ عشية رأس السنة
7	What do people do on last day of the year? * They have a party, visit friends or walk around the streets.	ما الذي يفعله الناس في اخر يوم من السنة ؟ هم يقيمون الحفلات، يزورون الاصدقاء او يمشون في الشوارع
8	Halla asked Yassir if he was frightened. Why didn't he answer? * Because he was frightened.	حلا سألت ياسر اذا ما كان خائفاً. لماذا لم يرد عليها ؟ لانه كان خائفاً

Ex. 2 / P. 32

Q) Write this paragraph correctly using correct punctuations

قطعة غير صحيح   Paragraph Incorrect	paragragh Correct / قطعة صحيحة
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	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

Ex. 3 / P. 32

Q) 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.

Ex. 4 / P. 33

Q) Write the words in the box under the correct headings:

Holidays العطل	Months الشهور	Weather words كلمات طقس	Seasons فصول	How often?
Christmas	February	Cloudy	Autumn	Always
Eid Al-Fitr	January	Rain	Spring	Never
Half-term	July	Snow	Summer	Often
Armed Forces Day	March	Sunny	Winter	Sometimes
Weekend	October	Windy		Usually



التفضيل - Superlative

المقارنة - Comparative

▼ لمقارنة شيئين نضيف (er) للصفات التي تتكون من مقطع واحد (حرف علة واحد) و حروف العلة هي (a - u - o - i - e)

صفة	معنى	مقارنة
small	صغير	smaller
cold	بارد	colder
long	طويل	longer

▼ للمفاضلة بين شيء او شخص مع مجموعة نضيف (est) للصفات التي تتكون من مقطع واحد (حرف علة واحد)

صفة	معنى	تفضيل
small	صغير	smallest
cold	بارد	coldest
long	طويل	longest

▼ نضيف (more) لمقارنة الصفات التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطع واحد (اكثر من حرف علة)

▼ نضيف (the most) لمفاضلة الصفات التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطع واحد (اكثر من حرف علة)

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

▼ هناك صفات شاذة لا تخضع للقاعدة مثل :

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest

◆ إذا كانت الصفات تتكون من مقطع واحد و تنتهي بحرف صحيح و قبلها حرف علة نضاعف الحرف الاخير ( الصحيح ) ونضيف ( *er* او *est* )

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
wet	wetter	wettest

◆ هناك صفات تنتهي بحرف ( *y* ) يقبل الى ( *i* ) ونضيف ( *er* او *est* )

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
happy	happier	happiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
lazy	lazier	laziest

### صيغة السؤال

1. Small, smaller. ; big.....
2. long, the longest ; expensive, **the most expensive**
3. happy , happier. ; beautiful; **More beautiful**

◆ ملاحظة: عندما نجد ( *than* ) في الجملة يجب ان نختار صيغة المقارنة ، مثال :

1. Ali is ( **faster** / the fastest ) **than** Ahmed
2. Ali is the ( **smarter** / **smartest** ) student in the college.

Ex. 1 / P. 34

Q) What do the following words mean?

Gravity / الجاذبية	a) a lift	
	b) a force that attracts everything to the centre of the Earth	✓
	c) an engine	
Wire / سلك	a) a piece of long, strong metal	✓
	b) a bell	
	c) a computer	
Brake / فرامل	a) something you wear to protect your head	
	b) a prize	
	c) something you use when you want to stop	✓
Crash / حادث	a) a party to celebrate when you win	
	b) an accident	✓
	c) another word for an ambulance	

Ex. 1 / P. 36

Q) Write Short answers to these questions:

1. What is Ramadan?

- A month when Muslims fast from dawn to dusk.

2. What is Eid Al-Fitr?

- A festival.

3. When does it take place?

- At the End of Ramadan.

4. What do people do at Eid Al-Fitr?

- Give money to poor, visit relatives and give presents

Ex. 1 / P. 38

Q) Find words that rhyme. جد كلمات بنفس الوزن

1. Cool = school

2. Jane = rain

3. June = moon

4. Know = snow

5. May = pray

6. Spring = thing

Ex. 2 / P. 38

Q) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. **sometimes dinner my mother help I cook**
  - I sometimes help my mother cook.
2. **often in rains January it**
  - It often rains in January.
3. **never for school late is Huda**
  - Huda is never late for school.

Ex. 4 / P. 38

Q) Read the sentences and choose the correct answer:

1. Eid Al-Fitr (often / always) starts after Ramadan.
2. There are (two / three) terms in the school year in Iraq.
3. February is the (shortest / longest) month.
4. Iraqi Armed Forces Day is (6<sup>th</sup> / 16<sup>th</sup>) January.
5. Ramadan is (sometimes / never) in autumn.

(1. Always / 2. Two / 3. Shortest / 4. 6<sup>th</sup> / 5. Sometimes)



## انشاء الوحدة الثانية

### عيد الفطر | Eid Al-Fitr

It is a festival at the end of Ramadan. It lasts for three days. It indicates the end of our fasting. Early in the morning, we go to the mosque to pray wearing our best clothes. Then, we exchange greetings with friends and family. We also visit our relatives giving gifts to children.

عيد الفطر هو احتفال بعد انتهاء رمضان. يدوم لثلاثة ايام. يعتبر عيد الفطر اشارة  
لنهاية الصوم. في الصباح الباكر. نذهب الى الجامع للصلاة و نرتدي افضل  
الملابس. ثم نتبادل التحايا و التهاني مع الاصدقاء و العائلة. نقوم ايضاً بزيارة  
الأقارب و نعطي الهدايا للأطفال.





مفردات جديدة = New vocabularies

words كلمات	Meaning المعنى	Example مثال
alone	وحيد	My parents left me <i>alone</i> at home.
calendar	روزنامة	Check the date of today on the <i>calendar</i> .
cloudy	غائم	The sky is so <i>cloudy</i> .
cool	بارد	The weather in Autumn is often <i>cool</i> .
dawn	فجر	A new <i>dawn</i> means new opportunities.
dusk	غسق	I usually start reading Qur'an from <i>dusk</i> .
degree	درجة	The temperature is 5 <i>degrees</i> below zero.
dry	جاف	My skin is so <i>dry</i> . I need to put some cream.
except	بإستثناء	Everyone liked the party <i>except</i> Selma.
explain	يشرح	You have to <i>explain</i> it to me. I haven't got it.
fast (v)	يصوم	In Ramadan we <i>fast</i> the whole day.
festival	مهرجان	We don't usually attend festivals.
friendly	ودود	I like Huda. She is so <i>friendly</i> .
term	فصل	English schools have 3 <i>terms</i> in the year.
Muslim	مسلم	The <i>Muslims</i> are treated badly in France.
poor	فقير	We have to help the <i>poor</i> people.
pray	يصلي	Muslims <i>pray</i> five times a day.
Ramadan	رمضان	I love <i>Ramadan</i> and everything about it.
semester	فصل	This <i>semester</i> will end soon.
skateboard	لوح تزلج	Ali bought a <i>skateboard</i> for his son.
temperature	درجة الحرارة	The <i>temperature</i> is below zero.
weather	طقس	The <i>weather</i> is so cold today.
worst	الاسوأ	Last year was the <i>worst</i> for me.

**Unseen Passage**

**Q1-A) Read the following passage carefully and answer (5) of the questions below: (10 M)**

My name is Sam and I am from Australia. I'm 24 years old. I don't have a job now, but normally I work as a salesman. I am not married I live with my family in a nice house in Sydney. My sister, Mary, is an actress, but she is not very famous. She acts in a local theatre in our town. On the weekends, I like to go camping in the small forest near our house. I normally get up at eight o'clock, but on Thursdays I get up at six o'clock because that is the day I go running at the park.

1. Where does Sam come from?
2. Sam works as a ..... (driver / doctor / salesman)
3. Where does Mary act?
4. Sam normally gets up at seven o'clock. (True / False)
5. Why does Sam have to wake up at six o'clock on Thursdays?
6. Sam lives with his family. (True / False)

**Textbook Passages**

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the following questions using information from your textbook. (10 M)**

1. Who is on holiday?
2. Which month will be sunny and hot in Iraq? (January / August)
3. How many weeks' holidays does Simon have every year?
4. Why did they have to buy warm clothes?
5. Which holiday is at the same time in each year?
6. Simon was playing alone. (True / False)

**Grammar**

**Q2) Do as required (Answer 5 only).**

**(10 M)**

1. warm / evening / it / tomorrow / will / be / ? (Reorder the words)
2. They (will / were) travel to Baghdad tomorrow
3. Next week, Salam (have) an English exam. (Future: „will“).
4. We will buy a new car soon. (Negative)
5. The match will start (in / at) ten o'clock.
6. She'll go to school next week. (Question)

**Vocabulary**

**Q3-A) Complete the following sentences with words from the box: (Answer 5 only). (10 M)**

(terms break borrow snows aunt summer)

1. In England, it usually ..... in winter
2. My mother's sister is my .....
3. At the end of Ramadan, we ..... our fast.
4. There are three ..... in the school year in England.
5. The opposite of "lend" is .....
6. The hottest season of the year is .....

**Spelling**

**Q3-B) Write the missing words or letters (Answer 5 only). (5 M)**

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. One, first ; four , .....      | 4. Closed X open ; dry X .....  |
| 2. month, July ; Season, S.....   | 5. Play, played ; stay, .....   |
| 3. October , Oct. ; August, ..... | 6. Play, playing ; drive, ..... |

**Punctuation**

**Q3-C) Rewrite the following sentence using correct punctuation: (5 M)**

basim went to basra yesterday

**Story Time**

**Q4) Answer the following questions: (5 only). (10 M)**

1. Yassir was (sad / happy / unhappy) that he went to London eye.
2. What is the name of the last day of the year?
3. The streets were quiet because ..... (Complete)
4. Yassir saw a wonderful view from the top of the big wheel. (True / False)
5. Why did Yassir not answer to Halla's question?
6. On the last day of the year, people have a party, visit friends or walk around. (True / False)

**Writing**

**Q5) Write a short paragraph about *Eid Al-Fitr*: (10 M)**

## الوحدة الثالثة - Unit Three

### المضارع التام - The Present Perfect

▼ نستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن افعال حدثت في الماضي و لكن تأثير هذا الفعل مازال مستمراً للوقت المضارع.

#### قاعدة الاثبات - Affirmative

He, She, It	has	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.
I, They, We, You	have	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.

◆ ماذا نعني بالتصريف الثالث للفعل:

الفعل الرئيسي	التصريف الأول V1	التصريف الثاني V2	التصريف الثالث V3
فعل قياسي	work	worked	worked
فعل شاذ	see	saw	seen

النوع	مثال في الإثبات - Example
مفرد	He has worked in Iraq for ten years.
جمع	I have seen two birds.

#### قاعدة النفي - Negative

فاعل مفرد	has not	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.
فاعل جمع	have not	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.

ملاحظة : في حالة النفي نضع ( not ) بعد الفعل المساعد ( has او have ) و كما في الجدول التالي:

الحالة	مثال في في النفي - Example
مثبت	Ahmed <b>has</b> lived in Egypt since Monday .
نفي مفرد	Ahmed <b>hasn't</b> lived in Egypt since Monday .
نفي جمع	We <b>haven't</b> lived in Egypt since Monday.

**ملاحظة:** في حالة السؤال نضع ( *Have* او *Has* ) في بداية الجملة و نضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية.

قاعدة السؤال - Question		
Has	فاعل مفرد	+ تكلمة + تصريف ثالث
Have	فاعل جمع	+ تكلمة + تصريف ثالث

الحالة	مثال في في السؤال - Example
مثبت	She has told him the truth.
سؤال مفرد	Has she told him the truth? ↩
سؤال جمع	Have you told him the truth?

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للاستفسار واتساب: 07823166166

تليگرام : ( mlij9 )



## ظروف زمن المضارع التام

ever - never - just - already - yet

1. نستخدم ( never / just / already ) مع الجمل المثبتة فقط.
2. نستخدم ( ever ) مع الجمل الاستفهامية فقط.
3. نستخدم ( yet ) مع الجمل المنفية و الاستفهامية فقط.
4. اما من ناحية موقعهم في الجملة ، فإن كلمة ( yet ) تأتي في نهاية الجملة، أما البقية الاربعة فعادة يأتون قبل الفعل الرئيسي.

1. Has Selma **ever** visited Spain?
2. I have **never** eaten mango. منفية
3. The cat has **just** killed a mouse.
4. The guests have **already** left .
5. Layla hasn't fed her baby **yet**.

طريقة السؤال في الامتحان تكون اختيارات كالتالي:

1. He has ( **never** / yet ) seen a cat .
2. Have you ( **ever** / never) seen a cat ).

لان الجملة مثبتة نختار never

## نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. He (play) football for thirty minutes. (Present Perfect)
  - He has played football for thirty minutes.
2. never / fish / I / eaten / have. (Put in order)
  - I have never eaten fish.
3. They have cleaned the classroom. (Negative)
  - They have not cleaned the classroom.
4. She has watched TV for three hours. (Question)
  - Has she watched TV for three hours?
5. They have (see / seen) a funny film. (Choose)
  - Seen
6. Has Ali gone to school today? (Short answer)
  - No, he hasn't. / Yes, he has.

**Ex. 3 / P. 41**

Q) Write sentences. Use the verbs in the box:

نوع الفعل	Infinitive   مصدر	past tense   الماضي	Past participle (V3) التصريف الثالث ( تام )
	Cook يطبخ	Cooked	Cooked
	Clean ينظف	Cleaned	Cleaned
أفعال قياسية Regular verbs	Paint يرسم	Painted	Painted
	Talk يتحدث	Talked	Talked
	Mix يمزج	Mixed	Mixed
	See يرى	Saw	Seen
	Hear يسمع	Heard	Heard
	Give يعطي	Gave	Given
	Do يفعل	Did	Done
	Forget ينسى	Forget	Forgotten
أفعال شاذة Irregular verbs	Go يذهب	Went	Gone
	Eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten
	Drink يشرب	Drank	Drunk
	Buy يشتري	Bought	Bought
	Take يأخذ	Took	Taken
	Read يقرأ	Read	Read

**Ex. 2 / P. 40**

Q) Say these words aloud and write them next to the correct sound.

1. /t/ (cooked / washed / talked / finished)
2. /id/ (painted)
3. /d/ (watered)

## Adverbs of Manner | ظروف الحال

ملاحظة: هناك بعض الصفات التي عند تحويلها لظروف حال نقوم بإضافة ( ly ) للصفة .

\* أما الصفات التي تنتهي ب ( y ) فعند اضافة ( ly ) نقلب ( y ) الى ( i ) ثم نضيف ( ly )

Adjectives   الصفات	Adverbs   الظروف	Meaning   المعنى
beautiful	beautifully	بشكل جميل
quick	quickly	بسرعة
slow	slowly	ببطئ
hopeful	hopefully	بأمل
grateful	gratefully	بأمتنان
happy	happily	بسعادة
lazy	lazily	بكسل
angry	angrily	بغضب

▼ هناك صفات شاذة لا تنطبق عليها قاعدة ( ly ) وهذا الصفات هي :

Adjectives   الصفات	Adverbs   الظروف	Meaning   المعنى
Good	well	جيداً او بصورة جيدة
Fast	Fast	بسرعة
Hard	Hard	بصعوبة

▼ سؤال : كيف اميز بين الصفات و الظروف في الجملة

▲ الجواب : الصفات تصف الاسماء اما الظروف تدعم الافعال عند وجود فعل رئيسي في الجملة نختار الظروف

Ex:

1. She song ( **beautifully** / beautiful).
2. Ahmed is a ( **successful** / successfully) person.
3. Mary drives ( careful / **carefully** ).

Slow, slowly ; Angry,.....

Good, well ; careful,.....

## Making suggestions | عمل اقتراحات

يمكن تكوين الاقتراحات باستخدام القاعدة التالية :

why don't we + تكلمة + فعل مجرد	Why don't we go to swimming?
We could + تكلمة + فعل مجرد	We could go to the park.
Let's + تكلمة + فعل مجرد	Let's play a game.

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. Go to the restaurant. (Make a suggestion. Use: „why don't )

\* **Why don't we go to the restaurant?**

2. Let's (travel / travels) to Erbil in the holiday.

\* **Let's**

3. I have a headache. (Why don't / Let's ) you take this pill?

\* **Why don't**

4. We could (order / ordered) food from that new restaurant?

\* **Order**

5. Have a break. (Suggestion. Use: let's )

\* **Let's have a break.**

Ex. 3 / P. 41

Q) Write sentences. Use the verbs in the box:

1. He has climbed a mountain.
2. She has finished her dinner.
3. She has painted a picture.
4. He has washed the car.

## مساعدة الجدة | Helping Gran (الوحدة الثالثة) قطع الكتاب

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	1. Does Noor like helping her grandmother? * No, she doesn't.	هل تحب نور مساعدة جدتها؟ كلا، هي لا تحب ذلك
2	How does Noor's grandmother feel about making a video call? * She feels anxious and nervous.	كيف تشعر جدة نور حول عمل اتصال فيديو؟ هي تشعر بالقلق و التوتر
3	Why does Noor feel embarrassed? * Because she only saw (her grandmother) as an old woman who didn't know how to make a video call.	لماذا شعرت نور بالإحراج؟ لأنها رأت جدتها على انها فقط امرأة عجوز لا تعرف كيفية عمل اتصال فيديو
4	Why does Gran need Noor's help? * Because she wants to make a video call and doesn't know how.	لماذا تحتاج الجدة مساعدة نور؟ لأنها تريد عمل اتصال فيديو ولا تعرف كيف تفعل ذلك
5	What did Noor find in the box? * A big gold medal.	ماذا وجدت نور في الصندوق؟ ميدالية ذهبية كبيرة
6	Gran doesn't know how to use computers. (True / False)	الجدة لا تعرف كيفية استخدام الحواسيب. (صح / خطأ)
7	Noor's grandmother was very good at Maths. (True / False)	كانت جدة نور جيدة جدا في الرياضيات. (صح / خطأ)

## الدب الذي لم يكن دباً | The Bear that wasn't a Bear (الوحدة الثالثة) قصص الكتاب

1	1. Why are the girls scared? * Because the woods was dark and windy.	لماذا البنات خائفات؟ لانه الغابة كانت مظلمة و عاصفة
2	Who are the characters in the story? * Rachel, Molly and Helen.	من هي الشخصيات الموجودة في القصة؟ ريتشل و مولي و هيلين
3	What is the story about? * It is about three girls who spent a scary night camping in the woods.	عن ماذا تتحدث القصة؟ تتحدث عن ثلاث فتيات قضوا ليلة مخيفة في الغابة.
4	Why were the girls nervous? * Because they were scared.	لماذا كانت الفتيات متوترة؟ لأنهن كانت خائفات
5	Which animals do the girls think are making the scratching noise? * A mouse, a fox or a bear.	اي الحيوانات كانت تقوم بالخربشة حسب ظن الفتيات؟ فأر أو ثعلب أو دب
6	Why don't any of the girls want to look outside the tent? * Because they thought that the bear might eat them	لماذا لم تريد اي من الفتيات النظر الى خارج الخيمة؟ لأنهم اعتقدوا بأن الدب قد يأكلهم
7	What made the noise? * A tree.	ما الذي تسبب بالخربشة؟ شجرة



Ex. 5 / P. 41

Q) Read and complete the sentences. Use the past participles of the verbs from the box

drink eat give see take go

- Joe is not hungry because he has ..... three burgers.
- Joe's mum is very happy because Joe has ..... her some flowers.
- I'm sorry. Joe and Julia aren't in. they have ..... shopping.
- „Have you ..... my books?“ asked Julia's dad. „I can't find it.“
- „I think Julia has ..... it to her room,“ said Julia's mum.
- „No more tea, thank you,“ said Julia's mum. I've ..... three cups this morning.“

(a. eaten / b. Given / c. gone / d. seen / e. taken / f. drunk)

2 P. / 1 Ex ) ( فقط الجواب )

Q) Read the article in the Student's Book P. 27. Re-write the sentences correctly.

- Japanese children clean their classrooms *at the end of every school day*.
- When Japanese children clean their classrooms, *they work as a team*.
- In Rwanda, *Everyone between the ages of 18 and 65* clean the streets.
- In Rwanda, People clean the streets *every single month*.
- According to the article, chores are always *fair*.
- The writer says that chores *are important*.

Ex. 3 / P. 43

Q) Complete the chores. Use words and phrases from the box.

help ساعد	lay يضع	make ترتيب	pick up يلتقط	sweep كنس	throw away رمى بعيداً	tidy رتب	wash يغسل
--------------	------------	---------------	------------------	--------------	--------------------------	-------------	--------------

- lay** the table
- sweep** the floor
- make** the bed
- help** in the kitchen
- wash** the dishes
- tidy** your room
- pick up** the rubbish
- throw away** the rubbish

**Ex. B / P. 33****Q) Complete the questions and answers about the people on page 23**

1. **Has Ahmed gone to the park?**  
No, he hasn't. He has gone to the beach.
2. **Has Tamara forgotten her pen?**  
No, she hasn't. She has forgotten her English books.
3. **Why is Zeena excited?**  
Her father has bought her a new computer.
4. **Why is Salman frightened?**  
He has just read a ghost story.

**Ex. 2 / P. 49****Q) Find 11 words to describe feelings:**

Across / افقي	عمودي / Down
sad حزين	thirsty عطشان
sick مريض	upset مزعج
frightened مرعوب	angry غاضب
happy سعيد	tired متعب
excited متحمس	hungry / جائع
great عظيم	

**Ex. 1 / P. 50****Q) Match the words in the box to their definitions:**

Words الكلمات	Definitions التعاريف
patiently   بصير	slowly and carefully   ببطء و حذر
giggled   ضحكه	laughed a little bit   ضحك قليلاً
anxious   قلق	feeling a little worried   يشعر بالقلق الشديد
nervous   متوتر	feeling a little worried   يشعر بالقلق الشديد
embarrassed   محرج	Shy or ashamed   خجول او يشعر بالعار
successful   ناجح	doing well   يؤدي جيداً

**Ex. 2 / P. 52**

**Q ) Choose an adverb to complete the sentences:**

(carefully quietly angrily easily)

1. Huda put the glass down ..... because she did not want to break it.
2. Faisal did the test ..... and got good marks.
3. Amal sang ..... because the baby was sleeping.
4. Father shouted ..... when he saw the broken window.

(1. *carefully* / 2. *Easily* / 3. *Quietly* / 4. *Angrily*)

**Ex. 3 / P. 52**

**Q) Make adverbs from these words:**

Adverbs / ظروف	Adjectives / صفات
happily	happy
sadly	sad
noisily	noisy
badly	bad
nicely	nice

**Ex. 1 / P. 54**

( Answer the questions. Write notes هنا سأذكر الحل فقط )

1. Bored
2. No.
3. Eating happily
4. Four
5. No.
6. A wolf
7. Didn't believe the shepherd
8. All sheep died.

**Ex. 2 / P. 55**

**Q) Read the story about the shepherd. Write the missing words. الفراغات فقط**

- |                            |             |                       |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 15. Seen a wolf            | 8. Happily  | 1. Shepherd           |
| 16. Don't believe you      | 9. Loudly   | 2. Bored              |
| 17. Didn't go to the field | 10. Funny   | 3. I've done          |
| 18. To the field           | 11. Angrily | 4. Idea               |
| 19. Sheep                  | 12. Four    | 5. Has eaten my sheep |
| 20. Were dead              | 13. Fifth   | 6. Ran to the field   |
| 21. Sadly                  | 14. Quickly | 7. Wolf               |

**Ex. 1 / P. 56**

**Q) Complete the sentences. Use these words and phrases.**

yesterday    when it's hot    in the Mall    for lunch    after dinner

1. They go to the beach when it's hot.
2. Muna eats sandwich for lunch.
3. Layla drank some lemonade yesterday.
4. Jassim does his homework after dinner.
5. Huda bought a new dress in the Mall.

**Ex. 2 / P. 56**

**Q) Change the verbs in exercise A to the Present perfect tense. Write new**

1. They have gone to the beach and will be back later.
2. Muna has eaten a sandwich, so she is not hungry.
3. Layla has drunk some lemonade, so she is not thirsty.
4. Jassim has done his homework, so he can watch TV.
5. Huda has bought a new dress, so she can go to the party.
6. Ahmed has lost his camera, so he feels upset.

**Ex. D / P. 41**

**Q) Choose the best adverbs to complete the sentences:**

politely    angrily    well    loudly    fast    carefully

1. The police shouted at the driver angrily when he drove too fast
2. I always speak to my grandmother politely.
3. My uncle speaks English very well because he often goes to London.
4. Gwen always does her homework carefully.
5. Len played his music loudly, so his father was angry.

**Ex. 1 / P. 64**

**Q) Write these sentences correctly**

1. **can you come and play at my house tonight**
  - Can you come and play at my house tonight?
2. **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 in the market**
  - Faten and Rana bought some oranges, pineapples and bananas in the market.

**Ex. 3 / P. 64**

**Q) Read the sentences and choose the correct answer**

1. Have you (washed / watched) your hands today, Len? Asked Mr. Archer.
2. The wolf walked very (quickly / quietly) and the sheep didn't hear him.
3. Len did his homework very (badly / sadly) and had to do it again.
4. „Oh no,“ said Jassim. „I haven't (bought / brought) the ball back from the park.“

(1. washed / 2. quietly / 3. badly / 4. brought)



1. الجمع بأضافة ( s ) فقط الى نهاية الأسم، وتشمل اغلب الأسماء كما في الجدول التالي:

مفرد	Pen	Car	Book	Door	Teacher
جمع	Pens	Cars	Books	Doors	Teachers

2. الجمع بأضافة ( es ) الى نهاية الأسم المنتهية بالحروف ( s / z / x / ch / sh )

مفرد	Bus	Buz	Box	Watch	Dash
جمع	Buses	Buzes	Boxes	Watches	Dashes

3. اذا انتهى الاسم بالحرف ( y ) مسبق بحرف صحيح نحول ( y ) الى ( i ) ونضيف ( es )

مفرد	Enemy	Lady	Story	Baby	City
جمع	Enemies	Ladies	Stories	Babies	Cities

4. اما اذا انتهى الاسم بحرف ( y ) و قبله حرف علة نضيف ( s ) فقط

مفرد	Day	Toy	Boy	Monkey	Key
جمع	Days	Toys	Boys	Monkeys	Keys

5. بعض الأسماء تنتهي بحرف ( fe / f ) نحول ( f ) الى ( v ) ونضيف ( es )

مفرد	Thief	Wife	Knife	Wolf	Leaf
جمع	Thieves	Wives	Knives	Wolves	Leaves

6. الأسماء ذات الجمع الشاذ

مفرد	Tooth	Ox	Man	Woman	Child
جمع	Teeth	Oxen	Men	Women	Children

قصة الطفل الذي يقول الاكاذيب | Story about a boy who tells lies

Once upon a time, there was a shepherd. He was bored. He had an idea. He went to the village and started shouting, 'A wolf has eaten my sheep.

The men ran to the field, but they found nothing and the sheep were eating happily. One day, the shepherd saw a wolf near his sheep.

He ran to the village and shouted, 'There is a wolf in the field,' but no one believed him. The shepherd went back to the field and saw all of his sheep have dead.

في قديم الزمان ، كان هناك راعٍ. كان يشعر بالملل. كانت لديه فكرة. ذهب إلى القرية وبدأ بالصراخ ، "أكل الذئب خرافي." ركض الرجال إلى الحقل ، لكنهم لم يجدوا شيئاً وكانت الأغنام تأكل بسعادة. في أحد الأيام ، رأى الراعي ذئباً بالقرب من خرافه. ركض إلى القرية وصرخ ، "هناك ذئب في الحقل ،" لكن لم يصدقه أحد. عاد الراعي إلى الحقل ورأى أن كل غنمه قد ماتت



## New vocabularies

Words	Meaning	Example / مثال
angrily	بغضب	My father shouted at me angrily.
badly	بسوء	The student answered badly.
believe	يصدق	I believe you.
bored	يشعر بالملل	I feel bored because of the movie.
clue	دليل	In the exam, pay attention to the clues.
dead	ميت	When we arrived, he was already dead.
excited	متحمس	I feel excited about the next holiday.
field	حقل	Let's take a walk in the grassy field.
fox	ثعلب	The fox is a cunning animal.
funny	مضحك	Ali told me a funny joke last night.
ghost story	قصة الشبح	We saw a film about a ghost story.
invent	يخترع	Edison invented electricity.
laugh	يضحك	Your joke made me laugh.
lazy	كسول	I don't like lazy people.
loudly	عالي الصوت	You need to speak loudly so we can hear.
mad	مجنون	Her words made me mad.
melt	ذاب	The ice was melt because of the sun.
pocket money	مال الجيب	There is money in my pocket
polite	مؤدب	I respect polite people.
purse	حقيبة نسائية	Huda has lost her purse yesterday.
puzzle	محير	This puzzle is so difficult to solve.
quick	سريع	You have to be quick or you'll be late.
quiet	هادئ	Ali is so quiet all the time.
shed	كوخ	I stayed in Omar's shed during the holiday.
sheep	خروف	The meat of the sheep is called lamb.
lie	كذبة	He told me a lie.
wolf	ذئب	The wolf ate two sheep last week.

**Unseen Passage**

**Q1-A Read the following passage carefully:**

Once upon a time there was a dog which had a bone in his mouth. He stopped on a wooden bridge. He looked down at the water. The dog thought he saw another dog holding a bone in his mouth. The dog opened his mouth to get the other bone, but instead, it dropped the bone into the river and he had nothing to eat. The dog was really greedy.

**Now answer any (5) of the following questions:**

**(10 M)**

1. The dog had a bone in his head. (True / False)
2. What did the dog have?
3. The dog dropped the bone into ..... (Complete)
4. Where did the dog stop?
5. How was the dog?
6. There were two dogs in the story. (True / False)

**Textbook Passages**

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the following questions using information from your textbook.**

**(10 M)**

1. How does Noor's grandmother feel about making a video call?
2. Gran doesn't know how to use computers. (True / False)
3. What did Noor find in the box?
4. Does Noor like helping her grandmother?
5. Noor's grandmother was very good at ..... (Computers / Maths / English).
6. Why does Gran need Noor's help?

**Grammar**

**Q2) Do as required (Answer 5 only).**

**(10 M)**

1. The football team played (good / well) in the last match. (Choose)
2. just / the / we / cleaned / have / house. (Put in order)
3. She (go) to beach. They are not here. (Present Perfect Tense)
4. Go to the cinema. (Suggestion)
5. My mother has (forget) the keys inside the car. (Correct the verb)
6. (Why not / We could) join an English speaking course? (Choose)

**Vocabulary**

**Q3-A) Choose the best adverbs to complete the sentences: (5 only).**

**(5 M)**

1. The police shouted at the driver ..... when he drove too fast
2. I always speak to my grandmother .....
3. My uncle speaks English very.....because he often goes to London.
4. Gwen always does her homework .....
5. Len played his music....., so his father was angry.
6. Amal sang.....because the baby was sleeping.



**Q3-B) Match the words in the box to their definitions: (5 only).**

**(5 M)**

Words	Definitions
1. patiently	a) laughed a little bit
2. giggled	b) slowly and carefully
3. anxious	c) shy or ashamed
4. nervous	d) doing well
5. embarrassed	e) feeling a little worried
6. successful	f) feeling very worried

**Spelling**

**Q3-C) Write the missing words or letters (Answer 5 only).**

**(5 M)**

1. polite, politely ; lazy, .....
2. write, written ; take, .....
3. Purse, bag ; paint, c\_lo\_r
4. Happy X sad ; slowly X .....
5. Pen, pens ; fox, .....
6. What's, what is ; I've, .....

**Punctuation**

**Q3-D) Rewrite the following sentence using correct punctuation:**

**(5 M)**

has noora gone to america on an aeroplane

**Story Time**

**Q4) Answer the following questions: (5 only).**

**(10 M)**

1. What is the story about?
2. What made the scratching noise?
3. The girls were scared because the woods was ..... and ..... (Complete)
4. Why don't any of the girls want to look outside the tent?
5. Who are the characters in the story?
6. Were the girls nervous or not?

**Writing**

**Q5) . Write a story about a boy or girl who tells lies.**

**( 10 M )**



## Unit Four - الوحدة الرابعة

### انشاء الوحدة الرابعة

#### Your Own Short Story | قصتك القصيرة

It was two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly, I woke up. There was a noise in the kitchen. I was so scared, so I called my father to see what is out there. A few moments later, my father came back with a big smile on his face. He told me that it was just a little hungry cat. It was looking for food.

في تمام الساعة الثانية فجراً ، استيقظت فجأة على صوت ضوضاء في المطبخ. لقد كنت خائف جداً و لذلك ناديت والدي ليرى ماذا هناك؟ و بعد لحظات عاد والدي و الابتسامة تعلوا وجهه. اخبرني بأنها كانت فقط قطة صغيرة جائعه. وقد كانت تبحث عن الطعام.

Ex. 1 / P. 58

Q) Write these sentences again with the adverbs in brackets:

1. **Gwen does her homework. (well, always)**
  - Gwen always does her homework well.
2. **She walks to school. (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.
6. **She does the washing-up. (carefully, always)**
  - She always does the washing-up carefully.
  -

**Ex. 2 / P. 58****Q) Write the words in the correct places:**

autumn	Christmas	cloudy	crocodile	forecast	fox
term	holiday	homework	half-January	month	oryx
semester	September	sheep	snow	term	windy
					rain
					wolf

Weather	School	The calendar	Animals
cloudy	half-term	autumn	crocodile
forecast	holiday	Christmas	fox
rain	homework	January	oryx
snow	semester	month	sheep
windy	term	September	wolf

**Ex. 1 / P. 60****Q) Complete the sentences with words in the box:**

screamed	spilled	mess	starving	leapt	grabbed	escaped	chased	calm down
----------	---------	------	----------	-------	---------	---------	--------	-----------

1. My mother ..... when she saw a mouse in the garden.
2. My father said, „..... It’s just a mouse. It won’t hurt you. I haven’t eaten anything all day and now I’m .....
3. When I was eating a sandwich in the park, a big bird flew down and ..... it out of my hand.
4. My brother didn’t stop to open the gate. He ..... over it.
5. Our dog ..... a cat in the garden yesterday, but it ..... up a tree.
6. Oh, dear! I’ve spilled my lemonade and made a .....

(1. Screamed / 2. Calm down / 3. Starving / 4. Grabbed / 5. Leapt / 6. Chased-escaped / 7. Mess)

**Unseen Passage**

**Q1-A) Read the following passage carefully and answer any (5) of the questions below:(10 M)**

There was a young man called Sam. Sam was a twenty-five years old. He was born in Italy, but he lived in London. One day he decided to visit his grandfather in Rome, so he went to the airport to catch the 7.45 plane. He arrived at the airport at 7.00 o'clock. After three hours of waiting, Sam was still in the airport. The weather was so bad, so planes were not allowed to fly. Eventually, Sam had to wait for fourteen hours before he managed to get on a plane.

1. Sam travelled to Rome by Train. (True / False)
2. Why did he want to go to Rome?
3. Sam was (15 / 25 / 35) years old. (Choose)
4. Sam had to wait for ..... before getting on a plane. (Complete)
5. Where was Sam born?
6. Sam's grandfather wanted to visit Sam in London. (True / False)

**Textbook Passages**

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the following questions using information from your textbook: (10 M)**

1. Where does Karen come from?
2. Simon was playing with his friend Yassir. (True / False)
3. How many half-term holidays does Simon have in a year?
4. Why does Noor feel embarrassed?
5. Did Ahmed and Faisal enjoy the film?
6. What is the Arabic word for 'sea'?

**Grammar and Functions**

**Q2-A) Do as required (Answer 5 only). (5 M)**

1. She walks to school. (quickly, usually) (Write the sentence again with the adverbs in brackets)
2. They (be) to London. (Present perfect simple)
3. will / tomorrow / school / Suha / go / to. (Put in order)
4. It usually rains in August. (Negative)
5. Ali was having dinner when Huda (knock) at the door. (Past simple)
6. Order something from that new restaurant. (Suggestion)

**Q2-B) Choose the correct answer. (Choose 5 only). (5 M)**

1. Does Ali (speak / speaks) French?
2. She hasn't finished cleaning the house (always / yet).
3. Ali (will buy / has bought) a new mobile tomorrow.
4. I can play chess (but / and) I can play netball.
5. I gave this pen to Layla, so now it's ..... (his / hers).
6. The student has done the homework (bad / badly).

### Vocabulary

**Q3-A) Complete (5) of the following sentences with the suitable words: (5 M)**

(capital - chased - beautiful - fair - lunch - wire)

1. According to the article, chores are always .....
2. The Arabian horse is a ..... animal.
3. The ..... of Iraq is Baghdad.
4. is a piece of long, strong metal.
5. Muna eats sandwich for .....
6. Our dog .....a cat in the garden yesterday, but it escaped up a tree

**Q3-B) Match the following: (5 only). (5 M)**

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Wash    | a) the rubbish    |
| 2. Tidy    | b) in the kitchen |
| 3. Lay     | c) the floor      |
| 4. Pick up | d) the dishes     |
| 5. Sweep   | e) the table      |
| 6. Help    | f) your room      |

**Q3-C) Write the missing words or letters (5 only). (5 M)**

1. B\_r\_ng, boring ; l\_v\_ly, .....
2. Do, doing ; begin, .....
3. happy, happily ; nice, .....
4. good X bad ; warm X .....
5. give, gave ; cook, .....
6. I, mine ; we, .....

**Q3-D) Punctuation. (5 M)**

(what time does dana leave home )

### Story Time

**Q4) Answer the following questions: (5 only). (10 M)**

1. Why were the girls nervous?
2. Was Yassir frightened?
3. Swifts can fly for almost a year. (True / False)
4. Why were the streets quiet?
5. Who are the characters in the story „New Year’s Day in London“?
6. The story of „The Swift“ is about ..... (Complete)

### Writing

**Q5) Choose either A or B: (10 M)**

- A. Write a short story about a boy or a girl who tells lies.
- B. Write about Eid al-Fitr.

## الوحدة الخامسة - Unit Five

### المضارع التام - The Present Perfect

▼ نستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن افعال حدثت في الماضي و لكن تأثير هذا الفعل مازال مستمراً للوقت المضارع.

#### قاعدة الاثبات - Affirmative

فاعل مفرد	has	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.
فاعل جمع	have	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.

◆ ماذا نعني بالتصريف الثالث للفعل:

الفعل الرئيسي	التصريف الأول V1	التصريف الثاني V2	التصريف الثالث V3
فعل قياسي	work	worked	worked
فعل شاذ	see	saw	seen

#### النوع

#### مثال في الإثبات - Example

مفرد

He has worked in Iraq for ten years.

جمع

I have seen two birds.

#### قاعدة النفي - Negative

فاعل مفرد	has not	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.
فاعل جمع	have not	+ تصريف ثالث	+ تكملة.

ملاحظة : في حالة النفي نضع ( not ) بعد الفعل المساعد ( has او have ) و كما في الجدول التالي:



الحالة	مثال في في النفي - Example
مثبت	Ahmed <b>has</b> played tennis since Monday .
نفي مفرد	Ahmed <b>hasn't</b> played tennis since Monday .
نفي جمع	We <b>haven't</b> played tennis since Monday.

**ملاحظة:** في حالة السؤال نضع ( *Have* او *Has* ) في بداية الجملة و نضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية.

قاعدة السؤال - Question		
Has	فاعل مفرد	+ تكلمة + + تصريف ثالث
Have	فاعل جمع	+ تكلمة + + تصريف ثالث

الحالة	مثال في في السؤال - Example
مثبت	She has told him the truth.
سؤال مفرد	Has she told him the truth? ↩
سؤال جمع	Have you told him the truth?

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تليگرام : ( mlij9 )

## ظروف زمن المضارع التام

ever - never - just - already - yet

1. نستخدم ( never / just / already ) مع الجمل المثبتة فقط.
2. نستخدم ( ever ) مع الجمل الاستفهامية فقط.
3. نستخدم ( yet ) مع الجمل المنفية و الاستفهامية فقط.
4. اما من ناحية موقعهم في الجملة ، فإن كلمة ( yet ) تأتي في نهاية الجملة، أما البقية الاربعة فعادة يأتيون قبل الفعل الرئيسي.

1. Has Selma **ever** visited Spain?
2. I have **never** eaten mango. منفية
3. The cat has **just** killed a mouse.
4. The guests have **already** left .
5. Layla hasn't fed her baby **yet**.

طريقة السؤال في الامتحان تكون اختيارات كالتالي:

1. He has ( **never** / yet ) seen a cat . لان الجملة مثبتة نختار never
2. Have you ( **ever** / never) seen a cat ).

## نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. He (play) football for thirty minutes. (Present Perfect)
  - He has played football for thirty minutes.
2. never / fish / I / eaten / have. (Put in order)
  - I have never eaten fish.
3. They have cleaned the classroom. (Negative)
  - They have not cleaned the classroom.
4. She has watched TV for three hours. (Question)
  - Has she watched TV for three hours?
5. They have (see / seen) a funny film. (Choose)
  - Seen
6. Has Ali gone to school today? (Short answer)
  - No, he hasn't. / Yes, he has.

## Gone / Been

◆ **ملاحظة:** تستخدم هاتين الكلمتين مع زمن المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر حيث كلاهما في التصريف الثالث و متشابهتين بالمعنى ولكن يبقى بينهما اختلاف واحد وهو :

◆ ( Gone ) بمعنى ذهب ولم يعد

◆ ( Been ) ذهب ولكنه عاد

ملاحظات مهمة

1. نختار ( been ) اذا وجدنا في الجملة ( hasn't او haven't ) كما في المثال التالي ؛

Ex: She **hasn't** ( **been** / gone ) to Iraq.

2. نختار ( been ) اذا وجدنا في الجملة ( once او twice ) كما في المثال التالي ؛

Ex : I went to go to London. I have ( **been** / gone ) there **twice**.

3. نختار ( been ) اذا وجدنا سؤال ( Have you ) كما في المثال التالي؛

Ex: **Have you** ( **been** / gone ) to Qatar?

4. نختار ( been ) اذا وجدنا في الجملة ( is here او are here ) و كما في المثال التالي؛

Ex: My father **is here** now. He has ( gone / **been** ) to Iraq.

▼ اما اذا لم نجد الملاحظات أعلاه نختار ( gone )

Ex. My father **isn't here** now. He has ( **gone** / been ) to Iraq.

صيغة اخرى في الامتحان

Ex: I want to go to Spain. I ..... there **twice**. It is a nice place. ( Present perfect using been or gone )

I want to go to Spain. I **have been** there twice. It is a nice place.

## كيفية عمل السؤال - How to Make a Question

لحل السؤال في الامتحان يجب ان نتبع القاعدة في الاعلى و بالخطوات التالية:

اداة السؤال	استخدامها
What = ماذا	1. تستخدم غالبًا للسؤال عن الشيء الغير عاقل مثل ( الوقت و الهوايات و الاسماء و الأفعال و الخ )
Who = من	2. تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل العاقل بمعنى عند الاجابة نحتاج الى شخص عاقل ونضعه مكان ( who ) مثل ( John /Sara/ Jim / A doctor )
Where = اين	3. تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان. عند الاجابة يجب عليك ان تبحث عن مكان في القطعة الخارجية يكون الجواب مثل ( London/ Iraq / restaurant / park / Hotel / house )
When = متى	4. تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمان. عند الاجابة يجب عليك ان تبحث عن كلمة تدل على الزمان مثل ( 1995 yesterday/ ago / last / 10:00 / morning/ evening/ November/ July / Monday / / Sunday )
How = كيف	5. إذا جاءت وحدها تسأل عن الكيفية وعادة يكون الجواب احد ظروف الحال المنتهية (ly) او ( by )
How many = كم العدد	6. تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد. عند الاجابة يجب عليك ان تبحث عن رقم مثل ( two sisters/ three books )
How much = كم الكمية	7. تستخدم للسؤال عند الكمية ( عدد ) عند الاجابة يجب عليك ان تبحث عن عدد ( two cups of tea / 60\$ / 189 )
Why = لماذا	8. تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب . وعادة ما يكون جوابها مبدوء بكلمة ( because ) اما السبب نفسه قد يختلف
Which = اي	9. هذا الاداة مشابهة للأداة ( what ) ولكنها اكثر تحديدا عند استخدامها عادةً يعطي خيارات للأجابة

### القاعدة

? حرف الجر ان وجد + فعل رئيسي + الفاعل + فعل مساعد مناسب + أداة السؤال

1. اذا كانت الجملة التي تحتها خط أسم عاقل فنستخدم ( who ) مثل ( Sameera )
2. اما اذا كانت غير عاقل فنستخدم ( What ) مثل ( shops )
3. نستخدم مع الزمان الاداة ( when ) مثل ( yesterday )
4. و للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم ( where ) مثل ( Africa )

**Ex. 1 / P. 72**

**Q) Read these answers and write the questions.**

- 1. Who are the messages from?**
  - The messages are from Sameera and Mrs. Abdulla.
- 2. Who was Khalid with?**
  - Khalid was with his mother.
- 3. Where do zebras come from?**
  - 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 wait for?**
  - Uncle Rashid waited for Khalid and his father.
- 7. What do Fuad and Tanya want to learn about?**
  - Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries.

**Ex. 2 / P. 72**

**Q) Complete Hiba's questions:**

- a. **Hiba:** Who .....? (you/write)  
**Laith:** I am writing to my friend in London.
- b. **Hiba:** What .....? (you/write)  
**Laith:** I'm writing about the elephants in the zoo.
- c. **Hiba:** Where .....? (elephants/come)  
**Laith:** Elephants? They come from Africa and India.

- a. *Who are you writing to*
- b. *What are you writing about?*
- c. *Where do elephants come from?*



التفضيل - Superlative

المقارنة - Comparative

▼ مقارنة شئيين نضيف (er) للصفات التي تتكون من مقطع واحد (حرف علة واحد) و حروف العلة هي (a - u - o - i - e)

صفة	معنى	مقارنة
small	صغير	smaller
cold	بارد	colder
long	طويل	longer

▼ للمفاضلة بين شيء او شخص مع مجموعة نضيف (est) للصفات التي تتكون من مقطع واحد (حرف علة واحد)

صفة	معنى	تفضيل
small	صغير	smallest
cold	بارد	coldest
long	طويل	longest

▼ نضيف (more) لمقارنة الصفات التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطع واحد (اكثر من حرف علة)  
 ▼ نضيف (the most) لمفاضلة الصفات التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطع واحد (اكثر من حرف علة)

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

▼ هناك صفات شاذة لا تخضع للقاعدة مثل :

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
good	better	the best
bad	worse	The worst
far	farther	The farthest

◆ إذا كانت الصفات تتكون من مقطع واحد و تنتهي بحرف صحيح و قبلها حرف علة نضاعف الحرف الاخير ( الصحيح ) ونضيف ( *er* او *est* )

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
Big	Bigger	the biggest
Hot	Hotter	The hottest
Wet	Wetter	The wettest

◆ هناك صفات تنتهي بحرف ( *y* ) يقبل الى ( *i* ) ونضيف ( *er* او *est* )

صفة	مقارنة	مفاضلة
happy	happier	the happiest
heavy	heavier	The heaviest
lazy	lazier	The laziest

### صيغة السؤال

1. Small, smaller. ; big.....
2. long, the longest ; expensive, **the most expensive**
3. happy , happier. ; beautiful; **More beautiful**

◆ ملاحظة: عندما نجد ( *than* ) في الجملة يجب ان نختار صيغة المقارنة ، مثال :

1. Ali is ( **faster** / the fastest ) **than** Ahmed
2. Ali is the ( **smarter** / **smartest** ) student in the college.

## أربع بلدان | Four Countries ( الوحدة الخامسة )

### الهند | India

1	Size of country.	حجم البلد	كبير   Big
2	Size of Population.	عدد السكان	ضخم   Huge
3	What they grow.	ماذا يزرعون	أرز و شاي و قطن   Rice, tea and cotton
4	What they produce/ make.	ماذا يصنعون	سيارات و باصات و ملابس   Cars, buses and clothes

### عمان | Oman

1	Size of country.	حجم البلد	ليس كبير جداً   Not very big
2	Size of Population.	عدد السكان	قليل جداً   quite small
3	What they grow.	ماذا يزرعون	فواكه و خضروات   Fruit and vegetables
4	What they produce/ make.	ماذا يصنعون	نפט و المجوهرات   Oil and jewellery

### اليابان | Japan

1	Size of country.	حجم البلد	ليس كبير جداً   Not very big
2	Size of Population.	عدد السكان	كبير   Large
3	What they grow.	ماذا يزرعون	الرزق و الخضروات   Rice and vegetables
4	What they produce/ make.	ماذا يصنعون	حواسيب و اشياء منزلية   Computers, things for home

### فرنسا | France

1	Size of country.	حجم البلد	كبير   Big
2	Size of Population.	عدد السكان	قليل جداً   quite small
3	What they grow.	ماذا يزرعون	فواكه و خضروات   Fruit and vegetables
4	What they produce/ make.	ماذا يصنعون	سيارات و طائرات   Cars and planes

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	<p>1. How did Azad and Dana feel when they heard about Granny's travels? How do you know?</p> <p>* They were amazed. We know from their reactions when they were listening to Granny's stories.</p>	<p>كيف شعروا ازاد و دانا عندما سمعوا عن اسفار جدتهم؟ كيف تعرف ذلك؟</p> <p>كانوا مندهشين. نعرف ذلك بسبب ردات فعلهم عندما كانوا يستمعون لقصص الجدة.</p>
2	<p>What did Dana do with the chopsticks?</p> <p>* She tried to use them.</p>	<p>ماذا فعلته دانا بأعواد الطعام؟ هي حاولت ان تستخدمهم.</p>
3	<p>Which country hasn't Granny visited?</p> <p>* Brazil</p>	<p>اي بلد لم تقم الجدة بزيارته بعد؟ البرازيل</p>
4	<p>Does she want to visit Brazil? How do you know?</p> <p>* Yes, she does. Because she said so.</p>	<p>هل تريد الجدة زيارة البرازيل؟ و كيف تعرف ذلك؟ نعم تريد . و لأنها قالت ذلك.</p>
5	<p>Why did Granny say she was scared in Singapore?</p> <p>* Because she went to the top of the Marina Bay Sands hotel.</p>	<p>لماذا قالت الجدة بأنها كانت خائفة في سنغافورة؟ لأنها صعدت الى اعلى احد الفنادق.</p>
6	<p>Where does the maple leaf come from?</p> <p>* From Canada.</p>	<p>من اي بلد تأتي ورقة القيقب؟ من كندا.</p>
7	<p>Where does this key ring come from?</p> <p>* From Brazil.</p>	<p>من اين تأتي حلقة المفاتيح هذه؟ من البرازيل.</p>
8	<p>Where do these chopsticks come from?</p> <p>* From Singapore.</p>	<p>من اين تأتي اعواد الطعام هذه؟ من سنغافورة.</p>



كاري في الأدغال | Carrie in the Jangle ( الوحدة الخامسة ) قصص الكتاب

ت	السؤال و الجواب	الترجمة
1	1. What is Carrie doing? * She is playing a video game.	ما الذي تفعله كاري ؟ هي تلعب لعبة الفيديو.
2	What is Carrie looking for? * She is looking for a key.	عن ماذا تلحث كاري؟ هي تبحث عن مفتاح.
3	Who are the characters in the story? * Carrie and her father.	من هي الشخصيات في القصة؟ كاري و أبيها.
4	What is the story about? * It is about a girl who is playing a video game.	عن ماذا تتكلم القصة؟ انها عن فتاة تلعب لعبة الفيديو.
5	What does Carrie do when she sees a spider? Why? * She moved her eyes down and felt her body drop away from the spider and back to safety.	ما الذي فعلته كاري عندما رأت عنكبوتاً؟ قامت بانزال عينيها للأسفل شعرت بجسدها يسقط مبتعداً عن العنكبوت و العودة للأمان
6	Why is Carrie looking for a key? * Because it is the goal of the game.	لماذا تبحث كاري عن المفتاح ؟ لانه كان هدف اللعبة هو العثور على المفتاح.
7	Where does Carrie find the key? * High up in a branch of a tree.	اين وجدت كاري المفتاح؟ في اعلى غصن الشجرة
8	What happened when she picked up the key? * The screen filled with stars and lights and the words GAME OVER appeared.	ما الذي حدث عندما التقطت المفتاح؟ أمتلأت الشاشة بالنجوم و الاضواء و ظهرت كلمة انتهت اللعبة على الشاشة.





Ex. 2 / P. 66

Find the odd one out | جد الكلمات الغريبة بينهم

- 1- Germany - ألمانيا      **India - الهند**      France - فرنسا      Scotland - أسكتلندا
- 2- Pepper - فلفل      **Oil - نפט**      Cotton - قطن      vegetables - خضروات
- 3- Rocket - صاروخ      Car - سيارة      **rubber - مطاط**      plane - طائرة
- 4- **Volcano - بركان**      fort - حصن      temple - معبد      shed - كوخ

Ex. 5 / P. 67

Q) Write sentences about the four people: الجواب فقط:

1. Emile comes from France
2. Sultana comes from Oman.
3. Raji comes from India.
4. Yuki comes from Japan.

Ex. C / P. 67

Q) Write the past participle of the verbs in the word tree.

Infinitive verb   فعل مجرد	past verb   فعل ماضي	Past participle   تصريف ثالث
sweep   يكنس	swept	swept
eat   يأكل	ate	eaten
take   يأخذ	took	taken
ride   يركب	rode	ridden
lose   يخسر	lost	lost
write   يكتب	wrote	written
see   يرى	saw	seen

**Ex. 3 / P. 71**

**Q) Look at the things in Granny's box. Which other countries has she been to?**

- a. She has been to Canada.
- b. She has been to India.
- c. She has been to Singapore.
- d. She has been to Egypt.
- e. She has been to England.
- f. She has been to Russia.
- g. She has been to Australia.
- h. She has been to Chile.

**Ex. 4 / P. 71**

**Q) Put the words in the correct order to write questions. Write the answers.**

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

- Where does the maple leaf come from? (Canada)

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

- Where does this key ring come from? (Brazil)

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

- Where do these chopsticks come from? (Singapore)

**Ex. 5 / P. 75**

**Q) Read and complete the sentences:**

1. The ..... interesting building in Iraq is the ..... (most – museum)
2. The ..... important industry in Iraq is the ..... industry. (most – oil)
3. At home I am ..... helpful than my ..... (more – brother)
4. Climbing mountains is ..... dangerous than ..... (more – swimming)
5. The ..... beautiful buildings in Iraq are in .....(most – Al-Fao)

Ex. 3 / P. 76

Q) Complete this table

Adjectives	Comparative adjectives	Superlative adjectives
cold بارد	colder	coldest
warm دافئ	warmer	warmest
small صغير	smaller	smallest
big كبير	bigger	biggest
hot / حار	hotter	hottest
wet / طرطب	wetter	wettest
large كبير	larger	largest
nice لطيف	nicer	nicest
dry / جاف	drier	driest
sunny مشمس	sunnier	sunniest
rainy ممطر	rainier	rainiest

Ex. 5 / P. 77

Q) Complete five sentences to compare Iraq and England.

- Iraq is hotter than England.
- England is smaller than Iraq.
- Iraq has a smaller population than England.
- England is colder than Iraq.
- Iraq is larger than England.
- England has a bigger population than Iraq.



Ex. 1 / P. 80

Q) Complete these descriptions of Indonesia

Indonesia is a *huge* country with a *large* population. The weather is *warm* and *wet*. This is good for *agriculture* and many people are farmers. They grow *coffee, tea, sugar, rice, pepper* and *rubber trees*. They also produce *oil* and *gas*. Indonesia is *famous* for its volcanoes. The *most famous* is Mount Rinjani. In the *rainforests* you can see beautiful *birds* of paradise and perhaps the ape, a big *monkey* with long, red *hair*. Indonesia's beaches are the *most beautiful* in the world. Go swimming and sailing there. You can visit old *temples* and pray at one of the biggest *mosques in the world*. Enjoy your stay!

Ex. B / P. 64 الجواب فقط

Q) Write the names of these countries in alphabetical order

اكتب الكلمات بالترتيب الابجدية

1. Canada
2. China
3. France
4. Iraq
5. Russia
6. Saudi Arabia
7. Scotland
8. Spain
9. UAE
10. USA
11. Yemen

Ex.1 / P. 82 الجواب فقط

Q) Listen and draw lines. Answer the questions

1. Where does the food come from?

1. Water – UAE
2. Chicken – Iraq
3. Rice – India
4. Pepper – Indonesia
5. Sugar – North America
6. Coffee – South America
7. Strawberries – Spain
8. Salt – France

2. What have Jassim and Rana Bought?

- Strawberries, chicken, rice, sugar and coffee

## انشاء الوحدة الخامسة

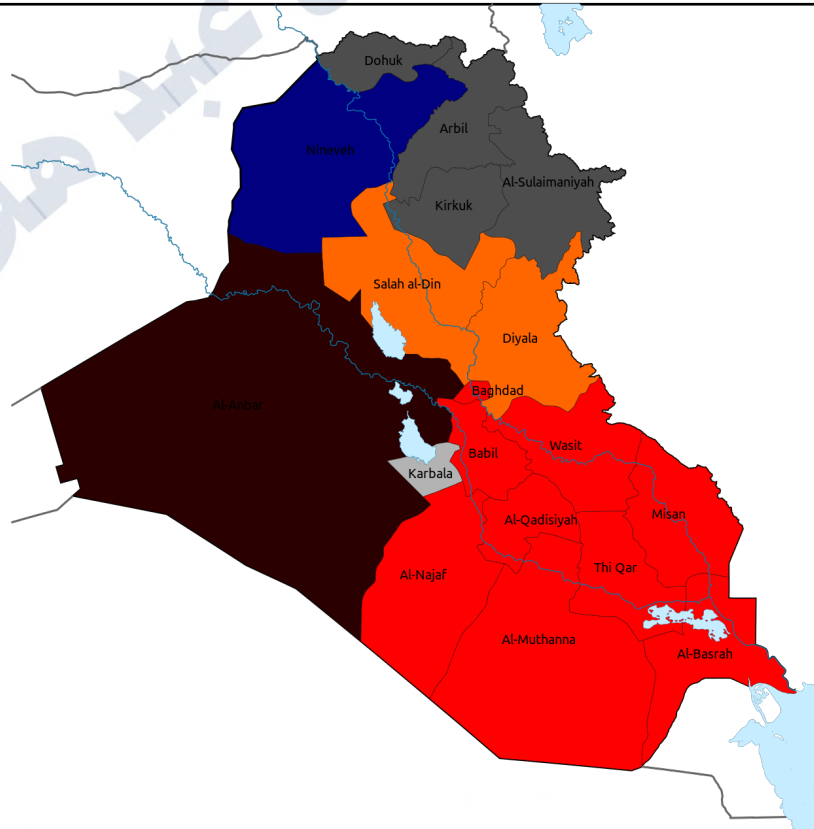
### Iraq | العراق

Iraq is a quite big country with a population of about 40 million people. Farmers in Iraq grow wheat and vegetables. Oil industry is the most important.

Iraq has many ancient and beautiful places to visit like the hanging gardens, the Ziggurat, the marshes and the mountains. In Iraq you can go canoeing, swimming and eating.

العراق هو بلد كبير و عدد سكانه حوالي 40 مليون نسمة. المزارعون في العراق يزرعون القمح و الخضروات. الصناعة النفطية هي الاعم في العراق.

يحتوي العراق على العديد من الأماكن التاريخية و الجميلة لزيارتها مثل الحدائق المعلقة و الزقورة و الأهوار و الجبال. في العراق تستطيع السباحة و الأكل.





## أسئلة الوحدة الخامسة

### Unseen Passage

**Q1-A) Read the following passage and answer (5) of the questions below: (10 M)**

Miss William was a teacher, and there were thirty small children in her class. They were nice children, and Miss William liked all of them, but they often lost clothes. It was winter, and the weather was very cold. The children's mothers always sent them to school with warm coats and hats and gloves. The children came into the classroom in the morning and took off their coats and hats and gloves. Last Tuesday Miss Williams found two small blue gloves on the floor in the evening, and in the morning she looked at Dick and asked him, „Haven't you got blue gloves, Dick?“. „Yes, Miss,“ he answered, „but those can't be mine. I've lost mine.“

1. How did the children's mothers send their children to school?
2. How many children are there in her class?
3. For whom the gloves Miss William found on the floor? (Miss William / Dick)
4. What was Miss William's job?
5. Miss William liked some of the children in her class. (True / False)
6. How was the weather?

### Textbook Passages

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the questions below using information from your textbook. (10 M)**

1. The population in India is ..... (small / huge / not very big)
2. Does she want to visit Brazil? How do you know?
3. What do they produce in Oman? (Answer)
4. Granny hasn't visited Brazil yet. (True / False)
5. What do they grow in Japan?
6. Where does the maple leaf come from? (Singapore / Canada / Brazil)

### Grammar and Functions

**Q2) Do as required to (5) of the following: (10 M)**

1. My father works in a big company. (Make a question)
2. never / fish / Suha / eaten / has. (Put in order)
3. Hi Dan. Where have you (gone / been)? I have something to tell you.
4. This car is (comfortable) than the previous one. (Correct the adjective)
5. We've played tennis for two hours. (Negative)
6. We have (lived / living) in Iraq for 20 years.

### Vocabulary, Spelling and Punctuation

**Q3-A) Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box:**

(10 M)

(population industry famous helpful wet zoo)

1. The weather is warm and .....
2. Iraq has a smaller.....than England.
3. The oil.....in Iraq is the most important and the biggest.
4. At home I am more .....than my brother.
5. I'm writing about elephants in the .....
6. France is .....for its shops.

**Q3-B) Write the missing letters or words (Answer 5 only).**

**(5 M)**

1. Go, gone ; ride, .....
2. Long, longer ; happy, .....
3. Pepper oil cotton vegetables (choose the odd one)
4. Beautiful, most beautiful ; fat, .....
5. Go, went ; see, .....
6. Co\_\_on, cotton ; V\_get\_bles, .....

**Q3-C) Rewrite the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks.**

**(5 M)**

is england colder than iraq

**Story Time**

**Q4) Answer (5) of the following questions:**

**(10 M)**

1. Where does Carrie find the key?
2. What type of helicopter came to rescue Tom and Dave?
3. There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift. (True / False)
4. What made the noise?
5. John Harper knew how to get home. (True / False)
6. At London Eye, Yassir saw nothing, but ..... (Complete)

**Writing**

**Q5) Write a short paragraph about Iraq:**

**(10 M)**

## Unit Six - الوحدة السادسة

### أدوات الربط | conjunctions

أداة الربط	كيفية استخدامها
and	تستخدم كلمة ( and ) لربط فكرتين متشابهتين. بمعنى ربط جملة مثبتة مع جملة مثبتة
but	تستخدم كلمة ( but ) لربط جملتين مختلفتين في الفكرة. بمعنى ربط جملة مثبتة مع جملة منفية
or	تستخدم كلمة ( or ) عندما نريد ان نختار بين شيئين او شخصين و غالباً تأتي مع السؤال يفضل عدم كتابة الكلمات المتكررة عند الربط
because	تستخدم كلمة ( because ) لأعطاء السبب
as well as	تستخدم ( as well as ) لأضافة خيارات اخرى في قائمة معينة نستخدمها عندما نجد كلمة ( also ) و يفضل عدم كتابة الكلمات المتكررة عند الربط

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. Ali did not come to school. He was sick. (Join)  
\* **Ali did not come to school because he was sick**
2. We travelled to Italy and France. We also travelled to England and Spain.  
\* **We travelled to Italy and France as well as England and Spain.**  
\*
- \* 3. I studied Arabic. I studied Biology.  
\* **I studied Arabic and biology.**
4. I love watching American movies, (and / but) I don't like Arabic ones.  
\* **But**
5. Do you prefer English? Do you prefer French?  
\* **Do you prefer English or French?**
6. Last night, we went to the restaurant (or / because) we hadn't had any food left.  
\* **Because**

## المستقبل المستمر / Future Continuous

◆ ملاحظة: يستخدم هذا الزمن للتركيز على استمرارية الفعل في المستقبل.

الإثبات	. تكملة + will be + v ing + فاعل
النفي	. تكملة + will not be + v ing + فاعل
السؤال	? تكملة + Will + فاعل + be + v ing

ملاحظة: دلائل المستقبل المستمر ( tomorrow و next )

1. *They will be studying next year.*
2. *I will not be leaving soon.*
3. *Will you be having your lunch tomorrow at 12:00?*

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. My father (work) on his project the whole next week. (Future continuous)  
\* **Will be working**
2. Will Suha (going / be going / is going) to the mall soon?  
\* **be going**
3. On 12 p.m. tomorrow, Hisham will be (heading / heads / head) to the airport.  
\* **heading**
4. Selma will be watching a film (tomorrow / yesterday) night.  
\* **tomorrow**
5. Tomorrow at 10 a.m., we (celebrate) the teacher's day. (Future continuous)  
\* **Will be celebrating**

## البلدان و الجنسيات | Countries and Nationalities

لاحظ اغلب الدول عند تحويلها لجنسيات (صفات) نضيف لها ( -n , - i , - an , - ian , - ese )

ت	البلد	الجنسية	ت	البلد	الجنسية	ت	البلد	الجنسية
1	 Iraq العراق	Iraqi عراقي	9	 India الهند	Indian هندي	17	 England انكلترا	English انكليزي
2	 Bahrain بحرين	Bahraini بحريني	10	 Italy ايطاليا	Italian ايطالي	18	 Spain اسبانيا	Spanish اسباني
3	 Oman عمان	Omani عماني	11	 Egypt مصر	Egyptian مصري	19	 Ireland آيرلندا	Irish ايرلندي
4	 Yemen اليمن	Yemeni يمني	12	 Canada كندا	Canadian كندي	20	 Turkey تركيا	Turkish تركي
5	 Pakistan باكستان	Pakistani باكستاني	13	 Russia روسيا	Russian روسي	21	 Sweden السويد	Swedish سويدي
6	 Qatar قطر	Qatari قطري	14	 Australia أستراليا	Australian استرالي	22	 Scotland اسكتلندا	Scottish اسكوتلندي
7	 Japan اليابان	Japanese ياباني	15	 America امريكا	American امريكي	23	 Holland هولندا	Dutch هولندي
8	 Sudan السودان	Sudanese سوداني	16	 Lebanon لبنان	Lebanese لبناني	24	 France فرنسا	French فرنسي

## ذئب في الغابة | A wolf in the Forest (الوحدة السادسة) قصص الكتاب

1	What happened to the family? * The engine of the plane they were on stopped.	ما الذي حصل للعائلة؟ تعطل محرك الطائرة التي كانوا على متنها
2	Who are the characters in the story? * John, Clare, Lucy and Ben.	من هم الشخصيات في القصة؟ جون و كلير و لوسي و بين
3	What is the story about? * It is about a family who were on a plane, and suddenly the engine of the plane stopped and landed in the middle of nowhere.	عن ماذا تتكلم القصة؟ هي عن عائلة كانت على متن طائرة، و فجأة تعطل محرك الطائرة و قاموا بالهبوط في مكان غير معروف




صديق المراسلة الياباني | A Japanese Pen-friend ( الوحدة السادسة )

1	How old is Yuki? * <b>Thirteen.</b>	كم عمر يوكي ؟ ثلاث عشرة سنة
2	Yuki lives in a small town called ... (Complete) * <b>Soma</b>	يوكي يعيش في مدينة صغيرة تسمى ... ( اكمل ) سوما
3	Yuki's house is near the sea. ( <b>True / False</b> )	يقع منزل يوكي بالقرب من البحر ( صح / خطأ )
4	His favourite pastimes are ..... and ..... * <b>Fishing and collecting stamps.</b>	أفضل التسلية بالنسبة ليوكي هي ..... و ..... صيد السمك و جمع الطوابع
5	What is Yuki's nationality? * <b>Japanese.</b>	ما هي جنسية يوكي ؟ يابانية
6	Japan is not very (big / small). (Choose) * <b>big.</b>	أن اليابان ليست جدا ( كبيرة / صغيرة ). ( اكمل ) كبيرة
7	What makes Japan beautiful? * <b>The mountains, rivers and lakes. It is very green.</b>	ما الذي يجعل اليابان جميلة ؟ الجبال و الأنهار و البحيرات . هي خضراء جداً
8	How is the weather like in Japan? * <b>It is rainy in summer and cold and snowy in winter.</b>	كيف هو الطقس في اليابان ؟ انه ممطر في الصيف و بارد مثلج في الشتاء
9	What can visitors do in Japan? * <b>Visit Disneyland, learn to do Judo, visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.</b>	ما الذي يمكن ان يفعله الزوار في اليابان ؟ زيارة ديزني لاند او تعلم رياضة الجودو أو زيارة الحدائق الجميلة أو مشاهدة مسرحيات يابانية تقليدية.

Ex. 3 / P. 93

Q) Find words in Yuki's description on your SB that mean the following:

know   يعرف	recognize   يميز
father and mother   الأب و الأم	parents   والدين
A Japanese drees   ملابس ياباني	Kimono   كيمونو 

أمل و صديقة المراسلة كين | Amal and her Pen-friend Kate ( الوحدة السادسة )

1	What nationality is Kate ? * <b>American.</b>	ما هي جنسية كيت ؟ أمريكية
2	How many people met Kate at the airport? * <b>Three</b>	كم عدد الناس الذي استقبلوا أمل في المطار؟ ثلاثة
3	Why didn't Amal's father go to the airport? * <b>He was working</b>	لماذا لم يذهب ابو أمل الى المطار ؟ هو كان يعمل
4	What month did Kate arrive on Iraq? * <b>Last month.</b>	في أي شهر وصلت كيت العراق ؟ الشهر الماضي
5	Why didn't they have meat on dinner? * <b>Because Kate didn't eat meat.</b>	لماذا لم يكن هناك لحم على العشاء؟ لأن كيت لا تأكل اللحم
6	What were Amal's father, Amal and Kate looking for? * <b>Birds.</b>	الى ماذا كانوا ينظرون ابو أمل و أمل و كيت ؟ الطيور
7	Which place in Iraq did Kate really like? * <b>The museum.</b>	أي مكان في العراق احبته كيت كثيراً ؟ المتحف
8	What did she photograph? * <b>Birds, old jewellery and statues.</b>	ما الذي صورته؟ الطيور و المجوهرات القديمة و التماثيل
9	How long did Kate stay in Iraq? * <b>Three weeks.</b>	كم الفترة التي بقت فيها كيت في العراق؟ ثلاثة أسابيع
10	Who will travel to America with Amal? * <b>Her mother.</b>	من سيسافر الى أمريكا مع أمل ؟ أمها

Ex. 1 / P. 92

Q) Read page 47 of your SB and find words that mean the following:

الكلمات Words	كلمات Words
While they were driving to the house   الى البيت	On the way   على الطريق
Saw   رأى	Noticed   لاحظ
New to him   جديد له	Strange   غريب
"The opposite to ,,modern   عكس حديث	Traditional   تقليدي
Names and notices   اسماء و ملاحظات	Signs   اشارات
Did not know the meaning of   لا تعرف المعنى	Could not understand a word
The other people (in Yuki's family)	The rest   استراحة
Frightened by   خائف	Afraid of   خائف

/ sentences Wrong / جمل خاطئه	Correct sentences / صحيحة
1. John Harper was sailing his boat.	1. John Harper <b>was flying his plane</b> .
2. Suddenly, the plane caught fire.	2. Suddenly, <b>the engine stopped</b> .
3. The family knew how to get home.	3. They <b>didn't know</b> how to get home.
4. The wolf wanted to hurt the family.	4. The wolf wanted <b>to help</b> the family.
5. The family ran away from the wolf.	5. The family <b>followed</b> the wolf.
6. The wolf waited in the village.	6. The wolf <b>didn't wait</b> in the village.

### Ex. 1 / P. 84

Q) Match the three main paragraphs to the phrases from the box to complete

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 is Japan like*.
- Paragraph 3 is about *things to do in Japan*.

### Ex. 1 / P. 86 – 87

Q) Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the box:

(and      as well as      because      but      or)

- People speak English in Kenya, ..... they speak Portuguese in Mozambique.
- You can have water ..... orange juice, but not both.
- The climate is changing ..... of human activity.
- I speak French ..... Arabic.
- Tanzania, Kenya ..... Ethiopia are countries in Africa.

(a. but / b. or / c. because / d. as well as / e. and)

**Ex. 3 / P. 86**

**Q) Now complete these sentences. Use each of the five link words or expressions once only.**

- 1. The car won't start. There isn't any petrol in it.**
  - The car won't work because there isn't any petrol in it.
- 2. I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amina.**
  - I bought a watch for Nadia and a sweater for Amina.
- 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. Yousif bought a CD player. It didn't work.**
  - Yousif 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?

**Ex. 1. P.88** الجواب فقط

**Q) Read SB 56. Write short answers to these questions.**

1. Iraqi
2. In countries all over the world.
3. From Judy, her pen-friend.
4. She wanted to find a pen-friend.



**Ex. 1 / P. 90**

**Q) Read these sentences. Then listen to Fuad and his father and**

1. Fuad and his father are going to **Japan**.
2. They will go on the **17<sup>th</sup>**.
3. They will fly to **Tokyo**.
4. They will be there for **12 days**.
5. They will fly on **Iraqi Airways**.
6. The flight will take about **7 hours**.

**Ex. 2 / P.90**

**Q) Answer these questions about the text on your Student's Book.**

- a. **Yuki's parents will meet them at the airport, (Right, but incomplete)**  
Yuki's parents and Yuki will meet them at the airport
- b. **Yuki will stay in a hotel. (Wrong) X**  
Yuki will stay at his uncle's house.
- c. **Fuad and his father will stay there, too. (Wrong) X**  
Not father.
- d. **Fuad's father is going to Japan for a holiday. (Wrong) X**  
Fuad's father is going to Japan to work
- e. **Yuki told Fuad which clothes to bring. (Wrong) X**  
No, he didn't tell him to bring clothes.
- f. **Fuad will give Yuki a present. (Right, but incomplete)**  
Iraqi stamps

**Ex.2/ P. 92**

**Q) Answer these questions about the text on your Student's Book.**

- a. **What was the first strange thing that Fuad noticed?**
- Cars drive on the left.
- b. **Who are these people?**
1. Mr. Mitsubishi = Yuki's uncle
  2. Giro = Yuki's brother
  3. Reiko = Yuki's sister
- c. **Who is .....**
1. The tallest  
person in Yuki's  
family? Mr.  
Mitsubishi
  2. Who is the youngest person  
in Yuki's family? Reiko



**Ex. 4 / P. 93**

**Q) Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences:**

(young tall plump big small short old)

1. Yuki is ..... than Giro, but ..... than Reiko.
2. Mrs. Ono is ..... and ..... than Mr. Ono.
3. Mr. Mitsubishi is ..... than Mr. Ono.
4. Reiko is the ..... person in the family and Mr. Mitsubishi is the .....

(1. *younger - older* / 2. *Shorter – plumper* / 3. *Bigger* / 4. *Smallest – tallest*)

**Ex. 1 / P. 94**

**Q) Read pages 48 and 49 of your Student's Book and tick the true statements:**

1. People kneel on the floor when they eat. (Japan)
2. People sometimes sit on the floor when they eat. (Iraq)
3. People always eat fish. (Iraq)
4. People always cook fish. (Japan)
5. People sometimes eat with knives, forks and spoons. (Iraq)

**Ex. 2 / P. 94**

**Q) Complete these sentences about Japan. (Use: *always, sometimes or never*)**

1. People always kneel on the floor when they eat.
2. People never sit on the floor when they eat.
3. People always eat with chopsticks.
4. People never use knives, forks and spoons.
5. People sometimes eat raw fish.
6. People always cook meat.

**Ex. 3 / P. 94**

**Q) Use your answers in Exercises 1 and 2 to write about the differences**

- a. In Japan people always kneel on the floor, but in Iraq we sometimes sit on the floor and never kneel on the floor.
- b. In Japan people always eat with chopsticks, but in Iraq we usually eat with knives, forks and spoons.
- c. In Japan people sometimes eat raw fish, but in Iraq we always cook fish.

**Ex. 6 / P. 95****Q) Write the missing words and fill in this word tree**

Definitions تعاريف	Words كلمات
“The opposite of „hot   عكس حار	cold   بارد
It's between 2 and 4   بين 2 و 4	Three   ثلاثة
Smaller than a city, bigger than a village   اصغر من المدينة	Town   بلدة
The fourth month of the year   رابع شهر في السنة	April   ابريل
When you use a question, you   عندما تستخدم السؤال ، انت	Ask   تسأل
“The opposite of „start   عكس يبدأ	Stop   توقف
They live in the sea   تعيش في البحر	Fish   سمك
You are in it now   انت الان في	School   مدرسة
Yes, I agree   نعم اوافق	Ok   اوكي
It gives us light and heat   تعطينا الضوء و الحرارة	Sun   الشمس

**انشاء الوحدة السادسة****A postcard to a friend | بطاقة بريدية لصديق**

Hello Mustafa

Last week I arrived at Iraq. I stayed in a fancy hotel with my friends in Baghdad. The weather was nice. The people in Iraq are very kind. The food here is so good. I ate Maskuf and Dolma, they were so delicious. I visited the marshes in the south and old mosques in different cities.

See you soon.

Ali

مرحبا مصطفى  
الاسبوع الماضي وصلت العراق . اقامت في فندق فاخر مع اصدقائي في بغداد. كان الطقس جميلاً.  
الناس في العراق لطفاء جداً . الطعام ايضاً جيد جداً. اكلت المسكوف و الدولمة ، لقد كانوا لذيذين  
جداً . قمت بزيارة الأهوار في الجنوب، و المساجد القديمة في مختلف المدن.  
أراك قريباً  
علي

## أسئلة الوحدة السادسة

### Unseen Passage

**Q1-A) Read the following passage and answer (5) of the questions below: (10 M)**

An old lady went out shopping last Tuesday. She passed by a bank and saw a car near the door. A man got out of it and went into the bank. She looked into the car. The keys were in the lock. She followed the man who took a gun out of his pocket and threatened the clerk. The old lady saw him and she immediately called the police. A few minutes later, the thief was arrested and put into prison.

1. What did the old lady see near the door of the bank?
2. Where were the keys?
3. The clerk called the police. (True / False)
4. Was the thief arrested or not?
5. Why did the old lady go out on Tuesday?
6. The man went into the bank to ..... (steal money / help the old lady)

### Textbook Passages

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the questions below using information from your textbook. (10 M)**

1. What nationality is Kate?
2. Yuki's favourite pastimes are ..... and .....
3. What makes Japan beautiful? (Answer)
4. Yuki's house is near the sea. (True / False)
5. How long did Kate stay in Iraq?
6. Who will travel to America with Amal? (Her father / her mother)

### Grammar and Functions

**Q2) Do as required to (5) of the following: (10 M)**

1. She (have) a business meeting the next two hours. (Future continuous)
2. I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amina. (Join: „and“)
3. My uncle has lived in (America / American) for twenty years.
4. Sometimes / raw / people / fish / eat. (Put in order)
5. Last night, we went to the restaurant (or / because) we hadn't had any food left.
6. I'll (am waiting / be waiting) for you.

### Vocabulary, Punctuation and Spelling

**Q3-A) Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box: (5 only). (10 M)**

(arrivals hall    uncle    kimono    postcard    plump    town)

1. If somebody is a bit fat, it is nicer to say he is .....
2. We meet people coming off a plane in the .....
3. A.....usually has a picture and a stamp on it.
4. A.....is smaller than a city, bigger than a village.
5. Some Japanese women wear a traditional dress called a .....
6. My .....is my father's or my mother's brother.

**Q3-B) Rewrite the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks. ( 5M )**

helen went with molly to france last thursday

**Q3-C) Write the missing words (Answer 5 only). (5 M)**

1. hot x cold ; stop x .....
2. Iraq, Iraqi ; Germany, .....
3. town village beach city (choose the odd one)
4. Father and mother, parents ; know, .....
5. Play, playing ; listen, .....
6. I will, I'll ; will not, .....

**Story Time**

**Q4) Answer (5) of the following questions: (10 M)**

1. The wolf wanted to help the family. (True / False)
2. John, Clare, ..... and ..... are the characters in the story? (Complete)
3. What does the want to do to the family? (help them / hurt them / eat them)
4. The family ran away from the wolf. (True / False)
5. What happened to the family?
6. Did the family know how to get home?

**Writing. (10 M)**

**Q5) Write a postcard to a friend telling him about *the country you have recently visited.***

## الوحدة السابعة - Unit Seven

### جملة الأمر - Imperative sentence

تتميز جملة الأمر بأنها؛

1. لا تحتوي على فاعل.

2. تبدأ بفعل مجرد خالي من الإضافات.

القاعدة في حالة الاثبات

. التكملة + فعل مجرد

**Open** the door to him.

3. عند نفي الامر نضع ( Don't ) فقط في بداية الجملة.

القاعدة في الحالة النفي

. التكملة + فعل مجرد + Don't

**Don't** open the door to him.

### أنواع الأمر

أمر Order	Do your homework now.	Don't go out at night .
دعوة Invitation	Come to the party tomorrow.	Have a cup of coffee.
توجيهات Instructions	Press the red button and close it.	Go along the street and turn right.

### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. Do your homework. ( negative)

\* **Don't do your homework.**

2- Stay at home. ( negative)

\* **Don't stay at home.**



الضمائر الانعكاسية ( Reflexive pronouns )

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر انعكاسية
I انا	myself
We نحن	ourselves
You أنتم = انت	yourself
They هم	themselves
He ضمير او اسم مذكر	himself
She ضمير او اسم مؤنث	herself
It انه	itself

I , myself ; He,..... They , themselves ; You,.....

Ex. 3 / P. 118

Q) Complete the sentences using the correct form of self

1. **We** always enjoy ..... when we go on a picnic. ( **ourselves** )
2. **I** fell down the stairs and hurt ..... ( **myself** )
3. **Nadia** had some money, so she bought ..... a CD player. ( **herself** )
4. **You** will make ..... sick if you eat all those sweets. ( **yourself** )

Ex. 2 / P. 118

Q) Write words that mean the same as the expressions below

Expressions   عبارات	Words كلمات
Things you light a fire with   اشياء تشعل الشعلة معها	Matches   عود ثقاب
By yourself with nobody there   ليس معك احد	alone   وحيد
You can row a boat with these   يمكن تجديف القارب مع	oars   المجاديف
You get it from a doctor when you are sick   تحصل عليها من	medicine   الدوية
Always wear this in a car   دائماً ترتديه في السيارة	seat belt   حزام الأمان
You can use it when you are lost   يمكن استخدامها عندما تضيع	Compass   بوصلة

الذهاب لصيد السمك | Going Fishing ( الوحدة السابعة )

1	Do Ahmed and Khalid want to buy a boat? * No, they want to hire one.	هل يريد أحمد و خالد شراء قارب؟ كلا، هم يريدون استئجار قارب
2	Mazin says fishing is dangerous. What does he say can happen? * The boat can sink, they can get lost and the motor can stop.	مازن يقول أن صيد الأسماك خطر. ما الاشياء التي يقولها و التي من الممكن ان تحصل ؟ قد يغرق القارب أو قد يضيعوا أو قد يتوقف الماتور
3	What does Mazin say the boys need? * Life jackets, a compass and oars.	ماذا قال مازن أن الأولاد يحتاجوه؟ سترات النجاة و البوصلة و المجاديف
4	How much do they pay Mazin? * Nothing. He gives them everything free.	كم دفعوا نقوداً لمازن ؟ لا شيء. هو اعطاهم كل شيء مجاناً
5	Mazin has a shop near the sea in Um Qasr. (True / False)	يملك مازن محل قرب البحر في ام قصر. صح
6	If the boat sinks, they will need a compass.(True / False)	إذا غرق القارب، سيحتاجون للبوصلة . خطا
7	Oars will be needed if the motor stops. (True /False)	المجاديف سنحتاجها اذا توقف المحرك. صح
8	Mazin doesn't want to go with them. (True /False)	مازن لا يريد الذهاب معهم. خطا

الحادث | An Accident ( الوحدة السابعة )

1	When did the accident happen? * <b>Yesterday evening.</b>	متى حصل الحادث؟ البارحة مساءً
2	Where were the boys playing? * <b>On the pavement.</b>	أين كان الأولاد يلعبون؟ على الرصيف
3	How many boys were there? * <b>Four</b>	كم ولد كان هناك؟ أربعة
4	Where did the ball go? * <b>Into the road.</b>	إلى أين ذهبت الكرة؟ إلى الشارع
5	Did the boy look where he was going? * <b>No.</b>	هل نظر الولد الى أين كان ذاهباً؟ كلا
6	What hit the boy? * <b>A car.</b>	ما الذي صدم الولد؟ سيارة
7	Was the driver careful or careless? * <b>Careful.</b>	هل كان السائق حذر أم متهور؟ حذر
8	How do you know that the driver was careful? * <b>He was driving slowly.</b>	كيف عرفت ان السائق كان حذر؟ كان يقود السيارة ببطئ
9	How did the driver feel? * <b>Worried.</b>	كيف شعر السائق؟ القلق
10	Was the boy really hurt? * <b>No.</b>	هل تأذى الولد كثيراً؟ كلا



## خطر في البحر | Danger at Sea (الوحدة السابعة) قصص الكتاب

1	Who are the characters in the story? * <b>Tom and Dave.</b>	من هي الشخصيات في القصة؟ توم و ديف.
2	What is the story about? * <b>It is about two boys who went fishing, but they faced danger at sea.</b>	عن ماذا تتكلم القصة؟ القصة حول ولدين ذهبا لصيد السمك و لكنهم واجهوا خطر في البحر.
3	How did the wind change? * <b>It got stronger and stronger.</b>	كيف تغيرت الرياح؟ أصبحت أقوى فأقوى.
4	How did the waves move? * <b>They got bigger and bigger.</b>	كيف تغيرت الأمواج؟ أصبحت اكبر فأكبر .
5	Why did Tom say, „But next time you come in my boat, you“ll wear a life jacket.“? * <b>Because it’s dangerous to go out in the sea without a life jacket.</b>	لماذا قال توم " ولكن في المرة القادمة التي تتركب القارب معي ، يجب عليك ارتداء نجادة."؟ لانه من الخطر الذهاب الى البحر من دون نجاده
6	What type of helicopter came to rescue them? * <b>A coastguard helicopter.</b>	اي نوع من المروحيات جاءت لنجدة الولدين؟ مروحية خفر السواحل.
7	Can you answer Dave’s question at the end of the story? „How did they know where to look for us?“ * <b>Maybe they tracked the GPS signal that came from the boat itself or from a mobile phone that Tom might carry.</b>	هل تستطيع الإجابة على سؤال ديف في نهاية القصة؟ " كيف عرف خفر السواحل اين يبحث عنا؟" ربما هم تتبعوا إشارة تحديد الموقع الموجودة في القارب نفسة او في جهاز الموبايل الذي يحمله توم.





## الحالة الأولى First conditional

مستقبل بسيط, مضارع بسيط If	If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.
مضارع بسيط if مستقبل بسيط	She will travel to Erbil if she gets the security pass.

### ▼ دلائل المضارع البسيط

1. يحتوي الفعل الرئيسي على s
2. الفعل الرئيسي يكون مجرد اذا كان الفاعل جمع
3. الجملة تحتوي على ( does / do / is / are / am )

1- If we are late, Aziz (not wait ) for us. ( correct the verb)

**If we are late, Aziz won't wait for us.**

2- If you don't take drinks with you, you ( get ) ver thirsty. ( correct the verb)

**If you don't take drinks with you, you will get very thirsty.**

3- If he ( become) captain, he will give you a place in the team. ( correct the verb)

**If he becomes captain, he will give you a place in the team.**



### نماذج اسئلة الامتحان

1. If you lend me your camera, I (help) you with your homework. {correct the verb}

\* If you lend your camera, **I will help** you with your homework.

2. She will travel to Erbil if she (get) the security pass. {First conditional}

\* She will travel to Erbil if **she gets** the security pass.

3. She (buy) a new mobile if she (have) enough money. (First Conditional)

\* She **will buy** a new mobile if **she has** enough money.

4. Will you go to Ali's party if he (send / sent / sends) you an invitation?

\* **Sends**



**Ex.1 / P. 102****Q) Write four imperative sentences. Choose from these verbs:**

1. Give me your copybook. (Order)
2. Keep milk in the fridge. (Instruction)
3. Never drink sea water. (Warning)
4. Don't copy each other's homework. (Order)

**Ex. 2 / P. 103****Q) Who might use these imperatives? Complete the table:**

Imperatives your parents use	Imperatives your teacher uses	Imperatives you use
Tidy your room	Work with a partner	Pass me the ball
Come home at 5 p.m.	Open your books	Play computer games with me
Finish your food	Sit down quietly	Let me play
Set the table	Quiet, please.	Come to my home after school

**Ex. C / P. 104****Q) Match the dangers from the box to the objects. طابق المخاطر مع الأدوات**

- |             |              |          |             |
|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Scalds   | 3. Cuts      | 5. Falls | 7. Chocking |
| 2. Drowning | 4. Poisoning | 6. Burns |             |

**Ex. 2 / P. 104****Q) Match the sentences to the pictures.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It can see itself.</li> <li>b. I can see myself.</li> <li>c. She hurt herself.</li> <li>d. They can hear themselves.</li> <li>1. You will fall.</li> <li>2. It will cause you harm.</li> <li>3. It will make you ill.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. He dressed himself.</li> <li>f. We can see ourselves.</li> <li>g. You can serve yourself.</li> <li>h. You can serve yourselves.</li> <li>4. The ambulance will be called.</li> <li>5. It will not be a joke.</li> <li>6. You'll stay strong.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

**Ex. 3 / P. 105**

**Q) Complete the sentences with correct reflexive pronouns.**

- a. Be careful, we might hurt ourselves.
- b. He was playing with matches and burnt himself.
- c. Ouch! I cut myself with that knife.
- d. They fell of and hurt themselves.
- e. She wasn't looking and cut herself.
- f. Stop doing that, or you will hurt yourself.
- g. The cat bit itself.

**Ex. A / P. 110**

**Q) Complete the poem using the sentence endings from the box.**

1. You will fall.
2. It will cause you harm.
3. It will make you ill.
4. The ambulance will be called.
5. It will not be a joke.
6. You'll stay strong.

**Ex. 3 / P. 111**

**Q) Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:**

- a. **If I (get) hungry, I (cook) a meal.**
  - If I get hungry, I will cook a meal.
- b. **If you (go) to bed late, you (be) tired.**
  - If you go to bed late, you will be tired.
- c. **My mother (take) a message if I (be) out.**
  - My mother will take a message if I am out.
- d. **If we (not hurry), we (be) late.**
  - If we don't hurry, we will be late.
- e. **I (ask) Raed to come to the party if he (phone) me tonight.**
  - I will ask Raed to come to the party if he phones me tonight.

**Ex. 4 / P. 113****Q) Complete these sentences using correct endings from the list**

Beginning	Ending	Answer
1. If Nadia gets a letter from her friend,	a) if she falls into the bath	1 = b
2. If the boys lose the match,	b) she will be very happy	2 = d
3. She will burn herself	c) if they ride two on a bicycle	3 = a
4. If the motor stops,	d) they won't like it	4 = e
5. They will have an accident,	e) they'll use the oars	5 = c

**Ex. 2 / P. 115****Q) Match the speeches to the dangers.**

Speeches	Dangers	Answer
1. I can't read a map.	a) burning herself	1 = d
2. I can't swim.	b) drowning	2 = b
3. She is playing with matches.	c) cutting herself	3 = a
4. She is playing with a knife.	d) getting lost	4 = c
5. They are running on a wet floor.	e) being hit by a car	5 = f
6. She is not crossing at a traffic light.	f) falling	6 = e

**Ex. 1 / P. 116****Q) Read and match the warnings to the pictures above:**

1. Picture (1) = (b / d / f)
2. Picture (2) = (a / g / i)
3. Picture (3) = (c / e / h / j)

**Ex. 3 / P. 117**

**Q) Listen to the conversation and answer the questions:**

- |                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. In a shop   | f. He went to the zebra crossing. |
| b. A lost boy  | g. She felt frightened.           |
| c. A new dress | h. No, he hasn't.                 |
| d. On a chair  | i. Two girls found him.           |
| e. Don't move  | j. Yes, but just for a moment.    |

**Ex. 4 / P. 117**

**Q) Read and complete the sentences.**

- Use the zebra crossing* when you cross the road.
- Always wear a seat belt when *you drive a car*.
- Never play with a ball *in the street*.

**Ex. 4 / P. 118**

**Q) Use suitable words to complete these sentences:**

- ..... let young children play with plastic bags.
- .....wash your hands before you eat.
- .....keep the medicine out of the reach of children.
- .....run across the road.

(1. *Never* / 2. *Always* / 3. *Always* / 4. *Never*)

**Ex. 1 / P. 126**

**Q) Choose the correct words in these sentences:**

flour دقيق	flower وردة	saw رأى	right صحيح	write يكتب	hours ساعات	oars مجاديف
------------	-------------	---------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------

- We need some (flour / flower) to make bread.
- I (see / saw) an accident last Tuesday.
- Don't (right / write) words in this space.
- You need (hours / oars) to row a boat.
- Have you (seen / see) my friend?

(1. *Flour* / 2. *Saw* / 3. *Write* / 4. *Oars* / 5. *Seen*)

**Ex. 2 / P. 126**

**Q) Q) Put these words in order to make sentences. Use the correct punctuation.**

**1. the was there on road accident an.**

- There was an accident on the road.

**2. holiday away go will on you?**

- Will you go away on holiday?

**3. in enjoyed boys park themselves the the.**

- The boys enjoyed themselves in the park.

**4. do car will start what won't if you the?**

- What will you do if the car won't start? / If the car won't start, what will you do?

**Ex. 3 / P. 126**

**Q) Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets**

**1. If the weather (be) bad, we (stay) in and watch TV.**

- Is / will stay

**2. We (not be) on time if we (not leave) now.**

- Will not be / do not be

**3. Jassim (buy) a new motorbike if he (get) the money.**

- Will buy / gets

**4. If Fadi (be) late, his teacher (not be) happy.**

- Is / will not be

**5. If they (play) in the street, they (have) an accident.**

- Play / will have

**6. Their father (take) them for a swim if they (want) to go.**

- Will take / want

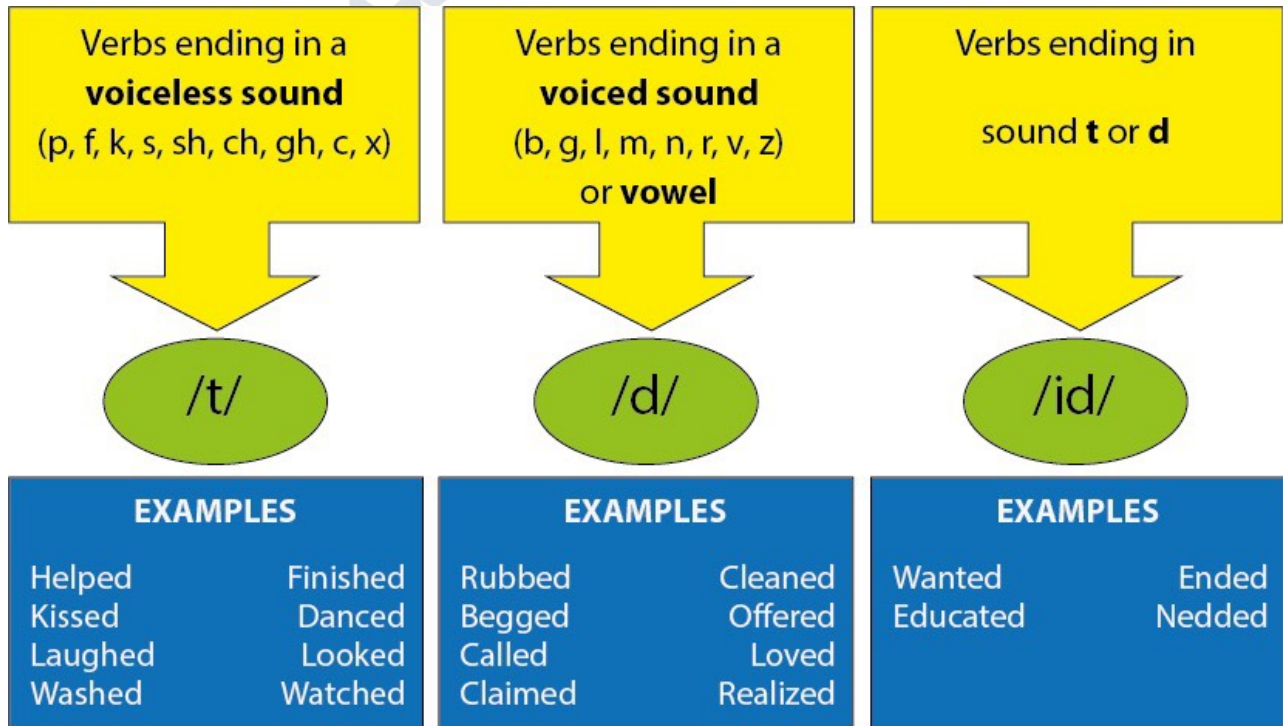


## انشاء الوحدة السابعة

### Road safety | السلامة على الطريق

Streets can be very dangerous and we have to be careful about the following: first, drivers shouldn't drive too fast and they should always wear their seat belts when driving. Second, people should cross the streets from the zebra crossings. Finally, children mustn't play in the streets to avoid car accidents.

الشوارع قد تكون خطيرة جداً و يجب علينا ان نكون حذرين حول التالي : سائقوا السيارات لا يجب عليهم ان يقودوا سياراتهم بسرعة كما و يجب عليهم دماً ارتداء احزمة الامان عند قيادة السيارة. ثانياً ، يجب على الناس عبور الشارع من مناطق العبور الخاصة. و اخيراً، يجب على الأطفال عدم اللعب في الشوارع لتجنب حوادث السيارات.



## اسئلة الوحدة السابعة

### Unseen Passage

**Q1-A) Read the following passage and answer (5) of the questions below: (10 M)**

Mary is an English girl, but she lives in Paris. Last year her mother said to her, „You are six years old now, Mary, and you are going to begin going to school here. You are going to like it very much, because it is a nice school.“ Mary went to the school, and enjoyed her lesson very much. Her mother always took her to school in the morning and brought her home in the afternoon.

1. Who always took Mary to school in the morning?
2. Mary is from England. (True / False)
3. Did Mary enjoy her school?
4. How was the school? (bad / nice / old)
5. How old is Mary now?
6. Where does she live?

### Textbook Passages

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the questions below using information from your textbook.(10 M)**

1. How much do Ahmed and Khalid pay Mazin?
2. The driver was really (careless / careful). (Choose)
3. What did Mazin say the boys need? (Answer)
4. When did the accident happen?
5. Ahmed and Khalid bought a boat. (True /False)
6. Where did the ball go?

### Grammar and Functions

**Q2) Do as required to (5) of the following: (10 M)**

1. If Sara helps me with the washing-up, I (buy) her a present. (Correct the verb)
2. My father repaired the car by (herself / himself / itself)
3. Matches and children. (Use „never“ to write a warning)
4. (Always / Never) wear your seat belt when driving your car.
5. The room is cold because the window is open. (Give order using the verb „close“)
6. I did all the hard work by (ourselves / myself).

### Vocabulary, Matching, Punctuation & Spelling

**Q3-A) Choose words from the box that complete the sentences below: (5 only). (5 M)**

(oars matches zebra alone seat belt compass)

1. Things you light a fire with .....
2. By yourself with nobody there .....
3. You need ..... to row a boat.
4. Use the ..... crossing when you cross the road.
5. You can use it when you are lost .....
6. Always wear this in a car .....

**Q3-B) Complete these sentences using correct endings from the list:**

**(5 M)**

<b>Beginnings</b>	<b>Endings</b>
1. If Nadia gets a letter from her friend,	a) if she falls into the bath
2. If the boys lose the match,	b) she will be very happy
3. She will burn herself	c) if they ride two on a bicycle
4. If the motor stops,	d) they won't like it
5. They will have an accident,	e) they'll use the oars

**Q3-C) Rewrite the sentence below using capital letters and correct punctuation. (5 M)**

what does adel do on friday

**Q3-D) Spelling (Answer 5 only).**

**(5 M)**

1. I, myself ; she, .....
2. Go, goes ; cry, .....
3. Do not, don't ; will not, .....
4. Knife, cuts ; matches, Bu.....
5. Hour, hours ; self, .....
6. Buy, bought ; have, .....

### **Story Time**

**Q4) Answer (5) of the following questions:**

**(10 M)**

1. The waves got bigger and bigger. (True / False)
2. How did the wind change?
3. What is the story about?
4. A ..... helicopter came to rescue them. (Complete)
5. Who are the characters in the story?
6. It's dangerous to go out in the sea without a life jacket. (True / False)

**Writing.**

**(10 M)**

**Q5) Write a paragraph about road safety and how dangerous the street can be.**

## Unit Eight - الوحدة الثامنة

هل من الممكن ان تكون صديقي بالمراسلة | Will you be my pen-friend ? ( الوحدة الثامنة )

1	Who is the youngest of the four people? * <b>Rana</b>	متى حصل الحادث؟ البارحة مساءً
2	Who is the oldest? * <b>Nasreen</b>	من هو الاكبر من الاربعة ؟ ناسرين
3	Why can boys not write to Rana? * <b>She wants a girl pen-friend.</b>	لماذا لا يستطيع الأولاد مراسلة رانا؟ لأنها تريد فتاة صديقة بالمراسلة
4	Why does Josh want to be sixteen? * <b>Because he wants to drive cars.</b>	لماذا يريد جوش ان يكون عمره 16 سنة؟ لأنه يريد قيادة السيارات
5	How many children are there in Han's family? * <b>Five .</b>	كم ولد كان هناك ؟ خمسة
6	What do you need to send an email? * <b>A computer.</b>	ماذا تحتاج لأرسال بريد الكتروني) حاسوب
7	Which of these do you think „e“ stands for in „email“? * <b>Electronic.</b>	لأي كلمة يرمز حرف ( e ) في كلمة email ؟ الالكتروني
8	Rana is ..... and she is from ..... (Complete) * <b>Twelve / Canada</b>	رنا عمرها ..... و هي من ..... ( اكمل ) اثنتا عشر / كندا
9	Josh is ..... and he is from the .....(Complete) * <b>Thirteen / United States</b>	جوش عمره ..... و هو من ..... ( اكمل ) ثلاثة عشر / الولايات المتحدة
10	Hans is ..... and he is from ..... (Complete) * <b>Thirteen / Germany</b>	هانس عمره ..... وهو من ..... ( اكمل ) ثلاثة عشر / ألمانيا
11	Nasreen is ... and he is from ..... (Complete) * <b>Fourteen / India</b>	ناسرين عمرها ..... وهي من ..... ( اكمل ) اربعة عشر / الهند





## عطلة من نوع مختلف / A Different Kind of Holiday

<p><b>1. How many times has the writer been to Duhok?</b> * Once</p>	<p>كم مرة ذهب الكاتب الى دهوك ؟ مرة واحدة</p>
<p><b>2. Why did the writer get out of his car?</b> * To look at the view.</p>	<p>لماذا خرج الكاتب من السيارة ؟ لكي يشاهد المنظر الجميل</p>
<p><b>3. Why did he step back?</b> * A big dog was rushing towards him.</p>	<p>لماذا تراجع الى الوراء؟ كلب كبير كان يركض نحوه مسرعاً</p>
<p><b>4. How did the writer feel? How do you know?</b> * He was frightened. The dog was barking and rushing at him.</p>	<p>كيف شعر الكاتب ؟ وكيف عرفت ذلك؟ لقد كان مرعوباً ، الكلب كان ينبج عليه و يركض باتجاهه</p>
<p><b>5. Why could the writer not stop falling?</b> * The hillside was so steep.</p>	<p>لماذا لم يستطع الكاتب التوقف عن السقوط؟ لان جانب الكتلة كان شديد الانحدار</p>
<p><b>6. Where did the writer wake up?</b> * In hospital.</p>	<p>اين استيقظ الكاتب؟ في المستشفى</p>
<p><b>7. Why did his head feel better very quickly?</b> * The nurse spoke Arabic.</p>	<p>لماذا احسن ان رأسه تحسن بسرعة كبيرة؟ تحدثت الممرضة باللغة العربية</p>
<p><b>8. What did the writer want to do?</b> * Go home.</p>	<p>ماذا اراد الكاتب ان يفعل؟ الذهاب الى البيت</p>
<p><b>9. How long did he stay in hospital?</b> * A week.</p>	<p>كم الفترة التي قضاها في المستشفى ؟ اسبوع واحد</p>
<p><b>10. How did he get back to Al-Anbar?</b> * A friend drove him.</p>	<p>كيف رجع الى الانبار؟ صديقه اوصله هناك</p>
<p><b>11. What language do you think he is learning now?</b> * Kurdish.</p>	<p>اي لغة تعتقد ان يتعلمها الان ؟ الكردية</p>





Ex. 1 / P. 120

Q) Read these definitions and write the words:

Definitions   تعاريف	Words   كلمات
It is something you can read, not a book or a newspaper	magazine   مجلة
Cyclists hold on to these   تمسكه عندما تقود الدراجة	handlebars   مقود
Something to wear when you are on a boat   شيء ترتديه في القارب	life jacket   نجاة
If a boat doesn't have an engine, you can use these	oars   مجاديف
Trousers and a jacket for a man   بنطلون و جاكيت	suit   بدلة
Doctors give you this if you are sick   يعطيك الدكتور	medicine   دواء

Ex. 2 / P. 120

Q) Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Don't forget the

1. ever / have / camel / ridden / you / a
  - Have you ever ridden a camel?
2. apes / do / live / the / where
  - Where do the apes live?
3. in / do / japan / what / they / make
  - What do they make in Japan?
4. answered / letter / why / Jassim / my / hasn't
  - Why Jassim hasn't answered my letter?
5. hotter / which / summer / italy / is / india / in / or / country
  - Which country is hotter in summer Italy or India?

Ex. 2 / P. 127

Q) Complete these sentences with suitable endings. Write them in your

1. If the bus doesn't come soon, **I'll walk home.**
2. If it isn't windy at the weekend, **we will work in the garden.**
3. I'll be very angry if **you come home late.**
4. I'll tell you tomorrow if **I remember.**

**Ex. 1 / P. 122**

**Q) Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb in brackets:**

1. We (meet) at Sameera's house at seven o'clock this evening.
2. I (see) my friend every evening after school.
3. I (see) Mazin at the beach two hours ago. He (fish).
4. You (recognize) me when you see me because I (carry) a blue and green suitcase.
5. I (write) this letter five times and it's still not right.
6. When the phone (ring), I (wash) the dishes.
7. We are on holiday in Oman and we (enjoy) ourselves very much.  
(1. are meeting / 2. See / 3. Saw-was fishing / 4. Will recognize- will be carrying. 5. Have written / 6. Rang-was washing / 7. are enjoying)

**Ex. 2 / P. 122**

**Q) Join these sentences. Use suitable link words.**

1. **I'm very tired. I went to bed very late.**
  - I'm very tired because I went to bed very late
2. **I tried to cook some chicken. I didn't know what to do. It was terrible.**
  - I tried to cook some chicken, but I didn't know what to do and It was terrible
3. **Do you want to buy a computer? Do you want to buy a CD player?**
  - Do you want to buy a computer or a CD player?

**انشاء الوحدة الثامنة**

**An Advertisement for a Pen-friend | اعلان لصديق بالمراسلة**

My name is Hadi. I'm a thirteen years old and I'm from Iraq. I'd like a pen-friend from anywhere in the world. My hobbies are playing chess, listening to music and collecting photos of countries. When I grow up I want to be a pilot because I love traveling to different parts of the world.

انا اسمي هادي. عمري ثلاثة عشر سنة و انا من العراق. اتمنى صديقا بالمراسلة مم اي مكان في العالم. هوايتي هي لعب الشطرنج و الاستماع الى الموسيقى و جمع صور البلدان. عندما اكبر اريد ان اكون طياراً لانني احب السفر لمختلف الأماكن في العالم.

## أسئلة نهاية السنة

### Unseen Passage

**Q1-A) Read the following passage carefully and answer any (5) of the questions below: (10 M)**

Molly was the only little girl on her street, but when she was eight years old, another girl came to live in the house opposite to hers. The new girl was eight years old too, and her name was Joan. Joan had two brothers. She didn't go to the same school as Molly, but they soon began to play together afterschool. One day Joan came home, had her milk and cookies, and then went to Molly's house. She said to her, "Hi, Molly. Will you come to my house to play? I've got a nice new game." Molly answered, "I'm sorry Joan, but my mother won't let me play with you today, because your brother Jim has a bad cold, and she doesn't want me to get it, too."

1. Molly and Joan play together at school. (True / False)
2. Who was Jim?
3. How many brothers does Joan have?
4. Why didn't Molly's mother want her to play with Joan one day?
5. Joan's house is ..... to Molly's. (Complete)
6. When Molly was eight years old, she was the only girl on her street. (True / False)

### Textbook Passages

**Q1-B) Answer (5) of the following questions using information from your textbook: (10 M)**

1. How many times has the writer been to Duhok?
2. How did Ahmed get back to his hotel?
3. In Spain, It is warm and dry in spring and autumn, hot in summer and cold and snowy in winter. (True / False)
4. Yuki lives in a small town called ... (Complete)
5. How did the driver feel when he hit the boy?
6. Where do these chopsticks come from? (Brazil / Canada / Singapore)

### Grammar and Functions

**Q2-A) Do as required (Answer 5 only). (5 M)**

1. He goes to school on foot. (Question)
2. Laith painted the house blue and white. (Make a question)
3. Do you want to buy a computer? Do you want to buy a CD player? (Join use „or“)
4. I (write) this letter five times and it's still not right. (Present perfect)
5. If Sami has enough money, he (buy) a new car. (Correct the verb)
6. Suha (cook) dinner for us tonight. (Future continuous)

**Q2-B) Choose the correct answer. (Choose 5 only). (5 M)**

1. I don't want to go to Syria. I have (gone / been) there twice so far.
2. Sumaia will go to England (next week / last week)
3. Are you (study / studying) for the Geography exam?
4. (Childrens' / Children's) clothes are more expensive than adult's.
5. Russia is the (bigger / biggest) country in the world.
6. I gave this book to Layla, so the book is (his / hers).

### Vocabulary, Matching, Spelling and Punctuation

**Q3-A) Complete the following sentences with the suitable words: (5 only). (5 M)**

(starving fast temples horse oars police)

1. If a boat doesn't have an engine, you can use these .....
2. You can visit old ..... and pray at one of the biggest mosques in the world.
3. The ..... shouted at my father loudly when he drove too fast.
4. I haven't eaten anything all day and now I'm .....
5. The Arabian ..... is a lovely animal.
6. At the end of Ramadan, we break our .....

**Q3-B) Match the following: (5 only). (5 M)**

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Make    | a) the floor      |
| 2. Pick up | b) your room      |
| 3. Help    | c) in the kitchen |
| 4. Sweep   | d) the table      |
| 5. Tidy    | e) the rubbish    |
| 6. Lay     | f) your bed       |

**Q3-C) Write the missing words or letters (5 only). (5 M)**

1. Try, trying ; cut, .....
2. Wet X dry ; never X .....
3. English, England ; Italian, .....
4. 2nd, second ; 3rd, .....
5. Bad, badly ; easy, .....
6. Do, done ; give, .....

**Q4-D) Punctuation. (5 M)**

(noora mother hasnt gone to turkey on an aeroplane)

### Story Time

**Q4) Answer (5) of the following questions: (10 M)**

1. Swifts can fly for almost a year. (True / False)
2. Why did Tom say, „But next time you come in my boat, you'll wear a life jacket,“?
3. Was Yassir happy that he went on the London eye?
4. What happened to John Harper and his family?
5. Rachel, Molly and Helen were nervous because they were.... (excited / scared / sad)
6. Carrie found the key up on a tree branch. (True / False)

### Writing

**Q5) Choose either A or B: (10 M)**

- A. Write a short paragraph about Iraq. Write about the population, the industry, the agriculture and places to visit)
- B. Write a story about a boy who tells lies.



الاسم :  
الصف :  
المدرسة :

**Remember**  
Even when life  
is tough  
**Keep**  
**Going**