

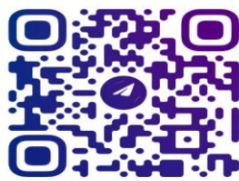
ملزمة
اللغة الانكليزية

للصف الاول متوسط

أعدوا للاستاذ

فصي فارس عبد اللطيف

2024



@QUSAYFARIS91

كيفية الاجابة على القطعة الخارجية

قبل الاجابة على القطعة يجب قراءتها بدقة مرتان أو ثلاث على الاقل لكي نخرج بالفكرة العامة للقطعة .

للقطعة الخارجية أنماط متعددة:

أولاً: السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام (Wh -question) مثل :

Who , What , Where , When , Why , Which , Whom , How , How far ,

How much , How many , How often

حيث نعتد على المعنى الاداة كالتالي :

- ١- (Who) بمعنى (من) تسأل عن الفاعل العاقل .
- ٢- (What) بمعنى (ماذا) تسأل عن الشيء غير العاقل أو أحياناً عن المهنة .
- ٣- (Where) بمعنى (أين) تسأل عن المكان .
- ٤- (When) بمعنى (متى) تسأل عن الزمن .
- ٥- (Why) بمعنى (لماذا) حيث نبحث عن سبب : نستخدم الادوات (to / Because) لا عطاء سبب .
- ٦- (Which) بمعنى (أي) تسأل عن الشيء من ضمن اشياء عديدة .
- ٧- (Whom) بمعنى (لم) تسأل عن المفعول به العاقل .
- ٨- (Whose) بمعنى (لمن) تسأل عن الملكية .
- ٩- (How) بمعنى (كيف) تسأل عن الحال .
- ١٠- (How far) بمعنى (كم المسافة) تسأل عن البعد .
- ١١- (How often) بمعنى (كم مرة) تسأل عن عدد تكرار الشيء .
- ١٢- (How much) بمعنى (كم الكمية / كم السعر) تسأل عن مقدار الكمية أو سعر الشيء .
- ١٣- (How many) بمعنى (كم العدد) تسأل عن العدد ويليها أسم جمع .
- ١٤- (How long) بمعنى (كم المدة) تسأل عن طول مدة الشيء .

ملاحظة : هذه الادوات كلها تحذف عند الاجابة .

ثانياً: السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد مثل :



Do , Does , Did , Is , Are , Can , Could , Was , Were , Have , Has , Had

حيث تكون الاجابة بـ (Yes) للأثبات (بمعنى المعلومة صحيحة)
(No) للنفي (بمعنى المعلومة غير صحيحة)

الفعل المساعد الذي بدأ به السؤال + ضمير فاعل , Yes

الفعل المساعد الذي بدأ به السؤال + ضمير فاعل , No

Did Ali watch the match ? Yes , he did . or No, he didn't .

ثالثاً : السؤال الذي يحتوي على (or) حيث تكون الاجابة بأحد الخيارات قبل الاداة أو بعدها حسب القطعة

لا نجيب مثل هكذا نوع من الاسئلة بـ (Yes, No) حتى لو وجدنا أفعال مساعدة في بداية السؤال :

Did Mr. John or Jane buy the mobile phone ? Mr.John

رابعاً : (True or False) يجب الانتباه لمثل هكذا نمط حيث نعتمد على المعلومة بشكل دقيق قبل الاجابة .

The police arrested the thief . (True or False)

خامساً : (الاختيارات) حيث يجب نختار الجواب الصحيح من بين الاختيارات مع الانتباه للمعلومة بدقه .

Ahmed goes to his work by (a- train b- car c- plane)

سادساً : إعطاء عنوان ملائم للقطعة نتعرف عليه من : (Give a suitable title for the passage)

في هذه الحالة يجب معرفة الفكرة الاساسية للقطعة لكي نعطي عنوان المناسب واحياناً يكون أسم شخص أو مكان أو مهنة أو الاشياء المكررة للقطعة بشكل عام .



Q) Read the following passage carefully and answer (5) of the questions below:

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)

Q) Read the following passage carefully and answer (5) of the questions below:

When George was thirty-five, he bought a small plane and learned to fly it. He soon became very good and made his plane do all kinds of tricks. George had a friend. His name was Mark. One day George offered to take Mark up in his plane. Mark thought, I've travelled in a big plane several times, but I've never been in a small one, so I'll go. They went up, George flew around for half an hour and did all kinds of tricks in the air. When they came down again, Mark was very happy to be back safely .

1. What did George do while they were in the air?
2. They came down safely. (True / False)
3. What did George learn to do when he was thirty-five?
4. What did George offer his friend?
5. Mark travelled in a (small plane / big plane) for many times. (Choose)
6. George flew around for (Complete)



التنقيط - Punctuation

علامات التنقيط هي :

أولاً: الحروف الكبيرة (Capital letters) :

- في بداية كل جملة وبعد نقطة النهاية وبعد علامة الاستفهام .

EX: Nada is a doctor . She works in a hospital .

EX: Where does she work ? She works in the hospital .

Fatma , Ali , Ahmed

Monday , April

Baghdad , Lebanon , Africa

The Tigris , The Red Sea

Arabic , English , Russian , Japanese

EX: Ali and I are students.

EX: Are you a teacher? Yes, Iam .

Mr. – Miss. – Mrs. – Dr.

• مع أسماء الأشخاص

• مع أيام الاسبوع - الاشهر

• مع أسماء المدن - الدول - القارات

• مع أسماء الانهار – البحيرات – البحار – المحيطات

• مع أسماء اللغات والجنسيات

• الضمير (I) أينما وجد في الجملة

• كلمة (Yes) (No) في الاجوبة القصيرة

• أختصارات الالقاب

ثانياً : نقطة النهاية (.) Full stop :

- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية التي تبدأ بفاعل للدلالة على اكتمال المعنى .

EX: My favorite hobby is football .

- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الامرية التي تبدأ بـ (فعل) والجملة الامرية المنفية التي تبدأ

بـ (Don't)

EX: Don't eat too much sweets .

EX : Clean your room .

ثالثاً : علامة الاستفهام (?) Question Mark :

- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية التي تبدأ بأداة مثل

What – Where – When – Who – Which – Why – How – How many- How much

EX: Where does Nada Work ?



- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد

Are – is – was – were – do , does , did - have - has – had – will – shall

EX: **Did** you study English ?

رابعاً: الفارزة العليا (') :

- تستخدم الفارزة العليا مع الاختصارات .

(Did not – didn't) , (I have – I've) , (we are – we're) , (is not – isn't)

- (s) التملك والفارزة مثل :

Ali 's car / My brother's phone

خامساً: الفارزة السفلى (,) :

- تستخدم عندما نقوم بتعداد مجموعة أو سلسلة من الاشياء حيث نضعها بعد كل شيء نذكره ما عدا الشيء الاخير نضع قبله (and)

EX: Ali bought a shirt , dress , shoes , sun glasses **and** watch.

- اذا وجدنا أدوات ربط تربط بين جملتين مثل (If – when – while) حيث توضع الفارزة السفلى وسط الجملتين اذا جاءت أدوات الربط في البداية .

EX: **If** I had enough money , I would buy a car .

- بعد الـ (Yes) والـ (No) في الاجوبة القصيرة .

EX: Are you happy ? Yes , I am .

EX: has saif ever been to germany Yes he has

Has Saif ever been to **Germany**? Yes, he has.

EX: have you been to italy before yes i have

Have you been to **Italy** before? **Yes, I** have.

EX: my friend smith isnt very good at and arabic

My friend **Smith** isn't very good at and **Arabic**.



أضافة ing

اولاً: اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) يحذف عند اضافة (ing) :-

Come → coming

write → writing

ما عد الكلمات التالية :

Age → ageing

be → being

dye → dyeing

ثانياً: اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح مسبق بحرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (ing)

swim → swimming

cut → cutting

ما عد الكلمات التالية :

visit → visiting

fasten → fastening

open → opening

happen → happening

edit → editing

ثالثاً: اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) يبقى كما هو ونضيف (ing) :-

play → playing

stay → staying

fly → flying

رابعاً: اذا انتهى الفعل بـ (ie) نقالب (ie) الى (y) ونضيف (ing) :-

die → dying

tie → tying

lie → lying

خامساً: الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ (ee) أيضاً نضيف (ing) :-

Agree → agreeing

See → seeing

سادساً: باقي الافعال فقط نضيف (ing) بدون تغيير :-

Do → doing

Wear → wearing

eat → eating

Wait → waiting



أضافة ed

أولاً:- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب (y) الى (i) ويضاف (ed) .

Try → tried study → studied cry → cried

ثانياً:- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة (u - o - a - i - e) يضاف (ed) فقط .

play → played toy → toyed stay → stayed

ثالثاً:- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (e) يضاف لها (d) فقط .

Agree → agreed die → died live → lived

رابعاً:- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد (u - o - a - i - e) نضاعف الحرف

الاخير ونضيف (ed) .

stop → stopped plan → planned trot → trotted

خامساً:- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (L) وقبله حرف علة يضاعف حرف (L) ويضاف (ed) فقط .

control → controlled travel → travelled cancel → cancelled

سادساً:- اذا كانت الفعل ينتهي بحرفي (en) نضيف (ed) فقط .

open → opened happen → happened listen → listened

سابعاً: الافعال التالية شاذة ويجب حفظها :



Say → said Pay → paid go → went meet → met

Do → did take → took break → broke tell → told

Find → found write → wrote see → saw have → had

Speak → spoke drive → drove eat → ate sit → sat

أضافة (es , s) للأفعال

أولاً: نضيف (es) اذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الاحرف التالية (ch - sh - X - O - S) .

Wash → washes watch → watches fix → fixes
do → does pass → passes

ثانياً: نضيف (s) فقط اذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (e) .

make → makes come → comes drive → drives

ثالثاً: اذا انتهى الفعل ب الحرف (y) مسبوق بحرف صحيح واحد نقلب الـ (y) الى (i) ونضيف (es)

fly → flies cry → cries study → studies

رابعاً: اذا سبق حرف الـ (y) بحرف علة (u - o - a - i - e) نضيف فقط (s) .

stay → stays enjoy → enjoys

خامساً: اذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف (fe) نقلب الى (ve) ونضيف (es) .

knife → knives life → lives wife → wives

سادساً: الجمع الشاذ: هي الاسماء التي لا تجمع ولا يضاف لها (s) او (es) وانما تجمع بطرق مختلفة

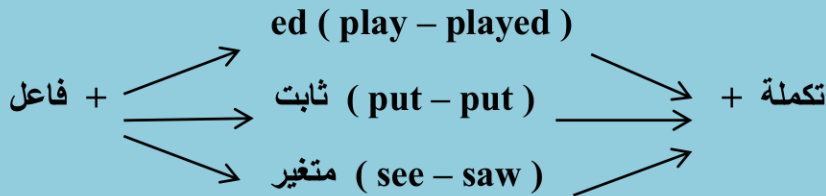
man → men woman → women foot → feet Mouse → mice
tooth → teeth child → children ox → oxen Deer → Deer
person → people sheep → sheep

Unit One

الماضي البسيط - Past Simple

- يستخدم هذا الزمن عندما نتكلم عن حدث حصل في الماضي وانتهى في وقت محدد ظروف الزمن .
- ظروف الزمن (yesterday – last – ago – in the past)

مثبت - 1- Affirmative



Ex : We (go) to the mall yesterday . (Past simple)

We **went** to the mall yesterday.

Ex : John (play) tennis last night . (Correct)

John **played** tennis last night .

نفي - 2- Negative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل

Ex : Last week, we go to the mall . (will not / **did not** / have not)

Ex : They enjoyed playing football . (Negative)

They **didn't** enjoy playing football .

سؤال - 3- Question

+? تكملة + فعل مجرد + فاعل + Did

سؤال - Question - 3

Was → + تكملة + فعل ing + فاعل + ?
Were →

Ex : Was Sami English last night? (studies / **studying**)

Ex : They were listening to music. (Question)

Were they listening to music ?

Ex : Ahmed was drinking a tea . (Question)

Was Ahmed drinking a tea ?

Page 9 (AB) : Read and complete this paragraph about Richard .Use the verbs in brackets in the **Past simple** or **Past continuous** .

When Richard was visiting Baghdad , he (**want**) **wanted** to buy a sweater .

His father (**ask**) **asked** a man in the hotel where to go . The man (**give**) **gave** them the name of a shop . While they (**walk**) **were walking** along the street , they (**forget**) **forgot** the name of the shop . Then they (**see**) **saw** a street market .

A man (**sell**) **was selling** sweaters , T-shirts and trainers . Richard (**not like**) **didn't like** any of the sweaters , but he (**buy**) **bought** a pair of trainers and two T-shirts . His father (**not buy**) **didn't buy** anything .

Pronouns – الضمائر

- **ضمائر الفاعل** : تأتي في بداية الجملة وبعدها فعل .
- **صفات التملك** : يأتي بعدها أسم .
- **ضمائر التملك** : تأتي في نهاية الجملة .

ضمائر الفاعل	صفات التملك	ضمائر التملك
I	my	mine
He	his	his
she	her	her
it	its	its
we	our	ours
They	their	theirs
you	your	yours

Page 10 (AB) : Read and complete the sentences with words from the box:

Mine yours hers ours theirs

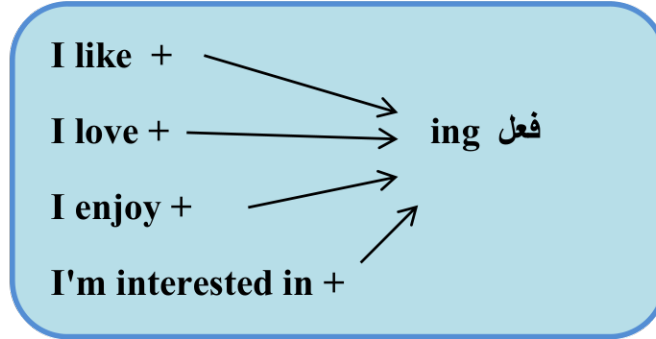
- a- Sameera lost her watch yesterday. I think this is **hers** .
- b- Bilal, I think this book is **yours** You left it in my house.
- c- We took that ball to the beach. It's **ours** but those boys think it's **theirs** .
- d- Hala doesn't have a radio, so I lent her **mine** .
- e- My brothers want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

ملاحظة : تأتي صيغه السؤال بالامتحان على شكل اضافات ضمن سؤال الاملاء .

- 1- She , her ; I , **my**
- 2- They , theirs ; you , **yours**
- 3- We , ours ; I , **mine**



Talking about your Interests



Ex : I enjoy stamps . (collect / **collecting**)

Ex : My sister likes out about other countries . (**finding** / find)

Ex : My father enjoys to old music . (**listening** / listen)

Ex : I'm interested in stories. (read / **reading** / reads)

Ex : I like (read / reads / **reading**) stories .

Ex : I like In the sea . (swim / to swim / **swimming**)

Ex : I enjoy sport . (**playing** / play)

Ex : I like football . (**playing** / play / played)

Ex : I love to music . (listen / **listening**)

Ex : I enjoy (listen) to music . (Correct)

I enjoy **listening** to music .

Page 10 (AB) : Tick the option that is not correct : أختار الاختيار الغير صحيح

a- I like (football / **play football** / playing football)

b- I'm interested in (science / finding out about science / **do experiment**)

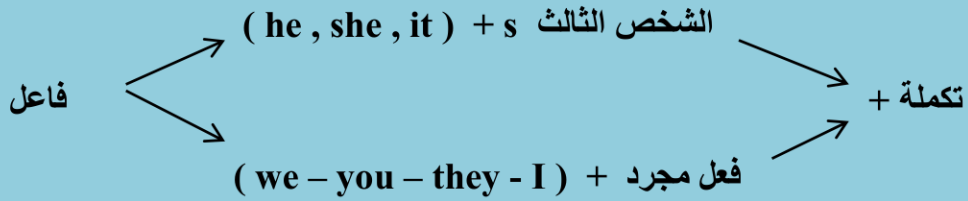
c- I enjoy (playing sport / **play sport** / sport)

d- She likes (**read** / reading / reading books)

المضارع البسيط – Present Simple

- يستخدم هذا الزمن عندما تتكلم عن حقائق أو عادة يومية أو روتين يومي .
- ظروف الزمن : (always – usually – often – never – sometimes- every day / week)

1- Affirmative - مثبت



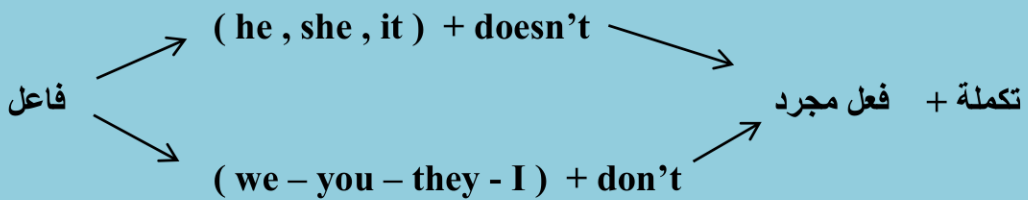
Ex : He usually (go) to work buy bus . (Present Simple)

He usually goes to work buy bus .

Ex : They often (get up) at 3:00 o'clock . (Present simple)

They often get up at 3:00 o'clock .

2- Negative - نفي



Ex : She writes a story . (Negative)

She doesn't write a story .

Ex : We (not / drink) milk for breakfast . (Present simple)

We don't drink milk for breakfast .

سؤال - Question - 3

Does + تكملة + فعل مجرد (he – she – it) + فاعل ؟

Do + تكملة + فعل مجرد (I – you – we – they) + فاعل ؟

Ex : He goes to school on foot . (Question)

Does he go to the school ?

Ex : Does Ali French . (speak / speaks)

(**always** – **usually** – **often** – **never** – **sometimes**)

• إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على (am- is –are) نضع ظروف التكرار بعدها .

Ex : We are at home. (Use : never)

We **are never** at home .

• إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على (am- is –are) وانما تحتوي على فعل رئيسي نضع ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الرئيسي .

Ex : We go to the park . (Use : usually)

We **usually go** to the park .

• أما اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على (be) فيجب أن نضع (am- is –are) وذلك يعتمد على الفاعل الموجود في الجملة .

Ex :He (be) late for class . (Use : Always)

He **is always** late for class .

Page 13 (AB) : Complete the sentences with an adverb and the verb in the brackets :

My mother (eat) sometimes eats dates after dinner .

- a- She (have) always has rice for lunch .
- b- I (go) usually go to the park on Friday.
- c- He (be) is always late for class .
- d- I (listen) often listen to music in my bedroom .
- e- They (sleep) never sleep in the morning .
- f- We (be) are usually in the library after class .

and – but – or

- (and) : وهي أداة ربط تربط بين جملتين متشابهتين المعنى وتكون الجملتين في حالة أثبات غالباً .
- (but) : وهي أداة ربط تربط جملتين مختلفتين المعنى ويأتي بعدها نفي .
- (or) : تأتي للاختيار بين شيئين وتأتي مع الجمل الاستفهامية .

Ex : The burger was huge. It was delicious . (join : and)

The burger was huge **and** delicious .

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

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

Ex : Ahmed saw an American football match. He didn't like it . (join : but)

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

Page 20 (AB) : Now join the sentences .

a- The cheetah is a beautiful animal. It is very fast .

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

b- 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 .

c- 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 .

d- 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 ?

e- 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 .



رسالة الى كارين

• Write a Letter to Karen

Al-Mansour,
Baghdad,
Iraq.

Dear Karen,

Thank you very much for your letter. I'm back at school now. My school is huge and fantastic. Iraq is a beautiful country. There is a museum in Baghdad. I can send you some photographs of it. In the holidays, I went my friends to Erbil . We went swimming and Fishing every day .

See you soon ,

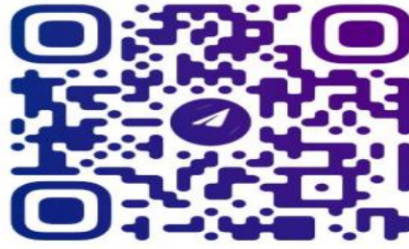
Ali

عزيزتي كارين ،

شكراً لك على رسالتك . لقد عدت للمدرسة الان . مدرستي كبيرة ورائعة . العراق بلد جميل . هناك متحف في بغداد . أستطيع أن أرسل لك بعض صور المتحف . في العطلة ذهبت مع أصدقائي الى أربيل . وذهبنا الى السباحة وصيد السمك كل يوم .

أراك قريباً ،

علي



@QUSAYFARIS91



@qusayfaris91

A Letter from Karen - رسالة من كارين

من اين كارين ؟

1- Where does Karen come from ?

من استراليا

From Australia .

من هي جين ؟

2- Who is Jane ?

صديقة كارين

She is Karen's friend .

ماذا تحب كارين ان تاكل ؟

3- What does Karen like to eat ?

السمك

fish .

ماذا تحب ان تفعل في وقت فراغها ؟

4- What does she do in her spare time ?

تجمع صور البلدان

Collecting photographs of countries .



أحمد و فيصل - Ahmed and Faisal

كم عمر أحمد ؟

1- How old is Ahmed ?

هو عمره ١٥ عاماً

He is 15 years old .

هل فيصل يعيش في شقة أو في منزل ؟

2- Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house ?

شقة

Flat .

في أي وقت وصل أحمد الى شقة فيصل ؟

3- What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home ?

at 2.30 .

هل أستمتع الاولاد بالفلم ؟

4- Did the boys enjoy the film ?

كلا ، لم يستمتعوا

No, they didn't .

ما الذي فعلوه في حديقة السنترال ؟

5- What did they do in Central Park ?

جلسوا تحت شجرة وتحدثوا

They sat under a tree and talked .

كم طفل يوجد في عائلة أحمد ؟

6- How many Children are there in Ahmed's family ?

اربعة

Four .

هل سيبقى فيصل يعيش في نيويورك ؟

7- Will Faisal always live in New York ?

كلا ، لم يفعل

No, he will not .

كيف رجع أحمد الى الفندق ؟

8- How did Ahmed get back to his hotel ?

بالتكسي

buy a taxi .



صديقي الجديد ، طائر السمامة - My New Friend, the swift

من هي الشخصيات الموجودة في القصة ؟

1- Who are the characters in the story ?

الراوي والام و طائر السمامة

The narrator and the mother and the swift .

عن ماذا تتكلم القصة؟

2- What is the story about ?

عن ولد وجد طائر صغير وأنقذه من الموت

About a boy who found a little bird and saved it from death .

أين وقت أحداث القصة ؟

3- Where is the story set ?

في منزل الراوي

In the bushes .

متى حدثت القصة ؟

4- When did the story happen ?

الشهر الماضي

Last month .

كان هناك قطة قريبة تنتظر لتأكل طائر السمامة (خطأ)

5- There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift. (True / **False**)

عندما قام الراوي بفك الطائر من الوشاح ، لم يتحرك الطير (خطأ)

6- When the narrator unwrapped the swift, it didn't move. (True / **False**)

طائر السمامة يستطيع الطيران لمدة سنة (صح)

7- Swifts can fly for almost a year. (**True** / False)

طائر السمامة يحب الاماكن قليلة الضوضاء (صح)

8- Swifts like places with little noise. (**True** / False)

الراوي أراد للطير أن يطير بعيداً (خطأ)

9- The narrator wanted the swift to fly away. (True / **False**)

الراوي كان سعيداً وحزيناً عندما هرب للطير وطار بعيداً (صح)

10- The narrator was both happy and sad when the swift flew away. (**True** / False)



Page 7 (AB) : the words in the correct order to make sentences .

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

Richard thought the football match was exciting .

b- weekend / friends / you / the / do / at / your / visit

Do you visit your friends at the weekend ?

Page 8 (AB) : Complete the Table .

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
land	landed	come	came	hit	hit
happen	happened	be	Was / were		
jump	jumped	fall	fell		
pull	pulled	drive	drove		
stay	stayed	do	did		

Page 20 (AB) : Fill in the missing letters in these words:

- a- l_v_ly = lovely
 b- d_lic_ous = delicious
 c- te__ible = terrible
 d- f_nt_st_c = fantastic
 e- bor_ng = boring
 f- ho__ible = horrible



Page 20 (AB) : Use a suitable adjective to complete the following sentences.

fantastic	horrible	delicious	boring	beautiful	terrible	lovely
رائع	مخيف	لذيذ	ممل	جميل	فظيع	محبوب

أخي طبخ عشاء الليلة الماضية وكان لذيذ

a- My brother cooked dinner last night and it was **delicious** .

أنا رأيت حادثاً مخيفاً وأنا في طريقي الى المدرسة

b- I saw a **horrible** accident on my way to school.

الحصان العربي حيوان محبوب

c- The Arabian horse is a **lovely** animal.

جاسم لا يحب كرة القدم هو يعتقد أنها مملة

d- Jassim doesn't like football. He thinks it's **boring** .

هدى رأّت فستان جميل من نافذة المحل وهي تريد أن تشتريه

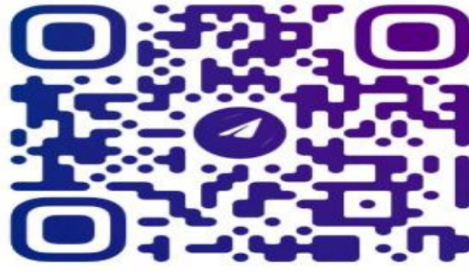
e- Huda saw a **beautiful** dress in a shop window. She wants to buy it.

في بعض البلدان الاطفال الصغار يجب أن يعلموا طول اليوم . أنا أعتقد هذا فظيع

f- In some countries, young children have to work all day. I think that's **terrible** .

الفهد الصياد يستطيع الركض أكثر من ١٠٠ كيلومتر في الساعة ذلك رائع

g- A cheetah can run at more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's **fantastic** .



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Unit Two

فصول السنة - The seasons of the year

Page 22 (AB) : What's the weather like in each season?

cold	snow	warm	rain	sunny	windy
بارد	جليد	دافئ	مطر	مشمس	عاصف

الشتاء

الصيف

a- winter : **cold , snows**

c- summer: **hot, sunny**

الربيع

الخريف

b- spring: **warm, rains**

d- autumn: **cool, windy**

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

Four seasons .

Q/ What are the four seasons? ما هي فصول السنة؟

Winter , spring, summer, and autumn

Page 22 (AB) : Word building. Complete the table .

Noun- الاسم	Verb – فعل	Adjective – صفة
snow- ثلج	snow	snowy - مثلج
rain – مطر	rain	rainy – ممطر
sun – شمس	sunny – مشمس
wind – رياح	windy – ممطر

(صيغة الامتحان)

- 1- snow , snowy ; rain , **rainy**
- 2- sun , sunny ; wind , **windy**
- 3- It rained. It was a (**rainy** – rain) day.
- 4- It snowed. It was a (snow – **snowy**) day.
- 5- There was a wind. It was a (wind – **windy**) day.

المستقبل البسيط – Future simple

- نستخدم زمن المستقبل عند التخطيط لعمل شيء معين في المستقبل .
- ظروف الزمن : (tomorrow – next – soon – later – in the future)

1- Affirmative - مثبت

تكملة + فعل مجرد + Will + فاعل

Ex : Salam (has) an English exam Next week . (Future Simple)

Salam **will have** an English exam Next week .

Ex : John will his grandmother next week . (visits / visit / visited)

Ex : They (go) next week . (Future)

They **will go** next week .

Ex : She (goes) to school tomorrow . (Correct the verb)

She **will go** to school tomorrow .

2- Negative - نفي

تكملة + فعل مجرد + Will not / won't + فاعل

Ex : We will buy a new car soon . (Negative)

We **won't buy** a new car soon .

Ex : Ali (will / has) buy a new mobile tomorrow.

Ex : Sami will swim in the sea tomorrow. (Negative)

Sami **will not swim** in the sea tomorrow .

3- Question - سؤال

Will + فاعل + مجرد + فاعل + تكملة ?

Ex : Will you your homework soon ? (**finish** / finished / finishing)

Ex : Sally will clean the room tomorrow . (Question)

Will Nada clean the room tomorrow ?

Ex : Rana will come to the party . (Question)

Will Rana come to the party ?

Page 22 (AB) : Write three sentences about the weather in Iraq .

It	always usually often sometimes never	rains snows	windy cold hot sunny cloudy
It is			

ملاحظة : تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد الفعل المساعد ، وتأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي .

- 1- **It is** always sunny in summer.
- 2- **It** often rains in winter.
- 3- **It** usually hot in Iraq and sunny.

أشهر السنة – The months of the year

الشهر	الاختصار	عدد أيام الشهر
كانون الثاني – January	Jan.	31
شباط – February	Feb.	28- 29
أذار – March	Mar.	31
نيسان – April	Apr.	30
أيار – May	May.	31
حزيران – June	Jun.	30
تموز – July	Jul.	31
أب – August	Aug.	31
أيلول – September	Sep.	30
تشرين الاول – October	Oct.	31
تشرين الثاني – November	Nov.	30
كانون الاول – December	Dec.	31

(صيغة الامتحان)

- 1- April , 30 ; January , **30**
- 2- March , Mar. ; December , **Dec**

Page 18 (SB) :

متى يكون الطقس مثلج ؟

1- When does it snow?

In January and February.

متى يكون غائم ؟

2- When is it cloudy?

In October.

متى يكون عاصف ؟

3- When is it windy?

In march and September.

ما هو أبرد شهر ؟

4- Which is the coldest month?

January.

ما هو أحر شهر ؟

5- Which is the hottest month?

July .



Page 26 (AB) : Look in the Student's Book . Answer the questions.

أي شهر له أسم قصير ؟

1- Which month has the shortest name?

May .

أي شهر له أسم أطول ؟

2- Which month has the longest name?

September.

متى تمطر في إنكلترا ؟

3- When does it rain in England?

in April, May and July, November and December.

متى يكون مشمس ؟

4- When it is sunny?

in May, June, July and August.

متى تمطر في العراق ؟

5- When does it rain in Iraq?

in November and December.

ما هو التاريخ – What's the date ?

1st	First	11th	Eleventh	21st	Twenty-first
2nd	Second	12th	Twelfth	22nd	Twenty-second
3rd	Third	13th	Thirteenth	23rd	Twenty-third
4th	Fourth	14th	Fourteenth	24th	Twenty-fourth
5th	Fifth	15th	Fifteenth	25th	Twenty-fifth
6th	Sixth	16th	Sixteenth	26th	Twenty-sixth
7th	Seventh	17th	Seventeenth	27th	Twenty-seventh
8th	Eighth	18th	Eighteenth	28th	Twenty-eighth
9th	Ninth	19th	Nineteenth	29th	Twenty-ninth
10th	Tenth	20th	Twentieth	30th	Thirtieth

(صيغة الامتحان)

1- First , 1st ; Second , 2nd

2- Second , 2nd ; third , 3rd

Page 19 (SB) :

1- How many days are there in one year ? **365**

2- How many days are there in a leap year ? **366**



Page 29 (AB) : Write the dates in words.

الشهر + اليوم

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 1- 26/11 | <u>26th November.</u> |
| 2- 13/4 | <u>13th April .</u> |
| 3- 21/2 | <u>21st February .</u> |
| 4- 3/3 | <u>3rd March .</u> |
| 5- 2/5 | <u>2nd May .</u> |

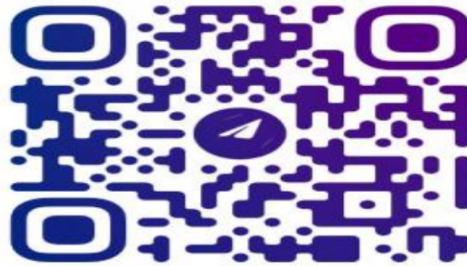
حروف الجر – Prepositions

- (**on**) : تستخدم مع الايام والتواريخ .
(on 23/11/2023 – on Sunday – on 7th November)
- (**in**) : تستخدم مع الاشهر والفصول والسنوات و أوقات الصباح والظهيرة والمساء .
(in May – in summer – in 2023 – in the afternoon – in the evening – in the morning)
- (**at**) : تستخدم مع الساعات ومع الاعياد والاقوات المحددة .
(at school — at night – at eight o'clock – at the weekend – at Eid al-fitr)

Ex : The school year in Iraq starts (**in** / on) October every year .

Ex : The match will start (in / **at**) ten o'clock .

Ex : I visited my uncle in Egypt last January . (on / **in** / at)



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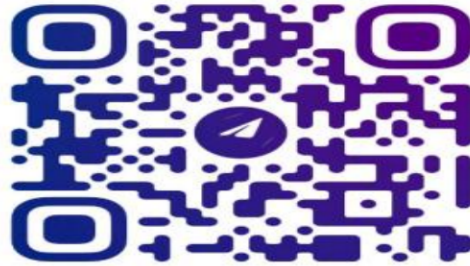


عيد الفطر

- Write a paragraph about Eid Al-Fitr in Iraq .

Eid al-fitr is a festival at the end of Ramadan and it's very important for Muslims . They go to Eid player at mosque . Eid al- fitr includes three days People usually visit their relatives giving gifts to children and spend a nice time .

عيد الفطر هو احتفال نهاية رمضان و جداً مهم للمسلمين . يذهبون الى الجامع . عيد الفطر يتضمن ثلاث أيام الناس عادة يزورون أقاربهم ويعطون الهدايا الى الاطفال ويقضون وقت ممتع .



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مدارس مختلفة - Different Schools

أي فصل هو هذا ؟

1- What season is it ?

Winter . الشتاء

مع من يلعب سايمون ؟

2- Who is Simon playing with ?

No body . لا احد

من تحدث أولاً ؟

3- Who speaks first ?

Yassir .

من في العطلة ؟

4- Who is on holiday?

Simon .

ماذا تسمى الاجزاء الثلاثة في السنة الدراسية في انكلترا ؟

5- What are three parts on the school year in England called ?

Terms . فصول

كم عدد نصف الفصل الدراسي التي يمتلكها سايمون في السنة ؟

6- How many half - term holidays Simon have in a year ?

Three .

كم عدد العطل الاسبوعية التي يمتلكها سايمون كل سنة

7- How many week's holiday does Simon have every year ?

Thirteen .

الزلاجة الجماعية : الرياضة الشتوية الاسرع - Bobsleighbing: the fastest winter sport

الزلاجة الجماعية هي مملة (خطأ)

1- Bobsleighbing is boring . (True / **False**)

السائق يستطيع الاختيار متى يستدير يساراً أو يميناً (صح)

2- The driver can choose when to turn left or right . (**True** / False)

السيارة في مضمار السباق قد تكون أسرع من الزلاجة الجماعية (خطأ)

3- A car on the motorway travels faster than a bobsleigh . (True / **False**)

رياضة التزلج الجماعي هي آمنة جداً (خطأ)

4- Bobsleighbing is a very safe sport . (True / **False**)

كل فرد في الفريق لديه وظيفة مختلفة (صح)

5- Each person on the team has a different job . (**True** / False)



New Year's Day in London - يوم رأس السنة في لندن

ماذا رأى ياسر من أعلى دولاب الهواء الكبير ؟

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

هو رأى ثلج وغيمة بيضاء

He saw snow and a white cloud .

هل كان سعيد لأنه ذهب الى عين لندن ؟

2- Was he happy that he went on the London Eyes ?

Yes, he was .

من هي الشخصيات في القصة ؟

3- Who are the characters in the story ?

ياسر ، هالة والعائلة

Yassir, Halla and their parents .

عن ماذا تتحدث القصة ؟

4- What is the story about ?

ياسر و عائلته ذهبوا الى عين لندن في رأس السنة

Yassir and his family who went to London Eye in New Year's day.

لماذا كانت الشوارع هادئة ؟

5- Why were the streets quiet ?

لان الليلة السابقة كانت رأس السنة

Because the evening before was the New Year's Eve .

ما هو أسم آخر يوم بالسنة ؟

6- What is the name of the last day of the year ?

رأس السنة

New Year's Eve .

ماذا كان يفعل الناس في اليوم الخير من السنة ؟

7- What do people do on last day of the year ?

يقيمون حفلة ، ويزورون الاصدقاء أو يتجولون في الشوارع

They have a party, visit friends or walk around the streets .

هالة سألت ياسر اذا كان خائف ، لماذا لم يجب ؟

8- Halla asked Yassir if he was frightened. Why didn't he answer ?

لأنه كان خائف

Because he was frightened .



Page 27 (AB) : Read and answer as quickly as possible . حل فقط المهمات

- a- The capital of Iraq is **Baghdad**.
f- The first month of the year is **January**.

Page 27 (AB) : Write the missing words . (إسقاطات – معاكسات) مهم جداً

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

Page 26 (AB) : Rewrite the sentences using ' and ' . Put commas in the correct places .

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



Page 34 (AB) : مهم جداً ضمن الاسقاطات :

هي قوة جذب كل شيء : الجاذبية

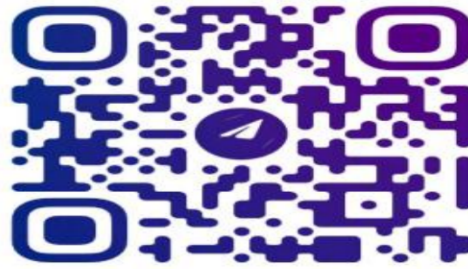
- a- **gravity** : is a force that attracts everything .
هو قطعة طويلة ، قوية ومعديية : السلك
- b- **a wire** : is a piece of long, strong metal .
هو شيء تستخدمه عندما تريد التوقف : المكابح
- c- **a brake** : is something you use when you wants to stop .
هو حادث : التصادم
- d- **a crash** : is an accident .

Page 38 (AB) : Put the words in the correct order to make sentences . مهم

- a- Sometimes / spring / mild / is
Spring is sometime mild .
- b- Often / in / rains / January / it
It often rains in January.
- c- Never / in / it / summer / snows
It never snows in summer .

Page 38 (AB) : Read the sentences and tick the correct words . مهم

- a- Eid Al-Fitr (often / **always**) starts after Ramadan .
- b- There are (**two** / three) terms in the school year in Iraq .
- c- February is the (**shortest** / longest) month .
- d- Iraqi Armed Forces Day is (**6th** / 16th) January.
- e- Ramadan is (**sometimes** / never) in autumn .



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Unit Three

المضارع التام – Present Perfect

- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن احداث بدأت في الماضي ولكن وقتها غير معروف او احداث بدأت في لماضي وما زالت مستمرة.
- ظروف الزمن: (For , since , just , already , ever , never , yet)
- نستخدم (**has**) إذا كان الفاعل مفرد ، نستخدم (**have**) إذا كان الفاعل جمع .

مثبت - 1- affirmative

تكملة + تصريف الثالث للفعل + (has / have) + فاعل

Ex: My mother has (forget) the keys inside the car. (Correct the verb)

My mother has **forgotten** the keys inside the car.

Ex: She (go) to beach. They are not here. (Present Perfect)

She **has gone** to beach. They are not here.

نفي - 2- Negative

تكملة + تصريف الثالث للفعل + (has not / have not) + فاعل

Ex: She has cleaned the room twice this day. (Negative)

She **has not** cleaned the room twice this day.

Ex: They (not camp) in the mountain before . (Present Perfect)

They **have not camped** in the mountain before .

سؤال - 3- Question

? + تكملة + تصريف الثالث للفعل + فاعل + Has / Have

Ex: He has spoken English very well . (Question)

Has he spoken English very well ?

Ex: They have studied their homework. (Question)

Have they studied their homework ?



Page 40 (AB) : Complete the table. مهم جداً

	مصدر	فعل ماضي	تصريف الثالث للفعل
أفعال قياسية	cook	cooked	cooked
	clean	cleaned	cleaned
	paint	painted	painted
	talk	talked	talked
	mix	mixed	mixed
أفعال غير قياسية	see	saw	seen
	hear	heard	heard
	give	gave	given
	do	did	done
	forget	forgot	forgotten
	go	went	gone
	eat	ate	eaten
	drink	drank	drunk
	buy	bought	bought
	Make	made	made
	sweep	swept	swept

Page 40 (AB) : 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 **eaten** three burgers.
- Joe's mum is very happy because Joe has **given** her some flowers .
- I'm sorry. Joe and Julia aren't in. they have **gone** shopping .
- 'Have you **seen** my books?' asked Julia's dad. 'I can't find it .'
- 'I think Julia has **taken** it to her room,' said Julia's mum .
- 'No more tea, thank you,' said Julia's mum. I've **drunk** three cups this morning .'

ظروف الحال – Adverbs of Manner

- **الصفة**: دائماً تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد (am – is- are- was – were)

أسم + صفة + A / an / the

Ex: They are a team . (**good** / well)

Ex: It was a film . (**great** / greatly)

Ex: Bashar has a little cat . (beautifully / **beautiful**)

- **ظروف الحال**: تأتي مع الفعل الرئيسي ومن الممكن تأتي قبل أو بعد الفعل الرئيسي .

ظرف حال + فعل

Ex: The football team played (good / **well**) in the last match.

Ex: They walked (**quickly** / quick) to the supermarket .

Ex: Ahmed passed the test (successful / **successfully**)

الصفات - Adjective	ظروف الحال - Adverb
سعيد - Happy	happily
جميل - Beautiful	Beautifully
بطيء - Slow	Slowly
سريع - Quick	Quickly
متأمل - Hopeful	hopefully
كسول - Lazy	lazily
غضب - Angry	angrily

ملاحظة: هذه صفات شاذة ولا ينطبق عليها اضافة (ly) : حفظ



الصفات - Adjective	ظروف الحال - Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
fast	Fast

Page 52 (AB) : complete the sentences. Use adverbs from the box .

carefully quietly angrily easily

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

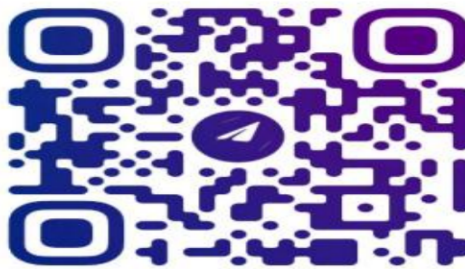
Page 56 (AB) : Make adverbs from these words .

- a- happy **happily**
- b- sad **sadly**
- c- noisy **noisily**
- d- bad **badly**
- e- nice **nicely**

Page 56 (AB) : complete the sentences .Use adverbs from the box .

angrily carefully fast loudly politely well

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



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تكوين اقتراح – Making Suggestion

• لتكوين اقتراح نستخدم القواعد التالية :

? + تكلمة + فعل مجرد + Why don't we

? + تكلمة + فعل مجرد + We could

فعل مجرد + Let's

Ex.: Let's (**go** / going) to the cinema .

Ex.: Why don't we a magazine? (starts / **start** / starting)

Ex.: We could (**order** / ordered) food from that new restaurant ?

Ex.: Go to the restaurant . (Make Suggestion Use : " why don't)

Why don't we go to the restaurant ?

Ex.: Go to the cinema and watch a movie . (Suggestion use : Let)

Let's go to the cinema and watch a movie .

Ex.: Order food from the restaurant. (Suggestion. Use: let's)

Let's Order food from the restaurant .

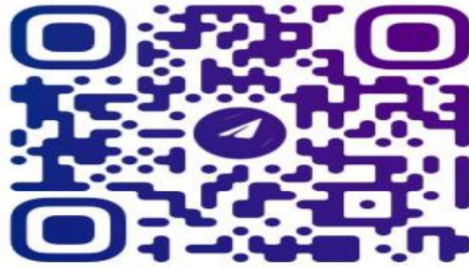
Ex.: I have a headache. (**Why don't** / Let's) you take this pill ?

Ex.: Suggestion to your friend to start a magazine .

Why don't we start a magazine ?

Ex.: I'm bored . (Make Suggestion)

Let's watch T.V .



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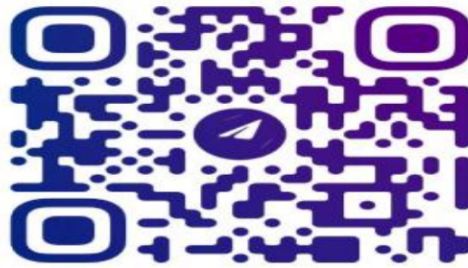


صبي يقول الاكاذيب

- Write a short story about a boy or girl who tells lies

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

كان هناك ولد أعرفه يكذب ، ليس كذب أبيض بل كذب سيء . ذات يوم سمعته يخبر والده أن شخصاً ما سرق سيارتهم ولكن في الحقيقة رأيت عمه أخذها . كان والده شديد الجنون والقلق . ذهبت لا خبره أن شقيقه أخذ السيارة . ثم طلب من أبنه يتوقف عن الكذب ويكون ولداً جيداً .



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مساعدة الجدة – Helping Gran

لما الجدة تحتاج مساعدة نور ؟

1- Why does Gran need Noor's help ?

لأنها لا تعرف أن تستخدم الحاسوب

Because she doesn't know how to use computer .

هل نور مساعدة جيدة ؟

2- Why does Gran need Noor's help ? why ?

Yes , she was .

ها أحببت نور مساعدة جدتها ؟ وكيف عرفت ذلك ؟

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

كلا ، لأنها كانت غاضبة

No , she doesn't . Because she was angry .

كيف هو شعور جدة نور عن مكالمة الفيديو ؟

4- How does Noor's grandmother feel about making video call ?

شعرت بصعوبة

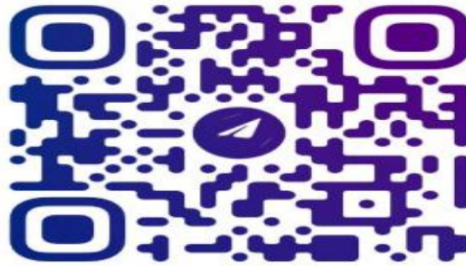
She feels it is difficult .

لماذا نور شعرت بالأحراج ؟

5- Why does Noor feel embarrassed ?

بسبب أنها رأت الميدالية الذهبية لجدتها

Because she saw the gold medal of her grandmother .



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فيما مضى (كان يا ما كان) – Once upon a time

كيف كان يشعر الراعي ؟

1- How did the shepherd feel ?

ممل

Bored .

الراعي قال الذئب أكل الغنم . هل هذا صحيح ؟

2- He said a wolf was eating his sheep . Was this true ?

No , it wasn't .

ماذا كان يفعل الراعي عندما ركض الرجل للحقل ؟

3- What were the sheep doing when the men ran to the field ?

كانوا يأكلون بسعادة

They were eating happily .

كم مرة ذهبوا للحقل؟

4- How many times did they go to the field ?

Four .

هل شاهدوا ذئباً ؟

5- Did they see a wolf ?

No , they didn't .

ماذا رأى الراعي في اليوم الخامس ؟

6- What did the shepherd see on the fifth day ?

ذئب

A wolf .

لماذا لم يذهب الرجل للحقل ؟

7- Why did the men not go to the field ?

لأنهم لم يصدقوا الراعي

Because they didn't believe a shepherd.

لماذا بكى الراعي ؟

8- Why did the shepherd cry ?

لأن كل الاغنام ماتوا

Because all sheep dead .

The Bear that wasn't a Bear– الدب الذي لم يكن دب

لماذا الفتيات خائفات ؟

1- Why are the girls scared ?

لأنهن سمعن صوت خريشة

Because they heard scratch sound .

من هي الشخصيات في القصة ؟

2- Who are the characters in the story ?

Rachel, Molly and Helen.

عن ماذا القصة ؟

3- What is the story about ?

ثلاث فتيات يخيمون في الغابة

three girl were camping in the wood .

لماذا كانت الفتيات متوترات ؟

4- Why were the girls nervous ?

لأنهن خائفات

Because they were scared .

أي الحيوانات كانت تقوم بالخريشة حسب ضن الفتيات ؟

5- Which animals do the girls think are making the scratching noise ?

الفأر ، أو الثعلب ، أو دب

A mouse, a fox or a bear.

اتفق الفتيات على أن شخص ما يجب أن ينظر خارج الخيمة . لكن لماذا لا تريد أي وحدة منهن القيام بذلك

6- The girls agree that someone should look outside the tent. But why don't any of them want to do it ?

لأنهن اعتقدن أن الدب قد يأكلهن

Because they thought that the bear might eat them.

ما الذي تسبب بالخريشة ؟

7- What made the noise ?

شجرة

A tree .

Page 43 (AB) : Complete the chores. Use words and phrases from the box.
مهم (إسقاطات أو توصيل)

help lay make pick up sweep throw away tidy wash

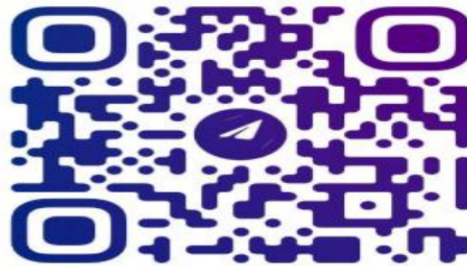
- Lay** the table .
- Sweep** the floor .
- Make** the bed .
- Help** in the kitchen .
- Wash** the dishes .
- Tidy** your room .
- Pick up** the rubbish .
- throw away** the rubbish .

Page 50 (AB) : Match the words in the box to their definitions . تعاريف .

Patiently	giggled	anxious	nervous	embarrassed	successful
بصير	فهقه	قلق	متوتر	مخرج	ناجح

- Giggled** laughed a little bit .
- Patiently** slowly and carefully .
- Embarrassed** shy or ashamed .
- Successful** doing well .
- Anxious** feeling a little worried .
- Nervous** feeling very worried .

قهقهة : ضحك قليلاً
بصير : ببطء وحذر
مخرج : خجل أو خجول
ناجح : عمل جيد
قلق : الشعور بالقلق قليلاً
متوتر : الشعور بالقلق الشديد



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Unit Four

Page 58 (AB) : Write these sentences again with the adverbs in brackets.

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

Page 59 (AB) : Write the sentences with the correct punctuation .

- a- really said Khalid surprised I don't believe you
"Really!" said Khalid, surprised. **'I don't believe you .'**
- b- be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens pencils rubbers
workbooks and copybooks
'Be quiet!' said the teacher. **'Please take out your pens, pencils, rubbers,
workbooks and copybooks .'**



Page 60 (AB) : Complete the sentences with words in the box.

clamp down أهدأ	chased طارد	escaped هرب	grabbed أقتطف	leapt قفز
mess فوضى	screamed صرخت	spilled أنسكب	starving جانع	

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

Page 60 (AB) : Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words.

- a- I'm **exhausted**. I've worked all day and night .
 (very rich / very hungry / **very tired**)
 b- 'No, no!' said Muna. 'I **hate** chocolate ice cream. I don't want any!'
 (like very much / eat / **don't like at all**)
 c- Ahmed opened his school **atlas** and looked at the map of America. He wanted to go there one day .
 (copybook / **a book of maps** / a book about America)
 d- Gwen washed the kitchen floor **thoroughly**. 'Oh, thank you, Gwen,' said her mother. 'It's so clean.'
 (**very well** / very quickly / very noisily)
 e- When Len came home late, his father was **furious**. 'Where have you been?' he shouted. 'It's nearly midnight .'
 (very happy / surprised / **very angry**)
 f- 'Dad, can I go swimming this afternoon?' 'Asked Len.' 'Of course,' he **replied** .
 'But come home before 6 o'clock .'
 (**answered** / wrote / shouted)

Page 62 (AB) : Complete the sentences. Use words from the box .

mine hers theirs yours

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

Page 62 (AB) : Read the sentences and choose the correct answer .

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

قصةك القصيرة

• Your Own Short Story

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 .



Unit Five

Ever / Never

- (ever) تأتي مع الجمل الاستفهامية .
- (never) تأتي مع الجمل المثبتة .

Ex : Have you Been to India ? (**ever** / never)

Ex : Have you visited America? (**ever** / never)

Ex : I Go to bed late . (ever / **never**)

Ex : Sally hasbeen to Spain . (ever / **never**)

gone to / been to

- (gone to / been to) تستخدم مع المضارع التام البسيط حيث كلاهما في التصريف الثالث للفعل .
- (gone to) معناها شخص ذهب الى مكان ما ولم يعد بعد .
- (been to) معناها شخص ذهب الى مكان ما وعاد .

Ex : I don't want to go to Syria. I have (gone / **been**) there twice so far.

Ex : Hi Dan. Where have you (gone / **been**)? I have something to tell you.

Ex : My sister isn't at home at the moment. She has (been / **gone**) shopping.

Ex : They have (**gone** – been) to Baghdad .They are in Baghdad now .

Ex : Jack has (**gone** – been) to France . He still in France .

Ex : They have (**gone** – been) to Baghdad .They are in Baghdad now .

عمل سؤال – Wh- question

الاداة	الاستخدام
What - ماذا	مع الاشياء
Where - أين	مع المكان
Who - من	مع الفاعل
When - متى	مع الزمان
Why - لماذا	مع السبب
How long - كم المدة How often How - كيف	مع الحال

ملاحظات مهمة :

- نضع (does) إذا الفاعل مفرد والجملة مضارع .
- نضع (do) إذا كان الفاعل جمع والجملة مضارع .
- نضع (did) إذا كان الفاعل مفرد أو جمع والجملة ماضي .
- عند السؤال عن (المكان أو الزمان) يجب أن يحذف كلاهما من الجملة الاصلية .
- إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ هذا يعني السؤال بدأ بفعل مساعد وليس أداة سؤال .

Page 72 (AB) : Write the questions .

- Who are the messages from?**
The messages **are** from Sameera and Mr. Abdulla.
- Who was Khalid with?**
Khalid **was** with his mother.
- Where do zebras come from?**
Zebras come from Africa.
- What did Mrs. Jaber look at?**
Mrs. Jaber **looked** at Hanaa's painting.
- What is France famous for?**
France **is** famous for its shops.
- Who did uncle Rashid wait for?**
Uncle Rashid **waited** for Khalid and his father.
- What do Fuad and Tanya want to learn about?**
Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries .

درجات المقارنة- Comparative degrees	درجات المفاضلة - Superlative degrees
١- تستخدم المقارنة بين شيئين او شخصين	١- تستخدم المفاضلة بين ثلاثة اشياء او اشخاص
٢- اذا كانت الصفة مقطع واحد نضيف (er)	فما فوق
في النهاية old → older	٢- اذا كانت الصفة مقطع واحد نضيف (est)
٣- اذا كانت الصفة من مقطع واحد منتهية بـ(e)	في النهاية old → oldest
نضيف (er) في النهاية	٣- اذا كانت الصفة من مقطع واحد منتهية بـ(e)
nice → nicer	نضيف (st) في النهاية
٤- اذا كانت الصفة مقطع واحد منتهية بحرف	nice → nicest
صحيح وقبله حرف علة يضاعف الحرف	٤- اذا كانت الصفة مقطع واحد منتهية بحرف
الاخير ونضيف (er) في النهاية	صحيح وقبله حرف علة يضاعف الحرف
big → bigger	الاخير ونضيف (est) في النهاية
٥- اذا كانت الصفة مقطع واحد منتهية بـ(y)	big → biggest
وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب (y) الى (i)	٥- اذا كانت الصفة مقطع واحد منتهية بـ(y) وقبله
ونضيف (er) في النهاية	حرف صحيح يقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (est)
happy → happier	في النهاية happy → happiest
٦- اذا كانت الصفة اكثر من مقطع نضيف	٦- اذا كانت الصفة اكثر من مقطع نضيف
(more) قبلها	(the most) قبلها
Formal → more formal	Formal → the most formal
Casual → more casual	Casual → the most casual

ملاحظة: هنالك بعض الصفات التي لا تلتزم بقواعد المقارنة والمفاضلة وتسمى بالشاذة. حفظ

Good / well جيد	Better	Best
Bad سيء	Worse	Worst
Far بعيد	Farther	Farthest
Much / many	More	Most
Little / a few قليل	less	least

- 1- fast , faster ; happy , **happier**
- 2- hot , hotter ; beautiful , **more beautiful**
- 3- fast , fastest ; happy , **happiest**
- 4- safe , safer ; good , **better**
- 5- happy , happiest ; far , **farthest**

ملاحظة : تأتي بعد صفة المقارنة كلمة (than) ، أما إذا جاء قبل الفراغ (the) نستخدم صيغة التفضيل .

Page 75 (AB) : Read and complete the sentences .

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

Page 75 (AB) : Complete this table .

a- cold	colder	coldest
b- warm	warmer	warmest
c- small	smaller	smallest
d- big	bigger	biggest
e- hot	hotter	hottest
f- wet	wetter	wettest
g- large	larger	largest
h- nice	nicer	nicest
i- dry	drier	driest
j- sunny	sunnier	sunniest
k- rainy	rainier	rainiest

Page 75 (AB) : Complete five sentences to compare Iraq and England.

Iraq is hotter **than** England.

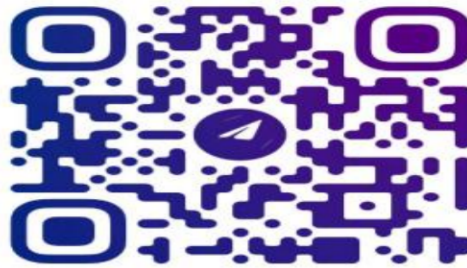
- a- England **is smaller than Iraq**.
- b- Iraq has a **smaller** population **than England**.
- c- England **is colder than Iraq**.
- d- Iraq **is larger than England**.
- e- England has **a bigger population than Iraq**.

العراق

- Write a short paragraph about Iraq.

Iraq is a big country with a big population about 40 million people live there. Iraqi people grow rice, wheat, fruit and vegetables. The oil is very important in Iraq. Visitors to Iraq can see ruins, the Citadel in Erbil and climbing mountains .They also can sail in marshes and go fishing .

العراق بلد كبرى مع عدد كبير من السكان حوالى ٤٠ مليون شخص يعيش هناك . الشعب العراقي يزرع الرز والقمح والفواكه والخضروات . النقط مهم جداً في العراق . يمكن لزوار العراق رؤية الاثار والقلعة في أربيل وتسلق الجبال . يمكنهم أيضاً الابحار في الاهوار والذهاب للصيد



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صندوق ذكريات الجدة – Granny's Box of Memories

كيف شعر دانا و أزاد عندما سمعوا عن رحلات الجدة ؟

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

كانوا مندهشين

They were amazed .

ماذا فعلت دانا مع عيدان الطعام ؟

b- What did Dana do with the chopsticks ?

حاولت استخدامها

She tried to use them .

أي دولة لم تزورها الجدة ؟

c- Which country hasn't Granny visited ?

البرازيل

Brazil .

هل تريد زيارة البرازيل ؟

d- Does she want to visit Brazil ?

نعم ، تريد ذلك

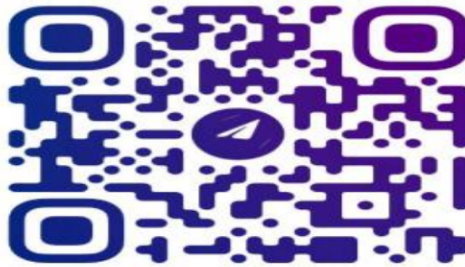
Yes, she does.

لماذا الجدة قالت أنها خائفة في سنغافورة ؟

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

لأنها ذهبت الى قمة فندق مارينا باي ساندز

Because she went to the top of the Marina Bay Sands hotel .



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Carrie in the Jungle – كاري في الغابة

ما الذي تفعله كاري ؟

1- What is Carrie doing ?

هي تلعب لعبة فيديو

She is playing a video game .

عن ماذا تبحث كاري ؟

2- What is Carrie looking for?

A key. المفتاح

ما هي الشخصيات في القصة ؟

3- Who are the characters in the story ?

Carrie and her father. كاري ووالدها

عن ماذا تتكلم القصة ؟

4- What is the story about ?

عن فتاة تلعب لعبة فيديو

It is about a girl who is playing a video game .

ما الذي فعلته كاري عندما رأت عنكبوت ؟ ولماذا ؟

5- What does Carrie do when she sees a spider ? Why ?

تحركت عينيها للأسفل لكي تعود الى بر الامان

She moves her eyes down to get back to safety.

لماذا تبحث كاري عن المفتاح ؟

6- Why is Carrie looking for a key ?

لكي تفوز في اللعبة

To win the game .

أين وجدت كاري المفتاح ؟

7- Where does Carrie find the key ?

في الاعلى على غصن الشجرة

High up in a branch of a tree .

ماذا حدث عندما التقطت المفتاح ؟

8- What happened when she picked up the key ?

الشاشة امتلأت بالنجوم والاضواء وبأحرف كبيرة ظهرت عبارة انتهت اللعبة

The screen filled with stars and lights and the words GAME OVER appeared.

كيف تجيب كاري على سؤال والدها ؟

9- How does Carrie answer her dad's question ?

هي استخدمت المفاتيح على الشاشة

She used the keyboard on the screen .



Page 66 (AB) : Find the odd one out . **جد الكلمة الغريبة**

- a- Germany **India** France Scotland
 b- Pepper **oil** cotton vegetables
 c- Rocket car **rubber** plane
 d- **Volcano** fort temple shed

Page 67 (AB) : Write the **past participle** of the verbs in the word tree.

فعل	تصريف ثالث للفعل
sweep	swept
eat	eaten
take	taken
ride	ridden
lose	lost
write	written
Hear	heard
see	seen

Page 70 (AB) : complete the table with the correct form of the verb .

فعل	فعل ماضي	تصريف ثالث للفعل
eat	ate	eaten
ride	rode	ridden
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written
be	was/ were	been
go	went	gone

Page 71 (AB) : 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)

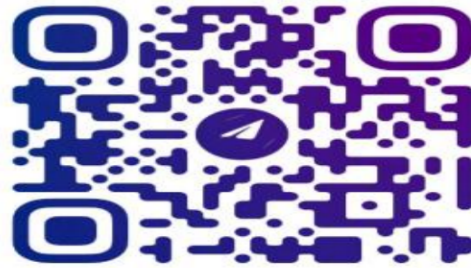
Unit Six

Countries and Nationalities – الجنسيات والبلدان

الدولة	الجنسية	الدولة	الجنسية	الدولة	الجنسية
Iraq	Iraqi	Canada	Canadian	England	English
Bahrain	Bahraini	Italy	Italian	Spain	Spanish
Oman	Omani	India	Indian	Ireland	Irish
Yemen	Yemeni	Australia	Australian	Turkey	Turkish
Pakistan	Pakistani	America	American	Sweden	Swedish
Qatar	Qatari	Germany	German	Scotland	Scottish
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Russia	Russian	Poland	Polish
Somalia	Somali	Chile	Chilean	Finland	Finnish

(صيغة الامتحان)

- 1- Qatar , Qatari ; Russia , **Russian**
- 2- India , Indian ; Iraq , **Iraqi**
- 3- Bahrain , Bahraini ; Spain , **Spanish**
- 4- Canada , Canadian ; England , **English**
- 5- (England / **English**) is the official language in the UK .
- 6- My uncle has lived in (**America** / American) for twenty years.



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أدوات الربط

and – but – because – or – as well as

- (and – و) : تستخدم لربط جملتين متشابهتين من حيث المعنى .
- (but - لكن) : تستخدم لربط جملتين مختلفتين من حيث المعنى .
- (because – بسبب) : تستخدم لإعطاء سبب .
- (or - أو) : تستخدم عندما نريد أن نختار بين شخصين أو شيئين ، وتأتي مع الجمل الاستفهامية .
- (as well as – أيضاً) : تستخدم لتضمين خيارات إضافية في القائمة .

Page 86 (AB) : Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

and as well as because but or

- a- Tanzania, Kenya **and** Ethiopia are countries in Africa.
- b- People speak English in Kenya, **but** they speak Portuguese in Mozambique .
- c- You can have water **or** orange juice, **but** not both.
- d- The climate is changing **because** of human activity.
- e- I speak French **as well as** Arabic.

Page 86 (AB) : Now complete these sentences .

- a- 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 .
- b- I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amina .
I bought a watch for Nadia **and** a sweater for Amina .
- c- 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 .
- d- Yousif bought a CD player. It didn't work .
Yousif bought a CD player, **but** it didn't work .
- e- Do you like the red shirt? Do you like the blue one better?
Do you like the red shirt **or** the blue one better ?

المستقبل البسيط – Future Continuous

• يستخدم هذا الزمن للتركيز على استمرارية الفعل في المستقبل .

1- Affirmative - مثبت

تكملة + will + be + v.ing + فاعل

Ex : She (have) a business meeting the next two hours. (Future continuous)

She **will be having** a business meeting the next two hours .

Ex : I will for you . (am waiting / **be waiting**)

Ex : Sally (cook) dinner for us tonight. (Future continuous)

Sally **will be cooking** dinner for us tonight .

2- Negative - نفي

تكملة + will not + be + v.ing + فاعل

Ex : Tomorrow night they will be watching a film . (Negative)

Tomorrow night they **will not** be watching a film .

Ex : Sally will be playing football tomorrow at 7:00 pm . (Negative)

Sally **will not** be playing football tomorrow at 7:00 pm .

Ex : Sara will not be picture for her grandmother . (take / **taking**)

3- Question - سؤال

Will + فاعل + be + v.ing + تكملة + ?

Ex : He will be studying hard tonight . (Question)

Will he be studying hard tonight ?



بطاقة بريدية لصديق

Hello Ali ,

I arrived Iraq last week. I stayed in a hotel in Baghdad . The weather here is very hot and sunny. However , I had a very good time . I visited a lot of interesting places. For example , AL-Zwara Park and the Baghdadi Museum people here are very kind and the Iraqi food is delicious I ate dolma and it tasted very good. It was a wonderful holiday.

See you soon ,

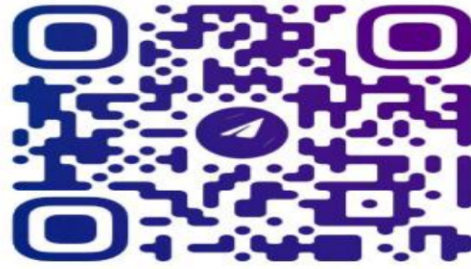
Ahmed

مرحبا علي

وصات الى العراق الاسبوع الماضي . أقمت في فندق في بغداد . الطقس هنا حار جداً ومشمس . ومع ذلك ، قضيت وقتاً ممتعاً للغاية . زرت الكثير من الاماكن المثيرة للاهتمام . على سبيل المثال ، منتزه الزوراء والمتحف البغدادي الناس هما طيبون للغاية والطعام العراقي لذيذ . أكلت الدولما وكان مذاقها جيد جداً . كانت عطلة رائعة .

أراك قريباً ،

أحمد



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A Japanese Pen friend – صديق المراسل الياباني

كم عمر يوكي ؟

1- How old is Yuki ?

Thirteen . (13)

ما هي جنسية يوكي ؟

2- What is Yuki's nationality ?

ياباني

Japanese .

أين يعيش يوكي ؟

3- Where does Yuki live ?

Soma .

ما هي هواياته المفضلة ؟

4- What's his (likes / favourite) pastimes ?

صيد السمك وجمع الطوابع

Fishing and collecting stamps .

ما هو حجم اليابان ؟

5- What's the size of Japan ?

ليست كبيرة

Not very big.

كيف هو الطقس في اليابان ؟

6- How is the weather like in Japan ?

مطر في الصيف وثلج في الشتاء

Rainy in summer and snowy in winter .

ما الاشياء التي تجعل اليابان جميلة ؟

7- What are things that make Japan beautiful ?

الجبال ، الانهر والبحيرات . وهي خضراء جداً

The mountains, rivers and lakes. It is very green.

ما الذي يمكن أن يفعله الزوار في اليابان ؟

8- What can visitors do in Japan ?

زيارة ديزني لاند ، تعلم الجودو ، زيارة الحدائق الجميلة ، مشاهدة مسرحيات يابانية تقليدية

Visit Disneyland, learn to do Judo, visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.



A Wolf in the Forest – ذئب في الغابة

ما الذي حصل للعائلة ؟

1- What happened to the family ?

محرك الطائرة تعطل التي كانوا على متنها

The engine of the plane they were on stopped.

من هم الشخصيات في القصة ؟

2- Who are the characters in the story ?

جون هايبر، كلير، لوسي و بين

John Harper, Clare, Lucy and Ben .

عن ماذا تتكلم القصة ؟

3- What is the story about ?

هي عن عائلة كانت على متن طائرة ، وفجأة توقف محرك الطائرة

It is about a family who were on a plane, and suddenly the engine of the plane stopped .

Page 90 (AB) : Rewrite the following sentences correctly. صحح الجمل

1- John Harper was sailing his boat .

John Harper was flying his plane .

2- Suddenly, the plane caught fire .

Suddenly, the engine stopped .

3- The family knew how to get home.

They didn't know how to get home.

4- The wolf wanted to hurt the family.

The wolf wanted to help the family.

5- The family ran away from the wolf .

The family followed the wolf .

6- The wolf waited in the village .

The wolf didn't wait in the village .



Page 90 (AB) : مرادفات

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---|-----------|--------|
| 1- know | يعرف | = | recognize | يميز |
| 2- Father and mother | الاب والام | = | parents | عائلة |
| 3- A Japanese dress | زي ياباني | = | Kimono | كيمونو |

Page 92 (AB) : and find words that mean the following .

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| بينما هم يقودون للمنزل | على الطريق |
| 1- While they were driving to the house | on the way |
| رأى | لاحظ |
| 2- Saw | noticed |
| جديد عليه | غريب |
| 3- New to him | strange |
| عكس حديث | تقليدي |
| 4- The opposite to " modern " | Traditional |
| الاسماء والملاحظات | إشارات |
| 5- Names and notices | Signs |
| لم يعرف المعنى | لا يستطيع أن يفهم أي كلمة |
| 6- Did not know the meaning of | Could not understand a word |
| الناس الاخرين (في عائلة يوكي) | الباقي |
| 7- The other people (in Yuki's family) | The rest |
| خائف من | خائف من |
| 8- Frightened by | Afraid of |

Page 93 (AB) : Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences

young	tall	plump	big	small	short	old
أصغر	طويل	سمين	كبير	صغير	قصير	كبير

- a- Yuki is **younger** than Giro, but **order** than Reiko .
- b- Mrs. Ono is **shorter** and **plumper** than Mr. Ono.
- c- Mr. Mitsubishi is **bigger** than Mr. Ono.
- d- Reiko is the **smallest** person in the family and Mr. Mitsubishi is the **tallest** .

Page 93 (AB) : Complete the sentences with the correct words .



uncle عم / خال	arrival shall قاعة القادمين	postcard بطاقة بريدية	kimono ثوب ياباني	plump ممتلئ
-------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------	----------------

نلتقي الناس القادمين من الطائرة في قاعة القادمين

- a- We meet people coming off a plane in the **arrival shall** .
بعض النساء اليابانيات يرتدون الزي التقليدي الياباني
- b- Some Japanese women wear a traditional dress called a **kimono** .
إذا كان شخص نوعاً ما سمين من الافضل والالطف نقول له ممتلئ
- c- If somebody is a bit fat, it is nicer to say he is **plump** .
البطاقة البريدية عادةً هي صورة على ظرف
- d- A **postcard** usually has a picture and a stamp on It .
عمي أخو أبي أو أمي
- e- My **uncle** is my father's or my mother's brother.

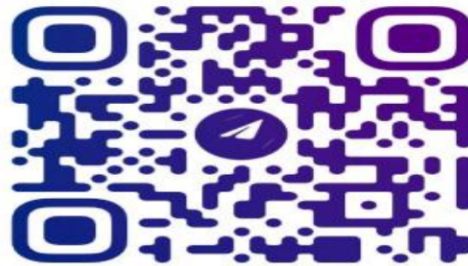
Page 94 (AB) : Complete these sentences about Japan.

(Use: always, sometimes or never)

- a- People **always** kneel on the floor when they eat .
- b- People **never** sit on the floor when they eat .
- c- People **always** eat with chopsticks .
- d- People **never** use knives, forks and spoons .
- e- People **sometimes** eat raw fish .
- f- People **always** cook meat .

Page 95 (AB) : معاكسات مهمة

- a- The opposite of " hot " **Cold**
- b- The opposite of " start " **Stop**



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Unit Seven

الضمائر الانعكاسية – Reflexive Pronouns

- نستخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية عندما يكون الفعل والمفعول به هو نفس الشيء أو الشخص .

مفرد – Singular	جمع – Plural
I = myself	We = ourselves
He = himself	They = Themselves
She = herself	You = yourselves
You = yourself	
It = itself	

Ex : My father repaired the car by..... (herself / **himself** / itself)

Ex : Ali and Hasan taughthow to speak English. (himself / **themselves**)

Ex : I cut with a sharp knife . (**myself** / himself)

Page 105 (AB) : Complete the sentences with correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1- Be careful, we might hurt **ourselves**.
- 2- He was playing with matches and burnt **himself**.
- 3- Ouch! I cut **myself** with that knife.
- 4- They fell of and hurt **themselves**.
- 5- She wasn't looking and cut **herself**.
- 6- Stop doing that, or you will hurt **yourself**.
- 7- The cat bit **itself**.

Page 115 (AB) : Complete the sentences using the correct form of - self .

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



جملة الامر – Imperative sentence

• نستخدم جملة الامر لإعطاء الاوامر والتحذيرات والتعليمات مثل :

- (**Instructions** – تعليمات)

Ex : **Go along the street and turn right .**

- (**Warnings** – تحذيرات)

Ex : **Never drink Sea water .**

- (**Orders** – أوامر)

Ex : **Come here .**

• ملاحظة : عند تحويل الجملة الأمرية المثبتة الى نفي نضع (Don't / Never) قبل الفعل المجرد .

تكملة + فعل مجرد + Don't / Never

Ex : **Open the door . (negative)**

Don't open the door .

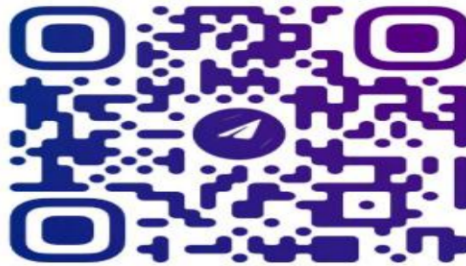
Ex : Give me your book (**order** – warning)

Ex : **Sally eats too many sweets . (Negative)**

Don't eat too many sweets .

Ex : **drink Sea water . (Order)**

Never drink Sea water .



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Page 107 (AB) : Complete the pieces of advice with **Always** or **Never** .

- a- (**Always** – Never) do your best .
- b- (Always – **Never**) say bad things about other people .
- c- (**Always** – Never) do your homework .
- d- (**Always** – Never) tell yourself, I can do it !
- e- (**Always** – Never) keep trying as hard as you can .
- f- (Always – **Never**) stop trying to do your best .
- g- (**Always** – Never) think about other people .
- h- (**Always** – Never) do what you think is right .

Page 118 (AB) : Use a suitable words to complete these sentences .

- a- (Always – **Never**) let young children play with plastic bags .
- b- (**Always** – Never) wash your hands before you eat .
- c- (**Always** – Never) keep the medicine out of the reach of children .
- d- (Always – **Never**) run across the road .

Page 116 (AB) :

- a- (Always – **Never**) drive too fast .
- b- (**Always** – Never) keep your hands on the handlebars .
- c- (**Always** – Never) hold a child's hand on a busy street .
- d- (**Always** – Never) cycle on the correct side of the street .
- e- (Always – **Never**) play in the street.
- f- (Always – **Never**) ride with two people on one bicycle .
- g- (**Always** – Never) wear seat belts in a car .
- h- (**Always** – Never) use a zebra crossing .
- i- (Always – **Never**) let a child stand up in a car.
- j- (Always – **Never**) run across the street .



الحالة الشرطية الاولى – " If " First Conditional

- نستخدم هذه الحالة عندما يكون الحدث محتمل الوقوع ويكون فعل جملة الشرط (مضارع بسيط) وجملة جواب الشرط يكون مستقبل بسيط .

تكملة + فعل مجرد / فعل s + فاعل + if + تكملة + will + فاعل

تكملة + will + فاعل , تكملة + فعل مجرد / فعل s + فاعل + If

Ex : We (go) home if it starts to rain . (correct the verb)

We **will go** home if it starts to rain .

Ex : If the motor stop , we **will row** .

If the motor stops , we will row .

Page 115 (AB) : 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.



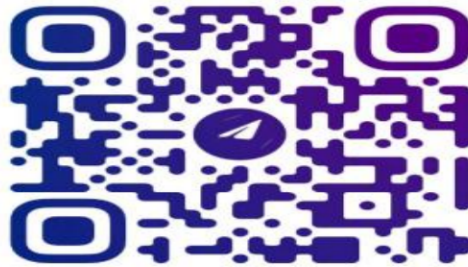
Page 113 (AB) : Complete these sentences using correct endings from the list .

if she falls into the bath if they ride two on a bicycle
she will be very happy they won't like it they'll use the oars

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

Page 118 (AB) : Write words that mean the same as the expressions below: أكتب كلمات مساوية بالمعنى لهذه التعبيرات

- a- Things you light a fire with Matches
b- By yourself with nobody there alone
c- You can row a boat with these Oars
d- You get it from a doctor when you are sick medicine
e- Always wear this in a car seat belt
f- You can use it when you are lost Compass



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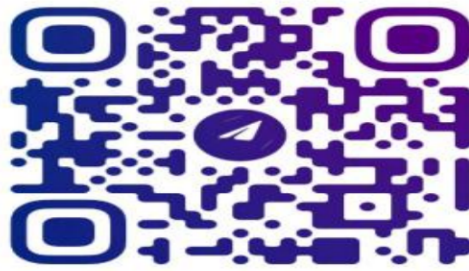


السلامة على الطريق

- Write a paragraph about road safety

A belt that we wear in a car or in a plane to protect ourselves from accident . A belt is attached to the seat .The driver and the passengers must fasten it to themselves to keep them save .

حزام الامان الذي ترتديه في السيارة أو الطائرة يحمينا من الحوادث . الحزام ملتصق بمقعد السائق . الراكب يجب عليه أن يربطه على أنفسهم ليبقيهم آمنين .



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الذهاب لصيد السمك – Going Fishing

هل يريد أحمد وخالد شراء قارب ؟

1- Do Ahmed and Khalid want to buy a boat?

كلا ، يريدون استئجار قارب

No, they want to hire one.

يقول مازن صيد السمك خطر . ما الاشياء الي يقولها والتي من الممكن أن تحصل ؟

2- Mazin says fishing is dangerous. What does he say can happen?

غرق القارب ، أو قد يضيعوا و يتوقف الماتور

The boat can sink, they can get lost and the motor can stop.

ماذا قال مازن أن الاولاد يحتاجوا ؟

3- What does Mazin say the boys need?

سترة نجاة ، بوصلة والمجاذيف

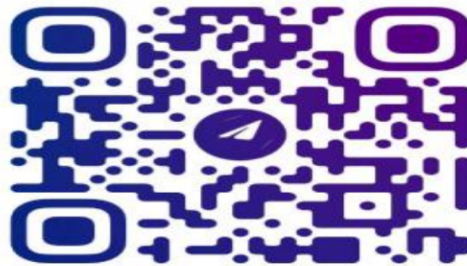
Life jackets, oars and Compass.

كم دفعوا نقود لمازن ؟

4- How much do they pay Mazin?

لا شيء . هو أعطاهم كل شيء مجاناً

Nothing. He gives them everything free.



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خطر في البحر – Danger at Sea

من هم الشخصيات في القصة ؟

1- Who are the characters in the story ?

Tom and Dave .

عن ماذا تتلحم القصة ؟

2- What is the story about ?

من اولاد اثنان قررروا الذهاب لصيد السمك

About two boys decided to go fishing .

كيف تغيرت الرياح ؟

3- How did the wind change ?

اصبحت اقوى و اقوى

They got stronger and stronger .

كيف تغيرت الامواج ؟

4- How did the waves move ?

اصبحت اكبر فأكبر

They got bigger and bigger .

لماذا قال توم " لكن في المرة القادمة التي تركب فيها القارب معي يجب عليك أن ترتدي سترة النجاة"

5- Why did Tom say, 'But next time you come in my boat, you'll wear a life jacket.' ?

لان من الخطر أن تكون في البحر بدون سترة نجاة

Because it's dangerous to be in the sea without a life jacket .

ما نوع المروحية التي أتت لإنقاذهم ؟

6- What type of helicopter came to rescue them ?

مروحية خفر السواحل

A coastguard helicopter .

Unit Eight

عطلة من نوع آخر – A Different Kind of Holiday

كم مرة ذهب الكاتب الى دهوك ؟

1- How many times has the writer been to Duhok ?

مرة واحدة

Once .

لماذا خرج الكاتب من سيارته ؟

2- Why did the writer get out of his car ?

ليشاهد المنظر

To look at the view .

لماذا تراجع للوراء ؟

3- Why did he step back ?

كان كلب كبير يركض باتجاه مسرعاً

A big dog was rushing towards him .

كيف شعر الكاتب ؟ وكيف عرفت ذلك ؟

4- How did the writer feel ? How do you know ?

كان مرعوباً . الكلب كان ينبج

He was frightened . The dog was barking .

أين أستيقظ الكاتب ؟

5- Where did the writer wake up ?

في المستشفى

In hospital .

كم المدة التي قضاها في المستشفى ؟

6- How long did he stay in hospital ?

اسبوع . **A week .**

كيف رجع الى الانبار ؟

7- How did he get back to Al-Anbar ?

صديقه أوصله الى هناك

A friend drove him .

اي لغة تعتقد أن يتعلمها الان ؟

8- What language do you think he is learning now ?

الكردية

Kurdish .



Page 120 (AB) : Read these **definitions** and write the words. **تعريف مهمة**

- a- It is something you can read, not a book or a newspaper. **Magazine**
- b- Cyclists hold on to these. **Handlebars**
- c- Something to wear when you are on a boat. **life jacket**
- d- If a boat doesn't have an engine, you can use these. **Oars**
- e- Trousers and a jacket for a man. **Suit**
- f- Doctors give you this if you are sick . **medicine**

Page 120 (AB) : Put the words in the correct order to make questions .

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

Page 122 (AB) : Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb
in brackets .

- a- We (meet) **are meeting** at Sameera's house at seven o'clock this evening .
- b- I (see) **see** my friend every evening after school.
- c- I (see) **saw** Mazin at the beach two hours ago. He (fish) **was fishing** .
- d- You (recognize) **will recognize** me when you see me because I (carry) **will be carrying** a blue and green suitcase.
- e- I **have written** (write) this letter five times and it's still not right.
- f- When the phone (ring) **rang** , I (wash) **was washing** the dishes.
- g- We are on holiday in Oman and we (enjoy) **are enjoying** ourselves very much.



Page 122 (AB) : Join these sentences. Use suitable linking words .

- a- I'm very tired. I went to bed very late .
I'm very tired **because** I went to bed very late.
- b- I tried to cook some chicken . I didn't know what to do. It was terrible .
I tried to cook some chicken, **but** I didn't know what to do **and** It was terrible .
- c- 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 ?

Page 126 (AB) : Choose the correct .

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

Page 126 (AB) : Put these words in order to make sentences . **رتب الجمل**

- a- The / was / there / on / road / accident / an.
There was an accident on the road .
- b- holiday /away / go /will / on / you
Will you go away on holiday ?
- c- in / enjoyed / boys / park / themselves / the / the
The boys enjoyed themselves in the park .
- d- do /car / will / start / what / won't / if / you /the
What will you do if the car won't start ?

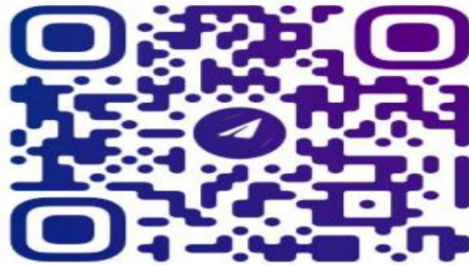
Page 126 (AB) : Complete these sentences . " if " الشرطية الحالة الاولى

- a- If the weather (be) **is** bad, we (stay) **will stay** in and watch TV .
- b- We (not be) **will not be** on time if we (not leave) **don't leave** now .
- c- Jassim (buy) **will buy** a new motorbike if he (get) **gets** the money .
- d- If Fadi (be) **is** late, his teacher (not be) **will not be** happy .
- e- If they (play) **play** in the street, they (have) **will have** an accident .
- f- Their father (take) **will take** them for a swim if they (want) **want** to go .



المضارع (present)	الماضي (Past)	التصريف الثالث (P.P.)
break يكسر	broke	broken
take يأخذ	took	taken
see يرى	saw	seen
drive يقود	drove	driven
fall يقع	fell	fallen
hide يختبئ	hid	hidden
do يفعل	did	done
fly يطير	flew	flown
ring يرن	rang	rung
run يركض	ran	run
come يأتي	came	come
tell يخبر	told	told
hear يسمع	heard	heard
find يجد	found	found
have يتناول / يمتلك	had	Had
write يكتب	wrote	written
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
get يحصل	got	got / gotten
lose يخسر	lost	lost
go يذهب	went	gone
bite يعض	bit	bitten
make يصنع	made	made
speak يتكلم	spoke	spoken
leave يغادر	left	left
send يرسل	Sent	sent
say يقول	said	said
win يربح	won	won
wear يلبس	wore	worn
wake يستيقظ	woke	woken
feel يشعر	felt	felt
know يعلم	knew	known
eat يأكل	ate	eaten
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
fall يسقط	fell	fallen
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
spend يقضي	spent	spent

المضارع (present)	الماضي (Past)	التصريف الثالث (P.P.)
become يصبح	became	became
meet يقابل	met	met
lend يقرض	lent	lent
send يرسل	sent	sent
pay يدفع	paid	paid
sell يبيع	sold	sold
keep يحفظ	kept	kept
build يبني	built	built
give يعطي	gave	given
grow ينمو	grew	grown
sleep ينام	spelt	spelt
read يقرأ	read	read
hurt يؤذي	hurt	hurt
put يضع	put	put
hit يضرب	hit	hit
cut يقطع	cut	cut
cost يمسك	caught	caught
buy يشتري	bought	bought
bring يجلب	brought	brought
catch يمسك	caught	caught
teach يعلم	taught	taught
be (am / is / are)	was / were	been
is	was	been
was	were	been
ride	rode	ridden



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