

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أمي الحبيبة/

إن معلماتي من قسم اللغة الانجليزية قد بذلن جهدا رائعا من أجل تقديم هذه المذكرة من أجلي لتكون
مؤنا لي- بإذن الله- على فهم و تطبيق المهارات المختلفة و تدريبي و تأهيلي لاجتياز اختباراتي على
النحو الذي يرضيك و يرضيهم.

و كل ما أرجوه منك هو أن تعطيني جزءا من وقتك الثمين لتتابعي معي ما أقوم بالإجابة عليه من أسئلة (داخل الصف مع معلمي) وعدم الإجابة عليهما سوى داخل الصف مع معلمي.

مع العلم بأن هذه المذكرة لا تغني عن دراسة الكتاب المدرسي.

والله ولي التوفيق

مع أطيب تمنيات قسم اللغة الانجليزية للجميع بالنجاح و التفوق

رئيسة القسم

سماح مطر



Ministry of Education
Al- Jahra Educational Zone
Al- Sabra Al Habashya Primary School for Girls

Fun with English Writtenwork for Grade five

Name :

Class : 4 /

Head of Dept.: Samah Matter
School Principal: Muneera Al-Mesaid
ELT Supervisor: Salwa Ali

Exercises for Punctuation

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

****Match the capital & small letters:**

A *	* c	G *	* h
B *	* d	H *	* g
C *	* b	I *	* j
D *	* e	J *	* l
E *	* f	K *	* k
F *	* a	L *	* i
<hr/>			
M *	* o	T *	* w
N *	* p	U *	* u
O *	* r	V *	* x
P *	* m	W *	* y
Q *	* s	X *	* v
R *	* q	Y *	* z
S *	* n	Z *	* t

Question words

أدوات الاستفهام

أداة الاستفهام	معناها	استخدامها	مثال
What	ما/ماذا	تسأل عن <u>شيء غير عاقل</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What's your hobby? - My hobby is swimming.
Where	أين	تسأل عن <u>مكان</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where are you from? - I'm from Kuwait.
When	متى	تسأل عن <u>وقت</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When do you get up? - I get up at 6 o'clock
Why	لماذا	تسأل عن <u>سبب</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do you go to school? - I go to school to learn.
Who	من	تسأل عن <u>شخص</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who do you go to the zoo with? - I go to the zoo with my mother.
How	كيف	تسأل عن <u>الوسيلة</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do you go to school? - I go to school by car.
How many	كم العدد	تسأل عن <u>العدد</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many lessons do you have every day? - I have 7 lessons every day.
How much	كم السعر كم الكمية	تسأل عن <u>السعر</u> تسأل عن <u>الكمية</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much is the kilo of banana? It's one KD. How much water do you drink every day? - One bottle.
How old	كم العمر	تسأل عن <u>العمر</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How old are you? - I'm 10 years old.
How long	كم المدة	تسأل عن <u>المدة</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How long have you been in Al-Sabra? - One year.

Making a Question

تكوين سؤال

* My hobby is reading.

- What is your hobby ?

* Students are at school.

- Where are students ?

* I will get up at six o'clock in the morning.

- When will you get up?

*** لتكوين سؤال نتبع الخطوات التالية :**

*** أداة الاستفهام** وفقاً للشيء الذي نسأل عنه

*** الفعل المساعد :** مثل (is - are- was- were- can- could- will- would-..... must.....) إذا وجد في الجملة يوضع كما هو وإذا لم يوجد :

- إذا كان الفعل مضارع بدون (s) نضع الفعل المساعد (do)

- إذا كان الفعل مضارع مضافاً له (s) نضع الفعل المساعد (does)

- إذا كان الفعل ماضي نضع الفعل المساعد (did)

*** الفاعل** ← ويأتي بأول الجملة سواء كان ضمير مثل He أو اسم مثل Salim

*** المصدر** ← وهو التصريف الأول للفعل كما في الجدول التالي للأفعال

*** باقى الجملة** (فيما عدا جزء الجواب) ← مثل المكان إذا سألنا ب Where

*** علامة الاستفهام (?)**

ملاحظات هامة:

فى الجواب

فى السؤال

you

→
←

I

your

→
←

my

تصريفات الأفعال الموجودة بمنهج الصف الخامس

<u>المعنى</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
يرى	see	saw	seen
يذهب	go	went	gone
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يعمل	work	worked	worked
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يحمل	carry	carried	carried
يستخدم	use	used	used
ينتظر	wait	waited	waited
يبنى	build	built	built
يقبض	catch	caught	caught
يتحدث	talk	talked	talked
يملك	have	had	had
يكون	be	am/is/are	was/were
يحصل على	get	got	got
يلعب	play	played	played
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يزور	visit	visited	visited
يصل	arrive	arrived	arrived
يساعد	help	helped	helped
ينتهي	finish	finished	finished
يأتي	come	came	come
يعمل	make	made	made
يتعلم	learn	learned	learned
يفتح	open	opened	opened
ينمو/يزرع	grow	grew	grown
يريد	want	wanted	wanted
يجد	find	found	found
يعيش	live	lived	lived
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يجلس	sit	sat	sat

الكلمات الدالة

Always /never
Usually / every
Sometimes

الكلمات الدالة

yesterday
last
ago

الكلمات الدالة

since
for
has/have/had بعد

Making Negative

التحويل للنفي

** He is a pupil.

- He is not a pupil.

** We are going to the zoo.

- We are not going to the zoo.

** للتحويل إلى النفي نتبع الخطوات التالية:

**** إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد مثل (is - are - was - were - can - could - will - would)** has.... تنفى الجملة بوضع (not) بعد الأفعال المساعدة السابقة.

** He plays tennis.

- He doesn't play tennis.

** We play tennis.

- We don't play tennis.

** He played tennis.

- He didn't play tennis.

** He always plays tennis.

- He never plays tennis.

**** أما إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم:**

- إذا كان الفعل مضارع بدون (s) نضع الفعل المساعد (don't)

- إذا كان الفعل مضارع مضافاً له (s) نضع (doesn't) ومن بعده الفعل بدون s

- إذا كان الفعل ماضي نضع الفعل المساعد (didn't) ومن بعده الفعل في المصدر

**** أما إذا كان في الجملة : always تنفى ب never**

Long / Short Forms

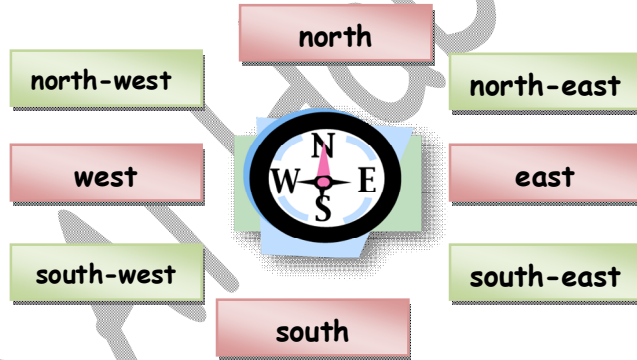
اختصارات

No	Long / short Forms	No	Long / short Forms
1	I am = I'm	28	Was not = Wasn't
2	He is = He ' s	29	Were not = Weren't
3	She is = She ' s	30	Cannot = can't
4	It is = It ' s	31	Will not = won't
5	You are = You're	32	Must not = mustn't
6	They are = They're	33	Would not = Wouldn't
7	We are = We ' re	34	Do not = Don't
8	He has = He's	35	Does not = Doesn't
9	She has = She ' s	36	Did not = Didn't
10	It has = It ' s	37	Could not = Couldn't
11	I have = I've	38	Doctor = Dr.
12	You have = You've	39	Let us = Let's
13	We have = We've	40	Okay = OK
14	They have = They've	41	Saturday = Sat.
15	I had = I'd	42	Sunday = Sun.
16	He had = He'd	43	Monday = Mon.
17	They had = They'd	44	Tuesday = Tue.
18	I will = I'll	45	Wednesday = Wed.
19	He will = He'll	46	Thursday = Thurs.
20	They will = They'll	47	January = Jan.
21	I would = I'd	48	February = Feb.
22	We would = We'd	49	March = Mar.
23	They would = They'd	50	May = May
24	Is not = Isn't	51	August = Aug.
25	Are not = Aren't	52	September = Sept.
26	Has not = Hasn't	53	November = Nov.
27	Have not = Haven't	54	December = Dec.

Summary of Unit Seven

Vocabulary مفردات

- * Century قرن → A century means 100 hundred years.
- * directions اتجاهات → There are four directions.
- * compass بوصلة
- * north شمال
- * east شرق
- * west غرب
- * south جنوب



- * invention اختراع → The compass is an Arab invention.
- * needle ابرة → The compass has a needle in the middle.
- * sailors بحارة → Arab sailors invented the compass.
- * steps خطوات → Walk ten steps to find the book.
- * treasure كنز → I found a treasure full of gold.
- * entertainment ترفيهي → I like going to the Entertainment City in Doha.
- * map خريطة → I'm drawing a treasure map of the garden.
- * palace قصر → You can visit the Red Palace in Jahra.
- * point تشير → The needle points to the north.
- * pond بركة → There's a round pond full of water in the garden.
- * sail يبحر → Arab sailors sailed to other countries to buy and sell.

Grammar قواعد

1) Prepositions of place: → حروف الجر للمكان

** It's between south and east.

** It's under these flowers.

** It's in the north.

2) had to + infinitive: → يأتي بعده مصدر (فعل بدون إضافات) had to

** Sailors had to stay close to the land.

3) could + infinitive: → يأتي بعده مصدر (فعل بدون إضافات) had to

** They could sail over the sea.

4) Where's the (tower)? It's in the north/ south/east/west.

** How do I get there? Go north/ south/east/west. Walk five steps.

5) Past simple: الماضي البسيط → Yesterday/ last / in the past/ ago

** He had to learn in Al- Katateeb in the past.

** I could go to the club yesterday.

** We went to Al- Ahmadiyah last week.

Functions وظائف لغوية

A: You cut my book → B: I'm sorry.

A: Can you help me ? → B: Of course, I can.

A: I fell in the lake. → B: Oh, dear.

Set book أسئلة الكتاب

- 1) Who used the first compasses?
- Arab sailors used the first compasses.
- 2) Why did the Arabs invent the compass?
- They invented the compass to know the directions.
- 3) When did Arab sailors use the first compass?
- Arab sailors use the first compass in the ninth century.
- 4) How many directions are there?
- There are four directions.
- 5) What are the four directions?
- They are: north, south, east and west.
- 6) What does the needle in the compass point to?
- It always points to the north.

Writtenwork Unit Seven

Vocabulary

A-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

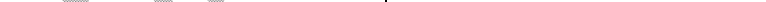
(map - century- needle - sailors - directions)

- 1-In the middle of the compass there is a ----- .
- 2- We study the ----- of Kuwait at school.
- 3-Arab ----- used the first compasses.
- 4-There are four----- in the compass .

B)Put these words in their right boxes:

(north- south- palace-pond-east-Entertainment City-museum-west)

places	Directions



Grammar

a) Underline the correct answer:

- 1- I will (play- plays- playing -played)football this afternoon.
2- A compass (has- have- had- is) a needle.
3- The Water Park is (on - at - in- under) the east.

[illegible]

b) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Arab sailors used the first compasses in the ninth century. (ask a question)

.....

- 2- I broke my friend's pencil. (make negative)

.....

Language Functions

1-Match the following utterances:

- 1- You broke your friend's compass.
2- I fell in the pond.
3- Can you help me?
4- What are you doing?
- a- Oh, dear.
b- Of course I can.
c- I'm writing my homework.
d- I'm sorry.
e- I live in Kuwait.

2- Complete the missing parts of the following dialogue:

A : Where is the Red Palace?

B : _____

A : -----?

B : Go south and walk ten steps.

[illegible]

Set book

A-Answer the following questions:

1) Who used the first compasses?

.....

2) Why did the Arabs invent the compass?

3) How many directions are there?

.....

4) What are the four directions?

.....

5) What does the needle in the compass point to?

.....

6) When did Arab sailors use the first compass?

.....

B- Mark (√) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

1) North- west is between north and west. ()

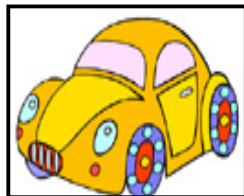
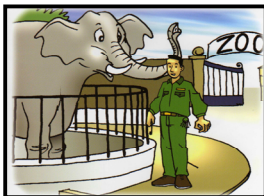
2) Arab sailors invented the computer. ()

~~~~~

### Composition

**Write a paragraph about(The zoo)with the help of the following words:**

( The zoo )



Yesterday- go-zoo/go-family/go-car/see-many animals/eat-lunch- o'clock

( The zoo )

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

~~~~~

Write the following sentence in good cursive hand writing:-

There are four directions .

Punctuate the following sentence:-

arab sailors invented the compass

~~~~~

## Comprehension

**\* Read the following passage and answer questions:**

It's a rainy day at my house. It's rainy and windy. The pretty fall leaves are flying in my yard. They are beautiful. They are orange, red, brown, and gold. They are falling off the trees in my yard. I like to watch the leaves fly. The rain and wind make the leaves come off the trees. Soon the leaves will be all on the ground. I can help my mom and dad to clean the yard. I like this time of the year in winter.

[illegible]

**A. Tick (✓) next to the true sentence and (x) next to the false one:**

1. The writer wrote this story in winter. ( )
2. The leaves fell in the hall of the house . ( )
3. The writer likes this time of the year. ( )

**B. Answer the following questions:**

1-What's the weather like in the story?




---

2-What are the colours of the leaves?

---

# Summary of Unit Eight

## Vocabulary مفردات

- \* bottle زجاجة → I'd like to drink a bottle of Pepsi.
- \* ancient قديم → Look at this picture. It's an ancient one .
- \* pot وعاء-بوتقة  → Let's put the water in this pot.
- \* historian مؤرخ → The historian is a man who writes about history.
- \* temple معبد → There are old temples on Failaka Island.
- \* letter رسالة → I wrote a letter to my friend in Syria.
- \* coin عملة  → The Dinar is the Kuwaiti coin.
- \* special خاص → I want to give a special present to my Mum.
- \* Greece اليونان → The first people on Failaka were from ancient Greece.
- \* Greeks يونانيون  → Ancient Greeks lived on Failaka Island in the past.
- \* kilometer كيلومتر → There are 1000 meters in a kilometer.
- \* been كان → Have you ever been to Failaka Island?
- \* found وجد → I have found an old coin.
- \* seen رأى → I have seen many pictures in the museum.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Grammar قواعد

### \*\* Present Perfect: المضارع التام

\* إذا وجدت الكلمات : just, ever, never, since فإنها تدل على زمن المضارع التام و يتكون من:

|     |   |             |      |   |                |
|-----|---|-------------|------|---|----------------|
| He  | → | + seen      | I    | → |                |
| She | → | has + found | You  | → | + learned      |
| It  | → | + gone      | We   | → | have + visited |
|     |   |             | They | → | + lived        |

\*\* يرجى مراجعة تصريفات الأفعال ص ٤

## Functions وظائف لغوية

been  
seen  
visited

**\*\* Have you ever** learned .....? → Yes, I have .  
found → No, I have never .....  
Or No, I haven't .

**\*\* Has he/ she ever** .....? Yes, he/she has .  
No, he/she has never .....  
Or No, he/she hasn't .

\*\*\*\*\*

## Set book أسئلة الكتاب

- 1) Have you ever been to Failaka Island?  
- Yes, I have been there./ No, I've never been there.
- 2) Who lived on Failaka many years ago?  
- Ancient Greeks lived on Failaka many years ago.
- 3) Where is Failaka Island?  
- It's twenty kilometers north- east of Kuwait city.
- 4) Why do people go to Failaka Island for weekends?  
- They go there to visit the museum and the temples.
- 5) What have historians found on Failaka Island?  
- They have found old pots, coins , and bottles.
- 6) How do people go to Failaka Island?  
- They go there by boat.

# Writtenwork Unit Eight

## Vocabulary

**A-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(letter – coins – temples – bottle –Ancient- historian- been)

- 1- Many people go to visit ..... on Failaka Island.
- 2- Ali's hobby is collecting..... from different countries.
- 3- I'm thirsty. Can I have a ..... of water, please.
- 4- The..... is a man who writes about the past.
- 5- ..... Greeks lived on Failaka many years ago.
- 6- Have you ever..... to Canada?.

**B)Put these words in their right boxes:**

( historian – pots - temple- Greek- coins- sailor)

| People | Ancient things |
|--------|----------------|
|        |                |
|        |                |
|        |                |

[illegible]

# Grammar

**a) Underline the correct answer:**

- 1-Have you ever(see-saw-seen -seeing) old temples?  
- No, I've (ever- never-always -usually) seen them.
- 2- She ( has - have - had - was) been there for a year.
- 3-I (visit- visits- visited- visiting) a museum last week.
- 4-Ancient Greeks (live- lives- lived- living) on Failaka many years ago.

**b) Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- He has never ( find) an old coin. ( correct)
- .....
- 2- No, I have never gone to London. ( Ask a question )

1) invent +tion = .....

2) find +ed = .....

3) swim +ing = .....

**1-Match the following utterances:**

- 1- Let's go to the Green Island.
- 2- Have you ever visited a temple?
- 3- I found an old pot.
- 4- The weather is cooler on Failaka Island.

- a- Yes, I have.
- b- Hooray.
- c- Good morning.
- d- That's right.
- e- Take it to the museum.

1)Hanaa: Have you ever been to Failaka Island.

Shereen: -----

2) Hanaa: -----?

Shereen: I have seen the museum.

[illegible]

**A-Answer the following questions:**

- 1) How do people go to Failaka Island?

.....

- 2) Who lived on Failaka many years ago?

---

- ### 3) Where is Failaka Island?

.....

- 4) Why do people go to Failaka Island for weekends?

.....

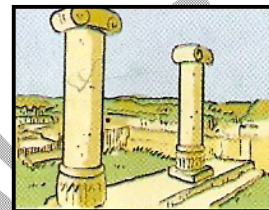
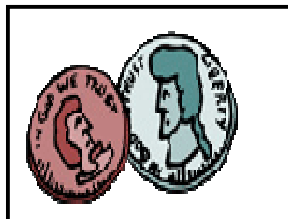
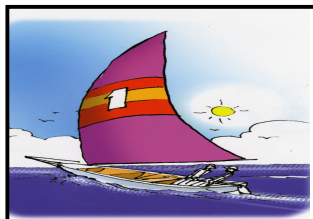
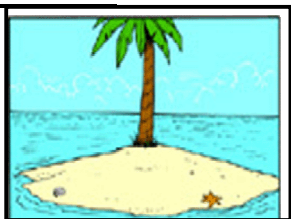
\*\*\*\*\*

1) Failaka Island is in the north- west of Kuwait City. ( )

- 2) Ancient Greeks are from Greece. ( )

## Composition

Write a paragraph about(Failaka Island) with the help of the following words:



Every Friday- go/go -father / go -boat / see -coins - pots- bottles -museum/  
visit- temples/

( Failaka Island )

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

~~~~~

Write the following sentence in good cursive hand writing:-

There are many things to see on Failaka Island.

Punctuate the following sentence:-

let's go to the Green Island


~~~~~

\*\* What would you say or do in the following situations:

1) Your friend found an old coin.

.....

2) Someone asks about the way to the park.

.....

3) Your brother wants to see the temples.

.....

## Comprehension

**\* Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

One day a girl was going to the city to sell eggs. She was carrying a basket full of eggs on her head. "When I sell the eggs , I'll have a lot of money ."She thought . "Then, I'll buy some clothes and shoes .Everyone will look at me and say how beautiful I am . "She said . Just then a big bus came behind her .She didn't hear it until it was quite near .Then, she jumped out of the way. Her basket fell down and all the eggs were broken. There were many people on the bus ;and they all laughed at the girl. One of them shouted at her and said "You shouldn't put all your eggs in one basket"

**A. Tick (✓) next to the true sentence and (x) next to the false one:**

- 1- All the eggs were in one basket. ( )
- 2- The girl heard the bus coming . ( )
- 3- The people on the bus laughed. ( )

**B. Answer the following questions:**

1- Where was the girl going to?

-----

2- What happened to the eggs?

-----

\*\*\*\*\*

# Summary of Unit Nine

## Vocabulary مفردات

- \* forget ( forgot: in the past ) ينسى → Don't **forget** to pray on time.
- \* exercise تدريب → I like doing **exercises** to keep fit.
- \* heart قلب → Walking is good for our **heart**.
- \* muscles عضلات → We use all **muscles** when we walk.
- \* or أو → I can't play football **or** tennis.
- \* really حقا → My family is **really** a wonderful family.
- \* sandals صندل → I like to wear **sandals**.
- \* size مقاس → What **size** are you? I'm thirty- two.
- \* piano بيانو → I like to play the **piano**.
- \* stretch يتمدد/ يتمرن → You should **stretch** before doing exercises.
- \* sure أكيد → I'm **sure** you are going to win the match.
- \* swimmer سباح → This is a good **swimmer**. He is good at swimming .
- \* runner عداء → This is a good **runner**. He is good at running .
- \*\*\*\*\*

## Grammar قواعد

### \*\* Connectors:

### للربط بين جملتين نستخدم

- 1) **and** → لتربط بين جملتين تكمل إحداها الأخرى
- \*\* I like to play tennis **and** I go to the club every day.
- 2) **but** → لتربط بين جملتين تعارض إحداها الأخرى
- \*\* I like to play tennis **but** I don't like to play football.
- 3) **or** → لتربط بين أجزاء جملة منفية
- \*\* I'm **not** good at running **or** swimming, but I'm good at walking.

\* ) **Good at:** ing يأتي بعدها فعل

I → am

He → +good at+ running

She → is

It → are + good at + running.

You →

We →

They →

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Functions** وظائف لغوية

A: Is He good at running?

→ B: No, he isn't/ Yes, he is.

A: Are you good at painting?

→ B: Yes, I am/ No, I am not.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Set book** أسئلة الكتاب

1) What is your favourite sport?

- My favourite sport is ( swimming/ running / playing tennis.....).

2) Where do you play football?

- I play football in the club.

3) Name some kinds of sports.

- Running, walking, swimming, tennis, .....

4) What is the best and easiest exercise?

- Walking is the best and easiest exercise.

5) Why is walking a good and useful exercise?

- Because it is good for our hearts and muscles.

6) What should you do before walking?

- I should stretch and start slowly.

7) What should you wear when you walk?

- I should wear good walking shoes.

8) What are you good at?

- I'm good at ( swimming/ running/ .....)

\*\*\*\*\*

(exercise - forget - size - runner - heart)

- \*Underline the correct answer:**

- 1- Sport is good for your ( heart- size- piano- letter) .
- 2- We should (point- forget- stretch- use) before the race.
- 3- When we walk we (point- forget- stretch- use) all our muscles.

[illegible]

**a) Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- We are good (on- in- at -under) speaking English.
- 2- I ( be- being- have been - has been) living here for three years.
- 3- The race ( start- starts- will start- started ) in 5 minutes.
- 4- I am good at swimming ( or- and- but- so) running.
- 5- My father is not good at playing tennis ( or- and- but- so) basketball.
- 6- He is **still** ( walk- walks- walking - walked) in the street.

**b) Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- Walk fast. ( Negative )
- .....
- 2- Yes, she is good at running. ( ask a question )

**\*Combine the following:**

1) run+ing = .....

2) watch + s = .....

3) forget + ed = .....

\*\*\*\*\*

## Language Functions

**1-Match the following utterances:**

- 1- It's sports' day today.
- 2- What are you doing?
- 3- I'm good at reading.
- 4- When will the race start?

- a- Me, too
- b- No, I wouldn't. It's not healthy.
- c- I'm stretching.
- d- Hooray ! We will take part.
- e- In five minutes.

## 2- What would you say in the following situations:

- 1) Your mother says " Sports are good for your heart and muscles".

---

- 2) You want to walk.

---

- 3) Your friend is the winner in the race.

---

[illegible]

# Set book

**A-Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Name some kinds of sports.

.....

- 2) What are you good at?

---

- 3) What should you wear when you walk?

---

- #### 4) What is the best and easiest exercises?

.....

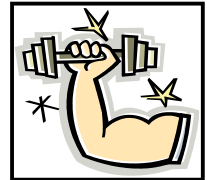
- 5) Why is walking a good and useful exercise?

.....

**B- Mark ( ✓ ) next to the true answer and ( X ) next to the false one:**

- ## Composition

A cartoon illustration of a young boy with red hair, wearing a white shirt and blue pants, walking to school. He is carrying a very large, green and yellow backpack that is disproportionately large for his size. The background is a simple blue sky and green ground.



( Walking )

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

**Write the following sentence in good cursive hand writing:-**

---

---

## Comprehension

**\* Read the following passage and answer questions:**

Rana is from Oman. She visited her friend Manar in Kuwait last year. She stayed in a big hotel in Kuwait City. Rana and Manar visited many interesting places in Kuwait. They enjoyed the beautiful water at the sea and at Aqua Park. They visited Kuwait Towers and Failaka Island. It was a good chance to go shopping because it was the time of the shopping festival " Hala February".

~~~~~

A) Answer the following questions:

1) Why was it a good chance to go shopping?

.....

2)Where did Rana stay in Kuwait?



.....

B- Mark (√) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1) Rana is Manar's sister. | () |
| 2) They visited many interesting places in Kuwait. | () |
| 3) They enjoyed the beautiful water in the sea only. | () |

Summary of Unit Ten

Vocabulary مفردات

- * dentist  طبيب أسنان → I have a bad tooth. Let's go to the dentist.
- * appointment موعد → Hurry up. I have an appointment with the dentist.
- * fillings حشو الأسنان → The dentist said " You need two fillings in your teeth"
- * lose يفقد شيء مادي → My sister loses her earrings every time we get out.
- * miss يفقد شيء معنوي → You are very late. You will miss the match in the club.
- * gums اللثة  → We should eat apples to keep our gums strong.
- * about تقريبا → My child is about six. She is in grade one
- * twice مرتين → You should brush your teeth twice a day.
- * notes ملاحظات → When you are studying, it's good to take notes.
- * adult بالغ → When children grow up, they become adults.
- * lesson درس → The first lesson today is Arabic. The second is English.
- * light ضوء → Please put the light on. I can't see anything.
- * toothache ألم الأسنان → If you have toothache you should go to the dentist.

Grammar قواعد

* First Conditional (If) :

إذا / لو الشرطية

- 1) If you study hard, you will succeed.
- 2) If you eat healthy food, you will be strong.
- 3) If you brush your teeth twice a day, they will be white and strong.

We should	We shouldn't
visit the dentist	eat many sweets
brush our teeth	drink fizzy drinks
eat healthy food	Forget to go to the dentist

وظائف لغوية Functions

- A: If you brush your teeth twice a day, —————> B: You will have healthy teeth.
A: If you eat too many sweets, —————> B: You will have bad teeth.
A: If you go to bed late, —————> B: You will be tired.
A: If you don't eat breakfast, —————> B: You will be hungry.
A: If you 're late to school, —————> B: You will miss the first lesson.

* Giving advice : إعطاء نصيحة :

You should / You shouldn't + فعل بدون إضافات

** You should go to the dentist twice a year.

** You shouldn't eat too many sweets.

أسئلة الكتاب Set book

1) How many times should you brush your teeth a day?

- I should brush my teeth twice a day.

2) How many baby teeth do young children have?

- Young children have twenty baby teeth.

3) When do children lose their first teeth?

- When they are about six years old.

4) How many teeth do adults usually have?

- Adults usually have thirty two baby teeth.

5) How many times should you visit the dentist?

- I should visit the dentist every six months.

8) Why is it important to look after your teeth?

- To have strong and healthy teeth when you grow up.

Writtenwork Unit Ten

Vocabulary

A-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(adult- gums- appointment- toothache- fillings)

- 1-If I don't look after my teeth, I might need -----
2- Every ----- has thirty two teeth.
3- I should brush my -----and teeth twice a day
4- The dentist's ----- is at four o'clock.

***Underline the correct answer:**

- 1- I need to go to the (sailor- dentist- historian- swimmer). I have toothache.
2-Your teeth are very bad. They need (notes- fillings- lights-sandals) .

[illegible]

Grammar

a) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- It's important to look (on- after- at- to) your teeth.
2- If you're late to school, you'll (miss- missing- missed- misses) the first lesson.
3- I should (brush- brushes- brushing- brushed) my teeth twice a day.

b) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- You should eat many sweets. (make negative)
.....
- 2- Sara is looking for her earrings. (ask a question)
.....
- 3- If you go to bed late, you (be) tired. (correct)

***Write short or long forms:**

- 1) We're = 2) Tuesday = 3) There is =

[illegible]

Language Functions

1-Match the following utterances:

- 1- I didn't eat my breakfast.
2- Could you wait a minute , please?
3- We are too late.
4- Children eat too many sweets.
- a- So, they have bad teeth.
b- We will miss the plane.
c- You will be hungry.
d- Yes, of course.
e- That's wrong.

2- Complete the missing parts of the following dialogue:

Dentist : Do you eat lots of sweets, Hajar?
Hajar : No, -----
Dentist : Good. Your teeth are healthy. When will you visit me again?
Hajar : -----

3- What would you say in the following situations:

- 1) Your sister eats too many sweets.

- 2) My brother has toothache.

[illegible]

Set book

A-Answer the following questions:

- 1)How many times should you brush your teeth a day?

.....

- 2) How many baby teeth do young children have?

.....

- 3) How many times should you visit the dentist?

.....

- 4) Why is it important to look after your teeth?

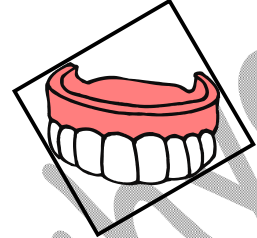
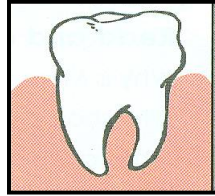
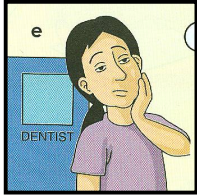
.....

B- Mark (✓) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

- 1) Adults usually have twenty teeth. ()
- 2) We should visit the dentist every six months. ()

Composition

Write a paragraph about(The dentist)with the help of the following words:



yesterday-have- toothache/go-dentist /say-bad teeth/need-two fillings /eat- too many sweets/visit - twice a year

(The dentist)

(Faint background watermark reading "HOL")

[illegible]

Write the following sentence in good cursive hand writing:-

It's important to look after your teeth.

Punctuate the following sentence:-

we should eat healthy food

[illegible]

Comprehension

*** Read the following passage and answer questions:**

Hala is the best pupil in the class. Last Monday, she didn't come to school because she was ill. The doctor came to her at home. The doctor gave her some medicine .He told her to stay in bed, and drink warm drinks. Hala stayed in bed for three days. Some of her friends visited her. At the end of the week, Hala was well again and went back to school. All her teachers were happy to see her back to school.

[illegible]

A) Answer the following questions:

1) Why didn't Hala come to school?

.....

2) What did the doctor give her?

.....



B- Mark (✓) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

1) The doctor told Hala to drink cold drinks. ()

2) Hala's friends visited her at home. ()

Summary of Unit Eleven

Vocabulary مفردات

- * wrote  كتب (ماضي) —→ I wrote a letter to my friend yesterday.
- * scientist عالم —→ The scientist studies and teaches science.
- * history تاريخ —→ A historian is a man who studies history.
- * borrow يستعير —→ Can I borrow your pencil because my pencil is broken?
- * dictionary قاموس  —→ We can look up words in the dictionary.
- * languages لغات —→ I can speak Arabic and English languages.
- * look up يبحث عن معنى كلمة —→ We can look up words in the dictionary.
- * medicine دواء —→ I was ill last week. The doctor gave me medicine.
- * internet انترنت —→ The internet is useful because it gives us a lot of information.
- * perhaps ربما —→ The sky is cloudy. Perhaps it will rain.
- * shelf رف —→ Would you please put the books on the shelf?
- * spell يتهجى —→ Spell the word "famous". - "f-a-m-o-u-s"
- * space فضاء —→ If I want to go to space, I should go by a spaceship.
- * word كلمة —→ Spell the word "famous". - "f-a-m-o-u-s"
- * famous مشهور —→ Ibn Sina is a famous Muslim scientist.

Grammar قواعد

1) Past Simple الماضي البسيط:

Visit —→ visited	live —→ lived	ask —→ asked
Say —→ said	write —→ wrote	speak —→ spoke
Study —→ studied		

2) Superlatives: التفضيل:

(أ) لتفضيل شيء أو شخص على مجموعة (مع صفة قصيرة) نضيف في آخر الصفة est

- * high —→ the highest
- * big —→ the biggest
- * tall —→ the tallest

most the (ب) لتفضيل شيء أو شخص على مجموعة (مع صفة طويلة) نضيف بعد

* the **most** (useful- wonderful- important- interesting- exciting.....)

Functions وظائف لغوية

A: The holy Quran is the best book. —————> B: That's right.

A: Story books are my favourite books. —————> B: Me, too.

A: I want to have lots of information . —————> B: Look on the internet.

Set book أسئلة الكتاب

1) What kinds of books can we read?

- We can read science books, storybooks, dictionaries, sports' books.....

2) Why are books useful?

- Because they give us lots of information.

3) What is a dictionary used for?

- It's used for looking up words.

4) What are your favourite books?

- My favourite books are Science books/storybooks/dictionaries/ sports' books.....

5) Who is Al- Bayruni/ Ibn Sina ?

- He is a famous Arab scientist.

6) Who wrote the famous book about medicine " Al- Qanoun"?

- Ibn Sina wrote the famous book about medicine " Al- Qanoun".

Books	jobs
Story books	scientist
dictionaries	dentist
Science books	writer
Sports books	artist

Writtenwork Unit Eleven

Vocabulary

A-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(borrow- dictionary- project- internet- famous)

- 1- This book helps me with my -----.
- 2- **Ibn Sina** is a ----- Arab scientist.
- 3- The ----- is the most useful book.
- 4- You can use the -----to find any information.

[illegible]

Grammar

a) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Amina is (tall- taller than- the tallest- taller) girl in the class.
2-Dina wants to (borrow-borrows- borrowed- borrowing) your book.
3- We can look (in- up- out- to) words in the dictionaries.

b) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I want a book about the (famous) football player. (correct)
.....
2- My favourite books are storybooks. (ask a question)

[illegible]

***Write short or long forms:**

- 1) Wednesday = 2) I don't = 3) OK =

***Combine the following:**

- 1) big+est = 2) play + er = 3) story + s =

Language Functions

1-Match the following utterances:

- 1- I like to read storybooks.
2- Can I borrow your dictionary?
3- Let's go to the book fair.
4- Al- Bayruni is a famous Arab scientist.
- a- That's wrong.
b- They are interesting.
c- That's right.
d- Yes, of course.
e- Hooray! I'd like to buy some books.

2- Complete the missing parts of the following dialogue:

A : Do you like reading?

B : _____

A : What's your favourite book?

B : -----

3- What would you say in the following situations:

- 1) Some one says " Al- Bayruni wrote a book called Al-Qanoun"

- 2) You need a lot of information to help you with your project.

[illegible]

Set book

A-Answer the following questions:

- ### 1) Who is Al- Bayruni/ Ibn Sina ?

- ## 2) What is a dictionary used for?

- 3) Who wrote the famous book about medicine " Al- Qanoun"?

.....

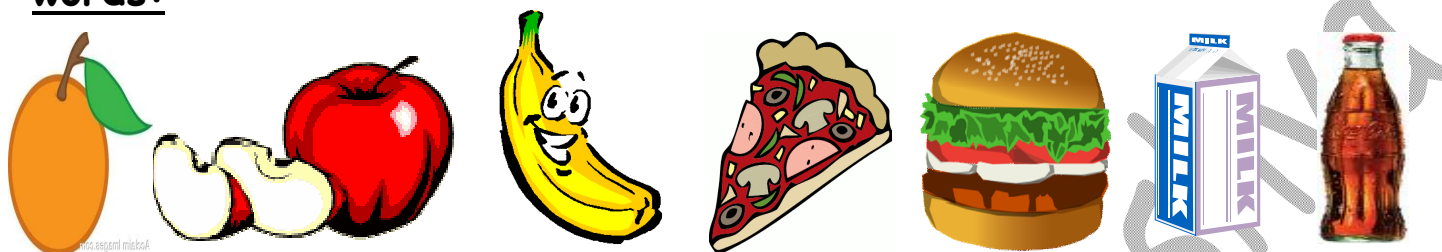
B- Mark (✓) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

- 1) The dictionary helps us to spell the words. ()

- 2) Ibn- Sina studied medicine. ()

Composition

Write a paragraph about(Healthy food)with the help of the following words:



Healthy food- important/ eat- fruit- vegetables/ drink- milk/ eat- fast food/drink-fizzy drinks- pepsi

(Healthy food)

Write the following sentence in good cursive hand writing:-

The dictionaries are very useful.

Punctuate the following sentence:-

Science books are the most exciting books.

Comprehension

* Read the following passage and answer questions:

Yesterday Salma's English teacher asked her class to make a model of a library. Salma and her friends bought some small books about science, English, Maths, Sports and some Arabic and English dictionaries.

They got some information about libraries from the Internet and wrote it in good handwriting. They put it on the wall. Then they made some shelves in the class corner and put each kind of books on one shelf.

~~~~~

### A) Answer the following questions:

1) What did Salma's English teacher asked her class to do?

.....

2) Where did they get some information?

.....

\*\*\*\*\*




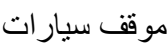














### B- Mark ( √ ) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

1) Salma and her friends bought some storybooks. (     )

2) They put each kind of books on a shelf. (     )

# Summary of Unit Twelve

## Vocabulary مفردات

- \* Arrivals lounge  صالة الوصول → We met my sister in the arrivals lounge when she came back from Syria.
- \* Baggage hall  صالة الأمتعة → My sister took her bags from the baggage hall.
- \* bank  بنك → We can get money from the banks like Bait Al- Tamwil.
- \* Car park  موقف سيارات → Leave your car in the car park before you get into the bank.
- \* Departure lounge  صالة المغادرة → We went to say goodbye to my friend in the departure lounge.
- \* down  أسفل → If you look down from the sky to Kuwait you'll see the Towers.
- \* excited  سعيد → I was so excited when I got the full mark in the exam.
- \* taking off  إقلاع → The plane will take off at 7:30 and land at 9:30.
- \* passport control  صالة الجوازات → When we travel we should present our passport in the passport control to be checked.
- \* surprise  مفاجأة → The arrival of my grandpa to our house was a lovely surprise.
- \* spoke  تحدث → My father spoke to us from Canada last week.
- \* shopping centre  مركز تسوق → There's a big shopping centre called " Al- Wafi" in Jahra.
- \* flown in  هبط في → My grandparents have just flown in from Lebanon.
- \* made  فعل → I have just made a project for my teacher about Dickson House.
- \* main entrance  البوابة الرئيسية → We got to the airport from the main entrance.
- \* meal  وجبة → We shouldn't eat fast meals for our health .They're unhealthy
- \* sign  لافتة → I saw the sign of " No Parking " in this street.
- \* window  نافذة → We always see good views from the window of our house.

## قواعد Grammar

**\*\* Present Perfect:** المضارع التام: يرجى مراجعة تصريفات الافعال ص ٤  
\* إذا وجدت الكلمات : **just, ever, never, since** فإنها تدل على زمن المضارع التام و يتكون من:

|     |   |             |      |   |           |
|-----|---|-------------|------|---|-----------|
| He  | → | + seen      | I    | → | + learned |
| She | → | has + found | You  | → | + visited |
| It  | → | + gone      | We   | → | + lived   |
|     |   |             | They | → |           |

**\*\* Prepositions of place:** أحروف الجر للمكان:

It's outside خارج / behind خلف / next to بجانب the shopping centre.

\*\*\*\*\*

## وظائف لغوية Functions

- A: What have you just done? → B: I have just cleaned my room.  
A: What has just happened? → B: The plane has just landed.  
A: I'd like to get some money. → B: Go to the bank.  
A: I want to buy some clothes. → B: Let's go to the shopping centre.

\*\*\*\*\*

## أسئلة الكتاب Set book

- 1) Where is Kuwait airport?  
- It's south of Kuwait City.
- 2) What can you see in Kuwait airport?  
- I can see shops, restaurants, and banks.
- 3) Where can you take your bag in the airport?  
- In the baggage hall.
- 4) Where can you get money?  
- I can get money from the bank.
- 5) Where can you put your car?  
- I can put my car in the car park.

# Writtenwork Unit Twelve

## Vocabulary

**A-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(surprise - Welcome - just - taking off -until )

- 1- We'll go to the Entertainment City? What a lovely -----  
2- I will not eat ----- you make salad for me.  
3- ----- to our house my friends.  
4- The plane has ----- landed.

**\*Underline the correct answer:**

- 1- The plane has just ( took off- landed- arrived- flown in ). I'm too late.
- 2-The plane is going to take off. Let's hurry to the ( car park- arrivals lounge - departure lounge- bank).
- 3- Where is Ali? He is looking for his bag in the (arrivals lounge - baggage hall- departure lounge- car park).

[illegible]

## Grammar

**a) Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Mona has just (brush- brushed- brushes- brushing) her teeth.  
2-The parents ( has- have- had- having) just arrived home.

**b) Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- The plane landed at nine o'clock. ( ask a question )  
.....  
2- I have just ( study ) English and Arabic. ( correct )

[illegible]

**\*Write short or long forms:**

- 1) He will = ..... 2) haven't = ..... 3) Thurs. = .....

## Language Functions

**1-Match the following utterances:**

- 1- I'll stop my car in the street.  
2- I can't see Ahmed in the baggage hall.  
3- Our grandparents will visit us today.  
4- Have you finished your homework?
- a- I'm fine, thank you.  
b- Yes, I've just finished it.  
c- You should put it in the car park.  
d- He is in the passport control.  
e- What a lovely surprise!

## 2- What would you say in the following situations:

- 1) Your brother will arrive from Canada next week.

-----

- 2) You want to get your bags in the airport.

---

- 3) A visitor came to your house.

---

[illegible]

## Set book

**A-Answer the following questions:**

- 1)Where is Kuwait airport?

.....

- 2) What can you see in Kuwait airport?

---

- 3) Where can you take your bag in the airport?

---

- 1) Where can you get money?

.....

- 2) Where can you put your car?

.....

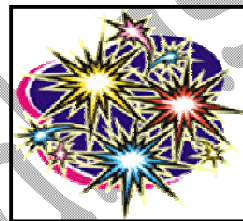
**B- Mark ( √ ) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:**

- 1) We must go to the departure lounge to travel by plane. ( )  
2) There is no shopping centre in Kuwait airport . ( )

~~~~~

Composition

Write a paragraph about(Kuwait)with the help of the following words:



live - Kuwait/ love- Sheikh Sobah/celebrate - Kuwait's National Day/wear -
clothes/ fireworks-Kuwaiti flags/

(Kuwait)

.....
.....
.....
.....

~~~~~

**Write the following sentence in good cursive hand writing:-**

I like traveling by planes.

.....  
.....

**Punctuate the following sentence:-**

there are many shops in the airport

.....  
.....

~~~~~

Comprehension

* Read the following passage and answer questions:

I usually go to the supermarket about once or twice a week. Since I do a lot of shopping, I usually need a shopping cart to carry everything. I first stop by the deli counter to pick up some sliced cheese. Then, I look for some fruits and vegetables in the produce section, but I make sure they are fresh. My kids like milk, so I buy some chocolate and strawberry milk for them. Also, there are times when I don't have much time to cook, so I usually pick up some microwaveable meals in the frozen food section.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What does the writer need in the supermarket?

.....

2) Why does the writer pick up some microwaveable meals?

.....

B- Mark (✓) next to the true answer and (X) next to the false one:

1) The writer goes to the supermarket every day. ()

2) The writer buys fresh fruit. ()

airport	buildings
Arrivals lounge	restaurant
Departure lounge	Car park
Passport control	Shopping centre
Baggage hall	Bank