

Done by : Mrs.Mona Mahmoud



FIRST TERM
ENGLISH
GRADE 5



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Unit 1

Treasures from Our Past

Grade 5 – English Worksheet

Vocabulary Schedule (Continued)

Word

Arabic Meaning

Example

peace



سلام

We all want to live in peace.



battle



معركة

The soldiers fought in a battle.



battles



معارك

The black colour represents battles.



fight



يُحارب / يُقاتل

People fight to protect their country.



symbol



رمز

The flag is a symbol of our country.



centre



مركز / وسط

The design was in the centre.



spice



بهار / توابل

Spices add great flavor to food.



society



مجتمع

We must help each other in society.



historical



تاريخي

Failaka Island is a historical place.



guest



ضيف

We welcomed our guest with coffee.



care



عناية / رعاية

Bayt Abdullah gives care to children.



courage



شجاعة

The soldiers fought with courage.



palace



قصر

The Red Palace is a famous building.



ancient



عتيق / قديم جداً

Failaka is an ancient island.



bravery



شجاعة / بطولة

We are proud of the soldiers' bravery.



traditional



تراثي / تقليدي

Al-Sadu is a traditional craft in Kuwait.



kindness



لطف / إحسان

Kindness is an important value.



values



قيم

We learn good values from our parents.



famous



مشهور

Kuwait Towers are famous buildings.



ruin / ruins



آثار / بقايا أثرية

We can see old ruins on the island.



UNIT 1: TREASURES FROM OUR PAST

Grade 5 – English Worksheet
PART 2 – VOCABULARY

Word	Arabic Meaning	Example
temple 	معبد	Ancient temples are found on Failaka. 
Greek 	يوناني	Failaka has ancient Greek ruins. 
heritage 	تراث	The Red Palace is part of our heritage. 
touristic 	سياحي	Failaka is a touristic place. 
education 	تعليم	Students learn about their heritage in education. 
recite 	يتلو	We recite poems about the past. 
recite 	يُتْلُو	Teachers teach us about our treasures. 
teach/taught 	يُعَلِّم	We honour our past leaders. 
honour 	يُكْرَم	The souq shows our cultural traditions. 
culture 	ثقافة	History is a great treasure. 
treasure 	كنز	Ancient people lived on this land. 
land 	أرض	Ancient people lived on this land. 
guests 	ضيوف	The Red Palace welcomed important guests. 
visitors 	زوار	Many visitors come to see our ruins. 
power 	قوة	The traditional souq was a center of power. 
sick 	مريض	Medicines help the sick people. 
fit 	لائق	Exercises help to keep us fit. 
fitness 	لياقة بدنية	Sickness reduces physical fitness. 
sad 	حزين	The ruins tell sad stories. 
sadness 	حزن	Sickness brings sadness. 
sick 	مريض	Medicines treat the sickness. 
sickness 	مرض	Sickness can stop us from doing activities. 



COLOURS OF KUWAIT'S FLAG



Colours of Kuwait's Flag

 Meaning	 Colour
 battles	Black 
 brave people	Green 
 peace	White 
 land	Red 

Examples

Look, friends! This is what the flag tells us!

Black is for the tough times and battles! 

Green is for our brave and kind people! 

 White is for happy peace!

 Red is for the desert land we love! 

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1 – Choose the correct answer

C. Vocabulary Exercises



1. The opposite of war is _____.

- a) battle b) peace c) pride d) courage



2. The flag is a _____ of Kuwait.

- a) symbol b) ruin c) temple d) centre



3. People _____ their country from danger.

- a) recite b) protect c) honour d) teach



4. Indian food has many _____.

- a) battles b) palaces c) spices d) values



5. Kushk Mubarak is a _____ building.

- a) historical b) sick b) modern d) sad



6. The Red Palace is a symbol of _____.

- a) sickness b) courage c) education d) spices



7. Failaka Island has ancient _____.

- a) ruins b) schools c) shops d) hospitals



8. Failaka is a _____ place in Kuwait.

- a) touristic b) sick c) sad d) small



9. Children learned to _____ the Quran.

- a) protect b) recite c) fight d) visit



10. Mutawa Halima _____ children the Quran.

- a) teaches b) taught c) teaching d) teach



EXERCISE 2 – MATCH

C. Match Words to Definitions

C. Match Words to Definitions



a. peace



b. courage



c. heritage



d. ruins



e. education



f. spices



g. palace



h. society

A

old remains of buildings

B

the people living in a community

C

freedom from war

D

learning at school or from teachers

E

a large important building

F

things used to add flavour to food

G

the ability to face danger bravely

H

the traditions and history of a country



EXERCISE 3 – COMPLETE

C. Complete the Sentences

WORD BOX

a.  protect

b.  pride

c.  symbol

d.  ancient

e.  honour

f.  centre 

g.  care

h.  heritage 

1.  The flag is a of Kuwait.
2.  We should our country.
3.  Souq Al-Mubarakiya was the of buying and selling.
4.  Kuwait has a rich cultural
5.  The Red Palace is an building.
6.  Bayt Abdullah gives love and to sick children.
7.  We should great teachers.
8.  People feel when they love their country.





★ PAST SIMPLE ★



RULE 1: AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES الجمل المثبتة

When do we use the Past Simple?

نستخدم تدا تحدث عن شيء حدث عندما Past Simple في الماضي.

We use the Past Simple for **finished actions** in the **past**.



Past → Action → Finished

Keywords | الكلمات الدالة

Look for these words:

- ★ yesterday → أمس
- ★ last night / last week / last month / last year
- ★ two days ago / three years ago
- ★ in 2010 / in 2015 / in 2020

Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

We usually add **-ed** to the verb.

Present Past

play played



watch watched

visit visited



clean cleaned

visit visited



walk walked

Examples:

I **played** football yesterday.

She **watched** TV last night.

They **cleaned** their room yesterday.

We **visited** our grandmother last week.

Irregular Verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

These verbs **do NOT** take **-ed**.

يتغير شكلها ويجب حفظها.

Present Past

go went

eat ate



see saw

come came



buy bought

drink drank



Examples:

We **went** to the mall yesterday.

She **ate** pizza last night.

I **saw** a beautiful bird.

He **bought** a new bag last week.

★ Remember!

Affirmative = V2

✖ I **played** football.

✖ She **went** to school.

⚡ Common Mistakes

✖ I **play** football yesterday.

✖ She **go** to school yesterday.

★ ALWAYS USE THE V2 FORM! ★

PAST SIMPLE



RULE 2: NEGATIVE SENTENCES X

جمل النفي

How do we make a negative sentence?

To say that something **did not** happen in the past:

Subject + didn't + V1
الفاعل في المصدر الفعل

THE GOLDEN RULE

DIDN'T = PAST

When **didn't** enters the sentence, it carries the past.

لذلك الفعل بعدها يرجع للمصدر V1



V2
(Past)

V1
(Source)

went → go
ate → eat

watched → watch
played → play

Regular Verb Example

✓ Positive:

✗ Negative:



She **watched** TV last night.

(لاحظي:)



She **didn't watch** TV last night.

watched → watch

Irregular Verb Example

✓ Positive:

✗ Negative:



We **went** to 360 Mall yesterday.

(لاحظي:)



We **didn't go** to 360 Mall yesterday.

went → go

More Examples

1. They **played** football yesterday.
→ They **didn't play** football yesterday.
3. She **went** to school yesterday.
→ She **didn't go** to school yesterday.

2. He **ate** pizza last night.
→ He **didn't eat** pizza last night.
4. I **studied** English last night.
→ I **didn't study** English last night.

Don't make this mistake!



- ✗ She **didn't went**...
- ✗ He **didn't ate**...
- ✗ They **didn't played**...

- ✓ She **didn't go**...
- ✓ He **didn't eat**...
- ✓ They **didn't play**...



Remember:

Positive: Subject + V2
She **went** home.

Negative:
Subject + **didn't** + V1
She **didn't go** home.

DIDN'T + V1 ALWAYS!



★ PAST SIMPLE ★



RULE 3: QUESTIONS (الأسئلة في الماضي) ?

How do we ask about the past?

كيف نسأل عن الماضي؟

We use **DID** at the **beginning** of the question.

نستخدم DID في بداية السؤال.



Did + Subject + **V1** ... ?

الفاعل الفعل في المصدر

⚠ **VERY IMPORTANT!**

After **DID**, use **V1**.

بعد **DID** نستخدم الفعل في المصدر.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ✗ Did you went...? | ✓ Did you go...? |
| ✗ Did she watched TV? | ✓ Did she watch TV? |
| ✗ Did he ate pizza? | ✓ Did he eat pizza? |

? YES / NO QUESTIONS

⚽ **Did you play** football yesterday?

هل لعبت كرة القدم أمس؟

📺 **Did she watch** TV last night?

هل شاهدت التلفاز الليلة الماضية؟

🏠 **Did he go** to school yesterday?

هل ذهب إلى المدرسة أمس؟

🛍️ **Did they visit** the mall? هل زاروا المول؟

🔍 WH- QUESTIONS

What

Where

When

Why

Who



What did you do yesterday? → I **played** football.



Where did she go? → She **went** to the mall.



When did they arrive? → They **arrived** at 7 o'clock.



Why did he go to the doctor? متى وصلوا؟

لماذا ذهب إلى الطبيب؟ → Because he was sick.



THE 3 GOLDEN RULES



RULE 1 - Positive: Subject + **V2**

→ She **went** home.



RULE 2 - Negative: Subject + **didn't** + **V1**

→ She **didn't** go home. 😞



RULE 3 - Question: **Did** + Subject + **V1** ?

→ **Did** she go home?



... Short Answers (الإجابات القصيرة)

... Short Answers (الإجابات القصيرة)

Did you play football? Did she go to school?

✓ Yes, I did.

✗ No, I didn't.

✓ Yes, she did.

✗ No, she didn't.

★ EASY TO REMEMBER: **DIDN'T** + **V1** → Negative **DID** + **V1** → Question



Exercises (تدريبات)

Past Simple Tense Practice

Exercise 1: (من الكتاب المدرسي) Look and complete using the correct form of verbs:



They _____ (play) football 3 hours ago.

They _____ (not play) tennis last week.



Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer:



1. I (**didn't go** – didn't went – not go) to the park yesterday.



2. Sara (**eat** – eats – ate) a delicious apple last night.



3. We didn't (**watched** – watches – watch) TV two days ago.



He (**plays** – played – play) tennis in 2021.



5. My mother (**cook** – cooks – cooked) lunch 2 hours ago.



★ Exercise 3: Change into Negative:

1. They **visited** their **uncle** last week. → They



2. I **did** my homework yesterday. → I



3. She **bought** a new dress. → She





Exercises (تدريبات)

Past Simple Exercises

A. Complete:



They _____ football three hours ago. (play)

They _____ tennis last week. (not play)



B. Choose:



We (go / went / going) to the mall yesterday.

She didn't (watched / watch / watches) TV.



C. Make negative:



He **went** to school yesterday. → _____

D. Make questions:

They **played** football yesterday. → _____ ?



Name: _____

LESSON 6 GRAMMAR REVIEW

Date: _____

1. Affirmative (+)

(I / You / We / They) + **have** + **Past Participle** (e.g., played, seen, gone)Example: We have seen that movie.(He / She / It) + **has** + **Past Participle**Example: She has found her keys.

2. Negative (-)

(I / You / We / They) + **have not** (**haven't**) + **Participle**Example: They haven't eaten dinner.(He / She / It) + **has not** + **Past** (**hasn't**) **Participle**Example: He hasn't written the card.

3. Questions (?)

Have + (I / You / We / They) + **Past Participle**?Example: Have you found your book?**Has** + (He / She / It) + **Past Participle**?Example: Has she gone to school?

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Participle	Arabic Meaning
be	been	(كائن)
eat	eaten	(مأكول)
write	written	(مكتوب)
go	gone	(ذاهب)

go	go
seen	seen
found	found
flown	flown
طابير	طابير

fly	flown	(طابير)
meet	met	(مقابل)
send	sent	(مرسل)
make	made	(مصنوع)
break	broken	(مكسور)

Read and Choose

Exercise 1: Read and choose the correct form.

- I (have - has) been to the new park.
- Omar has (gone - go) to the library.
- They (hasn't - haven't) cooked dinner yet.
- My friend has (read - reads) that funny story.
- Have you (meet - met) the new teacher?
- Sarah has (find - found) her cat.

Speaking - Look and say

Exercise 2: Look and say a sentence.

I have flown to Kuwait.

He has eaten his meal.

She hasn't gone skiing.

I have written my homework.

Name: _____

LESSON 6 GRAMMAR REVIEW

Date: _____

1. Affirmative (+)

I / You / We / They + **have** +
Past Participle (P.P)

He / She / It + **has** +
Past Participle (P.P)

2. Negative (-)

I / You / We / They + **have not**
(haven't) + P.P

He / She / It + **has not**
(hasn't) + P.P

3. Questions (?)

Have + (I / You / We / They)
+ P.P ?

Has + (He / She / It) + P.P ?

Base Form (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
 be	was / were	been
 eat	ate	eaten
 write	wrote	written
 go	went	gone
 see	saw	seen
 fly	flew	flown
 meet	met	met
 find	found	found

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Read and Choose

1. They _____ written their letter.

(A) has (B) have

(A) has (B) have



2. She _____ already eaten

(has / have) dinner.

(A) has (B) have



Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. We _____ (finish) the project.

2. _____ you seen the new globes? (V1)



Exercise 3. Correct the verb

1. He **has broke** his pencil.2. They **have eated** all the pizza.3. **Have** you **saw** the teacher?



GRAMMAR EXERCISES



Exercise 1 – Choose



1. They _____ to
Faillaka last week.

- a) go b) went
- c) gone

2. She _____ children
in the past.

- a) taught
- a) teaches c) teach

3. We didn't _____ to
the palace.

- a) went b) going
- c) go

4. I have _____ my ho.

- a) write b) wrote
- c) written

5. Omar has _____ to
school.

- a) went b) gone
- c) go

6. They _____ visited
Failaka.

- a) has b) have
- c) is

7. She _____ visited
Bayt Bayt Abdullah.

- a) have b) has
- c) did

8. They haven't
dinner. b) eat
c) eaten



Exercise 2 – Complete

1. They _____ football yesterday. (play)

2. They _____ to the Red Palace last week. (go)

3. She _____ children the Quran. (teach)

4. We _____ not visit the museum. (not / visit)

5. I _____ visited Failaka. (have)

6. She _____ written her homework. (has)

7. They _____ not eaten dinner. (have)

8. He _____ not gone to school. (has)



1.

2.

3.

4.

.....

5.

7.

8.

Name: _____ Date: _____



Exercise 3 – Correct the mistakes

1. They didn't went to Failaka.

2. She didn't taught the children.

3. I have saw this place.

4. He has went to school.

5. They hasn't visited the palace.

6. We didn't visited the museum.

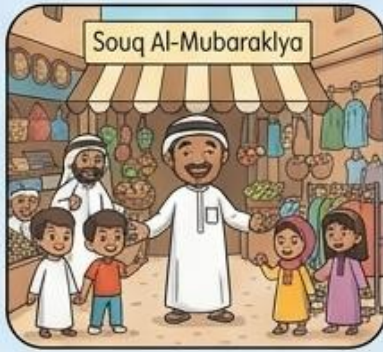


PART 3 – READING

Reading 1 – Treasures from our Past

A. Souq Al-Mubarakiya

Easy Explanation



Souq Al-Mubarakiya is one of the oldest tourist markets in Kuwait. in the past, it was an important centre for buying and selling. People bought many things there, such as food, spices, clothes and gold.

Difficult Words

Word	Meaning
oldest	الأقدم
tourist market	سوق سياحي
centre	مركز
buying	الشراء
selling	البيع
spices	التوابل
clothes	الملابس
gold	الذهب

Questions

1. What was Souq Al-Mubarakiya?

.....

2. What did people buy there?

.....

3. Was it an important centre in old Kuwait?

.....

.....

.....



PART 3 – READING

Reading 1 – B. Kushk Mubarak B. Kushk Mubarak

Easy Explanation



Kushk Mubarak is a small historical building near the sea in Kuwait City. Sheikh Mubarak used it to meet guests and visitors. It shows the power and pride of old Kuwait.

Difficult Words

Word	Meaning
historical	تاريخي
building	مبنى
near the sea	بالقرب من البحر
guests	ضيوف
visitors	زوار
power	قوة
pride	فخر

Questions

1. Where is Kushk Mubarak?

.....

2. Who used it?

.....

3. Why was it used?

.....

4. What does it show?

.....



PART 3 – READING

Reading 1 – C. Bayt Abdullah

C. Bayt Abdullah

Easy Explanation



Bayt Abdullah was a traditional Kuwaiti house. Today, it is a place that gives love and care to sick children. It shows kindness and strong values in Kuwaiti society.

Difficult Words

Word	Meaning
 traditional	تقليدي
 care	رعاية
 sick	مريض
 sick	مريض
 kindness	لطف / رحمة
 values	قيم
 society	مجتمع

Questions

1. What was Bayt Abdullah? 

.....

2. Who does it help? 

.....

3. What values does it show? 

.....

.....



PART 3 - READING

Reading 1 – Treasures from our Past

D. Red Palace

Easy Explanation



The Red Palace is a famous old building in Al-Jahra. In the past, people built it to protect Kuwait and its people. It shows the bravery and strong history of Kuwait. It is a symbol of courage and pride.

Difficult Words

Word	Meaning
★ famous	مشهور
★ protect	يحمي
🛡 protect	يحمي
💪 bravery	شجاعة
📖 history	تاريخ
🦁 courage	شجاعة
🇰🇼 symbol	رمز

Questions

1. Where is the Red Palace? 

.....

2. Why was it built? 

.....

3. What is it a symbol of? 

.....

4. Why is it important in Kuwait's history? 

.....



PART 3 – READING

Reading 2 – Failaka Island

Failaka Island

Easy Explanation



Failaka Island is an important historical and tourist place in Kuwait. It is famous for its ancient ruins historical heritage. Ancient cultures, including the Greeks and Dilmun culture, are connected with the island. Visiting Failaka helps people learn more about Kuwait's history and culture.

Difficult Words

Word	Meaning
ancient	قديم جدًا
ruins	أطلال
temple	معبد
Greek	يوناني
heritage	تراث
tourist	سائح
touristic	سياحي
culture	ثقافة
treasure	كنز

Questions

1. What is Failaka famous for?
2. Why do tourists visit Failaka?
3. What can people learn by visiting Failaka?
4. Name one ancient culture connected with Failaka.



PART 3 – READING

Reading 3 – Education in the Past

Education in the Past

Easy Explanation



In the past, Kuwait did not have many schools. Education was simple. Teachers taught children how to read and write. Children also learned to recite the Quran.

Mutawa Halima Al-Sager was a teacher in old Kuwait. She taught children the Quran in a small room in her house. Today, people remember her because of her great work.

Difficult Words

Word	Meaning
education	التعليم
simple	بسيط
teacher	معلم
teach	يعلم
taught	علم
recite	يتلو
Quran	القرآن
small	صغير
remember	يتذكر
honour	يكرم

Questions

1. Did Kuwait have many schools in the past?
2. What did teachers teach children?
3. Who was Mutawa Halima Al-Sager?
4. Where did she teach?
5. What did she teach?
6. Why do people remember her today?



PART 4 - WRITING

Writing 1 - A Trip to the Red Palace

A Trip to to the Red Palace

Useful Words



Red Palace
– friends –
brave – 
protect –
land –
history 

Pre-writing Questions

Answer these questions first:



Where did you go?



Who did you go with?



What was it built for?



Why do people visit it now?

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about:



A Trip to the Red Palace



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



PART 4 - WRITING

Writing 2 – Education in the Past

Education in the Past

Useful Words



simple 
room –
Mutawa –
use – 
board –
Quran.

Pre-writing Questions

Answer these questions first:



How was education in the past?



Where did students learn?



Who taught the students?



What tools did they use?



What did students learn about?

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about:



Education in the Past



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



PART 4 - WRITING

Writing 3 – A Holiday on Failaka Island

A Holiday on Failaka Island

Useful Words



last 
holiday –
go – boat
– family –
ruins – 
excited 

Pre-writing Questions

Answer these questions first:



Where did you go?



How did you go there?



Who did you go with?



What did you see?



How did you feel?

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about:



A Holiday on Failaka Island



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



PART 5 - UNIT REVISION

UNIT REVISION

A. Vocabulary

Choose:



1. Kuwait has a rich _____.

- a) heritage b) sickness c) battle



2. We should _____ our country.

- a) recite b) protect c) teach



3. Failaka has ancient _____.

- a) ruins b) guests c) values



4. The flag is a _____ of Kuwait.

- a) symbol b) temple c) society



5. Mutawa Halima _____ children the Quran.

- a) taught b) gone b) written

B. Grammar



6. We _____ to Failaka last month.

- a) went b) gone b) go



7. They didn't _____ the palace.

- a) visited b) visit b) visiting



8. She has _____ her homework.

- a) wrote b) write b) written



9. _____ you ever visited Failaka?

- a) Has b) Have b) Did



10. He _____ not visited the museum.

- a) haven't b) hasn't b) didn't



PART 5 - UNIT REVISION

UNIT REVISION

C. Reading

Read and answer:

Last holiday, Sara went to Failaka Island with her family. They travelled by boat. They visited ancient ruins and learned about Kuwait's history. Sara was very excited because she loves historical places.



1. Where did Sara go? 
2. Who did she go with? 
3. How did they travel? 
4. What did they visit? 
5. How did Sara feel? 



FINAL WRITING TASK

Write 8–10 sentences about one of the following:

A) Historical Place in Kuwait

OR

B) Education in the Past

OR

C) A Holiday on Failaka Island



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Thank
You!

Mrs. Mona Mahmoud

33

Made by Mrs. Mona Mahmoud

NEU ACADEMY

learning that makes a difference

