

Ministry of Education

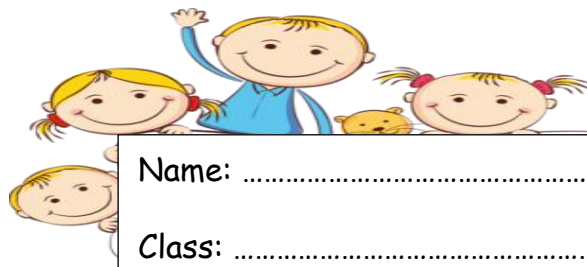
Al-Assema Educational Zone

Al-Doha Primary School

Modified Fun with

English

Grade 4B



Name:

Class:

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High Frequency Words

a	can	am	How	Him	got	took	But
an	can't	is	How many	Me	all	come	Water
the	could	are	How much	In	will	go	Want
they	couldn't	isn't	How long	On	need	went	People
this	shall	aren't	Who	To	then	like	Too
that	should	was	some	from	First	see	Its
those	shouldn't	wasn't	any	Of	Finally	saw	Yes
These	must	were	My	with	for	need	No
She	mustn't	weren't	Her	between	made	Say	Colour
He	do	there	His	next to	make	said	Ask
It	don't	What	Your	Has	by	live	Around
I	Does	Where	Their	have	take	wear	Place
You	doesn't	When	Our	Had	stay	drink	Same
We	Did	Why	Us	Get	Look	eat	Different
and	didn't	Which	Them	Again	night	day	Afternoon

Unit 5

Earth and Space



الكلمة	المعنى	الجملة	الصورة
planet	كوكب	There are eight planets.	
Solar System	النظام الشمسي	The Solar System has the sun and the planets.	
freezing	متجمد	It's freezing in here.	
book	يحجز	I booked a hot el room.	
cost	يكلف	This dress costs 20 KD.	
per night	بالليلة	The hotel room costs 30 KD. per night.	
mountain	جبل	I climb up the mountains every year.	
noise	ازعاج/أصوات	My brother always makes noise.	
consist	يتكون	This cake consists of chocolate and fruit.	
large	كبير	My trousers are very large.	

Kuwait Bay	خليج الكويت	Kuwait City is located on Kuwait Bay.	
coast	ساحل	They have a house on the coast.	
oasis	واحة	There are many oases in the desert.	
island	جزيرة	We go to the island by boat.	
stone	حجر	My house is made of stone.	
cave	كهف	Bears sleep in caves.	
around	حول	The moon goes around the Earth.	
close	قريب	Sara is one of my closest friends.	
different	مختلف	Emily is different from her sister.	
Earth	الأرض	We live on the Earth.	
moon	القمر	The moon takes about a month to go around the Earth.	
star	نجم	The sun is a large star.	
far	بعيد	She doesn't live far from here.	
need	يحتاج	All plants and animals need the sun to live.	

planetarium	قبة سماوية	We can learn about the planets at the planetarium.	
footprint	آثار الأقدام	I left my footprints on the sand.	
land	يهبط	My plane will land at 2 o'clock.	
look like	يشبه	He looks like his father.	
proudly	بفخر	She proudly talks about her daughter.	
quietly	بهدوء	Walk quietly! The baby is sleeping.	
rock	صخرة	Ride your bike carefully because there are many rocks.	
spaceman	رجل فضاء	I want to be a spaceman when I grow up.	
astronaut	رائد فضاء	Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut to walk on the moon.	
spaceship	سفينة الفضاء	We can get to the moon in a spaceship.	
began	بدأ	I began reading this book last week.	
camping trip	رحلة تخيم	I like going on camping trips with my friends.	
heavily	بشدة	It rained heavily last night.	

selected	اختار	I selected a beautiful dress for the party.	
successfully	بنجاح	He successfully passed his exams.	
happily	بفرح	She plays happily with her toys.	
flew	طار	The birds flew to their nests.	
ocean	محيط	In the afternoon, she went to swim in the ocean.	
wood	غابة	The lake is in the middle of a wood.	
gloomy	كئيب	I was gloomy yesterday.	

Grammar:

Present Simple (زمن المضارع البسيط):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات اليومية والمتكررة حيث نضيف للفعل "s" مع الضمائر (He, she, it) ويكون الفعل في حالة المصدر مع باقي الضمائر (I , you , we , they)

- We live on the Earth.
- It takes one year to go around the sun.
- I go to school every day.
- Kuwait doesn't have any mountains.

Comparatives and superlatives (أسلوب المقارنة والتفضيل):

- *نستخدم أسلوب المقارنة للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين حيث نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er + than) .
- *نستخدم أسلوب التفضيل للمقارنة بين أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين حيث نضيف للصفة القصيرة (the + est) .

- Some of the planets are bigger than the Earth.
- The farthest planet takes the longest time to go around the sun.
- The sun is the closest star to the Earth.

Past Simple with adverbs (زمن الماضي البسيط مع الظروف):

*نستخدم زمن الماضي للتعبير عن حدث وقع بالماضي وهناك كلمات تدل عليه مثل (yesterday , last , in 1969).

- Last week, we were on a camping trip.
- Yesterday, I walked on the beach.

*نضيف للصفة " ly " عندما نقوم بوصف الفعل حيث يجب أن يأتي فعل بالجملة:

- I bravely went to the moon.
- He walked quietly onto the moon.
- They landed successfully.

Countable and uncountable nouns (الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة):

*نستخدم "There is/ There was" بمعنى يوجد مع الاسم المفرد أو مع الاسم الغير معدود :

- There wasn't any noise on the moon.
- Is there any honey? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

*نستخدم "There are/ There were " بمعنى يوجد مع الاسم الجمع والمعدود:

- There are eight planets.
- Are there any rocks on the moon? Yes, there are.

Past continuous (زمن الماضي المستمر):

*نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث في حالة استمرارية بالماضي.

- I was collecting some rocks and some soil.
- She was playing tennis.

Vocabulary:

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c &d:

1- We live on the.....

- a) Earth b) moon c) star d) stone

2- We learn.....subjects at school.

- a) far b) close c) different d) large

3- They came into the roombecause their dad was sleeping.

- a) successfully b) safely c) quietly d) heavily

4- The pacific.....is the biggest ocean.

- a) ocean b) cave c) mountain d) wood

5-Food.....of a lot of vitamins.

- a) consists b) needs c) costs d) books

6- We must sleep eight hours per.....

- a) coast b) night c) cave d) rock

7- The weather was.....yesterday.

- a) far b) close c) large d) gloomy

8- The children played.....in the garden.

- a) happily
- b) proudly
- c) heavily
- d) successfully

9-Shea nice present for her mum's birthday.

- a) selected
- b) flew
- c) landed
- d) began

10-Neil Armstrong was the first.....to walk on the moon.

- a) rock
- b) spaceship
- c) oasis
- d) astronaut

Grammar:

Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets :

* Last weekend, I (was- were - is) on a camping trip with my family. When we (walk- were walking- walks) around the campsite, I saw my friends. I liked the sky at night.

* Yesterday at school, we learned about the solar system. Our teacher told us that there (is - are- was) eight planets. The (far - farther - farthest) planet from the sun is the coldest one.

Reading Comprehension:

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions below:

Venus is the second planet from the sun. It has no moons.

Venus is sometimes called Earth's sister. This is because they are the same in size. Venus has thick yellow clouds. These clouds make

Venus the hottest planet in the solar system. One day on Venus is like 243 days on the Earth. Venus takes 225 Earth days to go around the sun.

A year on Venus is shorter than its day! It is sometimes called the "Morning star" or the "evening star". This is because Venus is bright for a short time before sunrise and after sunset.



a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d :

1- The best title for the passage is.....

- a) The sun b) Venus c) The planets d) The Earth

2- The underlined pronoun "It" in line 6 refers to "....."

- a) Venus b) Earth c) Solar system d) planet

3- Venus has no.....

- a) years b) days c) clouds d) moons

4- The opposite of the word "short" is.....

- a) bright b) thick c) long d) hot

b) Answer the following questions :

5- What make Venus the hottest planet in the solar system?

6- Why is a year on Venus shorter than a year on the Earth?

Writing

Fill in the graphic organizer, then use it to write a paragraph of not less than (4) sentences about (The Planetarium) using guide pictures and words :

round -building- planets- sun- eight - Earth

2-Thing you can learn about there?

1-What the planetarium ?



3-There are

4-Where we live?

(-----)

pre-writing techniques (graphic organizer)	1	
Exposition of ideas, paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Layout / format	1	
Spelling & Grammar	1	
Handwriting & punctuation	1	

b) Complete the text with the suitable words:

The is a big ball of rock.



It goes..... the Earth.



The was on the moon for three days.



He proudly left his..... there.


















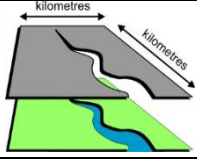





Unit 6

Save the Earth



الكلمة	المعنى	الجملة	الصورة
plant (v.)	يُزرع	We like planting trees.	
shade	ظل	It was cool in the shade of tree.	
soil	تراب	Plants need soil to grow strong.	
stem	ساق النبات	The stem gets water from the roots.	
seed	بذرة	Fruits have seeds in them.	
ground	أرض	She fell to the ground.	
root	جذر	This tree has strong roots.	
Leaf/ leaves(n.)	ورقة/ أوراق	In autumn, the leaves of trees fall down.	
peas	بازلاء	We will plant peas in our garden.	
celery	كرفس	I like eating celery salad.	
spinach	سبانخ	Spinach is good for our health.	

potato	بطاطا	My mum cooks potato in a delicious way.	
broccoli	بروكلي نوع من القرنبيط	Broccoli is a flower plant.	
Cut down	يقطع	It is bad to cut down trees.	
Look after	يعتني	Mothers look after their children.	
importance	أهمية	We must know the importance of doing sport.	
reuse	يعيد استخدام	It is good to reuse paper.	
reduce	يقلل / يقتن	We can reduce sugar to be fit.	
touch (v.)	يلمس	Don't touch zoo animals.	
rare	نادر	My friend likes to buy rare flowers.	
beak	منقار	Birds have got beaks.	
quick/ quickly	سريع / بسرعة	We'll be late. Come quickly!	
frighten	يخيف	A black cat frightened me last night.	
nature park	محمية طبيعية	We can keep animals in the nature park.	
danger	خطر	Some animals are in danger.	

natural reserve	محمية طبيعية	Natural reserves are safe places for animals.	
Square kilometer	كيلو متر مربع	Kuwait is about 17.800 square kilometres.	
pump	مضخة	They use a pump to take out water.	
bored	يشعر بالملل	I felt bored yesterday.	
spotted	منقط	My little sister has a spotted dress.	
Sharp	حاد	Knives are sharp! Don't play with them.	
Oxygen	أكسجين	We need oxygen to live.	

Grammar:

Present Continuous (زمن المضارع المستمر):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث نقوم بها في لحظة التكلم حيث نضيف للفعل "ing" ونضع قبل الفعل "am /is/are"

-What are you doing? I'm planting a tree.

-She is reading a book.

-We are having our dinner.

-They are giving the tree good soil.

Present simple (زمن المضارع البسيط):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات اليومية والمتكررة والحقائق حيث نضيف للفعل "s" مع الضمانر (He, she, it)

ويكون الفعل في حالة المصدر مع باقي الضمانر (I , you , we , they)

- Animals and birds need trees for their homes.
- Trees give us food and shade.
- Trees need water and sunshine.

The verb "have / has got"

*يستخدم الفعل "got" بمعنى يملك لوصف ما نملكه أو لوصف ما قد يملكه شيء ما. ويأتي قبله "has / have" حيث نستخدم "has" مع الضمانر "He/ she / it"

أما "have" نستخدمها مع الضمانر " I / you / we / they"

- It has got an orange head and a long beak.
- I have got many friends.
- They have got a happy family.

Adjectives (الصفات):

*نستخدم الصفات لوصف الأسماء.

- It is a rare bird.
- We are lucky to live in Kuwait.
- You are clever.

"It is good to.../ It's bad to..." :

*نستخدم "It is good to....." بمعنى "من الجيد أن.." للتكلم عن أفعال جيدة ويأتي بعدها فعل في حالة المصدر ، ونستخدم

"It is bad to....." بمعنى "من السيء أن..." للتكلم عن أفعال غير جيدة ويأتي بعدها فعل في حالة المصدر.

- It is bad to cut down trees.
- It is good to eat healthy food.
- It is good to drink a lot of water.
- It is bad to eat a lot of sweets.

Modal verb "should " for advice (الفعل المساعد ينبغي للنصيحة) :

*نستخدم الفعل المساعد "should " بمعنى "ينبغي" لتقديم النصائح. ويأتي بعدها الفعل في حالة المصدر.

- You shouldn't frighten animals.
- You should look after animals and birds.
- You shouldn't touch it.

Modal verb "can " for possibility (الفعل المساعد بمعنى يمكنك للتعبير عن الإمكانية) :

*نستخدم الفعل المساعد "can " بمعنى "يمكنك" للتعبير عن إمكانية واحتمال وقوع الشيء. ويأتي بعدها الفعل في حالة المصدر.

- We can plant more trees to make the Earth a healthy place.
- You can reuse paper.
- We can reduce our use of water.

Vocabulary:

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c &d:

1- We can stay cool in the.....of trees.

- a) danger b) shade c) stem d) root

2- People must.....their use of water.

- a) reduce b) plant c) touch d) frighten

3- Trees give us.....

- a) oxygen b) pump c) soil d) beak

4- It is.....to rain in Kuwait.

- a) sharp b) spotted c) rare d) bored

5- When I get....., I go out with my friends.

- a) bored b) rare c) spotted d) quick

6- I.....my grandmother.

- a) look after b) reuse c) reduce d) frighten

7- Giraffes eat.....of trees.

- a) nature parks b) pumps c) leaves d) beaks

8- The beak of the falcon is very.....

- a) sharp b) quick c) spotted d) bored

9- We eat leaves like.....

- a) broccoli b) celery c) spinach d) peas

10- People can see rare animals in the.....

- a) potato b) natural reserve c) pump d) danger

Grammar:

Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets :

* Next week, I will visit the natural reserve . The natural reserve is a (safe - safely - safest) place

for animals that are in danger. We should (look - looks - looked) after animals and be kind to them.

* My dad has (get - gets - got) a nice garden. He is (plant - plants - planting) a tree now. We are very lucky to have this garden because we can eat healthy fruits and vegetables.

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions below:

Giant pandas live in the mountains of China. They have got black and white fur that keeps them warm in winter. The giant panda is one of the loveliest animals in the world. It is different from other bears that it doesn't sleep in winter. Pandas eat fish , grass , eggs and fruits. They eat for 12 hours. They weigh about 120 kilograms. Pandas are excellent at climbing trees . Sadly, these beautiful bears are in danger. There are only 1000 pandas nowadays. So we should protect them by building natural reserves for them.



a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d :

1- The best title for the passage is.....

- a) Climbing Trees b) Panda's Life c) Mountains in China d) Jungles Around the World

2- The underlined pronoun "They" in line 4 refers to "....."

- a) eggs b) fruits c) pandas d) animals

3- Theyabout 120 kilograms.

- a) weigh b) grow up c) eat d) sleep

4- The meaning of the word "giant" is.....

- a) big b) warm c) different d) beautiful

b) Answer the following questions :

5- What do pandas eat?

.....

6- Why do pandas climb trees?

.....

Writing

Fill in the graphic organizer, then use it to write a paragraph of not less than (4) sentences about (The importance of trees) using guide pictures and words :

important -oxygen -food -water -soil -plant

2-What trees give us?

1-Trees are



3-Trees need

4-It's good to

(-----)

pre-writing techniques (graphic organizer)	1	
Exposition of ideas, paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Layout / format	1	
Spelling & Grammar	1	
Handwriting & punctuation	1	

b) Complete the text with the suitable words:

The life cycle of any plant has four stages. First, it is a.....



Then, it grows a



Next, it is a



Finally, it grows.....











or flowers.











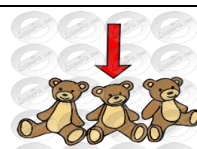


Unit 7


A Tour Around the World



الكلمة	المعنى	الجملة	الصورة
Kuwaiti (n./adj.)	كويتي	He is Kuwaiti.	
Plain	نقي / صريح	The heart is plain red.	
Pillar	عمود / ركن	There are five pillars of Islam.	
Shape	شكل	There are many shapes.	
Stripes	خطوط	American flag has red stripes.	
Sword	سيف	He waved his sword in the air.	
Symbol	رمز	This is the symbol of danger.	
belong	ينتمي	I belong to a happy family.	
Represent	يمثل	The flag represents our country.	
Refer	يشير	The blue colour refers to the sea.	

Forest	غابة	We'll go to the forest tomorrow.	
Deeds	أعمال	It's a good deed to keep your house clean.	
Battle	معركة	I read books about battles.	
Nationality	جنسية	Her nationality is Italian.	
Language	لغة	Arabic is our language.	
Lebanon	لبنان	I went to Lebanon last summer.	
Lebanese (n./adj.)	لبناني	Lebanese people are so kind.	
Syria	سوريا	Syria is a beautiful country.	
Syrian (n./adj.)	سوري	Syrian food is delicious.	
Saudi Arabia	السعودية	Mecca is located in Saudi Arabia.	
Saudi (n./adj.)	سعودي	She is Saudi.	
Canada	كندا	The weather in Canada is very cold.	
Canadian	كندي	Tom is a Canadian citizen.	
Japan	اليابان	Tokyo is the capital of Japan.	

Japanese	ياباني	Sushi is a Japanese food.	
Italy	إيطاليا	I want to visit Italy.	
Italian	إيطالي	I like eating in Italian restaurants.	
India	الهند	India has many mountains.	
Indian	هندي	Indian food is very spicy.	
France	فرنسا	We can see Eiffel Tower in France.	
French	فرنسي	I am learning French language.	
Brazil	البرازيل	Brazil is famous for coffee.	
Brazilian	برازيلي	The Brazilian flag is so smart.	
main	رئيسي/أساسي	Prayer is the main pillar of Islam.	
Middle	منتصف	I want to sit in the middle.	
crescent	هلال	The moon gets crescent in the middle of the month.	
World Cup	كأس العالم	France won the World Cup this year.	

motorbike	دراجة نارية	I have got a new motorbike.	
compete	يتنافس	Footballers compete to win the match.	
Olympic	أوليمبي	Olympic games began in Greece.	
concert	حفلة موسيقية	I went to a concert.	
drive	يقود	I can drive a car.	
driver	سائق	He is a bus driver.	
Finish	ينتهي	I finish my work at 2 o'clock.	
helmet	خوذة	It is dangerous to ride a bike without a helmet.	
Track	مضمار السباق	Cars race on a track.	
Take place	يحدث	The story takes place in Italy.	
row	يجدف	I can row a boat.	
rowing	تجديف	She is good at rowing.	
oar	مجداف	Oars make the boat move.	

Grammar:

Present simple (زمن المضارع البسيط):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات اليومية والمكررة والحقائق حيث نضيف للفعل "s" مع الضمانر (He, she, it) ويكون الفعل في حالة المصدر مع باقي الضمانر (I , you , we , they) ، وهناك دلائل تستخدم مع هذا الزمن مثل :

- What does the Saudi flag look like? It's green with the main pillar of Islam.
- The best horses compete every year.
- Green refers to green land and forests.
- The white represents our deeds.

The verb "have / has got"

*يستخدم الفعل "got" بمعنى يملك لوصف ما نملكه أو لوصف ما قد يملكه شيء ما .ويأتي قبله "has / have" حيث نستخدم "has" مع الضمانر "He/ she / it"

أما "have" تستخدمها مع الضمانر " I / you / we / they"

- The Lebanese flag has got two red stripes, a white stripe and a green tree.
- Every country has got its own flag.
- It has got three stripes; green, white and red.

Present Continuous (زمن المضارع المستمر):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث نقوم بها في لحظة التكلم حيث نضيف للفعل "ing" ونضع قبل الفعل "am /is/are"

- What are you doing? I'm making a flag.
- He is rowing a boat.
- They are competing in a race.
- She is holding a flag.

Present simple with adverbs of frequency (زمن المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات اليومية والمكررة والحقائق حيث نضيف للفعل "s" مع الضمانر (He, she, it) ويكون الفعل في حالة المصدر مع باقي الضمانر (I , you , we , they) ، وهناك دلائل تستخدم مع هذا الزمن مثل :

(always , usually, sometimes, never, every)

- Do you always wear a helmet?
- I sometimes drink fruit juice or water.
- We always go to bed early.
- He usually has a healthy dinner.

Vocabulary:

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c &d:

1- This boat has six.....

- a) oars b) helmets c) forests d) languages

2- I can speak five

- a) concerts b) battles c) languages d) pillars

3- He is from India. He is

- a) Indian b) Italian c) Canadian d) Japanese

4- Karate is asport.

- a) Japanese b) Brazilian c) Kuwaiti d) Saudi

5- The Kuwaiti flag has got a black.....

- a) stripe b) sword c) shape d) symbol

6- Ito this club.

- b) belong b) represent c) compete d) take place

7- We should wear ato drive safely.

- a) track b) helmet c) oar d) crescent

8- After I.....my homework, I play with my friends.

- a) compete b) row c) drive d) finish

9- Children shouldn't play in the.....of the street. It's dangerous.

- a) middle b) concert c) forest d) helmet

Grammar:

Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets :

*The Olympic games (take - takes - taking) place every four years. I always (watch - watches- watching) them on TV with my family. Athletes from all over the world compete together.

*France is a beautiful country. Its flag (has - have - having) got blue, white and red stripes. I (am visiting - visit - visits) it this year.

Reading Comprehension:

Read the following email carefully then answer the questions below:

To: Sara

From: Reem



Thank you for your last email. I'm writing to tell you about the country I like to visit. It's China. Do you know that China is one of the biggest countries in the world? Beijing is the capital of China. People speak Chinese language. It's located in Southeast of Asia. It has many mountains, rivers and deserts. Shanghai is the biggest city. You can visit the Great Wall of China. It's the longest wall in the world. The most **famous** Chinese foods are noodles and vegetables. Chinese use chopsticks when **they** eat. Write soon and tell me about your favourite country.

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d :

1- The best title for the passage is.....

- a) Shanghai b) Noodles c) Beijing d) China

2- The underlined pronoun " they" in line 7 refers to "....."

- a) Chinese People b) vegetables c) noodles d) chopsticks

3- Shanghai is the biggest.....

- a) desert b) mountain c) country d) city

4- The meaning of the word "famous" is.....

- a) known b) big c) long d) strong

b) Answer the following questions :

5- What is the capital of China?

6- Why is China one of the biggest countries?

Writing

Fill in the graphic organizer, then use it to write a paragraph of not less than (4) sentences about (A car race) using guide pictures and words :

car race -helmet -track -very - fast

2-What drivers wear to drive safely?

1-Where you go next weekend?



3-They race

4- How fast they drive?

(-----)

pre-writing techniques (graphic organizer)	1	
Exposition of ideas, paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Layout / format	1	
Spelling & Grammar	1	
Handwriting & punctuation	1	

b) Complete the text with the suitable words:

The



flag is very smart.

It has got green, white and red.....



It has got a black.....



The red colour on the Kuwaiti flag refers to our.....




















Unit 8

Vacations



الكلمة	المعنى	الجملة	الصورة
Vacation	إجازة	We need a vacation.	
Holiday	عطلة	I travelled to Canada on my last holiday.	
Oman	عمان	Oman is a GCC. country.	
Muscat	مسقط	Muscat is by the sea.	
cost (v.)	يكلف	Her bag cost her 800KD.	
Hotel	فندق	I booked a room in a hotel.	
Stay	يقيم	I will stay in a hotel.	
High	عالي	This mountain is very high.	
Low	منخفض	This chair is very low.	
View	منظر	The view is great from here.	
Rug	سدو/ بساط	This rug is beautiful.	
Wool	صوف	My hat is made of wool.	

Beirut	بيروت	Beirut is the capital of Lebanon.	
Skiing	تزلج	I like skiing.	
market	سوق	There are many markets in Kuwait.	
Idea	فكرة	That's a good idea!	
restaurant	مطعم	Let's go to that restaurant again.	
Spend	يقضي	I always spend my holidays in Lebanon.	
dream (n.)	حلم	My dream is to go on a cruise.	
air ticket	تذكرة طائرة	I booked an air ticket to Italy.	
Egypt	مصر	Egypt is a beautiful country.	
Egyptian	مصري	Egyptian people are so kind.	
Most	معظم	I spend most of my time at home.	
Giza	الجيزة	Pyramids are in Giza.	
Nile	نهر النيل	Nile is the longest river in the world.	
Cruise	رحلة بالقارب	I went on a sea cruise.	

upper	علوي	He flew to upper Canada.	
temple	معبد	There are two temples on Failaka.	
King	ملك	He is a good king.	
Queen	ملكة	The queen lives in a palace.	
Luxor	الأقصر	I'm going to Luxor with my family.	
Aswan	أسوان	Aswan is in Egypt.	
Sharm El Sheikh	شرم الشيخ	I visited Sharm El Sheikh last summer.	
Friendly	ودود	We should be friendly with the others.	
welcoming	مرحب	Kuwaitis are welcoming people.	
transportation	وسيلة النقل	In the desert, camels are important for transportation.	
Place	مكان	There are many places to visit in Bahrain.	
postcard	بطاقة بريدية	I like to buy a postcard.	
Letter	رسالة	This letter is from my friend.	

Envelope	ظرف	Give me that envelope.	
Australia	استراليا	He comes from Australia.	
Sincerely	بإخلاص	I speak sincerely as a friend.	
Soon	قريباً	It will rain soon.	
Plan	يخطط	I plan to travel to Dubai.	

Grammar:

Present simple (زمن المضارع البسيط):

*نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات اليومية والمتكررة والحقائق حيث نضيف للفعل "s" مع الضمانر (He, she, it) ويكون الفعل في حالة المصدر مع باقي الضمانر (I , you , we , they) ونستخدم مع هذا الزمن دلالات مثل :

(every day/ week/ month/ year)

- The mountain people have lots of goats.
- The men make rugs from wool.
- The women make wool from the goat hair.

Past Simple (زمن الماضي البسيط):

*نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث وقعت وانتهت بالماضي.

- We went to Lebanon last winter.
- How did you get there? We got by plane.
- I saw the mountains in Oman.

Modal verb "Shall" for making suggestion (الفعل المساعد بمعنى سوف للاقتراح):

*نستخدم الفعل المساعد "shall" بمعنى سوف للتعبير عن الاقتراح ويأتي بعده الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

-Shall we go to the Rainbow Island today?

No, we went there before.

-Shall we go shopping in Beirut?

That's a good idea.

"Going to" for future plans (الخطط المستقبلية):

*نستخدم "going to" بمعنى سوف للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية حيث نضع قبلها "am/is/are" ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

-I'm going to go to Egypt.

-She is going to travel by plane.

-We are going to visit many interesting places.

Modal verb "can" for possibility (الفعل المساعد بمعنى يمكنك للتعبير عن الإمكانية):

*نستخدم الفعل المساعد "can" بمعنى "يمكنك" للتعبير عن إمكانية واحتمال وقوع الشيء. ويأتي بعدها الفعل في حالة المصدر.

-You can visit the Pyramids of Giza.

-He can go on a Nile cruise.

-You can enjoy riding camels.

There is/are (يوجد):

*نستخدم "There is" بمعنى يوجد مع الاسم المفرد أو مع الاسم الغير معدود :

-There is lots of noise in Beirut.

-There is a school in this area.

*نستخدم "There are" بمعنى يوجد مع الاسم الجمع :

-There are many shops and markets.

-There are many people in Beirut.

Vocabulary:

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c &d:

1- I have ato travel around the world.

- a) dream b) wool c) temple d) market

2- In winter, we wear clothes made of.....

- a) view b) king c) restaurant d) wool

3- Fridays is my favourite.....I always eat there.

- a) king b) dream c) wool d) restaurant

4- I enjoy.....on the mountains.

- a) skiing b) letter c) idea d) temple

5- How much does this dress.....you? It is 20 KD.

- a) spend b) stay c) cost d) plan

6- Weour time reading books.

- c) spend b) stay c) plan d) cost

7- I wentup the mountains.

- a) high b) upper c) welcoming d) friendly

8- Aswan and Luxor are beautiful places in

a) Australia

b) Oman

c) Egypt

d) Beirut

9- Look at this nice.....It has got many colours.

a) rug

b) idea

c) king

d) hotel

Grammar:

Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets :

Next week, Sara and her family (is going- are going- going) to move to a new house. There (is-am-are) many rooms in it. The family are so happy to go there.

My friend (visit- visits- visited) Egypt every year. She told me that I can (ride- riding-rides) the camel there. It's fun to see the Pyramids.

Reading Comprehension:

Read the following email carefully then answer the questions below:

Flowers are very beautiful plants. They come in different colours, shapes and names. We can see flowers everywhere, in our houses, schools, streets and even in hospitals. Most of people like to plant flowers in their gardens because they look and smell very nice. There are many kinds of flowers with different beautiful names . A florist is a person who works in a flower shop. He helps people to choose their favourite flowers. Sometimes people give flowers as presents to the ones they like or when they visit the sick people .



a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d :

1- The best title for the passage is.....

- a) Flowers b) Colours c) Gardens d) Schools

2- The underlined pronoun " they" in line 7 refers to "....."

- a) plants b) hospitals c) people d) names

3- We canflowers everywhere.

- a) work b) help c) come d) see

4- The opposite of the word "different" is.....

- a) beautiful b) sick c) nice d) same

b) Answer the following questions :

5- Why do people like to give flowers as a present?

6- Where can we see flowers?

Writing

Fill in the graphic organizer, then use it to write a paragraph of not less than (4) sentences about (A holiday in Lebanon) using guide pictures and words :

Lebanon -plane -hotel -skiing- mountains

2-How you got there?

1-Where you go on your last holiday?



3-Where you stay?

4- Things you did there?

(-----)

pre-writing techniques (graphic organizer)	1	
Exposition of ideas, paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Layout / format	1	
Spelling & Grammar	1	
Handwriting & punctuation	1	

b) Complete the text with the suitable words:

The mountain people in



have many goats.

The women make.....



from the goat hair.

Then, the men make beautiful.....



Finally, they sell them in the.....

