

Phonics

26 Mar 2019

Remember! In some words the letters **aw** sound like **or**.



aw with pinching **claws** and snapping **jaws**



1 Write **aw**. Write the words. Read the words.

jaw paw saw draw claw awful
~~jaw~~ ~~paw~~ ~~saw~~ ~~draw~~ ~~claw~~ ~~awful~~

2 Label the picture. Complete the sentence. Use words from exercise 1.



The man draw an awful picture of a cat.

3 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

- 1 When we went to the beach, we saw lots of shellfish.
- 2 In a rock pool we saw a crab with two big claws.
- 3 Cats walk quietly because they have soft paws.
- 4 A lion has strong jaws and lots of sharp teeth.
- 5 I can draw well but I can't paint.

4 Write two sentences. Use a word from exercise 1 in each one.

Grand Pa draws a dog.
I saw my friend in the park.

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Learn English

Learn & Think

Future simple tense

المستقبل البسيط

الاستخدام

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط لوصف أحداث (غير محظوظ بها) سوف تتم في المستقبل سواء الترحيب أو التحية وسبقدهم أيضا لإعطاء انذار في المستقبل ووصف خطط مستقبلية.

البنية

بعض الكلمات التي تتواجد في جملة وثلاثا على أن زمن الجملة هو مستقبل بسيط :
 Next (قريبا زينة)
 next week
 next Friday
 in the future
 next month
 next year
 tomorrow
 الشهر القادم
 السنة القادمة
 غدا
 في المستقبل

تكوين جملة بسيطة

Subject فاعل → Will سوف → Verb (inf.) فعل في المصدر → Object مفعول

I = YOU - WE - They
 He - She - It
 (أنا - أنت - نحن)
 (هو - هي - هو/هي)

في زمن مستقبل بولف
 (أنا - أنت - نحن)
 (هو - هي - هو/هي)

باني الجملة
 (أنا - أنت - نحن)
 (هو - هي - هو/هي)

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Learn English

Learn & Think

Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b or c :

1	The train will soon.	leave	left	leaving
2	He will his lessons.	study	studies	studied
3	I wait for you until you return.	will	well	wall
4	You will a lot of money.	earn	earned	earn
5	We will around the world.	travel	travelled	travels
6	They have any problems.	will	not	will not
7	She will A lot of people.	meet	meet	met
8	Mark will be 15 Wednesday.	last	past	next
9	They will a new computer.	buy	buys	buying
10	My mother like this song.	will	not	don't
11	I will you with the bags.	helping	helps	help
12	Will go to the party with me?	he	him	her
13	Jack will have a dinner party	next	tomorrow	yesterday
14	How will you ... with my homework?	helps	helped	help
15	I call you soon.	will	well	will
16	Will you ... the door for me, please?	open	opening	opens
17	Be quiet or I'll you out.	sent	sending	send

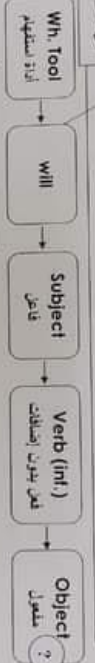
Learn English

Learn & Think

٤ تكوين استفهام بأداة استفهام

أدوات الاستفهام في اللغة الإنجليزية عديدة من بينها :

What : ما / ماذا (يستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء)
 When : متى (يستخدم للسؤال عن الوقت)
 Where : أين (يستخدم للسؤال عن المكان)
 How : كيف / كم (يستخدم للسؤال عن كمية فعل الشيء أو عدد)
 Who : من (يستخدم للسؤال عن الأشخاص "المعلق")
 Why : لماذا (يستخدم للسؤال عن السبب)



Examples

What will he do?
 He will meet you tomorrow.

ماذا سيفعل هو ؟
 سيقابلك غداً

When will you visit your uncle?
 I will visit him tomorrow.

متى ستزور عمك ؟
 ستزوره غداً

When will Adel go to bed?
 He will go to bed at 10 o'clock.

متى سيمضي عادل ؟
 في الساعة 10 مساءً

Where will they live?
 They will live in Giza.

أين سيمضون ؟
 هم سيمضون في الجيزة

How will she go to school?
 She will go to school by bus.

كيف ستذهب المدرسة ؟
 في سيارة المدرسة بالترانس

Where will Salma sleep?
 She will sleep in the bedroom.

أين ستنام سلمى ؟
 في غرفة نومها

الاستفهام : كيف الجواب

أين ستنام سلمى ؟
 في غرفة نومها



Listening

1 Talk about the pictures.



2 Listen.

- 1 What was the name of the play? *Ugly duckling*
- 2 Was it the first performance or the final rehearsal? *the final rehearsal*

3 Read the questions. Listen again and circle the right person.

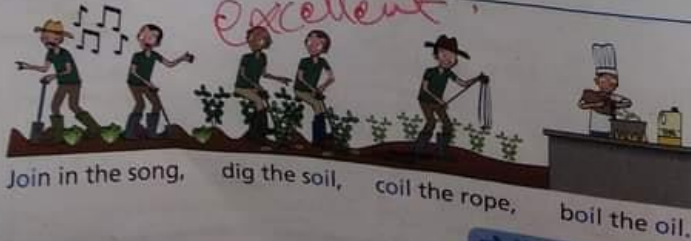
- 1 Who switched on the lights? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 2 Who started the music? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 3 Who shouted? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 4 Who forgot the nest? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 5 Who forgot her words? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 6 Who fell down? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 7 Whose head fell off? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu
- 8 Who laughed? Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu

Phonics



Look and listen!

oi The toy soldiers joined in the battle.



Join in the song, dig the soil, coil the rope, boil the oil.

→ Now look at WB p47 Use of English

Verbs:

Present	Past
attack يهاجم	attacked
protect يحمي	protected
change into يتحول إلى	changed into
disappear يختفي	disappeared
perform يؤدي - يمثل	performed

Present	Past
feel يشعر	felt
wear يرتدي	wore
forget ينسى	forgot
fall down ينهار	fell down
see يري	saw

Remember:

- Is it our last rehearsal?
- Yes, it is. Let's begin.
- **While** Clara **was sleeping**, she **was dreaming** about dancing mice.
- You must choose **either** the cat **or** the dog.
- The toy soldiers joined the battle.
- **On** Tuesday I went to see the Nutcracker.
- The show began **at** half past seven **in** the evening.

1. "While" → Past Continuous → Past Continuous

We use "while" to express two actions that were happening at a particular time in the past.

Ex: ⇨ While Omar **was hopping**, Dina **was skipping**.

⇨ While they **were playing**, we **were doing** our homework.

2- either or

We use (either or) to express choices between two things.

الاستاذ عمر الموسى > You must choose **either** the cat **or** the dog.
You can have **either** an apple **or** an orange.

Composition practice

5. Mar 2018

- 1 Draw and write the front cover of your play programme.



- 2 Write the inside of the programme.

Write a few sentences about the story.

List the characters.

Think of names for the performers.

Character	Performers
Red Riding Hood	Judi
grand ma	Julia
WOLF	Anna
wood cutter	Tom
Wolf	Dad

Red Riding Hood went to her grand ma's home to give her a basket of food. In the road the wolf stopped her and talked with her. He killed her and played the story of grand ma because he wanted to eat Red Riding Hood. But the wood cutter found her and grand ma. ♥

The dragonfly

The dragonfly larva is a terrifying beast, with pinching claws and snapping jaws looking for a feast.

When the dragonfly appears from the larva's ugly skin its wings are wide and delicate, its body's long and thin.

There's a flash of brilliant colour as it flies across the water - like a jewel on the crown of an emperor's daughter.

The bird of paradise

Can you believe it?
It doesn't look nice
but this funny little chick will be
a bird of paradise.

It will spread its golden wings
and show its feathers like a fan
and nobody will guess
how this amazing bird began.



The past continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الاثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>was / were</p> <p>was + ing</p>	<p>wasn't / weren't</p> <p>wasn't + ing</p>	<p>Was / Were</p> <p>Was + ing</p> <p>Were + ing</p> <p>Yes, ... was / were No, ... wasn't / weren't</p>
<p>I → was</p> <p>He / She / It / We / You / They → was</p>	<p>I → wasn't</p> <p>He / She / It / We / You / They → wasn't</p>	<p>Was → I</p> <p>Was → He / She / It / We / You / They</p> <p>Were → We / You / They</p>
<p>I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday.</p> <p>All was playing football.</p> <p>They were singing.</p>	<p>I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday.</p> <p>All wasn't playing football.</p> <p>They weren't singing.</p>	<p>Were you eating fish? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.</p> <p>Was All playing football? Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.</p> <p>Were they singing? Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.</p>

الكلمات التالية على زمن الماضي المستمر :
 عندا : While / As - طوال اليوم : all day yesterday - اثناء الساعة : at 6:00 yesterday

بعد زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث معين في الماضي :

My father was sleeping at 12:00 last night.
 It was raining all night yesterday.
 While I was walking, I met my friend.
 When I saw Ali, he was playing football.

بينما : While / As - عندما : When

My father came while I was studying.
 While I was studying, my father came.
 When I fell down, I was riding my bike.
 When I fell down when I was riding my bike.

ملاحظات :
 بعد (While / As) استخدام زمن الماضي المستمر دائما بعد (When) يمكن ان تستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث ماضي.
 الماضي المستمر يجرى عن حدث كان مستمرا مدة طويلة بما فيه الضمير عن حدث ماضي.
 ان كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فاستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر.
 Ex: While I was studying, my sisters were playing.

17. feb. 2019

Study skills

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 (abc) Number the words in the correct order.

1	ballet	dancer	soldier	king	nutcracker	mice
	1	2	6	3	5	4
2	Chinese	English	Arabian	Japanese	Spanish	Russian
	2	3	1	4	6	5
3	curtain	music	lights	tickets	poster	stage
	1	3	2	6	4	5
4	mask	drums	costume	programme	umbrella	scenery
	3	2	1	4	6	5
5	evil	graceful	fast	huge	strange	brave
	2	4	3	5	6	1
6	perform	sleep	hold	leap	dance	watch
	4	5	2	3	1	6

2 Read the definitions and write the words. Use the letters in brackets.

- a large group of soldiers army (m y r a)
- a kind of dancing ballet (l a t l e b)
- 12 o'clock at night midnight (t h i n d i g m)
- you open nuts with this nutcracker (r u n t r a c e c k)
- very, very quiet silent (t e l i n s)
- made of wood wooden (n e d o w o)

Now check your answers in your Dictionary.

Writing preparation 5. Mar. 2018

Write and draw a poster for a play you know. Write the name of the play here

Red Riding Hood

or you may choose one of these:



Red Riding Hood



Jack and the Beanstalk



Androcles and the

Write the name of the theatre group.

Write the title of the play.

Draw or write your ideas for the illustration.



Think of a place

Choose a day, date and time.

Write where you can get tickets.

Unit 5 Preparing a poster for a play

Grammar

20-Mar-2019

1 Complete the sentences. Use a word from each box.

will perform buy need become crack come be

- 1 Soon the eggs will crack and the chicks will come.
- 2 This ugly caterpillar will become a beautiful butterfly.
- 3 The children will perform their play next week.
- 4 We will buy tickets for the play.
- 5 Tomorrow the weather be cold and wet.
- 6 You need your umbrella.

2 Write questions. Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 the be Will disaster? play a
Will the play be a disaster?
- 2 the words? children their Will forget
Will the children forget their words?
- 3 play will the When start?
When will the play start?

3 Answer the questions.

Start your answers with No.

- 1 Will Joe be at school tomorrow? No, Joe will not be at school tomorrow.
- 2 Will we have a holiday next week? No, we won't have a holiday next week.
- 3 Will she get a kitten for her birthday? No, she won't get a kitten for her birthday.



Remember! won't = will not

Sunday 24 Feb. 2019
Grammar in conversation

1 Complete the sentences. Use *either ... or*.



You can have either an apple or an orange.



You can choose either a pizza or a burger.



Either the boys or the girls. can play this sport.



Most people like either the cats or the dogs.



He can either swim or play football.

2 Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.



It's Rosie's birthday soon.

We should get her a present.



Let's look in the toy shop window.



Can you see anything?



There's nothing here for girls.



There are lots of things for boys.



Can I have a toy?



Well, you can have either

a car or a train.



Can't I have both?



Certainly not!

boys	present
anything	both
birthday	toy
not	either
window	or
nothing	



Unit 5

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Answer the questions.

Amazing changes

- 1 What is under the leaf? *an egg*
- 2 What does the egg look like? *a seed*
- 3 Something is eating the leaf. What does it look like? *a worm*
- 4 What is really eating the leaf? *caterpillar*
- 5 What does the caterpillar change into? *pupa*
- 6 What does the pupa look like? *leaf*

The dragonfly

- 7 Which two words describe the dragonfly's wings? *wind/delicate*
- 8 What do the dragonfly's bright colours look like? *a jewel*

The bird of paradise

- 9 Why does the chick look funny? *it has no feathers*
- 10 What colour are its wings? *golden wings*

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 How many times does the butterfly egg change? *3 times*
- 2 Why is the dragonfly larva always looking for a feast? *They egg change*
- 3 What are the differences between the bird of paradise chick and the adult bird? *Very small / Ugly skin / No feathers / big eyes*

3 Write the words under the correct pictures.

jewel seed dragonfly butterfly tadpole caterpillar fan chick worm



caterpillar



worm



butterfly



dragonfly



jewel



tadpole



seed



chick



fan

Unit (5) All about a show

Vocabulary:

Reading		Speaking	
dance festival	احتفال راقص	rehearsal	بروفة
tickets	تذاكر	excited	سعيد جدًا - مبتهيج
international	دولي	music	موسيقى
ballet	باليه	Grammar	
project	مشروع	present	هدية
nutcracker	كسارة البندق	both	كلًا من
programme	برنامج	birthday	يوم ميلاد
wooden	خشبي	intelligent	ذكاء
soldiers	جنود	active	نشط
midnight	منتصف الليل	important	مهم
king	ملك	Phonics	
prince	أمير	join	ينضم
giant	عملاق	coin	عملة
battle	معركة	soil	تربة
gloomy	كئيب	boil	يغلي
performers	مؤدون/ممثلون	oil	زيت
evil	شرير	coil	يلف
fierce	شرس	voice	صوت
dream	حلم		
	قناع		

الاستاذ عمر الموسى

Look!

Clara was sleeping.

She was dreaming about dancing mice.



While Clara was sleeping, she was dreaming about dancing mice.

Look, read and write the letters.

A

B

C

zzzz



- 1 While Lucy was sleeping, Andy was playing the trumpet. C
- 2 While Andy was watching TV, Lucy was reading. A
- 3 While Andy was singing, Lucy was dancing. D
- 4 While Andy was laughing, Lucy was crying. B

2 What was happening at the same time? Write. Use your own ideas.

While Anna was helping her mum, Sam was watching TV

While Henry was playing the piano, Anna was sleeping

While the boys were playing football, the girls were dancing

While the cat was sleeping, the mice were eating

Make sentences starting with **While**.

For example:

While Anna was helping her mum, Sam was watching TV.

20-Feb-2019

1 Finish the sentences. Write the letters.



While the boys were singing,

a they were watching TV.



While Anna was writing,

b Nina was skipping.



While they were eating,

c she was listening to music.



While Bill was washing his face,

d the girls were dancing.



While Patsy was hopping,

e Ben was cleaning his teeth.

1 d 2 c 3 a 4 E 5 b 6

2 Write as one sentence. Start with While.

Don't forget the conjunction!

1 Susie was studying. Her brother was making a noise.
While Susie was studying, her brother was making a noise.2 Jim was swimming. Lucy was playing tennis.
While Jim was swimming, Lucy was playing tennis.3 Molly was painting the scenery. Max was building the house.
While Molly was painting the scenery, Max was building the house.4 The teacher was talking. The children were listening quietly.
While the teacher was talking, the children were listening quietly.5 Grandpa was cutting the grass. Grandma was picking flowers.
While Grandpa was cutting the grass, Grandma was picking flowers.

Composition practice

Look at the pictures.

Read the poem. Complete it using the words in the boxes.



From a tadpole to a frog

A young tadpole is round and black
with a funny little tail.
It has no arms it has no legs.
It's like a tiny whale.

slowly little legs appear, with
feet and tiny toes.
Then little arms with tiny hands
and so the tadpole grows.

It gets fatter, its tail gets shorter
then disappears quite fast.
Its arms are strong, its legs are long.
It's a big green frog at last.

Word Bank

whale arms
black has
tadpole tail

tadpole hands
little toes
legs slowly

arms frog long
disappears
shorter fatter



3 Listen and read.

14 Feb. 2019

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Read the sentences from The Nutcracker. Number them in order.

- Strange things happened. 3
- The prince took Clara to the Land of Snow and the Land of Sweets. 8
- When the dancers disappeared, Clara was at home. 10
- At midnight she looked for her nutcracker. 2
- Clara had a toy nutcracker. 1
- The nutcracker came alive and fought the mouse king. 6
- A mouse king appeared with his army of giant mice. 4
- When the mouse king died, the nutcracker turned into a prince. 7
- They saw dancers from different lands. 9
- They attacked Clara. 5

Now write out the complete story in your copy book. Read it.

2 Match and write the words.

mask



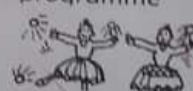
midnight



ballet



programme



dream



- Programme
- dream
- midnight
- ballet
- mask

3 Match the words in the box with the definitions. Write the words.

disappear attack the start suddenly perform turn into

- the beginning the start
- all at once suddenly
- to fight against someone attack
- to change from being one thing to being another thing turn into
- to go from sight disappear
- to act, sing, or dance while people watch perform

25 Feb 2019

Remember! In some words the letters **oi** sound like **oy**.



oi The toy soldiers joined in the battle.

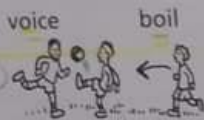


1 Write oi. Write the words.

join coin soil boil oil coil voice
join coin soil boil oil coil voice

Now read the words.

2 Match and write the word.

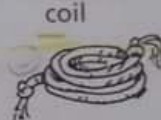


join



oil

oil



coil

join



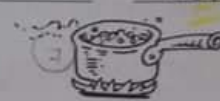
soil



voice



coin



boil

3 Complete the sentences using words from exercise 1.

- 1 Plants grow in soil.
- 2 My uncle has a very loud voice.
- 3 A snake can coil its body round a branch.
- 4 Please boil the water and make a cup of tea.
- 5 I dropped a coin on the floor.
- 6 My dad puts oil in his car engine.
- 7 Our teacher said, "We are going to sing the song. Everyone must join."

4. May 2019

Use of English



Read this!

On Tuesday I went to see the Nutcracker.
The show began at half past seven in the evening.



Read.

on Tuesday ← This is a time phrase.
It tells you when something happened
or is going to happen.

in the evening ← These are time phrases, too.
at half past seven ←

on in at are prepositions. We use them in time phrases.

We use **on** when we talk about:

a day of the week	I did my homework on Saturday.
part of a day of the week	I'm going to play tennis on Saturday evening.
a special day	We visited Grandma on Mother's Day.
a date	We are going to start school on 6th September.

We use **in** when we talk about:

parts of the day	My uncle left Paris in the morning.
parts of the year	We go to the beach in the summer.
months of the year:	My birthday is in October.

We use **at** when we talk about:

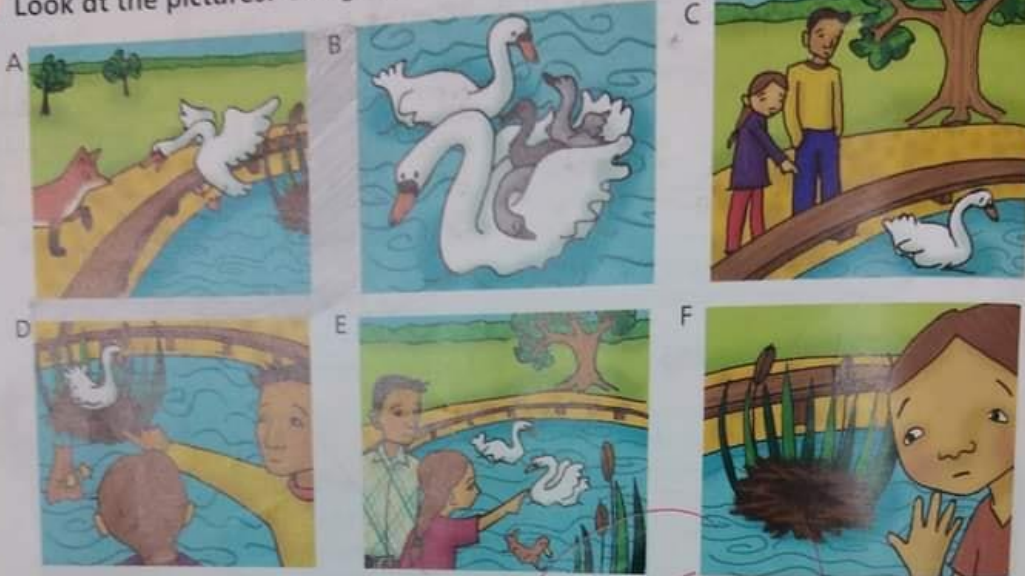
a time on the clock	Our lesson began at half past nine.
a point in time <i>at midnight</i>	We went to the mall at the weekend.
	Let's play football at <u>break time</u> .

2 Write the correct preposition for these phrases.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <u>at</u> seven o'clock | 2 <u>in</u> December | 3 <u>on</u> Wednesday |
| 4 <u>on</u> Sunday afternoon | 5 <u>in</u> the morning | 6 <u>on</u> 21st December |
| 7 <u>in</u> the spring | 8 <u>on</u> Father's Day | 9 <u>at</u> midnight |

Listening

1 Look at the pictures. Can you make a story from them?



2 Listen and point.

3 Listen again and write the letters.

1 E 2 C 3 D 4 A 5 F 6 B

4 Tell the story.

Phonics

Look and listen!



aw

with pinching claws
and snapping jaws



I saw two awful monsters
with claws on their paws.
Look, I'll draw those awful monsters,
with carrots in their jaws.



Now look at WB p57 Use of English

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Read. In each sentence one word is wrong. Underline it. Write the correct word. A d a

- Olga saw an English ballet. Russian
- Clara's present was a wooden toy soldier. nutcracker
- A huge mouse king appeared with his army of giant soldiers. mice
- When the mouse king died, the nutcracker turned into a soldier. a prince
- The prince took Clara to the Land of Ice. snow
- On Wednesday evening, Mathew saw dancers from Japan. afternoon
- The first dance told a story about two characters. the last
- The evil king looked very funny. scary
- In the evening, musicians played on trumpets and pipes. drums

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- What did Olga like in *The Nutcracker* ballet? Find three things. the story
- Which dancers do you think Mathew liked best? Why? the fight was great
- Which dance do you think sounds the most interesting? Why? the dancers were graceful

3 Write the adjectives from these proper nouns.

Russia Arabia England Spain China Japan Palestine

Russian Arabian English spanish chinese Japanese palestinian

4 Match the nouns with adjectives. Write the phrases.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 evil | a streets | <u>gloomy streets</u> |
| 2 fierce | b nutcracker | <u>wooden nutcracker</u> |
| 3 gloomy | c eyes | <u>fierce eyes</u> |
| 4 brave | d king | <u>evil king</u> |
| 5 wooden | e hero | <u>brave hero</u> |

mathew says the dancers from palestine



Class composition

1 Talk about the pictures.



2 Read. Choose and write words.

Cygnets and swans

Soft grey feathers,
black beaks, black legs,
short necks, tiny wings,
 hatched out of egg.

cygnet swim on the water
 like little grey boats
 near a tall white ship
 that silently floats.

Their feathers will whiten.
 Their necks will grow long.
 Their beaks will turn orange.
 Their wings will grow strong.

The graceful young swans
 will pass quietly by,
 then spreading their wings
 they will rise up and fly.

Word bank

eggs black tiny
 grey short black

boats silently
 cygnets ship

beaks necks
 wings feathers

quietly fly
 graceful spreading

3 Listen and read.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Read the description. Write the word.



worm chick caterpillar butterfly tadpole dragonfly

- 1 It is an insect. It has large coloured wings. It has a small head.
- 2 It does not look pretty. Its eyes are shut. It has no feathers.
- 3 It has no arms or legs. It has a strong tail and it can swim.
- 4 It lives underground. It has no arms, legs or feet. It cannot see.
- 5 It eats leaves. It has a round head and lots of feet.
- 6 It has a long, thin body. It flies over water. Its wings are delicate.

butterfly
chick
tadpole
worm
caterpillar
dragonfly

2 Match the words in the box to the definitions. Write the word.

crumpled seed beast feast skin delicate snap

- 1 squashed in an untidy way crumpled
- 2 lots of foods for a special occasion feast
- 3 the outside covering of an animal's body skin
- 4 the part of a plant that a new plant grows from seed
- 5 to open and close the mouth quickly snap
- 6 not strong and looking thin delicate
- 7 an animal beast

Learn English

Learn & Think

Examples

- He will send a letter tomorrow.
- She will play volleyball.
- I'll buy a car next month.
- They will visit my uncle tomorrow.
- Maha will sell her bike.
- Farida will clean the tent.
- Sherif will give me some money.
- We will meet you tomorrow.

فعل	tomorrow
مفعول به	letter
فعل	month
مفعول به	visit
فعل	year
مفعول به	future

تكوين جملة بسيطة

أداة التي في المستقبل البسيط هي (will not) ويختصر في التلك (won't)
 تستخدم مع أي فاعل في الجملة (we - they) مع الفاعل (I - he - she - it - you - we - they) مع الفاعل (I)
 (أداة (will) يجب استخدامها في التلك التالي (I))

Subject فاعل	will not (won't)	Verb (inf) فعل بدون إضمارات	Object مفعول به
-----------------	---------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------

Examples

- He won't send a letter tomorrow.
- She won't play volleyball.
- I won't buy a car next month.
- They won't visit my uncle tomorrow.
- Maha won't sell her bike.
- Farida won't clean the tent.
- Sherif won't give me some money.
- We won't meet you tomorrow.

فعل	stand
مفعول به	rain
فعل	hard
مفعول به	test
فعل	music
مفعول به	picture
فعل	moment
مفعول به	fight

نادي	club
دولة إنجلترا	England

الأداة: غير الموصى

Learn English

Learn & Think

تكوين جملة استهائية بها

أداة الاستهارة بها في المستقبل البسيط هي (will)
 تستخدم مع أي فاعل في الجملة (we - they) مع الفاعل (I - he - she - it - you - we - they) مع الفاعل (I)
 وتكون الإجابة على السؤال بها إما نعم أو لا (Yes / No)

Will	Subject فاعل	Verb (inf) فعل بدون إضمارات	Object مفعول به
------	-----------------	--------------------------------	--------------------

Examples

- Will he send a letter?
 Yes, he will.
 No, he won't.

- Will Ali buy a new car?
 Yes, he will.
 No, he won't.

- Will you visit your uncle?
 Yes, I will.
 No, I won't.

- Will they play cards?
 Yes, they will.
 No, they won't.

فعل	mountain
مفعول به	rain
فعل	ago

الأداة: غير الموصى

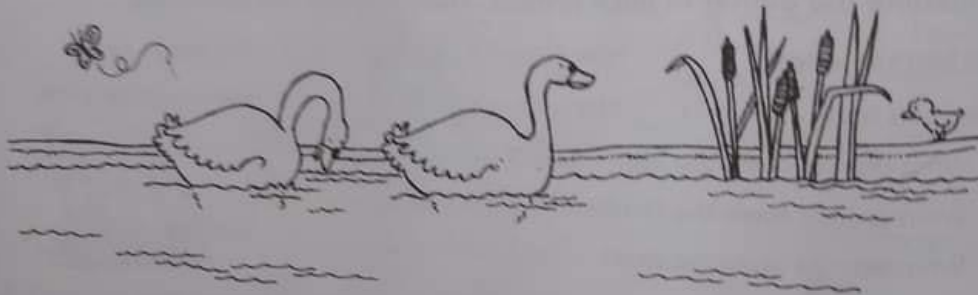
Writing preparation

1 Write the words from the box in the correct list.

slowly	graceful	worm	disappear	emperor	delicate
quietly	skin	silently	crumpled	hang	change
nouns	adjectives	verbs	adverbs		

worm	graceful	disappear	slowly
emperor	delicate	hang	quietly
skin	crumpled	change	silently

2 Choose the best word to complete each sentence. Write the part of speech



1 These swans have white feathers.

adjective

(grow carefully white)

2 The albatross is a very graceful bird.

adjective

(wing graceful fly)

3 quietly, the swans swim past us.

adverb

(quietly cygnets splash)

4 The cygnet changes slowly into a beautiful swan.

adverb

(pretty slowly egg)

5 At last the colourful butterfly appears.

verb

(appears wings beautiful)



Reading

A dance festival

Olga and Mathew won tickets for an international dance festival. Olga saw a Russian ballet. The dancers were from Moscow. Mathew saw dancers from Japan and Palestine. Olga and Mathew wrote about the festival for their English project.

There were dancers from forty-two countries at the festival. On Tuesday I went to see The Nutcracker. The dancers were from Moscow. While we were waiting for the start, I was reading the story of the ballet in the programme.

IN THEATRE
THE NUTCRACKER

The City Theatre
Tuesday 25th October at 7.30 pm
Tickets: City Hall Theatre 0404 65120



The Nutcracker was about a girl called Clara. One evening, there was a family party at her home. Clara had a present. It was a big

wooden nutcracker. It looked like a toy soldier and Clara liked it very much. After the party everyone went to bed. Clara could not sleep and at midnight she got up and found her nutcracker. Suddenly, strange things happened. A huge mouse king appeared with his army of giant mice. They attacked Clara but the nutcracker came alive and protected Clara. Toy soldiers joined in the battle. They fought the mice and the nutcracker killed the mouse king. When the mouse king died, the nutcracker changed into a prince. He took Clara to the Land of Snow and then to the Land of Sweets. They watched dancers from around the world. There was a Spanish dance, a Chinese dance, an Arabian dance and a Russian dance. When the dancers disappeared, Clara was in her home again and she was holding the wooden nutcracker. It was all a dream.

Unit (6) Changes in nature

Vocabulary:

Reading		Speaking	
nature	طبيعة	nervous	متوتر/عصبى
sight	الرؤية	everyone	كل شخص - كل واحد
seed	بذرة	Good luck	حظ سعيد
worm	دودة - يرقة	Grammar	
caterpillar	يرسوع - يرقة الفراشة	winner	فائز
pupa	شرنقة	awful	فظيع
tiny	صغير جدًا	worse	أسوأ
crumpled	مضغوط - مكرمش - مجعد	the worst	الأسوأ
butterfly	فراشة	better	أفضل
insect	حشرة	the best	الأفضل
dragonfly	يعسوب	sunny	مشمس
terrifying	مرعب	rainy	ممطر
beast	وحش - حيوان	Listening	
pinching	قارص	soft	ناعم
snapping	قاضم	quietly	بهدوء
feast	وليمة	beak	منقار
larva	يرقة	neck	رقبة
wide	واسع - عريض	Phonics	
delicate	حساس - رقيق - شهى	jaw	فك
brilliant	بارع - رائع	paw	حافر
jewel	جوهرة	saw	رأى
paradise	جنة - فردوس	draw	يرسم
golden	ذهبي	claw	مخلب
feathers	ريش	awful	فظيع
tadpoles	الضفادع الصغيرة		

الاستاذ عمر الوائلي

Grammar

1 Look!

This caterpillar will become a butterfly.



It will become a dragonfly.



Read the sentences. Write Yes or No.

- 1 This little bird will become a duck. yes
- 2 This ugly beast will change into a butterfly. No
- 3 It will be hot and sunny tomorrow. yes
- 4 We will be at school tomorrow. yes
- 5 The bell will ring at four o'clock. No
- 6 I think the mouse will chase the cat. No

Talk about your answers.

2 Look!

Will it change into a butterfly?

No, it won't.



Will it become a dragonfly?

Yes, it will.



Ask and answer.

- 1 ^{will it} change into a butterfly? ^{yes, it will} yes
- 2 ^{will it} change into a butterfly? ^{no, it won't} No
- 3 ^{will it} learn to talk? ^{yes, she will} yes
- 4 ^{will they} become swans? ^{no, they won't} No
- 5 ^{will it} bite me? No
- 6 ^{will they} grow feathers? ^{yes, it will} yes
- 7 ^{will they} hurt us? No

Verbs:

Present		Past
believe	يؤمن- يعتقد	believed
wait	ينتظر	waited
change into	يتحول الى	changed into
need	يحتاج	needed
hatch out	يفقس	hatched out

Present		Past
begin	يبدأ	began
hide	يخفي	hid
learn	يتعلم	learnt - learned
bite	يعض	bit
hurt	يؤذي	hurt

Remember:

- Are you all ready?
- Yes, we are all ready.
- Good Luck.
- This little bird will become a duck.
- Which painting is the winner? - I think number 4 is the best.
- The weather is good **today** but **tomorrow** it **will be** rainy.

The future with "will"

Form:

Subject + 'll = will → infinitive

Usage:

- 1- It is used for actions that will happen in the future.
- 2- It is also used for predictions.

Keywords:

- tomorrow	غداً	- next	القادم
- soon	قريباً	- in the future	في المستقبل

Ex: 1- It **will be** hot tomorrow.

2- I **'ll buy** a car.

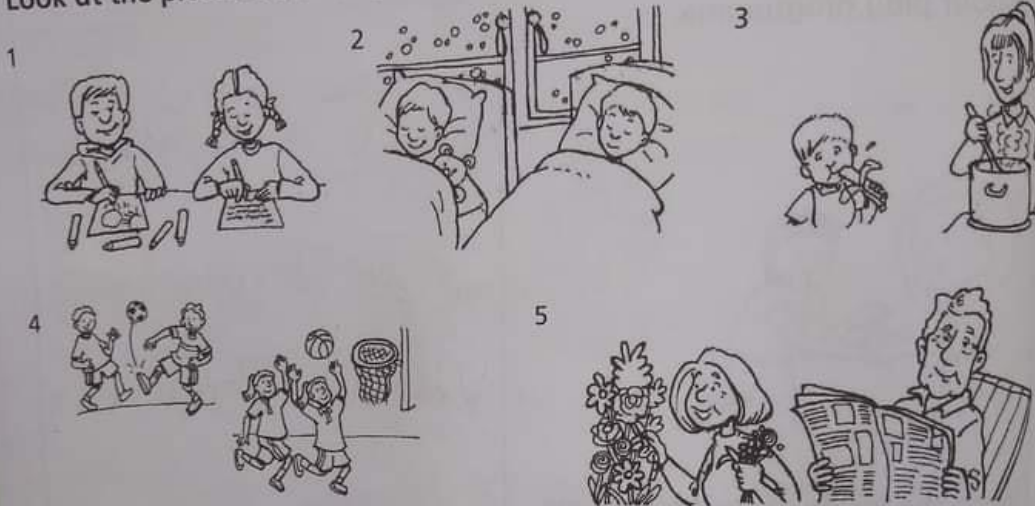
3- **Will** you **go** shopping?

4- What **will** you **do** tomorrow?

الاستاذ عمر القوسى

Check-up 5 th Street 2012

1 Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- 1 While Sue was writing, her brother was drawing.
- 2 While the children were sleeping, the snow was falling.
- 3 While Mum was cooking, the baby was eating banana.
- 4 While the boys were playing football, the girls were playing basketball.
- 5 While Grandma was picking flowers, Grandpa was reading newspaper.

2 Change the sentences. Use either ... or

- 1 You can have an apple or you can have a banana.
You can have either an apple or a banana.
- 2 The boys can play football or they can play basketball.
The boys can either play football or play basketball.
- 3 We can travel by bus or we can travel by train.
We can either travel by bus or travel by train.
- 4 You can choose a pizza or you can choose a burger.
You can either choose a pizza or choose a burger.

UNIT 6

Changes in nature

Reading ①

Amazing changes

What is it?

It's small and white,
under the leaf,
out of sight.

It looks like a seed.

It isn't a seed.

It's an egg - it will grow.

What will it be?

Do you know?

Look at it now!

It's long and round.

It's eating the leaf,
but not making a sound.

It looks like a worm.

It isn't a worm.

It's a caterpillar - so,
what will come next?

Do you know?

What is it now?

It looks old and dry,
brown and shiny,
hanging up high.

It looks like a leaf.

It isn't a leaf.

It's a pupa, and yes,
it will change, but how?

Can you guess?

Look! What's this?

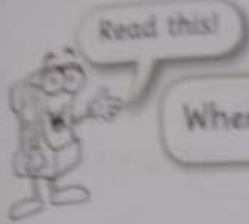
There's a tiny head
and crumpled wings
of yellow and red.

It's a butterfly!

Yes, a beautiful insect
with colours that glow.
From an egg to a butterfly,
you saw it grow.



Use of English



When the dragonfly appears from the larva's ugly skin ...

1 Read.

We use 's to show who owns something:

the larva's skin ← This means the skin of the larva.
The larva is the owner of the skin.

the butterfly's wing ← This means the wing of the butterfly.
The butterfly is the owner of the wing.

2 Underline the owner in each phrase. Then answer the questions.

the bird's feathers

the dragonfly's body

the swan's egg

the hen's nest

the cygnet's beak

the caterpillar's feet

1 What animal owns the egg?

Swan's

2 What animal owns the feathers?

bird's

3 What animal owns the nest?

hen's



3 Remember. We use 's when the owner is a person or has a name.

the man's hat

Anna's brother

the baby's toy

John's un

Underline the owner in each phrase.

1 the lady's umbrella

2 Alfie's football

3 the patter's wheel

4 Lulu's book

5 the teacher's desk

6 Miss Carey's bag

4 Write these sentences again. Add the apostrophe.

1 This is Molly's pen. This is Molly's pen.

2 The dog's tail is long. The dog's tail is long.

3 A lion's jaw is strong. A lion's jaw is strong.

4 My sister's toys are in her room. My sister's toys are in her room.

Study skills

17. Mar. 2019

1 Write the names of the animals.



horse



sheep



dog



duck



goose



hen



swan



cat



cow



wolf

2 Match the animals with their babies.

1 hen and chick

2 sheep and lamb

3 cat and kitten

4 wolf and cub

5 horse and foal

6 goose and gosling

7 swan and cygnet

8 dog and puppy

9 duck and duckling

10 cow and calf



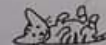
cygnet



foal



lamb



kitten



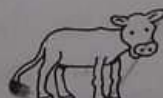
duckling



puppy



gosling



calf



chick



cub

Unit (6) Changes in nature

Vocabulary:

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tadpoles	الضفادع الصغيرة		

الاصدار: شهر الثامن



Learn English


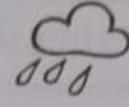
Learn & Think



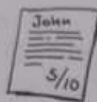
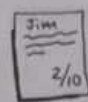
18	We'll around the world one day.	travel	travelled	travels
19 you be back in an hour.	will	Do	Does
20	What ... you buy Mona for her party.	will	do	does
21	Will you me choose them?	helping	helps	help
22	I'll her a bottle of perfume.	buy	buys	buying
23	I will if you ask me.	come	comes	came
24	He lend you any more money.	Won't	doesn't	didn't
25	I will you later.	paying	pays	pay
26	We will as you say.	does	do	did
27	Will you the work now?	begin	began	begins
28	I will you when I arrive.	calls	called	call
29	It be hot.	with	win	will
30	Omar will pass the driving test.	pot	hot	not
31	I will the dishes.	washed	washes	wash
32	Watch out! you hurt yourself.	do	will	is
33	Emad will 21 on Thursday.	been	do	be
34	Do you think, it be fine?	hill	will	fill
35	He come tomorrow.	wind	wild	will
36	I promise, I will tell anyone.	pot	not	hot

Grammar in conversation

1 Complete the sentences with *better* or *worse*.

1 Today:  Tomorrow: 

The weather is good today but tomorrow it will be worse.

2 John:  Jim: 

Jim's work was worse than John's.

3 Last week:  This week: 

Susie was ill last week but this week she is feeling better.

4 Golden Beach:  Palm Beach: 

Golden Beach is better than Palm Beach.

2 Answer the questions.

A  B  C 


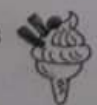

1 Which painting is the best?

C is the best painting.

A  B  C 




2 Which sandwich is the worst?

A is the worst sandwich.

A  B  C 

3 Which ice cream is the best?

B is the best ice cream.

A  B  C 

4 Which car is the best and which is the worst?

C is the best car. A is the worst car.

check-up 6

1st Apr 2019

Complete the sentences with a word from each box.

will

send become have sleep hurt change

- 1 This ugly caterpillar will change into a pretty butterfly.
- 2 John is very tired. He will sleep for hours.
- 3 Meg loves Science. I think she will become a doctor.
- 4 The children will have fun at Sports Club tomorrow.
- 5 will you send me an email?
- 6 Our dogs are friendly. They will not hurt you.

2 Answer the questions.



1 Which are better?

I think burger is better than Pizza.



2 Which are worse?

I think snakes are worse than spiders

3 Which is the best town in your country?

I think Amman is the best town.

4 Who is the best pupil in your class?

I think Malak is the best pupil in the class.

5 Which is the worst subject at school?

I think English is the worst subject.

6 What is the worst programme on TV?

I think Spang rap is the worst programme.

نستخدم much مع الأسماء الغير معدودة في الأسئلة
والجمل المنفية

We haven't got much time

ليس لدينا وقت كثير

Have you got much work to do ?

هل لديك عمل كثير لتفعله ؟

يبقى لما نسأل عن التكلفة او العدد نسأل ب much

مثال : How much does it cost ؟ – كم يتكلف ؟ او كم
سعره

استخدامات اخرى much و many و a lot of و a few و
a little

نستخدم many مع الأسماء الجمع المعدودة في الأسئلة
والجمل المنفية

There aren't many tourists here this year

لا يوجد سائحون كثيرون هنا هذا العام (عدد)

Are there many restaurants in town ?

هل يوجد مطاعم كثيرة في المدينة ؟

How many tourists – كم عدد السائحين ؟

نستخدم a lot of مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة في
الجمل المثبتة

There are a lot of new students in the class

يوجد كثير من الطلبة الجدد في الفصل

We bought a lot of fruit

إشترينا كثير من الفاكهة

الاستاذ عمر موسى

نستخدم some في الجمل المثبتة

1- مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع

Some people arrived وصل بعض الناس

I'd like some eggs , أريد بعض البيض من فضلك ,
please

2- مع الأسماء الغير معدودة

I bought some milk إشتريت بعض اللبن

I'd like some water , أريد بعض الماء من فضلك ,
please

3- وكذلك تستخدم some في العروض

would you like some coffee ؟ هل تريد بعض القهوة ؟

Would you like some ؟ هل تريد بعض البرتقال ؟
oranges

تستخدم any في الجمل المنفية والأسئلة

1- مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع

Did you meet any ؟ هل قابلت أي أصدقاء في المدينة ؟
friends in town

I didn't buy any eggs لم أشتري أي بيض

2- مع الأسماء الغير معدودة

Did you buy any milk ؟ هل إشتريت أي لبن ؟

لم يكن عندي أي ماء didn't have any water

الاستاذ عمر الموسى

18 Apr 2019

Use of English



Incas still live in Peru.
They keep sheep and goats on the mountains.



1 Read.

Remember: he, she, it and they are pronouns. A pronoun can take the place of a noun.
Max is sleeping. He is tired.

noun pronoun He is in place of Max. Who is tired? _____

2 Circle the pronouns in the second sentences. The pronoun replaces a noun. Write the noun.

- 1 Alfie is laughing. He is happy. Alfie
- 2 The children are working. They are quiet. The children
- 3 Molly is writing. She is thinking. She
- 4 The mouse is running. It is small. The mouse

3 Circle the pronouns in the second sentences.

- 1 Incas still live in Peru. They keep sheep and goats on the mountains.
- 2 Today a boy is looking after the sheep. He is sitting on a rock.
- 3 A bird is on the ground. It is small.
- 4 There are clouds in the sky. They are white.



Now answer these questions. Write the noun.

- 1 Who keep sheep and goats on the mountains? Incas keep and goats.
- 2 Who is sitting on a rock? A boy is sitting on a rock.
- 3 What is small? A bird is small.
- 4 What are white? The clouds are white.

Grammar in conversation
16/11/2019

Remember! shouldn't = should not



1 Complete the sentences
with **should** or **should not**.

- 1 It's late. Jimmy should go to bed.
- 2 You shouldn't be rude to your parents.
- 3 We should speak politely to our teachers.
- 4 Your hands are dirty. You should wash them.
- 5 The children shouldn't make a noise in the classroom.
- 6 We shouldn't eat too many sweets.

2 Write questions.

- 1 Should we take the bus to school?
Yes, we should take the bus to school.
- 2 Should He get up earlier?
Yes, he should get up earlier.
- 3 Should They leave now?
Yes, they should leave now.
- 4 Should She phone her mother?
Yes, she should phone her mother.

3 Write answers to these questions.



What should she do?

1 She should sleep earlier.



What should he do?

2 He should wash his hands.



What should they do?

3 They should tidy their hair.

Grammar
1 Complete the questions with **How much** or **How many**.

- 1 How many people are there on the farm?
- 2 How much snow is there on the mountains?
- 3 How many people live in the desert?
- 4 How much bread have they got?
- 5 How much bread did Mum buy?
- 6 How much time have you got?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct word in brackets.

- 1 There is not much water in the desert. (much / many)
- 2 My sister has got lots of friends. (much / lots of)
- 3 The children did not find much firewood. (much / many)
- 4 There are not many geese on the lake. (much / many)
- 5 Joe could see lots of animals in the field. (much / a lot of)
- 6 There was lots of grass for the reindeer to eat. (lots of / many)

3 Write sentences of your own using the words in brackets.

- 1 (not much) There is not much tea in my cup.
- 2 (not many) There aren't many boys in the park.
- 3 (a lot of) There is a lot of bread in the basket.
- 4 (lots of) There is lots of sugar in the cupboard.

Remember! a lot of = lots of



- 1 It's late. Jim
- 2 You
- 3 We
- 4 Your hand
- 5 The child
- 6 We

2 Write a

1 Sh

2 S

3

4

3

7 Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Read. Answer the questions.

A long time ago the Incas were the most powerful people in Peru. Other people lived in Peru but the Incas fought against them and won. The other people learned the Inca language. They used Inca money and the Incas ruled over them but it was better than fighting all the time.



The Inca soldiers were brave fighters but they were also good farmers. They grew corn, fruit and vegetables. People were not hungry. They had work and they had homes. The Incas were good builders, too. They built roads and bridges. People could travel through the mountains.

- 1 When the Incas fought against other people and won, what did the other people learn? They learned the Inca language.
- 2 What money did the other people use? They used Inca money.
- 3 What did the Incas grow? They grew corn, fruit and vegetables.
- 4 What did the Incas build? They built roads and bridges.
- 5 Where could people travel? People could travel through the mountains.

2 Match. Write the letter.



- 1 plough d
- 2 corn e
- 3 tent c
- 4 yak a
- 5 reindeer b
- 6 firewood f

7 Literal questions, matching words to pictures

Study skills
a b c d e

1 abc Write

1

2

3




4




5

2

Grammar
1 Listen





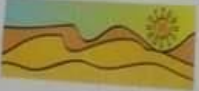

Ask and answer.

1  water - river? Is there much water in the river?
2  camels - desert? Are there many camels in the desert?
3  sand - beach? Is there much sand on the beach?

4  fruit - basket? Is there much fruit on the basket?
5  jewels - crown? Are there many jewels on the crown?
6  birds - forest? Are there many birds on the forest?

2 Look! There aren't many birds.
There isn't much juice.
There's a lot of juice.
There's lots of juice.

Point and say. Remember! Lots of = a lot of

1  water
2  butterflies
3  stars
4  milk
5  sand
6  fish

Unit 7 much, many, lots, a lot of

Listening

1 Talk about the picture.



2 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the boy talking about?
- 2 How much does he know about this? A lot or not very much?

3 How many mistakes does he make? Listen again.

Write the number.

4 Listen again. Put up your hand when you hear a mistake.
Correct the mistake.

Phonics



Look and listen!

ew

When the reindeer need
new grass, the Sami move on.



The wind blew.
The little bird flew.
The black clouds grew
and lightning threw
silver flashes, too.
Then we knew –
"It's a storm! Quick! Run inside!"



→ Now look at WB p67 Use of English

Class composition

1. Talk about the pictures.

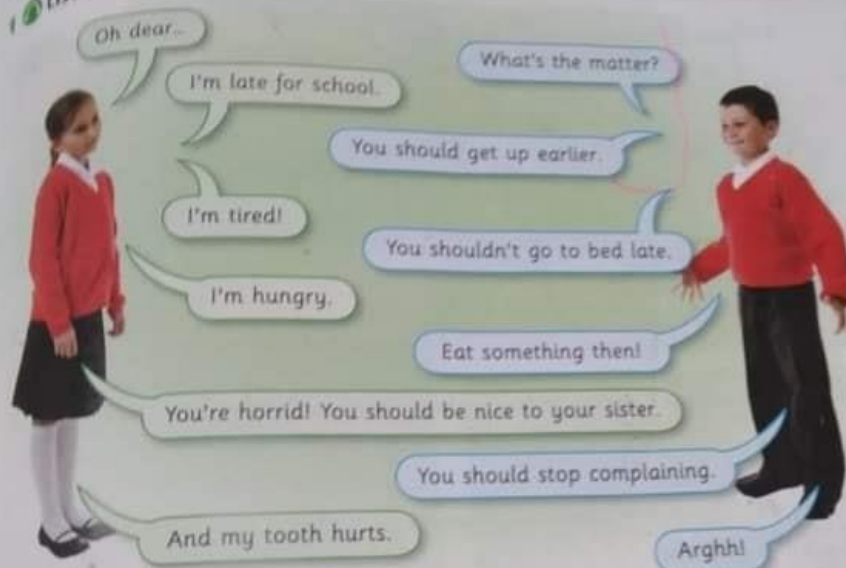
2. Write about the Bedouin people. Continue in your copy book if necessary.



Bedouin people keep camels, sheep and goats. They ride the camels through the deserts. The camels carry the tents. The Bedouin people get meat and wool from the goats and sheep. The Bedouin women firstly spin wool. Next they weave it on a loom. They make cushions and clothes. They used red, blue, yellow. The colours are bright and the women make beautiful patterns. They make rugs too. They are big and they have beautiful colours.

grammar in conversation

1 Listen and read.



2 Listen and say.

3 Now you!

4 Listen and sing.



When you're feeling sad and lonely,
When you're feeling down and blue,
Don't cry, dry your eyes,
Here's what you should do:

You should...
Jump up and down, kick your heels in the air,
Wave your arms like you just don't care,
Stick out your tongue, make a funny face,
And scream and shout all over the place.



You'll feel so much better!



Speaking

1 Talk about the pictures.

2 Listen and read.

The Golden Mask of Chapichapi

Part 1: Who's that man?



1 Come along, children! We're going to have a wonderful afternoon.

2 There are so many things to see!

3 I want to see the Incas. They made a lot of things from gold and jewels.

4 I want to see the Chinese room. The Chinese invented lots of things.

5 Yes, they were very clever.

6 I want to go into space.

7 You can't do that, silly.

8 Well... I think we can.

9 Really? Wow!

10 Are you ready?

11 Yes, Miss Carey.

12 Then let's go!

13 Look at that man over there.

14 You shouldn't point, Alfie. It's rude.

15 He looks strange.

16 Yes, he looks a bit suspicious.

17 Come along, children! We haven't got much time.

3 Listen and say.

4 Talk about the story.

5 Now you!

Unit 7 Dialogue

7

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Five hundred years ago the Incas were very rich and powerful.
- 2 The Incas spoke the Quechua language.
- 3 The Quechua people spin the wool and weave it into cloth.
- 4 They make patterns in the cloth.
- 5 Some Sami people are nomads.
- 6 The Tibetan people live near the highest mountain in the world.
- 7 Some Bedouin people travel through the desert.
- 8 Falcons are beautiful birds with sharp beaks and watchful eyes.



2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

Some people live hundreds of kilometres from the nearest city:

- 1 They do not need lots of shops, cars and lorries. Why not? These people keep animals and grow crops.
- 2 These people do not use much electricity or water. Why not? Because they live where there is no electricity and they probably use water from rivers and lakes.

3 Write the words next to the correct definition.

powerful explorer watchful village spin capture hunt electricity

- 1 strong
- 2 power that travels along wires and makes lights and machines work
- 3 seeing everything that is happening
- 4 to follow and catch
- 5 person who travels and looks at new places
- 6 a small group of houses
- 7 to turn or twist round and round
- 8 to catch and hold onto

powerful
electricity
watchful
hunt
explorer
village
spin
capture





Reading

Old customs in the modern world

People live in all parts of the world. Most people live in towns and cities but other people live hundreds of kilometres from the nearest city. They live in high mountains. They live in hot deserts and in snowy forests. They keep animals for food. They make their clothes and homes. They are different to people who live in large towns and cities because they do not need lots of shops, cars and lorries. They do not use much electricity or water.

Weavers of South America

The Incas lived in Peru in South America. Five hundred years ago they were very rich and powerful. They had many large cities and they were good fighters. They had gold, silver and jewels. They kept many animals and they had good food and clothes. Then explorers from Spain came. They fought the Incas and captured their king. After that, the Spanish ruled over the Incas.



The Incas spoke the Quechua language. Quechua people are still living in Peru today. They keep sheep and goats in the mountains. They get wool from the animals. They spin the wool and weave it into cloth. They make patterns in the cloth. The patterns are like the old Inca patterns.



Each village has special patterns.



Children learn the patterns. They weave the ribbons.

Women carry their babies or fruit and vegetables in the cloth. Men carry the wood and corn.



Uncountable nouns (singular only) الأسماء الغير معدودة مفردة فقط

Examples:

Rice	water	Ink
Bread	Milk	Snow

Is there any milk in the glass?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

Are there many stars in the sky?

Yes, there are.

Many (Negative form and questions) countable الأشياء تعد - تأتي في السؤال والتفني

How many shops in this area?

There aren't many shops in this area.

Much (Negative form and questions) (uncountable) الأشياء لا تعد - تأتي في السؤال والتفني

How much time do you have?

I don't have much time, so please be quick.

A lot of - lots of (positive form) كثير من مع الأشياء التي تعد او لا تعد

There are a lot of people at my office.

Lots of people are at my office.

A few (countable) الأشياء تعد

There are a few books in my bag.

A little (uncountable) الأشياء لا تعد

There is a little juice in this glass.

SHOULD/SHOULDN'T

We use **should** and **shouldn't** to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

Should + Infinitive الفعل في المصدر (يجب)

- It's late. You should go to bed.
- We should speak politely to our teachers.

Shouldn't + Infinitive الفعل في المصدر (لا يجب)

- You shouldn't be rude to your parents.
- We shouldn't eat too many sweets.

Grammar in conversation

What's the matter?

I'm late for school.

You should get up earlier.

I'm tired.

You shouldn't go to bed late.

I'm hungry

الاستاذ عمر موسى

Unit 7 - People of the world

Customs	أزياء تذكارية	Fighters	مقاتلون	Grass	عشب
Modern world	العالم الحديث	Gold and silver	ذهب وفضة	Pack up	يُحزم - يُغلف
People	الناس	Jewels	مجوهرات	Farmers	الفلاحين
Towns	المدن	Explorers	مستكشف	Yaks	التور
Cities	المدن	Capture	يُتْكَط	Farms	مزارع
Mountains	الجبال	Spain	إسبانيا	Carts	كروت
Snowy	مُثلج	Language	لُغات	Plough	محراث
Forest	غابة	Goats	ماعز	Desert	صحراء
Animals	حيوانات	Weave	ينسج	Traveller	مسافر
Lorries	شاحنات النقل	Pattern	نمط	Bedouin	بدو
Electricity	الكهرباء	Village	قرية	Hunt	يُجرح
Weavers	نساجون	Northern	شمالي	Falcon	صقر
South	جنوب	Europe	أوروبا	Nowadays	في الوقت الحائلي
America	أمريكا	Nomads	رحال	Sharp beak	منقار حاد
Powerful	قوي	Herds	قطيع - جمهور	Watchful	ساهر
Tents	خيام	reindeer	الأيل - غزال	Mask	قناع
Golden mask	القناع الذهبي	Chinese room	الغرفة الصينية	Invent	يُخترع
space	فضاء	Silly	سخيف - عبي	Point	نقطة
Rude	وقح	Strange	غريب	Suspicious	مشدود - مشكوك
Come along	يُذهب مع	complain	يُشكى	Horrid	فُضيع - جُنع
Hurt	يؤذي - يُجرح	Be nice	كن لطيف	Hungry	جانع

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns

الاسماء معدودة والغير معدودة

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
They can be singular or plural	They are always singular
an apple	coffee
some apples	milk
	money
	pasta

Countable nouns (singular and plural) الاسماء المعدودة تكون مفردة او جمع

Boy -> boys

Brother -> Brothers

Pen -> Pens

How many boys are in the classroom?

There are five boys.

الاستاذ عمر الموسى