

2024

طائفة اللغة الانكليزية

الصف الأول متوسط

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شرح مفصل مع الترجمة

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English for Iraq

Unit one

THE HOLIDAYS

Holidays	العطل	Camping	تخييم
Village	قرية	Cook	طبخ
River	نهر	Shopping	تسوق
Swimming	سباحة	The zoo	حديقة حيوانات
Stay	يبقى	Museum	متحف

Q/Write paragraph about your holiday

My holiday

In the holiday we visited my uncle in Erbil . It is a very beautiful city one day we went to his farm and saw a lot of animals . In the evening I read a lot of books because my uncle doesn't have TV we visited many places there. It is a nice holiday .

RICHARD IN IRAQ

Amazing	مدهش	Horrible	مرعب
Boring	ممل	Delicious	لذيذ
Fantastic	رائع	Beautiful	جميل
Great	عظيم	Terrible	فظيح
Wonderful	رائع	Lovely	محبوب
Huge	ضخم	Exciting	متحمس
Citadel	قلعة	Marches	بحيرات
Ur	مدينة اور الاثرية	Traditional market	السوق التقليدي
Hatra	الحضرة	Football	كرة القدم

S + V (be) + Adj

Ex/ the dress is beautiful

The sandwich was beautiful

Q/ complet the sentence with words in box

fantastic _ horrible _ delicious _ boring _ beautiful _ terrible _ lovely

- My brother cooked dinner last night and it was **delicious**
- I saw a **horrible** accident on my way to school.
- The Arabian horse is a **lovely** animal.
- Jassim doesn't like football . He thinks it's **boring**
- Huda saw a **beautiful** dress in a shop window . She wants to buy it .
- In some countries , young children have to work all day . I think that's **terrible**
- A cheetah can run at more than 110kilometers an hour . That **fantastic**

Q/what do these words mean?

ancient :- very old

citadel :- castle

marsh :- lake

ziggurat :- temple

bright :- shining

Q/ Put these words in order to make correct sentences .

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

Richard thought the match was exciting

b-weekend/ friends/ you /the/ Do/ at /your/ visit /?

Do you visit your friends at the weekend

قواعد إضافة ed

يتحول الفعل إلى ماضي بإضافة (ed) إلى نهايته فتسمى أفعال قياسية ويمكن ملاحظة ما يأتي عند تحويل الفعل:

1_ بعض الأفعال يضاف لها (ed) مباشرة

Work → worked

Listen → listened

2_ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضيف فقط (d)

Like → liked

Invite → invited

3_ إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (ed)

Study → studied

Cry → cried

4_ إما إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة فلا يقلب ونضيف (ed)

Enjoy → enjoyed

Play → Played

5- بعض الأفعال تكون شاذة لا تنطبق عليها قواعد إضافة ed فيتم تغيير شكل الفعل

Come----came

Go ----- went

Do-----did

See—saw

Make----made

Take----took

Be—was, were

Have-----had

Put-----put

Read-----read

Write----wrote

Buy-----bought

Q/ Complete the table in past tense

Land **lent**

happen **happened**

jump **jumped**

Pull **pulled**

stay **stayed**

come **came**

be **was / were**

fall **fell**

drive **drove**

do **did**

hit **hit**

Past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتكلم عن شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى الظروف الدالة على الزمن الماضي البسيط في نهاية الجملة

(Yesterday – last week – last month – last year)

Affirmative

(she – he – it – they – we – you – I - اسم مفرد - اسم جمع) + v . ed + compl.

Ex / you worked

She worked

I played football last week

She got angry

Negative

(she – he – it – they – we – you – I + اسم مفرد او جمع) + did not + v مجرد + compl .

Ex / you didn't work
She didn't work
I didn't play football

Question

Did + (she – he – it – they – we – you – I (اسم جمع مفرد) + v مجرد + compl?

Ex / Did you work ?
Did she work ?
Did get angry ?

Past continues زمن الماضي المستمر

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتكلم عن شيء قد حدث في وقت معين
يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتكلم عن شيء قد يحدث عندما حدث شيء آخر

Affirmative

(she – he – it – (اسم مفرد) + was + v . ing + compl.

(they – we – you – I - (اسم جمع) were + v . ing + complement

Ex / he was sleeping
She was sleeping

Negative

((she – he – it – (اسم مفرد) + was not + v . ing + compl.

(they – we – you – I - (اسم جمع) were not + v . ing + complement

They were not sleeping
We were not cleaning house
I am playing football

Question

Was ((she – he – it – (اسم مفرد) + v . ing + compl.

Were (they – we – you – I - (اسم جمع) + v . ing + compl.

Ex / was she sleeping ?

Were they sleeping ?

Q/Read and complete this paragraph about Richard . Use the verbs in brackets in the Past simple or Past continuous tense .

When Richard was in Baghdad , he (want) wanted to buy a sweater . His father (ask) asked a man in the hotel where to go . The man (give) gave them the name of a shop . When they (walk) were walking along the street , they (forget) forgot the name of the shop . Then they (see) saw street market . A man (sell) is selling sweaters , T - shirts and trainee Richard (not like) didn't like any of the sweaters , but he (buy) bought pair of trainers and two T - shirts . His father (not buy) didn't buy anything.

YOU WERE WATCHING THE FLAMINGO

Mariam Look at that picture that came up . It was this time last year that we were sailing down the river . Do you remember ? It was evening , and we were watching the birds .

مريم ، انظر إلى تلك الصورة التي ظهرت. في هذا الوقت من العام الماضي كنا نبحر في النهر. هل تذكر ؟ كانت في المساء ، وكنا نراقب الطيور.

Khalid Hmm , I don't want to talk about it

خالد هممم ، لا أريد أن أتحدث عنه

Mariam Why ? It was funny ! We were sailing on the boat . Remember ? And a pelican dropped a fish on you . You were watching the flamingos when the fish hit you on the head .

مريم لماذا؟ كان يوماً مضحكاً ! كنا نبحر على متن القارب. تذكر ؟ واسقط البجع سمكة عليك. كنت تشاهد طيور الفلامنكو عندما عضتك السمكة برأسك.

Khalid Hmm .

خالد هممم

Mariam And ? Do you remember what happened next ?

مريم و هل تتذكر ما حدث بعد ذلك؟

Khalid Hmm .

خالد هممم

Mariam You got scared and jumped up . and fell into the water .

مريم خفت فقفزت. وسقطت في الماء.

Khalid Hmm .

خالد هممم

Mariam We pulled you out of the water . then we drove back to the hotel .

مريم أخرجناك من الماء. ثم عدنا إلى الفندق.

Khalid Hmm .

خالد هممم

Mariam You stayed in your room when we were having dinner . You didn't want to come and eat with us - you were too embarrassed !

مريم بقيت في غرفتك عندما كنا نتناول العشاء. لم ترغب في المجيء وتناول الطعام معنا - لقد كنت محرجًا جدًا!

Khalid Hmm . But do you remember what happened the next day ?

خالد هممم. لكن هل تتذكر ما حدث في اليوم التالي؟

Mariam No. No , I don't .

مريم لا لا اتذكر

Khalid We were playing football and you fell in the mud .

خالد كنا نلعب كرة القدم ووقعت في الوحل.

Mariam I don't remember .

مريم انا لا اتذكر

1 Why is Mariam talking about what happened last year ? Because it was funny

2 Does Khalid like talking about what happened ? No he doesn't .

3 did you Khalid get wet ? yes , he did

4 Why didn't Khalid have dinner that night ? because he was too embarrassed

5 When did Mariam fall in the mud ? when they were playing football

Possessive pronoun

Subjective pronoun	Possessive pronoun
أنا - المتكلم المفرد I	Mine
هو - الغائب المفرد he	His
هي - الغائبة المفردة she	Hers
لغير العاقل المفرد - it	Its
هم - للغائب الجمع they	Theirs
نحن - جماعة المتكلمين we	Ours
أنت- انتم - أنتما - للمخاطب you	Yours

Q/Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box .

mine _ yours _ hers _ ours _ theirs

- Sameera lost her watch yesterday . I think this is **hers**
- Bilal , I think this book is **yours** you left it in my house yesterday .
- We took that ball to the beach . It's **ours** , but those boys think it's **theirs**
- Halla doesn't have a radio , so I lent her **mine**

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

WHOSE SCRAPBOOKS ARE THESE ?

Whose	لمن	Spare time	وقت فراغ
Find out	اكتشف	Try	يحاول
Countries	بلدان	Pilot	طيار
Stamps	طوابع	Plane	طيارة
Interested	مهتم	Guess	يخمن
Shapes	اشكال	Collect	يجمع

Talking about your interesting

I like
I'm interesting in
I enjoy
I love
EX/ I like cooking
I enjoy writing story

± v . ing

ظروف التكرار

تاتي ظروف التكرار بعد الفاعل (always – sometime – usually – never – ever – yet)

فاعل + ظرفه تكرار + تكملة

- *It rains in spring (use sometime) **It always rains in spring**
- *It is sunny in summer (put always) **It is always sunny in summer**
- *She has breakfast at 7:30 (use sometime) **She sometimes has breakfast at 7:30**
- *He help him mother (put never) **He never help him mother**

*We go to our farm (use always) **We always go to our farm**

*They are cleaver (put usually) **They are usually cleaver**

Q/ complete the sentences with on adverb and the verb in brackets

She (eat)-----date after dinner (put sometimes)

- She **sometimes eat** date after dinner

a-She (have) ----- rice for lunch (put always)

- She **always has** rice for lunch

b-I (go) ----- to the park on Friday (put usually)

- I **usually go** to the park on Friday

c- He (be)----- late for class (put always)

- He **is always** late for class

d- I (listen) ----- to music in my bed room (put often)

- I **often listen** to music in my bed room

e- They (sleep)-----in the morning (put never)

- They **never sleep** in the morning

f- We (be) ----- in the library after class(put usually)

- We **are usually** in the library after class

Present simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق ثابتة وعادات يومية

الظروف الدالة على الزمن المضارع - usually- (Every day – every week – every month – usually-

always – sometime – ever – never – yet)

Affirmative

(she – he – it – اسم مفرد) + v . s + complement .

(they – we – you – I + اسم جمع) v مجرد + complement .

Ex / you work

She works

She always gets angry

Negative

(she – he – it – اسم مفرد) + does not + v مجرد + complement .

(they – we – you – I + اسم جمع) do not + v مجرد + complement .

Ex / you don't work

She doesn't work

She always doesn't get angry

Question

Does + (she – he – it – اسم مفرد) + v مجرد + complement ?

E) DO (they – we – you – I + اسم جمع) + v مجرد + complement ?

Does she always get angry ?

- I (walk) to school every day . (correct verb)
- My sister (use) a computer to do her homework (correct verb)
- I (not , speak) Japanese .

BASEM'S SCRAPBOOK

Photographs	صور فوتوغرافية	Cities	مدن
Scrapbook	البوم صور	Ruins	أثار
Historical	تاريخي	Sea shells	اصداف البحر
Sits	مواقع	Sea shore	ساحل البحر

SPECIAL DAY

Read and answer the questions . Write short answers .

In the holidays , Ahmed and his family stayed in a hotel in New York . Ahmed's friend , Faisal , lives in New York with his family . Faisal is seventeen , two years older than Ahmed . One day , Ahmed took a taxi to Faisal's flat . He got there at half past two . What do you want to do ? ' asked Faisal . ' Let's go to the cinema , ' said Ahmed . They went to the cinema , but they didn't stay long because the film was boring . They went for a walk in the park . It is a huge park called Central Park . The boys sat under a tree and talked . ' Who's with you in New York ? asked Faisal . " The whole family , Ahmed answered . " That's my father , my mother , my two sisters and my brother . " They talked about Iraq . Faisal said he liked New York , but he wanted to go back to Iraq . Then they took a taxi back to Ahmed ' s hotel . They said ' Goodbye ' and Faisal went home .

في العطل ، أقام أحمد وعائلته في فندق في نيويورك. فيصل صديق أحمد يعيش في نيويورك مع عائلته. عمر فيصل خمسة عشر عام فهو اكبر من احمد بسنتين. ذات يوم ، استقل أحمد سيارة أجرة إلى شقة فيصل. وصل هناك في الثانية والنصف. ؟ سأل فيصل ماذا تريد أن تفعل. قال أحمد: "لنذهب إلى السينما". ذهبوا إلى السينما ، لكنهم لم يمكثوا طويلاً لأن الفيلم كان مملاً. ذهبوا في نزهة في الحديقة. إنها حديقة ضخمة تسمى

سنترال بارك. جلس الأولاد تحت شجرة وتحدثوا. " سأل فيصل : من معك في نيويورك؟. أجاب أحمد:
"الأسرة بأكملها ، هذا هو والدي ، ووالدتي ، وشقيقتي وشقيقي. تحدثوا عن العراق ، قال فيصل إنه يحب
نيويورك ، لكنه أراد العودة إلى العراق ، ثم استقلوا سيارة أجرة إلى فندق أحمد ، وقالوا وداعا وعاد فيصل
إلى منزله.

Q/ How old is Ahmed ? seventeen

Q/Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house ? in flat

Q/What time did Ahmed get to Faisals home ? at half past two

Q/Will Faisal always live in New York ? no

Q/How did Ahmed get back to his hotel ? he took taxi

Q/Did the boys enjoy the film ? no , it was boring

Q/ What did they do in Central Park ? they sat under a tree and talked

Q/ How many children are there in Ahmed's family? Four

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA

Dear Halla , Are you back at school now ? I went back last week after a wonderful holiday . I went camping with my family and then i stayed with my friend , Jane , for two weeks 19Harbour Street . Sydney Australia We had a great time . We often walked in the parks and took pictures . One day we went to the museum . Is there one in Baghdad ? Sometimes we went to the cinema in the evenings , but we usually stayed in and watched videos or splayed games . Everyone liked fish , so , for dinner , we often had fish cooked on a barbecue . What is your favourite food ? In my spare time , I like collecting photographs of countries around the world , I don't have any of traq . Can you send me some , please ? What did you do in the holidays ? And what do you do in your spare time ? Please write and tell me everything . Bye for now , Karen Karen

1- Where does Karen from?

Australia

2- Who is Dane ?

Karen's friend

3- What does Karen like to eat ?

Fish

4- What does she do in her spare time ?

She like's collecting photographs of countries

كتابة الرسالة

عنوان الايميل
المنطقة او الشارع
المدينة
البلد

اسم المرسل

المقدمة
موضوع الرسالة

الخاتمة وطلب الرد

- ملاحظة / نكتب الرسالة وفقا للمعلومات الآتية
- 1 - نكتب في الجهة اليمنى العليا من الورقة عنوان المرسل فقد دون اسمه
 - 2 - نكتب كلمة (Dear) ونضع عليها اسم المرسل إليه
 - 3 - محتوى الرسالة يقسم إلى ثلاث أقسام
- المقدمة
-موضوع الرسالة
- قائمة الرسالة + طلب الرد من المرسل إليه
 - 4 -بالإضافة إلى اسم المرسل وتوقيعه او عبارة توقيع

AL Zahraa
Kut
Iraq

Dear karen

Thank you very much for your Letter . I am back at school now . My school is big and Fantastic

Iraq is beautiful country .There is a museum in Baghdad . I can send you some photographs of it

In the holidays , I went with my friends to Erbil . we went swimming and fishing every day .

By for now

Montader

ادوات الربط

Or او :- تستخدم للتخيير بين شيئين

Do you like coffee or tea

And و :- تستخدم لربط فكرتين متناسقتين

I'm ill and I'm tired

but لكن :- تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين

He like historical films but she like comedy films

Q/Now join the following sentences.

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

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

b-I can play chess . I can play netball . I can't play volleyball .

- I can play chess **and** I can play netball **but** I can't play volleyball .

c-Elephants live in Africa . Elephants live in India . Elephants don't live in Iraq.

Elephants live in Africa **and** Elephants live in India **but** Elephants don't live in Iraq

d-Do you want fish for dinner ? Do you want meat for dinner ? Do you want both

- Do you want fish for dinner **or** Do you want meat for dinner **or** Do you want both

e-My friend went to London . He went to Paris . He didn't go to New York.

- My friend went to London **and** He went to Paris **but** He didn't go to New York

Q/ fill in the missing letters to make adjective

a- **lovely**

c- **terrible**

e- **boring**

b- **delicious**

d- **fantastic**

f- **horrible**

MY NEW FRIEND , THE SWIFT

Last month , I was coming home from school when something caught my attention in the bushes . I stopped to take a look . There on the ground , not moving , was a little bird . It looked dead . I didn't know what to do . I know birds can get very scared , but if I left it there , maybe a cat find it . I gently wrapped the bird in a scarf and took it home . Then I unwrapped it . I thought it would still look dead . Instead , it jumped out and tried to fly - but one wing didn't open . The bird's wing was hurt . I found a cardboard box and made some holes in the top , so there was plenty of air . Then I put some paper inside the box and moved the bird to its new home . Mum and I did some research . The bird was a swift . The article said that swifts almost never put their feet on the ground because it's too dangerous . It also said that they can spend up to ten months flying . Ten months in the air ! That's incredible ! Another interesting fact is that when they're scared , swifts sometimes pretend to be dead . That's what it was doing when I found it . The article said that swifts eat small insects . I went outside to look for some insects to feed the bird . We put the food and some water in the box and left it in a quiet place . Every day , I went out to look for insects and changed the water . I took the swift out of its box . And every day , it got stronger and stronger . One day when I opened the box , it flew straight out of the window . It made me sad to see the bird fly away , but I was also happy . because I helped it get strong again .

1 True or false ? Tick (✓□).

- a There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift . **F**
b When the narrator unwrapped the swift , it didn't move . **F**
c Swifts can fly for almost a year . **T**
d Swifts like places with little noise . **T**
e The narrator wanted the bird to fly away . **F**
f The narrator was both happy and sad when the swift flew away **T**

Q/ Who are the characters in the story

- **the narrator, the swift and mum**

Q/What is the story about?

- **It is about a schoolboy who finds a swift and tries to help it.**

Q/Where is the story set?

- **In the bushes and the narrator's home**

Q/When did the story happen ?

- **Last month.**

Unit two

OUR FOUR SEASONS

Cool	رائع	Snow	ثلوج
Cold	بارد	Sunny	شمس
Hot	حار	Warm	دافئ
Rain	مطر	Windy	عاصف

Winter (cold – snows)

Summer (hot – sunny)

Spring (rains – warm)

Autumn (cool – windy)

Q/write the weather words next to the seasons

winter cold – snows

spring rains – warm

summer hot – sunny

autumn cool – windy

TIME PHRASES

العبارات الزمنية

Tomorrow evening – tomorrow morning

تكون اما في نهاية الجملة او في بدايتها مو وضع فارزة بعدها

Ex/ it will be try (put Tomorrow evening)

- it will be try tomorrow evening
- Tomorrow evening , it will be try

Q/ put tomorrow evening or tomorrow morning

- It will be sunny **Tomorrow evening , It will be sunny**
- It will rain **It will rain tomorrow evening**
- Will it be warm ? **tomorrow morning , Will it be warm ?**

FUTURE

الدلائل الدالة على المستقبل (tomorrow – next)

تكملة + مجرد . S + will + v

Ex/ we will travel to Dubai

تكملة + مجرد . S + won't + v

We won't travel to Dubai

تكملة + مجرد . Will +s + v

Will we travel to Dubai

MONTHS OF YEAR

الإشهر

month	الشهر	الاختصار
January	كانون الثاني	Jan
February	شباط	Feb
March	اذار	Mar
April	نيسان	Apr
May	ايار	May
Jun	حزيران	Jun
July	تموز	Jul
August	اب	Aug
September	ايلول	Sep
October	تشرين الاول	Oct
November	تشرين الثاني	Nov
December	كانون الاول	Dec

Q/ when does it snow ? in winter

Q/ when is it cloudy ? in autumn

Q/ when is it windy ? in autumn

Q/ Which is the coldest month ? January and February

Q/ Which is the hottest month ? August

Q/ which month has the shortest name ? May

Q/ which month has the longest name ? September

Q/ when does it rain in England ? in spring ; July , April , November

*السنة العادية تسمى (clear year) 365 يوم والسنة الكبيسة تسمى (leap year) 366 يوم

using commas in list

نستخدم الفاصلة عند العد اكثر من شي

I go to school on Sunday , Monday , Tuesday and Wednesday.

Q/ Rewrite the sentences using and . Put commas in the correct place .

In my spare time , I like reading playing football talking with my friends going to the cinema
In my spare time , I like reading , playing football , talking with my friends and going to the cinema .

a My sisters are called Sana Dana Huda .

- My sisters are called Sana , Dana and Huda .

b I go to school in September October November December .

- I go to school in September , October , November and December .

c Winter in England is often cold windy .

- Winter in England is often cold and windy

d My favorite foods to eat are:

- My favorite foods to eat are:

WHAT'S THE DATE

31 days	30 days	28 days
January	September	February
August	April	
March	June	
October	November	
May		
December		
July		

اسماء الارقام

Frist --→ 1st

Third --→ 3rd

Fifth--→ 5th

Seventh--→ 7th

Ninth--→ 9th

Eleventh→ 11th

Thirteenth--→ 13th

Fifteenth--→ 15th

Seventeenth--→ 7th

Nineteenth--→ 19th

Twenty- first ----→ 21st

Twenty-third----→ 23rd

second--→2nd

fourth--→4th

sixth--→6th

eight --→8th

tenth--→10th

twelfth--→ 12th

fourteenth --→ 14th

sixteenth--→16th

eighteenth --→18th

twentieth --→ 20th

twenty – second --→ 22nd

twenty – forth → 24th

Q/ match list A with list B

List A	List B
a- 1 st	Fourth d
b- 2 nd	Fifth e
c- 3 rd	First a
d- 4 th	Third c
e- 5 th	Second b
f- 13 th	Twenty- first i
g- 18 th	Thirteenth f
h- 20 th	Twenty – sixth j
i- 21 th	Eighteenth g
j- 26 th	Twentieth h

Q/ complete the table

Month	Number of date	Month	Number of date
Jan	31	Jul	31
Feb	28	Aug	31
Mar	31	Sep	30
Apr	30	Oct	31
May	31	Nov	30
Jun	30	Dec	31

لكتابة التاريخ بكلمات نكتب اليوم ومن ثم الشهر

5/8 ----→ 5th August

Q/ write the dates in the word

- a- 26/11 **26th November / twenty sixth of November**
- b- 13/4 **13th April / thirteenth of April**
- c- 21/2 **21st February / twenty first of February**
- d- 3/3 **3rd March / third of March**
- e- 2/5 **2nd May / second of May**

DIFFERENT SCHOOLS

One afternoon , Yassir was playing in the park . It was December and it was windy . Another boy was playing on a skateboard . He was playing alone . He was not from Iraq . ' Hello , ' said Yassir . My name's Yassir . Where are you from ? " The other boy was from England and his name was Simon . My father works in Basra , " he said . I'm on holiday here . " Simon explained . There are three terms in the school year in England - the autumn term , the spring term and the summer term . The students have two weeks ' holiday at Christmas and two weeks holiday in spring . They also have six weeks ' holiday in summer . The school year begins in September . And we have one week's holiday in the middle of each term . That's called at half - term holiday , Simon added . What about you ? ' On holiday ! ' said Yassir .. " Don' t you go to school ? ' Yes , ' said Simon , ' but we have holidays now . Holidays in December ! ' said Yassir . We don't have terms . We have semesters . Yassir began . Some of our holidays are at the same time every year . Iraqi Armed Forces Day , for example . But other holidays are at different times every year . Eid al - Fitr , for example . " What's Eid al - Fitr ? ' asked Simon .

Q/ what season it is ? Winter

Q/ who is simon playing? Alone

Q/ who speak first ? Yassir

Q/ who is in holiday? Simon

Q/What are the three parts of the school year in England called? Terms

Q/ How many half term holidays does Simon have in year? Three

Q/ How many weeks holiday does Simon have every year ? Thirteen

Q/ Write the words from the box under the correct headings .

Armed Forces Day - February - October - always - Eid al – Fitr - March-
never - summer - sunny - often - usually - autumn - (half – term) - rain -
snow - weekend - Christmas - January - sometimes - windy - cloudy - July
spring - winter

Holidays	Months	Weather words	Seasons	How often
Armed Forces Day	February	sunny	summer	always
Eid al – Fitr	October	rain	autumn	never
- weekend	March	snow	spring	often
Christmas	January	- windy	winter	usually
half – term	July	cloudy		sometimes

Bobsleighting : the fastest winter sport

You know what it's like to travel fast in a car or on a train . And you know how it feels to run down a hill . It's very difficult to stay in control . You think you might fall at any moment . Well , how do you feel about the idea of racing down a mountain in a bobsleigh . Bobsleighting is a very exciting , and dangerous , winter sport . In teams of four , two or even on your own , you push the bobsleigh (or bob) as fast as you can , jump on and let gravity carry you down the mountain .

أنت تعرف ما يشبه السفر بسرعة في السيارة أو في القطار. وأنت تعرف كيف تشعر عند الركض إلى أسفل التل. من الصعب للغاية أن تظل متحكمًا. تعتقد أنك قد تسقط في أي لحظة. حسنًا ، ما هو شعورك حيال فكرة التسابق على جبل في زلاجة. الزلاجة هي رياضة شتوية مثيرة وخطيرة للغاية. في فرق مكونة من أربعة أفراد أو اثنين أو حتى بمفردك ، تدفع الزلاجة (أو البوب) بأسرع ما يمكن ، وتقفز وتترك الجاذبية تنقلك إلى أسفل الجبل.

Can you control the bobsleigh ?

Yes , the driver can pull a wire that helps the bobsleigh turn left or right .

هل يمكنك التحكم في الزلاجة؟

نعم ، يمكن للسائق سحب سلك يساعد الزلاجة على الالتفاف إلى اليسار أو اليمين.

Is there a brake ?

Yes , but teams only use it after they pass the finish line

هل يوجد فرامل؟

نعم ، لكن الفرق تستخدمه فقط بعد اجتيازهم خط النهاية

How fast can a bobsleigh travel ?

It's very normal for a bobsleigh to travel at 150km / h , but the world record is an amazing 201km / h . That's much faster than a car driving along the motorway !

ما مدى السرعة التي يمكن أن تسافر بها الزلاجة؟

من الطبيعي جدًا أن تسافر الزلاجة بسرعة 150 كم / ساعة ، لكن الرقم القياسي العالمي هو 201 كم / ساعة. هذا أسرع بكثير من قيادة السيارة على طول الطريق السريع!

Is it dangerous ?

The teams wear helmets and are well protected . They're also very well trained and know what to do if there's a problem . But accidents can still happen , and crashes are common .

هل هي لعبة خطيرة ؟

ترتدي الفرق خوذة وتتمتع بحماية جيدة. إنهم أيضًا مدربون جيدًا ويعرفون ماذا يفعلون إذا كانت هناك مشكلة. لكن لا يزال من الممكن وقوع الحوادث ، والحوادث شائعة.

What do each of the team members do ?

In four - person teams , one person is the driver , and another controls the brakes . The other two push the bobsleigh at the start . They also make the bobsleigh heavier , and this helps the bobsleigh travel faster .

ماذا يفعل كل من أعضاء الفريق؟

في الفرق المكونة من أربعة أشخاص ، يكون أحدهم هو السائق والآخر يتحكم في المكابح. الاثنان الآخران يدفعان الزلاجة في البداية. كما أنها تجعل الزلاجة الجماعية أثقل ، وهذا يساعد الزلاجة على السفر بشكل أسرع.

Can you close your eyes ?

It's not a good idea if you're the driver , but the other team members can close their eyes!

هل تستطيع أن تغمض عينيك؟

إنها ليست فكرة جيدة إذا كنت السائق ، لكن أعضاء الفريق الآخرين يمكنهم إغلاق أعينهم!

True or false ? Tick (✓ □) .

- a- Bobsleighbing is boring . **F**
- b- The driver can choose when to turn left or right . **T**
- c - A car on the motorway travels faster than a bobsleigh . **F**
- d- Bobsleighbing is a very safe sport . **F**
- e- Each person on the team has a different job . **T**
- f- The bobsleigh needs to be as light as possible . **F**

Q/ Discuss the questions . Write your answers .

- a- Why do some people like bobsleighbing ? **because it is a very exciting**
- b- Do you think dangerous sports should be stopped ? **No , I don't think**
- c- Imagine you're in a bobsleigh . Will you close your eyes ? **No , I won't**

Eid al- fitr

صيام Fast

الشروق Down

الغسق Dusk

الغروب Sunset

مهرجان Festival

نفطر Break our fast

Q/write to an English friend about Eid – AlFitr

Eid Al Fitr is festivals at the end of Ramadan , its when we break our fast and eat and drink in day time .

At the beginning of the day we pray then we usually go out and give money and presents to poor people . we visit friends and relatives . we say Eid Mubarak

1What is Ramadan ?

- we break our fast and eat and drink in day time .

Q/ What is Eid al - Fitr Festival ?

- Eid Al Fitr is festivals at the end of Ramadan

Q/ When does it take place ?

- at the end of Ramadan

Q/What do people do at Eid al - Fitr ?

- first we pray and give Mary Far Poor People then we visit our relative alls
Say Eid Mubarak

Q/ put the words in the correct orders to make sentence

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

Q/ Read the sentences and tick the correct words .

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

Years day in London

I'll never forget January the first I was in London with my parents and older sister , Halla . We wanted to go the London Eye . That's a big wheel that takes you up in the air above London . It is 135 metres high and is next to the River Thames . People say that the view from the top is fantastic . You can see all over London - and London is over 80 kilometres wide . We went out after breakfast . It was cloudy and cold . There were not many people in the street because the evening before was New Year's Eve , the last day of the old year . On New Year's Eve , people there have a party . They visit friends or walk round the streets . At midnight , they hold hands and sing a special song . They go to bed late . At the London Eye , we got into

one of the cabins . As the door closed , it started to snow . ' Look , Halla ! It's snowing ' , I shouted . We started to go up and up . As we went higher and higher , the snow got thicker and thicker . When we reached the top , we could see nothing but snow . We could not see the ground . We could not see the famous view . Only snow . We were in a white cloud ' Are you frightened , Halla ? I asked . " No , " she said . ' Are you ? " I said nothing . Mum and Dad said nothing The wheel turned slowly and took us back to the ground . It was still snowing . It snowed all day . No , I'll never forget New Year's Day in London

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

- **Snow / white clouds**

2 Was he happy that he went on the London Eye?

- **He was frightened and didn't like it**

3- Who are the characters in the story?

- **Yassir, Halla, mum and dad.**

4- What is the story about It about ?

- **a boy called Yassir who goes to London eye with his family on New Year's Day.**

5-Why were the streets quiet ?

- **Because the evening before was New Year's Eve**

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

- **New Year's Eve**

7-What do people do on this day ?

- **On New Year's Eve, people there have a party. They visit friends or walk round the streets. At midnight, they hold hands and sing a special song. They go to bed late.**

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

- **Because he was frightened**

Unit three

Present perfect

زمن المضارع التام

الظروف الدالة عليه

ever, never, just,
for, since,)

(she – he – it) +has +p. p. com

(they – we – you – I) + have +p. p. com

EX/she (work) as a doctor since 2005(correct verb)

- She has worked as a doctor since 2005

EX/they (travel) to Paris for three yours(correct verb)

- They have travelled to Paris for three yours

EX/I just (eat) Masgouf(correct verb)

- I just have eaten Masgouf

Negative

(she – he – it) +hasn't +p. p. com

(they – we – you – I) + haven't +p. p. com

EX/she (not / work) as a doctor since 2005(correct verb)

- She hasn't worked as a doctor since 2005

EX/they (not - travel) to Paris for three yours(present perfect)

- They haven't travelled to Paris for three yours

EX/ I just have eaten Masgouf (neg.)

- I just haven't eaten Masgouf

Question

Has +(she – he – it) +p. p. com

Have + (they – we – you – I) + p. p. com

EX/(Has- Have) she worked as a doctor since 2005

EX/They have (travel – travelled) to Paris for three yours

EX/ I just have eaten Masgouf (Question)

Q/ read and complete the sentence . use the past participles from the box

Drink eat give see take go

- a- Joe is not hungry because he has eaten three burger
- b- Joe's mum is very happy because Joe has given her some flower
- c- I'm sorry , Joe and Julia aren't in . they have gone shopping
- d- Have you seen my book ? asked Julia's dad I can't find it
- e- I think Julia has taken it to her room . said Julia's mum
- f- No more tea . thank you , said Julia's mum . I have Drank three cups this morning

	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
Regular verb	Cook	Cooked	Cooked
	Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
	Paint	Painted	Painted
	Talk	Talked	Talked
	Mix	Mixed	Mixed
irregular verb	See	Saw	Seen
	Hear	Heard	Heard
	Give	Gave	Given
	Do	Did	Done
	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
	Go	Went	Gone
	Eat	Ate	Eaten
	Drink	Drank	Drunk
	Buy	Bought	Bought
	Make	Made	Made
	Sweep	Swept	swept

Many hands make light work

Every day , children all over the world help their families with around the house . Sometimes complain or make excuses only fair to share the work . Doing chores at home is one way that children help . But did you know that children in Japan clean their classrooms at the end of every school day ? They don't just tidy up and throw away the rubbish - they sweep , clean and tidy every day , but only for fifteen minutes .Many Japanese people think this is a good idea . They say it teaches children to be responsible . The children know that they have to clean anything that is dirty- they are responsible for this . Another advantage is that it teaches students to work as a team . For example , they need to agree who is going to sweep the floor and who is going to clean the desks . What do you think ? Is this a good idea ? Cleaning the classroom is one thing . But what about cleaning the whole country ? This is what the people of Rwanda do . One day , every single month , everyone between the ages of 18 and 65 comes out of their houses to pick up rubbish and sweep the streets . Do you think this should happen in your country ? Chores aren't always fun , but they need to be done if we all help , we can do the work quickly .

Q/ rewrite the sentence correctly

Japanese children clean their classrooms every morning **at the end of every school day**

a-When Japanese children clean their classrooms , they work on their own **on team**

b-In Rwanda , people in the capital city clean the streets **pick up rubbish and sweep the streets**

c-In Rwanda, people clean the streets every day . **One day , every single month**

d-According to the article , chores are always fun **aren't always fun**

e-The writer says that chores are not important **are important**

Q/ Complete the chores . Use words and phrases from the box .

Help lay make pick up sweep throw away tidy wash

a lay the table

b sweep the floor

c make the bed

d help in the kitchen

e wash the dishes

f tidy your room

g throw away the rubbish

h pick up the rubbish

Questions and short answers

عندما يبا السؤال بفعل مساعد فيكون الجواب اما **yes** او **no** وهذا يسمى الجواب القصير

(not) فعل مساعد + الفاعل + (Yes - no)

Has Gwen cooked the chicken ? yes she has
Has len washed the car ? no she hasn't

Hippo roller

Technology	تكنولوجيا	Problem	مشكلة
Imagine	تصور	Difficult	صعب
Inventions	اختراع	Traditionally	تقليدي
Gadgets	أداة	Container	إناء
Incredibly	لا يصدق	Step	خطوة
Research	بحث	Develop	يطور
Ideas	أفكار	Wheelbarrows	عربة يد

suggestion الاقتراح

Let's + V. مجرد + com.

Why don't+ we + V. مجرد + com.

We + could+ V. مجرد + com.

Ex/

Eating apples (Suggestion)

- Let's eat apples

Going to the shopping (use could)

- We could going to the shopping

The weather is rainy

- Let's go to company by bus

Suggest to visit us grandparents

- Why don't we visit us grandparents

Helping Gran

Noor was helping her grandmother make a video call , but it wasn't going very well . Gran was asking lots of questions . ' What do I speak into ? ' Just speak normally , ' Noor said patiently , trying to sound calm . ' I need to tidy up , I don't want my house to be a mess , ' said Gran as she picked up the books on the table . ' It's fine , Gran . She can only see the room behind you , ' Noor giggled . ' Oh , OK , Gran said , pushing the books behind the laptop . But how do I know I'm calling the right person ? ' Gran was getting a little anxious . Do I have a link ? Where's my link ? I don't have a link , do I ? ' Gran was sounding very nervous now . Luckily , the computer started making a ringing noise . ' Phew ! ' thought Noor Hello , hello ? She can't hear me . What's the matter ? ' asked Gran . Noor moved Gran's finger and helped her click on the ' Answer ' button . ' Mum , move the screen . I can only see the top of your head , ' said Aunt Dana . Gran looked at Noor who quickly moved the screen . As Gran was talking , Noor looked around the room and found a box . She opened it and saw a big gold medal . On one side it said : ' Awarded to Mariyam Hussain Khalil for her contribution to mathematics . " Noor felt embarrassed When she looked at Gran she old woman who could computer . She didn't see the woman with the sharp a saw an old woman who cha how to make a video call . ' I can only hope I will be as successful as her , she thought .

Q/ Find the words in the story in the SB. . Match them to their definition

Patiently giggled anxious nervous embarrassed successful

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| a- Giggled | laughed a little bit |
| b- Patiently | slowly and carefully |
| c- Embarrassed | shy or ashamed |
| d- Successful | doing well |
| e- anxious | feeling a little worried |
| f- nervous | feeling very worried |

Q/ Read the text again . Answer the questions .

a Does Noor like helping her grandmother ? How do you know ?

- Yes, because she was very patient with her .

b How does Noor's grandmother feel about making a video call?How do you know?

- She was very nervous

c Why does Noor feel embarrassed ?

- She didn't see the strong woman with the sharp mind. She only saw an old woman who didn't know how to make a video call.

The hungry fox

One day, a fox was looking for food on a farm. He saw a bird on a shed. 'Hello,' said the fox. 'I'm hungry. Have you seen the chickens?' 'No, I haven't. They're my friends. Go away!' said the bird angrily. The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot. 'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked politely. 'I'm very, very hungry. I haven't eaten today'. 'No, you can't. It's mine,' said the bird. The fox thought for a minute. Um - Have you sung today?' asked the fox slowly. I haven't heard you. They tell me you can sing very well". 'That's right,' said the bird. 'Sing for me, please,' said the fox. All right,' said the bird, and began to sing. 'You sing beautifully,' said the fox. 'Can you sing from that tree?' 'Thank you,' said the bird, and flew up to the tree. The fox picked up the meat quickly and ran away, laughing loudly.

1- Why did the fox want to find the chickens?

- Because it was hungry

2- What did the fox tell the bird ? do you believe the fox ?

- you sing beautifully . no I don't

3- why was the fox laughing ?

- because the fox lied to the bird , and it picked up the meat quickly and ran away

قواعد اضافة LY

_1 اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) يقلب ال (i) ونضيف (ly)

heavy → heavily

happy → happily

_2 اذا انتهت الصفة بـ (le) نحذف ونضيف (ly)

simple → simply

comfortable → comfortably

_3 اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (e) نضيف (ly)

polite → politely

4_ وبقيه الحالات نضيف (ly)

careful → carefully

slow → slowly

5_ صفات شاذات

good → well

fast → fast

early → early

Q/ Choose an adverb to complete the sentences .

Carefully quietly angrily easily

1 Huda put the glass down **Carefully** because she did not want to break it .

2 Faisal did the test **easily** and got good marks .

3 Amal sang **quietly** because the baby was sleeping .

4 Father shouted **angrily** when he saw the broken window .

Q/ Make adverbs from these words .

1 sad **sadly**

2 happy **happily**

3 bad **badly**

4 nice **nicely**

5 noisy **noisily**

Once upon time.....

Q/ Listen to the story in the SB. again and answer the questions . Write notes .

a How did the shepherd feel ? **he was feel boring**

b He said a wolf was eating his sheep . Was this true ? **no, he was lire**

c . What were the sheep doing when the men ran to the field ? **eating happily**

d How many times did they go to the field ? **four**

e Did they see a wolf ? **no**

f What did the shepherd see on the fifth day ? **a wolf**

g- Why did the men not go to the field ? **didn't believe the shepherd**

h Why did the shepherd cry ? **all his sheep were dead**

Q/ Complete the sentences . Use words and phrases from the box

after dinner for lunch in the mall when it's hot yesterday

a they go to the beach

for lunch

b Muna eats a sandwich

in the mall

c Layla drank some lemonade

when it's hot

d Laith does his homework after

dinner

e Huda bought a new dress

yesterday

Q/ Choose the best adverbs to complete the sentences .

politely angrily well loudly fast Carefully

1 The policeman shouted at my father **angrily** when he drove too **fast**

2 I always speak to my grandmother **politely**

3 My uncle speaks English very **well** because he often goes to London .

4 Gwen always does her homework **Carefully**

5 Len played his music **loudly** so his father was angry .

The bear that wasn't a bear

Rachel , Molly and Helen were camping in the woods . It was dark and windy outside , and the girls felt a little scared . But none of them wanted to say how they really felt . Instead , they laughed and joked nervously . ' Listen , ' said Helen . ' It's just started to rain . ' ' It's OK , we'll stay in the tent . It's nice and dry in here , ' Molly replied . ' Yes , we're all safe here , ' said Rachel . The two others agreed . Suddenly , the girls stopped laughing and joking . They looked at each other . ' Did you hear that ? ' they all asked at the same time . There was something outside ! They could hear a ' scratch , scratch ' sound . It was getting louder and louder . ' Is it a mouse ? ' asked Molly . ' No , it's bigger , ' said Helen . ' Maybe it's a fox , ' said Rachel , sounding unsure . The noise was getting louder and louder .

' It's looking for food , ' said Molly . ' But all our food is inside the tent with us ! ' ' It's a bear ! ' Helen whispered loudly . She looked very scared now . The three girls held hands tightly . ' Scratch , scratch ... The scratching sound was getting louder and louder . ' Maybe one of us should go outside and look , ' said Molly . They all agreed that was a very good idea . ' Scratch , scratch ... ' I don't want to go outside . The bear might eat me ! ' cried Helen . The other girls were thinking the same thing . Instead , all three girls sat in the tent , listening to the scratching sound get louder and louder . All three got more and more scared . When morning came , the rain and the wind stopped . Slowly , very Rachel looked out of the tent . She didn't see any sign of a bear or even a mouse , What was making the noise ?

1-Who are the characters in the story

- **Rachel, Molly and Helen**

2- What is the story about

- **He is about three girls who are camping in the woods**

3-the girls laughed and joked nervously. Why were the girls nervous?

- Because it was dark and windy outside

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

- Mouse, fox, or bear

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

- Because they are scared.

6- Do you think the girls should look outside the tent? Why?

- Yes because they would know the source of the sound

7- What do you think was making the scratching?

- A tree

8- Imagine you are in a tent outside at night and you hear a strange noise. What would you do?

- I would hold something in my hand to protect myself and my friends in case it was an animal

Unit four

Q/ Write these sentences again with the adverbs in brackets .

1 Gwen does her homework , (well , always)

- **Gwen always does her homework well**

2 She walks to school . . (quickly , usually)

- **She usually walks quickly to school**

3 she is noisy (never)

- **she is never noisy**

4 She sings . (beautifully , often)

- **She often sings beautifully**

5 She speaks to Len . (angrily , sometimes)

- **She sometimes speaks angrily to Len**

6 She does the washing - up . (Carefully, always)

- **She always does the washing - up Carefully**

Q/ Write the words in the correct places . autumn Christmas cloudy crocodile

forecast fox half – term holiday homework January month Oryx
rain semester September sheep snow term windy wolf

Weather	School	The calendar	Animals
rain	half – term	January	fox
forecast	homework	month	sheep
snow	semester	September	wolf
windy	term		Oryx
	holiday		

Q/ Write the sentences correctly .

1really said Khalid surprised I don't believe you

- **really said Khalid surprised ! I don't believe you .**

2 be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens pencils rubbers workbooks and copybooks

- **Be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens, pencils , rubbers, workbooks, and copybooks .**

Q/ Complete the sentences with the words in the box .

Calm down /chased /escaped/ grabbed/ leapt/ screamed /spilled /starving /mess

My mother **screamed** when she saw a mouse in the garden .

2 My father said , **Calm down** . It's just a mouse . It won't hurt you . "

3 I haven't eaten anything all day and now I'm **starving** .

4 When I was eating a sandwich in the park , a big bird flew down and **grabbed** it out of my hand .

5 My brother didn't stop to open the gate . He over **leapt** it

6 Our dog **chased** cat in the garden yesterday , but it **escaped**. up a tree .

7 Oh , dear ! I've **spilled** , my lemonade and made a **mess**.

Q/ Choose and tick the correct meaning of the underlined words .

1 - I'm exhausted . I've worked all day and all night .

a) very rich b) very hungry c) **very tired**

2- " No , no ! " said Muna . ' I hate chocolate ice cream . I don't want any ! "

a) like very much b) eat c) **don't like at all**

3-Ahmed opened his school atlas and looked at the He wanted to go there one day

a) copybook b) **a book of maps .** c) a book about America

4- Gwen washed the kitchen floor thoroughly . ' Oh , thank you , Gwen , ' said her mother . It's so clean

! a) **very well** b) very quickly c) very noisily

5 When Len came home late , his father was furious . ' Where have you been ? " he shouted . " It's nearly midnight ! "

a) very happy b) surprised c) **very angry**

6 ' Dad , can I go swimming this afternoon ? " asked Len . Of course , ' he replied .

But come home before 6 o'clock . '

a) **answered** b) wrote c) shouted

7 There weren't any strawberries in the shop , so I got bananas instead .

a) then b) **in their place** c) too

8 The waiter put all our plates and glasses on a tray and took them away .

a) a kind of table b) menu c) **something for carrying things on**

Q/ Write your own short story . Choose one of these beginnings for a short story .

1 It was two o'clock in the morning . Suddenly , I woke up . or

2 When I was walking along the street yesterday , I saw something very funny .
It was two o'clock in the morning . Suddenly , I woke up because I heard a loud cry .
It was My neighbor . Her house was burning . I ran quickly to help her . I called the
firefighters . After five minutes , the firefighters came and put down the fire .
Luckily , she didn't hurt

اعداد السبت ليبي سلام

Unit five

Other countries

Where do you think they come from ?

Emile -----→ France

Sultana -----→ Oman

Raji -----→ India

Yuki -----→ Japan

Q/ find the odd one out . circle the word

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

Q/ match list A with B

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| a- Emile | *Oman | b |
| b- Sultana | * France | a |
| c- Raji | * Japan | d |
| d- Yuki | * India | c |

Q/ write sentence about the four people

- a- Emile come from France
- b- Sultana come from Oman
- c- Raji come from India
- d- Yuki come from Japan

Present perfect

زمن المضارع التام

(she – he – it) +has +p. p. com
(they – we – you – I) + have +p. p. com

الظروف الدالة عليه
ever, never, just,
for, since.)

EX/she (work) as a doctor since 2005(correct verb)

- She has worked as a doctor since 2005

EX/they (travel) to Paris for three yours(correct verb)

- They have travelled to Paris for three yours

EX/I just (eat) Masgouf(correct verb)

- I just have eaten Masgouf

Negative

(she – he – it) +hasn't +p. p. com
(they – we – you – I) + haven't +p. p. com

EX/she (not / work) as a doctor since 2005(correct verb)

- She hasn't worked as a doctor since 2005

EX/they (not - travel) to Paris for three yours(present perfect)

- They haven't travelled to Paris for three yours

EX/ I just have eaten Masgouf (neg.)

- I just haven't eaten Masgouf

Question

Has +(she – he – it) +p. p. com
Have + (they – we – you – I) + p. p. com

EX/(Has- Have) she worked as a doctor since 2005

EX/They have (travel – travelled) to Paris for three yours

EX/ I just have eaten Masgouf (Question)

Ever , never

Ever تستخدم مع الجمل الاستفهامية
Never تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة

I have eaten fish (never, ever)

Have you (never, ever) travelled to paris ?

Gone and been

Gone تستخدم للشخص الذي ذهب ولم يعد

Been تستخدم للشخص الذي ذهب وعاد

نستخدم been في الحالات التالية

١ - إذا كانت في الجملة haven't, hasn't

٢ - إذا كانت في الجملة (once , twice)

إذا كانت الجملة في حالة السؤال have you

٣ - إذا كانت في الجملة (is here , are her)

٤ - عكس ذلك نستخدم Gone

Example

She hasn't (been - gone) to Germany

I want to go to Paris, I have (been - gone) there once

Have you (been - gone) to England?

Ali and Omar haven't (been - gone) to Erbil

My brother has (been - gone) but now is here

My brother has (been - gone) to Erbil

Granny's box of memorize

Dana and Azad's grandmother was moving house , so Dana and Azad were helping her to pack . Granny reached up and tried to get a box from a shelf . Crash / The box was full of strange objects , and everything fell to the floor . ' Oh , my goodness ! I forgot about this box , said Granny Can we see ? asked Azad . He looked curiously at the things inside . Where does this come from ? he asked , holding up a dry leaf . That's from Canada , Granny replied . Have you been there ? asked Dana . looking surprised . Oh , yes . Many times . The maple trees in autumn are beautiful . Granny smiled And where does this key ring come from ? ' Azad asked . That's from Brazil , Granny answered . That was a present . I've never been there , but I've always wanted to go . ' " What are these ? ' asked Dana . She tried to pick up an

elephant , but she dropped it How do you use these ? " Those are chopsticks from Singapore , said Granny . ' Have you been to Singapore ? asked Azad , his eyes bigger than ever . " Yes . I went before you were born , nodded Granny . I went to the top of the Marina Bay Sands hotel . It was very scary . I don't like high places ! ' Wow . You've been to some amazing places , ' said Dana . And hopefully , you will , too , Granny replied .

Q/ complete the table with the correct form of the verb .

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Ride	Rode	Ridden
See	Saw	Seen
Write	Wrote	Written
Be	Was / were	Been
Go	Went	Gone

Q/ Read the story in the Student's Book again . Answer the questions .

- * How did Dana and Azad feel when they heard about Granny's travels ? How do you know ? **they was surprised**
- * What did Dana do with the chopsticks ? **She tried to pick up an elephant**
- * Which country hasn't Granny visited ? **Brazil**
- * Does she want to visit that country ? How do you know ? **yes , she does**
- * Why did Granny say she was scared in Singapore ? **because she doesn't like high places**

Q/ Put the words in the correct order to write questions . Write the answers

- a- the maple leaf / from / Where / come / does / ?
- **where does the maple leaf come from ?**
- b- does / Where / this key ring / from / come / ?
- **Where does the key ring come from?**
- c- from / these / come / do / chopsticks / Where / ?
- **Where do these chopsticks come from ?**

Making question

- Where** - أين - تسأل عن المكان
What time - ما الوقت - تسأل الوقت
Who - من - تسأل عن الشخص
When - متى - تسأل عن الزمان
Which - أي - تسأل عن التفضيل
How - كيف - تسأل عن الحال
Why - لماذا - تسأل عن السبب
How many - كم العدد - تسأل عن العدد

لكتابة السؤال نتبع الخطوات التالية
١- نضع أداة الاستفهام بداية الجملة

٢- نضع بعدها الفعل المساعد إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد نقوم بأشتقاق فعل مساعد يناسب زمن الجملة مثل , did
does , do

٣- نحذف الجواب الموجود بعد هذه الكلمات (from , about , at , on , for , with)

Q/ read these answers and write the questions . Clue : The underlined words are the most important part of the answers .

Where are the messages from?

1 The messages are from Sameera and Mr. Abdulla

Who was Khaled with?

2 Khalid was with his mother .

Where does Zebra come from ?

3 Zebras come from Africa .

What did Mrs. Jaber look at?

4 Mrs. Jaber looked at Hanaa's painting .

What is France famous for?

5 France is famous for its shops .

who did Uncle Rashid wait for ?

6 Uncle Rashid waited for Khalid and his father .

What do Tanya and Fuad want to learn?

7 Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries .

Q/ complete Heba's questions

a- Heba who **are you waiting** ? you – waiting)

Laith I'm waiting to my friend in London

b- Heba what **are you waiting** ?(you – waiting)

Laith I'm waiting about the elephants in the zoo

c- Heba **where do elephants come from** ? (elephants – come)

Laith elephants ? they come from Africa and India

Four countries

INDIA is a big country with a huge population . About one thousand million people live there . Agriculture is the most important part of the economy . The people are mainly farmers and they grow rice , tea , cotton and many other things . There is also quite a lot of industry . They make cars , buses and clothes . Visitors to India can do lots of things . They can ride elephants , look at wild animals and climb mountains .

الهند دولة كبيرة ذات تعداد سكاني ضخم. يعيش هناك حوالي ألف مليون شخص. الزراعة هي أهم جزء من الاقتصاد. الناس هم في الأساس مزارعون ويزرعون الأرز والشاي والقطن وأشياء أخرى كثيرة. هناك أيضاً الكثير من الصناعة. إنهم يصنعون السيارات والحافلات والملابس. يمكن لزوار الهند القيام بالكثير من الأشياء. يمكنهم ركوب الأفيال والنظر إلى الحيوانات البرية وتسلق الجبال.

OMAN Oman is not very big and it has quite a small population . The oil industry is important , but agriculture is more important . Most people work as farmers or fishermen . The farmers grow fruit and vegetables . Visitors to Oman can buy jewellery and visit interesting old forts . They can also go swimming . sailing and climbing

عمان عُمان ليست كبيرة جداً ولديها عدد قليل جداً من السكان. صناعة النفط مهمة ، لكن الزراعة أهم. يعمل معظم الناس كمزارعين أو صيادين. يزرع المزارعون الفاكهة والخضروات. يمكن لزوار عمان شراء المجوهرات وزيارة الحصون القديمة المثيرة للاهتمام. يمكنهم أيضاً السباحة. الإبحار والتسلق

JAPAN Japan is not a very big country , but it has a large population . Industry is very important . Japan makes cars , computers and all kinds of things for the home . The farmers grow rice and vegetables . Japan is very interesting for visitors . They can see old temples and beautiful gardens . They can also go shopping in big modern stores .

اليابان ليست دولة كبيرة جداً ، لكنها تضم عدداً كبيراً من السكان. الصناعة مهمة جداً. اليابان تصنع السيارات وأجهزة الكمبيوتر وجميع أنواع الأشياء للمنزل. المزارعون يزرعون الأرز والخضروات. اليابان ممتعة جداً للزوار. يمكنهم رؤية المعابد القديمة والحدائق الجميلة. يمكنهم أيضاً الذهاب للتسوق في المتاجر الحديثة الكبيرة.

FRANCE France is a big country , but the population is quite small . Industry and agriculture are both important . They make cars and planes and grow a lot of fruit and vegetables . France is famous for its shops and restaurants . It also has many interesting museums and old buildings . Some people that France say is the most beautiful country in Europe .

فرنسا فرنسا بلد كبير ، لكن عدد سكانها قليل جدًا. الصناعة والزراعة كلاهما مهمان. إنهم يصنعون السيارات والطائرات ويزرعون الكثير من الفاكهة والخضروات. تشتهر فرنسا بمتاجرها ومطاعمها. كما يوجد بها العديد من المتاحف والمباني القديمة المثيرة للاهتمام. بعض الناس تقول فرنسا إنها أجمل بلد في أوروبا.

Big	كبير	Grow	يزرع
Population	تعداد سكاني	Produce	ينتج
Huge	ضخم	Make	يصنع
Agriculture	الزراعة	Farmers	مزارعون
Industry	الصناعة		

	Size of country	Size of population	What they grow	What is make
India	Big	Huge	Rice , tea , cotton	Cars , bus , clothes
Oman	Not very big	Quite small	Fruit and vegetable	Oil , jewelers
Japan	Not very big	Large	Fruit and vegetable	Cars , computer , things of home
France	Big	Quite small	Fruit and vegetable	Cars , planes

Comparative and superlative درجات المقارنة والتفضيل

Comparative تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين

- 1- إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع واحد نضيف للصفة (er) مثل (big—bigger)
- 2- إذا كانت الكلمة تتكون من مقطعين منتهية بالحرف (y) نضيف للصفة (er) (happy happier)
- 3- إذا الصفات المتكونة من مقطعين أو أكثر فتكون المقارنة بإضافة (more) أو (less) قبل الصفة مثل
beautiful----more beautiful

superlative تستخدم للقول بأن شيء واحد مميز من دون الجميع قد يكون (الأطول ، أو الأقصر ، أو الأكثر)

- 1- إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع واحد نضيف (est) إلى الصفة مثل
(long > longest) (tall → the tallest) (big the biggest)
- 2- إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطعين وكان آخر حرف هو الحرف (y) أيضا نضيف (est) مثل
(large - largest)
- 3- إذا كانت الصفة مقطعين أو أكثر فعندها نضيف (most) قبل الصفة . مثل (most interesting)

ملاحظات إملانية عن إضافة (er أو : est)

- 1- الصفات المنتهية بالحرف (e) يحذف عند الإضافة large – larger - largest
- 2- الصفات المنتهية بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة واحد نكرر الحرف الأخير ثم نكتب الإضافة
- 3- الصفات المنتهية بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح واحد أقلب (y) إلى (i) ثم نكتب الإضافة
lazy - lazier - laziest tidy - tidier – tidiest
- 4- الصفات الشاذة عن القاعدة . مثل :

Many/ much → more ----- most
Good/ well----- better----- better
bad ----- worse----- worse
far-----farther-----farthest

أذا وجنا بعد الفراغ أو القوس (than) نستخدم صفات المقارنة
أما إذا وجدنا بعد القوي أو الفراغ (the) نستخدم صفات المقاضلة

Q/ Complete this table comparative and superlative .

Cold	colder	coldest
warm	warmer	warmest
small	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
wet	wetter	wettest
large	larger	largest

nice	nicer	nicest
dry.	Drier	driest
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
rainy	rainier	rainiest

Q/ Read and complete the sentences .

- The **most** interesting building in Iraq is the **museum**
- The **most** important industry in Iraq is the **oil** Industry
- At home , I am **more** helpful than my **brother**
- Climbing mountains is **more** dangerous than **playing football**
- The **most** beautiful parks in Iraq are in **Karbala**

Q/ complete five sentences to compare Iraq and England

- Iraq is **hotter** than England .
- England **is colder than Iraq**
- Iraq has a **smaller** population **Than England** .
- England is **colder** than Iraq
- Iraq is **bigger than England**
- England has **larger population than Iraq**

Things to do in Iraq

We all love to travel , experience new things and see new places .when we travel, we learn so much about culture , history , food and so much more . But we don't need to get on a plane to do this . Our own country is full of incredible things to do , places to see and , of course , things to eat .

نحب جميعاً السفر وتجربة أشياء جديدة ورؤية أماكن جديدة. عندما نسافر ، نتعلم الكثير عن الثقافة والتاريخ والطعام وغير ذلك الكثير. لكننا لسنا بحاجة إلى ركوب طائرة للقيام بذلك. بلدنا مليء بأشياء لا تصدق للقيام بها ، وأماكن يمكن رؤيتها ، وبالطبع أشياء نأكلها.

Have you visited the Hawizeh Marshes ?

These beautiful marshes are important for the whole world . Birds such as eagles fly high above looking for food , and the marshes are full of insects . And on the water , there are many different kinds of duck .

هل زرت اهورار الحويزة؟
هذه المستنقعات الجميلة مهمة للعالم كله. الطيور مثل النسور تطير عالياً بحثاً عن الطعام ، والمستنقعات مليئة بالحشرات. وعلى الماء ، هناك أنواع مختلفة من البط

Have you eaten masgouf ?

The fish is barbecued on the side of the fire then covered in sumac , pomegranate and lemon . Yum !

هل اكلت مسكوف؟

يشوي السمك على جانب النار ثم يغطي بالسماق والرمان والليمون. يم!

Have you seen the ancient city of Hatra ?

This beautiful city is more than 2,000 years old . History is everywhere in Hatra !
Archaeologists are still digging for more ancient objects today .

هل شاهدت مدينة الحضر الأثرية؟

يبلغ عمر هذه المدينة الجميلة أكثر من 2000 عام. التاريخ في كل مكان في الحضر! لا يزال علماء الآثار يبحثون عن المزيد من الأشياء القديمة اليوم.

Have you heard about the Baghdad Battery ?

Did people use electricity 2,000 years ago ? Who knows ? These batteries are around 2,200 years old . Nobody knows if they really are batteries . However , when you fill them with vinegar , they can produce electricity !

هل سمعت عن بطارية بغداد؟

هل استخدم الناس الكهرباء منذ 2000 عام؟ من تعرف؟ يبلغ عمر هذه البطاريات حوالي 2200 عام. لا أحد يعرف ما إذا كانت بالفعل بطاريات. ومع ذلك ، عندما تملأهم بالخل ، يمكنهم إنتاج الكهرباء

Have you ever been to Indonesia

Ape	قرد	Temples	معابد
Woods	غابة	Mosque	مسجد
Pepper	فلفل	Volcanoes	براكين
Sandy	رملية	Island	جزيرة
Beaches	شواطئ	Paradise	جنة

Q/ match list A with list B

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a- Water | Indonesia |
| b- Chicken | India |
| c- Rice | North America |
| d- Pepper | Spain |
| e- Sugar | France |
| f- Coffee | the UAE |
| g- Strawberry | Iraq |
| h- Salt | south America |

Carrie in the jungle

Carrie moved her eyes quickly and her body moved to the left . Phew , that was close , she thought . She just missed a tiger that walked out in front of her . Carrie closed her eyes . She was fired . This was hard work . She opened them just as a spider was looking her straight in the face . She moved her eyes down and felt her body drop away from the spider and back to safety . ' Now , where is it ? Where's that key ? ' she asked herself , moving her eyes around the trees in front of her . Out of the corner of her eye she saw something shine in the sun . She turned her eyes to a tree on her right .

She moved her head forward and her flying chair moved closer to the tree . There it was ! High up in a branch . She looked up with her eyes and her chair flew straight to the top . Her hand reached out and grabbed the key . Easy ! The screen filled with stars and lights . In big letters , the words GAME OVER appeared . " Did you enjoy that ? ' asked Carrie's dad . Carrie turned her eyes to the bottom of the screen and a keyboard appeared . Slowly , carefully , Carrie moved her eyes from one letter to the next , typing out her reply . ' Yes , Dad . I've just been to the jungle

Q/What is Carrie doing?

- She is playing a video game

Q/What is Carrie looking for?

- A key

Q/ Answer the questions .

a-Who are the characters in the story

- Carrie and Carrie's dad

b What is the story about?

- It is about Carrie who is playing a video game.

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

- She moved her eyes down and felt her body drop away from. To be safe.

d Why is Carrie looking for a key?

- To win the game

e Where does Carrie find the key ?

- in a branch

f What happened when she picked up the key?

- The screen filled with stars and lights. In big letters, the words GAME OVER appeared

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

- By typing out her reply on the keyboard

Write two short paragraphs about Iraq .

Iraq is a big country . It has quite big population . Iraqi people grow rice , wheat , fruit and vegetables . The oil industry is very important in Iraq . Visitors to Iraq can see ruins , the Citadel in Erbil and climbing mountains . They also can sail in marshes and go fishing .

Unit six

A Japanese pen - friend

A Japanese pen - friend Fuad wanted a pen - friend . He advertised in a magazine for young people . He got this letter from a boy in Japan . Read the letter and answer the questions in your Activity Book Unit 6 ABY PO Box 261 Soma Honshu Japan 12th April Dear Fuad I read your name in a magazine . Would you like to be my pen - friend ?! hope so I am a Japanese boy and I am thirteen years old . As you can see , I live in a small town called Soma My house is very near the sea My favourite pastimes are fishing and collecting stamps . What is Iraq like ? Japan is not very big , but it is very beautiful . There are a number of large cities as well as small towns and villages .. We have many mountains , rivers and lakes . Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer . The wettest month is September . In winter it is very cold and sometimes it snows . Would you like to visit Japan one day ? There are lots of interesting things to see and do . For example , you can visit Disneyland , go to a baseball match or learn to do judo . You can also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play . Please write and tell me all about yourself and your country .

Yours ,

Yuki Ono

Q/ where does Yuki from ?

- From Japan

Q/ How old is yuki ?

- Thirteen years old

Q/ where does he live ?

- Soma

Q/ what does he like ?

- Fishing and collection stamp

Q/ japan is very green because it rain a lot of summer

Q/ the wettest month its September

Nationality

1- بعض البلدان نضيف لها الحرف (I) للتحويل إلى جنسية مثل

Iraq--→Iraqi

Bahrain--→ Bahraini

Oman--→Omani

Yemen---→ Yemeni

Pakistan---→ Pakistani

Qatar--→ Qatari

Bangladesh--→ Bangladeshi

Somalia--→ Somali

2- بعض البلدان نضيف لها الحرف (ian) للتحويل إلى جنسية مثل

Canada→Canadian

Italy→Italian

3- بعض البلدان نضيف لها الحرف (an) للتحويل إلى جنسية مثل

Chile→ Chillan

Germany→ German

4- بعض البلدان نضيف لها الحرف (n) للتحويل إلى جنسية مثل

India→ Indian

Australia→ Australian

America→ American

Russia→ Russian

5- بعض البلدان نضيف لها الحرف (ish) للتحويل إلى جنسية مثل

England→English

Spain→Spanish

Ireland→Irish

Turkey→Turkish

Sweden→sweetish

Scotland→ scotch

Poland→polish

Finland→Finnish

France→French

6- و بعض البلدان نضيف لها الحرف (ese) للتحويل إلى جنسية مثل

Japan→Japanese

China→Chinese

7- وهناك بلدان عندما تتحول إلى جنسية تتغير الكلمة تماما مثل

Holland -----→ Dutch

Thailand -----→ Thai

Q/ make nationalities

I	lan – an – n	Ish
Iraq--→Iraqi	Canada→Canadian	England→English
Bahrain→ Bahraini	Italy→Italian	Spain→Spanish
Oman--→Omani	Chile→ Chillan	Ireland→Irish
Yemen---→ Yemeni	Germany→ German	Turkey→Turkish
Pakistan---→ Pakistani	India→ Indian	Sweden→sweetish
Qatar---→ Qatari	Australia→ Australian	Scotland→ scotch
Bangladesh--→ Bangladeshi	America→ American	Poland→polish
Somalia--→ Somali	Russia→ Russian	Finland→Finnish

LINKING THINGS

Or او :- تستخدم للتخيير بين شيئين

Do you like coffee or tea

And و :- تستخدم لربط فكرتين متناقضتين

I'm ill and I'm tired

but لكن :- تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين

He like historical films but she like comedy films

Because :- تربط بين جملة النتيجة والسبب

The car won't start because there isn't any petrol in it

As well as :- تتضمن خيارات إضافية

Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the box

. and - as well as - because - but - or

Tanzania , Kenya and . Ethiopia are countries in Africa.

a/ People speak English in Kenya ,**but** they speak Portuguese in Mozambique .

b/ You can have water **or** orange juice , but not both.

c/ The climate is changing **because** of human activity.

d/ I speak French **and** Arabic.

Q/ complete these sentences . Use each of the five link words or expressions once only .

1 The car won't start . There isn't any petrol in it .

1 The car won't start because There isn't any petrol in it .

2 I bought a watch for Nadia . I bought a sweater for Amna .

2 I bought a watch for Nadia and I bought a sweater for Amna .

3 There are birds and insects in the zoo . There are also large animals like tigers , lions and elephants .

3 There are birds and insects in the zoo as well as I There are also large animals like lion tigers and elephants .

4 Youssef bought a CD player . It didn't work .

4 Youssef bought a CD player but It didn't work .

5 Do you like the red shirt ? Do you like the blue one better ?

5 Do you like the red shirt ? or Do you like the blue one better ?

Q/ Imagine Yuki is your pen friend. Write a reply to his letter in your copybook

Al-Abbas st.

Karbala'a

Iraq

15. Feb

Dear Yuki ,

I'd like to be pen friends . I'm from Iraq and I'm thirteen . I live in the center of the city . I live with my parents . Iraq is a big country . It is very nice and it has many places to visit . There are mountains and waterfalls in the north , marshes in the south and old ruins . Iraqi people are very friendly and helpful . I hope I can visit Japan . I want to learn to do judo .

Yours ,

Ahmed Ali .

Samar's pen friend

Advertised اعلن

Magazine مجلة

Of course بالطبع

Countries بلدان

World عالم

description

يقسم الوصف الى عدة اقسام:

1- وصف المظهر العام للشخص : كأن يكون (الطول / السمن / الشكل / الجمال).... ويمكن وصف المظهر العام كالتالي:

الصفة + (is/ are/ am) + الفاعل

Ex. Suha is **tall**.

Ex. Ali is **hardworking**.

2- وصف ما يملكه شخص سواء كان ضمن مظهره (شعر / لون عيون / فم).... او كان شيء مملوك (حقيبة / هاتف)....

الشيء لون او صفة + الشخص يملكه ما + (has/ have) + الفاعل

Ex. She has **big** eyes.

Ex. He has **black** bag.

3- وصف ما يرتديه شخص (ملابس) وتكون القاعدة كالتالي:

الملابس ولون صفة + الملابس + (is/ are/ am) + wearing + فاعل

Ex. Muna is wearing **Black** skirt.

Ex. Ali is wearing **beautiful** jeans.

Future continuous

S+ will + be + v.ing

S+ won't + be + v.ing

Will + S + be + v.ing ?

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن شيء سيحدث في وقت محدد في المستقبل

- A lot of people will be coming to Mosul next week for the festival .
- * At six o'clock , I will be eating dinner . Can you call • me at seven ?
- * I will be wearing a T-shirt

Present continuous

- تستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن شيء ما يحدث الآن
- الظروف الدالة على الزمن المضارع المستمر (now – at the moment – today)

Affirmative

(she – he – it – اسم مفرد) is + + v .ing + complement .

(they – we – you – اسم جمع) + are + v. ing + complement .

I + am + v. ing + complement .

- We are studying the rainforest in school at the moment .
- It's raining now .
- The number of people who have computers is going up .
- Mobile phones are getting more expensive Prices are going down !
- We are having dinner with my uncle at 8.00

Negative

(she – he – it – اسم مفرد) isn't + + v .ing + complement .

(they – we – you – اسم جمع)+ aren't + v. ing + complement .

I + am not + v. ing + complement .

- We aren't studying the rainforest in school at the moment .
- It's not raining now .
- The number of people who have computers is not going up .
- We aren't having dinner with my uncle at 8.00

Question

Is + (she – he – it – اسم مفرد) + + v .ing + complement ?

Are +(they – we – you – اسم جمع)+ aren't + v. ing + complement ?

Am I + am + v. ing + complement ?

- Are We studying the rainforest in school at the moment . ?
- IS It raining now . ?
- Are Mobile phones getting more expensive Prices are going down !?
- Are We having dinner with my uncle at 8.00?

Past continues

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتكلم عن شيء قد حدث في وقت معين

Affirmative

(she – he – it – I)+was + v . ing + compl.

(they – we – you)were + v . ing + complement

Ex / he was sleeping

We were sleeping

Negative

((she – he – it – اسم مفرد)+was not + v . ing + compl.

(they – we – you – I - اسم جمع)were not + v . ing + complement

They were not sleeping
We were not cleaning house
I am playing football

Question

Was ((she – he – it – اسم مفرد) + v . ing + compl.

Were (they – we – you – I - اسم جمع) + v . ing + comple.

EX/• What were you doing at 7.00?

- I was reading a book when the doorbell rang •
- I wasn't sleeping when you called.

Q/Write description

I am quite tall and thin . I have short brown hair . I will be wearing white shirt and black jacket . You can recognize my parents easily . My father is tall and he will be wearing black suit . My mother is quite short . She will be wearing a coat .

Fuad meets with Yuki

Parents والدان

Noticed لاحظ

Strange غريب

Traditional تقليدي

Sings إشارات

Friendly ودود

Q/ Read page 47 of your Student's Book and find words that mean the following :

1 while they were driving to the house **on the way**

2 saw **notice**

3 new to him **strange**

4 the opposite of modern **traditional**

5 names and notices **signals**

6 did not know the meaning **didn't understand**

7 the other people (in Yuki's family) **the rest**

8 frightened by **afraid**

Q/ Compare the people in Yuki's family . Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences :

young tall plump big small short old

1_ Yuki is Mrs **younger** than Giro , but **older** than Reiko .

2_ mr Ono is **shorter** and **plumper** than Mr. Ono

3_ Mr Mitsubishi is bigger than Mr Ono.

4_ Reiko is the **smallest** person in the family and Mr Mitsubishi is the **tallest**

Q/ Complete the sentences with the correct words .

uncle arrivals hall postcard kimono plump chopstick

1 We meet people coming off a plane in the **arrivals hall**

2 Some Japanese women wear a traditional Japanese dress called a **kimono**

3 If somebody is a bit fat , it is nicer to say he is **plump**

4 People eat with **chopstick** in Japan .

5 A **postcard** usually has a picture and a stamp on it .

6 My **uncle** is my father's or my mother's brother .

Fuad's first meal in Japan

Hungry	جانع	Spoon	ملعقة
Kneel	يركع	Fork	شوكة
Chopsticks	عيدان	Taste	طعم
Knives	سكاكين	Raw	ني

Q/ Read pages 48 and 49 of your Student's Book and tick the true statements . Put a tick in column 1 if it is true for Japan . Put a tick in column 2 if it is true for Iraq .

- | | Iraq | japan |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| • People kneel on the floor when they eat . | | T |
| • People sometimes sit on the floor when they eat . | T | |
| • People always cook fish . | T | |
| • People always cook meat . | | T |
| • People sometimes eat with knives , forks and spoons . | T | |

Q/ Complete these sentences about Japan . Use always , sometimes or never .

1 People **always** kneel on the floor when they eat .

2 People **never** sit on the floor when they eat .

3 People **always** Seat with chopsticks .

4 People never use knives , forks and spoon

5 People Sometime eat raw fish .

6 People always cook meat .

Q/ Rewrite the sentences using always , usually , sometimes and never

- English people always drink tea at 4 p.m. never
- Italian always eat pizza usually
- Iraqis sometimes speak Arabic . always
- Doctor are always men sometimes
- It usually snows in Baghdad sometimes

wolf in the forest

John Harper , a Canadian , was flying his small plane . With him were his wife , Clare , and his two children , Lucy , aged four and Ben , aged nine . They were flying over a forest . Suddenly , the engine stopped . What's the matter ? Why has the engine stopped ? ' asked Clare . " I don't know , ' said John . He tried to start it again , but nothing happened . ' It's no good , ' said John . ' It won't start . We're going down . " John was lucky . He found a clear place between the trees and landed the plane . Nobody was hurt . They climbed out and looked around . Where are we ? asked Clare . I don't know , answered John . ' Well , we can't stay here , " said Clare . Which way do we go ? ' Hey , Dad ! Look ! ' said Ben . He pointed to some trees . There's a big dog up there near the trees. That's not a dog . It's a wolf , ' said John . ' Is it dangerous ? ' asked Clare . ' No , ' said John . ' Wolves don't hurt people . The wolf came towards them , then moved away , came towards them again , and moved away again . ' I think he wants us to follow him , " said Ben . ' Well , I don't know where we are . Maybe he does , ' said John . ' Let's follow him . ' They followed the wolf through the trees . Every now and again , the wolf stopped , looked at them , and then moved off again . After about two hours , they came to a road . Just off the road was a village . Thank God , ' said John . ' We can phone from the village . ' ' Dad , where's the wolf ? ' asked Ben . They looked around , but the wolf was not there anymore .

1- Who was flying the small Plane ? John Harper

2_ John and his family were from Canada

3- John was flying over fastest(mountain , river , forest)

4. What happened to the engine of the Plane ? It stopped

5- John and his family landed in the forest

6_ Who helped them to get out from the forest ? - A wolf

Q/ Read the story again . and rewrite the sentences correctly .

a John Harper was sailing his boat . flying the small Plane

b Suddenly , the plane caught fire . The engine stopped

c The family knew how to get home . didn't know

d . The wolf wanted to hurt the family . help

e The family ran away from the wolf . followed

f The wolf waited in the village . didn't waited

Q/ Answer the questions .

a Who are the characters in the story ?

- John , Clare , Lucy , pen, and the wolf

b What is the story about ?

- It is about a family whose plane crashes in the woods and a wolf helps them find their way home.

Unit seven

Imperative sentence

Instruction (mix – keep – hold – cut)

Order (come – give – do – open)

Warning (never – always – don't – look)

EX/ look path the ways before you cross the road (instruction – order – warning)

Negative imperative

لنفي الجمل الامرية نستخدم (never – don't) في بداية الجملة ويكون الفعل مجرد

Drink sea water (negative imperative) →→→ Don't drink sea water

Do that again (negative imperative) →→→ Never do that again

Q/ Write four imperative sentences . Choose from these verbs .

Give (Give me your paper)

Go (Go to school early)

Look (Look at me)

Listen (listen to your father)

Keep (keep your password safe)

Do (Do your homework)

Eat (eat healthy food)

Drink (Drink something hot)

Warning

يأتي السؤال عن التحذير في عدة طرق وتكون الطريقة

(Don't – Never) + play + com

أذا وجدنا كلمة children تحذف / عند وجود and بعد كلمة children تتحول إلى with في الجواب

Ex / children playing in the kitchen (warning)

- **Never play in the kitchen**

Plastic bags and children

- **Don't play with Plastic bags**

اما الطريقة الثانية تكون اختيارات

1- نختار الفعل cut إذا وجدنا في الجملة (glass – knife – knives)

2- نختار الفعل burn إذا وجدنا في الجملة (matches)

3- نختار الفعل kill إذا وجدنا في الجملة (plastic bags)

4- نختار الفعل sick إذا وجدنا في الجملة (medicine)

5- نختار الفعل pools إذا وجدنا في الجملة (down)

Warning children

broken glass مكسور زجاج
medicine ادوية
knives سكاكين
pool حوض
sick مريض
burn يحرق

matches ثقاب اعواد
plastic bags بلاستيكية حقائب
scissors مقص
cut يجرح / يقطع
alone وحيدا
kill يقتل

الضمائر الانعكاسية

I → myself
he → himself
she → herself
it → itself
they → themselves
we → ourselves
you → yourself

EX/ I cut -----with the knife (**myself** _ themselves)

EX/my cat saw----- in to mirror (myself _ **itself**)

Q/ use the pronouns to complete the sentence

- Be careful we might hurt **ourselves**
- He was playing with matches and he burn **himself**
- Ouch ! I cut **myself** with that knife
- They fell off and hurt **themselves**
- She wasn't looking and cut **herself**
- Stop doing that , or you'll hurt **yourself**
- The cat bit **itself**

Never - always

Always تستخدم مع الأفعال الايجابية
Never تستخدم مع الأفعال السلبية

EX/ ----- let young children play with plastic bags (always – **never**)

Q/ complete the pieces of advice with Always or Never

- Always** do your best .
- Never** say bad things about other people .

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

Going fishing

Mazin What will you do if the boat sinks ?

Ahmed If the boat sinks , we'll swim .

Mazin Yes , but you'll need these life jackets .

Ahmed Oh , yes . Thanks .

Mazin What will you do if you get lost ?

Khalid If we get lost , we'll use a compass .

Mazin Right Here you are . One compass

Khalid Thanks,

Mazin Now , what will you do if the motor stops ?

Ahmed If the motor stops , we'll row .

Mazin OK . So , you'll need oars , won't you ?

Ahmed Oh . yes .

Mazin Right . One pair of oars . I think you'll be safe now .

Khalid How much is that . Mazin ?

Mazin Let me see Well , if you take me fishing , I'll give you everything free .

Khalid Fantastic ! Let's go !

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

- **No . they want to hire one.**

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

a- the boat can sink.

b- they can get lost.

C- the motor can stop.

3 What does Mazin say the boys need ?

- **Life jackets. a compass and oars.**

4. How much do they pay Mazin ?

Nothing . He will give them everything free if they take him fishing.

If conditional

If + present simple , future

Future if present simple

Jassim (buy) new motor bike if he (get) married (correct verb)

Q/ Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets .

1 If (get) I get hungry , I (cook) will cook meal .

2 If you (go) go to bed late , you (be) will be tired .

3 My mother (take) will take a message if I (be) I'm out .

4 If we (not hurry) don't hurry , we (be) will be late .

5 I (ask) will ask Raed to come to the party if he (phone) phones me tonight .

What will we do if?

Q/ complete the sentences. use endings from the box.

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

a/ If Nadia gets a letter from her pen - friend , she'll be very happy

b/If the boys lose the match, they won't like it

c/She'll burn herself if she falls into the bath

d/If the motor stops , they'll use the oars

e/They'll have an accident if they ride two on a bicycle

Road safety

cyclist الدراجة سائق

handlebars المقود

seatbelt الامان حزام

zebra crossing العبور خطوط

pavement التبليط

Q/ Write words that mean the same as the expressions below .

- Things you light a fire with . Matches
- By yourself with nobody there . Alone
- You can row a boat with these . Car
- You get it from a doctor when you are sick . Medicine
- Always wear this in a car . Seat belt
- You can use it when you are lost . Compass

Q/ Complete the sentences using the correct form of self .

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

Q/ Use suitable words to complete these sentences .

- 1 never let young children play with plastic bags .
- 2 always wash your hands before you eat .
- 3 always keep medicine out of the reach of children .
- 4 never run across the road .

Danger of sea

- 1- Where were Tom and Dave going ? - To the sea .
- 2- What was the weather like ? - lovely and sunny .
- 3- What did the boys need to go fishing ? - A boat , oars and life jacket .
- 4- Did Dave bring his life jacket ? - No , didn't .
- 5- Did Dave bring his life jacket ? - It stopped .
- 6- A huge wave lifted the boat up and turned it over .
- 7- Tom and Dave fell into the water

Unit eight

Q Read these definitions and write the words .

1 It is something you can read , not a book or a newspaper **magazine**

2 Cyclists hold on to these . **handlebars**

3 Something to wear when you are on a boat . **life locked**

4 If a boat doesn't have an engine , you can use these . **oars**

6 Trousers and a jacket for a man . **suit**

5 Doctors give you this if you are sick . **Medicine**

Q/ Reorder the words to make questions . Don't forget the punctuation .

1 ever have camel ridden you a

- **Have you ever ridden a camel**

2 apes do live the where

- **Where do the apes live ?**

3 in do Japan what they make

- **What do they make in Japan?**

4 answered letter why jassim my hasn't

- **Why hasn't Jassim answered my letter ?**

5 hotter which summer Italy is India in or

- **Which is hotter in summer India or Italy**

Q/ answer these questions about the texts .

1 Who is the youngest of the four people ? **Rona**

2 Who is the oldest ? **Nasreen**

3 Why can boys not write to Rona ? **because she wants a girl pen friend**

4 Why does Josh want to be sixteen ? **because he wants to drive a car**

5 How many children are there in Hans ' family ? **five**

6 What do you need to send an email? **Computer**

7 Which of these do you think ' e ' stands for in ' email ' ?

a) extra b) **electronic** c) electric

Q/ Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb in brackets .

1 We (meet) **are meeting** Sameera's house at seven o'clock this evening .

2 I (see) **see** my friend every evening after school .

3 I (see) **saw** Mazin on the beach two hours ago . He (fish) **fishing**

4 You (recognize) **will recognize** me when you see me because I (carry) **will be carrying** a blue and green suitcase

5 I (write) **have written** this letter five times and it's still not right .

6 When the phone (ring) **rang** , I (wash) **was washing** the dishes .

7 We are on holiday in Oman and we (enjoy) **are enjoying** ourselves very much .

Q/ Join these sentences . Use suitable link words .

1 I'm very tired . I went to bed very late .

- **I'm very tired and I went to bed very late .**

2 I tried to cook some chicken . I didn't know what to do . It was horrible .

- **I tried to cook some chicken but I didn't know what to do and It was horrible**

3 Do you want to buy a computer ? Do you want to buy a CD player ?

- **Do you want to buy a computer ? or Do you want to buy a CD player ?**

1 How many times has the writer been to Duhok? **Once**

2 Why did the writer get out of his car ? **to look at the view**

3 Why did he step back ? **because a big dog was rushing toward him**

4 How did the writer feel ? How do you know ? **he was frightened**

5 Why could the writer not stop falling ? **the Hillside was too steep**

Q/ Where did the writer wake up ? **in hospital**

Q/ Why did his head feel better very quickly ? **Because the nurse spoke Arabic**

Q/What did the writer want to do ? **go home**

Q/ How long did he stay in hospital ? **a week**

Q/ How did he get back to Al - Anbar ? **his friend drove him**

Q/ What language do you think he is learning now ? **Kurdish**