



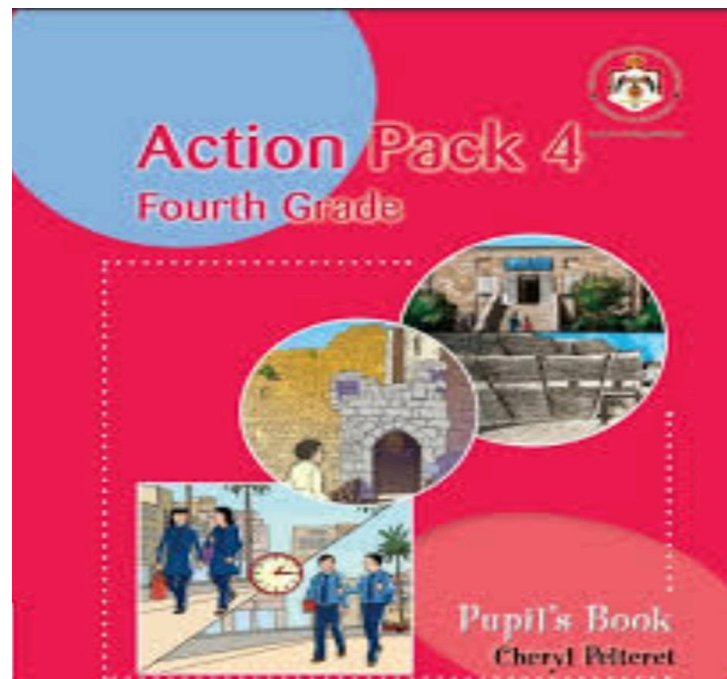
# English Booklets Action Back

4th grade

Second semester

Ibn Mandhour school

Teacher Areej Mallah ♥♥



## Unit 10:- The earth isn't the biggest planet

### القاعدة الأساسية في هذه الوحدة Grammar

#### Comparative and superlative

##### \*Comparative

المقارنة : تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين وتكون باستخدام صفة ذات مقطع أو مقطعين أو

أكثر وتكون الصفة أما قصيرة ( مكونة من مقطع واحد ) أو طويلة (أكثر من مقطع ) وتتم المقارنة):على النحو التالي

أمثلة : إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة نضيف للصفة er بعدها than

\*\* Ahmad is taller than Omar

\*\* Ali is shorter than Mohammed

\*\* إذا كانت الصفة طويلة أكثر من مقطع نضيف قبل الصفة كلمة more وبعدها ( than ).  
مثال :-

\*\*The flowers are **more beautiful** in spring **than** in summer.

\*\*The black car is **more expensive than** white car

---

Now answer the following sentences :

o My house is ( big)----- than yours.

o This flower is( beautiful)-----than that one.

o Rand is ( tall ) ..... than Reem.

o Grandma is (old )..... than mother.

## **\*\* The Superlative adjectives:- المفاضلة**

**التفضيل** :يستخدم للمقارنة بين أكثر من طرفين ويكون باستخدام الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد أو المقطعين أو اكثر وتكون الصفات أما قصيرة ذات مقطع واحد أو طويلة ( أكثر من مقطع ( ويكون التفضيل ) .

**\*\*إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة نضيف للصفة est ونضيف قبلها the مثال:-**

o Ahmad is **the smartest** .

o Ali is **the tallest**.

إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نضيف قبلها **most** :-  
مثال

o Amman **is the biggest** city in Jordan.

o The red flower is **the most beautiful** flower

**\*\*ملاحظة** ▶ إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي ب (y) نحذفه ونضع بداله (i) . ثم  
(est) مثال ▶▶ ▶ dry ▶▶ ▶ driest

ملاحظة ▶ إذا كان الحرف قبل الأخير في الصفة حرف علة تضاعف الحرف الأخير عند المفاضلة .  
مثال :- ▶▶ ▶ Wet▶▶ ▶ wet.  
مثال :-

o Jaresh is **the smallest** city in Jordan.

o Venus **is the hottest** planet .

o July is **the brightest** month

## Adjective with irregular forms :

بعض الصفات تكون شاذة بحيث لا تقبل إضافة أحرف أو كلمات قبلها أو بعدها  
ومن هذه الصفات شائعة الاستخدام هي:-

Bad – worse – worst

Good –better – best

Much – more –most

Some –more – most

Comparative and superlative words		
Word	Comparative	Superlative
 big	 bigger	 biggest
 small	 smaller	 smallest
 hot	 hotter	hottest
 cold	colder	 coldest
 tall	 taller	 tallest
 short	 shorter	 shortest
 fat	 fatter	 fattest
 thick	 thicker	 thickest
 happy	happier	happiest

## Unit 10:- **The earth isn't the biggest planet**

### Vocabulary كلمات الوحدة

Word	Arabic meaning
The earth	الأرض
Planet	كوكب
bright	لامع / مشرق
dark	مظلم
star	نجم
Planetarium	القبة الفلكية
Venus	كوكب الزهرة
Jupiter	كوكب المشتري
Cold	بارد
Hot	حار
Dry	جاف
Wet	رطب
City	مدينة
Restaurant	مطعم
Shop	سوق
Month	شهر
Year	سنة

Once	مرة واحدة
Slow	بطئ
Fast	سريع

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
The earth Planet Cold Wet dry hot Venus Jupiter	Star Museum Fast Slow Once bright dark Shop



Teacher Areej Mallah ❤️

# Degrees of comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
big	bigger	biggest
smart	smarter	smartest
good	better	best
strong	stronger	strongest
short	shorter	shortest

Name

.....

## grammar

English worksheet

4<sup>th</sup> Grade



### Adjectives and Adverbs

Comparative and superlative

Comparative                      than → er to the adjective

Superlative                      the → est to the adjective

Practice:

1. Ali is ..... than Adam ( tall )
2. Pineapples are ..... than oranges. ( sweet )
3. This is the ..... book I've ever read. ( sad )
4. Winter is the ..... season. ( cold )
5. My bag is ..... than yours. ( heavy )
6. Sara's dress is ..... than mine. ( short )
7. Summer is ..... than autumn. ( hot )
8. The elephant is ..... than the mouse. ( big )
9. This t.v is the ..... one at the shop. ( big )
10. Tim can run ..... than Bill. ( fast )
11. I was sad because I got the ..... grade on the test. ( low )
12. I got a ..... grade than Lena. ( low )



## Comparatives



1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ my mom. (tall)
2. My school is \_\_\_\_\_ your school. (big)
3. My teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ the principal. (nice)
4. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ my dad (short)
5. My neighbor is \_\_\_\_\_ my mom. (old)
6. My mom is \_\_\_\_\_ my dad. (thin)
7. Is a turtle always \_\_\_\_\_ a rabbit? (slow)
8. A motorbike is \_\_\_\_\_ a bike. (fast)
9. A bike is \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike. (slow)
10. My room is \_\_\_\_\_ the dining room. (clean)
11. I am \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. (lucky)
12. Math is \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese. (easy).



## Superlatives



1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ student in my family. (tall)
2. My school is \_\_\_\_\_ school in this city. (big)
3. My teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher I've known. (nice)
4. Home is \_\_\_\_\_ place. (safe)
5. The Sahara is \_\_\_\_\_ desert on earth. (hot)
6. The train is \_\_\_\_\_ (slow)
7. The rocket is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast)
8. I am \_\_\_\_\_ person in my class. (lucky)
9. Snow White \_\_\_\_\_ princess in fairy tales. (pretty)
10. Math is \_\_\_\_\_ subject at school. (easy)
11. The watermelon is \_\_\_\_\_ (juicy) fruit.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

date \_\_\_\_\_



## Comparative and Superlative

**Complete the Sentences using Comparative and Superlative.**

- Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) mountain.
- Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ (smart) in math.
- This year's exams were \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge).
- The Pacific Ocean is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) than the Atlantic.
- John is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) at basketball.
- This book is \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) than the last one.
- Antarctica is the \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) continent.
- Maria is \_\_\_\_\_ (skill) at piano.
- Arizona summers are \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) than Alaska winters.
- Grandma's cookies are \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) than store-bought.
- This computer is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than my old one.
- The Nile is \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than any European river.
- Emily's garden is \_\_\_\_\_ (pretty) than mine.
- James is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) at chess.
- This painting is \_\_\_\_\_ (vibrant) than the last.
- Kilimanjaro is \_\_\_\_\_ (high) than Fuji.



## Unit 11:- Our city wasn't called Amman

**Grammar** القاعدة الأساسية في هذه الوحدة

**\*\*الماضي البسيط : هو الفعل الذي حدث وانتهى في الزمن الماضي**

**\*\* الظروف الدالة على الزمن الماضي**

**Key words : In the past , yesterday , last + الزمن الماضي**

**تاريخ في الزمن ( night ....,ago , past (date 1999,2001,etc)**

**الماضي.**

**\*\*أفعال الكينونة في الفعل الماضي البسيط بمعنى كان أو كنت أو كانوا أو كنا**

التحدث عن شيء / مكان موجود في الماضي.

تستخدم مع الضمائر المفرد ( Was )

(He , she , it , )+(Was)

( I +was ) تعامل معاملة المفرد I

مثال :-

In the past, there **was** a school

تستخدم مع الضمائر الجمع (were)

الأسماء الجمع , (They , we , you. ,

مثال

In the past, there **were** markets

**Now answer these following sentences :(was , were**

1. The boy (be) -----tired

2. They (be)-----at school

3. Ali (be ) ----- hungry

4.6. In the past the streets (be ) -----very different.


**was**  **wasn't** عند النفي \*\*



**Was a school there?** عند السؤال \*\*

**Yes, it was.** / **No , it wasn't**

ملاحظة

- التحدث عن المكان الموجود حالياً
- نستخدم.

Now 

- is  المفرد
- are  للجمع

## Unit 11:- **Our city wasn't called Amman**

**Vocabulary** معاني كلمات الوحدة

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
City	مدينة	Young	شاب / صغير	Past	الماضي
Stage	مسرح	hotel	فندق	Called	مسمى
Street	شارع	Post office	مكتب بريد	People	ناس
River	نهر	School	مدرسة	Baker's	مخبز
Fountain	نافورة	Sport centre	مركز رياضي	Park	حديقة
Pool	بركة	Mosaics	فسيفساء	Museum	متحف
trees	أشجار	Market	سوق	Stamps	طوابع
baby	طفل صغير	Pretty	جميل	Stadium	ملعب
Happy	سعيد	Hospital	مستشفى	Steps	خطوات

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
<b>Pool</b> <b>Street</b> <b>river</b> <b>Stage</b> <b>Now</b> <b>the past</b>	<b>Baker's</b> <b>hotel</b> <b>market</b> <b>hospital</b> <b>Post office</b> <b>Fountain</b>

## Work sheet

Choose the correct answer:

-In the past, It.....a castle

- Now, there.....astreet

- There..... houses in the past

- The Qhraysh street.....A street it was a river.

## 2- Copy and complete the punctuation :

- In the past the weather was different.

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- Now the weather is hotter and drier.

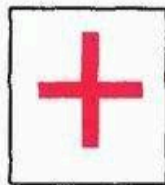
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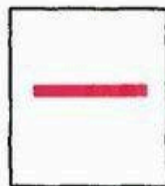
*to be*

He      She  
*was*  
I      It

We      You  
*were*  
They



He <sup>2</sup>*was* at work.



He <sup>2</sup>*was* *not* at work.



<sup>1</sup>*Was* he at work?

Doplňte was nebo were / Fill in was or were:



I \_\_\_\_\_ at home yesterday.

We \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden last Monday.

They \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema last Friday.

My friends \_\_\_\_\_ at school last month.

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen last Monday at noon.

Jane \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain last year.

Jane and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA last year.

Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome yesterday.

You and your brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room last Friday afternoon.

# Past Verb To Be

## Write **was** or **were**.

1. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ at school yesterday.
2. My sister and her friend \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
4. Eladio \_\_\_\_\_ in his bedroom.
5. Adriana and Yudith \_\_\_\_\_ in Arequipa last summer.

## Choose **wasn't** or **weren't**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ at the cafe on Monday.
2. Alfredo and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum on Tuesday afternoon.
3. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema yesterday.
4. Some classmates \_\_\_\_\_ late last Friday.
5. My Friends \_\_\_\_\_ happy with the results.

## Write **questions** and choose **short answers**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. _____ you at the cinema?                | Yes, I _____.    |
| 2. _____ Karen at the beach yesterday?     | No, she _____.   |
| 3. _____ Rina and Luz at the restaurant?   | Yes, they _____. |
| 4. _____ you late yesterday?               | Yes, I _____.    |
| 5. _____ your partner so tired last night? | No, he _____.    |



Write the correct answer

was

were

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ at the restaurant.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ at the bookshop.
- 4 They \_\_\_\_\_ at the toy shop.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ at the school.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ at the bus stop.
- 7 He \_\_\_\_\_ at the market.
- 8 She \_\_\_\_\_ at the café.
- 9 They \_\_\_\_\_ at the playground.
- 10 You \_\_\_\_\_ at the park.
- 11 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday?
- 12 Where \_\_\_\_\_ they yesterday?
- 13 Where \_\_\_\_\_ she last week?
- 14 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you two hours ago?
- 15 Where \_\_\_\_\_ he yesterday evening?
- 16 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last Sunday?
- 17 Where \_\_\_\_\_ he yesterday?
- 18 Where \_\_\_\_\_ they last night?
- 19 Where \_\_\_\_\_ she last Monday?
- 20 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you two days ago?

## Unit 12 :- **We visited a museum**

### How to form the past simple tense ?

**\*\* كيفية صياغة الماضي البسيط :-**

يستخدم الفعل الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي.

تركيب الجملة

تكملة الجملة ( complete ) + ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) V2 + ( فاعل ) S

مثال

**\*\*They visited a museum.**

1) الصياغة المنتظمة مع الأفعال المنتظمة

في نهاية الفعل ( d , ed ) بإضافة ( Regular verb )

**\*\*Rulle : Subject + Verb + ( d / ed ) + complement**

مثال :-

Ahmad **played** table tennis last year.

أمثلة على أفعال منتظمة :

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
Visit	يزور	Visited	زار
Play	يلعب	Played	لعب
Sew	يخبط	Sewed	خبط
Live	يعيش	Lived	عاش

## (2) : الصياغة التي تغير من شكل الفعل وتركيبه تسمى الأفعال الغير منتظمة Irregular verbs

أمثلة على الأفعال الغير منتظمة :

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
go	يذهب	Went	ذهب
drink	يشرب	drank	شرب
write	يكتب	Wrote	كتب
Speak	يتحدث	Spoke	تحدث
Send	يرسل	Sent	أرسل
take	يأخذ	took	أخذ
drive	يقود	drove	قاد

The simple past	الماضي البسيط
*In the morning	
In the afternoon	
In the evening	
Last year	
Last month	
Last week	
Last year	

ملاحظة:-

**\*\* على الطالب التمييز بين كلمات لها نفس اللفظ ولكن تختلف في الكتابة مثل:**

I	أنا.	eye.	عين
here	هنا	hear	يسمع
to	إلى.	two	رقم 2

Rule : subject + verb (past) + complement  
o Last week ,we went to Aqaba. (go)

**\*\* How to form questions ?**

\* نستخدم أيضاً في السؤال (did)

\* نضع did في بداية السؤال

\* بعدها الفاعل subject

\*بعده الفعل مجرد في تصريفه الأول المضارع

الجواب يكون (No, subject. didn't) (yes, subject didn't)

\*نضع الفاعل بصيغة الضمير

**Rule : Did + subject + verb( 1 ( ?**

مثال:-

Affirmative: I visited a museum

Negative: I didn't visit a museum.

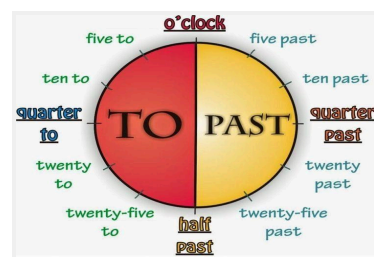


Question: Did you visit a museum?

**ملاحظة :** الفعل في حالة النفي والسؤال يعود الفعل إلى تصريفه الأول المضارع..

**\*\* في هذه الوحدة على الطالب استرجاع كيفية الأخبار عن الوقت**

at one o'clock



at half past one

at a quarter past one

at a quarter to one

## **Work sheet**

**Question 1:-answer these folllllowiing sentences :**

**1.The students (visit)-----the planetarium yesterday**

**2. He (play) -----tennis last night**

**3. I (find ) -----a small black cat in the garden yesterday**

**4.The women (sew) -----beautiful clothes .**

**5. They (use)-----goats hair for the tents.**

**6.We (see) ----- the mosaics .**

**7. You ( not listen )-----to a CD last week.**

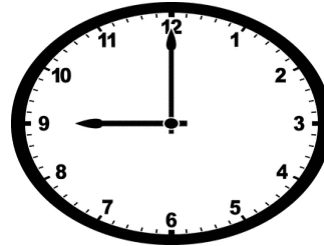
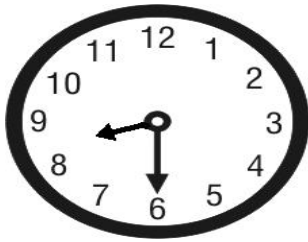
**8.I (go) ----- to the shops last weekend.**

**9. They (not watch ) -----television .**

**10. I (not go ) -----to school yesterday**

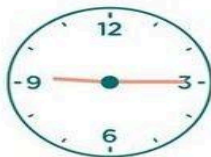
**Teacher Areej Mallah ♥**

## Q2 : What's the time

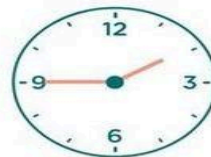


### WHAT TIME IS IT?

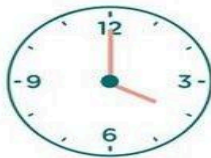
Look and match.



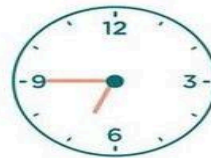
half past eleven



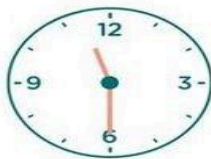
half past eight



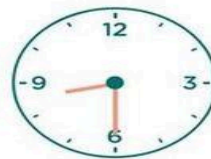
four o'clock



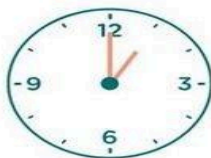
a quarter past twelve



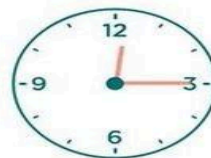
a quarter to two



a quarter past nine



a quarter to seven



one o'clock

## Unit 12 :- We visited a museum

### Vocabulary 12/13 معاني كلمات الوحدة

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
People	ناس	beautiful	جميل	Liked	احب
Desert	صحراء	Coffee	قهوة	Cousin	ابن العم/خال
tents	خيم	Learn	يتعلم	garden	حديقة
goat	ماعز	Live	يعيش	cooked	طبخ
hair	شعر	Use	يستخدم	baked	خبز
bread	خبز	Sew	يخيط	Waved	لوح
clothes	ملابس	Prepare	يحضر	Listen	يسمع
Visit	يزور	Morning	صباحاً	tidy	يرتب
grand mother	الجدة	Afternoon	بعد الظهر	Wait	ينتظر
help	يساعد	Evening	مساءً	Yesterday	الأمس
Camel	جمل	Legs	أرجل	ball	كرة
Ship	سفينة	Neck	رقبة	Comb	مشط
Old	قديم	Uncle	عم / خال	Aunt	عمه / خالة
hill	تل	Forest	غابة	carry	يحمل
warm	دافئ	rainy	ماطر	Sawed	خيط
Jackal	إبن آوى	Squirrel	سنجاب	Museum	متحف

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
<b>Played</b> <b>Cooked</b> <b>helped</b> <b>Waved</b> <b>Saw</b>	<b>Visited</b> <b>Learned</b> <b>Lived</b> <b>Liked</b> <b>Used</b>

**\*\*ملاحظة:- على الطالب حفظ تصاريف الأفعال المنتظمة و غير منتظمة**

V1	V2
<b>Visit</b>	<b>Visited</b>
<b>Live</b>	<b>Lived</b>
<b>Learn</b>	<b>Learned</b>
<b>Use</b>	<b>Used</b>
<b>bake</b>	<b>baked</b>
<b>Sew</b>	<b>Sewed</b>
<b>Prepare</b>	<b>Prepared</b>
<b>Play</b>	<b>Played</b>
<b>Wave</b>	<b>Waved</b>



هناك افعال غير منتظمة تتغير في التصريف الثاني

V1	V2
See	Saw
is/are	Was/were
Do	Did
go	Went

**\*\*Make question and negative form of these sentences:**

**\*\*She helped her mum yesterday**

N:-----

Q::-----

**\*\*We saw the mosaics .**

N:-----

Q::-----

**\*\* They visited Aqaba last week**

N:-----

Q::-----

# Simple Past Tense

By: Teacher Engku Farahah

Fill in the blanks with correct answers.

1. Amieza \_\_\_\_\_ (play) badminton yesterday.
2. Azri \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) up very high.
3. Umairah \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) last night.
4. Azam \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for shells yesterday evening.
5. Fatihah \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Malacca last year.
6. Zamer \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework last night.
7. Aziha \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) Nasi Lemak this morning.
8. Iman \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her family photo last month.
9. Zurina \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Sarawak two days ago.
10. Elisa \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music yesterday morning.
11. Naim \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new bike last year.
12. Mariam \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) Korean movies last night.
13. Najmi \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) her favourite song.
14. Atiqah \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) a chocolate cake yesterday.
15. Umar \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) with his friends this afternoon.

played

jumped

ate

took

looked

listened

went

lived

watched

sang

baked

swam

got

did

cried

## Unit 14: -we didn't live in a city

قاعدة هذه الوحدة سنركز ايضاً على استخدام الماضي البسيط

تركيب الجملة

S (الفاعل) + V2 (التصريف الثاني) + complement

مثال

We **visited** a museum last year .

**\*\* في حالة نفي الفعل الماضي نستخدم قبل الفعل (didn't) ويكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي.**

تركيب الجملة في حالة النفي

S (الفاعل) + didn't V1 (التصريف الاول) + complement

مثال

**\*\*We didn't live in a city**

ملاحظة:-

**\* عند اضافة (ed) للفعل الماضي اي فعل ينتهي ب (x,k,ch,sh), يلفظ**

**ال (ed) ..... (صوت يكون (t)**

**\* وإذا انتهى الفعل ب (t). مثل كلمة (visited). تلفظ ال (ed). (id).**

**\* أما إذا انتهى الفعل بباقي الحروف تلفظ ال (ed) ب (d)**

**هكذا تصبح الجملة المنفية**

**o I didn't go to school yesterday.**

## Unit 14: -we didn't live in a city

### Vocabulary معاني كلمات الوحدة

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Music	موسيقى	Grandpa	الجد	Listen	يسمع
CDS	اقراص مدمجه	Grandma	الجدة	Watch	يشاهد
Mobile phone	هاتف محمول	Holiday	عطلة	Travel	يسافر
DVDs	شريط فيديو	Photos	صور	Carry	يحمل
Computer	حاسوب	beach	شاطئ	Walk	يمشي
Radio	مذياع	black	اسود	Wash	يغسل
Television	تلفاز	table tennis	طاولة تنس	brush	يفرشي
Bicycle	دراجة هوائية	Volleyball	كرة طائرة	Stay	يقيم
doll	لعبة	Flag	علم	Look	ينظر
bed	سرير	bear	دب	Jacket	جاكيت
Salad	سلطة	Clock	ساعة	Socks	جوارب
Chicken	دجاج	Laugh	يضحك	Village	قرية
Father Dad	أب	Mum	أم	Last year	السنة الماضية

Teacher Areej Mallah 🌸🌸

## Numbers

10	Ten
20	Twenty
30	Thirty
40	Fourty
50	Fifty
60	Sixty
70	Seventy
80	Eighty
90	Ninety
100	Hundred

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
<p>We didn't live in a city</p> <p>We didn't watch DvDs</p>	<p>70. Seventy</p> <p>80. Eighty</p> <p>90. Ninety</p> <p>100. a hundred</p>

## Work sheet

**\*\*change the positive verb to negative :**

**\*\* I played tennis**

---

**\*\* We lived in a city**

---

**\*\*We listened to music.**

---

**\*\*We used computers.**

---

**Question 2 write the past simple forms of the verbs**

V1	V2	V1	V2
Travel	<hr/>	Carry	<hr/>
Play	<hr/>	Visit	<hr/>
Listen	<hr/>	Brush	<hr/>
Use	<hr/>	Walk	<hr/>

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

---

1. Yesterday ,I \_ \_ \_ \_ (go) to the park with my friends.
  2. She \_ \_ \_ \_ (bake) a delicious cake for the party.
  3. He \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (watch ) a movie last night.
  4. We \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (play ) soccer after the school.
  5. He \_ \_ \_ \_ (read ) a book about the stars.
  6. The cat \_ \_ \_ \_ (sleep ) on the couch all afternoon.
  7. I \_ \_ \_ \_ (write) a letter to my friend.
  8. The baby \_ \_ \_ \_ (sleep ) in the crib.
  9. She \_ \_ \_ \_ (clean ) her room before dinner.
  10. We \_ \_ \_ \_ (eat ) pizza for lunch at the party .
-

**AFFIRMATIVE**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Students read the sentences , highlight **ed** / **d** / **ied**  
and put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple

1.He _____ (play) the guitar.	ied
	ed
2.They _____ (open) the boxes.	ed
	d
3.It _____ (bury) my shoe.	ied
	ed
4.We _____ (solve) the problem.	ed
	d
5.She _____ (dance) at the party.	ed
	d



## PAST SIMPLE TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE		
Subject	Main verb past simple		Subject	Past simple (do) did + not	Main verb	Past simple (do) did + not	Subject	Main verb
I-you-he she-it-we them	walked	home	I-you-he she-it-we them	didn't	walk home	Did	I-you-he she-it-we them	walk home?

1- You **wrote** an email this morning.

(?) **Did** you **write** an email this morning?

(-) You **didn't write** an email this morning.



2- My uncle **ate** meat yesterday.

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

3- His nephew **found** a coin in the street last Wednesday.

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

(-) \_\_\_\_\_



4- Charlie **drank** hot chocolate last night.

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

5- My parents **worked** at home last month.

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

(-) \_\_\_\_\_



5- The children **wore** boots and hats because it was raining.

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

# Simple Past Tense

## Regular verbs

Spelling rules	Examples
base form + <b>ed</b>	walk → walk <b>ed</b> play → play <b>ed</b>
verbs ending in <b>-e</b> + <b>d</b>	like → lik <b>e</b> <b>d</b> move → mov <b>e</b> <b>d</b>
verbs ending in <b>a consonant</b> + <b>y</b> ↓ change <b>y</b> → <b>i</b> + <b>ed</b>	car <b>y</b> → car <b>i</b> <b>ed</b> stud <b>y</b> → stud <b>i</b> <b>ed</b>
Some verbs ending in <b>a single consonant</b> + the second last letter is <b>a vowel</b> → <b>double the last letter</b> + <b>ed</b>	plan → plan <b>ned</b> stop → stop <b>ped</b>



## Unit 15:- What time did you arrive?

قاعدة الوحدة:- ( Wh word questions )

Questions words in simple past:-

استخدام أدوات السؤال في الزمن الماضي

1- السؤال عن المكان في الماضي نستخدم (where)  
تركيب الجملة

Where + did + s + V1+complement ?

مثال

**\*\*Where did you go yesterday?**

**We went to petra**

2- السؤال عن الزمن نستخدم (When)

مثال

**\*When did you go yesterday?**

**We went at 11 o'clock.**

3- للسؤال عن كيفية الذهاب لمكان ما نستخدم (How)

مثال

**How did you go to petra?**

**We went by car**

4- للسؤال عن ماذا فعلت في الماضي نستخدم (What )

مثال

**\*What did you do yesterday?**

**I visited my grandfather**

ملاحظة: دائما آخر السؤال يجب وضع علامة استفهام (?) **question**  
**mark** وبعد الإجابة نضع (.) **full stop**

## Unit 15:- What time did you arrive?

### كلمات الوحدة Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Time	الوقت	rocks	صخور	Nabateans	الأنباط
Living room	غرفة المعيشة	tunnels	أنفاق	Century	قرن
Visitor	زوار	Olive	زيتون	Carved	نحت
Children	أطفال	Bird	طائر	Famous	مشهور
bottom	قاع	Card	بطاقة	Carry	يحمل
Canyon (the siq)	وادي ضيق	Summer	صيف	Arrive	يصل
Cave	كهف	Library	مكتبة	Stay	يقيم
Water	ماء	Poem	قصيدة	Learn	يتعلم

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
How did you travel? Where did you live?	What did you visit? What did you play?

## Work sheet

**\*\*Write question about these sentences ?**

(1) -----did you live ? I live in Amman.

(2) ----- did you come to school ? I came by bus

(3) -----did you arrive at school ? I arrived at seven o'clock.

(4) -----did you do last Friday ? I visited my grandmother

---



Teacher Areej Mallah 



# What, when, where

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH WHAT, WHEN, WHERE.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ is this?

It is a computer.



2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the dog?

The dog is IN the box.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ is Christmas?

Christmas is in DECEMBER.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the lamp?

The lamp is ON the table.



5. \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?

My birthday is in JANUARY.



6. \_\_\_\_\_ is this?

It is a DESK.



7. \_\_\_\_\_ is this?

It's a KITE.




8. \_\_\_\_\_ is this?

### Question Words

Drag the word to the correct question.

Who 

Where 

Why 

How 

What 

When 

1.

do you live?

2.

is your birthday?

3.

old are you?

4.

is your teacher?

5.

is the date today?

6.

are you crying?

## Unit 16:- I found an old coin

**\*\*في هذه الوحدة سنركز على الأفعال الغير المنتظمة (Irregular verbs)**

تركيب الجملة :-

تكملة الجملة. complement. (التصريف الثاني) S + V2

**\*\* I found an old coin . وجدت عملة نقدية قديمة .**

### أصوات الحروف

1-ph صوته **ف** (photo)

2- حرف (k) لا يلفظ إذا جاء بعده (n)

**Knee / knock**

3- حرف (w) لا يلفظ إذا جاء بعده (r)

**Write / wrong**

**الأفعال الغير منتظمة Irregular verbs**

**\*\* حفظ الأفعال**

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
Go	يذهب	Went	ذهب
Send	يرسل	Sent	ارسل
See	يرى	Saw	رأى
Have	يمتلك	Had	ملك
Buy	يشترى	Bought	اشترى
Write	يكتب	Wrote	كتب
Take	يأخذ	Took	أخذ



Find	يجد	Found	وجد
Drive	يقود	Drove	قاد
Speak	يتكلم / يتحدث	Spoke	تحدث

## Work sheet

Practice on simple past with irregular verbs :

- 1) We ( drive ) -----to Madaba .
- 2) I (Find ) ----- a coiin .
- 3) We (take) -----iit to the museum.
- 4) We (see) -----the mosaics .
- 5) She ( wriite ) -----a letter.
- 6) I ( send )-----a photos to my family .
- 7) I (go )----- to the shops last weekend
- 8) We (buy ) ----- some postcards.
- 9) The family (have) -----a picnic lunch.

## Unit 16:- I found an old coin

### Vocabulary معاني كلمات الوحدة

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Coin	عملة نقدية	boat	قارب	Meal	وجبة
Story	قصة	bridge	جسر	Lunch	غداء
Sea	بحر	Knee	ركبة	Jordan river	نهر النيل
Museum	متحف	Fish	سمك	Town	بلدة
Letter	رسالة	Animals	حيوانات	Fly	يطير
Map	خريطة	Flowers	زهور	mosaic	فسيفساء
Phone	هاتف	Elephant	فيل	Rug	سجادة

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
Story mosaic coin Letter town Map	Find. Buy. Go. Drive. Send. Write. Have. Speak. See. Take. Found Bought Went Drove Sent Wrote Had Spoke Saw Took

**IRREGULAR VERBS : Match each verb with the correct PAST FORM**

say

woke up

feel

gave

sleep

wrote

wake up

 felt

write

went

have

said

eat

took

take

slept

give

had

go

ate



## Match

send

sing

ride

swim

come

see

stand

build

drive

sleep

go

think

write

break

came

built

wrote

sent

stood

sang

rode

drove

broke

swam

saw

went

slept

thought

## Work sheet

### Question 1:-Correct the verb

1- We..... (go) to the park.

2- We..... (write) a letter to our grandparents.

3- I..... ( buy ) new dress.

4- We.....( have) the lunch in a restaurant.

### Question 2:- write the capital letters:-

\*we saw the mosaic map

---

\*kareem and Samira

---

\*Last week,we want to madaba and ajloun

---

Teacher Areej Mallah 

## Unit 17:- plants must have water

. قاعدة هذه الوحدة (Must and have to)

**\*\* على الطالب التعرف على ( must )** تعني يجب وتعني الالتزام بعمل شيء بشكل ضروري ولا يوجد خيار آخر ويأتي الفعل بعدها مجرد.

### تركيب الجملة

فعل مجرد S + must. / Mustn't + V ( inf )

- You must listen to your teacher

• يجب عليك ان تستمع لمعلمتك.

**\*\*صيغة النفي تكون مع ( mustn't ).** تعني لا يجب إطلاقاً فعل شيء معين.

### مثال

- You mustn't talk in the library  
لا يجب التكلم إطلاقاً داخل المكتبة

**\*\*على الطالب أيضاً معرفة ( have to )** تعني أيضاً يجب لكن لاتعني الضرورة القصوى او اللازمة لعمل شيء معين وأيضاً يأتي بعدها الفعل مجرد

### مثال

- I have to go to the party

• يجب ان اذهب للحفلة (ولكن ليس الزاماً)

**\*\*صيغة النفي ل have to تكون ب ( doesn't have to )** المفرد

الجمع (don't have to)

She ,he , it ▶ doesn't have to

You , we ,they , I ▶ don't have to

He doesn't have to take his book **مثال**

## Work sheet

Now answer these following sentences :

1. You -----water the plant .( must ,mustn't )

2. you -----to water the plant every day in winter  
(don't have to ,must )

3. You -----to be with your parents .(have to , don't  
have to )

4. In the summer holiday, you -----do homework.(  
don't have to , must) .

5. You ----- clean your room .( must , don't have  
to)

6. In spring , you -----water the plant every week .(  
don't have to , must )

7. You -----talk to your friends in class,(must,  
mustn't)

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| ● هناك كلمات تلفظ بشكل مشابه ولكن تختلف بالكتابة والمعنى مثال:- |                    |
| ● Four. 4 معناها رقم 4.   | For معناها حرف إلى |
| ● See معناها يرى  | Sea. معناها بحر    |
| ● right معناها صحيح   | Write معناها يكتب  |

## Unit 17:- plants must have water

### Vocabulary معاني كلمات الوحدة

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Plants	نباتات	Strong	قوى	holiday	عطلة
Hole	حفرة	Winter	شتاء	home	بيت
dig	يحفر	Spring	ربيع	Shade	الظل
ground	الأرض	Water	ماء	Clean	ينظف
Roots	جذور	hot	حار	Wood	خشب
Leaves Leaf	أوراق / ورقة شجر	Wait	ينتظر	Paper	أوراق
gentle	لطيف	Sing	يغني	important	مهم
Sea	بحر	Song	أغنية	Square	مربع
Aubergine	باذنجان	Carefully	بحذر	go straight on	بشكل مستقيم
Pick	يقطف	Spade	مجرفة	Water (v)	يسقي
Sail	يبحر	Tree day	يوم الشجرة	See	يرى
Sit down	يجلس	Lamb	خروف صغير	Plant(V)	يزرع
Please	من فضلك	Sun hat	قبعة شمسية	air	هواء
home	واجب بيتي	mustn't	لا يجب	Square	مربع



work					
must	يجب	First	اولاً	Fruit	فاكهة

كلمات الإملاء الأول	كلمات الإملاء الثاني
Plants roots grow must ground Leaves Water mustn't have to	*You must dig a hole  *You mustn't shout  *You must help mum

**HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO / HAS TO / DOESN'T HAVE TO**

1. Complete the sentences using **have to** or **has to**.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ do our homework.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ study Maths.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ get up early.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.



2. Now, you have to complete the following sentences using the negative form: **don't have to** or **doesn't have to**.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ go to the park.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of sweets.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ get up late.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ fight with her brother.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ run in the street.



### MUST AND MUSTN'T

Uzupełnij zdania słowami MUST lub MUSTN'T:

must   must   must

mustn't   mustn't   mustn't

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ do homework.
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ scream in class.
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ eat in class.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep in class.
- 5) I \_\_\_\_\_ raise my hand in class.
- 6) I \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the teacher.

## Review

### Work sheet

**Question:-** Make question and negative form of these sentences:

1-They Listened to the radio

Que \_\_\_\_\_

Neg \_\_\_\_\_

2-You wrote an email this morning.

Que \_\_\_\_\_

Neg \_\_\_\_\_

3-They lived in the trees

Que \_\_\_\_\_

Neg \_\_\_\_\_

4-They drove to the beach

Que \_\_\_\_\_

Neg \_\_\_\_\_

**Challenges are nothing"**

**but steps of a ladder**

**leading you toward**

**success, so don't**

**hesitate to move**

**.forward**

**,Best regards**

**"Teacher Areej Mallah"**



