

Ministry of Education
Language

Subject : English

Directorate of Education

Class : 4th Grade

Al-Montalaq Academic School

Student's name-----

Unit Four

Title: Crafts



New Vocabularies

Making things we use

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Craft	The making of things by hand.	حرفة \ صنعة
Pot		قدر \ إناء
Potter		صانع الفخار \ الخزف
Clay		طين
Bowl		وعاء
Sticky		لزج
Smooth	Without lumps	ناعم \ أملس
shape		شكل \ مظهر
carefully	With care	بحرص \ بحذر
Gradually	A little at a time	تدريجياً
dry	To take the water from something.	يجفف
Lump	A big piece of something	قطعة \ كتلة
paint		طلاء \ دهان
Coil pots	To turn the pot round in lots of circles	أواني ملفوفة
Pinch pots	To press the pot hard between your finger and	أواني مفرغة مقروصة

	thumb.	
Weaver		النساج \ الحائك
thread		خيوط
cloth		قماش
Basket		سلة
Reeds	Plants that grow near a river or lake.	القصب
Knife\Knives		سكينة \ سكاكين
Candle		شمعة
Dip	To put something into liquid.	يغمس \ يغطس
strings		خيوط \ أوتار
Wax	The Liquid that a candle maker uses to make candles.	شمع
heat	To make something hot	يسخن
pour		يصب \ يسكب
mould		شكل \ هيئة
cool	To let something get cold.	يبرد \ بارد

Questions for the Paragraphs page 48 +49

1-What things does the potter make?

_____.

2- What does the potter use?

_____.

3- What is clay like?

_____.

4- Where does the potter throw the clay?

_____.



5- What does he do when the pot is a good shape?

6- Does he bake the pots?

7- What is a weaver using?

8- Which way do the threads on a loom go?

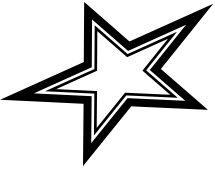
9- What is the basket maker using?

10- What kind of wax do candle makers use?

11- What happens to the wax?

12-How do candle makers use moulds?





Grammar

Time clause

When

When عندما

We use (When) to connect two sentences in the past simple.

للربط بين جملتين في زمن الماضي البسيط.

أمثلة Examples

- 1- When I **got** home yesterday, I **watched** TV.
- 2- When the rain **stopped**, they **went** into the garden.
- 3- When the boys **arrived** at the station, they **bought** their tickets.
- 4- When the children **saw** the monster, they **screamed**.



Something \ Anything \ Nothing

***Something \ Everything:** We use it in affirmative sentences.

تستخدم في حالة الاثبات.

***Anything:** We use it in a question and negative sentences.

تستخدم في حالة الاستفهام والنفى.

***Nothing:** We use it in negative sentences.

تستخدم في حالة النفي.

Examples

1- I'm going to the supermarket .Do you want **anything**?

2-What's that noise? There's **something** under the bed.

3- Empty your pockets. Put **everything** on the table.

4- I'm really hungry but there's **nothing** to eat.

5- I couldn't see **anything**.

Worksheet



Rewrite the sentences starting with (When):

1-Her father died. She was young.

_____.

2-I opened the door. I saw my sister.

_____.

3-Ahmad opened the room. There was no one inside.

_____.

4-Reem washed the floor. The soccer match ended.

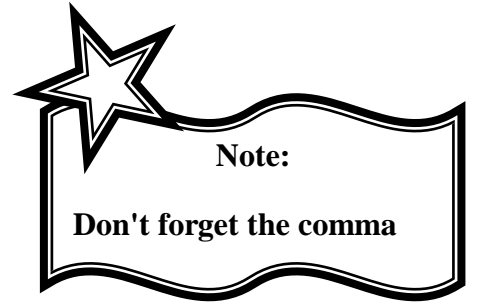
_____.

5-Rami lost his key. He couldn't open the door.

_____.

6-The film finished. She went to bed.

_____.



Note:

Don't forget the comma





Unit Five

Titel: All about a show



New Vocabularies

A dance festival

The Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Show	A play, a ballet or a concert.	عرض مسرحي \ استعراض
Festival		مهرجان
Ticket		تذكرة
ballet	A kind of dance.	باليه \ رقص استعراضي
dancer		راقص
project		مشروع
international		دولي \ عالمي
nutcracker	You open nuts with it.	كسارة البندق
present		هدية
wooden	From wood	خشبي
soldier		جندي
midnight	Twelve o'clock at night.	منتصف الليل
Mouse\ Mice		فأر \ فئران
giant		عملاق
Attack	To fight against.	يهاجم
Alive	Living	حي \ على قيد الحياة
Protect		يحمي
battle	A fight between two armies.	معركة \ حرب
dream	The pictures you see when you are asleep.	حلم
Army	A large number of fighters.	جيش
silent	Very, very quiet.	صامت
Fight	When two people hit each	يقاتل

	other.	
gloomy	Without colour or light.	كئيب \ مظلم
performer	Actor\ dancer	فنان
character	The people in a story.	شخصية
evil king		ملك شرير
costume		زي \ رداء
Fierce	Very frightening	مخيف \ رهيب
musician		موسيقيار
Drum		طبلّة
Pipe		مزمّار

Grammar

Time clause

A- While

While أثناء\بينما-1

تستخدم (While) إذا كان هناك علاقة بين الجملتين وأثرت فيها وقطعتها فإننا نستخدم التركيب التالي:

While → **Past continuous, past simple**

While → **was\were+verb+ing , Verb2 \ed**

أمثلة Examples

1-While Anas was reading the exam, the telephone rang.

2-While the children were playing, Ahmad came.



2-while

تستخدم للربط بين جملتين في زمن الماضي المستمر على ألا تكون إحدى الجملتين لها أثر على الجملة الأولى أو مرتبطة بها فإننا نستخدم التركيب التالي:

While ➡ **Past continuous , past continuous**

While ➡ **was\were + Verb+ing , was\ were +verb+ing.**

Examples:

1- While Andy was watching TV, Lucy was reading.

2- While they were singing , Rami was playing.

Time clause***B- either or***

إما..... أو

We can use either with or as a conjunction to connect two clauses.

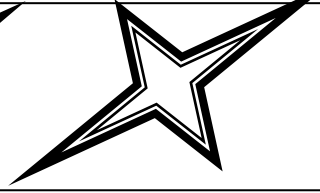
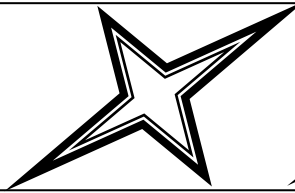
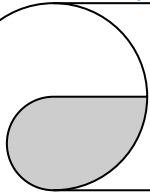
Examples:

1-Most people like either dogs or cats.

2-Either we go by train or we rent a car.

3-Salma is going either to school or to the club.

Questions for the Paragraphs page 56+57



1-Why were Olga and Mathew at the dance festival?

_____.

2-There were dancers from how many countries?

_____.

3-What was the Nutcracker about?

_____.

4-When did Clara get up?

_____.

5-What did the army of mice do?

_____.

6-Who protected Clara?

_____.

7-Where did the nutcracker prince take Clara?

_____.

8-Who was in the first Japanese dance?

_____.

9-What do they usually hold?

_____.

10-What was the last dance about?

_____.

11-What did the dancers from Palestine do?

_____.

Worksheet



Exercise 1:

Write sentences starting with While.

1 the girls – do homework

the boys – play football

_____.

2 Mum – cook

Dad – watch television

_____.

3 children – play – garden

baby – cry – bedroom

_____.



Exercise 2:

Write sentences. Put the words in the correct order.

Example: play chess — either — You can — or — watch television.

You can either play chess or watch television.

1 either — You can — or — read — play a computer game.

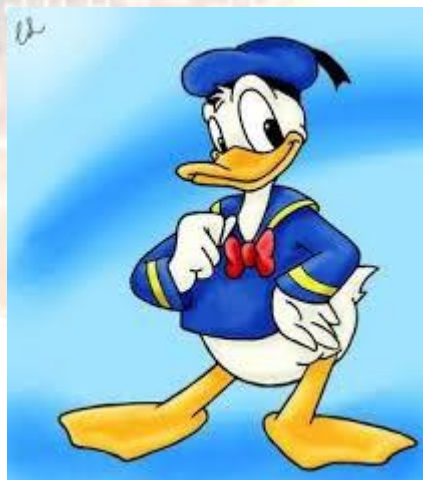
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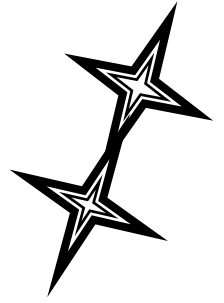
2 going to the cinema — Most people like — going to a museum. — or
—either

_____.

3 either — or — Julie — a doll — a computer game. — wants

_____.





Unit Six

Title: Changes in nature

New Vocabularies

Making things we use

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Nature	The plants , trees and animals in the world.	طبيعة
Change		تغير تبدل
Leaf		ورقة الشجر ورقة النبات
Sight	What you can see	مشهد منظر
Seed	The tiny part of a plant	بذرة
Sound		صوت الشيء
Worm		يرقة دودة صغيرة
Caterpillar		دودة
pupa		فراشة صغيرة
guess		يخمن
tiny		صغير جدا
Crumple		يكرمش يتجعد
butterfly		فراشة
insect		حشرة
glow	To shine	يلمع يتوهج
Dragonfly		اليعسوب (نوع من الحشرات)
Larva		يرقة
Beast	An animal	حيوان
Pinch		يلسع
Claw		مخالب
Snap	To open and clouse the mouth quickly.	يعض ينهش يقطع
Jaw		فك حنك
Feast	Lots of foods for a special occasion	وليمة مأدبة
Delicate	Not strong and looking	رقيق حساس

	thin.	
flash		لمعان\ بريق
jewel		جوهرة
Crown		تاج
Paradise		الجنة\ الفردوس
believe		يعتقد\ يصدق
Chick		كتكوت\ فرخ
Skin	The outside covering of an animal's body.	جلد
Spread		ينشر
Fan		مروحة

Questions for the Paragraphs page 64+65



Amazing changes

Q.1: What does the egg look like?

_____.

Q.2: What does the caterpillar look like?

_____.

Q.3: What does the Pupa look like?

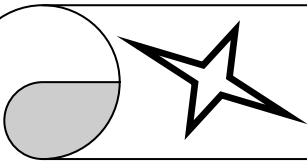
_____.

Q.4: What colours is the butterfly?

_____.

Q.5: How many changes are there from the egg to the butterfly?

_____.



The dragonfly

Q.6: Why is the dragonfly terrifying?

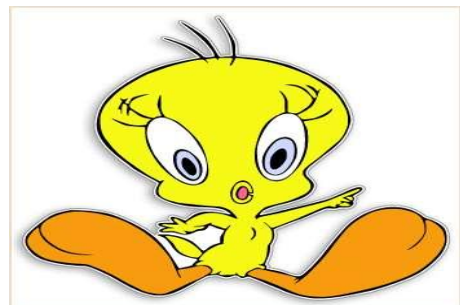
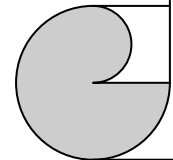
Q.7: What is its body like?

Q.8: What is the colour of a dragonfly like?

The bird of paradise

Q.9: Why doesn't the chick look nice?

Q.10: What do the adult bird's feathers look like?



Grammar

Future Simple Tense (Will\Willnot)

****Usage الاستخدام****

- 1-To talk about actions in the future.
- 2-An opinion, hope , assumption regarding the future.



****The Form of the future simple:**

He		
She	Will ('LL)	
It		Verb infinitive
I		
We		
You	Shall	
They		

Keywords

**Tomorrow\ next..\ in
future\ soon\
shortly\in+time**

Will +not

Won't

****Negative Form:**

Subject+will+not+verb 1+ complement

Examples:

1-Reham **will clean** the flat.

Reham **will not (won't)** clean the flat.

2- We **will study** German in future.

We **will not (won't)** study German.

3-Jana **will arrive** tomorrow.

Jana **will not (won't)** arrive tomorrow

****Question Form:**

Wh.question +will+subject+ verb 1+complement+?

Examples:

1-What will Jane do next week?

2-Where shall we play tennis?

3-Will we have a holiday next week? **Yes , we will.**

4- Will he play football? **No, he won't.**

Comparative \ superlative



Comparative adjectives: Compare two things.

Superlative adjectives: Compare more than two things.

The word	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	Best
bad	worse	Worst

Worksheet

Exercise 1:

Put the verbs into the correct form (Future simple) use will:

- 1-You _____(earn) a lot of money.
- 2-There _____(not-be) anything left to wish for.
- 3-Everything _____(be) perfect.
- 4-You _____(meet) lots of interesting people.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with right word:

- 1- A holiday by the sea is _____(good) than a holiday in the mountains.
- 2-The weather this summer is even _____(bad) than last summer.
- 3- The weather is good today but tomorrow it will be _____(bad).



Unit Seven

Title: People of the world

New Vocabularies

Old customs in the modern world

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Custom	Something that people do in a certain way.	عادة
Town		مدينة صغيرة
Desert		صحراء
Lorry		شاحنة
Electricity	The power that people use to work lights and machines.	كهرباء
Modern		حديث / عصري
Snowy		ثلجي
Weaver		نساج
The Incas	Powerful people who lived in Peru.	قبائل الإنكا في بيرو
Fighter		مقاتل / محارب
Explorer	Person who travels and looks at new places.	مستكشف
Capture	To catch a person or animal.	أسر / استولى / قبض
Rule over		حكم على
Pattern		نقشة / رسمة
Spin	To turn round and round.	يدور
Firewood		حطب
Corn		ذرة
Herdsmen		الرعاة
Nomad		بدوي (من البادية)
Reindeer		نوع من الأيائل (أيل)
Tent		خيمة
Yak		ثور
Cart		عربة بيد

Plough		محراث
Actor		ممثل
Costumes		أزياء
Mask		قناع
Bedouin		بدوي (من البادية)
hunt	To follow and catch.	مطاردة / صيد
Falcon		صقر
Beak		منقار
Powerful	Strong	قوي
Watchful	Seeing everything that is happening.	يقظ
Village	A small group of houses.	قرية

Grammar

How many / how much

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How much** and **How many**.

كم عدد ؟: How many

- It is only used with plural countable nouns like (apples)





*Structure of the question تركيب السؤال

How many + plural countable nouns?

How many books do you have ?
I have three books.

Countable nouns

Examples of countable nouns

singular	plural
✓ apple 	apples 
✓ pineapple 	pineapples 
✓ cucumber	cucumbers
✓ strawberry	strawberries
✓ grape	grapes

Uncountable nouns

- An uncountable noun has only one form. (rice)



- Uncountable nouns are things we **can't** count.
- We **can't** put an 's' on an uncountable noun.
- We **can't** say 'one rice', 'two rices', etc.

(How much)

We can use **How much** with uncountable nouns like (cheese) .

***Structure of the question** تركيب السؤال

How much + uncountable nouns ?

- **How much sugar do you have in your cup ?**
- **I have three cubes of sugar** لـدي ثلاثة مكعبات من السكر

Should \ Shouldn't

****Advice** للنصيحة

If you want to give someone advice about what you think is best or most sensible, you use "should", "should not" (shouldn't).

Examples:

- 1- You work too much. You should take more breaks. (it's my advice)
- 2- You haven't been feeling well for a while. You should go to the doctor.
- 3- You shouldn't leave the bicycle there. It could be stolen.



Questions for the Paragraphs page 74+75

Q.1: When do people live far away from a city, how do they get food?

Q.2: How do they get clothes and houses?

Q.3: What were the Incas like five hundred years ago?

Q.4: Where did the explorers come from?

Q.5: Where do the Quechua people get wool from?

Q.6: Where do the Sami people live?

Q.7: Which animals do the Sami people keep?



Q.8: What do the Sami people live in when they travel with the reindeer?

_____.

Q.9: Which animal pulls the cars and ploughs in Tibet?

_____.

Q.10: Are some Bedouin people nomads?

_____.

Q.11: Which bird helps the Bedouin people to hunt?


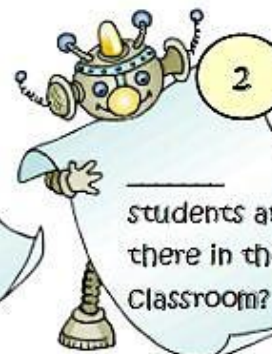



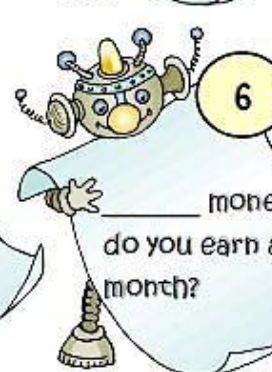

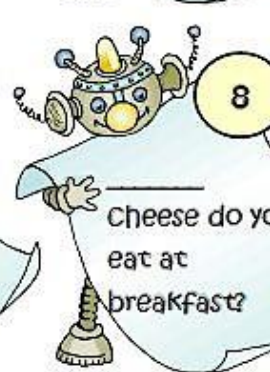
_____.

Worksheet

Exercise 1

"HOW MUCH" OR "HOW MANY"?

Fill in the blanks with "How much" or "How many" to complete the questions

 <p>1</p> <p>_____ Cats are there in the garden?</p>	 <p>2</p> <p>_____ students are there in the Classroom?</p>	 <p>3</p> <p>_____ milk is there in the bottle?</p>	 <p>4</p> <p>_____ eggs do you need for the Cake?</p>
 <p>5</p> <p>_____ orange juice do you drink a day?</p>	 <p>6</p> <p>_____ money do you earn a month?</p>	 <p>7</p> <p>_____ legs does a cow have?</p>	 <p>8</p> <p>_____ cheese do you eat at breakfast?</p>

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

- 1 Children _____ be late for school.
- 2 Children _____ listen to their teacher.
- 3 _____ I take an umbrella to the beach?
- 4 We _____ eat lots of cakes. They're not healthy.
- 5 You _____ be rude to people. It's not polite.





Student name:_____

Almontalaq Academic School

Fourth Grade

Unit Four

Unit Five

Unit Six

Unit Seven

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