



Grade 5 Booklet

Semester 1

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مدرسة الفويرية الابتدائية الإعدادية الثانوية للبنات  
Al Ghwairiya P-P-S School For Girls

# Module One



## السؤال باستخدام ادوات الاستفهام 'Wh'-question'

عندما تسئل شخصاً ما مستخدماً هذا النوع من الاسئلة فانك تريد من الشخص الذي تسئله ان تعرف معلومات اكثر ربما عن شخص , شيء , مكان , او اي شيء اخر , حيث انك لا تتوقع منه ان يجيب عن سؤالك بنعم او لا , وانما بجملة تحتوي المعلومات التي تحتاجها ومن اهم ادوات الاستفهام مايلي ...

Who	من
How	كيف , كم
Whom	من
What	ماذا , ما
Whose	لمن
When	متى
why	لماذا
Where	اين
which	اي

## Practice

# Who, What, Where, When, Why, How

Fill in the gaps with the correct wh (or how) question.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to the zoo? On Thursday.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going with the park? I'm going with Tim.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are you buying at the store? I'm buying bread.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are the crayons? In the crayon bin.



5. \_\_\_\_\_ are you? I'm fine.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are you crying? Because I'm sad.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is that? It's a marker.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going home? At 3 p.m.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ do you live? On Main Street.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ old are you? I'm 6 years old.



## Present simple

### المضارع البسيط

- I **always** do my homework before dinner.
- You **usually** play football after school.
- He **sometimes** watches a film.
- They **never** go to bed early.

ماذا نعني بالزمن المضارع البسيط؟

هو: الفعل الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن حدث معين لا يحدث في الماضي

بل يحدث الآن في الأوقات الحالية وهذا الحدث يحدث بتكرار أو عادة أو إنه حقيقة ثابتة

لا تتغير أو شيء من المتعارف عليه أنه صحيح.

### He , She , It

إذا لو توفرت هذه الثلاث الضمائر في محل الفاعل

كان من الضروري وضع حرف الـ (s) في الفعل الذي يلي الفاعل

## المضارع البسيط في حالة النفي

أولا - اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة هو الفعل ( am - is - are ) < يكون > Be فاننا نقوم بنفيه بوضع ظرف النفي ( not / n't ) بعده مباشرة نلاحظ اولا : ان الفعل Be < يكون > له ثلاث تصريفات في زمن المضارع البسيط وكلاهم معناه ( يكون ) وهم :

**Is** < يكون > وتاتي اذا كان الفاعل في الجملة هو : اسم مفرد - he - she - it

**Are** < يكون > وتستخدم اذا كان الفاعل في الجملة هو we - you - they - اسم جمع

### Example:

1 - She is not a student.

2 - They are not teachers.

3 - I play football everyday \_\_\_\_\_ I don't play football.

4 - She drinks milk everyday. \_\_\_\_\_ She doesn't drink milk.



## Parctice

1. Does Karim go to school at seven? Yes, he does.
2. Does Karim always go home after school? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does Megan go to school at seven-forty? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does Megan usually ice-skate in the morning? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does Karim ring his friends after dinner? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Does Megan do her homework after school? \_\_\_\_\_

Correct the verbs between brackets in the present simple tense.

- 1 – She usually ( play ) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- 2 – I always (have) \_\_\_\_\_ my breakfast.
- 3 – She (not do) \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.
- 4 – I never (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ skirts.
- 5 – He (like) \_\_\_\_\_ doing karate.
- 6 – They never (lie) \_\_\_\_\_.



## Present progressive

### المضارع المستمر

### Look!

What	are you	doing?	I'm	reading.
	is he		He's	
	is she		She's	
	are they		We're	
			They're	

### Spelling!

- read - reading
- ride - riding
- swim - swimming



### Form

			V+ing
I	am	'm	play+ing
You	are	're	sing+ing
He/She/It	is	's	write+ing → writing
We			run+ing → running
You	are	're	
They			

**He is drinking milk.**  
**He's drinking milk.**



أولاً / في حالة التعبير عن عمل أو حدث أو نشاط معين مازال مستمرا في الوقت الذي يتكلم فيه الشخص. وهذا الحدث في زمن المضارع الحالي وهذا العمل والحدث من المحتمل أن ينتهي في المستقبل. وغالبا ما تستخدم هنا كلمة Now

at the moment

## Practice

Complete the following sentences using the **present continuous tense** form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. I ..... (write) a letter.
2. My mother ..... (cook) dinner.
3. We ..... (go) to the park.
4. She ..... (play) with her doll.
5. It ..... (rain) heavily.
6. We ..... (wait) for them.
7. He ..... (go) to the market.
8. The girls ..... (learn) their lessons.
9. The birds ..... (fly) in the sky.
10. The boys ..... (write) their notes.
11. The masons ..... (build) the house.



# GRAMMAR

What is your favourite subject?

I'm good at science. 

I'm bad at arts. 

What is your favourite subject?



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ARABIC

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SOCIAL STUDIES



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# Module Two



(be)

in the past

فعل الكينونة في الماضي

كنت = was / أنا كنت مدرسة = I was a teacher

كنت = were / أنت كنت طالب = You were a student

كان = was / هو كان يلعب = He was playing

كانت = was / هي كانت تكتب = She was writing

كنا = were / نحن كنا سعداء = We were happy

كنتم = were / أنتم كنتم تعساء = You were unhappy

كانوا = were / هم كانوا يقرؤون = They were reading

كان = was / هذا كان لي = It was mine

## Practice

Read the sentences and underline the correct one.

1. a. It were my birthday yesterday.  
b. It was my birthday yesterday.  
c. It was being my birthday yesterday.

2. a. We were at the cinema last night.  
b. We're be at the cinema last night.  
c. We was at the cinema last night.

3. a. Were Picasso a famous artist?  
b. Was Picasso a famous artist?  
c. Picasso was a famous artist?

4. a. Was it sunny at the beach?  
b. Were it sunny at the beach?  
c. It were sunny at the beach?

## Quiz

### 2. Find the mistake!



Find the mistake, underline it and write the correct sentence.

- a. It were cold and rainy yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Was they at the beach last weekend? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. You were tired this morning? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. No, I weren't. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Was he be late for school today? \_\_\_\_\_

/10

English a.c.

# Past Simple

## الماضي البسيط

**Look!**

live-lived  
invent-invented  
be-was/were  
make-made  
build-built  
know-knew  
have-had

هو الزمن الذي يتحدث عن نشاط أو حدث أو فعل معين حدث وإنتهى في الماضي  
. إذا الفعل أو الحدث بدأ وإنتهى في الماضي.

الكلمات الدالة على الفعل: last – ago – yesterday – in 1980  
تنقسم الأفعال الماضية إلى أفعال منتظمة / play -----played  
وأفعال غير منتظمة: eat ..... ate



## IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Base form	Past Simple
be	was	let	let
bite	bit	lose	lost
blow	blew	make	made
break	broke	meet	met
build	built	put	put
buy	bought	read	read
can	could	ride	rode
catch	caught	ring	rang
choose	chose	rise	rose
come	came	run	ran
cut	cut	say	said
do	did	see	saw
draw	drew	set	set
drink	drank	sing	sang
drive	drove	sit	sat
eat	ate	sleep	slept
fall	fell	speak	spoke
feel	felt	stand	stood
find	found	swim	swam
fly	flew	take	took
get	got	teach	taught
give	gave	tell	told
go	went	think	thought
have	had	understand	understood
hear	heard	wake	woke
hold	held	wear	wore
hurt	hurt	win	won
know	knew	write	wrote
leave	left		



في حالة نفي الفعل الماضي نستخدم الفعل المساعد did في الجملة

مثال : I **did** my homework.

I did **not** do my homework.

### Look!

Did you build a birdhouse  
with your father?

< Yes, I did.  
No, I didn't.

do – **did**

tell – **told**

hurt – **hurt**

build – **built**



**Write the past tense of the verbs**

help

wash

live

arrive

study

cry

play

enjoy

plan

stop

agree

borrow

Blank box for writing the past tense of the verbs.



**Write the past tense of the verbs**

drive

eat

fly

forget

get

give

go

have

know

leave

Blank box for writing the past tense of the verbs.



## Could

### Could

	Negative	Short Form
مصدر + could	مصدر + could not	مصدر + couldn't

يعتبر الفعل (could) – معناه استطاع - من الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة

### الاستخدام:

يستخدم الفعل (could) للتعبير عن القدرة في الماضي

He **could** swim when he was five.

I **couldn't** do my homework last night because I was too tired.

يستخدم الفعل (could) في السؤال المعبر عن الطلب – يفضل استخدام (could) عن (can) في هذا السياق لأنها تكون أكثر تهذيباً

**Could** you tell me where the bank is, please?

**Could** you pass me the sugar, please?



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# Module Three

English department-AlGhwairiya School

# GRAMMAR

## Comparative of adjectives

### مقارنة الصفات

#### .....as .....as.....(1)

نستخدم هذه الصيغة إذا كان الشئان أو الشخصان المراد مقارنتهما في نفس المستوى مثلا

علي و أحمد يتساويان في الطول Ali is **as tall as** Ahmed

فاطمة و أختها عندهما نفس الجمال Fatima is **as beautiful as** her sister

أعتقد بأن التنس و كرة القدم I think that tennis is **as exciting as** football  
لهما نفس الإثارة

#### .....er than....(2)

نستخدم هذه الصيغة إذا كان الشئان أو الشخصان المراد مقارنتهما يختلفان. مثلا

خالد أطول من كريم. Khalid is **taller than** Karim.

كريم أقوى من خالد. Karim is **stronger than** Khalid.

الطائرة أسرع من القطار. The plane is **quicker than** the train.

هناك إستثناء : كلمة "جيد" good و كلمة "سيء" bad لاتخضعان لهذه القاعدة

**Good-----better than**

**bad -----worse than**

## Superlative adjectives

صفات التفضيل

The + adj.+est

Ali is the luckiest boy . على يكون أسعد ولد

y ثالثا : بعض الصفات المكونة من مقطعين والتي لا تنتهي بحرف

gentle لطيف / stupid غبي / common شائع / clever شاطر / quiet هادئ / simple مثال : بسيط

لاحظ ان : الصفات (المكونة من مقطع واحد فقط) التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك فاننا قبل اضافة  
لنهايتها نضاعف الحرف الاخير منها مسبقا er /est

مثال hot – hotter- hottest / big – bigger- biggest / thin – thinner –thinnest / fat –fatter –  
fattest

Sad –sadder -saddest

لها er / est من نهايتها قبل اضافة e نقوم بحذف حرف e لاحظ ان : الصفة التي تنتهي ب

fine جيد / nice جميل / simple – simpler – simplest / wide – wider – widest : مثال



• Practice : complete the sentences :

- – Ali is ..... than Heba .(tall – taller – tallest – fat )
- – Heba is the ..... Girl in the class .( fatter – fattest – fat – thinner )
- – The train is very ..... . (fastest- slow – happy – fast \_)
- – My jacket is newer ..... your jacket .( the – from – then – than )

Read the sentences and underline the correct one.

My sister is taller than me.

- a. My sister is more taller than me.

My sister is more tall than me.

I think English homework is the easiest than history homework.

- b. I think English homework is more easy than history homework.

I think English homework is easier than history homework.

The most intelligentest animal is the chimpanzee .

- c. The intelligentest animal is the chimpanzee.

The most intelligent animal is the chimpanzee.

The River Nile is longer than the Mississippi.

- d. The River Nile is more long than the Mississippi.

The River Nile is the most longer than the Mississippi.

## quiz

### 2. Find the mistake!



Find the mistake, underline it and write the correct sentence.

- a. This book is interestinger than my homework! \_\_\_\_\_
- b. My brother is more bad at tennis than me. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. My phone is most expensive thing I have. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. The cheetah is the most fast animal. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The blue whale is the most heaviest animal. \_\_\_\_\_

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# GRAMMAR

## Adverbs of manner

ثانيا/ الحال الخاص بنمط أو شكل معين أو هيئة معينة (كلها نفس المعنى)..

### Adverbs of manners

وهو النوع الذي يتحدث عن أسلوب ونمط شيء معين حسب كل جملة

وهنا عادة (وليس دائما) في هذا النوع نضيف اللاحقة *ly* في مؤخرة الحال ولنرى الأمثلة.

مثال:

easily  
بسهولة

.You can send your family easily by using the e-mail  
تستطيع أن ترسل أهلك بسهولة عن طريق البريد الإلكتروني.

slowly  
ببطء

?Why is that man walking so slowly  
لماذا يمشي ذلك الرجل ببطء شديد؟

loudly  
صوت عالي ومرتفع

Our neighbors play their radio

.so loudly we cannot sleep at night

يقوم جيراننا بتشغيل جهاز الراديو بصوت  
عالي ونحن لا نستطيع النوم أثناء الليل.



## Exercises

1. When my teacher talks too \_\_\_\_, it's difficult to understand him.

- slowly
- quickly
- quickly

2. I always study \_\_\_\_ for a big test.

- hard
- hardly
- goodly

3. My dad used to shout \_\_\_\_ when he was angry.

- loud
- loudly
- noise

4. Please try to behave \_\_\_\_ when you meet my family.

- normally
- softly
- quickly



## COMPARATIVE OF ADVERBS

### مقارنة الحال



Positive	Comparative
angrily	more angrily
brightly	more brightly
dimly	more dimly
freely	more freely
gladly	more gladly
heavily	more heavily
loudly	more loudly
quietly	more quietly
sweetly	more sweetly
terribly	more terribly

### 3. Irregular adverbs

positive	comparative	superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest



## Practice

Fill in the blank with the correct **comparative form** of the adverb (in parentheses):

EX: He is singing more loudly than the other singers.

1. He arrived  than expected. (*early*)

2. We walked  than the rest of the people. (*slowly*)

3. They called us  in the afternoon. (*late*)

4. My mother and my sister talked  than the other guests. (*loudly*)

Eng



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# Module Four

English department-Alghwairiyah School

# GRAMMAR

## الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

### Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

#### Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

**Completed** actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.



- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.

#### Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

**Interrupted** actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.



- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
- **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
- **While** she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I, He, she, it	was		watching	TV.
+	We, You, They	were		working	hard.
-	He, she, it	was	not	helping	Mary.
-	We	were	not	joking	
?	Were	you		talking	on the phone?
?	Were	they		playing	football ?

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط في الجملة للتحدث عن فعل كان مستمر في وقت معين وتم قطعه بفعل آخر

While I was reading, my father called me.

## Past simple Vs Past continuous

### When / while



When we get (get) home from school, mum was making (make) bread.

'when' + short action (past simple tense)  
'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I **was watching** TV when Jim **knocked** the door.

	I <b>was watching</b> TV	<b>when</b>	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door.
<b>When</b>	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door	,	I <b>was watching</b> TV
	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door	<b>while</b>	I <b>was watching</b> TV
<b>While</b>	I <b>was watching</b> TV	,	Jim <b>knocked</b> the door

**D- Write sentences with when and while.**

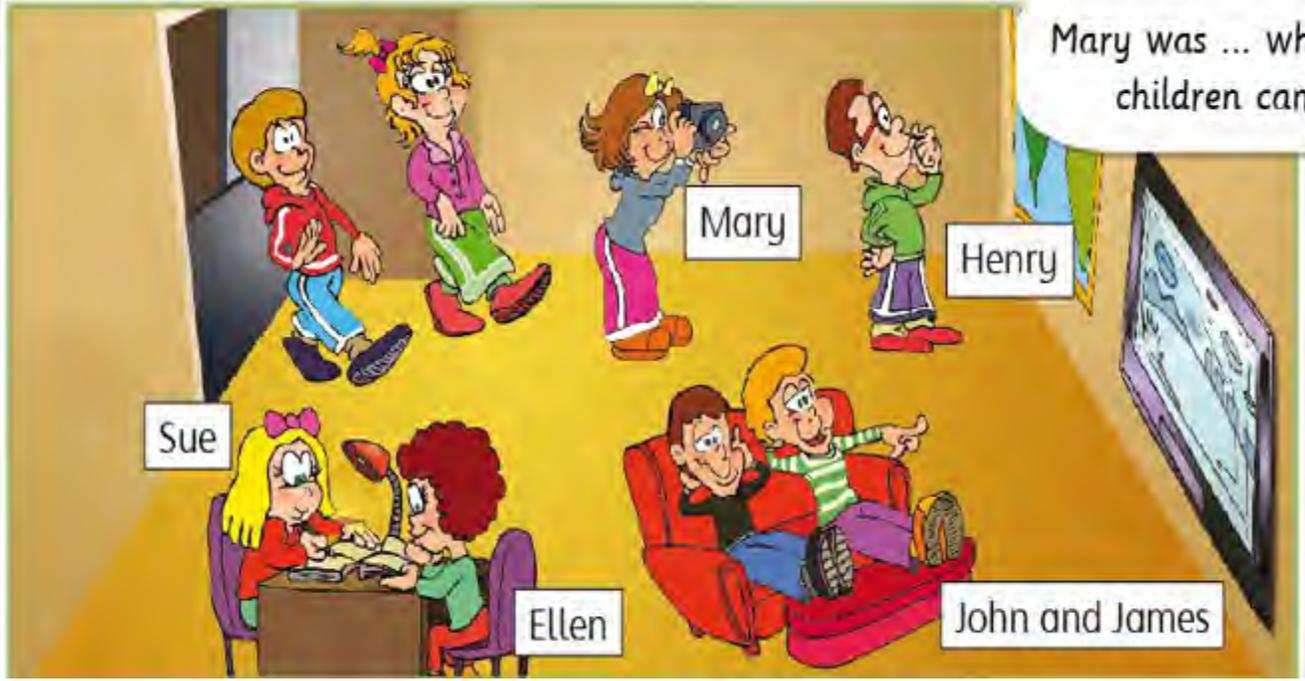
1. I.....(read) a book **when** my father.....(arrive) home.

2. **While** Dad .....(drive), his mobile.....(ring).

3. Maher. ....(play) football **when** he  
.....(break)his leg.

4.. **While** the dog .....(run), the cat  
.....(jump) to the tree.

**C- What were the children doing when their friends came write sentences with past progressive**





1. Mary .....(take) photos.
2. Henry.....(look) at the map.
3. Sue and Ellen.....(study) math.
4. John and James .....(watch) TV.

**E- Circle the correct answers:**

1. I .....to the park yesterday at 8am.  
a) was going                      b) were going                      c) going
2. She .....with a cat yesterday noon.  
a) playing                      b) was playing                      c) were playing
3. We .....Pizza last week at 1pm .  
a) eating                      b) were eating                      c) was eating



4. **Ahmed and Salim** ..... bikes in the park last night at 5pm.

- a) wasn't riding                      b) weren't riding                      c) not riding

5. **The children** .....a story in the library in the afternoon.

- a) were reading                      b) was reading                      c) reading

**B- Re write the verbs in past progressive tense :**

1. **Boys** ( not play ) .....football yesterday at 10am.

2. **We** ( visit ) .....the zoo last Friday in the morning .

3. **My father** ( drive ) .....his car to Doha yesterday at night.

4. **My mum** (not shop ) ..... yesterday at 11am.

5. **He** ( sleep) .....all the day because he was sick.

**F- Answer the following questions:**

1. Was Jim swimming yesterday?

.....



2. Was he doing his homework?

.....



3. What was Anna doing?

.....



# GRAMMAR

Had to

الإلزام بالماضي

## had to in the Simple Past

Pronouns	Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences	Questions
I, he, she, it, we, you, they	I <b>had to get up</b> early.	I <b>did not have to get up</b> early.	<b>Did I have to get up</b> early?

What did you have to do?

1 - \_\_\_\_\_

2 - \_\_\_\_\_





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# Module Five

English department - Al Ghwairiyah School

# GRAMMAR

Some – any – no و مركباتها

استخدام ( Some ) and ( Any ) كما في اللغة العربية مثل ( بعض ) و ( أي ) تماماً

تستخدم some ( بعض ) في:

1- جمل الإثبات

I gave him some papers.  
لقد أعطيته بعض الورق.



2- الأسئلة التي نثق في الإجابة عنها

Did you give him some tea? Sure, I did.  
هل أعطيته بعضاً من الشاي؟ بالطبع أعطيته.



3- طلب شيء ما أو التشجيع على شيء ما أو في الدعوة لشيء ما

Could I take some onions, please?  
هل يمكنني أن أخذ بعض البصل من فضلك؟

Why don't you take some flowers home with you?

لماذا لا تأخذ بعض الزهور معك إلى المنزل؟



تستخدم **any** (أي) في:

1- **جمل النفي**

**I don't have any money.**

ليس لدي أي مال.



2- **في الأسئلة**

**Have you got any money?**

هل لديك أي مال؟

English department

## Exercise

1. Only \_\_\_\_ of his friends came. Not all of them.

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

2. There isn't \_\_\_\_ food in the refrigerator, is there?

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

3. We are broke. We have \_\_\_\_ money to buy grandpa a gift.

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

4. I bought a loaf of bread and \_\_\_\_ cheese at the supermarket yesterday.

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

5. Don't you know the proverb: " \_\_\_\_ news is good news"?

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

6. We don't have \_\_\_\_ sugar or flour to make the cake.

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

7. \_\_\_\_ place he chooses to go will be fine.

- A- some
- B- any
- C- no

تستخدم **some** وأخواتها في الجمل الخبرية وليست المنفية أو السؤال.

- 1) We had **some** books.
- 2) **Somebody** was there.
- 3) He is **somewhere**.

وتستخدم **any** وأخواتها مع السؤال والنفي.

مع السؤال:

- 1) Do you have **any** books?
- 2) Is **anybody** at home?
- 3) Is he **anywhere**?

مع النفي:

- 1) We do not have **any** books.
- 2) I did not see **anybody**.
- 3) He is not **anywhere**.



## A lot of - lots of

a lot of / lots of لهما نفس المعنى وهو (كمية كبيرة أو عدد كبير من الناس أو الأشياء).

أما a lot فمعناها كثير من، سنوضح الفرق بينهما في الاستخدام مع أمثلة.

- a lot of / lots of :

تأتي مع الأسماء المعدودة والأسماء غير المعدودة.

- a lot :

تستخدم كحال وتأتي في نهاية الجملة ولا تأتي أبدا قبل الاسم.

- لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

A lot of people went to the game.

lots of people went to the game.

"ذهب الكثير من الناس إلى المباراة."

A lot of snow falls in winter.

lots of snow falls in winter.

"يسقط الكثير من الثلج في الشتاء."

I like basketball a lot.

"أحب كرة السلة كثيرا."

# 1. Informal English

## Singular

- A lot of **water** **is** wasted.
- Lots of **water** **is** wasted.

## Plural

- A lot of **computers** **are** needed at schools.
- Lots of **computers** **are** needed at schools.

### *a lot of / lots of*

Use **a lot of** or **lots of** for nouns, you cannot count and for plurals. These adverbs of quantity refer to frequency, quantity and degree.

For countable and uncountable nouns use exact quantities in your answer or use **a lot of** / **lots of**. Examples: I've got 10 pens. I've got **a lot of** pens.

### Examples and sentences a lot of, lots of

There are **10 pupils**.

There are **a lot of** cookies.

They have got **a lot of** CDs.

There are **a lot of** things on your table.

We have got **lots of** money.

**He looks \_\_\_\_ younger than me.**

- lots of
- a lot
- a lot of

**\_\_\_\_ of taxis pass down this street.**

- A lots
- Lots
- Lot

**There are a \_\_\_\_ smokers in my family.**

- lots
- lot of
- a lot

**We have \_\_\_\_ time to get it finished.**

- a lot
- lot of
- lots of



## a few

A few تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة، لتبين لنا الكميات القليلة،  
و تأتي A few في الجمل المثبتة و لا تأتي أبداً في حالة النفي، و من المحتمل أن تأتي في السؤال بدلا من any.

- I have a few books.

"لدي كتب قليلة."

- I don't have a few books. X (لا تأتي مع النفي أبدا)

I don't have any books. ✓

"ليس لدي أي كتب."

-Do you have a few books?

= Do you have any books?

"هل لديك القليل من الكتب؟"



# GRAMMAR

How much .....?  
How much.....?  
How many .....?

مثال:

How much is it?  
It is 12 QR.



20 QR

How much is the toy?

25 QR



?

Make a question.

They are 25 QR.

للسؤال عن المعداد نبدأ بـ ( How many ) . ثم نلحقها بالشيء المعداد ثم فعل مساعد ( do , does ) ثم الضمير ثم فعل ( have , need , want ) .  
مثلاً..

?How many pens do you want

كم قلماً تريد؟

?How many books does she need

كم كتاباً تحتاج؟

وللإجابة .. ننظر للسؤال فناخذ الضمير ونضعه ببداية السؤال ثم ننظر للفعل آخر الجملة ونضعه بجانب الضمير ثم نضع العدد واخيراً اسم الشيء المعداد.  
فمثلاً السؤال/

?How many pens do you want

الضمير في السؤال ( you ) وكما قلنا سابقاً you في السؤال تتحول في الإجابة لـ ( I ) .  
والفعل في نهاية السؤال ( want )  
فنكتب/

I want 5 pens

أنا أريد خمسة اقلام.

---

سؤال آخر للتأكيد/

?How many books does she need

فجواب/

She needs 3 books

وهنا أضفنا ( s ) للفعل لأن الضمير مفرد.

---

القاعده الثانيه وهي لغير المعدود.

لغير المعدود نستخدم في السؤال ( how much ).

كلمة السؤال هذي نستخدمها لثلاثة أشياء/

- 1- للسؤال عن شيء غير معدود. كالماء او العصير أو الأرز
- 2- للسؤال عن المال.
- 3- للسؤال عن السعر.



وللسؤال نطبق نفس الطريقة السابقة فنبدأ بـ ( how much ) بعدين الشيء الغير معدود أو المال  
مثلاً ( money ) ثم فعل مساعد ( do , does ) ثم الضمير والفعل .

فنسأل مثلاً/

?How much money do you have

كم تملك مالاً؟

وللإجابة كذلك نتبع الطريق السابق.. فنبحث عن الضمير ثم الفعل في نهاية الجملة ثم القيمة ثم الكلمة  
المناسبة المحدده للقيمة فلو كنا نسأل عن المال مثلاً نضيف كلمة ريال ( riyal ) .

فنجيب عن السؤال السابق/

.I have 14 riyals

English department

## Practice

### 1. Choose the correct sentence!

Read the sentences and underline the correct one.

- I haven't got much time!
- a. I haven't got many time!  
I haven't got some time!
- I've got much computer games.
- b. I've got many computer games.  
I've got lots computer games.
- Our teacher doesn't give us most homework.
- c. Our teacher doesn't give us many homework.  
Our teacher doesn't give us much homework.
- How much TV programmes do you watch?
- d. How many TV programmes do you watch?  
How more TV programmes do you watch?
- How some money does a chocolate bar cost?
- e. How many money does a chocolate bar cost?  
How much money does a chocolate bar cost?

## QUIZ

### 2. Find the mistake!



Find the mistake, underline it and write the correct sentence.

- a. There are much toys in my bedroom. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. There isn't some space in my bedroom! \_\_\_\_\_
- c. My mum hasn't got many patience. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. How more fruit do you eat? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. How much English books do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

/10

English a.c.

# GRAMMAR

## Both – Neither

كلاً من.....و.....ملاحظة: إذا عطفنا فاعلين باستخدام both.....and.....

both.....and..... فسيكون الفعل جمعاً Both + subject + and + subject + plural verb.....

كلاً من أمي وأختي تكونان هنا.

Both my mother and my sister are here.

مشروع البحث سيتطلب كلاً من الوقت والمال

The research project will take both time and money.

كلاً من المعلم والطالب يكونان هنا.

Both the teacher and the student are here.

لقد قابلتُ كلاً من والده ووالدته

I have met both his father and his mother.

كلاهما السائق والمسافر أصيبا في الحادث.

Both the driver and the passenger were injured in the accident.

Eng



Neither .....nor.....

لا.....ولا.....

فإن الفعل يكون بحسب الفاعل الأخير. ملاحظة: لا نستطيع أن نستخدم أداة النفي neither.....nor..... ملاحظة: إذا عطفنا فاعلين باستخدام neither.....nor..... مع (not) لأنها بحد ذاتها تعني النفي.

لا أمي ولا أختي هنا

Neither my mother nor my sister is here.

لا أختي ولا والديّ هنا

Neither my sister nor my parents are here.

إن هذا الكتاب ليس ممتعاً ولا دقيقاً

This book is neither interesting nor accurate.

لا المعلم ولا الطالب هنا

Neither the teacher nor the student is here.

إنه لا يحبُّ الشاي ولا القهوة

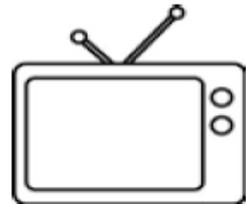
He likes neither coffee nor tea.



English

**Questions 5-6: Read the text and answer the questions.**

Television has changed a lot over the years. The first TV had pictures only in black and white. There were no colours. People could choose from only a few channels to watch. People had to turn a dial on the TV to change the channel. Some TV shows were funny comedies. Today, TV shows pictures in colour. People have hundreds of channels to watch. TVs come with remote controls. Now people can change channels from across the room.



**5**

**According to the text, how was the picture on the first TV?**

- A clear
- B colourful
- C big and funny
- D black and white

**Read and answer the question.**

**6**

**What do people use today to change the channels?**

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_



## A Cup of Tea

Tea is a delicious drink that people around the world enjoy. You can make tea in many different ways. Follow these steps to make your own cup of tea.

1. **First**, fill a pot with water and heat it on the stove. Ask your parents to help you heat the water.
2. **Then**, choose your favourite type of tea, and put a tea bag in a cup.
3. When the water is hot, pour it into the cup. Let the tea bag stay in the hot water for about four minutes.
4. Take out the tea bag.
5. **After that**, add some sugar and milk to the tea.
6. **Finally**, stir the tea to mix everything together.

The tea may be very hot. You should allow it to cool for a few minutes. Then you can enjoy drinking it!

English department



**Why did the writer write this text?**

- A to tell readers a story about tea
- B to make readers drink more tea
- C to show readers how to make tea
- D to ask readers questions about tea

**How long should the tea bag stay in the hot water?**

- A about 4 minutes
- B about 14 minutes
- C less than 4 minutes
- D less than 14 minutes



What is the next step after adding the milk and sugar?

- A fill the pot
- B stir the tea
- C heat the water
- D choose the tea

According to the text, what can your parents do to help you?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

English &



## Things to do this week

### Monday

Go with father to look at new cars  
Stop at market to get coffee and rice  
Mail mother's letters

### Tuesday

4:00 football practice

### Wednesday

Meet Nasser and Salem at the cinema

### Thursday

6:00 football game

What is one thing Adel will do on Monday?

- A watch a football game
- B visit his cousins
- C sell some coffee
- D look at a car



**What is one thing that Adel will buy at the market?**

- A rice
- B letters
- C A ball
- D A game

**Who will meet Adel at the cinema?**

- A his mother
- B his father
- C Nasser and Salem
- D Football players

Time with Grandma



h School

1) Sara jumped out of her bed the moment was sun shining in the sky. She grabbed her bag and opened it. She packed her clothes and her favourite things to take on her visit to her grandma. She also packed some books about flowers and some new stories.

2) Visiting her grandma for a week is Sara's favourite part of the summer holiday. She likes growing fruit in the farm with her grandma. Also, she likes the stories that her grandma tells her.

3) Last holiday, she learned a lot from her grandma. She learned how to grow corns and how to water the plants. She liked working on the farm.

4) This holiday, she wants to help her grandma grow flowers. She brought many books about how to grow flowers .

5) Sara's mom was ready to take her to grandma's house. Sara had her breakfast and went to the car happily .She was ready to go!



## What is the story about?

- A Sara's favourite books
- B Sara's favourite flowers
- C Sara's trip with her mom
- D Sara's visit to her grandma's



## Which paragraph tells you that the time is morning?

- A paragraph 2
- B paragraph 3
- C paragraph 4
- D paragraph 5



**How did Sara feel?**

- A angry
- B excited
- C sad
- D surprised

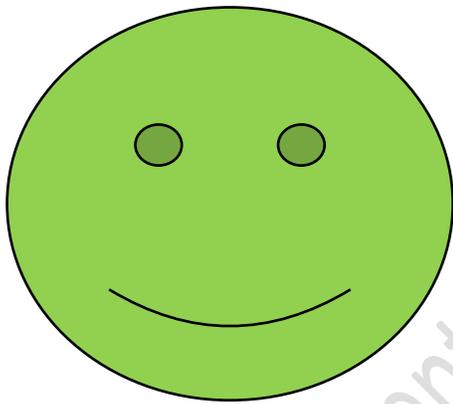
**Who took Sara to her grandma?**

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

English department



مدرسة الفويرية الابتدائية الإعدادية الثانوية للبنات  
Al Ghwairiya P-P-S School For Girls



Good Luck