

Unit 12



Vocabulary words:

<i>Moral</i> أخلاقي	<i>Rhyming words</i> القافية	<i>Farm</i> مزرعة	<i>Lazy</i> كسول
<i>Take care</i> يهتم ب	<i>Treasure</i> كنز	<i>Gold</i> ذهب	<i>Dig</i> يحفر
<i>Turned the soil</i> يقلب التربة	<i>Setting</i> أحداث	<i>Problem</i> مشكلة	<i>Resolution</i> الحل
<i>Ending</i> نهاية	<i>Garden</i> حديقة	<i>Sensible</i> مسؤول	<i>Test</i> اختبار
<i>Prepare</i> يجهز - يعد	<i>Honest</i> صادق	<i>Snack</i> وجبة خفيفة	<i>Look for</i> يبحث عن
<i>Trick</i> مزحة خدعة	<i>Look after</i> يعتني ب	<i>Headache</i> صداع	<i>A bad stomach</i> ألم المعدة
<i>Believe</i> يصدق	<i>Truth</i> الصدق	<i>Camping</i> تخييم	<i>Scorpion</i> عقرب
<i>Scared</i> خائف	<i>Strange noise</i> صوت غريب	<i>Snakes</i> ثعابين	<i>Hide</i> يختبئ
<i>Tummy</i> البطن	<i>Squeezed</i> يعصر - يضغط	<i>Postcard</i> بطاقة بريد	<i>Little by little</i> شيئا فشيئا
<i>Late</i> متأخر	<i>Bright</i> لامع	<i>Twinkle</i> يتلألأ	<i>Dots</i> نقط
<i>Holes</i> فتحات	<i>Wonder</i> نتساءل	<i>Grass</i> عشب	

Characters: people in a story.

Farm: a place with trees and animals.

Ending: the way a story finishes.

Setting: the place where a story happens.

Problem: something that is difficult.

Dig: to make a hole in the earth.

Moral: when a story teach us a lesson.

Sensible: do the right thing.

Grass: small green plants in a park or garden.

Sad: opposite of happy.

Cup: *something you use to drink coffee or tea.*

Laugh: *ha, ha, ha*

Go: *opposite of stop.*

T.Sally

Linking words

If, and, but, so, when

الشرطي If

بمعنى (لو)

*If you study hard, you **will pass** the exam.*

*I **will wear** a coat, **if** it is cold.*

*If it is hot out, I **will use** an umbrella.*

if + present simple , future simple (will+ infinitive verb) تتكون من

When أداة ربط بمعنى (عندما)

يربط بين جملتين أو حدثين

*The sons went to their father, **when** they didn't find anything.*

And

Join words and sentences

يستخدم لربط الكلمات والجمل

*I went to school **and** met my friends.*

So

Join sentences when the second sentence is the reason of the first.

يستخدم لربط جملتين وتكون الجملة الثانية سببا للجملة الأولى.

*I was hungry, **so** I ate a sandwich.*

But

Join sentences when the second sentence is a contrast with the first.

يستخدم لربط جملتين وتكون الجملة الثانية متناقض للجملة الأولى.

*The test was difficult, **but** I passed.*

Because

We use because in a sentence to show cause and reason.

يستخدم ليوضح السبب

*I went to bed, **because** I was tired.*

Prefixes

Un- , dis-

(not) بمعنى

(Opposite meaning of the words)

وصلة تضاف لبداية الكلمة فتغير من المعنى لتوضح عكس الكلمة.

Un- (not)

محترم *Respectful*

لكن عند اضافة ال *un-* سيغير من معناها لتوضح عكسها أي *un-* هنا سيكون بمعنى *not*

غير محترم *Unresentful (not respectful)*

Friendly *unfriendly* *not friendly*

Kind *unkind* *not kind*

Happy *unhappy* *not happy*

Tie *untie* *not tie*

Dis- (not)

متصل *Connect*

لكن عند اضافة ال *dis-* في بداية الكلمة سيغير من معناها لتوضح عكسها أي *dis-* هنا سيكون

بمعنى *not*

Connect *disconnect* *not connect*

Honest *dishonest* *not honest*

Agree *disagree* *not agree*

Respectful *disrespectful* *not respectful*

When as

أدوات تستعمل للتعبير أو للربط بين حدثين حدثا في نفس الوقت ولكن الحدث الأول (الأطول) يكون في زمن الماضي المستمر والحدث الثاني الذي قطع الحدث الأول يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط.

زمن الماضي المستمر يتكون من (was/were)+V+ing

زمن الماضي البسيط (هو التصريف الثاني للفعل) ويوجد بعض الأفعال الشاذة التي تم حفظها

When ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر

ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط

As ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط as ماضي مستمر

She told us to be quiet **as** we were making too much noise.

الحدث الثاني الذي قطع الحدث الأول (ماضي بسيط)

الحدث الأول (ماضي مستمر)

أي أن الجملة التي تأتي بعد **as** مباشرة تكون في زمن الماضي المستمر والجملة الأخرى في زمن الماضي البسيط .

أما الجملة التي تأتي بعد **when** مباشرة تكون في زمن الماضي البسيط والجملة الأخرى في زمن الماضي المستمر

Ahmed was driving fast **when** the child ran into the road.

الحدث الأول (ماضي مستمر)

الحدث الثاني الذي قطع الحدث الأول (ماضي بسيط)

I was talking to my sister when I heard a noise.

الحدث الأول (ماضي مستمر)

الحدث الثاني الذي قطع الحدث الأول
(ماضي بسيط)

As we were talking we saw something moving in the sand.

الحدث الأول (ماضي مستمر)

الحدث الثاني الذي قطع الحدث الأول
(ماضي بسيط)

Past continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

تكوينه:

Was }
Were } V ing

I-he-she-it → Was

You-we-they → Were

استخدامه:

يعبر عن حدث كان مستمر في فترة معينة في الماضي.

I was doing my homework at 7 pm yesterday.

Yesterday at 10 pm I was eating my dinner.

يعبر عن حدث مستمر قطعه حدث اخر

I was studying when Mohamed called.

النفي:

not نستخدم

Was **not**

Were **not**

*I was **not** doing my homework yesterday.*

*He was **not** playing football.*

*They were **not** watching TV.*

السؤال:

What were you doing last night at 8 pm?

I was watching TV last night at 8 pm.

Were you eating your dinner at 6 pm?

Yes, I was.

No, I was not.

Postcard

Write short notes.

Write short sentences.

POSTCARD

PLACE STAMP HERE

Greeting

Message

Sign off

Signature

Address

Greetings (*Hi everyone*)

Message (*weather is lovely / having a great time / hotel is fantastic*)

Sign off (*see you soon / best wishes / love / lots of love / wish you were here*)

POSTCARD

PLACE STAMP HERE

Hi everyone

Having a great time in Paris. Hotel is fantastic. Food is delicious. Weather cool and sunny. We're at the beach every day.

Lots of love

Ahmed

Badr Street

Ajman

UAE

Rhyme

Harmony of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.

تناغم الصوت بين الكلمات أو نهايات الكلمات خاصة عند استخدامها في نهايات أسطر الشعر.
يحصل تناغم عندما يكون لديهم بالضبط نفس صوت النهاية.

Night *bright*

Away *day*

Above *of*

Sky *why*

Too *you*

Zoo *two*

Nose *rose*

Tree *bee*

Chair *bear*

Bad *sad*

Cup *up*

Dog *frog*

Red *bed*

Blue *new*

أحيانا تبدو الكلمات متناغمة ولكنها ليست تناغم حقيقي

Brown *ground*

Hat *mad*

عند كتابة أي قصة يراعى وضع أزمنة الأفعال المستخدمة في الماضي ويراعى تقسيم القصة
إلى **beginning middle ending**

ويراعى أيضا تسلسل أحداث القصة باستخدام حسب الترتيب

First then next later (at the end)

ونحاول ان نوضح في القصة **moral lesson** أي الدرس المستفاد منها

Write a personal short story:

One day mom told me that she wanted to take me to the park for a picnic. "What a wonderful day", I said.

First, we went to buy all things we need from supermarket. Then, we packed everything in the car. Next, we arrived to the park and we took the things out. We were excited, but suddenly, it started to rain heavily. We put our things quickly in the car till the rain stopped and we resumed our picnic till night.

Later, we went back home, I felt very happy.

Another story

One day, I went camping with my family last week.

First, we drove to the desert. Then, we put up a tent and started to cook.

While I was talking to my sister, we heard a noise. We felt very scared so we screamed and ran. We thought it was scorpion, but we found out that my brother who made a trick.

At the end, we were tired, so we went back home and slept.

What a wonderful day out.

Another story

Once upon time, there was a speedy rabbit and a turtle. They made a race.

The rabbit ran down the track quickly so he decided to have a nap.

The turtle was slow, but he did not stop. He came to the finish line while the rabbit was sleeping. The animals cheered loudly. The rabbit woke up and began to run again, but it was too late.

Turtle won the race.

Write a paragraph about a camping trip:

Last week I went with my friends to camp in the forest. We travelled by car. The weather was very nice. We took some food and water and all things we need for camping.

First, we put up the tent. Then, we went for hiking. After that, we took a rest and ate some food. We enjoyed the morning there I loved the fresh air, the smell of trees and the sounds of birds.

Finally, we decided to go back home. It was a marvelous day.