



*English World*

*Second grade 2<sup>nd</sup>*

*Worksheets*



Student's name: .....

Class .....

Teacher's note

.....

ماما العزيزة ..

تحية طيبة وبعد :

إنه ليسعدني ويشرفني أن أرافق طفلك / طفلاتك هذا العام في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية والتي ستكون بعون الله مادة مشوقة وممتعة لطفلك على عكس ما ينظر لهذه اللغة على أنها مادة صعبة ومرهقة .

إليك عزيزتي مخطط لما سندرسه في هذه السنة وما الأمور التي على طفلك التركيز عليها ، وكيف تتابعيه في البيت سائلاً الله عز وجل أن يقر عينك به وأن يوفقه في دراسته.

١ - أرجو العلم أن محادثة الطفل بما تعلمه ( باللغة الانجليزية ) وممارسة ذلك في البيت كما في المدرسة سيجعله يتعلم بسرعة وستعلق الكثير من التركيبات في ذهنه . لذا أثق بأنك ستساعدينه على ذلك ما استطعتي 😊

٢ - سيتم مراجعة الطلاب بالحروف والأصوات لتأكد أن الجميع يدركها.

٣ - سيتم تخصيص حصة أسبوعياً للقراءة وحصة أخرى لإختبار الطلاب إملائياً على أن لا تتضارب مع اختبارات المواد الأخرى .

٤ - سيتم تخصيص حصة كل اسبوعين للمحادثة فقط ، وترك الطالب يمارس ما تعلمه في الصف .

٥ - سيتم تخصيص حصة كل اسبوعين ( حصة القصة القصيرة ) سيتم فيها عرض قصة كرتونية ومناقشتها .

٦ - ثمة مجموعة من الأصوات في بداية الكراسة ، نصفها سندرسه في الفصل الأول والنصف الآخر في الفصل الثاني

٧ - ثمة الكثير من المفردات التي تنتظر إبنك ليتعلمها في بداية كل وحدة ، سنقوم بمراجعتها كل حصة وعمل المسابقات والألعاب عليها لنسهل عليه حفظها.

٨ - هناك عدد من القواعد المقررة في الكتاب وبعض القواعد الخارجة عن المنهج والتي تقوي إبنك في اللغة والمحادثة .

10\_ طالبي العزيز توقع إختبار مفاجئ في نهاية كل شيء جديد ندرسه 😊 . سيتم عمل quiz في نهاية ( قاعدة - معاني ) تم دراستها، وذلك بعدما يأخذ الطالب كفايته في دراستها وليس بشكل مباشر

11\_ سيتم الإعلان عن مسابقة قراءة في بداية شهر 10 حيث سيتم إلصاق ورقة تتضمن ( كلمات / فقرة ) سيتدرب عليها الطالب وسيتم تخصيص يوم لها ( تتضمن المسابقة نقاط وجوائز ) .

12\_ ثمة مجموعة من القواعد ( مراجعة ) في بداية الكتاب قبل الوحدة الأولى أرجو متابعتها معي 😊

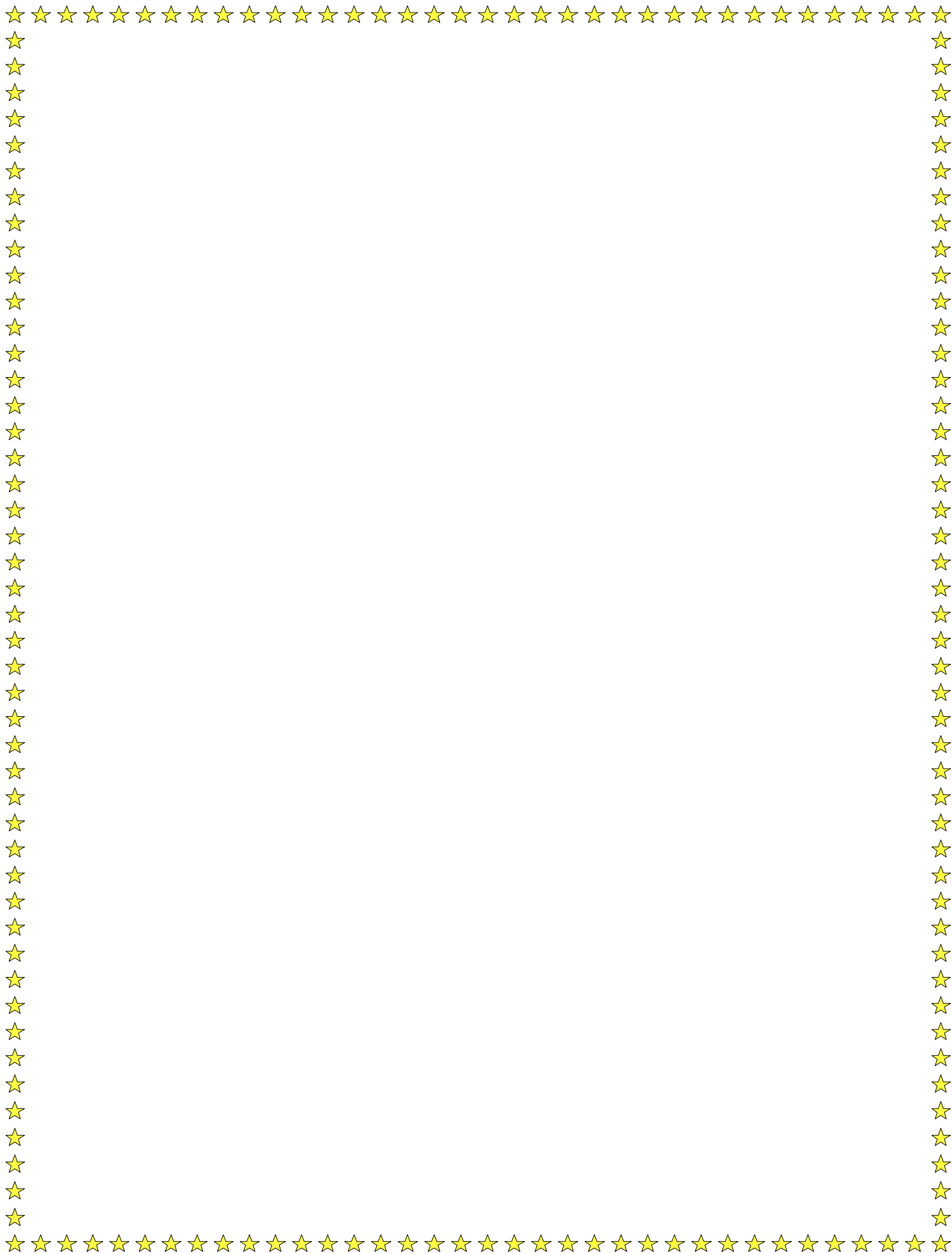
13\_ سيكون هناك نشاطات - مهرجانات - تكريم نجم الأسبوع - مشاريع - ومسرحيات داخل وخارج الغرفة الصفية .

14\_ ماما الغالية أرجو عدم حل أي تمرين لم يُكتب في الخطة أنه واجب .

15\_ ماما العزيزة ، إعلمي أنك طرف أساسي وتلعبين دوراً مهماً مع طفلك ☺ باركك الله ..

مس إيمان

CLASSROOM LANGUAGE



# Classroom rules



Respect personal space, rights and property of others.

Be helpful and responsible.

Don't laugh at people in class.

Don't chew gum in class.

Listen to the teacher. Listen when others are talking.

Don't eat in class.

Be kind and fair to others. always tell the truth.

Follow directions.

One person talks at a time.

Don't throw things in class.

Don't draw on the tables or walls !

Don't drop rubbish on the floor.

Respect others. Be kind with your words and actions.

Work and play safely.

Raise your hand and wait to be called on.

Work quietly. Do not disturb others who are working.

Keep hands, feet and objects to yourself.

Always work hard and do your best. Always have homework and supplies.

Keep your work neat and organized.

Cooperate with your teacher and classmates.

Be on time for class.



# CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

Can you repeat please?

What does ... mean?

How do you spell this word?

How do you say ... in English?

How do you pronounce this word?

I don't understand

I'm sorry, I didn't hear



Like this?

Is this OK?

Is this right?

Speak more slowly, please.

Can you explain that again?

Is this correct?

What do you mean?



I've finished.

I can't hear the CD

I've done this.

Can you help me, please?

Teacher, I have a question.

Which book?

I can't see the board



Who, me?

Can you step aside?

What page are we on?

Can you speak louder, please?

Can you play the CD again, please?

When is the exam?

When is the homework for?



ملحوظة : هذه الورقة تشمل بعض الأسئلة والعبارات التي قد يستخدمها الطالب في حصة اللغة الإنجليزية ( مهمة جداً )  
 إذ يتعين على الطالب استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية فقط أثناء الحصة ، وسيتم منح جوائز قيمة لمن سيستمر على ذلك .

May I go to the restroom?	هل بإمكانني الذهاب للحمام ؟
May I sharpen my pencil ?	هل بإمكانني أن أبري قلمي ؟
I don't understand !	أنا لا استوعب الفكرة .
I don't have a pencil .	ليس لدي قلم .
I don't have colors .	ليس لدي ألوان
What's the date?	ما تاريخ اليوم ؟
What day is it today?	ما اليوم ؟
What time is it?	كم الساعة ؟
Can you help me please?	هل بإمكانك مساعدتي ؟
May I drink water please ?	هل بإمكانني شرب الماء ؟
May I ask for (rubber) please?	هل بإمكانني السؤال عن (ممحاة) ..
May I ask you a question?	هل بإمكانني سؤالك سؤال ؟
Could you say that again?	هل بإمكانك قول ذلك مجددا
What's the meaning of ....?	ما معنى كلمة ....؟
What did you say ?	ماذا قلتي ؟
Whose ... Is this ?	لمن هذه ... ؟
Step aside please .	قفني جانبا لو سمحتي
May I throw it ?	هل بإمكانني رمي هذه ؟
May I erase the board?	هل بإمكانني مسح اللوح ؟
May I say something ?	هل لي أن أقول شيئا ؟
I don't know .	أنا لا أعلم
Where is my ....?	أين ....؟
Give me the .... please	أعطني الـ ... لو سمحت .

بعض العبارات التي قد يسمعها الطالب من معلمه

Read the word / paragraph	إقرأ الكلمة / الفقرة
Back to your seat	إرجع لمقعدك
Open your book/ notebook	إفتح كتابك / دفترك
Thank you	شكرا لك
Please line up	إصطف لو سمحت
What's the matter ?	ما الأمر ؟
Pick up your pencil	إلتقط قلمك .
It's a good idea .	هذه فكرة جيدة
What are you doing?	ماذا تفعل ؟
Pull the curtains	اسحب الستائر
Open / close the window /door	افتح/ أغلق - النافذة / الباب
Raise your voice / hand	ارفع يدك / صوتك
Stop talking please	توقف عن الكلام لو سمحت
Look at the board	انظر للوح
Who wants a rubber?	من يريد ممحاة ؟
Pass the paper please .	مرر الورق لو سمحت
Don't interrupt your friend !	لا تقاطع صديقك .
Don't speak Arabic .	لا تتكلم بالعربية
Give your friend a chance to answer.	اعطي زميلك فرصة للإجابة
What's the opposite of ... ?	ما عكس كلمة ... ؟
Pay attention !	انتبه !
Don't be late .	لا تتأخر
Don't forget to do your H.W	لا تنسى أن تؤدي واجبك
Answer the question	أجب عن السؤال
Don't eat in class	لا تأكل في الصف
Listen up	اسمع لي
Well done !	أحسننت

## Compound letters

## الأحرف المركبة

These letters are important. Students have to know how to pronounce each one to read correctly.

- ماما العزيزة ، هذه الأحرف مهمة جداً ليتمكن طفلك من القراءة بشكل صحيح . سوف يكتسبها كلها خلال الممارسة إن شاء الله طوال العام الدراسي . جمعتها لك هنا لتطليعي عليها .

**H h**

We don't spell it if it comes at the beginning before « o » or at the end like: hour , or after « w » like : white

- يلفظ أغلب الأحيان ( هـ )  
• أحياناً لا يلفظ حرف ( H ) إذا جاء بعده ( o )  
• أو قبله حرف ( w ) مثل hour / white

**Hat horse school hop hello honest**

**C**

We usually pronounce it as « k » but if it comes before « e - i - y » we have to pronounce it « c »

- أغلب الأحيان يلفظ ( k ) ولكن إذا جاء قبل ( e-i-y ) يلفظ الحرف ( c ) كما هو مثل center

**Car carrot center circle camp cool**

**Sh**

We usually pronounce it as « ش »

- تلفظ ( ش )

**Shop she shark shell short shake**

<b>Ch</b>	We usually pronounce it as «تش»	• عادة نلفظها ( تش ) كما لو أنها مصابة بالزكام .
<b>chop cheer chat choose change</b>		

<b>Ph</b>	We usually pronounce it as «ف»	• عادة نلفظها ( ف )
<b>Phone photo graph prophet elephant</b>		

<b>Th</b>	we pronounce it as ( ث / ذ )	• قد تأتي بصوت ( ث ) وأحيانا بصوت ( ذ )
<b>Three this math these thorn the</b>		

<b>Ing</b>	we pronounce it as ( إنغ )	• تأتي بصوت ( إنغ )
<b>Swimming singer drawing reading</b>		

<b>ou</b>	we pronounce it as ( آو )	• تأتي بصوت ( آو )
<b>House mouse proud sound</b>		

<b>Tion</b>	we pronounce it as ( شن )	• تأتي بصوت ( شن )
<b>Dictation station function</b>		

<b>Gh</b>	We don't pronounce it especially when it occurs between ( i ) and ( t ) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• لا تلفظ خصوصا اذا جاءت بين حرفي الـ ( i ) و ( t )</li> <li>• تلفظ في بعض الكلمات ( ف ) مثال : enough</li> </ul>
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**Night      fight      eight**

<b>Ck</b>	We pronounce it as ( k )	تلفظ ( ك )
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**Sick      duck      rock      neck**

<b>Al</b>	If the letter ( a ) occurs before the letter ( l ) we pronounce it as ( o )	إذا جاء حرف ( a ) قبل حرف ( l ) فإنه يلفظ ( o )
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**Ball      talk      call      mall      all      small      tall**

<b>Ee</b>	We pronounce it as ( إي )	تلفظ كـ ( إي )
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**Bee      tree      three      see      need      feet      feel**

<b>Kn</b>	The letter ( k ) is silent here	يأتي حرف ( K ) صامت قبل ( n )
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**Knee      know      knoll      knit**

<b>ai / ay</b>	We pronounce them long ( a ) sound	• تلفظ بنفس صوت حرف العلة ( a ) الممدود.
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Clay stay train brain fair again play away

<b>igh</b>	We pronounce ( i ) here as a long sound .	نلفظ الـ ( i ) التي تسبق حرفا ( gh ) كصوت ( i ) ممدود
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High light might night right

<b>au / aw</b>	AU or AW are usually pronounced ( o )	تلفظ هذه الحروف كحرف ( o )
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Auto awful cause daughter raw saw

<b>Oa</b>	We pronounce the first vowel as a long sound which is the letter ( o ) here.  when 2 vowels go walking, the first does the talking. 😊	إذا التقى حرفا علة ، فإننا نقوم بلفظ صوت الأول بينما يصبح الثاني صامتا.
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Road goal coat boat goat board

<b>ea</b>	EA is often pronounced /i:/ like long E	عادة ما يلفظ أول حرف علة وهو ( e ) ويكون ذا صوت ممدود ( long ) ( استثناء ) وأحيانا قد يأتي بصوت قصير مثل : Head / dead / bread
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bean, cheat, dream, each, heal, lead

Ei

ei is usually pronounced with a long A

تلفظ كما لو كانت حرف ( a ) ممدود  
Long a sound

eight, neighbor, weigh

are  
ear  
air  
eir

same pronunciation  
( long a sound )

تلفظ كحرف العلة ( a ) الممدود  
مثال :  
Care  
Pear  
Hair  
Their

Ie

is usually pronounced with a long E sound

تلفظ كحرف العلة ( e ) الممدود

belief, believe, piece

Oi / oy

OI and OY make the /ɔɪ/  
sound:

تلفظ بصوت ( o ) ممدود

.boil, boy, point, soil, toy

Oo

It could be long /

قد تأتي بصوت ممدود ( oo )

short sound

food / room : مثال

وقد تأتي بصوت قصير

book / look : مثال

‘food, room, school, soon, too, tool, zoo ,book, good

Write the letters on the lines correctly .

A a

B b

C c

D d

E e

F f

G g

H h

I i

J j

K k

L l

M m

N n

O o

P p

Q q

R r

S s

T t

U u

V v

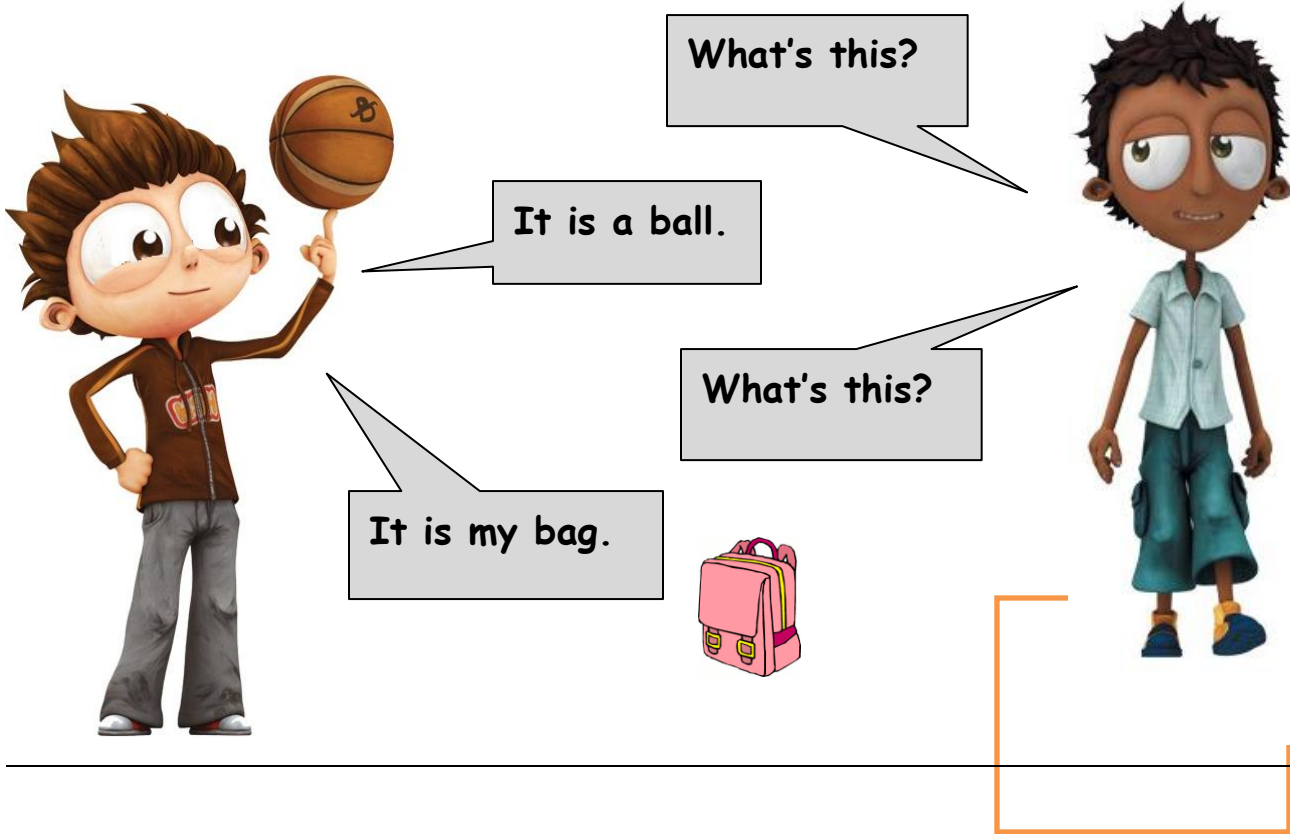
W w

X x

Y y

Z z

Revision ... page 8



Match sentences with suitable pictures.

My : لي

Your : لك

It is my bag.



It is your book.



It's my pencil.



It's your ruler



Revision ... page 9



Is it a chair ?



Yes, it is.



Is it a bag?



No, it isn't  
It is a book.



Circle the correct answer .....

Is it a car ?



yes, it is

No, it isn't

Is it a doll ?



yes, it is

No, it isn't



Is it a boat ?

yes, it is

No, it isn't

Is it a book ?



yes, it is

No, it isn't

Review ...

The pronouns

الضمائر

Personal pronouns	الضمير الشخصي
<b>I</b>	أنا
يأخذ هذا الضمير ( am )	
• I am happy.	

Singular pronouns	ضمائر المفردة
She	هي
He	هو
It	لغير العاقل ( المفرد )
تأخذ هذه الضمائر ( is )	
• She is sad.	

Plural pronouns	ضمائر الجمع
You	أنتم / أنت
We	نحن
They	هم ( للغائب )
تأخذ هذه الضمائر ( are )	
• You are happy.	

Complete the sentences .

- 1- She \_\_\_\_\_ tall.
- 2- My cat \_\_\_\_\_ hungry .
- 3- I \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy.
- 4- We \_\_\_\_\_ shy.
- 5- You \_\_\_\_\_ tired .

## Revision ... page 10/11

Answer the following questions according to the first one .

To ask about a group of something .

لسؤال عن مجموعة من الاشياء

What are they ?

They are cars .

Answer the following questions :

1- What are they ?



\_\_\_\_\_

2- What are they ?



\_\_\_\_\_

3- What are they ?



\_\_\_\_\_

4- What are they ?



\_\_\_\_\_

To ask about a group of something by using yes/No question.

لسؤال عن مجموعة من الاشياء باستخدام اسئلة نعم / لا

Are they hens?

Yes, they are \_.

Answer the following questions :

1- Are they flowers ?



yes, they are .

No, they aren't.

2- Are they cats ?



yes, they are .

No, they aren't.

3- Are they bags ?



yes, they are .

No, they aren't.

4- Are they desks?



yes, they are .

لهذه القاعدة شواذ

No, they aren't.

Reading and writing:

( the letter c )

قد يلفظ حرف ( c ) كما هو ( سي ) لو جاء بعده أحد الحروف التالية ( e - i - y ) مثل : center/cycle

C = k

Car

cup

cat

cap

Clap

cold

call

cloud

clean

candle

cake

corn

Colour the letter ( c ) .

Camel

carrot

card

## Revision ... 12/13

Answer the following questions according to the first one .

To ask about someone's age .

لسؤال عن عمر شخص ما .

How old is Sara?

She is seven .

Answer the following questions :

1- How old is your sister ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2- How old is your brother ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3- How old is your friend?

\_\_\_\_\_

4- How old is your dad ?

\_\_\_\_\_

To ask about a place of something . we use ( where )

لسؤال عن مكان شيء ما نستخدم ( where )

Where is your mom?

She is in the kitchen .

Words to know ...

Kitchen : مطبخ

living room : غرفة المعيشة

Bathroom : الحمام

Bedroom : غرفة النوم

stairs : الدرج

garden : حديقة

Where is the cat?



Where is the grandma ?

Grammar : ( How many ..... ? 😊 ) page 14

How many ? كم عدد

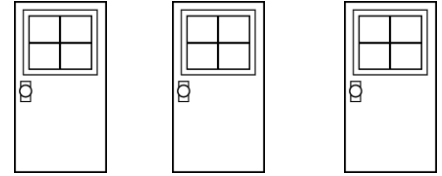
We use ( is ) for singular and ( are ) for plural .

نستخدم ( is ) للمفرد و ( are ) للجمع .

For example :

How many doors are there ?

There are three doors . هناك ثلاث أبواب .



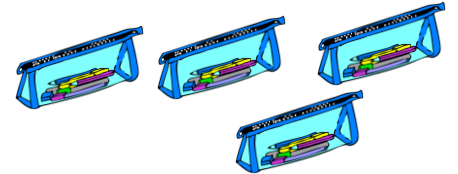
How many tables are there ?

There is one table . هناك طاولة واحد



Choose the correct answer .

There \_\_\_\_\_ ( are , is ) four pencil cases .



There \_\_\_\_\_ ( is , are ) one pen .



There are \_\_\_\_\_ ( one , three ) books .

There is \_\_\_\_\_ ( one , ten ) pencil .

Make plurals : حول المفرد الى جمع

There are five \_\_\_\_\_ ( paper )

There are six \_\_\_\_\_ ( ball )

There are two \_\_\_\_\_ ( computer )

mmm... there  
are three balls

How many bags  
are there?



Do you know

How many balls  
are there ?

There is one bag.

How many books do you have in your bag ?

My friends, How  
many tables are  
there?

I don't know

I think, there  
are four tables.

oks



## Revision ... page 15

Answer the following questions according to the first one .

To ask about something's colour .

لسؤال عن لون شيء ما .

What colour ( are / is ) .....?

They are .....

It is .....

What colour is the car ?

It is blue .

: للمفرد

What colour are the cars?

They are blue.

: للجمع

Answer the following questions :

1- What

لا تنسى يا صديقي .. Don't forget my friend

✓ A sentence ends with full stop ( . )

الجملة تنتهي بنقطة.

2- Write

✓ We start a sentence with a capital letter

نبدأ الجملة بحرف

3- What

Write your name with a capital letter

كبير.

أكتب أول حرف من أسمك بحرف كبير

✓ A question ends with a question mark.



Correct the following sentences .

1- ali and muna watch T.V \_\_\_\_\_

2- what's this. \_\_\_\_\_

3- my name is eman \_\_\_\_\_

لهذه القاعدة شواذ .

Reading and writing: ( the letter h )

يأتي الحرف صامتاً إذا جاء قبله حرف (w) مثل : white أو قبله حرف ( o ) مثل : hour

h = هـ

he hot hero hard

Help hand have home

Here hello happy how

Colour the letter ( h ).

Helmet head hope

Saying where things are

page : 16

• **Prepositions of place :**

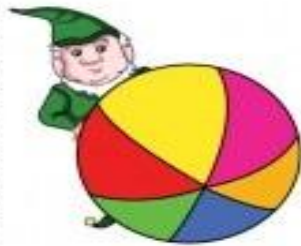
أحرف جر المكان .

Prepositions of Place are used to show the position or location of one thing with another.

It answers the question "Where?"

لسؤال عن المكان نستخدم " أين "

• **The Prepositions of place are :**



behind



in front of



above



under



next to



on





- The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ ( under , in ) the table .
- The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ ( next to , on ) the sofa .
- The clock is \_\_\_\_\_ ( behind , inside ) the table.
- The carpet is \_\_\_\_\_ ( in front of , between ) the table .
- The book is \_\_\_\_\_ ( on , under ) the table .
- The lamp is \_\_\_\_\_ ( on , under ) the table and vase.

- The flowers are \_\_\_\_\_ ( inside , above ) the vase .

Grammar

page 15

Write the words page 15 ( on the top ) under each number.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Reading and writing: ( the letters sh )

Try to read the following words then write them on the lines correctly.

sh = ش

shark

sharp

she

ship

Shop

short

share

sheep

Shout

shake

shape

sheet

Colour the letter ( sh ) .

Shell

she

shake

Revision ... page 18 ( Has got / have got )

We use ( has got ) with the singular pronouns ( she – he – it ) .

نستخدم ( has got ) والتي تأتي بمعنى ( لديه ) مع ضمائر المفردة

- She has got a new bag . لديها حقيبة جديدة
- He has got a bike . لديه دراجة .
- The cat has got a big ball. لدى القطاة كرة كبيرة.

We use ( have got ) with the plural pronouns ( you- we- they ) .

نستخدم ( have got ) مع ضمائر الجمع. وأيضا مع الضمير الشخصي ( I ) .

- You have got sweets. لديه / لديكم حلوى.
- They have got hats. لديهم قبعات.
- We have got ice creams. لدينا مثلجات .
- I have got a cake . لدي كعكة.

الإختصارات :

I have got = I've got  
She has got = she's got  
They have got = They've got

For negative form, we add ( not )

نستخدم ( not ) لنفي الجملة .

Has + not = hasn't  
Have + not = haven't

- You haven't got sisters.
- She hasn't got a dress.
- I haven't got a balloon.

ليس لديك اخوات .  
ليس لديها فستان .  
ليس لدي بالون .

Make yes / No question .

لعمل سؤال ( نعم أم لا ) نبدأ السؤال بـ ( has / have ) حسب الفاعل ( مفرد / جمع ) ثم نرفقه بالضمير المناسب أو إسم ، ثم بـ ( got ) ونكمل السؤال بما نود أن نسأل بشأنه .

She  
he  
It  
Has ..... got + .....?

Has she got a brother ?

Yes, she has

No, she hasn't

we  
they  
You  
I  
Have ..... got + .....?

Have they got cars ?

Yes, they have

No, they haven't



Have you got a lollipop ?

Yes, I have





Has she got a  
Doll ?

No, she hasn't

What's in the backpack?



What has he got in the backpack?



He has got a  
yellow lunchbox .



What has she got in the backpack?


She has got a  
pink hairbrush .



Circle the correct answers according to the picture :

Has she got a brother ? ☺ Yes, she has No, she hasn't

Have they got cars ? ☹ Yes, they have No, they haven't

Has he got a bike ?  Yes, he has No, he hasn't

Have we got shoes ? ☹ Yes, we have No, we haven't

Build questions.

Ali has got a cat.

Has Ali got a cat ?

Muna has got a flower.

\_\_\_\_\_

They have got pencils.

\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct answer .

1- Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ ( hasn't – haven't ) got a ball.

2- We \_\_\_\_\_ ( hasn't – haven't ) got cakes.

3- I \_\_\_\_\_ ( hasn't – haven't ) got a T-shirt.

4- She \_\_\_\_\_ ( hasn't – haven't ) got a ring.

Reading and writing: ( the letters ch )

Try to read the following words then write them on the lines correctly.

ch = تش

chop    cheek    chess    choose

chair    speech    teach    each

Chop    chin    chick    reach

Colour the letter ( ch ).

Chair

choice

teach

Revision ... page 21 ( can / can't )



Can you catch a big ball?



No, I can't but I can roll a big ball



Can you kick a ball so far?



Yes, we can.

Yes, he can

Can he play basketball?



Write ( I can ) or ( I can't ) in the blanks .

- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ climb a tree .
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ speak English .
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bicycle.
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball .
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ play chess .
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ run very fast .
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ fly like a bird .



circle the correct answer.

- 1- Can you swim ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Can elephants fly ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Can kittens sing ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Can snakes walk ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Can horses read? \_\_\_\_\_



Build questions .

❖ She can draw. \_\_\_\_\_

❖ They can fly. \_\_\_\_\_

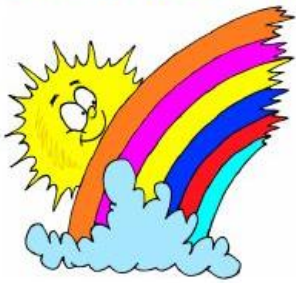
❖ He can read. \_\_\_\_\_

❖ We can jump. \_\_\_\_\_



Revision ... page 22

LOOK AT THE WEATHER VOCABULARY LIST BELOW AND WRITE THEM UNDER THE CORRECT PLACES



- warm
- tornado
- sunny
- partly-cloudy
- snowy
- stormy
- rainbow
- cold
- windy
- hot
- freezing
- dry



- weather forecast
- rainy

Reading and writing: ( the letters ph )

Try to read the following words then write them on the lines correctly.

ph = ف

phone photo prophet graph

Alphabet sphere elephant

Dolphin orphan phonic

Colour the letters ( ph ) .

Phone sphere trophy

Present continuous tense

المضارع المستمر

Use the Present Continuous to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

- نستخدم هذه القاعدة عند التعبير عن فعل يحدث الآن .

The structure : التركيب

Singular	I	am	going doing seeing playing fighting telling reading
	you	are	
	he she it	is	
Plural	you we they	are	

actions and things that are happening now



Sentence structure : تركيب الجملة

Singular : المفرد

تكملة الجملة .... + ing + verb ( فعل ) + is + ( she , he , it )

She is driving the car . هي تقود السيارة .

He is eating an ice cream. هو يأكل المتلجات.

My cat is drinking milk. قطتي تشرب الحليب.

Complete :

1- He is \_\_\_\_\_ ( read) the book now .

2- My cat is \_\_\_\_\_ ( drink ) the milk at this moment .

3- Sara is \_\_\_\_\_ ( watch ) T.V now .

4- Ahmad is \_\_\_\_\_ ( wear ) his clothes .

✓ When you want to talk about yourself you have to use ( I ) + ( am )  
عندما تريد الحديث عن نفسك عليك استخدام ( I am ) واختصارها ( I'm ) .

For example :

I'm playing football now .

أنا لعب كرة القدم الآن .



1- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ ( catch ) the ball .

2- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ ( use ) a computer at this moment .

3- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ ( sing ) a song .

## Plural pronouns . ضمائر الجمع .

We have to use ( are ) for plural pronouns.

يجب علينا استخدام ( are ) لضمائر الجمع .

Sentence structure : تركيب الجملة

You أنت / انتم

We نحن

They هم

+ are + verb فعل + ing + .... تكلمة الجملة

For example :

You are feeding the chicks now .

أنت تطعم الصيصان الآن .

Complete: أكمل

1- You are \_\_\_\_\_ ( drive ) the car .

2- They are \_\_\_\_\_ (watch ) T.V.

3- We are \_\_\_\_\_ ( cook) .

4- You are \_\_\_\_\_ ( sleep ) now .



✓ Make sentences .

Are the you eating sandwich

\_\_\_\_\_

They story are the reading

\_\_\_\_\_



**Reading and writing: ( the letters th )**

Try to read the following words then write them on the lines correctly.

**Th = ذ/ث**

**That this three with**

-----

\_\_\_\_\_

**Math thank teeth there**

-----

\_\_\_\_\_

**Those smooth mother the**

-----

\_\_\_\_\_

Colour the letters ( th ) .

Than they them

## Unit 1 – At the castle

Meanings

page:24

Students should study these new words .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Clean	ينظف	Steps	درج
Wash	يغسل	King	ملك
Watch	يشاهد	Beautiful	جميل
Climb	يتسلق	Help	يساعد
Carry	يحمل	Pick	يلتقط
Ladder	سلم	Brush	يفرشي
Lights	أضواء	Catch	يمسك
Cook	يطبخ	Lunch	غداء
Boxes	صناديق	Delicious	لذيذ
Wait	ينتظر	Come	يأتي

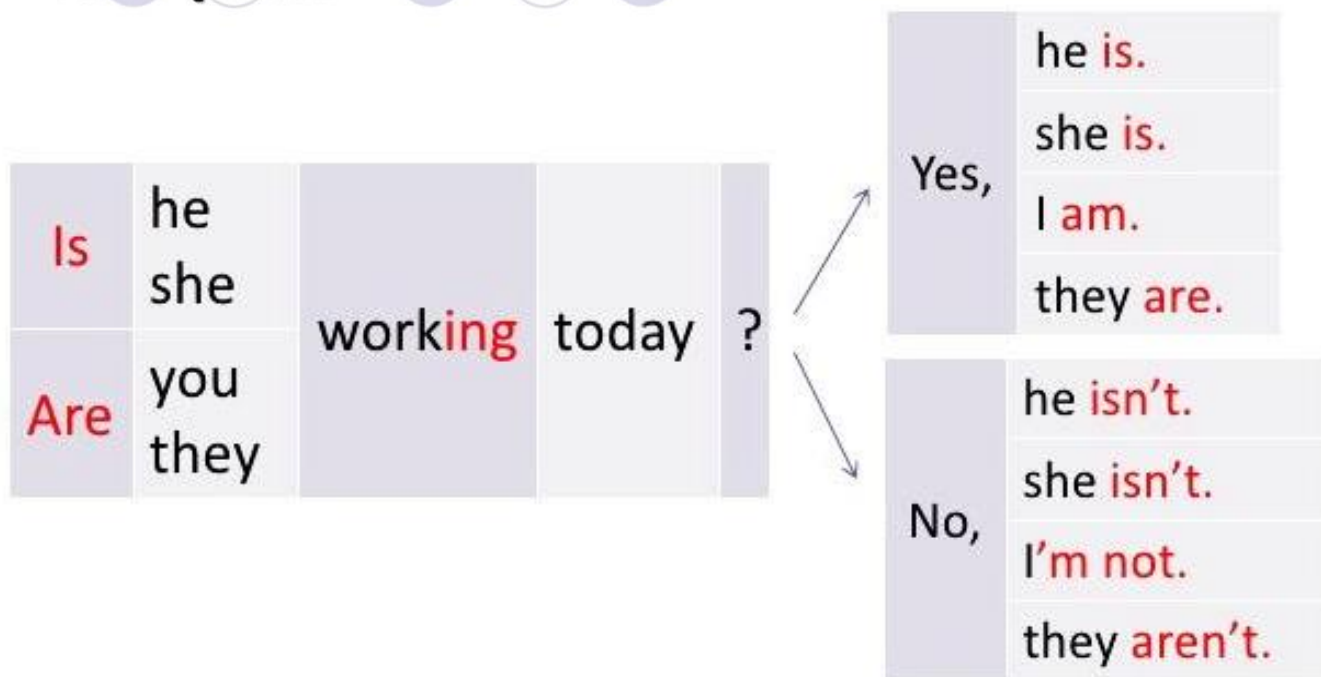
Find the missing letters .

( listening )

\_\_\_ xes                      \_\_\_ lean                      c \_\_\_ k  
 \_\_\_ atch                      \_\_\_ \_\_\_ dder                      \_\_\_ \_\_\_ ange  
 \_\_\_ elp                      \_\_\_ \_\_\_ rry                      wa \_\_\_ \_\_\_

## Grammar ( present continuous tense )

Form of Present Continuous Tense:  
Yes-No Question



Make questions.

✓ Amy is brushing her teeth.

---

✓ They are picking beans.

✓ It is drinking milk .

Negative form : النفي

Subject +	"BE" +	NOT +	main verb (V <sub>+ing</sub> ) +	modifier .
I	am	not	listening	to music.
	<i>'m not</i>			
You, We, They	are	not	dancing	happily.
	<i>aren't</i>			
He, She, It	is	not	reading	books.
		<i>isn't</i>		

am + not = 'm not

✓ لنفي علينا إضافة ( not ) للفعل المساعد .

are + not = aren't

is + not = isn't

هذه الكلمات إن وجدت في الجملة فإنها تدل على وجوب استخدام القاعدة

For example : she isn't studying .

They aren't dancing.

Keywords : at this moment . في هذه اللحظة  
Now الآن  
This week هذا الأسبوع

Change the following sentences to the negative form.

1) I am washing my car.

2) She is running a marathon.

**Q1 : Is Sam washing carrots ?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q2: What's he doing?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q3: Who is picking apples ?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q4: What is Amy doing ?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q5: What are the grandma, Sam and Amy carrying?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q6: What is Sam doing?**

\_\_\_\_\_

Q7: What colour are the flowers? \_\_\_\_\_

Q8: What are the children doing ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q9: Who is in the car?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q10: What are they eating ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q11: What are they drinking?  
\_\_\_\_\_





What is the street cleaner doing ?

He is cleaning the street



Who are you talking to ?

I'm talking to my brother.

How many brothers do you have?

I have one brother.



Answer the following questions.

Choose the correct answer.

- ✓ What \_\_\_\_\_ ( is / are ) she doing ?
- ✓ Where \_\_\_\_\_ ( is / are ) they going?
- ✓ Who \_\_\_\_\_ ( is / are ) you talking to ?

✓ How many \_\_\_\_\_ ( boys/ boy ) are playing?

Make questions .

✓ They Who ? talking are to

✓ What she is doing now ?

✓ They Who ? talking to

What's she doing? She \_\_\_\_\_.



What's he doing? He \_\_\_\_\_.

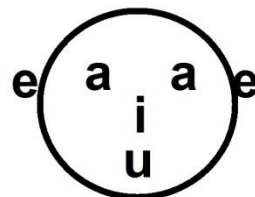


What's he doing? He \_\_\_\_\_.



## Long/short vowels

vowels are ( a , e , i , o , u ) .



if silent ( e ) occurs at the end of the word it makes vowels sound be longer like ( bite ) and if it doesn't occur the sound will be shorter like ( bit )

عندما تأتي ( e ) آخر الكلمة تجعل حروف العلة ( e, i, a, o, u ) لفظها أطول ، وعندما لا تكون موجودة يكون صوت حروف العلة قصير جداً .

Spell the following words :

Kite bike bake Mike cut pen

Bag shop ship catch duck cat

✓ Colour the balloon that consists long vowel sound .

Big

box

fish

bike

Kite

cake

bake

six

cute

make

fig

pick

Sing

Mike

chair

bite

*DAYS OF THE WEEK*

1 

*Sunday*



2

*Monday*







*Unit 2 – In Biffo’s garden*

Meanings

page:32

Students should study these new words .

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
-------------	----------------	-------------	----------------

Swing	أرجوحة	Stone	صخرة
Slide	مزلجة	Circle	دائرة
Rings	حلقات	Square	مربع
roundabout	لعبة الدوار	Shout	يصرخ
Hands	يدان	Skip	يقفز بالحبل
Dance	يرقص	Run	يركض
Fantastic	رائع	Hop	يقفز
Great	عظيم	Throw	يرمي
Careful	حذر	Funny	مضحك
Sing	يعني	Walk	يمشي
Pencil case	مقلمة	playground	ساحة اللعب
Loudly	بصوت عال	Slowly	بشكل بطيء
Quickly	بشكل سريع	playtime	وقت اللعب

Find the missing letters .

( listening )

S \_\_\_ ing

\_\_\_ out

\_\_\_ wing

R \_\_\_ nd

ab \_\_\_ t

sl \_\_\_ de

Demonstratives ( This / that / these / those )

ادوات الاشارة

✓ We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) to refer to something that is **here / near**.

نستخدم ( this ) للمفرد و ( these ) للجمع عندما نريد الاشارة لأشياء قريبة منا .

For example :

This is my book ( الكتاب قريب من الفتى )

هذا كتابي



These are my books ( الكتب قريبة من الفتى )

هذه كتبتي



✓ We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to refer to something that is **there / far**.

نستخدم ( that ) للمفرد و ( those ) للجمع عندما نريد الإشارة لأشياء بعيدة منا .

For example :

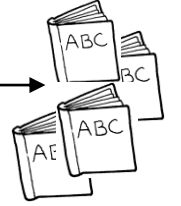
That is my book ( الكتاب بعيد عن الفتى )

ذاك كتابي



Those are my books ( الكتب بعيدة عن الفتى )

هؤلاء كتبتي



<p><b><u>This</u> is an apple.</b></p>	<p><b><u>That</u> is an apple.</b></p>
<p><b><u>These</u> are apples.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Those</u> are apples.</b></p>

Choose the correct answer .

✓ \_\_\_\_\_ ( This , That ) is my lovely dog .



✓ \_\_\_\_\_ ( These / Those ) are carrot .



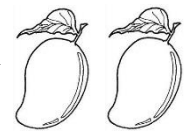
✓ \_\_\_\_\_ ( These , Those ) are pears



✓ This \_\_\_\_\_ ( is , are ) my big bag .



✓ Those \_\_\_\_\_ ( are , is ) mangoes



### Remember :

( these / those ) the letter ( s ) is pronounced like the sound ( z ) .

✓ تذكر أن حرف الـ ( s ) في الكلمتين ( these/those ) يلفظ بصوت ( z ) وليس ( s ) .



That is my bag.



These are my balls.



This is my rabbit.



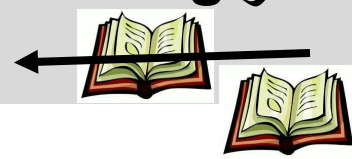
Those are my books.



أسئلة مقترحة لدرس صفحة

Play time

36





Q7: What are the boys doing ?

لهذه القاعدة شواذ .

Q8: What is the game ?

Reading and writing: ( the letters ou )

قد يأتي ( ow ) بصوت ( o ) مثل : slow وقد يأتي ( ou ) بصوت ( o ) مثل : group / four

Ow / ou = آو

sound house mouth out

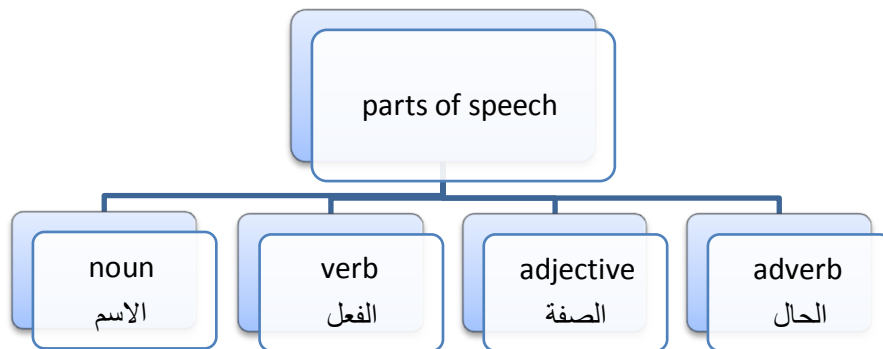
Cow clown cloud mouse

down south brown frown

Colour the letter ( ou ) .


Loud mount count

Parts of speech : أقسام الكلام




# NOUN

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea.



Person : grandma  
Place : forest

# Nouns



A noun is a person, place, animal, or thing.

Person	Place	Animal	Thing
girl boy	school	dog	book
Mom Dad	home	bee	flower
Grandma	playground	frog	cheese

Drill

الأسماء ممكن أن تكون أسماء  
أشخاص / أماكن / أشياء / حيوان

Fill the spaces with nouns .

Places

animals

things

➤ Verb ( الفعل ) :

**verbs**

A **verb** is a doing word.

**Verbs** express an  
action or a way of  
being.



Charlie is **ringing** the bell.



**drive**

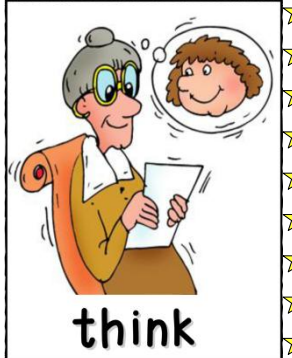
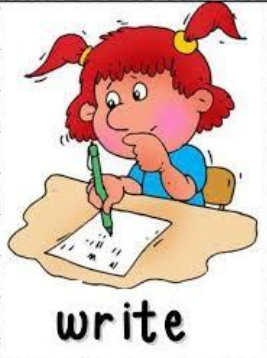
Jump

يقفز

Work

يعمل

Eat	يأكل	Sleep	ينام
Drive	يسوق	Run	يركض
Write	يكتب	Read	يقرأ
Fly	يطير	See	يرى
Swim	يسبح	Sing	يغني



Swim	Book	Run	Chair
Bird	Fly	Table	Drive
Fast	Read	Jump	See
Pen	Bee	Paper	Computer

## Feelings المشاعر

Match words with pictures .

Scared خائف

Tired متعب

Unhappy حزين

Cross غضبان

Puzzled محتار

Excited متحمس



Surprised متفاجئ

Hungry جائع



Write the words on the lines.

Conversation :



Are you hungry ?



No, I'm not

I'm \_\_\_\_\_



Are you surprised?

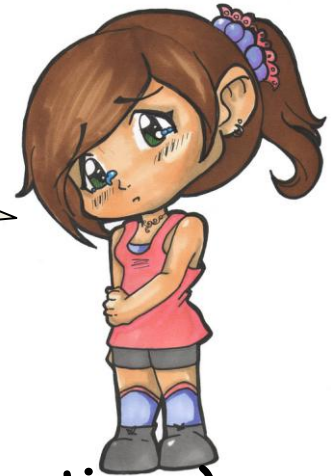
No, I'm not

I'm \_\_\_\_\_

Are you puzzled ?

No, I'm not

I'm \_\_\_\_\_



Reading and writing: ( the letters tion )

Read the following words. Then write them on the lines.

tion = شن

action      station      motion      nation

-----  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Option emotion section question

Location vacation lotion relation

Colour the letter ( tion) .

Function solution

## Unit 3– Pirate Jack

Meanings

page:40

Students should study these new words .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Pirate	قرصان	Glue	لاصق
Like	يحب	Paint	يلون
Buy	يشترى	Swimming	السباحة
Football	كرة القدم	Singing	الغناء

Basketball	كرة السلة	Hobby	هواية
Tennis	لعبة التنس	Hobbies	هوايات
Think	يفكر	Wonderful	رائع!
Write	يكتب	Orange juice	عصير البرتقال
Cut	يقطع	Grapes	عنب
Stick	يلصق	They - we - you	رقائق البطاطا
Clothes	ملابس	Picnic	رحلة
Paints	ألوان	High	عالياً
Scissors	مقص	Make	يصنع

Find the missing letters .

( listening )

clo\_\_es

hobb\_\_

Mak\_\_

f\_\_ \_\_tball

\_\_ \_\_ink

gran\_\_e

## Grammar ... like / likes

We use ( like ) to express favorites.

➤ نستخدم ( like ) لتعبير عن أشياء نفضلها.

➤ نستخدم ( like ) كما هي مع ضمائر الجمع والأسماء الجمع والضمير الشخصي ( I )

For examples :

- 1- We like candy . نحن نحب الحلوى .
- 2- I like reading. أحب القراءة .
- 3- They like swimming. هم يحبون السباحة.
- 4- Sami and Rami like bananas. سامي ورامي يحبون الموز .

➤ بينما نستخدم ( likes ) مع الضمائر المفردة / الأسماء المفردة .

For examples :

- She likes apples. هي تحب التفاح .
- He likes playing football. هو يحب لعب الكرة .
- Ali likes writing . علي يحب الكتابة.
- My cat likes meat. قطتي تحب اللحمة.

## Making Questions .

We use ( Do ) to make a question with the plural pronouns.

while we use ( Does ) with She He It pronouns.

➤ تستخدم ( Do ) لبناء سؤال مع الضمائر والأسماء الجمع . 😊

➤ بينما نستخدم ( Does ) مع الضمائر والأسماء المفردة . 😊

For example :

He likes s biscuits.

Does he like biscuits?

**Yes, he does**      **No, he doesn't**

➤ كما لاحظنا في المثال السابق فإن الـ ( s ) المضافة لكلمة ( likes ) اختفت في السؤال. 😊

Make questions then answer them according to the picture.

They like cakes.

Q \_\_\_\_\_ , A \_\_\_\_\_ 😊

She likes shopping.

Q \_\_\_\_\_ , A \_\_\_\_\_ 😞

You like games.

Q \_\_\_\_\_ , A \_\_\_\_\_ 😊

Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Eman \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) fruits.
- 2- Ali and Muna \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) reading.
- 3- They \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) singing.
- 4- She \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) sweets.
- 5- My dog \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) drinking milk.
- 6- My two brothers \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) tennis.

7- You \_\_\_\_\_( like / likes ) eating ice cream.

8- We \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) orange juice.

9- He \_\_\_\_\_ ( like / likes ) playing chess.

10- Does \_\_\_\_\_( he / they ) like sandwiches ?

11- Do \_\_\_\_\_( she / we ) like grapes?

-----

Find the mistakes then write the correct word.

1- She like watermelons. \_\_\_\_\_

2- They likes crisps . \_\_\_\_\_

3- Does you like playing games? \_\_\_\_\_

4- Do he like basketball? \_\_\_\_\_



Do you like cakes?

Yes, I do



Does your sister like strawberry?

No, she doesn't.



Does your father like milkshake?

Yes, he does.



Mum's birthday present

أسئلة مقترحة لدرس صفحة 44

Q1 : What can Sam and Amy make ?

---

---

Q2: What is Sam doing?



Q8: What is Sam writing

?

Q9: Is mum happy ? 😊

Reading and writing: ( the letters ai / ay )

تلفظ هذه الأحرف كما يلفظ صوت حرف العلة ( a ) الممدود . ( long a sound )

ai / ay = آي

bay day stay clay

Lay may way play rain

Again pain wait train

Colour the letters ( ai/ay ) .

Maid wait pray say

Compound words

الأسماء المركبة

Compound word is a big word made of two little words .

الكلمة المركبة هي عبارة عن كلمة كبيرة مكونة من كلمتين صغيرتين.

Lunch + box = lunchbox  
غداء + صندوق = صندوق الغداء

Game 5 : complete .

Hair شعر + brush فرشاة =

class صف + room غرفة =

bed سرير + room غرفة =

book كتاب + shop محل =

back ظهر + pack حقيبة =

Writing : write three of compound words on the lines .

## Unit 4– A fantastic shop

Meanings

page:50

Students should study these new words .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Jacket	معطف قصير	Tie	ربطة عنق
Dress	فستان	T-shirt	قميص T
Shirt	قميص	Fantastic	رائع
Trousers	بنطال	Shop	محل
Boots	حذاء طويل الرقبة	New	جديد
Socks	جوارب	Old	قديم
Shoes	حذاء	High jump	قفزة عالية
Bikes	دراجات	Long jump	قفزة طويلة
Dolls	دمى	Coat	معطف طويل
Plants	طائرات	Gloves	قفازات
Trains	قطارات	Shorts	سروال قصير
Trainers	أحذية الرياضيين	Sandals	صندل

Wear

يرتدي

Skirt

تنورة

Find the missing letters .

( listening )

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ or<sup>t</sup>s

ja\_\_\_ \_\_\_e t

s\_\_\_irt

\_\_\_ \_\_\_oes

so\_\_\_ \_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_oves

Grammar .

simple present

Complete the questions with suitable answers.

does

do

doesn't

don't

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ he speak English? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ she drive a car ? No, she \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ they go to school? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ you play games ? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ he write poems? No, he \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ she work at bank ? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ we cut the grass? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ you watch TV ? No, I \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ they climb trees? No, they \_\_\_\_\_

❖ \_\_\_\_\_ the cat eat meat ? Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_

**What clothes do you like?**

**أسئلة مقترحة لدرس صفحة 54**

**Q1 : Is it rainy**

**weather?** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q2: What are the children holding ?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q3: What are they wearing?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q4: What does the girl like?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q5: What is she wearing?**



Add to your information.

أضف لمعلوماتك

I've heard that + (subject + verb) ... لقد سمعت أن ....

You can use this structure to tell somebody that you are aware of something that is taking place.

✓ يستخدم هذا التعبير لإخبار شخص ما أنك على دراية بأمر قد حدث.

❖ I've heard that you're looking for a new job.

سمعت أنك تبحث عن عمل جديد

❖ I've heard that your s...

or.

سمعت أن أختك معلمة.



Good at : جيد في

bad at : سيء في

She is very good at speaking.

هي جيدة في المحادثة.

I'm not very good at running.

أنا لست جيداً في الركض.

Ali is bad at playing football.

علي ليس جيداً في لعب الكرة.

He is very good at drawing.

هو جيداً في الرسم.

I'm very bad at cooking.

أنا لست جيداً في الطبخ.

Linking words

أدوات الربط

Conjunction ( أدوات الربط ) :

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence and help to show the connection between the two parts of the sentence.



**And** : we use it when we want to link between two sentences .

نستخدم ( and ) لربط بين جملتين وتأتي بمعنى ( و ) .

For example :

I like swimming and my dad like swimming too .



**Or** : we use it when we want to offer another choice .

نستخدم ( or ) عندما يكون أمامنا خيارات أخرى .

Do you want to buy a car or a bicycle ?

هل تريد شراء سيارة أم دراجة ؟

Which is better , this suit or that jacket ?

**But** : to introduce an opposing idea .

لتقديم فكرة مناقضة

I'm sleepy , but I have to go to work .

أنا نعسان ، لكن يجب أن أذهب للعمل .

I like ice cream ,but my brother doesn't .

أنا أحب البوظة ، لكن أخي لا يحبها .

**Because** : to introduce reasons .

لتقديم الأسباب

● I didn't go to the cinema , because I don't like dark places .

لم أذهب لسينما ، لأنني لا أحب الأماكن المظلمة .

● I went out because the sun was shining .

خرجت لأن الشمس كانت مشرقة .

1.



My grandma makes tasty food \_\_\_\_\_ tasty snacks.

(and, but)

2.



Her writing is good \_\_\_\_\_ she catches the pen correctly

but , because

3.



Ali told his friend to play football \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball on the beach .

or , because

4.



Alice fell down \_\_\_\_\_ she did not get hurt.

Conversation :

But - and - or



What are your favourite birds ?

my favourite birds are penguins \_\_\_\_\_ hens.



What do you want to do ?

I want to play football \_\_\_\_\_ chess .



Do you like ice cream ?



لاحظ وجود الـ ( i ) قبل  
حروف ( gh ) الصامتة

Yes, I do \_\_\_\_\_  
my brother doesn't .

لهذه القاعدة شواذ .

Reading and writing: ( the letters , )

قد تأتي هذه الحروف بصوت ( ف ) كما في كلمة ( cough / enough ) .

gh = صامتة

Night right fight high

Sigh laugh sight might

Tight bright mighty weight

Colour the letter ( gh ) .

Night bright might

Grammar

**Singular and Plural Nouns**  
A *singular noun* names one person, place, or thing.  
A *plural noun* names more than one person, place or thing.  
Add an *s* to many singular nouns to make them plural.  
Add *es* to singular nouns that end with *sh, ch, x, z,* and *s* to make them plural.

الاسم المفرد : ( singular noun ) قد يكون اسم شخص أو شيء واحد فقط .

الاسم الجمع : ( plural noun ) هو اسم جامع لأكثر من شخص أو شيء ويكون بإضافة ( s ) الجمع لآخر الكلمة ، أما

الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ ( sh , ch , x , z ) فيضاف إليها ( es ) لتصبح اسم جمع ، مثال :

Dish صحن → dishes صحنون

Chair كرسي → chairs كراسي

⇒ Write the plural form of the nouns below.

1. dish \_\_\_\_\_ 2. goat \_\_\_\_\_

3. peach \_\_\_\_\_ 4. book \_\_\_\_\_

5. chair \_\_\_\_\_ 6. box \_\_\_\_\_

7. door \_\_\_\_\_ 8. bus \_\_\_\_\_

9. stove

10. lunch

# Unit 5– Pirate Jack is on TV

Meanings

page:58

Students should study these new words .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Get up	يستيقظ	Space station	محطة فضاء
Swim	يسبح	Phone	تلفون
Play the piano	يعزف على البيانو	People	ناس
Sleep	ينام	Talk	يتحدث
Sea	بحر	Space	فضاء
Parrot	ببغاء	Breakfast	وجبة فطور
Dance	يرقص	Lunch	وجبة الغداء
Cook	يطبخ	Spacesuit	بزة الفضاء

N

E

A



## Grammar .... Simple present المضارع البسيط

We use simple present to talk about facts, habits.

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن أمور روتينية أو عن حقائق كونية.
- في هذه القاعدة علينا إضافة ( s ) لكل فعل يأتي بعد ضمير مفرد أو اسم مفرد .
- بينما ضمائر وأسماء الجمع لا نضيف للفعل شيئاً ..

أمثلة على المفرد :

- 1- He speaks English well.
- 2- She runs very fast.
- 3- It sleeps deeply.

أمثلة على الجمع :

- 1- Ali and Sara walk slowly.
- 2- They drive the car.
- 3- You eat burger.

➤ كما لاحظنا فإن الأفعال التي تأتي بعد الجمع لا يضاف إليها حرف ( s ) .

Keywords:

Always : دائما usually : عادة sometimes أحياناً

Every day : كل يوم every week كل اسبوع every month كل شهر

In the morning : في الصباح in the evening : في المساء

In the afternoon : وقت الظهيرة

➤ هذه الكلمات المفتاحية تدل على وجوب استخدام القاعدة في الجملة ، وهي كلمات تدل على التكرار والروتين .

Circle the correct answer.

1. My father \_\_\_\_\_ ( **is / are** ) a teacher.
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ ( **teaches / teach** ) Quran.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ ( **work/ works** ) at a bank every day.
4. Rayan \_\_\_\_\_ ( **like / likes** ) reading in the evening.
5. ( **Does / Do** ) \_\_\_\_\_ you live with your parents?
6. ( **Does / Do** ) \_\_\_\_\_ she study science?
7. No, she \_\_\_\_\_ ( **does / doesn't** ) .
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ ( **speaks/ speak** ) English very well.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ ( **knows / know** ) how to swim.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ ( **are / is** ) members of football club.
11. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ ( **get / gets** ) up early in the morning.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ ( **write / writes** ) well.
13. Ali \_\_\_\_\_ ( **are / is** ) good at playing chess.
14. Amar \_\_\_\_\_ ( **write / writes** ) short stories.
15. Salma \_\_\_\_\_ ( **eats / eat** ) cereal with milk for breakfast.
16. Fadi and Shadi \_\_\_\_\_ ( **watch / watches** ) their program.

17. We \_\_\_\_\_ ( **drive / drives** ) the car every week.

18. My cat sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ ( **sleeps / sleep** ) quickly

19. Naseem \_\_\_\_\_ ( **play/ plays** ) basketball very well.

## An astronaut in space

أسئلة مقترحة لدرس صفحة 62

**Q1 : What has Ned got ?**

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**Q2: Who can he talk to?**

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**Q3: How far does he walk on the walking machine?**

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**Q4: When does he have lunch?**

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**Q5: What does Ned do in the afternoon?**

---

---

Q6: Does he walk quickly?

Q7: When does Ned go to bed ?

Q8: Do the machines stop at night?

Reading and writing: ( the letters ck )

Read the following words then write them.

ck = ك

duck      nick      rock      sick

Thick lock back pick

Black clock stuck block

Colour the letter ( ck ).

Black

flick

attack

### Telling the time in English

It's three o'clock.

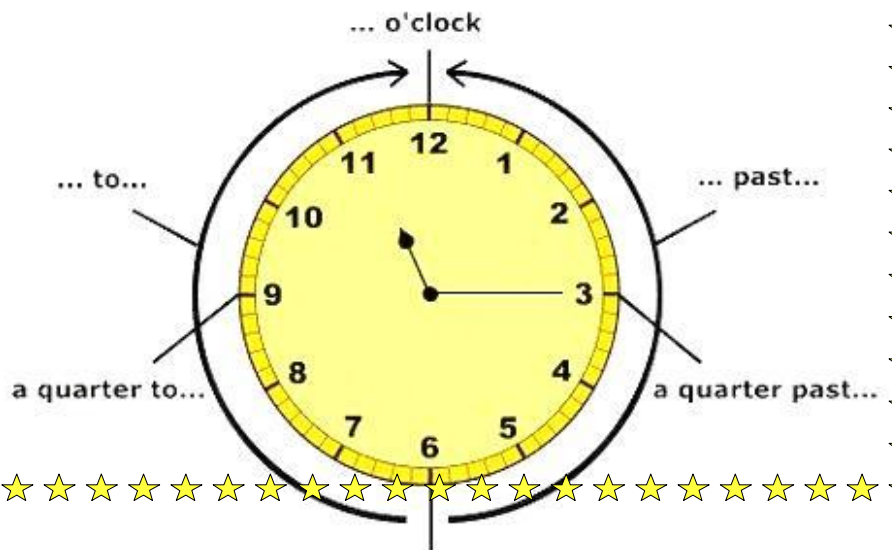
الساعة الثالثة

It's quarter past three.

الساعة الثالثة والرّبع

It's quarter to three

الساعة الثالثِا ربع



It's half past three .

الساعة الثالثة والنصف

➤ What time is it ?



Que

اسئله

Answer the following questions.

1- What time do you get up in the morning?

\_\_\_\_\_

2- What time do you go to school?

3- What time do you come home?

4- What time do you go to bed ?

5- What do you do after school?

6- What time do you eat your lunch?

( who - what - when )

المفرد:

What does

When does ( she / he / it ) + verb الفعل ؟

Who does

➤ What does he drink in the morning?

He drinks milk.

ماذا يشرب في الصباح؟

انه يشرب الحليب

➤ When does she eat lunch?  
she eats lunch at 3 o'clock.

متى تأكل الغداء؟  
هي تأكل الغداء الساعة 3 .

➤ Who does he talk to?  
He talks to his mother.

لمن يتحدث؟  
يتحدث مع أمه .

**Exercise .. Make a question according to the answer.**

\_\_\_\_\_ ? He eats at one o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? She talks to her mother.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? The cat drinks milk.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? Ali plays football.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? Sara reads books.

**الجمع :**

**What do**

**When do** ( they / we / you / I ) + verb **الفعل ؟**

**Who do**

➤ What do you eat for breakfast?

ماذا تأكل على الفطور؟

I eat eggs with bread.

أكل البيض مع الخبز.

➤ When do we study?

متى ندرس؟

We study at 7 o'clock .

ندرس الساعة السابعة .

➤ Who do they talk to?

لمن يتحدثون؟

They talk to their teacher.

يتحدثون مع معلمهم .

**Exercise .. Make a question according to the answer.**

\_\_\_\_\_ ? They talk to their uncle.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? We get up at 9 o'clock .

\_\_\_\_\_ ? I go to school at 7 o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? They eat fruit.

\_\_\_\_\_ ? We read books .

