

English World

Third grade 3rd

Worksheets

Student's name:

Class

Teacher's note

.....

☆ماما العزيزة ..

☆تحية طيبة وبعد :

☆إنه ليسعدني ويشرفني أن أرافق طفلك / طفلتك 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 إملانياً 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 أيضا بعض المعاني التي اخترنا أن يدرسها (إنجليزي-إنجليزي) مطلوب منه أن يحفظها وسنقوم بعمل إختبارات (صل بين الكلمة والمعنى) على ذلك .
 - ٩ - 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

Can I go to the board?

Can I go to the toilet?

Can I switch on
the lights?

Can I switch off the lights?

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?

How do you spell this word?

How do you pronounce this word?

Ho



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 قلتني ؟
Whose Is this ?	لمن هذه ... ؟
Step aside please .	قفي جانبا لو سمحتني
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 !	أحسنت

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 . جمعناها لك هنا لتطلعي 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

Ch

We usually pronounce it as « تش »

➤ عادة نلفظها (تش) كما لو أنها مصابة بالزكام .

chop cheer chat choose change

Ph	We usually pronounce it as «ف»	➤ عادة نلفظها (ف)		
Phone	photo	graph	prophet	elephant

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

Ing	we pronounce it as (إنغ)	➤ تأتي بصوت (إنغ)	
Swimming	singer	drawing	reading

ou	we pronounce it as (أو)	➤ تأتي بصوت (أو)	
House	mouse	proud	sound

Tion	we pronounce it as (شن)	تأتي بصوت (شن)
Dictation	station	function

Kn	The letter (k) is silent here	يأتي حرف (K) صامت قبل (n)
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Knee know knoll knit

ai / ay

We pronounce them long
(a) sound

تلفظ بنفس صوت حرف العلة
(a) الممدود.

Clay stay train brain fair again play away

Gh

We don't pronounce it
especially when it occurs
between (i) and (t) .

لا تلفظ خصوصا اذا جاءت بين
حرفي الـ (i) و (t)
تلفظ في بعض الكلمات (ف)
مثال : enough

Night fight eight

Ck

We pronounce it as (k)

تلفظ (ك)

Sick duck rock neck

Al

If the letter (a) occurs before the
letter (l) we pronounce it as (o)

إذا جاء حرف (a) قبل حرف (l)
فإنه يلفظ (o)

Ball talk call mall all small tall

Ee

We pronounce it as (إي)

تلفظ كـ (إي)

Bee tree three see need feet feel

igh

We pronounce (i) here as a long
sound .

نلفظ الـ (i) التي تسبق حرفا (gh)

كصوت (i) ممدود

High light might night right

au / aw

AU or AW are usually pronounced (o)

تلفظ هذه الحروف كحرف (o)

Auto awful cause daughter raw saw

Oa

We pronounce the first vowel as a long sound which is the letter (o) here.

إذا التقى حرفا علة ، فإننا نقوم بلفظ صوت الأول بينما يصبح الثاني صامتا.

when 2 vowels go walking, the first does the talking. 😊

Road goal coat boat goat board

ea

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

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 /
short sound

قد تأتي بصوت ممدود (و و)
مثال : food / room
وقد تأتي بصوت قصير
مثال : book / look

، 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

Review ...

The pronouns

الضمائر

Personal pronouns	الضمير الشخصي
I	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 .

AM
IS ARE

Revision ... page 10/11

Answer the following questions according to the first one .

To ask about a group of something .

لسؤال عن مجموعة من الأشياء

What are they ?

They are cars .

Answer the following questions :

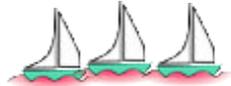
1- What are they ?



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 الأشياء 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.

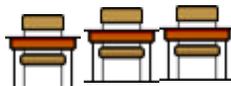
3- Are they bags ?



yes, they are .

No, they aren't.

4- Are they desks?



yes, they are .

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

لهذه القاعدة شواذ .

Clap

cold

call

cloud

clean

candle

cake

corn

Colour the letter (c) .

Camel

carrot

card

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 القطة 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. ليس لديك اخوات .
- She hasn't got a dress. ليس لديها فستان.
- I haven't got a balloon . ليس لدي بالون .

Make yes / No question .

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

Has she he It got +?

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

Have we they You I 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 .



C

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 letter h)

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

h = هـ

he

hot

hero

هذه القاعدة شواذ .

Help

hand

have

home

Here

hello

happy

how

Colour the letter (h).

Helmet

head

hope

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



He is drinking.



He is reading.



He is smiling.



He is singing.

Sentence structure : تركيب الجملة

Singular : المفرد

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

She is driving the car .

هي تقود السيارة .

He is eating an ice cream.

هو يأكل المثلجات.

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 العب 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 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

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 :

They - we - you

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 He It

➤ 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 اللحم.

Making Questions .

We use (Do) to make a question with the plural pronouns.
while we use (Dose) with the singular pronouns.

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

بينما نستخدم (Does) مع الضمائر والأسماء المفردة. 😊

For example :

He likes biscuits.

Does he like biscuits?

Yes, he does

No, he doesn't

كما لاحظنا في المثال السابق فإن الـ (s) المضافة لكلمة (likes) اختلفت 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.

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

Grammar : (How many ? 😊)

How many ? كم عدد

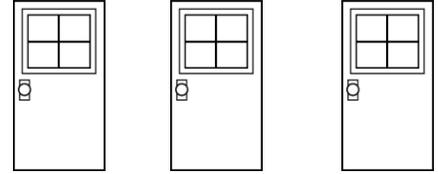
We use (is) for singular and (are) for plural .

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



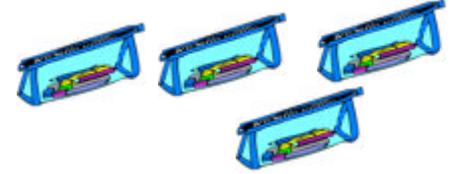
Choose the correct answer .

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)

لتحويل المفرد إلى جمع نقوم
بإضافة (s) آخر الكلمة

Book → Books

Possessive pronouns ملكية

(not followed by a noun)



Possessive pronouns are used to show possession or ownership of something.

تستخدم ضمائر الملكية لتعبير عن ملكية شيء ما .

Conversation 1 :



Is this ball yours ?



Yes , it's mine .

Instead of saying (your ball) we say → (yours)

(Yes, it's my ball) → (Yes, it's mine)

Conversation 2 :



Is this ball yours ?

Yes , it's mine .

Which ball ?

The black ball .



Grammar

we use (whose) when we're asking whom something belongs to .

➤ نستخدم (whose) إذ أردنا السؤال عن ملكية شيء ما ، وتأتي بمعنى " لمن ؟ "

For example :

- Whose pencil is this ? لمن هذا القلم ؟
➤ Whose bags are these? لمن هذه الحقائب ؟

Possessive 's

To form the possessive, add apostrophe + (s) to the noun.

➤ لتكوين جملة الملكية علينا إضافة (s) في نهاية اسم الشخص مالك الشيء .

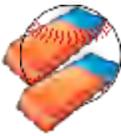
It's Eman's book. إنه كتاب إيمان .

➤ كما في المثال ، لقد أرفقنا اسم المالك بإشارة إقتباس ثم (s) الملكية ثم الشيء الذي تملكه.

➤ ويمكن أيضاً أن نقول :
It's Eman's.

Answer the following questions. (It is / They are)

1- Whose ball is this ? _____ (Ali)

2-  Whose rubbers are these ? _____ (Sara)

3- Whose book is this ? _____ (Muna)

4-  Whose bag are these ? _____ (Jack)

Grammar

Simple past tense :

The simple past is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now** .

الماضي البسيط يستخدم لتحدث عن حدث تم في الماضي .

For example :

- Lena **walked** to her school last week .
- Ahmad **ate** three apples yesterday .
- She **finished** her work last month .
- She **played** the piano one year ago .



Key words (الكلمات المفتاحية) :

Yesterday البارحة , last week الاسبوع الماضي ,

last month الشهر الماضي , in 1992 , last night الليلة الماضية

➤ Past simple (infinitive + ed) الفعل المنتظم

Singular	I	watched
	you	worked
	he she it	talked
		played
Plural	you	enjoyed
	we	finished
	they	started
		rained
		opened



Drill

Change regular verbs into past form .

stay	<i>stayed</i>
rain	<i>rained</i>
help	
carry	
want	
play	
walk	

listen	
love	
wash	
stop	
ask	
look	
open	

study	
cry	
work	
start	
live	
watch	
like	

➤ لاحظ أن الكلمة التي تنتهي بـ y يتحول هذا الحرف إلى i ثم نضع ed.
➤ مثال : cry: cried (لهذه القاعدة شواذ مثل كلمة play = played)



I my mum in the kitchen. (help)



My sister in her room. (study)



My mum the green car. (wash)



My granny to the shop. (walk)



My dad his old bike. (fix)



The dogs in the garden. (play)

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

Unit 1 – The first day in school

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Again	مرة اخرى	Farm	مزرعة
Animal	حيوان	Guitar	جيتار
Art	فن	Interesting	ممتع
Board	لوح	Jar	جرة
Break	استراحة	Know	يعلم
City	مدينة	Late	يتأخر
Class	صف	Learn	يتعلم
Difficult	صعب	Lesson	درس
Easy	سهل	Math	رياضيات
Exciting	مثير	Music	موسيقى
Now	الان	Save	يحفظ
Page	صفحة	School	مدرسة
Plant	نبته	Science	علوم
Sums	معادلات حسابية	Visit	يزور
Time table	جدول أعمال	Want	اريد
Wall	حائط	Drums	طبول
Playground	ساحة اللعب	Brush	فرشاة

EE words :

هذه المعاني مطلوب حفظها بالإنجليزية.

Again : one more time

Break : play time between lessons.

Class : group of children in school.

Know : to have information about something.

Late: after the right time.

Learn : to understand and remember something.

Lesson : when a teacher teaches a class.

Now : at this time .



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

✓ A sentence ends with full stop (.) الجملة تنتهي بنقطة.

✓ We start a sentence with a capital letter نبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير

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 _____

Grammar ...

Was / were

Was is used with singular subjects (he / she / it) .

➤ نستخدم (was) بمعنى (كان) مع الضمائر والأسماء المفردة.

- She was here yesterday. لقد كانت هنا البارحة
- Ali was hungry. علي كان جائعاً .
- My cat was angry. القطة كانت غاضبة .

Were is used with plural subjects (you / we / they) .

➤ بينما نستخدم (were) مع الضمائر والأسماء الجمع.

- Ahmad and Sami were happy. كان أحمد وسامي سعيدين
- They were at home. لقد كانوا في البيت .
- The kids were excited . كان الأطفال متحمسين .

Make yes / No question

عمل سؤال (نعم / لا)

To make a Yes/No question, you have to start a question with (was) or (were) .

- لعمل السؤال عليك أن تبدأ بـ (was) أو (were) حسب الفاعل إذ كان مفرد أو جمع .

Structure of the question.

تركيب السؤال.

He was sad.

~~Was he sad?~~

Yes, he was

No, he wasn't

Complete the sentences with ((was / were))

1. _____ they on First Street?
2. She _____ at the gas station.
3. Where _____ the calculators?
4. All our friends _____ there.
5. It _____ a really special day.
6. Yesterday there _____ a concert at school.
7. my birthday _____ yesterday.
8. This month _____ really busy.
9. he _____ great at showing kindness.
10. Tom _____ the funniest kid in class.
11. My teacher _____ busy.
12. they _____ rich but they _____ sad.

WAS

WERE

Answer the questions according to the pictures .

- 1- Were they at school ? ☹ _____
- 2- Was she a good teacher? 😊 _____
- 3- Was it sunny ? 😊 _____
- 4- Were the children sad ? ☹ _____
- 5- Were the animals interesting ? 😊 _____
- 6- Was Sara in the school ? 😊 _____

Q10: What was the fourth lesson ?

Q11: Was it exciting ?

Q12: When was Art ?

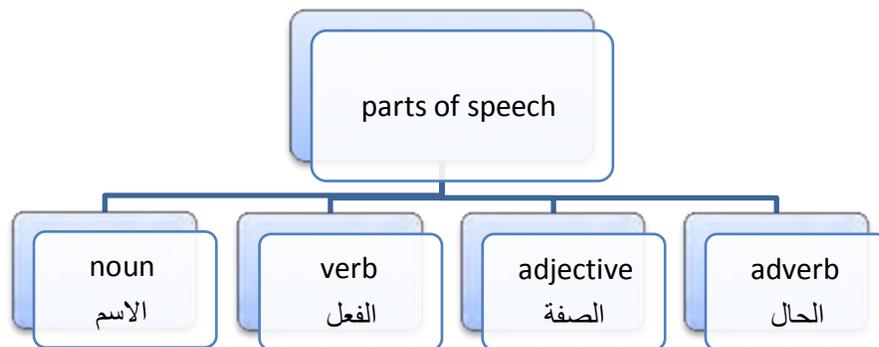
Q13: Was it noisy ?

Q14: When was music ?

Q15: How many drums were there ?

Q16: was it a quiet lesson ?

Parts of speech : أقسام الكلام



NOUN

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

Person : grandma
Place : forest
Thing : wolf
Idea : joy



Nouns

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

Person
girl boy
Mom Dad
Grandma
Grandpa
Mrs. Jones

Place
school
home
playground
zoo

Animal
dog
bee
frog
cow
lizard

Thing
book
flower
ship
pencil

Drill

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

Fill the spaces with nouns .

Places

animals

things

➤ Verb (الفعل) :

verbs

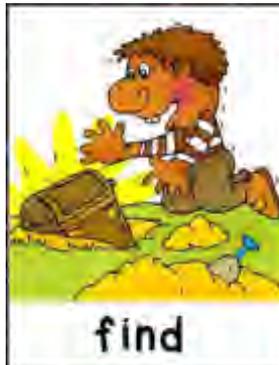
A **verb** is a doing word.

Verbs express an action or a way of being.



List of verbs :

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



➤ Colour the verb's box .

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

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

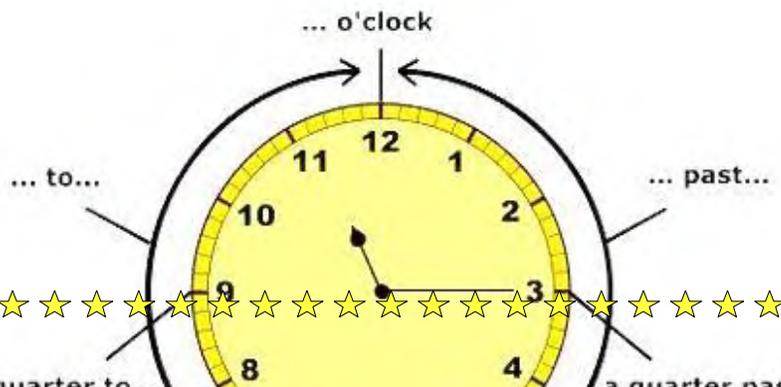
Telling the time in English

It's three o'clock.

الساعة الثالثة

It's quarter past three.

الساعة الثالثة والرابع



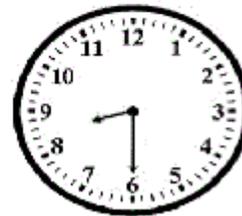
It's quarter to three .

الساعة الثالثة اربع

It's half past three .

الساعة الثالثة والنصف

➤ What time is it ?



Unit 2 – Jack and the beanstalk

Meanings

page:30

Word

Meaning

Word

Meaning

Above	فوق	Everywhere	في أي مكان
Across	عبر	Field	حقل
Angry	غاضب	Fun	مرح
Barn	حظيرة	Giant	مارد
Beans	حبوب الفاصوليا	Great	عظيم
Beanstalk	نبته الفاصوليا	Happen	يحدث
Bellow	اسفل	Hole	ثقب
Bridge	جسر	Home	منزل
Broken	مكسور	Horse	حصان
Cage	قفص	House	بيت
Cluck	صوت الدجاجة	Inside	بداخل
Come back	يعود	Money	مال
Cow	بقرة	Nest	عش
Cross	غاضب	Pick up	يلتقط
Down	اسفل	Pleased	مسرور
Duckling	أبناء البط	Poor	فقير
Enormous	ضخم	Roar	صوت الأسد
Sell	يشترى	Roof	سقف
Sheep	أغنام	Show	يعرض
Son	ابن	Sound	صوت

Swan	بجعة	Special	مميز
Take	يأخذ	Surprised	متفاجئ
Terrible	مشكلة	Time	وقت
Top	قمة	Weekend	نهاية الأسبوع
tower	برج	Tractor	جرار

You have to study the meanings of these words in English.

EE words

Angry : cross

Cluck : the sound of a hen

Cross : angry / not pleased

Enormous : very, very big

Everywhere: in all places

Giant : a very big person .

Great : very good .

Home : where you live .

Poor : not having a lot of money.

Roar : the sound of a lion .

Terrible : a big problem .

Grammar ...

Simple Past Tense (Did)

Use 'did' and the verb, but don't change the verb to the past form!

• عندما نستخدم (did) للسؤال عن أمر ماضي فإننا نرفق السؤال بالفعل مجرد كما هو من دون (ed) .

For example :

• Did you watch TV yesterday ? ☺ Yes , I did .

• كما لاحظنا في المثال فإن الفعل (watch) جاء من دون (ed) في السؤال .

• نزيل (ed) من الفعل أيضا في حالة النفي : she didn't clean the house

Make questions then answer them : بناء الأسئلة

1- She lived in Jordan.

_____ ☺ _____

2- They climbed the hill to the top .

_____ ☹ _____

3- The lion roared loudly.

_____ ☺ _____

4- Ali visited his grandma .

_____ ☹ _____

5- We played football last week.

_____ ☺ _____

Answer the questions .

- Did you have fun with your friends? 😊 _____
- Did she go to the zoo last holiday? ☹ _____
- Did he watch TV last night? 😊 _____
- Did they have a nice weekend? 😊 😊 _____
- Did you learn math at school? ☹ _____
- Did we see the film? 😊 😊 _____

Find the mistakes then write a suitable answer .

- 1- Did she cleaned the house yesterday? _____
- 2- Did you climb the tree? Yes, you did _____
- 3- We didn't visited our uncle . _____
- 4- Did he count the money? No , he did _____
- 5- Did they talk to their friend ? Yes we did _____
- 6- The boy is helped his father. _____
- 7- He walked to school ? _____

بِسبب : because لكن : but أو : or و : And

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.

(and, but)

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 .



القاعدة شوان .



Do you like ice cream ?

Yes, I do _____ my brother doesn't .



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

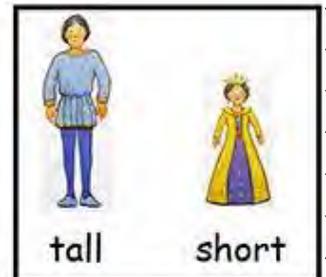
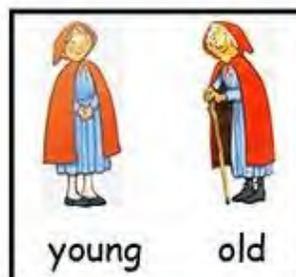
Colour the letter (ou).

Loud mount count

➤ Adjective (الصفة) :

adjectives

An **adjective** describes the noun. It is a describing word.



List of adjectives :

Big	كبير	Strong	قوي
Small	صغير	Weak	ضعيف
Short	قصير	Smart	ذكي
Tall	طويل	Old	كبير السن
Fast	سريع	Young	صغير السن
Slow	بطيء	Cold	بارد
Happy	سعيد	Hot	حار
Sad	حزين	good	جيد
Heavy	ثقيل	Bad	سيء
Light	خفيف	Right	يمين
Dry	جاف	Left	يسار
Wet	رطب	cute	لطيف

➤ Note : colors are adjectives .

الألوان أيضاً عبارة عن صفات



Empty



Full



Old



New

➤ Circle the adjectives .

Cold book pencil blue bad phone rat

Window hot hand sad teacher bed she

New tiger small school banana table red

Draw a line to match each word to its opposite.

Happy •

• Wet

Old •

• Night

Dry •

• Cold

Hot •

• Young

Day •

• Good

Right •

• Heavy

Bad •

• Sad

Light •

• Left

➤ Adverbs (الحال) :

ADVERB

An **adverb** describes a verb, adjective or another adverb.



Usually adverbs end with "ly"

➤ عادة ما ينتهي الحال بـ "ly"

Adjective + ly = adverb

Slow + ly = slowly

صفة + ly = حال

For example : I speak loudly .

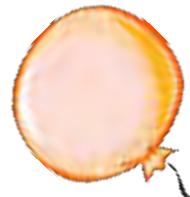
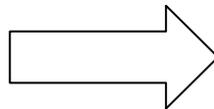
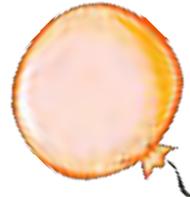
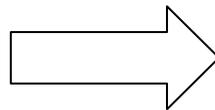
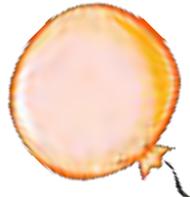
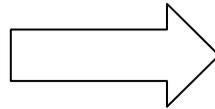
أنا أتكلم بصوت عال .

They're playing happily .

هم يلعبون بسعادة .

Note : we change (y) to (i) then we add (ly)

Drill : Change these adjectives into adverbs .



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 3 – A helicopter pilot

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Belt	حزام	Watch	يشاهد
Builder	بناء	Useful	مفيد
Busy	مشغول	Upside- down	رأس على عقب
Carpenter	نجار	Uniform	زي رسمي
Centimeter	وحدة قياس الطول (سم) = 1000م	Thing	شيء
Different	مختلف	Stay	يبقى
Earphones	سماعات أذن	Speak	يتكلم
Everything	كل شيء	Say	يقول
Fire	نار	Rich	غني
Fireman	رجل اطفاء	Protect	يحمي
Headset	سماعة	Pocket	جيب
Hear	يسمع	Plumber	مواصري
Helmet	خوذة	Pipe	انبوب
High	عالي	Pilot	طيار
Hospital	مستشفى	Pay	يدفع

Job	عمل	Painter	رسام
Lifeguard	منقذ	Nurse	ممرضة
Meter	وحدة قياس الطول (م) = 100 سنتيمتر	Mountain	جبل
Work	عمل	Wide	واسع
Worried	قلق	Woman	امرأة

You have to study the meanings of these words in English.

EE words

Different : not the same

Rich : to have a lot of money

Speak : to talk

Busy : doing a lot of things

Everything : all things

Pay : give money for something

Uniform : the clothes worn by a group of people.

Job : work

Grammar How long/wide/tall

We use (how long) for length OR time .

• نستخدم (how long) لقياس طول وتستخدم أيضا مع الوقت .

How long have you been studying English?

منذ متى وأنت تدرس الإنجليزية ؟

How long is the river ?

كم طول النهر ؟

How long : كم طول ؟

How long + is + (الشيء الذي نود السؤال عنه) ؟

How long is the tree ? كم طول الشجرة ؟

How long is Ahmad ? كم طول أحمد ؟



How wide : كم عرض ؟

How wide + is + (الشيء الذي نود السؤال عنه) ؟

How wide is the road ? ما عرض الطريق ؟

How wide is the river ? ما عرض النهر ؟

How tall : كم طول ؟

• **long** is generally used for a horizontal measure . **Tall** is a vertical measure.

الفرق بين long & tall :

• How Tall = تستخدم لقياس الطول الرأسى (vertical) كطول الإنسان والخزان والمبنى ..إلخ

• how long = فتستخدم لقياس الطول الافقى (horizontal) كطول الطريق وطول الشاطئ ..إلخ

1 Kilometer = 1000 meters

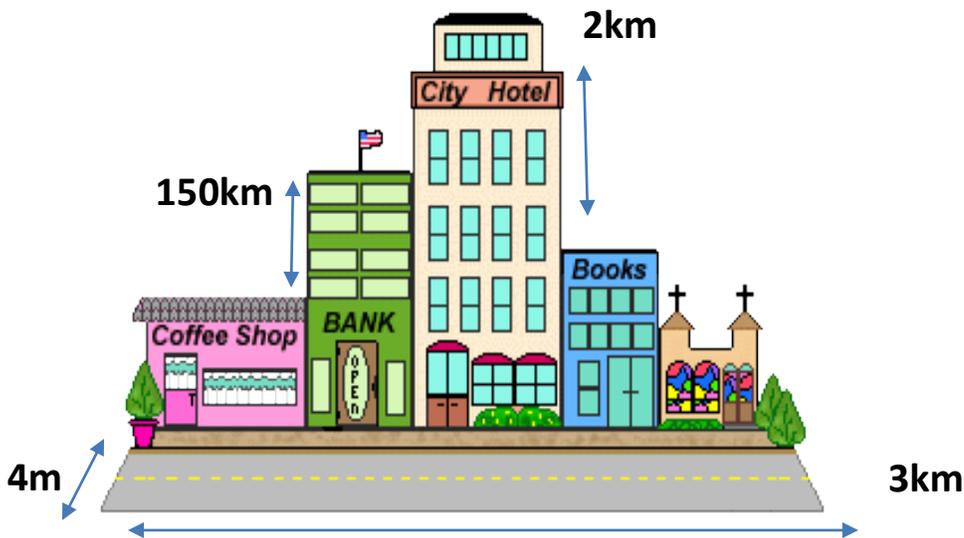
1 meter = 100 centimeters

1 centimeter = 10 millimeters

Measurement



Question : Look at the picture then answer the questions.



- How long is the hotel ? _____
- How wide is the road ? _____
- How tall is the road ? _____
- How long is the bank ? _____

Grammar - comparison المقارنة

Comparison with - er

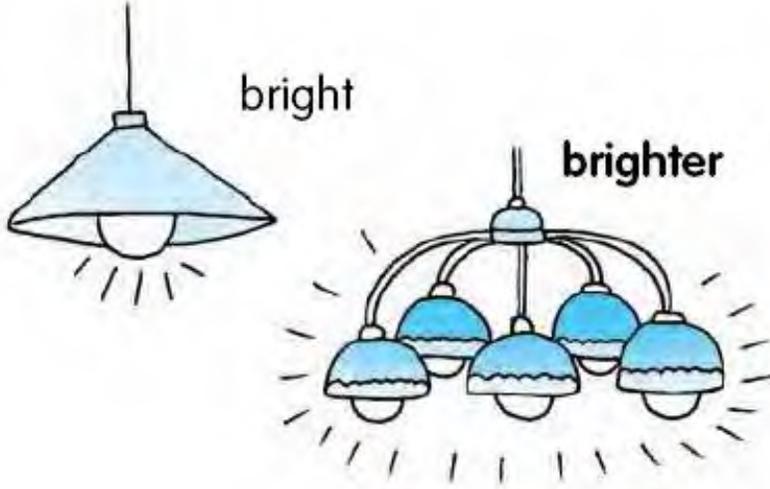
Comparative is the name for the grammar used when comparing two different things .

المقارنة : أن نقوم بمقارنة شيئين أو شخصين مختلفين بإضافة (er) آخر الصفة وإرفاقها بـ (than) إذ كانت الكلمة من مقطع واحد .

We use (is) for singular , and (are) for plurals .

Ahmad is taller than Sara. أحمد أطول من سارة

Ali and Samar are faster than me .



cheap	cheaper
clear	clearer
loud	louder
new	newer
old	older
rich	richer
short	shorter
tall	taller
slow	slower
thick	thicker

Mona _____ (is , are) _____ (smart) than Sara .

Jack and Joan _____ (is , are) _____ (fast) than Jorge and Mike .

The door _____ (is , are) _____ (long) than the chair .

Ahmad _____ (are , is) _____ (rich) than Sara .

they _____ (is , are) _____ (old) than me .



2- إذا كنت الصفة تنتهي بحرف ساكن قبله متحرك :

يكرر الحرف الأخير مثل :

big + er = bigger

ملاحظة :

1- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ y :

نغير y إلى i مثل :

busy + er = busier

Q1 : Who flies the helicopter ?

Q2: What can a helicopter do?

Q3: How fast can it fly ?

Q4: Is it bigger than a plane?

Q5: What does the pilot's helmet do?

Q6: Who does he talk to?

Q7: What does he speak

into? _____

Q8: What does he hear through ?

Q9: Where does the nurse work?

Q10: Who works there ?

Q11: How do some people come to the hospital?

Q12: What is on her uniform?

Q13: Where does she carry her pen ?

Q14: What does she do with her pen ?

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

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 sister is a teacher.

سمعت أن أختك معلمة.

Good at : جيد في

bad at : سيء في

She is very good at

هي جيدة في المحادثة.

I'm not very good at

أنا لست جيداً في الركض.

Ali is bad at playing

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.

Unit 4 – The American pioneers

Meanings

page:48

Word

Meaning

Word

Meaning

Ago	في الماضي	Keep	يحتفظ
Axe	فأس	Metal	معدن
Careful	حذر	Nails	أظافر
Channel	قناة	Near	قريب
Choose	يختار	Need	يحتاج
Competition	منافسة	Paper	ورقة
End	نهاية	Piece	قطعة
Enter	دخول	Pioneer	رائد
Fetch	يجلب	Plastic	بلاستيكي
Fold	يطوي	Pot	قدر لطبخ
Grow	ينمو	Programme	برنامج
Hammer	مطرقة	Put	يضع
Idea	فكرة	Rope	حبل
Instructions	تعليمات	Saw	منشار
Chop	يقطع	Skittles	لعبة البولينج
Wood	خشب	Sticky tape	شريط لاصق
Wool	صوف	String	خيوط

Word	كلمة	Travel	يسافر
Year	سنة	Visitor	زائر

You have to study the meanings of these words in English.

EE words

Ago : in the past

choose: to take something and not other things.

End : the last part of something .

keep : having something and not throwing it in the bin.

need: to want something.

pioneer : a person who does something first .

programme: something you watch on TV.

travel: to go from one place to another.

Year : 365 days

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

Grammar (did not)



She didn't watch
the programme,
She jumped up





They didn't
play football.

They listened
to a record.



He didn't read a
book, He played
basketball instead.



Change these sentences into negatives ones by adding (didn't) .

Sara needed a new laptop .

He travelled to America in plane.

They fixed the destroyed car .

We cooked beans.

I walked to the downtown .

Find the mistakes.

- 1- Maya didn't chopped the tomatoes. _____
- 2- Sami live in Syria one year ago. _____
- 3- My mum washing the dishes yesterday _____
- 4- He stoped the bus . _____

Q9: What do you need when you make the cup and

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

لهذه القاعدة شواذ .

Q10: When you cut the papers, What do you need
?

Reading and writing: (the letters gh)

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

gh = صامتة

Night right fight high

Sigh



night

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 صحون

Chair كرسي → chairs كراسي

⇒ Write the plural form of the nouns below.

1. dish _____

2. goat _____

3. peach _____

4. book _____

Extra Grammar ...

What a !

We use (what a !) when we surprised .

نستخدم هذه الصيغة (what a !) عند التعجب والذهول من أمر ما .

For example : What a big house !

يالاه من بيت كبير !

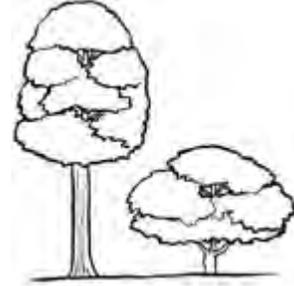
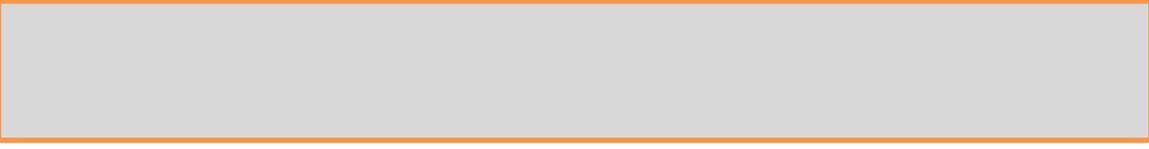
What a fast animal !

يالاه من حيوان سريع !

Exercise :

✓ Make your own sentence .





Unit 5 – let's listen to music .

Meanings

page:56

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
After	بعد	Video camera	مصورة فيديو
Bad	سيء	Machine	آلة
CD player	مشغل سي دي	Next	التالي
Cheaper	أرخص	Only	فقط
Colorful	ملون	Phonograph	تصوير
Cost	ثمن	Interview	مقابلة

Cylinder	اسطوانة	Record	تسجيل
Dial	الطلب الهاتفي	Round	حول
Digital	رقمي	Screen	شاشة
Dirty	وسخ	Silly	سخيف
Disc	قرص	Singer	مغني
Expensive	غالي	Song	اغنية
Face	وجه	Together	معاً
Film	فيلم	Turn	يلف
First	أول	Video	فيديو
Flat	مستوي	Voice	صوت
Gramophone	الحاكي	Invent	اخترع

You have to study the meanings of these words in English.

EE words

bad : not good

cheaper: costing less money than

expensive : costing a lot of money.

Interview : to ask someone lots of questions.

silly: not sensible

turn : to go around in a circle.

voice: the sound when someone speaks

Reading and writing: (the letters ck)

Read the following words then write them.

ck = ك

duck



nick



rock



sick



Black clock stuck block

Colour the letter (ck).

Black flick attack

Grammar (There was / There were)

- We use (there was) with singular pronouns (she / he / it) .
• نستخدم (there was) بمعنى (كان هناك) مع ضمائر المفرد .

1- There was a big lion . كان هناك أسد كبير .

2- There was a boy in the shop . كان هناك ولد في المحل .

To make Yes/No question:

There was a bird.

Was there a bird?

Yes, there was

No, there wasn't

Answer the following questions :

1- Was there a book on the table ? 😊 _____

2- Was there a bug on my hand ? ☹️ _____

3- Was there a girl in the car? ☹️ _____

4- Was there a fork beside my dish? 😊 _____

• We use (there were) with plural pronouns (they / we / you) .

• نستخدم (there were) مع ضمائر الجمع .

1- There were three boys at home. . كان هناك ثلاثة صبية في المنزل .

2- There were seven cats on the street. . كان هناك سبع قطط في الشارع .

To make Yes/No question:

There were children.

Were there children?

Yes, there were

No, there weren't

Answer the following questions.

1- Were there children in the school ? ☹ _____

2- Were there students in the class ? 😊 _____

3- Were there papers in my bag? 😊 _____

Find and correct the mistakes .

There was two kids eating candy. _____

There were a laptop on my desk. _____

Let's listen to music

أسئلة مقترحة لدرس صفحة 56

Q1 : When did Tomas Edison invent the photograph ? _____

Q2: What did the cylinder do ?

Q3: What did the first gramophone play ?

Q11: What's good about ipod?

Jobs that end in -er

Vocabulary :

Teach	يعلم	Teacher	معلم
Sing	يعني	Singer	مغني
Dance	يرقص	Dancer	راقص
Clean	ينظف	Cleaner	منظف
Drive	يقود	Driver	سائق
Bake	يخبز	Baker	خباز
Write	يكتب	Writer	كاتب
Play	يلعب	Player	لاعب

Listen and repeat the sentences. Listen to the sound that **-er** makes.

1 I'm a **singer**. I sing.

sing + **er** = **singer**

2 I'm a **teacher**. I teach.

teach + **er** = **teacher**

3 I'm a **dancer**. I dance.

dance + **r** = **dancer**



Transfer these verbs into jobs by adding – er

Drive	
Bake	
Write	
Play	

Conversation (find the missing words)



What do you do ?

I am a _____
I write short stories



What do you do ?

I am a painter .
I _____ houses.



What do you do ?

