

ملخص اللغة الانكليزية السادس الابتدائي 2023



 07819741646

 sa_ak47_

 Saad Ahmed

الاستاذ
سعد الاحمد

الاحرف الانكليزية / حفظ

حرف كبير Capital	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
حرف صغير Small	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l

حرف كبير Capital	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
حرف صغير Small	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z



Subject الفاعل

I	انا
You	انت
They	هم
We	نحن
He	هو
She	هي
it	لغير العاقل

Subject الفاعل	auxiliary verbs الأفعال المساعدة			
I	do	am	have	was
You	do	are	have	were
They	do	are	have	were
We	do	are	have	were
He	does	is	has	was
She	does	is	has	was
it	does	is	has	was

اختصار الأفعال

I	am	I'm
You	are	You're
They	are	They're
We	are	We're
He	is	He's
She	is	She's
it	is	It's

ملاحظة : عند الاختصار في حالة النفي نخصر الفعل المساعد او اداة النفي مثال (I am not-----I'm not ----- I am n't) لا يجوز الاختصار مرتين .

كيفية الاجابة على القطعة الخارجية

1- نحذف اداة الاستفهام (what , where , who ,)

2- نحذف علامة السؤال (؟)

3- نبدأ الجواب بضمير او اسم (يقع بع الفعل المساعد) ومن ثم الفعل المساعد و الفعل الرئيسي

مثال what is he doing ?

تكملة الجواب حسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة He is

Where are they playing ?

تكملة الجواب من القطعة They are playing

4- اذا كان الفعل المساعد (does) موجود في السؤال نحذف (does) ونضيف (s) الشخص الثالث للفعل.

مثال / what does she work ?

تكملة الجواب من القطعة She works

اما اذا جاءت (do) تحذف و لا تؤثر على الفعل . مثلاً (when do they go)

تكملة الجواب من القطعة They go

اما اذا جاءت (did) تحذف ويجب تحويل الفعل الرئيسي الى الماضي ..

How did she go ?

تكملة الجواب من القطعة She went

يذهب go ذهب went

5- اذا بدا السؤال بالفعل المساعد (am , is , are) (do , did , does) (have , has) (was , were)

(can , could) يكون الجواب اما (yes) او (no)

مثلا . Does he go by bus ? yes , he does .

ملاحظة : يجب معرفة ماذا تعني ادات الاستفهام في السؤال .

1- (Where) وتعني اين وتسال عن المكان . مثال (where does a doctor work ?) اين يعمل الطبيب

A doctor works in hospital

2- (what) وتعني (ماذا ، ما هي) مثال (what do you do ?) الجواب (I go to the park)

ملاحظة : تتحول (you) الى (i) .

3- (whose) وتعني (من) وتسال عن الشخص العاقل . مثال (who is a teacher ?)

Wisam's mother is a teacher .

4- (whose) وتعني (لمن) وتسال عن الملكية (يجب اضافة (s) التملك الى الاسم)

مثال / whose car is this ? الجواب / it's Ali's car .

5- (How old) تسال عن العمر وتعني (كم العمر) مثال / How old is Ahmed ?

الجواب / الجواب يكون من القطعة Ahmed is ...

6- (How many) تسال عن الكمية وتعني (كم العدد) . مثال / How many cousins does Ali have ?

الجواب / تكملة الجواب من القطعة Ali has

7- (How often) تسال عن عدد المرات وتعني (كم مرة) يكون الجواب بعدد .

(once , twice , three times) حسب ما موجود في القطعة .

مثال / How often does wisam's mother work ?

الجواب / تكملة الجواب من القطعة Wisam's mother works

الإنشاءات

Write about yourself and your family . اكتب عن نفسك وعن عائلتك .

My name is Ali I'm from Iraq . I'm 13 . I live with my family in Alshirqat. I have two sisters and brother . My dad is a teacher .My mum is housewife .When I grow up . I went to be Engineer . because I love building houses .

اسمي هو علي . و انا عراقي . عمري 12 سنة اعيش مع عائلتي في الشرفاط . لدي اختان و اخ . ابي معلم . امي ربة بيت . عندما اكبر اريد ان اكون مهندس لأني احب بناء المنازل.

Write an e-mail to friend . اكتب ايميل الى صديقك .

To :Ahmed172@gmail.com

Subject : homework

Dear Ahmed

How are you today? My brother said didn't feel well yesterday because you had a cold . I hope you are feeling better today . At school we looked at using the internet . My teacher said we should write an e-mail for homework .

Best wishes , Ali

الى : احمد

الموضوع : الواجب البيتي

عزيزي احمد

كيف حالك اليوم ؟ اخي اخبرني انك لم تشعر بحالة جيدة البارحة لان كان عندك زكام . امل ان تشعر بتحسن اليوم . في المدرسة نظرنا الى استخدام الانترنت . معلمي قال يجب ان نكتب ايميل للواجب البيتي . اطيب التمنيات ، علي

Write two notes to your brother and sister . اكتب مذكرتين الى اخوك و اختك .

Hiba

Keep knives away from children . Remember that new knife is very sharp . Be careful when you slice the potato.

Ammar

Don't play with matches .Remember that you mustn't be in the kitchen by yourself .Please stay in the living room.

هبة

احفظي السكاكين بعيدة عن الاطفال . تذكري ان السكين الجديد حاد جدا . انتبهي عندما تقطين البطاطا.

عمار

لا تلعب بأعواد الثقاب .تذكر يجب عليك ان لأتبقى في المطبخ بمفردك .من فضلك ابقى في غرفة الجلوس.

Write about a present you are going to buy ? اكتب عن هدية سوف تشتريها ?

I'm going to buy my brother a present because he had a cough . I'm going to buy him toy car .He wants a big car with red wheels . I'm going to wrap it in the blue and black paper.

سأشتري هدية لأخي لان لديه سعال .سأشتري له لعبة السيارة . يريد سيارة كبيرة مع عجلات حمراء . سأغلفها بورقة زرقاء و سوداء

Unit One

عائلتي My Family

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

(do) يأتي معها (I , you , we , they)

(does) يأتي معها (he , she , it)

المثبت Affirmative

قاعدة :-

فاعل + فعل + تكملة

ملاحظة : اذا جاء الفاعل (he , she , it) نضع (s) الشخص الثالث الى الفاعل (

مثال (example) he plays football

النفي Negative

عند النفي نضع (do not , does not) بعد الفاعل ثم نكتب تكملة الجملة . (نحذف s الشخص الثالث)

الاستفهام Question

عند الاستفهام نضع (Do , Does) في بداية الجملة فقط ثم نكتب التكملة . (نحذف s الشخص الثالث)

ملاحظة : الجملة دائماً تبدأ بحرف كبير (Capital)

الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن . مثال (He drinks tea **everyday**)

usually	دائماً
often	غالباً
sometimes	بعض الاحيان
always	دائماً
every day	كل يوم
never	ابداً

وزاري / (**work , works**) . He in an office always .

وزاري / (**Do , Does**) ----- he drive a car?

وزاري / (**a , an**) She eat apple.

الفرق بين (a , an)

نستخدم (a) قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن (الاحرف الصحيحة) مثلاً: a car, a house, a big truck, a wheel,

نستخدم (an) اذا بداءة الكلمة بـ (احرف العلة) (a , e , I , o , u)

an apple, an old shoe, an orchestra, an umbrella

grand father	الجد
grand Mother	الجددة
father	الاب
mother	الام
brother	الاخ
sister	الاخت
uncle	العم/الخال
cousin	ولد العم

grandfather	grandpa
grandmother	grandma / granny
father	dad/daddy
mother	mum/mummy
aunt	auntie

وزاري / (dad) mother ; mum , father

الافعال المساعدة (Do, Does)

تستخدم هذه الافعال للتعبير عن ومن المضارع البسيط و ايضا للسؤال عن العدد و العمر .

1- (Do) تأتي مع (I, you , we , they)

2- (Does) تأتي مع (He , She ,It)

نستخدم القاعدة التالية للإجابة على السؤال العمر .

? + (اسم او ضمير) فاعل + (is , are) + How old

مثال 1 / How old are you ?

مثال 2 / How old is she ?

يكون الجواب على هذا النوع من الاسئلة كالتالي

. العمر + (is , are , am) + فاعل

جواب 1 / I am 12 years old

ملاحظة : اذا كان السؤال موجه اليك يكون الجواب I am

نستخدم القاعدة التالية للإجابة على سؤال العدد .

? + have + فاعل (ضمير او اسم) + Do / Does + واحد افراد العائلة + How many

مثال 1 / How many brothers does Sam have ?

مثال 2 / How many cousins do you have ?

يكون الجواب على هذا النوع من الاسئلة كالتالي :-

جواب 1 / He has three brothers .

جواب 2 / I have five cousins .

ملاحظة مهمة :

(I , YOU , We They) + have

(He , She , It) + has

المهن Jobs

مهم جدا الحفظ كتابة مع حفظ المعاني / وازاري تطابق (Match) كتاب التلميذ صفحة 10

waiter	نادل	restaurant	مطعم
IT program	مبرمج	office	مكتب
engineer	مهندس	building site	موقع بناء
housewife	ربة منزل	home	منزل
nurse / doctor	ممرضة / طبيب	hospital	مستشفى
farmer	فلاح	farm	حقل
bus drive	سائق حافلة	roads	طرق
builder	بناء	oil refinery	مصفاة نفط
teacher	معلم	school	مدرسة

وزاري / waiter , restaurant ; housewife

سؤال المهن (صفحة 6 كتاب نشاط) تمرين lesson 2 A

وزاري مهم / (الحل doctor) nur , nurse ; doct

وزاري مهم / (الحل farmer) teach , teacher ; farm

كتاب النشاط صفحة 19 تمرين D مهم (الجواب يعتمد على الكلمات التي باللون الاخضر) حسب الجدول الاعلى

استخدم الكلمات لإكمال الجمل. Q / use the word in the box to complete the sentences.

A teacher , an engineer , a waiter , on a building site , a housewife , a farmer

- 1- Who carries **food** and drink on a party ?..... (**a waiter**)
- 2- Who works in a **school** ? (**a teacher**)
- 3- Where does a **builder** work ? (**on a builder site**)
- 4- Who drives a **tractor** (جرار) ? (**a farmer**)
- 5- Who wear a **hard hat** ? (**an engineer**)
- 6- Who works at **home** ? (**a housewife**)

استخدام (in , on , at) و الفرق بينها .

in	3 weeks الاسبوع
	March الاشهر
	1998 السنين
	summer المواسم
	The 1900's القرون
	The 90's العقود
	الدول
on	الايام
	20 th May تاريخ محدد
	الشوارع
at	8 o'clock الساعات
	عنوان
	مكان محدد

in	on	at
hospital	the road	home
an office	a building site	school
a restaurant	a farm	
an oil refinery		

A housewife works home. (on , at) / وزاري

A farmer works a farm. (in , on) / وزاري

A waiter works a restaurant. (at , in) / وزاري

الفرق بين (but , and)

1- (but) تأتي بين جملتين ويأتي بعدها جملة منفية او تأتي فارزه .

مثال (example) I like tea **but** I don't like coffee

2- (and) تأتي بين جملتين مثبت .

مثال (example) I like coffee **and** I like tea

صفحة 31 نشاط تمرين c lesson 6 (مهم) .

وزاري / I like IT..... I can make program. (but , and)

وزاري / I like tea , I don't like café. (but , and)

التنقيط

للإجابة على سؤال التنقيط نتبع الخطوات التالية :-

- 1- تبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير . (She is a teacher) (هي معلمة)
- 2- أسماء العلم اينما وجدت بالجملة تبدأ بحرف كبير . (Ahmed , Ali , Ammar , Hiba)
- 3- أسماء الدول و العواصم اينما وجدت بالجملة تبدأ بحرف كبير . (Baghdad, Japan)
- 4- ضمير المتكلم (I) معناه انا اينما وجد في الجملة يكون بحرف كبير .

(Ammar and I are playing tennis)

- 5- الأشهر و ايام الاسبوع اينما وجدت بالجملة تبدأ بحرف كبير . (Sunday , August)
- 6- أسماء القارات اينما وجدت بالجملة تبدأ بحرف كبير . (Asia , Africa , Europe)
- 7- الجمل الاستفهامية . (Am , Are , Is , Can , What , Where . When)
- 8- نضع (نقطة او علامة استفهام) حسب الجملة .

سؤال وزاري / how many brother do you have (كم اخ لديك)

الجواب / How many brother do you have ?

وزاري / what is the matter basim (ما هو الموضوع باسم)

جواب / What is the matter Basim?

صفحة 18 كتاب التلميذ .

استخدم الكلمات لإكمال الجمل . Q / Use the pronouns in the box to completed the sentences .

She	it	he	they	we	it	he
-----	----	----	------	----	----	----

- 1- My father is an engineer works in an oil refinery .
- 2- I am good at maths an I want to be an engineer is a difficult job .
- 3- She has two younger brothers are twins .
- 4- I live in Basra is in the south of Iraq .
- 5- My mother is housewife works at home
- 6- My sister and I want to doctors Want to work in a hospital .
- 7- My brother wants to work in restaurant likes cooking .

ملاحظة : الجواب يعتمد على الكلمة التي بعد الفراغ و الاسم الذي في بداية الجملة او الفاعل .

صفحة 8 كتاب النشاط . حل هذا السؤال يعتمد على المفردات في كتاب التلميذ صفحة 10 . (المهن Jobs)

Q / Complete the sentences and write the jobs . اكمل الجمل و اكتب المهن .

- 1- The person works a hospital
- 2- The person works..... home
- 3- The person works..... the roads
- 4- The person works..... an office

كتاب التلميذ صفحة 11 / مهم جدا (حل هذا السؤال يعتمد على حروف الجر)

Q / Read and complet the sentences . اقرا و اكمل الجمل .

- 1- My uncle is a waiter . He works in a big restaurant .
- 2- My aunt is a nurse . She works in a big hospital in Baghdad .
- 3- Wisam's grandfather is a farmer . He works on a farm .
- 4- Does your father works in an office ?
- 5- My cousin drives a bus . He works on the roads.
- 6- A housewife works at home .



Our daily routine

▶  Listen and read about Wisam's family routine.

My family routine

My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He's an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings.

My sister, Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live very near to our house. So, my grandma takes our little brother to school.

My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6.45 because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office.

My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not working in the hospital, she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs.

By Wisam



المجلة
miazamia.com

▶ Answer the questions.

1 Where does Wisam's father work?

He works in an office . _____

2 Who is a nurse?

Wisam's mother . _____

3 What time does Dania leave home?

At 7: 30 . _____

4 How many days a week does Wisam's mother work?

Three days a week . _____



MY MAGAZINE

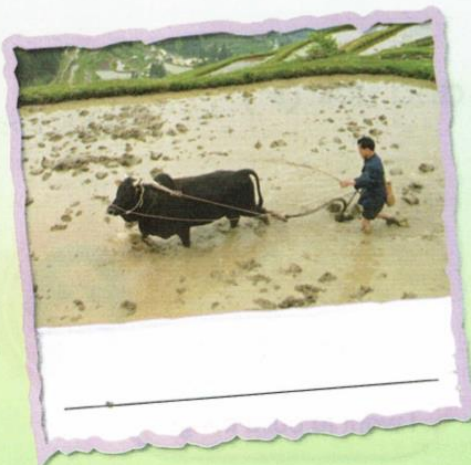
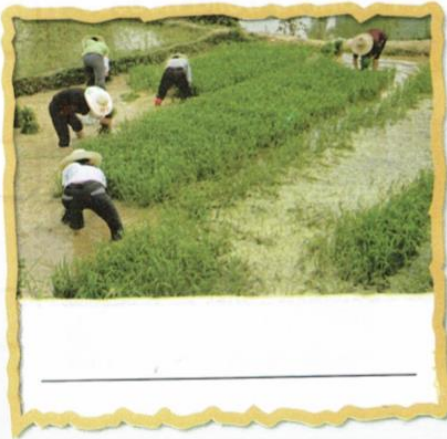
Two families

► Read and write a sentence under the photos.



Hello! My name is Han and I'm Chinese. I live with my mum and dad on our farm. Both are farmers and my grandparents were farmers, too. I have an older cousin. He lives with us and works on the farm. He is very funny.

We grow rice and lots of vegetables like the cucumbers my cousin is holding in the photo. Rice grows in paddy fields. Can you see the buffalo in the field? Here the farmer is getting the field ready to plant the rice.






Hello, I'm Farah. I live with my family in Baghdad. My father is a pilot and he flies planes for Iraqi Airlines. My mother is a housewife now, but she was a nurse.

This is my family having lunch. You can see my mum and dad, my two younger sisters and my big sister. My aunt is sitting opposite my mum.

Here is a picture in the cockpit of my dad's plane. He and the co-pilot are getting ready to leave Dubai.

This picture is at the airport in London. You can see my grandmother, my mother and my aunt with their bags ready to check in.



▶  Listen to Han and Farah talking about the jobs their families do.

Check my understanding

► Read 'Two families' again and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.

- 1 Han is from China.
- 2 His family are farmers.
- 3 The farm grows buffaloes.
- 4 Farah is Han's cousin.
- 5 Farah's mother is a nurse.
- 6 There are four children in Farah's family.
- 7 Farah's father lives in Dubai.
- 8 A pilot sits in the cockpit of a plane.

Yes	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lesson 4

اقرأ عن احمد ثم ارسم راسه على الاجابة الصحيحة

D Read about Ahmed's day and circle the correct answer.



A waiter's day

My name's Ahmed. I am a waiter and I work in a very busy restaurant in Baghdad. We are open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. We close at 9.30 in the evening. The restaurant is famous for its makhlama, quzi and biriyani.

For one week, I do the breakfast and lunch service and the next week I do the lunch and evening service.

I prefer to start early to be at home when my children get back from school. Waiters who do breakfast service start at 6.30, but the cooks (the chefs) start at 6 o'clock.

I wear a uniform to work – black trousers, a white shirt, a waistcoat and a bow tie. I like my job because I meet lots of interesting people every day. I am a friendly, helpful person. One day, I want to have my own restaurant.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. What time does the breakfast service start? | 6.00 | 6.30 |
| 2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? | chef | waiter |
| 3. Which service does Ahmed prefer? | breakfast | lunch |
| 4. What is his uniform? | black trousers and a white shirt | white trousers and a black shirt |

صنع من It's made of

المضارع المستمر Present continues

الفاعل	الفعل المساعد
I	am
You	are
We	
They	
He	is
she	
it	

المثبت affirmative

قاعدة /

فاعل + فعل مساعد + فعل منتهي بـ (ing) + التكملة .

مثال (example) . He is driving a car .

They are swimming in the river.

النفي Negative

في النفي نضع (not) بعد الفعل المساعد فقط .

مثال (example) . He is driving a car . -----He is not driving a car .

الاستفهام Question

عند الاستفهام نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة اي قبل الفاعل ثم نكمل الجملة ونضع علامة الاستفهام (?) في نهاية الجملة .

They are swimming in the river ----- Are they swimming in the river

وزاري / drink, drinking ; drive.....

وزاري / They drinking juice orange. (am , are)

glass jug جرة زجاج	rubber rain boots حذاء مطر مطاط
wooden spoon ملعقة خشب	woolen sweater سترة صوف
leather boots حذاء جلد	cotton T-shirt تيشيرت قطن
metal saucepan قدر معدن	denim jeans جينز

الفرق بين (made of , made from , comes , from) .

1- (**made of**) تستخدم في حالة ان المادة التي تم استخدامها في الصناعة لم تتغير .
 مثال (chairs made of wood) وتعني ان الكراسي صنعت من الخشب . والخشب نفسه لم يتغير بل تغير شكله فقط ولكنة بقي خشب .
 وتكون القاعدة كالآتي :-

في حالة السؤال ----- what (is, are) the اسم made of ?

في حالة الجواب اسم المادة (it is / they are) made of

2- (**made from**) تستخدم في حالة ان المادة التي تم استخدامها في الصناعة تغيرت .
 مثال (pepper made from wood) وتعني ان الورق صنع من الخشب . هنا تغير الخشب و اصبح ورق .
 وتكون القاعدة كالآتي :-

في حالة السؤال ----- what (is, are) the اسم made from ?

في حالة الجواب اسم المادة (it is / they are) made from

3- (**comes , from**) تستخدم مع الاشياء التي لم يتدخل الانسان في صنعها .
 مثال (the oil comes from ground) وتعني ان النفط يأتي من الارض . هنا نجد الـ (oil) النفط يأتي من الارض لم يتدخل الانسان في صنعة .
 مثال (the wood comes from tree) وتعني ان الخشب يأتي من الاشجار والانسان لم يتدخل في صنعة بل استخرجه فقط .
 وتكون القاعدة كالآتي :-

المصدر comes from الاسم

امثلة وزارية

- 1- Jeans (is made of / are made of) denim .
- 2- Rubber (come / comes) from tree .
- 3- Boots are made of(wool / leather)
- 4- is made of wood (spoon / jacket)

وقد يأتي السؤال على شكل تطابق

1- What's the jug made of

a- they are made of denim .

2- What are the jeans made of

b- it's made of glass .

كتاب النشاط / صفحة 29 / تمرين C (الحل يعتمد على القواعد المذكورة اعلاه)

Q / write four sentences using these words . اكتب الجمل الاربعة باستخدام الكلمات .

- 1- Wool / sheep
- 2- Oil / ground
- 3- Shoes / leather
- 4- T-shirt / cotton

Lesson 2/ مهم

حفظ معاني / كتابة الكلمات

means fashion	ازياء رجال
home cooking	ادوات طبخ المنزل
café	المقهى
supermarket	سوبر ماركت (الاسواق)
play area	منطقة اللعب
IT and comport	البرمجة و الحاسوب
woman's fashion	ازياء النساء
children fashion	ازياء الاطفال

هل تستطيع مساعدتك ? Lesson 3 / Can I help you

الفرق بين (This / That /These / Those)

This: تستخدم للتعبير عن الاشياء المفردة القريبة . (تأتي مع is)

مثال (example) / This is very nice. (هذا جميل جداً) .

That: تستخدم للتعبير عن الاشياء الجمع القريبة .

مثال / example .what about that . I see . (انا ارى . ماذا عن ذلك) .

These : تستخدم للتعبير عن الاشياء الجمع القريبة . (تأتي مع are)

مثال / example . These are very nice boots . (هذه احذية جميله جدا) .

Those : تستخدم للتعبير عن الاشياء الجمع البعيدة

مثال (example) / I see what about those (انا ارى ، ماذا عن تلك الاحذية)

وزاري / . (This , That) disk is plain -----

وزاري / (These , Those) are very bad T-shirt -----

المعاكسات Opposites

(حفظ مهم)

- 1- hard (صلب) / soft (لين)
- 2- plain (عادي) / colourful (ملون)
- 3- cheap (رخيص) / expensive (غالي)
- 4- thick (سميك) / thin (نحيف)
- 5- light (خفيف) / thick (سميك)
- 6- long (طويل) / short (قصير)
- 7- Interesting (مثير للأعجاب) / boring (ممل)

وزاري / hard , soft , long

ترتيب الصفات : صفحة (21) كتاب النشاط lesson 1

قاعدة ترتيب الصفات

حجم + لون + مادة = (صنع من)

Size + colour + material (= made of)

سؤال وزاري / She is wearing..... (whit denim , denim whit).

استخدام او الفرق بين (to , two , too) (مهم) صفحة 27 كتاب النشاط تمرين F و صفحة 35 تمرين C

- 1- (to) بمعنى (الى) تأتي بعد اسم المكان غالباً ، او يأتي بعدها فعل .
- 2- (too) بمعنى (ايضاً) تأتي في نهاية الجملة . وتأتي بمعنى (جدا) اذا سبقت الصفة .
- 3- (two) وتعني (اثنان) يأتي بعدها اسم جمع .

وزاري / I have (to , two) uncles and three aunts .

الجواب (two) لان (uncles) جمع



- ▶ **28** Listen and read. Can you guess if the sentences are true or false? Tick (✓) **True** or **False**.

	True	False
1 The word cotton comes from the Arabic word <i>kutun</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Paper is usually made from cotton.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 All furniture is made from wood.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Rubber comes from a tree.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Most leather comes from cows.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- ▶ Read and check your answers.

www.interestingfacts.com

FUN FACTS

Wood comes from trees. Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too.

Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. The rubber in your pencil case isn't made from rubber now, but from something man-made.

Cotton comes from a plant. The English word 'cotton' comes from Arabic. Some money is made from cotton mixed with other materials.

Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. In the past, people used leather for cups, tents, bottles and many other things. Today most leather comes from cows, but it can come from crocodiles, snakes and other animals.

Wool is a very warm and cool material too. Wool keeps its shape and is great for making trousers, sweaters and jackets. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

A blog

▶  Listen and read.



Working in a busy hospital

Many people we know have been to a hospital or to see a doctor. But do you sometimes think about what it is like to work in a hospital? This is a doctor's story.

Tell us about what you do every day.

I'm a doctor. I am a heart doctor (or surgeon). From Sunday to Thursday, I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform – it is a white cotton coat and a thin white or blue headscarf. I look after my patients and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. In the afternoons, I visit the wards and check on my patients.



Is your job difficult?

I work with a small team of other doctors and nurses. We are usually very busy. I often work for many hours. Some operations take a long time, perhaps five or six hours. It is a difficult job, but I love it.



What are you doing now?

Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. Today we are looking for winter clothes. My son is buying a warm denim jacket. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work. But we're not shopping now. What are we doing?

What do you do at the weekends?



I spend time at home. I do washing and cleaning. I play with my children and I see my friends. I cook and I clean the house. Sometimes, I play tennis. When I feel tired, I read or watch TV.

► Read 'Working in a busy hospital' again and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.

- 1 A surgeon is a doctor who does operations.
- 2 She always does operations in the morning.
- 3 She wears a uniform at work.
- 4 Today she is shopping with friends.
- 5 She is shopping for a white coat for work.
- 6 Her daughter is buying a thick sweater.
- 7 They go to the shopping mall every day.
- 8 She sometimes plays tennis at the weekends.

Yes	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A  Listen and read.

استمع و اقرأ

When you open a book do you think about how paper is made?

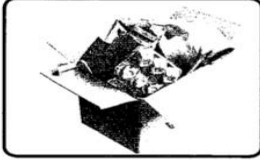


The history of paper

History books tell us that paper was invented in China more than 2,000 years ago, but the Ancient Egyptians made a type of paper from papyrus plants a long time before this.



Paper is everywhere



We use paper for so many things that we can't think about a world without it.

Does your family read newspapers, magazines and books?

We use boxes, paper towels, paper bags and many more paper things every day. In the classroom, we write on paper every day. Paper is everywhere!

What is paper made from?

Most paper is made from wood, but there are other materials that can be used. Paper can be made from cotton, grass, straw, sugar cane, or even from beets.



Beets growing on a farm

Looking after trees



It is important that we conserve trees by recycling paper. Many of the paper products we use today are made with a large percentage (%) of recycled paper.

Lesson 7

B Read and write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. **T**
2. The first paper was made in China. **F**
3. The Ancient Egyptians didn't know how to make paper. **F**
4. Only three things are made from paper. **F**
5. I am using paper now. **T**
6. Paper can be made from many different things. **T**
7. *Conserve* means to look after. **T**
8. We can't use old paper to make new paper. **F**

Unit three الوحدة الثالثة

كيف حالك اليوم ؟ How are you today ?

Lesson 1

بعض الاحيان يأتي سؤال وزاري تطابق

Hello , how are you ? (مرحبا ، كيف حالك)

الجواب

I am fine / I am very well / I do not feel well

ما المشكلة ؟ What is the matter?

حفظ (معنى / كتابة) مهم

a headache	ألم الراس
a broken arm	ذراع مكسورة
a cough	سعال
a toothache	ألم اسنان
a sore throat	التهاب الحلق
a temperature	درجة حرارة
a stomach ache	ألم معدة
feel sick	أشعر بالمرض
a cold	نزلة برد
a rash	طفح جلدي

He , she , it (has)

You , we , they (have)

يكون الجواب بـ (have , has)

مثال (example) هو عنده طفح جلدي he has a rash

تمرين C كتاب النشاط صفحة 38 مهم

وزاري / (have , has) He..... a pencil.

يجب عليك (you should) / Lesson 2 / صفحة 40 / كتاب التلميذ

تستخدم (you should) لتقديم النصيحة في اللغة الانكليزية .

مثال (example) . (يجب عليك الذهاب الى المدرسة) . you **should** go to school .

لنفي جملة (should) نضع (not) بعدها .

كتاب التلميذ صفحة 42 مهم جدا lesson 3

كتاب التلميذ صفحة 43 مهم جدا (التطابق) و زاري / 2023

1	You should eat	so you should lie down	10
2	You shouldn't wear	enough wear.	5
3	You should have	so you should cool down under a tree	9
4	You shouldn't play	shoes that are too small	7
5	You should drink	enough breakfast	1
6	You shouldn't only eat	enough breaks.	3
7	You shouldn't wear	so you should rest	8
8	You have a headache	sweets.	6
9	You feel hot	for too many hours .	4
10	You feel dizzy	clothes that are too thick.	2

كتاب النشاط (صفحة 36) اجزاء الجسم . Parts of the body

الكلمة	معناها
head	راس
ear	اذن
mouth	فم
shoulder	كتف
thumb	إبهام
leg	ساق
toe	إصبع قدم
eye	عين
nose	انف
teeth	اسنان
hand	يد
arm	ذراع
back	ظهر
knee	ركبة
foot	قدم

ملاحظة :- نستخدم the مع الاشياء الفريدة في العالم

The sun , the moon , the world

the Euphrates , the Tigris

السؤال يأتي على شكل اختر من بين الاقواس

مثال (example)

.....moon is in the sky (a , an , the)

جمع الكلمات (s , es) نتبع الخطوات التالية .

- 1- إذا انتهى الاسم ب (**ch , sh , x , z , o , s**) نضيف es مثال (box – boxes) .
- 2- إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (**y**) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى (**i**) ونضيف es . مثال (family – families)
- 3- إذا انتهى الاسم ب (**f , fe**) نقلب الـ (**f**) الى (**v**) ونضيف es مثال (wolf – wolves) ولكن هناك حالات استثنائية لبعض الكلمات مثل (**gulf , proof , roof**) نضيف (**s**) فقط .
- 4- إذا انتهى الاسم ب (**y**) وقبله حرف علة نضيف (**s**) فقط . مثال (pay –pays)
- 5- ما عدا القواعد المذكورة في الاعلى نضيف (**s**) فقط الى الاسم . مثال (desk – desks) .

وزاري / book , books ; watch

وزاري / leaf , leaves ; half

تمرين c كتاب النشاط صفحة 36 مهم يأتي على شكل فراغات او نقص الاحرف او جمع كلمات

knee	ركبة
thumb	ابهام
foot / feet	قدم / اقدام
tooth / teeth	سن / اسنان

كتاب النشاط صفحة 38 / تمرين A

اقراء و طابق الجمل Q / Read and match the sentences.

1- go	يذهب	a-	some thing hot	بعض الاشياء الحارة
2- wear	يرتدي (يلبس)	b-	a tablet	قرص
3- drink	يشرب	c-	to bed	الى السرير
4- go	يذهب	d-	lots of fruit	الكثير من الفاكهة
5- take	يأخذ	e-	warm clothes	ملابس دافئة
6- eat	يأكل	f-	to a doctor	الى الدكتور

تمرين c كتاب النشاط صفحة 38 (اكمل الكلمات) مهم lesson 2

- 1- heada 2- stoma..... 3- roat 4- cou 5- ra
6-too..... ache

1	go online	اتصل بالانترنت	a	enter your keyboard
2	search	يبحث	b	the web page by scrolling up and scrolling down
3	key in	ادخل	c	the web
4	press	يضغط	d	to find a website
5	navigate	التنقل	e	using your mouse
6	click	انقر	f	the address you want

الحل

1- d 2- c 3-a 4- b 5- f 6- e

الفرق بين (should , must)

1- نستخدم (should) للتعبير عن واجب او اعطاء نصيحة

مثال (example) You **should** walk more (يجب أن تمشي أكثر)

2- نستخدم (must) للتعبير عن الضرورة .

مثال (example) You **must** buy a ticket (يجب عليك شراء تذكرة)

ملاحظة : (must) اكثر الزاماً من (should)

الضمائر الانعكاسية : مهم جدا .

i	myself	نفسي
he	himself	نفسه
she	herself	نفسها
it	itself	بحد ذاتها
you	yourself / yourselves	نفسك
we	ourselves	نفسنا
they	themselves	نفسهم

السؤال يأتي بصيغة فراغات او اختر من بين الاقواس

I , myself ; we.....

he , himself ; she..... (ourselves , herself)

تمرين D صفحة 41 كتاب النشاط / مهم

صفحة 43 كتاب التلميذ / وزاري 2023

STAY SAFE ONLINE

▶  Listen and read.

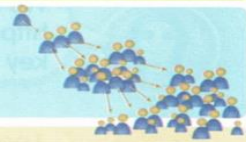
6 ways to stay safe online



1 Be nice to people online.



2 Be careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).



3 Keep your personal information safe.

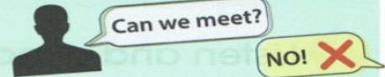
Wisam al-Amiri
7809 86032
Al-M... Street 11, Building 36,
wis... hoo.com



4 Keep your passwords safe. (You should use letters, capital letters, numbers and symbols.)

Username Password
Wisam al-Amiri

5 Never meet a person that you only know online.



6 If you find something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.



▶ Read '6 ways to stay safe online' again and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.

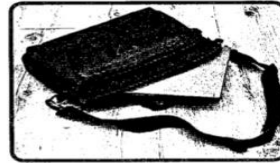
- 1 You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.
- 2 This is a good password 'Password123'.
- 3 If you don't like something online, tell an adult.
- 4 You must never meet people that you only know online.
- 5 You should never keep your personal information safe.
- 6 It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(A) (49) Listen and read about the new laptop.

My family's new laptop by Basim

Yesterday, I went to the mall with my family to look for a new computer.



My dad said that we should buy a laptop because it is easy to carry. It shouldn't be too big or heavy.

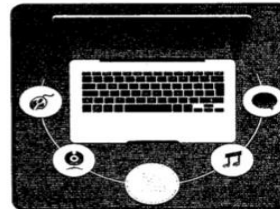
My dad and mum can use the laptop for work or at home. Hiba and I can use it in our bedrooms for homework. We can search for information when we have a school project.

Mum says that we can email our friends and family, but we must have safe passwords. We should remember the password but we shouldn't write it down, and we must share information and photos with friends and family only.



We looked at lots of laptops. Some were too big and some were too small. A lot of laptops were too expensive. It took a long time to choose the best one for our family.

Our laptop is silver with black keys. It has a mouse and a webcam – that's a web camera. It can connect to the internet. It can play music and we can send messages.



48

(B) Read and write T for true and F for false.

- 1 Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop. **(F)**
- 2 Mum thinks that heavy laptops are the best because they're strong. **(F)**
- 3 The family can use the laptop in different rooms. **(F)**
- 4 It's a good idea to write your password down and keep it safe. **(T)**
- 5 The children can share photos with their family. **(F)**
- 6 All the laptops were too expensive. **(F)**
- 7 Basim's family looked at lots of laptops. **(T)**
- 8 The laptop they bought is black with silver keys. **(F)**

الوحدة الخامسة Unit five

Past , present and future /lesson 1

الماضي البسيط past simple : يعبر عن احداث تمت و انتهت في زمن الماضي .

المثبت Affirmative

فاعل + فعل ماضي (ed ، فعل شاذ) + التكملة .

مثال (example) I liked play with my toy . احببت لعب مع دميتي.

ملاحظة : في بعض الاحيان تأتي في الجملة **when I was younger** هذا يدل على الجملة في الفعل الماضي .

النفي Negative

في حالة النفي يوضع الفعل المساعد (did) بعد الفاعل ثم نضع بعده (not) ثم نكمل الجملة .

مثال (example) I did not like play with my toy .

الاستفهام Question

عند الاستفهام نضع الفعل المساعد (Did) في بداية الجملة اي قبل الفاعل .

مثال (example) Did you liked play tennis ? هل احببت لعب التنس

هناك بعض الافعال تسمى بالفعال الشاذة

الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن :-

make-----made	يصنع / صنع
write----- wrote	يكتب / كتب
come-----came	يأتي / أتى
go----- went	يذهب / ذهب
eat -----ate	يأكل / أكل
see ----- saw	يرى / رأى

ago	منذ
last	الآخر
yesterday	البارحة
last night	الليلة الماضية
last year	السنة الماضية
in (in1992)	في عام 1992

المستقبل البسيط future simple : - يعبر عن شيء يحصل في المستقبل .

المثبت Affirmative

فاعل + will + فعل + التكملة .

مثال (example) I will buy this book. انا سأشتري اشترى هذا الكتاب .

النفي Negative

عند النفي نضع (not) بعد الفعل المساعد (will) .

مثال (example) I will not buy this book . انا لن اشترى هذا الكتاب .

الاستفهام Question

عند الاستفهام نضع الفعل المساعد (will) في بداية الجملة . ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام في النهاية

Will you buy this book ? هل ستشتري هذا الكتاب .

ملاحظة : هنا يكون الجواب ب (yes او No) .

كتاب النشاط / صفحة 58 تمرين E

Q / correct the spelling mistake .look at page 60 of the pupil's Book and check your answer . صحح الاخطاء الاملائية ، انظر الى الصفحة 60 من كتاب التلميذ وتحقق من اجابتك .

1- Possible..... 2- telphon..... 3-inventer..... 4- people
5- centuri..... 6- inportant

المقارنة (comparative)

- 1- في المقارنة تنتهي الصفة بـ (er) ، (fast---faster)
- 2- اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح وقبله احد احرف العلة وهي (l , o , u , e , a) نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف (er) (big -bigger)
- 3- اذا احتوت الصفة على اكثر من مقطع اي اكثر من حرف علة نضع كلمة (more) قبل الصفة فقط . (beauty --- more beauty)
- 4- اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (e) فقط نضيف (r) .

وزاري / . hot, hotter; difficult.....

هناك بعض الصفات تكون شاذة لا تجمع بإضافة s او es (good, bad , far)

وتكون كالتالي farther ---- far ---- worse / bad ---- better / good-----

ملاحظة (is getting , are getting) نضع بعدها صفة مقارنة .

التفضيل (superlative)

- 1- في المقارنة تنتهي الصفة بـ (est) (fast--- the fastest)
- 2- اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح وقبله احد احرف العلة وهي (l , o , u , e , a) نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف (est) (big –the biggest)
- 3- اذا احتوت الصفة على اكثر من مقطع اي اكثر من حرف علة نضع كلمة (most) قبل الصفة فقط . (beauty --- most beauty)
- 4- اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (e) فقط نضيف (st).

وزاري / small , smaller ; big-----

وزاري / short , shortest ; farther-----

هناك بعض الصفات تكون شاذة (good, bad , far)

وتكون كالتالي

good----- the best / bad ---- the worse / far ---- the farthest

وزاري / A woolen scarf is than a cotton one (thicker , thickest)

ملاحظة :- (than) تأتي مع المقارنة فقط .

كتاب النشاط صفحة 61 مهم Lesson 3

Planets	الكواكب
earth	الارض
mars	المريخ
neptune	نبتون
uranus	اورانوس
jupiter	المشتري
saturn	زحل
venus	الزهرة

ملاحظة :- اغلب الاحيان يكون السؤال هو نقص الحرف الاول من اسم الكوكب .

وزاري / arth , Earth ; upiter.....

حروف الجر (in , on , at , from to) prepositions

تستخدم قبل الاشهر والسنين و القرون مثال in April , in 2000	in
تستخدم قبل ايام الاسبوع مثال on 25 th Monday ، on Sunday	on
تستخدم قبل الوقت ونهاية و العطل مثال at 4:00 o'clock , at the weekend	at
تستخدم لحصره مدة زمنية محدودة (ايام ، اشهر ، سنين) مثال from 1998 to 2000	from to

57 Listen and read.

Telephone

Many people helped to make this invention possible. In 1876, it was Mr Bell who made the first useful telephone. The telephone is a means of communication over distance.



Make your own telephone

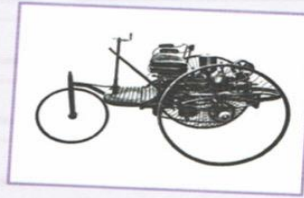


An old telephone

Cars

People disagree about who invented the car (or **automobile**), but we can probably say that the key inventor was Mr Benz. He made the first true automobile in 1885–1886.

Here is the first car. Do you think it looks like a bicycle?



Computers

There have been inventions to help **calculation** (+, −, ×, ÷) for thousands of years. In the 11th century, Al-Bairuni, a famous mathematician, made many important calculations.

Many others followed him, but it is Mr Babbage, an engineer, who today we call the 'father of the computer'. However, it was Mrs Lovelace, another mathematician, who saw that computers could do more than just calculate.



This computer was made in about 1985.

60

▶ Read about the inventions on page 60 and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.



Yes **No**

- 1 The invention of the first useful telephone came in 1867.
- 2 The word automobile is another word for car.
- 3 The car was invented more than 150 years ago.
- 4 The car was invented before the telephone.
- 5 $5 + 8 - 3 = 10$ is a calculation.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MY MAGAZINE

Space travel

► Read the interview Wisam had with his teacher.



Humans have landed on the Moon six times and twelve astronauts have walked on it. Do you think humans will go to Mars?



In the future, I think humans will go to Mars. Mars is a lot farther from Earth than the Moon. The quickest travel time will take about nine months. Scientists think that there is probably water on Mars. By 2050, science and technology will be better. We will have faster spaceships. There will probably be lots of robots to help humans.



This is a picture I found of what a Mars spaceship will look like.



Do you think humans will ever go to the farthest planets, Uranus or Neptune?



I think it will be very difficult and very dangerous for humans. It will take a long time to get there.

Check my understanding

► Read 'Space travel' again and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.

- | | Yes | No |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Humans have walked on the Moon. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Mars is farther from the Earth than the Moon. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It will probably take 9 years to travel to Mars. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Scientists think that there is water on Mars. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Spaceships will be faster in 2050. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Uranus is the farthest planet from the Sun. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Lesson 1

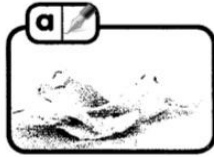
B Read and choose the correct answers to the questions.

A fun invention that everyone likes

In 1853, a man called George Crum, who was a chef in a restaurant in America, invented potato chips by chance. A difficult customer often sent his French fries back because they were too soft and not crispy.

Mr Crum had a clever idea. He sliced the potatoes so that they were very thin. Then he fried them in oil until they were crispy and crunchy. Then he put some salt on them. The customer was very happy with this new type of fried potato. That is how the invention happened, just by chance!

1. What did George Crum invent?



2. What did the customer want?

- a) soft fries b) hard fries c) crispy fries

3. What did Mr Crum do first?

- a) He grated the potatoes. b) He baked the potatoes.
c) He sliced the potatoes thinly.

4. How did Mr Crum cook his new invention?

- a) in oil b) in the oven c) in water

5. Did the customer like the new invention?

- a) No, he didn't. b) Yes, he did. c) He added salt.

Q / Complete the sentences مهم جدا / اكمل الجمل

Prices safer number information healthier smaller temperature

- 1- His is going up . He should go to bed . (temperature) درجة حرارة
- 2- The supermarket ad says food are going down this week . (healthier) اكثر صحه
- 3- Now building are always getting (safer) اكثر امناً
- 4- Smartphone are getting (prices) الاسعار
- 5- The of pupils in school is increasing . (number) رقم
- 6- It is getting easier to find because of the internet . (information) معلومات
- 7- We are because we are decreasing sugar in our food . (smaller) الاصغر

Unit six الوحدة السادسة

Let's cook دعنا نطبخ

Lesson 1

حفظ كتابة الكلمات مع حفظ المعاني

add	يضيف
spread	ينتشر
grate	يبرش
peel	يقشر
bake	يخبز
mix	يخلط
wash	يغسل
slice	شرائح
cut	يقطع
serve	تخدم

في هذه الكلمات السؤال يأتي على شكل تطابق او فراغات .

صفحة 73 كتاب التلميذ مهم

للإجابة على التطابق في هذه الصفحة (صفحة 73) كتاب التلميذ

مثال / spread تأتي مع (chess , butter) وتعني جبن

كما في الجدول التالي : -

add	oil
spread	butter
grate	cheese
peel	orang , potato , onion
bake	oven , pizza , flatbread
mix	together
wash	vegetable
slice	onion , potatoes , tomatoes

تطبيق على هذا الجدول صفحة 75 كتاب التلميذ و كتاب النشاط صفحة 72 . lesson 1

تمرين D كتاب النشاط صفحة 73 / وزارتي 2023 . ضع دائرة حول الكلمة المختلفة .

Lesson 2 صفحة 74 كتاب النشاط .

حفظ كلمات وحفظ المعاني (اختصار كلمات) . وزاري .

gram	g
kilogram	kg
spoon	sp
millimetre	mm
centi metre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	kg

ملاحظة : لسهولة حفظ الكلمات و الاجابة على السؤال نحفظ اول حرف من كل كلمة ويكون هو الجواب .
مثال / centimetre cm / وزاري / kilometre , km ; metre.....

صفحة 83 كتاب التلميذ (وزاري) . الحل في صفحة 82

Q / Complete the rules about being safe at home . اكمل قواعد الامان في المنزل .

- 1- Keep knives away . **away from young children**
- 2- Keep medicines .. **in safe place/away from young children**
- 3- Keep cleaning material .. **in safe place/away from young children**
- 4- Don't leave young children . **in the kitchen by themselves**
- 5- Be careful . **on the stairs**
- 6- Hot things can . **burn them**
- 7- Keep electrical devices . **away from young children**

صفحة 81 كتاب النشاط تمرين B مهم / صفحة 79 كتاب النشاط تمرين B

Q / Use the following words to complete the sentences . استخدم الكلمات الاتية لإكمال الجمل .

(**gas bottle** , **oven gloves** , **broken glass** , **cleaning material** , **hot saucepans** , **clothes iron** , **matches**)

- 1- Don't **play** with (**matches**) اعواد ثقاب
- 2- Don't use **electrical** things like (**clothes iron**) مكوى ملابس
- 3- Don't put on the front **cooker** . (**hot saucepans**) قدر ساخن
- 4- Don't pick up without **gloves** . (**broken glass**) زجاج مكسور
- 5- Don't **touch** (**gas bottle**) قنينة غاز
- 6- Don't open **bottles** of (**cleaning material**) مواد تنظيف
- 7- **Use** to hold hot things . (**oven gloves**) كفوف الفرن

▶ **86** Listen and read.



Bike riding is fun and healthy. But remember that a bike is not a toy. You must follow some rules to help you stay safe. First, let's look at your bike. Is your bike safe?

Safe riding rules

Follow these safety rules when you ride your bike.

- 1 Before getting on your bicycle, you should check that it is ready to ride. Let's check these five things.



- 2 **Wear a helmet.** If you have an accident, you must protect your head. This is very important.
- 3 **Check your tyres.** Tyres should be hard, not soft.
- 4 **Check your brakes.** Brakes are very important because sometimes you need to stop quickly. You can't stop if your brakes don't work well.

84

- 5 **Is your seat the correct height?**

You must be able to put your feet on the ground.



- 6 **Are your handlebars the correct height?** Can you sit on your bike and touch the handlebars easily?

- 7 **Ride carefully with both hands on the handlebars.** Carry your books and lunchbox in your backpack. Some bikes have a basket for carrying things.

- 8 **Can cars, buses and trucks see you?** Wear bright, colourful clothes. Yellow and orange are good colours.



- 9 **Look at the road in front of you.** Sometimes there are holes, stones, broken glass or other dangerous things on the road.

Check my understanding

► Read 'Stay safe on your bike' again and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.

- | | Yes | No |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Our teacher said that bikes are the best toys. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It's easy to ride a bike because there are no rules. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 You should always check your bike before you ride it. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Wear colourful clothes when you ride your bike. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Your head is the strongest part of your body. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Cars can always see you when you are on a bike. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 It's good to talk to friends when riding your bike. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Don't hold things in your hands when riding your bike. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 You must have good brakes on your bike. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

مدرسة
الأمم

Unit seven الوحدة السابعة

Getting ready for our party الاستعداد لحفلتنا

كتاب النشاط صفحة 88 تمرين A / مهم وزاري

الأفعال و الأسماء للحفظ ، يأتي على شكل وصل او اكمل نهاية الجمل .

do	the shopping	التسوق
clean	the house	تنظيف المنزل
do	the cooking	المطبخ
buy	present	شراء هدية
wrap	Present	تغليف هدية
put up	decoration	وضع الديكور
make	card	عمل بطاقة

Q / Write the ending for the phrases in the list . اكتب نهاية العبارات من القائمة .

- 1- Do the shop..... (shopping)
- 2- Clean the hou..... (house)
- 3- Bake a mother's Day co.....(Cooke)
- 4- Buy a present for mum and grand.....(grandma)
- 5- Put up the decorate..... (decoration)
- 6- Make mum and grandma's car..... (card)
- 7- Wrap up our pres..... (present)

حل هذا السؤال يعتمد على الجدول في الأعلى . او صفحة 90 كتاب التلميذ .

Verb	الفعل	Past tense	زمن الماضي
blow up	ينفجر	blew up	انفجر
tidy up	يرتب	tidied up	رتب
Clean	ينظف	cleaned	نظف
help	يساعد	helped	ساعد
start	بداية	started	بدأت
take	يأخذ	took	أخذ
put up	ضع	put up	وضع
buy	يشترى	bought	اشترى

وزاري / buy , blew up , blow up

MAKING A CARD

▶  Listen and read.

Why make a card yourself? This is what some children said.



It's special for the person you make it for.

You can draw what you want.



Making your own cards is cheaper.

You can add pretty things like ribbons and cut-outs.



You can say what you want and write your own message.

You can make your own designs.

**When do we send cards?**

- ▶ Mother's Day on 21st March
- ▶ Teacher's Day on 1st March
- ▶ Birthdays
- ▶ New Year on 1st January
- ▶ Congratulations (on passing an exam or on a new job or on a new baby)

It's easy to make a card



► Look at the pictures. Tick (✓) the things you can see.

- Card – this is thick paper, but not cardboard
- Coloured card
- Scissors
- Glue
- Paints
- Coloured pens and pencils
- Popcorn
- Buttons (like the ones you have on a coat)
- Ribbons (for decoration, like the ones you put in your hair)

► Here are some instructions. Can you put them in order?

- Choose your card or paper.
- Write your message inside.
- Fold the paper in half so that you have a front, a back and two middle pages.
- Add any decoration you want.
- Think what colours you are going to use.
- Get your materials.
- Draw or make your picture.
- Think what drawing, cut-outs and decorations you want to make on the card.

Check my understanding

► Read 'Making a card' again and tick (✓) **Yes** or **No**.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 We can send cards on many special days. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Buying a card is cheaper than making your own one. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It is best to make a card using card because it is thicker. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 You can use lots of different things to decorate your card. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 You shouldn't use glue to make your card. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 We usually write our message inside the card. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 You can use drawings or cut-outs or both on your card. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 It is best not to fold the card or paper. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

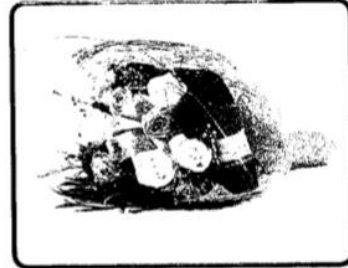
Mother's Day

Mother's Day is a day to show love and thanks to all wonderful mums everywhere by helping at home and by giving presents and flowers.

Mother's Day celebrations go back many thousands of years. The date that countries celebrate this day is different around the world. In some countries the date is in May and in others, like Iraq, it comes earlier in March.

On Mother's Day, most people give presents and cards to show their mothers how much they are loved. Flowers have always been the traditional gift for mothers. Today, they are still a favourite present, as well as chocolates and many other things.

Many families go out to restaurants to celebrate so that the mums do not need to do the cooking.



- 1- in Iraq mother's day is in(April / **March** / May)
- 2- Many families go out to to celebrate so that the mums don't need to do cooking . (library / **restaurant** / theater)
- 3- Mother's day celebration go back many of years (**thousands** / hundreds / centuries)
- 4- The date that many countries celebrate mother's day is around the world . (similar / **different** / the same)
- 5- Today the are still a favorite present as well as chocolate (bags / cards / **flowers**)

Unit eight الوحدة الثامنة

The challenge التحدي


هذه الوحدة يعتبر مراجعة للوحدات السابقة .

تمرين A صفحة 104 كتاب النشاط / مهم وزاري

ضع دائرة حول الكلمة المضافة في كل مجموعة . Q / circle the add word in each group .

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1- Aunt | grandfather | cousin | boy | uncle | father |
| 2- Computer | driverless cars | smartphone | bike | robots | spaceships |
| 3- Metal | cotton | rubber | leather | glass | jug |
| 4- Long | hard | expensive | colourful | sweater | thick |
| 5- Earache | rash | mouth | sore throat | temperature | stoma ache |
| 6- Password | plant | webpage | touchscreen | icon | mouse |

صفحة 107 من كتاب التلميذ (القطعة الاستيعابية مهمه / الاسئلة للحفظ) مهم جدا

▶  Listen, read and write the answers to the questions.

Teacher's Day

In Iraq, we celebrate Teacher's Day on 1st March. This is a special day and we celebrate it because we want to thank our teachers for everything that they do for us. Here are some ideas.



- You can write a 'Thank you' note or a letter. Your note can be short or long. Both will show your teacher that you are thinking of them on this special day.
- Making a card is another great way to thank your teacher. In my class, we think cards are the best way because you can decorate the card and you can write your own message.

These are three cards that pupils in my class made. Now they need to write 'Happy Teacher's Day' at the top and write their messages inside. This is what some pupils said.

I drew a tree with the sun and grass because in March it is spring. My teacher loves spring.

I drew some flowers and strawberries because strawberries are my teacher's favourite fruit.

I made my card with cut-out boats on the sea because my teacher likes going to the seaside.



1 What season is Teacher's Day in?

Spring

2 Why do we celebrate Teacher's Day?

Because we went to thank our

3 Write two good things about making your own card?

It's cheaper, and you can write your own message

4 How would you decorate your teacher's card?

I make it with cutouts and some drawings



Note: Answer all the questions

ملاحظة/ اجب عن جميع الاسئلة

Q1) A- Read the following passage carefully and answer with (Yes) or (No) for the sentences.
(5 only) (10 M.)
اقرا القطعة الآتية بعناية واكتب كلمة (Yes) او (No) للجمل الآتية (اختر خمسا فقط)

There are six ways to stay safe online. First be nice to people online and be careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts). Keep your personal information safe. Keep your passwords safe (you should use letters, capital letters, numbers and symbols.) Never meet a person that you only know online. If you find something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

1. It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.
2. If you don't like something online, tell an adult.
3. This is a good password" password 123".
4. You should never keep your personal information safe.
5. You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.
6. You must never meet people that you only know online.

B- Choose the correct answer between brackets. (5 only) (10 M.)
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط)

1. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? (a. chef b. waiter)
2. How did Mr. Crum cook his new invention? (a. in oil b. in water)
3. Which service does Ahmed prefer? (a. breakfast b. lunch)
4. What did the customer want? (a. soft fries b. crispy fries)
5. In Iraq mother's Day is in (a. April b. March)
6. The laptop they bought is (a. black with silver keys b. silver with black keys).

Q2) A- Choose the correct word between brackets; (5 only) (10 M.)
اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط)

1. My father (is/are) a waiter.
2. I cut (myself/ ourselves) with a sharp knife.
3. My sister is (an/ a) IT programmer.
4. How many brothers (does/do) you have?
5. She has two younger brothers. (They/He) are twins.
6. I have a brother, (and / but) I don't have a sister.



Karrar Al-Sultani

B- Match the questions in List A with their answers in List B. (5 only) (10 M.)
زاوج الاسئلة في القائمة (A) مع اجوبتها في القائمة (B) (لخمس فقط)

List (A)

List (B)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. My father is a farmer. | a. She works in a hospital. |
| 2. My grandfather is a bus driver. | b. He works in an oil refinery. |
| 3. My aunt is a housewife. | c. She works at home. |
| 4. My uncle is an engineer. | d. He works on a farm. |
| 5. My cousin is a waiter. | e. He works on the roads. |
| 6. My mother is a nurse. | f. He works in a restaurant. |

Q3)A- Use the word in the box to complete the sentences. استخدم الكلمات المناسبة الآتية لإكمال الجمل (10 M.)

teacher , operations , China, denim, tree

1. Han is from
2. When I grow up, I want to be a
3. Rubber comes from a
4. A surgeon is a doctor who does
5. Jeans are made of.....

B-Match a verb from column (A) with noun phrase from column (B):(5 only) (10 M.)
زاوج الفعل في القائمة (A) مع ما العبارة الاسمية المناسبة في القائمة (B) (لخمس فقط)

List A: 1. key in 2.press 3. navigate 4. Click 5. go online 6. search

List B: a. enter on your keyboard b. the web c. to find a website
d. the address you want e. using your mouse f. the webpage by scrolling up or down

Q4) A-Rewrite the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks. (10 M.)
اعد كتابة الجملة الآتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط

whats the matter basim

B- Fill the blanks with the missing words. (5 only). (10 M.)
املأ الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة (خمس فقط)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. long x short ; light x..... | 2. mother, mum; father |
| 3. drive, driver; build,..... | 4. small, smaller; nice..... |
| 5. pupil, pupils; foot,..... | 6. towels, cotton; keys,..... |

Q5) Writing (Choose either A or B): A او B اختر (20 M.)

A- Write about a present you are going to buy. اكتب عن هدية سوف تشتريها

B- Write an e mail to a friend. اكتب ايميل الى صديقك



Note: Answer all the questions

ملاحظة / اجب عن جميع الاسئلة

Q1) A- Read all following passage carefully then answer (5) of the following questions .

اقرأ القطعة الآتية ثم اجب عن الاسئلة (خمس فقط)

(10 M.)

My name is Wisam. I have a sister and a brother. My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He is an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings. My sister Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7:30. My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6:45 because it take more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office. My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not work working in the hospital, she is a housewife. She has two jobs.

- 1-Where does Wisam's father works?
- 2-Who is a nurse?
- 3-What time does Dania leave home?
- 4-How many days a week does Wisam's mother work
- 5-Who is an IT programmer?
- 6-How many days a week does Wisam's father work?

B- Answer with (True) or (False) . (5 only)

(10 M.)

اجب بكلمة (True) او (False) (خمس فقط)

1. The first paper was made in China.
2. Hot things can burn children.
3. Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop.
4. We can't use old paper to make new paper.
5. Mother Day celebrations go back many thousands of years.
6. The customer likes the new invention.

Q2)A- Choose the correct word between brackets: (5 only) (خمس فقط)

1. Yesterday was cloudy and cold, (and / but) it didn't rain.
2. They taught (itself / themselves) to cook.
3. Keys (is / are) made from metal.
4. I have (to/ two) uncles and three aunts.
5. My brother is a waiter. He works (in / on) a big restaurant.
6. My cousin is (a / an) driver. honey with tea to make a drink for a cough and cold.



Karrar Al-Sultani

B- Match the two halves of sentences in List A and List B. (5 only)

(10 M.)

زاوج أنصاف الجمل في القائمة (A) مع ما يناسبها في القائمة (B) (خمس فقط)

List A

List B

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. My leg is broken | a. honey with tea to make a drink for a cough and cold. |
| 2. peel | b. you should put a plaster on the cut. |
| 3. You can mix | c. you will burn yourself. |
| 4. My feet hurt because these trainers | d. the onion and potato. |
| 5. If you cut your finger | e. you shouldn't stand on it. |
| 6. Don't touch that hot saucepan | f. are too small. |

Q3)A-Match the verb with a suitable word between the brackets. (5 only)

(10 M.)

زاوج الفعل مع الكلمة المناسبة من بين الأقواس (لخمس فقط)

1. have (a party , a weekend , my school)
2. make (my grandma , a cake , my bedroom)
3. send (a smartphone , balloons , a massage)
4. write (a present , a list , a surprise)
5. use (a party , glue , a present)
6. help (your parents , everything , shopping)

B- Choose the correct words between the brackets to complete the sentences .(5 only) (10 M.)

اختر الكلمة المناسبة من بين الأقواس لتكملة الجمل (خمس فقط)

1. Mercury is the closest planet to the (sun / son)
2. We live (hear / here) , opposite the park
3. My (farther / father) is a doctor.
4. (It's / Its) a good school.
5. (By / Buy) 2050, technology will be better.
6. (There / Their) are eight planets in our solar system.

Q4)A- Fill in the blanks with the missing words. (5 only) . (خمس فقط)

(10 M.)

1. pupil , pupils ; book ,
2. cold , colder ; smaller ,
3. expensive × cheap ; long ×
4. Is not , isn't ; can not,
5. towels , cotton ; jugs ,
6. teach , teacher ; farm ,

B- Re- write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks.

(10 M.)

اعد كتابة الجملة الآتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط

Q5) Written (Choose either A or B) : B او A اختر

(20 M.)

A- Write an e-mail to a friend . اكتب e-mail لصديقك

B- Write two notes to your brother and sister. اكتب ملاحظتين عن اخوك و اختك



Note: Answer all the questions

ملاحظة / اجب عن جميع الأسئلة

Q1) A- Read all following passage carefully and answer with (Yes) or (No) for the sentences.
(5 only) افرا القطعة الاتية بعناية واكتب كلمة (Yes) او (No) للجمل الاتية (اختر خمسا فقط) (10 M.)

I'm a doctor. I am a heart doctor (or surgeon). I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform. I look after my patients, and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work.

1. A surgeon is a doctor who does operations.
2. She wears a uniform at work.
3. She always does operations in the morning.
4. They go to the shopping mall every day.
5. Her daughter is buying a thick sweater.
6. Today she is shopping with friends.

B- Choose the correct answer between brackets . (5 only) (10 M.)
اختر الاجابة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط)

1. Basim's family looked at lots of laptops. (a. True b. False)
2. What time does the breakfast start? (a. 6:00 b. 6:30)
3. How did Mr. Crum cook his new invention? (a. in water b. in oil)
4. We can't use old paper to make new paper. (a. True b. False)
5. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? (a. chef b. waiter)
6. Which service does Ahmed prefer? (a. breakfast b. lunch)

Q2)A- Choose the correct word between brackets: (5 only) (10 M.)
اختر الاجابة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط)

1. Keys (is / are) made from metal.
2. I cut (myself / himself) with a sharp knife.
3. Mariam speaks English (and / but) she speaks French , too.
4. I was born (in / on) 2007.
5. My father is an engineer.(He / She) works in an oil refinery.
6. We (leave / leaves) home at 7:30.



Karrar Al-Sultani

B- Match the questions in List A with their answers in List B. (5 only) (10 M.)
زاوج الاسئلة في القائمة (A) مع اجوبتها في القائمة (B) لخمس فقط

(List A)

(List B)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. What's your father's job? | a. He is 12 years old.. |
| 2. What are the jeans made of? | b. He works on a farm. |
| 3. How old is your brother? | c. He is a waiter. |
| 4. Where does farmer work? | d. I want to be an engineer. |
| 5. How many sisters do you have? | e. I have two sisters. |
| 6. What do you want to be? | f. They're made of denim. |

Q3)A- Use the word in the box to complete the sentences. استخدم الكلمات المناسبة الاتية لإكمال الجمل (10 M.)
big , temperature , trees , housewife , Chinese

1. My name is Han and I'm
2. Wood comes from
3. this desk is too
4. My mother is a
5. His is going up . He should go to bed .

B- Match the family words for men and women. زاوج مفردات العائلة (10 M.)

1. mother 2. aunt 3. grandfather 4. brother 5. cousin.
- a. grandmother b. cousin c. father d. uncle e. sister.

Q4)A- Re- write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks. (10 M.)
اعد كتابة الجملة الاتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط

how much is this dress

B- Fill in the blanks with the missing letters or words. (5 only). (10 M.)
املأ الفراغات بالأحرف والكلمات المفقودة (خمس فقط)

1. long × short ; plain × 2. I am , I'm ; he is ,
3. book , books ; drawer , 4. close , closest ; small ,
5. mother , mum ; father , 6. farm , farmer ; teach ,

Q5) Written (Choose either A or B) : B او A اختر (20 M.)

A- Write about yourself and your family. اكتب عن نفسك وعن عائلتك

B- Write two notes to your brother or sister. اكتب مذكرتين إلى اخوك او اختك



Note: Answer all the questions

Q1) A-Read all following passage carefully and then write (Yes) or (No) for the sentences.(5 only)

اقرأ القطعة الاتية واكتب كلمة (Yes) او (No) للجمل الاتية (اختر خمسا فقط) (10 M.)

There are six ways to stay safe online. Be nice to people online. Be careful about what you share (pictures – thoughts). Keep your personal information safe. Keep your password safe (you should use capital letters, numbers and symbols). Never meet a person that you only know online. If you find something you don't like on line, tell your parents or your teacher.

- 1-You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.
- 2-This is a good password "password 123"
- 3-If you don't like something online, tell an adult.
- 4- You must never meet people that you only know online.
- 5-You should never keep your personal information safe.
- 6-It's a bad idea to put your phone number online

B- Choose the correct answer . (5 only) اختر الاجابة الصحيحة لخمس فقط. (10 M.)

1. What did Mr. Crum do first? (a. He baked the potatoes b. He sliced the potatoes thinly)
2. Basim's family looked at lots of laptops? (a. True b. False)
3. Which service does Ahmed prefer? (a. breakfast b. lunch)
4. Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. (a. True b. False)
5. What is Ahmed's uniform? (a. black trousers and a white shirt b. White trousers and a black shirt)
6. Today, the(a. flowers b. bags) are still a favourite present as well as chocolates

Q2) A- Choose the correct word between brackets : (5 only) (10 M.)

اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط)

1. My father (leave / leaves) first at 7 o'clock.
2. We enjoyed (myself / ourselves) at the park.
3. He has a broken arm. He (must / should) go to the hospital.
4. I live in Basra. (She / it) in the south of Iraq.
5. Does your father work (in / on) an office?
6. We grow rice on our farm, (and , but) we don't grow vegetables.



Karrar Al-Sultani

B- Match the situations in List A with the reasons in List B. (5 only) (10 M.)

زاوج المواقف في القائمة (A) مع الاسباب في القائمة (B) (خمس فقط)

- | List A | List B |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. He had a stomach ache | a. because it was raining. |
| 2. she is in bed. | b. because he was playing with matches. |
| 3. My feet hurt | c. because I'm wearing a thick sweater. |
| 4. We didn't play outside | d. because these trainers are too small. |
| 5. He burnt his finger | e. because she has a temperature . |
| 6. I am hot | f. because he ate too many sweets. |

Q3)A- Use the word in the box to complete the sentences. استخدم الكلمات بين الأقواس لإكمال الجمل (10 M.)

{unsafe , wash , star , farmers , plant}

1. Before you start cooking, you should..... your hands.
2. Han's grandparents were
3. It is to put your personal information online.
4. Cotton comes from a
5. The home in our solar system is called the Sun.

B-Match a verb from column (A) with noun phrase from column (B):(5 only) (10 M.)

زاوج الأفعال في القائمة (A) مع ما يناسبها في القائمة (B) لخمس فقط

- | Column A | Column B |
|-------------|--|
| 1-go online | a- enter your keyboard |
| 2-search | b- the web page by scrolling up and down |
| 3-key in | c- the web |
| 4-press | d- to find a website |
| 5-navigate | e- using your mouse |
| 6-click | f- the address you want |

Q4)A- Fill in the blanks with the missing words. (5 only). (10 M.)

1. teach , teacher ; drive ,
2. long , short ; hard ,
3. desk , desks ; tooth
4. stoma , stomach ; cou ,
5. tall , taller ; easy ,
6. is not , is n't ; does not ,

B- Re- write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks. (10 M.)

اعد كتابة الجملة الاتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط i work in a small primary school

Q5) Written (Choose either A or B) B او A اختر (20 M.)

A-Write two notes to your brother and sister. اكتب مذكرتين لأخيك وأختك

B- Write about yourself and your family. اكتب عن نفسك وعن عائلتك



Note: Answer all the questions

Q1) A- Read all following passage carefully and then write (True) or (False) for the sentences. (5 only)

اقرأ القطعة الاتية واكتب كلمة (True) او (False) للجمل الاتية (اختر خمسا فقط) (10 M.)

Wood comes from trees . Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture . Paper is usually made from wood too . Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree . Car tyres are made from rubber. Cotton comes from a plant . The English word " cotton " comes from Arabic word " Kutun ". Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. Today most leather comes from cows.Wool is a very warm and cool material too .Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries including Iraq.

1. The word " cotton " comes from the Arabic word " Kutun " .
2. paper is usually made from cotton.
3. All furniture is made from wood.
4. Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.
5. Rubber comes from a tree.
6. Most leather comes from cows.

B) Choose the correct answers between brackets to the questions or sentences. (5 only)

(10 M.)

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة من بين الاقواس لخمس من الاسئلة او الجمل الاتية:

1. What did the customer want? (a. soft fries b. crispy fries)
2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? (a. chef b. waiter)
3. In Iraq, mother's Day is in (a. April b. March)
4. How many buttons do most mice have? (a. two b. four)
5. The first paper was made in China. (a. true b. false)
6. Which service does Ahmed prefer? (a. breakfast b. lunch)

Q2)A -Choose the correct word between brackets:(5 only) اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين الاقواس(خمس فقط) (10 M.)

1. She is wearing (white denim , denim white) .
2. (These / This) shirts are too small.
3. My aunt is a nurse. She works (at / in) a big hospital in Baghdad.
4. When I grow up I want (be / to be) a teacher.
5. Mariam speaks English (but / and) she speaks French too.
6. I have a toothache. You (should / shouldn't) go to the dentist.



Karrar Al-Sultani

B - Match the questions in List A with their answers in List B. (5 only)

(10 M.)

زوج الاسئلة في القائمة (A) مع اجوبتها في القائمة (B) لخمس فقط

List A

List B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. What phone would you like? | a. He is a bus driver. |
| 2. Where is the watch shop? | b. I don't feel well, I have a flu. |
| 3. What's your uncle job? | c. I'd like a banana phone. |
| 4. What's the jug made of? | d. It's made of glass. |
| 5. Hello, how are you? | e. She is 12 years old. |
| 6. How old is your sister? | f. It's on the first floor next to the pharmacy. |

Q3)A -Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences. (5 only) اختر الفعل المناسب لإكمال الجمل (خمس فقط) (10 M.)

1. the tomatoes into thin circles. (a. Slice b. Grate c. Eat)
2. the cake for 45 minutes in the oven. (a. Mix b. Cut c. Bake)
3. the honey on the bread with a knife. (a. Wash b. Bake c. Spread)
4. the potatoes and throw away the skins. (a. Grate b. Peel c. Make)
5. the onions and tomatoes together with a spoon. (a. Slice b. Mix c. Hold)
6. the cheese before you put in on the macaroni. (a. Grate b. Spread c. Look at)

B - Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences. استخدم الكلمات بين الاقواس لإكمال الجمل (10 M.)

1. My is an engineer. Neptune is away from us than Mars. (farther / father)
2. 2050, I think we will probably everything in the internet. (by / buy)
3. We live, opposite the park. There are lots of birds in the park. Listen carefully and you can them singing. (hear / here)
4. My parents have a and daughter. Mercury is the closest planet to the (son / sun)
5. a good school and pupils work very hard . (it's / its)

Q4)A - Fill in the blanks with the missing words. (5 only) املا الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة (خمس فقط) (10 M.)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. soft × hard ; long × | 2. small , smaller ; pretty , |
| 3. teach , teacher ; build , | 4. pupil , pupils ; foot , |
| 5. father , dad ; mother , | 6. towels , cotton ; keys , |

B- Re- write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks.

(10 M.)

danial calls wisam to get a plaster اعد كتابة الجملة الاتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط

Q5) Written (Choose either A or B) اختر اما A او B (20 M.)

A- Write an e-mail to a friend. اكتب (e-mail) لصديق

B- Write about a present you are going to buy. اكتب حول هدية سوف تشتريها



الرقم :

Note: Answer all the questions.

اسم الطالب : ملاحظة / اجب عن جميع الأسئلة

Q1)A- Read the following passage carefully and then answer with (Yes) or (No) for the sentences .
اقرأ القطعة الآتية بعناية واكتب كلمة (Yes) أو (No) (لخمس) فقط من الجمل الآتية (5 only) (10 M.)

Why make a card yourself? This is what some children said. It's special for the person you make it for. You can draw what you want. You can add pretty things like ribbons and cut-outs. Making your own cards is cheaper. You can make your own designs. You can say what you want and write your own message.

1. We usually write our message inside the card.
2. Buying a card is cheaper than making your own one.
3. You can use lots of different things to decorate your card.
4. You can use drawings or cut-outs or both on your card.
5. We can send cards on many special days.
6. You shouldn't use glue to make your card.

B- Choose the correct answer. (5 only) (خمس فقط) اختر الإجابة الصحيحة (10 M.)

1. The date that many countries celebrate Mother's Day is around the world. (the same , different)
2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? (chef , waiter)
3. The first paper was made in (China , Egypt)
4. The laptop they bought is (black with silver keys , silver with black keys)
5. The customer wanted (soft fries , crispy fries)
6. Keep medicines and home cleaning materials in places away from children. (safe , unsafe)

Q2)A- Choose the correct word between brackets. (5 only)
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط) (10 M.)

1. I often (work / am working) for many hours.
2. (Those / That) is very nice.
3. people will be (healthy / healthier) because of new medicine.
4. Cups and plates (is / are) made from clay.
5. Mariam speaks English (and / but) she speaks French, too.
6. My cousin drives a bus. He works (in / on) the roads in Baghdad.

B- Match the phrases in List A and List B to make complete sentences. (5 only)
طابق العبارات في القائمة (A) و (B) لتكوين جمل (لخمس فقط) (10 M.)

- List (A)
1. you should eat
 2. you shouldn't wear
 3. you feel dizzy
 4. you should drink
 5. you shouldn't only eat
 6. you shouldn't play

- List (B)
- a. for too many hours.
 - b. enough water.
 - c. enough breakfast.
 - d. so you should lie down.
 - e. shoes that are too small.
 - f. sweets.

Q3)A- Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. استخدم الكلمات المناسبة الآتية لإكمال الجمل (10 M.)

- { invention , thicker , prices , grow , hat }
1. The supermarket ad says food are going down this week.
 2. I think the computer is the most important
 3. I usually wear a hard
 4. A woollen scarf is than a cotton one.
 5. We rice in paddy fields.

B- Write the odd word. (5 only) (خمس فقط) اكتب الكلمة غير المطابقة للكلمات (10 M.)

1. grate , cheese , slice , peel .
2. apple , orange , cherry , potato .
3. saucepan , knife , fork , spoon .
4. bread , tomato , cucumber , onion .
5. waiter , nurse , father , IT programmer .
6. face , hair , wash , hands .

Q4)A- Rewrite the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks.
أعد كتابة الجملة الآتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط

do you think humans will ever go to the farthest planets uranus or neptune
املأ الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة (خمس فقط) (10 M.)

1. cou , cough ; ra ,
2. hard , soft ; cheap ,
3. possible , possible ; centuri ,
4. start , started ; blow up ,
5. small , smallest ; big ,
6. pupil , pupils ; foot ,

(20 M.)

Q5. Writing (Choose either A or B) : اختر إما A أو B

A- Write about a present you are going to buy. اكتب عن هدية سوف تشتريها

B- Write an email to a friend. اكتب إيميل إلى صديقك

