



English Booklets Team Together

5th grade

First semester

Ibn Mandhour school

Teacher Areej Mallah ♥♥

Jordan TEAM Together Grade 5 Semester 1
Pupil's Book with Digital Resources

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طلابي المميزين ... من الصف الخامس

هيا لنبدأ معا رحلة تعلم مادة اللغة الإنجليزية معي أنا المعلمة أريج ملاح...

هل أنتم مستعدون؟

يحتوي كتاب اللغة الإنجليزية لهذا الفصل على أربع وحدات بالإضافة إلى الوحدة الترحيبية.

Unit W: Welcome Back – Fifth Grade Summary

➤ Let's meet our friends:



♦ Unit Objectives (أهداف الوحدة)

**التحدث عن الأنشطة في وقت الفراغ.

**وصف المظهر الخارجي الأشخاص.

استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط مع

(before / after / when).

**اتباع تسلسل الأحداث في قصة قصيرة أو نص سردي.

Vocabulary.

أهم المعاني في هذه الوحدة

◆ Free-time activities (أنشطة وقت الفراغ)

Word	Meaning	
play football (v)	يلعب كرة قدم	
play basketball	يلعب كرة سلة	
go swimming(v)	يذهب للسباحة	
Science Club (n)	نادي العلوم	
visit Granny (v)	يزور الجدة	
tennis lesson(n)	درس تنس	

◆ Appearance (المظهر الخارجي)

Word	Meaning	
curly hair (adj)	شعر مجعد	
long hair (adj)	شعر طويل	
straight hair (adj)	شعر مفرد	
short hair (adj)	شعر قصير	
dark hair(adj)	شعر داكن	
fair hair. (adj)	شعر أشقر/فاتح	
a beard (n)	لحية	
a moustache (n)	شارب	

Free-time activities: play football, play basketball, go swimming, Science Club, visit Granny, tennis lesson
Appearance: curly hair, long hair, straight hair, short hair, dark hair, a beard, fair hair, a moustache

في هذا التمرين سيتم مراجعة أهم المعاني التي تمت دراستها خلال الفصل الاول لمعرفة المعاني ارجع الى جدول المعاني ص 1 من الملخص

من الذي يرتدي نظارات شمسية?
 كم عدد الاطعمة التي يمكنك أن تجدها?

Who is wearing sunglasses?
 How many foods can you find?

Who is wearing sunglasses? **Hamed**
 How many foods can you find? **three - an apple, a banana and a packet of crisps**

Back in the shed

It was great to be back at school and see all our friends again!

Yes, and there's a new boy in our school! He's called Charlie. He's American and he's got short, curly, fair hair!

Anyway, when can we go to the Discovery Team shed again? After we have dinner tonight?

I know him! We played football together at break time. Hey, let's play in the playground.

No, after we have dinner, I've got a tennis lesson.

What about Tuesday?

No, I go to Science Club on Tuesdays.

And Millie, when we get back from school on Wednesdays, Granny comes to visit, remember?

What are you doing, Bo?

I'm helping Millie! Here you are!

You are all very busy! What about NOW? What are you doing NOW?

Welcome back, Discovery Team!

I'm sitting here and talking to you, of course! But you're right, Bo! We've all got time now! Let's go!

Who is wearing sunglasses?
 How many foods can you find?

العودة إلى العليقة

إنه من الرائع العودة إلى المدرسة ورؤية جميع أصدقائنا مرة أخرى!

نعم، وهناك صبي جديد في مدرستنا! إنه يدعى تشارلي، إنه أمريكي ولديه شعر قصير ومجعد وأقلام! أليس كذلك؟

على أية حال، متى يمكننا الذهاب إلى عليقة فريق الاكتشاف مرة أخرى؟ بعد أن تناولنا العشاء الليلة؟

لا بعد أن تناول العشاء، لدي درس في التنس.

أنا أعرفه! لدينا كرة القدم معاً في وقت الاستراحة، مهلاً دعونا نلعب في الملعب.

ماذا عن الثلاثاء؟

لا سأذهب إلى نادي العلوم يوم الثلاثاء.

ماذا تفعل يا بو؟

أنا أساعد ميلي! تفضل!

مراجعتكم مرة أخرى فريق الاكتشاف!

أنا جالس هنا وأتحدث معكم، بالطبع! لكنك على حق يا بو! لدينا جميعاً الوقت الآن! دعنا نذهب!

أنتم جميعاً مشغولون جداً! ماذا عن الآن؟ ماذا تفعلون الآن؟

أنا جالس هنا وأتحدث معكم، بالطبع! لكنك على حق يا بو! لدينا جميعاً الوقت الآن! دعنا نذهب!

Grammar:

Simple Present المضارع البسيط

Uses

الاستخدامات

We use simple present to talk about

1-Facts. الحقائق

The human body contains 206 bones.

2. Habits (العادات/ الروتين (روتين

I read a book every day.

3. Scheduled future activity جدول زمني

The train to London leaves at 6PM.

Affirmative المثبت

Subject (he/she/ it). V(s ,es , ies)

Ahmad plays basketball on Thursday .

Subject (they ,we ,you ,I). V (base form مجرد)

Students study Arabic everyday .

Negative النفي

Subject (she/he/it). + **does not (doesn't)** + Verb (base form

Ahmad doesn't play basketball on Thursday

Subject (They/ We/You/I). + **don't** + verb (base form)

Students don't study Arabic everyday

Interrogative. السؤال

Does subject (he ,she ,it) + + Verb (base form)?

Does Ahmad **play** basketball on Thursday?

Do subject (They/We/You/1) + verb (base form)?

Do students **study** Arabic everyday?

➤ Adding-es/-ies to verbs

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بأحد الحروف التالية (ch ,sh , s, or z) فإننا نضيف

es

Verb	Verb + es
go	go es
catch	catch es
wash	wash es
miss	miss es
fix	fix es
buzz	buzz es



إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **y** يسبقه حرف ساكن (كل الحروف ما عدا حروف العلة فإننا نقلب **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف **es**



Verb	Verb + ies
study	stud ies
carry	carri es
worry	worri es

2 Read the sentences and write the missing words

1 Katy is happy after her first day back at school

2 There's a new boy in Millie 's school.

3 He's from America.

4 On Tuesdays, Hamed goes to Science Club.

5 On Wednesdays, Millie and Katy's granny visits

6 Bo says they are all very buys

4. Look at the weekly planner. Ask and answer.

Subject ►► verb ►► object

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Katy: play football	Katy: go to Art Club Millie: play basketball	Millie and Katy: have swimming lesson	Millie: go to Science Club	Millie and Katy: visit Granny

في أيام الأحد تلعب كايتي كرة القدم. ماذا تفعل كايتي أيام الأحد؟

What does Katy do on Sundays?

On Sundays Katy plays football.

What **does Katy do on Mondays? On Mondays Katy **goes** to Art club.

.** What **does** Millie do on Mondays? On Mondays Millie plays **s** basketball.

What **do Millie and Katy do on Tuesdays? On Tuesdays Millie and Katy have swimming lessons.

** What **does** Millie do on Wednesdays? On Wednesdays Millie **goes** to Science Club.

****What do Millie and Katy do on Thursdays? On Thursdays Millie and Katy visit Granny.**

I
You
We
They

DO

He
She
It

DOES

5 Who is it? Describe a person to your partner.



He has brown hair, and he's having a tennis lesson.

That boy!

Yes!

She has black hair, and she's having a swimming lesson.

She has brown hair, and she's having a Science Club.

He has orange hair, and he's having a basketball lesson

Subject Verb (be) Main Verb (+ing)

I	am / 'm	drawing	a picture.
He			
She	is / 's	sleeping	in the room.
It			
You			
We	are / 're	watching	a film.
They			

المضارع المستمر
حدث وقع الآن وما زال مستمر

Present continuous tense

This tense has two words.

be + -ing

Circle the correct word:

- 1 I (am - is) tall.
- 2 She (am - is) a vet.
- 3 He (is - are) a cop.
- 4 (We - She) are happy.
- 5 (You - I) am a boy.
- 6 It (am- is) a dog.
- 7 (They - It) are fans.
- 8 She (am - is) a girl.
- 9 (It - I) is a ball.
- 10 (He - We) is my dad.
- 11 We (am-are) cousins.
- 12 (You- I) are nice.

V. to be (is / are)

is للمفرد

are للجمع

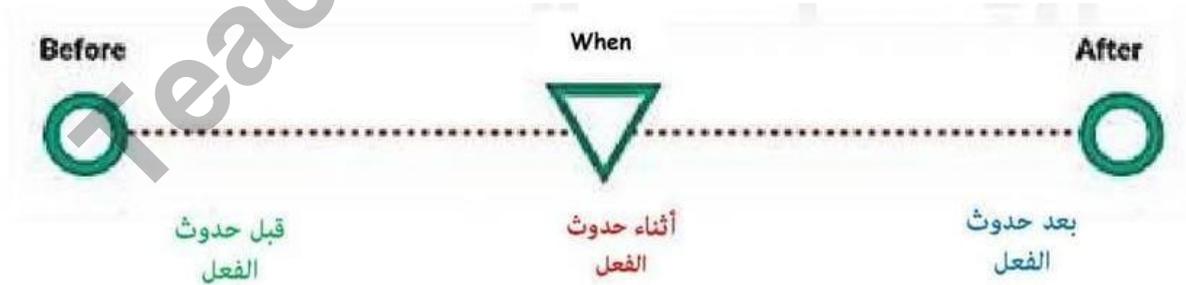


Grammar:

Simple Present (before, when and after.

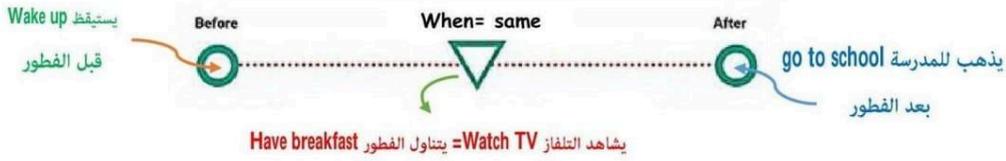
"Before" and "after" are used to show what happened 1st and what happened 2nd. They are subordinating conjunctions.

تستخدم "قبل" و"بعد" لإظهار ما حدث أولاً وما حدث ثانياً



I get up **before** I have breakfast. **When** I have breakfast, I watch TV.
After I have breakfast, I go to school.

يستيقظ قبل الفطور . وقت الفطور يشاهد التلفاز بعد الفطور يذهب إلى المدرسة ..



I have a shower **before** I go to school.
When Jameela gets home, she plays with her cat.
After Raed and his family have dinner, they watch TV.

الاستخدام ✨

نستخدم المضارع البسيط مع **before / after / when** للحديث عن الروتين اليومي أو الأحداث التي تحصل بانتظام.

الهدف هو ربط حدثين مع بعض حسب تسلسلهم الزمني.

القاعدة ✨

1. **When + subject + verb (present simple), subject + verb (present simple).**

When Jameela gets home, she plays with her cat.

(عندما تصل جميلة إلى المنزل، تلعب مع قطتها.)

2. **Subject + verb (present simple) + before + subject + verb (present simple).**

I brush my teeth before I go to bed. (أنا أفرش أسناني قبل أن أنام.)

3. **Subject + verb (present simple) + after + subject + verb (present simple).**

We eat lunch after we finish school. (نحن نتناول الغداء بعد أن ننهي المدرسة.)

3 Look and circle the correct word. Listen and check.



1 Before / After / When I go swimming, I have a shower.



2 Before / After / When I homework, I watch TV.



3 Before / After / When we get home from school, we have a sandwich.



4 Dad always makes dinner before / after / when Granny arrives.



LET'S PRACTICE – "BEFORE" AND "AFTER"



READ AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. I eat breakfast _____ I have online classes.



2. I get dressed _____ I eat breakfast.



3. I comb my hair _____ I go to school.



4. I eat lunch _____ I finish my online classes.



5. I do my homework _____ I watch TV.



6. I brush my teeth _____ I eat.



7. I take a shower _____ I get dressed.



8. I go to sleep _____ I eat dinner.



■ Describing a Person (وصف شخص)

✨ الطريقة الصحيحة لوصف الشعر:

عند وصف الشعر نبدأ بالطول أولاً (long/short) ثم اللون (dark/fair) ثم الشكل (curly/straight).

◆ الصيغة:

.She/He's got + (length + color + type) hair

✨ أمثلة:

.She's got long dark curly hair

(عندها شعر طويل، داكن، ومجعد.)

.He's got short, fair straight hair

(عنده شعر قصير، فاتح، ومفرد.)

.She's got long, fair straight hair

(عندها شعر طويل، فاتح، ومفرد.)



Match the sentences to the correct pictures.



He's bald and he has got a moustache.



She has got long, dark brown hair and she's wearing glasses.



He has got spiky, black hair and he's wearing sunglasses.



He has got short, blonde hair and a beard.



She has got a round face and curly hair.

Describing people

Match the sentences with the pictures.

	She's got a ponytail.	
	She's got long hair.	
	He's got glasses.	
	He's got a beard.	
	He's got a moustache.	
	She's got dark hair.	
	She's got fair hair.	
	She's got curly hair.	
	She's got short hair.	
	She's got straight hair.	

طلابي المميزين بعد الإنتهاء من دراسة الوحدة التمهيدية لنقم بإجابة ورقة العمل ..

هل أنتم مستعدون ؟

Q1: Read and complete :

granny. busy. Science. good at

1. Zeinab is always very _____
2. On Mondays, she has a _____ Club.
3. She's very _____ tennis.
4. She can visit her _____ on Thursdays.

Q2: Choose the correct verb:

1. What (do/does) Millie do on Wednesdays?
2. On Wednesdays Millie (go/ goes) to Science Club
3. What (do / does) Millie and Katy do on Tuesdays?
4. On Tuesdays Millie and Katy (have/has) swimming lesson

Q3:: Write the correct word:

play basketball.

curly hair.

Science Club.

moustache



_____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

Q4: What are they doing?

Rana and Dalia / play basketball



_____.

I / drink a glass of water



_____.

Aisha and Salwa / go swimming.



_____.

Q5-Make questions and negative of these sentences :

1. She plays football every day.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

2. They go swimming on Fridays.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

3. He visits Granny on weekends.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

4. I brush my teeth before I sleep.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

5. We eat lunch after school.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

Unit 1: Talent show

🎯 أهداف الوحدة الأولى: Talent Show

تهدف هذه الوحدة إلى تمكين الطالب من:

1. التحدث عن الهوايات واستخدام مفردات مرتبطة بالأنشطة اليومية.
2. وصف شخصية الأشخاص باستخدام الصفات (Personality adjectives).
3. التعرف على البادئة (-un) واستخدامها لتكوين صفات عكسية.
4. وصف المظهر الخارجي للأشخاص بشكل بسيط.
5. استخدام صفات المقارنة (Comparative adjectives) للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين.
6. استخدام صفات التفضيل (Superlative adjectives) للمقارنة بين أكثر من شخص أو شيء.
7. التعبير عن المهارات والهوايات باستخدام (be good at + verb-ing).

1 Talent show

Personality adjectives: shy, confident, lazy, hard-working, friendly, cheerful, kind, quiet, polite, rude, tidy, untidy
Hobbies: count, spell, do experiments, bake a cake, throw a ball, fix toys, juggle, make a pizza
Pronunciation: untidy, unfriendly, unhappy, unlucky, unwell, unsafe

1 What words can describe people you know?

This clock doesn't belong in the picture.

2

1 She is dropping litter.

2

1 Here is the sandcastle.

1

8 eight

What doesn't belong in the picture? **The clock on the ice cream van.**
Who is dropping litter? Where is the sandcastle? **On the left of the picture. It's in the sand pit, between the blond boy and the boy in green.**
Find someone with a moustache (1) and someone with a beard (2).

♦ **Vocabulary** (المفردات + نوع الكلمة)
Personality adjectives (صفات شخصية)

Word	Meaning	
shy. (adj)	خجول	
confident (adj)	واثق	
lazy. (adj)	كسول	
hard-working. (adj)	مجتهد	
friendly. (adj)	ودود	
cheerful (adj)	بشوش/مرح	
kind (adj)	طيب	
quiet (adj)	هادئ	
polite (adj)	مؤدب	
rude (adj)	وقح	
tidy (adj)	مرتب	
untidy (adj)	غير مرتب	

Hobbies (هوايات)

Word	Meaning	
count. (V)	يعد	
spell (V)	يتهجى	
do experiments (V)	يقوم بتجارب	
bake a cake (V)	يخبز كعكة	
throw a ball (V)	يرمي كرة	
fix toys. (V)	يصلح الألعاب	
juggle. (V)	يلعب بالخفة (بكرات/أشياء)	
make a pizza. (V)	يحضر بيتزا	

Prefix un- (للصفات العكسية "un" السابقة)

untidy	غير مرتب	unfriendly	غير ودود
unhappy	غير سعيد	unlucky	غير محظوظ
unwell	مريض/غير بخير	unsafe	غير آمن

◆ Grammar (القواعد)

Comparative Adjectives

المقارنة

We use comparative adjectives to **compare differences between two people, places or things.**

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).

للمقارنة بين اثنين مختلفين (أشخاص - أماكن - أشياء)

One Syllable Adjectives

الصفات من مقطع واحد (قصيرة)

Adjective	Comparative
tall	taller
fat	fatter
big	bigger
sad	sadder

If the adjective ends with (consonant- vowel - consonant), we double the last consonant.

إذا انتهت الصفة ب (ساكن - علة - ساكن) فإننا نضاعف الحرف الاخير



Huda is taller than Asma



Ali is fatter than Ahmad

1) Comparative adjectives (المقارنة)

**نضيف -er + than للصفة القصيرة:

**My mum is shorter than me.

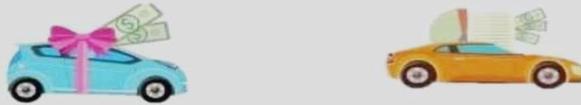
****إذا كانت الصفة طويلة → نستخدم more ... than**

****She is more cheerful than her sister.**

Two or More Syllable Adjectives (الصفة أكثر من مقطع (طويلة)

Adjective	Comparative
happy	happier
important	more important
expensive	more expensive

إذا كانت الصفة طويلة فإننا نضيف قبلها more
إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف ي قبله حرف ساكن فإننا نقلبه إلى i ثم نضيف er



The orange car is **more** expensive **than** the blue car.

Irregular Adjectives الصفات الشاذة

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest

Adjectives that form the comparative ...					irregular comparatives
by adding -er	by adding -r	by doubling final consonant and adding -er	by dropping -y and adding -ier	by adding more ... / less ...	
short-shorter	wise-wiser	big-bigger	happy-happier	more/less logical	bad-worse
hard-harder	wide-wider	thin-thinner		more/less professional	good-better
small-smaller	safe-safer			More/less important	
kind-kinder				more/less intelligent	
				more/less pleasant	

2) Superlative adjectives (التفضيل)

نضيف -est للصفة القصيرة:

****She's the shortest person in our family.**

Superlative Adjectives التفضيل

We use superlative adjectives to :
describe an object which is at **the upper or lower** limit of a quality.

نستخدم التفضيل للذكر (شيء - شخص) أفضل من غيره او ادنى

We use superlative adjectives in sentences where a subject is **compared to a group of objects**.
تكون للمقارنة بين مجموعة (ثلاثة فاكتر)

Noun (subject) + verb + **the** + superlative adjective + noun

One Syllable Adjectives (القصيرة) الصفة ذات المقطع الواحد (القصيرة)

Adjective	Superlative
tall	the tallest
fat	the fattest
big	the biggest
sad	the saddest

If the adjective ends with (consonant- vowel - consonant), we double the last consonant.

إذا انتهت الصفة ب (ساكن - علة - ساكن) فإننا نضاعف الحرف الاخير.



Henry is **the tallest** boy of all

The bear is **the biggest** animal of all

إذا كانت الصفة طويلة → نستخدم the most ... :

He is the most confident student in class.

Two or More Syllable Adjectives (الصفة الأكثر من مقطع (طويلة)

Adjective	Superlative
happy	the happiest
important	the most important
expensive	the most expensive

إذا كانت الصفة طويلة فإننا نضيف قبلها the most
 إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف y قبله حرف ساكن فإننا نقلبه إلى i ثم نضيف est



The orange car is **the most** expensive car of all.

Adjectives that form the superlative ...					
by adding -est	by adding -st	by doubling final consonant and adding -est	by dropping -y and adding -iest	adding the most ...	irregular superlatives
kind-kindest	wise-wisest	hot-hottest	happy-happiest	the most famous	well-known-best-known
short-shortest	wide-widest			the most logical	good-best
hard-hardest				the most pleasant	bad-worst
small-smallest				the most professional	
				the most interesting	
				the most boring	

Work sheet

1. Ali is tall. Omar is taller.

➔ Omar is _____ than Ali.

2. My bag is heavy. Your bag is light.

➔ My bag is _____ than your bag.

3. My mum is the _____ person in our family.

(short)

4. He is the _____ student in the class. (confident)

1 Look back! Tick (✓) the sentence in this picture.

- 1 You need to eat something every three hours!
- 2 You're the cutest cat ever!
- 3 Watch out for the cat!



الصفات الشاذة التي لا نضيف لها أو

2 Listen and repeat.

My mum is shorter than me.
 She's the **shortest** person in our family!
 I'm **more** hard-working than my best friend.
 I'm the **most** hard-working person in my swimming class.

Irregular adjectives

- good → better → the best
- bad → worse → the worst
- tidy → tidier → the **tidiest**
- big → bigger → the **biggest**

3 Read and write the adjectives.



Laila is (1) **more hard-working** (hard-working) than anyone else I know! She is (2) **better** (good) than me at schoolwork. She's the (3) **best** (good) student in our class and she's the (4) **most hard-working** (hard-working) person in the school!



Omar and his friend Farid live on the street too. I like Farid. He's the (5) **most cheerful** (cheerful) boy in the street. His friend Omar is very different. He's (6) **quieter** (quiet) than Farid. Both of them are my friends.



Asma and Amer live on the street, too. Asma is (7) **more untidy** (untidy) than Amer. Amer's room is the (8) **tidiest** (tidy) room on the street!

المطلوب تحويل الصفات الى مقارنة أو مفاضلة

****Be good at (بارع في)**

be good at + verb-ing

I'm good at baking a cake.

She's good at drawing.

1 Listen, point and repeat.

 count	 spell	 do experiments	 bake a cake
 throw a ball	 fix toys	 juggle	 make a pizza

المطلوب أن يستمع الطالب للفظ الصحيح للكلمات الصور فقط لتوضيح المعنى
لمعرفة المعاني ارجع الى جدول المعاني ص 1 من الملخص

2 Listen and sing.

Everyone's good at something! We all know this is true.
Everyone's good at something! So what about you?

Are you great at **spelling** words? Are you good at **baking** cakes?
Are you good at **solving** crosswords? Are you good at **throwing** balls in a lake?
Are you great at **fixing** toys? Are you good at **counting** cats?
Are you good at **making** lots of noise? Are you great at **juggling** hats?

لاحظ الكلمات التي تم تحديدها في الاغنية
جميعها أسماء انتهت بـ **ing** ويسمى الاسم الذي ينتهي بـ **ing** المصدر
مثل : **spelling , fixing** .
المصدر :
لتحويل الفعل إلى مصدر (اسم) :

good /great at + gerund (مصدر)

الجميع جيدون في شيء ما! نعلم جميعاً أن هذا صحيح.
الجميع جيدون في شيء ما! فماذا عنك؟

هل أنت جيد في خبز الكعك؟ هل أنت جيد في رمي الكرات في البحيرة؟ هل أنت جيد في عد القطط؟ هل أنت ماهر في التلاعب بالقبعات؟	هل أنت جيد في تهجئة الكلمات؟ هل أنت جيد في حل الكلمات المتقاطعة؟ هل أنت ماهر في إصلاح الألعاب؟ هل أنت جيد في إحداث الكثير من الضوضاء؟
---	--

Spell → **spelling**
Solve → **solving**
Make → **making**
Count → **counting**

Complete

1. I'm good at _____ (bake a cake).

2. She's good at _____ (throw a ball).



Comparative and superlative words

Word	Comparative	Superlative
 big	 bigger	 biggest
 small	 smaller	 smallest
 hot	 hotter	hottest
 cold	colder	 coldest
 tall	 taller	 tallest
 short	 shorter	 shortest
 fat	 fatter	 fattest
 thick	 thicker	 thickest
 happy	happier	happiest



Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives. Use the words in the brackets.

1.



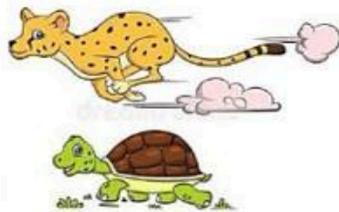
The elephant is bigger than the mouse. (big)

5.



Gorillas are _____ than cats. (strong)

2.



The cheetah is _____ than the tortoise. (fast)

6.



Giraffes are _____ than monkeys. (tall)

3.



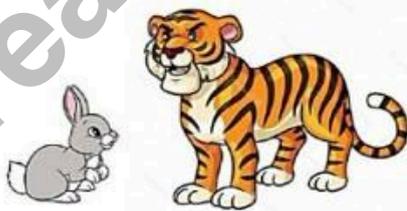
The dog is _____ than the camel. (short)

7.



Goats are _____ than hippos. (thin)

4.



The rabbit is _____ than the tiger. (small)

8.



Zebras are _____ than lions. (weak)

Name _____

date _____



Comparative and Superlative

Choose the Correct Option.

- This puzzle is _____ than the one we solved yesterday.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) difficultly d) difficultest
- The Nile River is the _____ river in Africa.
a) long b) longer c) longest d) longly
- My sister is _____ than I am.
a) tall b) taller c) tallest d) tallier
- The weather today is _____ than it was yesterday.
a) nice b) nicer c) nicest d) nicely
- This is the _____ cake I have ever tasted.
a) delicious b) more delicious c) most delicious d) deliciously
- Elephants are _____ than rabbits.
a) big b) bigger c) biggest d) bigly
- The students are _____ in this class.
a) most active b) more active c) active d) activest
- New York is one of the _____ cities in the world.
a) busy b) busier c) busiest d) busyly
- Your handwriting is _____ than mine.
a) neat b) neater c) neatest d) neatly

Lesson 9 Good manners around the world

There are many different ways to be polite or rude around the world! Let's look at what good manners are in different countries.

Meeting new people

In the US, it's polite for adults to give a strong handshake when they meet someone. In Asia, the opposite is true: it's better to give a gentle handshake!

handshake

In Asia and South America, it's polite to take off your shoes when you go into a home. But be careful when you sit down. It's very rude to put your feet up and show the bottom of your feet!

Good manners with food

In India and the UK, it's polite to finish everything on your plate. In China, it's very rude to do that! If you finish everything, it means you didn't get enough food.

Fun fact

Did you know that in Japan it's rude to laugh with your mouth wide open?

Saying 'please' and 'thank you'

All around the world, it's important to say 'please' and 'thank you'. In the UK, if a child asks 'Can I have some water?', a British parent often asks 'What's the special word?'. The child then remembers to say 'please'!

And do you know that in the UK most people say 'thank you' to the bus driver when they get off the bus?

Lesson 9 الأخلق الحميدة حول العالم

هناك العديد من الطرق المختلفة للتعرف بأدب أو بوقاحة في مختلف أنحاء العالم! دعونا نلقي نظرة على ما هي الأخلاق الحميدة في مختلف البلدان.

لقاء أشخاص جدد

في الولايات المتحدة، من الأدب أن يصافق البالغون شخصًا ما بقوة. أما في آسيا، فالعكس صحيح. فمن الأفضل أن تصافق بلطف!

المصافحة

في آسيا وأمريكا الجنوبية، من الأدب أن تلتزم جدرانك عند دخولك إلى المنزل، ولكن يجب تجنب إظهار أقدامك. فمن الوفاة أن ترفع قدمك وتظهر أظفارها!

هل تعلم أنه في اليابان يعتبر من الوفاة أن تضحك وفتح فمك مفتوحا على مضمضته؟

حسن التعامل مع الطعام

في الهند والمملكة المتحدة، من الباطة أن تنهك كل ما في طبقك. أما في الصين، فمن الوفاة أن تلعن ذلك! إذا أبيت كل ما في طبقك، فهذا يعني أنك لم تحصل على ما يكفي من الطعام.

في الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة، من الباطة تناول الطعام بدون أي شيء في الفم. تناول الطعام بضعف فهذا يدل على أنك لم تستمتع بالطعام.

قول "من فضلك" و"شكرا"

في جميع أنحاء العالم، من المهم أن تقول "من فضلك" و"شكرا". في المملكة المتحدة، إذا سألت طفل "هل يمكنك الحصول على بعض الماء؟"، غالبًا ما يسأل أحد الوالدين البريطانيين "ما هي الكلمة الخاصة؟". يتذكر الطفل بعد ذلك أن يقول "من فضلك"!

هل تعلم أنه في المملكة المتحدة يحترم النزل بالبرون "شكرا" لسائلي الحافلة عندما يتركون من الحافلة؟

1 Before you read What kind of text is it?

a fact file

a magazine article

a report

a blog

ملف الحقائق

تقرير

مقالة مجلة

مذكرة / مدونة

2 Listen and read.

Chief Inspector Fleming's report

Yesterday evening, there was a dinner party at Mrs Sillitoe's house. The famous Sillitoe Diamond was in a glass box. The diamond was a present from the King to Mrs Sillitoe's grandfather. This morning the box and the diamond weren't there.

These people were at the dinner party:

- Mrs Frederica Sillitoe, 47, doctor, hard-working.
- Mr Paul Waters, 43, vet, kind and quiet.
- Miss Marina Allen, 28, actress, confident.
- Mr John Allen, 19, science student, very shy. Marina Allen's brother.

More information about the suspects:

- Miss Allen is an actress, but she's working as a trapeze artist in a circus, not in a theatre.
- Mr Waters hasn't got any money. His wife is ill, and he needs to pay for an expensive operation.
- Mrs Sillitoe needs money, too. Her husband lost all the family's money last year.
- Mr Allen's teacher says he is the most hard-working student in his class. Mr Allen does experiments with a new type of magnet.

Conclusion: They all did it together. Mrs Sillitoe watched the door. Miss Allen used Mr Allen's special magnet to get the glass box. Mr Waters went to London with the diamond.

تقرير المفتش الرئيسي فليمنج

في مساء أمس، أقيمت حفلة عشاء في منزل السيدة سيليتوي. كانت الماسة الشهيرة في صندوق زجاجي. كانت الماسة هدية من الملك إلى جد السيدة سيليتوي. في صباح هذا اليوم، لم يكن الصندوق والماسة موجودين.

هؤلاء الأشخاص كانوا في حفل العشاء:

- السيدة فريدريكا سيليتوي، 47 عامًا، طبيبة، متجهد.
- السيد بول ووترز، 43 عامًا، طبيب بيطري، لطيف وهادئ.
- السيدة مارينا ألين، 28 عامًا، ممثلة، واثقة من نفسها.
- السيد جون ألين، 19 عامًا، طالب علوم، خجول للغاية. شقيق مارينا ألين.

لقد فعلوا ذلك جميعًا معًا. كانت السيدة سيليتوي تراقب الباب. استخدمت الماسة ألين مغناطيس السيد ألين الخاص للحصول على الصندوق الزجاجي. وذهبت مع والترز إلى لندن بالماس.

3 Listen and read.

report نوع هذا النص تقرير يحكي عن تحقيق أقامه المفتش للبحث عن الماسة المفقودة

 **Worksheet – Unit 1: Talent Show**

A) Vocabulary (اختر الكلمة الصحيحة):

1. He is very _____. He always helps his friends.
(kind / rude)

2. My sister is _____. She studies every day.
(lazy / hard-working)

3. Ali can _____ a ball very well.
(throw / tidy)

B) Grammar (Comparative / Superlative):

1. My house is _____ than your house. (big)

2. Rania is the _____ girl in the class. (cheerful)

3. This cake is _____ than that one. (delicious)

C) Be good at: أكمل الجمل:

1. I'm good at _____ (bake a cake).

2. She's good at _____ (do experiments).

Teacher Areej Mallah 

Unit 2: Then and now

2 Then and now



المطلوب ان تنظر الى الصورة وتحدد الاشياء التي تستخدم الكهرباء :

Computer -Cassette -CD player
Lamp -Telephone -Oven -Tablet
Mobile phone

⌚ What's wrong in the picture?
What are Hamed's mum and dad doing in the photos?
Which are the oldest photos?

⌚ What's wrong in the picture? The name of the newspaper is backwards. (1)
What are Hamed's mum and dad doing in the photos?
Which are the oldest photos? The first two photos in the upper left corner. (2)



○ ما الخطأ في الصورة؟ اسم الصحيفة معكوس
○ ماذا يفعل والدي حامد في الصورة؟
○ أي الصور هي الأقدم؟

🎯 Objectives (الأهداف)

تهدف هذه الوحدة إلى تمكين الطالب من:

1. التحدث عن التكنولوجيا قديماً وحديثاً.
2. استخدام الأفعال (verbs) المرتبطة بالأنشطة اليومية.
3. استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط (Past Simple) للتحدث عن أحداث سابقة.
4. التعبير عن القدرة أو عدمها في الماضي باستخدام could / couldn't.
5. تحويل الأفعال إلى أسماء باستخدام اللاحقة -tion (inform → information).

Unit 2: Then and now

♦ Vocabulary

Technology (تكنولوجيا)

Word	Meaning	
computer. (n)	حاسوب	
email. (n)	بريد إلكتروني	
smartwatch. (n)	ساعة ذكية	
keyboard. (n)	لوحة مفاتيح	
letter. (n)	رسالة ورقية	
carry (v)	يحمل	
mouse. (n)	فأرة الحاسوب	
telephone. (n)	هاتف	
call. (v/n)	يتصل / اتصال	
tablet. (n)	جهاز لوحي	
mobile phone	هاتف محمول	
study (v)	يدرس	

Verbs (أفعال)

Word	Meaning	
post a letter	يرسل رسالة بالبريد	
hold a pen	يمسك قلماً	
send an email	يرسل بريد إلكتروني	
win a race	يفوز بسباق	
make a face	يغير ملامحه/يعمل حركة	
make a sandwich	يحضر شطيرة	
tell a story	يروى قصة	
tie a shoelace	يربط رباط الحذاء	

Suffix -tion (اللاحقة "tion")

inform	informat <u>ion</u>	معلومة
describe	descrip <u>tion</u>	وصف

The secret phone

1 Here's my project! It's about how things were different ten years ago and more. Look at these photos! Your mum and dad look so young! Were they in Jerash in those photos?

2 Yes, they were. Was everything very different ten years ago?

3 Not really, no. Most things were the same. Mum and Dad didn't have a tablet, but they had a computer. You could send emails, but people still wrote letters. What's that?

4 That's a telephone. Everyone had one. But you couldn't walk around with them. Now everyone has mobile phones. Wow, that computer was really big!

5 Hey, look at this! Here's a picture of a speaking tube! One hundred years ago, people in big houses used them like a phone. Hey, let's make something like this! Good idea!

6 Why don't we make a secret Discovery Team code? Then it can be our secret phone, and we can call each other!

7 Half an hour later. So... I found two cans and a hose. I found some string.

8 Thanks, Bol Now, carry the other end to Hamed's house!

9 Mum told me about this code. It's great!

10 Elohay atykay! Elohay obay! Elohay amehay!

الهاتف السري

1 انظر إلى هذه الصور! يبدو والدك ووالدتك في سن صغير جداً! هل كانا في جرش في تلك الصور؟ هذا هو مشروعي! إنه يتعلق بكيفية اختلاف الأمور منذ عشر سنوات أو أكثر.

2 نعم كانوا كذلك. هل كان كل شيء متشابهاً جداً قبل عشر سنوات؟ ليس حقاً، لا. كانت أغلب الأمور متشابهة. لم يكن لدى أمي وأبي جهاز لوحى، لكن كان لديهما جهاز كمبيوتر. كان بإمكانك إرسال رسائل البريد الإلكتروني، لكن الناس ما زالوا يكتبون الرسائل.

3 ما هذا؟ هذا هاتف، كان الجميع يمتلكونه، لكن لم يكن من الممكن التحول به. والآن أصبح الجميع يمتلكون هواتف محمولة، لكن الناس ما زالوا يكتبون الرسائل.

4 واه، كان هذا الكمبيوتر كبير حقاً! أهلاً، دعونا نصنع شيئاً مثل هذا! فكرة جيدة!

5 انظروا إلى هذا! إليكم صورة لأنبوب التحدث! منذ مائة عام، كان الناس في المنازل الكبيرة يستخدمونه مثل الهواتف الإلكترونية، لكن الناس ما زالوا يكتبون الرسائل.

6 لماذا لا نصنع رمزاً سرياً لفريق الاكتشاف؟ عندها يمكن أن يكون هاتفنا السري، ويمكننا الاتصال ببعضنا البعض الإلكتروني، لكن الناس ما زالوا يكتبون الرسائل.

7 بعد نصف ساعة... إذن... وجدت قنينة وخراطيم. لقد وجدت بعض الخيوط.

8 شكراً لك يا بول! الآن، أحمل الطرف الآخر إلى منزل حامد!

9 لقد أخبرتني أمي بهذا الرمز، إنه رائع!

10 إلهواي أتياي! إلهواي دلبيو أواي! إلهواي أمدهاي!

4 After you read Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Hamed's project is about | a used speaking tubes to talk to each other. |
| 2 Ten years ago, people sent | b how things were different ten years ago. |
| 3 100 years ago, people in big houses | c for a secret Discovery Team code. |
| 4 Millie has an idea | d to go between their two houses. |
| 5 The children make a speaking tube | e emails and letters. |

6 * Make sentences in Discovery Team code about what you did last weekend.

I played football!

I layedpay ootballfay!

اصنع جمل عن أشياء قمت بها الأسبوع الماضي كما في المثال لا تنسى استخدام (past simple) الفعل الماضي و الشيفرة (كود) الخاص بفريق الاكتشاف

♦ **Grammar** (القواعد)

1) Past Simple (الماضي البسيط)

**نستخدمه للتحدث عن أحداث في الماضي.

:Examples

Did you have a phone ten years ago?

That computer was really big!

ملاحظات:

**الماضي من (to be): was / were

**مع الأفعال العادية: نستخدم did + base form في السؤال والنفى.

I didn't have a phone.

Did she study yesterday?

Page 24

1 Look back! Tick (✓) the sentence in this picture.

- 1 Now everyone has mobile phones.
- 2 Mum and Dad didn't have a tablet, but they had a computer.
- 3 100 years ago, people in big houses used them like a phone.



2 Listen and repeat.

Was everything very different ten years ago?
That computer was really big!
Did you have a phone ten years ago?
Yes, we did! We had a phone in the house, but we didn't have a mobile phone.

Was هو الماضي من is

للمفرد

في حالة السؤال يأتي في بداية السؤال بمعنى هل والاجابة إما Yes أو No

في حال وجود Did في الجملة او السؤال يأتي معها الفعل مجرد 1 verb

Did + subject + V1

وتكون الاجابة إما Yes أو No

Past Simple – شرح الماضي البسيط

✨ متى نستخدم الماضي البسيط؟
نستخدمه لنتحدث عن:
أحداث انتهت في الماضي.
وقت محدد:

last month (الشهر الماضي)
yesterday (أمس)
two days ago (منذ يومين)
ten years ago (منذ 10 سنوات)

✨ تكوين الجملة في الماضي البسيط
✓ (1) الجملة المثبتة (Affirmative)

الفاعل + فعل في الماضي

◆ الأفعال نوعان:

1. **Regular verbs** (أفعال منتظمة)

نضيف للفعل ed

play → played

try → tried

2. **Irregular verbs** (أفعال غير منتظمة): شكل خاص لازم نحفظه.

have → had

find → found

Examples:

That computer **was** really big.

We **had** a phone in the house.

I **played** football yesterday.

2) النفي (Negative) ✗

Subject + didn't + base form (الفعل الأصلي).

Examples:

We didn't have a mobile phone.

I didn't play football yesterday.

ملاحظة: مع didn't دائماً نرجع الفعل لشكل المضارع.

3) السؤال (Question) ?

Did + subject + base form ... ?

Examples:

Did you have a phone ten years ago?

Did she play tennis yesterday?

الإجابة: ◆

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

Key Words

yesterday - ago - once - once upon a time
last + time (last week - last month - last year)
- in (1980s / 1985)

Forming Simple Past

Affirmative	
Subject + verb (simple past)	He played tennis. They went to the park.
Negative	
Subject + did not + (infinitive without to)	He did not play tennis. They didn't go to the park.
Interrogative	
Did + Subject + (infinitive without to)	Did he play tennis? Did they go to the park?

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

We use the simple past tense to talk about:
a completed action in a time before now. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الزمن الماضي

الفعل المنتظم:

1. يكون بإضافة المقطع ed إلى الفعل الأصلي
Play → played

2. الأفعال التي تنتهي ب e نضيف حرف d فقط
arrive → arrived

3. الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن + y نحول حرف y إلى i ثم نضيف ed
Carry → carried

4. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن + حرف علة + حرف ساكن فإننا نضع الحرف الساكن ثم نضيف ed
Stop → stopped

Work sheet

Q1-Make questions and negative of these sentences :

1. She played football yesterday.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

2. They had a computer ten years ago.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

3. He watched TV last night.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

4. We studied English last weekend.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

■ Could / Couldn't

✨ متى نستخدم؟

نستخدم **could** للتعبير عن القدرة في الماضي (شيء كان الطالب يستطيع فعله).

نستخدم **couldn't** للتعبير عن عدم القدرة في الماضي (شيء لم يكن يستطيع فعله).

✓ الجملة المثبتة (Affirmative)

Subject + could + base form

◆ Examples:

*When I was one, I could walk. (عندما كان عمري سنة كنت أستطيع المشي)

*She could read when she was five. (هي كانت تستطيع القراءة عندما كان عمرها) خمس سنوات

✗ الجملة المنفية (Negative)

Subject + couldn't + base form

◆ Examples:

When I was one, I couldn't talk. (عندما كان عمري سنة لم أستطع الكلام)

They couldn't use a computer ten years ago. (لم يستطيعوا استخدام الكمبيوتر) (قبل عشر سنوات)

? السؤال (Question)

Could + subject + base form ... ?

◆ Examples:

Could you ride a bike when you were six?

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't.

Could he swim when he was four?

Yes, he could. / No, he couldn't.

Work sheet

Q1: Read and complete:

smartwatch.	post.	tablet.	tie
-------------	-------	---------	-----

1. Omar is wearing his new _____ to school.
2. Alex is learning to _____ his shoelace.
3. Salwa is playing a game on her _____
4. I could _____ a letter when I was ten.

Q2-Complete could / couldn't:

1. When I was five, I _____ play football.
2. She _____ read when she was four.
3. We _____ use smartphones ten years ago.

Q3 Choose the correct verb:

1. I could _____ (play / played) football when I were eight.
2. She _____ (go/went) to the park yesterday.
3. They _____ (ate / eating) pizza for dinner.
4. I _____ (watch/watched) a film last night.

Q4: Change the verb into noun

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>
decorate.	_____
donate.	_____
educate.	_____
celebrate.	_____

Q2-Make questions and negative of these sentences :

1. She could swim when she was six.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

2. They could play football yesterday.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

3. He could ride a bike when he was five.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

4. I could use a computer last year.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ Answer _____

Lesson 9
CULTURE

World museums

Last year, I visited some amazing museums. I love learning about the past, and in these museums I learned a lot of different things.

The Jordan Museum
I went to Amman, Jordan, and I visited the Jordan Museum. It's a museum where you can see ancient objects from Jordan's past. I saw some very famous statues there. They are some of the oldest statues ever made; they're around 9,000 years old! They were amazing.

Shanghai Museum of Science and Technology
I like science and technology, so I love this museum in Shanghai, in China. You can explore technology from today, and also learn about Chinese inventions from hundreds of years ago. There are lots of activities for children. I did a science workshop and learned all about robot design. I also watched a film about space exploration. It was fantastic!

Natural History Museum
I visited this museum in London, England, on holiday. Here I saw a T-Rex and a blue whale, and I learned about plants and volcanoes! Do you know what an earthquake is? It's when the earth shakes! At the Natural History Museum, I went into a room and the floor started shaking like an earthquake! It was so exciting!

Fun fact
Did you know that the Jordan Museum is the biggest museum in Jordan?

Lesson 9
CULTURE

المتاحف العالمية

في العام الماضي، قمت بزيارة بعض المتاحف الرائعة. أحب التعرف على الماضي، وفي هذه المتاحف تعلمت الكثير من الأشياء المختلفة.

متحف الأردن
ذهبت إلى عمّان، الأردن، وزيّرت متحف الأردن. إنه متحف يمكنك من خلاله رؤية أشياء قديمة من ماضي الأردن. رأيت هناك بعض التماثيل الشهيرة للغاية. إنها من أقدم التماثيل التي تم صنعها على الإطلاق. يبلغ عمرها حوالي 9000 عام! كانت مذهلة.

متحف شنغهاي للعلوم والتكنولوجيا
أحب العلوم والتكنولوجيا، لذا أحب هذا المتحف في شنغهاي بالصين. يمكنك استكشاف التكنولوجيا عن اليوم، كما يمكنك التعرف على الاختراعات الصينية التي تعود إلى مئات السنين. هناك الكثير من الأنشطة للأطفال. لقد قمت بعمل ورقة عمل علمية وتعلمت كل شيء عن تصميم الروبوتات. كما شاهدت فيلمًا عن استكشاف الفضاء. كان رائعًا!

متحف التاريخ الطبيعي
لقد زرت هذا المتحف في لندن، إنجلترا، أثناء عطلة. وهناك رأيت ديناصور تي ريكس ووحوشًا أزرق، وتعلمت عن النباتات والبراكين! هل تعلم ما هو الزلزال؟ إنه عندما تهتز الأرض! في متحف التاريخ الطبيعي، دخلت إلى غرفة وبدأت الأرضية تهتز مثل الزلزال! كان الأمر مثيرًا للغاية!

Fun fact
هل تعلم أن متحف الأردن هو أكبر متحف في الأردن؟

Read and answer:

1. What city is the Jordan Museum in?

The Jordan Museum is in Amman.

2. What can you see at the Jordan Museum?

I can see ancient objects from Jordan's past.

3. How old are some of the statues at the museum?

Some of the statues are around 9,000 years old.

4. What is the biggest museum in Jordan?

The Jordan Museum.



The Jordan Museum
I went to Amman, Jordan, and I visited the Jordan Museum. It's a museum where you can see ancient objects from Jordan's past. I saw some very famous statues there. They are some of the oldest statues ever made: they're around 9,000 years old! They were amazing.

1. Where is the museum located?

The museum is in Shanghai, China.

2. What can you explore at the museum?

I can explore technology from today and learn about Chinese inventions from hundreds of years ago.

3. What did you learn about in the workshop?

I learned all about robot design.

4. What kind of film did he watch?

He watched a film about space exploration.



Shanghai Museum of Science and Technology
I like science and technology, so I love this museum in Shanghai, in China. You can explore technology from today, and also learn about Chinese inventions from hundreds of years ago. There are lots of activities for children. I did a science workshop and learned all about robot design. I also watched a film about space exploration. It was fantastic!

1. Where is the Natural History Museum located?

It is in London, England.

2. What can you learn about at the museum?

I can learn about plants and volcanoes.

3. What is an earthquake?

An earthquake is when the earth shakes.

4. What happened in the room at the museum?

The floor started shaking like an earthquake.



Natural History Museum
I visited this museum in London, England, on holiday. Here I saw a T-Rex and a blue whale, and I learned about plants and volcanoes! Do you know what an earthquake is? It's when the earth shakes! At the Natural History Museum, I went into a room and the floor started shaking like an earthquake! It was so exciting!

Mustafa's science blog
How cardboard is like a bridge

1 Hello, everyone! Today, I visited a museum and found out a lot of amazing information about cardboard!

2 In 1879, a Scottish engineer called Robert Gair invented the cardboard box. In 1906, a cereal company started using very thin cardboard boxes for its cereal.

3 Today, we use cardboard boxes for many different things because cardboard is so strong.

4 Do you know why cardboard is so strong? Inside each piece of cardboard, there are a lot of triangles. Triangles are really strong: they can carry a lot.

5 I learned that there are triangle shapes everywhere: in bridges, in houses, on bikes and even on kites!

triangle

مدونة مصطفى العلمية
كيف يشبه الكرتون الجسر؟

1 مرحباً بالجميع! اليوم، قمت بزيارة متحف واكتشفت الكثير من المعلومات المذهلة حول الورق المقوى!

2 في عام 1879، اخترع المهندس الاسكتلندي روبرت جير صندوق الكرتون. وفي عام 1906، بدأت شركة حبوب الإفطار في استخدام صناديق كرتون رقيقة للغاية لحبوب الإفطار التي تنتجها.

3 اليوم، نستخدم الصناديق الكرتونية للعديد من الأشياء المختلفة لأن الكرتون قوي جداً.

4 هل تعلم لماذا الورق المقوى قوي جداً؟ يوجد داخل كل قطعة من الورق المقوى عدد كبير من المثلثات. المثلثات قوية حقاً: يمكنها حمل الكثير.

5 لقد تعلمت أن هناك أشكال مثلثة في كل مكان: في الجسور، في المنازل، على الدراجات وحتى على الطائرات الورقية!

المثلثات

1. What did Mustafa visit?

Mustafa visited a museum

2. Who invented the cardboard box?

A Scottish engineer called Robert Gair.

3. When did the cereal company start using thin cardboard boxes?

In 1906



Past Simple

Complete the affirmative and negative sentences as in the example.

Example: help



✓ I helped my brother. (affirmative)

✗ I didn't help my friend. (negative)

1. wash



✓ He _____ the clothes.

✗ He _____ the car.

2. study



✓ My sister _____ Science.

✗ She _____ Geography.

3. visit



✓ You _____ your friend.

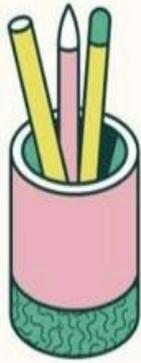
✗ You _____ your family.

4. arrive



✓ The airplane _____ at ten o'clock.

✗ It _____ at nine o'clock.



VERB

Patterns



Regular

add -ed

play → played
visit → visited
mix → mixed
talk → talked
finish → finished
walk → walked
create → created

Irregular

change spelling

say → said
find → found
make → made
know → knew
draw → drew
win → won
run → ran

Present Perfect

Write the past participle of the following verbs.

simple form

past participle

simple form

past participle

go

sing

see

run

eat

swim

take

fly

write

build

make

buy

come

catch

know

dig

speak

feel

give

find

drink

hide

begin

lose

choose

read

break

sleep

drive

stand

Name : _____

Class : _____ Date : _____

My Little
J&J's classroom

Worksheet - Was , Were

I	Pronouns (he , she , it)	Singular nouns	Pronouns (We , You , They)	Plural nouns
was			were	

Fill in the blanks with correct words (given in the brackets).

1  Julie _____ (was / were) born in July.

2  Yesterday , they _____ (was / were) playing in the garden.

3  My grandma _____ (was / were) sick at last night.

4  Sam and Ram _____ (was / were) good friends.

5  I _____ (was / were) in class II last year.

6  It _____ (was / were) a rainy day.

7  The dogs _____ (was / were) barking near the tree.

8  You _____ (was / were) tired.

9  I _____ (was / were) reading the book.

10  The train _____ (was / were) late.

Could/ Couldn't



I could draw a picture when I was three years old.

I couldn't write when I was a baby.

could not = couldn't



Complete the following sentences using could or couldn't.

1. I _____ dress myself when I was a baby.
2. Peter _____ do his homework yesterday because he was sick.
3. I _____ watch the TV last night because I had no homework.
4. We _____ go to the beach last Saturday because it was raining.
5. I _____ make my own lunch when I was twelve years old.
6. They _____ find the rabbit because it was hiding behind the tree.
7. We _____ answer all the questions in the exam because we had studied very hard.

Unit 3: let's explore!

3 Let's explore!

Space: Sun, star, rocket, Moon, solar system, space station, Earth, telescope, spacesuit, planet, comet, satellite
Big numbers: a hundred, five hundred, a thousand, five thousand, ten thousand, fifty thousand, a hundred thousand, a million
Pronunciation: planet, spacesuit, rocket, satellite, astronaut, telescope, scientist, explorer

1 **What space words do you know?**

3 THE SUN, NEPTUNE, THE SOLAR SYSTEM
2 THE SUN
4 HALLEY'S COMET
5 INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

What's wrong in the picture?
Who is doing an experiment?
Find three electrical items.
Where are the astronauts?

36 thirty-six

What's wrong in the picture?
Who is doing an experiment?
Find three electrical items.
Where are the astronauts?

**The keyboard is upside down. (1)
the teacher and a pupil
mobile phone (2), IWB (3), computer (4)
The astronauts are on the poster of the
International Space Station. (5)**

Let's Explore! - أهداف الوحدة الثالثة

يتوقع من الطالب أن يكون قادراً على:

1. المفردات (Vocabulary):

التحدث عن الفضاء والأجرام السماوية باستخدام كلمات مثل: sun, moon, planet, rocket, ...astronaut, telescope

استخدام الأعداد الكبيرة مثل: hundred, thousand, million.

2. القواعد (Grammar):

استخدام will / won't للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية والوعود.

طرح الأسئلة باستخدام How...? (مثل: How deep? How big?)

Unit 3 – Vocabulary

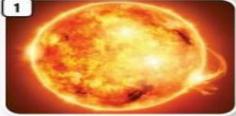
Space (الفضاء):

Word	Meaning	
Sun 🌞. (N)	شمس	
star. ★ (N)	نجم	
rocket. 🚀 (N)	صاروخ	
Moon. 🌙 (N)	قمر	
solar system. (N)	النظام الشمسي	
space station. (N)	محطة فضائية	
Earth. 🌍 (N)	الأرض	
telescope. 🔭 (N)	تلسكوب	
spacesuit 🧑‍🚀 (N)	بدلة فضاء	
planet. 🪐 (N)	كوكب	
comet. 🌠 (N)	مذنب	
satellite. 🛰️ (N)	قمر صناعي	
scientist. 🧑‍🔬 (N)	عالم	
explorer. 🗺️ (N)	مستكشف	
astronaut. 🧑‍🚀 (N)	رائد فضاء	

1 2 3 4 Big Numbers (الأعداد الكبيرة):

Word	Meaning
a hundred	مائة
five hundred	خمسمائة
a thousand	ألف
five thousand	خمسة آلاف
ten thousand	عشرة آلاف
fifty thousand	خمسون ألفاً
a hundred thousand	مائة ألف
million	مليون

2 Listen, point and repeat.


Sun


Moon


Earth


planet


star


solar system


telescope


comet


rocket


space station


spacesuit


satellite

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 36. Write the missing word. telescope

4 Write the words in the table in your notebook. How many words can go into each group?

Things that go round the Earth	Things that go round the Sun	Things that people make
Moon space station satellite	Earth planet comet	telescope rocket space station spacesuit, satellite

5 Play a guessing game.

It flies very quickly. It's got a tail.

A comet?

Yes!

thirty-seven **37**

Story : The Science Fair

The science fair

1 Hi, Bob! We're making a model of the solar system for the Science Fair! Here are the planets. We need to show how far they are from the Sun. Look, here's the Earth.

How far is the Moon from the Earth? A thousand kilometres?

A lot further! About 380,000 kilometres!

2 It's lunchtime!

OK, we'll finish the model later.

3 Oh no!

CRASH

4 What will we do? We won't have time to make a new model later.

I'm so sorry ... I broke it.

I know! We'll do the other challenge! I wonder how astronauts brush their teeth.

The science fair

1 مرحباً، بوا نحن تصنع نموذجاً للنظام الشمسي للمعرض العلمي! إليك الكواكب. نحتاج إلى إظهار مدى بعدها عن الشمس. انظر، هنا الأرض.

كم يبعد القمر عن الأرض؟ ألف كيلو متر؟

أبعد كثيراً! حوالي 380 ألف كيلومتر!

2 إنه وقت الغداء!

حسنًا، سوف تنتهي من النموذج لاحقًا.

3 أوه لا!

CRASH

4 ماذا سنفعل؟ لن يكون لدينا الوقت لصنع نموذج جديد لاحقًا.

I know! We'll do the other challenge! I wonder how astronauts brush their teeth.

أعرف ذلك! سنخوض التحدي الآخر! أسأل كيف ينظف رواد الفضاء أسنانهم.

7 That's easy! Look, I'll show you!

No, Bob! It's different in space, because everything is weightless! Everything floats away!

OK, let's think. Water in a glass floats away in space.

I know! I'll get a bottle of water and a straw!

And we need something to hold the toothbrush. It mustn't float away!

8 First, I'll get some toothpaste. Then, I'll get a little water from the bottle ...

I wonder how astronauts stop their food from floating away!

7 هذا سهل! انظر، سأريك!

لا يا بوب! الأمر مختلف في الفضاء، لأن كل شيء عديم الوزن! كل شيء يطفو بعيدًا!

حسنًا، تفكر. الماء الموجود في الكوب يطفو في الفضاء!

نحن بحاجة إلى شيء لحمل فرشاة الأسنان، لا ينبغي لها أن تطفو بعيدًا!

8 أولاً، سأحضر معجون أسنان، ثم سأحضر القليل من الماء من الزجاجات...

أسأل كيف يمنع رواد الفضاء طعامهم من الطفو!

3 How do astronauts stop their food from floating away? Go to page 66.

كيف يمنع رواد الفضاء طعامهم من الطفو؟ اذهب إلى ص 66 لتكتشف ذلك

They tape it down and hold it down with strips.

4 After you read Correct the false sentences. من خلال هذا التمرين على الطالب ان يصحح الجمل الخاطئة.

- There are three challenges for the Science Fair. *There are two challenges for the Science Fair.*
- The children are making a model of the Moon.
- The Moon is about a thousand kilometres from the Earth.
- Brushing your teeth in space is the same as brushing your teeth on Earth.
- The children use a bottle of water to stop the toothbrush from floating away.
- The children don't work hard for the Science Fair.

- The children are making a model of the solar system.
- The Moon is about 380,000 kilometers from the Earth.
- Brushing your teeth in space isn't the same as brushing your teeth on Earth.
- The children use a bottle of water and a straw to stop toothbrush from floating away.
- The children work hard for the Science Fair.

Grammar: Will / Won't

القاعدة: ✨

نستخدم **will** للتحدث عن المستقبل (وعود - قرارات - خطط).
نستخدم **won't (will not)** للنفي في المستقبل.

✓ الجملة المثبتة (Affirmative):

Subject + will + base verb + rest

I will study tomorrow.

She will visit her grandmother.

✗ الجملة المنفية (Negative):

Subject + will not (won't) + base verb + rest

I won't watch TV tonight.

They won't play football.

? السؤال (Question):

Will + Subject + base verb + rest ?

Will you come to the party?

Will he travel next week?

🔑 الإجابة القصيرة (Short Answers):

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

ملاحظات هامة:

1. بعد will / won't يأتي الفعل بصورته الأساسية (base verb) بدون إضافات.

.He will goes ✗

.He will go ✓

. نستعملها للوعود والقرارات السريعة:

.I'm hungry. I will make a sandwich

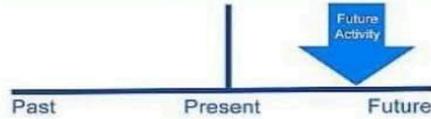
.I'm tired. I won't go out

1 Look back! Tick (✓) the sentence in this picture.

- 1 I'll show you!
- 2 We won't have time to make a new model tomorrow.
- 3 OK, we'll finish the model later.



Grammar:
Simple Future



استخدامات المستقبل البسيط:

- التنبؤ بحدث مستقبلي:

It will rain tomorrow

- للتعبير عن القرارات السريعة:

I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.

تستخدم shall بشكل رئيسي مع الضميرين **I** و **we** للطلب أو لعمل اقتراح أو لطلب النصيحة

Shall I open the window?

Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

POSITIVE	Subject + will + V ₁ + ...
NEGATIVE	Subject + will not + V ₁ + ...
QUESTION	Will + Subject + V ₁ + ... ?

I'll = I will
I won't = I will not
Time words
soon, later, tomorrow, this afternoon, this evening

الكلمات المفتاحية الدالة على المستقبل

Will

predictions التنبؤات مساعدة

We can use 'will' or 'll' to talk about the future and make future predictions.

شيء ما في المستقبل

I'll live in a big house when I'm older.

For the negative, we can say 'will not' or 'won't'.
في النفي تصبح

I **won't** go to school.

Offers (will) عرض او تقديم

We can use 'will' or 'll' to make offers.

Alia: I can't move these heavy boxes

Muna: **will** I help you?

Teacher: Someone left the door open.

Student: I **will** close it.

Promises الوعود

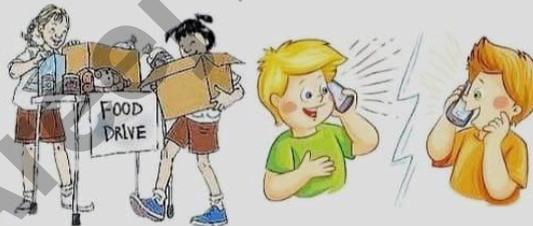
We can use 'will' or 'll' to make promises. We can also use 'will not' or 'won't'.

Jack: It is a secret.

Ben: I **won't** tell anybody.

Sam: Remember to meet me tomorrow.

John: I **will** be there on time.



سؤال ↓ He **will** bake a rocket cake.  ^{نفي} He **won't** bake a rocket cake

↓ Will he bake a cake?

Work sheet

Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form, then make a question and give a short answer:

1. She will travel to Amman next week.

➔ **Negative** : She won't travel to Amman next week.

➔ **Question** : Will she travel to Amman next week?

➔ **Answer**: Yes, she will. / No, she won't.

2. He will visit his uncle tomorrow.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ **Answer** _____

3. They will play football on Friday.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ **Answer** _____

4. We will watch a film tonight.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ **Answer** _____

5. I will read this book.

➔ Negative _____

➔ Question _____

➔ **Answer** _____

Q1: Read and complete the sentences.

solar system	satellite.	telescope.	spacesuit
space station.	planets	rocket	

1 -Astronauts wear a _____ when they travel into space.

2 -You can use a _____ to look at the stars.

3 -The Sun, the planets, stars and comets are part of the _____

4- Astronauts use a _____ to travel into space and
a _____ to work in space.

5-The Earth, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus are all _____

6-The ISS is a _____.

Question 2:-

Read and complete:

read	watch	play	sing
------	-------	------	------

1. They _____ a movie.

2. John _____ a book.

3. He _____ at the karaoke.

4. Jack _____ soccer.



المطلوب في هذا التمرين الاستماع وتعلم قراءة الأرقام الكبيرة

1 Listen, point and repeat.

1 100 a hundred 2 500 five hundred 3 1,000 a thousand 4 5,000 five thousand

5 10,000 ten thousand 6 50,000 fifty thousand 7 100,000 a hundred thousand 8 1,000,000 a million

1 0 0 0 0 0

Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
------------------	--------------	----------	-------------------	---------------	-----------	----------	------	------

Grammar Rule: How...?

الاستخدام: ✨

نستخدم **How + adjective** للسؤال عن الصفات الكمية مثل:
(high) الارتفاع

(deep) العمق

(long) الطول

(wide) العرض

✓ Structure (التركيب):

How + adjective + is + subject ?

📝 Examples (أمثلة):

1. How deep is the Grand Canyon?

→ It's 1,800 metres deep.

2. How high is the Eiffel Tower?

→ It's 300 metres high.

3. How long is the river?

→ It's 4,000 kilometres long.

4. How wide is the street?

→ It's 20 metres wide.

📌 ملاحظات:

لازم نعيد الصفة في الجواب:

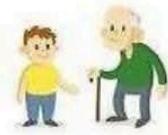
✗ It's 1,800 metres.

✓ It's 1,800 metres deep.

نستخدم وحدة مناسبة (metres, kilometres, centimetres).



HOW DEEP
How deep is the sea?



HOW OLD
How old is your grandfather?



How wide
How wide is the river?

How **deep**? ➤ للسؤال عن العمق ➤ meters tall الاجابة

How **old**? ➤ للسؤال عن العمر ➤ years old الاجابة

How **wide**? ➤ للسؤال عن العرض ➤ meters wide الاجابة

Complete:

How tall- How old- How wide - How deep- How long

1. -----is Abdoun Bridge? It's 452 meters **long**.
2. -----is Aqaba Flagpole? It's 130 meters **tall**.
3. -----is Lake Tiberias? It's 43 meters **deep**.
4. -----is Amra Castle? It's about 1,300 years **old**.
5. -----is The river Jordan? It's about 100 meters **wide**.

Answers: 1. How **long** 2. How **tall** 3. How **deep** 4. How **old** 5. How **wide**

Complete the questions with: (high-tall - deep-far-wide)

1. How _____ is it from Amman to Aqaba by car?
2. How _____ is this basketball player?
3. How _____-is Mount Everest?
4. How _____ is the river?
5. How _____ is the Earth?

Culture

Lesson 9
CULTURE

THE MYSTERY OF STONE CIRCLES

A stone circle is a circle of standing stones. People build stone circles thousands of years ago. Some circles are over 6,000 years old! You can find stone circles all over the world.

This is Castlerigg stone circle, in the north of England. It is over 5,000 years old! Stonehenge is the most famous stone circle in the UK. It is also one of the biggest stone circles. Some of the stones came from Wales, 240 kilometres away. How did people carry the stones so far? Why didn't they use stones from the hills where they lived? No one knows for sure! Why did people build stone circles? We don't really know, but there are a lot of different ideas! Many people believe that the circles were meeting places, where people celebrated important days. Other people think the circles were ancient markets. On the longest day of the year, the light of the Sun falls in a certain place on many stone circles. Perhaps the stone circles were ancient calendars to measure the longest and shortest days of the year, or maybe they were places to watch the Sun, Moon and stars, before people had telescopes. Some people even believe the circles come from space! What do you think?

Fun fact
Did you know there are over 1,300 stone circles in the UK?

Lesson 9
CULTURE

الدوائر الحجرية

الدائرة الحجرية عبارة عن دائرة من الصخور الدائمة. بنى الناس دوائر حجرية منذ آلاف السنين. يبلغ عمر بعض الدوائر أكثر من 6000 عام. يمكنك العثور على دوائر حجرية في جميع أنحاء العالم.

هذه هي دائرة كاستلريج الحجرية في شمال إنجلترا، عمرها أكثر من 5000 عام.

ستونجنج هي الدائرة الحجرية الأكثر شهرة في المملكة المتحدة. جابت بعض الأحجار من دوائر الحجرية مديدة. ربما كانت الدوائر الحجرية تقويم قديمة لقياس أطول وأقصر أيام السنة، أو ربما كانت أماكن لمراقبة الشمس والنجوم. قبل أن يمتلك الناس التلسكوبات، يعتقد بعض الناس أن الدوائر جاءت من الفضاء!

هل تعلم أن هناك أكثر من 1300 دائرة حجرية في المملكة المتحدة؟

1. What is a stone circle ?
A stone circle is a circle of standing stones .
2. How old are some stone circles ?
Some stone circles are over 6,000 years old.
3. Where is the Castlerigg stone circle located ?
It is located in the north of England.
4. What is the most famous stone circle in the UK ?
The most famous stone circle in the UK is Stonehenge.
5. How far did some of the stones at Stonehenge travel ?
Some of the stones traveled 240 kilometers from Wales.
6. Why do many people believe stone circles were built ?
Many people believe stone circles were meeting places to celebrate important days

Pronunciation

Listen and read. Why is part of each word coloured? Listen again and repeat.

planet	spacesuit	rocket	satellite
astronaut	telescope	scientist	explorer

المطلوب أن يستمع الطالب ل اللفظ الصحيح للكلمات
تم تحديد المقطع المشدد باللون الأحمر

شرح القاعدة: Word Stress

الفكرة:

في اللغة الإنجليزية، مش كل المقاطع (syllables) في الكلمة تُنطق بنفس القوة. هناك مقطع يكون فيه الضغط (stress) أي نطقه بصوت أوضح وأقوى قليلاً.

أمثلة من الصورة:

- PLANet → الضغط على المقطع الأول.
- ROcket → الضغط على المقطع الأول.
- TELEscope → الضغط على المقطع الأول.
- SPACEsuit → الضغط على المقطع الأول.
- ASTronaut → الضغط على المقطع الأول.
- SCientist → الضغط على المقطع الأول.

1 Before you read What do astronauts do on the International Space Station? They find out about space

LIFE ON THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

The International Space Station (ISS) is a satellite. It orbits the Earth once every 90 minutes, travelling at 28,000 kilometres per hour! But it's different from a normal satellite because about ten astronauts live on it.

The astronauts on the ISS have a lot of jobs to do every day. They do experiments to find out more about space. They use special tools to fix the station, and if they need to fix something



outside, they put on their spacesuits and do a spacewalk! When they aren't working, astronauts read and take photos.

There's one more important thing for astronauts to do: exercise! People are weightless

in space, so their muscles don't work hard and can become very weak. Astronauts need to exercise for two hours a day!



الحياة على متن محطة الفضاء الدولية

في الخارج، يرتدون بدلاتهم الفضائية ويقومون بالسير في الفضاء! عندما لا يعملون، يقرأ رواد الفضاء ويتلقون الصور. هناك أمر آخر مهم يجب على رواد الفضاء القيام به، ممارسة الرياضة!

محطة الفضاء الدولية (ISS) عبارة عن قمر صناعي يدور حول الأرض مرة كل 90 دقيقة، ويسافر بسرعة 28000 كيلومتر في الساعة. لكنها تختلف عن القمر الصناعي العادي لأن حوالي عشرة رواد فضاء يعيشون على متنها ماذا تعتقد!!

لدى رواد الفضاء على متن محطة الفضاء الدولية الكثير

فالتاس في الفضاء عديمو الوزن، لذا فإن عضلاتهم لا تعمل بجد وقد تصبح ضعيفة للغاية. يحتاج رواد الفضاء إلى ممارسة الرياضة لمدة ساعتين يومياً

العمال التي يتعين عليهم القيام بها كل يوم فهم يجرّون التجارب لمعرفة المزيد عن الفضاء، ويستخدمون أدوات خاصة لإصلاح المحطة، وإذا احتاجوا إلى إصلاح شيء ما، فإنهم يقومون



1. What is the International Space Station (ISS) ?

The ISS is a satellite that orbits the Earth .

2. How often does the ISS orbit the Earth ?

It orbits the Earth once every 90 minutes.

3. How fast does the ISS travel ?

It travels at 28,000 kilometers per hour.

4. How many astronauts live on the ISS ?

About ten astronauts live on the ISS.

5. What do astronauts do on the ISS ?

They do experiments, fix the station, and sometimes do spacewalks.

6. What do astronauts do when they aren't working ?

They read and take photos.

7. Why do astronauts need to exercise on the ISS ?

They need to exercise because people are weightless in space, so their muscles can become weak.

WILL & WON'T

Complete the sentences using 'll (will).

Example : I **'ll help** (help) you tomorrow.

1. We _____ (win) the match.
2. I'm sure they _____ (understand) you.
3. She _____ (cook).
4. Maybe I _____ (bake) some cupcakes later.
5. The movie _____ (start) soon.
6. Natasha _____ (call) you later.

Complete the sentences using won't .

Example: I **won't help** (help) you.

1. We _____ (do) it.
2. He _____ (give) my pencil.
3. They _____ (win) the match.
4. It _____ (rain)
5. I _____ (eat) ice-cream today.
6. You _____ (fail) the test.

Order to form questions.

1. he / study / hard? / Will

2. you / do / Will / homework? / your

Unit 4: Off the shops

4 Off to the shops

Shops: butcher's, newsagent's, phone shop, greengrocer's, jeweller's, corner shop, fishmonger's, sports shop, shoe shop, pharmacy, gift shop, toy shop
Money and prices: money box, save, purse, spend, wallet, buy, birthday money, sell
Pronunciation: pay, payment, encourage, encouragement

1 How many shops do you know?

What doesn't belong in the picture?
Can you find some coins and a tablet?
How many people are carrying bags?
What's the name of the building where the shops are?

48 forty-eight

What doesn't belong in the picture? **the envelope (1)**
Can you find some coins and a tablet? **coins (2), tablet (3)**
How many people are carrying bags? **There are ten people carrying bags. (4)**
What's the name of the building where the shops are? **a shopping centre**

🎯 أهداف الوحدة الرابعة: Off to the shops

تهدف هذه الوحدة إلى أن يكون الطالب قادرًا على:

1. المفردات (Vocabulary):

**التعرف على أسماء المحلات المختلفة (butcher's, pharmacy, shoe shop)

**استخدام مفردات تتعلق بالنقود والأسعار (money, buy, sell, wallet, purse, ...)

2. المهارات اللغوية (Language Skills):

**استخدام جمل الوصل Relative Clauses باستخدام (who / where).

**التمييز بين have to / don't have to للتعبير عن الالتزام وعدم الالتزام.

**تحويل الأفعال إلى أسماء باستخدام اللاحقة -ment (pay → payment).

**استخدام روابط بسيطة مثل: and, but, because.

Unit 4: Off to the Shops

Shops Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	
butcher's. (n)	محل جزارة	
newsagent's (n)	كشك جرائد	
phone shop (n)	محل هواتف	
greengrocer's (n)	محل خضار وفواكه	
jeweller's (n)	محل مجوهرات	
corner shop (n)	بقالة	
fishmonger's (n)	محل أسماك	
sports shop (n)	محل رياضة	
shoe shop (n)	محل أحذية	
pharmacy (n)	صيدلية	
gift shop (n)	محل هدايا	
toy shop (n)	محل ألعاب	

2 Listen, point and repeat.



butcher's



greengrocer's



fishmonger's



pharmacy



newsagent's



jeweller's



sports shop



gift shop



phone shop



corner shop



shoe shop



toy shop

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 48. Write the missing word. *corner shop*

4 You and your partner need to buy some things from the shops. Decide where you'll go.



I need to buy a necklace for my sister.

We'll go to the jeweller's or the gift shop!

Money & Prices Vocabulary – مفردات النقود والأسعار

Word	Meaning	
Money box (n)	صندوق مال	
Purse (n)	محفظة نسائية	
Wallet. (n)	محفظة رجالية	
birthday money (n)	نقود عيد ميلاد	
Save. (V)	يدخر	
Spend (V)	ينفق	
buy (V)	يشترى	
Sell (V)	يبيع	

Story: Stop, thief!

Story
newsagent's (frame 1), toy shop (frame 5),
phone shop (frames 6-9)

1 Before you read Which shops can you see in the story?

2 Listen and read.

1 I have to buy a present for my mum. I'll get her a new mobile phone case. There's a case which she really likes in the phone shop.

2 Where's the phone shop?
It's upstairs. We have to go up the escalator.

3 This is amazing! What is it?
It's an escalator! It's a machine which carries you upstairs and downstairs!

4 How does it work?
Well, an escalator is actually three simple machines! It's got a wheel and a ...

5 What an unkind man!
Are you OK?
Yes, I am, thanks. Come on, let's go to the phone shop.

6 Is this the phone case which your mum likes?
This one?
Hey, isn't that the man who walked into me earlier? What's he doing?
No, it isn't. She loves the one which has the comet on it. But I can't see it ...
Yes, that's it!
He's stealing those phones!

50 fifty

Lesson 3

9 That man is stealing those phones! We have to stop him!

10 Stop, thief!

11 Where did he go?

12 The thief has got dark, curly hair. He's wearing a black T-shirt, blue jeans and trainers. He had a blue sports bag.

Yes, and he had a moustache!

3 Who is the thief? Go to page 66 to find out.
The third man in the line of four men: black T-shirt, blue jeans, trainers, moustache and blue bag.

4 Arrange the sentences in the correct order to tell the story.

a They go up the escalator.
b The children see a man stealing a phone.
c The children look for the thief outside the shop.
d Bo tries to stop the thief.
e A man walks into Katy.
f They tell the shop assistant about the thief.

5 Act out the story.

6 Design your own phone case! Tell your partner about it.

fifty-one 51

قصة
محل بيع الصحف (الأطراف 1)، محل ألعاب (الأطراف 5)
محل هواتف (الأطراف 6-9)

1 قبل أن تقرأ، ما هي المتاجر التي يمكنك رؤيتها في القصة؟

2 استمع واقرأ.

1 يجب أن اشتري هدية لأمي. سأشتري لها حافظة هاتف محمول مفضلة. هناك حافظة لها حمار في محل الهواتف.

2 أين محل الهواتف؟
إنه في الطابق العلوي. علينا أن نصعد السلم المتحرك.

3 هذا مثير! ماذا هذا؟
هذا سلم متحرك. إنه آلة تنقل الناس من الطابق السفلي إلى الطابق العلوي.

4 يا له من رجل قاسٍ!
هل أنت بخير؟
نعم، أنا بخير، شكراً لك، هيا، لنذهب إلى متجر الهواتف.

5 هل هذا السلم المتحرك صلب؟
هو في الواقع ثلاث آلات بسيطة بها عجلة واحدة.

6 هل هذا حافظة الهاتف التي تحبها والدتك؟
نعم، هذه هي.

7 أهلاً، أليس هذا هو الرجل الذي صدمت سابقاً؟ ماذا يفعل؟
إنه يسرق تلك الهواتف!

8 لا، ليست كذلك. إنها تحب الحافظة التي عليها صورة الحمار. (تسرق الحافظة).

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9 ذلك الرجل يسرق تلك الهواتف! علينا أن نوقفها!

10 توقف، يا لص!

11 إلى أين ذهب؟

12 شعر اللص داكن ومجعد، يرتدي قميصاً أسود، وبسئال جينز أزرق، وحذاء رياضي. كانت له حقيبة رياضية زرقاء.

نعم، وكان لديه شارب!

3 من هو اللص؟ انتقل إلى الصفحة 66 لمعرفة ذلك.
الرجل الثالث في صف الرجال الأربعة: قميص أسود، بنطال جينز أزرق، حذاء رياضي، شارب، حقيبة زرقاء.

4 بعد القراءة، رتب الجمل بالترتيب الصحيح لسرد القصة.

a. يصعدون السلم المتحرك.
b. يرى الأطفال رجلاً يسرق هاتفًا.
c. يبحث الأطفال عن اللص خارج المتجر.
d. يحاول بو إيقاف اللص.
e. يدخل رجل إلى كاتي.
f. يخبرون باع المتجر عن اللص.

5 مثل القصة

6 صمم حافظة هاتفك بنفسك! أخبر شريكك عنها!

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قواعد الوحدة الرابعة – Grammar

1. Relative Clauses (who / where)

الاستخدام: →

who: نستخدمها للحديث عن الأشخاص.

where: نستخدمها للحديث عن الأماكن.

أمثلة: ✓

.This is the man who helps us

هذا هو الرجل الذي يساعدنا. 🙌

Grammar:

تبدأ جملة relative clauses بإداة الوصل **who, that, which, whose, where, when** ودائما ما يتم استخدامهم لوصف أو توضيح الاسم الذي يسبقهم.

وتنقسم هذه الضمائر إلى ثلاثة مجموعات: المجموعة الأولى هي التي نستخدم مع الأشخاص:

- Who
- That
- Whose

He was the **man that** I had seen him last week

أما المجموعة الثانية فنستخدم مع الأشياء وهي:

- Which
- That
- Whose

A notebook is a **computer which** can be carried around

تستخدم **whose** لوصف مكان أو تستخدم للملكية، ويجب أن يتبعها اسم.

There's a boy in grade 5 **whose** father is a pilot.

المجموعة الثالثة تتكون من **when** والتي تُستخدم لوصف الوقت و **where** والتي تستخدم لوصف المكان.

I want to live in a **place where** there is lots to do.

Work sheet:

Fill the gaps with: (who, which and where)

1. The boy _____ is my friend.
2. The book _____ I am reading is interesting.
3. The place _____ we went yesterday was fun.
4. The teacher _____ teaches English is nice.
5. The movie _____ we watched was scary.
6. The park _____ we play football is big.
7. The person _____ called me was my mom.
8. The sandwich _____ I ate was delicious.
9. The city _____ I was born is beautiful.
10. The girl _____ sings very well is my sister.

1  Look back! Tick (✓) the sentence in this picture.

- 1 Isn't that the man who walked into me earlier?
- 2 Is this the phone case which your mum likes?
- 3 It's a machine which carries you upstairs and downstairs.



2  Listen and repeat.

It's the man **who** we saw earlier. (person)
 That's the phone case **which** my mum wants. (thing)
 We're in the shop **where** my brother works. (place)



3 Circle the correct word.

- 1 That's the girl **who** / which / where bought a ball from the sports shop.
- 2 This is Sharp's Shoes. It's the shop **who** / which / **where** I buy all my shoes.
- 3 Look, that's the boy **who** / which / where lives next door to us!
- 4 Amer likes magazines **who** / **which** / where are about space.
- 5 Can you see that house? That's the house **who** / which / **where** my dad lived as a child.

4  In pairs, describe a person, place or thing. Your partner guesses.

It's a shop where you can buy medicine.

The pharmacy?

Yes!



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who: (نستخدمها بعد الأشخاص لتعطي معنى (الذي / التي).

where: (نستخدمها بعد المكان لتعطي معنى (حيث / الذي فيه).

1. Relative Clauses

أكملي الجمل باستخدام **who** أو **where**:

1. This is the doctor _____ works in our school.

2. That's the café _____ we drink tea.

✨ 2. have to / don't have to

→ الاستخدام:

have to: (تعني "يجب أن" (ضرورة / التزام).

don't have to: (تعني "لا يجب أن" (عدم وجود ضرورة).

✓ أمثلة:

.I have to do my homework

👉 يجب أن أقوم بواجبي.

.You don't have to buy this book

👉 لا يجب أن تشتري هذا الكتاب.

🔑 ملاحظات مهمة:

مع he / she / it نستخدم doesn't have to وليس don't.

ليست فعل مساعد، بل تعني التزام أو ضرورة "have to".

Grammar:

○ لماذا نستخدم have to ؟
بهدف التعبير عن إلزام قوي

I **have to** study hard if I want to succeed

يجب عليّ أن أدرس جيداً إذا أردت أن أنجح.

بهدف التعبير عن قانون أو قاعدة

In Jordanian schools, children **have to** wear a uniform

في المدارس الأردنية، يجب على الأطفال ارتداء زي موحد.

○ تكوين الجملة مع استخدام قاعدة have to

Subject + (**have / has**) + **to** + **verb** (infinitive)

I **have to** travel to Aqaba.
She **has to** travel to Aqaba.

I , we , they , you + **have to** + **verb 1**
He , she , it + **has to**

Have to / Don't have to

في حالة النفي :

I **have to** travel to Aqaba → I **don't** have to travel to Aqaba

She **has to** travel to Aqaba → She **doesn't** have to travel to Aqaba

في حالة السؤال :

I **have to** travel to Aqaba → Do you **have to** travel to Aqaba?

She **has to** travel to Aqaba → Does She **have to** travel to Aqaba?

في حالة النفي ننفي بـ **don't** مع الضمانر I , we , you , they
و ننفي بـ **doesn't** مع الضمانر he , she , it ونحول has to إلى have to

في حالة السؤال نسأل بـ **Do** مع الضمانر I , we , you , they
ونسأل بـ **Does** مع الضمانر he , she , it ونحول has to إلى have to

1. الإثبات (Affirmative) ✨

I / You / We / They have to + verb

He / She / It has to + verb

أمثلة: ✓

.I have to do my homework

👉 يجب أن أقوم بواجبي.

.She has to go to school early

👉 يجب أن تذهب إلى المدرسة باكراً.

2. النفي (Negative) ✨

I / You / We / They don't have to + verb

He / She / It doesn't have to + verb

أمثلة: ✓

We don't have to wear a uniform on Friday.

👉 لا يجب أن نرتدي الزي يوم الجمعة.

He doesn't have to clean his room today.

👉 لا يجب أن ينظف غرفته اليوم.

3. السؤال (Question) ✨

Do I / you / we / they have to + verb ... ?

Does he / she / it have to + verb ... ?

أمثلة: ✓

Do you have to study tonight? هل يجب أن تدرس الليلة؟ 👉

👉 Does she have to cook dinner? هل يجب أن تطبخ العشاء؟

الإجابة القصيرة (Short answers) 📌

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Correct the verbs:

1. The student _____ (finish) his project by tomorrow.
2. We _____ (clean) our room before playing outside.
3. She _____ (read) this book for school.
4. The student _____ (not, finish) his project today
5. We _____ (not, go) outside if it's raining.
6. _____ the students have to finish his project by tomorrow?
7. _____ he have to play the piano every day.

Answers: 1. has to finish 2. have to clean 3. has to read 4. doesn't have to finish 5. don't have to go 6. Do 7. Does

3  Listen and repeat.

I have to / He has to spend my/his birthday money.

I don't have to / He doesn't have to buy it now.

Do you have to buy that boat? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does he have to buy that boat? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

How far is it from Amman to Aqaba by car?

It's about 332 kilometres.

How tall is this basketball player?

He's 213 centimetres tall.

How high is Mount Everest?

It's 8,848 metres high.

How deep is the Pacific Ocean at its deepest point?

It's about 10,911 metres deep.

5 Boy 1: How wide is the Earth?

Boy 2: It's about 12,750,000 metres wide.

 **Questions**

✨ **A. Write in the affirmative (الإثبات):**

1. (I / do my homework) →

2. (She / go to school early) →

✨ **B. Write in the negative (النفي):**

1. (We / wear uniforms on Friday)

2. (He / clean his room today) →

✨ **C. Change to the negative (حوّل الجملة إلى نفي):**

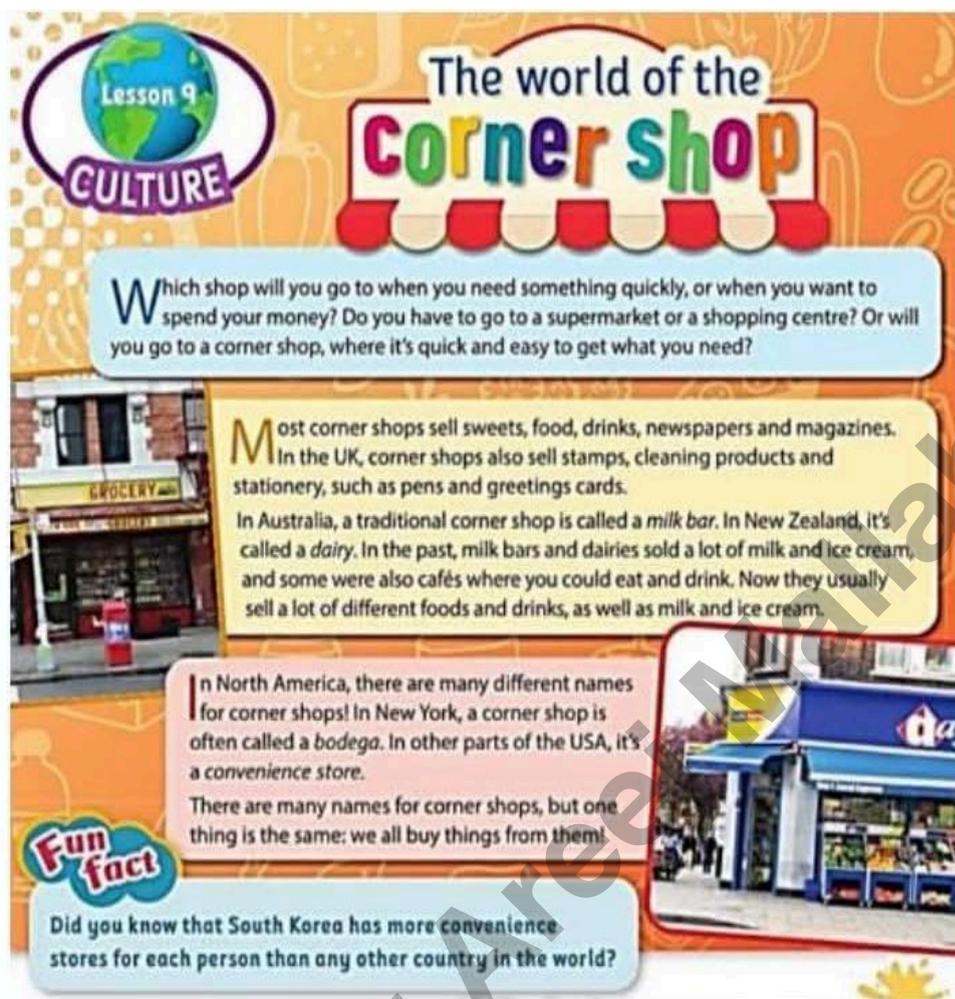
1. They have to study for the exam.

→

2. She has to cook dinner.

→

Culture



Lesson 9
CULTURE

The world of the corner shop

Which shop will you go to when you need something quickly, or when you want to spend your money? Do you have to go to a supermarket or a shopping centre? Or will you go to a corner shop, where it's quick and easy to get what you need?

Most corner shops sell sweets, food, drinks, newspapers and magazines. In the UK, corner shops also sell stamps, cleaning products and stationery, such as pens and greetings cards.

In Australia, a traditional corner shop is called a *milk bar*. In New Zealand, it's called a *dairy*. In the past, milk bars and dairies sold a lot of milk and ice cream, and some were also cafés where you could eat and drink. Now they usually sell a lot of different foods and drinks, as well as milk and ice cream.

In North America, there are many different names for corner shops! In New York, a corner shop is often called a *bodega*. In other parts of the USA, it's a *convenience store*.

There are many names for corner shops, but one thing is the same: we all buy things from them!

Fun fact
Did you know that South Korea has more convenience stores for each person than any other country in the world?



1. What do most corner shops sell?
Most corner shops sell sweets, food, drinks, newspapers, and magazines.
2. What do corner shops in the UK also sell?
In the UK, corner shops also sell stamps, cleaning products, and stationery.
3. What is a traditional corner shop called in Australia?
In Australia, a traditional corner shop is called a milk bar.
4. What is a corner shop called in New Zealand ?
In New Zealand, a corner shop is called a dairy.
5. What did milk bars and dairies sell in the past ?
In the past, milk bars and dairies sold a lot of milk and ice cream, and some were also cafés.
6. What do corner shops in North America call a corner shop in New York ?

4 Read and write the correct form of **have to**.

- 1 I saved money so I don't have to use my birthday money to buy the festival ticket.
- 2 She doesn't have to go to the greengrocer's to buy vegetables for the salad. She's got all the ingredients she needs.
- 3 My sister's head hurts so she doesn't have to go to school today. My dad has to go to the pharmacy to buy her some medicine.
- 4 Jawad and I have a Maths exam tomorrow. It's difficult, so we have to study a lot this evening, but we don't have to tidy our rooms. We can do it tomorrow.

Lesson 9 CULTURE

عالم متاجر الأزواجة

أي متجر ستذهب إليه عندما تحتاج إلى شيء بسرعة، أو عندما تريد إنفاق أموالك؟ هل عليك الذهاب إلى سوبر ماركت أو مركز تسوق؟ أم ستذهب إلى متجر صغير حيث يمكنك الحصول على ما تحتاجه بسرعة وسهولة؟

تبيع معظم المتاجر الصغيرة الحلويات والأطعمة والمشروبات والصحف والمجلات. في المملكة المتحدة، تبيع المتاجر الصغيرة أيضًا الطواجن ومخبزات الخبز والقرطاسية، مثل الأقلام وبطاقات المعايدة. في أستراليا، يُطلق على المحل التقليدي الموجود على جانب الطريق اسم بار الحليب. وفي نيوزيلندا، يُطلق عليه اسم مصنع الألبان، في الماضي، كانت بارزات الحليب ومصانع الألبان تبيع الكثير من الحليب والأيس كريم، وكان بعضها أيضًا مقاهي حيث يمكنك تناول الطعام والشراب، والآن تبيع عادة الكثير من الأطعمة والمشروبات المختلفة، بالإضافة إلى الملابس.

في أمريكا الشمالية، هناك العديد من الأسماء المختلفة للمتاجر الصغيرة: في نيويورك، غالبًا ما يُطلق على المتجر الصغير اسم "bodega"، وفي أجزاء أخرى من الولايات المتحدة، يُطلق عليه اسم متجر بقالة. هناك العديد من الأسماء للمحلات التجارية الصغيرة، ولكن هناك شيء واحد مشترك: نحن جميعًا نشترى.

هل تعلم أن كوريا الجنوبية لديها متاجر بقالة لكل شخص أكثر من أي دولة أخرى في العالم؟

ثالثًا: Word Formation with -ment ✨

4 Go shopping for presents for your family.

Say it!

Can I look at a necklace which is in the window, please?
How much is it?
It's fifteen dinars and fifty piastres. / It's fifteen fifty.
I'll have that one, please.
Thank you!
My pleasure!

Pronunciation

5 Listen and read. What do you notice about the coloured words?

I'll pay for the necklace. I have coins for the payment.

I'll encourage my friends to walk to the sports shop. They need encouragement to walk!

سوف أدفع ثمن العقد.
أنا لذي العملات المعدنية من أجل الدفع.

سوف أشجع أصدقائي على المشي، إلى متجر الأدوات الرياضية فهم بحاجة إلى التشجيع على المشي.

لاشتقاق أو تحويل الفعل إلى اسم نضيف المقطع البعدي (يأتي بعد الفعل) ment

pay يدفع → payment عملية الدفع
encourage يشجع → encouragement تشجيع
agree يؤيد → agreement تأييد

الشرح: 📖

نضيف اللاحقة -ment لبعض الأفعال لتحويلها إلى أسماء.
الاسم الناتج يكون غالبًا "عمل / حالة / نتيجة الفعل".
✓ أمثلة مع التوضيح:

pay (يدفع) → payment (عملية الدفع)
encourage (يشجع) → encouragement (تشجيع)
develop (يطور) → development (نمو)

3. Word Formation

حوّلي الأفعال إلى أسماء:

1. pay → _____ . 2. encourage → _____

1 Before you read What kind of text is it? an email

Hi Ibrahim!
 Guess what? On Saturday I saw a store detective catch some thieves!
 In the sports shop near us, there were some trainers which I really wanted.
 For months, I saved money. Finally, on Saturday Dad and I went to buy them.
 Dad and I were waiting for the shop assistant when a man and a woman
 came into the shop. We saw them put some expensive trainers into their
 bags before the shop assistant came out of the storeroom with the trainers
 for me. They were thieves!
 I didn't know what to do. Then I noticed the woman nearby. She took out her
 purse, which had a lot of money in it. She opened her purse and counted
 the money loudly. The thieves watched her. Then she dropped her purse!
 As she walked away, she kicked it into the storeroom.
 The thieves went straight into the storeroom to get the purse. Then the
 woman suddenly came back, quickly shut the storeroom door and shouted
 for help. It turned out the woman was a store detective! The police came
 and took the thieves away! Can you imagine?
 From,
 Tareq

مرحباً إبراهيم!
 ماذا حدث؟ في يوم السبت رأيت محققاً في أحد المتاجر يقبض على بعض اللصوص!
 في متجر الرياضة القريب منا، كانت هناك بعض الأحذية الرياضية التي كنت أرغب بها بشدة. لقد وفرت المال
 لعدة أشهر. وأخيراً، في يوم السبت، ذهبت أنا وأبي لشرائها.
 كنت أنا وأبي ننتظر بائع المتجر عندما دخل رجل وامرأة إلى المتجر. رأيناها يضعان بعض الأحذية الرياضية
 باهظة الثمن في حقائبهما قبل أن يخرج بائع المتجر من المخزن ومعه الأحذية الرياضية من أجلنا. لقد كانا
 لصوصاً!
 لم أعرف ماذا أفعل. ثم لاحظت المرأة القريبة. أخرجت محفظتها، التي كانت تحتوي على الكثير من المال. فتحت
 محفظتها وعدت المال بصوت عالٍ. راقبها اللصوص. ثم أسقطت محفظتها! وبينما كانت تتعد، ركلتها إلى المخزن.
 ذهب اللصوص مباشرة إلى المخزن للحصول على المحفظة. ثم عادت المرأة فجأة وأغلقت باب المخزن بسرعة
 وصاحت طلباً للمساعدة. اتضح أن المرأة كانت محققة في المتجر! جاءت الشرطة وألقت القبض على اللصوص!
 هل يمكنك أن تتخيل؟

- Who saw the store detective catch the thieves ?
Tareq saw the store detective catch the thieves.
- Where did Tareq go with his dad ?
Tareq went to the sports shop with his dad.
- What did the man and woman do in the shop ?
They put some expensive trainers into their bags.
- What did the woman store detective do with her purse ?
She opened her purse, counted the money loudly, then dropped it.
- Where did the thieves go to get the purse ?
The thieves went into the storeroom to get the purse.
- What did the woman do after the thieves went into the storeroom ?
She quickly shut the storeroom door and shouted for help.
- Who took the thieves away ?
The police took the thieves away.
- What were Tareq and his dad waiting for ?
They were waiting for the shop assistant.
- Find out: Noun : Ibrahim Verb : saw Adj. expensive Pro. They
 Prep. in

3 After you read Tick (✓) the best summary.

- a Tareq saved money to buy some trainers.
 In the sports shop he saw thieves stealing expensive trainers. The store detective caught the thieves. The police came and took the thieves away.
- b Tareq saved money to buy some trainers.
 In the sports shop he saw thieves stealing expensive trainers. The police came and took the thieves away.

tip: Reading
 A summary should mention all the important points in the story. Which summary does that?

tip: Reading
 يجب ان يذكر الملخص جميع النقاط المهمة في القصة أيهما يفعل ذلك؟

Work sheet

1. Circle the odd one out.

1. butcher's → apples / meat / bananas
2. toy shop → yo-yo / doll / medicine / construction set
3. jeweller's → necklace / ring / magazine / watch
4. newsagent's → newspapers / stamps / books / TV

2. Complete the sentences. Use who, which or where.

1. Sami is a boy. He is wearing a red hat.
→ Sami is the boy who is wearing a red hat.
2. This is a small shop. You can buy delicious cakes in the shop.
This is a small shop _____
3. These are my classmates. They live in Irbid
→ These are my classmates _____

3. Read and complete for you. Use have to or don't have to. Then compare in pairs.

1. I _____ help my parents at home.
2. I _____ watch TV every day.
3. I _____ do homework at the weekend.
4. I _____ eat fruit and vegetables every day.
5. I _____ spend all of my birthday money.

**Challenges are nothing
but steps of a ladder
leading you toward
success,so don't
hesitate to move forward.**

**Best regards,
Teacher Areej Mallah”**

