



My name is :

I'm in 2nd grade :

FIRST SEMESTER \ ENGLISH WORLD.

English department.

Miss . Lena Hani.

**Good morning My lovely students ;
now you are eight, this is the first day
in our school in the second grade in
our favorite school Al-Montalaq
Academic school . Today you will see
your lovely teachers and your best
friends and you will meet new
friends. We will start the new school
semester actively and we will learn
new information.**

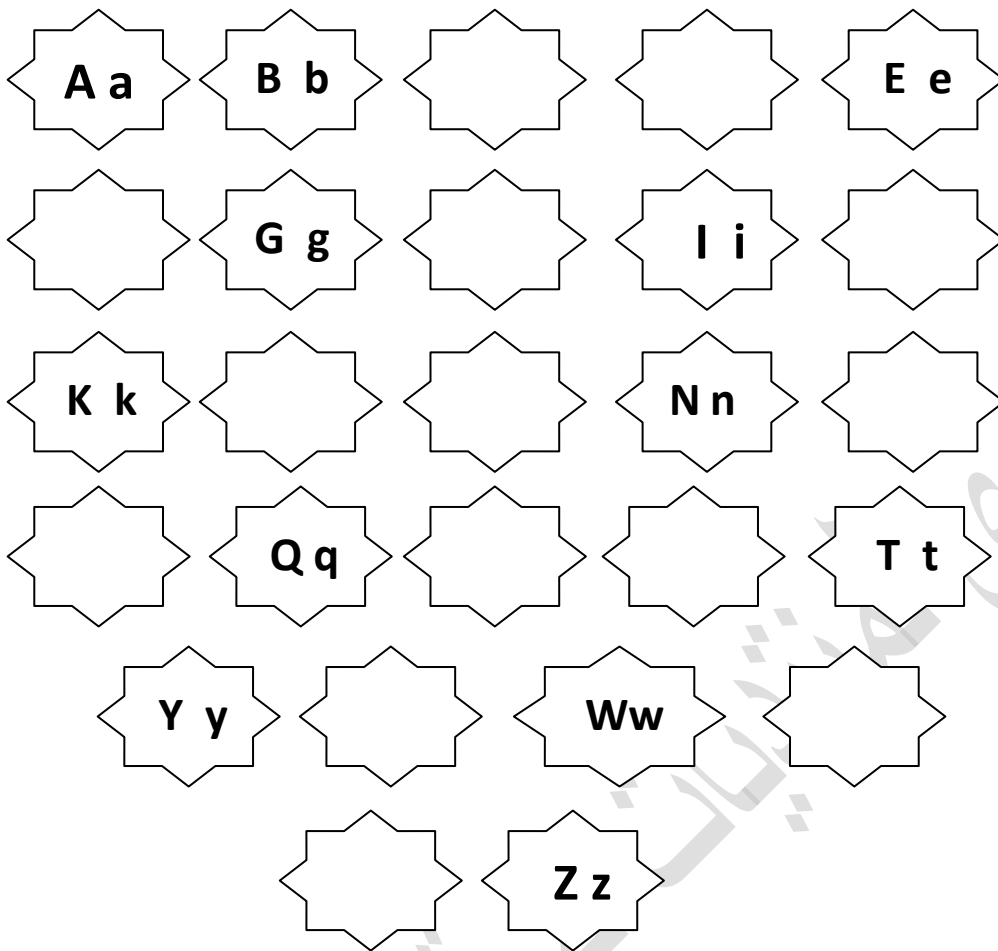
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new information.**

**Now we will review some
important information .**

My hero ; write the missing number :

1	2			5
	7		9	
	12		14	
16			19	

Please my lovely students ; write the missing letter :



My great pupils look and write :



1*What is it ?

It is a car . It is red and green .

2* What is it ?



3* Is it a pen ?



Yes , it is a pen .

4* Is it a book ?



5- What are they ?



They are frogs .

6- Are the flowers pretty ?

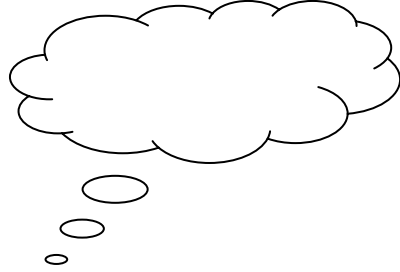


_____.

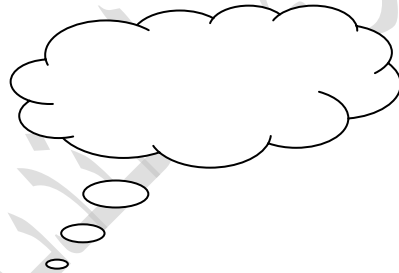
****My heroes , What are the words ?**

Happy sad fat

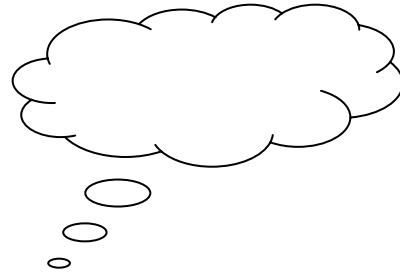
1-



2-



3-





Ministry of Education

Subject : English Language

Directorate of Education

Class : 2nd Grade

Al-Montalaq Academic School

Time :

Student's name :

Date : \ \ 2018

Worksheet \ Unit one

Unit one : At the castle

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Castle	قلعة	Ladder	سلم
Clean	ينظف	Light	ضوء
Watch	يشاهد	Steps	درج
Wash	يغسل	Hold	يعلق
Climb	يتسلق	Carry	يحمل

A week with grandma and grandpa pb p.28 .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Help	يساعد	Cook	يطبخ
Pick	يقطف	Box	صندوق
Brush	يفرشي	Lunch	غداء
Catch	يلتقط	Breakfast	فطور
Beans	حبوب	Dinner	عشاء
Carrots	جزر	Counting	العد \ يعد شيء ما
Carry	يحمل	Wait	ينتظر
Come	يأتي	Drink	يشرب
Juice	عصير	Delicious	لذيذ



****My hero , write the missing day :**

Sunday \ \\
.....\ Thursday \\
Saturday.

*Grammar : present continuous :

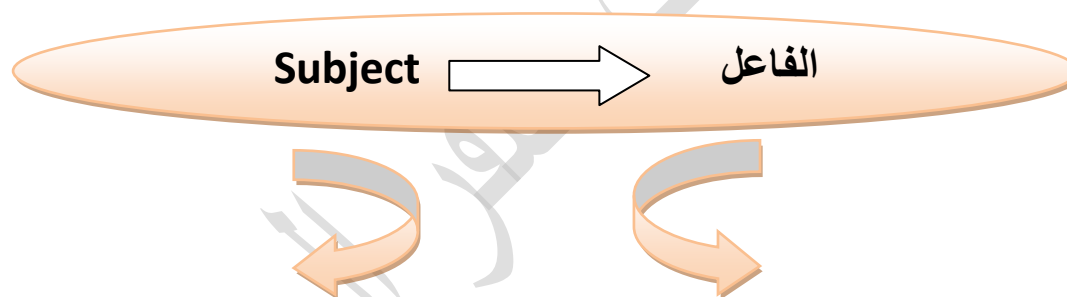
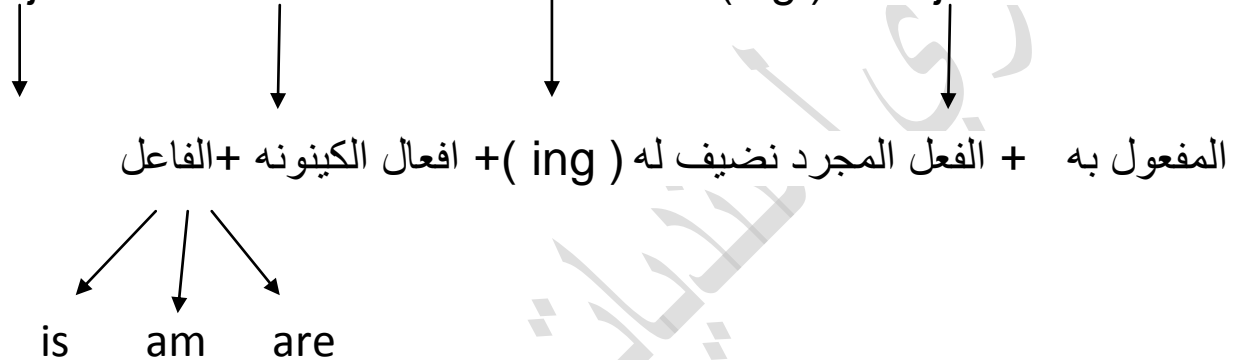
We will use the present continuous to describe an action that is going on at this moment .

* نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر لوصف احداث تحصل في هذه اللحظة.

The form of the verb : شكل الفعل

1- Affirmative form : صيغة الاثبات :

Subject + verb to be + base verb+ (ing) + object .



Singular subject

الفاعل المفرد

- | | | |
|--------|---|------|
| 1- He | } | + is |
| 2- She | | |
| 3- It | | |
| 4- I | | |
- am

Plural subject

الفاعل الجمع

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| 1- We | } | + are |
| 2- They | | |
| 3- You | | |

ملاحظات هامة :

- 1- الفاعل ينقسم الى نوعان : الفاعل المفرد والفاعل الجمع .
- 2- الفاعل المفرد هو (He - she - it) وتأخذ + is
- 3- الفاعل الجمع هو (you - we - they) وتأخذ + are
- 4- الفاعل (I) يأخذ + am
- 5- افعال الكينونه هي (is - am - are)
- 6- نضيف للفاعل (ing) مثلا :

Walk → Walking

Watch → Watching

Examples:

- 1- Lolo is cooking pizza .
- 2- The boys are walking to school .
- 3- He is carrying a box .
- 4- I am cleaning the window .

** صيغة النفي : Negative form

Sub + verb to be + not + base verb + ing + obj.

* في حالة النفي يجب ان نضيف (not) على افعال الكينونه .

For example:

1- She is not playing tennis.

2- The girls are not singing .

3- I am not reading a story .

**The abbreviation of these words:

هذه اختصارات لبعض الكلمات :

1- She is → she's

She is not → she isn't

2- He is → He's

He is not → He isn't

3- They are → They're

They are not → they aren't

4- I am → I'm

.....

****Question form:**

1- Yes – no question :

****Verb to be + sub+ base verb + (ing) + Obj ?**

****الصيغة الاولى للسؤال هي :**

1- السؤال الذي يبدأ بأفعال الكينونه و تكون الاجابه عليها ب

(yes – no) .

*نضع افعال الكينونه (Is – Am – Are) كأداة للسؤال ثم نضع الفاعل ومن
ثم الفعل المجرد ونضيف على الفعل (ing).

****اذا كانت افعال الكينونه اداة سؤال فبالتالي تكون الاجابه (Yes – No)**

عند الاجابه نضع (yes – No) ومن ثم نضع الفاعل او ضمير ينوب عنه
ومن ثم نضع فعل الكينونه .

Examples :

1- Are the boys going to the library ? Yes, they are.

2- Is Rama picking beans ? No , she is .

2- Wh question:

Wh question+ verb to be+ sub+ base verb + ing + obj ?

2- الصيغة الثانية للسؤال هي :

*السؤال الذي يبدأ ب إحدى ادوات السؤال وتكون الاجابة على هذا السؤال ب
جملة

*** ادوات السؤال هي :**

Wh question : (What – Why – Where – Which – When
– Who – How – How much – How many).

* اذا بدأ السؤال بإحدى هذه الادوات تكون الاجابه عليه ب جملة .
*نضع اداة السؤال ومن ثم نضع افعال الكينونه ومن ثم نضع الفاعل ومن ثم
الفعل ونضيف عليه (ing) ولا ننسى اداة السؤال (؟)

Examples :

1-Who are they playing with ? They are playing with jack .

2-Where are you going ? I am going to school .

QUESTIONS:

Q1: Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous :

- 1- He to his friend. (talk)
- 2- The baby in his crib. (sleep)
- 3- We the museum . (visit)
- 4- The children quickly. (grow)

Q2: My herooo , please order these words to make the correct sentence :

1- are \ You \ watching \ not \ the movie .

.....

2- is \ reading \ a book. \ Rose

.....

3- John \ Is \ football \ playing \ today ?

.....

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Worksheet \ Unit two

.....

Unit two : In Biffo's garden .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Garden	حديقة	Dance	يرقص
Swing	ارجوحة	Careful	بحذر
Slide	الانزلاق	Competition	مسابقة
Rings	حلقات	Roundabout	الدوار

Playtime pb p. 36:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Throw	يرمي	Square	مربع
hop	يقفز	Circle	دائرة
Run	يركض	Stone	حجر
Skip	يخطو	Laughing	يضحك
Shouting	يصرخ	Holding	يشبك
Playtime	وقت اللعب	Singing	يغني
Playground	ملعب	Hopping on	قفز على شيء ما
Catch	يلتقط	Sitting	يجلس
quietly	بهدهوء	Watching	يشاهد

Demonstrative pronoun

ضمائر الإشارة

This - That - These
Those

Why do we use this and these?

We use **this and these** to talk about people \ things that are **near us** .

This → with
singular noun

تستخدم مع الاسماء
المفردة

These →
with plural noun

تستخدم مع الاسماء
الجمع

*I like **this** pen.

***This** is a nice cup of tea.

* **These** are my friends, John and Michael.

This



* ضمير معناه (هذا _ هذه)

يستخدم للمفرد القريب العاقل والغير عاقل

These

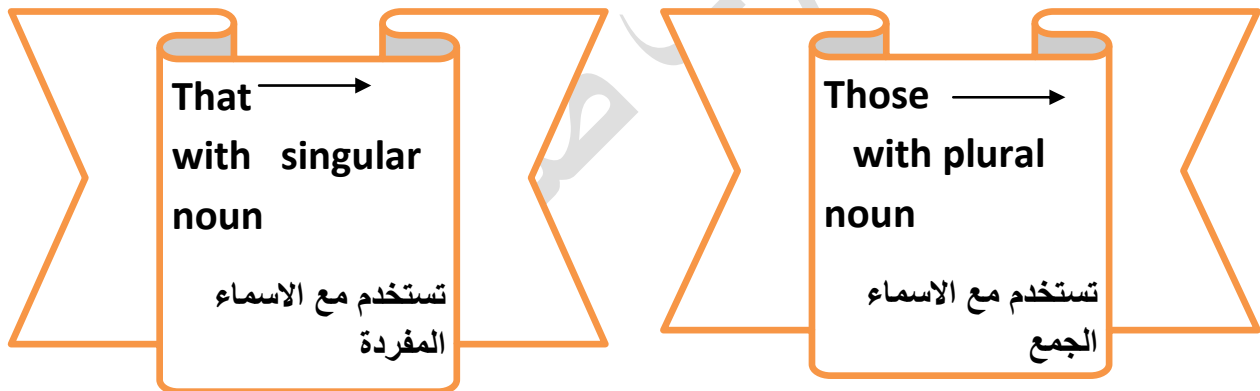


* ضمير معناه (هؤلاء)

يستخدم للجمع القريب العاقل والغير العاقل .

Why do we use that and those?

We use **that and those** to talk about people and things that are far away .



1* That is my book .

2* Those are our books.

That



* ضمير معناه ذلك - ذاك - تلك

يستخدم للمفرد البعيد العاقل والغير عاقل.

Those
















* ضمير معناه تلك - اولئك .

يستخدم للجمع البعيد العاقل والغير عاقل .

حصري لمكتبات صفح الخروب

My hero , complete the sentences . Use (this - these - that - those .)

this → 	these → 
that → 	those → 

- 1) _____ is a computer game. → 
- 2) _____ are lorries. → 
- 3) _____ is a camera. → 
- 4) _____ is a kite. → 
- 5) _____ are balls. → 
- 6) _____ are watches. → 
- 7) _____ is a _____ → 
- 8) _____ is a _____ → 
- 9) _____ are _____ → 

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Worksheet \ Unit three

Unit three : pirate Jack

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Pirate	بيغاء	Clothes	ملابس
Buy	يشترى	Competition	مسابقة
Football	كرة القدم	Hobbies	الهوايات
Basketball	كرة السلة	Old	قديم
Tennis	كرة المضرب	Wonderful	رائع
Swimming	السباحة	Sport	رياضة
Singing	الغناء	Like	مثل \ يحب

Mum's birthday present , pb p.44 .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Birthday	عيد ميلاد	Like	يحب
Present	هدية	Sweets	حلوى
Thinking	التفكير	Flowers	ورود
Buy	يشترى	Can	يستطيع
Can not	لا يستطيع	Have got	يملك \ لديه
Paper	ورقة	Pencils	رصاص
Paints	الوان	Scissors	مقصات
Glue	لاصق	Drawing	رسم
Painting	رسم	Using	استخدام
Cutting	قطع	Sticking	الصاق
Writing	الكتابة	Card	بطاقة

**** My lovely students ,complete the sentences. Use the word in the box :**

حصري لمكتبات صفاء الخضير

Grammar

Like \ Likes

(يحب)

S + like + O + Complement .

1 - Singular Subject (He - She – It) + likes + O

2-Plural Subject (They-We– You– I) + like+ O

Notes : ملاحظات

1- وجد نوعان من الفاعل : (Subject)

*النوع الاول :

الفاعل المفرد

1-singular subject

هو He

هي She

للجماد It

*النوع الثاني :

الفاعل الجمع

2- Plural subject

They هم

You انت

انا ا

We نحن

2- نستخدم مع الفاعل المفرد (**he - she - it**) الفعل (**likes**) .

3- نستخدم مع الفاعل الجمع (**they - we - you - I**) الفعل (**like**) .

4- نضع الفاعل ومن ثم نضع الفعل like او likes حسب الفاعل ومن ثم نضع المفعول به .

Examples :

1- Rama likes banana .

2- The children like ice creams .

3- I like grapes.

Do you like ?

هل تحب؟

**في بداية السؤال نضع (Do) ومن ثم الفاعل you ومن ثم نضع Like ومن ثم المفعول به Object ولا ننسى ان نضع اداة السؤال (؟) .

** عند الاجابه على هذا السؤال نضع Yes او No ومن ثم نضع الفاعل subject او ضمير ينوب عنه ومن ثم نضع do .

** عند الاجابه يجب تحول الفاعل you الى I .

** عند الاجابة ب No يجب وضع (not) بعد do (No , I do not) .

Examples :

- 1- Do you like orange juice ? Yes , I do.
- 2- Do you like sweets ? No , I don't .
- 3- Do you like crisps ? Yes , I do .
- 4- do you like carrots ? No , I don't.

Questions :

Q1 : My hero . Put (like or likes) :

- 1- I chocolate .
- 2- Theythe zoo.
- 3- Wevegetables .
- 4- He playing tennis .
- 5- The boys eating cheese.

Q2 : My lovely students ; put your own answer :

- 1- Do you like swimming ?
- 2- Do you like singing ?
- 3- Do you like school ?