

## Unit One

### Title: School Clubs

#### Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (Past simple)
- 4-Practise saying, reading and spelling words with OO
- 5-Write an email about a school club.



#### New Vocabularies

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Choir	A group of people singing together.	كورال\ فرقة غنائية
Competition		مسابقة\ منافسة
Practise		تدريب
Website		موقع
Join	To put things together	ينضم
Concert		حفلة
Brilliant		متألق
Animation		رسوم متحركة

threw		يرمي
Sand		رمال
Club	A group of people who do an activity together.	نادي
Caught		القبض
seaweed		عشب بحري
bubble		فقاعات
fantastic	great	رائع
Snail		حلزون
Coach	A person who helps people in sports.	مدرب
against		ضد
Chess		شطرنج
Orchestra	A group of people playing music together.	فرقة موسيقية
team	A group of people playing a game together.	فريق
Captain	A leader of a team.	قائد
referee	A person who keeps the rules of the game.	حكم

## Text questions.. Page 22 +23



### Choir

1-What kind of songs did the choir sing?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-When is the competition?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3-When is the concert?

\_\_\_\_\_.

### Computer Club

1-When was the computer club?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-What was in Anna's animation?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3-What was in Danny's animation?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Swimming Club

1-Who took the photo of Pete?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-How far did Pete swim?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3- In how many seconds?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4-What does Pete look like in the photo?

\_\_\_\_\_.



## Chess Club

1-How many games did Sam play at Chess Club?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-What did he break last week?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3-How far did Sam run in sports?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4-Which subject does Sam like a lot?

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Grammar

## 1-Past Simple

You use Past Simple tense:

1-To talk about something that happened in the past.

2-Habits in the past.

\*Keywords:

Yesterday – Last+....., ago , in the past, when



### Form of Past Simple:

#### Affirmative sentences:

Subject + Verb 2 \ed + complement.

Example: I **cooked** fish two days ago.

#### Negative sentences:

Subject +didn't (did+not) + verb 1 + complement.

Example: We **didn't play** chess yesterday.

#### Question: Yes\ No question:

Did +Subject + verb 1 +object + complement?

Example: **Did** he **go** to school on foot?

Yes, he did\ No, he didn't .



## Irregular Verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

الفعل	Present	Past (verb 2)
يكسر	break	broke
يفوز	win	won
يأخذ	take	took
يغني	Sing	sang
يخبر	tell	told
يرمي	throw	threw
يصنع	make	made
يخسر	lose	lost
يكتب	write	wrote
يمسك	Catch	caught
يحصل على	get	got
يذهب	go	went
يرى	see	saw
يأتي	come	came



## 2-too+adjective

This formula is used to express it too. ( too much) (جدا)

### **The form:**

Sub+ helping verb + too adjective.

### **Examples:**

1-I was too tired.

2- The tea is too hot to drink.





## Worksheet

**Q.1: Complete the table in simple past:**

Positive	Negative	Question
We lost the game		
	Ahmad didn't work	
		Did she write the homework?

\*\*\*\*\*

**Q.2: Complete each of the following items by using the correct form of the verb:**

1-Last year I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to England on holiday.

2-I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ lots interesting places last week.

3-It (not-rain) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Q.3: Read and Circle:**

1-Did you **sing**\ **sang** any nice songs? Yes, we did.

2-I **swim**\ **swam** and I ate ice cream at the beach yesterday.

3-What did you do yesterday? I **go**\ **went** to Choir.



Q.4: Complete with the words in the box.

Heavy \ expensive \ tired \ difficult

1. I can't buy this computer game. It's too \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I can't understand this book. It's too \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I can't carry this bag. It's too \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I can't go to the sports club. I'm too \_\_\_\_\_.



## Unit Two

### Title: In the theatre



#### Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (Past Continuous\ Could-Couldn't)
- 4-Practise saying, reading and spelling words with short u

#### New Vocabularies

#### Red Riding Hood ذات الرداء الأحمر



The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Forest (n)		غابة
Woodcutter(n)	A person who cuts down trees in the forest.	حطاب
Chopped(v)	Cut	قطع
Cloak(n)		عباءة

hood(n)		رداء
set off(v)	To begin a journey.	انطلقت
Forgot(v)	To not remember	نسيت
Basket(n)		سلة
Picked(v)		التقطت\أقطفت
Beside	Next to	بجانب
Politely(adv)	In a nice way	بطريقة مؤدبة
Alone	without another person	وحيدا منفرد
kind girl		فتاة لطيفة
Friendly(adv)		ودود
disappear(v)	To go out of sight..	اختفى
Enormous (adj)	very big.	ضخم
Bunch (n)	A group of things together.	باقة
Knock (v)		طرقت
Curtains (n)		ستائر
Dark (adj)		معتم
Shawl (n)		شال
Nightcap (n)	A soft hat to wear at night.	قلنسوة النوم
twitch (v)	To move a little.	ارتعش
Worriedly(adv)	With the feeling that something is wrong.	بقلق

Shiny (adj)		لامع   مشع
Axe (n)		فأس
Leapt (leap)(n)	To jump high	قفز
Scream(v)	To shout loudly.	صرخ
doorway(n)	The opening where a door fits.	مدخل
Sharp(adj)		حاد
Cupboard(n)		خزانة ادولاب
Frightened(adj)	Scared	خائفا مرتعب
Safe (adj)	Not hurt	أمن
roared(v)	Shouted loudly.	صرخ
run away (v)	escape	هرب

### Text Question



1-Where did Red Riding Hood live?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-What was her father doing?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3-What did he do?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4-What did Red Riding Hood put on?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5-What did she soon forget?

---

6-Why was the curtains dark in the house?

---

7-What was Grandmother wearing? How did she look?

---

8-What was strange about Grandmother's ears, eyes, nose and teeth?

---

9-Who saved Red Riding Hood?

---

10-What did the wolf do?

---



# Grammar

## 1-Past Continuous

**We use past continuous tense to:**

- \*Talk about activities that continued for some time in the past.
- \*Show longer activity that was interrupted by a shorter one.

**Key words:**

When \ while \ as \ this time last year \ at 9 o'clock this morning.

**The Form Of The Verb:**

**Subject +verb+object+complement.**

**Affirmative sentence:**

Subject (Singular pronouns)

+was+(verb+ing)

He she it I

Example: Ali was eating an ice cream .

Subject ( Plural pronouns)



+were+ (verb+ing)

You they we

Example: At this time last month, they were celebrating the first baby's birthday.

**\*Note:** 1- For a verb that ends with – e , just we delete e and add ing .  
(celebrate = celebrating ).

**\*Negative sentence:**

Subject +( **was+not\were+not**)+ verb(ing).

Example: .We aren't watching TV at this moment.

**\*Question:** yes\ no question:

**Helping verb+ subject + verb(ing)+ object+ complement.**

**-Was +(he\ she\it\I) + verb(ing) + complement+?**

Example: Was she sleeping when it rained?

**-Were +( you , they , we) + verb(ing) + complement.**

Example: Were you talking when the teacher called?



## 2-Could\ Couldn't

Could+verb-infinitive: in the past affirmative.

Couldn't+verb-infinitive: in the past negative.

Examples:

Could

-When Ali was ten, he could speak English.

-I could play football when I was young.

Couldn't

-Ahmed couldn't swim when he was young.

\_When I was young, I couldn't travel alone.

Question (Could)

**Could + Subject + Verb-infinitive+.....?**

### Examples:



1-Could Taha Hussein see when he was one year old?

Yes, he could.



2-Could Shatha talk when she was five?

Yes, she could.



3-Could Taha Hussein write when he was five?

No, he could not.



## Worksheet



### Q.1-Read and circle.

- 1- What **were** / **was** you doing at the swimming club yesterday?
- 2- Was Suzie **singing** / **sang** in the choir yesterday afternoon?
- 3- What were the boys **do** / **doing** at the park yesterday?
- 4- It **was** / **were** snowing on Wednesday.
- 5- Last night the children were very tired. They **was** / **were** sleeping at nine o'clock.

### Q.2-Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Couldn't\ hear\ lift\ could

Yesterday was my birthday. My cake was enormous! It was very heavy. I 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ it. The party was very noisy and I 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ all the children outside.

### Q.3:Fill in the spaces with a word from the box:

Forest\ enormous\ axe \ scared

- 1-The elephant is an \_\_\_\_\_ animal.
- 2-We use the \_\_\_\_\_ to cut wood.

3-I was very \_\_\_\_\_ When I saw the lion.

animals

### Unit Three



## Title: Water birds

الطيور المائية



### Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Identify verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (Comparative and Superlative of longer adjectives\ Not +as +adj +as )
- 4-Practise saying, reading and spelling words with short e

### New Vocabularies



The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Lake (n)	Water with land all around it.	بحيرة

Ocean (n)		محيط
Traveler (n)		مسافر
Fly (v)		يطير
Easily (adv)		بسهولة
Danger (adj)	Something that can kill or hurt a person.	خطر
Adult (adj)	A grown- up person or animal.	بالغ
Chick (n)		صوص
Wings (n)		أجنحة
Grab (v)		يمسك
Net (n)		شبكة
Fishing boats (n)		قوارب الصيد
Drown (v)	To die under water	يغرق
Die (v)		يموت
Emperor (n)		امبراطور
Feather (n)		ريش
Trap (v)	To catch	يصطاد
Nest (n)	Bird's home	عش
Twig (n)	The small part of branch	غصين   فرع شجرة
Branch (n)		غصن الشجرة

Lay (v)		يضع
Cygnets (n)		صغير البجعة
Ridiculous (adj)		ساخر
Webbed feet (n)		أقدام ذات وتيرات
Skin (n)	The outside covering of a person's or animal's body.	جلد
Graceful (adj)		رشيق
Gosling (n)	A baby goose.	فرخ الأوز
Unfortunately		لسوء الحظ
Wild		بري
Put on (v)	To wear	يرتدي \ يلبس
Disaster (n)		كارثة \ مصيبة
Parents (n)	A mother and father.	الوالدين

### Text Question

#### Albatross

1-How far can an albatross fly in a day?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-What do albatross eat?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3-How Long do albatross chicks stay on land?

\_\_\_\_\_.



4-Why are the albatrosses in danger?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5-How many drown every year?

\_\_\_\_\_.

Penguin

6-What is the tallest Penguin?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7-What is the smallest Penguin?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8-Hov \_\_\_\_\_ feathers keep it warm?



## Swans

9-How many eggs does a mother swan lay?

\_\_\_\_\_.

10-What are a swans feet like?

\_\_\_\_\_.

11-Where do swans live?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Goose

12-here do geese live?

\_\_\_\_\_.

13-What is a baby goose called?

\_\_\_\_\_.



# Grammar

## 1-Comparative and Superlative

### Comparative

It's used for comparing two people or two things.

**Comparative form:** Noun +is +more+Long adjective+than+noun

- تكون المقارنة بين شيئين ( أشخاص - حيوانات - جماد ).

### For example:

- Sara is more beautiful than Huda.
- Reem is more intelligent than Lara.

### Superlative

It's used for comparing one person or thing with more than two persons or things ( a group

**Superlative form:** Noun+is+the most+Long adjective+noun

- يكون التفضيل بين شيء معين على أكثر من شيء. أي ك تفضيل شخص على مجموعة أشخاص.

**For example:**

-Sara is the most beautiful girl in the class.

Ahmed is the most faithful boy in the class.

2- (As +adjective+as)\

(not as + adjective +as)



**As+ adj+ As**

To compare people, places, events or things, when there is no difference.  
(To say that they are the same).

تستخدم المقارنة (as +adjective + as) عند المقارنة بين شيئين لا يوجد بينهم اختلاف.

Form: noun + is + as + adjective + as+ noun.

For example: Ahmad is **as old as** Rami.

**Not + as +adj+ as**

To compare people, places, events or things, when there are some differences. (They are different).

تستخدم صيغة المقارنة (not+ as+ adjective + as) عندما نقارن بين شيئين يوجد بينهم اختلاف.

Form: noun +is+ not+ as+ adjective+ as + noun

For example: This bike is **not as beautiful as** that bike.

**Examples:**

1-The girl is not as happy as the boy.

2-The tree is as tall as the house.

Today is as cold as yesterday.



## Worksheet



### Q.1: Make sentences from the words:

1- more\ than is\ My car\ expensive \ my brother's \ car

\_\_\_\_\_.

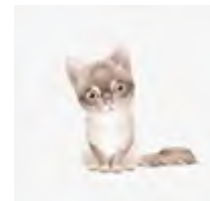
2-He\ friendly\ in the class.\ is\ the most\ boy

\_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Q.2: Write sentences. Use (as....as) or (as not ....as):

1-



\_\_\_\_\_ (tall).

2- (A)

(B)



\_\_\_\_\_ (new).

**Q.3: Read the following paragraph and answer the question:**

My sister was walking through the garden in the morning when she saw a beautiful butterfly sitting on a pink flower. It had colorful wings which enhanced its beauty. She wanted to watch it closely so she walked towards it slowly. But before she could get closer, the insect flew away and sat on another flower. “Ah!” my sister cried in disappointment.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs

\*\*\*\*\*

**Q.2: Find out from the sentences:**

1-This is fast car.     **Noun:**\_\_\_\_\_.**Adjective:**\_\_\_\_\_.

2-My father drives carefully. **Verb:**\_\_\_\_\_. **Adverb:**\_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit Four

### Title: Crafts

الحرف



#### Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Identify verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (Time clauses with When \ something- everything- nothing- anything)
- 4-Practise saying, reading and spelling words with short y sounding ee
- 5- Learn about spelling rules for the plural of nouns ending f, fe

#### New Vocabularies

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
----------	-----------------	----------------

Craft (n)	The making of things by hand.	حرفة
Pot (n)		قدر \ إناء
Potter(n)		صانع الفخار \ الخزف
Clay (n)		طين
Bowl(n)		وعاء
Sticky(adj)	Like glue	لزج
Smooth (adj)	Without Lumps	ناعم \ أملس
Shape(n)		شكل \ مظهر
Carefully(adv)	With care	بحذر
Gradually(adv)		تدريجيا
Dry (v)		يجفف
Lump (n)		قطعة
Paint (n)		طلاء \ دهان
Coil pots (n)	To turn the pot round in lots of circles.	أواني ملفوفة
Pinch pots (n)	To press the pot hard between your finger and thumb.	أواني مفرغة مقروصة
Weaver(n)		النساج \ الحائك
Thread(n)		خيوط

Cloth(n)		قماش
Basket(n)		سلة
Reeds(n)	Plants that grow near a river or lake	القصب
Knife\ Knives(n)		سكينة\ سكاكين
Candle(n)		شمعة
Dip(v)	To put something into liquid.	يغمس
Strings(n)		خيوط\ أوتار
Wax(n)	The Liquid that a candle maker uses to make candles.	شمع
Heat(v)	To make something hot	يسخن
Pour(v)		يسكب
Mould(n)		شكل\ قالب
Cool(v)	To let something get cold.	يبرد

**Questions for the Paragraphs**  
page 48 +49

1-What things does the potter make?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-What does the potter use?

\_\_\_\_\_.



4- Where does the potter throw the clay?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5- What does he do when the pot is a good shape?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6- Does he bake the pots?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7- What is a weaver using?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8- Which way do the threads on a loom go?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9- What is the basket maker using?

\_\_\_\_\_.

10- What kind of wax do candle makers use?

\_\_\_\_\_.

11- What happens to the wax?

\_\_\_\_\_.

12-How do candle makers use moulds?

\_\_\_\_\_.



# Grammar

*Time clause:*  
**When**

عندما When

We use (When) to connect two sentences in the past simple.

للربط بين جملتين في زمن الماضي البسيط

أمثلة Examples :

- 1- When I got home yesterday, I watched TV.
- 2- When the rain stopped, they went into the garden.
- 3- When the boys arrived at the station, they bought their tickets.
- 4- When the children saw the monster, they screamed.



Something\ Anything \ Nothing\Everything

**\*Something\ Everything:** We use it in affirmative sentences.

تستخدم في حالة الاثبات.

**\*Anything:** We use it in a question and negative sentences.

تستخدم في حالة الاستفهام والنفى.

**\*Nothing:** We use it in negative sentences.

تستخدم في حالة النفي.

### Examples

1- I'm going to the supermarket .Do you want **anything**?

2-What's that noise? There's **something** under the bed.

3- Empty your pockets. Put **everything** on the table.

4- I'm really hungry but there's **nothing** to eat.

5- I couldn't see **anything**.



## Worksheet

No:  
Don't  
forget the  
comma

**Q.1: Rewrite the sentences starting with (When):**

1-Her father died. She was young.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2-I opened the door. I saw my sister.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3-Ahmad opened the room. There was no one inside.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4-Reem washed the floor. The soccer match ended.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5-Rami lost his key. He couldn't open the door.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6-The film finished. She went to bed.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Q.2: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box:**

Something\ everything\ nothing\ anything

1-Did you bring \_\_\_\_\_ you needed for the trip?

2-I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.

3-They are doing \_\_\_\_\_ possible to take care of you.



## English World

**First Semester**

**Unit One**

**Unit Two**

**Unit Three**

**Unit Four**



Prepared by: Esraa Ishtaiwi

4<sup>th</sup> grade

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_

مكتبات صفاء الجنوب التعليمية