

Unit One

Title: A Journey to adventure

Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (While + Past continuous with the past simple\ Used to + verb infinitive.)
- 4-Practise spelling and writing words beginning Wh



New Vocabularies

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Inventor (n)	A person who thinks of something new.	مخترع
Packing his bag		حزم حقيبته
Tales		حكايات
Armchair	Sofa	أريكة
Bandage		ضماد
Ankle		كاحل
Proudly	In a proud way.	بفخر

Shake\ Shook (v2)	To move an object from side to side quickly.	يهزأ يحرك
Cousin (n)	The son or daughter of your aunt or uncle.	بنت العم\ ابن العم
Maid (n)		خادمة
Ordinary	Usual \ not special.	عادي
Disappeared (v)	Not found	اختفى
Surprise	Something you didn't think would happen.	مفاجأة
Study (n)	A room for reading.	غرفة للدراسة
Poor	Unlucky	غير محظوظ
Widen		اتسع
Distant lands		الأماكن البعيدة

Text questions.. Page

**English is
easy**



Q.1: Where are Robert and Lucy going at the weekend?



Q.8: What has happened to Grandpa?

_____.

Q.9: What has happened to Lucy?

_____.

Q.10: How did Lucy travel back in time?

_____.

Q.11: What is the password for the phone?

_____.

Q.12: Why does Grandad think Lucy has used a phone?

_____.

Grammar

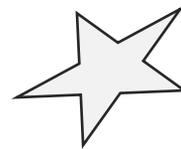
1-Past
Continuous
with past
simple
(While)

You use Past Continuous tense to:

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



***Keywords:**



When\ **While**\ as \ this time last year\ at 9 o'clock this morning

While past continuous, Past simple

Past simple while Past continuous

Form of Past Simple:

Affirmative sentences:

Subject + **was \ were + verb-ing**

Example:

-While we **were walking** to school, it began to snow.

Negative sentences:

Subject + **wasn't \ weren't + verb- ing**

Example:

Ahmad **wasn't playing** when I came in.

Was



He

She

It

I

Were



We

You

They





Irregular Verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

الفعل	Present	Past (verb 2)	Verb 3
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يغني	Sing	sang	sung
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt
يصنع	make	made	made
يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يمسك	Catch	caught	caught
يكون	Be	Was\ were	been
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يرى	see	saw	seen
يأتي	come	came	come
يطير	fly	flew	flown



2- Used to

Used for describing habits in the past.

Form:

Used to + verb 1

Examples:

-She used to travel to Alex.

-They used to go to school by bus.

-He use to ride a bike.

Worksheet



Q.1: Complete each of the following items by using the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1-While we _____(listen) to the teacher, someone _____ (knock) on the door.

2-While he _____ (pack) his bag, the telephone _____ (ring).

3- While she _____ (walk) in the street, she _____ (see) a cat.

4-While they _____ (play), they broke the window.

Q.2: Read and Circle.

1-While Alice **was playing\ played** with her dolls, her friend Jessie phoned her.

2- While the girls **swam\ were swimming**, they saw a fish.

3- While we were **listening\ listened** to our teacher, some children went to the headmaster's office.



Q.3: Complete the sentences about the boy. Use the words from each box.

Used to

Read \ go \ look after \ make

1-Sam _____ to his grandmother's house everyday.

2-His grandmother _____ him.

3-She _____ stories to him.

4-They _____ cakes.



Title: In the mountains



Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (Infinitive of purpose\ Necessity and Obigation)
- 4-Practise spelling and writing words with soft ch and hard ch

New Vocabularies

Dad's favourite walk



The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Guide (n)	A person who shows the way.	مرشد
Switzerland (n)		سويسرا
Twin (n)	One of two children born at the same mother and time.	التوأم
Village (n)		قرية
Favourite(n)		مفضل

Narrow (adj)		ضيق
Meadow (n)	A large area of grass and flowers.	أرض خضراء مرج
Bells (n)		أجراس
Tinkle (v)	To make a sound like a small bell.	يرن
Shady (adj)		مظلل
Steeply (adv)		بشكل حاد
Peak (n)	The top of a mountain.	قمة الجبل
Ravine (n)	A deep, narrow valley between rocks.	وادي
Splash (v)		يرش
Roar (n)		صوت يصدر من حيوان
Gradually		تدرجيا
Incredible (adj)		لا يصدق
Waterfall (n)		شلال
Beast (n)		وحش
Beckoned (v)		أشار
Mountainside		سفح الجبل
Rope (n)		حبل
Swinging (v)	To go backwards and forwards.	يتأرجح
Breeze (n)		نسيم
Steady (adj)	Not moving	ثابت
Shut (adj)	Not open	مغض مغلق

Set off		انطلق
Ache – aching	To feel painful.	مؤلم
Glacier (n)	A huge frozen river of ice.	نهر جليدي
Exhausted (adj)	Very tired	منهكاً متعب
Massive (adj)		ضخماً كبير جداً

Text Question



1-What job did Susan's dad use to do?

_____.

2-Where did the path go first?

_____.

3-Where did the path go next?

_____.

4-What did the forest remind Susan of?

_____.

5-What did they hear while they were walking along the ravine?

_____.

6-What did they see when they walked round the boulder?

_____.

7-What did it sound like?

_____.

8-Why was it a bit scary behind the waterfall?

_____.

9-How did they get across the ravine?

_____.

10-Why was Susan's mum frightened?

_____.

11-What did the glacier look like?

_____.

12-What was there in the glacier?

_____.

13-What was unusual about it?

_____.

14-How did they get back down the mountain?

_____.



Grammar

1-Infinitive of Purpose

We use Infinitive of purpose:

*To answer the question (Why) and to say "Why we do something?"

صيغة المصدر من هدف ما أو غاية معينة.

*تستخدم صيغة المصدر من الهدف للإجابة عن سؤال "لماذا" أي (لماذا قمنا بهذا الفعل؟) وتكون الاجابة : الفاعل + الفعل متبوع ب to و ثم نضع فعل مجرد.

The form of the verb:

Subject + verb + to- infinitive.

For example:

1-She went to the store **to buy** a chicken.

Why did she go to the store?

to+ infinitive purpose

Why???

1-I'm going to the kitchen → to make a snake.

2-He bought a present → to give to his son





1) Obligation at present (has to-have to)

Examples: -

1-She has to study hard for the exam.

2-We have to get up early.

3-They have to go to work today.

*Negative:

Have to \implies don't have to

Has to \implies doesn't have to

Key words: Today-at present- this year.

Question:

Do + Subject + **have to** + **verb infinitive** + complement?

Does + Subject + **have to** + **verb infinitive** + complement?

2) Obligation in the past :(had to)

Examples:

1-She had to do her homework yesterday.

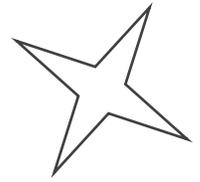
2-We had to study last week.

*Negative:

Had to \implies didn't have to



Key words: Yesterday –last (week-month-year).



Question:

Did + Subject+ **have to** + **verb infinitive**+ complement?

3) Obligation in the future: (will have to)

Examples:

1-They will have to pay for the new flat next week.

2- She will have to study hard tomorrow.

Negative:

Will have to \Rightarrow will not have to (won't have to).

Key words: Tomorrow -next (week –month-year).

Question:

Will +Subject +**have to** +**verb infinitive** +complement?



Worksheet



Q.1-Complete the sentences using the infinitive of Purpose from the box.

Watch\ take\ send\ meet\ listen\ learn\ find

1-We use a camera _____ photographs.

2-We looked at the map _____ the way.

3-I turned on the radio _____ to music.

4-They went to the airport _____

Ben's sister.

5-Jack and Carol went to the cinema _____ a film.

6-Tom used the computer _____ an email.

7- They went to the Natural History museum _____ about the natural world.

Q.2: Finish this sentences with an infinitive of purpose:

1- I wrote a story

2-I ran from class to my house

Q.3: Change the following sentences into negative:

1-Ola has to exercise a lot for the match.

_____.



2-We had to book a ticket.

_____.

3-The will have to stay in a small hotel.

_____.

4-I have to pay a lot of money.

_____.

Q.4: Complete the questions with (Does-Do -Did-Will)

1-.....he have to study English this year?

2-they have to travel abroad last year?

3-.....you have to learn Science next year?

4-you have to be quiet today?

Q.5: Choose the right answer:

1-They (**have to-had to- will have to**) do the math test yesterday.

2-What (**did-will-do**) you have to do last year?

3- Where (**will-did-does**) she have to go next week?

4-What (**do-did does**) you have to do today?



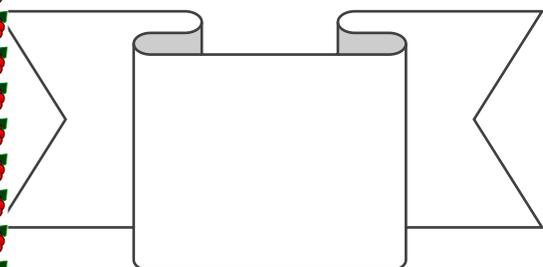
5--I (**will have to-had to- has to**) study math tomorrow.

5- She doesn't (**has to-have to- had to**) get up early.

6-She (**has to-had to-will have to**) get up early tomorrow.

7-We (**had to- have to-will have to**) do our homework tonight.

8-(**Did you have to- will you have to-Do you have to**) do the homework next week?



تن

Title: Tunnels and bridges

الأنفاق والجسور



Unit targets:

- 1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.
- 2-Answer oral comprehension questions.
- 3-Understand and practise the key structure (Present Simple Passive \ adjectives ending –ing and –ed)
- 4-Practise saying, reading and spelling words with the suffix -ful

New Vocabularies



The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Arch (n)		قوس
Beam (n)	A long, strong piece of wood.	دعامة خشبية عارضة خشبية
Bore (n)	To cut through rock	ثقب
Bored (adj)		ضجراً ملل

Boring(adj)		ممل
Borrow (v)		يستعير
Bulldozer (n)	A big machine which can move earth or rocks.	جرافة
Cable (n)		سلك
Caption (n)		عنوان فرعي
Channel (n)		مجرى مائي
Collect (v)		يجمع
Concrete (n)	Strong material which is used for building.	اسمنت
Crane (n)	A machine for lifting heavy objects.	رافعة \ ونش
Diagram (n)		رسم بياني
Dig (v)		يحفر
Digger (n)		حفارة
Earth (n)		تربة \ اليابسة
Fascinating (adj)		جذاب \ فائن
Label (n)		بطاقة تعريف
Lower (v)	To make something go down.	يخفض \ ينزل
Method (n)		طريقة

Paddle (v)		يمشي في الماء
Pier (n)		دعامة
Plank (n)		لوح خشبي
Shallow (adj)	Not deep.	ضحل
Suspension (n)	Hanging	معلق
Trench (n)		خندق
Tunnel (n)	A long tube which goes through hills or under rivers.	نفق
Underneath		تحت
weight		وزن



Tunnels

Text Question

1-How do tunnels help travelers?

2-How do people cross mountains?

3-How do people cross water?

4-What is a tunnel?

5-What is special about a tube shape?

6-What shape is a tunnel?

7-Look at method 1. Which machine lowers the tubes?

8-Look at method 2. What are the walls made of?

9-When do the engineers use a Tunnel Boring Machine?



10-What length can a Tunnel Boring Machine cut and clear in one day?

11-How does the TBM move forwards?

Bridges



14-What is the simplest kind of bridge?

_____.

15-What kind of river can a beam bridge cross?

_____.

16-Where is the bridge of 33 arches?

_____.

17-How many levels does the bridge have?

_____.

18-Which type of bridge can be the longest?

_____.



v **Find out from first paragraph Page 40 P.B:

1-A plural noun:_____.

2-Noun:_____.

3-A pronoun:_____.

4-Verb:_____.

5-Adjective:_____.

6-A word that means :(A long tube which goes through hills or under rivers):_____.

Writing Assessment

**Fill each blanks with the correct words from those given in the box.

People \ white \ stable \ grass \ strong

Horses are farm animals. They are usually black, grey, _____ and brown in colour. They are known as beasts of burden. They carry _____ and goods from one place to another. They have long legs, which are very _____. They can easily run long distances. Horses have hard hoofs which protect their feet. They like eating _____ and grams, they are used in sports like polo and horse riding. Horses usually live in a _____. They are very useful animals.

Grammar

Passive Voice

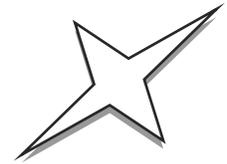
- تقسم أنواع الجمل إلى نوعين اثنين: الأولى وهي جملة المبني للمعلوم (ويكون الفاعل في أول الجملة) والثانية هي جملة المبني للمجهول (ويكون المفعول به أول الجملة).
- نهتم في جملة المبني للمعلوم بالفاعل الذي قام بالفعل – أما في جملة المبني للمجهول فنهتم في الفعل الذي وقع عليه الفعل ..
- متى نقوم باستخدام المبني للمجهول؟
نقوم باستخدام المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل بالجملة غير مهم.



Passive Voice, when the subject is unknown, or when we want to change the focus of the sentences.

Affirmative Form

Sub+Verb 1 + object → object+am\is\are+verb3



Examples:

-She cleans the rooms every day. → The rooms are cleaned every day.

-They make butter from milk. → Butter is made from milk.

-Ali washes the cars every Sunday. → The cars are washed by Ali every Sunday.

** لكي تحول جملة من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول ، اتبع الخطوات التالية:

1-نقوم بوضع المفعول به في أول الجملة.

2- ثم نضع أحد أفعال "Be" حسب زمن الجملة.

3- ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل ونكمل الجملة.



Adjectives ending in
(ing) and (ed):

-ed adjectives:

Adjectives that end in (-ed) describe emotions. They tell us how people feel about something.



**الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ed) تصف التعابير والانفعالات التي نشعر بها. فهي تخبرنا عن الشعور الذي يراودنا حول شيء ما.

Examples:

1-I was very **bored** in the math's lesson.

2 -He was **surprised** to see his wife in his office.



Adjectives that end in (-ing) describe the thing that causes the emotion.

**الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ing) تصف الشيء الذي سبب لنا هذا الشعور والتعبير.

Examples:

1-This film is very **terrifying** one.

2-She always has **welcoming** smile.

Worksheet



Q.1: Change these sentences into Present Simple Passive:

1-My wife waters the plant.

_____.

2-Someone sends me a letter.

_____.

3-The wolves eat the sheep.

4-They wear black sunglasses.

Q.2: Complete the sentences with the correct word in brackets:

1-She was _____ at his behavior.

(astonishing\ astonished).

2-My summer holiday was _____.

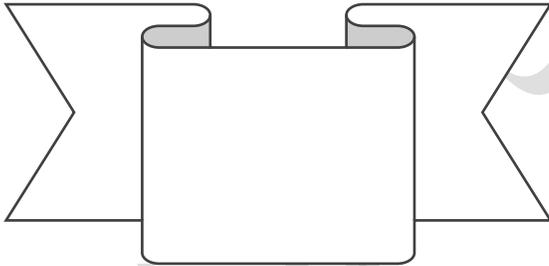
(interesting\ interested).

3-He became very _____ after his mum died.

(depressing\ depressed).

4-The meals at John restaurant are _____.

(satisfying\ satisfied)



Title:

Astonishing Structures

تراكيب مذهلة



Unit targets:

1-Read, understand and practice new vocabulary.

2-Answer oral comprehension questions.

3-Understand and practise the key structure (Present Perfect with ever and never)

4-Practise saying, reading and spelling words with the prefix Un.

5- Identify verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.



The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Astonishing (adj)	Amazing	مذهل
Structures (n)		تراكيب
Winter Palace (n)		قصر الشتاء
Statues (n)		تماثيل
Hanging		معلق
Treasures (n)		كنوز
Queues (n)	People waiting in a line.	طوابير
Tomb (n)		قبر
Hole		فجوة
Bulls (n)		ثيران

Wheel (n)		عجلة
Rods (n)		قضبان
Pyramids (n)		الأهرام
Tour (n)		جولة\ سياحة
Roof (n)		سطح\ سقف
Sugary (adj)		سكريا\ حلو
Stunning (adj)		مذهل
Marble (n)		رخام
Chandeliers (n)		ثريات
Ceilings (n)		سقوف
Tips (n)		نصائح
Precious (adj)		ثمين
Nomadic		رحال
Archaeologists (n)		علماء الآثار
London eye(n)		عين لندن
Leaflet (n)		نشرة\ ورقة اعلان
Chamber (n)	A room, usually for an important person.	حجرة
Canopy (n)	A large piece of cloth that is held up by rods.	ستارة\ قماش مظلة

Staircase (n)		بيت الدرج / السلم
Glass Pod (n)		كرة زجاجية
Column (n)	A tall support.	عمود
Abroad(adv)	In another country.	خارج البلاد
Review		مجلة

Questions for the Paragraphs
page 48 +49



1-Where is the winter Palace?

_____.

2-What is the building like?

_____.

3-What things can you see in the Winter Palace?

4- What places can you visit inside the palace?



with (*ever* |
never)



Present Perfect

We use Present Perfect to talk about an action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present.

*نستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن احداث أو حالات بدأت في الماضي واستمرت بالحاضر.

Affirmative Form:

Sub+ has\ have+ v.3 + obj

Has → **Singular subject (He\ she\it)**

Negative Form:

Sub+has\have+ never+ v.3+obj

Question Form:

Have\Has+Sub+ever+v.3+ obj+?



For Example:

- 1-Have you ever taken dance classes? Yes, I have.
- 2-Have your friends ever helped you move to a new apartment? Yes, I have.
- 3-Has she ever played tennis? No, she has never played tennis.
- 4- I've never failed a test.
- 5-Rami has never been surfing.
- 6-We have never studied Italian.



Worksheet



Q.1: Complete the sentences with a word from each box:

has \ have

Visit\ play\ eat\ see\ be\ take

- 1-We _____ never _____ Chinese food.
- 2-_____ you ever _____ pyramids?
- 3-The girls _____ never _____ quiet in my birthday party.
- 4-Ali _____ never _____ Judo.
- 5-I _____ never _____ a good photograph.
- 6-_____ you ever _____ many countries?

Q.2: Order these words to make a sentence:

1- has\ Lolo\ visited\ never\ pyramids .

2-he\ Has\ ever\ to Turkey\ travel\ ?

3-English food\ Rama\ has\ eaten\ never.

4- ever\ Have\ see\ a ship\ you\ ?

5-the box\ open\ has\ He\ never.



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:**_____

English World



First Semester

Unit One

Unit Two

Unit Three

Unit Four



Prepared by: Esraa Ishtaiwi

5th grade

Student name: _____