

Unit 1/ Lesson 1/The holidays/ العطل

يحتوي هذا الدرس على زمن الماضي البسيط بحالاته المثبت والنفى والاستفهام بالإضافة الى ملاحظات تحويل الفعل الى الماضي

ماذا تعتقد فيصل، منى وهدى فعلوا في العطلة؟ اقرأ واختر (نشاط محادثة صفي)

What do you think Faisal, Muna and Huda did in the holidays?

A Read and choose.

Ahmed: Did you go away in the holidays?
Faisal: Yes, I went to a village by the river.
Ahmed: What did you do there?
Faisal: Oh, I went swimming every day. And ...

Huda: Did you go away in the holidays?
Muna: No, Muna and I stayed at home.
Huda: What did you do all the time?
Muna: Oh, lots of things. I ...

Muna's activities: I went camping, I got up late every day, I learnt to cook, I went shopping, I went fishing, I saw my friends every day, I went to the zoo.

vocabulary

Holiday

go

went

swimming

everyday

stay

shopping

learn

get up

saw

camping

zoo

museum

fishing

read

make

listen

المفردات

العطلة

يذهب

ذهب

السباحة

كل يوم

يبقى

التسوق

يتعلم

يستيقظ

رأى

التخييم

حديقة الحيوانات

المتحف

الصيد

يقرأ

يصنع

يستمع

تمرين رقم (1) ص 4 من كتاب النشاط / ماذا تعتقد عن العطل اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة ثم اسأل زميلك / للاطلاع

1 What did you do in the holidays? Read and answer the questions. Then ask your partner

✓ yes

X no

you

your partner

الاجابة تعتمد على رأي الطالب

Did you

go away

go to the park?

go to the parties?

go shopping?

play any games?

visit your friends?

watch TV?

read any books?

help in the house?

go on a picnic?

go camping?

go to the cinema?

stay at home?



استاذ اول متوسط

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بوت استاذ الاول متوسط



على تطبيق تليكرام



اختبارات



كتب



اسئلة



ملازم



وغيرها الكثير



شروحات

معرف البوت @stad1m_bot

الاستاذ العراقي





زمن الماضي البسيط PAST SIMPLE TENSE

الماضي البسيط هو حدث وقع وانتهى في زمن الماضي

Ex. Suha cleaned the house yesterday. نظفت سهى البيت البارحة.

حيث نلاحظ هنا ان الحدث حصل البارحة (في الماضي) هنالك نوعان من الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية :

1- الافعال القياسية وهي افعال نضيف لها (d\ed) عند تحويلها للماضي, وكما في الملاحظات التالية:

• بعض الافعال نضيف لها (ed) بدون تغيير في الفعل مثل:

Play → played

clean → cleaned

work → worked

• اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب (e) نضيف له فقط (d) عند تحويله الى الماضي

arrive → arrived

like → liked

• اذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) قبله حرف صحيح, نقلب ال (y) الى (i) ونضيف (ed)

Study → studied

cry → cried

copy → copied

• اذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) قبله حرف علة, فقط نضيف (ed) دون تغيير شيء في الفعل

Play → played

stay → stayed

enjoy → enjoyed

• اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح واحد مسبوق بعلة واحد, نضاعف الحرف الاخير ثم نضيف (ed)

Stop → stopped

control → controlled

slip → slipped

2- الافعال الغير قياسية (الشاذة) التي يتغير شكلها تماما عند تحويلها مثل go → went. (كما في تمرين رقم 1 ص 8 من كتاب النشاط) هذه الافعال يجب ان تحفظ لأنها افعال مهمة جدا في موضوع الماضي البسيط وسؤال الاملاء كما سيتم توضيحه.

01

القاعدة في حاله الاليات

الفاعل + الفعل بالماضي + تكملة

Ex : Huda (work) hard yesterday.

Huda worked hard yesterday.

Ex : Layla (go) to the park last day.

Layla went to the park last day

ملاحظة اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو فعل الكينونة (be) فيحول الى (was/were) وحسب الفاعل

they/ we/ you → were

He/she/ it/ I → was

Ex : I (be) late last night.

I was late last night.

Ex : They (be) at home last week

They were at home last week.

ملاحظة الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي (yesterday/ago/ last.../ 1990...)

عند النفي (Negative, not) نضع الفعل المساعد (didn't) بعد الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله فتكون القاعدة:

02

القاعدة في حاله النفي

. تكلمة + فعل مجرد + didn't + الفاعل

Ex : Ali went to the cinema yesterday.

Ali didn't go to the cinema yesterday.

Ex : Nuha watched T.V two hours ago.

Nuha didn't watch T.V two hours ago

عند الاستفهام (Question) تأتي بالفعل المساعد (did) ونقدمه على الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله, كما في القاعدة التالية:

03

القاعدة في حاله السؤال

? تكلمة + فعل رئيسي + الفاعل + Did

Ex : Ali went to the cinema yesterday. (question) Did he go to the cinema yesterday?

اذا كانت الاستفهام من النوع (wh) فنضع سؤال ال(wh) قبل الفعل المساعد الذي وضعناه مسبقا

Ex : How did you travel to Italy?

Ex : Where did Salma live ?

الصيغة في الامتحان



استاذ الاول متوسط

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Ex. Fatima (be) in the mall last Friday. (correct)

- Fatima was in the mall last Friday.

Ex. Yesterday, we (go) to our grandfather. (correct)

- Yesterday, we went to our grandfather.

Ex. The boy kicked the ball. (question)

- Did the boy kick the ball.

Ex. She (not/ cook) the chicken last night.

- she didn't cook the chicken last night.

تمرين ص 5 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب مقطع نصي عن عطلتك, نشاط لتطوير مهارة الكتابة

Writing tip 1

اجعل تعبيرك الكتابي افضل. تأكد من هذه الاشياء: Read and check these things: Make your writing better.

- Spelling الاملاء
- wrong words الكلمات الخاطئة
- Punctuation التقطير
- missing words الكلمات المفقودة

Last holiday, I went to Basra with my family, we stayed there for two weeks. We visited our grandparents, they were very excited, after that we went to Baghdad. We visited Al-Zawra'a park, and we saw lots of interesting animals. It was amazing holiday.

Unit 1/ Lesson 2/ Richard in Iraq/ ريتشارد في العراق

يحتوي هذا الدرس على بعض المفردات المهمة التي يجب حفظ املاؤها ومعانيها بالإضافة الى بعض الأنشطة الصفية

تحدث عن الصور ماذا تعتقد ريتشارد يقول عن الاشياء التي فعلها وراها؟ استخدم الكلمات في الصندوق لوصف الصور

Talk about the photographs. What do you think Richard says about the things he did and saw? Use the words from the box.

amazing boring exciting fantastic great huge

Vocabulary كلمات مهمة جدا (املاء+ معاني)

amazing	مذهل	boring	ممل
exciting	مثير	fantastic	رائع
great	عظيم	huge	ضخم



تمرين رقم (1) ص 6 من كتاب النشاط / استمع عما يقوله ريتشارد عن الصور ثم اكتب كلمة تصف كل شيء

1 Listen to Richard talking about his photographs again. Write each word he uses to describe each thing.

1. Football in Iraq **fantastic**
2. Ur **huge**
3. The marshes in the south of Iraq **exciting**
4. The markets **boring**
5. The citadel in Erbil **amazing**
6. Hatra **great**

تمرين مفردات مهم جدا
يأتي على شكل
اسقاطات



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

تمرين رقم (3) ص 7 من كتاب النشاط / ماذا تعني هذه الكلمات؟ / كلمات مهمة للحفظ (معاني)

3 What do the words mean?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. ancient | قديم جدا (اثري) |
| 2. Citadel | قلعة |
| 3. marshes | الاهوار |
| 4. ziggurat | الزقورة |
| 5. bright | مضيء |



تمرين ص 7 من كتاب النشاط / رتب الكلمات بالترتيب الصحيح لعمل جمل

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- exciting/ Richard/ thought/ the/ was/ football/ match.
Richard thought the football match was exciting
- weekend/ friends/ you/ the/ Do/ at/ your/ visit.
Do you visit your friends at the weekend?

Unit 1 / Lesson 3 / You were watching the flamingos / كنت تشاهد الفلامينغو

يحتوي هذا الدرس على موضوع الماضي المستمر وملاحظات اضافة ال ing بالاضافة الى بعض الافعال وصيغتها الماضية

اقرأ المحادثة بين مريم وخالد ناقش الاسئلة مع زميلك

اجوبة الاسئلة

Read and listen to the conversation between Mariam and Khalid. Discuss the questions with your partner.

Mariam Look at that picture that came up. It was this time last year that we were sailing down the river. Do you remember? It was evening, and we were watching the birds.

Khalid Hmm, I don't want to talk about it.

Mariam Why? It was funny! We were sailing on the boat. Remember? And a pelican dropped a fish on you. You were watching the flamingos when the fish fell on the boat.

Khalid Hmm.

Mariam And? Do you remember what happened next?

Khalid Hmm.

Mariam You got scared and jumped up and fell into the water.

Khalid Hmm.

Mariam We pulled you out of the water, then we drove back to the hotel.

Khalid Hmm.

Mariam You stayed in your room when we were having dinner. You didn't want to come and eat with us - you were too embarrassed!

Khalid Hmm, but do you remember what happened the next day?

Mariam No, no, I don't.

Khalid We were playing football and you fell in the mud.

Mariam I don't remember.

- Why is Mariam talking about what happened last year?
- She is trying to embarrass Khalid
- Does Khalid like talking about what happened? How do you know?
- No, he said " I don't want to talk about it"
- Did Khalid get wet? - yes he did
- Why didn't Khalid have dinner that night?
- he was embarrassed
- When did Mariam fall in the mud? - Next day

الماضي المستمر Past continuous

الماضي المستمر / هو زمن يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وبقي مستمرا لفترة معينة, مثال:

Ex. Ahmed was playing tennis. كان احمد يلعب التنس.

نلاحظ من هذه الجملة ان الحدث وقع في الماضي واستمر فعل (اللعبة) لفترة معينة, اما قاعدة هذا الزمن فهي كالآتي:

1- اذا كان الفاعل (I/ he/ she/ it) او ما يعوض عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (was), اما اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/) او ما يعوض عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (were) ومن ثم فعل يحمل (ing) كما في القاعدة التالية

01

القاعدة في حالة المثبت

فعل يحمل (he/ she/ it)+ was+ ing → المثبت
فعل يحمل (they/ we/ you)+ were+ ing

Ex. Suha was cooking in the kitchen.

Ex. They were cleaning the house.

Ex. The cat was eating.

Ex. We were sitting in the garden.

2- في حالة النفي نضع (not) فقط للفعل المساعد (was/ were)

02

القاعدة في حالة النفي

فعل يحمل (he/ she/ it/ I)+ wasn't+ ing → المنفي
فعل يحمل (they/ we/ you)+ weren't+ ing

Ex. Suha wasn't cooking in the kitchen.

Ex. They weren't cleaning the house.

Ex. The cat wasn't eating.

Ex. We weren't sitting in the garden.

3- في حالة الاستفهام (yes/ no question) نقوم بتقديم الفعل المساعد (was/ were) على الفاعل:

03

القاعدة في حالة الاستفهام

فعل يحمل was+ (he/ she/ it)+ ing → الاستفهام
فعل يحمل were (they/ we/ you)+ ing

Ex. Was Suha cooking in the kitchen.

Ex. Were They cleaning the house.

Ex. Was The cat eating?

Ex. Were We sitting in the garden?

ملحوظة

يمكن ان تأتي صيغة الماضي المستمر على هيئة سؤال باستخدام (wh. Q)

Ex. What \Layla\do\at the mall?

-What was Layla doing at the mall?

04

ملاحظات اضافة (ing)

1- اذا كان الفعل منتهياً بـ (e) فعند اضافة (ing) يحذف الـ (e)

move – moving

live – living

hope – hoping

2- اذا كان الفعل منتهياً بـ (y) وكان الـ (y) مسبقاً بأحد حروف العلة او بحرف صحيح , فعند اضافة (ing) له , لا يتغير الـ (y) مثل

play – playing

enjoy – enjoying

study – studying

cry – crying

3- اذا انتهى الفعل القياسي بحرف صحيح وكان قبله حرف عله ويتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد , فان الحرف الصحيح الاخير يضاعف عند اضافة (ing) اليه مثل

stop – stopping

drop – dropping

plan – planning

الصيغة في الامتحان



استاذ الاول متوسط

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Ex. The dog (run). (past continuous)

- The dog was running.

Ex. She was eating dinner. (negative)

- she wasn't eating dinner.

Ex. What (Ali/do) in the kitchen. (past continuous)

- what was Ali doing in the kitchen.

تمرين رقم (1) ص 8 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجدول / جدول الافعال وصيغتها الماضية مهم جدا للحفظ

1 Complete the table

1		2		3	
Infinitive مجرد	Past	Infinitive مجرد	Past	Infinitive	Past
land	Landed	Come	came	hit	Hit
happen	happened	Be	Was/ were	put	Put
jump	jumped	Fall	fell	cut	Cut
pull	Pulled	Drive	drove		
Stay	Stayed	Do	did		
Drop	dropped	Get	got		

تمرين رقم (4) ص 8 من كتاب النشاط / استخراج 12 فعل ماضي من الحروف المبعثرة

(4) Find 12 past simple forms in the word search

d	i	d	a	r	f	r	f	r	w
n	e	y	a	c	a	m	e	f	q
m	s	r	b	s	l	o	l	h	s
i	t	l	n	w	a	s	l	j	a
h	a	p	p	e	n	e	d	u	p
i	y	u	g	r	k	s	r	m	o
t	e	l	r	e	d	d	o	p	i
e	d	l	k	h	a	v	v	e	t
t	w	e	l	a	n	d	e	d	g
r	u	d	i	k	i	a	s	e	b

تمرين رقم (5) ص 9 من كتاب النشاط / للتدريب على زمني الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

Two ways of talking about the past

- a Richard went to Iraq in the holidays
past simple tense
- b when he was staying in Iraq he went to a football match
past continuous tense



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

ملاحظة/ يأتي بعد (when) و (while) جملة بالماضي المستمر, اي اذا وجدنا (when) نطبق على الجملة التي بعدها قاعدة الماضي المستمر كما في التمرين التالي

(5) Read and complete the paragraph about Richard. Use the verbs in the brackets in the past simple or past continuous tense.

When Richard was visiting Baghdad. He (want) **wanted** to buy a sweater. His father (ask) **asked** a man in the hotel where to go. The man (give) **gave** them the name of a shop. While they (walk) **were walking** along the street, they (forget) **forgot** the name of the shop. Then the (see) **saw** a street market. A man (sell) **was selling** sweaters, T-shirts and trainers. Richard (not like) **didn't like** any of the sweaters. But he (buy) **bought** a pair of trainers and two T-shirts. His father (not buy) **didn't buy** anything.

استخدمنا الماضي المستمر لأن الجملة بدأت ب while كما ذكرنا في الملاحظة اعلى التمرين

تمرين رقم (7/6) ص 9 من كتاب النشاط / استخدم الصفات في الصندوق لأكمال الفراغات / اسقاطات مهم جدا

7 Use each adjective from Exercise 6 in one of the sentences

beautiful جميل boring ممل delicious لذيذ fantastic رائع horrible فظيع
lovely محبب terrible مريع

1. My brother cooked dinner last night, it was **delicious**.
2. I saw a **horrible** accident on my way to school.
3. The Arabian horse is a **lovely** animal.
4. Jassim doesn't like football. He thinks it's **boring**.
5. Huda saw a **beautiful** dress in a shop window. She wants to buy it.
6. In some countries. Young children have to work all day. I think that's **terrible**.
7. A cheetah can run more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's **fantastic**.



استاذ اول متوسط

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Unit 1/ Lesson 4/ Whose scrapbooks are these? لمن سجلات الصور هذه

يحتوي هذا الدرس على ضمائر التملك والتي يجب حفظها املاءا ومعنى كونها مهمة جدا في الامتحان
التحريري وموضوع التعبير عن الاهتمام

اقرأ وحل النشاط (نشاط صفي / كتحضير يومي) وصل كل سجل صور مع الاشخاص ادناه

3 In my spare time, I like finding out about other countries. I have lots of pictures and stamps. I ask everyone to keep their stamps for me.

2 I'm interested in birds. In my spare time, I take photos. Then I try to find out the names of the birds.

4 I want to be a pilot. I'm very interested in planes and flying, so you can guess what I collect.

6 Some day, I want to go to Africa. Then I can take my own photos of the animals. For now, I have to look for pictures and cut them out.

5 I play it. I watch it on television. I go to matches. So you know whose pictures I collect.

1 I enjoy collecting pictures of plants and flowers from around the world. I love the colours and shapes.

Maysam
Adel
Muna
Bassem
Laith
Rawan

Listen and check your answers.



التملك

للتعبير عن التملك يمكن ان نستخدم ('s) التملك وتضاف الى الاسماء فقط

Ex. This is Ali's book.

Ex. Suha's brother is older than her.

يمكن استخدام ضمائر وصفات التملك بدلا من الاسم و('s) التملك, كما في الجدول: (الضمائر للحفظ معاني + املاء)

صفات التملك

ضمائر التملك

my	→	mine	خاصتي / ملكي
his	→	his	خاصته / ملكه
her	→	hers	خاصتها / ملكها
your	→	yours	خاصتك / ملكك
its	→	its	ملكه / ملكها لغير العاقل
our	→	ours	خاصتنا / ملكنا
their	→	theirs	خاصتهم / ملكهم



يأتي بعد صفات التملك اسماء في حين يكون موقع ضمائر التملك في نهاية الجملة ولا يأتي بعدها اسماء

Ex. This is my book. It's mine.

These are her pens. They are hers.

تمرين رقم (1) ص 10 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجمل باستخدام كلمات من الصندوق / مهم جدا

1 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box

mine yours hers ours theirs

- Sameera lost her watch yesterday. So I think this watch is hers.
- Bilal, I think this book is yours. You left it in my house yesterday.
- We took that ball to the beach. It's ours. But those boys think it's theirs.
- Halla doesn't have a radio, so I lent her mine.
- My brothers want to play with my ball. But they wont let me play theirs.
- That pen isn't yours. I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.
- I gave this book to Layla, so now it's hers.

التعبير عن الاهتمامات

للتعبير عن الاشياء التي نحبها (المهتمين بها) نستخدم احد العبارات (like/ interested in/ enjoy/ love) ويأتي بعد هذه العبارات اما اسم او فعل يحمل (ing) كما في القاعدة التالية:

I like	اسم	Ex. I like tennis
I'm interested in		Ex. I enjoy art
I enjoy	فعل يحمل (ing)	Ex. I'm interested in cooking
I love		Ex. I love writing stories

من الممكن ان يأتي هذا الموضوع في الامتحان بالصيغ التالية:

Ex. I like (play/ **playing**/ to play) tennis.

Ex. Express your interest concerning (watch TV)

- I love watching TV.

Ex. I'm interested in (read) stories. (Correct)

- I'm interested in reading stories.



كم مرة (كم بالعادة) / How often / Lesson 5 / Unit 1

يحتوي هذا الدرس على ظروف التكرار التي يجب حفظ معناها وموقع كل منها وموضوع المضارع البسيط

كلمات ظروف التكرار للحفظ (معاني)

always دائما

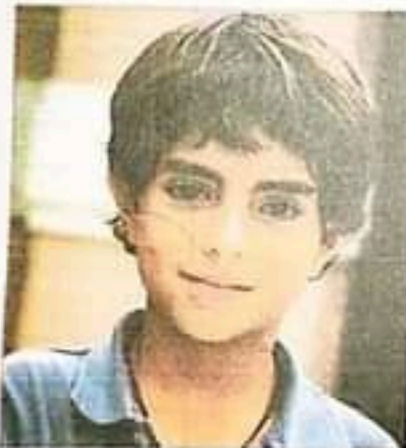
usually عادة

often غالبا

sometimes بعض الاحيان

never ابدا

Listen and read what Nader is saying. Complete the rule.



My father *always* has a rest after lunch.
I *usually* do my homework after lunch.
I *never* have a rest in the afternoon.
I *often* watch television for an hour.
Then my brother and I *sometimes* play a game.

Of course, Fridays are different.
We are *never* at home.
We *usually* go to the park.
We *always* go to our grandparents' house after.



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

ظروف التكرار

تستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط, وكل ظرف من هذه الظروف يعبر عن عدد مرات معينة لوقوع الفعل كما مبين في الصورة اعلاه, وظروف التكرار خمسة, وهي:

Always → دائما usually → عادة often → غالبا
sometimes → بعض الاحيان never → ابدا

ملاحظة مهمة جدا يكون موقع هذه الظروف اما بعد افعال الكينونة (is/ are/ am) ان وجدت في الجملة

Ex. She is always happy.

او قبل الفعل الرئيسي اذا لم يوجد فعل كينونة

Ex. Ali often plays video games.

ملاحظة نستخدم هذه الظروف كذلك للإجابة على سؤال (how often) التي تسأل عن عدد المرات. مثل:

Ex. How often does Huda play tennis? - she sometimes play tennis.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Sami goes to school late. (use never)

- sami never goes to school late.

Ex. We are at home. (use usually)

- we are usually at home.

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

1 نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تحصل بشكل متكرر, كان تكون كل يوم او كل شهر...

2 الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي

(everyday/ every week/ every month/ usually/ always/ sometimes/ never)

3 قاعدة هذا الزمن تكون كالتالي:

01

القاعدة في حالة المثبت

تكملة + فعل يحمل S الشخص الثالث (he/ she/ it)

تكملة + فعل مجرد (they/ we/ you/ I)

Ex/ He goes to school every day.Ex/ I sometime wash the car.Ex/ Hadi usually leaves home at 7:30.Ex/ Hiba and I leave home at 8:30.

نلاحظ في الامثلة السابقة ان اذا كان الفاعل من المجموعة الصغيرة (he/ she/ it) نضيف (s/ es) الشخص الثالث للفعل في حين اذا كان الفاعل من المجموعة الكبيرة يكون الفعل مجرد (اي خالي من اي اضافة).

تجدر الاشارة هنا ان الفعل (have) يعتبر فعل مجرد وعند اضافة (s) الشخص الثالث اليه

ملحوظة مهمة

يصبح (has):

Ex/ He has a breakfast early in the morning.Ex/ I have breakfast at 7:30.

الفعل (be) يتحول في المضارع البسيط الى (is/ are/ am) وحسب الفاعل

ملحوظة مهمة

Ex. They (be) late for the lesson.

- They are late for the lesson.

4 عند نفي الجملة نضيف (don't/ doesn't) قبل الفعل الرئيسي, مع ملاحظة ارجاع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله في حال كان يحمل (s) الشخص الثالث.

نستخدم (doesn't) اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله (صيغته المجردة) اما (don't) فنستخدمه اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I) ولا حاجة الى اجراء تغيير في الفعل

Ex/ Hadi usually leaves home at 7:30.→ Hadi doesn't leave home at 7:30.

5 عند تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية نضيف (do/ does) في بداية الجملة ونتبع نفس خطوات النفي في ارجاع الفعل الى اصله.

Ex/ He goes to school every day.Ex/ Hiba and Basim leave home at 8:30.

→ Does he go to school every day?

→ Do they leave at 8:30?

6 عند استخدام ادوات الاستفهام نتبع نفس خطوات الملاحظة السابقة ونضيف اداة الاستفهام قبل (do/ does) ونحذف ما تسأل عنه الاداة.

Ex/ Wisam leaves home at 7:30. (when)

→ When does wisam leave home?

Ex/ They live in Iraq? (where)

→ where do they live?

الصيغة في الامتحان



استاذ اول متوسط

@stad1m

Ex. Suha usually (go) to the park. (correct)

Ex. They live in Basra. (question)

Ex. Basim usually (not/ get up) early.

Ex. where (he/ work)?(Present simple)

- Suha usually goes to the park

- Do they live in Basra?

- Basim doesn't usually get up early.

- Where does he work?

تمرين رقم (3) ص 13 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجمل باستخدام احد ظروف التكرار وصحح الفعل (تمرين مهم)

3 Complete the sentences with an adverb and the verb in the brackets

My mother (eat) sometimes eats dates after dinner.

- She (have) **often has** rice for lunch.
- I (go) **sometimes go** to the park on Friday.
- He (be) **is always** late for class.
- I (listen) **always listen** to music in my bedroom.
- They (sleep) **usually sleep** in the morning.
- We (be) **are often** in the library after class.



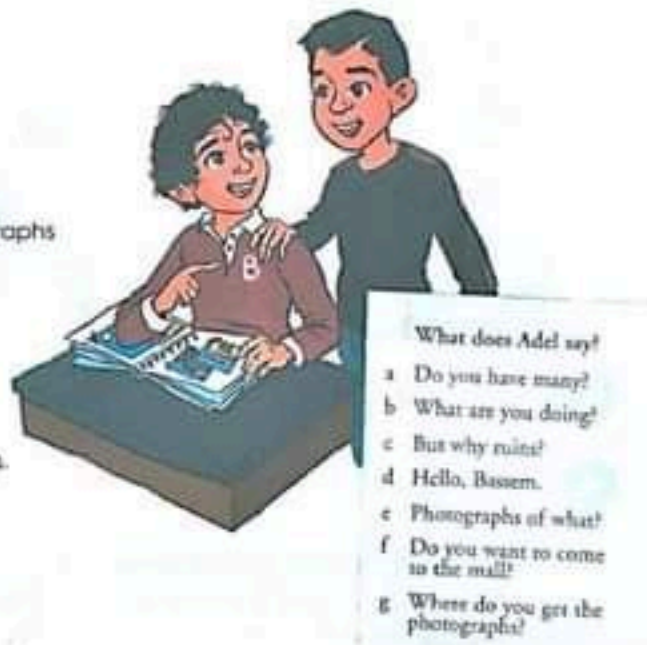
Unit 1 / Lesson 6 / Bassem's scrapbook / سجل صور باسم

يحتوي هذا الدرس على بعض المفردات المهمة التي يجب حفظ معانيها بالإضافة الى بعض الانشطة الصفية

المفردات للحفظ معاني

A Read the conversation. What does Adel say? Put each phrase (a-g) in its place (1-7).

- Adel 1 **d**
Bassem Oh, hi, Adel.
- Adel 2 **f**
Bassem No, thanks.
- Adel 3 **b**
Bassem I'm putting some photographs in my scrapbook.
- Adel 4 **e**
Bassem Historical sites in Iraq.
- Adel 5 **g**
Bassem I visit different cities and take pictures of ruins.
- Adel 6 **a**
Bassem I have lots of them.
- Adel 7 **c**
Bassem I like them.



Vocabulary

Photographs	صور
scrapbook	سجل الصور
historical	تاريخي
sites	مواقع
cities	مدن
ruins	اثار
sea shells	اصداف البحر
sea shore	ساحل البحر

تمرين رقم (1) ص 14 من كتاب النشاط / اجب على الاسئلة (نشاط صفي كتحضير يومي)

1 Look at the student's book again. Answer the questions:

- Where does Adil want to go?
Adil wants to go to the mall.
- What does Bassem want to do?
Bassem wants to put some photographs in his scrapbook
- Where does he take the photos?
He takes them in different cities
- What does he take photos of?
He takes photos for ruins



استاذ الاول متوسط

@stad1m_bot

Unit 1 / Lesson 7 / A special day / يوم مميز

يحتوي هذا الدرس على اسئلة واجوبة كنشاط صفي للتحضير وقطعة مطلوبة في الامتحان التحريري

انظر الى الصور ماذا فعل سانا البارحة (نشاط صفي كتحضير يومي)

A Look at the photographs. What did Sana do yesterday?



C صح او خطأ True or False

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sana spent the day with her family. | F | 5. She went on a picnic. | T |
| 2. She went fishing in the afternoon. | F | 6. She played tennis in the park. | F |
| 3. She didn't catch any fish. | T | 7. She listened to some music. | T |
| 4. She likes taking pictures of the sea. | F | | |

تمرين رقم (2) ص 17 من كتاب النشاط / اقرأ القطعة واكتب اجابات قصيرة (قطعة مهمة جدا)

1 Now close your Activity Book. Can you remember your partner's special day?

2 Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.

In the holidays, Ahmed and his family stayed in a hotel in New York. Ahmed's friend, Faisal, lives in New York with his family. Faisal is seventeen, two years older than Ahmed. One day, Ahmed took a taxi to Faisal's flat. He got there at half past two.



"What do you want to do?" asked Faisal.

"Let's go to the cinema," said Ahmed.

They went to the cinema, but they didn't stay long because the film was boring. They went for a walk in the park. It is a huge park called Central Park. The boys sat under a tree and talked.

"Who's with you in New York?" asked Faisal.



"The whole family," Ahmed answered. "That's my father, my mother, my two sisters and my brother."

They talked about Iraq. Faisal said he liked New York, but he wanted to go back to Iraq. Then they took a taxi back to Ahmed's hotel. They said 'Goodbye' and Faisal went home.

في العطلة يبقى احمد وعائلته في الفندق في نيويورك. فيصل صديق احمد يعيش في نيويورك مع عائلته. فيصل يبلغ من العمر 17, اكبر بسنتين من احمد. في احد الايام اخذ احمد تكسي لشقة فيصل وصل الى هناك في الساعة الثانية والنصف.

سأل فيصل: "ماذا تريد ان تفعل؟", قال احمد: "فلنذهب الى السينما"

ذهبا الى السينما لكنهم لم يبقوا طويلا لأن الفلم كان مملا, تمشوا في متنزه يدعى المتنزه المركزي, جلسا تحت الشجرة وتحدثا.

سأل فيصل: "من معك في نيويورك؟" اجاب احمد: "ابي, امي, اخواتي الاثنان واخي" تحدثا عن العراق. قال فيصل بأنه يحب نيويورك لكنه يريد ان يرجع الى العراق. ثم اخذوا تكسي ورجعوا الى فندق احمد. قالوا: "وداعا" وعاد فيصل لبيته.

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ

- How old is Ahmed
- fifteen
- Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house
- flat
- What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home?
- half past two
- Did the boys enjoy the film?
- No they didn't
- What did they do in the central park?
- sat under a tree and talked
- How many children are there in Ahmed's family?
- four
- Will Faisal always live in New York?
- No, he won't
- How did Ahmed get back to his hotel?
- he took a taxi.



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

رسالة من استراليا / A letter from Australia / Unit 1/ Lesson 8/

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة (رسالة الى استراليا) بالاضافة الى انشاء الوحدة الاولى

اقرأ القطعة واجب على الاسئلة (قطعة مهمة جدا) مطلوبة في الامتحان التحريري

19 Harbour Street,
Sydney,
Australia19 شارع هاربر
سيدني
استراليا

Dear Halla,

عزيزتي هالا.

Where? Are you back at school now? I went **back** last week after a wonderful holiday. I went camping with my family and then I stayed with my friend, Jane, for two weeks.

هل عدت للمدرسة الان؟ لقد عدت الاسبوع الفائت بعد عطلة رائعة، ذهبت للتخييم مع عائلتي وبعدها بقيت مع صديقتي جين لاسبوعين.

Who? **We** had a great time. We often walked in the parks and took pictures. One day, we went to the museum.

حزينا بوقت عظيم. وسرنا عادة في المتنزهاة والتقطنا الصور، في احد الايام ذهبنا الى المتحف، هل هناك واحد في بغداد؟ بعض الاحيان ذهبنا الى السينما في الليل. لكننا غالبا ما نبقى ونشاهد الفيديوهات او نلعب الالعب الجميع يحب السمك، لذلك نحن عادة نحن نطبخ السمك في الباركيو للعشاء. ما هو طعامك المفضل؟

What? Is there **one** in Baghdad? Sometimes we went to the cinema in the evenings, but we usually stayed in and watched videos or played games. **Everyone** liked fish, so, for dinner, we often had fish cooked on a barbecue. What is your favourite food?

Who? In my spare time, I like collecting photographs of countries around the world. I don't have any of Iraq. Can you send me **some**, please?

What? What did you do in the holidays? And what do you do in your spare time? Please write and tell me everything.

Bye for now,
Karen

في وقت فراغي احب جمع الصور الفوتوغرافية

للبلدان حول العالم، ليس لدي اي منها للعراق. هل يمكنك ان ترسلني لي البعض؟ ماذا فعلت في العطلة؟ وماذا فعلت في وقت فراغك. ارجو ان تكتبي وترسلني لي كل شيء.

وداعا الان
كارين

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ

استاذ اول متوسط
@stad1m

- 1- Where does Karen come from? من اين انت كارين؟
- 2- Who is Jane? من هي جين؟
- 3- What does Karen like to eat? ماذا تحب كارين ان تاكل؟
- 4- What does she do in her spare time? ماذا تفعل في وقت فراغها؟

- Australia
- Karen's friend.
- fish
- collects photographs

تمرين رقم (1) ص18 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب الاسئلة التي سالتها كارين, للاطلاع

1 Karen asked six questions in her letter. Try to write them. Don't look at your student's book.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. back at school? | Are you back to school? |
| b. a museum? | Is there a museum in Baghdad? |
| c. favorite food? | What is your favorite food? |
| d. some photographs? | Can you send me some photographs? |
| e. in the holidays? | What did you do in the holidays? |
| f. spare time? | What do you do in your spare time? |

تمرين رقم (4/3) سوف تكتب رسالة لكارين. استفد من هذه الملاحظات (انشاء الوحدة الاولى) مهم جدا

3 You are going to write a letter to Karen. Make notes:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Paragraph 1 | Thank Karen for her letter and tell her about your school |
| paragraph 2 | Answer Karen's questions b and d and tell her something about Iraq |
| paragraph 3 | Tell her about her holidays about your spare time and your favorite food |

المقطع الاول	اشكر كارين على سالتها واخبرها عن مدرستك
المقطع الثاني	اجب على اسئلة (b/d) واخبرها شيئا عن العراق
المقطع الثالث	اخبرها عن العطل وعن وقت فراغك وطعامك المفضل

4 Write a letter to Karen اكتب رسالة لكارين

Al- Abbas st.
Karbala'a
Iraq

Dear Karen

Thank you for your letter. I want to tell you that I went back to school last week after a nice holiday. There is a big museum in Baghdad. Also, there are many places to visit. I am going to send you some photos of Iraq. Here, everyone like 'dolma' and 'masgoof'. In my spare time, I like go shopping.

Bye for now
Taha

01

انشاء الوحدة الاولى للحفظ



الاستاذ العراقي

@stadiiraq

عزيرتي كارين

شكرا لرسالتك, اريد ان اخبرك بانني عدت الى المدرسة الاسبوع الماضي بعد عطلة جميلة, هنالك متحف كبير في بغداد, كذلك هنالك الكثير من المناطق الجميلة لزيارتها, سوف ارسل لك بعض صور العراق. هنا الكل يحب الدولة والمسكوف. في وقت فراغي احب الذهاب للتسوق.

وداعا الان

طه

Unit 1/ Round up/ المراجعة

يعتبر هذا الدرس مراجعة شاملة للوحدة الاولى ويحتوي على أنشطة مهمة جدا في الامتحان التحريري بالإضافة الى موضوع ادوات الربط

تمرين رقم (1) ص 20 من كتاب النشاط / املا الحروف الناقصة / تمرين املاء مهم جدا

1 Fill the missing letters to make adjectives

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. lovely | c. terrible | e. boring |
| b. delicious | d. fantastic | f. horrible |

تمرين رقم (2) ص 20 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب اربع جمل باستخدام كلمات من تمرين (1) / لتطوير مهارة الكتابة

2 Write four sentences using the adjectives From Exercise 1

- The food was **delicious**.
- My friend has a **lovely** dog.
- The ruins are **fantastic**
- I saw a **boring** film yesterday



استاذ الاول متوسط

@stad1m_bot

ادوات الربط: (and/ but/ or)

وجميعها ادوات تربط بين جملتين او كلمتين ولكل واحدة من هذه الادوات استخدام كما في الاتي:

1 and تعني (و) وتستخدم للربط بين جملتين متشابهتين او كلمتين, ونقصد بالمتشابهتين اي ان اذا كانت الجملة الاولى مثبتة فالجملة الثانية تكون مثبتة ايضا واذا كانت الاولى منفية فالثانية منفية ايضا ((++)) (- -) مثل:

Ex/ This desk is too big **and** it's very expensive. هذه المنضدة كبيرة جدا وغالية

Ex. The burger was Huge **and** delicious. البرغر كان كبير ولذيذ

وتعني (لكن) وتربط بين جملتين مختلفتين (+-) (-+) ونقصد بالمختلفتين اي اذا كانت الجملة

الاولى منفية فالثانية مثبتة واذا كانت الاولى مثبتة فالثانية منفية مثل:

Ex. I like swimming **but** I don't like running. احب السباحة لكن لا احب الركض

Ex. Ahmed saw an American football match **but** he didn't like it.

راى احمد مباراة كرة قدم لكنها لم تعجبه

وتعني (او) وتربط بين كلمتين فقط وتستخدم للتخيير, وغالبا تأتي مع جمل السؤال.

Ex. Do you like fish **or** chicken? هل تحب السمك ام الدجاج

Ex. You can have sweater **or** trainers. يمكنك ان تحظى بالبلوز او الحذاء الرياضي

تمرين رقم (3) ص20 من كتاب النشاط / اربط الجمل / مهم جدا

a. The cheetah is beautiful. It is very fast.

- The cheetah is a beautiful **and** it is very fast.

b. I can play chess. I can play netball. I can't play volleyball.

- I can play chess **and** I can play netball **but** I can't play volleyball

c. Elephants live in Africa. Elephants live in India. Elephants don't live in Iraq.

- Elephants live in Africa **and** in India **but** they don't live in Iraq.

d. Do you want fish for dinner? Do you want meat for dinner?

- Do you want fish for dinner **or** meat?

e. My friend went to London. He went to Paris. He didn't go to New York.

- My friend went to London **and** he went to Paris **but** he didn't go to New York

Unit 1/ Story time/ My new friend the swift/ قصة صديقي الجديد (طائر السمامة)

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قصة (طائر السمامة) وبعض المفردات المهمة التي يجب حفظ معانيها



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

Last month, I was coming home from school when something caught my attention in the bushes. I stopped to take a look. There on the ground, not moving, was a little bird. It looked dead. I didn't know what to do. I know birds can get very scared, but if I left it there, maybe a cat would find it.



I gently wrapped the bird in a scarf and took it home. Then I unwrapped it. I thought it would still look dead. Instead, it jumped out and tried to fly - but one wing didn't open. The bird's wing was hurt. I found a cardboard box and made some holes in the top, so there was plenty of air. Then I put some paper inside the box and moved the bird to its new home.

Mum and I did some research. The bird was a swift. The article said that swifts almost never put their feet on the ground because it's too dangerous. It also said that they can

spend up to ten months flying. Ten months in the air! That's incredible! Another interesting fact is that when they're scared, swifts sometimes pretend to be dead. That's what it was doing when I found it. The article said that swifts eat small insects. I went outside to look for some insects to feed the bird. We put the food and some water in the box and left it in a quiet place.

Every day, I went out to look for insects and changed the water. I took the swift out of its box. And every day, it got stronger and stronger. One day, when I opened the box, it flew straight out of the window. It made me sad to see the bird fly away, but I was also happy, because I helped it get strong again.



مفردات القصة

السؤال المتعلق بالقصة

Why wasn't the bird moving when the narrator found it?

لماذا لم يكن الطائر يتحرك عندما وجده كاتب القصة؟

It was pretending death. كان يدعي الموت

attention	انتباه
scared	خائف
gently	بلطف
wrapped	غلف
wing	جناح
holes	ثقوب
pretend	يدعي
quiet	هادئ



تمرين رقم (1) ص 21 من كتاب النشاط / ضع صح او خطأ / الاسئلة مهمة متعلقة بالقصة

1 True or False?

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. There was a cat nearby waiting to eat the swift. | False |
| b. When the narrator unwrapped the swift, it didn't move | False |
| c. Swift can fly for almost a year | True |
| d. Swifts like places with little noise | False |
| e. The narrator wanted the bird to fly away | False |
| f. The narrator was both happy and sad when the swift flew away. | True |

تمرين رقم (2) ص 21 من كتاب النشاط / اجب على الاسئلة التالية (للاطلاع)

2 Answer the following questions:

- Who are the characters in the story?
- The narrator, his mother and the bird (swift)
- What is the story about?
- a boy who finds a little bird in trouble and tries to help it.
- Where is the story set?
- she found the swift in the bushes.
- When was the story happened?
- last month



تم بحمد الله

اليونت الاول

Q1// Reading comprehension:

Read the following text carefully, then answer the questions below:

My friend's name is Mustafa . His father' s name is Ali. They are Egyptian. He is a student and his father works in a hospital. He gets up early at six o'clock morning . He goes to school by bus but His father goes by his car . Mustafa can play tennis brilliantly and He can do the long jump but His father can' t play any sport and he can' t jump or run.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Mustafa is from the UAE. (True/ False)
- 2- What is Mustafa' s father job?
- 3- Mustafa goes to school by ____ . (car/ bus)
- 4- Mustafa's father can't play any sport. (true/ false)
- 5- Mustafa can play ____ brilliantly . (tennis/ football)

Q2// Textbook Passage:

Do the following from your textbook passage:

- 1- Does Faisal live in a flat or a house?
- 2- Where does Karen come from?
- 3- Who is Jane?
- 4- How many children are there in Ahmed's family?
- 5- What time does Ahmed get to Faisal's home?

Q3// Grammar:

A// Do as required:

- 1- The cheetah is a beautiful animal _____ it is very fast. (and/ but)
- 2- The boy (run). (past continuous)
- 3- I went to Paris last holiday. (negative)
- 4- Ahmed helps his father in his work. (always)
- 5- what time (Muna/ go) to school? (correct)

Q4// Spelling & Punctuation: A// Fill the gaps with missing words:

- 1-look → looked, see → _____ 2- her → hers, my → _____ 3- bo_ing → boring, te__ ible → _____

B/ punctuate the following sentence:

me and hazem went to erbil last thursday

Q5// Vocabulary: Complete the following sentences with words below:

[mine delicious lovely]

- 1-The food is
- 2- Halla doesn't have a radio so I lent her
- 3-The Arabian horse is a _____ animal.

Q6// Writing:

A// Write a letter to Karen. Thank her for her letter / tell her about your school/ tell her about Iraq/ also about your favourite food and hobby.



استاذ اول متوسط

@stad1m

Unit 2/ Lesson 1/ Our four seasons/ مواسمنا الاربعة

يحتوي هذا الدرس على مفردات متعلقة بالفصول الاربعة وجميع هذه المفردات مهمة للحفظ املاء ومعنى

استمع واقرا. وصل الكلمات في الصندوق الى الصور (يجب حفظ خصائص كل فصل كما موضح اسفل الصورة)

A Listen and read. Match the words from the box to the pictures

cold cool hot rain snow sunny warm windy

0°



There are four seasons in England. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. In winter, it is always cold and it usually snows.

15°



In spring, it is often warm and it usually rains.

25°



In summer, it is usually sunny and it is sometimes hot.

10°



In autumn, it is cool and it is often windy.

Vocabulary

مفردات مهمة للحفظ

Cold	بارد
snow	صقيع
warm	دافئ
rain	مطر
sunny	مشمس
windy	عاصف

Q/ How many season in the year are there? - Four seasons.

Q/ What are the four seasons? - Summer, autumn, winter and spring.

ملاحظات المطلوب حفظ خصائص كل فصل / كما في التالي

Winter/ الشتاء
Cold and Snows

spring/ الربيع
warm and rains

summer/ الصيف
sunny/ hot

Autumn/ الخريف
cool and windy

للسؤال عن خصائص فصل معين او السؤال عن الطقس نستخدم (اسم الفصل + what is the weather like in) وللإجابة عن هذا السؤال نضع خصائص الفصل كما مبين اعلاه.

Q/ what is the weather like in **summer**? كيف يكون الطقس في الصيف؟
- it is sunny and hot. يكون حار و مشمس

Q/ what is the weather like in **Winter**? كيف يكون الطقس في الشتاء؟
- it is cold and snowy. يكون بارد ومثلج



تمرين رقم (1) ص 22 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب الكلمات في المكان المناسب

1 Write the words in the correct places



- a hot
b warm
c cool
d cold

معاكسات مهمة للحفظ املاء+ معاني

hot	حار	X	cold	بارد
warm	دافئ	X	cool	معتدل البرودة

تمرين رقم (2) ص 22 / كيف يبدو الطقس في كل موسم؟ اكتب الكلمات (تمرين مفردات مهم)

2 What is the weather like in each season?

- a. Winter → cold snows c. summer → hot sunny
b. Spring → warm rains d. autumn → cool windy

تمرين رقم (3) ص 23 / اكمل الجدول (للاطلاع)

3 Word building. Complete the table

Noun الاسم	Verb الفعل	Adjective الصفة
Snow جليد	Snow يثلج	Snowy مثلج
Rain مطر	Rain يمطر	Rainy ممطر
Wind رياح	-	Windy عاصف

تمرين رقم (4) كون جمل مثل النقطة الاولى / للاطلاع

4 Make sentences like the first one

It rained
it was a rainy day

a. It snowed
it was a snowy day

b. There was a wind
it was a windy day



Unit 2 / Lesson 2 / What will we do? / ما الذي سوف نفعله

يحتوي هذا الدرس على طريقة التعبير عن طقس العراق وموضوع المستقبل البسيط

استمع الى المحادثة. رقم الصور بالترتيب الذي تسمعه (للاطلاع)

A Listen to the conversation. Number the pictures in the order you hear them.

- Grandson** What will we do tomorrow morning?
Grandfather Well, the temperature will be low, with lots of snow. We can make balls of snow to throw.
Grandson What will we do tomorrow afternoon?
Grandfather Tomorrow afternoon is very soon. We can eat snow with a spoon.
Grandson What else will we do tomorrow afternoon?
Grandfather You will pack your suitcase, because you are leaving. Going back to where it is sunny and warm.
Grandson What will we do tomorrow night?
Grandfather Tomorrow night, you'll be on a flight. I'll be at home, asleep.
Grandson What will we do next year?
Grandfather Next year? This time next year? Why, you will be here.



تمرين رقم (1) ص 24 من كتاب النشاط / فكر في المحادثة واجب على الاسئلة (نشاط صفي كتحضير يومي)

1 Think about the conversation and answer the questions

- a. Does the boy live near his grandfather? How do you know?
 - Yes, they meet each other every day.
 b. Does the boy enjoy spending time with his grandfather? How do you know?
 - Yes they always play together.
 c. What do you think "eat snow with spoon" mean?
 - eating ice-cream.
 d. Where will the boy be tomorrow night? Where will his grandfather be?
 - The boy will be on a flight, and his grandfather will be home.



المستقبل البسيط / future simple

يستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتحدث عن احداث من المتوقع انها ستحدث في المستقبل, وهناك مجموعة من الظروف الدالة عليه وهي كالتالي:

tomorrow, next..., 2030, after 2 years...

المثبت للتعبير عن المستقبل نستخدم القاعدة التالية

فعل مجرد + will + فاعل

Ex. They will leave.Ex. She will pass the exam.Ex. It will rain tomorrow.

النفي عند النفي نقوم بإضافة (not) للفعل المساعد (will) فتصبح (will not) او (won't) كاختصار

Ex. It will rain tomorrow. (Change into negative) - It will not rain tomorrow

Ex. She will pass the exam. (negative) - she won't pass the exam.

Ex. They will leave. (negative) - They will not leave.

الاستفهام عند الاستفهام نقدم الفعل المساعد (will) على الفاعل

Ex. It will rain tomorrow. (Change into question) - will it rain tomorrow?

Ex. She will pass the exam. (Question) - will she pass the exam?

Ex. They will leave. (Question) - will they leave?

تمرين رقم (2) ص 25 / اكتب جملتين عن الطقس في مدينتك في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع / نشاط صفي

2 Write two sentences about the weather in your town at the weekend

On Saturday it will be windy, so I won't go to the park.

- On Friday it will be sunny, so I will go shopping.
- On Saturday it will be cloudy, so I will stay home.

تمرين رقم (43/) ص 25 من كتاب النشاط / كون جمل عن الطقس في العراق ثم اكتبها / نشاط صفي

3 Make sentences about the weather in Iraq. Use word from each box.

It It is	always usually often Sometimes never	rains snows	windy cold hot sunny cloudy
-------------	--	----------------	---

4 Write four sentences about the weather in Iraq

- It sometimes rains in winter in Iraq.
- It is always hot in summer.
- It is usually cold in winter.
- It is always sunny in summer.



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

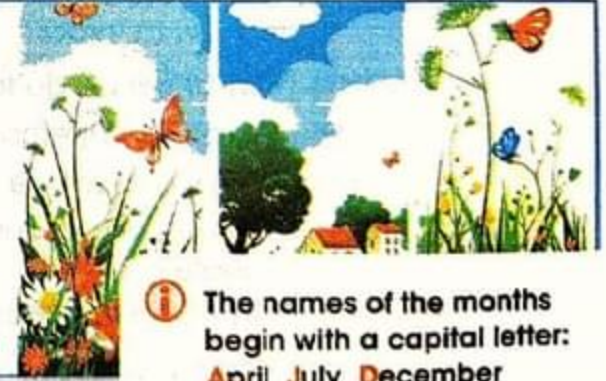
Unit 2/ Lesson 3/ The months of the year/ اشهر السنة

يحتوي هذا الدرس على كلمات اشهر السنة التي يجب حفظها املاء وموضوع استخدام الفارزة بالاضافة الى بعض تمارين المفردات المهمة

استمع واقرا. تعلم القصيدة. (نشاط سماعي هنا يجب حفظ املاء / اشهر السنة بالترتيب / مع اختصارها مهم جدا

January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
May	May.
June	Jun.
July	Jul.
August	Aug.
September	Sep.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

January, February, the weather's cold,
But in March and April, ice cream
is sold.
May is the month when we all have fun -
We can swim and play out in the sun.
In June, of course, it's very hot,
July and August - the worst of the lot.
September, October, getting cooler again.
November, December, here comes the rain.



i The names of the months
begin with a capital letter:
April **J**uly **D**ecember

ملاحظة اشهر السنة يكتب الحرف الاول منها كبير اينما وجدت في الجملة

انظر للجدول ثم اجب على الاسئلة عن انكلترا (نشاط صفى كتحضير يومي) الاجابات تحفظ شفويا

c Look at the table and answer the questions about England.

Jan. 3°C snow	Feb. 5°C snow	Mar. 9°C windy	Apr. 12°C rain	May 15°C sunny	Jun. 23°C sunny
Jul. 26°C sunny	Aug. 25°C sunny	Sep. 15°C windy	Oct. 8°C cloudy	Nov. 8°C rain	Dec. 5°C rain



- 1 When does it snow?
- 2 When is it cloudy?
- 3 When is it windy?
- 4 Which is the coldest month?
- 5 Which is the hottest month?



1-when does it snow? متى يكون الجو ممطرا

-it snows in January and February.

2- when is it cloudy? متى تكون غائمة

- in October.

3- when is it windy? متى يكون الطقس عاصفا

- in march and September.

4- which is the coldest month? ما هو ابرد شهر

- January.

5- which is the hottest month? ما اشد الاشهر حرارة

- July

استاذ اول متوسط
@stad1m

استخدام الفارزة (comma)

تستخدم عندما نقوم بتعداد الاشياء حيث توضع بين الكلمات التي نعددها عدا الكلمة الاخير توضع قبلها (and)

Ex. I bought bag pencil book ruler. (comma)

- I bought bag, pencil, book and ruler.

! Using commas in lists

I go to school on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Commas here No comma here

تمرين رقم (1) ص 26 من كتاب النشاط / اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام (and) وضع الفوارز في المكان المناسب

1 Re-write the sentences using (and). Put the commas in the correct places

- My sisters are Sana Dana Huda.
My sisters are called Sana, Dana and Huda.
- I go to school in September October November December.
I go to school in September, October, November and December.
- Winter in England is often cold windy.
winter in England is often cold and windy.
- My favorite foods to eat are:
my favorite foods to eat are: chicken, fish, rice and vegetables.

تمرين رقم (2) ص 26 من كتاب النشاط / انظر الى كتاب الطالب واجب على الاسئلة / سؤال مفردات مهم جدا

2 Look at the students book, answer the questions

- Which month has the shortest name? اي الشهور يحمل اقصر اسم
- May has the shortest name
- Which month has the longest name? اي الشهور يحمل اطول اسم
- September has the longest name.
- When does it rain in England? متى تمطر في انكلترا
It rains in April, May, July, November and December.
- When is it sunny? متى يكون الطقس مشمس
- It is sunny in May, June, July and August.
- When does it rain in Iraq? متى تمطر في العراق
- In Iraq it rains in November and December.



تمرين رقم (3) ص 27 من كتاب النشاط / اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة بسرعة / تمرين مفردات مهم

3 Read and answer as quickly as possible

- The capital of Iraq is **Baghdad**
- Tomorrow is **Monday**
- The month in which you were born is **August**
- The month in which your friend was born is **May**.
- The country where you were born is **Iraq**.
- The first month of the year is **January**.
- The hottest month of the year is **July**.
- The best month of the year is **February**.

i. Three countries in Africa are Sudan, Egypt and Angola.

تمرين رقم (5) ص 27 / اكتب الكلمات الناقصة واملأ شجرة الكلمات / تمرين املاء ومفردات مهم

5 Write the missing words and fill in this word tree.

- In England, it usually ... in winter.
- At the end of Ramadan, we ... our fast.
- ... is the fifth month.
- My mother's sister is my ...
- There are three ... in the school year in England.
- The opposite of 'lend' is ...
- The opposite of 'closed' is ...
- The opposite of 'never' is ...
- ... comes after winter.
- The opposite of 'wet' is ...



Do you have one of these?



Unit 2 / Lesson 4 / What's the date? / ما التاريخ

يحتوي هذا الدرس على بعض الاسئلة الشفوية كتحضير يومي بالاضافة الى موضوع الاعداد الترتيبية

استمع واقرا. نشاط سماعي وهنا يجب ان نحفظ الاعداد الترتيبية التي تستخدم للتعبير عن التواريخ

Listen and read. Learn the rhyme.

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have thirty-one,
except February alone
with only twenty-eight days clear
and twenty-nine in each leap year.



JULY						
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

- How many days are there in one year?
- How many days are there in a leap year?

Saying and writing dates

We say: The first of July or July the first.
We write: 1st July or 1 July.

اجوبة الاسئلة شفوية مهمة كتحضير يومي

How many days are there in one year?

كم عدد ايام السنة

- There are 365 days.

How many days are there in a leap year?

كم عدد الايام في السنة الكبيسة

- There are 366 days.

اقرأ بصوت عالٍ. ثم قل التواريخ التي في الجدول (الارقام الترتيبية ادناه للحفاظ املاء ومعنى)

B Read these aloud. Then say all the dates on the calendar.

first (1 st)	second (2 nd)	third (3 rd)	fourth (4 th)	fifth (5 th)
sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth	tenth
eleventh	twelfth	thirteenth	fourteenth	fifteenth
sixteenth	seventeenth	eighteenth	nineteenth	twentieth
twenty-first	twenty-second	twenty-third	twenty-fourth	twenty-fifth
twenty-sixth	twenty-seventh	twenty-eighth	twenty-ninth	thirtieth
thirty-first				

الاعداد الترتيبية



حمل النسخة الاصلية
من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

لكل عدد من اعداد اللغة الانكليزية له (عدد ترتيبي) يقابله, ويستخدم هذا العدد الترتيبي في التعبير عن التاريخ او المركز. كما ان لكل عدد ترتيبي اختصار, ويستخدم هذا الاختصار لكتابة التاريخ كما في الجدول التالي:

الاختصار	العدد الترتيبي الذي يقابله	الرقم number	الاختصار	العدد الترتيبي الذي يقابله	الرقم number
11 th	Eleventh	11	1 st	first	1
12 th	Twelfth	12	2 nd	Second	2
13 th	Thirteenth	13	3 rd	Third	3
14 th	Fourteenth	14	4 th	Fourth	4
15 th	Fifteenth	15	5 th	fifth	5
16 th	sixteenth	16	6 th	Sixth	6
17 th	seventeenth	17	7 th	seventh	7
18 th	eighteenth	18	8 th	Eighth	8
19 th	nineteenth	19	9 th	ninth	9
20 th	twentieth	20	10 th	tenth	10

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. 1st → first,4th → _____5th → _____Ex. First → 1st

tenth → _____

eleventh → _____

تمرين رقم (1) ص 28 / وصل الارقام بالكلمات (للتدريب على الاعداد الترتيبية)

1 Draw lines from the numbers to the words.

1st	•	fourth	•	13th	•	twenty-first	•
2nd	•	fifth	•	18th	•	thirteenth	•
3rd	•	first	•	20th	•	twenty-sixth	•
4th	•	third	•	21st	•	eighteenth	•
5th	•	second	•	26th	•	twentieth	•

تمرين رقم (2) ص 28 / اكمل الجدول (هنا يطلب من الطالب ان يكتب عدد ايام كل شهر)

Month	Number of days	Month	Number of days
Jan.	31	Jul.	31
Feb.	28/29	Aug.	31
Mar.	31	Sep.	30
Apr.	30	Oct.	31
May.	31	Nov.	30
Jun.	30	Dec.	31

تمرين رقم (6) ص 29 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب التواريخ بالكلمات / هنا نتعلم كيفية كتابة التواريخ

6 Write the dates in words:

Example: 5/8 5th August

day ← month

a. 26/ 11 → 26th Novemberb. 13/ 4 → 13rd Aprilc. 21/2 → 21st February

 الاستاذ العراقي
@stadiraq
d. 3/3 → 3rd Marche. 2/5 → 2nd May

Unit 2/ Lesson 5/ Life in Boronuk/ الحياة في بورونوك

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة للقراءة وبعض الانشطة الصفية

استمع, اقرأ واكتشف (لماذا يجب ان تكون حذرا اذا اردت مناظر)

A Listen, read and find out.



The weather can be very strange, especially in places like England. The weather forecast says it will be warm and sunny, but when you wake up it's cold and rainy. It also changes very quickly. The sky can be blue one moment, and then covered by clouds the next.

But can you imagine living somewhere so cold that the ink in your pen freezes? This happens a lot in the town of Boronuk in the east of Russia. In winter, the temperature can go as low as -67°C. The inside of your fridge is 4°C, and your freezer is around -18°C. Humans are very good at adapting to every new situation. For the people of Boronuk life carries on as normal. There are horses in the field, children go to school and adults go to work.



There are a few things which make life here a little more complicated. Drinking water doesn't come in bottles, it comes in blocks of ice. The battery in your phone will only work for a few minutes if you don't keep it warm. Even the petrol in your car will freeze. This is why some people keep their car engines on all day. Oh, and never wear glasses made of metal, because they could stick to your face!



Nobody in Boronuk asks what the weather will be like tomorrow because everyone knows it will be cold, cold, cold.



المفردات

strange	غريب
especially	خصوصا
change	يتغير
ink	حبر
freezes	يتجمد
fridge	ثلاجة
complicated	معقد
engines	محركات

جواب السؤال اعلى الصفحة

Why do you have to be careful if you wear glasses.

لماذا يجب ان تكون حذرا اثناء ارتداء المناظر؟

Because it could stick to your face.

استاذ الاول متوسط
@stad1m_bot

تمرين رقم (1) ص 30 / ما المشاكل التي يواجهها الناس في بورونوك مع هذه الاشياء؟ نشاط صفي

1 What problems do people in Boronuk have with these things?



a. they drink water in blocks.

b. The battery of the phone works for a few minutes.

c. people keep their car engines on all day

d. They don't wear glasses made of metal.

تمرين رقم (2) ص 30 من كتاب النشاط / تخيل انك تعيش في بورونوك واكمل الجمل التالية/ نشاط صفي

2 Imagine you live in Boronuk. Complete the sentences using won't

I won't turn off my car engine (car engine)

- a. I won't drink water in bottles. (water)
 b. I won't use my phone for more than a few minutes. (phone)
 c. I won't wear glasses made from metal. (glasses)

تمرين رقم (3) ص 31 كيف يغير الطقس الاشياء التي تفعلها/ اكتب جمل تتضمن التالي

3 How does the weather change the things you do? Write sentences

Think about...

- Food
- Drink
- Clothes
- When you go to bed. When you wake up.
- The activities you do

In summer it is very hot so I wear shorts and light clothes. I drink lots of water and juice. I eat lots of fruit and vegetables. I go to bed early and wake up early. I usually play football when the weather is fine and go shopping in the evenings.

تمرين رقم (4) ص 31 اقرأ واكمل الجمل / نشاط صفي

5 Read and complete the sentences

It will be hot, so I won't wear boots

- a. It will be cold. So I won't go outside.
 b. It will be snowy. So I won't eat ice-cream.
 c. It will be rainy. So I won't play outside.
 d. It will be windy. So I won't go to the park.
 e. It will be sunny. So I won't stay home.



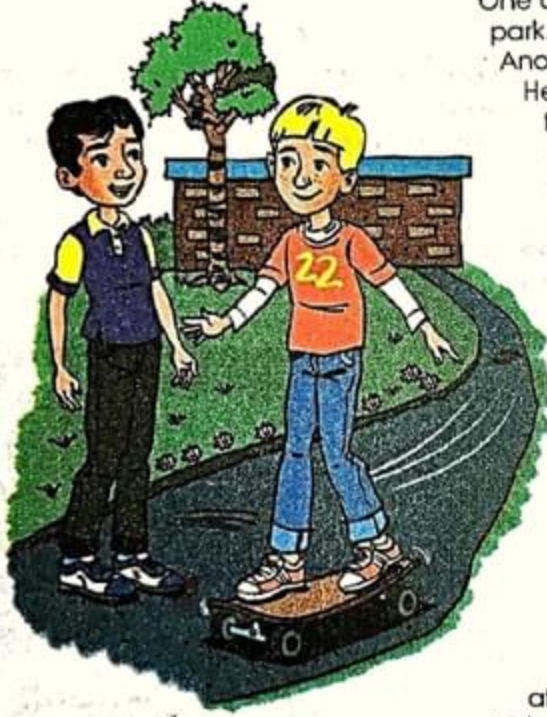
حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

Unit 2/ lesson 6/ Different schools/ مدارس مختلفة

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة (مدارس مختلفة) وهي قطعة مطلوبة في الامتحان بالإضافة الى ملاحظات التلخيص

Read and answer the question.



One afternoon, Yassir was playing in the park. It was December and it was windy. Another boy was playing on a skateboard. He was playing alone. He was not from Iraq.

'Hello,' said Yassir. 'My name's Yassir. Where are you from?'

The other boy was from England and his name was Simon.

'My father works in Basra,' he said. 'I'm on holiday here.'

'On holiday!' said Yassir.

'Don't you go to school?'

'Yes,' said Simon, 'but we have holidays now.'

'Holidays in December!' said Yassir.

Simon explained. There are three terms in the school year in England - the autumn term, the spring term and the summer term.

The students have two weeks' holiday at Christmas and two weeks' holiday in spring. They also have six weeks' holiday in summer. The school year begins in September.

'And we have one week's holiday in the middle of each term. That's called a half-term holiday,' Simon added. 'What about you?'

'We don't have terms. We have semesters,' Yassir began. 'Some of our holidays are at the same time every year. Iraqi Armed Forces Day, for example. But other holidays are at different times every year. Eid al-Fitr, for example.'

'What's Eid al-Fitr?' asked Simon.



واشبعان في فصل الربيع, وكذلك ست اشابيع في الصيف, والعام الدراسي يبدأ في سبتمبر. وكذلك لدينا اسبوع عطلة في منتصف كل فصل. ويدعى عطلة نصف السنة, اضاف سيمون "ماذا عنك؟" "ليس لدينا فصول, لدينا نصف سنة واخر السنة, بعض عطلتنا تكون في نفس الوقت من كل عام كعيد الجيش العراقي ولكن بعض العطل مختلف وقتها خلال العام كعيد الفطر. سأل سيمون " ما هو عيد الفطر؟"

تمرين رقم (1) ص 32 من كتاب النشاط / اجب على الاسئلة باستخدام اجابات قصيرة

اسئلة القطعة (للحفظ مهمة جدا)

- What season is it?
- Who is Simon playing with?
- Who speaks first?
- Who is on holiday?
- What are the three parts of the school year in England called?
- How many half-term holidays does Simon have in a year?
- How many weeks' holiday does Simon have every year?

Winter
Nobody
Yassir
Simon
Terms
Three
Thirteen

تمرين رقم (2) ص 32 انظر الى القطعة / ما نوع الكلمات التي تبدأ بالاحرف الكبيرة (ملاحظات التنقيط)

هنا سنقوم بشرح التنقيط اولاً ثم نجيب على التمرين كونه متعلق بموضوع التنقيط

نكتب الحرف الاول كبيراً في الكلمات التالية:

- 1- اسماء العلم (الاشخاص)
- 2- حرف (i) اذا جاء وحيداً
- 3- اسماء الدول والمدن والعواصم والجنسيات.
- 4- اسماء الايام والاشهر.
- 5- اسماء المناسبات.
- 6- بعد النقطة يكتب الحرف الاول كبيراً
- 7- كلمتي (Yes/ No)

2 Look at the student's book again. What kind of words begins with CAPITAL letters? Where do you need to add commas?

Now write the paragraph correctly الان اعد كتابة المقطع النصي بشكل صحيح

My parents, my sister Amal and I sometimes go to London in winter. We leave Iraq in December and stay in England for five weeks. We always come back for the Iraqi Armed Forces Day. That's in January. This year it was on Wednesday, so we had long weekend-Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.



تمرين رقم (3) ص 32 اقرأ واكمل المقطع النصي / سؤال مفردات

3 Read and complete the paragraph about the school year in Iraq.

The school year in Iraq begins in **September**. It is in two parts, called **semesters**. Between the **semesters**, we have **two** weeks' holiday. This holiday is usually in **January**. We also have other free days. Some are the same day every year- **Iraqi Armed Force day** for Example. Others are at different times, **Eid Al-Fitr**, for example. The longest holiday is in the **summer**. It is about **twelve** weeks long.

تمرين رقم (4) ص 33 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب الكلمات في الحقول المناسبة

4 Write the words from the box under the correct headings.

always autumn Christmas cloudy Eid al-Fitr February half-term January
July Armed Forces Day never March October often rain snow
sometimes spring summer sunny usually weekend windy winter

Holidays عطل	Months اشهر	Weather words الطقس	Seasons الفصول	How often?
Christmas	February	Cloudy	Autumn	Always

Eid Al-Fitr	January	Rain	Spring	Never
Half term	July	Snow	summer	Often
Armed force day	March	sunny		Sometimes
Weekend	October			Usually

Unit 2/ Lesson 7/ Bobsleighting: the fastest winter sport/ اسرع رياضة شتوية

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة للقراءة تحمل بعض المفردات المهمة وتمارين متعلق بهذه المفردات

استمع. اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة/ نشاط صفي/ كتحضير يومي

A Listen, read and answer the question.

استاذ الاول متوسط
@stad1m_bot

المفردات

You know what it's like to travel fast in a car or on a train. And you know how it feels to run down a hill. It's very difficult to stay in control. You think you might fall at any moment. Well, how do you feel about the idea of racing down a mountain in a bobsleigh?

Bobsleighting is a very exciting, and dangerous, winter sport. In teams of four, two or even on your own, you push the bobsleigh (or bob) as fast as you can, jump on and let gravity carry you down the mountain.

Can you control the bobsleigh?

Yes, the driver can pull a wire that helps the bobsleigh turn left or right.

Is there a brake?

Yes, but teams only use it after they pass the finish line.

How fast can a bobsleigh travel?

It's very normal for a bobsleigh to travel at 150km/h, but the world record is an amazing 201km/h. That's much faster than a car driving along the motorway!

Is it dangerous?

The teams wear helmets and are well protected. They're also very well trained and know what to do if there's a problem. But accidents can still happen, and crashes are common.

What do each of the team members do?

In four-person teams, one person is the driver, and another controls the brakes. The other two push the bobsleigh at the start. They also make the bobsleigh heavier, and this helps the bobsleigh travel faster.

Can you close your eyes?

It's not a good idea if you're the driver, but the other team members can close their eyes!



hill	تل
fall	يسقط
bobsleigh	الزلاجة الجماعية
dangerous	خطير
gravity	الجاذبية
carry	يحمل
wire	سلك
brake	مكابح
protected	محمي
crashes	حوادث

جواب السؤال اعلى الصفحة

At what speed did the fastest bobsleigh travel?

كم تبلغ سرعة اسرع زلاجة؟

The normal Bobsleigh can travel at 150km/h but the world record is at 201km/h

سرعة الزلاجة الطبيعية 150 كيلو متر بالساعة بينما تبلغ سرعة اسرع زلاجة بالعالم حوالي 201 كيلو متر بالساعة

تمرين رقم (1) ص 34 من كتاب النشاط / ماذا تعني هذه الكلمات المؤشرة باللون الاصفر في كتاب الطالب

1 Look in the student's book. What do the highlighted words mean?

تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

a. gravity is

a lift

a force that attracts everything
to the centre of the earth

an engine

c. brake is

something you wear to protect your head

a prize

something you use when you want to stop

b. a wire is

a piece of long strong metal

a bell

a computer

d. a crash is

a party to celebrate when you win

an accident

another word for an ambulance

تمرين رقم (3) ص 35 من كتاب النشاط / صح ام خطأ / اسئلة شفوية مهمة

3 True or False? Tick

True False

a. Bobsleighbing is boring

b. The driver can choose when to turn left or right

c. A car on the motorway travels faster than a bobsleigh

d. Bobsleighbing is very safe sport

e. Each person on the team has a different job

f. The bobsleigh needs to be as light as possible

تمرين رقم (4) ص 35 من كتاب النشاط / ناقش الاسئلة واكتب اجابتك / نشاط صفي

4 Discuss the questions. write your answers

a. Why do some people like bobsleighbing?
because it is interesting

b. Do you think dangerous sports should be stopped?
no, we can develop them to make them safer

c. Imagine you are in a bobsleigh. Will you close your eyes?
never



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

Unit 2 / Lesson 8 / Eid Al-Fitr / عيد الفطر

يحتوي هذا الدرس على بعض الاسئلة المتعلقة برمضان وعيد الفطر بالإضافة الى انشاء الوحدة الثانية

والد ياسر يوضح عيد الفطر لسايمون

Yassir's father explains Eid al-Fitr to Simon.



الاستاذ اول متوسط
@stad1m

المفردات

Festival	احتفالية
dawn	الفجر
dusk	الغسق
fast	صيام
break our fast	نكسر صيامنا
sunset	غروب الشمس
pray	يصلي

A Talk about the pictures. Read aloud and work out what Yassir's father says.



تمرين (B) ص 36 من كتاب النشاط / اعط معاني الكلمات التالية / مفردات مهمه كمعاني

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. fast صيام | 3. dusk الغسق | 5. break our fast نكسر صيامنا |
| 2. dawn الفجر | 4. festival احتفالية | |

تمرين رقم (1) ص 36 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب اجابات قصيرة للاسئلة / تمرين مفردات مهم

1 Write short answers to the questions.

- What is Ramadan? a month when Muslims fast from dawn to dusk
- What is Eid Al-Fitr? Festival
- When does it take place? at the end of Ramadan
- What do people do at Eid Al-Fitr? Give money to poor, visit relatives, give presents

تمرين رقم (3/2) ص 36 و 37 / اكتب لصديق انكليزي عن عيد الفطر / انشاء الوحدة الاولى

3 Write to an English friend about Eid Al-Fitr. Write two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1: Explain Eid Al-Fitr

Paragraph 2: Write about last Eid (What did you and your family do?)

Eid al-fitr is a festival happens after Ramadan. In it, Muslims can break their fast and can drink and eat in the daytime.

Last Eid, we went to the mosque to pray. We went to visit our relatives and friends. We gave poor people money and presents. Also, we said Eid Mibarak.

عيد الفطر هو احتفال يحدث في نهاية رمضان, فيه يكسر المسلمون صيامهم حيث يصبح بإمكانهم ان يأكلوا ويشربوا في اي وقت من اليوم, في العيد الاخير ذهبنا الى المسجد للصلاة وذهبنا لزيارة اقاربنا واصدقائنا واعطينا الفقراء بعض الاموال والهدايا وقلنا عيد مبارك

Unit 2 / Round up / مراجعة



الاستاذ العراقي

@stadiraq

يعتبر هذا الدرس مرجعة شاملة لليوت الثاني ويحتوي على بعض التمارين المهمة جدا في الامتحان التحريري

تمرين رقم (1) ص 38 من كتاب النشاط / جد الكلمات التي تتشابه في اللفظ, اكتبها وانتبه جيدا للاملاء.

1 Find words that rhyme. Write them and look carefully at the spelling

cool	Jane	June	know	May	moon
pray	rain	school	snow	spring	thing

cool – school

a. Jane – rain

b. know – snow

c. May - pray

d. June - moon

e. Spring- thing

تمرين رقم (2) ص 38 / ضع الكلمات بالترتيب الصحيح لعمل جمل / تمرين قواعد مهم جدا

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences

a. sometimes/ spring/ mild/ is

Spring is sometimes mild

b. often/ in/ rains/ January/ It.

It often rains in January.

c. never/ in/ It/ summer/ snows.

It never snows in summer.

تمرين رقم (3) ص 38 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب التواريخ بشكل صحيح

3 Write the correct dates



- Today is the (tenth of October)
- Our teacher's birthday is the (thirty-first of October).
- Next year, Eid Al-Fitr will be on the (twenty- fifth of October).

تمرين رقم (4) ص 38 / اقرأ الجمل وضع صح امام الكلمات الصحيحة / سؤال مفردات مهم جدا

4 Read the sentences and tick the correct words

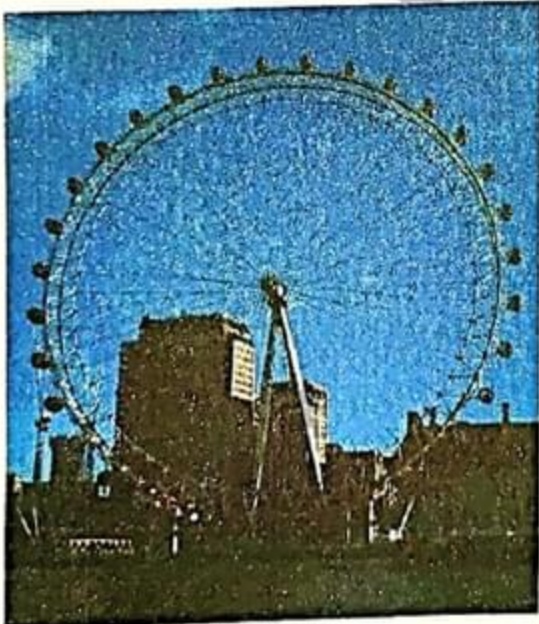
- Eid Al-Fitr often always starts after Ramadan
- There are two three terms in the school year in England
- February is the shortest longest month.
- Iraqi Armed forces Day is 6th 16th January.
- Ramadan is sometimes never in autumn.

Unit 2/ Story time/ New year's day in London/ قصة عيد رأس السنة في لندن

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قصة كتحرير يومي بالاضافة الى بعض الاسئلة المتعلقة بالقصة

المفردات

I'll never forget January the first. I was in London with my parents and older sister, Halla. We wanted to go on the London Eye. That's a big wheel that takes you up in the air above London. It is 135 metres high and is next to the River Thames. People say that the view from the top is fantastic. You can see all over London - and London is over 80 kilometres wide.



The biggest wheel in Europe.

We went out after breakfast. It was cloudy and cold. There were not many people in the street because the evening before was New Year's Eve, the last day of the old year. On New Year's Eve, people there have a party. They visit friends or walk round the streets. At midnight, they hold hands and sing a special song. They go to bed late.

At the London Eye, we got into one of the cabins. As the door closed, it started to snow.

'Look, Halla! It's snowing', I shouted. We started to go up and up. As we went higher and higher, the snow got thicker and thicker. When we reached the top, we could see nothing but snow. We could not see the ground. We could not see the famous view. Only snow. We were in a white cloud. 'Are you frightened, Halla?' I asked. 'No,' she said. 'Are you?'

I said nothing. Mum and Dad said nothing. The wheel turned slowly and took us back to the ground. It was still snowing. It snowed all day. No, I'll never forget New Year's Day in London!

Never	ابدا
forgot	انسى
London eye	عين لندن
wheel	دولاب
top	قمة
midnight	منتصف الليل
cabins	كابينة
high	عالي
thick	كثيف
ground	الارض
frightened	مرعوب

لن انسى ابدا الاول من يناير, عندما كنت في لندن مع والداي واختي الكبرى هالا, اردنا الذهاب الى عين لندن وهي عبارة عن دولاب كبير يأخذك الى الاعلى في الهواء فوق لندن. يعلو حوالي 135 متر ويقع مجاور لنهر التايمز, يقول الناس ان المنظر من الاعلى مذهل, حيث يمكنك ان ترى كل لندن والتي تبلغ مساحتها حوالي 80 كيلومتر.

خرجنا بعد الافطار وكان الجو غائما وبارد. لم يكن هنالك الكثير من الناس في الشارع لأن الاحتفال يكون في الليل في اخر يوم في السنة, حيث يقوم الناس بزيارة الاصدقاء او يتمشون في الشارع. في منتصف الليل يمسكون ايادي بعضهم البعض ويغنون اغنية خاصة ثم يذهبون الى النوم متأخرين.

في عين لندن دخلنا في احد الكابينات, وعندما اغلق الباب بدأت بالصقيع. صرخت "انظري يا هالا الثلج يتساقط". عندما بدأنا بالصعود الى الاعلى فاعلى, بدأ الصقيع يصبح اكثف فأكثف, عندما وصلنا الى القمة لم نرى اي شيء سوى الثلج, لم يكن باستطاعتنا رؤية الارض, ولم يكن باستطاعتنا ان نرى المنظر المشهور, فقط الثلج, كنا في الغيوم البيضاء.

سألت "هل انت خائفة يا هالا؟" قالت "لا, ماذا عنك؟" لم اقل شيء كذلك امي وابي لم يقولوا شيء. الدولاب تحول ببطء واخذنا الى الارض مجددا وللازال الثلج يتساقط, ضل يتساقط طوال اليوم, لن انسى ابدا رأس السنة في لندن.

اجوبة اسئلة القطعة اعلى الصفحة

- 1- What did yassir see from the top of the top wheel? - he saw snow and white clouds.
2- Was he happy that he went to London eye? - yes, he was.

تمرين رقم (1) ص 39 / اجب على الاسئلة / نشاط صفي كتحضير يومي

1 Answer the questions

- a. Who are the characters of the story?
Yassir, Halla and their parents.
- b. What is the story about?
about Yassir and his family who went to London eye in New Year's day.
- c. Why were the streets quiet?
Because the evening before was new year's eve.
- d. What is the name of the last day of the year?
new year's Eve.
- e. What do people do on this day?
they have a party.
- f. Halla asked Yassir if he was frightened. Why didn't he answer?
because he was frightened.



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

Q1// Reading Comprehension: Read the following paragraph carefully

Some animals lived together in one place . One of these was a lion . He was the strongest among them . The other animals were afraid of his anger . So they bring him food every day . One day the rabbit went out to hunt for the lion , but he couldn't hunt . The lion felt hungry and became angry . The rabbit said " I met another lion on my way and he took the food from me " . The lion became angry and shouted . The rabbit led the lion to a deep well with clean water . The lion looked down and saw himself in the water . He jumped on his enemy and that was the end of the lion . After that the animals all lived happily together .

Do as required (choose 4)

- 1- The lion look down and saw ____ in the water. (himself/ rabbit)
- 2- One day the ____ went out to hunt for the lion. (wolf/ rabbit)
- 3- A wolf took the food from the rabbit . (True/ false)
- 4- who was the strongest animal? (answer)
- 5- At the end, the animals all lived sadly together . (True/ False)

Q2// Textbook Passage: Answer the following questions from your textbook passage:

- 1- Who is Simon playing with?
- 2- How many weeks holiday does Simon have every year?
- 3- Which month will be sunny and hot?
- 4- What was the temperature on the hottest day?
- 5- Why did they have to buy warm clothes?

**Q3// Grammar: Do as required:**

- 1 – It is sunny in summer. (always)
- 2- It will rain tomorrow. (Question)
- 3 – My birthday is on 21st of Mar. (write with words)
- 4- sometimes/ spring/ mild/ is. (Re-order)
- 5- She (pass) the exam next week. (Correct)

Q4// Vocabulary:

Fill the blanks with the suitable words between brakets

- (festival/ spring/Gravity/ sometimes/ December)
- 1- It is warm and rainy in ____.
 - 2- Eid al-Fitr is a ____ at the end of Ramadan.
 - 3- The last month of the year is ____.
 - 4- Ramadan is ____ in autumn.
 5. _____ is a force that attracts everything to the centre of the earth.

Q5// Spelling & punctuation: A// Fill the blanks with missing words:

- 1- Jan. → January Aug. → _____
- 2- snow → snowy sun → _____
- 3- open X close warm X _____

B// Rewrite the following sentence with correct punctuation.

May June and July are the hottest months in Iraq

Q6// Writing:

Write about Eid al- Fitr and what did you do last Eid.

Unit 3 / Lesson 1 / I've finished my work / انهيته عملي

يحتوي هذا الدرس على موضوع المضارع التام وبعض الافعال وصيغتها الماضية بالإضافة الى تمرين مفردات



I've cleaned the windows and washed the floor.
I've swept the path and painted the door.
Is there anything else you want me to do?
I've finished my work and want something new.
I've tidied my garden and watered the plants.
I've talked to my uncles and talked to my aunts.
Is there anything else you want me to do?
I've finished my work and want something new.



استمع وغني / نشاط صفي سماعي

المفردات

cleaned	نظف
tidied	رتب
garden	الحديقة
watered	سقى
swept	كنس
path	الطريق

المضارع التام / present perfect

المثبت يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن احداث وقعت في الماضي ولا زالت اثارها موجودة حتى الان, او وقعت في الماضي و غير معلوم وقت حدوثها بالضبط ويتكون هذا الزمن من فاعل وفعل مساعد (have/ has) وتصريف ثالث للفعل.

ملاحظة / نستخدم الفعل المساعد (has) اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) او ما يعوض عنها), اما الفعل المساعد (have) فيستخدم اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I) او ما يعوض عنها), وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

01

التصريف الثالث للفعل + (have/ has) + الفاعل

استاذ اول متوسط
@stad1m

Ex. They **have cleaned** the room.Ex. Gwen **has cooked** the rice.

نلاحظ في المثال الاول ان الفاعل (they) استخدمنا معه الفعل المساعد (have) وتلاه تصريف ثالث للفعل, اما في المثال الثاني فان الفاعل (Gwen) وهو اسم فتاة يمكن التعويض عنها بـ (she) التي تأخذ الفعل المساعد (has) ثم تصريف ثالث للفعل كما تم شرحه.

النفى Negative

في حالة النفى نضع (not) للفعل المساعد دون تغيير شيء.

02

تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + **haven't/ hasn't** + الفاعل

Ex. They **have** cleaned the room.(negative) - They **have not** cleaned the room.

Ex. Gwen **has** cooked the rice.(negative) - Gwen **has not** cooked the rice.

ملاحظة / اذا اردنا ان نختصر (have + not) تصبح (haven't) وكذلك (has + not) تصبح (hasn't) عند الاختصار

I + have → I've she + has → she's we + have → we've they + have → they've

الاستفهام Question / عند الاستفهام نضع الفعل المساعد (has/ have) في بداية الجملة كما في القاعدة التالية:

03

?تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + الفاعل + **Have/ Has**



Ex. They **have** cleaned the room. (Question) - **Have** they cleaned the room?

Ex. Gwen **has** cooked the rice.(Question) - **Has** Gwen cooked the rice?

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Len (has/ have) washed the car.

Ex. Muna and I have been to England. (Question)

Ex. Gwen has (clean) the house. (Correct)

Ex. She has cooked the dinner. (Negative)

Ex. I (not/ see) her in the mall. (Present perfect)

تمرين رقم (1) ص 40 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجدول / تمرين املء مهم جدا

1 complete the table

	المجرد Infinitive	الماضي Past tense	التصريف الثالث Past participle
Regular verbs الافعال القياسية	Cook	cooked	cooked
	Clean	cleaned	cleaned
	Paint	painted	painted
	talk	talked	talked
	Mix	mixed	mixed
Irregular verbs الافعال الغير قياسية	See	Saw	Seen
	hear	heard	heard

(الشاذة)	give	gave	given
	do	did	done
	forget	forgot	forgotten
	go	went	gone
	eat	ate	eaten
	drink	drank	drunk
	buy	bought	bought
	make	made	Made
	sweep	swept	Swept

تمرين رقم (2) قل هذه الكلمات واكتبهم بجانب الصوت الصحيح / نشاط صفي للاطلاع

2 Say these words aloud and write them next to the correct sound.

Washed painted talked finished watered cooked

/t/ washed talked finished cooked
/id/ painted
/d/ watered



تمرين رقم (3) ص 41 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب جمل باستخدام افعال من الصندوق / نشاط صفي

3 Write sentences. Use verbs from the box

Climb paint finish wash



He has Climbed a mountain.



She has finished the food



She has painted the picture



He has washed the car.

تمرين رقم (4) ص 41 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب عن الاشياء التي فعلتها اليوم / نشاط صفي

4 Write about three things you have done today.

a. I have done my homework. b. I have cleaned the car. C. I have written a letter.

تمرين رقم (5) ص 41 من كتاب النشاط / اقرأ واكمل الجمل باستخدام صيغة الماضي التام / تمرين مهم جدا

5 Read and complete the sentences. Use the past participle of the verbs from the box

drink eat give see take go

- a. John is not hungry because he has **eaten** three burgers.
 b. Joe's mum is very happy because Joe has **given** her some flowers.
 c. I'm sorry. Joe and Julia aren't in. they have **gone** shopping.
 d. "have you **seen** my book?" asked Julia's dad. "I can't find it"
 e. "I think Julia has **taken** it to her room" Said Julia's mum.
 f. 'No more tea, thank you' Said Julia's mum. 'I've **drunk** three cups this morning'



حمل النسخة الاصلية
من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

الكثير من الايادي تخفف عبئ العمل / Many hands make light work / Unit 3/ Lesson 2/

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة للقراءة وبعض الاسئلة الشفوية المهمة

Listen and read. Then answer the question below.

استمع واقرأ واجب على الاسئلة / نشاط صفي

Many hands make light work.

Have you done your chores?

Yes, father. I've made my bed. I've swept the floor and I've done my homework. Can I go out with my friends now?

Does this conversation sound familiar?

Every day, children all over the world help their families with jobs around the house. Sometimes children complain or make excuses, but it's only fair to share the work.

Doing chores at home is one way that children help. But did you know that children in Japan clean their classrooms at the end of every school day? They don't just tidy up and throw away the rubbish - they sweep, clean and tidy every day, but only for fifteen minutes.



Many Japanese people think this is a good idea. They say it teaches children to be responsible. The children know that they have to clean anything that is dirty - they are responsible for this.

Another advantage is that it teaches students to work as a team. For example, they need to agree who is going to sweep the floor and who is going to clean the desks. What do you think? Is this a good idea?

Cleaning the classroom is one thing. But what about cleaning the whole country? This is what the people of Rwanda do. One day, every single month, everyone between the ages of 18 and 65 comes out of their houses to pick up rubbish and sweep the streets.



Do you think this should happen in your country?

Chores aren't always fun, but they need to be done. If we all help, we can do the work quickly.

المفردات

excuses	اعذار	complain	يتذمر
rubbish	المهملات	chores	الاعمال الروتينية
responsible	مسؤول	throw	يرمي
advantage	اجابية	dirty	متسخ

اجوبة الاسئلة اسفل الصفحة (كتحضير يومي)

1. What chores do you do at home? - I help my father, clean the floor with my mother.
2. Do you think children in your school should clean the classrooms? - Yes they should
3. Do you think people in your country should clean the streets? - Yes they should.

تمرين رقم (1) ص 42 من كتاب النشاط / اعد كتابة الجمل بشكل صحيح / نشاط صفي

1 Read the article in the student's book again. Re-write the sentences correctly.

Japanese children cook in their classrooms.

Japanese children clean their classrooms.

- Japanese children clean their classrooms every morning.
Japanese children clean their classrooms at the end of every school day.
- When Japanese children clean their classrooms, they work on their own.
When Japanese children clean their classrooms, they work as teams.
- In Rawanda, people in the capital city clean the streets.
In Rawanda, everyone between the ages 18-65 clean the streets.
- In Rawanda, people clean the streets every day.
In Rawanda, people clean the streets one day every single month.
- According to the article, chores are always fun.
According to the article, chores aren't always fun.
- The writer says that chores are not important.
The writer says that chores are important.



تمرين رقم (2) ص 42 من كتاب النشاط / اجب على الاسئلة التالية بملاحظات قصيرة / نشاط صفي

2 Make notes about the article. Ask and answer the questions.

- What does the title of the article mean?
If we all help we can do the work quickly.
- What do you think about children cleaning the classrooms.
It is a good idea.
- What do you think about people cleaning their country.
It is cooperative work.
- What chores do you do at home?
I help my father and mother in daily works.
- Do you complain when you help at home? Why/ why not?
No I don't. everyone should help at home.

تمرين رقم (3) ص 43 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الاعمال اليومية / تمرين مفردات مهم جدا (توصيل)

3 Complete the chores. Use words and phrases from the box

help lay make pick up sweep throw away tidy wash

- a. lay the table
b. Sweep the floor
c. tidy the bed
d. help in the kitchen
e. wash the dishes
f. tidy your room
g. pick up the rubbish
h. throw away the rubbish



تمرين رقم (4) ص 43 / اكتب عن الاعمال الروتينية اليومية التي تفعلها يوميا/ انشاء الوحدة الثالثة

4 Write about the chores you do at home. Use the words from the box.

On Fridays I always go shopping when my parents need to. I usually help my father washing the car and my mother with her work in the house. I sometimes help my mother washing the dishes. On the other days of the week I often throw away the rubbish after I come from school. In the evening I always do my homework after dinner and sleep early.

Unit 3/ Lesson 3/ Good Gwen and lazy Len/ غوين الجيدة ولين السيء

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة للاطلاع وموضوع السؤال والجواب القصير (yes و No) بالإضافة لبعض الاختصارات المهمة

استمع واقرا. اجب على الاسئلة. ثم اقرأ بصوت عال. نشاط قراءة صفي للاطلاع

Vocabulary

Son	ابن
daughter	ابنة
children	اطفال
cooked	طبخ
washed	غسل
rice	رز
chicken	دجاج
watered	سقى
garden	الحديقة
tidied	رتب
help	يساعد

A Listen and read. Answer the questions. Then read aloud.

The Archers live in England. They have two children. Gwen is their daughter and Len is their son. Gwen is fifteen years old and Len is thirteen. Mr and Mrs Archer have asked their children to do some work in the house.



- Gwen I've cooked the rice, Mummy. What next?
Mrs Archer Have you washed the vegetables?
Gwen Yes, I have. And I've put them in a bowl.
Mrs Archer Thank you, Gwen.
Gwen And I've cooked the chicken.
Mrs Archer Thank you, Gwen. You're a very good girl. Here's your pocket money. You can go to the shops.
Gwen Thank you, Mummy.

What can Gwen do? Why?

- Mr Archer Have you watered the garden, Len?
Len No, I haven't. Sorry.
Mr Archer Have you tidied your room?
Len No, I haven't.
Mr Archer Have you washed the car?
Len No, I haven't.
Mr Archer You're a lazy boy, Len. You haven't helped today. So, no television.
Len Dad! I haven't watched television all week!



الاختصارات

I + have → I've he + has → he's she + has → she's they + have → they've
 we + have → we've you + have → you've
 have + not → haven't has + not → hasn't

الاسئلة والاجوبة القصيرة

نستخدم الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة لتكوين سؤال (yes/ no Question) وهو نوع من الاسئلة يكون جوابه قصير اما ب (yes او no) حسب القاعدة التالية

الفعل المساعد المستخدم في جملة السؤال + الفاعل + Yes
 not + الفعل المساعد المستخدم في جملة السؤال + الفاعل + No

مثل:

Ex. **Has** Gwen cooked the chicken?
 - Yes she **has**.

Ex. **Has** Len washed the car?
 - No she **hasn't**.

تمرين رقم (1) ص 44 من كتاب النشاط / اقرأ قائمة الواجبات المنزلية وضع علامة صح على الاشياء التي فعلوها وعلامة خطأ على الاشياء التي لم يفعلوها/ نشاط صفي

1 Read the list of chores for Sana Saad. Look at the picture and tick the chores they have done or cross the chores they haven't done.

Sweep the floor
 set the table
 blow up balloons
 put up decorations
 clean windows
 put on music
 turn of TV
 Make a cake



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تمرين رقم (2) ص 45 / اقرأ القائمة. ماذا تعتقد سناء وسعد سألوا احدهم الاخر؟ اكتب الاسئلة والاجوبة

2 Read the list again. What do you think Sana and Saad asked each other? Write questions and answers.

Sana: Have you swept the floor?

Saad: Yes I have



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

- Saad: Have you set the table?
- Sana: Have you blown up the balloons?
- Saad: Have you put up the decorations?
- Sana: Have you cleaned the windows?
- Saad: Have you put on the music?
- Sana: Have you turned off TV?
- Sana: Have you made a cake?

Sana: Yes I have.

Saad: Yes I have.

Sana: No I haven't

Saad: No I haven't.

Sana: Yes I have.

Saad: No I haven't

Saad: Yes I have.

تمرين للتدريب

على موضوع

الاسئلة

والاجوبة القصيرة

الذي تم شرحه

في بداية الدرس

Unit 3/ Lesson 4/ The Hippo Roller/ اسطوانة فرس النهر

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة للقراءة بالاضافة الى موضوع عمل الاقتراحات

قطعة اسطوانة فرس النهر / نشاط صفي للقراءة

The Hippo Roller

When we talk about technology, we often think about phones or computers. We imagine inventions and gadgets that are incredibly complicated that need years of research. However, that's not always true. Some of the best ideas can often be the simplest. Let's look at one example.



The problem

Every morning, women and children in many parts of the world walk long distances to collect water for their families. This is a very important chore. We all need water to wash, to cook and to clean. The problem is water is heavy and is difficult to carry. Traditionally, women and children carry large water containers on their heads - that's not easy to do! Try walking across the classroom with a book on your head and see for yourself.

The idea

We do the same things every single day, but sometimes it's important to take a step back and ask ourselves: 'Is there a better way?' One way to develop new ideas is to combine two inventions. For example, we use wheelbarrows to carry heavy things. Why don't we turn the water container into a wheelbarrow?



The solution

The Hippo Roller is a way of carrying water. Instead of carrying the water on your head, you can push or pull the water along the ground. Beautifully simple! Remember, the best ideas are often the simplest.

المفردات

inventions اختراعات

gadgets الادوات

complicated معقدة

idea فكرة

distance مسافة

wheelbarrow عربة اليد

الاقتراحات Suggestions

يمكننا عمل الاقتراحات باستخدام العبارات التالية: (we could/ let's/ why not) وحسب القواعد التالية:

01

فعل مجرد + (let's)

02

?فعل مجرد + (Why don't we)

03

. فعل يحمل ing + (we could)

Ex. We could **go** to the cinema?

Ex. Why don't we go to the beach?

Ex. Let's play video games.

يأتي هذا الموضوع في الامتحان على عدة صيغ وكما في الامثلة ادناه:

الصيغة الاولى / اختيارات

Ex. Let's (go/ to go/ going) to the library.

- go

Ex. Why don't we (have/ having/ to have) coffee?

- have

Ex. Why don't we (go/ going/ to go) to the theatre?

- go

الصيغة الثانية / اعمل اقتراح (Make suggestion)

Ex. Make a suggestion for your little brother about where to spend the holiday.

- **Why don't we go to the beach?**

Ex. Use (we could) to make suggestion concerning watching movie.

- We could watch a movie.

Ex. Suggest to your little brother about where to spend weekend. (go to the park)

- let's go to the park.



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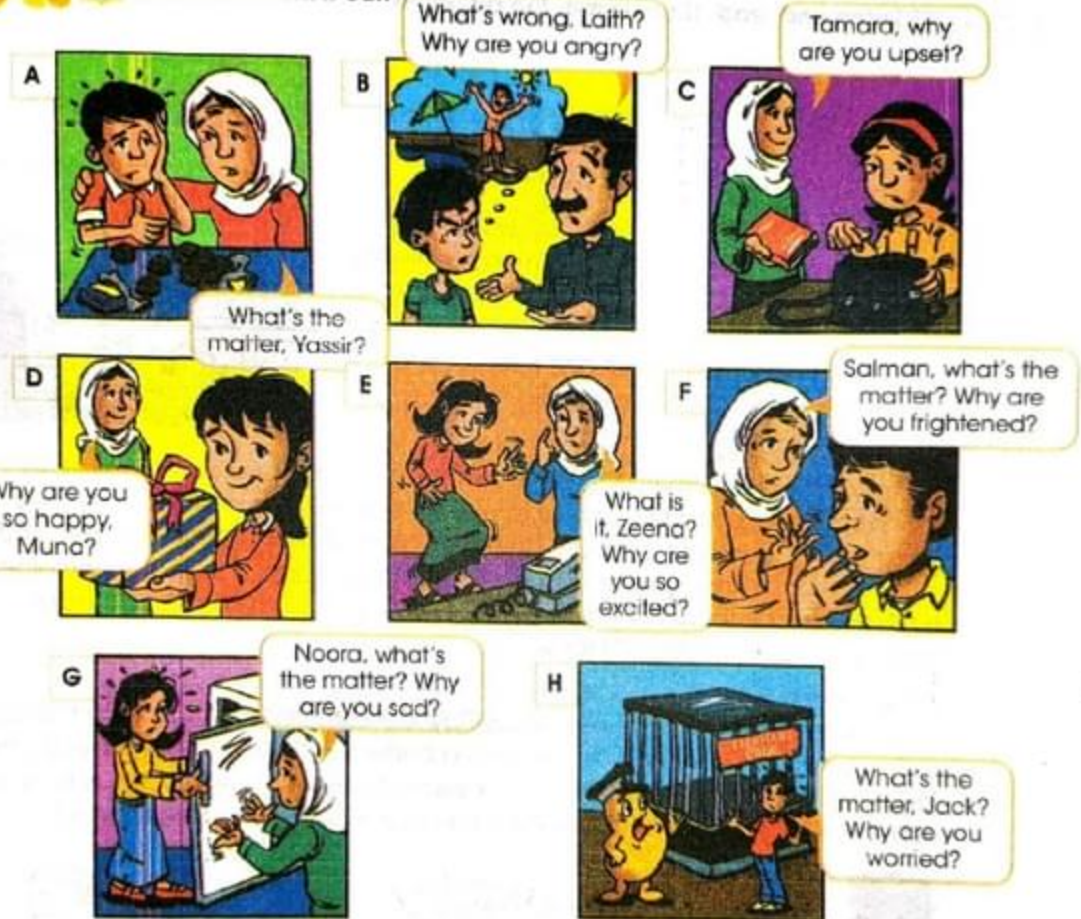
Unit 3 / Lesson 5 / What's the matter? / ما الامر

يحتوي هذا الدرس على جمل توصيل كمنشآت صفي بالاضافة الى بعض المفردات المهمة كمعاني

اقرا ووصل الصور بالجمال اسفل الصور / منشآت صفي

1. I've just read a ghost story. **F**
2. Ahmed has gone to the beach without me. **B**
3. I feel sick I've eaten too much chocolate. **A**
4. Somebody has taken my elephant. **H**
5. I've forgotten my English books. **C**
6. Somebody has drunk all the lemonade. **G**
7. Dad phoned. He has bought me a new computer. **E**
8. Daddy has given me a present. **D**

Read and work it out.



الاستاذ العراقي
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مفردات مهمة لحفظ معانيها

angry	غاضب	upset	محبط	frightened	مرعوب	excited	متحمس
happy	سعيد	sad	حزين	worried	قلق	sick	مرض
ghost	شبح	present	هدية	beach	شاطئ		

تمرين رقم (1) ص 48 من كتاب النشاط / اجب على الاسئلة المتعلقة بالصور اعلاه / منشآت صفي

1 Now answer the questions about the people in the student's book.

- a. Has Ahmed gone to the park?
No, he hasn't. He has gone to the beach.
- b. Has Tamara forgotten her pen?
No she hasn't. She has forgotten her English book.

- c. Why is Zeena Exited?
Because dad has bought her a new computer.
- d. Why is Salman frightened?
Because he has read a ghost story.



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تمرين رقم (2) ص 49 من كتاب النشاط / جد كلمات تصف المشاعر

e	q	t	s	a	d	b	z	h	y	k
s	i	c	k	n	a	l	g	u	f	m
m	f	r	i	g	h	t	e	n	e	d
t	n	u	j	r	i	l	h	g	b	e
h	a	p	p	y	d	a	k	r	j	o
i	p	s	g	o	t	m	s	y	t	r
r	c	e	x	c	i	t	e	d	i	v
s	f	t	u	g	r	e	a	t	w	x
t	w	b	d	n	e	z	e	m	x	q
y	c	v	h	e	d	n	f	n	u	p

Unit 3 / Lesson 6 / Helping gran / مساعدة الجدة

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة مطلوبة بالامتحان التحريري بالاضافة الى تمرين مفردات مهم جدا



Listen, read and answer the question.



Noor was helping her grandmother make a video call, but it wasn't going very well. Gran was asking lots of questions.

'What do I speak into?'

'Just speak normally,' Noor said patiently, trying to sound calm.

'I need to tidy up. I don't want my house to be a mess,' said Gran as she picked up the books on the table.

'It's fine. Gran. She can only see the room behind you,' Noor giggled.

'Oh, OK,' Gran said, pushing the books behind the laptop. 'But how do I know I'm calling the right person?' Gran was getting a little anxious.

'Do I have a link? Where's my link? I don't have a link, do I?' Gran was sounding very nervous now.

Luckily, the computer started making a ringing noise. 'Phew!' thought Noor.

'Hello, hello? She can't hear me.

What's the matter?' asked Gran.

Noor moved Gran's finger and helped her click on the 'Answer' button.

'Mum, move the screen. I can only see the top of your head,' said Aunt Dana.

Gran looked at Noor who quickly moved the screen.

As Gran was talking, Noor looked around the room and found a box. She opened it and saw a big gold medal. On one side it said: 'Awarded to Mariyam Hussain Khalil for her contribution to mathematics.'



Noor felt embarrassed. When she looked at Gran she saw an old woman who couldn't use a computer. She didn't see the strong woman with the sharp mind. She only saw an old woman who didn't know how to make a video call.

'I can only hope I will be as successful as her,' she thought.

استمع, اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة
قطعة مطلوبة بالامتحان التحريري

كانت نور تساعد جدتها في عمل مكالمة
فيديو, لكنها لم تكن الامر لم يكن جيدا.
كانت الجدة تسأل الكثير من الاسئلة.

" ما الذي اتحدث فيه؟ "

قالت نور بحذر " فقط تحدثي بشكل طبيعي "
محاولة ان تبدو هادئة. قالت الجدة " اريد ان
ارتب, لا اريد ان يبدوا منزلي فوضويا" ثم
التقطت الكتب التي على الطاولة.

قالت نور ضاحكة: " انه جيد. يمكنها فقط ان
ترى الغرفة التي خلفك ". قالت الجدة: " حسنا "
ثم دفعت الكتب خلف الحاسوب. كانت الجدة
قلقة بعض الشيء وتساءلت " كيف يمكنني
معرفة اني اتصل بالشخص المقصود؟ "

بدت الجدة متعصبة الان وقالت: " هل لدي اتصال؟
اين الاتصال الخاص بي؟ ليس لدي اتصال "

لحسن الحظ بدأ الحاسوب بعمل صوت رنين. سألت الجدة " مرحبا, مرحبا؟ لا يمكنها سماعي. ما الامر؟؟

حركت نور اصبع جدتها لتساعدتها على النقر على زر الاجابة. قالت الخالة دانا: " امي, حركي الشاشة يمكنني
فقط ان ارى اعلى راسك "

نظرت الجدة الى نور التي بدورها حركت الشاشة بسرعة. بينما كانت الجدة تتحدث. نظرت نور حول الغرفة
ووجدت صندوق. فتحته ووجدت ميدالية ذهبية كبيرة. مكتوب في احدها جوانبها " منحت الى مريم حسين
خليل لمساهمتها في الرياضيات "

شعرت نور بالاحراج عندما نظرت الى جدتها, رأتها امرأة كبيرة لا تستطيع استخدام الحاسوب. لم ترى الامراة
القوية ذات العقل الحاد. كانت تنظر اليها على انها امرأة كبيرة لا تعرف كيف تعمل مكالمة فيديو.

قالت في نفسها: " اتمنى ان اصبح ناجحة مثلها. "

اسئلة القطعة/ مهمة للحفظ

1. Why does Gran need Noor's help? لماذا احتاجت الجدة مساعدة نور؟
لأنها لم تعرف كيفية استخدام الحاسوب. - Because she doesn't know how to use computer.



2. Was Noor a good helper? هل كانت نور مساعدة جيدة؟
- Yes she was. نعم
3. Does Noor like helping her grandmother? Why? هل تحب نور مساعدة جدتها؟ لماذا؟
- No she doesn't. Because she was angry. لا تحب. لأنها كانت غاضبة
4. How does Noor's grandmother feel about making video call?
كيف شعرت الجدة عن مكالمة الفيديو؟
- She feels it is difficult. شعرت انه امر صعب
5. Why does Noor feel embarrassed? لماذا احرجت نور؟
- Because she saw the gold medal of her grandmother.

تمرين رقم (1) ص50 من كتاب النشاط / وصل الكلمات بتعاريفها / تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

1 Find the words in the story in the student's book. match them to their definitions

Patiently giggled anxious nervous embarrassed successful

- a. giggled laughed a little bit d. successful doing well
b. patiently slowly and carefully e. anxious feeling a little worried
c. embarrassed shy and ashamed f. nervous feeling very worried

تمرين رقم (3) ص50 / تخيل انك تساعد جدتك في عمل مكالمة فيديو. وضح كيفية عملها / انشاء الوحدة 3 النموذج الثاني

3 Imagine you are helping your grandparents to make video call. Explain how to do it.

Granny, First open your E-mail invitation and click on the link. When this sound appears it means it is ringing to the other person. second, wait till the person you are calling replies you. When you finish the call click on the red sign to end the call.

تمرين رقم (4) ص51 / ماذا فعل هؤلاء الاشخاص في الصور / تمرين للتدريب على المضارع التام

4 The people in the pictures have done something. What is it?



The two ladies have done washing



Malek and Kamel have finished puzzle



Jim Allan has climbed the mountain



They have painted a gate.



Iman has forgotten the money



She has played a computer game

Unit 3 / Lesson 7 / The hungry fox / الثعلب الجائع

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قصة الثعلب الجائع بالاضافة الى موضوع ظروف الحال



استاذ الاول متوسط

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اقرأ القصة ثم اجب على الاسئلة

Vocabulary

Fox	الثعلب
looking for	يبحث
food	طعام
farm	حقل
bird	طائر
hungry	جائع
chicken	دجاجة
angrily	بغضب
politely	بشكل محترم
sing	يغني
beautifully	بشكل جميل
picked up	التقط
laughing	ضاحكا
loudly	بصوت عالي
quickly	بسرعة

1 Why did the fox want to find the chickens?



One day, a fox was looking for food on a farm. He saw a bird on a shed. 'Hello,' said the fox. 'I'm hungry. Have you seen the chickens?'

'No, I haven't. They're my friends. Go away!' said the bird angrily.

The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot. 'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked politely. 'I'm very, very hungry. I haven't eaten today.'

'No, you can't. It's mine,' said the bird.

2 What did the fox tell the bird? Do you believe the fox?

The fox thought for a minute.

'Um - Have you sung today?' asked the fox slowly. 'I haven't heard you. They tell me you can sing very well.'

'That's right,' said the bird.

'Sing for me, please,' said the fox.

'All right,' said the bird, and began to sing.

'You sing beautifully,' said the fox. 'Can you sing from that tree?'

'Thank you,' said the bird, and flew up to the tree. The fox picked up the meat quickly and ran away, laughing loudly.



3 Why was the fox laughing?

في احد الايام, كان هنالك ثعلب يبحث عن الطعام في الحقل, ورأى طائرا فوق كوخ, قال الثعلب "مرحبا" انا جائع, هل رأيت اي دجاج اليوم؟, قال الطائر بغضب: "كلا لم ار, هم اصدقائي اذهب بعيدا" رأى الثعلب بعض اللحم تحت قدم الثعلب, طلب الثعلب بأدب "هل لي ان احظى ببعض اللحم رجاء؟" انا جائع

جدا, ولم اكل اليوم.

قال الطائر: "كلا لا يمكنك, انها ملكي, فكر الطائر لدقيقة, وسأله "هل غنيت اليوم؟" لم اسمعك تغني قالوا لي انك تغني بشكل جيد. قال الطير "هذا صحيح", قال الثعلب "غن لأجلي", قال الطائر "حسنا" وبدأ بالغناء. قال الثعلب "انت تغني بشكل جميل هل يمكنك ان تغني من تلك الشجرة؟", قال الطائر "شكرا لك" وطار نحو الشجرة. التقط الثعلب اللحم بسرعة وركض بعيدا ضاحكا بصوت عالي.

اسئلة القصة

- 1- Why did the fox want to find the chickens?
- 2- What did the fox tell the bird?
- 3- Do you believe the fox?
- 4- Why was the fox laughing?

- The fox was hungry
- you sing beautifully.
- no, it was a trick
- his trick worked.

ظروف الحال

ملاحظة / ظرف الحال يصف الفعل الذي قام به الشخص, اما الصفات فهي تصف الاسم بحد ذاته.

ملاحظة / يمكن تحويل الصفات الى ظروف حال بأضافة (ly) في نهاية الصفة كما في الامثلة التالية:

Beautiful → beautifully
quiet → quietly

loud → loudly
quick → quickly

careful → carefully

ملاحظة / اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (ly) مثل:

angry → angrily

happy → happily

easy → easily

ملاحظة / هنالك بعض الصفات الشاذة التي تتحول الى ظروف حال بدون اضافة (ly) وهي قليلة نذكر منها:

fast → fast

good → well

ملاحظة / يكون موقع هذه الظروف في الجملة بعد المفعول به او في نهاية الجملة, كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex. The bird sang **beautifully**.

Ex. The fox asked the bird **politely**.

الصيغة في الامتحان

1- Happy → happily

good → ____

2- The fox walked _____. (slow/ slowly)

3- The bird sang. (beautifully)

تمرين رقم (2) ص 52 كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجمل باستخدام ظروف من الصندوق / تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

Carefully

quietly

angrily

easily

- Huda put the glass down **carefully** because she didn't want to break it.
- Faisal did the test **easily** and got good marks.
- Amal sang **quietly** because the baby was sleeping.
- Father shouted **angrily** when he saw the broken window.

تمرين رقم (3) ص52 / كون ظروف من الكلمات التالية / تمرين املاء مهم جدا

3 Make adverbs from the words

- Happy → happily
- Sad → sadly
- Noisy → noisily
- bad → badly
- nice → nicely

الان استخدم الظروف اعلاه والافعال من الصندوق التالي لعمل جمل / سؤال مفردات مهم جدا

Now use the adverbs above and the verbs from the box to make sentences

- He played with his friends **happily**.
- Hadi played the music **noisily**.
- He cried **sadly**.
- She plays tennis **badly**.
- She speaks **nicely**.
- He laughed **loudly**.



Unit 3 / Lesson 8 / Once upon a time

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قصة الراعي الكذاب وبعض الاسئلة المتعلقة بها بالاضافة الى تمرين كتابة قصة

انظر الى الصور. هل تعرف القصة / نشاط صفي كتحضير يومي

Vocabulary

Wolf	ذئب
funny	مضحك
believe	يؤمن
bored	يشعر بالملل
again	مرة اخرى
shepherd	فلاح
sheep	خروف
dead	ميت



تمرين رقم (1) ص 54 / استمع للقصة واجب على الاسئلة / نشاط صفي على شكل اسئلة شفوية

1 listen to the story in the student's book. answer the Questions

- a. How did the shepherd feel? - **bored**
- b. He said a wolf was eating his sheep. Was this true? - **No, he wasn't**
- c. What were the sheep doing when the men ran to the field? - **They were eating happily**
- d. How many times did they go to the field? - **Four times**
- e. Did they see a wolf? - **No they didn't**
- f. What did the shepherd see in the fifth day? - **He saw a wolf**
- g. Why did the men not go to the field? - **They thought the shepherd was lying**
- h. Why did the shepherd cry? - **Because the wolf has eaten his sheep**

تمرين رقم (2) ص 55 / اقرأ القصة عن الراعي. واكتب الكلمات الناقصة / نشاط صفي

2 Read the story about the shepherd. Write the missing words and phrases

Once upon a time, there was a **shepherd**. he was **bored**. "I've done nothing all day" he said. Then he had an **idea**. He ran into the village and shouted, "A wolf **has eaten my sheep**".

The men of the village **ran into the field** but there was no **wolf**. And the sheep were eating **happily**. The shepherd laughed **loudly**.

"That's not **funny**" one of the men said **angrily**. The shepherd did this **four** times and the men went to the field every time. on the **fifth** day, the shepherd saw a wolf near his sheep. He ran to the village. "come **quickly**" he said. "I've **seen a wolf**"

"we **don't believe you**" said one of the men and they **didn't go to the field**. The shepherd went back **to the field**. All of his **sheep** were dead. He sat down and cried **sadly**.



الاستاذ العراقي

@stadiraq

تمرين رقم (3) اكتب قصتك الخاصة / نشاط لتطوير مهارة الكتابة

3 write Your own story.

Once upon a time, there was a boy called Ahmed. He liked swimming and used to go to the river with his friends, on that day he had an idea. When he started swimming he shouted, " help! Help!! I'm sinking. His friends ran towards him and he was laughing. "I can swim well" he said. After a week they went to the same river, and there was a strong wave was coming, and Ahmed was sinking, he shouted, " help! I'm sinking" this time no one believed him, and his sank to the deep, then his friends ran towards him because he disappeared, they saved his life, his friend told him " don't lie again because you will lose your life next time.

Unit 3 / Round up / المراجعة

يعتبر هذا الدرس للمراجعة ويحتوي على الكثير من الانشطة المهمة جدا في الامتحان التحريري

تمرين رقم (1) ص 56 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجمل باستخدام عبارات من الصندوق / نشاط صفي

1 Complete the sentences. Use words and phrases from the box

after dinner for lunch in the mall when it's hot yesterday

- a. They go to the beach **when it's hot** d. Laith does his homework **after dinner**
 b. Muna eats sandwich **for lunch** e. Huda bought a new dress **in the mall**
 c. Layla drank some lemonade **yesterday**

تمرين رقم (2) ص 56 / غير الجمل بالتمرين الاول الى المضارع التام / للتدريب على زمن المضارع التام

2 Change the words in Exercise 1 to the present perfect tense

- a. They have gone to the beach and will be back later
 b. Muna has eaten a sandwich, so she is not hungry
 c. Layla has drunk some lemonade, so she is not thirsty
 d. Laith has done his homework, so he can watch TV
 e. Huda has bought a new dress, so she can go to the party.



تمرين رقم (4) ص 56 / اكمل الجمل باستخدام ظروف من الصندوق / تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

4 Complete the sentences. Use adverbs from the box

angrily carefully fast loudly politely well

1. The policeman shouted at the driver **angrily** when he drove too fast
 2. I always speak to my grandmother **politely**
 3. My uncle speak English very **well** because he often goes to London.
 4. Gwen always does her homework **easily**
 5. Len played his music **loudly** so his father was angry

Unit 3 / Story time / The bear that wasn't a bear

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قصة الدب لم يكن دبا بالاضافة الى الاسئلة المتعلقة بالقصة



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

1 Why are the girls scared?

المفردات



camping تخيم

woods الغابة

dark ظلام

felt شعروا

scared خائف

scratch خدش

unsure غير متأكد

whispered همس

Rachel, Molly and Helen were camping in the woods. It was dark and windy outside, and the girls felt a little scared. But none of them wanted to say how they really felt. Instead, they laughed and joked nervously.

'Listen,' said Helen. 'It's just started to rain.'

'It's OK, we'll stay in the tent. It's nice and dry in here,' Molly replied.

'Yes, we're all safe here,' said Rachel. The two others agreed.

Suddenly, the girls stopped laughing and joking. They looked at each other. 'Did you hear that?' they all asked at the same time. There was something outside! They could hear a 'scratch, scratch' sound. It was getting louder and louder.

'Is it a mouse?' asked Molly.

'No, it's bigger,' said Helen.

'Maybe it's a fox,' said Rachel, sounding unsure.

The noise was getting louder and louder.

'It's looking for food,' said Molly. 'But all our food is inside the tent with us!'

'It's a bear!' Helen whispered loudly. She looked very scared now. The three girls held hands tightly.

'Scratch, scratch ...' The scratching sound was getting louder and louder.

'Maybe one of us should go outside and look,' said Molly. They all agreed that was a very good idea.

'Scratch, scratch ...'

'I don't want to go outside. The bear might eat me!' cried Helen. The other girls were thinking the same thing.

Instead, all three girls sat in the tent, listening to the scratching sound get louder and louder. All three got more and more scared.

When morning came, the rain and the wind stopped. Slowly, very slowly, Rachel looked out of the tent. She didn't see any sign of a bear, or a fox or even a mouse.

What was making the noise?

اسئلة القصة

1. Why are the girls scared? لماذا كانت الفتيات خائفات
- Because they heard "scratch sound" لأنها سمعت صوت خدش
2. What made the noise? ما الذي صنع الصوت
- The tree beside the tent الشجرة بجانب الخيمة

3. Who are the characters of the story? من هي شخصيات القصة
- Rachel, Molly and Helen. راتشيل, موللي وهيلين
4. What is the story about? عم تتحدث القصة
- Three girls that went camping in the woods. ثلاث فتيات ذهبن للتخييم في الغابة
5. "The girls laughed and joked nervously" why were the girls nervous?
"ضحكت الفتيات بعصبية" لماذا كانت الفتيات متعصبة؟
- Because they were scared لأنها كانت خائفة
6. Which animals do the girls think are making scratching noise?
ما الحيوان الذي اعتقدته الفتيات انه يعمل صوت الخدش؟
- bear, mouse and fox دب, فأر وثعلب
7. The girls agreed that someone should look outside the tent. But why don't any of them want to do it? وافقت الفتيات على ان احدا ما يجب ان ينظر خارج الخيمة. لماذا لم تخرج اي منهن
- Because they were scared لأنها كانت خائفة
8. Do you think the girls should look outside the tent? Why?
هل تعتقد ان الفتيات يجب ان ينظرن للخارج؟ لماذا؟
- Yes the should look so as to know what is going on نعم يجب ان ينظروا ليعرفوا ما الذي يجري
9. What do you think was making the scratching noise? ما الذي كان باعتقادك يفعل صوت الخدش؟
- The tree beside the tent. الشجرة بجانب الخيمة
10. Imagine you are in a tent outside at night and you hear a strange noise. What would you do? تخيل انك في الخارج ليلا وسمعت صوتا غريبا ما الذي ستفعله؟
- I would go outside and look. اذهب للخارج وانظر

تم بحمد الله اليونت الثالث



Q1/ Reading Comprehension: Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below.

One day, when he was walking in a field , Sami got tired . He sat under a tree to rest , his eyes fell on a small beautiful animal standing near its hole . A snake was moving towards the hole . The animal became terrified and stood with its back to the hole and was ready to fight . It was clear that the animal was ready to die rather than let the snake take its hole . Sami soon realized the love of one's home is natural not in man but in animal ,too .

Now answer the following questions

- 1- Sami was walking in a field . (True/ False)
- 2- Why did he sit under tree?.
- 3- What did Sami see?
4. The snake was moving towards the _____ .
5. The animal was not ready to fight . (True/ False)

Q2/ Textbook Passage: Answer the following question from the textbook.

1. Why does Gran need Noor's help?
2. Does Noor like helping her grandmother? Why?
3. How does Noor's grandmother feel about making video call?
4. Was Noor a good helper?
5. Why does Noor feel embarrassed?

Q3/ Grammar: Do as required.

- 1- Muna (not/ finish) her homework. (Present perfect)
- 2- The bird sang (beautiful) . (correct)
- 3- Has she gone to Egypt? (Answer with yes)
- 4- english/ he/ speaks/ well. (reorder)
- 5- Use (we could) to make suggestion concerning watching movie.

**Q4/ Vocabulary: Fill the blanks with the suitable words from the box.**

angrily carefully fast loudly politely well

1. The policeman shouted at the driver when he drove too fast
2. I always speak to my grandmother
3. My uncle speak English very because he often goes to London.
4. Gwen always does her homework
5. Len played his music so his father was angry

Q5/ Spelling & punctuation A/ Fill the blanks with missing words.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1- I + have → I've | he + has → _____ | have + not = _____ |
| 2- See → seen | eat → _____ | sweep → _____ |
| 3- bad → badly | careful → _____ | |

B/ Re-write the following sentence with correct punctuation.

noora has gone to america on an airplane

Q6/ Writing/ Write a short story about the fox and the bird.

ملاحظة/ اليونت الرابع يعتبر مراجعة لليونتات السابقة/ والمواضيع المهمة في هذا اليونت معظمها للاطلاع لذلك سيتم التطرق في هذا اليونت فقط للتمارين الانشطة المهمة

يوم لين الكسول / Lazy Len's day / Lesson 1 / Unit 4

يحتوي هذا الدرس على موضوع ظروف التكرار ومراجعة ظروف الحال وتمارين متعلق بالموضوعين

نصيحة لحفظ المفردات/ حاول ان تجمع الكلمات في مجموعات, على سبيل المثال يمكنك جمع:

- الاسماء: اسماء الاطعمة, البنايات...الخ
- الصفات: هي الكلمات التي تصف المشاعر, الاماكن...الخ
- الظروف: هي الكلمات التي تصف كيفية او كم بالعادة يقوم الناس بعمل الاشياء

Vocabulary tip – How to remember words

Collect words in groups in your notebook.

For example, you can collect ...

- **nouns:** the names of food, buildings, ...
- **adjectives:** to describe feelings, places, ...
- **adverbs:** that tell you how, or how often people do things.



تحدث عما فعله لين البارحة/ استخدم الصور والظروف من الصندوق لعمل جمل/ نشاطك صفي

المفردات / للحفظ معاني

angrily	بغضب
badly	بشكل سيء
beautifully	بشكل جميل
carefully	بحذر
easily	بسهولة
loudly	بصوت عال
noisily	بوضائية
politely	بشكل محترم
quickly	بسرعة
quietly	بهدوء
slowly	ببطئ

A Talk about what Len did yesterday. Use the pictures and an adverb from the box to make sentences.

Example: He sang badly.

angrily	badly	beautifully	carefully	easily	loudly
noisily	politely	quickly	quietly	slowly	



ملاحظات قواعدية/ ظروف التكرار

وضحنا في موضوع المضارع البسيط ان من دلائل هذا الزمن هي ظروف التكرار الخمسة

(always/ sometimes/ often/ usually/ ever)

الان يجب علينا معرفة موقع هذه الظروف في الجملة, حيث ان ظروف التكرار هذه تأتي بموقعين

1. اما بعد فعل الكينونة (is/ are/ am/ was/ were) كما في الامثلة التالية:

She is always happy.

He is never late.

2. او قبل الفعل الرئيسي, كما في الامثلة التالية:

Suha always does her homework early

They often go to bed early.

بعد ان عرفنا موقع ظروف التكرار, الان نتعرف على الصيغة التي من الممكن ان تأتي في الامتحان التحريري, حيث يعطي في الامتحان جملة ويطلب من الطالب ان يدخل احد ظروف التكرار في الجملة, لذا يجب ان نعرف موقعها لنضعها في مكانها الصحيح, كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex. Muna cooks dinner by herself. (always)

- Muna always cooks dinner by herself.

Ex. They have breakfast early in the morning. (Often)

- They often have breakfast early in the morning.

Ex. Hadi and Mahdi are quiet when they speak. (Usually)

Hadi and Mahdi are usually quiet when they speak.



حمل النسخة الاصلية

من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

بعد الانتهاء من ظروف التكرار, الان نقوم بمراجعة ظروف الحال الذي تم شرحه سابقا في الوحدات السابقة

وضحنا ان ظروف الحال هي الكلمات التي تصف كيفية قيام الشخص بفعل معين. حيث من الممكن ان نكون ظرف حال

1. اما باضافة (ly) للصفة

angry غاضب → angrily بغضب

quiet هادئ → quietly بهدوء

2. او تكون الصفة شاذة

Good جيد → well بشكل جيد

fast سريع → fast بشكل سريع

وكذلك اوضحنا ان موقع ظروف الحال هذه يكون اما بعد المفعول به او في نهاية الجملة

Ex. Faisal did the test easily.

Ex. Amal sang quietly.

واوضحنا في الوحدات السابقة كذلك الصيغة التي تأتي في الامتحان التحريري لظروف الحال

بعد مراجعة ظروف الحال والتعرف على ظروف التكرار الان نقوم بحل تمرين رقم (1) ص 58 من كتاب النشاط والذي يعطي ظرف حال وظرف تكرر ويطلب من الطالب ادخالها في الجملة بمكانها الصحيح

تمرين رقم (1) ص 58 من كتاب النشاط / تمرين قواعد مهم جدا

1 Write the sentences again using the adverbs in the brackets:

- Gwen does her homework. (well/ Always)**
Gwen always does her homework well.
- She walks to school. (quickly/ usually)**
She usually walks to school quickly
- She is noisy. (never)**
She is never noisy.
- She sings. (beautifully/ often)**
she often sings beautifully
- She speaks to Len. (angrily/ sometimes)**
she sometimes speaks to Len angrily.
- She does the washing up. (carefully/ always)**
she always does the washing up carefully.

تمرين رقم (2) ص 58 / اكتب الكلمات بالحقل المناسب / تمرين لتسهيل حفظ معاني المفردات

2 Write the words in the correct places



autumn Christmas cloudy crocodile forecast
fox half-term holiday homework January
month oryx rain semester September
sheep snow term windy wolf

Weather	School	The calendar	Animals
<u>forecast</u>	<u>half term</u>	<u>Christmas</u>	<u>Crocodile</u>
<u>cloudy</u>	<u>holiday</u>	<u>autumn</u>	<u>fox</u>
<u>rain</u>	<u>homework</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>Oryx</u>
<u>snow</u>	<u>semester</u>	<u>month</u>	<u>sheep</u>
<u>windy</u>	<u>term</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>wolf</u>

Unit 4/ Lesson 2/ Khalid's birthday present

يحتوي هذا الدرس على ملاحظات اضافية لموضوع التنقيط مع نشاط صفي

Ahmed is at school with his friend, Laith. Ahmed is feeling happy, but Laith is angry - at first.



Punctuation

! This is an exclamation mark.
It shows that the speaker ...
is giving an **order**, or
is **surprised**, or
is speaking **loudly**, or
is **happy** about something.

ملاحظات اضافية عن موضوع التنقيط

تكتب علامة التعجب في الحالات التالية:

- 1- عندما يعطي شخص اوامر
- 2- عندما يتحدث الشخص بتعجب
- 3- عندما يتحدث الشخص بصوت عالي
- 4- عندما يكون الشخص سعيدا

Ahmed Hey, Laith! Don't forget. It's Khalid's birthday tomorrow.

Laith 1 b

Ahmed What's the matter? Why are you angry?

Laith 2 d

Ahmed Oh, Laith! When did you lose it?

Laith 3 a

Ahmed What did you want to get him?

Laith 4 f

Ahmed I've just bought him a model plane.

Laith 5 e

Ahmed Hey! Hang on! What's that on the teacher's desk?

Laith 6 c

What did Laith say?

- a I've no idea. Yesterday afternoon in the mall, I think.
- b I haven't forgotten. The tenth of January.
- c Fantastic! I lost it here. We'll go shopping after school. Great!
- d I haven't bought him a present and I've lost my wallet.
- e I can't get him anything now.
- f A model plane, of course. What do you think?

كما يجب ملاحظة ما اذا كان هناك كلام مباشر
يجب وضعها بين اقواس الاقتباس " " كما في
تمرين رقم (1) ص 59 من كتاب النشاط كما
سيتم حله

تمرين رقم (1) ص 59 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب الجمل بالتنقيط الصحيح / تمرين تنقيط مهم

1 Write sentences with the correct punctuation

a. really said Khalid surprised I don't believe you

"Really!" said Khalid, surprised. "I don't believe you!"

b. be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens pencils rubbers workbooks and copybooks.

"Be quiet!" said the teacher. "please, take out your pens, pencils, rubbers, workbooks and copybooks."



Unit 4/ Lesson 3/ 'The monkey in the café' / القرد في المقهى

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قصة القرد في المقهى بالإضافة الى بعض التمارين المهمة جدا في الامتحان

قصة القرد في المقهى للاطلاع



استاذ الاول متوسط

@stad1m_bot

Read the story and work out the meaning of the orange words. Look for clues.

One day, Muna was having lunch in the café with her mother and father. Suddenly, a monkey came in through the door. Muna was frightened.

'Look, Mummy!' she **screamed**. 'A gorilla!'

'No, no, Muna. It's not a gorilla. It's just a little monkey,' said Mrs Saif. She wanted to **calm** Muna **down**.

The monkey stayed near the door. It was very thin.

'It's **starving**,' said Mr Saif. 'It wants some food.'

Suddenly, the monkey jumped up onto their table and **grabbed** a burger from Mr Saif's plate.

'Hey! Stop that!' he shouted.



The monkey **leapt** over to another table and grabbed some salad. All the waiters **chased** the monkey, but they could not catch it. It knocked over a table and all the drinks **spill** onto the floor. It threw food everywhere and then **escaped** through the door. All the people in the café helped tidy up the **mess**.

'Where did it come from?' asked Mr Saif.

في احد الايام, كانت منى تحظى بعشاء في المقهى مع والدتها ووالدها, فجأة جاء قرد من الباب وكانت منى مرعوبة.

" انظري يا امي!" **صرخت** " غوريلا!"
"كلا كلا يا منى. انها ليست غوريلا, انه فقط قرد صغير" قالت السيدة سيف. ارادت ان **تهدا** من **روع** منى.

بقي القرد بالقرب من الباب. وكان نحيف جدا.
"انه **يتضور جوعا**" قال السيد سيف. انه يريد بعض الطعام.

فجأة قفز القرد على الطاولة و**امسك** البرجر من صحن السيد سيف. "كف عن ذلك!" صرخ بصوت عالي. **قفز** القرد على طاولة اخرى

وسحب بعض السلطة, جميع النادلين **طاردوا** القرد لكنهم لم يستطيعوا الامسك به.

طرق نحو طاولة **وسكب** جميع المشروبات على الارض. رمى الطعام في كل مكان ثم **هرب** عبر الباب, جميع الناس الذين كانوا في المقهى ساعدوا على ترتيب **الفوضى**. " من اين جاء ؟" سال السيد سيف

تمارين رقم (1) ص 60 / اكمل الجمل باستخدام كلمات من الصندوق / سؤال اسقاطات مهم جدا

1 Complete the sentences using the words from the box

Calm down chased escaped grabbed leapt
mess screamed spilled starving

- 1 My mother **Screamed** when she saw a mouse in the garden.
- 2 My father said, ' **Calm down** . It's just a mouse. It won't hurt you.'
- 3 I haven't eaten anything all day and now I'm **starving** .
- 4 When I was eating a sandwich in the park, a big bird flew down and **grabbed** it out of my hand.
- 5 My brother didn't stop to open the gate. He **leapt** over it.
- 6 Our dog chased a cat in the garden yesterday, but it **escaped** up a tree.
- 7 Oh, dear! I've spilled my lemonade and made a **mess** .

Calm down اهدأ
chased يطارد
escaped هرب
grabbed امسك
leapt قفز
mess فوضى
screamed صرخ
spilled سكب
starving يتضور جوعا

تمرين رقم (2) ص 60 / اختر الكلمة التي تعطي نفس معنى العبارة المؤشرة / سؤال املاء مهم جدا

2 Choose and tick the correct meaning of the highlighted words:



حمل النسخة الاصلية
من موقع الاستاذ العراقي

a. I'm **exhausted**. I've worked all day and all night.

- very rich very hungry very tired

b. 'no, no!' said Muna. 'I **hate** chocolate ice-cream. I don't want any'

- like very much eat don't like at all

c. Ahmed opened his school **atlas** and looked at the map of America. He wanted to go there one day.

- copybook a book of maps a book about America

d. Gwen washed the kitchen floor **thoroughly**. "Oh, thank you Gwen" said her mother. "it's so clean"

- very well very quickly very noisily

e. When Len came home late, his father was **furious**. "Where have you been?" he shouted. "it's nearly midnight"

- very happy surprised very angry

f. "Dad can I go swimming this afternoon?" asked Len. "Of course" he **replied** "but come home before six o'clock".

- answered wrote shouted

E/ Unit 1/ Extra activities/ التمارين الاضافية لليونت الاول

يحتوي هذا الدرس على انشاء الوحدة الرابع بالاضافة الى تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

تمرين رقم (1) ص 62 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب عن وجبتك المفضلة / انشاء الوحدة الرابعة

1 Write about your favorite meal

My favorite meal is breakfast. In the school days I go to school early so I have a quick breakfast early in the morning, I usually have boiled egg and some milk. But at the weekend it is different, I always get up late and go outside with my friends then eat a sandwich from the mall.

تمرين رقم (3) ص 62 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجمل بكلمات من الصندوق / تمرين مهم جدا

3 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box

mine hers theirs yours

- a. My brothers want to play with my computer game, but they won't let me play with theirs.
b. That pen isn't yours. I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.
c. I gave this book to Layla, so now it's hers

E/ Unit 2/ Extra activities/ التمارين الاضافية لليونت الثاني

يحتوي هذا الدرس على قطعة عطلا ماجد وهي قطعة مطلوبة بالامتحان التحريري

قطعة عطلا ماجد / مطلوبة بالامتحان التحريري

1 Read about Majid's holiday in England and answer the questions. Write short answers.

Last year, my parents took me to England. We left on the first of July and stayed in London for one month. The weather was terrible. The first things we bought were umbrellas and warm clothes.

'Does it always rain here?' I asked my father.

He laughed. 'It doesn't usually rain in July,' he said. 'Wait a little. Next month, it will be sunny and hot I heard the weather forecast.'

'Where are we going next month?' I asked.

'That's a surprise,' my father said.

In London, we went to museums, to cinemas and we went shopping. One day, we went on a boat on a lake in a park. And, of course, we got wet.

After four weeks we went to the seaside. It was sunny and hot. We played on the sandy beach. One week, it was 30 degrees almost every day. One day, it was 32 degrees. We swam in the sea and went sailing. It was great fun!

At the beginning of the next month we had to come back to Iraq. It was time to go back to school.

في العام الماضي اخذني والداي الى انكلترا, غادرتنا في الاول من يوليو وبقينا في لندن لمدة شهر واحد, كان الجو فظيحا, واول شيء قمنا بشراؤه كان مظلة وبعض الملابس الدافئة. سألت ابي: "هل دائما تمطر هنا؟" ضحك ابي وقال "لا تمطر دائما في يوليو" "انتظر قليلا سيكون الشهر القادم مشمس وبار, لقد سمعت نشرة الطقس", سألته

"اين سنذهب الشهر القادم", قال ابي "هذه مفاجئة" في لندن, ذهبنا الى المتحف, الى السينما وذهبنا الى التسوق. في احد الايام ذهبنا على متن قارب على بحيرة في منتزه وبالطبع اصابنا البلل. بعد اربع اسابيع ذهبنا الى البحر كان الطقس مشمس وبار ولعبنا على الشاطئ الرملي, في احد الاسابيع اصبحت درجة الحرارة 30 كل الايام تقريبا, في احد الايام كانت درجة الحرارة 32, سبحنا في البحر وذهبنا للابحار كان ممتعا جدا, في بداية الشهر الاخر كان علينا ان نعود الى العراق لقد حان الوقت للعودة الى المدرسة

اسئلة القطعة / مهمة للحفظ

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1 | What season was it? | summer |
| 2 | Why did they have to buy warm clothes? | It was cold |
| 3 | Which month will be sunny and hot? | August |
| 4 | How many different things did they do in London? | four |
| 5 | What is the Arabic word for 'sea'? | بحر |
| 6 | How many different things did they do at the seaside? | three |
| 7 | What was the temperature on the hottest day? | 32 degrees |
| 8 | What month did they come back to Iraq? | September |



E/ Unit 3/ Extra activities/ التمارين الاضافية لليونت الثالث

يحتوي هذا الدرس على تمرين متعلق بالتنقيط بالاضافة الى تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

تمرين رقم (1) ص64 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب الجمل بالتنقيط الصحيح / تمرين تنقيط مهم جدا

1 Write the sentences with the correct punctuation

- Can you come and play at my house tonight
Can you come and play at my house tonight?
- noora has gone to america on an aeroplane
Noora has gone to America on an aeroplane.
- faten and rana bought some oranges pineapples and bananas at the market
Faten and Rana bought some oranges, pineapples and bananas at the market.

تمرين رقم (3) ص64 / اقرأ الجمل واختر الكلمة المناسبة / تمرين مفردات مهم جدا

3 Read the sentences and tick the correct words

- Have you (washed/ watched) your hands today, Len? Ansked Mr. Archer.
- The wolf walked very (quickly/ quietly) and the sheep didn't hear him.
- Len did his homework very (badly/ sadly) and had to do it again.
- "Oh,no." said Laith "I haven't (bought/ brought) the ball back from the beach.

نموذج امتحان نصف السنة

Q1// Reading Comprehension: Read the following paragraph carefully, then answer the questions bellow.

Some animals lived together in one place . One of these was a lion . He was the strongest among them . The other animals were afraid of his anger . So they bring him food every day . One day the rabbit went out to hunt for the lion , but he couldn't hunt . The lion felt hungry and became angry . The rabbit said " I met another lion on my way and he took the food from me " . The lion became angry and shouted . The rabbit led the lion to a deep well with clean water . The lion looked down and saw himself in the water . He jumped on his enemy and that was the end of the lion . After that the animals all lived happily together .

Do as required

- 1- The lion look down and saw ____ in the water. (himself/ rabbit)
- 2- One day the ____ went out to hunt for the lion. (wolf/ rabbit)
- 3- A wolf took the food from the rabbit . (True/ false)
- 4- who was the strongest animal? (answer)
- 5- At the end, the animals all lived sadly together . (True/ False)

Q2// Textbook Passage: Answer the following questions from your textbook passage:

- 1- Who is Simon playing with?
- 2- How many weeks holiday does Simon have every year?
- 3- Which month will be sunny and hot?
- 4- What was the temperature on the hottest day?
- 5- Why did they have to buy warm clothes?
- 6- What month did they come back to Iraq?

Q3// Grammar: Do as required:

- 1 – It is sunny in summer. (always)
- 2- It will rain tomorrow. (Question)
- 3 – my birthday is on 21st of Mar. (write with words)
- 4- sometimes/ dinner/ my mother/ help/ I/ cook. (reorder)
- 5- She walks to school. (quickly/ usually)



استاذ اول متوسط

@stad1m

Q4// Vocabulary: the blanks with the suitable words between brakets

(festival/ spring/ exhausted/ sometimes/ December)

- 1- It is warm and rainy in ____.
- 2- Eid al-Fitr is a ____ at the end of Ramadan.
- 3- The last month of the year is ____.
- 4- Ramadan is ____ in autumn.
- 5- I'm ____ I've worked all the day and night.

Q5// Spelling & punctuation:

A// Fill the blanks with missing words: (2M.) Do 2 Only .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1- Jan. → January | Aug. → _____ | 4. slow → slowly | good → _____ |
| 2- snow → snowy | sun → _____ | 5. Play → played | run → _____ |
| 3- open X close | warm → _____ | | |

B// Rewrite the following sentence with correct punctuation.

May June and July are the hottest months in Iraq

Q6// Writing:

Write about Eid al- Fitr and what did you do last Eid.

بوت استاذ الاول متوسط



على تطبيق تليكرام



اختبارات



كتب



اسئلة



ملازم



وغيرها الكثير



شروحات

معرف البوت @stad1m_bot

الاستاذ العراقي

