



# English Booklets

## Jordan team together

4th grade

Second semester

Ibn Mandhour school

Teacher Areej Mallah ♥♥

**Jordan TEAM Together Grade 4 Semester 2**  
Pupil's Book with Digital Resources

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## Welcome Hello from Hamed!

**Welcome Hello from Hamed!**

1 Listen and read.

1 Look! It's a video message from Hamed! He's visiting his aunt and uncle in Ajloun.  
Let's watch it!

2 Hi, Millie! Hi, Katy! I'm having a great time in Ajloun. It's a very interesting city. I can see beautiful hills from my window!

3 This is my aunt. She's a teacher. She teaches Art.  
Hello! I'm painting the forests of Ajloun.

4 This is my uncle! He's a chef. He's making a delicious salad for lunch. Are there any olives, Uncle?  
Yes, there are.

5 I must go now. It's time for lunch. Bye!  
Let's make a video message for Hamed!  
Great idea!

What savoury foods can you see? **salad, olives**  
What sweet foods can you see? **fruit, cupcakes**

تركز هذه الوحدة على:

- ✓ مراجعة المفردات اللغوية للفصل الدراسي الأول
- ✓ مراجعة القواعد اللغوية التي تعلمها الطالب سابقاً
- ✓ التحدث عن المواد الدراسية والأشخاص في المدرسة
- ✓ التعبير عن ما يحبّه الطالب وما لا يحبّه
- ✓ الاستماع وفهم الفكرة العامة في الحوارات القصيرة
- ✓ قراءة نصوص وجمل بسيطة وفهمها
- ✓ كتابة جمل بسيطة مع استخدام الحروف الكبيرة بشكل صحيح

مفردات المدرسة 🏠

Word	Meaning
Headteacher	مدير المدرسة
School nurse	ممرضة المدرسة
Teacher	معلم / معلمة
Student	طالب / طالبة
Friend	صديق

المواد الدراسية 📚

Word	Meaning
English	اللغة الإنجليزية
Math	الرياضيات
Science	العلوم
Arabic	اللغة العربية
Career Skills	المهارات الحياتية
P.E	الرياضة

أدوات مدرسية 📏

Word	Meaning
Book	كتاب
Bag	حقيبة

Pen	قلم حبر
Pencil	قلم رصاص
Ruler	مسطرة
Desk	طاولة

😊 صفات (Adjectives)

Word	Meaning
High	عال
Deep	عميق
Beautiful	جميل
Colourful	ملون
Dangerous	خطير

🌄 أولاً: المناظر الطبيعية (Landscapes)

River	نهر
Mountains	جبال
Lake	بحيرة
Waterfall	شلال
Forest	غابة
Hills	تلال
City	مدينة



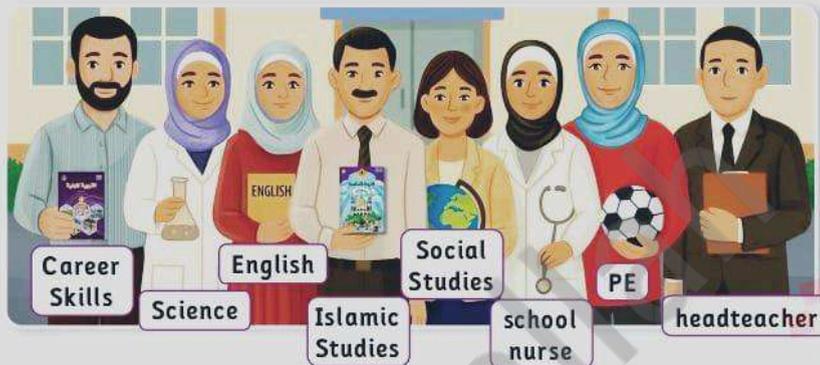
2 Read and circle *True* or *False*.

- 1 Hamed is visiting his aunt and uncle.
- 2 Hamed can see an island from his window.
- 3 Hamed's aunt is a teacher.
- 4 Hamed's uncle is a police officer.
- 5 There aren't any olives.

- True / False  
 True / False  
 True / False  
 True / False  
 True / False

3 **Viewing and presenting** Act out the story.

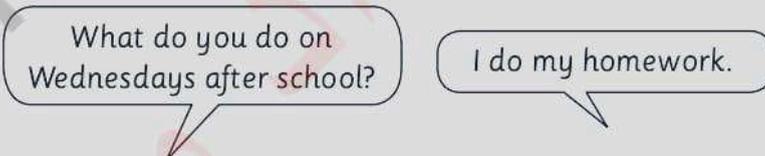
4 Listen, point and repeat.



5 Listen and match. What does each child do first on Mondays?



6 In pairs, talk about your week.



1 Look at page 4. Can you find anything to eat in the story?

2 Listen. What does each person like to have for lunch?  
Tick (✓).



	 Kamal	 Hassan	 Omar	 Rakan
	✓			
	✓			
		✓		
			✓	
			✓	✓
	✓	✓		
	✓			✓
		✓	✓	

3 Choose and write the correct words to complete the sentences. Then listen again and check.



bus driver carpenter police officer mechanic  
scientist firefighter farmer vet waiter

- The firefighter likes vegetables and noodles.
- The vet likes sandwiches. He likes tea.
- The carpenter likes salad and fruit. He likes tea.
- The scientist likes fruit and coffee. He doesn't like cupcakes.

4 Tell your partner. What do you like eating? What don't you like?

6 six

I like ...  
I don't like ...



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

- 1 He's visiting his aunt and uncle in Ajloun.
- 2 I can see beautiful hills from my window!
- 3 I'm painting the forests of Ajloun.



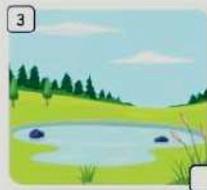
2 Listen and tick (✓) what's in Ajloun.



river



mountains



lake



waterfall



city



town



forest



hills



3 Read and circle. Then listen again and check.

- 1 There are hills and high / deep mountains in Ajloun.
- 2 There's a beautiful / difficult waterfall at Wadi al-Rayan.
- 3 There are a lot of boring / colourful flowers in the Ajloun Forest Reserve.
- 4 There are trees with dangerous / delicious fruit on them in the forest.



4 Play a guessing game.



- Has it got water?
- Is it a waterfall?
- Is it a lake?



- Yes, it has.
- No, it isn't. It's deeper than a waterfall.
- Yes!

## Unit5: Hobbies الهوايات

# 5 Hobbies

**Freetime activities:** build a robot, dress up, go fishing, go sailing, go windsurfing, kick, knit, play board games, play chess, play computer games, sew, skip  
**Adverbs of manner:** badly, carefully, easily, loudly, quietly, quickly, slowly, well

1  **How many hobby words do you know?**



 What's wrong in the picture?  
How many jobs can you find in the picture?  
Find two things you can eat.

 What's wrong in the picture? **The red windsurf sail is upside down.**  
How many jobs can you find in the picture? **pilot, scientist, chef, farmer, firefighter**  
Find two things you can eat. **some fruit (apples), cupcakes**

أهداف الوحدة 

تركز هذه الوحدة على

التحدث عن أنشطة وقت الفراغ

بشكل صحيح (Adverbs of Manner) استخدام ظروف الطريقة

للتعبير عن القدرة **can / can't** استخدام

التعبير عن التفضيلات وإعطاء أسباب بسيطة

## Freetime Activities - المفردات

Word	Meaning
build a robot	يبني روبوت
dress up	يتنكر / يرتدي أزياء
go fishing	يذهب لصيد السمك
go sailing	يبحر
go windsurfing	يركب الأمواج الشراعية
kick	يركل
knit	يحوك
play board games	يلعب ألعاب لوحية
play chess	يلعب الشطرنج
play computer games	يلعب ألعاب الكمبيوتر
sew	يخيط
skip	يقفز بالحبل

### ◆ Adverbs of Manner (ظروف الطريقة)

badly	بشكل سيئ	quickly	بسرعة
carefully	بحذر	quietly	بهدوء
easily	بسهولة	slowly	ببطء
loudly	بصوت عالٍ	well	بشكل جيد



2 Listen, point and repeat.



go fishing



go sailing



go windsurfing



play chess



play board games



play computer games



build a robot



dress up



knit



sew



skip



kick

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 8. Write the missing word. play computer games

4 Find these children in the picture on page 8. What are they doing?



He's kicking a ball.



They're playing chess.



She's dressing up.



She's knitting.



He's going windsurfing.



They're building a robot.

He's kicking a ball.

They're playing chess.

5 In pairs, ask and answer.



What are your hobbies?  
When do you go fishing?

I like going fishing.  
I go fishing at the weekend.





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

- 1 Bo, what are you doing?
- 2 I can fly!
- 3 Can you climb down?

2 Listen and repeat.

I can go sailing.

I can't play board games.

Can you sew? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.



3 Circle the correct word. Then answer the questions.

1 Can / Can't Hamed climb well?

2 Can / Can't birds fly? Yes, they can.

3 Why can / can't the baby bird get back to the nest?

4 What animal can / can't Bo see in the hole?

Can Hamed climb well?

Yes, he can.

It can't fly.

Bo can see a rabbit.

## القاعدة: Can / Can't

(Ability / Possibility) وظيفتها: التعبير عن القدرة أو الإمكانية

### 1 التكوين الأساسي

**\*\*Positive (الإيجاب):**

Subject + can + base verb

مثال:

\*I can swim. (أنا أستطيع السباحة)

\*She can play chess. (هي تستطيع لعب الشطرنج)

**\*\*Negative (السلبي):**

Subject + can't + base verb

مثال:

\*I can't ride a bike. (أنا لا أستطيع ركوب الدراجة)

\*He can't sing well. (هو لا يستطيع الغناء جيداً)

## **\*\*Question (سؤال):**

Can + subject + base verb?

مثال:

\*Can you sew? (هل تستطيع الخياطة؟)

\*Can they play football? (هل يستطيعون لعب كرة القدم؟)

\*Answering questions (الإجابة على السؤال):

Yes, I can. ✓

No, I can't. ✗

## **2) (Adverbs of Manner) مع ظروف الطريقة can / can't استخدام**

Adverbs of Manner: تصف كيف يحدث الفعل

التركيب:

Subject + can + base verb + adverb

أمثلة:

She can sew well. (هي تستطيع الخياطة جيدًا)

I can play the piano quickly. (أستطيع العزف على البيانو بسرعة)

He can kick the ball hard. (يستطيع ركل الكرة بقوة)

## **3) ملحوظات مهمة**

1. Can لا يتغير مع الشخص

**\*\*I can, You can, He can, She can, We can, They can**

**\*\*Can't = can not**

أول الجملة دائمًا Can عند السؤال، ضع

Can you build a robot? ✓

## Work sheet

### ◆ Question:

Make questions and negative of these sentences :

1. They can play board games.

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

2. He can knit.

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

3. I can go fishing.

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

4. She can skip.

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

5. We can play computer games.

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

## Q2:-Fill in the blanks with can or can't

I \_\_\_\_\_ build a robot.

She \_\_\_\_\_ play chess.

We \_\_\_\_\_ go windsurfing.

He \_\_\_\_\_ sew.

They \_\_\_\_\_ play board games.

3

5.8

Listen and repeat.



easy → easily	I can't knit easily.
quick → quickly	I can't dress up quickly.
good → well	I can write well.

2 كيفية استخدامه مع can / can't

التركيب:

Subject + can / can't + base verb + adverb

أمثلة:

I can write well. (أنا أستطيع الكتابة جيدًا) ✓

She can't knit easily. (هي لا تستطيع الحياكة بسهولة) ✗

He can dress up quickly. (هو يستطيع ارتداء الملابس بسرعة) ✓

لها -ly هي استثناء، لا نضيف well: ملاحظة

## Work sheet

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb**

I can knit \_\_\_\_\_. (easily / loudly)

She can dress up \_\_\_\_\_. (quickly / slowly)

He can write \_\_\_\_\_. (well / badly)

They can skip \_\_\_\_\_. (quietly / fast)

I can play the piano \_\_\_\_\_. (badly / well)

**B. Make sentences using can / can't + adverb**

Example:

\*\* (I / knit / easily) → I can knit easily.

1. (She / sew / well) →

---

2. (He / dress up / quickly)

---

3. (I / draw / badly) →

---

4. (They / play computer games / easily) →

---

5. (We / write / well)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### **C. Transform the sentences**

**Example:**

**\*\*I can knit easily.**

**Negative: I can't knit easily.**

**Question: Can I knit easily?**

**1. She can dress up quickly.**

**Negative: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Question: \_\_\_\_\_**

**2. He can write well.**

**Negative: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Question: \_\_\_\_\_**

T. Areej Mallah

Lesson 7

CULTURE

# Ball games around the world

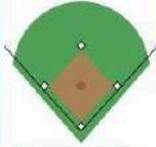
What ball games do you know?

Do you play with a bat?

Do you play with your hands or feet?

## Baseball

Baseball is a very popular game in the USA and in Japan. You play baseball with a bat and a ball. You must hit the ball, then you run quickly around the diamond.



diamond



bat

## Football

Football is very popular in Jordan. Each football team has eleven players. Players must kick the ball and run. Teams must score goals to win. The goalkeeper can catch the ball to stop it going in the goal.



goalkeeper

## Handball

A lot of people in Jordan play handball. You can catch the ball with your hands and you can pass it. You can jump high. You must throw the ball in the goal to win. It's a very exciting game!



goal

## Fun fact

Do you know that people all around the world play ball games?

الدرس 7

المعاصرة

# ألعاب الكرة حول العالم

ما هي ألعاب الكرة التي تعرفوها؟

هل تلعب بالمضرب؟  
هل تلعب بيديك أم  
قدميك؟

البيسبول  
البيسبول لعبة  
شائعة جدًا في الولايات  
المتحدة الأمريكية واليابان.  
تلعب البيسبول  
بالمضرب والكرة.  
يجب عليك ضرب الكرة،  
ثم تركض بسرعة حول  
الملعب.



الملعب



المضرب

## كرة القدم

كرة القدم شائعة جدًا في الأردن. يتكون كل فريق كرة قدم من أحد عشر لاعبًا. يجب على اللاعبين ركل الكرة والركض. يجب على الفرق تسجيل الأهداف للفوز. يمكن لحارس المرمى الإمساك بالكرة لمنعها من دخول المرمى.



حارس المرمى

## كرة اليد

يلعب الكثير من الناس في الأردن كرة اليد. يمكنك الإمساك بالكرة بيديك ويمكنك تمريرها. يمكنك القفز عاليًا. يجب عليك رمي الكرة في المرمى للفوز. إنها لعبة مثيرة للغاية!



المرمى

## معلومات ممتعة

هل تعلم أن الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم يلعبون ألعاب الكرة؟

## Lesson 7 – Ball games around the world

### Vocabulary (المفردات)

Word	Meaning
Baseball	كرة البيسبول
Bat	مضرب
Diamond	ملعب البيسبول (شكل معين)
Football	كرة القدم
Goalkeeper	حارس المرمى
Handball	كرة اليد
Goal	هدف
Kick	ركل
Pass	مرر الكرة
Catch	امسك الكرة
Run	ركض
Hit	ضرب

### Language Focus

#### 1] Verbs

play/hit/run/kick/catch/pass/throw/score/jump/  
know

#### 2] Nouns

baseball/football/handball/bat/diamond/goalkeeper  
/ball/goal/team/player

### ③ Prepositions

with/in/around/all around

### ④ Pronouns

you/your/it/they

### ⑤ Adjectives

popular/very/exciting/high/quick

## Part 2: Comprehension Questions

**Q1:** What ball games are mentioned in the text?

**Answer:** Baseball, football, and handball.

**Q2:** Where is baseball very popular?

**Answer:** In the USA and in Japan.

**Q3:** How many players are in a football team?

**Answer:** Eleven players.

**Q4:** What does a goalkeeper do?

**Answer:** The goalkeeper can catch the ball to stop it going in the goal.

**Q5:** How do you win a handball game?

**Answer:** By throwing the ball in the goal.

### Part 3: True or False

1. Baseball is popular in Jordan. ✗
2. You play baseball with a bat. ✓
3. Football players use their hands to score. ✗
4. Handball players can jump high. ✓
5. People all around the world play ball games. ✓

### Part 4: Fill in the Blanks

1. You must \_\_\_ the ball and run. **(kick)**
2. The \_\_\_ can catch the ball to stop it going in the goal. **(goalkeeper)**
3. You can \_\_\_ the ball with your hands in handball. **(catch)**
4. Baseball is played with a \_\_\_ and a ball. **(bat)**  
Teams must score \_\_\_ to win. **(goals)**

Lesson 8 English in action Talking about preferences

1 What hobbies can you see in the pictures? Which do you want to do? *play computer games, go fishing*

1  2 

2 Listen and point. What would Talal rather do? *go fishing*

3 Listen again, read and check.



What shall we do, Talal?  
Do you want to play a computer game?  
Not really. I'd rather play chess.  
I can't play chess very well. I'd rather go fishing!  
Good idea!  
OK, let's go fishing on the lake!

4 Plan your day.  
Do you want to ...?  
Not really. I'd rather ...

5 Pronunciation Listen and say the tongue twister.  
Hello Omar, let's go fishing on my boat!  
No, thank you! I haven't got my coat.  
I'd rather go climbing with a rope.  
The climbing wall is open now, so let's go!



### abc Phonics /əu/

/robot - boat - coat - hello - nose - rose - open

Can you .....

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

1. Can you read a book?



.....



2. Can you \_\_\_\_\_?



.....



3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_?



.....



4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_?



.....



5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_?



.....



# Grammar practice: "can"

Reorder the words to make correct the sentence.

1. swim I can very well

.....

2. they play basketball can ?

.....

3. Tony ride a bike can

.....

4. cook can he ?

.....

5. can't Ann play the guitar

.....

# Unit 6: Our town

## 6

# Our town

**Places in the local area:** bridge, bus stop, car park, clothes shop, hotel, market, museum, restaurant, shopping centre, square, train station, zoo  
**Adjectives:** ancient, busy, cheap, expensive, modern, noisy, quiet, safe

**1** **How many words for places in a town do you know?**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**2** **What's wrong in the picture? How many hobbies can you see? Find three jobs.**

**3** **What's wrong in the picture? The letters are the wrong way round in the supermarket sign. How many hobbies can you see? Find three jobs.**

**Answers:**  
 Question 1: **zoo, shopping centre, bridge, mosque, river, car park, train station, hotel, clothes shop, market, museum, restaurant, square, train station, zoo**  
 Question 2: **Wrong: The letters in the supermarket sign are upside down. Hobbies: football, skipping, fishing, painting. Jobs: police officer, waiter, bus driver, artist, greengrocer**

## 🎯 الأهداف العامة للوحدة السادسة (Our Town)

تهدف هذه الوحدة إلى:

- 1 التعرف على أماكن المدينة والتحدث عنها باستخدام مفردات صحيحة.
  - 2 وصف الأماكن باستخدام صفات مناسبة للتعبير عن الرأي والانطباع.
  - 3 استخدام الماضي البسيط للفعل (to be) في الحديث عن أحداث وأماكن في الماضي.
  - 4 استخدام There was / There were للتعبير عما كان موجوداً في الماضي.
  - 5 طرح أسئلة عن الماضي والإجابة عنها بشكل صحيح.
  - 6 تنمية مهارات الاستماع والقراءة لفهم معلومات تتعلق بالأماكن والأحداث الماضية.
  - 7 التعبير الشفهي عن مكان زاره الطالب أو مدينة يعرفها.
  - 8 كتابة جمل وفقرات قصيرة تتحدث عن مدينة أو مكان باستخدام اللغة البسيطة.
- أهم القواعد في الوحدة 

"Past Simple of "to be" 1 ✓

.Was – Were She was at the zoo yesterday

.They were at the market

◆ سؤال: Where were you yesterday?

Where was she yesterday?

✓ 2 There was / There were

There was + مفرد

There were + جمع

There was a big market.

There were many people.

 1 Vocabulary – الكلمات ومعانيها

✓ أماكن في المدينة – Places in the town

Word	Meaning
bridge	جسر
bus stop	موقف باص
car park	موقف سيارات
clothes shop	محل ملابس
hotel	فندق
market	سوق
museum	متحف
restaurant	مطعم
shopping centre	مركز تسوق
square	ساحة عامة
train station	محطة قطار
zoo	حديقة حيوان

✓ Adjectives - الصفات

Word	Meaning
ancient	قديم
busy	مزدحم
cheap	رخيص
expensive	غالي
modern	حديث

noisy	مزعج
quiet	هادئ
safe	آمن

Lesson 1

Vocabulary



2 Listen, point and repeat.



market



square



shopping centre



car park



train station



bus stop



hotel



museum



restaurant



clothes shop



bridge



zoo

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 18. Write the missing word. *clothes shop*

4 Read the sentences and write the missing words. Then say.

1 I want to buy food. I can go to *the market*.

2 I want to buy a lot of different things. I can go to *the shopping centre*.

3 I want to travel in and out of the city.  
I can go to *the bus stop or train station*.

4 I want to have fun. I can go to *the zoo*.

5 I want to sit outside. I can go to *the square*.

I want to buy food.  
I can go to the market  
or the shopping centre.

5 In pairs, ask and answer.

- buy a T-shirt
- buy some fruit
- see some animals
- learn about history
- eat and drink
- go on a journey

Where can I buy a T-shirt?

You can go to the clothes shop or the shopping centre.

# Story: The Flood

**Story**  
train station, square, zoo, shopping centre, restaurant.  
Katy and the workmen are wearing yellow coats.

**1** **Read and write.** Find four places in the town in the story. Find someone in a yellow coat.

**2** **Listen and read.**

## The Flood

Hey, Millie, let's do some work on our Social Studies project! It's about our town 150 years ago.

I was at the library yesterday. I've got these books and these old maps.

That's interesting! The train station and square were here 150 years ago, but the zoo and the shopping centre weren't. They're modern.

There were a lot of rivers in our town 150 years ago! Where are they now?

They're underground now, under the roads.

...there's a deep flood in the square, next to the restaurant. We don't know why...

Hey! Look at this map! 150 years ago, there was a river next to the square!

We must tell someone! Come on!

**Lesson 2**

**7** Bo, go and look! Be very quiet!

**8** I was very quiet!

Excuse me. There's an underground river next to the restaurant. The flood is coming from there!

OK, thank you!

**9** It's a restaurant now, but what kind of shop was it 150 years ago? Go to page 55 to find out. Use page 18 to help you.

**10** Number the sentences in the correct order.

a Bo goes underground. **4**

b The girls tell the man about the underground river. **5**

c Katy and Millie are doing a project in the shed. **1**

d The girls watch the news and hear about the flood. **2**

e The girls go to the square. **3**

## الفيضان

هنا يا ميللي، لنقم ببعض العمل على مشروعنا الاجتماعي إنه عن مدينتنا قبل 150 عامًا.

كنت في المكتبة أمس، لدي هذه الكتب وهذه الخرائط القديمة.

هذا مثير للاهتمام! كانت محطة القطارات والساحة هنا قبل 150 عامًا، لكن حديقة الحيوان ومركز التسوق لم يكونا كذلك. إنها حديثة.

كان هناك الكثير من الأنهار في مدينتنا قبل 150 عامًا! أين هي الآن؟

إنها تحت الأرض الآن، تحت الطرق.

هناك فيضان عميق في الساحة، بجوار المطعم. لا نعرف لماذا...

هيا! انظري! قبل 150 عامًا، كان هناك نهر بجانب الساحة!

يجب أن نخبر شخصًا ما! هيا!

**7** يا، اذهبي وانظري! كن هادئة جدًا!

**8** كنت هادئة جدًا!

عذراً، هناك نهر جوفي بجوار المطعم. الفيضان قادم من هنا!

حسنًا، شكرًا لك!

**9** كان هذا مطعمًا، لكن ماذا كان هناك في الأصل؟

**10** كنا على حق! أحييتكم يا فريق الاكتشاف!

## Grammar:-

Grammar
Lesson 3

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

1 We were right!

2 There were a lot of rivers in the town 150 years ago.

3 I was at the library yesterday.



**2** **Listen and repeat.** 

She <b>was</b> at the zoo <b>a week ago</b> .	They <b>were</b> at the market <b>yesterday</b> .
<b>Were</b> you at the museum <b>last night</b> ?	Yes, I <b>was</b> . / No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
Where <b>were</b> you <b>yesterday morning</b> ?	I <b>was</b> at the shopping centre.

**3** **Listen and circle.** 

1



2



3



**4** **Circle the correct answer.**

 **1** I was / wasn't at the bookshop yesterday evening.

 **2** Laith was / wasn't at the museum last night.

 **3** Were you at the zoo two weeks ago?  
Yes, we were / No, we weren't.

 **4** They were / weren't on holiday in France last summer.

**5** **In pairs, ask and answer. Where were you ...**

- last Saturday?
- a year ago?
- yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning?

Where were you last Saturday?

I was at the zoo.

**6** **Pupil A: Activity Book, page 43.**  **Pupil B: Activity Book, page 45.**

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## Grammar Rule

### Past Simple of (to be) — was / were

◆ متى نستخدمها؟

نستخدم (was / were) للحديث عن شيء حدث في الماضي  
مثل: أمس - الأسبوع الماضي - السنة الماضية

was: أولاً ✓

I - He - She - It ♦ نستخدم was مع:

الاسم المفرد ♦

مثال: ★

**\*\*She was at the zoo yesterday.**

.هي كانت في حديقة الحيوان أمس.

**\*\*I was at the library yesterday.**

.أنا كنت في المكتبة أمس.

were: ثانيًا ✓

You - We - They ♦ نستخدم were مع:

الجمع ♦

مثال: ★

**\*\*They were at the market yesterday**

.هم كانوا في السوق أمس.

**\*\*We were at the shopping centre**

.نحن كنا في مركز التسوق.

? صيغة السؤال

نبدأ بالسؤال بـ: Was / Were + subject ... ؟

أمثلة: ★

**Where were you yesterday morning?**

أين كنت صباح أمس؟

**Were you at the museum last night?**

هل كنت في المتحف ليلة أمس؟

✓ الإجابة القصيرة:-

**Yes, I was/ Yes, they were/ No, I wasn't /No, they weren't**

## Work sheet

Make questions and negative of these sentences :

1. She was at the zoo yesterday.

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

2. They were at the market last Friday.

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

3. I was at the museum last night.

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

4. We were at the shopping centre.

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Laith was at the bookshop.

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

6. They were at the museum last night.

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_



**Q2 - Complete the sentences**





# PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE



## Positive

English Study Here

I					
He					
She	+	was	+	staying	
It					« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

You					
We					
You	+	were	+	staying	
They					« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Example: We were staying in Paris.

## Negative

I					
He					
She	+	was not	+	staying	
It		wasn't			« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

You					
We					
You	+	were not	+	staying	
They		weren't			« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Example: We were not (weren't) staying in Paris.

## Question

Was	+	I			
		He			
		She	+	staying	
		It			« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

Were	+	You			
		We			
		You	+	staying	
		They			« 1st form of verb + '-ing' »

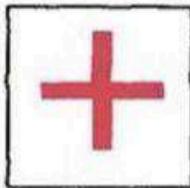
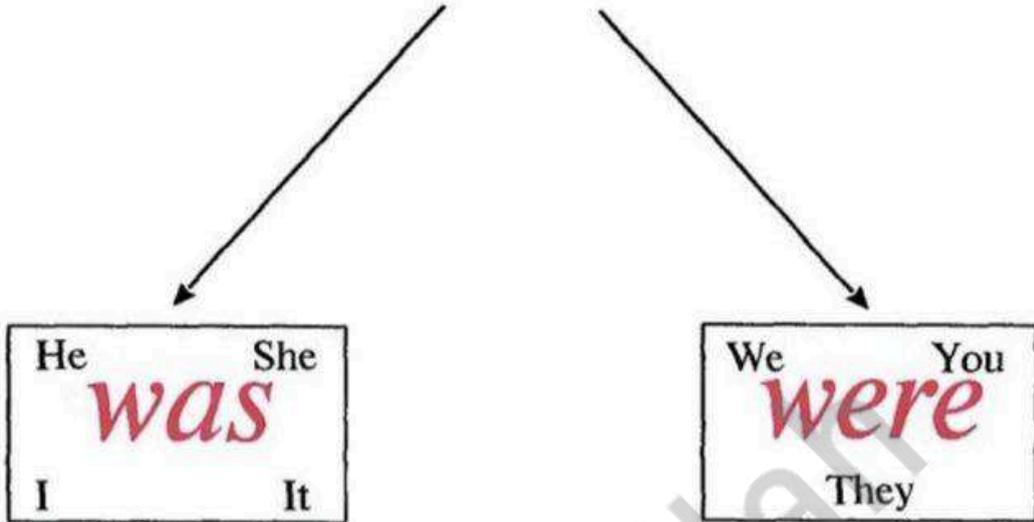
Example: We were staying in Paris.

Example: Were we staying in Paris?

www.englishstudyhere.com



*to be*



He <sup>2</sup>was at work.



He <sup>2</sup>was not at work.



<sup>1</sup>Was he at work?

# WAS OR WERE

TEACHERS: ZAMANTHA SERQUÉN – JAHAYRA VALENZUELA

STUDENT:

Use **was** or **were** in the blanks.

- 1.- I ..... reading.
- 2.- She.....sleeping.
- 3.- Her baby.....crying.
- 4.- The boys.....swimming.
- 5.- They.....jumping on the bed.
- 6.- A lot of students.....working.
- 7.- What.....you doing?
- 8.- Their babies..... happy.
- 9.- A man..... walking his dog.
- 10.- He.....working hard.



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

My Little  
J&J's classroom

# Worksheet - Was , Were

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

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

-  Julie \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) born in July.
-  Yesterday , they \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) playing in the garden.
-  My grandma \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) sick at last night.
-  Sam and Ram \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) good friends.
-  I \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) in class II last year.
-  It \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) a rainy day.
-  The dogs \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) barking near the tree.
-  You \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) tired.
-  I \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) reading the book.
-  The train \_\_\_\_\_ ( was / were ) late.

Lesson 5 Vocabulary and Grammar 6

1 Listen, point and repeat.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

noisy busy cheap expensive quiet safe ancient modern

2 Listen and sing.

Many years ago,  
When I was very small,  
This town was very quiet and safe.  
It isn't the same now at all!

There were a lot of small, cheap shops. Now there's a modern shopping centre.  
There weren't a lot of noisy roads. There are busy roads and car parks.  
There weren't any expensive hotels. But there is one place that's still the same:  
It was very different, you know! Our ancient square and park!

Many years ago ... Many years ago ...

3 Listen and repeat.

There was an expensive shop.	There weren't a lot of noisy roads.
Was there a restaurant?	Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.

4 What do you know about your town 200 years ago? Ask and answer.

1 Were there any cars?  
2 Was there a noisy train station?  
3 Was there a modern shopping centre?  
4 Was there a busy market?

5 Use the words to make sentences about your town 200 years ago.

hotel bridge ancient modern busy  
clothes shop quiet safe expensive  
car park bus stop cheap noisy

Were there any cars?  
No, there weren't.

I think there was a busy hotel and cheap clothes shops. There weren't any noisy car parks.

Twenty-three 33

## Grammar Rule - There was / There were

متى نستخدمها؟

للتحدث عن شيء كان موجودًا في **There was / There were** نستخدم الماضي.

للتعبير عن وجود شيء أو مكان  
للتحدث عن الماضي فقط

### 1 There was

(singular) نستخدمها مع المفرد

مثال:

**\*\*There was an expensive shop.**

كان هناك محل غالي.

**\*\*There was a quiet park.**

كان هناك حديقة هادئة.

## ✓ 2 There were

نستخدمها مع الجمع (plural)

مثال:

**There were a lot of noisy roads.**

كان هناك الكثير من الطرق المزعجة.

**There were many shops in the market.**

كان هناك الكثير من المحلات في السوق.

## ✓ 3 النفي - Negative form

نضيف not بعد was / were

مثال:

**There wasn't a restaurant.**

لم يكن هناك مطعم.

**There weren't a lot of noisy roads.**

لم يكن هناك الكثير من الطرق المزعجة.

## ✓ 4 السؤال - Question form

Was / Were + there ... ? نبدأ بالسؤال بـ

مثال:

**Was there a restaurant?**

هل كان هناك مطعم؟

**Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.**

**Were there many shops in the market?**

هل كان هناك الكثير من المحلات في السوق؟

**Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.**



## Worksheet - There was / There were

### Part 1: Complete the sentences

: There was / There Wasn't / There were / There weren't

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a big market in the town yesterday.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ many noisy roads in the city last week.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a quiet park near the school.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ any restaurants in the square.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a museum in our town last year.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ many shops in the shopping centre.

### Part 2:-Make questions and negative of these sentences :

- 1 There was a hotel near the bridge.
  - ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 There were a lot of animals in the zoo.
  - ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There was a car park in front of the market.
  - ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

**THERE WAS WASN'T  
WERE WEREN'T**

A) Complete these sentences with **was** or **were**.

Mum and Dad \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant.

She \_\_\_\_\_ sad yesterday.

I \_\_\_\_\_ in London in 2008.

He \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

Tom and Bill \_\_\_\_\_ best friends.

My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ born in May.

B) Complete with **There was/wasn't** or **There were/were**.

(V) → Affirmative (X) → Negative

(V) \_\_\_\_\_ a bank near my house.

(X) \_\_\_\_\_ two kittens in the basket.

(V) \_\_\_\_\_ ten children in the park.

(X) \_\_\_\_\_ a small shop near the bank.

(X) \_\_\_\_\_ a huge crocodile in the river.

(V) \_\_\_\_\_ some books on the table.

(X) \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle of coke in the fridge.

## Lesson 7 - Historic Buildings

**Lesson 7**  
**CULTURE**

### Historic buildings

Historic buildings aren't always old! They can be modern, too. Let's take a look at three very different historic buildings!

**Name:** The Duke's Diwan, Amman, Jordan  
**Year:** 1924

The Duke's Diwan is more than 100 years old. It's made of stone. It was the first post office in Amman. Later, it was a hotel. Now it's a museum and place for people to think. It's quiet inside.



**Name:** Queen Alia International Airport, Zizya, Jordan  
**Year:** 2013

This building is the biggest airport in Jordan. It's very modern! Planes fly from here to countries all around the world. It's very busy and very noisy. It's got restaurants and shops in it.



**Name:** The Colosseum, Rome, Italy  
**Year:** 80 BCE

The Colosseum is an ancient theatre in Rome, Italy. It's more than 2,000 years old! It's round and it's very big. In Roman times it was very popular and people watched shows there. Today it's quiet inside, but many years ago it was very noisy.



**Fun fact**  
In China there's a building that looks like a piano and a violin!

**الدروس 7**  
**المعالم**

### المباني التاريخية

المباني التاريخية ليست قديمة دائمًا! يمكن أن تكون حديثة أيضًا. دعونا نلقي نظرة على ثلاثة مباني تاريخية مختلفة تمامًا!

**الاسم:** ديوان الدوق، عمان، الأردن  
**السنة:** 1924

بزيد عمر ديوان الدوق عن 100 عام. وهو مصنوع من الحجر كان أول مكتب بريد في عمان. وفي وقت لاحق، أصبح فندقًا. والآن هو متحف ومكان للتفكير. إنه هادئ من الداخل.



**الاسم:** مطار الملكة علياء الدولية، زيزيا، الأردن  
**السنة:** 2013

هذا المبنى هو أكبر مطار في الأردن. إنه حديث للغاية! تسافر الطائرات من هنا إلى دول في جميع أنحاء العالم. إنه مزدحم للغاية وصاحب للغاية. ويضم مطاعم ومتاجر.



**الاسم:** الكولوسيوم، روما، إيطاليا  
**السنة:** 80 قبل الميلاد

الكولوسيوم مسرح قديم في روما، إيطاليا. عمره أكثر من 2000 عام! إنه دائري وكبير جدًا. في العصر الروماني، كان يحظى بشعبية كبيرة وكان الناس يشاهدون العروض هناك. اليوم هو هادئ من الداخل، لكنه كان صاخبًا جدًا منذ سنوات عديدة.



**معلومة طريفة**  
يوجد في الصين مبنى يشبه البيانو والكمان!

## Lesson 7 - Historic Buildings

### 1) Vocabulary & Meanings -

Word	Meaning	airport	مطار
historic	تاريخي	planes	طائرات
modern	حديث	countries	دول
ancient	قديم جداً	busy	مزدحم
Diwan	ديوان	noisy	صاخب
stone	حجر	restaurants	مطاعم
post office	مكتب بريد	shops	محلات
hotel	فندق	theatre	مسرح
museum	متحف	popular	مشهور
quiet	هادئ	round	دائري
piano	بيانو	inside	في الداخل
violin	كمان	fun fact	معلومة ممتعة

### Language Focus

#### ◆ أفعال (verbs)

aren't, can be, take, is, made, was, later, got, fly, watched

#### ◆ أسماء (nouns)

Amman, Jordan, post office, hotel, museum, people, building, piano, violin,, airport, planes, countries, restaurants, shops, Colosseum, Rome, Italy, theatre, times, shows,

حروف جر (prepositions) ♦

of, in, from, to, inside

ضمائر (pronouns) ♦

they, it, this, here

صفات (adjectives) ♦

historic, modern, quiet, ancient, big, popular, very,  
different, biggest, noisy

### 3 Questions

Q1: Choose the correct answer

1 The Duke's Diwan is \_\_\_\_ years old.

a) 100+

b) 50

**Answer: a) 100+**

2 Queen Alia International Airport is very \_\_\_\_.

a) ancient

b) modern

**Answer: b) modern**

3 The Colosseum is located in \_\_\_\_.

a) Jordan

b) Italy

**Answer: b) Italy**

## Q2: True or False

- ① Historic buildings are always old. ✗ **False**
- ② The Duke's Diwan was once a post office. ✓ **True**
- ③ The Colosseum is very quiet today. ✓ **True**
- ④ Queen Alia Airport is the smallest airport in Jordan.  
✗ **False**

## Q3: Fill in the blanks

- ① The Duke's Diwan is made of \_\_\_\_\_. → **stone**
- ② Many years ago, the Colosseum was very \_\_\_\_\_ inside.  
→ **noisy**
- ③ Planes fly from Queen Alia Airport to many \_\_\_\_\_. →  
**countries**
- ④ The Colosseum is very \_\_\_\_\_ and round. → **big**

## Q4: Answer in full sentences

- ① What is The Duke's Diwan used for now?  
→ **It is now a museum and a place for people to think.**
- ② What fun fact is mentioned about China?  
→ **There is a building that looks like a piano and a violin.**
- ③ How old is the Colosseum?  
→ **It is more than 2,000 years old**

- 1  What places in your town are very busy?  
What places are very quiet?
- 2  Listen and write. Where were Khawla and Randa yesterday?  
Khawla: shopping centre Randa: museum
- 3  Listen again, read and check.



Hey, Randa, I was at the new shopping centre yesterday.

Really? What was it like?

It was very new and modern. There were a lot of shops. But it was very busy. Where were you yesterday?

I was at the museum.

How was it?

The tickets were cheap, and it was really interesting. You should go and visit!

Good idea!

**Say it!**

I was at the clothes shop.  
What was it like?  
It was very busy.  
How was it?  
You should go and see it!

- 4  In pairs, talk about somewhere you visited. Use the places in the box or your own ideas.

zoo lake market restaurant  
train station library

**Pronunciation**

- 5  Listen and say the tongue twister.

Look at the boy at the market,  
With his mum as she buys some oil.  
He's holding on to his favourite toy,  
What's that? There's a coin in the soil!



twenty-five 25



/ɔɪ/

ويظهر في كلمات مثل:

boy - toy - coin - soil - oil

هذا الصوت نسميه /oi/ sound

وهو صوت طويل يجمع بين O + I أو O + Y

**Pronunciation**

- 4  Colour the words with the /ɔɪ/ sound. Then listen and check.



boy

coin

boat

oil

day

point

train

soil

toy

boil

Reading

1 **Before you read** Look at the text. How many paragraphs are there?

2 **Listen and read.**



four

**Amman then and now**

- 1 400 years ago, Amman was very different! The city was smaller than today. There weren't any cars or car parks, but there were camels in the desert around the city! There weren't any trains or train stations. The roads weren't very safe. There were markets, but there weren't any hotels.
- 2 Today, the city is much bigger and it's very busy. You can see ancient and modern buildings. If you go to al-Hashemi Street, there are people everywhere! There are a lot of restaurants and shops on this street.
- 3 There are still markets in Amman. There's a famous market called Souk Jara in the summer in Jabal Amman. The first Souk Jara was in 2005. You can buy food and art. It's very interesting and noisy.
- 4 There are a lot of modern hotels in Amman now. Some of the hotels are very tall. The tallest hotel has got 50 floors!



3 **After you read** Match the headings to the paragraphs.

- |   |                          |   |   |                            |   |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| a | <b>Amman today</b>       | 2 | b | <b>Amman 400 years ago</b> | 1 |
| c | <b>The tallest hotel</b> | 4 | d | <b>The famous market</b>   | 3 |

## Listening



## 1 Listen and choose.

- 1 Last week Nader was in ...  
A London. B Lisbon.
- 2 Nader's hotel was ...  
A ancient. B modern.
- 3 In the park there was ...  
A a restaurant. B a museum.
- 4 Nader's favourite place was ...  
A the zoo. B the bridge.

## Speaking

## 2 Talk about your town or city in the past and now.

- What was there 400 years ago?
- What is there now?

400 years ago,  
there was ...

Now there is ...



## Writing

## 3 Read Mustafa's text. What are the differences between Aqaba 400 years ago and the city today?

## My town then and now

Hi, my name's Mustafa. I live in Aqaba. 400 years ago, there were a lot of boats in the port on the Red Sea. There weren't any cars or buses. There weren't any hotels.

Today, Aqaba is a big, modern port city. There are a lot of cars and buses and a busy airport. There are a lot of beautiful hotels in Aqaba.



## tip Writing

When you have two adjectives, use a comma between the adjectives. *A big, modern port city.*

## 4 Write about your town or city in the past and now.

## 1 Plan

- What's the name of your town or city?
- What was there 50 years ago?
- What can you see there now?

## 2 Write

I live in ...  
50 years ago, there were/weren't ...  
Today, there are/aren't ...

## 3 Check your work ✓

- A paragraph for each new idea?
- Commas between adjectives?

Activity Book, page 21

400 years ago, there weren't any cars, buses or hotels.  
Now there are a lot of cars, buses and hotels.



## تهدف هذه الوحدة إلى:

- 1 أن يتعرف الطالب على مفردات تتعلق بالاكتشافات والأشياء التاريخية.
- 2 أن يميز الطالب بين استخدام الأشياء في الماضي والحاضر.

## 3 أن يستخدم الطالب زمن الماضي البسيط (regular Past Simple (verbs في جمل صحيحة.

- 4 أن يكون الطالب جمل مثبتة ومنفية، وأن يطرح أسئلة باستخدام Did ويجب عنها.

- 5 أن يفهم الطالب فقرات قصيرة تتحدث عن أحداث في الماضي ويستخرج معلومات منها.

- 6 أن يتحدث الطالب عن أحداث وتجارب حدثت في الماضي باستخدام لغة بسيطة وواضحة.

- 7 أن يكتب الطالب جملًا ونصوصًا قصيرة عن أماكن تاريخية أو أحداث ماضية.

- 8 أن يميز الطالب بين نطق نهايات الأفعال المنتظمة -ed ويستخدمها بشكل صحيح.

- 9 أن يقدم الطالب نصيحة بسيطة باستخدام You should ... في مواقف حياتية مناسبة.

## Vocabulary ♦ المفردات الأساسية في الوحدة

Word	Meaning
Historical Finds clay	طين
coins	عملات
helmet	خوذة
iron	حديد
jewellery	مجوهرات
jug	إبريق
mosaic	فسيفساء
necklace	عقد
ring	خاتم
shield	درع
stone	حجر
wall	جدار

## ♦ أفعال مهمة في الوحدة (Regular Verbs)

arrive	يصل	stop	يتوقف
live	يعيش	use	يستخدم
need	يحتاج	visit	يزور
start	يبدأ	work	يعمل



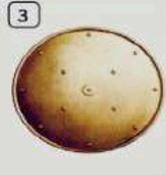
2 Listen, point and repeat.



wall



helmet



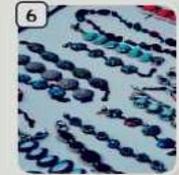
shield



ring



necklace



jewellery



coins



jug



mosaic



stone



iron



clay

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 28. Write the missing word. coins

4 Sort and write the words from Activity 2. What other words can you think of? Add them to the table.

Things you wear	Materials	Things I've got at home
helmet	stone, iron, clay	wall, jug, coins, mosaic
shield, ring, necklace, jewellery		

5 In pairs, play a guessing game.

It's made of ...    You wear it on ...    You put ...    It's ...



It's made of stone. It's high.

Yes!

A wall?



# Story:- The discovery

**1 Before you read** Can you find two materials in the story? stone and clay

**2 Listen and read.**

**The discovery**

I liked that museum! Just imagine, people in the past lived and worked here! Amman was called Philadelphia in the past! There were old houses all round here. People in the past used stone to build houses and roads.

And they used clay from the ground to make jugs!

Wow! We learned a lot today, didn't we?

Bo can fly and look at things. I can see what he sees!

Milie, what are you and Bo doing?

I'm hungry.

Me, too. Let's eat.

Wow!

Look, there's the wall... and that's a stone wall...

I think they're the walls of a building! Let's go and see!

Hey, what's that?

I'll get Mr Omar from the museum!

**3** Which coin is it? Go to page 55 to find out. (top right (coins))

**4 After you read** Read the sentences and circle True or False. Then say why.

- The children are at school. True / False
- They see the walls of a building. True / False
- Millie finds a piece of iron. True / False
- Bo finds a helmet. True / False
- Katy asks Mr Omar to come. True / False

Number 1. False. They aren't at school, they're at the museum.

**5 Act out the story.**

**6 Working in pairs** Design and make your own coin. Be careful

**7 Values** What does it have on it? Be careful

**3 اسمع واقرأ**

**الاستكشاف**

لقد أعجبتني هذا الاستكشاف! تخيل فقط! لقد عاش الناس وعملوا هنا في الماضي. كانت عمان تسمى فيلادلفيا في الماضي. كانت هناك منازل قديمة في كل مكان هنا. استخدم الناس في الماضي الحجر لبناء المنازل والطرق.

واستخدموا الطين من الأرض لصنع الأباريق.

رائع! لقد تعلمنا الكثير اليوم، اليس كذلك؟

يستطيع بو الطيران والنظر إلى الأشياء. أستطيع أن أرى ما يراه.

ميللي، ماذا تفعلين أنتي و بو؟

أنا جائع.

أنا أيضاً. هيا نأكل.

رائع!

انظروا، هذا هو الجدار وهذا جدار حجري.

أعتقد أنها جدران ميللي! هيا بنا لنرى ما أحضره المبنى من الحفريات.

هذه عملات معدنية قديمة. أعتقد أن عمرها أكثر من 2000 عام. هذا اكتشاف مثير للغاية!

انظروا! استخدم الناس في الماضي الطين لصنع الأباريق! هل هذه عملات معدنية؟ كيف تبدو؟

نعم، إنه كذلك! وبه شيء ما!

هنا حامد مع السيد عمر.

إنها متسخة جداً، لكنني أعتقد أنها من الفضة.

رائع!

عليها رسومات طيور.

بعد بضعة دقائق...

هذه عملات معدنية قديمة! أعتقد أن عمرها أكثر من 2000 عام. هذا اكتشاف مثير للغاية!

هنا حامد مع السيد عمر.

انظروا! استخدم الناس في الماضي الطين لصنع الأباريق! هل هذه عملات معدنية؟ كيف تبدو؟

نعم، إنه كذلك! وبه شيء ما!

هنا حامد مع السيد عمر.

إنها متسخة جداً، لكنني أعتقد أنها من الفضة.

رائع!

عليها رسومات طيور.

ستين واحد 31

**Grammar** Lesson 3

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

1 People in the past worked in Philadelphia.

2 People in the past lived and worked here!

3 People in the past used iron.

2 Listen and repeat.

People in the past used clay to make things. They didn't use plastic.  
I played football yesterday. I didn't play tennis.

3 Listen and point. What did they do yesterday? 3, 2, 4, 1

1 2 3 4

4 Look at the pictures. Say affirmative and negative sentences.

1 2 3 4 5

1	Jamat	walked / didn't walk	to the museum	two days ago
2	Sultan and Khalil	climbed / didn't climb	the city wall	on Tuesday
3	Muna		computer games	yesterday
4	Muneer and Jawad	played / didn't play	board games	last week
5	Ghada and Amal	cooked / didn't cook	lunch	

5 Write one true and one false sentence about yourself. Your partner guesses which one is true.

I cooked lunch yesterday.  
False!

32 thirty-two

## Grammar Rule

### How to form the past simple tense ?

**\*\*كيفية صياغة الماضي البسيط\*\***

يستخدم الفعل الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي

#### 1 الجملـة المثبتة (Affirmative)

تركيب الجملة  
تكملة الجملة ( complete ) + ( التصريف الثاني الفعل ) V2 + ( فاعل ) S

مثال

**\*\*They visited a museum.**

1. الصياغة المنتظمة مع الأفعال المنتظمة

( Regular verb ) بإضافة ( d , ed ) في نهاية الفعل

**\*\*Rule : Subject + Verb + ( d / ed ) + complement\*\***

مثال:-

**\*\*Ahmad played table tennis last year**

**\*\*People in the past used clay**

**\*\*They visited the museum yesterday**

◆ ثانيًا: تكوين الفعل في الماضي (Regular Verbs)

الأفعال المنتظمة نضيف لها -ed

أمثلة على أفعال منتظمة :

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
Visit	يزور	Visited	زار
Play	يلعب	Played	لعب
Use	يستخدم	Used	استخدم
Live	يعيش	Lived	عاش

● 2] الجملة المنفية (Negative)

\*\* في حالة نفي الفعل الماضي نستخدم قبل الفعل (didn't) ويكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي.

تركيب الجملة في حالة النفي S (الفاعل) + didn't V1 (التصريف الأول) + complement مثال **We <b>didn't live</b> in a city
--

\*She didn't visit the museum.

\*They didn't work yesterday.

\*We didn't live there.

💡 ملاحظة مهمة: بعد didn't نرجع الفعل لأصله بدون -ed

3] صياغة السؤال (Question) ?

تركيب الجملة في حالة السؤال Did +subject +V1 (التصريف الأول) ? مثال Did you visit the museum? ✓ Yes, I did.      ✗ No, I didn't
---

\* نستخدم أيضاً في السؤال (did)

\* نضع did في بداية السؤال

\* بعدها الفاعل subject

\* بعده الفعل مجرد في تصريفه الأول المضارع

الجواب يكون (No, subject. didn't) (Yes, subject didn't)

\* نضع الفاعل بصيغة الضمير

**Rule : Did + subject + verb( 1 ( ?**

مثال:-

**Affirmative: I visited a museum**

**Negative: I didn't visit a museum.**

✗

**Question: Did you visit a museum?**

**ملاحظة :** الفعل في حالة النفي والسؤال يعود الفعل إلى تصريفه الأول المضارع.

**Affirmative: They worked in the field.**

**Negative: They didn't work in the field.**

✗

**Question: Did they work in the field?**

**Work sheet**

**Q1:\*\*Make question and negative form of these sentences:**

**\*\*She helped her mum yesterday .**

◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\* They visited Aqaba last week .**

- ◆ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ Question: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2\*\* change the positive verb to negative :**

**\*\* I played tennis**

---

---

**\*\* We lived in a city**

---

---

**\*\*We listened to music.**

---

---

**\*\*We used computers.**

---

---

**أسئلة WH (التفصيلية) 4** ◆

**\*Wh + did + subject + base verb?**

**Examples:**

**Where did they live?**

**When did you visit the museum?**

**What did people use in the past?**

5 انهايات الصوتية للأفعال المنتظمة -ed

نطق -ed له ثلاث صور:

/d/ 1

arrived - lived - used

/t/ 2

worked - stopped

/id/ 3

visited - needed

6 ملاحظات إملائية مهمة

✓ إذا انتهى الفعل بـ e نضيف فقط  $d$  live → lived  
use → used

✓ + y إذا انتهى بحرف ساكن  
نحوّل  $y \rightarrow i + ed$

try → tried (ليس في منهجهم كثيرًا لكن مفيدة للفهم)

Work sheet

**B) Complete the sentences with the correct past form**

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the old castle.
- 2 My father \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Amman.
- 3 People \_\_\_\_\_ (use) clay in the past.

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) at the market.

5 She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a small town.

6 He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis last night

7 The students \_\_\_\_\_ (visit)-the planetarium yesterday.

### **C) Ask questions using Did**

1 ..... you visit the museum? (you / visit)

2 ..... she work yesterday? (she / work)

3 ..... they live here? (they / live)

4 ..... he use clay? (he / use)

5 ..... we stop there? (we / stop)

**D) Choose: Yes / No answer**

1) Did they visit the museum?

👉 Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. / No, \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Did she work yesterday?

👉 Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. / No, \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Did people use plastic in the past?

👉 Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. / No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 2 write the past simple forms of the verbs**

V1	V2	V1	V2
Travel	_____	Carry	_____
Play	_____	Visit	_____
Listen	_____	Brush	_____
Use	_____	Walk	_____

## Culture: The history of Jordan



### THE HISTORY OF JORDAN

People have lived in Jordan for more than 200,000 years! There are a lot of very important historic places in Jordan.

#### AMMAN CITADEL

The Amman Citadel is on top of Jebel Al Qala'a, a hill above the city of Amman. Here, you can see a big hand that archaeologists think was from a Roman statue of Hercules. The hand is all we can see now!



**Fun fact**

Did you know that Jordan has seven places on the UNESCO World Heritage site list?

#### PETRA

The ancient city of Petra is one of the oldest cities in the world. People in the past carved buildings into the stone there. It is sometimes called the 'Red Rose City' because of the colour of the stone. The city is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Now, more than a million people visit Petra every year.



#### QUSAYR 'AMRA

Qusayr 'Amra is a stone castle in the desert to the east of Amman. People built it in the early 8th century. Now, you can't see the main part of the castle, but you can see a small house. Qusayr 'Amra is famous for colourful paintings on the walls called frescoes.





### تاريخ الأردن

عاش الناس في الأردن لأكثر من 200,000 عام! هناك الكثير من الأماكن التاريخية المهمة جدًا في الأردن.

#### قلعة عمان

تقع قلعة عمان على قمة جبل القلعة، وهو تل فوق مدينة عمان. هنا، يمكنك رؤية يد كبيرة يعتقد علماء الآثار أنها من تمثال روماني لهيركليس. اليد هي كل ما يمكننا رؤيته الآن!



**معلومة**

هل تعلم أن الأردن يضم سبعة مواقع على قائمة مواقع التراث العالمي لليونسكو؟

#### البتراء

مدينة البتراء القديمة هي واحدة من أقدم المدن في العالم. نحت الناس في الماضي المباني في الحجر هناك. تُسمى أحيانًا "مدينة الورد الحمراء" بسبب لون الحجر. المدينة هي واحدة من عجائب الدنيا السبع الجديدة. الآن، يزور أكثر من مليون شخص البتراء كل عام.



#### قصر عمرة

قصر عمرة قلعة حجرية تقع في الصحراء شرق عمان. بناها الناس في أوائل القرن الثامن الميلادي. الآن، لا يمكنك رؤية الجزء الرئيسي من القلعة، ولكن يمكنك رؤية منزل صغير. تشتهر قصر عمرة بلوحاتها الملونة على الجدران والتي تسمى اللوحات الجدارية.



## Vocabulary ★ معاني كلمات

Word	Meaning
Citadel	قلعة
hill	تل / جبل صغير
above	فوق
archaeologists	علماء الآثار
statue	تمثال
Roman	روماني
UNESCO	منظمة التراث العالمي
World Heritage Site	موقع تراث عالمي
ancient	قديم جداً
carved	نحتوا
stone	حجر
colour	لون
castle	قلعة
desert	صحراء
century	قرن
paintings	رسومات

### Language Focus

#### ◆ Verbs (أفعال)

is – think – can see – lived – visit – carved – built – is called

◆ Nouns (اسماء)

citadel - hill - city - statue - hand - people - Jordan -  
Petra - castle - desert - house - walls - paintings

◆ Adjectives (صفات)

big - ancient - important - old - red - colourful

◆ Pronouns (ضمائر)

you - it - we

◆ Prepositions (حروف جر)

on - above - in - of - for - to

**Questions**

**A) True or False**

① The Amman Citadel is on a hill above the city of Amman. ✓ **True**

② Petra is a new modern city. ✗ **False**

③ Qusayr Amra is in the desert. ✓ **True**

④ Petra is called the Red Rose City because of the stone colour. ✓ **True**

⑤ People have lived in Jordan for more than 200,000 years. ✓ **True**

## **B) Answer the questions**

**1) Where is the Amman Citadel?**

**It is on top of Jebel Al Qala'a, above the city of Amman.**

**2) What do archaeologists think about the big hand?**

**They think it was from a Roman statue of Hercules.**

**3) Why is Petra called the Red Rose City?**

**Because of the colour of the stone.**

**4) What is Qusayr Amra famous for?**

**It is famous for colourful paintings on the walls.**

## **C) Complete**

**1) People have \_\_\_\_\_ in Jordan for more than 200,000 years.**

**lived**

**2) More than a \_\_\_\_\_ people visit Petra every year.**

**million**

**3) Qusayr Amra is a stone \_\_\_\_\_ in the desert.**

**castle**

## **D) Choose the correct answer**

**1) The big hand at the Citadel is from a statue of:**

**a) a king**

**b) Hercules**

**c) a soldier**

2) Petra is one of the:

- a) New Seven Wonders of the World ✓
- b) World Cup cities
- c) UNESCO schools

3) Qusayr Amra is:

- a) in a forest
- b) in the desert ✓
- c) in the sea

4) People carved buildings in Petra into the:

- a) wood
- b) sand
- c) stone ✓

Lesson 8 English in action 7 Giving advice

1 Tick (✓) the things you can see at a museum.

a clay jug ✓ a cake  jewellery ✓ an iron helmet ✓ coins ✓ a costume ✓

2 Listen and write. Where does Mr Abbas work?  
at the museum

3 Listen again, read and check.

Hello, my name's Mr Abbas and I work at the museum. Today we're learning about finding old things in the ground.

Hello, Mr Abbas! What should I do?

OK. You should wear old clothes. You should use a small brush.

Should I work quickly?

Good question! No, you shouldn't! You should work very slowly and carefully.

brush ground

4 In pairs, say what you should/ shouldn't do when you cross the road.

stop before you cross look both ways run across the road

5 Pronunciation Listen and say the tongue twister.

The bus stopped outside, so I visited the museum.  
I arrived just in time to hear a talk about history.  
People in the past lived and worked in cities.  
But they needed to build them first!

“Read carefully and say the -ed endings clearly: /t/, /d/, /id/.”

“اقرأ بعناية ونطق النهايات -ed بوضوح: /t/، /d/، /id/”

## Reading

1 **Before you read** Look at the picture. What do you think the diary is about?

2 **Listen and read.** Were you right?



## DIARY OF A ROMAN BOY

## Thursday

My name is Marcus and this is my first diary. I'm 11 years old. I've got a cat called Flora. I live in Rome. Rome is the busiest and most famous city in the world!

## Friday

Today was a very exciting day because I visited the Colosseum for the first time! The Colosseum is a very big theatre in the centre of Rome. My father says that 50,000 people can be inside the Colosseum! When we arrived, I listened to all the people talking and shouting. It was so noisy! We watched a show. The people acted a chariot race between the Romans and the Britons. The Britons painted their faces blue. The Romans were the winners, of course! It was great! I can't wait to go back again!

3 **Before you read** Read the diary again. Complete the sentences with one or two words.

1 Marcus started his diary on Thursday.

2 On Friday, Marcus visited the Colosseum for the first time.

3 The Colosseum is a very big theatre.

4 More than 50,000 people can watch shows in the Colosseum.

5 Marcus watched a play about the Britons and the Romans.

**tip** Exam

Read each sentence carefully and think. Do you need one word or two?

**Listening**

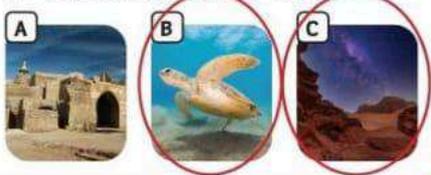
1  Listen and choose.



1 What did Lama visit?



2 What did Jaber visit?



**Speaking**

2 Talk about a visit to a museum or a historical site. What was it like?

visited watched listened  
played exciting interesting  
boring dangerous

Tell me about your visit.



I visited the Jordan Museum. I watched a film about people in Jordan in the past. It was very interesting.



**Writing**

3 Read the diary. Which country did Mazen visit with his family?

4 Write a diary about a visit to a new place.

**My diary**

**Monday**  
My name is Mazen Alshawish. I'm 9 years old. I live in Amman, Jordan. Tomorrow is my family's trip to Georgia!

**Tuesday**  
Today we arrived in Georgia! In the morning we visited a beautiful waterfall in the National Botanical Gardens. We didn't see any animals. Then we visited the biggest fairground in Georgia. It's at the top of a mountain!

**tip** Writing

Use adjectives to show how you feel and to make your writing more interesting! How many adjectives can you find in Mazen's diary?

**1 Plan**

- What day is it?
- What's your name, how old are you and where do you live?
- When did you arrive?
- What did you visit?
- What was it like?

**2 Write**

My name is ... I'm ... I live in ...  
Today we ...  
In the morning we visited ...  
Then we ...  
It was ...

**3 Check your work**

- Used at least three adjectives?

Activity Book, page 29



## Past Simple

Complete the affirmative and negative sentences as in the example.

Example: help



I helped my brother. (affirmative)



I didn't help my friend. (negative)

1. wash



He \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes.



He \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

2. study



My sister \_\_\_\_\_ Science.



She \_\_\_\_\_ Geography.

3. visit



You \_\_\_\_\_ your friend.



You \_\_\_\_\_ your family.

4. arrive



The airplane \_\_\_\_\_ at ten o'clock.



It \_\_\_\_\_ at nine o'clock.



# PAST SIMPLE - YES/NO QUESTIONS



By Miss Bere

Put the questions in order. Then give your own answers.

1 yesterday? Did a pizza you eat



Your answer:

2 watch yesterday? TV you Did



Your answer:

3 a bath take yesterday? Did you



Your answer:

4 for the exam study you Did yesterday?



Your answer:

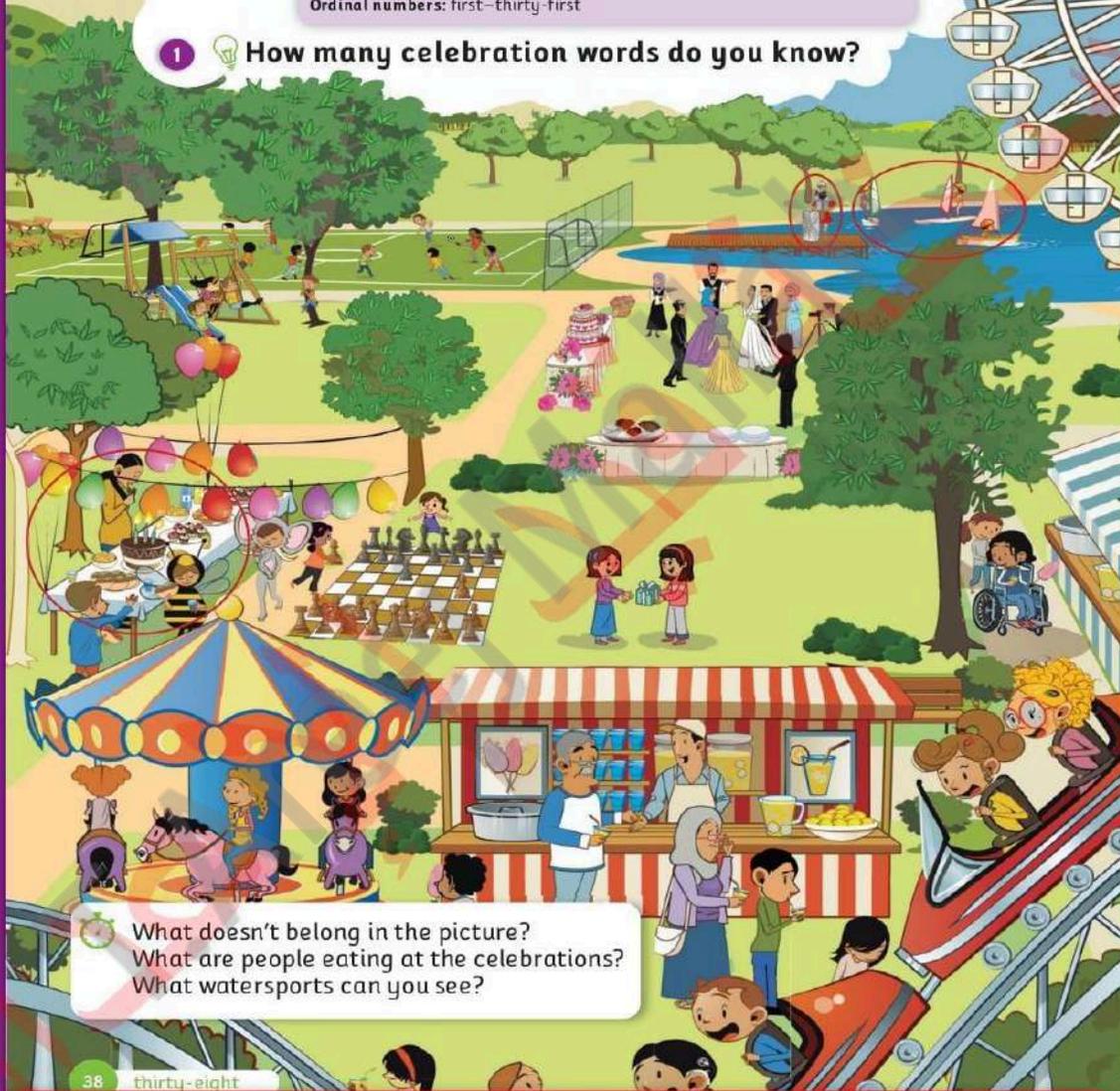
## Unit 8:-Let's celebrate !

8

### Let's celebrate!

**Celebrations:** big wheel, bride, candle, costume, family gathering, funfair, games, groom, invitation, present, rollercoaster, wedding  
**Ordinal numbers:** first-thirty-first

1  How many celebration words do you know?



 What doesn't belong in the picture?  
What are people eating at the celebrations?  
What watersports can you see?

38 thirty-eight



What doesn't belong in the picture? **the Roman soldier**  
What are the people eating at the celebrations? **cake, cupcakes, crisps, sandwiches**  
What watersports can you see? **windsurfing and sailing**

## 🎯 أهداف الوحدة (Learning Objectives)

1 مهارات المحادثة والتعبير الشفهي

التحدث عن الاحتفالات والمناسبات.

وصف ما حدث في الماضي باستخدام Past Simple (Irregular Verbs).

إعطاء أسباب بسيطة لتفضيل شيء ما.

قول تاريخ الميلاد باستخدام Ordinal Numbers (الأعداد الترتيبية).

القيام بحوار قصير/ تمثيل موقف.

قول جملة بسيطة عند فقدان شيء:

.I can't find my bag

2 لمهارات اللغوية (Language Focus)

◆ المفردات (Vocabulary)

◆ الأعداد الترتيبية (Ordinal Numbers)

3 لقاعدة اللغوية (Grammar)

Past Simple - Irregular Verbs ✓

استخدام الماضي البسيط للأفعال الشاذة للتحدث عن حدث سابق

4 مهارات الاستماع والفهم Listening

5 مهارات القراءة Reading

6 مهارات الكتابة Writing

7 مهارة النطق Pronunciation

8 الأنشطة العملية (Functions & Tasks)

## Unit 8 -Let's celebrate!

أولاً: مفردات الوحدة (Vocabulary) ◆

### 🎉 Celebrations - الاحتفالات

Word	Meaning
Bride	العروس
Groom	العريس
Wedding	حفلة زفاف
Invitation	بطاقة دعوة
Present / gift	هدية
Family gathering	تجمع عائلي
Candle	شمعة
Costume	زي تنكري
Funfair	مدينة ملاهي
Big wheel	دولاب هواء كبير
Rollercoaster	لعبة القطار السريع
Games	ألعاب

## الأعداد الترتيبية (Ordinal Numbers) 1 2 3 4

تُستخدم للحكي عن التاريخ + الترتيب

From 1st → 31st

1st	first	8th	eighth
2nd	second	9th	ninth
3rd	third	10th	tenth
4th	fourth	21st	twenty-first
5th	fifth	22nd	twenty-second
6th	sixth	23rd	twenty-third
7th	seventh	31st	thirty-first

◆ سؤال شائع: ?When is your birthday

.My birthday is on the twenty-second of May 🙌

Vocabulary 8

**2 Listen, point and repeat.**



1 funfair



2 big wheel



3 rollercoaster



4 present



5 wedding



6 bride



7 groom



8 invitation



9 family gathering



10 games



11 costume



12 candle

**3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 38. Write the missing word.**

**4 Listen to the sounds and point to the pictures in Activity 2.**

**5 Ask and answer. Sort the words: wedding, gathering or funfair?**



Invitation?



Gathering or wedding.

**6 In pairs, ask and answer.**

1 What's your favourite funfair ride?

2 What's your favourite thing to do at a family gathering?

3 Were you at a wedding last year?

My favourite funfair ride is the ...

wedding: 4-9;  
gathering: 4,  
8-12;  
funfair: 1-3

# Story: The lost ring

## Story

wedding: wedding dress, wedding ring, jewellery box, bride, groom  
funfair: big wheel, rollercoaster



1 **Before you read** How many wedding words can you find? How many funfair words?

2 **Listen and read.**

### 1 The lost ring

Were there funfairs when you were small, Granny?

Yes, there were! I love funfairs!

Look, there's a wedding! Where did you get married?

1 الخاتم المفقود

هل كانت هناك مدن ملاهي عندما كنت صغيرة يا جديتي؟

نعم، كانت هناك! أنا أحب مدن الملاهي!

انظروا، هناك حفل زفاف! أين تزوجتم؟

2 لم نتزوج هنا. تزوجنا في العقبة في 31 يوليو.

3 Bo, what are you doing?

I'm finding metal things with my metal detector!

We didn't get married here. We got married in Aqaba on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July.

3 بو، ماذا تفعل؟

أجد أشياء معدنية بجهاز الكشف عن المعادن.

لم نتزوج هنا. تزوجنا في العقبة في 31 يوليو.

That's great, but can you find things quietly?

Granny, have you still got your wedding dress?

Yes, I have! Do you want to come and see

هذا رائع، ولكن هل يمكنك إيجاد الأشياء بهدوء؟

جديتي، هل ما زلت أحفظ بها هل تريد ان تاتي واتراه؟

4 At Granny and Grandad's house ...

I wore this dress at our wedding! Your grandad gave me a beautiful gold wedding ring. We ate delicious food. The next day we went to Petra for two weeks.

5 في منزل جديتي وجدتي

ارتديت هذا الفستان في حفل زفافنا! أهداني جدك خاتم زفاف ذهبي جميل. تناولنا طعاما لذيذا، وفي اليوم التالي ذهبنا إلى البتراء لمدة

Wow! What a beautiful dress!

7 But in Petra we lost the jewellery box with your wedding ring in it.

8 What was your ring like? Did it have a lot of jewels?

No, it didn't. There wasn't anything on it at all ... What's that noise?

7 لكننا فقدنا في البتراء صندوق المجوهرات الذي كان بداخله خاتم زفافك.

8 كيف كان خاتمك؟ هل كان به الكثير من الجواهر؟

9 What's this?

Oh, no!

10 That's my jewellery box! Wow! After all those years! Well done, Discovery Team!

9 ما هذا؟

لا، لم يكن به شيء. لم يكن عليه أي شيء على الإطلاق... ما هذا الصوت؟

10 هذا صندوق مجوهراتي! رائع! بعد كل هذه السنوات! أحسنتم يا فريق الاكتشاف!

3 **Which is Granny's wedding ring? Go to page 55 to find out.**

4 **After you read** Circle the correct word. Then order the sentences to retell the story.

- a They find the jewellery in the box / bag / bowl. 6
- b Bo is looking for stone / metal / clay things. 3
- c The children are in the park at a wedding / funfair / show. 1
- d Grandad tells the children about the lost wedding necklace / shield / ring. 5
- e Granny and Grandad got married in Amman / Aqaba / Petra. 2
- f Granny takes out her wedding shoes / dress / hat. 4

# Grammar

## Grammar

Lesson 3

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

- 1 We got married in Aqaba.
- 2 The next day we went to Petra for two weeks.
- 3 In Petra we lost the jewellery box.



### 2 Listen and repeat.

I **wore** this dress at our wedding.  
We **didn't see** the ring again.



have → **had**      do → **did**      eat → **ate**  
drink → **drank**    go → **went**    get → **got**  
give → **gave**      see → **saw**

▶ More verbs on page 57.

### 3 Circle the correct word.



I **went** / made to a family gathering at the weekend.  
It was my cousin Rakan's birthday.  
My other cousin Muneer **didn't go** / didn't find  
because he was on holiday. We **wore** / **ate** some  
knafeh and we **drank** / ate lemonade. Rakan **got** /  
lost some presents. We **went** / **had** so much fun!

### 4 Write the correct sentences.



- 1 My brother ran to the **shops** this morning.

My brother ran to school this morning.



- 2 I saw a **wedding** in the square.

I saw a funfair in the square.



- 3 Mum and Dad got married in **Amman**.

Mum and Dad got married in Petra.



- 4 My teacher lost her wedding **necklace**.

My teacher lost her wedding ring.

### 5 Tell your partner about a special day from your imagination. Choose five activities.

I went to an island in the middle of the sea! I went fishing with a firefighter and I saw three dolphins. I ate blue noodles and drank purple lemonade!

42 forty-two

## القواعد - Grammar

### (Past Simple (Irregular Verbs

يُستخدم للحكي عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي

### 1 الجملة المثبتة (Affirmative)

تركيب الجملة  
S (فاعل) + irregular verb (past) V2 (+ التصريف الثاني الفعل) + complete (كلمة الجملة)

مثال

- .I **wore** this dress
- .We **saw** the ring
- .They **gave** me a present

\*\* في حالة نفي الفعل الماضي نستخدم قبل الفعل (didn't) ويكون تركيب الجملة كالتالي.

تركيب الجملة في حالة النفي  
S (الفاعل) + didn't V1 (التصريف الأول) + complement

مثال

\*\* We **didn't see** the ring.  
I **didn't get** any presents.

ملاحظة مهمة: بعد didn't نرجع الفعل لأصله بدون -ed

3 صياغة السؤال (Question) ?

تركيب الجملة في حالة السؤال  
Did + subject + V1 (التصريف الأول) ?

مثال

Did you get any presents?  
Did they go to the wedding?  
✓ Yes, I did. ✗ No, I didn't

الصياغة التي تغير من شكل الفعل وتركيبه تسمى الأفعال الغير منتظمة

### Irregular verbs

أمثلة على الأفعال الغير منتظمة

Present	Past	المعنى	Present	Past	المعنى
have	had	يملك / لديه	wear	wore	يرتدي
drink	drank	يشرب	do	did	يفعل
give	gave	يعطي	eat	ate	يأكل
go	went	يذهب	Lose	Lost	يفقد
get	got	يحصل	make	made	يصنع
See	saw	يرى	run	ran	يركض

 **Worksheet**

**◆ A) Complete the sentences with the correct past form:**

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Petra yesterday.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the ring again.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a big celebration.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a beautiful dress.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) many presents.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) lemonade at the party.
- 7 The family \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic lunch.

**◆ B) Change into Negative and Question**

You saw the ring.

**✗** Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

**?** Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\*\* We saw the mosaics .

**✗** Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

**?** Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They went to the wedding.

**✗** Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

**?** Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

I got a present.

**✗** Negative: \_\_\_\_\_

**?** Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

◆ **C) Choose the correct answer:**

- ① We ( went / go ) to a family gathering.
- ② I ( saw / see ) a funfair in the square.
- ③ They ( drank / drink ) orange juice.
- ④ She ( had / has ) a birthday party.
- ⑤ We ( lost / lose ) the jewellery box.

◆ **D) Write the correct past form in the table:**

<u>Base Form.</u>	<u>Past Form</u>
go	_____
see.	_____
drink.	_____
have.	_____
get.	_____
wear.	_____

## Culture : Let's celebrate !



# Let's celebrate!



**fireworks**

**Independence Day**

Independence Day in Jordan is on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May. People decorate their homes with flags. They have family gatherings and eat special food, such as mansaf, the national dish of Jordan. There are beautiful firework displays and light shows. It's a big celebration!

**Fun fact**

Did you know that the Lantern Festival is also celebrated in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore?



**Eid al-Fitr**

Eid al-Fitr is a celebration at the end of the holy month of Ramadan. People have a three day holiday. People have family gatherings and eat kaak and maamoul. They decorate their homes and hang lanterns. They go shopping and buy clothes and presents.



**lanterns**

**Lantern Festival**

The Lantern Festival is in February in China. It's a special festival to celebrate the New Year. People write messages on paper lanterns. Then at night they light the lanterns and send them into the sky. There are thousands of lanterns and they're very beautiful.



# هيا نحتفل!



**الاناباب النارية**

**عيد الاستقلال**

يحتفل بعيد الاستقلال في الأردن في 25 مايو. يزين الناس منازلهم بالأعلام. ويقومون بتجمعات عائلية ويتناولون أطعمة خاصة، مثل المنسف، الطبق الوطني للأردن. وتقام عروض رائعة للألعاب النارية وعروض ضوئية. إنه احتفال كبيراً

**معلومة**

هل تعلم أن مهرجان الفوانيس يحتفل به أيضاً في إندونيسيا وماليزيا وسنغافورة؟



**Eid al-Fitr**

عيد الفطر هو احتفال في نهاية شهر رمضان المبارك. ويحصل الناس على عطلة لمدة ثلاثة أيام. ويقومون بتجمعات عائلية ويتناولون الكعك والمعول. ويؤبنون منازلهم ويعلقون الفوانيس. ويذهبون للتسوق ويشترون الملابس والهدايا.



**الفوانيس**

**مهرجان الفوانيس**

يقام مهرجان الفوانيس في فبراير في الصين. وهو مهرجان خاص للاحتفال بالعام الجديد. يكتب الناس رسائل على فوانيس ورقية. ثم في الليل يشعلون الفوانيس ويطلقونها في السماء. هناك الآلاف من الفوانيس وهي جميلة جداً

## ■ Vocabulary – Lesson 7 (Culture: Celebrations & Festivals)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Independence Day	عيد الاستقلال	celebrated	يُحتفل به
Jordan	الأردن	Indonesia	إندونيسيا
May	شهر أيار / مايو	Malaysia	ماليزيا
decorate	يزين	Singapore	سنغافورة
homes	منازل	Eid al-Fitr	عيد الفطر
flags	أعلام	holy month	الشهر الكريم
family gatherings	تجمعات عائلية	Ramadan	رمضان
eat	يأكل	holiday	عطلة
special food	طعام خاص	kaak	كعك
mansaf	المنسف الاردني	maamoul	معمول
national dish	الطبق الوطني	hang lanterns	يعلق الفوانيس
firework displays	عروض الألعاب النارية	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
light shows	عروض ضوئية	buy clothes	يشترى ملابس
big celebration	إحتفال كبير	presents	هدايا
Lantern Festival	مهرجان الفوانيس	China	الصين

February	فبراير	light	يضئ
New Year	السنة الجديدة	send	يرسل
write messages	يكتب رسائل	sky	السماء
paper lanterns	فوانيس ورقية	beautiful	الجميل

### Focus language

#### 1 Nouns - الأسماء

Independence Day - Jordan - May - homes - flags - family gatherings - food - mansaf - dish - firework displays - light shows - celebration - Festival - Indonesia - Malaysia - Singapore - Eid al-Fitr -

#### 2 Verbs - الأفعال

is - decorate - have - eat - are - celebrate - is celebrated - write - light - send - go - buy - hang

#### 3 Adjectives - الصفات

beautiful - special - national - big - holy - three-day (holiday)

#### 4 Prepositions - حروف الجر

in - on - with - of - at - into

#### 5 Pronouns - الضمائر

They - It - you

## Questions + Answers

### A) Comprehension Questions

① When is Independence Day in Jordan?

➔ It is on the 25th of May.

② What do people decorate their homes with?

➔ They decorate their homes with flags.

③ What special food do Jordanians eat on Independence Day?

➔ They eat mansaf.

④ What happens at the Lantern Festival?

➔ People write messages on lanterns, light them, and send them into the sky.

⑤ When is the Lantern Festival in China?

➔ It is in February.

### ✓ B) True / False

① Independence Day is in June.

➔ False

② People have family gatherings on Eid al-Fitr.

➔ True

③ Lantern Festival is only in China.

➔ False

**▼ C) Choose the correct answer**

1] Independence Day in Jordan is in ( May / February  
➔ **May**

2] People eat ( mansaf / pizza ) on Independence Day.  
➔ **mansaf**

3] Lanterns are ( ugly / beautiful ).  
➔ **beautiful**

**Complete the sentences with the correct word:**

[Independence Day - decorate - flags - family gatherings - mansaf]

1] \_\_\_\_\_ in Jordan is on the 25th of May.

2] People \_\_\_\_\_ their homes with \_\_\_\_\_.

3] Families have \_\_\_\_\_ and eat special food, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

4] People enjoy fireworks and light shows during \_\_\_\_\_.

5] \_\_\_\_\_ is the national dish of Jordan.

**Answers / الحلول**

1] Independence Day

2] decorate

3] flags

4] family gatherings.

5] mansaf

1  Listen, point and repeat.



May						
1 <sup>st</sup> first	2 <sup>nd</sup> second	3 <sup>rd</sup> third	4 <sup>th</sup> fourth	5 <sup>th</sup> fifth	6 <sup>th</sup> sixth	7 <sup>th</sup> seventh
8 <sup>th</sup> eighth	9 <sup>th</sup> ninth	10 <sup>th</sup> tenth	11 <sup>th</sup> eleventh	12 <sup>th</sup> twelfth	13 <sup>th</sup> thirteenth	14 <sup>th</sup> fourteenth
15 <sup>th</sup> fifteenth	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth	17 <sup>th</sup> seventeenth	18 <sup>th</sup> eighteenth	19 <sup>th</sup> nineteenth	20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth	21 <sup>st</sup> twenty-first
22 <sup>nd</sup> twenty-second	23 <sup>rd</sup> twenty-third	24 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fourth	25 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fifth	26 <sup>th</sup> twenty-sixth	27 <sup>th</sup> twenty-seventh	28 <sup>th</sup> twenty-eighth
29 <sup>th</sup> twenty-ninth	30 <sup>th</sup> thirtieth	31 <sup>st</sup> thirty-first				

25<sup>th</sup> May = the 25<sup>th</sup> of May

2  Listen and write down the numbers you hear.

seventeenth eighth twenty-fifth third thirty-first eleventh



3   Listen and sing. Say your birthday!



When's your birthday? I know it's soon!  
It was yesterday, the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June!

Did you have a family gathering?  
Yes, I did! Yes, I did!

Did you eat some cake?  
Yes, I did! Yes, I did!

Did you get some presents?  
Yes, I did! Yes, I did!

Did you play some games?  
No, I didn't! No, I didn't!

Why not?  
Because I had a broken leg!



4  Listen and repeat.

What **did** you **eat** at the wedding? I **ate** mansaf.

Did she **wear** a costume?  
Yes, she **did**. / No, she **didn't**.



5  In pairs, ask and answer about birthdays.

When's your birthday?

It's on ...

What did you do on your last birthday?

I played games.

## Pronunciation

### 5 Listen and say the tongue twister.

There's a clown on my t-shirt, there's an owl on my hat,  
There's a brown cow in the town. We didn't expect that!

My dad shouts out loud, then counts to ten.  
The cow moves away, and we drive south again.



## 🔊 Pronunciation - نطق

Sound /aʊ/

brown. town. cloud. cow. loud.  
mouth. count

Reading

Samia's family forgot to put the place of the gathering on the invitation.

**1 Before you read** Look at the title and the picture. **What do you think happened at the family gathering?**

**2 Listen and read. Were you right?**

School News

**An unusual family gathering!**  
Something funny happened at Samia Alqassab's family gathering at the weekend! We asked her all about it.

**Interviewer:** Hi, Samia! Tell us what happened at the weekend!

**Samia:** Well, we planned a big gathering in the park to celebrate my sister's exam results. My mum made a lot of delicious food. We put the food on long tables. Then my dad put up some decorations. We waited for our family and friends. We sent out 50 invitations. But we forgot to put the place on. People didn't know where we were!

**Interviewer:** Oh no! What happened next?

**Samia:** My mum phoned my grandma. She was at my house with all of our family and friends! My mum told them that the celebration wasn't at our house. It was in the park!

**Interviewer:** Did everyone come to the park?

**Samia:** Yes, they did. We all laughed about the mistake. We played games and ate all the food. It was great!

Invitation

**Come to our family gathering!**  
**When:** Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1–3pm  
**Where:**



**3 After you read** Read and tick (✓). Which summary mentions all the important things in the story?

- 1 It was a gathering for Samia's sister. There was a lot of delicious food. Samia's family and friends ate all the food and played games.
- 2 Samia forgot to put the place of the gathering on the invitation. Her family and friends went to the wrong place. Samia's mum phoned her grandma and told her about the mistake. Everyone came to the park and had a great time.

## Language Booster 2 - Lesson 2 (Learning Club 2)

Lesson 1

**Language booster 2**

**1** 🕒 How many everyday activities can you say?

**2** 🎧 Listen and read. Say the words.



get dressed



put on



take off



invite



lose

**3** Look at the pictures in Activity 2. Match.

1 I put on my coat	a her phone.
2 I take off my shoes	b when I get home.
3 My cousin invited me	c every morning.
4 I get dressed	d before I eat breakfast.
5 My mum sometimes loses	e to a family gathering.

**4** 🗨️ In pairs, ask and answer the questions.



When do you put on your gloves?

When do you take off your shoes?

When do your friends invite you to?

When do you sometimes lose?

Word	Meaning	English	Arabic
get dressed	أجهز ملابسي	invite	يدعو
put on	أرتدي ملابس	lose	يفقد / يضيع

### ♦ Grammar / الأفعال

get dressed → فعل مركب: ألبس نفسي

put on / take off → أفعال مركبة خاصة بالملابس والأشياء الشخصية

invite → دعوة شخص إلى مناسبة

lose → ضياع أو فقدان شيء

5 **Listen. Number the pictures in order.**



6 **Think about the story in Activity 5. Read and circle. Then listen and check.**

- When I got to Nadia's house,  
a **we played computer games.** b we got dressed.
- When we finished playing computer games,  
a we invited her friend to play. b **we went to the sports centre.**
- When I took off my necklace,  
a **I put it in my bag.** b I put on my shoes.

7 **Listen and repeat.**

When I got home, I did my homework.

When I finished my homework, I went to the park.

lose → lost put → put  
take → took

8 **What did you do when you got home from school yesterday? Tell a partner.**

When I got home, I watched TV.

When I got home, I did my homework.

**Verbs highlighted:**

lose → lost

put → put

take → took

# World Wildlife Day



## 1 Listen and read.



Hi, I'm Jameela!  
I love celebrating  
World Wildlife Day.



People around the world celebrate World Wildlife Day on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March. On this day, we celebrate the world's wild animals with our family and friends. Sometimes, we go to a **nature** reserve to learn about the animals that live there. There are lots of amazing wild animals in Jordan, including more than 80 different types of **mammals**. You can see more than 30 types of **lizards** and 120 types of **birds** in Wadi Rum!

On World Wildlife Day, we think about how we can look after wildlife and the environment. Some wild animals are **endangered**. This means that there aren't many of them left in the wild.

## 2 Read the sentences and say **True** or **False**. Then say why.

- 1 We celebrate the world's wild animals on World Wildlife Day. **True**
- 2 There are more than 80 different types of mammals in Jordan. **True**
- 3 You can't see lizards and birds in Wadi Rum. **False. Some wild animals are endangered.**
- 4 No wild animals are endangered. **False. Some wild animals are endangered.**

## 3 What's your favourite wild animal?

My favourite wild animal is the desert hedgehog.

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**False. You can see more than 30 types of lizards and 120 types of birds in Wadi Rum!**

## 4 Make an information poster about a wild animal from your country.

- 1 In groups, answer the questions.
  - What type of animal is it?
  - Where does it live?
  - What does it look like?
  - Is it endangered?
- 2 Write the answers on pieces of paper and stick them on the poster.
- 3 Find or draw pictures of the animal.
- 4 Have a class display of your posters.



# Eid al-Adha

## 1 Listen and read.



Hi, I'm Samer! Eid al-Adha is my favourite celebration!

In Jordan, we celebrate Eid al-Adha on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhū al-Hijjah. We don't go to school. We get dressed in smart clothes to offer special prayers at the mosque. We say 'Eid Mubarak' to our friends. Then we celebrate at home with our families. We put up colourful decorations and eat delicious food, like mansaf and knafeh. Sometimes we go shopping at the market to buy new clothes. At Eid al-Adha, we think about how we can be **kind** and **helpful**. We **share** food and **give** presents to people in need.

## 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 When is Eid al-Adha celebrated in Jordan?  
*on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhū al-Hijjah*
- 2 What food does Samer eat to celebrate Eid al-Adha?  
*mansaf and knafeh*
- 3 How does Samer help others at Eid al-Adha?  
*He shares food and gives presents to people in need.*



## 3 What's your favourite celebration? Why?

My favourite celebration is Eid al-Adha. I like it because I like helping people.

## 4 Think about ways that you can be kind and helpful. Write your ideas.



Think about how you can help:

your family   your friends  
your teacher   your community

# International Literacy Day

## 1 Listen and read.



My name's Hala. I love writing stories on International Literacy Day!

We celebrate International **Literacy** Day on the 8<sup>th</sup> of September. We have a special **assembly** and listen to our teachers talk about their favourite books. Sometimes an **author** comes to school to talk to us about their books. We talk about how important it is to be able to read and write. I can read and write well, but in some countries around the world, people don't learn how to read and write. When you can't read or write, life is very difficult. We bring our favourite books to school and talk about them with our friends. Then we work together to write **stories** and **poems**. After school, I go to the library with my family for more International Literacy Day activities!

## 2 Choose and write the correct words to complete the summary.

assembly library important poems ~~September~~ author

International Literacy Day is in (1) September. There is a special (2) **assembly** at Hala's school. Sometimes an (3) **author** comes to the school. It's very (4) **important** to be able to read and write. The children talk about their favourite books, then they write stories and (5) **poems**. Hala goes to the (6) **library** after school.

## 3 What's your favourite story or poem?

My favourite story is *The Sandwich Swap* by Queen Rania of Jordan.

## 4 Write about your favourite story or poem. Share.

- What's it called?
- Who is the author?
- What's it about?
- Why do you like it?
- Why should your friend read it?



**Challenges are nothing"**

**but steps of a ladder**

**leading you toward**

**success, so don't  
hesitate to move  
forward**

**,Best regards**

**"Teacher Areej Mallah"**

