Unit 6 House Accidents Revision
General Questions

Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

1- Do you need a doctor?	I have a headache .( )
2- What should you do if you have a cough?	Yes I do . ( )
3- What's the matter?	I should take medicine . ( )

Controlled Writing

Q2) Do as shown between brackets :

have- earache – an – I - .   (reorder the words to make sentence)

....

Reading short sentences :

Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ×) for false:
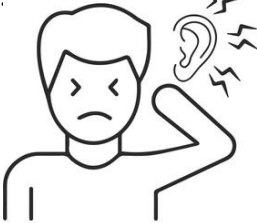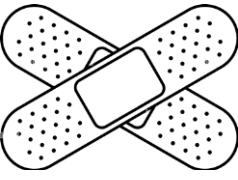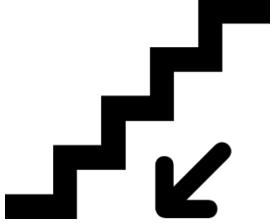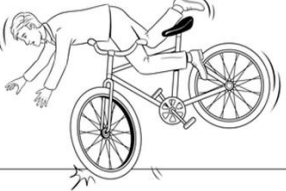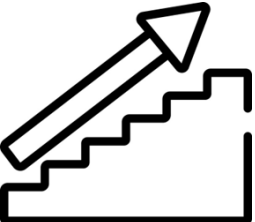
1-He has a headache .( )		T	F
2-He puts on his jacket . ( )		T	F

Vocabulary:

Q4) Fill in the missing letter : (r- t – l)

1-	2-	3-
il__	c__y	hur__

Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:

1-	2-	3-	4-
earache	sick	all right	stomachache
headache	headache	cough	toothache
x-ray	back	x-ray	earache

5-	6-	7	8-
sick	stomachache	earache	take off
cough	toothache	headache	cough
x-ray	all right	take off	all right

9-	10-	11-	12-
band aid	back	up stairs	headache
upstairs	sick	band aid	x-ray
put on	cough	stomach	downstairs

13-	14-	15-	16-
stomachache	fall	ill	upstairs
cut	band aid	take off	back
earache	downstairs	earache	sick

Model verbs

هي مجموعة من الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية تُستخدم **قبل** الفعل الأساسي لتعطيه معنى
إضافي مثل النصيحة و الضرورة أو الإلزام .
**لا تستخدم وحدها، دائمًا يأتي بعدها الفعل في صورته الأصلية.(بدون إضافات)

have to يجب (إلزام خارجي أو قانون أو قاعدة)	Must إلزام داخلي أو رأي المتحدث	should ينبغي / نصيحة
I **have to** wear a helmet to ride a motorbike. يجب عليَّ أن أرتدي خوذة لركوب الدراجة النارية."	We **must** take our medicine every day to get better. من الضروري أن نأخذ دواءنا كل يوم لكي نتحسن.	You **should** drink a lot of water ينبغي أن تشرب الكثير من الماء.

Q6) Look and write should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to, must, mustn't:

1-	2-	3-	4-
You _____ be the hospital.	You _____ run in the hospital.	You_____ wash your hands in the hospital.	You _____ shout in the hospital.

5-	6-	7-	
I _____wear a mask in the hospital to avoid catching a disease.	I have an earache. You _____ go to an ear doctor.	You _____ eat ice cream. It is bad for your stomach	

- 3 -

Indefinite Pronouns

هي كلمات نستخدمها عندما نتكلم عن شخص أو شيء غير محدد أو غير معروف بالضبط.

و هذه الكلمات تعامل كأنها مفرد بحيث تأخذ الفعل (is)

ونضيف لها:

• body أو one نتكلم عن شخص

• thing نتكلم عن شيء

Every	some	No	Any
Everybody / Everyone للأشخاص Everything للأشياء	somebody / someone للأشخاص something للأشياء	nobody / no one للأشخاص nothing للأشياء	يُستخدم في الأسئلة و في الجمل المنفية . anybody / any one للأشخاص anything للأشياء

|			
The food was bad, so **everyone** has a stomachache now كل **شخص** لديه ألم في المعدة الآن.	I think there's **someone** at the door. I heard a knock. أعتقد أن هناك **شخصًا** ما عند الباب. لقد سمعت طَرقًا.	The doctor's office was quiet. There is **no one** here. كان مكتب الطبيب هادئًا. لا يوجد أحد هنا.	Does **any body** have a band aid **?** هل لدى أي شخص لاصق جروح؟
Do we have **everything** we need for the first aid kit? هل لدينا كل ما **نحتاجه لحقيبة الإسعافات الأولية؟**	My stomach hurts. I think I ate **something** bad yesterday. بطني تؤلمني. أعتقد أنني أكلت شيئًا غير جيد أمس.	There's **nothing** wrong with you. You aren't sick. لا يوجد بك شي . أنت لست مريضًا.	I have a headache and I can't see **anything.** أنا أعاني من صداع ولا أستطيع رؤية أي شيء.

Q7)Read and choose the correct option:

1-I have cut my leg. Is there **(everywhere /anywhere)** I can sit down?

2-Are you right? Is there **(something / nothing)** I can do to help?

3-Your leg is OK. I do not feel **(nothing / anything)**.

4-Does **(anyone / everyone)** have some medicine? I cannot stop coughing.

5-There's **(someone / something)** in my eye. I cannot see it!

Q8)Look and write compound nouns:

Compound nouns

الـاسم المركب هو اسم مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر لتكوين معنى جديد.

foot + ball = football
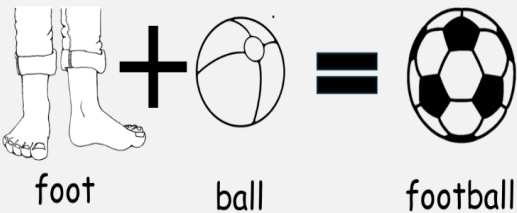
1-ear	ache			_____
2-_____	_____	**+**	**=**	band aid
3_____	_____			headache
4_____	_____			upstairs
5-tooth	ache			_____
6-X-	ray			_____

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Unit 7 Wildlife Revision

General Questions

Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

1- What's your favorite animal?	**I am a vet .( )**
2- Where do you work now?	**I work in the zoo. ( )**
3- What do you do?	**My favorite animal is panda.( )**

Controlled Writing

Q2) Do as shown between brackets :

are -Lions -dangerous - .   **(reorder the words to make sentence)**

....

Reading short sentences :

Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ×) for false:
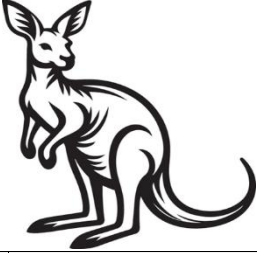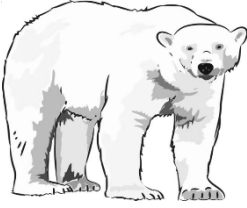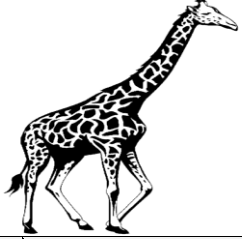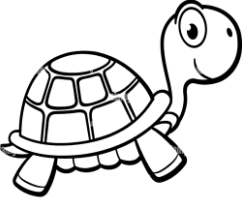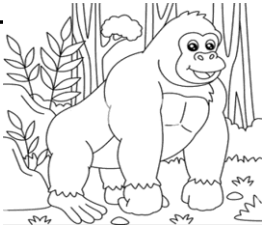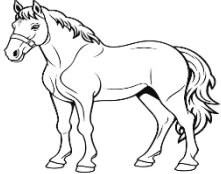
1- She likes Kangaroos .( )	T	F
2-The lions are moving fast. ( )	T	F

Vocabulary:

Q4) Fill in the missing letter : (v- g- o – n)

1-	2-	3-	4-
pa__da.	ca__e	sl__w	bra__e

Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:

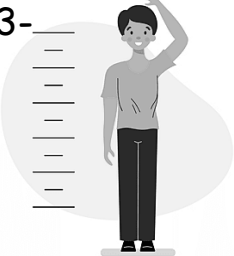| 1-	2-	3	4-
parrot	kangaroo	brave	cage
tiger	Polar bear	parrot	horse
lion	turtle	asleep	panda
5-	6-	7	8-
tiger	cage	horse	giraffe
jungle	turtle	polar bear	turtle
parrot	giraffe	kangaroo	panda
9	10-	11-	12
turtle	tiger	panda	horse
panda	cage	brave	rabbit
lion	gorilla	asleep	jungle
13-	14-	15-	16-
fast	owl	friendly	cage
tall	giraffe	slow	gorilla
pretty	rabbit	brave	friendly

Q6) Read and complete the words.

1-My cat is very s _ _ _ _. It knows a lot of tricks.

2-Dr. Sullivan says we have to be c _ _ _ _ _ _ with animals.

3-The fish in the tank are colorful and p _ _ _ _ _.

4-It is not s _ _ _ to cross the busy street when the lights are red.

Grammar

Relative Clauses
ضمائر الوصل هي كلمات نستخدمها للربط بين جملتين لتكوين جملة واحدة متماسكة. وهي تستخدم لتقديم معلومات إضافية عن اسم ذُكر سابقا في الجملة .
*اختيار الضمير الصحيح يعتمد على الكلمة التي تأتي قبله في الجملة.

Whose للملكية (يأتي بعدها اسم)	when للوقت	where للأماكن	that للأشخاص + للأشياء + الحيوانات	which للأشياء أو الحيوانات	who للأشخاص فقط (يأتي بعدها فعل)
This the boy **whose** dog is very friendly. هذا هو الولد الي يمتلك كلب ودود .	Saturday is **the day when** we visited the zoo. السبت هو اليوم الذي زرنا فيه الحديقة .	This is **the zoo where** we saw panda. هذه هي الحديقة التي راينا فيها الباندا	This is **the vet that** helps animals . هذا هو الطبيب البيطري الذي يساعد الحيوانات This is **the tiger that** scars me. هذا هو النمر الذي يخيفني.	This is **the tiger which** scars me. هذا هو النمر الذي يخيفني.	This is **the vet who** helps animals . هذا هو الطبيب البيطري الذي يساعد الحيوانات

Q7): Read and the correct answer :

1-This is the cat **(that - where -when)** had kittens.

2-That is the teacher **(who – whose-where)** helped the kittens on the street.

3 -This is the girl **(whose – who- when)** horse was in the competition.

4 -That is the park **(where – whose- when)** we saw the parrots.

5 -This is the day **(where - when -whose)** we help at the animal shelter.

6 -That was the jungle in **(which – whose-who)** the man saw the tiger.

Comparatives forms

هي طريقة نستخدمها لمقارنة بين شيئين باستخدام صفات أو أحوال .
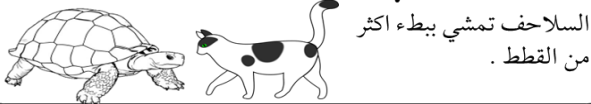نضيف er– أو نستخدم more حسب طول الكلمة.

Short adj	+er	
tall	*tall**er**	+than
smart	*smart**er**	
brave	*brav**er**	

The tiger is <u>brav**er** than the mouse.
النمر اشجع من القطة .

long adj/adv	more+	
intelligent	*more intelligent	+than
friendly	*more slowly	
slowly		

Tortoises walk <u>**more**</u> slowly **than** cats.
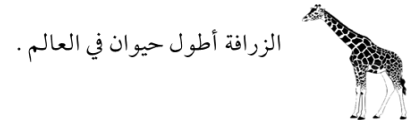السلاحف تمشي ببطء اكثر من القطط .

Superlatives forms

نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين أكثر من شيئين ونريد أن نقول إن شيئًا هو الأكثر أو الأفضل في المجموعة.
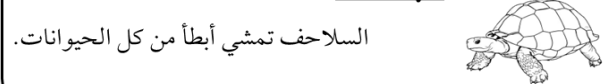نضيف – est أو نستخدم most حسب طول الكلمة.

Short adj	the	+est
tall		*tall**est**
smart		*smart**est**
brave		*brav**est**

Giraffes are **the** tall**est** animals on the planet.
الزرافة أطول حيوان في العالم .

long adj/adv	the	most+
intelligent		*most intelligent
friendly		*most slowly
slowly		

Tortoises walk **most** <u>slowly.</u>
السلاحف تمشي أبطأ من كل الحيوانات.

Q8) <u>Look and complete with the comparative form:</u>

1- The cat is_____ than the lion . (cute)

2- The giraffe walks _____ than the tiger . (slowly)

3- The mouse is _____ than the frog. (fast)

Q9)Complete with the superlative forms:

1-Giraffes are the_____ animals on the planet. (tall)

2-What do you think the_____ animal is? (friendly)

3-This monkey is the_____ animal in the zoo. (smart)

4- Lions are one of the_____ animals in the world. (quick)

Unit 8 Weather Revision
General Questions

Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)

1- What is the weather like there today?	I'm going to go to the movies.( )
2- What weather do you like?	It is snowy. ( )
3- What are you going to do ?	I like sunny weather .( )

Controlled Writing

Q2) Do as shown between brackets :

going - hot -to be -Is -Monday- it - on -? (reorder the words to make question)

....
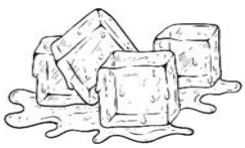
Reading short sentences :

Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ×) for false:
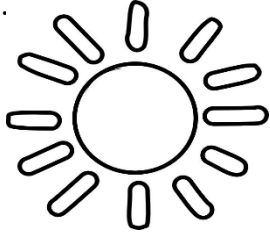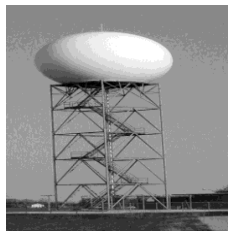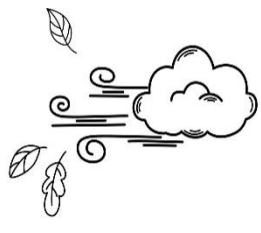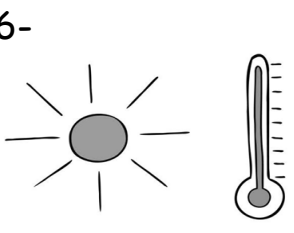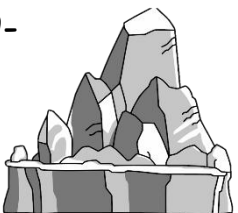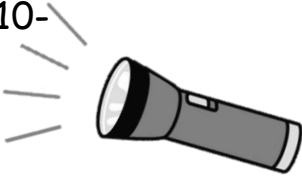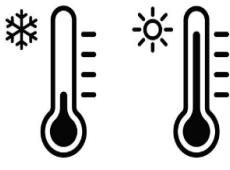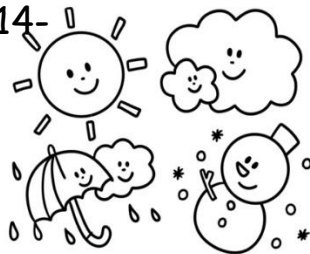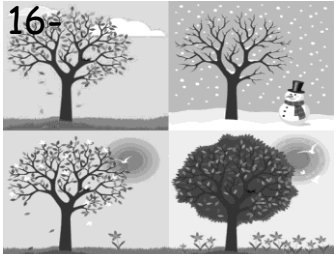
1-It's sunny and cloudy . ( )	T	F
2- The wind is very strong today. ( )	T	F

Vocabulary:

Q4) Fill in the missing letter : (l- c- o – n)

1-	2-	3-	4-
c__ld	i__e	c__oud	rai__bow

Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:

1-	2.	3-	4-
coastal	cloudy	cloud	cold
cloudy	sun	weather dome	sun
rain	windy	hot	rain

5.	6-	7-	8-
snow	cold	sky	melting
sun	sky	ice	rain
windy	hot	rainbow	sun

9-	10-	11-	12
glacier	rainbow	cloud	temperature
sun	cloudy	snow	cool
temperature	flashlight	hot	season

13-	14-	15-	16-
warm	weather	cold	seasons
summer	animals	summer	animals
winter	tiger	winter	apples

He ولد		They هؤلاء
I انا	→ **am** مفرد	She بنت → **is** مفرد	We نحن → **are** للجمع
	it غير العاقل	You انت/ أنتم/ أنتن
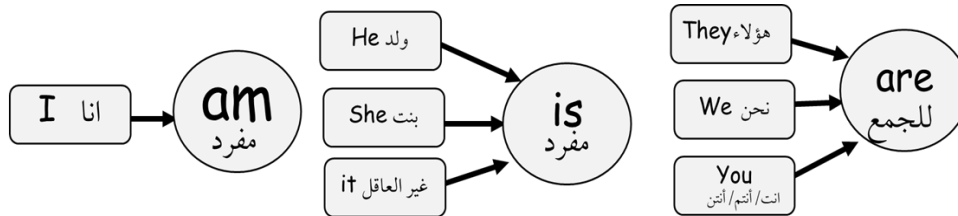
Be going to

قاعدة '' be going to " نستخدمها عندما نتوقع حصول حدث في المستقبل، وغالبًا لأن عندنا دليل أو إحساس قوي أنه سيحدث. بعض الكلمات التي تدل على المستقبل (next –tomorrow) بدون إضافات subject+ verb be (is-are-am) + going to + verb فاعل

جملة مثبتة Sentence	Negative not جملة منفية	Question ? سؤال
I **am** _going to go_ to the movies .	I **am** _not_ _going to go_ to the movies .	It **is** _going to rain_ tomorrow.
She **is** _going to go_ to the movies .	She **is** _not_ _going to go_ to the movies .	Is **it** _going to rain_ tomorrow ?
		Yes ,it is . No ,it is not.
They **are** _going to go_ to the movies .	They **are** not _going to go_ to the movies .	They **are** _going to go_ skiing .
		Are **they** _going to go_ skiing ?
		Yes ,they are. No ,they are not.

Q6): Read and complete with the correct form of be going to:

1-	2-
a-It (is -are – am) going to be sunny tomorrow. b-It (am not-aren't – isn't) going to rain .	a-It (is -are – am) going to be snow next week. b-It (am not-aren't – isn't) going to be hot .
3-	4-
a-I (is -are – am) going to go swimming next week . b-I (am not-aren't – isn't) going to go skiing .	a-They (is -are – am) going to go cycling tomorrow. b-They (am not-aren't – isn't) going to go skateboarding.
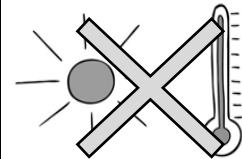
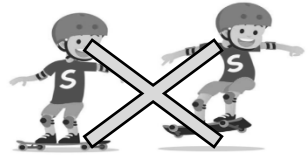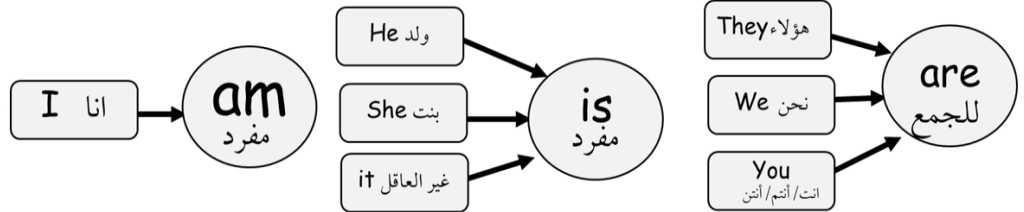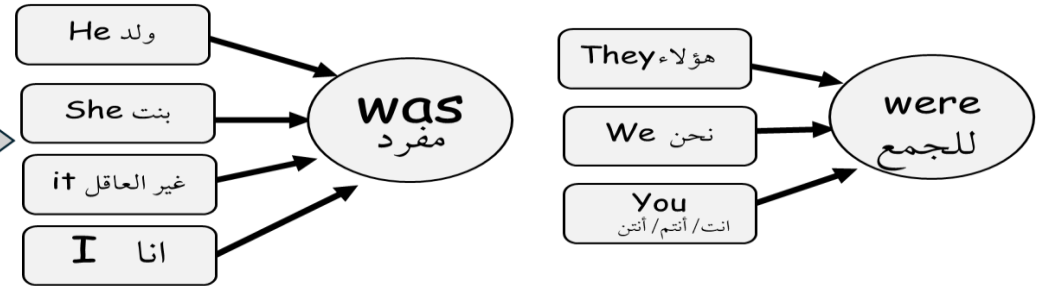| Present simple (verb Be) المضارع البسيط كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن (today)	I انا → am مفرد	He ولد → / She بنت → / غير العاقل it → is مفرد	They هؤلاء → / We نحن → / You انت/ أنتم/ أنتن → are للجمع

| Past simple (verb Be) الماضي البسيط كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن (Yesterday)	He ولد → / She بنت → / غير العاقل it → / I انا → was مفرد	They هؤلاء → / We نحن → / You انت/ أنتم/ أنتن → were للجمع

Q7): Choose the correct verb:

1-What **(was – were – are)** the weather like yesterday?

2-It **(was – were – is)** sunny yesterday.

3-What **(was – were – are)** the weather like today?

4-It **(was – were – is)** hot today.

5-It **(was not – were not – is not)** windy today.

We can make an adjective from a noun by adding(y)at the end.

يمكننا أن نكون صفة من الاسم عن طريق إضافة (y) في نهاية الاسم .

أمثلة : sun→sunny   rain→rainy   snow→snowy   wind→windy   cloud → cloudy
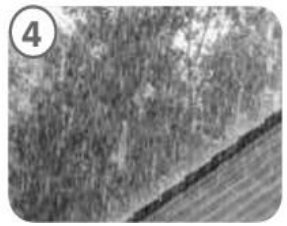
1-The _____ (n) is in the sky.
   It's _____ (adj) today.

2-The _____(n) is blowing in the trees.
   It's going to be _____(adj).

3-There were lots of _____ (n) in the sky. It was very_____(adj)yesterday

4-The _____ (n) is falling in the streets .It's very_____(adj)today.

5-There is _____ (n) everywhere .It's very_____(adj)today.