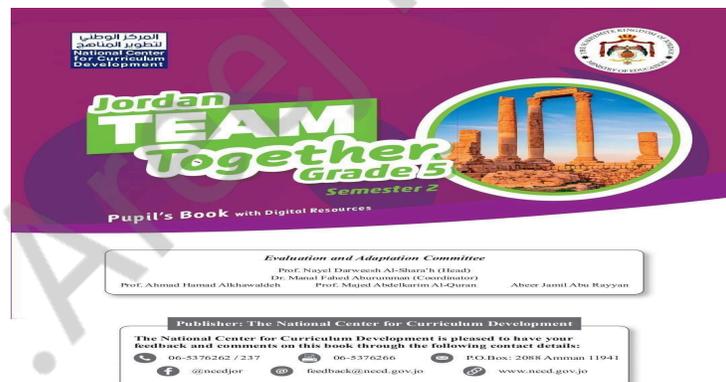




English Booklets
Jordan team together
5th grade
Second semester
Ibn Mandhour school
Teacher Areej Mallah ♡♡



Welcome back

Welcome Welcome back

Hobbies: bake a cake, do experiments, fix toys, juggle, make a pizza, throw a ball
Technology: call, computer, email, keyboard, letter, mobile phone, smartwatch, study, tablet, telephone

1 Listen and read.

THE RETURN OF THE DISCOVERY TEAM

1 How were your holidays?
 Great! We went to see Granny and Grandpa. It was amazing.
 Why?
 I have this computer. Before I wrote letters, but now I just send emails.
 And this smartwatch I bought is fantastic. I can make telephone calls and play games.
 They've got all this new technology!

2 What about you, Hamed?
 I didn't do much. I learnt how to bake a cake. And I fixed some toys!
 What did you do, Katy?
 I went to a holiday club. Science Club was great. We did amazing experiments.
 Hello everyone! Look at me!
 I'm not sure I can do that.
 Hey, where's Bo?
 I can juggle five balls at the same time!
 Throw me another ball!
 We can see what Bo learnt to do in the holidays!
 It looks like we all learnt something this summer!

3 How many balls is Bo juggling?
 How many different types of technology can you see?
 4 four.

5 How many balls is Bo juggling? **He's juggling five balls.**
 How many different types of technology can you see? **There are six - mobile phone, computer, keyboard, mouse, smartwatch, tablet.**

أهلاً بعودتك أهلاً وسهلاً

الهوايات: خبز كعكة، إجراء تجارب، إصلاح الألعاب، التلاعب بالكرات، صنع البيتزا، رمي الكرة، التكنولوجيا
الاتصال: الكمبيوتر، البريد الإلكتروني، لوحة المفاتيح، الرسائل، الهاتف المحمول، الساعة الذكية، الدراسة، الجهاز اللوحي، الهاتف

1 استمع واقرأ

عودة فريق الاكتشاف

1 كيف كانت عطلةك؟
 رائعاً! ذهبنا لزيارة جدي وجدي. كان الأمر مذهلاً.
 لماذا؟
 أحب هذا الكمبيوتر. كنت أكتب الرسائل من قبل، لكنني الآن أرسل رسائل بريد إلكتروني فقط.
 وهذه الساعة الذكية التي اشتريتها رائعة. يمكنني إجراء مكالمات هاتفية ولعب الألعاب.
 لديهم كل هذه التكنولوجيا الجديدة!
 ماذا عنك يا حامد؟
 لم أفعل الكثير. تعلمت كيفية خبز كعكة. ووقت إصلاح بعض الألعاب.
 ماذا فعلت يا كاتي؟
 ذهبت إلى نادي العطلة، وكان نادي العلوم رائعاً. أجرينا تجارب مثيرة.
 مرحباً بالجميع! انظروا لي!
 أنا متأكد أنني لن أفعل ذلك.
 مرحباً، أين هو بو؟
 يمكنني التلاعب بـ 5 كرات في نفس الوقت!
 ارمي لي الكرة الأخرى!
 يمكننا أن نرى ما تعلمه بو في العطلة.
 يبدو أننا جميعاً تعلمنا شيئاً ما هذا الصيف.
 يمكننا أن نرى ما تعلمه بو في العطلة.
 كم عدد الكرات التي يلعب بها بو؟
 كم عدد أنواع التكنولوجيا المختلفة التي يمكنك رؤيتها؟

الهوايات :- Hobbies

bake a cake :- خبز الكيك	juggle. :- التلاعب بالكرات
(do experiments) :- القيام بالتجارب	make a pizza :- صنع البيتزا
fix toys :- إصلاح الألعاب	(throw a ball :- رمي الكرة

التكنولوجيا :- Technology

المكالمات :- Call.	الرسائل :- letter
الحاسوب :- computer	هاتف محمول :- mobile phone
البريد الإلكتروني :- email	الساعة الذكية :- smartwatch
لوحة المفاتيح :- keyboard	الدراسة :- study
الهاتف :- telephone	الجهاز اللوحي :- tablet

Grammar:-

الزمن الماضي البسيط (Past Simple):

مثال:

"I learnt how to cook."

"What did you do, Katy?"

****:-Write the past simple form of these verbs**

→ Make..... → Go

→ Take..... → Eat

→bake..... See.....

2 Read the sentences and write the missing words.

- 1 Millie went to see her Granny and Grandpa.
- 2 Hamed learnt how to bake a cake and to fix toys.
- 3 Katy did amazing experiments in Science Club.
- 4 Bo learnt how to juggle.
- 5 Bo wants someone to throw him another ball.

3  Act out the story.

4  Listen and write *Fatima* or *Amal*.



Amal



Amal



Fatima



Fatima

5  Describe a hobby. Your partner guesses.

You make this in the oven.
It's got tomatoes and cheese
on top. It's delicious!

Yes!

Make a pizza?

6  Write about your favourite hobby. Share with the class.

My favourite hobby is drawing.

I draw pictures every day.

I like it because it makes me happy.

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

- 1 I'm not sure I can do that!
2 They've got all this new technology!
3 I can juggle five balls at the same time!



2 Listen and repeat.

I learnt how to cook. What did you do, Katy?
I didn't do much. How were your holidays?



3 Put the pictures in the correct order. Listen and check.



4 Complete the email. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

send forward attach

Hi Millie,
This is Grandpa! How (1) was (be) your weekend? Did you (2) have (have) a good time? Granny and I (3) went (go) to the seaside in Aqaba. It was lovely. We (4) ate (eat) a lovely lunch and (5) had (have) ice creams after. There (6) were (be) a lot of people there. Next, we (7) visited (visit) a museum. We (8) didn't get (not get) home until late. I (9) sent (send) some emails when we got back, but Granny (10) didn't play (not play) games on her smartwatch – she was too tired.
Anyway, got to go, more emails to send!
Love,
Grandpa

قاعدة: Past Simple (الماضي البسيط)

نستخدم الماضي البسيط لتحدث عن أشياء حدثت وانتهت في الماضي مثل: العطلة، أمس، الأسبوع الماضي.

1 الجملة المثبتة (Affirmative)

نستخدم الفعل في الماضي

I learnt how to cook.

(تعلمت كيف أطبخ)

I did my homework.

♦ بعض الأفعال يتغير شكلها:

learn → learnt

do → did

2 السؤال في الماضي (Questions)

نستخدم: Did + subject + base verb

What did you do, Katy?

Did you play football?

✓ نستخدم الفعل بصورته الأصلية did بعد (do - play).

3) النفي في الماضي (Negative)

نستخدم: didn't + base verb

I didn't do much.

I didn't play games.

❌ مع -ed لا نضيف didn't.

4) was / were

في الماضي be نستخدمها مع الفعل:

How were your holidays?

It was fun.

was → I / he / she / it

were → you / we / they

Lesson 3 **Vocabulary** **W**

1 Listen, point and repeat.

1 call 2 computer 3 email 4 keyboard 5 letter
6 mobile phone 7 study 8 smartwatch 9 tablet 10 telephone

2 Listen and tick (✓).

1 What did Sami use to do his homework?
a b

2 What did Fadi's dad buy at the weekend?
a b

3 What did Abeer send to her grandpa?
a b

3 Make questions and ask your partner.

study for a test use a smartwatch play games on a tablet
write an email send a letter call a friend
make a call with a mobile phone do homework on a computer

Did you study for a test at the weekend? Yes, I did. What about you? I did, too!

seven **7**

1. Did you use a smartwatch yesterday?

Yes, I did. What about you?

No, I didn't.

2. Did you write an email?

Yes, I did. And you?

I didn't, I wrote a letter.

Question 1: Fill in the blanks using the past simple tense:

1. I _____ (bake) a cake yesterday.
2. She _____ (learn) how to use a tablet last week.
3. They _____ (fix) their toys in the afternoon.

Question 2: Match the hobby with the correct phrase:

a. bake a → _____.



b. throw a → _____.



c. make a → _____.



D. Fix → _____.



Question 3: Make questions and negative of these sentences :

She played with her toys.

Negative: _____

Question: _____

They made a pizza yesterday.

Negative: _____

Question: _____

Q4. Choose the correct answer

1. I _____ play yesterday.

didn't

don't

2. _____ you make a pizza last night?

Did

Do

3. She _____ use her phone yesterday.

didn't

doesn't

Q5.: Complete Use (did / didn't):

_____ you watch TV yesterday?

I _____ play with toys yesterday.

He _____ bake a cake yesterday.

5 Sea animals

Jordan TEAM Together Grade 5 Semester 2

Sea animals around Aqaba

jellyfish squid seal turtle seahorse dolphin shark

oyster lobster octopus ray

Missing word: w _ _ _ _ _
What doesn't belong in the picture?

Unit 5:- **Animals in Danger** - ملخص الوحدة

****:** الأهداف الرئيسية في هذه الوحدة

- الحديث عن الحيوانات البحرية والحيوانات البرية.
- تعلم الفرق بين الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط

.Grammar):

1. الماضي المستمر (Past Continuous):

- The shark was looking for small sea animals. (كان

القرش يبحث عن حيوانات بحرية صغيرة).

2. الماضي المستمر مقابل الماضي البسيط (Past Continuous vs Past Simple):

- I was watching the koalas when the lion escaped.

كنت أشاهد الكوالا عندما هرب الأسد).

- **الاستخدام:**

- الماضي المستمر يستخدم لوصف حدث كان مستمرًا في وقت معين.

- الماضي البسيط يستخدم لوصف حدث انتهى في الماضي .

****التركيز على** appear ↔ disappear (يظهر ↔ يختفي)

like ↔ dislike (يحب ↔ لا يحب)

agree ↔ disagree (يوافق ↔ لا يوافق).

Obey يطيع ▶▶ disobey عصيان / رفض

connect ↔ disconnect (يتصل ↔ ينفصل).

**التعرف على الكلمات الجديدة في الوحدة

الكلمات الجديدة (Vocabulary):

الكلمة (Word)	المعنى (Meaning)
Dolphin 🐬	دلفين
Jellyfish 🐙	قنديل البحر
Lobster 🦞	جراد البحر
Octopus 🐙	أخطبوط
Oyster 🦪	محار
Ray 🐟	شفنين
Sea horse 🐠	فرس البحر
Seal 🦈	فقمة
Shark 🦈	قرش
Squid 🐙	حبار
Turtle 🐢	سلحفاة بحرية
Whale 🐳	حوت
Camel 🐪	جمل
Gorilla 🦍	غوريلا
Koala 🦘	كوالا
Lion 🦁	أسد
Panda 🐼	باندا
Parrot 🦜	ببغاء
Polar Bear 🐻	دب قطبي
Rhino 🦏	وحيد القرن

5

Animals in danger

Sea animals: dolphin, jellyfish, lobster, octopus, oyster, ray, seahorse, seal, shark, squid, turtle, whale

Land animals: camel, gorilla, koala, lion, panda, parrot, polar bear, rhino

Pronunciation: appear/disappear, like/dislike, agree/disagree, connect/disconnect

1  How many sea animal words do you know?



 What doesn't belong in the picture?
Who is ready to go snorkelling?
Find thirteen stars on the boat.
What number can you find?

8 eight

 What doesn't belong in the picture? **The book doesn't belong. (1)**
Who is ready to go snorkelling? **Hamed and Millie are ready to go snorkelling. (2)**
Find thirteen stars on the boat. **(circled in the picture)**
What number can you find? **13504 (3)**



2 Listen, point and repeat.



whale



dolphin



shark



seal



jellyfish



octopus



squid



lobster



oyster



seahorse



turtle



ray

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 8. Which word is missing from page 8? **whale**

4 Write the words in the table.

Animals which have to breathe air.	Animals which have got legs.	Animals which have got a shell.
whale	octopus	lobster
dolphin	lobster	oyster
seal, turtle	turtle*, seal*	turtle

5 Work with a partner. Play a memory game!



I went to Aqaba aquarium, and I saw a jellyfish!

I went to Aqaba aquarium, and I saw a jellyfish and a turtle!

I went to Aqaba aquarium, and I saw a jellyfish, a turtle and a seahorse!



nine 9

* Turtles have webbed feet, while sea turtles have flippers, not feet. Seals are pinnipeds, which means 'fin feet'. Some pupils may perceive them as 'legs'.

Story

10 (identifiable) fish, 3 seahorses, 1 ray, 4 squid, 1 shark

1 **Before you read** How many sea animals can you find in the story?

2 **Listen and read.**

Shark adventure

OK, kids. We heard there were some humpback whales here today. They were swimming this way. But if you see a whale, remember, don't get too close! Whales are endangered animals!

Can I come?

The whales were swimming over there. Why don't you fly over the water with your camera?

OK! I love flying!

What's this? It was floating down there.

Is it a fish?

I don't think so. Let's ask my mum.

Was it a whale? What was it doing? How quickly was it swimming?

Back on the boat...

Look! It's a shark!

Or is it a whale?

It was swimming more slowly than a whale, and it didn't come up for air.

2 **استمع واقرأ**

مغامرة القرش

1 كانت الحيتان تسبح هناك لماذا لا نسير فوق الماء بتكاملنا؟

حسنًا يا أطفال... سمعنا أن هناك بعض الحيتان الحدياء هنا اليوم كانت تسبح في هذا الاتجاه ولكن إذا رأيت حوتًا، لنكون لا تقرب كثيرًا! الحيتان حيوانات مهددة بالانقراض!

هل يمكن الصي؟

حسنًا أنا أحب الطيران!

ما هذا كان يطفو هناك!

هل هي سمكة؟

لا أعرف فلننظر إليها.

هل كان حوتًا؟ لماذا كان يغلق؟ ما هي سرعة مساحته؟

انظروا إنه قرش!

أو إنه حوت؟

كان يسبح ببطء أكثر من الحوت، ولم يصعد لنفسه!

Lesson 3

5

7 Look, here it comes again!

Watch out, Bo!

Bo!

It's a basking shark. That shark wasn't trying to eat Bo! Basking sharks only eat very small sea animals. That shark was swimming with its mouth open to catch them!

I see you've got an egg case! A baby shark or ray was growing in that!

Eew!!!! A baby shark???

It's OK, it's empty! Why don't you find out which kind of shark or ray it was?

3 **Which animal was growing in the egg case? Go to page 58 to find out. A blonde ray was growing in the egg case.**

4 **After you read** Look at the story and write the names. Who ...

1 uses a camera? **Bo** 4 is talking about **Dad** whales?

2 finds an egg case? **Katy** 5 is snorkelling? **Hamed, Katy**

3 falls into the water? **Bo** 6 is flying? **Bo**

5 **Act out the story.** Values: I am careful not to harm animals.

6 **Find out about a sea animal. Does it lay eggs or does it have live babies? Share with the class.**

7 انظروا، ها هو قادم مرة أخرى!

انتبه يا بوب!

لقد كان!

إنه قرش متشمس، لم يكن هذا القرش يحاول أكل بوب، أسماك القرش المتشمسة تأكل فقط الحيوانات البحرية الصغيرة جدًا. كان هذا القرش يسبح وفمه مفتوحًا ليعططها!

أرى أن لديك كيس بيضًا كان ينمو فيه قرش صغير أو سمكة راي!

متدحان! قرش صغير؟؟؟

لا بأس، إنه فارغ! لماذا لا نكتشف نوع القرش أو سمكة الراي التي كانت فيه؟

الماضي المستمر : Past Continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر : يشير إلى وصف أحداث كانت مستمرة في وقت سابق من الآن ويستخدم للتعبير عن الأحداث التي حدثت في الماضي واستمرت لفترة ما عند مقارنته بالماضي البسيط يوضح الفرق بين حدث كان مستمرا . وحدث آخر قصير قاطعة .

تكوين الماضي المستمر** (Past Continuous)

يكون الفعل في زمن الماضي المستمر من قسمين وهما : شكل الفعل

"to be" والقسم الآخر وهو مصدر الفعل مضافاً له:

(was / were+ verb) ing

Subject + Auxiliary Verb "was - were". + Main Verb +
ing + Object

I-He-She - It  . + V1 + ing تستخدم مع فاعل المفرد

You-We-They   Were + V1 + ing تستخدم مع فاعل الجمع

eg:-

**She was watching a movie yesterday evening.

كانت تشاهد فيلماً مساء أمس.

**They were having lunch Since 3 pm كانوا يتناولون الغداء

منذ الساعة الثالثة بعد الظهر

Grammar Worksheet – Was / Were

A. The Rule (القاعدة)

① Positive – المثبت

Subject + was / were + verb-ing

Examples:

I was watching the koala.

The sharks were swimming in the sea.

② Negative – النفي

Subject + was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't) + verb-ing

Examples:

I wasn't watching the koala.

The sharks weren't swimming in the sea.

③ Question – السؤال

Was / Were + subject + verb-ing ?

Examples:

Was I watching the koala?

Were the sharks swimming in the sea?

B. – Make questions and negative of these sentences :

****The shark was looking for small sea animals.**

Negative: _____

Question: _____

****I was watching the koala.**

Negative: _____

Question: _____

****The dolphins were swimming in the sea.**

Negative: _____

Question: _____

C. Complete with Was / Were + verb-ing

****I _____ (watch) the koala when the gorilla escaped.**

****The octopus _____ (hide) in the rocks.**

****We _____ (feed) the dolphins yesterday.**

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

- 1 A baby shark or ray was growing in that!
- 2 That shark wasn't trying to eat Bo!
- 3 It was swimming more slowly than a whale.



2 **Listen and repeat.**

What **was** the shark **doing**?

The shark **was looking** for small sea animals. It **wasn't looking** for big fish.



3 **Listen and point to the correct picture. What were the sea animals doing? There are two pictures you don't need.**



4 **Hani visited the aquarium on Saturday. What were the animals doing when he arrived at 11 o'clock? In pairs, look, ask and answer.**

jump out of the water catch a small fish climb out of the tank
eat fish look out of the water walk along the bottom of the tank



What were the seals doing at 11 o'clock?

They were eating fish!

12 twelve

What were the dolphins doing at 11 o'clock?

👉 They were jumping out of the water.

What were the sharks doing at 11 o'clock?

👉 They were catching a small fish.

What were the turtles doing at 11 o'clock?

👉 They were climbing out of the tank.

1 Listen, point and repeat.



lion



rhino



gorilla



panda



camel



parrot



koala



polar bear

2 Listen and sing.



I was walking along the path through the hills,
When seven gorillas jumped out of the trees.

I was watching the gorillas playing in the forest,
When seven large parrots arrived with seven large bees.

I wasn't looking at those bees flying high in the sky,
Because seven big camels started to play.

I was watching those camels when I heard a noise,
And seven polar bears arrived in a sleigh.

The bears weren't there anymore,
When I woke up! It was a brand new day!



3 Listen and repeat.

What were you doing when the lion escaped?

I was watching the koalas when the lion escaped! I wasn't watching the lion!



4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the song.

What were you doing when the gorillas jumped out of the trees?

I was walking along the path.

المطلوب تكوين أسئلة مع إجاباتها باستخدام الماضي المستمر

1. What were the gorillas doing when the parrots and bees arrived?

The gorillas were playing in the forest when the parrots and bees arrived.

2. Why weren't you looking at the bees flying high in the sky?

I wasn't looking at the bees flying high in the sky because seven big camels started to play.

3. What were you doing when the polar bears arrived in a sleigh?

I was watching the camels when the polar bears arrived in a sleigh.



مساعدة الحيوانات منذ ما يقارب 200 عام



الجمعية الملكية لمنع القسوة ضد الحيوانات، أو اختصاراً RSPCA، هي منظمة بريطانية لحماية الحيوان. بدأت في عام 1824

إذا وجدت حيواناً في ورطة أو مصاباً، يمكنك الاتصال بجمعية حماية الحيوان الملكية. تضم الجمعية مستشفيات ومراكز لرعاية الحيوانات. في العام الماضي، أنقذت الجمعية أكثر من 120 ألف

إذا كنت ترغب في العثور على حيوان لمنزلك، يمكنك الذهاب إلى مركز RSPCA واختيار واحد. في العام الماضي، وجدت RSPCA منازل جديدة لأكثر من 30000 قطة! يمكنك العثور على القطط والأرانب والطيور وحتى الخيول! ولكن لا يمكنك ببساطة أخذ الحيوان إلى المنزل. سيشرح عليك العاملون في RSPCA الكثير من الأسئلة حول منزلك وعائلتك، لمساعدتك في اختيار المكان



إذا لم يكن لديك حديقة، فربما لا ينبغي لك أن تمتلك أرنباً! كما تمتلك الجمعية الملكية لمنع القسوة على الحيوانات مراكز خاصة للحيوانات البرية المصابة، مثل الخفافيش أو الطيور. هذا البيغاء الأخضر يسمى روكسي. كانت ساقه مكسورة، لكنها الآن تعافى في مركز للحياة البرية!



ارسم صورة لحيوانك المفضل وقم بتسميتها!



HELPING ANIMALS FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS!



The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or RSPCA for short, is a British animal protection organisation. It started in 1824!

If you find an animal which is in trouble or hurt, you can call the RSPCA. The RSPCA has hospitals and centres where it looks after animals. Last year the RSPCA rescued over 120,000 animals!

If you want to find an animal for your home, you can go to an RSPCA centre and choose one. Last year the RSPCA found new homes for over 30,000 cats! You can find cats, rabbits, birds and even horses! But you can't just take the animal home. The RSPCA workers will ask you lots of questions about your home and your family, to help you choose the right one for you. For example, if you haven't got a garden, you probably shouldn't have a rabbit!



The RSPCA also has special centres for injured wildlife, like bats or birds. This green parrot is called Roxie. She had a broken leg, but now she's recovering at a wildlife centre!



Draw and label a picture of your

Vocabulary (كلمات مهمة من الفقرة)

Word	Meaning
animal	حيوان
protection	حماية
organisation	منظمة
hospital	مستشفى
centre	مركز
rescue	ينقذ
cat	قطعة
rabbit	أرنب
bird	طائر
horse	حصان
wildlife	الحياة البرية
injured	مصاب
broken	مكسور
recovering	يتعافى
family	عائلة
garden	حديقة

1 Verbs (أفعال)

started / find / call / looks after / rescued / found / take / ask / help / choose /
haven't got / shouldn't have / recovering.

2 Nouns (أسماء)

Royal Society / RSPCA / animal / protection / organisation / hospital
/ centre / home / cats / rabbits / birds
/ horses / questions / family / garden / wildlife / parrot / Roxie / leg.

3 Adjectives (صفات) (British / special / injured / broken / green / right)

4 Prepositions (حروف جر) (for / in / at / over / about)

5 Adverbs (ظروف) (nearly/just/probably/now/last year)

A. اختيار من متعدد (Multiple Choice)

1. What does RSPCA stand for?

Answer: Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

2. When was RSPCA started?

Answer: 1824

3. How many animals did the RSPCA rescue last year?

Answer: 120,000

B. صح أم خطأ (True or False)

1. You can take an animal home immediately without questions.

Answer: False

2. The RSPCA has hospitals and centres to look after animals.

Answer: True

3. Roxie is a green parrot who had a broken leg.

Answer: True

4. Last year, the RSPCA found new homes for over 50,000 cats.

Answer: False

C. أسئلة قصيرة (Short Answer)

1. What should you do if you find an animal in trouble?

Answer: Call the RSPCA

2. Name three types of animals you can adopt from RSPCA.

Answer: Cats, rabbits, birds (or horses)

3. Why should you think about your garden before getting a rabbit?

Answer: Because rabbits need a garden

1 Have you got an animal? How do you look after it? Circle.

feed it clean the cage
change water wash it

2 Listen. Why is the vet talking to Nadia?

Nadia wants to adopt a cat and the vet is giving her advice.

3 Listen, read and check.



Nadia, you're going to adopt an animal from our centre, right?

Yes, that's right.

What kind of animal do you want to adopt?

I want to adopt a cat.

OK. You must look after it. Remember to change the cat's food and water every day.

I'll remember!

And don't forget to clean the bowls every day.

I won't forget! I promise to look after my cat!



Say it!

Remember to change the cat's food and water every day.
Don't forget to clean the bowls every day.
I promise to look after my cat!

4 Choose an animal. Have a conversation with a partner about how to look after it.

a cat a rabbit a fish
a parrot a tortoise

Pronunciation

5 Listen and say the tongue twister. What do you notice about the coloured words?

The whale **appears** in the morning,
And swims around in the sea.
It **disappears** in the evening,
And swims away from me!



They're opposites (by adding the prefix dis- to some words, we can make them opposite/negative).

Reading

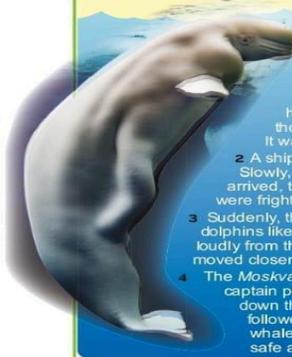
1 Before you read What do you know about the Arctic?

2 Listen and read.

It's very cold! There are polar bears ...



SAVE THE BELUGA WHALES!

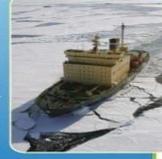


1 Beluga whales are white whales that live in the Arctic Ocean. In winter, they stay in the open ocean, away from the sea ice. But some years ago, a group of them became trapped under the ice. There was only one hole in the ice where they could come up to breathe. But thousands of whales all needed to breathe at the same hole! It was an emergency!

2 A ship, the *Moskva*, started breaking the ice to get to the whales. Slowly, it made a channel to them. But when the *Moskva* finally arrived, the whales didn't want to swim into the channel. They were frightened of the ship!

3 Suddenly, the captain of the *Moskva* had an idea. He knew that dolphins liked music, so he started playing calming classical music loudly from the ship. When he was playing classical music, the whales moved closer to the ship!

4 The *Moskva* started moving down the channel, stopped, and the captain played music. The whales came closer. The ship moved down the channel, stopped, and played music again. The whales followed. It took many days, but finally the *Moskva* and the whales reached the open ocean. The beluga whales were safe at last!



3 After you read Write the paragraph number for each summary.

- a The whales reached the open sea.
b The captain had a good idea.
c A ship made a channel through the ice to the whales.
d The beluga whales were trapped.

4
3
2
1

4 What did you like about this article? What surprised you?

I liked how ...

I was surprised that ...

16 sixteen



إنه بارد جدًا! هناك دببة قطبية ...

أنقذوا الحيتان البيضاء!

الحيتان البيضاء هي الحيتان التي تعيش في المحيط المتجمد الشمالي. في الشتاء، تبقى في المحيط المفتوح، بعيدًا عن الجليد البحري. ولكن قبل بضع سنوات، حوصرت مجموعة منها تحت الجليد. لم يكن هناك سوى ثقب واحد في الجليد حيث يمكنهم الصعود للتنفس. لكن الآلاف من الحيتان احتاجت جميعها إلى التنفس في نفس الثقب. لقد كانت حالة طوارئ!

بدأت سفينة "موسكوا" في كسر الجليد للوصول إلى الحيتان. وببطء، شقت قناة تؤدي إليها. ولكن عندما وصلت "موسكوا" أخيرًا، لم ترغب الحيتان في السباحة إلى القناة. فقد كانت خائفة من السفينة!

وفجأة، خطرت في ذهن قائد سفينة موسكو فكرة. كان يعلم أن الدلافين تحب الموسيقى، فبدأ في تشغيل موسيقى كلاسيكية هادئة بصوت عالٍ من السفينة. وعندما كان يعزف الموسيقى الكلاسيكية، اقتربت الحيتان من السفينة!

بدأت السفينة "موسكو" في التحرك عبر القناة، ثم توقفت، وبدأ القبطان في تشغيل الموسيقى. واقتربت الحيتان. ثم تحركت السفينة عبر القناة، ثم توقفت، ثم بدأت في تشغيل الموسيقى مرة أخرى. وتبعها الحيتان. واستغرق الأمر عدة أيام، ولكن أخيرًا وصلت "موسكو" والحيتان إلى المحيط المفتوح. وأصبحت الحيتان البيضاء آمان أخيرًا!



Work sheet

Question 1:- Write the correct word in the gap:

gorilla.	camel.	dislike	connect	oyster
----------	--------	---------	---------	--------

a) The -----is a desert animal with a long neck and one or two humps on its back.

b) A----- is a big, black, hairy animal that looks like a very large monkey.

c) When you ----- two things, you join them together.

d) If you ----- with someone, you have the same opinion as them.

e) She found a pearl inside the-----

Q2:-Read and choose

1. The lions (was / were) drinking when we (drive / drove)past.

2. The gorilla (ate / was eating)a banana when Omar was(taking out/ took out) his camera.

Q3:-Reorder

1. at 6 PM/I/cooking/ dinner / was

C. Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. We -----(watch) TV when the power went out.
2. I was reading a book when the phone-----(ring).

Choose the correct answer:

1. A large wild cat with light brown fur is a:

- A. Lion
- B. Panda
- C. Rhino

2. He (run) in the park when it started to rain.

- A. was running
- B. was running
- C. Was he running

Question:- Write the negative forms : اكتب الصيغة المناسبة:

- 1 like. _____
- 2 agree:_____
- 3 honest: _____
- 4 obey : _____
- 5 connect: _____
- 6 appear: _____

Past simple vs Past Continuous

Past Simple

- Events in the past that are now finished.
Two years ago, I travelled to Italy.
- Situation in the past
I lived in India for six years. (I don't live there anymore.)
- A series of actions in the past
She got up, got dressed and had breakfast.

Time words

- When
- Ago
- Last week/ year/ night
- Yesterday
- In 2006

Past Continuous

- Actions in progress (in the past)
I was watching TV at seven o'clock.
- Interrupted actions in progress (in the past)
While he was listening to music, the phone rang.
- Actions in progress at the same time (in the past)
Jane was doing her homework while her brother was reading books.
- Repetition and irritation with "Always"
He was always coming late to class.

Time words

- While
- As
- At that time
- At 3.00 p.m yesterday

Practice

Put the verbs into the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They (study) two hours last night.
3. Jane (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We (watch) TV last night.

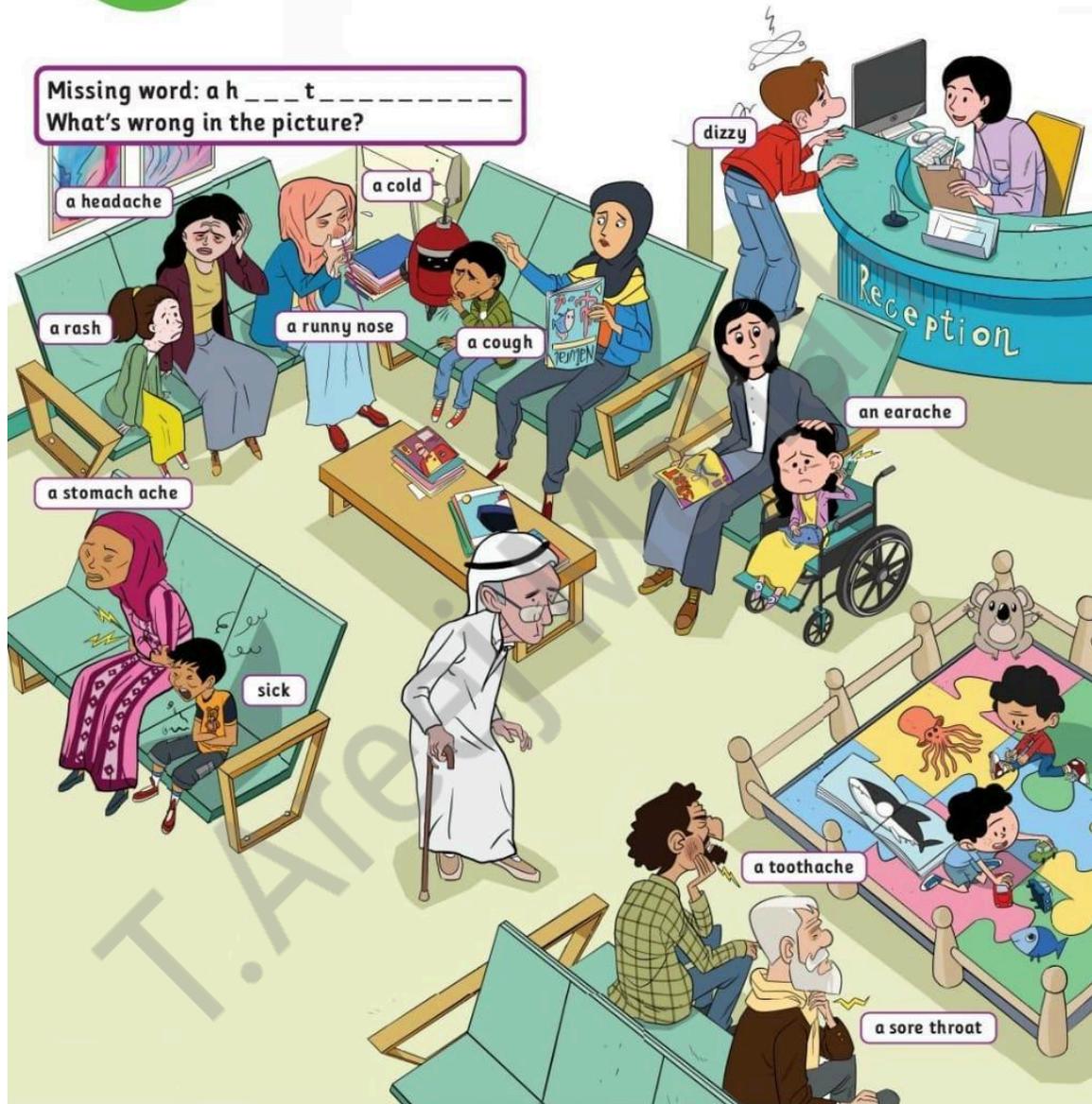


Unit 6:-Staying Healthy

6

Illnesses

Jordan
TEAM
Together
Grade 5
Semester 2



أهداف الوحدة

**تعلم المفردات: كلمات تتعلق بأنماط الحياة الصحية والأمراض-

**القواعد استخدام should/shouldn't لإعطاء النصائح

**استخدام المصدر لغرض معين (Infinitive of Purpose).

**المهارات .

**الاستماع: فهم تسلسل الأحداث في القصص البسيطة

**القراءة: استخراج معلومات محددة من الحوارات والنصوص القصيرة

**التحدث: مناقشة أسلوب الحياة الصحي وتمثيل الأدوار

الكتابة: كتابة نصوص بسيطة عن الموضوعات اليومية

**التركيز على كيفية دمج الجمل باستخدام "I need to" و "going to"

للتعبير عن الأهداف والخطط

التعبير عن الاحتياجات والخطط المستقبلية.

Vocabulary . أنماط الحياة الصحية :

Word	Arabic meaning
Do exercise:	ممارسة الرياضة
Eat a balanced diet	: تناول نظام غذائي متوازن
Avoid junk food	تجنب الوجبات السريعة
Fit	لائق بدنياً
Healthy	صحي
Relax	استرخاء
Unfit	غير لائق بدنياً
Unhealthy	غير صحي

****الأمراض**

Word	Arabic meaning
A cold	زكام
A cough	سعال
A headache	الم رأس / صداع
A high temperature	حرارة مرتفعة
A rash	طفح جلدي
A runny nose	سيلان الأنف

A sore throat	التهاب الحلق
A stomachache	ألم معدة
A toothache	ألم الأسنان
An earache	ألم الأذن
Dizzy	دوار
Sick	مريض

****النطق**

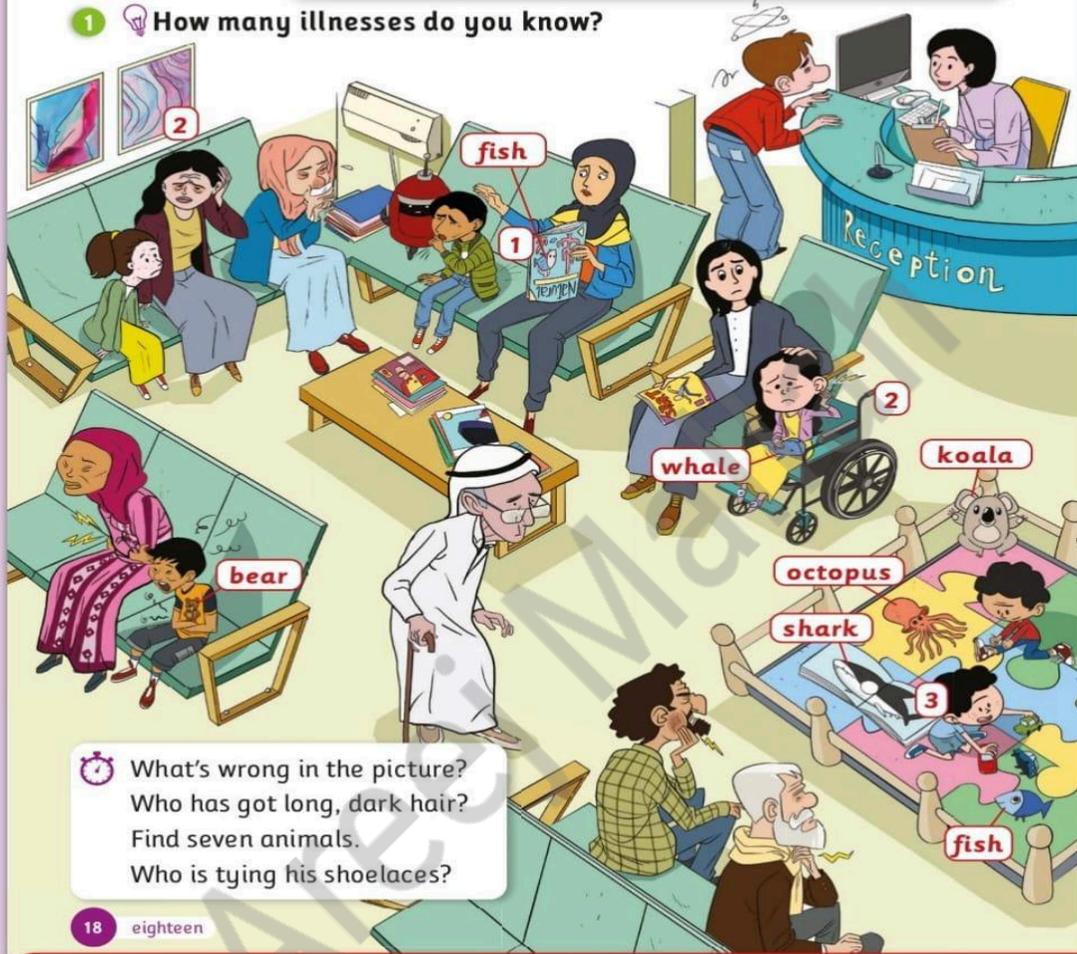
Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Balanced	متوازن	unbalanced	غير متوازن
Healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي
Fit	لائق	unfit	غير لائق
Regular	منتظم	irregular	غير منتظم
Resistible	مقاوم	irresistible	غير مقاوم
Responsible	مسؤول	irresponsible	غير مسؤول

6

Staying healthy

Illnesses: a cold, a cough, a headache, a high temperature, a rash, a runny nose, a sore throat, a stomach ache, a toothache, an earache, dizzy, sick
Healthy lifestyles: do exercise, eat a balanced diet, eat junk food, fit, healthy, relax, unfit, unhealthy
Pronunciation: balanced/unbalanced, healthy/unhealthy, fit/unfit, regular/irregular, resistible/irresistible, responsible/irresponsible

1 How many illnesses do you know?



What's wrong in the picture?
 Who has got long, dark hair?
 Find seven animals.
 Who is tying his shoelaces?

18 eighteen

What's wrong in the picture? **Hamed's mum's magazine is upside down. (1)**
 Who has got long, dark hair? **The woman with her hand on her ear and the girl in the wheelchair. (2)**
 Find seven animals.
 Who is tying his shoelaces? **The boy in the play area. (3)**

2  Listen, point and repeat.

I've got



a cold



a headache



a sore throat



a stomach ache



a high temperature



a toothache



a runny nose



an earache



a cough



a rash



dizzy



sick

I feel

3  Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 18.Which word is missing from page 18? **a high temperature**4  Listen, read and say.

a I've got a sore throat!

d I've got a cough!

b I've got a runny nose!

e I've got a cold!

c I feel dizzy!

5  In pairs, play a guessing game.

Oh, my head!



Have you got a headache?

Yes, I have!

Have+ you (الفاعل) + got+ (a/an)+ المرض ?

Yes,I have.

No,I haven't

Story dizzy, rash, earache, feel sick, runny nose, cold, cough, high temperature

1 Before you read How many illnesses can you find?

2 Listen and read.

A high temperature

1 What happened, Hamed?

2 Are you OK, Hamed? I don't feel very well. I feel dizzy.

3 You shouldn't play football when you're feeling dizzy.

4 Do you feel dizzy now? Not now, but I felt dizzy at school!

5 You should go to the doctor's. I don't want to be ill! I'm going to Amman to watch the big football match this weekend!

6 Bo, you should stay with Hamed and wait for his mum.

7 Have you got a runny nose? No, I haven't.

8 Do you feel sick? No, I don't.

9 Have you got a cough? Yes, I have!!

ارتفاع درجة الحرارة

1 ماذا حدث يا حامد؟

2 هل أنت بخير؟ لا أشعر بالتي بخير، أشعر بالدوار.

3 كنت أعب كرة القدم عندما فجأة....

4 هل تشعر بالدوار الآن؟ لا أريد أن أمشي! سأذهب إلى عمان لمشاهدة مباراة كرة القدم الكبرى هذا اليوم. يجب عليك البقاء مع حامد وانتظار والدته.

5 هل تشعر بالدوار الآن؟ لا، ليس لدي.

6 هل تعاني من سيلان الأنف؟ لا، ليست كذلك.

7 هل لديك سعال؟ نعم، لدي.

6 I should take your temperature. Let's see... hold this under your tongue for one minute.

7 Excuse me!

8 You should be in hospital! Call an ambulance!!

9 It's OK, Bo! My temperature isn't that high!

10 Don't worry, Hamed, you'll be OK for your match at the weekend. Get some rest and drink plenty of water!

Thank you, Dr Aladibi!

So, Hamed, what was your temperature?

6 يجب أن أقيس درجة حرارتك. ضع هذا تحت لسانك لمدة دقيقة واحدة.

7 عذراً.

8 يجب أن تكون في المستشفى! اتصل بالإسعاف!!!

9 حامد إلى مكتب دكتور الأديب من فضلك.

10 لا بأس يا بوا! درجة حرارتي ليست مرتفعة إلى هذا الحد! مررتك إلى هذا الحد!

لا تقلق يا حامد، ستكون بخير قبل المباراة التي ستلعب في نهاية الأسبوع. احصل على قسط من الراحة وتربص الكثير من الماء!

شكراً لك دكتور الأديب!

إذن، حامد، كم كانت درجة حرارتك؟

- 3** Did Hamed have a high temperature? Go to page 58 to find out. **No, he didn't. It was 37.5°C, which isn't very high.**
- 4** **After you read** Write the words to complete the sentences.
- 1 At school, Hamed feels dizzy.
 - 2 At the weekend, Hamed is going to watch a big football match.
 - 3 Mum and Bo go with Hamed to the doctor's.
 - 4 Bo takes Hamed's temperature.
 - 5 Bo thinks Hamed should be in hospital.
 - 6 The doctor tells Hamed to rest and drink plenty of water.

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

- 1 I don't feel very well. I feel dizzy.
 2 You should go to the doctor's.
 3 I should take your temperature.



2 Listen and repeat.

You should go to the doctor's!
 You shouldn't go to school!
 Should I take some medicine? Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.



3 Listen and point. Then match with the advice.

put cream on it c sit down a not scratch it e not go swimming b
 blow your nose d go home b



4 Choose someone from the picture. In pairs, ask and answer.

I've got a rash.

You should ... You shouldn't ...

**القواعد Grammar

Should/Shouldn't

إعطاء نصائح: 1

**You should go to the doctor (يجب أن تذهب للطبيب).!

**You shouldn't eat junk food

You shouldn't eat junk food (لا يجب أن تأكل طعامًا غير

صحي.)

Worksheet: Should / Shouldn't

A. Rule (القاعدة)

① Positive (ينصح بشيء)

Should + verb → يدل على نصيحة أو الأفضل

Example: You should eat healthy food.

② Negative (ينصح بعدم فعل شيء)

Shouldn't + verb → يدل على ما لا يجب فعله

Example: You shouldn't eat too much candy.

③ Question (سؤال)

Should + subject + verb?

Example: Should I help my friend?

B. Rewrite the sentences (أعد كتابة الجملة)

1. You should go to school.

Negative _____

Question: _____

2. I shouldn't stay up late.

Negative _____

Question: _____

3. We should help animals.

Negative _____

Question: _____

4. He should waste water.

Negative _____

Question: _____

C. Complete the sentences (should/shouldn't)

1. You _____ (study) for the test.

2. They _____ (eat) too much junk food.

3. She _____ (clean) her room.

4. We _____ (play) outside carefully.

D. Choose the correct answer (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

**You _____ take your umbrella.

a) should. b) shouldn't

**He _____ be late for school.

a) should. b) shouldn't

**I _____ help my mom at home.

a) should. b) shouldn't

1 Listen, point and repeat.

1



healthy

2



unhealthy

3



fit

4



unfit

5



do exercise

6



relax

7



eat a balanced diet

8



eat junk food

2 Listen and sing.



I wasn't very healthy,
But I wanted to be fit.
I wanted to do some exercise,
To walk instead of sit!



I started walking round the park,
I ran for a little bit.
Soon I could run for longer,
I was getting fit!

I wanted to do some exercise,
I ran to get healthy and fit!
I ran my first race in the park!
Now I feel super-fit!

3 Listen and repeat.

I'm running **to be fit and healthy.**

4 Combine the sentences.

He went to the supermarket **to buy fruit.**

1 I need to be fit and healthy. I'm going for a walk twice a day.

I'm going for a walk twice a day to be fit and healthy.

2 I need to buy some trainers. I'm going to the sports shop.

I'm going to the sports shop to buy some trainers.

3 I need to eat a balanced diet. I'm going to eat less junk food.

I'm going to eat less junk food to eat a balanced diet.

4 I need to buy some vegetables. I'm going to the greengrocer's.

I'm going to the greengrocer's to buy some vegetables.

5 Pupil A: Activity Book, page 44. Pupil B: Activity Book, page 46.

2. Infinitive of Purpose (المصدر لغرض معين)

Example:-

**He went to the supermarket to buy fruit

(ذهب الى السوبر ماركت ليشتري الفاكهة.)

2. استخدام "I need to" للتحدث عن الأمور التي تحتاج إلى القيام بها.

استخدام "I'm going to" للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية مرتبطة بهذه الاحتياجات.

مثال :- e.g

**I need to be fit and healthy. I'm going for a walk .
.twice a day**

→ لياقتي و صحتي مهمة، لذا أخطط للمشي مرتين يوميًا.

**I need to buy some trainers. I'm going to the sports .
.shop**

→ أحتاج لشراء حذاء رياضي، لذا سأذهب إلى محل الأدوات الرياضية.

**I need to eat a balanced diet. I'm going to eat less .
.junk food**

→ أحتاج إلى نظام غذائي متوازن، لذا سأقلل من تناول الأطعمة غير الصحية.

**I need to buy some vegetables. I'm going to the .
.greengrocer's**

→ أحتاج لشراء الخضروات، لذا سأزور محل الخضار.

A. Rule (القاعدة)

Infinitive of Purpose = to + verb

نستخدم to + الفعل للتعبير عن الهدف أو الغرض من القيام بشيء.

: (الصيغة) Formula

Subject + verb + object + to + verb

Examples

He went to the supermarket to buy fruit.

I am studying hard to pass the exam.

She called her friend to invite her to the party.

We visited the zoo to see the animals.

Work sheet

Multiple Choice (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

1. I went to the library _____ a book.

a) to borrow

b) borrow

c) borrowing

2. He is saving money _____ a new bike.

a) to buy

b) buy

c) buying

3. She called her teacher _____ a question.

a) to ask

b) ask

c) asking

4. We went to the park _____ football.

a) to play

b) play

c) playing

الكلمات الجديدة:

fit and healthy	لائق وصحي
balanced diet	نظام غذائي متوازن
junk food	أطعمة غير صحية
sports shop	محل أدوات رياضية
greengrocer's	محل خضار

Worksheet

Q1:- Write  the meaning:-

Word	Arabic meaning
Fit	
Relax	
A sore throat	
Unhealthy	
A runny nose	

Q2:- Choose the correct word:-

1. To stay healthy, you should (eat/eats) a balanced diet.
2. He has (a headache/a runny nose)

Q3:- Rewrite the sentences using the Infinitive of Purpose: أعد كتابة الجملة باستخدام

1. He goes to the gym. (to exercise).

2. She went to the doctor. (to check her health).

Q5:-Complete the following sentences using "I need to" and "I'm going to".

1. I need to be fit and healthy. I'm going to

2. I need to buy some vegetables. I'm going to

_____.

Q6:-Choose the correct answer.

1. I _____ eat healthy food. (need to / going to)

2. I'm _____ buy a new bag. (need to / going to)

3. I _ finish my homework today. (need to/ going to)

T.Areej Mallah

Lesson 9

CULTURE



Fun Activity

Create an invitation for Healthy Food Day!

Healthy Food Day !

Do you want to be a chef for a day? Well, now you can – on Healthy Food Day!

Many primary schools in Jordan have Healthy Food Day for children of all ages. And it can happen anytime during the school year, so it's always a surprise! First, teachers send electronic invitations to parents. Then, parents think of healthy foods and teachers decide what food students should bring. These usually include local fruits, vegetables or other healthy snacks, which are all easy to get in Jordan.



On Healthy Food Day, students get to be chefs. They can even wear chef hats while preparing and then enjoying their healthy lunches. But it's not just about eating. Teachers also give lessons during the day on different types of healthy food, explaining how these foods help us to grow strong and stay healthy. Some teachers even bring extra fruits and vegetables to share with their classes. The day also focuses on teamwork, with students working together, sharing meals and helping each other to prepare their lunches.



يوم الغذاء الصحي

هل تريد أن تصبح طاهياً ليوم واحد؟ حسناً، يمكنك الآن أن تفعل ذلك في يوم الطعام الصحي!

تنظم العديد من المدارس الابتدائية في الأردن يوم الغذاء الصحي للأطفال من جميع الأعمار. ويمكن أن يحدث ذلك في أي وقت خلال العام الدراسي، لذا فهو مفاجأة دائماً! أولاً، يرسل المعلمون دعوات إلكترونية إلى الآباء. ثم يفكر الآباء في الأطعمة الصحية ويقرر المعلمون الأطعمة التي يجب على الطلاب إحضارها. وعادةً ما تشمل هذه الأطعمة الفواكه والخضروات المحلية أو الوجبات الخفيفة الصحية الأخرى، والتي يسهل الحصول عليها في الأردن.



نشاط ممتع

إنشاء دعوة ليوم الغذاء الصحي!

في يوم الغذاء الصحي، يصبح الطلاب طهاة. بل يمكنهم ارتداء قبعات الطهاة أثناء تحضير وجبات الغذاء الصحية والاستمتاع بها. لكن الأمر لا يقتصر على تناول الطعام فقط. يقدم المعلمون أيضاً دروساً خلال اليوم حول أنواع مختلفة من الطعام الصحي، ويشرحون كيف تساعدنا هذه الأطعمة على النمو بقوة والبقاء بصحة جيدة. حتى أن بعض المعلمين يحضرون فواكه وخضروات إضافية لمشاركتها مع فصولهم الدراسية. يركز اليوم أيضاً على العمل الجماعي، حيث يعمل الطلاب معاً ويتشاركون الوجبات ويساعدون بعضهم البعض في تحضير وجبات الغذاء الخاصة بهم.



Vocabulary- Culture (Healthy Food Day!)

Word	Meaning
chef	طاهٍ
primary schools	مدارس أساسية
electronic invitations	دعوات إلكترونية
parents	أولياء الأمور
healthy food	طعام صحي
local fruits	فواكه محلية
vegetables	خضار
snacks	وجبات خفيفة
prepare	يُحضّر
enjoy	يستمتع
lessons	حصص / دروس
types	أنواع
grow strong	ننمو أقوىاء
stay healthy	نبقى أصحاء
share	يشارك
teamwork	العمل الجماعي

B. Extraction (الاستخراجات من الفقرة)

① Verbs (أفعال)

want/have/happen/send/think/decide/bring/get/
wear/prepare/enjoy/give/explain /help /share
/work.

② Nouns (أسماء)

Healthy/Food/Day/chef/schools/children/teachers
/parents/food/fruits/vegetables/snacks/
invitations/lunches/lessons/teamwork

③ Adjectives (صفات)

healthy/primary/electronic/local/strong/extra

④ Prepositions (حروف جر)

for/in/during/on/with/to

⑤ Adverbs (ظروف)

first/then/always/even

A. Multiple Choice (اختيار من متعدد)

1. What is Healthy Food Day about?

- a) Playing games
- b) Eating unhealthy food
- c) Learning about healthy food

Answer: c) Learning about healthy food

2. Who sends the electronic invitations?

- a) Students
- b) Teachers
- c) Parents

Answer: b) Teachers

3. What do students usually bring on Healthy Food Day?

- a) Sweets and cakes
- b) Fast food
- c) Fruits, vegetables, and healthy snacks

Answer: c) Fruits, vegetables, and healthy snacks

B. True or False (صح أم خطأ)

1. Healthy Food Day happens only once a year.

Answer: **False**

2. Students can wear chef hats on Healthy Food Day.

Answer: **True**

3. Teachers never bring extra food to school.

Answer: **False**

C. Short Answer (إجابات قصيرة)

1. Where is Healthy Food Day celebrated?

Answer: In primary schools in Jordan

2. Why do teachers give lessons on Healthy Food Day?

Answer: To explain how healthy food helps us grow strong and stay healthy

3. What skills does Healthy Food Day focus on?

Answer: Teamwork and sharing

D. Complete the Sentence (أكمل الجملة)

1. Teachers send _____ invitations to parents.

الإجابة: **Answer: electronic**

2. Healthy Food Day includes local fruits and _____.

الإجابة: **Answer: vegetables**

3. Students work together and _____ their meals.

الإجابة: **Answer: share**

4. On Healthy Food Day, students get to be _____.

Answer: chefs

5. Healthy food helps us grow _____ and stay healthy.

Answer: strong

1 When do you go to the doctor's? When do you go to the hospital?

a headache a broken leg a cold feeling sick

2 6.12 Listen. What's the matter with Saeed? *He feels sick, dizzy and his neck hurts.*



3 6.13 Listen, read and check.

Hello, Saeed. What's the matter?

Hi, Dr Alhakeem. I'm feeling sick and dizzy, and my neck hurts, too.

Where does it hurt?

Here.

OK. I'll take your temperature ... Yes, you've got a high temperature. When did you start feeling sick and dizzy?

Yesterday evening.



You shouldn't go to school today. You should stay at home.

Should I take any medicine?

No, but you should rest.

Say it

What's the matter?
I'm feeling sick.
My neck hurts.
Where does it hurt?
I'll take your temperature.
When did you start feeling sick?
You shouldn't go to school. You should rest.

4 Work with a partner. Go to the doctor's and say what the matter is.

a rash a cough
a stomach ache
a toothache an earache

Pronunciation

5 6.14 Listen and read. What do you notice about the coloured words?

They're opposites (by adding the prefixes un- and ir- to some words, we can make them opposite/negative).



I am **fit** and **healthy**. I eat a **balanced** diet.
I do **regular** exercise.



I am **unfit** and **unhealthy**. I eat an **unbalanced** diet.
My exercise routine is **irregular**.

Reading

- 1 **Before you read** Look at the headings in the text. What do you think the top five tips are about?
- 2  Listen and read.



TOP 5 TIPS ON HOW TO STAY HEALTHY!



1 Eat well, feel well!

If you want to be healthy, eat a balanced diet! You should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day to stay healthy. You shouldn't eat a lot of junk food.



2 Get out and about!

Get moving to stay fit! You should do exercise for 30 minutes a day. Run around in the playground, play a sport or simply walk quickly to school!



3 Sleep tight!

Make sure you get plenty of sleep each night! You should sleep for 9–10 hours each night. Make your bedroom a calm, quiet place and don't keep a phone or tablet by your bed.



4 Drink water!

We all need water, and drinking water in the day helps your body to work properly. Water also helps you get better when you are ill. So, if you've got a headache or a cough, you should drink some water!



5 Have fun!

What do you do to relax? Do you do exercise, read a book or watch a film? Or do you meet friends in the park? Whatever you choose, relaxing and having fun are important ways to stay fit and healthy!



- 3 **After you read** Were your ideas about the tips correct?

- 4 **Correct the sentences.**

- 1 A balanced diet should have at least ~~seven~~ ^{five} portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
- 2 Walking or doing other exercise for ~~ten~~ ³⁰ minutes a day keeps you fit and healthy.
- 3 You should ~~always~~ ^{not} keep a phone in your bedroom.
- 4 If you're feeling well, you ~~shouldn't~~ ^{should} drink water.
- 5 Relaxing ~~doesn't help~~ ^{helps} you stay fit and healthy.



Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct picture.

1 What does Omar do to keep fit?



2 What does Omar do to relax?



Speaking

2 What do you do to stay healthy? What do you do to relax?

What do you do to stay healthy and relax?

I play tennis to stay healthy. I watch TV and read to relax.



Writing

3 Read. What does Nadia do to stay fit and healthy?

Staying fit and healthy

By Nadia

I like sport and exercise, but I should probably do more! I walk to school with my mum every day. At the weekend, I play games with my friends in the park. I like doing gymnastics and going swimming. I do gymnastics once a week at school.

I try to eat a balanced diet (it isn't always easy because I sometimes like to eat junk food!). At home we eat a lot of meat, fish and vegetables.

I like to meet my friends to relax. We watch films and play computer games together, and we often go to the park.

tip Writing

We use brackets () to give extra information. Can you find some extra information in the text?

4 Write a description of how you stay fit and healthy.

1 Plan

- What exercise do you do?
- What food do you eat?
- What do you do to relax?

2 Write

I like ... I do ...
I eat ...
I ..., to relax.

3 Check your work

- Used brackets to give extra information?

Activity Book, page 21.

She walks to school, plays games, does gymnastics, goes swimming and eats a balanced diet.

Work sheet

Q1:-Write the correct word in the gap:

exercise rash. dizzy. stomachache. . fit
--

- a) My skin is getting red. I've got a-----
- b) I must sit down or I will fall! I fell-----
- c) We do-----every morning to keep our bodies strong.
- d) To stay-----, you should eat healthy food and sleep well.
- e) After eating too much candy, she got a-----

Q2:A. Read and choose

1. You should / shouldn't eat fresh fruits and vegetables every day.
2. You(should / shouldn't)eat too much junk food.
3. You (should / shouldn't)wash your hands before eating.

Unit 7:-Curtain Up!



Unit 7:-Curtain Up!

أهداف الوحدة

**التركيز على المفردات الجديدة

**كلمات مرتبطة بالمسرح والترفيه

**إستخدام الصفات التي تنتهي باللاحقة ful

**إستخدام زمن المضارع التام للتحدث عن التجارب الماضية

Vocabulary معاني كلمات الوحدة

**المسرح

Word	Arabic meaning
Act	يمثل
Audience	الجمهور
Backstage	خلف الكواليس
Cast	طاقم التمثيل
Cheer	يهتف
Costumes	الأزياء
Curtain	الستارة
Director	المخرج
Lighting	الإضاءة

Props	الأدوات
Scenery	المناظر
Stage	المسرح

. (الترفيه)

Word	Arabic meaning
Classical music	لموسيقى الكلاسيكية
Comic	كوميدي
Concert	حفلة موسيقية
Country music	موسيقى الريف
Festival	(مهرجان)
Musical	عرض موسيقي
Poem	قصيدة
Puppet show	عرض الدمى

**الصفات التي تنتهي ب-ful

Word	Arabic meaning
Cheerful	(مبتهج)
Thankful	ممتن
Playful	مرح
Fearful	خائف

Peaceful	مسالم
Forgetful	كثير النسيان
Careful	حذر
Hopeful	متفائل

7 Curtain up!

Theatre: act, audience, backstage, cast, cheer, costumes, curtain, director, lighting, props, scenery, stage
Entertainment: classical music, comic, concert, country music, festival, musical, poem, puppet show
Pronunciation: cheerful, thankful, playful, fearful, peaceful, forgetful, careful, hopeful

1 💡 How many theatre words do you know?

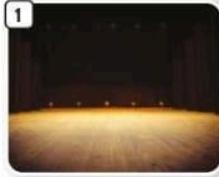
1 What doesn't belong in the picture?
 Who is holding a book?
 Who is feeling dizzy? Who's got a rash?
 Can you find a mobile phone?

32 thirty-two

1 What doesn't belong in the picture? **The oyster doesn't belong in the picture. (1)**
 Who is holding a book? **The woman is holding a book. (2)**
 Who is feeling dizzy? Who's got a rash? **The boy on stage is feeling dizzy (3) and the girl in the middle of the stage has got a rash (4).**
 Can you find a mobile phone? **It's in the props box. (5)**



2 Listen, point and repeat.



stage



curtain



audience



cast



director



costumes



backstage



lighting



props



scenery



cheer



act

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 32. Which word is missing from page 32? audience

4 Write the words.

- 1 The people who are watching the show.
- 2 The place which is at the back of the stage.
- 3 The people who are acting in the show.
- 4 The person who tells the actors what to do.
- 5 The pictures at the back of the stage.

audience

backstage

cast

director

scenery

5 Play a game in groups. Each person adds a new word.

I went to the theatre,
and I saw the audience.

I went to the theatre,
and I saw the audience
and the director.

I went to the theatre, and
I saw the audience, the
director and the cast.

- 1 Before you read Can you find any props? in the cardboard box (frame 6).
- 2 Listen and read.



The school play



مسرحية المدرسة



Grammar

**Present perfect المضارع

The present perfect is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. The time of the action is before now but not specified, and we are often more interested in the result than in the action itself.

**يشير إلى الرابط بين الحاضر والماضي حيث ان زمن الفعل قبل الوقت الحالي (غير محدد ويكون التركيز على نتيجة الفعل أكثر من الفعل نفسه.

1. المضارع التام (Present Perfect):

الاستخدام: للتحدث عن التجارب التي حدثت في الماضي وتأثيرها على الحاضر.

1. An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present

حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر للوقت الحاضر

I **have lived** in Bristol since 1984.

2. A repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now.

حدث متكرر في وقت غير محدد في الفترة ما بين الماضي و الآن

We **have visited** Portugal several times

3. An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by just

حدث اكتمل مؤخراً (للتو)

Keywords

(Just - Yet - Already _Lately - Recently Ever - Never)

Forming the Present Perfect

① Affirmative (المثبت)

Subject + have / has + past participle (V3)

I / You / We / They + have + V3

👉 They have visited.

He / She / It + has + V3

👉 He has visited.

② Negative (المنفي)

Subject + have / has + not + past participle (V3)

I / You / We / They + have not (haven't) + V3

👉 They haven't visited.

He / She / It + has not (hasn't) + V3

👉 She hasn't visited.

③ Interrogative (السؤال)

Have / Has + subject + past participle (V3)?

Have + I / you / we / they + V3?

👉 Have they visited?

Has + he / she / it + V3? 👉 Has he visited?

Example

*We **have** just **done** our homework.

*I **have** already **read** this book.

*I **have** recently **met** her in the library.

*I **have** never **been** to France.

***Have** you **found** the book yet?

***Have** you ever **been** to Egypt?

*Lately, I **have** **bought** a new car.

أمثلة:

**I've read Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

**I haven't seen the film

He's seen Alice's costume somewhere, but he hasn't
.found it

2. اللاحقة -ful:

تستخدم لإنشاء صفات تدل على الصفات أو الحالات.

مثال: Hope → Hopeful (متفائل).

3. وصف الملابس:

**The trousers are too long (البنطال طويل جدًا).

The T-shirt is too small . (القميص صغير جدًا).

Worksheet

Question 1: Vocabulary

1. Write the meaning

Audience	
Hopeful	
Musical	
Thankful	

2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

1. The _____ opened, and the play began.
(cast / curtain)
2. The _____ cheered loudly after the performance. (audience / props)
3. The director asked the _____ to stand in position. (cast / scenery)
4. The _____ looked beautiful under the lights. (costumes / backstage)

Question 3: Grammar (Present Perfect)

1. Complete the sentences using the present perfect:

1. I _____ (see) a puppet show before.

2. She _____ (not read) the new poem yet.

3. They _____ (perform) on stage many times.

4. He _____ (not watch) the musical

2. **Make question and negative form of these sentences:

1. He has visited the theatre.

Question: _____

Negative _____

2. They have prepared the props.

Question: _____

Negative _____

3. I've read the story.

Question: _____

Negative _____

4.He has seen Alice's costume.

Question: _____

Negative _____

Q3:-Choose the correct answer (اختر الإجابة الصحيحة)

She _____ read the book.

a) have

b) has

I _____ seen the film.

a) have

b) has

He hasn't _____ the costume yet.

a) find

b) found

Q4:-Complete the sentences (أكمل الجملة)

****I _____ (read) the book.**

****She _____ (see) the film.**

****They _____ (find) the costume.**

****He _____ (watch) Alice's movie.**

Question 5: Adjectives with Suffix -ful

****.** Complete the sentences using the correct word with the suffix -ful:

1. The audience was very _____ after the great performance. (cheer)

2. Be _____ with the props; they are fragile. (care)

Question 6:- Write the sentences.

1. my friends and I not eat / junk food / for ages

My friends and I haven't eaten junk food for ages.

2 .my parents / buy / rice / for dinner

3 .Sana / write / an email / to her grandparents

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Exercise 1. Write the past participle of these verbs:

VERB	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	
make	
take	
see	

VERB	PAST PARTICIPLE
do	
read	
win	
watch	

VERB	PAST PARTICIPLE
have	
write	
play	
study	

Exercise 2. Choose the correct option:

- a) My father have / has been to London.
- b) My parents have / has been to New York.
- c) I have / has studied English since I was 3 years old.
- d) Marta have / has worked at Fontarron school for 5 years.
- e) I haven't / hasn't visited my grandparents since last month.
- f) Coronavirus have / has killed many people.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using present perfect:

- a) I _____ (see) that movie 15 times!
- b) People _____ (travel) to the Moon.
- c) We _____ (read) the Quijote book with Sonia.
- d) Alicia _____ (be) to France four times.
- e) Marcos _____ (write) two poems.
- f) Xavi _____ (finish) his homework.
- g) Marta _____ (live) in Madrid for some years.

Lesson 9:-Culture



HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO THE THEATRE?

There are lots of famous modern theatres around the world where you can see a play or a musical. One of them is the Majestic Theatre in New York. It's in an area of the city centre called Broadway. There are more than 40 theatres on Broadway, and many visitors to New York see a Broadway show. The Majestic is one of the largest theatres on Broadway and many famous musicals have played here. Have you ever seen a musical? One famous musical opened at the Majestic Theatre in 1988 and is now the longest-running show on Broadway.

There are also many ancient theatres around the world. The Roman Theatre in Amman, Jordan, is one example. It was built over 2,000 years ago and is on a hill opposite the Amman Citadel. It was rebuilt in 1957, and many people have visited it since then. In fact, it's one of the most visited attractions in Amman.

Amman is also home to the more modern Haya Cultural Centre. Here, children of all ages can learn about the theatre and acting by taking acting classes and workshops. The centre makes learning about theatre fun and gives children the chance to explore acting from a young age.





Find all the numbers in the text.
Write them as words!



هل سبق لك أن زرت المسرح؟



هناك أيضًا العديد من المسارح القديمة حول العالم. يُعد المسرح الروماني في عمّان، الأردن، أحد الأمثلة على ذلك. تم بناؤه منذ أكثر من 2000 عام، ويقع على تلة مقابل قلعة عمّان. أُعيد بناؤه عام 1957، وزاره الكثير من الناس منذ ذلك الحين. في الواقع، إنه أحد أكثر مناطق



هناك العديد من المسارح الحديثة الشهيرة حول العالم حيث يمكنك مشاهدة مسرحية أو مسرحية موسيقية. أحدها هو مسرح ماجستيك في نيويورك. يقع في منطقة بوسط المدينة تسمى برودواي. يوجد أكثر من 40 مسرحًا في برودواي، ويشاهد العديد من زوار نيويورك عرضًا من عروض برودواي.



نشاط ممتع

ابحث عن جميع الأرقام في النص. اكتبها كلمات!

Vocabulary (معاني الكلمات)

theatre	مسرح
modern	حديث
ancient	قديم
play	مسرحية
musical	عرض غنائي
area	منطقة
city centre	وسط المدينة
visitors	زوار
famous	مشهور
largest	الأكبر
opened	افتُتح
longest-running	الأطول عرضاً
hill	تل
opposite	مقابل
rebuilt	أُعيد بناؤه
attraction	معلم سياحي
cultural centre	مركز ثقافي

acting	تمثيل
workshops	ورش عمل
explore	يكتشف

Extraction (الاستخراجات من النص)

① Verbs (أفعال)

see /is / are

called/have played/opened/was built/was rebuilt/have/ visited/can /learn/makes /gives /explore.

② Nouns (أسماء)

theatres/world/play/musical/Majestic/Theatre/Broadway/visitors/show/Roman/Theatre/Amman/hill/attractions/centre/children/classes /workshops

③ Adjectives (صفات)

famous/modern/ancient/largest/longest-running/cultural.

④ Prepositions (حروف جر)

around/in/on/of/to/at/over/opposite

5) Numbers in the text (الأرقام مكتوبة بالكلمات)

40 → forty

1988 → nineteen eighty-eight

2,000 → two thousand

1957 → nineteen fifty-seven

Comprehension Questions (أسئلة فهم - متنوعة)

1) Multiple Choice (اختيار من متعدد)

1. Where is the Majestic Theatre?

a) London

b) New York

c) Amman

Answer: b) New York

2. Broadway is an area in the _____.

a) countryside

b) city centre

c) village

Answer: b) city centre

2) True or False (صح أم خطأ)

3. There are more than 40 theatres on Broadway.

Answer: True

4. The Roman Theatre in Amman is a modern theatre.

Answer: False

5. The Roman Theatre was rebuilt in 1957.

Answer: True

3) Short Answer (إجابات قصيرة)

6. What can you see at a modern theatre?

Answer: A play or a musical

7. When did the famous musical open at the Majestic Theatre?

Answer: In 1988

8. Where is the Roman Theatre located?

Answer: On a hill opposite the Amman Citadel

9. What can children learn at Haya Cultural Centre?

Answer: Theatre and acting

4 Complete the Sentences (أكمل الفراغ)

10. The Majestic Theatre is one of the _____ theatres on Broadway.

Answer: largest

11. The Roman Theatre was built over _____ years ago.

Answer: two thousand

12. The Haya Cultural Centre makes learning about theatre _____.

Answer: fun

- 1 Which clothes do you need for ...
 • an astronaut costume? • a princess costume? • a tiger costume?

- 2 Listen. What is Imad's part in the school play?
He's a lion.



- 3 Listen, read and check.



I'm a lion in the school play.
Do you like my costume? Grrr!

I like the colour, but the trousers are too long. Try on these trousers.

You're right. These trousers are better.

And your T-shirt is too small. Try on this T-shirt.

OK, that's better.

You look great now!



Say it!

I'm a lion in the school play.
The trousers are too long.
The T-shirt is too small.
Try on this T-shirt.

- 4 Work with a partner. Choose a costume. What's wrong with it?

chef polar bear doctor
firefighter shark queen

Pronunciation

- 5 Listen and read. What do you notice about the coloured words? *By adding -ful, we change the verbs into adjectives.*



In the school play, my character forgets things. She's forgetful.



In the school play, my character likes to play. She's playful.

Reading

1 **Before you read** Who is the main character? How do you know?

2 **Listen and read.**

Yousuf. Because his name is in the title.



Yousuf in the mountains

Scene 1: On the road

(A boy, Yousuf, is walking through the mountains along a road. He's carrying a small bag on a stick. An old lady is sitting under a tree.)

Yousuf: Hello! I'm going to visit my uncle.

Old lady: Hello, young man! I've lost my stick.

(Yousuf takes his bag off the stick and gives the stick to her.)

Yousuf: You can have this!

Old lady: Thank you! You have helped me and, when you need help, I will help you.

Yousuf: Thank you! Goodbye!

(Yousuf walks on. Soon he comes to a young girl. She is looking everywhere on the ground and seems very worried.)

Yousuf: Hello! Are you OK?

Girl: I've dropped my necklace!

(Yousuf and the girl search together. Suddenly, Yousuf finds the necklace.)

Yousuf: Here it is!

Girl: Thank you! You have helped me and, when you need help, I will help you.

Yousuf: Thank you! Goodbye!



Scene 2: In a house

(Yousuf is standing in front of a door to a house. He knocks and the door opens. A wolf is standing there.)

Yousuf: You aren't Uncle Imad!

Wolf: No, I'm not.

Yousuf: Help!

(Yousuf runs away.)

Scene 3: On the road

(Yousuf has stopped, out of breath. He is near the young girl, who is sitting in a tree.)

Girl: What's the matter?

Yousuf: A wolf is chasing me!

Girl: Here, take my scooter. (She gives him a scooter.)

Yousuf: Thank you! What about you?

Girl: Don't worry, that wolf isn't very good at climbing trees! Now go!

(Yousuf rides off on the scooter. Soon he comes to the old lady.)

Old lady: ...



3 **After you read** Which parts of the text tell us what the characters are doing? The stage directions (in brackets and italics) tell us what they are doing.

4 **Complete the sentences in your notebook. Use 1, 2 or 3 words.**

1 Yousuf is going to visit his uncle. 4 A wolf opens the door.

2 The old lady has lost her stick. 5 The wolf chases Yousuf.

3 The girl has dropped her necklace 6 The girl gives Yousuf her scooter



Listening

- 1 Listen and circle **True** or **False**.
- Dalia Allabban is a poet. True / **False**
 - Dalia has written a new poem. True / **False**
 - You can see the play at the Children's Theatre. **True** / False
 - Dalia writes every day for six hours. True / **False**
 - Today she went for a walk, and she's also been for a run. **True** / False

Speaking

- 2 Look back at the play on page 40. What do you think happens next?

I think Yousuf climbs up a tree!

I think the old lady helps him.



Writing

- 3 Read. In this ending, how does Yousuf escape from the wolf?
He climbs a tree.

Scene 4: On the road

(Yousuf is on the scooter. The wheel comes off.)

Yousuf: Oh no! The wheel has come off! What am I going to do? The wolf is coming!

(He looks around.) I know! I'll climb a tree! That girl said that the wolf isn't good at climbing trees!

(He looks up at the trees.) I'll climb that one!

(Yousuf climbs up a tree. Soon after, the wolf arrives. He sees the scooter at the bottom of the tree. He looks up, but he can't see Yousuf. The wolf runs down the road. Yousuf climbs down from the tree.)

Yousuf: I'm safe!

- 4 Write your ending to the play on page 40.

1 Plan

- What happens after Yousuf gets the scooter?
- Which characters are in the scene?
- What happens at the end?

2 Write

Yousuf is ...
The wolf is ...

3 Check your work

- Used stage directions in brackets?



Writing

Stage directions tell us what the characters are doing. We write stage directions in brackets.

Unit 8:-Let's get creative!

8 Machines at home

Jordan
TEAM
Together
Grade 5
Semester 2

Missing word: s _ _ _ _ m
What doesn't belong in the picture?

vacuum cleaner

cooker

oven

kettle

coffee machine

toaster

microwave

dishwasher

washing machine

freezer

fridge

Unit 8:-Let's get creative!

**** الهدف من الوحدة: الحديث عن الآلات والمواد**

****الكلمات الأساسية الوحدة**

****القواعد الأساسية الوحدة**

****السؤال عن المواد**

Vocabulary كلمات الوحدة

1-الأجهزة المنزلية:

Word	Arabic meaning
coffee machine	آلة صنع القهوة
cooker	موقد
dishwasher	غسالة الصحون
freezer	مجمد
fridge	ثلاجة
kettle	غلاية
microwave	ميكروويف
oven	فرن
sewing machine	ماكينة خياطة
toaster	محمصة
vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية
washing machine	غسالة الملابس

2-المواد

Word	Arabic meaning
cotton	قطن
gold	ذهب
leather	جلد
metal	معدن
paper	ورق
plastic	بلاستيك
rubber	مطاط
silver	فضة

8

Let's get creative!

Household appliances: coffee machine, cooker, dishwasher, freezer, fridge, kettle, microwave, oven, sewing machine, toaster, vacuum cleaner, washing machine

Materials: cotton, gold, leather, metal, paper, plastic, rubber, silver

Pronunciation: begin, contain, decide, enjoy, recommend, understand, entertain, seeing, watching

1  How many words for machines in the house do you know?



 What doesn't belong in the picture?
What is Bo doing?
What has someone made for lunch?
What is Millie reading?

42 forty-two

-  What doesn't belong in the picture? **The octopus in the dishwasher doesn't belong. (1)**
What is Bo doing? **He's juggling. (2)**
What has someone made for lunch? **They've made a plate of falafel for lunch. (3)**
What is Millie reading? **She's reading a comic. (4)**



2 Listen, point and repeat.



cooker



oven



microwave



fridge



freezer



kettle



washing machine



dishwasher



toaster



coffee machine



vacuum cleaner



sewing machine

3 Look for the words from Activity 2 in the picture on page 42.

Which word is missing from page 42? sewing machine

4 Listen and write. What is it?

3 sewing machine

1 toaster



4 dishwasher

5 vacuum cleaner

2 microwave

5 Work with a partner. Play a guessing game!

Do you use it to clean the floor?

No, I don't.

Do you use it to clean clothes?

Yes, I do.

Is it a washing machine?

Yes, it is!

1 Before you read Which machine do the children use in the story? They use the microwave.

2 Listen and read.

A big mess

1 Right, let's get started! Hamed, you and I are going to make chocolates for Granny's birthday.

2 We can use the microwave.

3 Have you ever made chocolates before?

4 No, I haven't. I made a chocolate cake last year for Granny, but I've never made chocolates.

5 It's hot, and it isn't solid anymore!

6 That's right, Bo! The chocolate has melted in the microwave! If you heat chocolate, it melts.

7 OK, so we've melted the chocolate. Now we have to pour it into these paper cups. Then we have to decorate our chocolates.

8 You're using silver and gold! I thought you couldn't eat metal! Have you ever eaten silver?

9 No, I haven't! These decorations aren't made of metal. They're made of sugar!

10 Ten minutes later ...

11 What have you made, Millie?

12 I've used this paper to decorate the chocolate box. Look!

Lesson 3

7 Oh no! The chocolates! What have you done to them?

8 I'm sorry! I was showing Bo the box!

9 What a mess! Our beautiful chocolates! What are we going to do?

10 Later ...

11 Tah-daahh!!!

12 I know! I've got an idea! Give me the chocolates ...

13 We haven't got any more chocolate!

3 How did Millie make the new chocolates? Go to page 58 to find out. She melted the chocolate in the microwave again.

4 After you read Number the sentences in the correct order to retell the story.

- a Katy and Hamed decorate the chocolates and Millie makes a box for them. 4
- b Millie has an idea. 7
- c Katy and Hamed take the jug out of the microwave. 2
- d The chocolates are a big mess! 6
- e They are making chocolates for Millie's and Katy's granny. 1
- f Bo sees melted chocolate for the first time. 3
- g Millie knocks the jug on the chocolates. 5

5 Act out the story.

Values
I am kind to people.

forty-five

فوضى كبيرة

1 حسناً، لنبدأ! حامد، أنا وأنت سنصنع شوكولاتة بعيد ميلاد جدي.

2 يمكننا استخدام الميكروويف.

3 هل سبق لك صنع الشوكولاتة من قبل؟

4 لا، لم أفعل. لقد صنعت كعكة شوكولاتة العام الماضي لجدي، لكنني لم أصنع الشوكولاتة من قبل.

5 لقد صنعت علباً للشوكولاتة الآن علي ترتيبها.

6 حسناً، لقد أذينا الشوكولاتة بعد ذلك، علينا سكبها في هذه العلب الورقية. لم علينا تزيين الشوكولاتة!

7 هذا صحيح يا بوا! لقد ذابت الشوكولاتة في الميكروويف! إذا سخمت الشوكولاتة، فإنها تذوب بعد ذلك.

8 أنت تستخدم الفضة والذهب المتلقت! أنت لا تستطيع أكل المعدن! هل أكت الفضة من قبل؟

9 لا، لم أفعل! هذه الزخارف ليست مصنوعة من المعدن. إنها مصنوعة من السكر!

10 بعد عشر دقائق.

11 ماذا صنعت يا ميللي؟

12 لقد استخدمت هذه الورقة لتزيين علب الشوكولاتة انظروا!

13 أنا أظنك كت اري بو العنينة!

14 يا لها من فوضى! شوكولاتة جميلة! ماذا سنفعل؟

15 أعرف! لدي فكرة! لم يعد لدينا المزيد من الشوكولاتة! ماذا سنفعل؟

Grammar

Lesson 5

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

- 1 Have you ever made chocolates before?
- 2 Have you ever eaten silver?
- 3 I've never made chocolates.

2 Listen and repeat.

Have you ever made chocolates?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
She's never used the oven before.

3 Match the sentences to the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer.

- 1 a Has she ever bought a kettle? 3, No, she hasn't.
- 2 b Has he ever baked bread in an oven? 4, Yes, he has.
- 3 c Has he ever used a sewing machine? 1, Yes, he has.
- 4 d Has she ever made toast in a toaster? 2, No, she hasn't.

Has she ever bought a kettle?
No, she hasn't. She's never bought a kettle.

4 Ask five partners. Has anyone done all these things?

- 1 Have you ever made toast in a toaster?
- 2 Have you ever washed clothes in a washing machine?
- 3 Have you ever made coffee in a coffee machine?
- 4 Have you ever used a vacuum cleaner?
- 5 Have you ever made food in a microwave?

Adnan has never used a toaster or made food in a microwave. He has used a washing machine and ...

5 Pupil A: Activity Book, page 45. Pupil B: Activity Book, page 47.

46 forty-six

Grammar

Present Perfect

نستخدم المضارع التام عندما نتكلم عن

شيء حصل في أي وقت في الماضي

بدون تحديد زمن

وما زال له علاقة بالحاضر

👉 ever - never - before : غالبًا يأتي مع

♦ التركيب (الصيغة)

✓ السؤال:

Have / Has + subject + ever + past participle (V3)?

Have + I / you / we / they + ever + V3?

Has + he / she / it + ever + V3?

✎ المعنى:

Have you ever...?

👉 هل سبق وأن...؟

✓ الإجابة القصيرة:

Yes, I have / Yes, he has

No, I haven't / No, she hasn't

♦ **أمثلة واضحة:**

Have you ever been to Amman International Stadium?

هل سبق وأن ذهبت إلى استاد عمان الدولي؟

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you ever been in Aqaba?

هل سبق وأن كنت في العقبة؟

Have you ever seen a sand cat?

هل سبق وأن رأيت القطة الرملية؟

♦ **never (أبداً)**

تعني: لم يحدث أبداً never

⚠ لأنها نفي بحد ذاتها (not) نستخدمها بدون !

✓ الصيغة:

Subject + have / has + never + past participle (V3)

✎ **أمثلة:**

I have never visited Paris.

لم أزر باريس على الإطلاق.

She has never tried sushi before.

لم تجرب السوشي أبداً.

Grammar

Made of. (مصنوع من)

◆ متى نستخدم made of؟
:عندما نتحدث عن made of نستخدم
المادة الأساسية التي صنع منها الشيء
ويمكن رؤية المادة ومعرفتها بسهولة

◆ الصيغة:

What is it made of?

مَمَّ صنَع هذا الشيء؟

What are they made of?

مَمَّ صنعت هذه الأشياء؟

◆ الإجابة:

It's made of + material

They're made of + material

◆ أمثلة:

What is it made of?

It's made of plastic.

What are they made of?

They're made of gold.

Q:- Have you ever...:

Have you ever made chocolates?

هل سبق وأن صنعت الشوكولاتة؟

Answer:- Yes, I have. (نعم، فعلت) /No, I haven't. (لا، لم أفعل)

الجملة

****She's never used the oven before.** (لم تستخدم الفرن من قبل.)

****السؤال عن المواد .**

Q: What is it made of? (مّمّ هو مصنوع؟)

****It's made of plastic.** (إنه مصنوع من البلاستيك)

Q:- What are they made of? (مّمّ هم مصنوعون؟)

****They're made of gold.** (أنهم مصنوعون من الذهب.)

Work sheet

Question 1: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence

1. The _____ is used to clean the floor. (a. kettle, b. vacuum cleaner)

2. This necklace is made of _____. (a. gold, b. plastic)

3. Have you ever _____ a cake before? (a. baked, b. bake)

4. The fridge is made of _____. (a. paper, b. metal)

Question 2 :- Answer the questions using Yes, I have or No, I haven't

1. Have you ever used a sewing machine?

2. Have you ever made chocolates?

3. Have you ever cleaned with a vacuum cleaner?

Question 3: Complete the sentences using never

1. She _____ (use) a toaster before.

2. I _____ (see) a gold microwave.

3. They _____ (make) coffee with a coffee machine.

Question 4:- Write the correct question for each answer

1. _____?

It's made of leather.

2. _____?

They're made of plastic.

PRESENT PERFECT WITH EVER AND NEVER

A) Fill in the gaps with EVER or NEVER

- 1. Have youeaten Chinese food?**
- 2. Has yoursister had a car?**
- 3. We have..... visited your town.**
- 4. I have..... drunk wine.**
- 5. This is the most horrible place I haveseen.**
- 6. Have yourfriends read a book?**
- 7. I have..... chatted on the Internet.**
- 8. This is the best film I have..... seen.**
- 9. Have you..... seen Ariana Grande perform?**
- 10. I have..... been to a foreign country.**

B: Complete the sentences. Use *never* and the verb in brackets.

1. Leo **has never met** (meet) an Australian.
2. We _____ (see) that film.
3. The explorer _____ (be) in a dangerous situation.
4. I _____ (go) to Africa.
5. My parents _____ (sail) on an ocean.
6. Toby _____ (get) lost.
7. Larry and Holly _____ (use) a camcorder.
8. You _____ (find) a dinosaur.
9. We _____ (lose) our homework.
10. Grandma and Grandpa _____ (send) an email.

C: Choose the correct option.

1. **Have / Has** Tim ever been to Rome?
2. **Have / Has** they ever bought a flat?
3. John **have / has** never worn glasses.
4. I've **ever / never** met a celebrity.
5. We have **ever / never** been here before.
6. Have you **ever / never** broken your arm?



International Grammar School Kindergarten

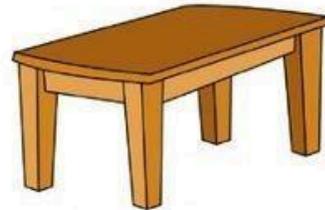
Name: _____

Date: _____

Materials

Label the objects with the help of materials given below.

fabric glass metal wood paper
rubber plastic leather



Name: _____ Date: _____

Materials

What are they made of? Use the word bank.

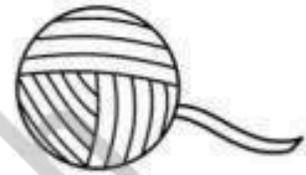
wood

glass

rock

metal

wool





Handmade in Jordan

Do you know what a craft is? It's something that you make by hand. Have you ever seen any traditional Jordanian crafts? There are many different kinds!



Fun Activity

Find out how long people have made pottery in Jordan for!

Rugs and Carpets

These are rugs and carpets. People made these in Amman, but craftspeople make them all over Jordan. They make them using a very old technique called weaving. Weaving is still a very popular handicraft today in Jordan, and many older people teach it to younger people. Traditionally, they use weaving to make anything from carpets to tents. The main materials are sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel hair! They then use berries to give the rugs their natural colour.

Pottery

Traditionally, people made pottery with stones from Petra, and they decorated them with images of the natural landscape. Today, visitors can buy beautiful pottery at the Petra Pottery Association. This is close to Wadi Musa. The women that work here still use the same techniques that they used hundreds of years ago!





صناعة يدوية في الأردن

هل سبق لك أن رأيت أي حرفة . هل تعرف ما هي الحرفة؟ إنها شيء تصنعه يدويًا أردنية تقليدية؟ هناك العديد من الأنواع المختلفة!



اكتشف كم من الوقت مضى على صناعة الفخار في الأردن

البسط والسجاد

هذه هي السجاد. صنعها الناس في عمان، لكن الحرفيين يصنعونها في جميع أنحاء الأردن. يصنعونها باستخدام تقنية قديمة جدًا تسمى النسيج. لا يزال النسيج حرفة يدوية شائعة جدًا اليوم في الأردن، ويقوم العديد من كبار السن بتعليمها للشباب. تقليديًا، يستخدمون النسيج لصنع أي شيء من السجاد إلى الخيام. المواد الرئيسية هي صوف الأغنام وشعر الماعز وشعر الإبل! ثم يستخدمون التوت لإعطاء السجاد لونه الطبيعي.

الفخار

تقليديًا، كان الناس يصنعون الفخار من أحجار البتراء، ويزينونها بصور للمناظر الطبيعية. واليوم، يمكن للزوار شراء فخار جميل من جمعية فخار البتراء. تقع هذه الجمعية بالقرب من وادي موسى. لا تزال النساء العاملات هنا يستخدمن نفس التقنيات التي استخدمتها منذ مئات السنين!



A. Vocabulary (معاني الكلمات)

craft	حرفة / عمل يدوي
handmade	مصنوع يدويًا
traditional	تقليدي
rugs	سجاد صغير
carpets	سجاد
craftspeople	حرفيون
technique	تقنية
weaving	النسيج
handicraft	حرفة يدوية
materials	مواد
wool	صوف
hair	شعر
berries	توت
natural colour	لون طبيعي
pottery	فخار
stones	حجارة
decorated	مزخرف

landscape	طبيعة / منظر طبيعي
visitors	زوّار
association	جمعية

Extraction (الاستخراجات من النص)

① Verbs (أفعال)

know/make/seen/made/use/teach/give/buy/work
/decorated

② Nouns (أسماء)

craft/rugs/carpets/people/Jordan/technique/
weaving/tents/materials/wool/pottery/stones/
Petra/visitors/association/women.

③ Adjectives (صفات)

traditional/old/popular/natural/beautiful/same

④ Prepositions (حروف جر)

by/in/over/from/with/at/to

⑤ Adverbs (ظروف)

traditionally/ today / still

C. Comprehension Questions (أسئلة متنوعة)

**① Multiple Choice (اختيار من متعدد)

1.What is a craft?

a) Something made by machines

b) Something made by hand

c) Something bought from a shop

Answer: b) Something made by hand

2.What technique do craftspeople use to make rugs and carpets?

a) Painting

b) Cutting

c) Weaving

Answer: c) Weaving

****2) True or False (صح أم خطأ)**

3.Rugs and carpets are made only in Amman.

Answer: False

4.Weaving is still popular in Jordan today.

Answer: True

5.Pottery is decorated with images of animals only.

Answer: False

3] Short Answer (اجابات قصيرة)

6. What materials are used to make rugs and carpets?

Answer: Sheep's wool, goat's hair and camel hair

7. Where can visitors buy pottery today?

Answer: At the Petra Pottery Association

8. Who teaches weaving to younger people?

Answer: Older people

4] Complete the Sentences (أكمل الفراغ)

9. Weaving is a very old _____.

Answer: technique

10. Craftspeople use berries to give rugs their natural _____. **Answer: colour**

1 Look and tick (✓). What does a computer need to work? *It needs electricity to work.*



Subject and object pronouns

I – me	it – it
you – you	we – us
he – him	they – them
she – her	

2 Listen. What does Malek need help with? *He needs help with his new video game console.*



3 Listen, read and check.



Abbas, can you help me?

Sure, what's the problem?

I got this new video game console, but it doesn't work.

Look, here's Dad. Let's ask him.

Dad, we want to play but it doesn't work. Can you help us?

Oh, I see. You need to turn it on. Look!

Thanks, Dad!

4 Work with a partner. Describe a problem with a machine.

a dishwasher a cooker
a kettle a sewing machine

The dishwasher doesn't work.
What a mess! Can you help me?

Say it!

Can you help me/us?
It doesn't work.
Let's ask him.
You need to turn it on.

Pronunciation

5 Listen and read. Why is part of each word coloured? Listen again and repeat.



begin	enjoy	entertain
contain	recommend	seeing
decide	understand	watching

Because it's the stressed part of the word (we say it louder than the rest of the word).

Reading

1 **Before you read** Which of the three inventions below do you think is the best?

2  Listen and read.



ACCIDENTAL INVENTIONS!

What do the microwave, coffee and the tape on your trainers have in common? Well, they were all accidental inventions!



The microwave



In 1945, an American scientist called Percy Spencer was working in a lab. He was making a new kind of machine called a magnetron. While he was working, he had some chocolate in his pocket. Suddenly, Percy found that the chocolate was melting! He realised that the machine could be used for heating food. The first food that he cooked in the microwave was popcorn!

Coffee



A long time ago in Ethiopia, there was a farmer who had goats. One day he saw something: after eating the fruit from coffee plants, his goats didn't sleep. He told other people, and they made a drink from the fruit. This drink became coffee. Later, farmers in Egypt and Syria started growing coffee plants, too. Today, people all over the world enjoy coffee!

Velcro®

In 1941, a Swiss engineer called George de Mestral went for a walk in the woods. When he came back, he found he had a lot of seeds on himself. He looked at the seeds under the microscope and he noticed they had very small hooks that stuck to the tiny loops of his clothes. He decided to make a material that could do that same thing, and he invented the useful hook-and-loop tape on your trainers that is now called Velcro!



3 **After you read** Read and circle. Which fact **isn't** mentioned?

- 1 a Percy Spencer invented the microwave when he was working on the magnetron.
b The second food he cooked in the microwave was an egg.
- 2 a The goats didn't want to sleep after eating the fruit from coffee plants.
b Farmers grow coffee in Brazil.
- 3 a George de Mestral used cotton at first, but it wasn't strong enough.
b Many trainers now have Velcro on them.

4  **Work in groups. Use the Internet to find out about a famous Arab inventor or invention.**



Listening

1 Listen and match.

1 B 2 C 3 D 4 A

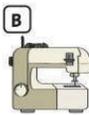

 Zeinab


 Faisal


 Mrs Alqassab


 Mr Alqassab


 A


 B


 C


 D

Speaking

2 Which machines have you used this week? What for?

This week, I've used the microwave to melt ice cream!



Writing

3 Read. Which machine does Nada think is the most useful for her dad?

The most useful things at home

By Nada

At home we've got a lot of different machines, but some of them are more useful than others! In the kitchen, the cooker and the fridge are the most useful because we can cook food with the cooker, and we can keep food in the fridge. We also have a coffee machine. I think this is the most useful thing for my dad! He loves coffee!

My favourite thing is my tablet. I use it to do my homework and play games.

tip Writing
Exclamation marks (!) are used to show a strong feeling. Here, Nada uses exclamation marks to show when she is making a joke.

4 Write a personal account about machines in your home.

- 1 Plan
- What machines have you got at home?
 - Which are the most useful? Why?
 - What are your family members' favourite machines?
 - What's your favourite?

2 Write

At home, we've got ...
The most useful things are ...
My favourite thing is ..., because ...

3 Check your work

- Used exclamation marks to show when you're making a joke?

Activity Book, page 39.

She thinks the coffee machine is the most useful for her dad.

Work sheet

Q1:-Write the correct word in the gap:

fridge. puppet show. rubber. audience. sewing machine

- a) The _____ clapped loudly after the performance.
- b) The children enjoyed watching the _____ at the theatre.
- c) She used a piece of _____ to erase her pencil marks.
- d) My grandmother sews clothes with a _____
- e) I put the milk in the _____ to keep it cold.

Q2:-Read and choose

1. (Have/Has)Reem ever read a comic?
2. I(have/has) been to the theatre.
3. Have you ever(see / seen) a musical?

C. Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. I have _____ -(read) a play.

2. Have you ever _____ (listen) to classical music?

complete

Verb	Adjective
cheer	
	thankful
hope	
	forgetful

Choose the correct answer:

1. the people who act in a play or film

A. cast. B. comic. C. act

2. a small carpet that covers part of the floor-----.

A. crafts. B. rug. C. tent

3 What is the chair made of? It's made of.....

A. leather. B. paper. C. silver

**Challenges are nothing"
but steps of a ladder
leading you toward
success, so don't
hesitate to move
.forward**

,Best regards

"Teacher Areej Mallah"

