

ملخص للوحدات الثامنة والتاسعة والعاشر في المفردات والصوتيات والقواعد النحوية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ المستوى الرابع ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الثاني ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 09:18:33 2025-05-24

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى الرابع



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب المستوى الرابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في القواعد اللغوية ووظائف اللغة ومهارات القراءة مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في القواعد اللغوية ووظائف اللغة ومهارات القراءة

2

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في فهم المقروء و المفردات و القواعد و الكتابة مع الإجابة النموذجية

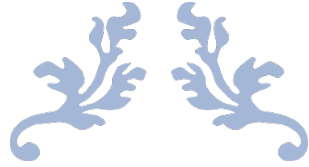
3

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في فهم المقروء و المفردات و القواعد و الكتابة

4

أوراق عمل دعم وإثراء الفرقان منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

5



GRADE 4

Module 8

End of 2ND TERM



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VOCABULARY

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
pilot	طيار	rides	الساقية الدوارة
vet	طبيب بيطري	snacks	وجبات خفيفة
cook	طباخ	put on	يرتدي
teacher	معلم	trip	رحلة
pot	إناء للطهي	weather forecast	النشرة الجوية
pan	مقلاة	warm	دافئ
wildlife park	حديقة حيوانات برية	take off	يخلع
sand	رمال	move	يتحرك
sun	شمس	check	يتحقق من
tongue	لسان	chain	سلسلة
hurt	يجرح	jellyfish	قنديل البحر
plants	نباتات	turtle	سلحفاة
horse riding	ركوب الخيل	octopus	أخطبوط
top	قمة	dolphin	دولفين
flat	مسطح	important	مهم
pyjamas	منامة – لباس للنوم		

PHONICS

/d/



smell^{ed}

شم



listen^{ed}

استمع

/t/



watch^{ed}

شاهد



walk^{ed}

مشى

/ɪd/



invent^{ed}

اخترع



paint^{ed}

رسم

GRAMMAR

Future with "Be going to"

يستخدم التعبير Be going to للتعبير الخطط المستقبلية Future plans ويكون كالاتي:

I → am

He
She
It } is + going to + الفعل

You
We
They } are

Examples:

I am going to go to the park next Friday.

He is going to go to the park next Friday.

They are going to go to the park next Friday.

وفي النفي يتم إضافة not بعد am/is/are كالاتي:

I am not going to go to the park next Friday.

He is not going to go to the park next Friday.

They are not going to go to the park next Friday.

وفي السؤال يكون كالاتي:

Am → I

Is { he
she
it } + going to + الفعل

Are { you
we
they }

Examples:

Am I going to go to the park next Friday?

Is he going to go to the park next Friday?

Are they going to go to the park next Friday?

What are you going to do tomorrow?

ماذا تنوي أن تفعل غداً؟

I'm going to...

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل:

tomorrow

غدا

tonight

الليلة

the day after tomorrow

بعد غد

next week/month/Sunday, etc.

الأسبوع / الشهر / الأحد..... القادم

in an hour / two hours / a week, etc.

خلال ساعة / ساعتين / أسبوع

soon

قريباً

Name: _____

Total

--	--

 30**1 Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

pyjamas	sand	pot	weather forecast	pilot	plants
---------	------	-----	------------------	-------	--------

1. There are a lot of _____ plants _____ in our garden.
2. **A:** Is it going to rain tomorrow?
B: Let's check the _____.
3. Is there any soup in the _____?
4. My sister likes playing in the _____ on the beach.
5. I love planes. I'm going to be a _____.
6. Look at my new _____.
They are green and they've got teddy bears on them.

Score

--	--

 5**2 Read and complete. Use the Future to be + going to.**

Ali: (1) Are you going to play (play) volleyball with us this afternoon? We (2) _____ (be) at the sports centre at half past five.

Majed: I'm sorry. I (3) _____ (not / play) with you today. I (4) _____ (help) my father in the garden.

Ali: (5) _____ your brother _____ (help) you too?

Majed: No, he isn't. He (6) _____ (go) horse riding with my grandfather.

Ali: Cool!

Score

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 5**3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. Mum / snacks / going to / tonight / is / make / .

Mum is going to make snacks tonight.

2. Ahmed / is / a vet / be / going to / ?

3. aren't / visit / going to / on Saturday / the wildlife park / they / .

4. next weekend / baseball / are / going to / you / play / ?

5. the car / are / wash / this afternoon / we / going to / .

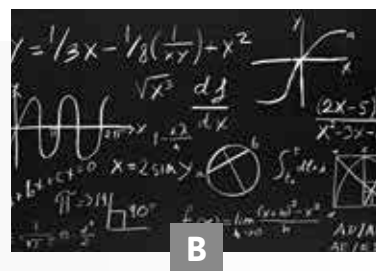
Score

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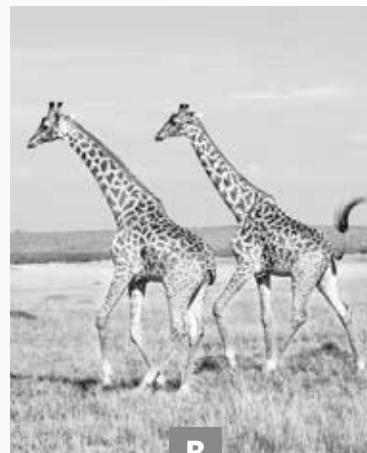
 4

4 Listen and circle. 🔊

1. What is Frank going to be?



2. What is Lena going to see?



3. What is Lee's mother going to buy?



Score 3

5 Write four things you are / aren't going to do at the weekend.

Score 4

6 Read Fran's diary entry and write T for True or F for False.

Friday, 7 May

Dear Diary,

I'm very excited because my family and I are going to go on holiday next month. First, we're going to visit London. I can't wait to see Big Ben! Next, we are going to visit Paris. We are going to visit the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre Museum. We aren't going to go to Disneyland because we haven't got time. After that, we are going to travel to Budapest in Hungary. It's a beautiful city by the Danube River. It is going to be a great holiday!



1. Fran is happy about her holiday.
2. Big Ben is in London.
3. Fran's family hasn't got time to visit Paris.
4. The Danube River is in Paris.
5. Fran is going to go to Paris first and then to Hungary.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Score 5

7 Look and put an X for the word that doesn't belong.

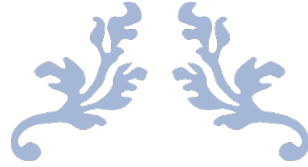
①  listened <input type="checkbox"/> A	 watched <input type="checkbox"/> B	 walked <input type="checkbox"/> C
---	--	---

②  invented <input type="checkbox"/> A	 painted <input type="checkbox"/> B	 cooked <input type="checkbox"/> C
---	--	---

③  climbed <input type="checkbox"/> A	 walked <input type="checkbox"/> B	 smelled <input type="checkbox"/> C
--	---	--

④  smelled <input type="checkbox"/> A	 cooked <input type="checkbox"/> B	 listened <input type="checkbox"/> C
--	---	---

Score 4



GRADE 4

Module 9

End of 2ND TERM



PREPARED BY

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VOCABULARY

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
ostrich	نعامة		
crocodile	تمساح	squid	حبار
gorilla	غوريلا	finger	إصبع اليد
jaw	فك	toe	إصبع القدم
hippo	فرس النهر	change	يغير
spider	عنكبوت	hide	يختفي
building	بناء	dinosaur	ديناصور
mosquito	بعوض	scary	مخيف
funny	مضحك	stork	طائر اللقلق
scientist	عالم	beak	منقار
intelligent	ذكي	jar	جرة - برطمان
chimpanzee	شمبانزي	delicious	لذيذ

PHONICS

/əʊ/



open

فتح



close

أغلق



sofa

أريكة



old

قديم



nose

أنف

/ʊ/



look

ينظر



book

كتاب



foot

قدم

GRAMMAR

Comparatives & Superlatives

	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives مقارنة واحد لمجموعة
الصفات القصيرة	<p>er + the الصفة than</p> <p>- نضيف er على الصفة ونضع بعدها كلمة than مثال:</p> <p>shorter than Ali is shorter than Omar.</p>	<p>the + الصفة est</p> <p>- نضيف est على الصفة ونضع قبلها كلمة the مثال:</p> <p>the shortest Ali is the shortest boy in the class.</p>
	<p>- الصفات المكونة من 3 حروف صوتية ساكن + متحرك + ساكن يتم فيها مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل er مثال:</p> <p>Fat fatter big bigger thin thinner</p>	<p>- الصفات المكونة من 3 حروف صوتية ساكن + متحرك + ساكن يتم فيها مضاعفة الحرف الأخير قبل est مثال:</p> <p>Fat fattest big biggest thin thinnest</p>
	<p>- الصفات التي تنتهي ب y تحذف منها ال y وتضاف ier مثال:</p> <p>heavy heavier pretty prettier noisy noisier</p>	<p>- الصفات التي تنتهي ب y تحذف منها ال y وتضاف iest مثال:</p> <p>heavy heaviest pretty prettiest noisy noisiest</p>
	<p>more + الصفة than</p> <p>- نضع الصفة بين كلمتي more than مثال:</p> <p>more intelligent than Ali is more intelligent than Omar.</p>	<p>the most + الصفة</p> <p>- نضع الصفة بعد كلمتي the most مثال:</p> <p>the most intelligent Ali is the most intelligent boy in the class.</p>
الصفات الطويلة		

الصفات الشاذة

Adjective الصفة	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives مقارنة واحد لمجموعة
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much – many	more	most
far	farther – further	farthest - furthest

- يستخدم التعبير as الصفة as للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفة.
مثال:

Ali is as tall as Omar.

- يستخدم التعبير as الصفة not as للتعبير عن عدم التساوي في الصفة.
مثال:

Ali is not as tall as Omar.

Name: _____

Total

--	--

 30**1 Look and write.****building squid stork finger spider scientist**1. building

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Score

--	--

 5**2 Read and complete with the correct form of the adjectives. Use the Comparative form.**

1. Lions are stronger (strong) than giraffes.
2. Dolphins are _____ (good) at swimming than hippos.
3. Jameel is _____ (funny) than Bilal.
4. Whales are _____ (big) than dolphins.
5. The book about wild animals is _____ (interesting) than the book about plants.

Score

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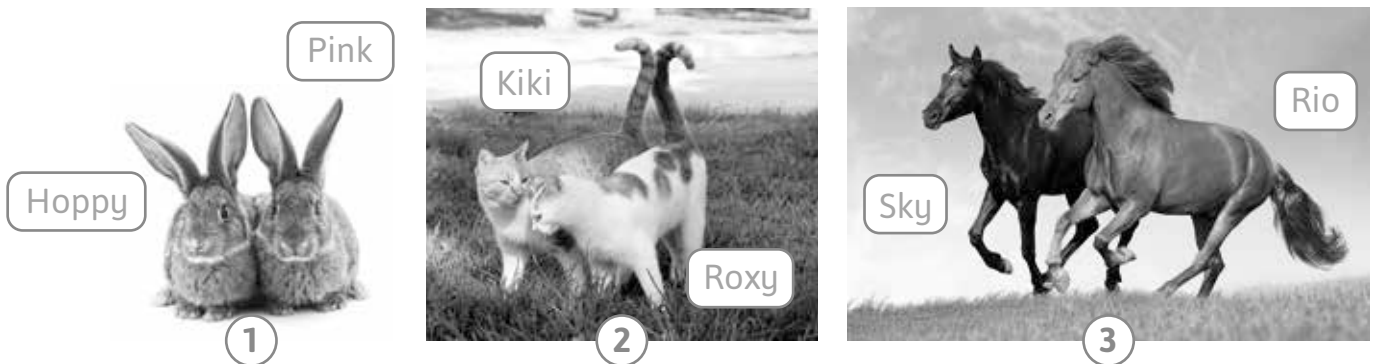
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3 Read and circle.

1. The cheetah is the **faster** / **fastest** animal of all.
2. I am **younger** / **youngest** than my brother.
3. The Pacific Ocean is the **bigger** / **biggest** ocean in the world.
4. Ahmed is the **worse** / **worst** player on the team.
5. Tigers are **more dangerous** / **most dangerous** than cats.

Score 4

4 Look and write. Use as + adjective + as.



Look at my family's pets. Hoppy and Pink are my rabbits. Hoppy is (1) _____ (big) Pink. Kiki and Roxy are my grandpa's cats. Kiki's tail is (2) _____ (long) Roxy's tail. My brother has got two horses, Sky and Rio. They can run really fast. Sky is (3) _____ (fast) Rio.

Score 3

5 Listen and circle. 🔊

1. Why doesn't Jane like snakes?

- A They aren't very interesting.
B They're scary.

2. What does Mike say about lions?

- A They're scarier than snakes.
B They're nicer than snakes.

3. Why does Jane like dolphins?

- A They're intelligent.
B They're nicer than lions.

Score 3

6 Read and answer the questions.

Qatar's largest animal

The dugong is a very big sea animal. People often call it a 'sea cow' because it looks like a cow and it eats sea grass. A dugong also looks like a big dolphin, but it swims more slowly.

Dugongs live in groups but they often swim in pairs or alone. They have got large heads and strong tails, but they've got very small eyes. Because of this, dugongs can't see much but they can hear very well.



1. Why do people call dugongs 'sea cows'?
2. Which other animal does a dugong look like?
3. Which is a faster swimmer, a dolphin or a dugong?
4. What can dugongs do very well?

Score 4

7 Write three sentences about your favourite animal.

Score 3

8 Look and circle.



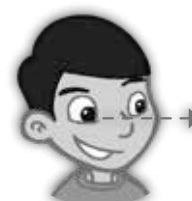
1. /ʊ/ /əʊ/



2. /ʊ/ /əʊ/

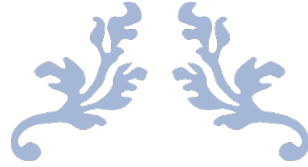


3. /ʊ/ /əʊ/



4. /ʊ/ /əʊ/

Score 4



GRADE 4

Module 10

End of 2ND TERM



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VOCABULARY

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
sore throat	التهاب الحلق	socket	قابس الكهرباء
stomach ache	ألم المعدة	shade	ظل
earache	ألم الأذن	sunscreen	واقي من الشمس
toothache	ألم الأسنان	safe	آمن
headache	صداع الرأس	dentist	طبيب أسنان
cough	سعال - كحة	meal	وجبة
medicine	دواء	exercise	يتمرن
sick	مريض	relax	يسترخي
tissue	مناديل ورقية	grow	ينمو
sneeze	يعطس	bite	يقضم
soap	صابون	chew	يمضغ
oven	فرن	soft	ناعم
Knife - Knives	سكين - سكاكين	hard	قاس - صلب

PHONICS

/e/



head

رأس



bread

خبز

/i:/



peaches

خوخ

tea

شاي



peas

بازلاء



meat

لحم

GRAMMAR

Modal Verb	Usage الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة
should shouldn't	تستخدم لـ .. • طلب أو إعطاء النصيحة • التعبير عن الرأي • الاقتراح	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You should exercise.Should I tell the teacher?We should study hard.We should go to the park.
must	• تعبر عن الضرورة أو الإلزام	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You must wear your helmet.
mustn't	• تعبر عن المنع والتحريم	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You mustn't touch the pan.

What's the matter?

يستخدم هذا التعبير لـ:

- للسؤال عن صحة شخص ما يبدو عليه التعب مثلاً
- للسؤال عموماً إذا كان هناك مشكلة ما

Example:

- What's the matter, Jane?
- I have got a toothache.

Name: _____

Total 30

1 Look and write.

dentist oven knife ~~medicine~~ soap



1



2

1. _____ *medicine* _____

2. _____



3

3. _____

4. _____



4



5

5. _____

Score 4

2 Read and write. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

1. Rashid has got a headache. He should go to bed.
2. You _____ always wear sunscreen when you are on the beach.
3. Children _____ use knives, because they're dangerous.
4. Lamya has got a toothache. She _____ go to the dentist.
5. Hassan has got a sore throat. He _____ eat ice cream.

Score 4

3 Look, read and answer.



1. Sahar's hands are dirty. Should she wash them with soap and water?

Yes, she should

2. Mark is sick. Should he go to the doctor?

3. Ken wants to eat an apple. Should he use a knife?

4. Amal had lunch at two o'clock. Should she swim at half past two?

5. It's a sunny day. The children are on the beach. Should they wear hats?

Score 4

4 Read and match.

1. Should I use a tissue when I sneeze?

☒ C

2. I have got a sore throat. What should I do?

☐

3. Should he take some medicine?

☐

4. What's the matter?

☐

5. Should children play with sockets?

☐

A I have got a stomach ache.

B No, he shouldn't. He should go to the doctor.

C Yes, you should. You should wash your hands too.

D No, they shouldn't.

E You should drink some warm tea.

Score 4

5 Listen and write T for True or F for False.

1. Mark shouldn't eat fast food twice this week.

☐

2. Mark should eat more fruit and vegetables.

☐

3. Mark shouldn't drink more water every day.

☐

Score 3

6 Read and answer the questions.

HOW TO DO WELL AT SCHOOL *by Doctor Zinn*

Everybody knows rule number one: study hard! But what else must you do to be a good student? Well, here are some little things you should do.

- Eat well. Fresh fruit and vegetables, fish, eggs, meat and nuts are healthy and give you energy. Fast food and sugar are not very healthy and you shouldn't eat a lot of them.
- Drink a lot of water. It helps a lot.
- Sleep well. Sleep helps your mind relax.
- Spend some time with your friends and family.
Everyone should have a little fun!



1. What is rule number one to be a good student?

2. Which foods give you energy?

3. How does sleep help you be a good student?

Score 3

7 Write two things you **must** do and two things you **mustn't** do in the classroom.

Score 4

8 Write the words in the correct column.

tea head meat bread

/i:/	/e/

Score 4