تلخيص الوحدات 3 و 4 و 5 نهاية الفصل: المفردات والقواعد

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج القطرية ⇦ الصف الخامس ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-12 13:28:32	
المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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 ا للمدرس
	إعداد: Rajab Ahmed

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس					
صفحة المناهج القطرية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	تلخيص الوحدات 3 و 4 و 5 نهاية الفصل: المفردات والقواعد
2	أوراق عمل وحلول للوحدة الأولى (People) – دروس Questionnaire ,Stars Top ,World Our (محلول)
3	أوراق عمل كتابة: رسالة بريد إلكتروني ويوميات – الوحدة 1 و Bravo 2
4	حلول تدريبات إثرائية منتصف الفصل
5	اختبار الوحدة 1+2 لمنتصف الفصل

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

Grade 5

The Top in English

Units 3, 4 & 5

End of 1st Term

Vocabulary • Grammar







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VOCABULARY

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
building	مبنى	endangered species	الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض
skyscraper	ناطح سحاب	male	ذكر
tower	برج	female	أنثى
bridge	جسر	100 - one hundred	مائة
the underground	مترو الأنفاق	200 - two hundred	مائتين
busy	مزدحم – مشغول	457 - four hundred and fifty-seven	أربعمائة وسبعة وخمسين
high	عالٍ	1,000 - one thousand	ألف
large	كبير	race	سباق
plant	نبات	javelin	رمي الرمح
waterfall	شلال	high jump	الوثب العالي
jungle	غابة	throw	يقذف
desert	صحراء	minutes (min)	دقائق
island	جزيرة	seconds (sec)	ثوان
city	مدينة	furniture	أثاث
dry	جاف	insect	حشرة
wet	مبتل	wood	خشب
continent	قارة	cut down trees	قطع الأشجار
cross	يعبر	plant trees	زرع الأشجار
fur	فرو	graph	رسم بياني
weight	وزن	oxygen	أوكسجين
length	طول	important	هام
bamboo	خيزران	antelope	ظبي
hunt	يصطاد	horn	قرن
metre (m)	متر	land	أرض
centimetre (cm)	سنتيمتر	grasshopper	الجراد
kilo= kilogram (kg)	كيلو – كيلوجرام	sandy	رملي
weigh	يزن	whale	حوت

PHONICS

1 Listen and say.

/əʊ/



slow بطيء



pillow وسادة

/aʊ/



cow بقرة



down أسفل

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GRAMMAR

Comparatives & Superlatives

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

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.



Adverbs of manner ظروف الكيفية

تستخدم ظروف الكيفية Adverbs of Manner للتعبير عن طريقة حدوث الفعل وتتكون في المعتاد بإضافة ly إلى الصفة.

Adjective الصفة	Adverb الظرف
quick سريع	quickly بسرعة
nice لطيف	nicely بلطف
careful حذِر	carefully بحذر
soft ناعم	softly بنعومة
quiet هادئ	quietly بهدوء
beautiful جميل	beautifully بصورة جميلة
bad سيء	badly على نحو سيء

Examples:

- He runs quickly.
- He drives carefully.

الظروف الشاذة

Adjective الصفة	Adverb الظرف
good جيد	well جيداً
fast سريع	fast بسرعة
hard شاق – صعب	hard بجِد – باجتهاد
high عال	high عالياً
far بعيد	far بعيداً

Examples:

- He plays well.
- He studies hard.

Comparative and Superlative Form of Adverbs of manner

المقارنة باستخدام أظرف الكيفية

Adjective الصفة	Adverb الظرف	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives مقارنة واحد لمجموعة
Rule		نضع الظرف بين كلمتي more than	نضع الظرف بعد كلمتي the most
		more الظرف than	the most الظرف
quick	quickly	more quickly than	the most quickly
nice	nicely	more nicely than	the most nicely
careful	carefully	more carefully than	the most carefully

Examples:

- Ali runs more quickly than Omar. (comparative)
- Ali runs the most quickly of all students. (superlative)

الظروف الشاذة

Adjective الصفة	Adverb الظرف	Comparatives المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlatives مقارنة واحد لمجموعة
good	well	better than	the best
bad	badly	worse than	the worst
high	high	higher than	the highest
far	far	farther – further than	the farthest – furthest
fast	fast	faster than	the fastest

Examples:

- Ali runs faster than Omar. (comparative)
- Ali runs the fastest of all students. (superlative)

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3 TEST

Name: _____ **Total** 50

1 Read and match.

1. Many animals, like cats and bears, have it.	☐	**A.** oxygen
2. We use it to make things like furniture.	☐	**B.** city
3. It's like a forest and there are many plants.	☐	**C.** desert
4. Pandas like this plant. It's their favourite food.	☐	**D.** jungle
5. We can't live without it.	☐	**E.** skyscraper
6. A big place with many buildings and many people.	☐	**F.** bamboo
7. A very hot and dry place.	☐	**G.** wood
8. A very tall building.	☐	**H.** fur

Score 8

2 Read and complete. Use the **Comparative** form.

1. Crocodiles are _____ (good) at swimming than hippos.

2. **A:** I think history is _____ (important) than PE.
B: I don't think so. PE is very important, too!

3. The Kalahari desert is _____ (big) than the Patagonian desert.

4. Mark can throw the javelin _____ (far) than Brad.

5. Steve's school is _____ (modern) than Fay's.

6. There are _____ (many) colours in this picture than in that one.

Score 6

3 Read and write the adverbs.

1. Turtles are **slow** animals. They walk _____.

2. Athletes are **hard** workers. They work _____ to win medals.

3. My parents aren't **good** at speaking English. They don't speak English _____.

4. You must be a **careful** bike rider. You must ride your bike _____.

5. The children are **happy** playing in the park. The children are playing _____ in the park.

Score 5

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4 **Read and complete. Use the Superlative form.**

high	dry	large	beautiful	good	bad

1. The Atacama Desert is the _____ desert in the world.

2. Ed is the _____ at running. He runs really slowly!

3. Greenland is the _____ island in the world.

4. I think the _____ painting is the one with the waterfall. It's my favourite!

5. Richard is the _____ student in our class. He knows everything!

6. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain in the world.

Score 6

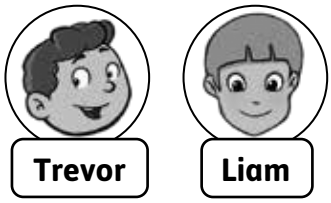
5 **Listen and write T for Trevor and L for Liam.**

1. Who runs fast? ☐

2. Who throws the javelin the furthest? ☐

3. Who can swim well? ☐

4. Who jumps the highest? ☐



Score 4

6 **Read the text. Then match.**



Redwood Forest is a large forest in California, USA. It is full of redwood trees. These kinds of trees are special because they are big and tall and their wood is not brown. It's red! In 2006, two scientists went hiking in Redwood Forest. There, they found a very tall tree. They wanted to see how tall it was. They climbed it and they were very surprised because the tree was 115.72 metres high! That's taller than Big Ben in London!
People call this tree Hyperion because it is the tallest tree in the world! People can't visit Hyperion because scientists don't say where it is. Trees are important for us and scientists don't want anyone to cut Hyperion down. It is a very special tree and we must take care of it!

1. The tallest tree in the world is in ☐

2. Hyperion is taller ☐

3. Hyperion is more ☐

4. Scientists don't want people ☐

5. Scientists found Hyperion in ☐

A. than 115 metres high.

B. Redwood Forest, California.

C. 2006.

D. than Big Ben.

E. to cut Hyperion down.

Score 5

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7 Look and write sentences. Use the **Comparative** and the **Superlative** forms of the words/ phrases in the box.

old	young	tall	short	good at the javelin throw/running	bad at the javelin throw/running



Nasser 9 years | **Ahmad** 11 years | **Waleed** 8 years

	Javelin throw	100-m race
Ahmad	52.81 m	15.24 sec
Nasser	49.93 m	14.25 sec
Waleed	45.56 m	14.52 sec

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Score 6

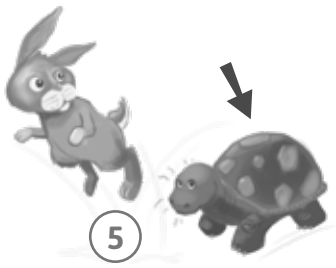
8 Look and match.

ow /oʊ/

ow /aʊ/



1



5



2

3



4

Score 10

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GRADE 5

Module 4

End of 1ST TERM

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VOCABULARY

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
water the plants	يسقي النباتات	countryside	الريف
clean the car	ينظف السيارة	zebra	حمار وحشي
garage	مرآب – كراج	national park	حديقة عامة – متنزه وطني
upstairs	في الطابق العلوي	lock	يغلق
downstairs	في الطابق السفلي	loud	عال
balcony	شُرفة – بلكونة	dangerous	خطير
basement	قبو	way	طريق
jar	برطمان	tidy my room	أرتب غرفتي
biscuit	بسكويت	talk on the phone	يتحدث بالهاتف
blackout	انقطاع الكهرباء	mobile phone	جوال
slip	ينزلق	surf the Net	يتصفح الانترنت
break	يكسر	read a comic book	يقرأ كتاب مصور
fall	يسقط	text a friend	يكتب رسالة نصية لصديق
hurt	يجرح	zookeeper	حارس حديقة الحيوان
kitten	قطة صغيرة	catch – caught	يمسك – أمسك
hero	بطل	escape	يهرب
back	ظهر	sail	يبحر
hit	يضرب	explorer	يستكشف
noise	ضوضاء	famous	مشهور
sprain	التواء	discover	يكتشف
safari	رحلة في الأدغال	voyage	رحلة بحرية

PHONICS

1 Listen and say.

/eɪ/



play يلعب



rain مطر

/aɪ/



rice أرز



pie فطيرة

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GRAMMAR

Past Progressive الماضي المستمر

استخدامه:

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن فعل استمر لفترة في وقت محدد في الماضي

تكوينه:

I, He, She, It } was

You, We, They } were

+ الفعل + ing

Examples:

- I was studying at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- They were studying Science at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.



النفي:

I
He
She
It
} was

You
We
They
} were

not + الفعل + ing

Examples:

- I was not studying at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- They were not studying Science at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

السؤال:

Was { I, he, she, it } + الفعل + ing

Were { you, we, they }

Examples:

- Were you sleeping at 4 o'clock yesterday?

  Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

- What were you doing at 9 o'clock last night?

  I was watching TV.



Had to كان من الضروري

- تستخدم had to + verb للتعبير عن الضرورة أو الإلزام في الماضي
- تستخدم didn't have to + verb للتعبير عن عدم وجود ضرورة أو إلزام في الماضي

Examples:

- I had to buy some food yesterday. I was so hungry.
- I didn't have to sleep early last night. It is a holiday today!

Why?

تستخدم Why للسؤال عن السبب وتكون الإجابة عليها باستخدام كلمة Because

* Why are you walking slowly?

- Because I sprained my ankle.

What's the matter?

تستخدم لسؤال شخص ما عن حالته الصحية حينما يبدو أنه ليس على ما يرام أو بعد تعرضه لحادث مثلاً.

* What's the matter, Ali?

- I hurt my back yesterday.

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Name: _____ **Total** 50

TEST 4

1 **Read and complete.**

texted	kitten	escaped	hurt	countryside	slipped

1. **A:** What happened to Hamad?
   B: He _____ and broke his leg last week.
2. Last summer, I went camping with my parents in the _____.
3. Charles saw a _____ outside his house yesterday and he wanted to help it, so he took it home.
4. Did you hear the news? A monkey _____ from the zoo!
5. **A:** What's the matter?
   B: I fell and _____ my arm.
6. **A:** How did you learn about the fire?
   B: Carol _____ me.

Score 6

2 **Read and match.**

1. I was tidying	
2. I fell off my bike	
3. Amal was surfing	
4. Last week, Anna sprained	
5. Suddenly, I heard a	
6. Last Sunday there was a blackout	

A. noise and I was scared.
B. and we couldn't see a thing!
C. and hurt my back yesterday.
D. my room at five o'clock in the afternoon.
E. the Net at half past seven yesterday evening.
F. her ankle and now she can't walk.

Score 6

3 **Read and complete. Use the Past Progressive.**

1. Jack _____ (not / watch) TV yesterday morning at eight o'clock.
2. Yesterday at half past six, my mum and dad _____ (water) the plants in the garden.
3. **A:** What _____ you _____ (do) at eight o'clock yesterday?
   B: I _____ (look) for my notebook. I found it under my bed!
4. Last Tuesday, it _____ (rain) and we couldn't play in the garden.

Score 10

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TEST

4 **Listen and circle A or B.**

1. What was Brad doing yesterday afternoon?

A. He was talking on the phone with Martin. **B.** He was studying with Martin.

2. What did Martha do on holiday?

A. She went camping. **B.** She went on a safari.

3. What happened to Ned?

A. He fell off his bike. **B.** He broke his leg.

4. What were Kelly and Jane doing at the time of the fire?

A. They were playing a board game. **B.** They were cleaning the car.

Score 8

5 **Read the text. Then correct the sentences.**



An endangered swimmer
GREEN SEA TURTLE

The green sea turtle is one of the largest sea turtles in the world. They live in bays and in the sea near tropical islands. They eat sea plants and sea insects and they often swim far to find food. Green sea turtles sometimes visit beaches and enjoy the sun and the females leave their eggs in the sand.

Green sea turtles are really big. Their length can be about 1 metre long and they usually weigh up to 190 kg. The biggest green sea turtle ever found was about 1.5 metres long and it weighed about 395 kg! It's amazing!

These beautiful animals are an endangered species. People hunt them for their meat or for their eggs and they also throw rubbish in the sea. What can we do to help? We mustn't hunt them and we must keep the beaches and seas clean!

1. The green sea turtle is one of the smallest sea turtles in the world.

2. They eat sea plants and fish.

3. The males leave their eggs in the sand.

4. They usually weigh up to 395 kg.

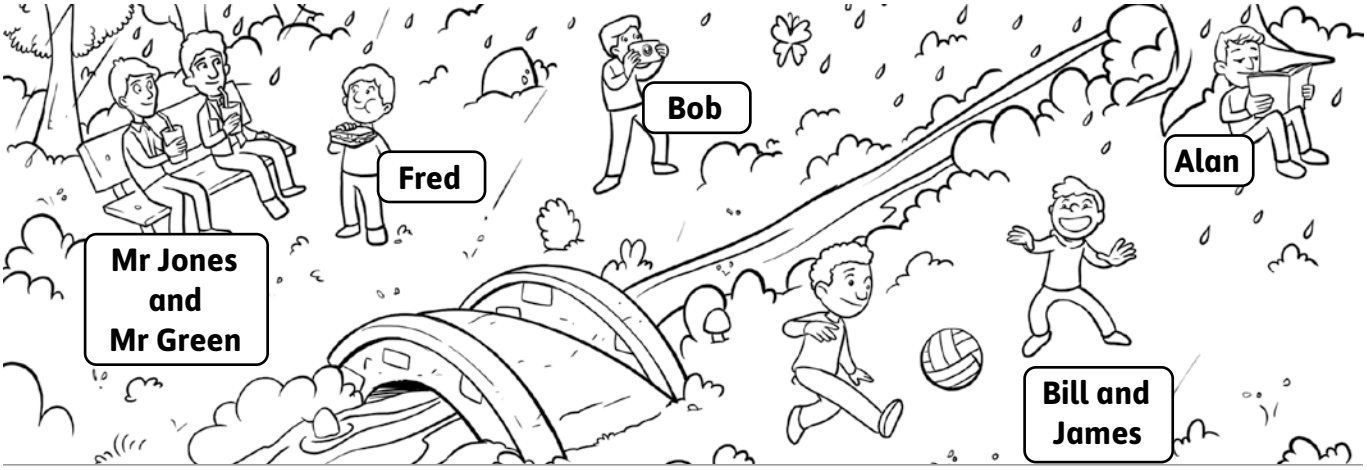
5. People don't hunt them.

Score 5

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6 Look at the picture. The children went on a school trip to the countryside. Write what they were doing when it started raining. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

play football	read a comic book	eat a sandwich	take photos	drink lemonade



Score 5

7 Look and write the words with the /eɪ/ and /aɪ/ sounds.

rice kite play rain pie

/eɪ/ /aɪ/

Score 10

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GRADE 5

Module 5

End of 1ST TERM

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VOCABULARY

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
a bar of chocolate	قطعة من الشوكولاتة	part	جزء
a cup of tea	كوب من الشاي	remember	تذكر
a glass of water	كأس من الماء	keep	يحافظ على
a bowl of cereal	طبق من الحبوب	butter	زبدة
a bottle of water	زجاجة ماء	steak	شريحة لحم
sweets	حلويات	yoghurt	زبادي
meal	وجبة	omelette	عجة البيض
snack	وجبة خفيفة	jam	مربى
ketchup	كاتشاب	honey	عسل
mustard	خردل	a can of soup	علبة حساء
pasta	معكرونة	a packet of biscuits	علبة بسكويت
apple pie	فطيرة تفاح	a box of cereal	علبة من الحبوب
ready	جاهز	collect	يجمع
without	بدون	goatherd	راعي الماعز
fizzy drinks	مشروبات غازية	cardamom	هيل
heart	قلب	vanilla	فانيلا
healthy	صحي	cinnamon	قرفة
unhealthy	غير صحي	spices	توابل
fresh	طازج	legend	أسطورة - خرافة

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PHONICS

1 Listen and say.

silent gh



night
الليل

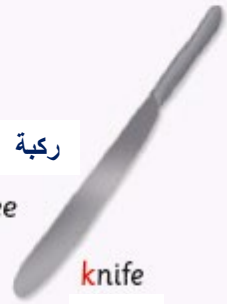
straight
مستقيم



silent k



ركبة
knee



knife
سكين

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GRAMMAR

countable nouns الأسماء المعدودة	uncountable nouns الأسماء غير المعدودة
- هي أسماء لها مفرد وجمع ويمكن عدها - يمكن استخدام a وan والأرقام قبلها	- هي أسماء لها شكل مفرد فقط ولا يمكن عدها - لا يمكن استخدام a وan أو الأرقام قبلها
a pen / 5 pens	meat – milk – sugar - soup

some بعض	any أي
- تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة - تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة	- تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة - تستخدم في الجمل المنفية والسؤال
There are some sandwiches on the table. *There is some chocolate in the cake.*	*There isn't any milk in the glass.* *There aren't any eggs in the fridge.* *Is there any water in the bottle?* *Are there any crisps in the bag?*

How many كم عدد	How much كم كمية
- تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة للسؤال عن العدد	- تستخدم مع الأسماء الغير معدودة للسؤال عن الكمية
How many hours do you sleep? *I sleep eight hours every night.*	*How much cheese do you eat every day?* *I eat some cheese at lunch.*

many كثير	much كثير
- تستخدم في الجمل المنفية مع الأسماء المعدودة	- تستخدم في الجمل المنفية مع الأسماء الغير معدودة
There aren't many biscuits on the plate. *There aren't many students in the classroom.*	*There isn't much juice in the bottle.* *There isn't much ketchup on my cheeseburger.*

a few / a little القليل من	lots of / a lot of الكثير من
- تستخدم a few مع الأسماء المعدودة أما a little مع الأسماء الغير معدودة	- تستخدم lots of / a lot of مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة للحديث عن الكميات الكبيرة
There are a few people in the park. *There is a little soup in the bowl.*	*There is a lot of ketchup on your cheeseburger.* *There are lots of vegetables on my plate.*

neither لا أحد من	both كلا من
- تستخدم neither مع الفعل بصيغة المفرد للتعبير عن شخصين يشتركان في عدم فعل شيء ما	- تستخدم both مع الفعل بصيغة الجمع للتعبير عن شخصين يشتركان في فعل شيء ما
A: I don't have pizza for lunch, and you don't have pizza for lunch. *B: Neither of us has pizza for lunch.*	*A: I have pasta for lunch, and you have pasta for lunch.* *B: We both have pasta for lunch.*

/ I'd like.... أرغب في...	Would you like .... هل ترغب في..؟
- تستخدم I'd like..... للإجابة عن هذا السؤال	- تستخدم Would you like..? لسؤال شخص ما عما يريده
– Yes, please. I'd like six pears.	*– Would you like some pears?*

Shall I / we....? هل تريدني أن	Can...? هل يمكنني أن ...؟
تستخدم Shall I / we....? لعرض فعل شيء ما	- تستخدم للطلب المؤدب
– Shall I get the milk, Mum?	*Can I have some cake, please?*



5 TEST

Name: _____ **Total** ____ **50**

1 Read and circle.

1. Fizzy drinks are **healthy / unhealthy** because they have got a lot of sugar.
2. A lot of **ketchup / honey** on your cheeseburger isn't good for you.
3. There are a few eggs in the fridge. We can make a(n) **steak / omelette**.
4. You must eat a lot of **fresh / ready** fruit and vegetables every day.
5. I always have a little **yoghurt / mustard** for breakfast.
6. Can I have a **glass / bowl** of juice, please?
7. **Remember / Keep** to drink seven glasses of water every day.

Score ____ **7**

2 Look at the pictures and complete with the phrases in the box.

a bar of	a packet of	a glass of	a bottle of	a can of	a bowl of	a box of

1.  _____ chocolate
2.  _____ milk
3.  _____ water
4.  _____ biscuits
5.  _____ cereal
6.  _____ fruit
7.  _____ soup

Score ____ **7**

3 Read and complete with **a few** or **a little**.

1. There are _____ oranges on the table.
2. There is _____ milk in the bottle.
3. There is _____ mustard on my cheeseburger.
4. There are _____ eggs in the fridge.
5. There is _____ pasta on my plate.

Score ____ **5**

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4 **Listen and circle the correct answer.**

1. Mary and Derek have got **a lot of / a few** cherries.
2. They haven't got **any / much** flour.
3. There is **a little / lots of** butter in the fridge.
4. They want to buy **a lot of / some** tomatoes and carrots.
5. There is **lots of / a little** ice cream in the fridge.

Score 5

5 **Look at the recipe below. Put the steps in the correct order.**

Make a chicken sandwich!

Ingredients

- some bread
- some chicken
- some cheese
- 1 tomato and 1 onion
- a little ketchup

A	Second, put the chicken on the bread.	
B	Your chicken sandwich is ready. Enjoy!	
C	Then, put some cheese on top of the chicken.	
D	First, put a little ketchup on the bread.	
E	Finally, put some tomato and onion.	

Score 5

6 **Write sentences. Use They both... or Neither of them...**

	Harry	Ned	
have / cereal for breakfast	✔	✔	**1.**
have / pancakes for breakfast	✘	✘	**2.**
have / soup for lunch	✘	✘	**3.**
have / salad for dinner	✔	✔	**4.**

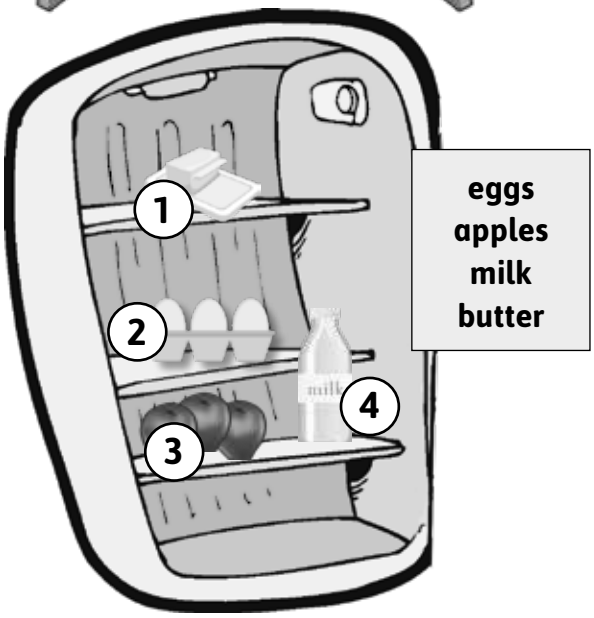
Score 4

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TEST

7 **What's in the fridge and the cupboard? Look at the numbers and the food and write sentences.**





1. (a little) _____
in the fridge.

2. (a few) _____
in the fridge.

3. (some) _____
in the fridge.

4. (any) _____
in the fridge.

5. (many) _____
in the cupboard.

6. (a little) _____
in the cupboard.

7. (a lot of) _____
in the cupboard.

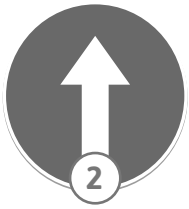
Score 7

8 **Unscramble and write.**



fekni

_____



gtraisth

_____



neke

_____



gtinh

_____



iewhtg

_____

Score 10

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