

ملخص ومراجعة مع الإجابات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج السعودية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج السعودية ← الصف الرابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-06-02 12:01:16

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 ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع



صفحة المناهج
السعودية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الرابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

اختبار استماع نهائي مع الإجابة 1446هـ محلول

1

اختبار goal Top النهائي مع الحل 1446هـ

2

اختبارات فترية مع الحل لمنهج goal Top 1

3

كتاب الطالب goal Top 1 طبعة العام 1446هـ

4

تحميل كتاب الطالب طبعة 1444

5

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th + 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (6): House Accidents

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What's the matter?	She has a headache.
2. What does Reema have?	He should go to the hospital.
3. Where should Ali go?	No, I am not.
4. Do you need a doctor?	I had a stomachache.
5. Are you all right?	Yes, I do.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- should – the medicine – take – Omar

.....

2- you eat – Wash – before – your hands

.....

B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

x-ray – stomach – upstairs – dentist



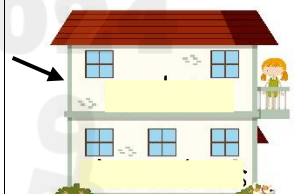
The part of your body
where food goes.
.....



Amal has a toothache, she
should go to the
.....



Fahad is having an
.....



The top part of a
building.
.....

III. Reading Short Sentence:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures:



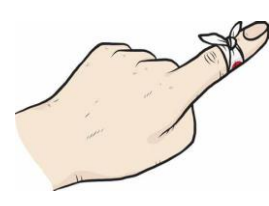
a- He has an earache.
b- He has a cough.



a- I am ill.
b- I am all right.






a- I put on my clothes.
b- I take off my clothes.






a- I had a fall and my leg hurts.
b- I have a cut on my finger.

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

I want to ride my bike. You <u>wear a helmet</u> . 	
must	mustn't
He has a <u>cold</u> . He <u>play outside</u> . 	
should	shouldn't
I'm feeling <u>sick</u> . You <u>go to school</u> . 	
don't have to	have to

You <u>shout</u> in the hospital. 	
must	mustn't
You <u>drink</u> a lot of <u>water</u> . It's good for your body. 	
should	shouldn't
You <u>brush your teeth</u> . 	
don't have to	have to

B- Use the following words to complete the sentences:







- 1- Is there to eat? I'm very hungry.
- 2- I bought we need to make a cake.
- 3- I think there is at the door.
- 4- I have to do. I have finished everything.

someone
everything
nothing
anything





V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

band aid – medicine – mask – cough – toys – cables







					

B- Write the opposite:

 downstairs ≠	 put on ≠	 clean ≠	 all right ≠

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
c _ t	f _ ll	c _ y	b _ ck	hu _ t	_ _ ut on

B- Match the halves:

up	band	head	stomach	any	down	X
stairs	aid	one	ache	stairs	-ray	ache

Name:

s. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th + 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (6): House Accidents

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What's the matter?	She has a headache.
2. What does Reema have?	He should go to the hospital.
3. Where should Ali go?	No, I am not.
4. Do you need a doctor?	I had a stomachache.
5. Are you all right?	Yes, I do.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- should – the medicine – take – Omar




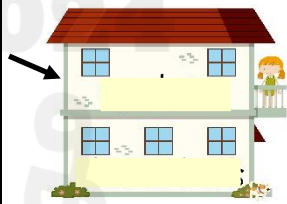
Omar should take the medicine.

2- you eat – Wash – before – your hands

Wash your hands before you eat.





B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

x-ray – stomach – upstairs – dentist

 <p>The part of your body where food goes. stomach</p>	 <p>Amal has a toothache, she should go to the dentist</p>	 <p>Fahad is having an x-ray</p>	 <p>The top part of a building. upstairs</p>
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III. Reading Short Sentence:




A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures:

 <p>a- He has an earache. b- He has a cough.</p>	 <p>a- I am ill. b- I am all right.</p>	 <p>a- I put on my clothes. b- I take off my clothes.</p>	 <p>a- I had a fall and my leg hurts. b- I have a cut on my finger.</p>
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IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

I want to ride my bike. You wear a helmet. 	
must	mustn't
He has a cold. He play outside. 	
should	shouldn't
I'm feeling sick. You go to school. 	
don't have to	have to

You shout in the hospital. 	
must	mustn't
You drink a lot of water. It's good for your body. 	
should	shouldn't
You brush your teeth. 	
don't have to	have to

B- Use the following words to complete the sentences:







- 1- Is there **anything** to eat? I'm very hungry.
- 2- I bought **everything** we need to make a cake.
- 3- I think there is **someone** at the door.
- 4- I have **nothing** to do. I have finished everything.

someone
everything
nothing
anything





V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

band aid – medicine – mask – cough – toys – cables







					
cables	mask	toys	band aid	cough	medicine

B- Write the opposite:

 downstairs ≠	 put on ≠	 clean ≠	 all right ≠
upstairs	take off	dirty	ill or sick

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
cut	fall	cry	back	hurt	put on

B- Match the halves:

up	band	head	stomach	any	down	X
stairs	aid	one	ache	stairs	-ray	ache

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th + 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (7): Wildlife

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What's your favorite animal?	I work at the zoo.
2. How is the tortoise moving?	I am a vet.
3. Where do you work?	I love rabbits.
4. What do you do?	It is moving slowly.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- is – fast – The lion – moving

.....

2- quiet – Cats – animals – are

.....

B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

frightened – cage – jungle – kangaroo



In zoos, some birds
often live in this.

.....



This animal jumps and has
big legs.

.....



A place where wild
animals lives.

.....



when you feel nervous
and in danger.

.....

III. Reading Short Sentence:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures:



a- They're at the zoo.
b- They're at the animal shelter.



a- I like parrots.
b- I like rabbits.



a- He is a vet.
b- He is a zookeeper.



a- It moves slowly.
b- It runs fast.

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

- The mouse is (**fast – faster – fastest**) than the frog.
- The cheetah is the (**fast – faster – fastest**) animal in the world.
- Horses are (**friendly – more friendly – most friendly**) than cats.
- Kittens are the (**friendly – more friendly – most friendly**) animals in the world.

B- Use the following words to complete the sentences:

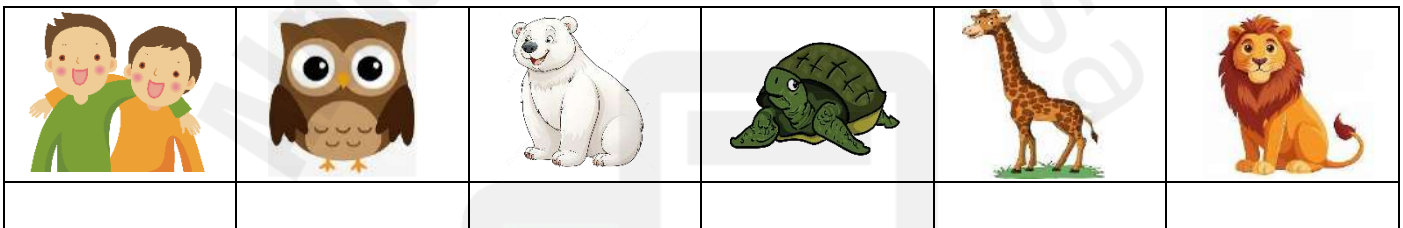
- 1- Jungle is the place tigers live.
- 2- This is the book I read.
- 3- It was October I visited Jeddah.
- 4- The girl dress is pink is my sister.
- 5- The girl wears pink is my sister.

which
whose
where
who
when

V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

owl – giraffe – tortoise – polar bear – lion – friendly



B- Write the opposite:

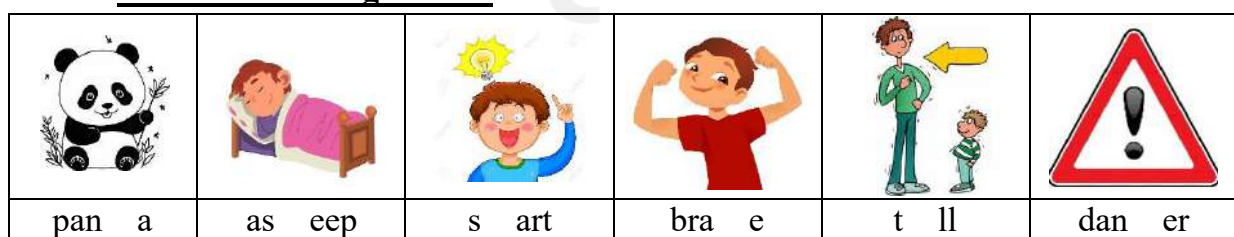


C- Complete the chart:

Verb	Adjective	Noun
care		care
interest		interest
endanger	dangerous	
help		help

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:



Name:

Class: 4th + 5th + 6th Elementary /

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Ms. Tahani ☺

Revision Sheet _ Unit (7): Wildlife

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What's your favorite animal?	I work at the zoo.
2. How is the tortoise moving?	I am a vet.
3. Where do you work?	I love rabbits.
4. What do you do?	It is moving slowly.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- is – fast – The lion – moving

The lion is moving fast.

2- quiet – Cats – animals – are

Cats are quiet animals.

B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

frightened – cage – jungle – kangaroo



In zoos, some birds often live in this.

cage



This animal jumps and has big legs.

kangaroo



A place where wild animals lives.

jungle



when you feel nervous and in danger.

frightened

III. Reading Short Sentence:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures:



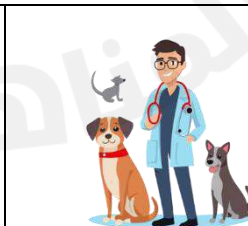
a- They're at the zoo.

b- They're at the animal shelter.



a- I like parrots.

b- I like rabbits.



a- He is a vet.

b- He is a zookeeper.



a- It moves slowly.

b- It runs fast.

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

- The mouse is (fast – **faster** – fastest) than the frog.
- The cheetah is the (fast – faster – **fastest**) animal in the world.
- Horses are (friendly – **more friendly** – most friendly) than cats.
- Kittens are the (friendly – more friendly – **most friendly**) animals in the world.

B- Use the following words to complete the sentences:







- 1- Jungle is the place **where** tigers live.
- 2- This is the book **which** I read.
- 3- It was October **when** I visited Jeddah.
- 4- The girl **whose** dress is pink is my sister.
- 5- The girl **who** wears pink is my sister.

which
whose
where
who
when

V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

owl – giraffe – tortoise – polar bear – lion – friendly

					
friendly	owl	polar bear	tortoise	giraffe	lion

B- Write the opposite:







 slowly \neq	 dangerous \neq
fast	safe

C- Complete the chart:

Verb	Adjective	Noun
care	careful	care
interest	interesting	interest
endanger	dangerous	danger
help	helpful	help

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
panda	asleep	smart	brave	tall	danger

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th + 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (8): Weather

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What is the weather like today?	I like winter.
2. What was the weather like yesterday?	I am going to visit my cousin.
3. Is it going to be windy tomorrow?	It was windy.
4. Was it sunny on Sunday?	Yes, it was.
4. What are you going to do?	It is very hot.
5. What's your favorite season?	No, it isn't.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- very strong – is – The wind – today

.....

2- going to – skateboarding – I'm – go

.....





B- Look at the pictures and write the climate. Use the words in the box:

cold – wet – hot

 He is in the climate.	 He is in the climate.	 He is in the climate.
---	---	---

III. Reading Short Sentence:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures

			
a- It's going to be <u>windy</u> . b- It's going to be <u>cloudy</u> .	a- I'm going to go <u>cycling</u> . b- I'm going to go <u>skiing</u> .	a- They go to <u>the weather dome</u> . b- They go to <u>the movies</u> .	a- It is <u>summer</u> . b- It is <u>winter</u> .

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

- They are going to (go – went – going) swimming next week.
- It (am – is – are) going to be sunny tomorrow.
- What (am – is – was) the weather like today?
- What (am – is – was) the weather like yesterday?

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- Is it going to be windy?

(Answer the question)

.....



V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

melting – flashlight – logo – umbrella – temperature – sunglasses







					

B- Complete the chart:

Nouns	sun			wind	rain
Adjectives		cloudy	snowy		

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
s__n	rain__ow	i__e	rai__	sea__ons	s__ow

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th + 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (8): Weather

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What is the weather like today?	I like winter.
2. What was the weather like yesterday?	I am going to visit my cousin.
3. Is it going to be windy tomorrow?	It was windy.
4. Was it sunny on Sunday?	Yes, it was.
4. What are you going to do?	It is very hot.
5. What's your favorite season?	No, it isn't.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- very strong – is – The wind – today

The wind is very strong today.

2- going to – skateboarding – I'm – go

I'm going to go skateboarding.





B- Look at the pictures and write the climate. Use the words in the box:

cold – wet – hot

		
He is in the wet climate.	He is in the cold climate.	He is in the hot climate.

III. Reading Short Sentence:

A- Read the sentences then match them with the correct pictures

			
a- It's going to be windy . b- It's going to be cloudy .	a- I'm going to go cycling . b- I'm going to go skiing .	a- They go to the weather dome . b- They go to the movies .	a- It is summer . b- It is winter .

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

- They are going to (**go** – went – going) swimming next week.
- It (**am** – **is** – are) going to be sunny tomorrow.
- What (**am** – **is** – was) the weather like today?
- What (**am** – is – **was**) the weather like yesterday?

B- Do as shown between brackets:

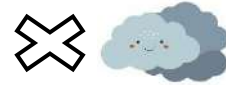
- Is it going to be windy?

(Answer the question)

Yes, it is.








No, it is not.



V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

melting – flashlight – logo – umbrella – temperature – sunglasses







					
flashlight	temperature	ice	umbrella	sunglasses	logo

B- Complete the chart:

Nouns	sun	cloud	snow	wind	rain
Adjectives	sunny	cloudy	snowy	windy	rainy

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
sun	rainbow	ice	rain	seasons	snow

ملخصات ومراجعات أخرى

2025

2024

موقع  مادتي



موقع

**A-Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-You (don't have – must – shouldn't) to get up early tomorrow.
 2-I mustn't (shouting – shout – shouted) in the hospital.
 3-There's (someone – something -no one) in my eye. I can't see at all!
 4-I have headache and I can't see(something – anything – nothing)
 5-He has a cold. He (should – shouldn't – have to)play outside.

B. Answer the questions**1-What is the matter?**

a-He has a stomachache.

b-She plays chess.

c- I am helpful.

2-What should you do?

a-You have to study hard.

b-You should clean the cut.

c-You mustn't park here.

3-Do you need a doctor?

a- Yes, I can.




b-Yes, she does.

c-Yes, I do.

A. Choose the correct answer

1- Mona has a bad she is coughing a lot.	a-stomachache	b-cough	c-cut
2- The top part of a building.	a-upstairs	b-downstairs	c-house
3-Khalid is not very well . He feels.....	a-cover	b-all right	c-sick
4- Something you do when you are sad.	a-cry	b-cut	c-put on

B. Write the correct word under each picture (toothache – elbow –take off - stomach – hurt- earache)**C. Put (✓) or (✗)**

1-She has a cut on her hand. ()	
2-Remember to put on your helmet when you go cycling. ()	
3- You should sleep for ten hours every night ()	

D. reorder.

1- must \ You \ see \doctor \ the.....

2-outside \ Everyone \ is

E. complete.(stairs – ache – aid)

1- down

2- First.....

3-back.....

F. Fill in the missing letter.1-ca...els
(z – k – b)2- band ai...
(h – u – d)3-fal...
(f – x – l)4- X-...ay
(g – o – r)5-...oys
(p – t – k)



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-You (**don't have** – must – shouldn't) to get up early tomorrow.
 2-I mustn't (shouting – **shout** – shouted) in the hospital.
 3-There's (someone – **something** -no one) in my eye. I can't see at all
 4-I have headache and I can't see(something – **anything** – nothing)
 5-He has a cold. He (should – **shouldn't** – have to)play outside.



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b-You should clean the cut.

c-You mustn't park here.

3-Do you need a doctor?

a- Yes, I can.

b-Yes, she does.

c-Yes, I do.



A. Choose the correct answer

1- Mona has a bad she is coughing a lot.	a-stomachache	b-cough	c-cut
2- The top part of a building.	a-upstairs	b-downstairs	c-house
3-Khalid is not very well . He feels.....	a-cover	b-all right	c-sick
4- Something you do when you are sad.	a-cry	b-cut	c-put on

B.Write the correct word under each picture (toothache – elbow –take off - stomach – hurt- earache)



toothache



hurt



Stomach



elbow






earache



take off

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1-She has a cut on her hand. (✓)	
2-Remember to put on your helmet when you go cycling. (✓)	
3- You should sleep for ten hours every night (✗)	

D. reorder.

- 1- must \ You \ see \doctor \ the **You must see the doctor.**
 2-outside \ Everyone \ is **Everyone is outside.**



E. complete.(stairs – ache – aid)

- 1- down**stairs** 2- First **aid** 3-back**ache**

F. Fill in the missing letter.



1-ca...els
(z - k - **b**)



2- band ai...
(h - u - **d**)



3-fal...
(f - x - **l**)



4- X-...ay
(g - o - **r**)



5-...oys
(p - **t** - k)



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-The jungle is (when – who – where) tiger live.
- 2-Girffes are the(tall – taller- tallest)animals s on the planet.
- 3-A vet is a person (where – which – who)helps animals.
- 4-The horse is (friendly – more friendly – most friendly) than frog.
- 5-This is the day (when- whose – what) my cat had kittens.
- 6-The tiger is(brave - braver - most brave) than the mouse.

B. Answer the questions

1-What's your favorite animal?

- a-My favorite color is blue. b- My favorite animal is panda. c-I like reading.

2- How is the tortoise moving?

- a-The tortoise is moving slowly. b-Polar bear is asleep. c-Crocodile is dangerous.

3- Where do you work as a vet?

- a- I work at an animal shelter. b-The mouse is fast. c- I live in London.






A. Choose the correct answer

1- A place where wild animals live	a-hospital	b-jungle	c-park
2- My cat is It can do tricks.	a-smart	b-carefully	c-tall
3- Kangaroos are that live in grasslands.	a-fish	b-birds	c- mammals

B. Write the correct word under each picture (owl – rabbit – lion – vet – brave - reindeer)



C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- Kangaroos have long tails. ()	
2-Snail can't run or walk fast. ()	
3- My parrot is chatty and friendly ()	

D. reorder.

- 1-pets \The rabbits\ are \the cutest.....
- 2-live \ Tigers \ Asia \in
- 3-are \Lions \dangerous

F. Fill in the missing letter.



1-Pan...a
(d – k – f)



2- ca....e
(w – i – g)



3- ...ortoise
(r – t – y)



4- ...orilla
(z – r – g)



5-giraf...e
(o – q – f)



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-The jungle is (when – who – **where**) tiger live.
- 2-Girffes are the(tall – taller- **tallest**)animals s on the planet.
- 3-A vet is a person (where – which – **who**)helps animals.
- 4-The horse is (friendly – **more friendly** – most friendly) than frog.
- 5-This is the day (**when-** whose – what) my cat had kittens.
- 6-The tiger is(brave - **braver** - most brave) than the mouse.



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2- My cat is It can do tricks.	a-smart	b-carefully	c-tall
3- Kangaroos are that live in grasslands.	a-fish	b-birds	c- mammals

B. Write the correct word under each picture (owl – rabbit – lion – vet – brave - reindeer)



lion



vet



brave



reindeer



owl



rabbit

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- Kangaroos have long tails. (✗)	
2-Snail can't run or walk fast. (✓)	
3- My parrot is chatty and friendly (✓)	

D. reorder.

- 1-pets \The rabbits\ are \the cutest. **The rabbits are the cutest pets.**
- 2-live \ Tigers \ Asia \in **Tigers live in Asia.**
- 3-are \Lions \dangerous **Lions are dangerous .**



F. Fill in the missing letter.



1-Pan...a
(**d** – k – f)



2- ca....e
(w – i – **g**)



3- ...ortoise
(r – **t** – y)



4- ...orilla
(z – r – **g**)



5-giraf...e
(o – q – **f**)

تبسيط قواعد الفصل الدراسي الثالث

TopGoal

رابع وخامس وسادس



Have, Has, Had

صفحة: ٧١

كلمات **Have, Has, Had** كلها تصريفات لفعل "**to have**" بمعنى "يملك" أو "لديه". لكن استخدامها يختلف حسب الزمن والفاعل.

1- Have.

تستخدم مع الضمائر: **I, You, We, They** في المضارع البسيط (**Present Simple**)
مثال: **I have a stomachache.** (أنا لدي مغص.)
They have a cough. (لديهم سعال.)

2- Has

تستخدم مع الضمائر: **He, She, It** في المضارع البسيط (**Present Simple**)
مثال: **She has a toothache.** (هي لديها ألم أسنان.)

3- Had

تستخدم مع جميع الضمائر (**I, You, We, They, He, She, It**) في الماضي البسيط (**Past Simple**)
مثال:
She had a headache yesterday. (كان لديها صداع بالأمس.)



Have to, Must, Should

2

صفحة: ٧٢

1. Have to

تعني **يجب**

(وتستخدم للإلتزام بقواعد أو ظروف خارجية)
تستخدم مع جميع الضمائر لكن تصبح "**has to**" مع "**He, She, It**" في المضارع.
وفي الماضي تصبح "**had to**".
أمثلة: ✓

I have to wake up early.

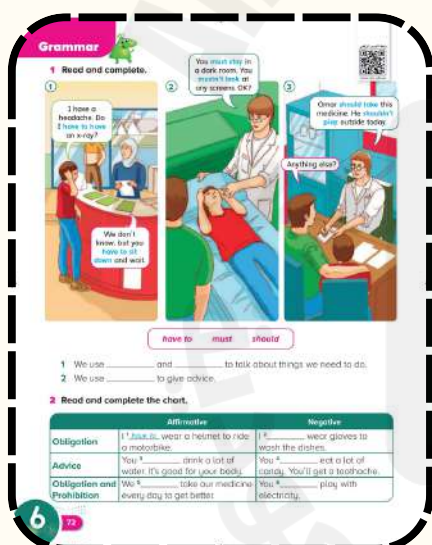
(يجب أن أستيقظ مبكرًا.)

She has to wear a uniform at school.

(يجب أن ترتدي الزي المدرسي في المدرسة.)

We had to cancel the trip because of the rain.

(كان علينا إلغاء الرحلة بسبب المطر.)



صفحة: ٧٢

2. Must

تعني "يجب" لكن تعبر عن إلزام قوي، إما بسبب قواعد صارمة أو قرار شخصي قوي.
لا تتغير مع الضمائر وتستخدم فقط في المضارع.
أمثلة: ✓

You must wear a seatbelt.

(يجب أن ترتدي حزام الأمان.)

I must finish this project today.

(يجب أن أنهي هذا المشروع اليوم.)

✗ في النفي نستخدم "**mustn't**"

We mustn't sleep late.

(لا ينبغي أن ننام متأخرين)

نوع الإلزام	درجة الإلزام	المعنى في النفي	المعنى في الإثبات	الكلمة
الإلزام داخلي (ناجم من الشخص نفسه أو قاعدة صارمة)	إلزام شديد	✗ Must not (Mustn't) ممنوع - تمامًا	يجب (إلزام قوي أو أمر شخصي)	✓ Must
الإلزام خارجي (بسبب قواعد أو ظروف مفروضة)	إلزام متوسط	✗ Don't / Doesn't have to - ليس - ضروريًا	يجب (بسبب قوانين أو ظروف)	✓ Have to
توجيه أو نصيحة (ليس إجباريًا)	غير إلزامي	✗ Should not (Shouldn't) - من الأفضل عدم	يفضل أو ينبغي (نصيحة)	✓ Should



صفحة: ٧٢

1. Should

"تعني "ينبغي" أو "من الأفضل أن"
تُستخدم للنصيحة أو التوصية بشيء دون إلزام
لا تتغير مع الضمائر وتُستخدم في جميع الأزمنة بنفس الصيغة.
أمثلة: ✓

You should drink more water.

(يجب أن تشرب المزيد من الماء.)

We should visit grandma this weekend.

(ينبغي أن نزرع جدتنا هذا الأسبوع.)

✗ في النفي نستخدم "**shouldn't**"

I shouldn't eat junk food.

(لا ينبغي أن أتناول الوجبات السريعة)



الضمائر غير المحددة

صفحة: ٧٧

1- (Every / Any / Some / No) + (Thing)

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء.

Everything = كل شيء

Anything = أي شيء (للاستفهام والشرط) - لا شيء (في النفي)

Something = شيء معين / بعض الشيء

Nothing = لا شيء

2- (Every / Any / Some / No) + (body)

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص.

Everybody = الجميع

Anybody = أي شخص (للاستفهام والشرط) - لا أحد (في النفي)

Somebody = شخص ما

Nobody = لا أحد

2- (Every / Any / Some / No) + (one)

نفس الكلمات السابقة تمامًا، لكنها تُستخدم بشكل أكثر رسمية من (body).

Everyone = الجميع

Anyone = أي شخص (للاستفهام والشرط) - لا أحد (في النفي)

Someone = شخص ما

No one = لا أحد

Grammar

1 Read and choose the correct words.

What's the matter?

Nothing hurts my back, my leg, my arm. It hurts everywhere.

I have something in my eye.

I don't see anything in your eye. There's nothing wrong.

1 We use every / any / some / no + thing to talk about specific / indefinite things, objects, or concepts.
2 We use every / any / some / no + body or one to talk about a specific / an indefinite person or group of people.
3 We use every to talk about one / all.
4 We use any in affirmative / negative and interrogative sentences.

2 Read and complete the chart.

any	any	some	every
There's nothing wrong with you. You aren't sick.	I have a headache and I can't see.	My stomach hurts. I think I ate something bad yesterday.	Do we have something we need for the first aid kit?
The doctor's office was quiet. There was someone there.	Does anyone have a band-aid? I cut my finger.	I think there's someone at the door. I heard a knock.	The food was good, so everyone has a stomachache now.

3 Read and complete the text with the correct indefinite pronouns.

One night, Saeed woke up. He heard a downstairs. He was afraid there was someone in his house. He got up and slowly opened his bedroom door. He couldn't see anyone at first. He walked quietly downstairs. There was someone on the stairs. His cat jumped up. Saeed was surprised and fell down. He hurt his leg. He took out his phone to call the hospital. When the paramedics came, they asked, "Do you live with anyone?" "Well, but no one is away for the weekend," said Saeed.

صفحة: ٧٨

أولاً = **First**

بعد ذلك = **Then**

بعد ذلك = **Next**

آخرًا = **Finally**

هذه الكلمات تُستخدم لترتيب الأحداث أو الخطوات، خاصة عند وصف عملية أو سرد قصة أو كتابتها.

عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses



صفحة: ٨٤

هذه الكلمات تُستخدم كأدوات ربط أو ضمائر موصولة في الجمل، ولكل وحدة منها استخدام محدد:

1. When

تُستخدم للحديث عن الزمن، بمعنى "متى" أو "عندما".
I remember the day when we won the cup.
(أذكر اليوم الذي فزنا فيه بالكأس)

2. Which

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء أو الحيوانات، وتعني "الذي" أو "التي".
This is the book which I bought yesterday.
(هذا هو الكتاب الذي اشتريته أمس)

3. Whose

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الملكية، وتعني "الذي يملك" أو "لمن".
The boy whose father is a doctor is my friend.
(الولد الذي والده طبيب هو صديقي)

4. Who

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص، وتعني "الذي" أو "من".
The boy who called you is my friend.
(الولد الذي اتصل بك هو صديقي)

5. Where

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأماكن، وتعني "حيث" أو "أين".
This is the restaurant where we had dinner.
(هذا هو المطعم الذي تناولنا فيه العشاء)

6. That

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص أو الأشياء، وغالبًا تُستخدم بدلًا من **who** أو **which** في الجمل المحددة.
The car that I bought is red.
(السيارة التي اشتريتها حمراء)
The man that helped me was very kind.
(الرجل الذي ساعدني كان لطيفًا جدًا)

Grammar

1 Look, read, and answer the questions.

1 Look! This is where we played at the zoo.

2 And this is the person who talked to people!

3 This is the woman who cat wanted to play with the kangaroo!

4 And that's the vet who works in the zoo.

5 And this is the tiger that makes me feel frightened!

a Which sentence is talking about a person? ☐
b Which sentence is talking about a time? ☐
c Which sentence is describing a place? ☐
d Which sentence is expressing a possession? ☐
e Which sentences are talking about an animal or thing? ☐

2 Read and choose the correct words.

1 We use **that** and **where** where we refer to people, animals, and things.
2 We use **who** and **whose** / **that** only when we refer to people.
3 We use **who** / **where** when we refer to places.
4 We use **where** / **when** to refer to time.
5 We can use **whose** / **that** to substitute for **who**, **which**, **where**, and **when**.
6 We use **what** / **whose** to refer to something that belongs to someone.

3 Read and complete the chart.

when	where	which	who	whose
This is the scientist	that / ¹ who	works at the zoo.		
This is the tiger	that / ² who	is living in the zoo now.		
That was the day	a	my cat had kittens.		
This is the zoo	a	the vet works on Fridays.		
This is the woman	a	parrot speaks English.		

المقارنة (Comparative)

صفحة: ٨٩

تُستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين، وإظهار أيهما أفضل أو أسوأ في صفة معينة.



الصفات القصيرة (Short Adjectives) صيغتها **er + than** (صفة قصيرة) نضيف **"er-** للصفة: tall (طويل) <- **taller** (أطول) **Ahmed is taller than Fahed.** (أحمد أطول من فهد)

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف **"e"**، نضيف **"r-** فقط: nice (لطيف) <- **nicer** (ألطف) إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك، نضاعف الحرف الساكن: big (كبير) <- **bigger** (أكبر)

الصفات الطويلة (Long Adjectives) صيغتها **more + than** (صفة طويلة)

نستخدم **"more"** قبل الصفة: beautiful (جميل) <- **more beautiful** (أجمل) **Cars are more expensive than bikes.** (السيارات أغلى من الدراجات)

للفائدة غير موجودة في الكتاب وغير إلزامية الصفات الغير منتظمة (Irregular Adjectives)

لها صيغ خاصة: good (جيد) <- **better** (أفضل)، bad (سيئ) <- **worse** (أسوأ)

التفضيل (Superlative)

صفحة: ٨٩

يُستخدم للمقارنة بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أشخاص أو أكثر، وإظهار أيها الأفضل أو الأسوأ في صفة معينة.

الصفات القصيرة (Short Adjectives) صيغتها **est + the** (صفة قصيرة) نضيف **"est-** للصفة: tall -> **tallest** (الأطول) **Ahmed is the tallest boy in school.** (أحمد أطول ولد في المدرسة)

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف **"e"**، نضيف **"st-** فقط: nice -> **nicest** (الألطف) إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك، نضاعف الحرف الساكن: big -> **biggest** (الأكبر)

الصفات الطويلة (Long Adjectives) نستخدم **"most"** قبل الصفة: beautiful -> **most beautiful** (الأجمل)

Abha is the most beautiful city in the south. (أبها أجمل مدينة في الجنوب)

للفائدة غير موجودة في الكتاب وغير إلزامية الصفات الغير منتظمة (Irregular Adjectives) لها صيغ خاصة: good -> **best** (الأفضل)، bad -> **worst** (الأسوأ)



المستقبل باستخدام (Be Going To)

صفحة: ٩٦

نستخدم **"be going to"** للتحدث عن المستقبل، خاصة في حالتين رئيسيتين: 1. للتخطيط (Plans): عندما نخطط لشيء مسبقاً. مثال:

I am going to travel to Jeddah next week. (سأسافر إلى جدة الأسبوع القادم.)

2. للتوقع (Predictions): عندما نتوقع حدوث شيء بناءً على أدلة واضحة. مثال:

Look at the clouds! It is going to rain. (انظر إلى الغيوم! ستمطر.)

1- (Affirmative) الإثبات

صيغته **going to + فعل مصدر + فعل مساعد + فاعل**

مثال

I am going to visit my friend tomorrow. (سأزور صديقي غداً)

2- (Negative) النفي

صيغته **not + going to + فعل مصدر + فعل مساعد + فاعل**

مثال

We are not going to play football today. (لن نلعب كرة القدم اليوم)

3- (Question) السؤال

صيغته **going to + فعل مصدر + فاعل + فعل مساعد**

مثال

Are you going to study tonight? (هل ستذاكرين الليلة)



وصف الطقس في الحاضر والماضي

صفحة: ١٠١

الزمن الحاضر (Present Tense) 1-

السؤال:

كيف هو الطقس اليوم؟ → **What is the weather like today?**

الجملة المثبتة:

إنه مشمس. → **It is sunny.**

إنه حار. → **It is hot.**

الجملة المنفية:

إنه ليس غائمًا. → **It isn't cloudy.**

إنه ليس باردًا. → **It isn't cold.**



الزمن الماضي (Past Tense) 2-

السؤال:

كيف كان الطقس بالأمس؟ → **What was the weather like yesterday?**

الجملة المثبتة:

كان مشمسًا. → **It was sunny.**

كان باردًا. → **It was cold.**

الجملة المنفية:

لم يكن مشمسًا. → **It wasn't sunny.**

لم يكن حارًا. → **It wasn't hot.**

ملاحظات:

في المضارع نستخدم **is** مع **"it"** وفي الماضي نستخدم **was**.
التفي في المضارع يكون **isn't**، وفي الماضي يكون **wasn't**.

الاسم والصفة

صفحة: ١٠٣

شمس	sun	شمس	sunny
مطر	rain	مطر	rainy
ثلج	snow	مثلج	snowy
رياح	wind	عاصف	windy
غيم	cloud	غائم	cloudy



تم

إعداد

الأستاذ/عوضه الاحمري

قناتي التعليمية



goodbye



كل أعمالنا مجانية ولا أسمح
بإعادة إنتاجها أو تعديلها لغرض تجاري