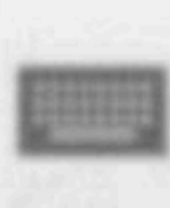


تم تحميل وعرض المادة من



Google



موقع حصتي

موقع حصتي هو موقع تعليمي يعمل على تسهيل العملية التعليمية بطريقة بسيطة وسهلة وتوفير كل ما يحتاجه المعلم والطالب لكافة الصفوف الدراسية كما يحتوي الموقع على حلول جميع المواد مع الشروح المتنوعة للمعلمين.



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-How (many- long – old) apples do you have?
- 2-How (long- many -much) is the break ?
- 3-We(go – goes - went)to the beach yesterday.
- 4-This is the (easy – easier – easiest) class for me.
- 5-This is the (difficult – more difficult – most difficult) test of the year.

B.Answer the questions

1- Which is your favorite month?

- a- My favorite month is December. b-Her bag is blue. c-It's on May 14th.

2- Which month is your birthday in?

- a- My birthday is in July. b- I like oranges. c- I drank tea.

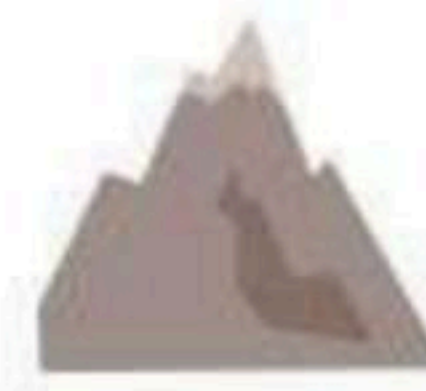
3-How long is the movie?

- a-I went to the mall. b- I have 3 bananas c- it's 2 hours.

A. Choose the correct answer

1-February is the shortest of the year.	a-month	b-day	c-season
2- I hate getting up in the morning.	a-time	b-early	c-past
3- Be quick! We're.....for class.	a-late	b-ago	c-date

B.Write the correct word under each picture (mountain – snail – rainbow – calendar)



C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- one hundred thirty-two. ()	132
2-seven hundred ninety-five()	1,000
3-He read his favorite book ()	

D. reorder.

1-How \ teachers \ do \ many \ have \ ?

- a-How many teachers do you have? b-many teacher do have you how?

2-the \ student \ Ali \ is \ tallest.

- a-the tallest Ali is student. b-Ali is the tallest student.



E. Fill in the missing letter.



1-Lio.....

(g – w - n)



2- ti.....ed
(r – j - o)



3-ta.....l
(l - c - d)



4- rela.....
(x – v – m)



نموذج الإجابة



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- How (many- long – old) apples do you have?
- 2- How (long- many -much) is the break ?
- 3-We(go – goes - went)to the beach yesterday.
- 4-This is the (easy – easier – easiest) class for me.
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- a- My favorite month is December. b-Her bag is blue. c-It's on May 14th.

2- Which month is your birthday in?

- a- My birthday is in July. b- I like oranges. c- I drank tea.

3-How long is the movie?

- a-I went to the mall. b- I have 3 bananas c- it's 2 hours.

A. Choose the correct answer

1-February is the shortest of the year.	a-month	b-day	c-season
2- I hate getting up in the morning.	a-time	b-early	c-past
3- Be quick! We're.....for class.	a-late	b-ago	c-date

B.Write the correct word under each picture (mountain – snail – rainbow – calendar)



rainbow



snail



mountain



calendar

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- one hundred thirty-two. (✓)	132
2-seven hundred ninety-five(✗)	1,000
3-He read his favorite book (✗)	

D. reorder.

1-How \ teachers \ do \ many \ have \ ?

a-How many teachers do you have?

b-many teacher do have you how?

2-the \ student \ Ali \ is \ tallest.

a-the tallest Ali is student.

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E. Fill in the missing letter.



1-Lio.....

(g – w – n)



2- ti.....ed
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3-ta.....l
(l – c – d)



4- rela.....
(x – v – m)

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet: Welcome!

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. Who is the <u>tallest</u> students in the class?		It is in September.
2. In which month is the <u>Saudi National Day</u> holiday?		<u>My birthday</u> is in October.
3. <u>How long</u> is the lunch break?		I think it's one hundred fifty.
4. What is one hundred thirty <u>plus</u> twenty?		I have six <u>classes</u> on Tuesday.
5. Which month is <u>your birthday</u> in?		I think Ali is the <u>tallest</u> student.
6. <u>How many classes</u> do you have <u>on Tuesday</u> ?		About thirty minutes.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- long / was / your vacation? / How

.....

2- December / My favourite / is / month

.....

3- the biggest / is / This / classroom

.....

B- Write the opposite of the following words:

1- early ≠

2- difficult ≠

3- small ≠

C- Do as shown between brackets:

1. (Write the months of the year in the correct order):

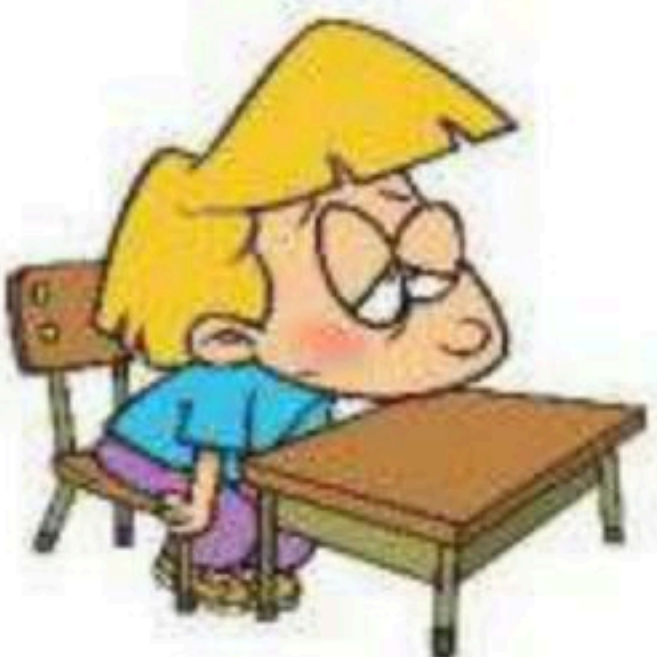
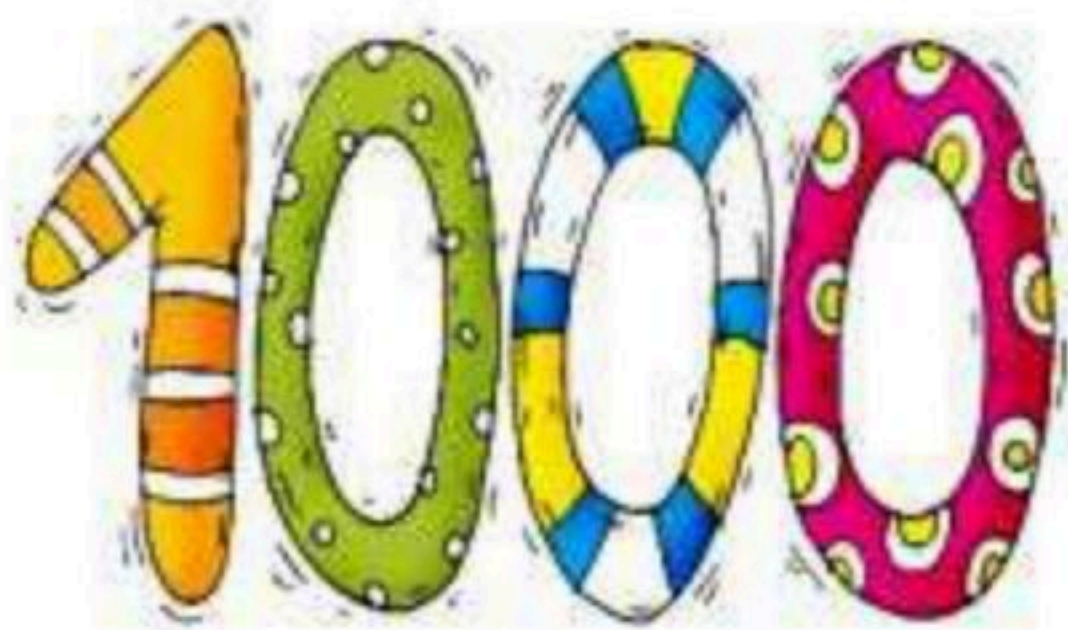
August – November – March – June – April					
1- January	2- February	3-	4-	5- May	6-
7- July	8-	9- September	10- October	11-	12- December

2. (Complete the chart)

verb	Past form	Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form
buy		wake up			made
	went	take			was/were

IV. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- He is a <u>tall</u> boy. b- He is a <u>tired</u> boy.	a- It is <u>one hundred</u> . b- It is <u>one thousand</u> .	a- It is a <u>rainbow</u> . b- It is a <u>mountain</u> .	a- They go to <u>food festival</u> . b- They go to <u>school</u> .

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

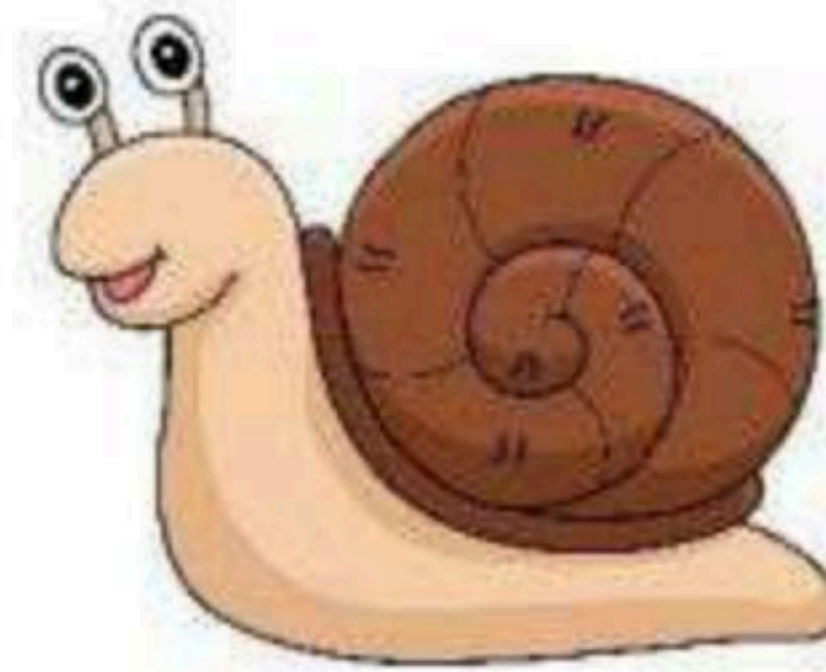
comic book – calendar – lion – snail



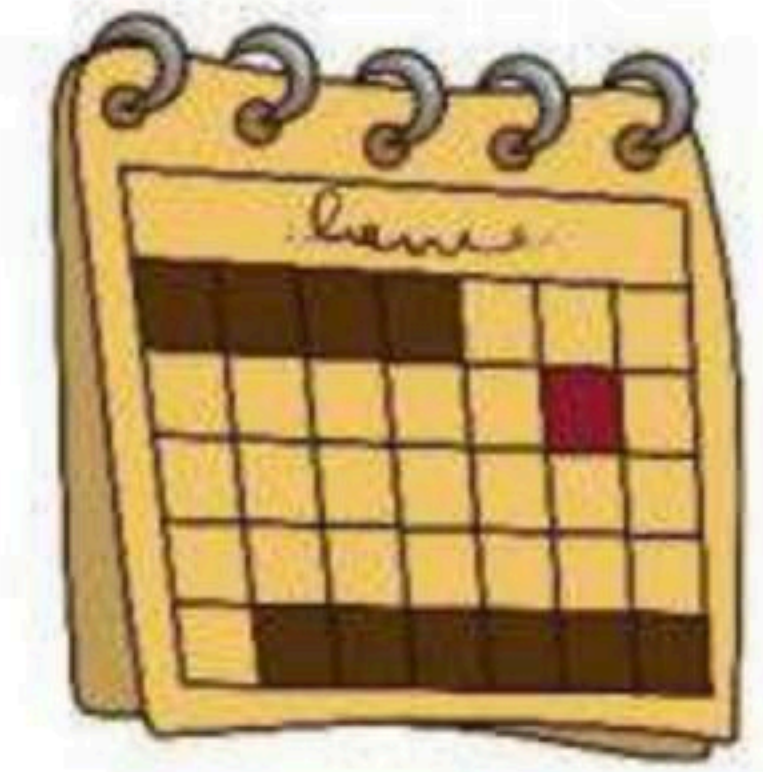
It is the king of the
jungle.



He likes to read a
.....



It moves slowly.
.....



I marked my party on
the

V. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

1. (How many – How long) is the lunch break?
2. (How many – How long) students are in your class?
3. (How many – How long) was your vacation?
4. (How many – How long) classes do you have on Sunday?
5. I (eat – ate - eating) fruit with yogurt yesterday.
6. They (met – meet – meeting) their friends last weekend.
7. He is the (tall – taller – tallest) student.
8. This is the (difficult – more difficult – most difficult) class for me.

VI. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

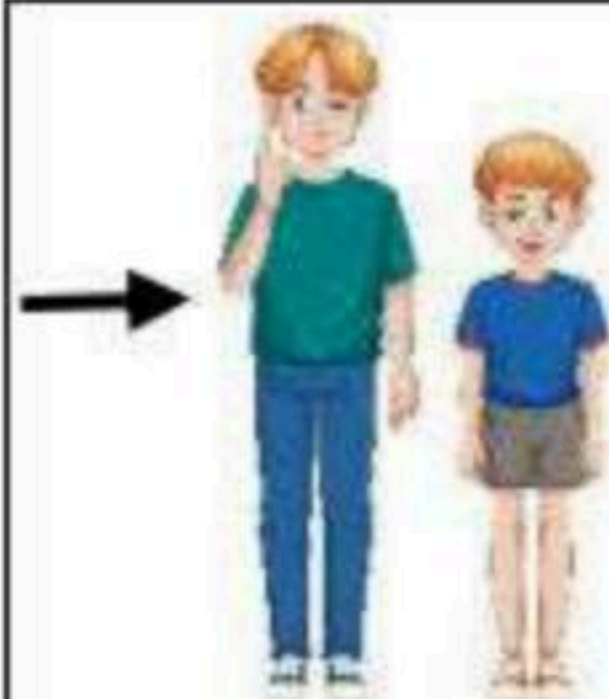
B-

months – late – date – plus – classroom



VII. Orthography:

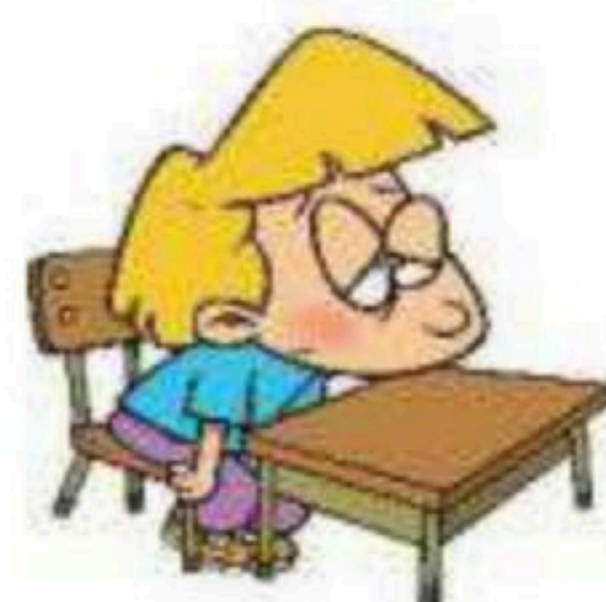
A- Fill in the missing letters:



t__ll



rain__ow



t__red



moun__ain



hund__ed



__alendar



s__ail

Name:

Class: 5th + 6th Elementary /

نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

Revision Sheet: Welcome!

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. Who is the <u>tallest</u> students in the class?	It is in September.
2. In which month is the <u>Saudi National Day</u> holiday?	My birthday is in October.
3. <u>How long</u> is the lunch break?	I think it's one hundred fifty.
4. What is one hundred thirty <u>plus</u> twenty?	I have six <u>classes</u> on Tuesday.
5. Which month is <u>your birthday</u> in?	I think Ali is the <u>tallest</u> student.
6. <u>How many classes</u> do you have <u>on Tuesday</u> ?	About thirty minutes.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

- 1- long / was / your vacation? / How
How long was your vacation?
- 2- December / My favourite / is / month
My favourite month is December.
- 3- the biggest / is / This / classroom
This is the biggest classroom.

B- Write the opposite of the following words:

- 1- early ≠ **late**
- 2- difficult ≠ **easy**
- 3- small ≠ **big**

C- Do as shown between brackets:

1. (Write the months of the year in the correct order):

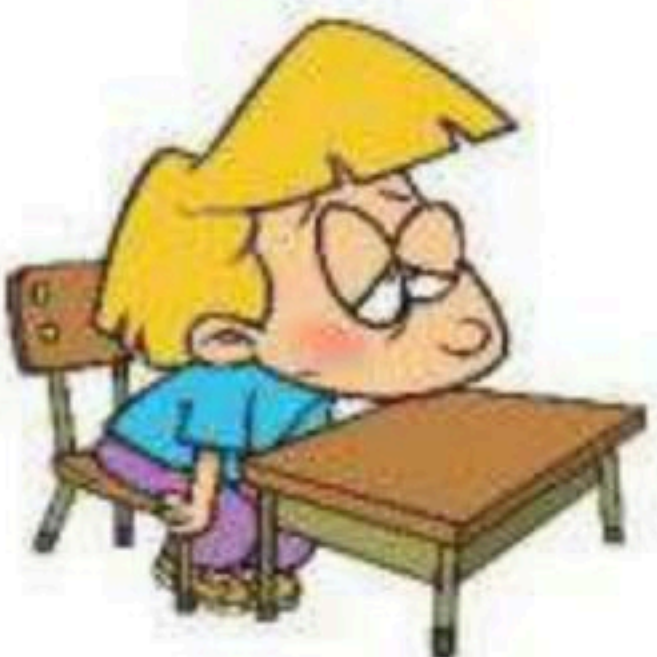
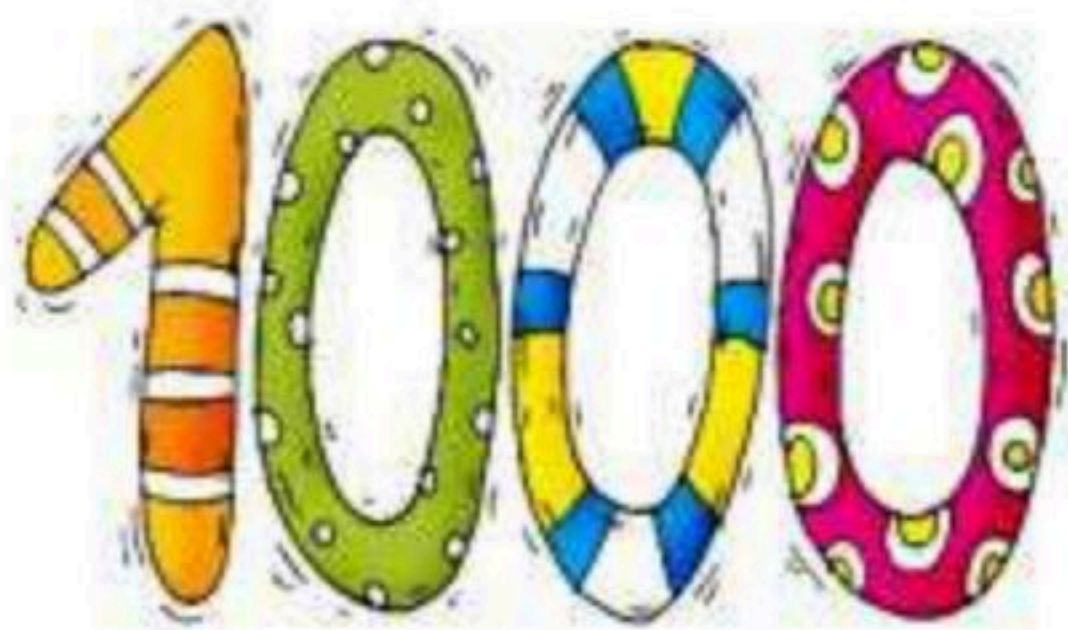
August – November – March – June – April					
1- January	2- February	3- March	4- April	5- May	6- June
7- July	8- August	9- September	10- October	11- November	12- December

2. (Complete the chart)

verb	Past form	Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form
buy	bought	wake up	woke up	make	Made
go	went	take	took	be	was/were

IV. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- He is a <u>tall</u> boy.	a- It is <u>one hundred</u> .	a- It is a <u>rainbow</u> .	a- They go to food festival.
b- He is a tired boy.	b- It is <u>one thousand</u> .	b- It is a <u>mountain</u> .	b- They go to <u>school</u> .

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

comic book – calendar – lion – snail



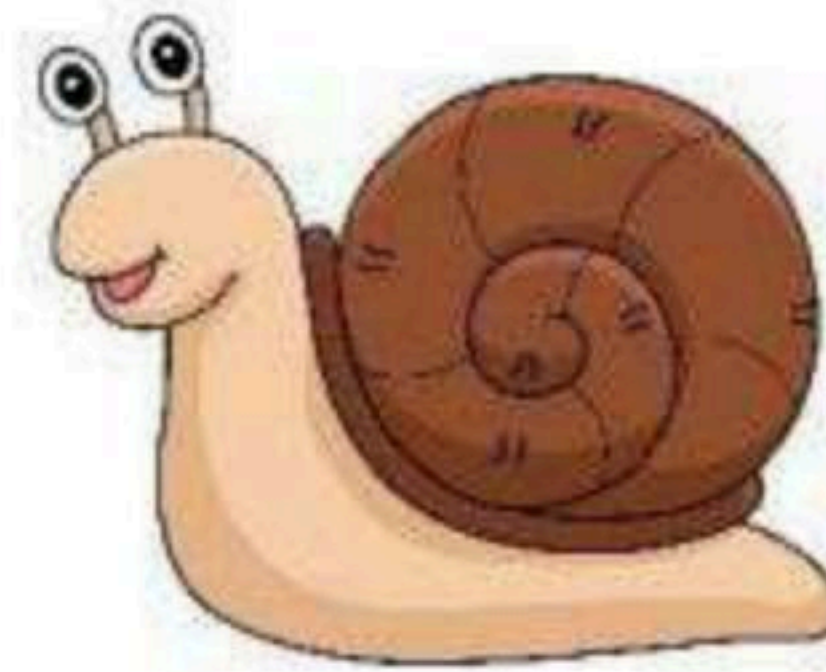
It is the king of the jungle.

lion



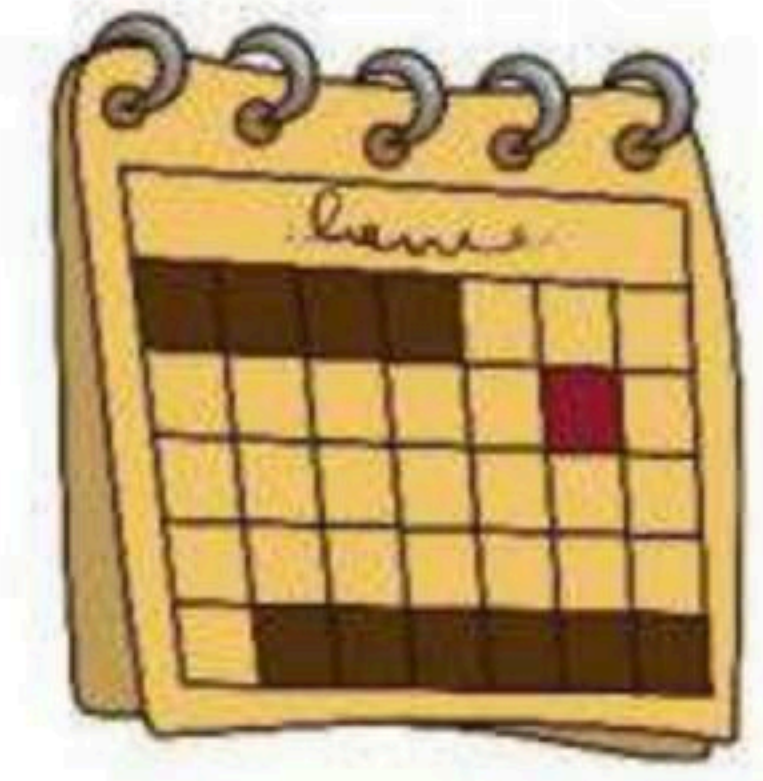
He likes to read a

comic book



It moves slowly.

snail



I marked my party on the **calendar**.

V. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

1. (How many – **How long**) is the lunch break?
2. (**How many** – How long) students are in your class?
3. (How many – **How long**) was your vacation?
4. (**How many** – How long) classes do you have on Sunday?
5. I (eat – **ate** - eating) fruit with yogurt yesterday.
6. They (**met** – meet – meeting) their friends last weekend.
7. He is the (tall – taller – **tallest**) student.
8. This is the (difficult – more difficult – **most difficult**) class for me.

VI. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

B-

months – late – date – plus – classroom



date



classroom



months



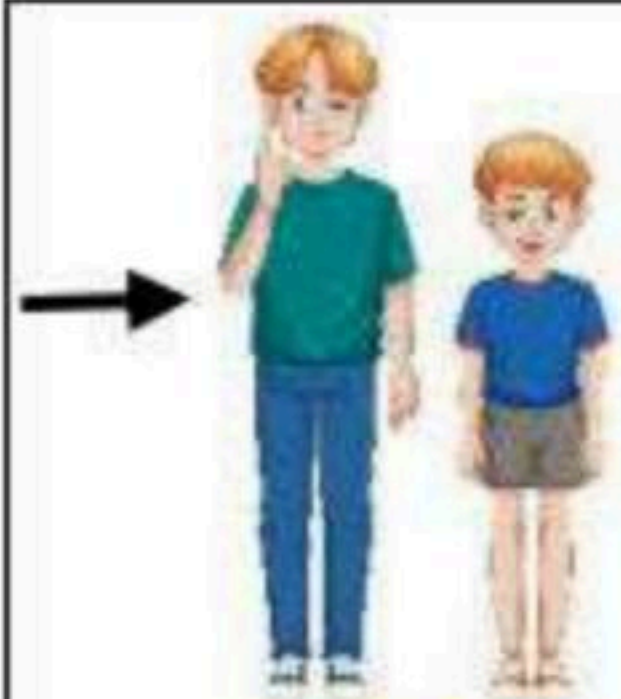
late



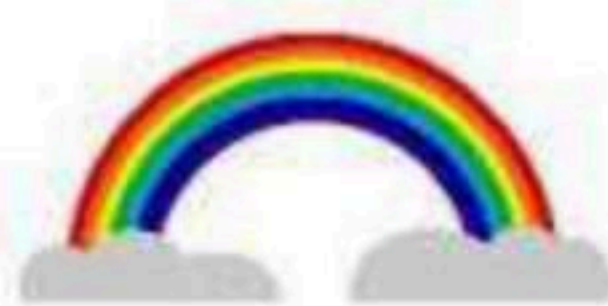
plus

VII. Orthography:

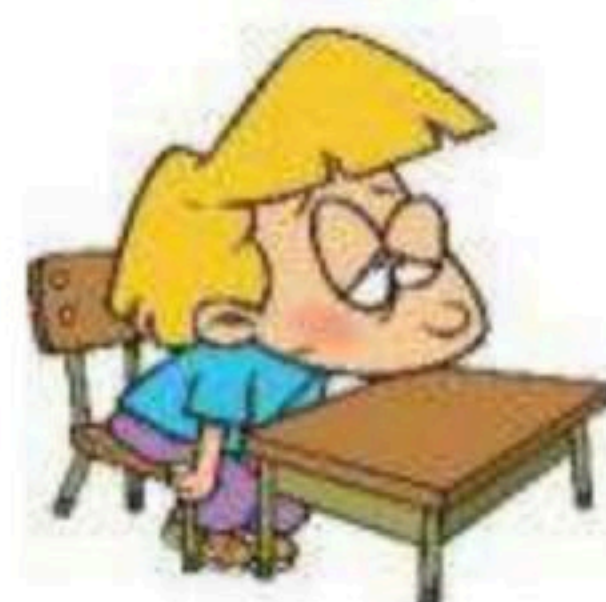
A- Fill in the missing letters:



tall



rain**bow**



tired



mount**ain**



hund**red**



calendar



snail

Top Goal 2 - Welcome Unit

الاسم: _____

Multiple Choice

1. _____ is the bus ride to the city?

- A) How many B) How long C) What

2. _____ friends did you make this year?

- A) How many B) How long C) What

3. Math is the _____ subject for me.

- A) easiestest B) more easy C) easiest

4. I _____ water after running the race.

- A) drank B) drink C) drank

5. How do you write the number 795?

- A) seven hundred ninety B) seven hundred ninety-five C) seven ninety-five

6. I _____ an exciting story last night.

- A) readed B) am reading C) read

7. They _____ to the festival a few weeks ago.

- A) go B) went C) going

8. Science is the _____ class in the school.

- A) most interesting B) interestingest C) more interesting

Fill in the Blank

1. The student ran fast because he was _____ for class. (Vocabulary/Time)

2. This is the _____ class for me. It is very simple. (Superlative Adjective)

3. They _____ a butterfly and met their friends in the park. (Simple Past Irregular)

4. They saw a butterfly and _____ Hob and Bud in the park. (Simple Past Irregular)

5. November is a _____ from now, so we have plenty of time. (Vocabulary/Month)

6. The exact _____ for the food festival is November 16th. (Vocabulary/Time)

Fill in the Blank

7. She travels the _____ distance to get to school. (Superlative Adjective)
8. He _____ his favorite book and then went to bed. (Simple Past Irregular)
9. I _____ fruit with yogurt and drank apple juice for breakfast. (Simple Past Irregular)
10. She is my _____ friend; she always makes me laugh. (Superlative Adjective)
11. This is the _____ test of the year. (Superlative Adjective)
12. He _____ asleep at 8 p.m. last night. (Simple Past Irregular)
13. The date of the party is on the _____. (Vocabulary)
14. Later, he _____ at home and read a book. (Simple Past Regular)
15. The weather _____ cold a few days ago. (Simple Past of 'be')
16. What _____ does school start? (Vocabulary/Question Word)
17. This is the _____ class I teach. (Superlative Adjective)
18. The school _____ is almost finished! (Vocabulary)

Word Bank Activity

early - had - year - snack - made - bought

1. I woke up _____ this morning. I ate a small _____ before lunch. The food festival is this _____.
2. I _____ new boots yesterday. I _____ a sandwich for lunch. I _____ a new friend at school.

Reorder Sentences

1. are / students / class? / many / How / in / your (reorder)
-
2. biggest / school? / the / is / in / What / the / classroom (reorder)
-
3. tired / evening. / yesterday / I / was / very (reorder)
-
4. the / is / distance / to / longest / travel. / This (reorder)
-
5. class / me / art. / for / simplest / is / The (reorder)
-

نموذج الإجابة

Top Goal 2 - Welcome Unit (Answer Key)

الاسم: _____

Multiple Choice

1. _____ is the bus ride to the city?

A) How many

B) How long

C) What

2. _____ friends did you make this year?

A) How many

B) How long

C) What

3. Math is the _____ subject for me.

A) easiestest

B) more easy

C) easiest

4. I _____ water after running the race.

A) drank

B) drink

C) drank

5. How do you write the number 795?

A) seven hundred ninety

B) seven hundred ninety-five

C) seven ninety-five

6. I _____ an exciting story last night.

A) readed

B) am reading

C) read

7. They _____ to the festival a few weeks ago.

A) go

B) went

C) going

8. Science is the _____ class in the school.

A) most interesting

B) interestingest

C) more interesting

Fill in the Blank

1. The student ran fast because he was **late** for class. (Vocabulary/Time)

2. This is the **easiest** class for me. It is very simple. (Superlative Adjective)

3. They **saw** a butterfly and met their friends in the park. (Simple Past Irregular)

4. They saw a butterfly and **met** Hob and Bud in the park. (Simple Past Irregular)

5. November is a **month** from now, so we have plenty of time. (Vocabulary/Month)

6. The exact **date** for the food festival is November 16th. (Vocabulary/Time)

Fill in the Blank

7. She travels the longest distance to get to school. (Superlative Adjective)
8. He read his favorite book and then went to bed. (Simple Past Irregular)
9. I ate fruit with yogurt and drank apple juice for breakfast. (Simple Past Irregular)
10. She is my funniest friend; she always makes me laugh. (Superlative Adjective)
11. This is the most difficult test of the year. (Superlative Adjective)
12. He fell asleep at 8 p.m. last night. (Simple Past Irregular)
13. The date of the party is on the calendar. (Vocabulary)
14. Later, he relaxed at home and read a book. (Simple Past Regular)
15. The weather was cold a few days ago. (Simple Past of 'be')
16. What time does school start? (Vocabulary/Question Word)
17. This is the smallest class I teach. (Superlative Adjective)
18. The school year is almost finished! (Vocabulary)

Word Bank Activity

bought - had - year - made - early - snack

1. I woke up early this morning. I ate a small snack before lunch. The food festival is this year.
2. I bought new boots yesterday. I had a sandwich for lunch. I made a new friend at school.

Reorder Sentences

1. students / How / are / in / class? / many / your (reorder)
How many students are in your class?
2. the / in / school? / biggest / is / classroom / What / the (reorder)
What is the biggest classroom in the school?
3. evening. / yesterday / was / I / very / tired (reorder)
I was very tired yesterday evening.
4. to / This / travel. / the / longest / distance / is (reorder)
This is the longest distance to travel.
5. for / The / class / simplest / art. / is / me (reorder)
The simplest class for me is art.

**A-Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-My sister (play – plays – playing) board games on Thursdays.
 2-I (swim – swam - swimming) in the ocean last summer
 3-We (want -are wanting- wanting) to have a picnic.
 4-You didn't(eat – eats – ate) pizza for lunch.
 5-He is (write – writes – writing)in his notebook.
 6-She always (paint – paints – painted)wonderful pictures.

B.Answer the questions**1- What special interest do you have?**

- a-I can't swim. b-my special interest is origami. c-They're happy.

2- What activities do you do after school?

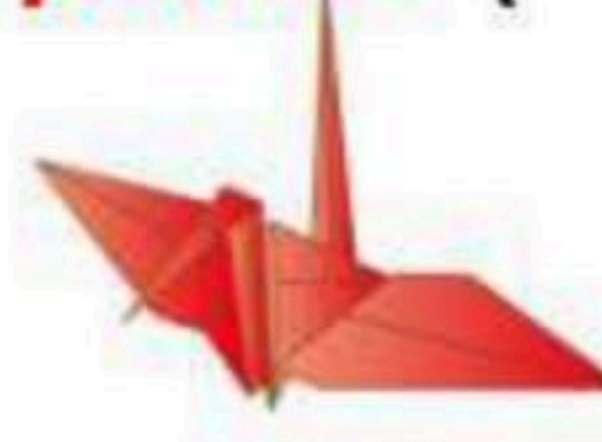
- a-I play video games. b- They watched TV. c- My team won last Saturday.

3-What does she do?

- a-I went to the mall. b- I ate burger. c- She's a writer.

A. Choose the correct answer

1-He's very, so he never talks to anyone.	a-unfriendly	b-unusual	c-unlucky
2-I went on a scary..... at the fair.	a-lovely	b-important	c-ride
3- My hair is..... . I need to brush it.	a-messy	b-unkind	c-friendly

B.Write the correct word under each picture (frightening – ride - origami - upset - noisy)**C. Put (✓) or (✗)**

1- Her room is dirty and untidy. ()	
2-They look angry at the fair.()	
3-My favorite interest is playing the guitar. ()	

D. reorder.**1- yesterday \ What \ you \did\ eat ?**

- a-What did you eat yesterday? b-yesterday eat did you what?

2-horrible \ The \ is \ monster

- a-The monster is horrible. b-horrible is the monster.

**E. Fill in the missing letter.**

1-unluc....y

(t – h – k)



2- ex.....ited

(c – r – y)



3-enor.....ous

(h – p – m)



4- ama.....ing

(z – r – l)

**A-Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-My sister (play – **plays** – playing) board games on Thursdays.
 2-I (swim – **swam** – swimming) in the ocean last summer.
 3-We (**want** -are wanting- wanting) to have a picnic.
 4-You didn't(**eat** – eats – ate) pizza for lunch.
 5-He is (write – writes – **writing**)in his notebook.
 6-She always (paint – **paints** – painted)wonderful pictures.

نموذج الإجابة

**B.Answer the questions**

1- What special interest do you have?

a-I can't swim.

b-My special interest is origami.

c-They're happy.

2- What activities do you do after school?

a-I play video games.

b- They watched TV.

c- My team won last Saturday.

3-What does she do?

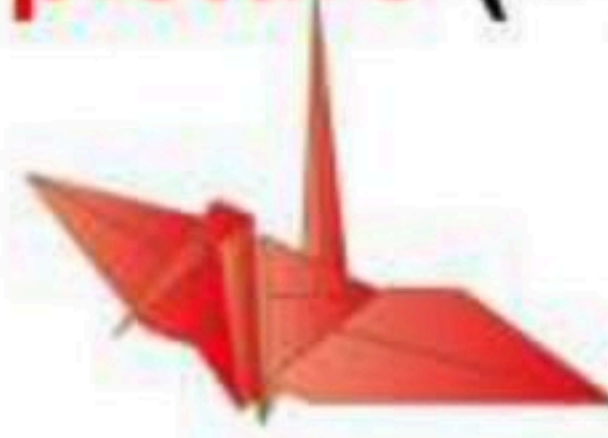
a-I went to the mall.

b- I ate burger.

c- She's a writer.

A. Choose the correct answer

1-He's very, so he never talks to anyone.	a-unfriendly	b-unusual	c-unlucky
2-I went on a scary..... at the fair.	a-lovely	b-important	c-ride
3- My hair is..... I need to brush it.	a-messy	b-unkind	c-friendly

B.Write the correct word under each picture (frightening – ride - origami - upset - noisy)**frightening****upset****origami****noisy****ride****C. Put (✓) or (✗)**

1- Her room is dirty and untidy. (✓)	
2-They look angry at the fair.(✗)	
3-My favorite interest is playing the guitar. (✓)	

D. reorder.

1- yesterday \ What \ you \did\ eat ?

a-What did you eat yesterday?

b-yesterday eat did you what?

2-horrible \ The \ is \ monster

a-The monster is horrible.

b-horrible is the monster.



موقع حصتي

E. Fill in the missing letter.

1-unluc....y

(t – h – **k**)

2- ex.....ited

(**c** – r – y)

3-enor.....ous

(h – p – **m**)

4- ama.....ing

(**z** – r – l)

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (1): Personal Interests

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What is your <u>favourite</u> interest?	I <u>started</u> three years ago.
2. When did you <u>start</u> your interest?	Voyaging <u>because</u> it is boring.
3. Why do you <u>like</u> your interest?	My <u>favourite</u> interest is playing the guitar.
4. Which activity do you not want to try? <u>Why</u> ?	I <u>like</u> it because it is fun.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

- 1- prefers – She – days – sunny
.....
- 2- sports – do – What – you play?
.....
- 3- pasta – She – last night – cooked
.....

B- Write the opposite of the following words:

- 1- happy ≠
- 2- usual ≠
- 3- kind ≠
- 4- lucky ≠

C- Do as shown between brackets:

1. (Fill in the blank with the word that has the same meaning):

special – enormous – noisy – frightening – tidy – friendly	
1- : make a lot of noise.	4- : nice and kind to everyone.
2- : clean and organized.	5- : scary.
3- : very big.	6- : something unique.

2. (Rewrite the sentences in their negative form):

- He plays tennis every Monday.
.....
- He played tennis last Monday.
.....

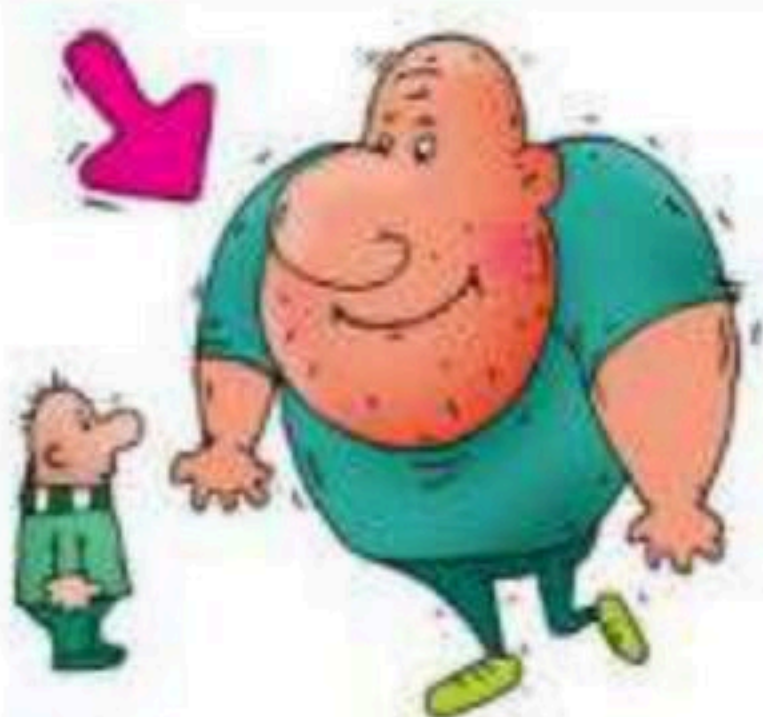
3. (Classify the verbs in the correct column. Use the words from the box)

cook – love – know – write – understand – eat

Action Verbs	State Verbs

IV. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- He is <u>lucky</u> . b- He is <u>popular</u> .	a- He is <u>upset</u> . b- He is <u>enormous</u> .	a- It is <u>frightening</u> . b- It is <u>amazing</u> .	a- He is a <u>musician</u> . b- He is a <u>reporter</u> .

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

tidy – popular – fairs - messy

			
The woman has a hair.	I love I want to go again!	It is a closet.	Tom and Jerry is a cartoon.

V. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

1. He (swim – swims – swam) in the ocean last summer.
2. They (eat – eats – ate) pizza every Friday.
3. She (play – plays – played) board games on Thursdays.
4. She didn't (go – goes – went) to a party yesterday.
5. He doesn't (watch – watches – watched) horror movie.
6. He (write – is writing) in his notebook.
7. We (want – are wanting) to have a picnic.

VI. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

origami – ride – untidy – horrible – excited

VII. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

						
pr__ze	imp__rtant	en__oy	frien__ly	noi__y	ex__ellent	un__ind

Name:

Class: 5th + 6th Elementary /

نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

Revision Sheet _ Unit (1): Personal Interests

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. What is your <u>favourite</u> interest?	I <u>started</u> three years ago.
2. When did you <u>start</u> your interest?	Voyaging <u>because</u> it is boring.
3. Why do you <u>like</u> your interest?	My <u>favourite</u> interest is playing the guitar.
4. Which activity do you not want to try? <u>Why</u> ?	I <u>like</u> it because it is fun.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

- 1- prefers – She – days – sunny
She prefers sunny days.
- 2- sports – do – What – you play?
What sports do you play?
- 3- pasta – She – last night – cooked
She cooked pasta last night.

B- Write the opposite of the following words:

- 1- happy ≠ unhappy
- 2- usual ≠ unusual
- 3- kind ≠ unkind
- 4- lucky ≠ unlucky

C- Do as shown between brackets:

1. (Fill in the blank with the word that has the same meaning):

special – enormous – noisy – frightening – tidy – friendly	
1- <u>noisy</u> : make a lot of noise.	4- <u>friendly</u> : nice and kind to everyone.
2- <u>tidy</u> : clean and organized.	5- <u>frightening</u> : scary.
3- <u>enormous</u> : very big.	6- <u>special</u> : something unique.

2. (Rewrite the sentences in their negative form):

- He plays tennis every Monday.
He doesn't play tennis every Monday.
- He played tennis last Monday.
He didn't play tennis last Monday.

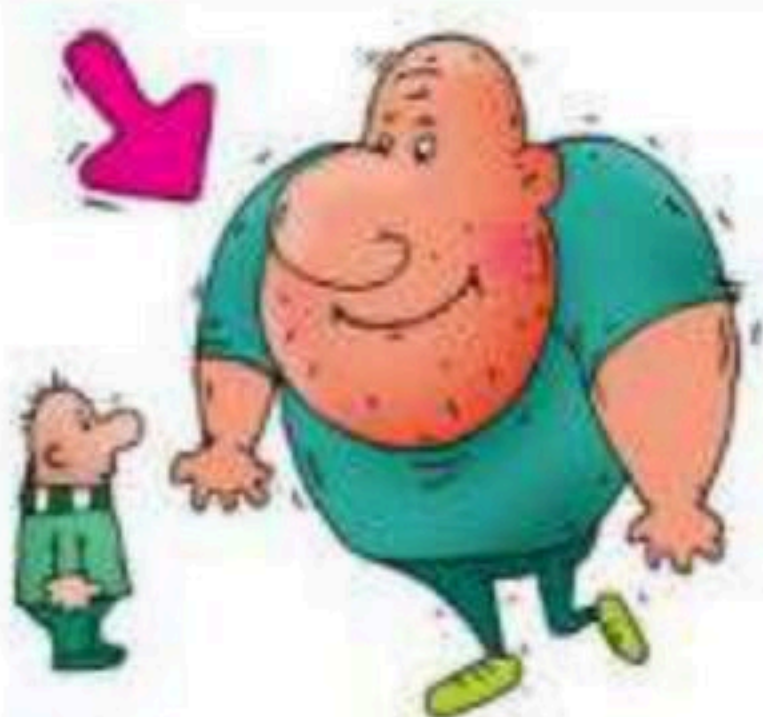
3. (Classify the verbs in the correct column. Use the words from the box)

cook – love – know – write – understand – eat

Action Verbs	State Verbs
<u>cook</u>	<u>love</u>
<u>write</u>	<u>know</u>
<u>eat</u>	<u>understand</u>

IV. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- He is lucky . b- He is popular .	a- He is upset . b- He is enormous .	a- It is frightening . b- It is amazing .	a- He is a musician . b- He is a reporter .

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

tidy – popular – fairs - messy

 The woman has a messy hair.	 I love fairs . I want to go again!	 It is a tidy closet.	 Tom and Jerry is a popular cartoon.
--	--	---	--

V. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

1. He (swim – swims – **swam**) in the ocean last summer.
2. They (**eat** – eats – ate) pizza every Friday.
3. She (play – **plays** – played) board games on Thursdays.
4. She didn't (**go** – goes – went) to a party yesterday.
5. He doesn't (**watch** – watches – watched) horror movie.
6. He (**write** – **is writing**) in his notebook.
7. We (**want** – are wanting) to have a picnic.



VI. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

origami – ride – untidy – horrible – excited

				
untidy	excited	origami	horrible	ride

VII. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

						
prize	important	enjoy	friendly	noisy	excellent	unkkind

Top Goal 2 - Unit 1: Personal Interests

Name: _____

Multiple Choice

1. The game was fun, and the result was ____; everyone had a great time.

- A) horrible B) excellent C) noisy

2. My brother usually reads, but he ____ video games right now.

- A) plays B) played C) is playing

3. I lost my key and missed the bus. I felt very ____ today.

- A) friendly B) unlucky C) lovely

4. The people at the youth center are all very ____ and polite.

- A) horrible B) lovely C) unusual

5. My father always ____ the news before breakfast.

- A) watch B) watched C) watches

6. We ____ that all hobbies are important for a healthy life.

- A) believe B) are believing C) were believing

7. In the story 'The College Application', which character was worried about money as an artist?

- A) Emilia B) Harper C) Ava

8. My room is so ____ because I never take time to tidy it up.

- A) tidy B) messy C) enormous

9. How did Rose start her interest in origami?

- A) Her teacher taught her. B) She saw it on TV. C) She found a book on the sidewalk.

10. Last Saturday, my team ____ the football game by three points!

- A) won B) win C) wins

Fill in the Blank

1. Chloe thought it was _____ to make an effort for their new guest, Ava.
2. Lia found the situation _____ because she is shy when meeting new friends.
3. Yesterday, I _____ to the youth center after school.
4. If you win the Saturday game night, you might win a _____ prize.
5. Chloe's house was usually messy, but it was very _____ when Ava visited.
6. The interview was with Autumn Smith, a famous _____.
7. My cousin is playing at the fair; she _____ some photos right now.

Word Bank Activity

amazing - fair - want - excellent - unlucky - carving - enjoy - hobby - untidy - unkind - prefer - wonderful

1. The game was _____, and the food was _____. We had a _____ time.
2. I _____ my new hobby. I _____ video games over books. I _____ to go to the fair.
3. A person who is not kind is _____. If you have no luck, you are _____. If your room is messy, it is _____.
4. Origami is an art _____. They held a _____ on the first weekend of the month. Soap _____ is popular in Thailand.

Reorder Sentences

1. to / the / youth / want / go / to / didn't / center. / He (reorder)
-
2. every / She / loves / guitar / day. / playing / the (reorder)
-
3. coaster? / roller / you / Were / excited / to / the / ride (reorder)
-
4. on / the / a / book / sidewalk. / found / I / about / origami (reorder)
-
5. now. / He / fair / is / at / playing / the / right (reorder)
-
6. That / an / building. / tidy / is / enormous / and (reorder)
-

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Top Goal 2 - Unit 1: Personal Interests (Answer Key)

Name: _____

Multiple Choice

1. The game was fun, and the result was ____; everyone had a great time.

A) horrible

B) excellent

C) noisy

2. My brother usually reads, but he ____ video games right now.

A) plays

B) played

C) is playing

3. I lost my key and missed the bus. I felt very ____ today.

A) friendly

B) unlucky

C) lovely

4. The people at the youth center are all very ____ and polite.

A) horrible

B) lovely

C) unusual

5. My father always ____ the news before breakfast.

A) watch

B) watched

C) watches

6. We ____ that all hobbies are important for a healthy life.

A) believe

B) are believing

C) were believing

7. In the story 'The College Application', which character was worried about money as an artist?

A) Emilia

B) Harper

C) Ava

8. My room is so ____ because I never take time to tidy it up.

A) tidy

B) messy

C) enormous

9. How did Rose start her interest in origami?

A) Her teacher taught her.

B) She saw it on TV.

C) She found a book on the sidewalk.

10. Last Saturday, my team ____ the football game by three points!

A) won

B) win

C) wins

Fill in the Blank

1. Chloe thought it was important to make an effort for their new guest, Ava.
2. Lia found the situation frightening because she is shy when meeting new friends.
3. Yesterday, I went to the youth center after school.
4. If you win the Saturday game night, you might win a special prize.
5. Chloe's house was usually messy, but it was very tidy when Ava visited.
6. The interview was with Autumn Smith, a famous writer.
7. My cousin is playing at the fair; she is sending some photos right now.

Word Bank Activity

enjoy - fair - excellent - prefer - hobby - amazing - carving - wonderful - unlucky - unkind - want - untidy

1. The game was amazing, and the food was excellent. We had a wonderful time.
2. I enjoy my new hobby. I prefer video games over books. I want to go to the fair.
3. A person who is not kind is unkind. If you have no luck, you are unlucky. If your room is messy, it is untidy.
4. Origami is an art hobby. They held a fair on the first weekend of the month. Soap carving is popular in Thailand.

Reorder Sentences

1. the / want / go / to / center. / He / didn't / youth / to (reorder)
He didn't want to go to the youth center.
2. the / every / day. / She / loves / playing / guitar (reorder)
She loves playing the guitar every day.
3. coaster? / the / roller / ride / to / Were / you / excited (reorder)
Were you excited to ride the roller coaster?
4. origami / on / sidewalk. / found / a / the / book / about / I (reorder)
I found a book about origami on the sidewalk.
5. now. / fair / He / the / right / at / is / playing (reorder)
He is playing at the fair right now.
6. is / building. / and / enormous / an / That / tidy (reorder)
That is an enormous and tidy building.

**A-Choose the correct answer.**

- 1-I won't (goes – going -go) to the park.
- 2- I'll (helps – help – helped) you carry the boxes.
- 3- They aren't going to (play – played – playing)football.
- 4- (Are – Is _ Am) we going to watch a movie this evening?
- 5-Khalid is going to(reads – reading- read)book this evening.
- 6-Will you (order – orders – ordered) a pizza?

B.Answer the questions

1- What does your ideal home look like?

- a-The house has a big garden b-They can cook c-I don't like lemon.

2-What are you going to do after school?

- a-He is going to swim b-I am going to play tennis c-They won't study Math.

3-Who designs houses?

- a-an architect b-a nurse c- a lawyer

A. Choose the correct answer

1-You need this to unlock the door to your house	a-key	b-entrance	c-vase
2-The..... password is AB@1234	a-else	b-mat	c-Wi-Fi
3-.....of science we have English now.	a-actually	b-take	c-instead

B.Write the correct word under each picture (slide - oven - shelf – tower – screen)**C. Put (✓) or (✗)**

1- The key is under the mat ()	
2-There are no cookies in the cookie bowl. It's empty()	
3-My house has a basement. ()	

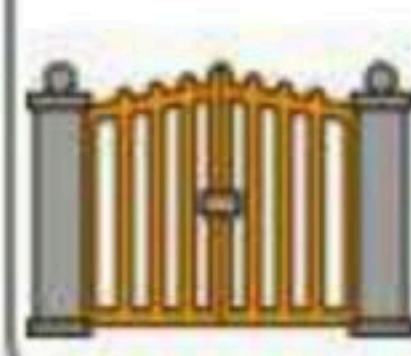
D. reorder.

1- the corner \ The table \ in\ is\

- a-The corner in is the table b-The table is in the corner.

2-later \ see \ you

- a-see you later. b-see later you.

**E. Fill in the missing letter.**

1-.....ate

(u – g – p)



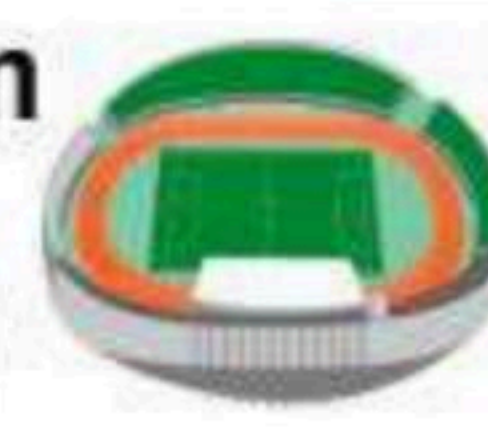
2- f.....idge

(r – b – w)



3- cus....ion

(i – v – h)



4- stadiu...

(k – e – m)



4- rac...on

(o – s – j)

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A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I won't (goes – going -go) to the park.
- 2- I'll (helps – help – helped) you carry the boxes.
- 3- They aren't going to (play – played – playing) football.
- 4- (Are – Is _ Am) we going to watch a movie this evening?
- 5-Khalid is going to(reads – reading- read)book this evening.
- 6-Will you (order – orders – ordered) a pizza?



B.Answer the questions

1- What does your ideal home look like?

- a-The house has a big garden b-They can cook c-I don't like lemon.

2-What are you going to do after school?

- a-He is going to swim b-I am going to play tennis c-They won't study Math.

3-Who designs houses?

- a-an architect b-a nurse c- a lawyer

A. Choose the correct answer

1-You need this to unlock the door to your house	a-key	b-entrance	c-vase
2-The..... password is AB@1234	a-else	b-mat	c-Wi-Fi
3-.....of science we have English now.	a-actually	b-take	c-instead

B.Write the correct word under each picture (slide - oven - shelf – tower – screen)



oven



shelf



slide



screen



tower

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- The key is under the mat (✓)



2-There are no cookies in the cookie bowl. It's empty(✗)



3-My house has a basement. (✓)



D. reorder.

1- the corner \ The table \ in\ is\

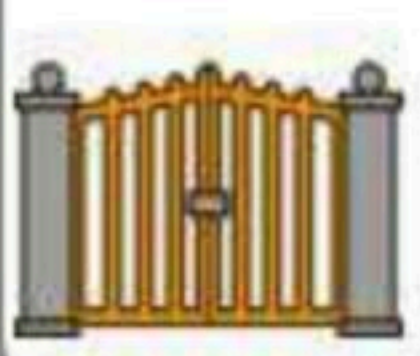
- a-The corner in is the table b-The table is in the corner.

2-later \ see \ you

- a-see you later. b-see later you.

موقع حصتي

E. Fill in the missing letter.



1-.....ate

(u – g – p)



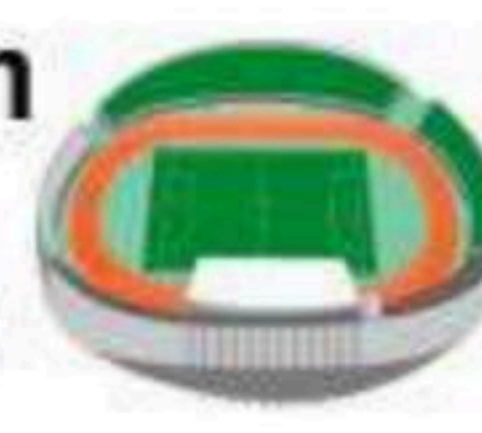
2- f.....idge

(r – b – w)



3- cus....ion

(i – v – h)



4- stadiu...

(k – e – m)



4- rac...on

(o – s – j)

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (2): House Designs

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. Who designs houses?	Big and has a garden.
2. What does your ideal home look like?	Concrete, and steel.
3. What materials will the builders use?	No, I don't.
4. Do you think houses will be designed in the same way in the future?	An architect.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

1- has – basement – a – My house

.....

2- the key – will – I – look for

.....

3- going to – a book – I am – read

.....

B- Write the opposite of the following words:

1- new ≠

2- small ≠

3- empty ≠

4- different ≠

C- Do as shown between brackets:

1. (Fill in the blanks with the words from the box):

key – architect – entrance – measurements – materials

1- : You go through this to enter a place or building.

2- : You use them to build houses.

3- : You need this to unlock the door to your house.

4- : This professional designs houses and buildings.

5- : These are numbers that express the size of a room.

2. (Analyze the underlined words then write V for verbs and N for nouns):

- You can call me. ()

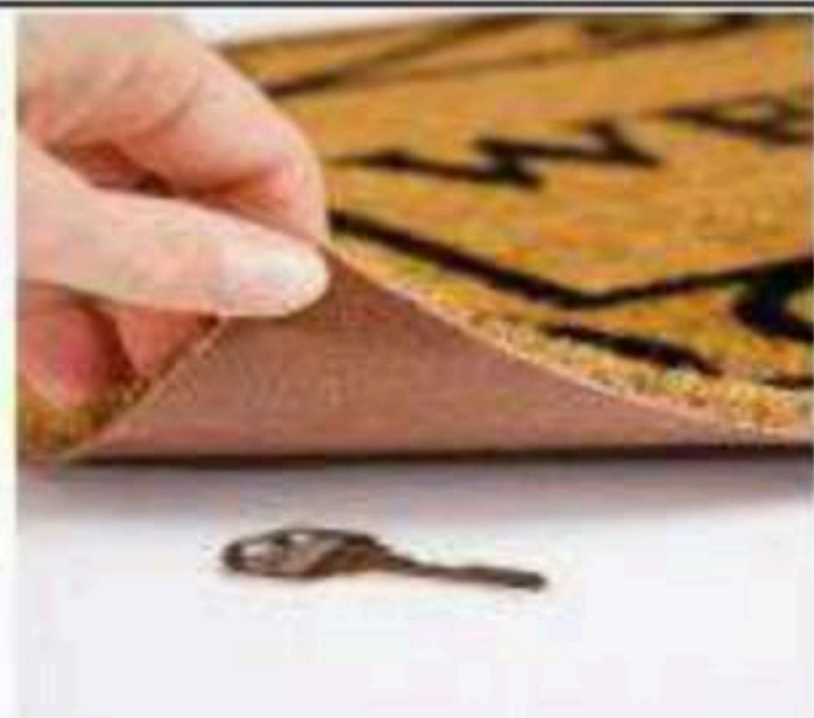
- You can give me a call. ()

- He is going to design his dream bedroom. ()

- He draws the design he wants. ()

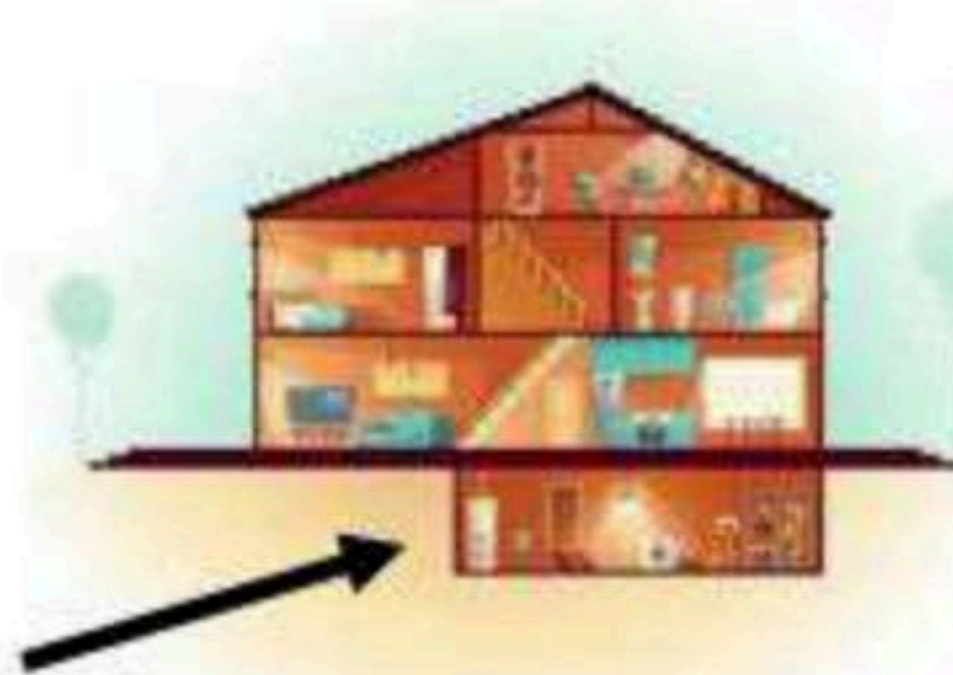
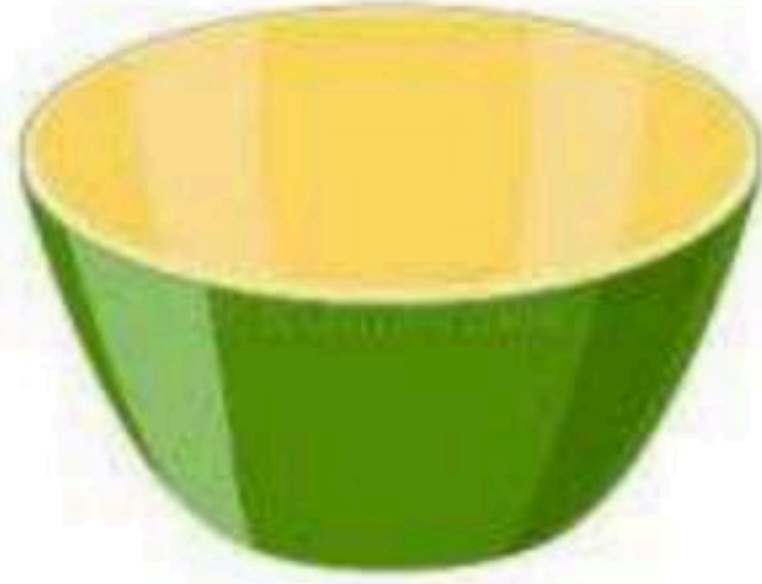
IV. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- It is an <u>oven</u> . b- It is a <u>fridge</u> .	a- The key is <u>under</u> the mat. b- The key is <u>under</u> the bed.	a- It is a <u>shelf</u> . b- It is a <u>cushion</u> .	a- The builders need <u>wood</u> . b- The builders need <u>glass</u> .

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

empty – take – later – basement

			
It'll about 30 minutes to cook.	My house has a	I'll do my homework	There are no cookies in the bowl. It's completely

V. Grammar:

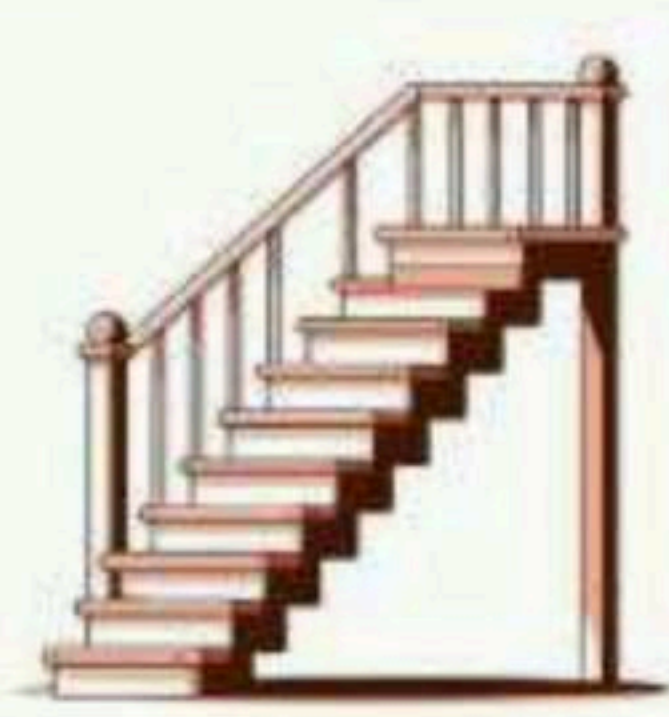
A- Choose the correct answer:

1. I will (order – orders – ordered) a pizza.
2. She is going to (comes – come – came) to my house after school.
3. I (am going to – will) take you to the hospital right now.
4. He (is going to – will) play basketball tomorrow.

VI. Vocabulary:

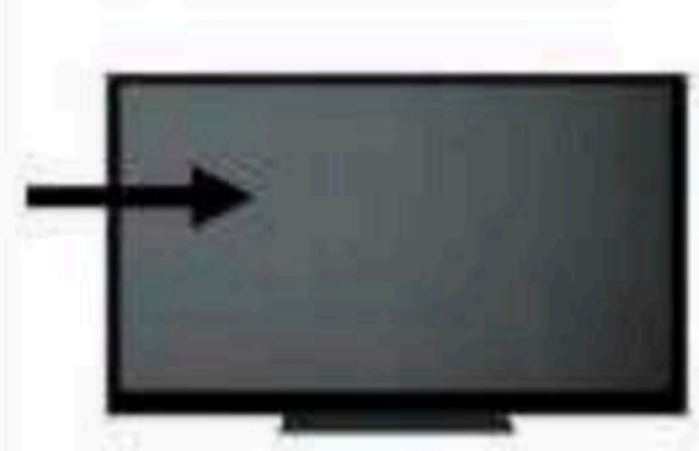
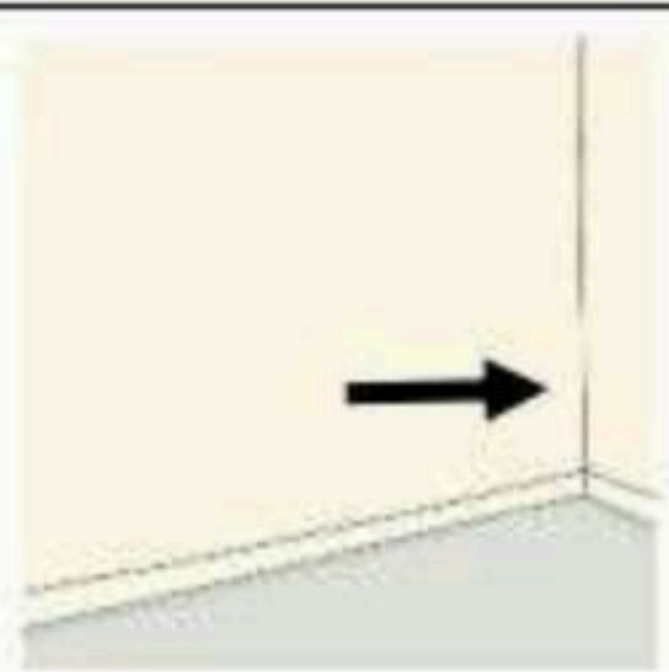
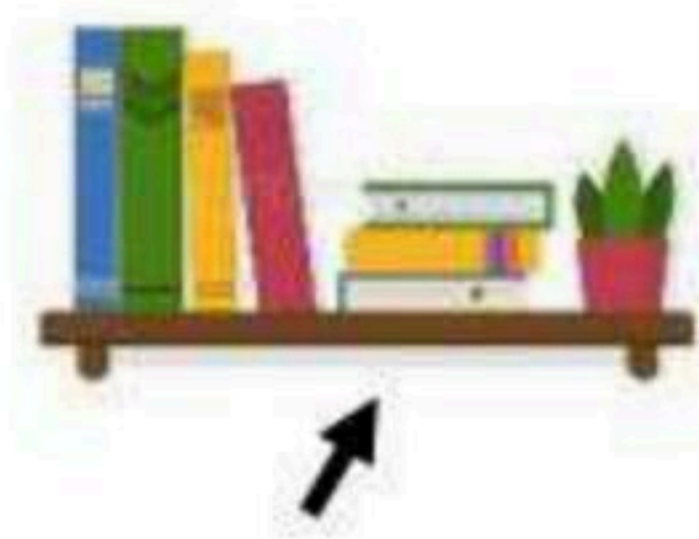
A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

stadium – stairs – Wi-Fi – haunted – racoon

VII. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

						
s__reen	la__out	sli__e	g__te	co__ner	she__f	o__en

Name:

نموذج الإجابة

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 5th + 6th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (2): House Designs

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. Who designs houses?	Big and has a garden.
2. What does your ideal home look like?	Concrete, and steel.
3. What materials will the builders use?	No, I don't
4. Do you think houses will be designed in the same way in the future?	An architect.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences:

- 1- has – basement – a – My house
My house has a basement.
- 2- the key – will – I – look for
I will look for the key.
- 3- going to – a book – I am – read
I am going to read a book.

B- Write the opposite of the following words:

- 1- new ≠ **old**
- 2- small ≠ **big**
- 3- empty ≠ **full**
- 4- different ≠ **same**

C- Do as shown between brackets:

1. (Fill in the blanks with the words from the box):

key – architect – entrance – measurements – materials

- 1- **entrance**: You go through this to enter a place or building.
- 2- **materials**: You use them to build houses.
- 3- **key**: You need this to unlock the door to your house.
- 4- **architect**: This professional designs houses and buildings.
- 5- **measurements**: These are numbers that express the size of a room.

2. (Analyze the underlined words then write V for verbs and N for nouns):

- You can call me. (**V**)
- You can give me a call. (**N**)
- He is going to design his dream bedroom. (**V**)
- He draws the design he wants. (**N**)

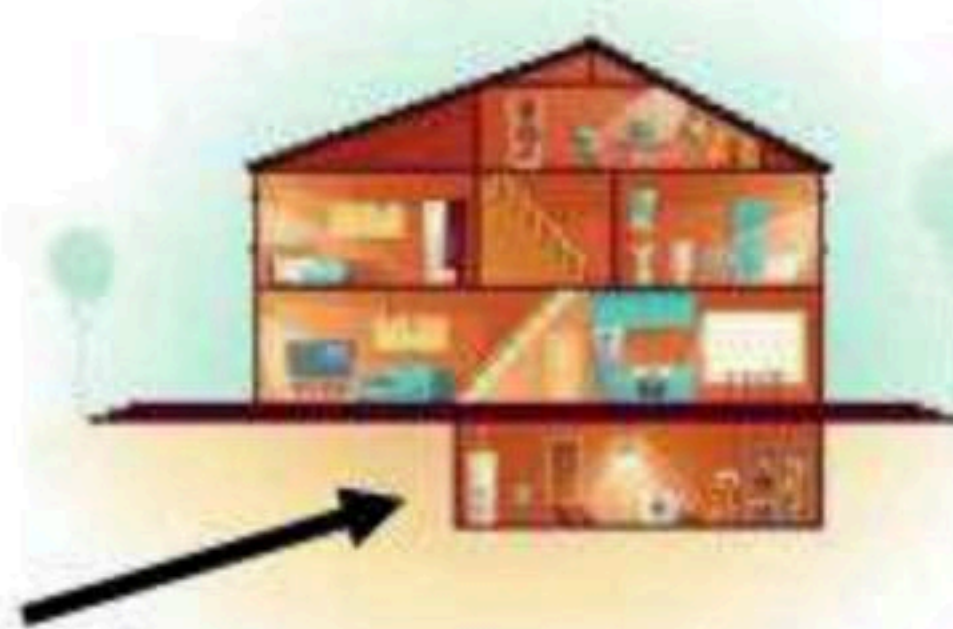
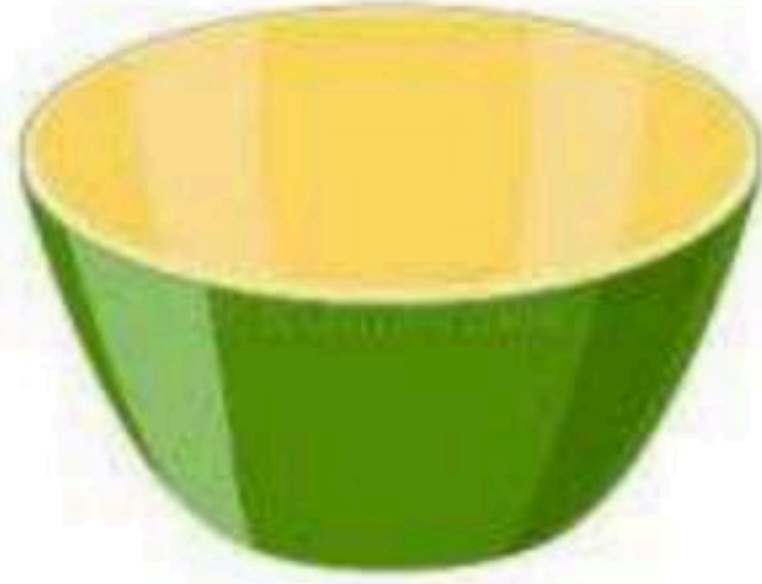
IV. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- It is an oven. b- It is a <u>fridge</u> .	a- The key is <u>under</u> the mat. b- The key is <u>under</u> the bed.	a- It is a <u>shelf</u> . b- It is a <u>cushion</u> .	a- The builders need <u>wood</u> . b- The builders need <u>glass</u> .

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

empty – take – later – basement

			
It'll <u>take</u> about 30 minutes to cook.	My house has a <u>basement</u> .	I'll do my homework <u>later</u> .	There are no cookies in the bowl. It's completely <u>empty</u> .

V. Grammar:

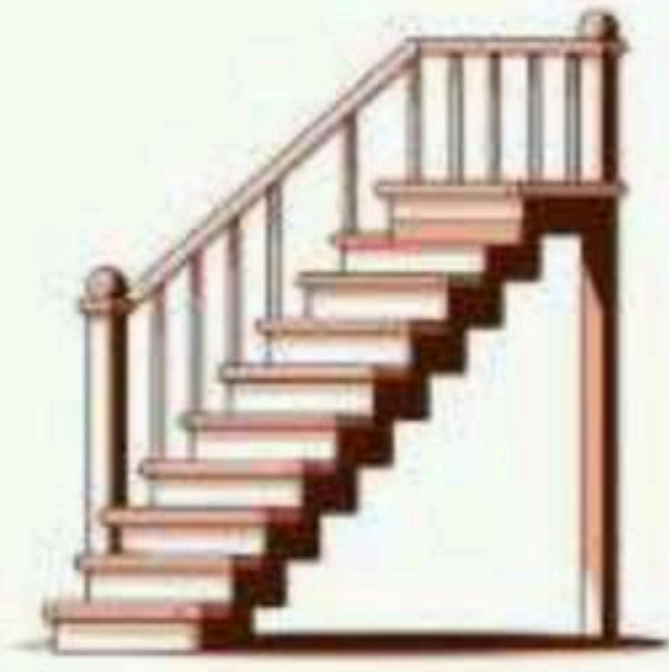
A- Choose the correct answer:

- I will (order – orders – ordered) a pizza.
- She is going to (comes – come – came) to my house after school.
- I (am going to – will) take you to the hospital right now.
- He (is going to – will) play basketball tomorrow.

VI. Vocabulary:

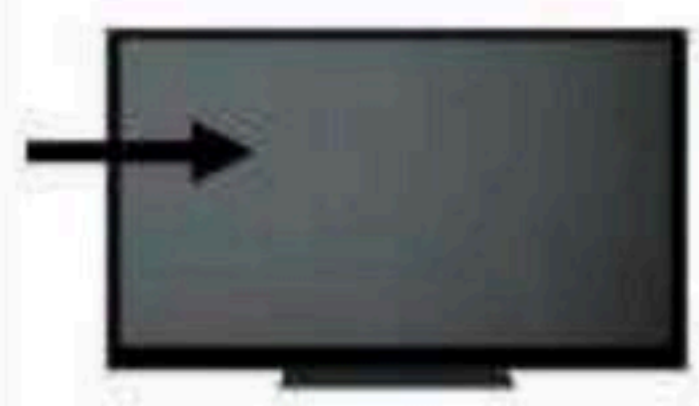
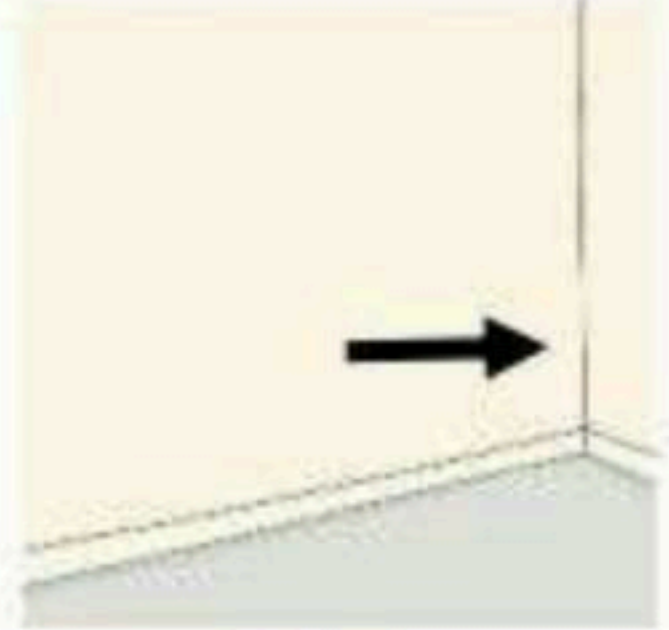
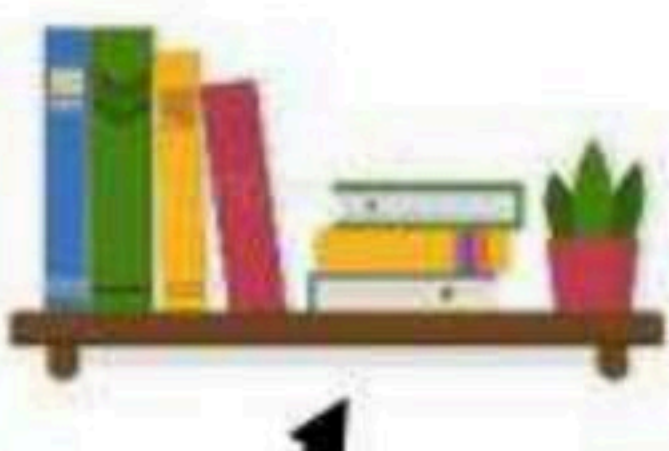
A- Write the words under the correct pictures:

stadium – stairs – Wi-Fi – haunted – racoon

				
<u>Wi-Fi</u>	<u>racoon</u>	<u>stairs</u>	<u>stadium</u>	<u>haunted</u>

VII. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

						
<u>screen</u>	<u>lay</u> out	sl <u>i</u> de	<u>g</u> ate	co <u>r</u> ner	sh <u>e</u> lf	ov <u>e</u> n

Top Goal 2 - Unit 2 - House Designs

الإسم: _____

1. Multiple Choice

1. I ___ look for the key when I get home.

A) am going to

B) will

C) was

D) can

2. We ___ come here again.

A) won't

B) don't

C) aren't

D) didn't

3. I ___ sleep at Luna's house tonight. (The plan is already decided.)

A) will

B) am going to

C) won't

D) shall

4. I ___ tell my dad you don't like fish. (decision made now)

A) am going to

B) will

C) won't

D) am not

5. Sami has an appointment. He ___ see the doctor at 3:00 PM.

A) will

B) is going to

C) was

D) can

2. Fill in the Blank

1. I think it _____ be cold later.

2. The builders _____ work on the floor.

3. The architect _____ send the design today.

4. I _____ forget the measurements.

5. I _____ check the basement now.

3. Word Bank Activity

key - architect - materials - fridge - entrance

1. The main _____ is at the front. We need new _____ for the floor. I can't find the _____ to the gate. How much does that _____ cost? The _____ will start the work later.

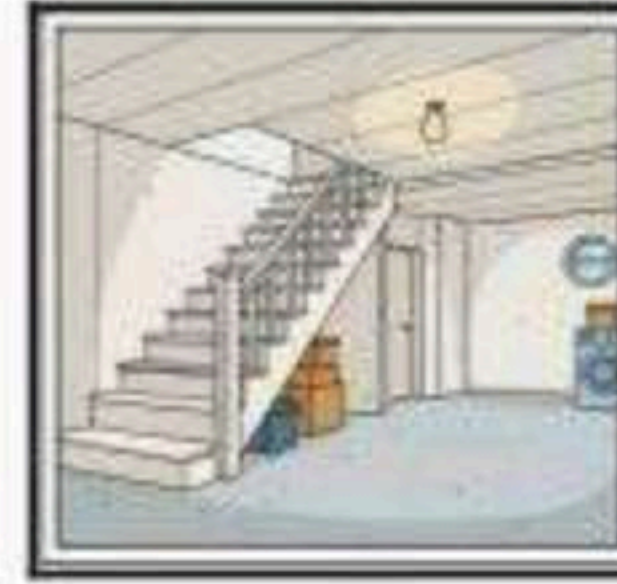
4. Match each image with the correct word from the list. (Vocabulary focus)



1.
(A) Entrance
(B) Home
(C) Basement
(D) Cushion
(E) Shelf



2.
(A) Gate
(B) Key
(C) Corner
(D) Wi-Fi
(E) Screen



3.
(A) Fridge
(B) Oven
(C) Basement
(D) Empty
(E) Front



4.
(A) Phone
(B) Key
(C) Layout
(D) Design
(E) Else

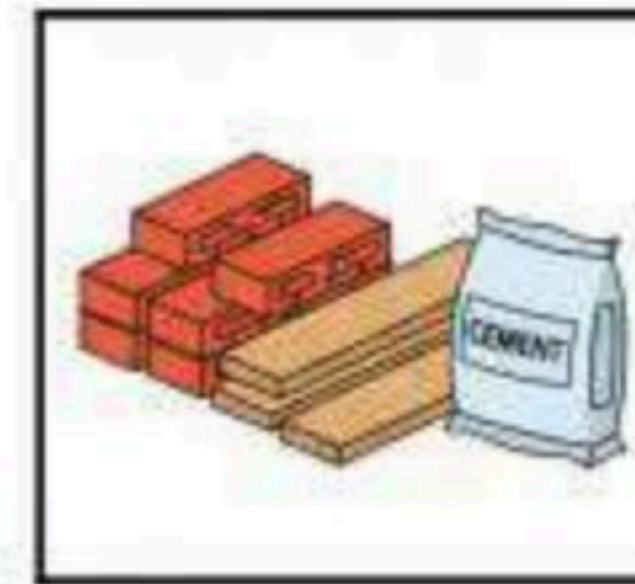
5. Match each image with the correct concept. (Building/Household Items)



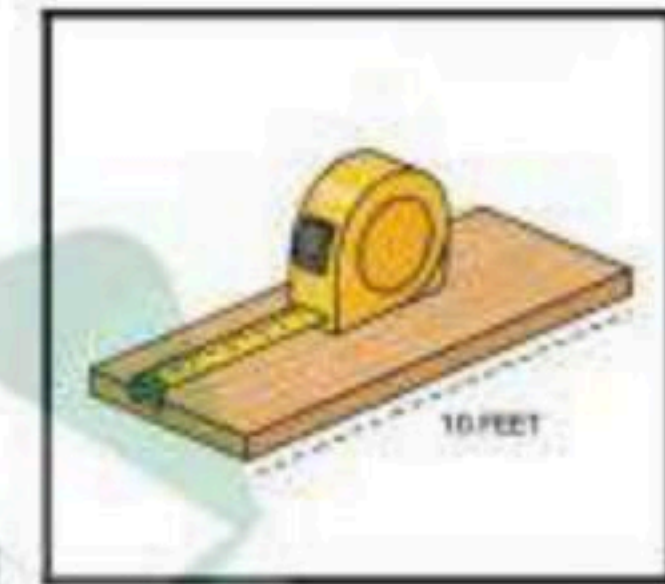
1.
(A) Architect
(B) Take
(C) Instead
(D) Later
(E) Actually



2.
(A) Design
(B) Materials
(C) Measurements
(D) Corner
(E) Basement



3.
(A) Materials
(B) Fridge
(C) Layout
(D) Key
(E) Gate



4.
(A) Measurements
(B) Wi-Fi
(C) Screen
(D) Phone
(E) Oven

6. Reorder Sentences

1. start / will / architect / the / The / design. (reorder)

-

2. gate. / going / to / new / We / are / a / buy (reorder)

-

Top Goal 2 - Unit 2 - House Designs (Answer Key)

الاسم: _____

1. Multiple Choice

1. I ___ look for the key when I get home.

- A) am going to **B) will** C) was D) can

2. We ___ come here again.

- A) won't** B) don't C) aren't D) didn't

3. I ___ sleep at Luna's house tonight. (The plan is already decided.)

- A) will **B) am going to** C) won't D) shall

4. I ___ tell my dad you don't like fish. (decision made now)

- A) am going to **B) will** C) won't D) am not

5. Sami has an appointment. He ___ see the doctor at 3:00 PM.

- A) will **B) is going to** C) was D) can

2. Fill in the Blank

1. I think it **will** be cold later.

2. The builders **are going to** work on the floor.

3. The architect **is going to** send the design today.

4. I **won't** forget the measurements.

5. I **will** check the basement now.

3. Word Bank Activity

entrance - architect - fridge - materials - key

1. The main **entrance** is at the front. We need new **materials** for the floor. I can't find the **key** to the gate. How much does that **fridge** cost? The **architect** will start the work later.

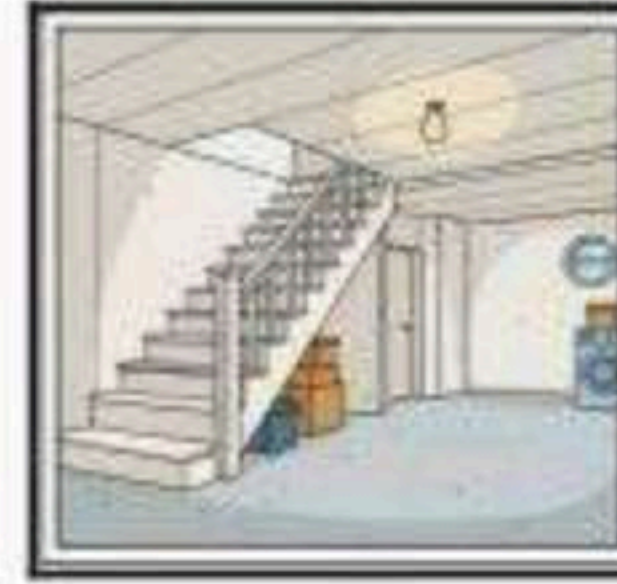
4. Match each image with the correct word from the list. (Vocabulary focus)



1.
(A) Entrance
(B) **Home**
(C) Basement
(D) Cushion
(E) Shelf



2.
(A) **Gate**
(B) Key
(C) Corner
(D) Wi-Fi
(E) Screen



3.
(A) Fridge
(B) Oven
(C) **Basement**
(D) Empty
(E) Front



4.
(A) Phone
(B) **Key**
(C) Layout
(D) Design
(E) Else

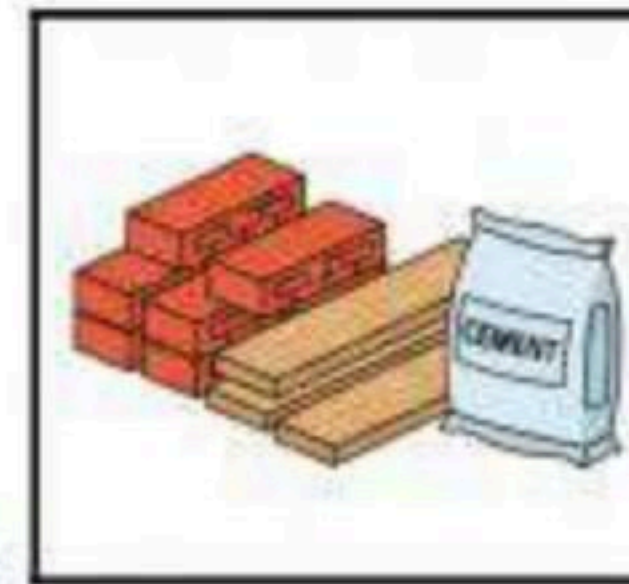
5. Match each image with the correct concept. (Building/Household Items)



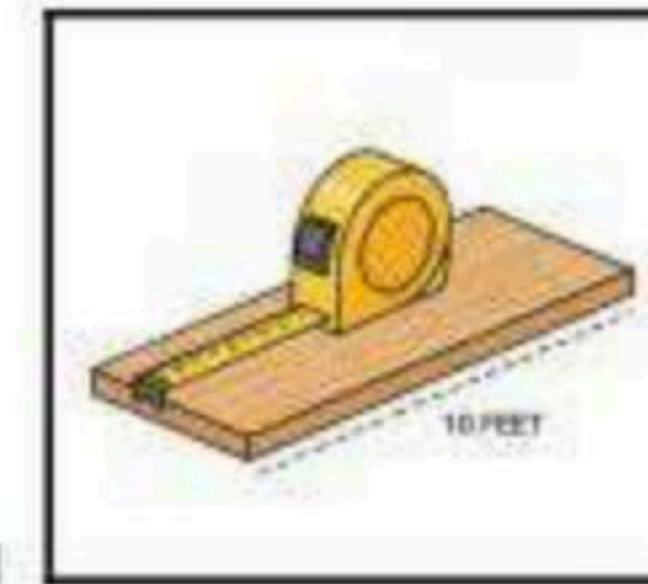
1.
(A) **Architect**
(B) Take
(C) Instead
(D) Later
(E) Actually



2.
(A) **Design**
(B) Materials
(C) Measurements
(D) Corner
(E) Basement



3.
(A) **Materials**
(B) Fridge
(C) Layout
(D) Key
(E) Gate



4.
(A) **Measurements**
(B) Wi-Fi
(C) Screen
(D) Phone
(E) Oven

6. Reorder Sentences

1. will / design. / architect / start / the / The (reorder)

The architect will start the design.

2. buy / going / gate. / We / new / a / to / are (reorder)

We are going to buy a new gate.

Top Goal 2 - Unit 3: Job Paths

الإسم: _____

1 - Multiple Choice

1. My sister wants to be a _____ because she loves making new clothes.

A) mechanic

B) fashion designer

C) journalist

2. I am sure about my future. I _____ work in an office.

A) am going to

B) may

C) might

3. She likes flying, so she _____ be a pilot.

A) is going to

B) isn't going to

C) may

4. A _____ helps customers choose and eat their favorite dishes.

A) manager

B) waiter

C) photographer

5. The _____ works in a news studio to report the latest events.

A) artist

B) journalist

C) mechanic

6. He has a big role in his company; he is the new _____.

A) manager

B) driver

C) photographer

2 - Fill in the Blank

1. The artist is showing her pictures at the new art _____. (Vocabulary/Place)

2. If your car breaks down, you should take it to a _____. (Vocabulary/Job)

3. Most flight attendants _____ long hours. (Simple Present)

4. A person trained in science is called a _____. (Word Work)

5. A taxi _____ takes passengers around the city. (Vocabulary/Job)

3 - Word Bank Activity

artist - meeting - engineer - actor - news - didn't - isn't - can't - factory

1. An _____ performs on a stage. An _____ paints pictures. An _____ designs buildings.

2. She has a _____ now. They work in a _____. He checks the latest _____.

3. You can come, _____ I? That is an office, _____ it? They worked here, _____ they?

Top Goal 2 - Unit 3: Job Paths (Answer Key)

1 - Multiple Choice

1. My sister wants to be a _____ because she loves making new clothes.

A) mechanic

B) fashion designer

C) journalist

2. I am sure about my future. I _____ work in an office.

A) am going to

B) may

C) might

3. She likes flying, so she _____ be a pilot.

A) is going to

B) isn't going to

C) may

4. A _____ helps customers choose and eat their favorite dishes.

A) manager

B) waiter

C) photographer

5. The _____ works in a news studio to report the latest events.

A) artist

B) journalist

C) mechanic

6. He has a big role in his company; he is the new _____.

A) manager

B) driver

C) photographer

2 - Fill in the Blank

1. The artist is showing her pictures at the new art **gallery**. (Vocabulary/Place)

2. If your car breaks down, you should take it to a **mechanic**. (Vocabulary/Job)

3. Most flight attendants **work** long hours. (Simple Present)

4. A person trained in science is called a **scientist**. (Word Work)

5. A taxi **driver** takes passengers around the city. (Vocabulary/Job)

3 - Word Bank Activity

factory - can't - didn't - engineer - actor - isn't - meeting - artist - news

1. An **actor** performs on a stage. An **artist** paints pictures. An **engineer** designs buildings.

2. She has a **meeting** now. They work in a **factory**. He checks the latest **news**.

3. You can come, **can't** I? That is an office, **isn't** it? They worked here, **didn't** they?

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MOST GRACIOUS THE MOST MERCIFUL

2025 م

1447 هـ

AboKhaled
Amer

Creativity

The Last Touch

The Last Touch

TOP GOAL 2.1

5th
6th

Elementary

First
Term

TERM

1

TopGoal

ابنائي الاعزاء
حقاً

أنتم الآن تصنعون مستقبل بلادكم، بلادكم تتأديكم جميعاً
وفقكم الله وسدد خطاكم

الصف الخامس/السادس الابتدائي / الفصل الأول

TopGoal

من أجلكم أنتم كان كل هذا الجهد والعطاء،

TERM

1

With the concept of
The Teacher of Generations

Best of Luck
for You All

ABOKHALEDAMER

TopGoal

TopGoal

موقع حصتي



Ordinal Numbers الأعداد الترتيبية

عندما تريد أن تقول أنا الأول فأنت تقول: I'm first ولا يصح أن تقول I'm one

I'm first أنا الأول	= 1 st
I'm second أنا الثاني	= 2 nd
I'm third أنا الثالث	= 3 rd
I'm fourth أنا الرابع	= 4 th
I'm fifth أنا الخامس	= 5 th
I'm sixth أنا السادس	= 6 th
I'm seventh أنا السابع	= 7 th
I'm eighth أنا الثامن	= 8 th
I'm ninth أنا التاسع	= 9 th
I'm tenth أنا العاشر	= 10 th
I'm eleventh أنا الحادي عشر	= 11 th
I'm twelfth أنا الثاني عشر	= 12 th
I'm thirteenth أنا الثالث عشر	= 13 th
I'm fourteenth أنا الرابع عشر	= 14 th
I'm fifteenth أنا الخامس عشر	= 15 th
I'm sixteenth أنا السادس عشر	= 16 th
I'm seventeenth أنا السابع عشر	= 17 th
I'm eighteenth أنا الثامن عشر	= 18 th
I'm nineteenth أنا التاسع عشر	= 19 th
I'm twentieth أنا العشرون	= 20 th

لاحظ أن الأول ينتهي بحرفي st ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 1st
وأن الثاني ينتهي بحرفي nd ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 2nd
والثالث ينتهي بحرفي rd ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 3rd
والرابع حتى العشرون ينتهي بحرفي th ويمكن كتابته بهذا الشكل 4th ...

Ordinal Numbers

Match up the numbers on the left to the words on the right.

4th	fifth
1st	seventh
9th	sixth
7th	first
2nd	fourth
6th	ninth
3rd	second
10th	eighth
8th	third
5th	tenth

Grammar

في البداية لابد أن تعرف أنه يوجد الكثير من كلمة How ...?

ولكننا سنركز على اثنين فقط

How many
How long
How old
How much
How often
How tall
How long
How wide
How deep
How heavy
How hot
How cold
How wide
How fast

• عدد جمع + How many كم عدد

How many students are there in the classroom?

How many classes do you have on Monday?

• How long كم المدة +

How long is the English Lesson?

لاحظ يأتي بعدها فعل مساعد

How long does it take?

Superlative

small → the smallest **cute** → the cutest **happy** → the happiest **big** → the biggest **good** → the best ...

Superlative: التفضيل

the **est** صفة صغيرة

the **most** صفة كبيرة

التفضيل العليا
Superlative:

Ali is **the tallest** boy.

Ahmed is **the fastest** boy.

Arabic is **the most** difficult.

Mona is **the most** beautiful girl.

Science is the most interesting class I have. Plane tickets are **the most expensive**.

Irregular Forms: الصفات الشاذة

good / the best

bad / the worst

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

والآن أود أن أذكرك بما سبق دراسته في زمن الماضي البسيط والذي يعبر عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي

yesterday – last – ago ومن كلماته التي تدل عليه:

وهو يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل مع إضافة **ed** في نهاية الفعل مثل:

open → opened treat → treated relax → relaxed stay → stayed enjoy → enjoyed...

love → loved like → liked close → closed arrive → arrived complete → completed

try → tried carry → carried hurry → hurried study → studied ...

stop → stopped clap → clapped drop → dropped skip → skipped

أفعال غير معتادة (شاذة) Irregular verbs

يذهب go > went

يأتي come > came

يجري run > ran

يكون is > was

يحصل على get > got

يأخذ take > took

يرى see > saw

يشترى buy > bought

يكونوا are > were

يسوق drive > drove

يكتب write > wrote

يفعل do > did

يفكر think > thought

يجد find > found

يسبح swim > swam

يصنع make > made

يملك have > had

يغادر leave > left

يأكل eat > ate

يفوز win > won

* **يدل على:** فعل تم وانتهى في الماضي.

* **علاماته:** yesterday, last, ago, in the past, in....

He played football yesterday.

Last year, I visited my friend in London.

* **نفيه:** didn't + inf. باستخدام

She didn't cook lunch.

We didn't help our Dad.

* **سؤاله:** Did + inf. باستخدام

He played tennis. # He didn't play tennis.

Yes, he did.

Did he play tennis?  No, he didn't.

Simple Present Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

التصريف الأول للفعل (يعني الفعل في شكله الأساسي أو الفعل في المصدر)

eat / drink / play / study / go

eats/drinks/plays/studies/goes

He
She
It
المفرد

مع الضمانر (هو - هي - غير عاقل)

I
We
You
They
الجمع

مع الضمانر (أنا - نحن - هم - انتم)

Plays / goes

Play / go

استخدامه

يستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق **facts or feelings** او عادات يومية **regular routine** تحدث بشكل روتيني.

Example: We **work** hard everyday

(روتين)

Example: The sun **rises** everyday

(حقيقة)

Example: He **goes** to school.

نضيف حرف للفعل s (عادة)

Do
Does

الفاعل

الفعل في
المصدر

تكملة الجملة

السؤال

Do (تأتي مع) → (أي اسم جمع + I/we/you/they)

Does (تأتي مع) → (أي اسم مفرد + he/she/it)

Example: Do You Like Pizza ?

Yes, I **do**.

No, I **don't**.

Example: Does she like pizza?

Yes, she **does**

No, she **doesn't**.

نلاحظ هنا أن الفعل (Like) جاء في المصدر لأن جاء قبله **Do أو Does**

الفعل في المصدر + **don't , doesn't**

النفي

Examples: I **don't** eat apple.

Ali **doesn't** study hard.

always, never, sometimes, usually, often, rarely, every

علاماته

معلومة جديدة أول مرة تذكر في المناهج بخصوص المضارع البسيط

action بمعنى **حدث** وهي أي فعل في اللغة الانجليزية مثل: **write, walk, talk, buy, go, do**

state بمعنى **حالة** وهي أي فعل يعبر عن المشاعر مثل: **like, love, want, need, have, know,**

لاحظ أن أفعال الحالة لا يمكن إضافة ing لها

Simple Present

Simple Present

* يعبر عن: حقيقة أو عادة روتينية

* يتكون من: التصريف الأول للفعل (s)

We play football every Friday.

The sun rises in the morning.

* علاماته: always, usually, often, sometimes
never, every...

* النفي نستخدم: المصدر + don't / doesn't

* السؤال نستخدم: مصدر + Do / Does

* They play football on Friday.

They don't play football on Friday.

Do they play football on Friday?

Yes, they do. No, they don't.

* She watches TV at home.

She doesn't watch TV at home.

Does she watch TV at home?

Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

Simple Past خلاصة

Simple Past

* يعبر عن: حدث انتهى في الماضي

* يتكون من: التصريف الثاني للفعل ومعظمه آخره ed

We watched TV at home.

He went to school. With his brother.

* علاماته: yesterday, last, ago, in the past

* النفي نستخدم: المصدر + didn't

* السؤال نستخدم: المصدر + did

* They helped mom yesterday.

They didn't help mom yesterday.

Did they help mom yesterday?

Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

* He won the match.

He didn't win the match.

Did he win the match?

Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

والآن وبعد إتقانك التام للماضي البسيط والمضارع البسيط ننتقل لمراجعة المضارع المستمر

Present Progressive

* يتكون من: am, is, are + ing

I am, He is, She is, It is, We are, You are, They are

I'm, He's, She's, It's, We're, You're, They're + ing

help > helping

clean > -----

go > -----

sleep > -----

open > -----

come > coming

write > -----

close > -----

ride > -----

drive > -----

stop > stopping

cut > -----

travel > -----

begin > -----

get > -----

swim > -----

run > -----

win > -----

* علاماته: يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية: now, look, listen, at the moment, at the present, today, this week...

- My parents are coming to stay with me this weekend.

- She is going to the cinema at this moment.

* استخداماته:

(1) يعبر عن حدث يحدث الآن: They are playing football at this moment. She is listening to the radio now.

* نفيه: not (is not = isn't - are not = aren't - am not)

* سؤاله: نستخدم طريقه المقص.

معلومة جديدة أول مرة تذكر في المناهج بخصوص الأفعال:

action بمعنى حدث وهي أي فعل في اللغة الانجليزية مثل: write, walk, talk, buy, go, do

state بمعنى حالة وهي أفعال يعبر عن المشاعر مثل: like, love, want, need, have, know,

لاحظ أن أفعال الحالة لا يمكن إضافة ing لها

أفعال في المصدر

be – buy – call – dance – do –
draw – eat – find – go – look
– make – play – sing – write

Grammar

Future المستقبل

will / won't + مصدر

الكلمات الدالة عليه

tomorrow, next, soon, in the future...

نستخدم **will**

للتعبير عن شيء نعتقد أنه سيحدث في المستقبل ولكن غير متأكدين.

Future actions

He will eat fish. >> He won't eat fish.

Will he eat fish?
 Yes, he will.
 No, he won't.

They will sleep. >> They won't sleep.

Will they sleep?
 Yes, they will.
 No, they won't.

لاحظ نستخدم **will** في الاحتمال عند وجود: I think , maybe , probably

Future

مصدر + be going to سوف

الكلمات الدالة عليه

tomorrow, next, soon, in the future...

نستخدم **be going to**

للتعبير عن خطط في المستقبل

plan

be
 am='m
 is ='s
 are='re

I am = I'm

He is = He's

She is = She's

It is = It's

We are = We're

You are = You're

They are = They're

He is going to eat fish.

He isn't going to eat fish.

Is he going to eat fish?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

They are going to sleep.

They aren't going to sleep.

Are they going to sleep?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

I am going to help mom.

I am not going to help mom.

Are you going to help mom?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.



Grammar

مؤكد
Definite

am/is/are going to + مصدر

He is going to play football.

sure

مستحيل
Impossible

am not/isn't/aren't going to + مصدر

He isn't going to play football.

ممكن
Possible

may / may not + مصدر

He may play football.

think

غير ممكن
Unlikely

might / might not + مصدر

He may play football.

Future Plans

Tag Question

Sentence	Tag Question
is	isn't
are	aren't
was	wasn't
were	weren't
have	haven't
has	hasn't
had	hadn't
can	can't

مثبت → منفي

- السؤال المزيل يأتي في الآخر
ليعبر عن التوكيد وهو بمعنى:
"أليس كذلك؟"
- وهو عبارة عن كلمتين فقط:
فعل مساعد وضمير.
- في حالة الإثبات يكون منفي
وفي حالة النفي يكون مثبت.

Sentence	Tag Question
will	won't
live	don't
plays	doesn't
played / went	didn't
,re	aren't
've	haven't
'll	won't
's	isn't

Examples:

1. He isn't good, --is he--?

15. They are nice, ----aren't they-----?

27. We work hard, ----don't we-----?

28. She eats much, ----doesn't she-----?

29. They helped us, ----didn't they-----?

30. You went home, ---didn't you--?

Grammar



Expressing

نصيحة

Advice

should + مصدر

You **should** help your mom.

You **shouldn't** eat junk food.

Should I eat breakfast at home?

تحذير

Warning

had better + مصدر

You **had better** do your homework.

You **had better not** hit your sisters.

Zero Conditional

قاعدة اف الصفرية تعبر حقيقة وتستخدم في المضارع البسيط

If **Simple Present** , **Simple Present**

Simple Present if **Simple Present**

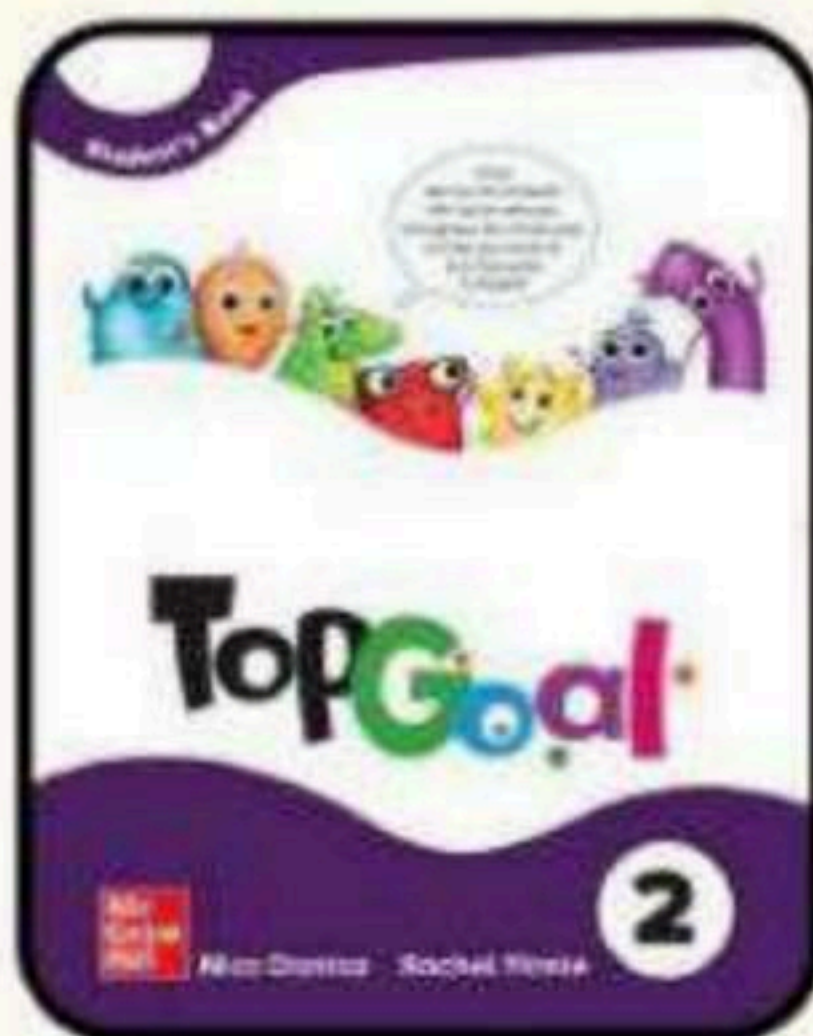
If you **want** to eat a sweet snack, you **add** sugar. = If you want to eat a sweet snack, add sugar.

If we **don't have** sugar, you **add** sugar. = If we don't have sugar, add sugar.

If it doesn't taste great, I stir in more salt. = I stir in more salt **if** it doesn't taste great.

If the sauce is too thick, we add more water. = We add more water **if** the sauce is too thick.

تبسيط قواعد الفصل الدراسي الأول



TopGoal2

خامس وسادس



حاضر

wake up

ماضي

woke up

eat

ate

drink

drank

see

saw

meet

met

relax

relaxed

read

read

How many- how long

صفحة: 8

How many

نستخدمها للسؤال عن العدد (كم عدد ...؟)
تأتي مع الأسماء المعدودة (Countable nouns)

أمثلة: ✨

How many books do you have? - (كم عدد الكتب التي لديك؟)

How many students are in the class? - (كم عدد الطلاب في الفصل؟)

How long

نستخدمها للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية (كم من الوقت ...؟)
أحياناً تأتي أيضاً للسؤال عن الطول (المسافة أو الطول).

أمثلة: ✨

How long is the movie? - (كم مدة الفيلم؟)

How long did you stay in London? - (كم بقيت في لندن؟)

How long is this bridge? - (كم طول هذا الجسر؟)

التفضيل (Superlative)

صفحة: 9

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

الصفات القصيرة (Short Adjectives)

صيغتها (est + صفة قصيرة + the)

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 غير المنتظمة (Irregular Adjectives)

لها صيغ خاصة: good -> best (الأفضل)، bad -> worst (الأسوأ)



3

Simple Present (المضارع البسيط)

صفحة: 12

الاستخدام:

The sun **ris**es in the east. (Facts) الحقائق

I **go** to school **every day**. (Habits & Routines) العادات والروتين

التكوين: مع I / You / We / They الفعل في صورته الأساسية. I **play** football.

مع He / She / It نضيف -es / s للفعل.

She **goes** to school.

النفي:

I / You / We / They مع don't + verb

He / She / It مع doesn't + verb

I **don't like** pizza.

She **doesn't play** football.

السؤال:

Do + subject + verb (I/You/We/They)

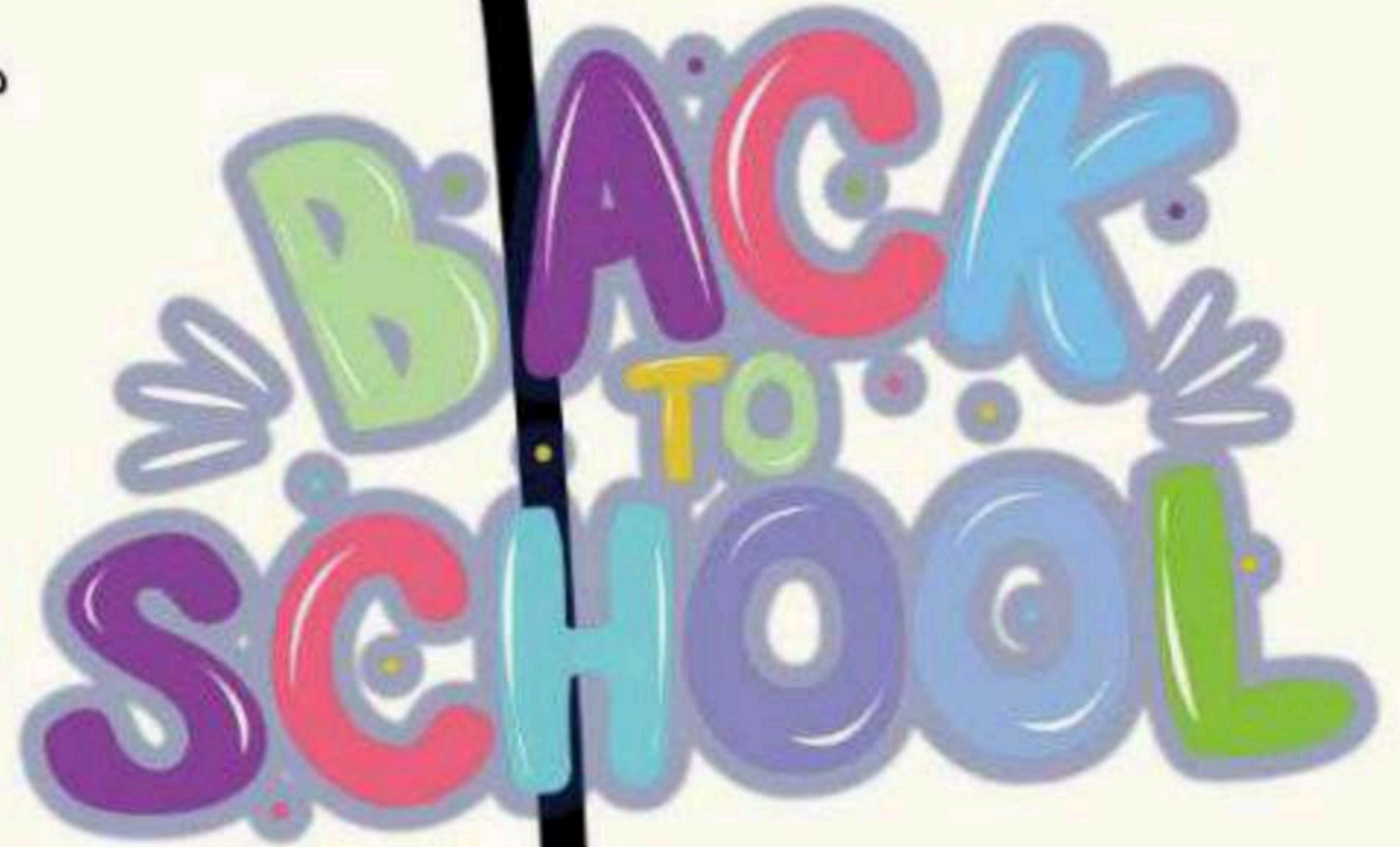
Does + subject + verb (He/She/It)

Do you **read** books?

Does he **watch** TV?

الكلمات المفتاحية:

always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, on Mondays



Simple Past (الماضي البسيط)

صفحة: 12

الاستخدام:

أحداث حصلت وانتهت: I visited my grandmother **yesterday**.
وقائع من الماضي: The Wright brothers invented the airplane.

التكوين:

الأفعال العادية: نضيف -ed

play → played

watch → watched

الأفعال الغير منتظمة (Irregular): تتغير كلياً

go → went / eat → ate

النفي:

(الصيغة)

subject + didn't + verb

I **didn't** go to school **yesterday**.They **didn't** watch the movie.

السؤال:

(الصيغة)

Did + subject + verb

Did you visit your grandmother?

Did he play football **last week**?

الكلمات المفتاحية:

yesterday, last week, ago, in 2000, when I was a child



أفعال الحالة State Verbs

أفعال الحركة Action Verbs

صفحة: 17

أولاً: أفعال الحالة State Verbs

هي أفعال تعبر عن مشاعر أو أفكار أو حالات ثابتة، وليست أفعالاً نقوم بها بحركة واضحة. هذه الأفعال غالباً لا نستخدمها مع الزمن المستمر (am/is/are + verb+ing) لأن الحالة لا تتغير بسرعة.

أمثلة من الكتاب:

like (يحب) love (يعشق) know (يعرف)

want (يريد) need (يحتاج) be (يكون)

have (يملك - إذا معناها الملكية)

مثال:

I like pizza. ✓ (أنا أحب البيتزا)

I am liking pizza. ✗ (خطأ)

ثانياً: أفعال الحركة Action Verbs

هي أفعال تعبر عن أشياء نقوم بها بحركة أو نشاطات يمكن ملاحظتها. يمكن استخدامها مع أي زمن، ومنها المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن أشياء تحدث الآن. أمثلة من الكتاب:

play (يلعب) write (يكتب) buy (يشترى) go (يذهب)

do (يفعل) walk (يمشي) talk (يتحدث)

مثال:

She is playing football now. ✓ (هي تلعب كرة القدم الآن)

الزبدة:

State verbs → عن المشاعر والأفكار (لا نستخدمها غالباً مع -ing)
Action verbs → عن النشاطات والحركات (نستخدمها مع -ing عند التحدث عن الحاضر المستمر)



'un' في اللغة الإنجليزية تُستخدم لتحويل الصفة إلى عكسها. هي تعمل بشكل مشابه لكلمة "غير" في اللغة العربية.

أمثلة:

happy (سعيد) \ unhappy (غير سعيد)

safe (آمن) \ unsafe (غير آمن)

clear (واضح) \ unclear (غير واضح)

un تُضاف مباشرة قبل الصفة لتعطي المعنى السلبي أو المعاكس.



will, won't

صفحة: 24

المعنى: نستخدمها عندما نتخذ قراراً في اللحظة نفسها بدون تخطيط مسبق.

الزمن: المستقبل البسيط (Future Simple)

الصيغة: الفعل الأساسي + Will + Subject

أمثلة:

I will eat pizza tomorrow. (أنا سأكل بيتزا غداً.)

She will call you later. (هي ستصل بك لاحقاً.)

هي اختصار will not وتُستخدم للنفي في المستقبل.

الصيغة: الفعل الأساسي + Won't + Subject

أمثلة:

I won't go to school tomorrow. (أنا لن أذهب للمدرسة غداً.)

They won't be happy about this. (هم لن يكونوا سعداء بهذا.)

السؤال باستخدام will نضع في بداية الجملة لعمل سؤال عن المستقبل

الصيغة: باقي الجملة + الفاعل + Will

أمثلة:

Will you eat pizza tomorrow? (هل ستأكل بيتزا غداً؟)

Will she come to the party? (هل ستأتي إلى الحفلة؟)

طريقة الإجابة القصيرة:

Yes, I will. (نعم، سأفعل) ✓

No, I won't. (لا، لن أفعل) ✗

Will vs Going to

صفحة: 29

Will

المعنى: نستخدم **will** عندما نتخذ قراراً في اللحظة نفسها بدون تخطيط مسبق.

القاعدة:

Subject + will + المصدر في الفعل

متى نستخدمها؟

- القرارات المفاجئة. ● ردود الأفعال الفورية على مواقف غير متوقعة. ● تقديم عروض أو وعود. أمثلة:

I'm thirsty. I will get some water. (أنا عطشان، سأجلب بعض الماء) — قرار لحظي.
It's raining. I will take an umbrella. (إنها تمطر، سأحمل مظلة) — قرار في نفس اللحظة.

Be Going To

المعنى: نستخدم **be going to** إذا كانت هناك خطة أو نية أو ترتيب تم اتخاذه قبل وقت الكلام.

القاعدة:

Subject + am/are/is + going to + المصدر في الفعل

متى نستخدمها؟

- عند الحديث عن خطط أو ترتيبات محددة مسبقاً.

- عند التعبير عن نية أو قرار سابق.

- عند التوقع بناءً على دليل واضح.

أمثلة:

We are going to visit my uncle next Friday.

(سوف نزرع عمي يوم الجمعة القادمة) — خطة سابقة.

Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.

(انظر إلى تلك الغيوم! سوف تمطر) — توقع مبني على دليل.

الفرق باختصار:

Will = قرار أو فعل لحظي بدون تخطيط.

Be going to = خطة أو نية أو توقع مسبق.

بعض الكلمات يمكن أن تعمل كاسم أو فعل حسب موقعها في الجملة.
 - الاسم هو شخص أو مكان أو شيء أو فكرة.
 - الفعل هو حركة أو حالة.
 مثال: كلمة "Call"
 - كفعل: "You can call me" (يمكنك الاتصال بي).
 - كاسم: "Give me a call" (أعطني مكالمة).
 نفس الكلمة، لكن السياق هو الذي يحدد وظيفتها.
 كلمات مماثلة من الكتاب:
 design, corner, screen



نستخدم: am / is / are going to + فعل
 مثال: I am going to be an artist.
 (سأصبح فناناً - أمر مؤكد).

النفى:
 نستخدم: am / is / are not going to + فعل

مثال: I am not going to be an artist.
 (لن أصبح فناناً).



نستخدم: may / may not + فعل

مثال: She may travel to London.
 (قد تسافر إلى لندن - أمر ممكن)

النفى:
 She may not travel to London.
 (قد لا تسافر إلى لندن).





الخطط غير المحتملة
(Unlikely Future Plans - 30%)
صفحة: 36

نستخدم: **might / might not** + فعل

مثال:

He **might** play football tomorrow.
(من غير المحتمل أن يلعب كرة القدم غداً).

النفي:

He **might not** play football tomorrow.
(من غير المحتمل أن يلعب كرة القدم غداً).

الخطط المستحيلة
(Impossible Future Plans - 0%)
صفحة: 36

نستخدم: **isn't / am not / aren't going to** + فعل

مثال: They **aren't going to** act on TV.
(لن يمثلوا على التلفاز - أمر مستحيل).

الزبدة:

going to = أمر مؤكد.

not going to = أمر مستحيل.

may = أمر ممكن.

may not = قد لا يحدث.

might = أمر غير محتمل.

might not = أمر غير محتمل أن يحدث.

سؤال التأكيد (المذيل) Question Tags

صفحة: 41

هي جملة قصيرة تأتي في آخر الجملة، نستخدمها لتؤكد من المعلومة أو لطلب الموافقة من الطرف الآخر.
مثال:

You are a student, aren't you?
(أنت طالب، أليس كذلك؟)

القاعدة العامة:

إذا كانت الجملة **موجبة (positive)** → يكون السؤال القصير منفي **(negative)**.
إذا كانت الجملة **منفية (negative)** → يكون السؤال القصير موجب **(positive)**.

أمثلة على الجمل **الموجبة**:

She is a teacher, isn't she?

(هي معلمة، أليست كذلك؟)

You can swim, can't you?

(أنت تستطيع السباحة، أليس كذلك؟)

أمثلة على الجمل **المنفية**:

He isn't at home, is he?

(هو ليس في المنزل، أهو كذلك؟)

They don't like coffee, do they?

(هم لا يحبون القهوة، أليس كذلك؟)



ملاحظات مهمة:

1. نستخدم نفس الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة (**is, are, do, does, can, will**...).

2. إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد في الجملة (مثل: **He plays football**) → نستخدم **do / does / did**.

He plays football, doesn't he?

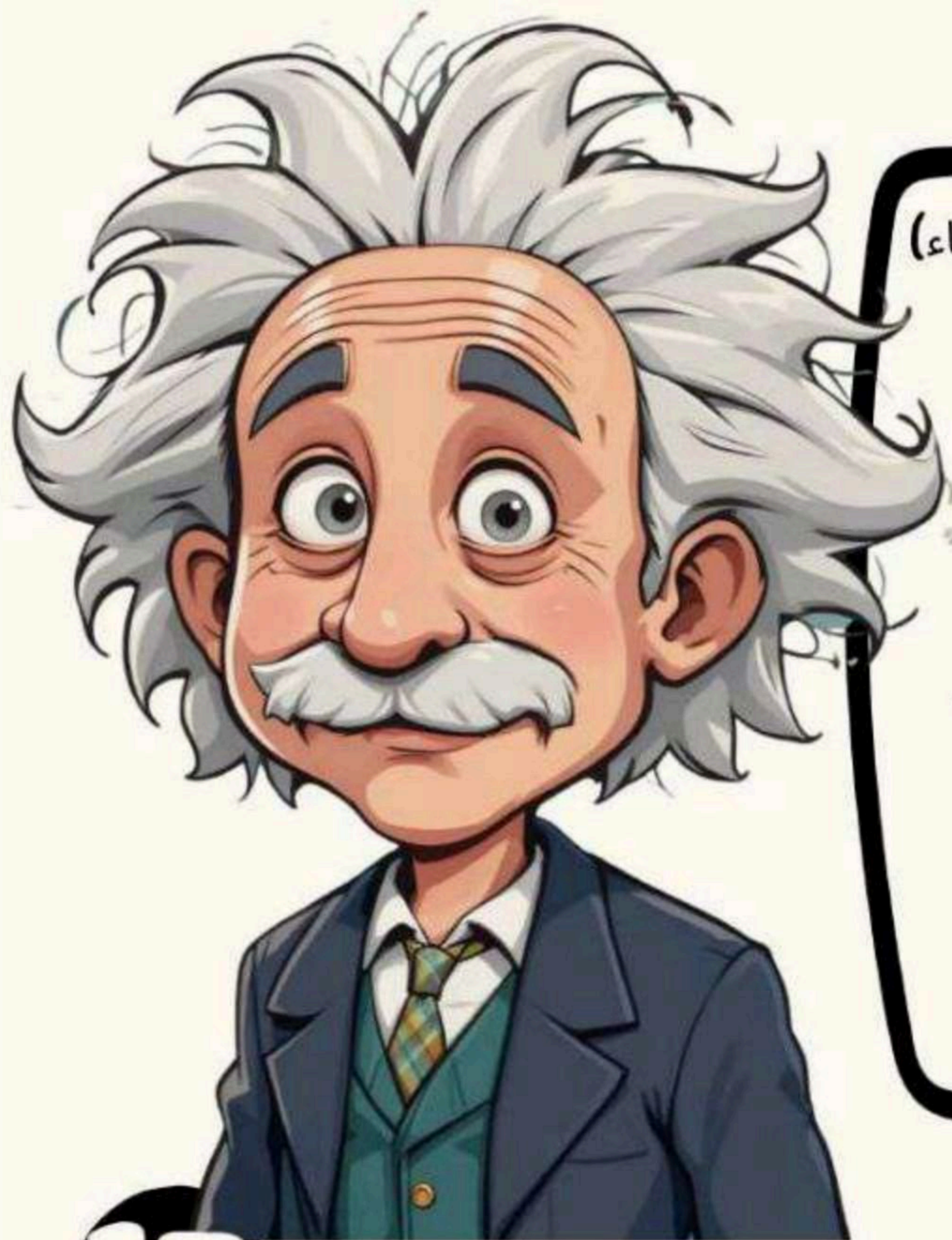
(هو يلعب كرة القدم، أليس كذلك؟)

3. الضمير في آخر السؤال يجب أن يطابق الفاعل في الجملة.

الزبدة:

جملة **موجبة** → سؤال قصير **منفي**.

جملة **منفية** → سؤال قصير **موجب**.



تُضاف (**ist**) عادةً إلى بعض الكلمات (وخاصة الأسماء) لتدلّ على:

1. الشخص الذي يعمل في مهنة معيّنة.
2. الشخص الذي يعتنق فكرة أو يؤمن بعقيدة.
3. الشخص الذي يمارس هواية أو نشاطًا.

في المهن:

artist = فنان. **scientist** = عالم.
dentist = طبيب أسنان. **pianist** = عازف بيانو.

في الأفكار أو المعتقدات:

tourist = سائح. **optimist** = متفائل.
pessimist = متشائم. **socialist** = اشتراكي.

1

القاعدة الأولى: **Should**
تستعمل لإعطاء نصيحة عادية أو اقتراح.
الصيغة:

فعل (مصدر) + **should** + Subject
♦ مثال:

You should eat more fruit.
(من الأفضل أن تأكل المزيد من الفاكهة)

2

القاعدة الثانية: **Shouldn't**
هي النفي من **Should**، وتستعمل لإعطاء نصيحة بعدم فعل شيء.

الصيغة:

فعل (مصدر) + **shouldn't** + Subject
♦ مثال:

You shouldn't watch too much TV.
(من الأفضل ألا تشاهد التلفاز كثيراً)

3

القاعدة الثالثة: **Should I...?**
تستعمل للسؤال وطلب النصيحة أو الاقتراح.
الصيغة:

فعل (مصدر) + **Should** + Subject

♦ مثال:

Should I take an umbrella.
(هل من الأفضل أن أحمل مظلة؟)

4

القاعدة الرابعة: **Had Better**
تستعمل لإعطاء نصيحة قوية أو تحذير.

الصيغة:

فعل (مصدر) + **had better** + Subject
♦ مثال:

You had better study for the exam.
(من الأفضل أن تذاكر لامتحان وإلا ستفشل)

5

القاعدة الخامسة: **Had Better Not**
هي النفي من **Had Better**، وتستعمل للتحذير من فعل شيء.

الصيغة:

فعل (مصدر) + **had better not** + Subject
♦ مثال:

You had better not be late.
(من الأفضل ألا تتأخر وإلا ستواجه مشكلة)

الزبدة

نصيحة عادية (شيء جيد أن تفعله) **Should**
You should eat vegetables. ✓
(من الأفضل أن تأكل الخضروات)
You shouldn't eat junk food. ✗
(من الأفضل ألا تأكل الطعام غير الصحي)

نصيحة قوية + تحذير (له عواقب سيئة) **Had Better**
You had better do your homework. ✓
(من الأفضل أن تعمل واجبك وإلا ستواجه مشكلة)
You had better not be late. ✗
(من الأفضل ألا تتأخر وإلا ستعرض لعقوبة)

الصيغة

If + Subject + Verb (Simple Present), Subject + Verb (Simple Present)

بمعنى أن:

جملة الشرط (If-clause) تكون في المضارع البسيط.
جملة النتيجة (Main clause) أيضًا تكون في المضارع البسيط.



الاستخدام (The Use)

نستعمل Zero Conditional عندما نتحدث عن:

1. حقائق عامة: أشياء صحيحة دائماً.
2. قوانين علمية أو طبيعية.
3. عادات أو روتين يتكرر دائماً.
4. تعليمات أو وصف خطوات.

أمثلة:

1. If you want a sweet snack, you add sugar.
(إذا أردت وجبة خفيفة حلوة، تضيف السكر.)
2. Add sugar if you want a sweet snack.
(أضف السكر إذا أردت وجبة خفيفة حلوة.)
3. If we don't have sugar, we use honey.
(إذا لم يكن لدينا سكر، نستخدم العسل.)
4. We use honey if we don't have sugar.
(نستخدم العسل إذا لم يكن لدينا سكر.)

الملاحظات المهمة

يمكن أن تبدأ الجملة بـ If أو بالنتيجة، ولا يختلف المعنى.
إذا بدأت الجملة بـ If-clause، نضع فاصلة (,) بعد جملة الشرط.
إذا جاءت If في الوسط، لا نضع فاصلة.
Zero Conditional = شرط + نتيجة تحدث دائماً.

الصيغة:

If + مضارع بسيط، مضارع بسيط

الاستعمال: حقائق عامة - قوانين علمية - عادات متكررة - تعليمات.

اعداد: موقع حصتي



قناتي التعليمية



Top Goal 2 Dictionary

قاموس منهج توب قول ٢

TopGoal 2

اعداد: موقع حصتي



قناتي التعليمية



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ :

أهلا وسهلا : Welcome

Ago	منذ وقت
April	شهر ابريل
August	شهر أغسطس
Calendar	تقويم
Date	تاريخ
December	شهر ديسمبر
Early	مبكرا
February	شهر فبراير
How long	كم المدة
January	شهر يناير
July	شهر يوليو
June	شهر يونيو
Late	متأخرا
March	شهر مارس
May	شهر مايو
Month	شهر
November	شهر نوفمبر
September	شهر سبتمبر
Time	وقت
Year	سنة

الوحدة الأولى : Unit 1

الاهتمامات الشخصية : Personal Interests

Amazing	مذهل
Enjoy	يستمتع
Enormous	ضخم
Excellent	ممتاز
Excited	منذهل
Friendly	ودود
Frightening	مخيف
Horrible	سيء
Important	مهم
Interesting	مثير للاهتمام
Lovely	جميل

Lucky	محظوظ
Messy	فوضوي
Noisy	مزعج
Popular	مشهور
Ride	رحلة
Special	خاص
Tidy	منظم / مرتب
Unfriendly	غير ودود
Unkind	غير لطيف
Unlucky	غير محظوظ
Untidy	غير مرتب
Unusual	غريب
Wonderful	مذهل

الوحدة الثانية : Unit 2

تصاميم المنزل : House Designs

Actually	في الحقيقة
Architect	مهندس
Basement	قبو
Corner	زاوية
Cushion	مخدات الكنب
Design	تصميم
Else	آخر
Empty	فارغ
Entrance	مدخل
Fridge	ثلاجة
Front	مقدمة / أمام
Gate	بوابة
Instead	عوضاً عن ذلك
Key	مفتاح
Later	لاحقاً
Layout	تخطيط معماري
Materials	مواد
Measurements	مقاسات
Oven	فرن
Phone	هاتف

Screen	شاشة
Shelf	رف
Take	يأخذ
Wi-Fi	اتصال لا سلكي

الوحدة الثالثة : Unit 3

المسارات المهنية: Job Paths

Actor	ممثل
Actress	ممثلة
Airport	مطار
Artist	فنان
Businessman	رجل اعمال
Businesswoman	امراة أعمال
Driver	سائق
Engineer	مهندس
Factory	مصنع
Fashion designer	مصممة أزياء
Flight attendant	مضيفة طيران
Gallery	معرض فني
Job	وظيفة
Journalist	صحفي
Manager	مدير
Mechanic	ميكانيكي
Meeting	اجتماع
News	أخبار
Office	مكتب
Photographer	مصور
Pilot	طيار
Singer	مغني
Stage	مسرح
Waiter	نادل
Work	عمل

الوحدة الرابعة : Unit 4

الطعام الرائع : Glorious Food

Bake	يخبز
Butter	زبدة
Cookies	بسكوت
Countertop	سطح رف المطبخ
Cut	يقطع
Dough	عجينة
Enough	يكفي
Fetch	يحضر
Flour	دقيق
Honey	عسل
Ingredients	مكونات / مقادير
Measure	مقاس
Mix	يخلط
Pour	يسكب
Recipe	وصفة
Roll	يعجن
Smell	في صيغة الاسم : رائحة
Smell	في صيغة الفعل : يشم رائحة
Snack	وجبة خفيفة
Stir	يحرك
Sugar	سكر
Taste	يتذوق
Topping	تزيين
Yogurt	زبادي

اعداد: موقع حصتي



قناتي التعليمية

