



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education



ملخص ومراجعة الانجليزي

Top Goal 1

الفصل الدراسي الثاني





A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I enjoy (play – plays – playing) tennis.
- 2-Faris decided to(explore- explored – explores) the cave.
- 3-She didn't want (to spend – spend – spends) the day in the countryside.
- 4-Omar likes (hike – hiking – hikes) in the hills.
- 5-Noura could (walk – walks – walking)when she was one.
- 6-Could they (climbs – climb – climbed) the mountain?

B.Answer the questions

1-What is your favorite outdoor place?

- a-My favorite outdoor place is a field. b- I could ride a bike. c-They explored some caves.

2- Where did she go on vacation?

- a-I go to the forest. b-She went to the beach. c-The weather was sunny.

3-Could he run fast ?

- a-Yes, he could. b-Yes, I am. c- Yes, she can.

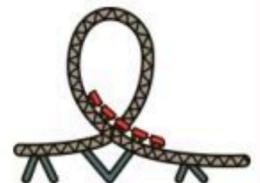


A. Choose the correct answer

1- A place that has lots of trees and animals.	a-ground	b-forest	c-lake
2- Very dry land, usually with sand.	a-desert	b-island	c-ocean
3-There are a lot of rocks that look.....	a-deep	b-hard	c-low

B.write the correct word under each picture

(roller coaster – mountain – Earth – snail – desert – waterfall)



C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1-Saad went swimming every day. ()	
2-I tried to ice skate but it was very difficult. ()	
3-There are some eggs in the nest. ()	

D. reorder.

1-hate / I / soccer / playing.....

2-could \ He \ photos\ take.....

E. Fill in the missing letter.

 1-ca...e (s - v - h)
  2- dee.... (r - p - a)
  3-fro... (g - i - w)
  4- hi....l (q - e - l)
  5- ...ing (l - t - k)

A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I enjoy (play – plays – **playing**) tennis.
- 2-Faris decided to(**explore-** explored – explores) the cave.
- 3-She didn't want (**to spend** – spend – spends) the day in the countryside.
- 4-Omar likes (hike – **hiking** – hikes) in the hills.
- 5-Noura could (**walk** – walks – walking)when she was one.
- 6-Could they (climbs – **climb** – climbed) the mountain?

قناتي على التلغرام

Asma's world



B.Answer the questions

1-What is your favorite outdoor place?

- a-My favorite outdoor place is a field.
- b- I could ride a bike.
- c-They explored some caves.

2- Where did she go on vacation?

- a-I go to the forest.
- b-**She went to the beach.**
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B.write the correct word under each picture

(roller coaster – mountain – Earth – snail – desert – waterfall)



Earth



snail



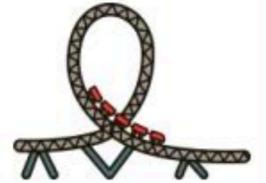
waterfall



desert



mountain



Roller coaster

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1-Saad went swimming every day. (✗)



2-I tried to ice skate but it was very difficult. (✓)



3-There are some eggs in the nest. (✓)



D. reorder.

1-hate / I / soccer / playing. I hate playing soccer.

2-could \ He \ photos\ take. He could take photos.

E. Fill in the missing letter.



1-ca...e
(s - **v** - h)



2- dee....
(**r** - p - a)



3-fro...
(**g** - i - w)



4- hi....l
(q - e - **l**)



5- ...ing
(l - t - **k**)

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (5): Outdoor Fun

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. Which places in nature do you like visiting?	I can swim there.
2. Could you ride a horse?	I like visiting the countryside.
3. What did you do on your vacation?	I enjoy fishing and cycling.
4. What can you do at the beach?	I went riding on my bike.
5. What outdoor activities do you enjoy the most?	No, I couldn't.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences or questions:

1- He couldn't – when – read books – he was three

.....

2- forgot – her backpack – She – to take

.....

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

field – desert – forest – hill – Earth

1- A place that has lots of trees. ()

2- The planet we live on. ()

3- A large green area where cows and sheep can live. ()

4- This is like a mountain, but much smaller. ()

5- Very dry land, usually with sand. ()

III. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- It is a <u>deep lake</u> . b- It is a <u>dry ground</u> .	a- I <u>climb a mountain</u> . b- I <u>take a boat trip</u> .	a- We <u>visit a cave</u> . b- We <u>walk in the forest</u> .	a- He runs fast. b- He rides a horse.
			
a- It is a <u>lake</u> . b- It is a <u>waterfall</u> .	a- It is a <u>high mountain</u> . b- It is a <u>low tide</u> .	a- It is <u>close to island</u> . b- It is <u>far from island</u> .	a- We had a picnic. b- We took a photo.

IV. Grammar:

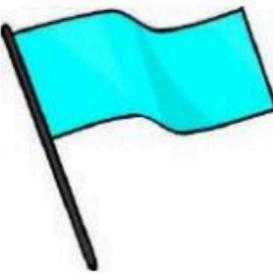
A- Choose the correct answer:

1-He <u>went</u> (to shop – shopping) yesterday.	4-She <u>wants</u> (to be – being) a nurse.
2-He <u>decided</u> (to play – playing) soccer.	5- I <u>could</u> (read – reading) when I was 2.
3-He <u>hates</u> (to swim – swimming) in the lake.	6-I (<u>could</u> – couldn't) speak when I was 1.

V. Vocabulary:

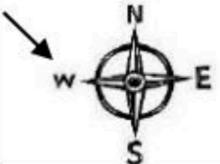
A- Write the words under the pictures:

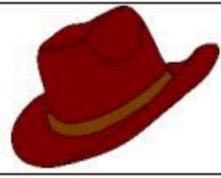
roller coaster – snail – dragon – lake – flag – backpack

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
__ __ og	__ __ og	__ ate	__ __ ate	__ est	__ est

					
__ ool	__ __ __ ool	__ at	__ at	__ ing	__ __ eep

Name:

Class: 4th Elementary /

Revision Sheet _ Unit (5): Outdoor Fun

I. General Questions:

A- Match the questions with the correct answers:

1. Which places in nature do you like visiting?	I can swim there.
2. Could you ride a horse?	I like visiting the countryside.
3. What did you do on your vacation?	I enjoy fishing and cycling.
4. What can you do at the beach?	I went riding on my bike.
5. What outdoor activities do you enjoy the most?	No, I couldn't.

II. Controlled Writing:

A- Rearrange the words to form sentences or questions:

- 1- He couldn't – when – read books – he was three
He couldn't read books when he was three.
- 2- forgot – her backpack – She – to take
She forgot to take her backpack.

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

field – desert – forest – hill – Earth

- 1- A place that has lots of trees. (forest)
- 2- The planet we live on. (Earth)
- 3- A large green area where cows and sheep can live. (field)
- 4- This is like a mountain, but much smaller. (hill)
- 5- Very dry land, usually with sand. (desert)

III. Reading Short Sentence:

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

			
a- It is a <u>deep lake</u> . b- It is a <u>dry ground</u> .	a- I <u>climb a mountain</u> . b- I <u>take a boat trip</u> .	a- <u>We visit a cave</u> . b- We <u>walk in the forest</u> .	a- <u>He runs fast</u> . b- He <u>rides a horse</u> .
			
a- It is a <u>lake</u> . b- It is a <u>waterfall</u> .	a- It is a <u>high mountain</u> . b- It is a <u>low tide</u> .	a- It is <u>close to island</u> . b- It is <u>far from island</u> .	a- <u>We had a picnic</u> . b- We <u>took a photo</u> .

IV. Grammar:

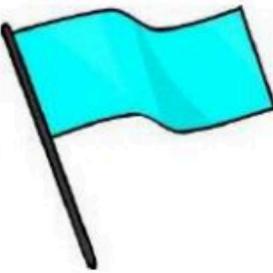
A- Choose the correct answer:

1-He <u>went</u> (to shop – shopping) yesterday.	4-She <u>wants</u> (to be – being) a nurse.
2-He <u>decided</u> (to play – playing) soccer.	5- I <u>could</u> (read – reading) when I was 2.
3-He <u>hates</u> (to swim – swimming) in the lake.	6-I (could – couldn't) speak when I was 1.

V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

roller coaster – snail – dragon – lake – flag – backpack

					
dragon	flag	roller coaster	lake	backpack	snail

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
f rog	b log	g ate	s kate	w est	n est
					
p ool	s chool	c at	h at	k ing	s heep



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.

الاجابة

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

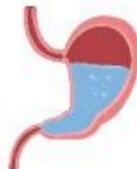
B.Write the correct word under each picture (toothache – elbow –take off - stomach – hurt- earache)



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**)

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th 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

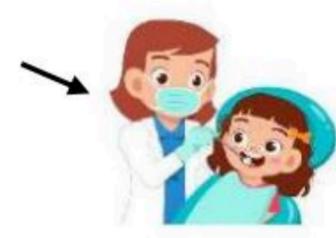
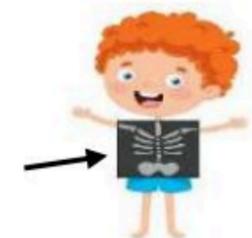
.....

2- you eat – Wash – before – your hands

.....

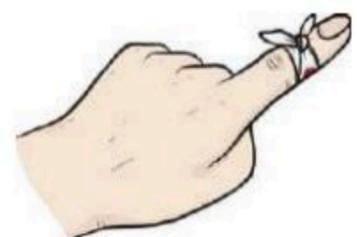
B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

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 <u>earache</u> . b- He has a <u>cough</u> .	a- I am <u>ill</u> . b- I am <u>all right</u> .	a- I <u>put on</u> my clothes. b- I <u>take off</u> 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 	
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 a lot of 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:

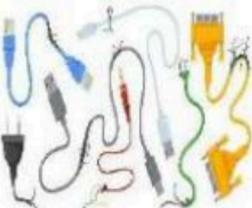
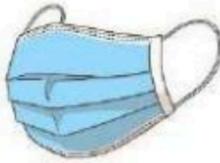
- 1- Is there to eat? I'm very hungry.
- 2- I bought we need to make a cake.
- 3- I think there is at the door.
- 4- I have to do. I have finished everything.

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:

Class: 4th 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

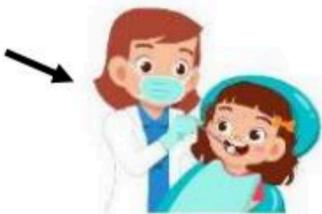
Omar should take the medicine.

2- you eat – Wash – before – your hands

Wash your hands before you eat.

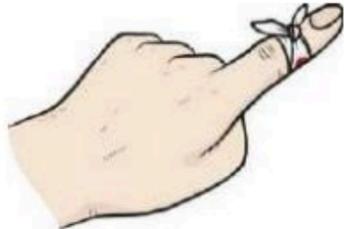
B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

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>
---	--	--	---

IV. Grammar:

A- Choose the correct answer:

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

You <u>shout</u> in the hospital. 	
must	mustn't
You <u>drink a lot of 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:

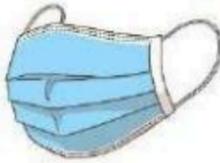
- 1- Is there **anything** to eat? I'm very hungry.
- 2- I bought **everything** we need to make a cake.
- 3- I think there is **someone** at the door.
- 4- I have **nothing** to do. I have finished everything.

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	N
stairs	aid	one	ache	stairs	-ray	ache



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.
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A. Choose the correct answer

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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)

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th 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

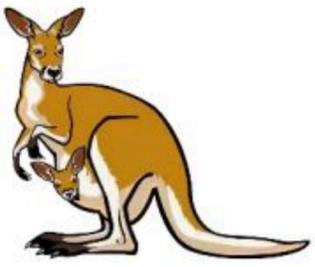
.....

2- quiet – Cats – animals – are

.....

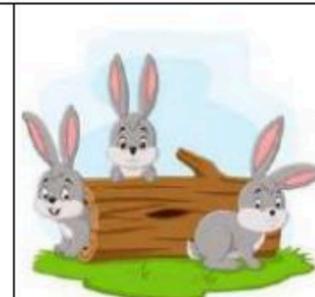
B- Read and write. Use the words in the box:

frightened – cage – jungle – kangaroo

 <p>In zoos, some birds often live in this.</p>	 <p>This animal jumps and has big legs.</p>	 <p>A place where wild animals lives.</p>	 <p>when you feel nervous and in danger.</p>
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III. Reading Short Sentence:

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

 <p>a- They're <u>at the zoo</u>. b- They're <u>at the animal shelter</u>.</p>	 <p>a- I like <u>parrots</u>. b- I like <u>rabbits</u>.</p>	 <p>a- He is a <u>vet</u>. b- He is a <u>zookeeper</u>.</p>	 <p>a- It moves <u>slowly</u>. b- It runs <u>fast</u>.</p>
---	---	--	---

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:

 slowly ≠	 dangerous ≠

C- Complete the chart:

Verb	Adjective	Noun
care		care
interest		interest
endanger	dangerous	
help		help

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
pan _ a	as _ eep	s _ art	bra _ e	t _ ll	dan _ er

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th 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

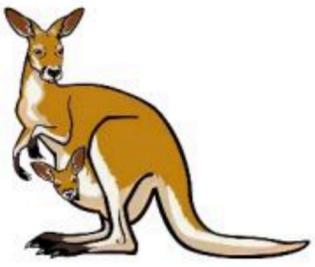
The lion is moving fast.

2- quiet – Cats – animals – are

Cats are quiet animals.

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

frightened – cage – jungle – kangaroo

 <p>In zoos, some birds often live in this. cage</p>	 <p>This animal jumps and has big legs. kangaroo</p>	 <p>A place where wild animals lives. jungle</p>	 <p>when you feel nervous and in danger. frightened</p>
--	--	--	---

III. Reading Short Sentence:

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

 <p>a- They're at the zoo. b- They're at the animal shelter.</p>	 <p>a- I like parrots. b- I like rabbits.</p>	 <p>a- He is a vet. b- He is a zookeeper.</p>	 <p>a- It moves slowly. b- It runs fast.</p>
--	--	---	--

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:

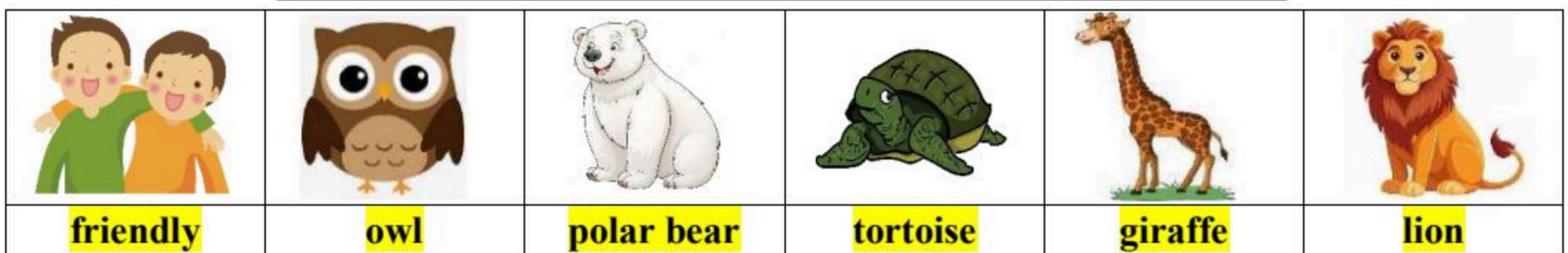
- 1- Jungle is the place **where** tigers live.
- 2- This is the book **which** I read.
- 3- It was October **when** I visited Jeddah.
- 4- The girl **whose** dress is pink is my sister.
- 5- The girl **who** wears pink is my sister.

which
whose
where
who
when

V. Vocabulary:

A- Write the words under the pictures:

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



B- Write the opposite:

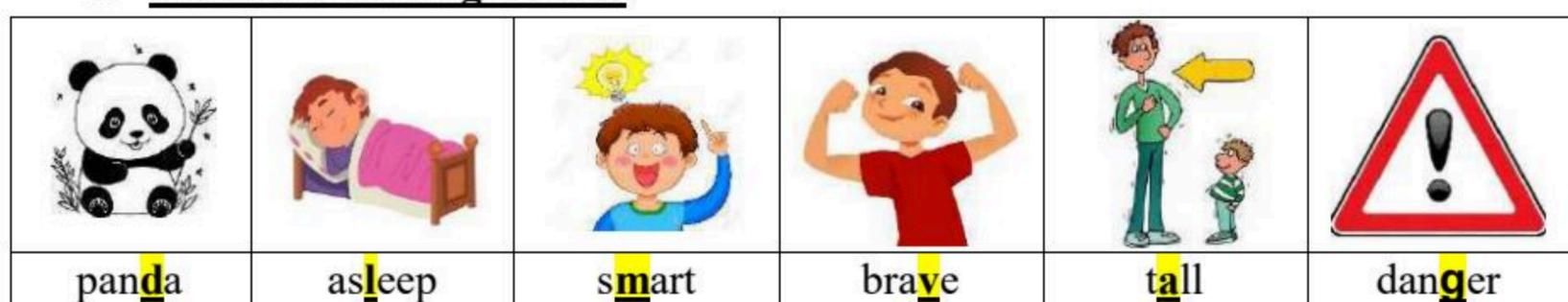
 slowly ≠	 dangerous ≠
fast	safe

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:



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-It is going to (rain -rains – rainy) tomorrow.
- 2-(Is – Am -Are) they going to go skiing next winter?
- 3-The sun is (go- goes -going) to shine tomorrow.
- 4-He(isn't – aren't – weren't) going to go skateboarding.
- 5-What (is – was - am) the weather like yesterday?



B.Answer the questions.

1- What weather do you like?

- a-He goes swimming.
- b-I go to the bookstore.
- c-I like sunny days.

2-What is you favorite season?

- a- I like the summer.
- b-He gets up early.
- c- She reads the story.

3- What is the weather going to be like tomorrow?

- a-It is rainy.
- b-It was rainy.
- c-It's going to be rainy.



A. Choose the correct answer

1- Theis in the sky today.	a-sun	b-climate	c-hot
2- I like flying the kite in the	a-cold	b-wind	c-season
3- You need fresh to make a snowman.	a-temperature	b-cool	c-snow

B.Write the correct word under each picture (rainy - snowy – flashlight – sunglasses – rainbow -sunny)



.....

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- Global warming makes the Earth hotter. ()	
2-In cold weather wear warm clothes like a jacket, hat, and gloves ()	
3- Sami is in the wet climate. ()	

D. reorder.

1- It's\ today \ not \ cold

2-The \ was \ weather \ snowy

F. Fill in the missing letter.



1-lo....o
(y - g - p)



2- u...brella
(s - m - o)



3-Clou.....y
(c - w - d)



4- glacie...
(e - r - u)



5-....indy
(j - l - w)

الاجابة

Asma's world 



A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-It is going to (**rain** -rains – rainy) tomorrow.
- 2-(Is – Am -**Are**) they going to go skiing next winter?
- 3-The sun is (go- goes -**going**) to shine tomorrow.
- 4-He(**isn't** – aren't – weren't) going to go skateboarding.
- 5-What (is – **was** - am) the weather like yesterday?

B.Answer the questions.

- 1- What weather do you like?
 - a-He goes swimming.
 - b-I go to the bookstore.
 - c-**I like sunny days.**
- 2-What is you favorite season?
 - a- **I like the summer.**
 - b-He gets up early.
 - c- She reads the story.
- 3- What is the weather going to be like tomorrow?
 - a-It is rainy.
 - b-It was rainy.
 - c-**It's going to be rainy.**



A. Choose the correct answer

1- Theis in the sky today.	a-sun	b-climate	c-hot
2- I like flying the kite in the	a-cold	b-wind	c-season
3- You need fresh to make a snowman.	a-temperature	b-cool	c-snow

B.Write the correct word under each picture (rainy - snowy – flashlight – sunglasses – rainbow -sunny)



rainy



rainbow



sunglasses



snowy



sunny



flashlight

C. Put (✓) or (✗)

1- Global warming makes the Earth hotter. (✓)	
2-In cold weather wear warm clothes like a jacket, hat, and gloves (✗)	
3- Sami is in the wet climate. (✓)	

D. reorder.

- 1- It's\ today \ not \ cold
It's not cold today.
- 2-The \ was \ weather \ snowy
The weather was snowy.



F. Fill in the missing letter.

- 1-lo....o (y - **g** - p) 
- 2- u...brella (s - **m** - o) 
- 3-Clou.....y (c - w - **d**) 
- 4- glacie... (e - **r** - u) 
- 5-....indy (j - l - **w**) 

Name:

Ms. Tahani ☺

Class: 4th 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:

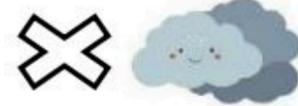
- Is it going to be windy?

(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:

Class: 4th 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:

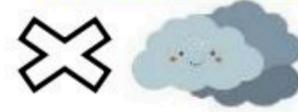
- Is it going to be windy?

(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:

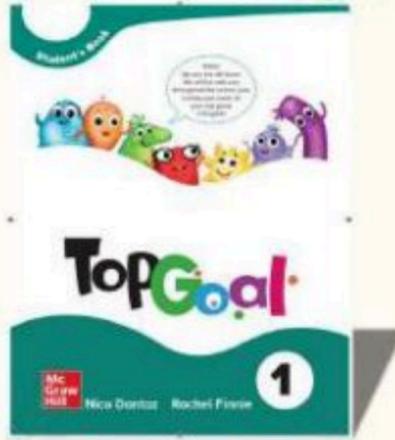
Nouns	sun	cloud	snow	wind	rain
Adjectives	sunny	cloudy	snowy	windy	rainy

VI. Orthography:

A- Fill in the missing letters:

					
sun	rainbow	ice	rain	seasons	snow

تبسيط قواعد الفصل الدراسي الثاني



TopGoal 1



رابع

شرح قاعدة Verb + To + Infinitive

صفحة 60

قاعدة **Verb + to + infinitive** تُستخدم عندما يكون لدينا فعل رئيسي (**verb**) يتبعه فعل آخر بصيغته الأساسية (**infinitive**) مع كلمة "to". بعض الأفعال تتطلب هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن الغرض، النية، أو السبب. مثال:

I want to eat pizza.
(أريد أن أكل بيتزا.)

They plan to travel next week.
(يخططون للسفر الأسبوع المقبل.)

We need to study for the exam.
(نحتاج إلى المذاكرة لامتحان.)

You have to finish your homework.
(يجب عليك إنهاء واجبك.)

I decided to learn English.
(قررت تعلم الإنجليزية.)

ملاحظات مهمة:

1. بعض الأفعال لا تأخذ "to" بل تحتاج الفعل بصيغة الـ **gerund (-ing)**. مثل: **enjoy**, **avoid**

2. هناك أفعال يمكن أن تأخذ كلتا الصيغتين، مع اختلاف بسيط في المعنى، مثل: **try doing** و **try to do**



2

الأفعال التي تأخذ "gerund (-ing) : صفحة 60

تُستخدم هذه الصيغة للإشارة إلى الأنشطة أو الأشياء التي تحدث بشكل عام أو مستمر.
أمثلة على الأفعال:

I enjoy reading books. (يستمتع) **enjoy**
(أستمتع بقراءة الكتب.)

She avoids talking loudly. (يتجنب) **avoid**
(تتجنب الحديث بصوت عالي.)

He finished writing the report. (ينهي) **finish**
(أنهى كتابة التقرير.)

They keep asking questions. (يواصل) **keep**
(يواصلون طرح الأسئلة.)

الزبدة

استخدم **to + infinitive** للتعبير عن الغرض أو النية.

استخدم **gerund (-ing)** للحديث عن الأنشطة أو الأشياء المستمرة.

3

"Could" و "Couldn't" صفحة: 65

Could = أستطيع
Couldn't = لم أستطيع
الحاضر منها = يستطيع **can**
لايستطيع **can't**

في الإثبات

"**Could**" تُستخدم للتعبير عن إمكانية أو قدرة في الماضي.
أمثلة:

He could swim when he was nine.
(كان يستطيع السباحة عندما كان في التاسعة)
They could solve the problem easily.
(كانوا يستطيعون حل المشكلة بسهولة)

في النفي

"**Couldn't**" تُستخدم للتعبير عن عدم القدرة أو عدم الإمكانية في الماضي.
أمثلة:

He couldn't find his keys yesterday.
(لم يستطيع العثور على مفاتيحه بالأمس).
We couldn't finish the project on time.
(لم نستطع إنهاء المشروع في الوقت المحدد).

في السؤال

تُستخدم "**Could**" في صيغة السؤال للتعبير عن طلب أو استفسار بأدب أو لسؤال عن إمكانية شيء ما في الماضي.
أمثلة:

Could you help me with this?
(هل يمكنك مساعدتي في هذا؟)
Could she draw when she was young?
(هل كانت تستطيع الرسم عندما كانت صغيرة؟)

Have, Has, Had

صفحة: 71

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

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.)

Has

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

Had

تستخدم مع جميع الضمائر (**I, You, We, They, He, She, It**)
 تستخدم في الماضي البسيط (Past Simple)
 مثال:

had a headache yesterday (كان لديها صداع بالأمس.)



Have to, Must, Should

5

صفحة: 72

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: 72

Must

تعني "يجب" لكن تعبر عن إلتزام 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.)

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

صفحة: 72

Should

"تعني "ينبغي" أو "من الأفضل أن"
تُستخدم للنصيحة أو التوصية بشيء دون إلتزام
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: 77

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

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء.

كل شيء = **Everything**

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

Something = شيء معين / بعض الشيء

لا شيء = **Nothing**

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

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص.

الجميع = **Everybody**

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

Somebody = شخص ما

لا أحد = **Nobody**

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

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

الجميع = **Everyone**

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

Someone = شخص ما

لا أحد = **No one**

صفحة: 78

First = أولاً

Then = بعد ذلك

Next = بعد ذلك

Finally = أخيراً

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

عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

7

صفحة: 84

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

When

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

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)

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)

Who

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

Where

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

That

تُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص أو الأشياء، وغالبًا تُستخدم بدلاً 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)



المقارنة (Comparative)

صفحة: 89

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 مسبق بحرف متحرك، نضاعف الحرف الساكن:
big (كبير) -> bigger (أكبر)

الصفات الطويلة (Long Adjectives)

صيغتها (more + صفة طويلة + than)
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: 89

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

الصفات القصيرة (Short Adjectives)

صيغتها (the + صفة قصيرة + est)
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 مسبق 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: 96

نستخدم "be going to" للتحدث عن المستقبل، خاصة في حالتين رئيسيتين:

1. للتخطيط (Plans): عندما نخطط لشيء مسبقًا. 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.)

الإثبات (Affirmative)

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

مثال

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

النفي (Negative)

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

مثال

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

السؤال (Question)

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

مثال

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



وصف الطقس في الحاضر والماضي

صفحة: 101

الزمن الحاضر (Present Tense)

السؤال:

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

الجملة المثبتة:

It is sunny. → إنه مشمس.

It is hot. → إنه حار.

الجملة المنفية:

It isn't cloudy. → إنه ليس غائمًا.

It isn't cold. → إنه ليس باردًا.



الزمن الماضي (Past Tense)

السؤال:

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

الجملة المثبتة:

It was sunny. → كان مشمسًا.

It was cold. → كان باردًا.

الجملة المنفية:

It wasn't sunny. → لم يكن مشمسًا.

It wasn't hot. → لم يكن حارًا.

ملاحظات:

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



الاسم والصفة

صفحة: 103

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



تم

Top Goal 1 Dictionary

قاموس منهج توب قول ١

TopGoal1

إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري



موقع حصتي



الوحدة الخامسة : Unit 5

نشاطات خارج المنزل : Outdoor Fun

Cave	كهف
Close	قريب
Countryside	الأرياف
Decide	يقرر
Deep	عميق
Desert	صحراء
Earth	كوكب الأرض
Fan	مروحة
Far	بعيد
Fields	حقول
Fighting sports	رياضات قتالية
Finish	ينهي
Forest	غابة
Forget	ينسى
Ground	أرض
Hard	صعب
High	مرتفع
Hill	هضبة
Island	جزيرة
Lake	بحيرة
Land	أرض / يابسة
Low	منخفض
Martial arts	فنون قتالية
Mountain	جبل
Ride	رحلة / يصعد
River	نهر
Roller coaster	قطار الملاهي
Safe	آمن
Scary	مخيف
Show	يظهر / عرض مرئي
Theme Park	حديقة ترفيهية
Try	يجرب
Waterfall	شلال



Unit 6 : الوحدة السادسة :

House Accidents : الحوادث المنزلية :

All right	بخير / بصحة جيدة
Back	ظهر
Band aid	لصقة طبية
Cough	كحة / سعال
Cry	يبكي
Cut	جرح
Downstairs	الدور الأرضي
Earache	ألم في الأذن
Fall	يسقط
Headache	صداع
Hurt	ألم
ill	مرض
Medicine	علاج
Put on	يرتدي
Sick	مريض
Stomach	معدة
Stomachache	مغص في البطن
Take care	اهتم بنفسك
Take off	يخلع ملابسه
Toothache	ألم في الأسنان
Upstairs	الدور العلوي
What's the matter ?	ما المشكلة ؟
Wrong	خطأ / خطب
X-ray	أشعة X



الوحدة السابعة : Unit 7

الحياة البرية : Wildlife

Asleep	نائم
Brave	شجاع
Cage	قفص
Careful	بحذر
Danger	ذكي
Elephant	فيل
Fast	سريع
Friendly	ودود / لطيف
Frightened	خائف
Giraffe	زرافة
Jungle	غابة
Kangaroo	كنغر
Lion	أسد
Panda	دب الباندا
Polar bear	الدب القطبي
Pretty	جميل / جدا
Safe	آمن
Slow	بطيء
Slowly	ببطء
Smart	ذكي
Tall	طويل
Tiger	نمر
Tortoise	سلحفاة



Unit 8 : الوحدة الثامنة :

Weather : أحوال الطقس :

Communicate	تواصل
Community	مجتمع
Cloud	غيوم
Cloudy	غائم
Cold	بارد
Cool	جو لطيف
Fall	فصل الخريف
Hot	حار
ice	ثلج
identity	هوية
Livability	حيوية
Logo	شعار
Rain	مطر
Rainbow	قوس المطر
Reflect	يعكس
Season	موسم
Shape	شكل
Sky	سماء
Snow	ثلج
Spring	فصل الربيع
Sun	شمس
Sunny	مشمس
Sustainability	استدامة
Technology	تكنولوجيا
Temperature	درجة الحرارة
Value	قيم
Warm	دافئ
Weather	طقس
Wind	ريح
Windy	عاصف

