

Date:

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English World

Primary 4



First Term

Name:

Class:

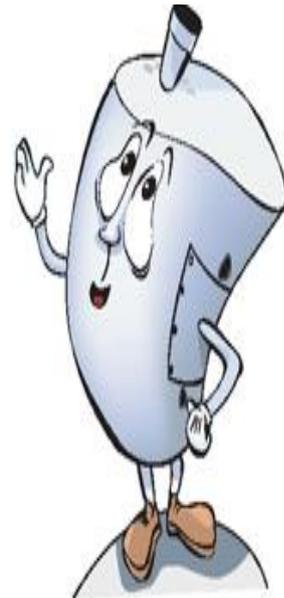
Date:

C.W

H.W

Unit (1)

School



Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 1

Reading

New Vocabulary:

hobby (n): something you like to do.

sports (n): somebody's actions done in a certain place.

team (n): a group of people playing a game together.

coach (n): trainer.

school concert (n): a small party done at school including songs and music.

Funny (adj): enjoyable.

Grammar

* The past simple tense:

** Add (+ed) to most verbs:*

Ex: want → wanted

walk → walked

** Some verbs end in (e)--add (+d):*

Ex: love → loved

save → saved

** Some verbs end in (y) after a consonant:*

--- change (y) into (i)

Ex: study → studied

try → tried

Date:

C.W

H.W

* *Verbs end in (y) after a vowel --- add (ed):*

Ex: stay → stayed

pray → prayed

* *Verbs end in a constant after a vowel add (-ed) and double the last letter:*

Ex: drop → dropped

hop → hopped

Past simple

→ This tense refers to the actions that we did and finished in the past.

Some examples including the irregular verbs:

1. Yesterday, we went to the zoo. We didn't go .. / Did you go..?
2. She took my book last week. She didn't take ... / Did she take...?
3. We bought a new car 3 months ago. She didn't buy ... / Did she buy..?

Keywords:

Yesterday – last + period (week – year) – ago

The most common irregular past verbs:

go → went

make → made

come → came

understand → understood

do → did

buy → bought

have → had

sell → sold

read → read

eat → ate

Date:

C.W

H.W

Exercises

1) Fill in the spaces in the following dialogue with a suitable irregular past verbs:

Nahla: Hi Soha, where ----- you go yesterday?

Soha: Hi Nahla, I ----- to the zoo yesterday.

Nahla: Oh, fantastic. What animals did you see?

Soha: I ----- lions, monkeys, elephants and tigers.

Nahla: Great, let me know when you go there again.

Soha: Ok, bye.

2) Choose the correct answer:

1. Ahmed ----- to visit us yesterday.

- a. came b. come c. comes

2. Last week, they ----- a big snake in the circus.

- a. see b. seeing c. saw

3. When did you have your breakfast? I ----- my breakfast at 6 o'clock.

- a. have b. had c. has

3) Fill in the spaces with a suitable word:

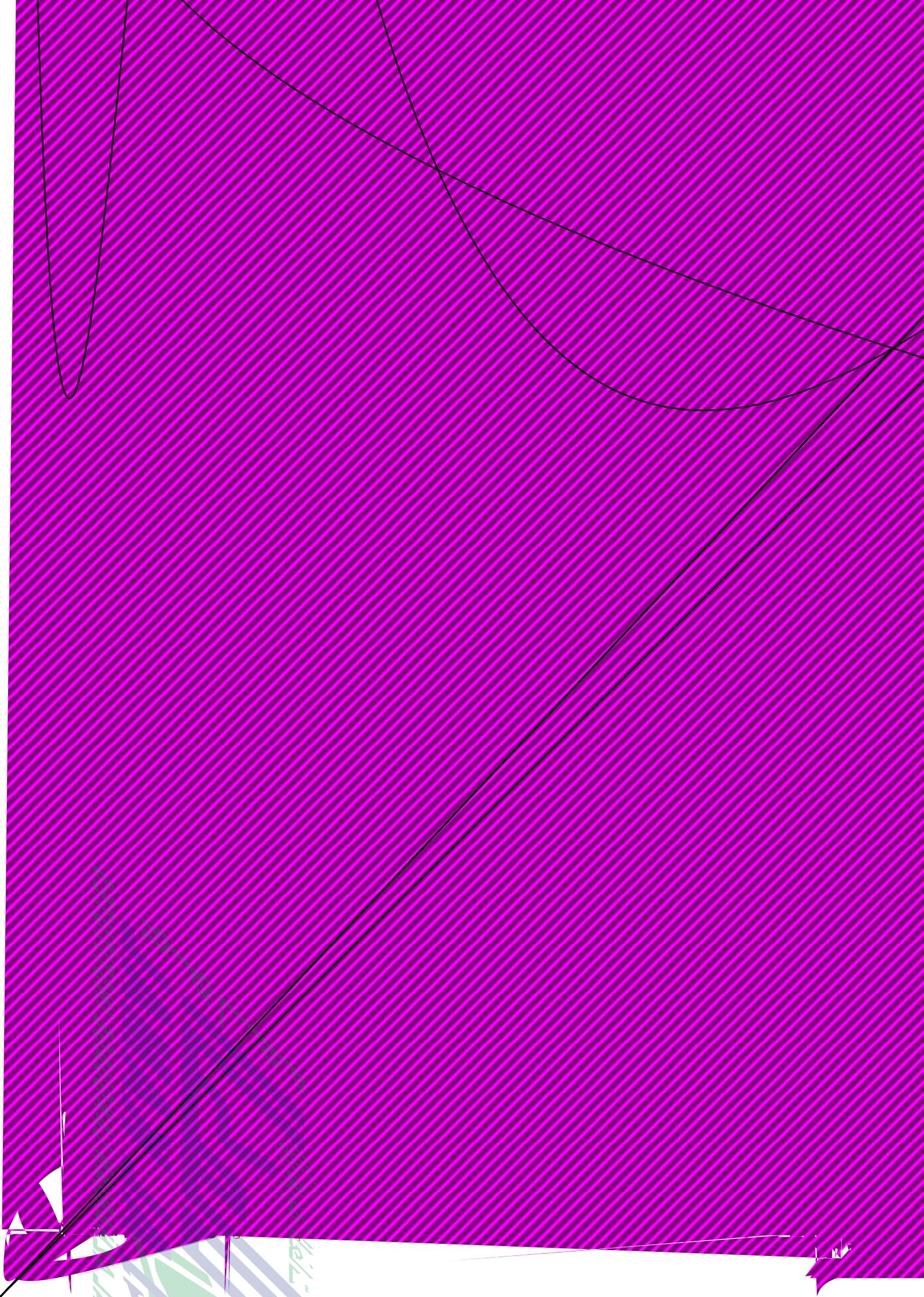
hobby – team – school concert – poster – funny

1. We usually hold a ----- every year.

2. When I read the ----- yesterday, I was very happy.

3. The football ----- won the match last month.

4. Playing football is my favourite -----



Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 2

Reading Comprehension and vocabulary

New vocabulary:

animation (n): cartoon films.

pleased (adj.): happy.

captain (n): the leader of a group / a team.

orchestra (n): a group of people playing music together.

referee (n): someone who keeps the rules of a game.

choir (n): a group of people singing together.

Seaweed – chess pieces – snail.

Grammar

too + adjective

Some examples:

1. This tree is too **high** to climb.
2. The thief is too **fast** to catch.
3. She was too **tired** to cook.

Who questions

1. Who can drive a plane?
2. Who can lead the team?
3. Who plays music?
4. Who controls the rules of any game?

Date:

C.W

H.W

Exercise

1) Fill in the space with a suitable word:

chair – volunteer – club – animation – dictionary

1. Cartoon films are known as -----
2. A lot of people practice their hobbies in the -----
3. When we don't know the meaning of a word, we look it up in the -----
4. The firemen needed a ----- to open the door.

2) Choose the correct answer:

1. He is ----- lazy to feed himself.
a. to b. tea c. too
2. I was too ----- to do extra work.
a. tire b. tiring c. tired
3. The one ----- plays music is called a musician.
a. who b. where c. which
4. The ----- of the team is called the captain.
a. loader b. leader c. lorry

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 3

Speaking

New vocab:

put on (v): wear / act

come in (v): enter

excellent (adj.): got the best degree /very clever.

ugly (adj.): very bad.

brilliant (adj.): very intelligent.

fantastic (adj.): wonderful.

Speaking skills: Language expressions:

The following expressions are used for expressing admiration:

fantastic – wonderful – great – excellent – beautiful – brilliant

Dictionary skills: finding the odd one out:

Some examples:

1. When your brother gets the full mark, you say -----

(excellent - wonderful – brilliant)

2. swim – catch – move – went (find the odd one) → went

Date:

C.W

H.W

Exercise

1) Match the words with their definitions:

putting on – brilliant – enter

1. When I say come in, this means -----
2. The ----- person is the most intelligent one.
3. The school is ----- "The Ugly Duckling".

2) Find the odd one out:

1. wonderful – excellent – great – act
2. come – reading – play – have
3. fish – shark – flower – whale
4. football – chess – ping pong – tennis

3) Fill in the spaces with a suitable word of your own:

1. The opposite of beautiful is -----
2. When we admire something, we say -----
3. When we make something wrong, we say -----
4. good, bad, beautiful, fantastic are all -----

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 4

Grammar in conversation

New vocab:

dangerous (adj.): to be unsafe

expensive (adj.): something that costs much.

difficult (adj.): hard

noisy (adj.): loud voice

stones (n): kind of rocks.

demonstrate (v): explain

suitcase (n): a case with a handle used for carrying clothes when you travel.

Grammar

Some irregular past verbs:

catch → caught

swim → swam

tell → told

take → took

find → found

wear → wore

win → won

* too + adjectives:

too busy – too hot – too late – too noisy – too scary – too small

too heavy – too difficult – too expensive

Date:

C.W

H.W

Exercises

1) Match the sentences with the letters:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 1. I can't lift this suitcase. | a. It's too noisy. | () |
| 2. I won't buy this car. | b. It's too expensive. | () |
| 3. I don't like that music. | c. She is too busy. | () |
| 4. She is not going to the party. | d. It's too heavy. | () |

2) Complete the sentences with the past form of the following verbs:

make – catch – swim – tell – win – sing

1. Yesterday, I ----- very quickly.
2. The carpenter ----- the door 5 days ago.
3. Hany ----- his father about the thief.
4. Al Ahly ----- the African cup last year.
5. The police ----- the criminal yesterday.
6. The boys ----- in a loud voice in the party.

3) Rewrite the sentences using not:

1. He took a picture. -----
2. She found a gold ring. -----
3. The boys ran to school. -----
4. I bought new clothes. -----

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 5

Listening

New vocab:

identify (v): to recognize something

different (adj.): various

wool (n): a kind of cloth

strings (n): something used to tie things together.

puppets (n): toys

delicious (adj.): very tasty.

Grammar

The long forms and the short forms: (WB p. 7)

we are → we're

they have → they've

he is → he's

he has → he's

*** When we write information, we use the long form.**

Ex: lions are not bigger than zebras but they are faster.

*** When we write e-mails or speak, we use the short form.**

Ex: "Anne's really good at chess." said Mary.

Exercise

1) Fill in the spaces with a suitable word from the list:

identify – wool – delicious – awful

1. I ate much cake because it was -----
2. ----- is used in making heavy clothes.
3. To ----- something, you need to look at it.

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 6

Class Composition

Grammar

The regular past verbs: we add (d / ed / ied) to the end of the verb.

For example: kick + ed → kicked

score + d → scored

carry + ied → carried

Exercises

1) Write the verbs in the past tense:

1. play -----

2. cook -----

3. marry -----

4. complete -----

2) Underline the adjectives:

1. slowly – fantastic – loudly

2. brilliant – lion – class

3) Circle the past irregular verbs:

1. ordered opened read cleaned

2. made closed played waved

4) Circle the past regular verbs:

1. made cooked broke swam

2. ate gave took washed

Date:

C.W

H.W

General Exercises

1) Write sentences - use "not":

1. Sally went to Drama Club.

2. I threw a stone.

3. Pete took a picture.

4. Sam bought a chess board.

5. The children saw a mouse.

6. She found a gold ring.

7. The boys ran to school.

2) Complete the sentences with a word from the list:

tired – hot – cold – dangerous – small – scary

1. I can't wear these shoes any more. They're -----

2. John can't go out tonight. He's -----

3. She can't watch this horror film. It's -----

4. You mustn't swim here. It's -----

5. Don't drink the tea! It's -----

3) Complete the sentences with words from the list-use "past tense":

make – catch – hear – sing – tell – win

1. Candy's choir ----- the singing competition.

2. He jumped up high and ----- the ball.

3. Anna ----- Maher about the computer club.

4. We ----- a loud noise in the street.

Date:

C.W

H.W

*** Write about the sentences about what you did in your school club last week.**

Think about these questions:

- What happened? Was it fun? Was it difficult?
- What could you do? What couldn't you do?
- Were your friends there? Who was there?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

*** Read the following passage then answer the questions:**

I go to Basketball club. Last week we practiced. We threw balls at the goal. It wasn't easy. I could not score a goal. Then we played a game. I was in the red team. My friend, Jenny was in the red team too. Jenny took some pictures again and again and it was fun because I could finally score.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. When did they go to the Basketball club?

.....

2. Who took pictures at the club?

.....

B. Choose:

1. Throwing balls at the goal was (fun – difficult – easy).
2. They practiced last (week – month – Wednesday).

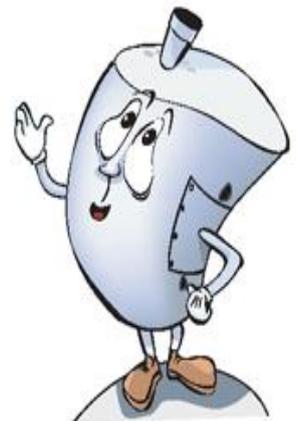
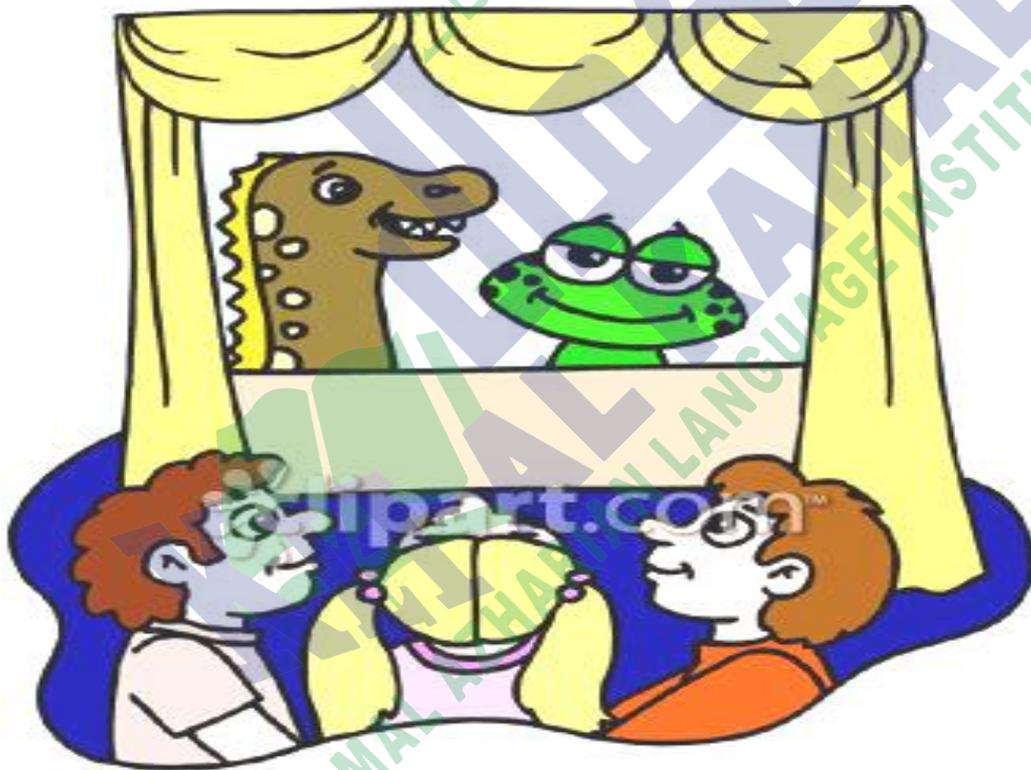
Date:

C.W

H.W

Unit (2)

In the Theatre



Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 1

New vocab:

curtain (n): heavy made cloth used in theatres.

forest (n): a place where animals live.

pretty (adj.): beautiful.

wolf (n): a wild animal.

path (n): a small passage.

at the edge of (n): at the end of something.

kind (adj.): nice

enormous (adj.): very big - huge

scared (adj.): frightened

roared (v): shouted loudly.

axe (n): a tool used to cut things

run away (ph. v): escape

Grammar

The past continuous tense

Form:

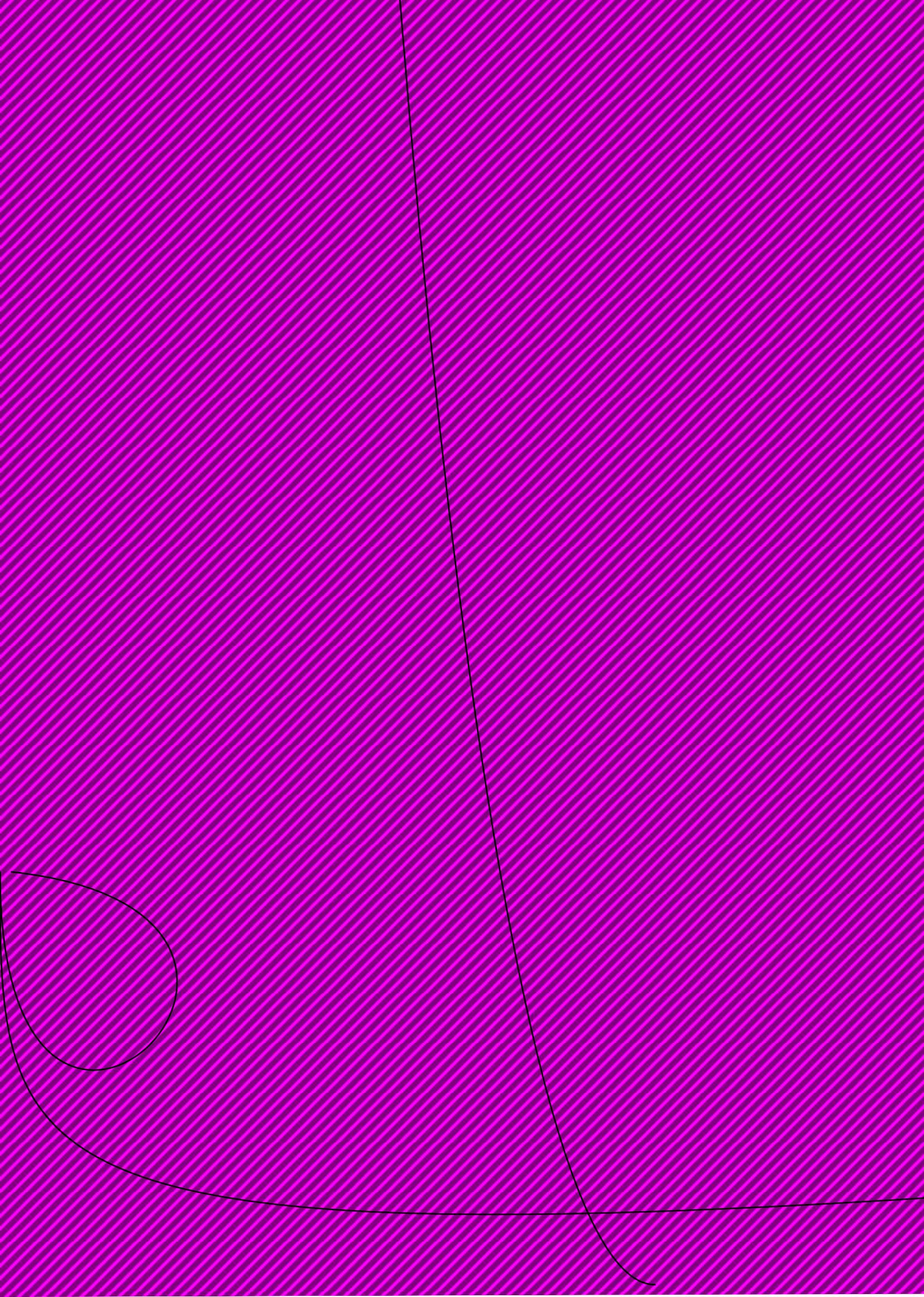
was /were + v infinitive + ing

Ex: I was sleeping when you phoned.

Use: to describe an action that continued for a period of time before it finished or interrupted by another action.

Examples: 1. The birds were singing in the forest.

2. She was reading when the bell rang.



Date:

C.W

H.W

5) Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. She (were preparing) the food.

2. We (was eating) when she fell down.

3. While he (was walk), he saw a snake.

4. I (can't) cut the tree by the axe yesterday.

5. We usually (sees) plays in the theatre.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. Where can you see wild animals?

2. Can we run faster than a wolf?

3. What were you doing yesterday evening?

4. Who can act plays and movies?

5. Have you ever been to a forest? What did you see there?

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 2

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

New vocab:

scream (v): to shout loudly

disappear (v): to go out of sight

forget (v): to not remember

leap (v): to do a high jump

set off (ph. v): to begin a journey.

Grammar

Could → in the past affirmative

Couldn't → in the past negative

Ex:

* She could finish her work yesterday.

* We couldn't mend our door.

1) Choose the correct answer:

1. Yesterday, I ----- sleep early because of the noise.

a. could

b. couldn't

c. can't

2. After many years, she ----- forget the accident.

a. could

b. can

c. should

3. It's a bad habit to ----- every now and then.

a. make

b. read

c. scream

Date:

C.W

H.W

2) Complete the sentences with words from the list:

voice – suddenly – nothing – just – anyone – beside – doorway

1. Red Riding Hood could see ----- in the room.
2. The wolf has a strange -----
3. Is ----- at home? Asked the man.
4. Red Riding Hood stood ----- the bed.
5. ----- the wolf jumped high.
6. I have ----- opened the door.

3) Complete the following dialogue:

Samy: Hi Farid, I was at the zoo yesterday and I saw you.

Farid: Yes, -----

Samy: Did you go to the reptile's house?

Farid: -----

Samy: -----?

Farid: I saw snakes and turtles.

Samy: What did you like most?

Farid: -----

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 3

Speaking

New vocab:

perform: to act the role.

stage: the raised floor in a theatre where actors perform a play.

costumes: special uniforms

scripts: the written form of a play or a film.

copy of: an imitation of the origin.

press: to touch strongly.

Exercises

1) Fill in the spaces with a suitable word:

costumes – stage – perform – scripts

1. The ----- is a place where the actors perform.
2. We wear ----- according to our roles.
3. Have you got your -----?
4. If you ----- well, you will be famous.

2) Complete the following dialogue using the sentences:

(On the stage – Have you got the scripts? – Yes, and we are going to have scenery)

Soha: -----

Walid: Yes, I have got my scripts.

Soha: Where are we going to perform our play?

Walid: -----

Soha: Are we going to wear costumes?

Walid: -----

3) Find the odd one out:

1. teeth – eyes – feet – nose
2. stage – lights – food – curtains
3. copies – book – scripts – papers

4) Answer the following questions:

1. What are costumes?

2. Where do actors usually perform their roles?

3. How do we make copies of scripts?

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 4

Grammar in conversation Questions in the past continuous

Ex:

1. Was she cooking the food?
2. Were they performing a play?
3. Who was reading Quran?
4. Where were the actors performing the play?

Exercises

1) Complete the following mini-dialogues:

Samy: -----?

Maher: Yes, I was studying mathematics.

Amal: -----?

Alaa: No, they were not making noise.

Samir: -----?

Adham: My brother was playing tennis.

Maher: What were you playing yesterday morning?

Maged: -----

2) Change the sentences – use "not":

1. Tom was feeling hungry.

2. We were singing a song.

3. I could lift the bag.

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 5

Listening, Phonics

Teaching the class how to extract words with short (u):

e.g: put – push – pull – bull

Grammar

The present continuous in the reported speech:

For example: "The wolf **is** running away" said the boy.

The boy said the wolf **was** running away.

Exercises

1) Underline the short (u) in the following words:

1. through – pull – cute – beautiful
2. push – pure – puzzle – prove

2) Choose the correct answer:

1. "Where ----- you going today?" asked the father.
a. are b. was c. were
2. "I ----- when the lights went out." said dad
a. am reading b. were reading c. was reading

3) Change into direct speech:

1. "You are a kind girl." said the wolf.

2. Red Riding Hood said, "My father is a woodcutter".

3. Her mother said, "Please take this cake to grandmother".

4. "My grandfather lives alone" said the Red Riding Hood.

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 6

Class – Composition Writing Skills

Teaching pupils how to compose a paragraph through answering questions:

1. Where did you spend your holiday last year?

2. How did you go there?

3. What places did you visit in this country?

4. Did you stay at a hotel?

5. How much did it cost you?

6. How long did you stay there?

7. Did you buy souvenirs?

2) Write the opposite of these words:

1. away from -----

2. behind -----

3. near -----

4. under -----

3) Find the odd one out:

1. hot – happy – sad – line

2. do – made – ran – laughed

3. caught – had – cooked – threw

4. plane – train – car – bus

5. turtle – bird – snake – crocodile

4) Fill in the spaces to complete the story:

Once, the rabbit and the ----- had a race. The ----- ran very -----, but the turtle walked very ----- . The turtle ----- the race because the rabbit was sleeping.

Date:

C.W

H.W

General Exercises

1) Complete the sentences – use a verb from each box: (past continuous):

was – were

sleep – read – burn – make – drink

1. Dad ----- a book.
2. The boys ----- a castle.
3. The cats ----- in front of the fire.
4. The baby ----- its milk.
5. The fire ----- brightly.

2) Answer the questions – use "not":

1. Was it snowing? No, -----
2. Were the people laughing? No, -----
3. Was grandpa sleeping? No, -----

3) Complete the sentences with words from each box:

could – could not

hear – pick up – watch – see

1. The film was scary. We ----- it.
2. I ----- the castle. It was huge!
3. We ----- the boys. They were shouting.
4. She ----- the box. It was too heavy.

Date:

C.W

H.W

*** Write a short paragraph of about 5 sentences about a story you enjoyed reading very much: &&**

*** Read the story of the Shepherd Boy and the Wolf then answer the questions:**

The shepherd boy used to take the sheep to eat grass everyday. He kept watching them all the time but nothing ever happened. It was a boring job, he thought. "I'll invent some excitement." he said to himself. He shouted, "Help, help, a wolf is eating my sheep."

The villagers came running. "Where's the wolf?" they asked. The shepherd boy laughed and said, "I fooled you." The villagers came a second time, but they were also fooled. One day a wolf appeared, it attacked the sheep and killed many of them.

The boy shouted, "Help, help, wolf!" "This time is really true! It's not a lie." But nobody believed him. The boy was sorry and never told a lie again.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the boy use to do everyday?

2. What do we learn from this story?

B. Choose:

1. The villagers were fooled (one – two – three) times.

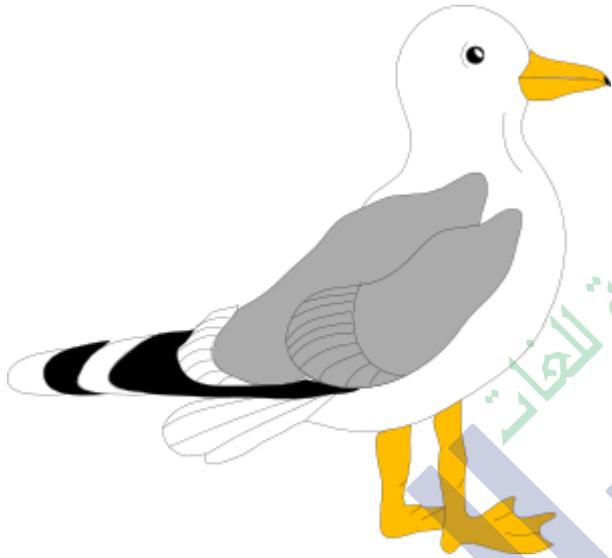
2. At the end of the story, the boy was (silly – funny – sorry).

Date:

C.W

H.W

Unit (3)



Water Birds



Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 1

Reading

New Vocab:

grab (catch): to take hold of someone or something suddenly or roughly.

dive (swim deep): to go under water.

unfortunately: for the bad luck.

penguin: a kind of bird that lives in cold places (South Pole)

huge: very big.

nature: all the surroundings unlike the man made things.

die (v): stop living.

hatch (v): come out of the egg by breaking the shell.

drown (v): die in water.

lake (n): water with land all around it.

twig (n): small branch.

trap (v): catch.

lay (v): make an egg come out.

gosling (n): baby goose – duckling – baby duck

cygnet (n): baby swan.

– beak (n) – toe nail (n) – net (n)

Date:

C.W

H.W

Grammar

Comparative adjectives [er----- than] [more + adjective]

Examples

1. The rabbit is **smaller than** the fox.
2. The tiger is **more dangerous than** the dog.

[The + adjective + est] short adjectives

[The most + adjective] long adjectives

Examples

- The African tiger is **the fastest** animal.
- Copra is **the most poisonous** snake in the world.

[not/as + adjective + as]

Example

- Ahmed is **as tall as** Ali.
- The giraffe is **not as tall as** the dinosaur.

Exercise

1) Fill in the spaces with a word from the list:

dive – penguin – Nature – Unfortunately – huge

1. ----- most of the rare birds are about to die.
2. Some birds can ----- under the water.
3. ----- can live in very cold places.
4. The ----- created by Allah is the most beautiful.
5. Dinosaurs are very ----- animals.

2) Choose the correct answer:

1. Some birds fly ----- than some planes.
 a. high b. highest c. higher
2. Lions are ----- animals.
 a. the strong b. the stongest c. stronger
3. We can see the ----- amazing scenes in nature.
 a. much b. most c. more
4. Which is ----- beautiful than the other, the sea or the lake?
 a. most b. more c. as
5. The cygnet is not as ----- as the swan.
 a. big b. bigger c. biggest

3) Correct the words between brackets:

1. The sea is (big) than the lake.

2. The tortoise is the (slow) animal.

3. The elephant is as (stronger) as the tiger.

4. Some penguins live in very (hot) places.

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 2

Reading Comprehension

1) Name the birds:

albatross – webbed – penguin – goose – hooked – gull

gosling - geese – wild – chick – graceful – cygnet – swan

2) Underline the adjectives:

beautiful – slowly – quickly – fast – brave

3) Match the words with their definitions:

lake – skin – adult – parent – danger – dive

1. Something that can kill or hurt a person or an animal
2. Water with land all round it
3. The outside covering of a person's or animal's body
4. A grown-up person or animal
5. A mother or father

4) Find the odd one out:

1. ocean – land – sea – river
2. shark – whale – black – dolphin
3. bear – elephant – snake - lion
4. slower – small – faster – bigger

Date:

C.W

H.W

Lesson 3

Speaking

New vocabulary:

ridiculous (adj.): very silly

disaster (n): a very bad action

fit (adj.): suitable

Exercises

1) Rearrange:

1. animals – ocean – are – biggest – Whales – the – in – the

.....

2. school – is – most – at – Science – the subject – interesting

.....

2) Write sentences using (not as --- as), use the words:

[fast – happy – tall – beautiful]

1. The dog is not as beautiful as the cat. [the dog – the cat]

2. The elephant is ----- [elephant – giraffe]

3. The bike is ----- [bike – car]

4. The girl is ----- [girl – boy]

Date:

C.W

H.W

*** Write a paragraph of about 5 sentences about your favourite bird.
You can use the following words:**

Place it lives, nests, trees, lay eggs, food, fly, swim

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Gulls live on beaches and on rivers near the sea. They make nests from twigs, grass and plants. They build their nests on rocks or in plants near the water. The mother gulls lay 2-4 eggs. The chicks are grey.

Gulls eat fish. Crabs and shellfish, they can catch fish easily because they have hooked beaks. They can fly well but they stay close to land. They can swim but they don't dive underwater. In winter they go away from the sea because it is too stormy.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do gulls live?

2. Why can gulls catch fish easily?

Choose:

1. Gulls don't (swim – fly – dive) underwater.

2. Gulls build their nests (near – close – away) the water.

