

unit 1 ANIMALS



Lesson 1



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THE KIWI

Before You Read

الاسئلة هآذي قبل قراءة النص

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) True, False, or Don't Know.

الكيوي نوع من الطيور < لآتحسبونہ آكل

1. The kiwi is a kind of bird.

الكيوي ضخم جداً!@

2. The kiwi is very big.

الكيوي يعيش في نيوزلند

3. The kiwi lives in New Zealand.

True

False

Don't Know



a

Vocabulary

المفردات ، الحل كله موجود بالنص ،

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

government	strange	fly	beak	only
قتل	شم	يؤدي	ريش	ذيل
wings	size	during		
أجنحة	حجم	أثناء		

1. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes.
2. It is a very Strange bird because it cannot fly.
3. The government says that people cannot kill kiwis.
4. It can smell things very well.
5. It has no wings or tail.
6. The kiwi lives only in New Zealand.
7. It does not have feathers like other birds.
8. Its beak is very long.
9. The kiwi is the same size as a chicken.



U

Vocabulary: New Context

المفردات بس بطريقة ثانيه ، مو من النص

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

during	smells	kill	only	feathers
size	strange	wings	beak	government
hurts	fly	tail		

1. Cats and dogs kill birds. القطط والكلاب يقتلون الطيور.
2. A bluebird has blue feathers. الطير الأزرق عنده ريش أزرق. ☺
3. Some students have a scholarship from their government. بعض الطلاب عندهم منحة دراسية من حكومتهم.
4. An airplane can fly because it has wings. الطائرات تقدر تطير لأن لها أجنحة.
5. What are you cooking? It smells good. وش تطبخ؟ ريحته جيده > هع.
6. My leg hurts. I can't walk on it. ساقي تالم ، ما أقدر أمشي بها. ☹
7. Most cats have a long tail. معظم القطط لديها ذيل طويل. ☺
8. A person has a mouth. A bird has a beak. الانسان له فم ، الطير له منقار. ☹
9. Some students are very strange. They want to learn English, but they don't come to class. بعض الطلاب غريبين جداً ، بيون يتعلمون انجليش وهم سآحيين على الحصة ، > ما يقم بيديوني هع. ☹
10. I cannot buy this shirt. I have only three dollars. ما أقدر اشترى القميص. عندي 3 دولارات بس. ☹
11. What size shoes do you wear? كم مقاس نعالك؟ ☹

C Questions الاسئلة ، الحل من النص وواضح

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does the kiwi live? *The kiwi lives only in New Zealand*
2. What is a kiwi? *It is a very strange bird*
3. How big is a kiwi? *The kiwi is the same size as a chicken*
4. Does a kiwi have feathers? *yes it does . Its feathers look like hair*
5. Does it have a tail and wings? *No It doesn't*
- *6. How many toes does it have? *Each foot has four toes*
7. When does a kiwi sleep? *It sleeps during the day*
8. Can most birds smell? *Yes it can*
9. Why can't people kill kiwis? *The government says that people cannot kill kiwis*



d Comprehension: True/False صح اوخطا بالفهم ومن النص كمان

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false (not true). The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- F 1. Kiwis live in Australia and New Zealand.
- F 2. A kiwi has a tail but no wings.
- F 3. A kiwi has a big beak. **ركزوا**
- T 4. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes.
- F *5. You can see a kiwi in some zoos in New Zealand.
- T 6. The New Zealand government does not want all the kiwis to die.
- F 7. A kiwi is like most other birds.

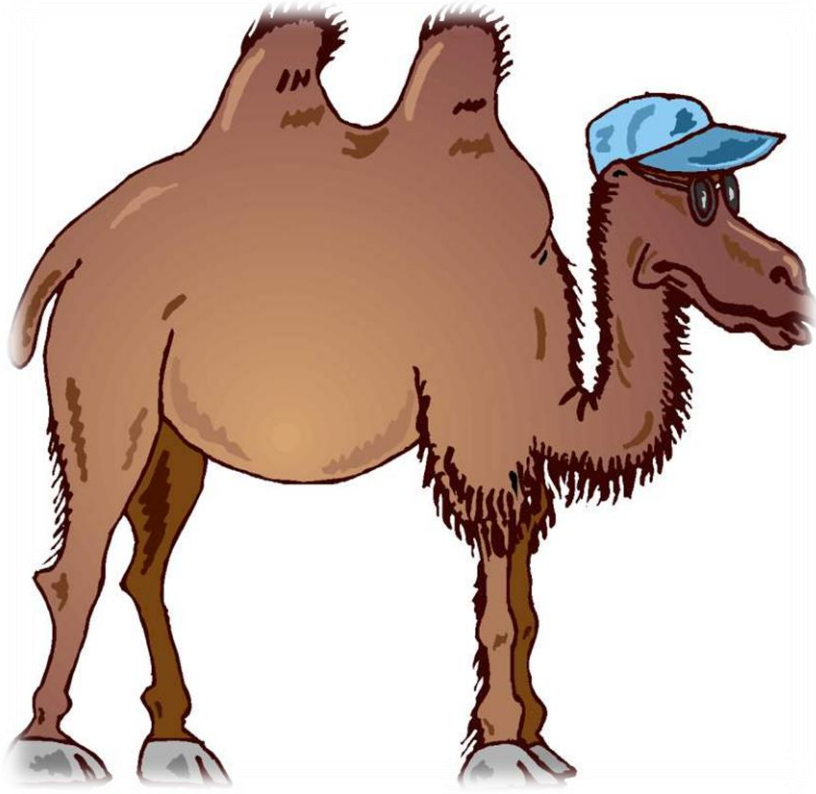


e Main Idea الفكرة الرئيسية وشسمه ، المطلوب نطلع الجزء اللي فيه الفكرة هأذي

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The kiwi is a strange New Zealand bird. **part 1**
2. The kiwi sleeps during the day and has no tail or wings. **part 2**
3. New Zealanders like kiwis. **part 3**

Lesson 2



THE CAMEL

Before You Read قبل ما نقرأ (:)

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) True, False, or Don't Know.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Camels live in hot places. الجمل يعيش بالاماكن الحارة	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The camel has a tail. الجمل له ذيل	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. All camels have two humps on their backs. كل الجمال لها سنامين على ظهرها	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a Vocabulary المفردات

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

all over	الجمل	وصف	سميك
also	during	حول	heat
stores	cool	eyelashes	desert

1. Arabic has **about** 150 words to **describe** a camel.
2. The **camel** can go without water for a long time.
3. The camel has long **eyelashes**.
4. Some people think it **stores** water in its hump.
5. Camels live in the **desert**.
6. It **also** has long, **thick** hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.
7. A camel cannot store the fat **all over** its body.
8. It stores this **heat** in its body because the nights are **cool**.



b Vocabulary: New Context المفردات بطريقة ثانية:

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

also	eyelashes	heat	store	ملاحظه:
camels	all over	thick	desert	cool تعني بأرد باعتدال
during	cool	about	describe	أما: cold يعني بأرد

1. We **store** milk, fruit, and vegetables in the refrigerator. نحن نخزن الحليب والفواكه والخضروات في الثلاجة.
2. Fall is **cool** in Canada. Winter is cold. Winter is **also** cold in Russia. الخريف بارد في كندا، الشتاء بارد، الشتاء أيضاً بارد في روسيا.
3. Can you **describe** an elephant? What does it look like? هل تستطيع وصف الفيل؟ كيف يبدو؟
4. There are different animals **all over** the world. هناك حيوانات مختلفة في جميع أنحاء العالم.
5. Some people have long **eyelashes** around their eyes. بعض الناس عندهما رموش طويله تحيط بعيونها.
6. It does not rain very much in the **desert**. ماتمطر كثير في الصحراء.
7. Mark's dictionary is very **thick**. It has more than 1,000 pages. قاموس ماركس سميك جداً، لديه أكثر من 1000 صفحات.
8. We cook food with **heat** from a stove. نحن نطهي الطعام مع الحرارة من الموقد.



c Questions الاسئلة، وحلهم موجود بالنص

1. Where do camels live? **Camels live in the desert**
2. What does a camel store in its hump? **It stores food in its hump**
3. The camel doesn't store fat all over its body. Why? **They do not want to be warm during the day**
4. Why does it store heat during the day? **because the nights are cool**
5. Which kind of camel has one hump? Which has two? The Arabian camel has one hump
The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps
6. Why does a Bactrian camel have long, thick hair? **because the winters are cold in Central Asia**
7. Why does a camel need long eyelashes? **The eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes**
8. Why does Arabic have 150 words to describe a camel? **because the camel is very important to them**

d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

فقرة إختياري

وكل شي موجود بالنص

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. The camel can go without _____ for a long time.
a. food b. water c. fat d. heat
2. It stores _____ in its hump.
a. water b. heat c. food d. hair
3. The _____ camel has one hump.
a. Arabian b. Bactrian c. desert d. fat
4. Long _____ keep sand out of the camel's eyes.
a. thick hairs b. humps c. eyelashes d. ears
5. The Bactrian camel has long, thick hair because _____.
a. it lives in a hot desert b. it stores fat in its hump c. winters are cold in Central Asia d. the sand gets in its eyes



e Main Idea **الفكرة العامة**

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. There are two kinds of camels. **part 3**
2. The camel has a good body for life in the desert. **part 1 -2- 4**
3. The camel stores food in its hump. **part 1**

WORD STUDY



عشان نحل هذا التمرين ،
لأزم أول شي نعرف الفاعل عشان نستخدم
معها الضمير المناسب ، بحيث :

للمفرد	I	→	للمتكلم "أنا"
	it	→	لغير العاقل ، مثلا حيوان أو جماد
	she	→	للأنثى "هي"
	he	→	للذكر "هو"
للجمع	you	→	للمخاطب "أنت"
	we	→	نحن
	they	→	هم أو هن ، للجمع يعني

MY → خاصتي- لي

YOUR → خاصتك- لك

HIS → خاصته- له

HER → خاصتها- لها

OUR → خاصتنا- لنا

YOUR → خاصتكم- لكم- لكن

THEIR → خاصتهم- لهما- لهم- لهن- لغير العاقل

Put the right pronoun in each blank.

1. **غير عاقل** The camel stores food in its hump. **simple present**
2. **مفرد مؤنث** Maria likes her classes this year.
3. I use my dictionary every day. **simple present**
4. **جمع** Polar bears use their front legs like arms. **simple present**
5. Do you have your cassette tapes with you?
6. **جمع** Scientists listen to their tapes.
7. **جمع** Carlos and his family swim in their pool every day.
8. **مفرد مذكر** David drives his car to class.
9. We go to the university on our bicycles.
10. **غير عاقل** A baby hippo rides on its mother's back.



b Verbs: Present Tense **فعل المضارع**

القاعده توضح متى نضع "s" للفعل ل يكون في زمن المضارع

Put an s on the simple verb to make the present tense. Do not put an s on the simple verb if it goes with I, you, we, or they.

الدلفين	a dolphin → plays	I → play
البنيت	a girl → plays	you → play
الرجل	a man → plays	we → play
الضمائر المفرده	she → plays	they → play
	he → plays	
	it → plays	



C Spelling **الهجاء**

1. When a simple verb ends in y with a consonant before it, change the y to i and add -es. **إذا الفعل البسيط إنتهى بحرف Y وقبله حرف ساكن .. نغير ال Y إلى ا ثم نضيف es**
fly – flies study – studies
2. When a simple verb ends in y with a vowel before it, add -s. **إذا الفعل البسيط إنتهى بـ y وقبله حرف متحرك .. نضيف s فقط.**
play – plays say – says
ال vowel هي EUIOA وباقى الحروف consonant
3. When a simple verb ends in s, ch, sh, x, or z, add -es. **إذا الفعل البسيط إنتهى بـ s - oh - sh - X - z نضيف es فقط**
catch – catches finish – finishes
4. Irregular verbs: **الافعال غير المنتظمة:**
be – am, is, are go – goes do – does have – has

Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

المطلوب نستخدم الكلمه بين القوسين في الجمله اللي تقابلها ونغير ما يلزم .

Example: (I) They study every day.

I study every day.

(a polar bear) 1. We catch fish and eat them.

a polar bear catches fish and eat them نضيف s لانها مفرد وبما ان الكلمه انتهت بـ ch نضيف es

(they) 2. Mike usually flies home.

they usually fly home نحذف s لانها جمع

(I) 3. Betty has a beautiful plant in her living room.

I am a beautiful plant in my living room

(people) 4. David likes dolphin shows.

people like dolphin shows نحذف s لانها جمع

(we) 5. They travel only in the summer.

we travel only in the summer

(a dolphin) 6. You play in the water.

a dolphin plays in the water نضيف s لانها مفرد

(they) 7. We go swimming in a lake in summer.

they go swimming in a lake in summer

(Tom) 8. I usually finish my work early.

tom usually finishes his work early نضيف s لانها مفرد

(a mammal) 9. People are born alive.

a mammal is born alive نغير الى is لانها مفرد

(Ann and Bill) 10. Al does his homework in the afternoon.

ann and bill do their homework in the afternoon فعل غير منتظم ، ولانها جمع



d Comparisons **المقارنة**

Sometimes we compare two things. We tell how they are different. Add **-er** to short words (words with only one syllable) to compare two things. Use **than** with the word ending in **-er**.

المختصر: إذا قارنا بين شيئين ، نضع er في الكلمه المكونه من مقطع واحد + than ، تابعوا الامثله وتفهمون

Examples: A camel is big.

A polar bear is bigger than a camel.

Carlos is 20 years old. David is 18.

Carlos is older than David.

Spelling: If a word has **one** syllable with **one** vowel in the middle and **one** consonant at the end, double the consonant when you add **-er**. This is the *one-one-one (1-1-1) rule*.

Examples: big – bigger hot – hotter

كلمة مكونة من مقطع واحد

مثل : big - hot

نستخدم هأذي القاعدة

one - one - one

big

سأكن + متحرك

نكرر الحرف الاخير ونضيف er

bigger
hotter



Put the right comparison form in each sentence.

- (strange) 1. A kiwi is stranger than a bluebird.
- (thick) 2. A Bactrian camel's hair is thicker than an Arabian camel's hair.
- (hot) 3. Oman is hotter than Switzerland.
- (warm) 4. Italy is warmer than France.
- (large) 5. Saudi Arabia is larger than Kuwait.
- (tall) 6. Marie is taller than Masako.
- (fat) 7. John is fatter than Robert.
- (young) 8. My sister is younger than my brother.
- (cold) 9. Ice is colder than water.
- (small) 10. A dolphin is smaller than a polar bear.

Finding Antonyms المتضادات

المتضادات هي كلمة وعكسها ، مثلا large عكسها small ، ومو كل الكلمات لها مضادات
Antonyms are words that are opposite (or nearly opposite) in meaning. For example, the words *large* and *small* are antonyms.
Not all words have an antonym.

1. A good dictionary gives antonyms for many words. Read the dictionary definition below. What is an antonym for the word *warm*?
منا طالب مضاد كلمة دافئ | warm

warm adjective

1 having heat, but not hot: *I like warm summer days.*

2 friendly: *Her friends love her for her warm smile.* See: hot. Antonym: cool.



2. Match each word in Column A with its antonym in Column B.
Write the letter of the antonym to the right of the word in Column A. Use your dictionary to check your work.

Column A	Column B	
عالي high <u>e</u>	خارج a. outside	نختار مضاد الكلمة من العمود B
متشابه same <u>h</u>	اسفل b. down	
طويل long <u>f</u>	بارد c. cold	
كبير big <u>g</u>	خاطئ d. false	
صحيح true <u>d</u>	منخفض e. low	
حار hot <u>c</u>	قصير f. short	
داخل inside <u>a</u>	صغير g. small	
اعلى up <u>b</u>	مختلف h. different	

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سامحوني لو فيه أخطاء أو شرح مو واضح