

Student's Book



English

for Iraqi Islamic Schools

2nd Intermediate

2

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English Course for Iraqi Islamic Schools

2nd Intermediate

Student's Book



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In The Name of Allah,
Most Gracious,
Most Merciful





This book has been commissioned by the curriculum department of the Islamic Education and Studies Directorate in the Intermediate schools of the Sunni Endowment, as part of a comprehensive plan to update educational and pedagogical curricula to keep up with scientific and technological developments around the world. It also aims to complete the English language curriculum for the first grade.

Because the English language heavily relies on pronunciation, reading, comprehension, writing, and other educational skills, this book is designed to meet the requirements of the pedagogical curriculum. With the help of Allah, we present this book, which contains 8 units.

The book includes a review unit in the fourth and eighth chapters, which aligns with the annual plan. We do not claim perfection in presenting this information, but it is our effort to offer information in a way that promotes healthy scientific thinking. We hope that this information will be useful in qualifying students in Islamic education and studies schools. To improve the level and quality of the book, we welcome any useful suggestions from our fellow teachers, and we will be happy to receive their feedback and opinions on the contents of the book during their teaching of the subject. We ask Allah to make this book a source of beneficial knowledge.

Editorial Committee

UNIT 1

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Speaking:** On the Wrong Bus
- 2 **Listening:** (s) endings
- 3 **Grammar:** (To be in the past)
Plural forms (regular and irregular)
- 4 **Reading:** The First Muslims
- 5 **Writing:** My First Day at School



الوحدة الأولى





UNIT ONE

My First Day at School

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:

On The Wrong Bus في الباص الخطأ



Student: Excuse me.

Bus driver: Yes,

Student: Does this bus go to the Islamic school?

Bus driver: No, we only go as far as the market, but you can walk from there.

Student: How far is it?

Bus driver: It's the next stop.

Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	market	السوق
2	walk	يمشي
3	next stop	الموقف التالي

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat. What's the difference between group (A), group (B) and group (C)?

Words	Group (A) caps / s /	Group (B) chairs / z /	Group (C) watches / iz /
proofs			
asks			
stops			
wants			
months			
legs			
dams			
sentences			
prizes			
dishes			
oranges			

SCAN ME



- 1 The letter (s) is pronounced /s/ after voiceless consonants.
- 2 The letter (s) is pronounced /z/ after voiced consonants and all vowels.
- 3 The letter (s) is pronounced /iz/ after hissing sounds.

Voiceless consonants are consonants that are produced without vibration of the vocal cords. These are the voiceless consonants: / s / tʃ /, /f/, /k/, /p/, /ʃ /, /t/, and /θ /.

Voiced consonants are consonants that are produced with vibration of the vocal cords. These are the voiced consonants: /b/, /d/, /g/, /j/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ /, /r/, /ð / (as in the word "then" /v/, /w/, /y/, and /z/.

Grammar

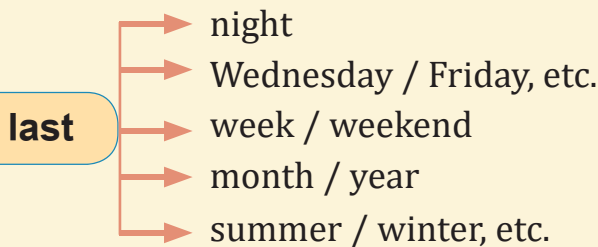
1 (To be) in the past:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
I was	I wasn't (= was not)	Was I ?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't
You were	You weren't (= were not)	Were you ?	Yes, I was / we were.	No, I wasn't/ we weren't.
He She was It	He She wasn't (= was not) It	he ? Was she ? It ?	Yes, He she was. it	No, He she wasn't. It
We You were They	We You weren't (= were not) They	We ? Were you ? They ?	Yes, We you were. they	No, We you weren't. They

To be in the past is used to express past states.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday, yesterday morning, etc.



ago, three months ago, two hours ago, etc.

Exercises

A Complete the sentences with was or were.

- 1 Whereyou yesterday?
- 2 Iwith Adam.
- 3 We at the park.
- 4 Omar and I at the museum last weekend.
- 5 Ali born in Baghdad.

B

Circle the correct words.

- 1 My father **was** / **were** tired last night.
- 2 They **wasn't** / **weren't** in Saudi Arabia five months ago.
- 3 It **was** / **were** very hot last summer.
- 4 **Were** / **Was** you at home last night?
- 5 His life **wasn't** / **weren't** easy.

C

Match the questions in list (A) with their answers in list (B).

List A

List B

1	Was Ali tired this morning?	A	No, it wasn't.
2	Was your mum at home last night?	B	Yes, they were.
3	Was it windy last night?	C	Yes, he was.
4	Were the questions difficult?	D	Yes, she was.



Grammar

2

Plural Forms (regular and irregular nouns)

REGULAR NOUNS

• Regularly nouns are pluralized by adding s	cat – cats computer – computers
• Nouns ending in -s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o, -ss , are pluralized by adding -es	bus - buses, watch- watches, dish – dishes, box – boxes, glass – glasses, hero – heroes BUT radio - radios
• Nouns ending in a consonant + -y , the final -y is dropped, and -ies are added.	country – countries BUT boy – boys
• Nouns ending in -f or -fe , are pluralized by adding -ves after dropping -f or -fe	scarf – scarves wife – wives

IRREGULAR NOUNS

man	men
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
goose	geese
ox	oxen
tooth	teeth
person	people
mouse	mice
fish	fish

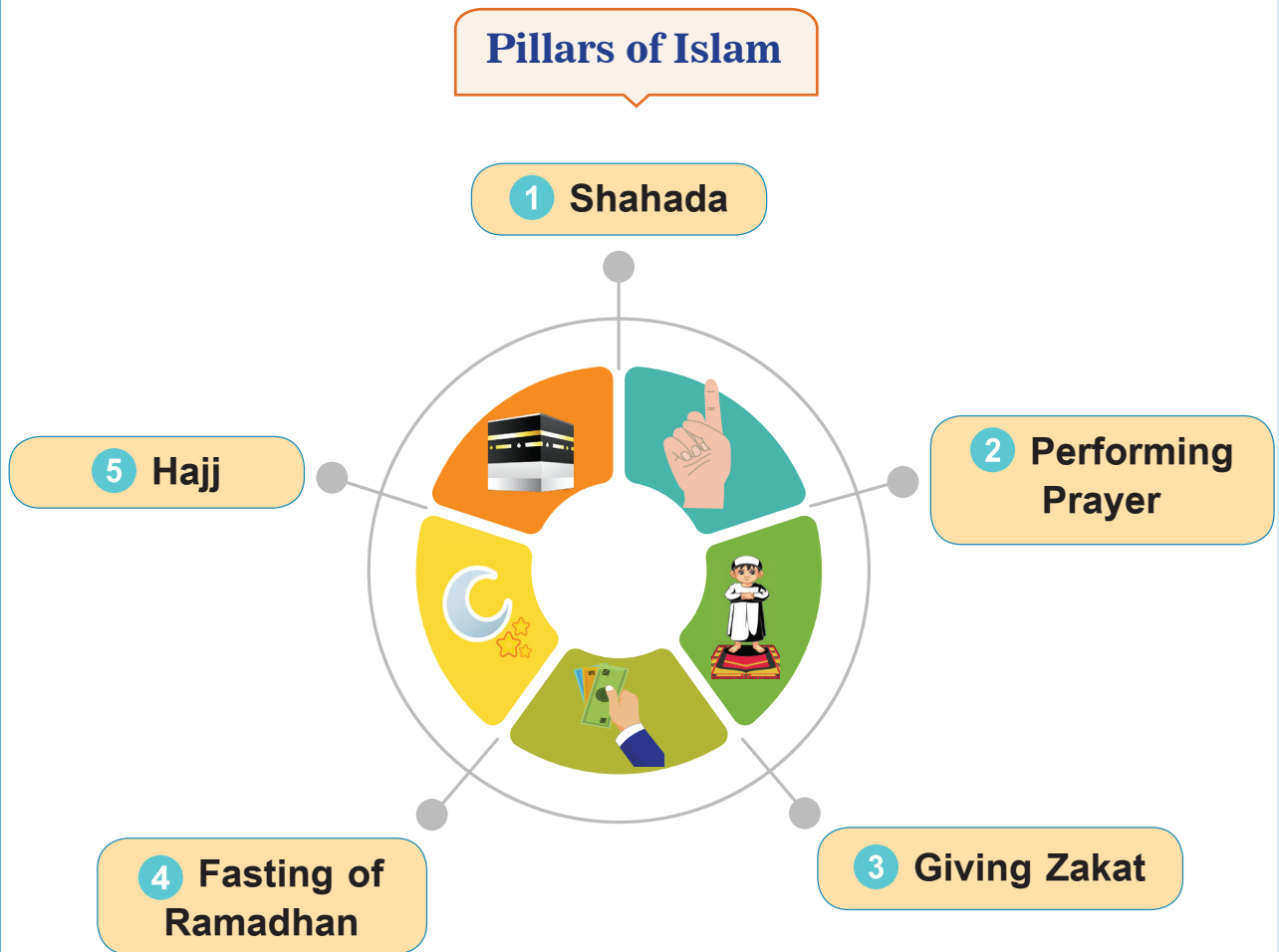
Exercises

A Complete the sentences with the plural form of the nouns in brackets.

- 1 These are my favorite..... (accessory).
- 2 Look! Those..... (bus) are red.
- 3 Amina has four (child).
- 4 Those (woman) are (teacher).
- 5 I've got four big (lorry).

B Complete with the plural form of the nouns in brackets.

(car -), (class -), (fox -), (man -),
 (baby -), (phone -), (pen -), (toy -)
 (knife -).



The First Muslims



Khadija (May Allah be pleased with her) was the **first** believer in the revelation of Allah through Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him). Through her, Allah (Glory be to Him) made things **easier** for the Prophet. She encouraged the Prophet and stood up to the people who were against him. Ali (May Allah be pleased with him) was the first **young** believer in Islam. The third Muslim was Zaid Ibn Haritha, a slave freed and adopted by the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him). The fourth **believer** was Abu Bakr (May Allah be pleased with him) who knew the Prophet very well **before** Islam.

Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	believer	مؤمن
2	revelation	وحي
3	encourage	يشجع
4	slave	عبد
5	adopt	يتبنى

Exercises

1

Answer the following questions:

- 1 Who was the first believer?
- 2 Was Zaid Ibn Haritha a slave?
- 3 Who was the first young believer in Islam?

2 State whether the following statements are “True” or “False”.

- 1 Khadija was the third believer in Allah (Glory be to Him).
- 2 She encouraged the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) and made things easier for him.
- 3 Ali was the first old man in Islam.

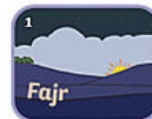
3 Match the words in bold with their opposite meanings in the list below:

(disbeliever - more difficult - after - last - old)

Entertainment

Prayer Times In Islam

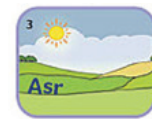
1 Dawn Prayer (Fajr)



2 Noon Prayer (Dhuhr)



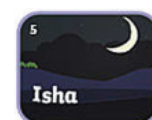
3 Afternoon Prayer (Asr)



4 Sunset Prayer (Maghrib)



5 Night Prayer (Isha)



SCAN ME





Writing:

My First Day At School

Read the following text about Othman's first day at school, then do the following exercises

Monday was my first day at school. My first lesson was Fiqh. The teacher was Mr. Ahmed. He asked some questions. They were easy. I sat next to my new friend, Adam. He was a friendly boy. After Fiqh, we had lunch. Then we had a computer lesson.

- A** Work with a partner. Illustrate the differences between your first day at school and Othman's first day, including the information below:

(The classroom / the teachers / the subjects / other students / and friends)

- B** Answer the following questions to write about your first day at school:

- 1 When was your first day at school?
- 2 What was your first lesson?
- 3 Who was your teacher?
- 4 Where did you sit?
- 5 What was your favorite subject?
- 6 What did you play?



UNIT 2

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Speaking:** A Football Match
- 2 **Listening:** (ed) endings
- 3 **Grammar:** Past Simple (regular and irregular)
Possessive's or s'
- 4 **Reading:** The Brave Soldier
- 5 **Writing:** My Favourite Sport



UNIT TWO

MY FAVOURITE SPORT

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:

A Football Match مباراة كرة قدم



Salim: Hello Rami! How are you?

Rami: I am fine. What about you?

Salim: I am fine too. Did you enjoy the football match yesterday?

Rami: Oh! It was an exciting match.

Salim: Both teams were equally strong.

Rami: You are right. Our players played well.

Salim: Exactly, everybody played very well.

Rami: Thank you. Hope to meet you tomorrow.

Salim: Welcome. Goodbye.

Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	exciting match	مباراة ممتعة
2	played well	لعبوا بشكل رائع
3	exactly	بالضبط

Pronunciation



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between group (A), group (B), and group (C)?

Words	Group (A) stopped / t /	Group (B) played / d /	Group (C) wanted / id /
start ed			
happ ed			
ask ed			
list ed			
stay ed			
visit ed			
lik ed			
hat ed			
help ed			
travel ed			

- 1 The **(ed)** is pronounced / t / after voiceless consonants except **(t)**
- 2 The (ed) is pronounced /d/ after all vowels and voiced consonants except (d).
- 3 The **(ed)** is pronounced / id / after **(t, d)**

“ed” Spelling Rules

- ❖ "-d" is added when the verb ends with (e).
▶ Example: "arrive + d = arriv**ed**."
- ❖ "-ied" is added when the verb ends in a consonant + "y."
▶ Example: "study + ed = studi**ed**."
- ❖ "-ed" is added when the verb ends in a vowel + "y."
▶ Example: "play + ed = play**ed**."
- ❖ When a one-syllable verb ends in a vowel + consonant, the final consonant is doubled, and then (ed) is added.
▶ Example: "stop + p + ed = stop**ped**."

SCAN ME



Grammar

1 Past Simple (regular and irregular)

Past simple tense is used to express events, actions, and situations that happened in the past.

	Form	Examples
Affirmative	Subject + Base form "ed" (past form)	We cleaned the room last night.
Negative	Subject + didn't + base form...	I didn't see her in school.
Question	Did + subject + base form...?	Did you enjoy the movie?

Subject	Regular verbs Base form + ed	Irregular verbs
Sub.	laugh.....laughed love.... loved play.....played try.....tried stop.....stopped	go.....went come.....came write....wrote get.....got make.....made

Exercises

A Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form.

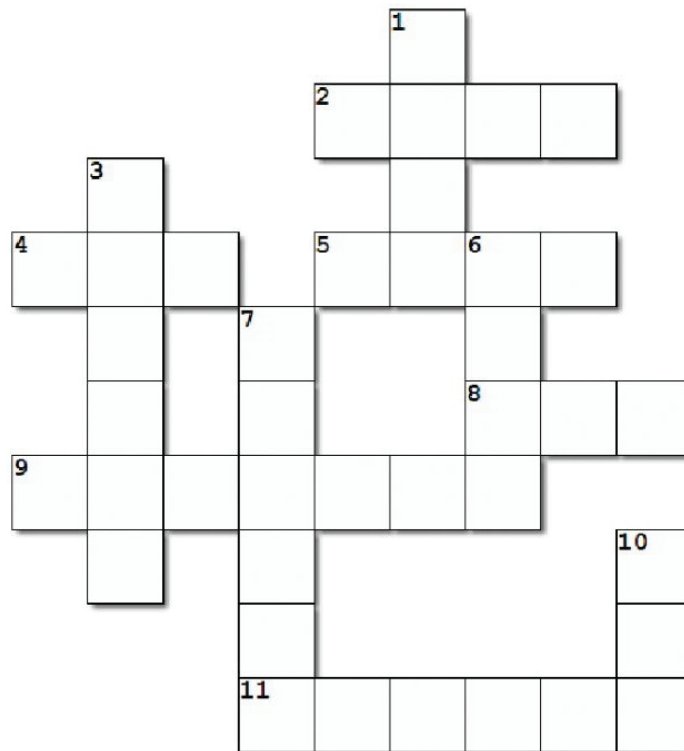
- 1 We (clean)..... the kitchen yesterday.
- 2 Mary (lose) her watch last month.
- 3 Majid (not / have) breakfast this morning.
- 4 They (go) to the mall an hour ago.
- 5 Did she (study) Math last Saturday?



B Write the past simple of the verbs in the table below.

Base form	Past simple	Base form	Past simple
study		go	
cook		get up	
make		walk	
eat		take	
do		start	
arrive		finish	
stop		sleep	
see		play	

Irregular Verbs. Crosswords



Down	Across
1- come	2- make
3- buy	4- win
6- lose	5- fall
7- catch	8- see
10- meet	9- think
	11- teach

Grammar

2

Possessive (-'s or s')

A) Possessive('s) is used to say that something or someone belongs to a person, is connected to a place, or to show the relationship between people. The Possessive('s) always comes after a noun.

- 1 This is the girl's dress. = one girl.
- 2 These are the girls' dresses. = more than one girl.
- 3 Our boy's toy is very interesting. = one child, one toy.
- 4 Our boys' toys are very interesting = more than one boy, more than one toy.

	Noun + 's or s'	Noun
Singular	Samir's	Bicycle
Plural	Samir and Emma's	House
	My parents'	Friends
	My children's	Toys

B) When something belongs to more than one person and a list of names is given, ('s) is put on the last name.

- Sam and **Emma's** house.

C) With regular plural nouns, we use **s'** not **'s**.

They're my **parents'** friends.

D) With irregular plural nouns we use **'s** not **s'**.

They're my **children's** bicycles.

Exercises

A Fill in the gaps. Use the word in brackets and add 's or s'.

- 1 My (**father**)car is new.
- 2 The (**teachers**)rooms are very clean.
- 3 My (**mother**)..... necklace is made of gold.
- 4 The (**girls**).....books are on the table.
- 5 She borrowed her (**sister**).....pen.

B Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 Helen's / Helens' hair is very long.
- 2 Mohammed's / Mohammeds' bedroom is quite big.
- 3 His student's / students' class is small.
- 4 Elephants' / Elephant's trunks are very long.
- 5 The guest's / guests' names were printed on cards.

In the Name of Allah we enter , in the Name of Allah we leave , and upon our Lord we depend [thensayAs-Salamu `Alaykum to those present]..

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلِجَنَّا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَعَلَى رَبِّنا تَوَكَّلْنَا
(ثم ليسلم على أهله)

The Brave Soldier



Saladdin was a great Muslim leader. He was a Kurd from the **north** of Iraq. He was born in the town of Tikrit to the north of Baghdad. Saladdin fought with his uncle against the Crusaders. He ruled Egypt and Syria. He **united** them together in a **strong** empire. He made clear laws and treated everyone in his empire with justice. He encouraged trade and built roads and canals. Saladdin was so **generous** and **kind** even with his enemies. When Richard's horse was killed in the last battle, Saladdin sent him two Arab horses.



Vocabulary

SCAN ME



no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	brave	شجاع
2	soldier	جندي
3	Crusaders	الصلبيين
4	empire	امبراطورية
5	generous	كريم
6	enemies	أعداء

Exercises

1

Answer the following questions:

- 1 Who was Saladdin?
- 2 Where was he born?
- 3 What countries did he rule?
- 4 What did Saladdin encourage?
- 5 Saladdin's horse was killed in the last battle? (**True / False**)

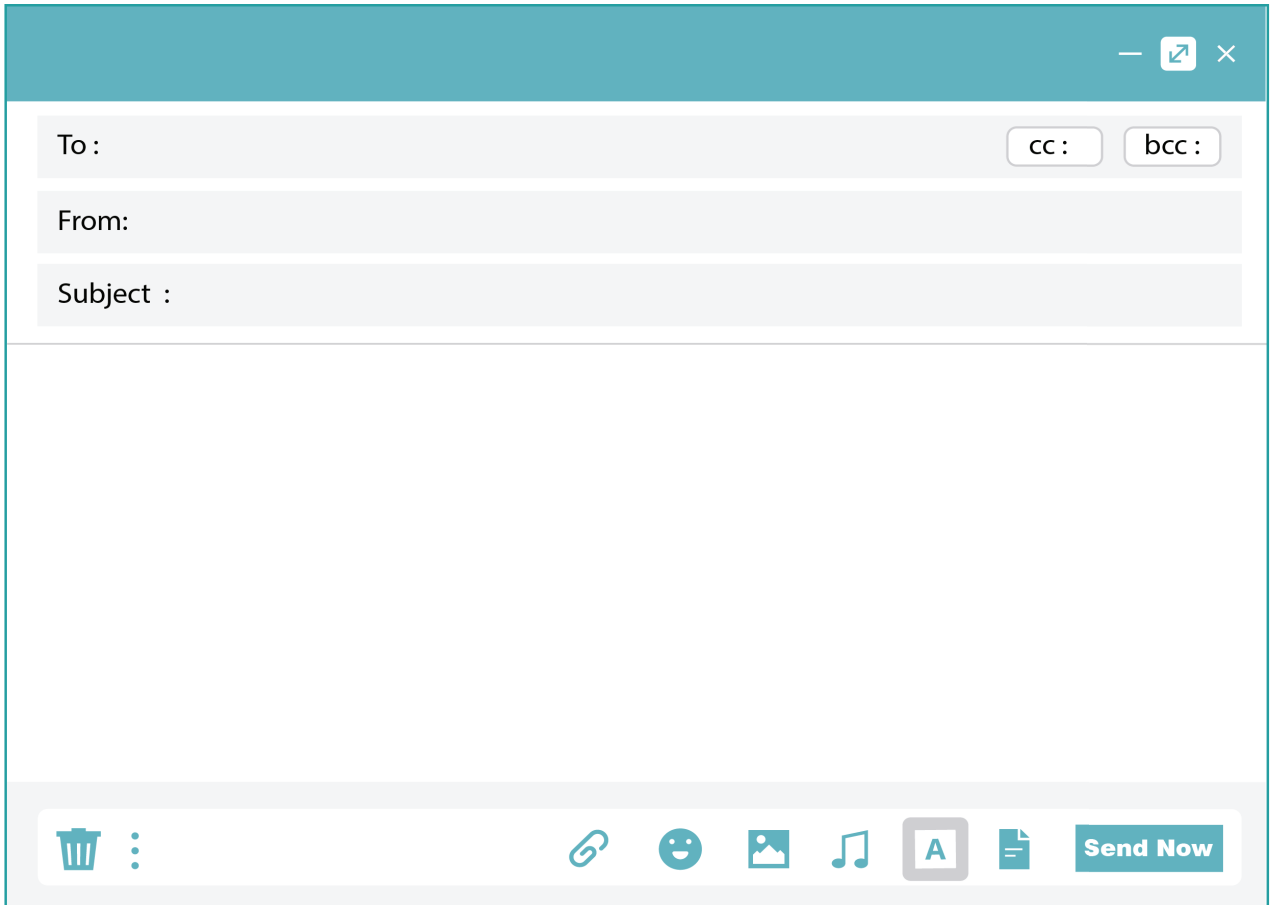
2

Match the following words with their opposite bold meanings in the reading passage.

(**weak, divided, south, miserly, unkind**)

Exercises

1 Write a short paragraph describing your favorite sport to a friend.



The image shows a simulated email composition window. At the top right, there are window control icons: a minus sign, a maximize icon, and a close 'X' icon. Below this is the header area with three input fields: 'To:', 'From:', and 'Subject:'. To the right of the 'To:' field are two buttons labeled 'cc:' and 'bcc:'. The main body of the email is a large, empty white rectangular area. At the bottom, there is a toolbar with several icons: a trash can, a vertical ellipsis, a paperclip, a smiley face, a picture icon, a musical note icon, a text icon with the letter 'A', a document icon, and a 'Send Now' button.

UNIT 3

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Speaking:** Having Tea
- 2 **Listening:** / g / & / dʒ / sounds
- 3 **Grammar:** Prepositions of place
The verb “have got”
Adverbs of Manner.
- 4 **Reading:** Reward For Virtue
- 5 **Writing:** All About Me



UNIT THREE

All About Me

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:

تناول الشاي Having Tea



Yassir- Would you like a cup of tea?

Muna- Yes, I'd like one.

Yassir- How do you like it?

Muna- With milk, please.

Yassir- How many pieces of sugar?

Muna- Two, please.

Yassir- Do you want a piece of cake?

Muna- No, thanks, I prefer tea only.

Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	a cup of tea	كوب من الشاي
2	a piece of cake	قطعة من الكعك
3	prefer	يفضل

Pronunciation


A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between group (A), group (B),?

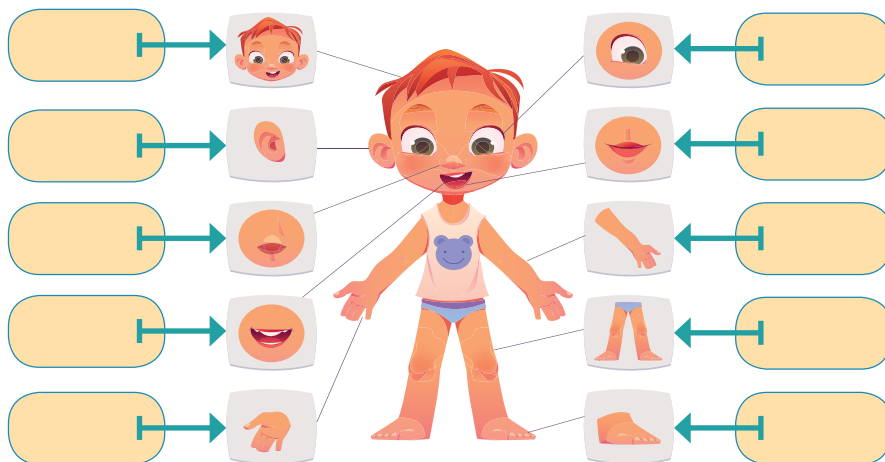
Words	Group (A) g _o / g /	Group (B) age / dʒ /
game		
tragic		
gym		
gas		
logic		
germ		
cage		
got		
gun		
glad		

SCAN ME


The letter (g) is pronounced / dʒ / if it is followed by (e, i, y) and it is pronounced / g / otherwise.

Entertainment

Let's name the body parts!



head, ear, nose, mouth, hand, eye, lip, arm, leg, foot

Grammar



1 Prepositions of place (in front of & behind), (between & among)

Prepositions of place are used to refer to where something or someone is located.

1 (in front of & behind)

- The boy is standing **in front of** the whiteboard.
- They put the ball **behind** the chair.

2 (between & among)

- Ahmed is sitting **between** Hani and Osama.
- The pencil is **among** the books.

Exercises

A

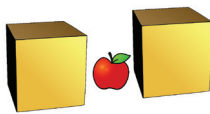
Match the picture with the right preposition.

1 in front of

2 behind

3 between

4 among



B

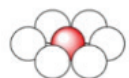
Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with the correct preposition (in front of, behind, between, among)

1 The red ball is the white balls.

2 The boy is the two dogs.

3 The deer is the tree.

4 The apple is the box.



Grammar

2

The Phrase "have got"

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I've got (= have got) You	I haven't got (= have not got) You	Have you got....?
He She's got (= has got) It	He She hasn't got (= has not got) It	he got...? Has she....? it....?
We You've got (= have got) They	We You haven't got (= have not got) They	we got....? Have you got...? they got....?

The phrase "**have got**" is a colloquial English expression used to indicate possession or ownership of something. It can also be used to describe a characteristic, condition, or ability.

For example:

"I have got a car" (possession)

"I have got a headache" (condition)

"I have got two brothers" (characteristic)

Exercises

A

Circle the correct choice

- 1 I've got / 's got an uncle and an aunt.
- 2 Amin's got/'ve got a new book.
- 3 We 's got/'ve got high marks in English.
- 4 My brother hasn't got/haven't got a car.
- 5 Have / Has they got high marks?

B Look at the pictures and complete with **have got / has got**.

- 1 Sameer a new camera.
- 2 Abu Bakr and Dirar new sunglasses.
- 3 Theya skateboard.
- 4 He red shoes.
- 5 He a book.



START

1 2 3 4 **WE**

HAVE GOT

5 **I**

9 8 7 6

Grammar

3

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are used to describe verbs or adjectives

- * Regular adverbs are derived from adjectives by adding (**-ly**) with some exceptions. **quiet** ⇔ **quietly**, **careful** ⇔ **carefully**
- * For Adjectives ending in a consonant + y
The final (**y**) is dropped and (**ily**) is added.
easy = **easily**
- * Adjectives ending in -le, drop the -e and take -y. **terrible** ⇔ **terribly**

IRREGULAR ADVERBS	
ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

Exercises

A

Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 The test was **easy** / **easily**.
- 2 The students passed the exams **difficult** / **difficultly**.
- 3 Ali recites the Quran **beautiful** / **beautifully**.
- 4 Layla is a **careful** / **carefully** girl.
- 5 She speaks English **good** / **well**.

B

Write the adverbs of manner of the following adjectives.

(terrible , lazy , polite , bad , wonderful , quiet)

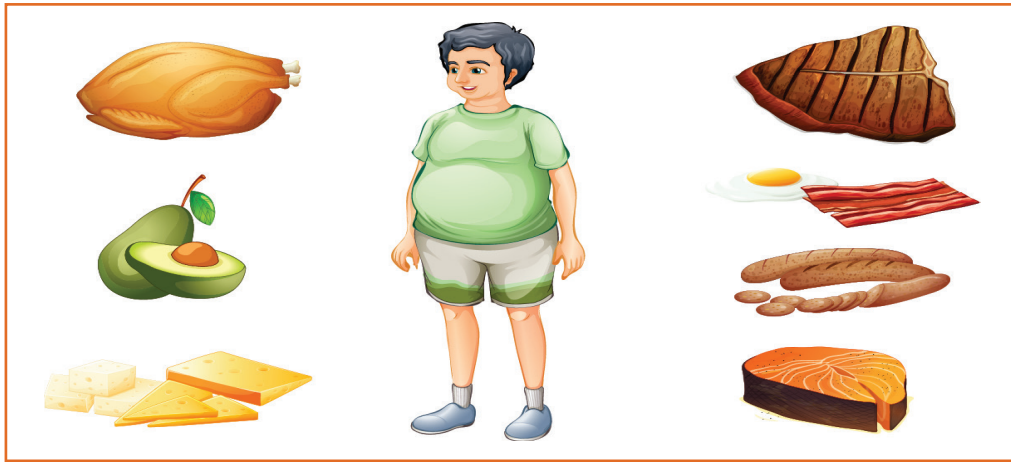
The reward for Virtue

مكافأة الفضيلة



My friend, Peter, has always been fat, but things got so bad recently that he decided to go on a diet. He began his diet a week ago. First of all, he wrote out a long list of all the foods which were forbidden. The list included most of the things Peter loved: butter, potatoes, rice, milk, chocolates, and sweets.

Yesterday I visited him. I rang the bell and was surprised to see that he was still as fat as ever. He led me into his room and hurriedly hid a large parcel under his desk. When I asked him what he was doing, he smiled and then put the parcel on the desk. He explained that his diet was so strict that he had to reward himself occasionally. Then he showed me the contents of the parcel. It contained five large bars of chocolates and three bags of sweets.



Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning	no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	reward	مكافأة	5	forbidden	ممنوع
2	recently	مؤخراً	6	sweets	حلويات
3	diet	حمية غذائية	7	surprised	تفاجئ
4	list	قائمة	8	parcel	علبة

Questions

1

Answer the following questions

- 1 Is Peter fat or not?
- 2 Has he gone on a diet or not?
- 3 What did Peter hide?
- 4 What did the parcel contain?
- 5 Why did Peter decide to reward himself?

2

State whether the following statements are "True" or "False":

- 1 Peter decided to go on a diet fast.
- 2 He wrote a list of food he must eat.
- 3 Peter decided to reward himself after a strict diet.
- 4 He hid the parcel under the carpet.
- 5 The parcel contained some books.

Allah's Messenger said, "Dear child, mention Allah's Name, eat with your right hand, and eat from what is next to you." [Agreed upon].

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (يَا غُلَامُ ! سَمِّ اللَّهَ، وَكُلْ بِيَمِينِكَ،
(وَكُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ) مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ



All About Me

Writing:

Write about yourself.

- 1 My name is
- 2 I live in
- 3 I'm years old.
- 4 I'm a (boy / girl)
- 5 I'm studying in (class / grade)
- 6 I'm studying in school.
- 7 My favorite subject is
- 8 My favorite food is
- 9 My best friend's name is
- 10 My hobbies are
- 11 When I grow up I want to be a





Information

Remembrance when leaving the home

الذكر عند الخروج من المنزل

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

In the Name of Allah, I have placed my trust in Allah, there is no might and no power except by Allah.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضِلَّ أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزَلَّ أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلَمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ

O Allah, I seek refuge in You lest I misguide others , or I am misguided by others , lest I cause others to err or I am caused to err , lest I abuse others or be abused, and lest I behave foolishly or eet with the foolishness of others.



UNIT 4

Review



UNIT FOUR

Review

Unit One: Round Up

Grammar

1

To be in the past.

1

Answer the questions.

- 1 Was Mr. Salim a mechanic ? No,
- 2 Were you ill ? Yes,
- 3 Was your father at home ? Yes,
- 4 Was the dog on the tree ? No,
- 5 Were the children happy ? Yes,

2

Write each of the words below in its plural form

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
a potato		a country	
a match		a wish	
a party		a cherry	
a deer		a piano	
a key		a box	

Pronunciation



Extract the word that carries the given sound in the correct column.

(boys , cooks , things , wants , lessons , lives , earns , faces, loves)

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /

Reading

1 Fill in the blanks with the information taken from the reading text:

- 1 Khadija was the first.....in the revelation of Allah through Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him).
- 2was the first young Muslim.
- 3 Zaid Ibn Haritha, a slave, was andby the Prophet.
- 4knew the prophet very well before Islam.

Unit Two: Round UP

Grammar

1

Past simple (regular and irregular)

1

Write the correct form of the verb in Past Simple

- 1 My relatives (come) to my birthday last week.
- 2 My family (have) a barbeque last month.
- 3 Our team (win) the match.
- 4 My sister (not / visit) me two days ago.
- 5 I (see) an interesting show yesterday.

2

Possessive 's'

2

Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Where are the **childrens'** / **children's** friends ?
- 2 My **sister** / **sister's** friend is a teacher.
- 3 **Ahmed's** / **Ahmeds'** toys are on the carpet.
- 4 Did you like **Ahmed and Manal's** / **Ahmed's and Manal's** house?
- 5 My **grandfather's** / **grandfathers'** watch is on the shelf.

Pronunciation



Extract the word that carries the given sound in the correct column.

(faced , filled , killed , formed , added , used , robbed , cried)

/ t /	/ d /	/ id /

Reading

1 Fill in the blanks with the information taken from the reading text:

- 1 Saladdin fought with against the Crusaders.
- 2 Saladdin ruled and
- 3 Saladdin treated everyone in his empire with
- 4 Saladdin was so and

Unit Three: Round Up

Grammar

1

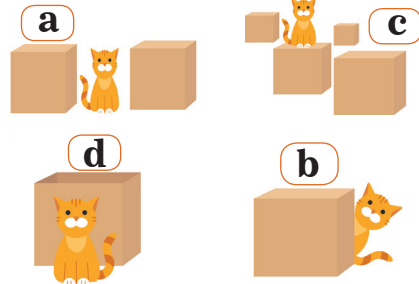
Prepositions of place

1

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition

(in front of – behind- between- among)

- 1 The cat is the box.
- 2 The cat is the box.
- 3 The cat is the two boxes.
- 4 The cat is the boxes.



2

have got

2

Fill in the blanks with (has got) or (have got).

- 1 Yaseena bike.
- 2 Emana brother.
- 3 Ifour sisters.
- 4 Wea good teacher.
- 5 Amar and Yasir..... mobile phones.



Adverbs of manner

3

Circle the adverb of manner in each sentence.

- 1 Maysoon badly injured when she fell down the stairs.
- 2 The deer ran quickly into the wild.
- 3 The doctor spoke calmly to the patient.
- 4 It rained heavily last night.
- 5 The doorbell rang loudly.

Pronunciation



Extract the word that carries the given sound in the appropriate column.

(go , give , Egypt , logic , glad , cage , age , girl)

/ g /	/ dʒ /

Reading

1

Fill in the blanks with the information taken from the reading text:

- 1 Peter has always been
- 2 He decided to go on a
- 3 He wrote a list of the forbidden
- 4 When I visited him, he was as as ever.
- 5 The parcel contained five large bars of.....and three bags of sweets.

UNIT 5

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Speaking:** Making A Shirt
- 2 **Listening:** / k / & / s / sounds
- 3 **Grammar:**Comparative & Superlative Adjectives
Being Polite: Can I / you...?
Could I / you...?
- 4 **Reading:** Nasreddin and The Pot
- 5 **Writing:** A Message to My Uncle



الوحدة الخامسة



UNIT FIVE

A Message to My Uncle

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:

خياطة قميص Making a Shirt



Customer: I'd like to have a shirt made.

Tailor: It's OK.

Customer: How much time does it take to finish it?

Tailor: About one week.

Customer: That is all right.

Tailor: Can I take your measurements, please?

Customer: Sure.

Customer: When can I come for the first fitting?

Tailor: Two days from today.

Customer: Thank you.

Tailor: You are welcome.

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	customer	زبون
2	tailor	خياط
3	measurements	قياسات
4	fitting	ضبط القياس

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat. What's the difference between Group (A) and Group (B)?

Words	Group (A) cat / k /	Group (B) cereal / s /
medic c ine		
Wel c ome		
c ard		
c inema		
hair c ut		
voic e		

SCAN ME



- 1 The letter (c) is pronounced / s / if it is followed by (e, i, y)
- 2 The letter (c) is pronounced / k / if it is not followed by (e, i, y).

Remember the golden rule of good manners:
“Treat people the way you like to be treated by others!”



Grammar

1

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

Positive Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	Smallest
nice	nicer	Nicest
big	bigger	Biggest
funny	funnier	Funniest
colorful	more colorful	most colorful
good	better	Best
bad	worse	Worst
much / many	more	Most

- **Comparative form** is used to compare two items. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.

Abdul Rahman is older than Abdullah.

- **A superlative adjective** expresses the extreme or highest degree of a quality. A superlative adjective is used to describe the extreme quality of one thing in a group of things rather than two things.

Fatin is the youngest girl in the school.



Formation of the comparative form

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take – **er**.
tall – taller **Juman is taller than me.**

- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective**.

expensive – more expensive. **The black trousers are more expensive than the white trousers.**

Formation of the superlative form

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take – **est**.
tall – tallest **Aisha is the tallest in the class.**

- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **most + adjective**.

difficult – most difficult. **This is the most difficult workout.**

Spelling

- Adjectives which end in **–e** take **–r** (comparative) or **–st** (superlative).
large – larger – the largest.

- One-syllable adjectives which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the consonant and take **–er** (comparative) or **–est** (superlative).

big – bigger – the biggest.

- Adjectives which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **–er** **–est** (superlative).

happy – happier – the happiest.



Exercises

A

Complete the table

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
fat		
difficult		
easy		
hot		
cheap		
nice		

B

Complete the sentences with the comparative and superlative adjectives in brackets

- 1 Belal is(**tall**) than his brother Yaseen.
- 2 I like Mohammed's house because it's(**new**) than my house.
- 3 The bedroom is the.....(**large**) room in my house.
- 4 This shop has got the.....(**expensive**) watch.
- 5 Lions are(**dangerous**) than elephants.

2

Being Polite (Can I / you... , Could I / you...?)

- **Can** / **Could** are used to make polite requests. It is more polite to use **could** instead of **can** in requests.

Exercises

A

Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Could I / I Could **borrow** / **borrows** these books?
- 2 Can you / You can **helping** / **help** me to find my phone?
- 3 Could I **bring** / **brings** my scooter?
- 4 Can you **lend** / **lends** me some money?

The prophet (Peace and Blessings Be Upon Him) said: 'Actions will be judged according to the intentions (behind them) ,and everyone will be repaid according to what he intended" [Agreed upon].

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ
أَمْرٍ مَا نَوَى) مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ

Nasreddin and the Pot



One day Nasreddin borrowed a pot from his neighbor Ali. The next day he brought it back with another little pot inside. "That's not mine," said Ali. "Yes, it is," said Nasreddin. "While your pot was staying with me, it had a baby."

Sometime later Nasreddin asked Ali to lend him a pot again. Ali agreed, hoping that he would once again receive two pots in return. However, days passed and Nasreddin had still not returned the pot. Finally, Ali lost patience and went to demand his property.

"I am sorry," said Nasreddin. "I can't give you back your pot, since it has died." "Died!" screamed Ali, "How can a pot die?" "Well," said Nasreddin, "You believed me when I told you that your pot had had a baby."



Vocabulary

n	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	Pot	جرة
2	neighbor	جار
3	borrow	يستعير
4	in return	بالمقابل

n	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
5	patience	صبر
6	demand	يطالب
7	property	ملكية/ثروة
8	screamed	صرخ

Exercises**1****Answer the following questions**

- 1 What did Nasreddin borrow from his neighbor?
- 2 What was in the pot when he brought it back?
- 3 Why did Ali agree to lend Nasreddin the pot again?
- 4 What did Nasreddin say when Ali demanded his pot?
- 5 Who lost patience?

2**State whether the following statements are “True” or “False”:**

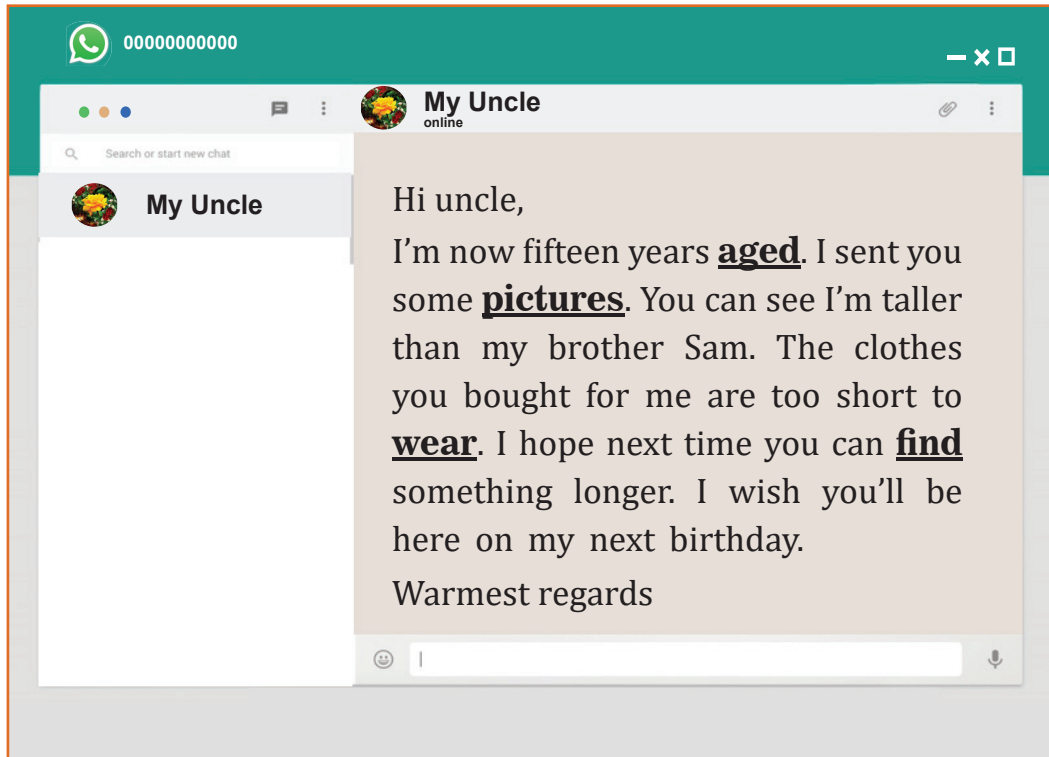
- 1 Nasreddin borrowed some money from his neighbor.
- 2 Nasreddin brought the pot back with a little snake in it.
- 3 Nasreddin borrowed the pot again and Ali agreed.
- 4 Nasreddin told Ali that his pot had died.
- 5 Ali went to demand his property.



Writing:

A Message To My Uncle

Read the following WhatsApp message:



Exercises

1 Answer the following questions to write your message:

- 1 How old are you?
- 2 How tall are you now?
- 3 When is your birthday?
- 4 What would you like your father to send you?
- 5 What would you wish on your next birthday?

2 Substitute the following words with the underlined ones in the message above:

(photos, put on, old, look for)

UNIT 6

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Speaking:** After the Exams
- 2 **Listening:** / n / & / ɪ / sounds
- 3 **Grammar:** Future Plans

Present Simple Vs. Present Continuous

- 4 **Reading:** Driving Test
- 5 **Writing:** My Final Exams



الوحدة السادسة



unit

6

UNIT SIX

My Final Exams

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:

بعد الامتحان After The Exam



Amar: When did you see Hassan last time?

Hassan: I saw him yesterday.

Amar: How was he?

Hassan: He was unhappy; he hadn't done well in the exam.

Amar: Really, why?

Hassan: He said that the questions were very difficult.

Amar: Oh, that's bad, what will he do?

Hassan: He said that he would study hard for the next exam.

Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	last time	آخر مرة
2	exam	امتحان
3	questions	أسئلة

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat. What's the difference between group (A) and group (B)?

Words	Group (A) rain / n /	Group (B) raining / ŋ /
long		
fun		
finger		
woman		
kitchen		
king		
think		
young		

SCAN ME



- 1 The sound / n / is probably found in the letter (n).
- 2 The letters (ng) are pronounced / ŋ / at the end of a word.
- 3 The letters (ng) are pronounced / ŋ / in the middle of a word.
- 4 The letters (nk) are pronounced / ŋ / wherever it occurs.



Grammar

1

Future Plans (going to)

1

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubbles.

Jasim, who's going to buy some soft drinks for the picnic?.

I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon and Kamal is going to make the sandwiches.

No, I'm not. I'm going to organize the games for the picnic. Basil can do it.



Future plans are used to talk about actions that we intend to do in the future.

Future plans Form

(am, is, are) + going to + infinitive....

E.g. She is going to buy a dress.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

- * tomorrow/tonight.
- * next month/year/week / Tuesday.
- * this weekend/week/month.
- * in an hour / a year.
- * soon.

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am going to work	I'm going to work	I am not going to work	I'm not going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work	You aren't going to work
He is going to work	He's going to work	He is not going to work	He isn't going to work
She is going to work	She's going to work	She is not going to work	She isn't going to work
It is going to work	It's going to work	It is not going to work	It isn't going to work
We are going to work	We're going to work	We are not going to work	We aren't going to work
They are going to work	They're going to work	They are not going to work	They aren't going to work

Questions	Short Answers	
Are you going to work?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he going to work?	Yes, He is.	No, He isn't.
Is she going to work?	Yes, She is.	No, She isn't.
Is it going to work?	Yes, It is.	No, It isn't.
Are we going to work?	Yes, We are.	No, we aren't.
Are they going to work?	Yes, They are.	No, They aren't.

Exercises

A Complete the sentences. Use the (future plans) of the verbs in brackets.

- Maryam.....(visit) her grandparents at the weekend.
- We.....(have) dinner at a Spanish restaurant tomorrow.
- Ibrahim.....(go) to the mall on Tuesday.
-you.....(make) a cake for the party next week?
- They.....(not travel) by plane tomorrow.

B Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

- late / are / be / We / to / going / .
- play / Saad / going / tennis / to / is / tonight / .
- going / buy / I / to / a / car / am / next month / .
- she / tonight / going / Is / clean / to / the room / ?
- dinner / for / you / going / Are / cook / to / rice / ?

Grammar

2

Present simple Vs. Present Continuous.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
"The present simple is used to talk about habits and repeated actions."	Present Continuous is used to talk about actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking.
E.g. I go to school every day.	E.g. I'm doing my homework now.
Time expressions	Time expressions
Every / day, morning, week, year, etc. on + days of the week. in + the morning, afternoon, and evening. always, never, sometimes, often, etc.	now, at the moment, at present, etc.

Exercises

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

play 1 This is my friend Laith. He is very good at tennis. He.....

Tennis on Sunday and Tuesday afternoons. In the picture he..... tennis .



eat 2 Fatima loves fruit. She usually fruit with yogurt for breakfast. In the picture she dates.



ride 3 Zaid and Zainab like riding their bikes very much. They often..... their bikes in the park. In the picture they their bikes in the park.



study 4 Mansour usuallyat home in the evening. In this picture he.....in the school library.

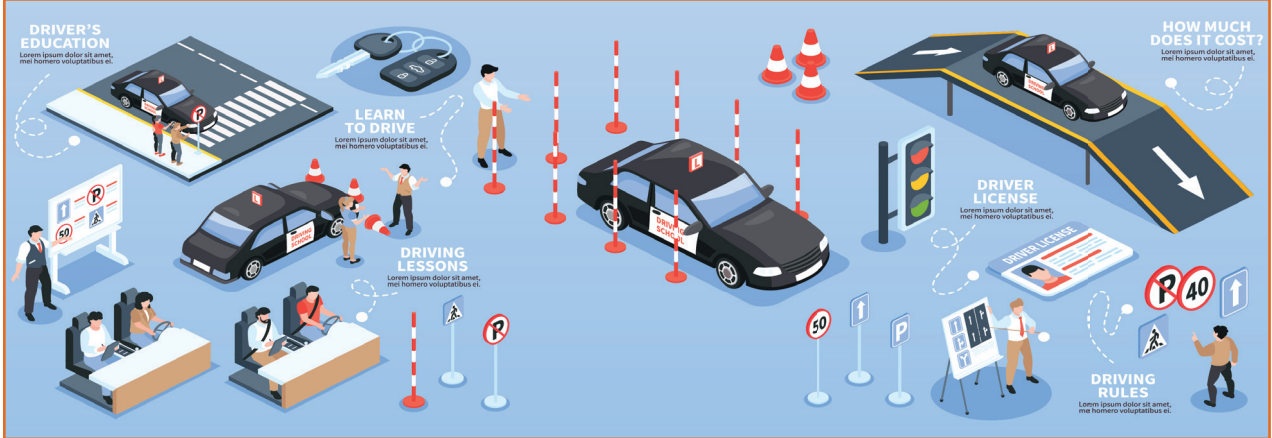


اختبار رخصة قيادة Driving Test



I was being tested for a driving license for the third time. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and I had done so successfully. I began to acquire confidence and the examiner seemed to have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, "Just one more thing, Mr. Ali. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I tap on the window, I want you to stop the car immediately".

I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly. Though I heard the sound clearly, it took me a long time to react. I suddenly pressed hard on the brake pedal and we were both thrown forward. The examiner looked at me sadly and said: "Mr. Ali, you have just killed that child".



Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	Test	اختبار
2	driving license	رخصة قيادة سيارة
3	acquire	يكتسب
4	confidence	ثقة

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
5	examiner	المتحن
6	brake pedal	مكابح
7	immediately	في الحال
8	cross	يعبر

Exercises

1

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What did Mr. Ali begin to acquire?
- 2 What did Mr. Ali do for the third time?
- 3 When should Mr. Ali stop the car?
- 4 What did the examiner say sadly to Ali?
- 5 Had Mr. Ali done successfully?

2

State whether the following statements are “True” or “False”:

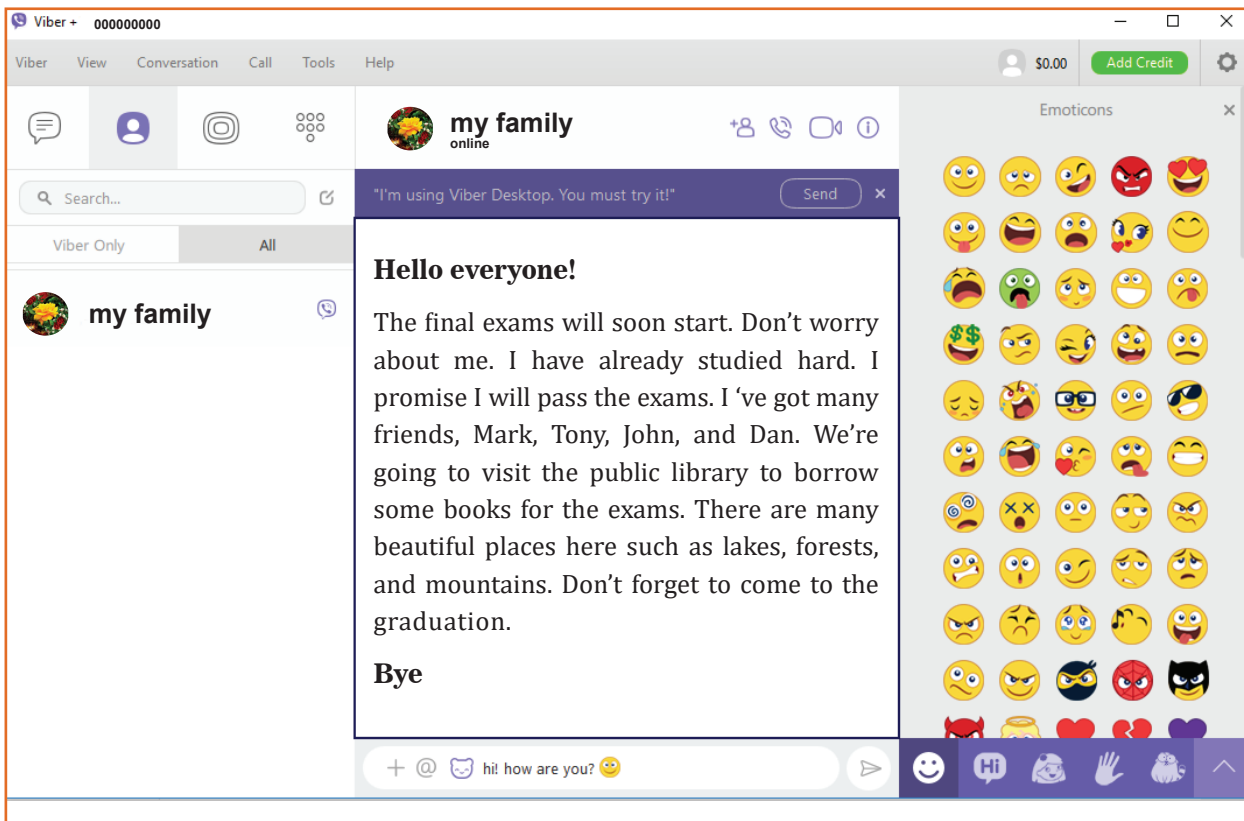
- 1 Mr. Ali was tested for the first time.
- 2 Mr. Ali acquired confidence.
- 3 The examiner told Mr. Ali to drive fast when he tapped on the window.
- 4 The examiner tapped but Mr. Ali did not react immediately.
- 5 The examiner looked at Mr. Ali happily.



Writing:

My Final Exams

Read this Viber message from a son to his Family:



Write a Viber message about your Final exams. Use the suggestions below:

- 1 Preparing for the Final exams.
- 2 Your Expectations (fail/pass).
- 3 The friends you have and who are they.
- 4 Visiting libraries.
- 5 The places you go.

UNIT 7

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Speaking:** At The Dentist's
- 2 **Listening:** / i / & / i: / sounds
- 3 **Grammar:** Countable & Uncountable Nouns
Prepositions of Time
- 4 **Reading:** The Brave Woman
- 5 **Writing:** Pulling Out The Wrong
Tooth



UNIT SEVEN

SCAN ME



Pulling Out the Wrong Tooth

Dialogue Listen to the following:

عند طبيب الاسنان At the Dentist's



Patient: Excuse me; can the dentist see me now?

Secretary: Do you have an appointment?

Patient: Yes, but I'm a little early.

Secretary: Can I have your name?

Patient: Ali Jamal. Can I enter now?

Secretary: I'm sorry, but the doctor is seeing a patient, I think you will have to wait for ten minutes.

Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	excuse me	من فضلك
2	dentist	طبيب الأسنان
3	an appointment	موعد
4	patient	مريض

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat. What's the difference between Group (A) and Group (B)?

Words	Group (A) fit / i /	Group (B) feet / i: /
sit		
seat		
did		
deed		
missed		
meet		
slim		

SCAN ME



Entertainment

Read and match the Pillars of Faith with their meanings in Arabic

1	Belief in Allah	الايمان بالله تعالى
2	Belief in Angels	الايمان باليوم الاخر
3	Belief in the Divine Books	الايمان بالكتب السماوية
4	Belief in the Messengers	الايمان بالقدر خيره وشره
5	Belief in the Last Day	الايمان بالملائكة
6	Belief in Destiny, the good and bad	الايمان بالرسول

Grammar

1

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Many and a few are used with plural nouns to quantify plural nouns

- 1 How **many** books have you got? I have got **a few** books.
- 2 How **many** eggs are there? There are **many** eggs.

Much and a little are used to quantify uncountable nouns.

- 1 How **much** money has he got? He has got a **little** money.
- 2 How **much** milk is there? There is **a lot of** milk.

Exercises

A

Fill in the blanks with "many" or "much"

- 1 How sugar have we got?
- 2 How birds are there on the tree?
- 3 How cheese is there?
- 4 How toys have the children got?
- 5 How cups are there?

B Choose “a little”, or “a few” to complete the following sentences.

- 1 How much time does Ahmed need to read the Holy Quran? He needs to read the Holy Quran time.
- 2 How many minutes did they want? They wanted minutes.
- 3 How much coffee do you need? I need coffee.
- 4 How much water is there? There is
- 5 How many books are there on the shelf? There are books.

Grammar

2

Preposition of time (in, on, at)

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME		
At	In	on
TIMES OF DAY	MONTHS	DAYS
at 4 o'clock	in April	on Tuesday
MEAL TIMES	SEASONS	DATES
at lunch time	in the spring	on 15 th of august
HOLIDAYS	YEARS	PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY
at the weekend	in 2013	on Monday morning
	DECADES	
	in the 1980s	
	CENTURIES	
	in the 20 th century	
	PARTS OF THE DAY	
	in the afternoon	

Exercises

A

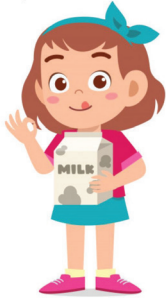
Complete with (at, in, on)

- 1 In Canada, it always snows..... winter.
- 2 My brother often goes to the gym.....the weekend.
- 3 Our flight to Mecca leaves.....the 2nd of June.
- 4 Would you like to join us for dinner.....Tuesday?
- 5 He always gets up.....seven o'clock in the morning.

B

Look at the pictures and write the correct preposition of time.

Time Preposition



4. I drink milk
the morning.

in

on

at

Time Preposition



2. My football practice
starts 5 pm.

in

on

at

Time Preposition



3. I bought groceries
..... Sunday.

in

on

at



The Brave Woman المرأة الشجاعة



Arab women used to go with the Arab armies. They usually cooked food for the soldiers and looked after the injured. Dirar's sister, Khawla, was with her brother in the army.

In one great battle, Dirar fought his way deep into the enemy lines. He was surrounded by many enemy soldiers. He fought very well but soon later he became their prisoner. Khawla saw her brother and was angry. She dressed in a soldier's clothes and covered her face. Then she rode a horse and went to free her brother. She fought until the enemy was defeated. But she couldn't save her brother.

Khawla was taken to Khalid. He said that she was very brave. He allowed some soldiers to go with her. They followed the enemy soldiers. After a hard fight, Khawla and her soldiers defeated the enemy. They saved Dirar and returned with happy hearts.



Vocabulary

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	famous	مشهور
2	brave	شجاع
3	look after	يعتني بـ
4	injured	مصاب
5	surrounded	محاط بـ

no	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
6	prisoner	سجين / أسير
7	dressed in a soldier's clothes	يرتدي ملابس جندي
8	Defeat	يهزم
9	happy hearts	قلوب سعيدة
10	Battle	معركة



Exercises**1****Answer the following questions.**

- 1 What did the Arab women use to do ?
- 2 What did the Arab women do when they went with the army?
- 3 Who was Dirar?
- 4 Who was Khawla?
- 5 What did Khalid say about Khawla?

2**State whether the following statements are “True” or “False”:**

- 1 Khawla was the army leader.
- 2 Dirar was a brave soldier in the Arab army.
- 3 The enemy soldiers took Khalid as a prisoner.
- 4 Khawla and her soldiers saved Dirar.
- 5 Khawla and her brother returned with sad hearts.

**Writing:****Pulling Out the Wrong Tooth****Read the Facebook Publication by Leo**

My name is Leo. I'm 15 years old. I've lived in Canada for a few **years** to study. One day I woke up early in the morning. I drank a little **coffee** and **water**. Suddenly, I felt so much **toothache**. There were many **dentists**, but I could make an appointment with a good one. He said that he didn't have much **time** at the moment.

However, he told me to come in the afternoon. When I came back to him, he told me that I had a decayed tooth. But, to my bad luck, he pulled out the wrong tooth. What do you think about my trouble?

1**Write a similar publication. Use the questions below:**

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 How old are you?
- 3 Where do you live?
- 4 What did you suffer from?
- 5 Do you have any trouble?

2

Sort out the bold words in the paragraph above into countable and uncountable nouns:



The world has no meaning without the love of God
and the doing of good deeds.

لَا مَعْنَى لِلدُّنْيَا بِدُونِ حُبِّ اللَّهِ وَفِعْلِ الْخَيْرَاتِ

UNIT 8

Review



الوحدة الثامنة



unit

8

UNIT EIGHT

Unit Five: Round Up

Grammar

1 Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Canada is.....than China. (biggest / bigger)
- 2 Monkeys are.....than elephants. (smaller / smallest)
- 3 Giraffes are the.....land animals. (tallest / taller)
- 4 Girls are usuallythan boys. (shorter / shortest)
- 5 A bicycle is.....than a car. (the most economic, more economic)

Pronunciation



Extract the word that carries the given sound in the appropriate column.

(camel , cite , come , corner , cinema , can , city , control)

/ k /	/ s /

Reading

1 Fill in the blanks with the information taken from the reading text:

- 1 One day Nasreddin borrowed a from his neighbor Ali.
- 2 Nasreddin said: "I can't give you back your pot, since it has
- 3 Finally Ali lost his
- 4 Ali went to demand his
- 5 Screamed Ali, "How can a pot ?.

Unit Six : Round Up

Grammar

1

Future Plans

1

Use the prompts to make questions using the future plans and then answer them, as in the example.

1 Afnan / cook / lamb / for dinner / ?

Is Afnan going to cook lamb for dinner? No, she isn't.

2 they / visit / their teacher / next summer / ?

3 Firas / help / parents / in garden / at the weekend / ?

4 the children / ride / bikes / to school / tomorrow / ?

5 your parents / take / the car / to Duhok / ?

2

Use the prompts (does, do, are, is) to form questions.

1 you / like / your / neighbourhood / ?

2 they / clean / the park / now / ?

3 Sarah / make / lunch / at the moment / ?

4 She / often / visit / her grandparents / ?

5 always / they / have / lunch / at home / ?

Reading

1 Fill in the blanks with the information taken from the reading text:

- 1 Mr. Ali was tested for a driving license for the
- 2seemed to be pleased with his performance.
- 3 The examiner said: "When I tap on theI want you to stop immediately.
- 4 Mr. Ali pressed hard on the
- 5 The examiner sadly said, "Mr. Ali, you have justthat child."

Unit Seven: Round Up

Grammar

1

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1

Put the words in the box in the correct column.

cake meat butter cherry carrot pasta onion water

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

2

Preposition of time (at , in , on).

2

Fill in the missing preposition.

- 1June
- 29 o'clock
- 3Wednesday
- 4the morning.
- 52013
- 6Eid al-Fitr
- 7March
- 8Autumn
- 9the 1st of January
- 102000s

Reading

1 Fill in the blanks with the information taken from the reading text:

- 1 was one of the bravest soldiers in Khalid's army.
- 2 Khawla was Dirar's
- 3 Arab women used to the food for the army and look after the
- 4 Khawla and her soldiers saved

Islamic Dictionary

الكلمات Words	المعنى Meaning
Allah, God (Glory be to Him)	الله (جل جلاله)
Ablution	وضوء
Angles	الملائكة
Believer	مؤمن
Charity	صدقة
Companions	الصحابة
Disbeliever	مشرك
Dua'a	دعاء
Fasting	الصوم
Friday Prayer	صلاة الجمعة
Hajj (Pilgrimage)	الحج
Hell	النار
Makka	مكة المكرمة
Masjid	مسجد
Messenger	رسول
Miracle	معجزة
Mosque	جامع
Muslims	المسلمون
Paradise	الجنة
Pillars of Faith	أركان الإيمان
Pillars of Islam	أركان الإسلام
Prayer	صلاة
Prophet	نبي
Prophetic Hadiths	الأحاديث النبوية
Religion of Islam	دين الإسلام
Rightly Guided Caliphs	الخلفاء الراشدون
The Call to Prayer	الأذان
The Day of Judgment	يوم القيامة
The Holy Quran	القرآن الكريم
The Sunnah	السنة النبوية
Umrah	عمرة
Worshipping	عبادة
Zakat	زكاة
Zam Zam Well	بئر زمزم

Islamic School Subjects



The Holy Quran القرآن الكريم



Hadith الحديث النبوي الشريف



Fiqh الفقه الاسلامي



English Language اللغة الانكليزية



Science العلوم



Math الرياضيات



History التاريخ



Geography الجغرافية



Computer الحاسوب



Arabic Language اللغة العربية

A

list of some irregular verbs in the present, past and past participle

Meaning	present	past	Past participle
يكون	(be) am, is, are	was were	been
يصبح	become	became	become
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يجلب	bring	brought	brought
يبني	build	built	built
يمسك	catch	caught	caught
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يأتي	come	came	come
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يسوق	drive	drove	driven
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يحارب	fight	fought	fought
يجد	find	found	found
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يحصل	get	got	got
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
ينمو	grow	grew	grown
يملك	has have	had	had
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
يعلم	know	knew	known
يعمل	make	made	made

Meaning	present	past	Past participle
يقابل	meet	met	met
يضع	put	put	put
يقرأ	read	read	read
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يركض	run	ran	run
يرى	see	saw	seen
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يصرف-يقضي الوقت	spend	spent	spent
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يقول	say	said	said
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يغلق	shut	shut	shut
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يفكر - يعتقد	think	thought	thought
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يكتب	write	wrote	written

The Annual Plan For English Books: 1 ,2 ,3 ,4 ,5 ,6

Months	Book 1	Book 2	Book 3	Book 4	Book 5	Book 6
	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units
October		Unit 1				
November		Unit 2				
		Unit 3				
December		Unit 4				
		Unit 5				
January		Review				
	Mid-Year Exams					
February	Mid-Year Holiday					
		Unit 6				
March		Unit 7				
		Unit 8				
April		Review				
May	Final Exams					



جمهورية العراق
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مكة المكرمة
قسم المناهج والتطوير

اللغة الإنجليزية

للصف الثاني الإبتدائي

كتاب الطالب

2

إعداد وتنقيح لجنة اللغة الإنجليزية للعام ٢٠٢٢ م

رئيساً	طارق وليد عارف	١
عضوا	م.م. مؤيد محمد حسن	٢
عضوا	محمد فاضل فخري	٣
عضوا	عبدالعزیز محمد نوري عبد القادر	٤

التصميم والاشراف الفني على الكتاب

أ.م.د. علي سعيد حمادي