



موقع اختبارات

# موقع بصمة التعليمي

Bassmaah Educational Platform

## مذكرة اللغة الإنجليزية

English Language Notebook

الصف الرابع الأساسي — الفصل الثاني

Grade 4 — Semester 2

Jordan Team Together — Pupil's Book

الوحدات: 5 • 6 • 7 • 8

Units: 5 • 6 • 7 • 8

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## Unit 5 – Hobbies | الهوايات – الوحدة الخامسة

### Grammar, Vocabulary & Practice Questions

#### قواعد اللغة – Grammar Rules

**Modal Verb: can / can't | can / can't**

We use 'can' to talk about ability – something we are able to do.

We use 'can't' to say we are NOT able to do something.

'Can' does not change with he/she/it.

نستخدم (can) للتعبير عن القدرة على القيام بشيء ما، ونستخدم (can't) للتعبير عن عدم القدرة.  
الفعل 'can' لا يتغير مع الضمائر المختلفة.

- ✓ I can go sailing. (أنا أستطيع الإبحار.)
- ✓ She can play chess. (هي تستطيع لعب الشطرنج.)
- ✓ I can't play board games. (لا أستطيع لعب ألعاب اللوح.)
- ✓ Can you sew? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- ✓ Can he skip? Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

**Adverbs of Manner | ظروف الطريقة – أحوال الحال**

Adverbs of manner describe HOW we do something.

They usually come AFTER the verb or verb + object.

Many are formed by adding '-ly' to an adjective.

Special form: good → well.

ظروف الطريقة تصف كيفية القيام بالفعل، وتأتي عادةً بعد الفعل.

كثير منها يُكوّن بإضافة '-ly' للصفة.

شكل خاص: good → well

- ✓ She can sew well. (هي تستطيع الخياطة بشكل جيد.)
- ✓ He can play chess carefully. (يلعب الشطرنج بعناية.)
- ✓ I can skip very quickly. (أستطيع القفز بسرعة كبيرة.)
- ✓ She can knit easily. (تستطيع الحياكة بسهولة.)
- ✓ He breathes loudly. (يتنفس بصوت عالٍ.)
- ✓ She walks slowly. (تمشي ببطء.)
- ✓ He can act quietly. (يستطيع التمثيل بهدوء.)
- ✓ She can paint badly. (ترسم بشكل سيء.)



### Talking about Preferences: would rather / want to | التعبير عن التفضيل

Use 'I'd rather + verb' to say you prefer one thing over another.

Use 'Do you want to + verb?' to ask about preferences.

نستخدم (I'd rather) للتعبير عن تفضيل شيء على آخر، ونستخدم (Do you want to) للسؤال عن التفضيل.

- ✓ Do you want to play a computer game?
- ✓ Not really. I'd rather play chess.
- ✓ I'd rather go fishing!
- ✓ What shall we do? – I want to knit.

### Vocabulary – المفردات

#### Freetime Activities / الأنشطة الترفيهية:

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
go fishing	يذهب للصيد	I love to go fishing at the weekend.
go sailing	يذهب للإبحار	She can go sailing in the sea.
go windsurfing	ركوب أمواج الريح	He goes windsurfing every summer.
play chess	يلعب الشطرنج	Can you play chess? Yes, I can.
play board games	يلعب ألعاب اللوح	We play board games on Fridays.
play computer	يلعب ألعاب الكمبيوتر	He plays computer games slowly.
build a robot	يبنى روبوتاً	They built a robot at school.
dress up	يرتدي / يتنكر زياً	I like to dress up at parties.
knit	يحيك / يحوك	My grandmother can knit well.
sew	يخيط	She can sew quickly and carefully.
skip	يقفز الحبل	The children skip in the playground.
kick	يركل	He can kick the ball hard.



Adverbs of Manner / ظروف الطريقة :

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
well	بشكل جيد	I can write well.
badly	بشكل سيئ	She paints badly.
carefully	بعناية	Work carefully, please.
quickly	بسرعة	He runs very quickly.
slowly	ببطء	Walk slowly on the stairs.
loudly	بصوت عالٍ	Don't shout loudly.
quietly	بهدهوء	Speak quietly in the library.
easily	بسهولة	She can knit easily.

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## Unit 6 – Our Town | مدينتنا – الوحدة السادسة

### Grammar, Vocabulary & Practice Questions

#### قواعد اللغة – Grammar Rules

##### Past Simple of 'to be': was / were | الفعل الماضي لـ 'to be'

We use 'was' with I / he / she / it and 'were' with you / we / they to talk about the past.

نستخدم (was) مع I / he / she / it ونستخدم (were) مع you / we / they للتعبير عن الماضي.

- ✓ She was at the zoo a week ago.
- ✓ They were at the market yesterday.
- ✓ Were you at the museum last night? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
- ✓ Where were you yesterday morning? – I was at the shopping centre.
- ✓ The town was very quiet 200 years ago.
- ✓ There were a lot of rivers in our town 150 years ago.

##### Expressing Past Existence: There was / There were | There was / There were

We use 'There was' (singular) and 'There were' (plural) to say that something existed in the past.

نستخدم (There was) مع المفرد و (There were) مع الجمع للتعبير عن وجود شيء في الماضي.

- ✓ There was an expensive shop. (كان هناك محل غالي)
- ✓ There were a lot of noisy roads. (كانت هناك طرق صاخبة كثيرة)
- ✓ Was there a restaurant? Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.
- ✓ Were there any cars? No, there weren't.
- ✓ There wasn't a hotel 150 years ago.

##### Making Recommendations: should / shouldn't | تقديم التوصيات

Use 'You should' to give advice / make a recommendation.

Use 'You shouldn't' to advise against something.

نستخدم (You should) لتقديم نصيحة أو توصية، ونستخدم (You shouldn't) لمنع شيء.

- ✓ You should go and visit! (يجب أن تزور هناك!)
- ✓ It was really interesting. You should go and see it!
- ✓ The tickets were cheap and it was great.



## Vocabulary – المفردات

Places in the Local Area / أماكن في المدينة:

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
market	السوق	I buy vegetables at the market.
square	الميدان	There is a square in the centre of town.
shopping centre	مركز التسوق	The shopping centre is very busy.
car park	موقف السيارات	We left the car at the car park.
train station	محطة القطار	The train station was here 150 years ago.
bus stop	موقف الحافلة	Wait at the bus stop, please.
hotel	الفندق	The hotel has 50 floors!
museum	المتحف	We visited the museum on Monday.
restaurant	المطعم	There is a restaurant next to the bridge.
clothes shop	محل الملابس	I want to buy a T-shirt at the clothes
bridge	الجسر	There is an ancient bridge in our town.
zoo	حديقة الحيوان	She was at the zoo last week.

Adjectives / الصفات:

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
ancient	أثري / قديم	The castle is ancient – it's 2000 years old.
modern	عصري / حديث	The airport is very modern.
busy	مزدحم	The market is very busy on Fridays.
quiet	هادئ	The museum is quiet inside.
cheap	رخيص	The tickets were cheap – only 2 dinars.
expensive	غالي	The hotel is very expensive.
noisy	صاحب	The airport is busy and noisy.
safe	آمن	The town was safe 200 years ago.



## Unit 7 – Our History | تاريخنا – الوحدة السابعة

### Grammar, Vocabulary & Practice Questions

#### قواعد اللغة – Grammar Rules

#### المتنظمة الأفعال – الفعل الماضي البسيط | Past Simple – Regular Verbs (Affirmative & Negative)

For regular verbs in the past simple, add '-ed' to the base verb.

For negatives, use 'did not (didn't)' + the base verb (no -ed).

للأفعال المتنظمة في الماضي، نضيف '-ed' للفعل الأساسي، وفي النفي نستخدم 'didn't' + المصدر بدون '-ed'.

- ✓ People in the past used clay to make things.
- ✓ They didn't use plastic. (لم يستخدموا البلاستيك)
- ✓ I played football yesterday. I didn't play tennis.
- ✓ People lived and worked in the city.
- ✓ They arrived in Jordan many years ago.
- ✓ She visited the museum. She didn't visit the castle.
- ✓ The bus stopped outside. (توقف الباص خارجاً)
- ✓ He needed warm clothes. (كان بحاجة لملابس دافئة)

#### أسئلة الماضي البسيط | Past Simple – Questions & Short Answers

Use 'Did + subject + base verb?' to form questions in the past simple.

Short answers use 'Yes, subject did.' or 'No, subject didn't.'

نستخدم (Did + الفاعل + المصدر) لتكوين أسئلة في الماضي، والإجابة المختصرة Yes, I did / No, I didn't

- ✓ When did you visit the museum?
- ✓ We visited the museum on Monday.
- ✓ Did people in the past live in houses? Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.
- ✓ Did you visit the museum? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- ✓ When did they start using iron tools?

#### تقديم النصائح – Giving Advice: You should / You shouldn't | should / shouldn't

Use 'You should + verb' to advise someone to do something.

Use 'You shouldn't + verb' to advise against something.

نستخدم (You should) لنصح شخص بالقيام بشيء ما، ونستخدم (You shouldn't) لنصحه بعدم القيام بشيء.



- ✓ You should wear old clothes when you dig.
- ✓ You should use a small brush. (يجب استخدام فرشاة صغيرة)
- ✓ Should I work quickly? No, you shouldn't!
- ✓ You should work very slowly and carefully.
- ✓ You should see it! It was great.

### Phonics: Past Simple Endings – /d/, /t/, /ɪd/ | نطق نهايات الماضي

The '-ed' ending in past simple is pronounced differently depending on the last sound of the verb:

- /ɪd/ after verbs ending in /t/ or /d/ sounds
- /t/ after voiceless consonants
- /d/ after voiced consonants

نطق نهاية '-ed' يختلف حسب الصوت الأخير في الفعل.

- ✓ visited /ɪd/ – stopped /t/ – arrived /d/
- ✓ lived /d/ – worked /t/ – needed /ɪd/

### Vocabulary – المفردات

#### Historical Finds and Materials / المكتشفات التاريخية والمواد:

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
clay	الطين	People in the past used clay to make jugs.
coins	العملات المعدنية	We found ancient coins in the ground.
helmet	الخوذة	The helmet was made of iron.
iron	الحديد	People used iron to make tools.
jewellery	المجوهرات	The jewellery was beautiful and old.
jug	الجرة / الإبريق	The clay jug had coins inside it.
mosaic	الفسيقساء	Qusayr Amra is famous for its mosaics.
necklace	القلادة / العقد	Granny wore a gold necklace at the wedding.
ring	الخاتم	They found an ancient ring in the museum.
shield	الدرع	The soldier carried a metal shield.
stone	الحجر	People used stone to build houses and roads.



wall	الجدار	There is an ancient stone wall near the town.
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Regular Verbs (Past) / الأفعال المنتظمة (الماضي):

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
arrive / arrived	وصل / يصل	We arrived in Georgia on Tuesday.
live / lived	عاش / يعيش	People lived in stone houses in the past.
need / needed	احتاج / يحتاج	They needed warm clothes.
start / started	بدأ / يبدأ	The school started in September.
stop / stopped	توقف / يوقف	The bus stopped outside the museum.
use / used	استخدم / يستخدم	People used clay to make jugs.
visit / visited	زار / يزور	I visited the Colosseum on Friday.
work / worked	عمل / يعمل	They worked in the fields every day.

Unit 8 – Let's Celebrate! | الوحدة الثامنة – هيا نحتفل!

Grammar, Vocabulary & Practice Questions

قواعد اللغة – Grammar Rules

Past Simple – Irregular Verbs | الماضي في الشاذة الأفعال

Some verbs do NOT add '-ed' in the past.

They have special forms that must be memorized.

بعض الأفعال لا تأخذ '-ed' في الماضي، لها أشكال خاصة يجب حفظها.

- ✓ wear → wore: I wore this dress at our wedding.
- ✓ go → went: The next day we went to Petra.
- ✓ get → got: Grandad gave me a ring. I got some presents.
- ✓ give → gave: Grandad gave me a beautiful gold ring.
- ✓ see → saw: We didn't see the ring again.
- ✓ eat → ate: We ate delicious food at the wedding.
- ✓ drink → drank: We drank lemonade at the party.
- ✓ have → had: We had so much fun!
- ✓ lose → lost: In Petra we lost the jewellery box.



✓ do → did: What did you do on your birthday?

✓ run → ran: My brother ran to the shops.

### Past Simple Irregular – Questions & Answers | أسئلة الأفعال الشاذة في الماضي

Questions in past simple always use 'Did + subject + BASE form (infinitive)' – even for irregular verbs.

أسئلة الماضي البسيط تستخدم دائماً 'Did + الفاعل + المصدر' حتى مع الأفعال الشاذة.

✓ What did you eat at the wedding? – I ate mansaf.

✓ Did she wear a costume? – Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

✓ Did you get any presents? – Yes, I did! / No, I didn't.

✓ Where did they go? – They went to Petra.

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### Ordinal Numbers: first – thirty–first | الأعداد الترتيبية

Ordinal numbers tell us the order/position.

The dates of months use ordinal numbers.

الأعداد الترتيبية تخبرنا عن الترتيب، ونستخدمها مع تواريخ الأشهر.

- ✓ 1st = first, 2nd = second, 3rd = third, 4th = fourth ...
- ✓ Independence Day in Jordan is on the 25th of May.
- ✓ We got married in Aqaba on the 31st of July.
- ✓ Eid al-Adha is on the 10th of Dhū al-Hijjah.
- ✓ World Wildlife Day is on the 3rd of March.
- ✓ International Literacy Day is on the 8th of September.
- ✓ When's your birthday? – It was yesterday, the 2nd of June!

### Functional Language: Explaining You've Lost Something | التعبير عن فقدان شيء

Useful phrases when you lose something:

عبارات مفيدة عند فقدان شيء:

- ✓ What's the matter? – I can't find my bag!
- ✓ What's it like? – It's blue with a picture of a mouse.
- ✓ When did you last see it? – I had it when I went on the big wheel.
- ✓ Let's go and look there.

## Vocabulary – المفردات

### Celebrations Vocabulary / مفردات الاحتفالات:

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
funfair	مدينة الملاهي	We went to the funfair and rode the big wheel.
big wheel	العجلة الكبيرة	I had my bag when I went on the big wheel.
rollercoaster	القطار المجنون	The rollercoaster was very exciting!
present	الهدية	Rakan got some presents for his birthday.
wedding	حفل الزفاف	Granny and Grandad got married in Aqaba.
bride	العروس	The bride wore a beautiful white dress.
groom	العريس	The groom gave a gold ring to the bride.



invitation	الدعوة	We sent out 50 invitations to the gathering.
family gathering	لمة عائلية	We had a big family gathering in the park.
games	الألعاب	We played games at the family gathering.
costume	الملابس / الزي التنكرية	The people acted in costumes.
candle	الشمعة	We put candles on the birthday cake.

Irregular Verbs Table / الشاذة الأفعال جدول :

English Word	Arabic / المعنى	Example Sentence
wear → wore	لبس ← يلبس	I wore this dress at our wedding.
go → went	ذهب ← يذهب	We went to Petra for two weeks.
get → got	حصل ← يحصل	I got some presents on my birthday.
give → gave	أعطى ← يعطي	Grandad gave me a beautiful ring.
see → saw	رأى ← يرى	We saw a show at the Colosseum.
eat → ate	أكل ← يأكل	We ate mansaf at the wedding.
drink → drank	شرب ← يشرب	We drank lemonade at the party.
have → had	امتلك ← يمتلك / يملك	We had so much fun!
lose → lost	فقد ← يفقد	We lost the jewellery box in Petra.
run → ran	جرى ← يجري	My brother ran to the shops.
Needs Work (0-9)	تحسين يحتاج	Fewer than 3 sentences, many errors, limited vocabulary.

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## ملخص القواعد الشامل – Grammar Summary

Unit	Grammar Point	Example
Unit 5	can / can't	I can go sailing. / I can't sew.
Unit 5	can – Questions	Can you swim? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
Unit 5	Adverbs of Manner	She sews carefully. He runs quickly.
Unit 5	good → well	I can write well. (NOT: goodly)
Unit 5	I'd rather	I'd rather play chess than go fishing.
Unit 6	was / were	She was at the zoo. They were at the market.
Unit 6	wasn't / weren't	I wasn't at school. We weren't at home.
Unit 6	Was / Were – Questions	Were you at the zoo? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Unit 6	There was / There were	There was a market. There were a lot of roads.
Unit 6	There wasn't / weren't	There wasn't a hotel. There weren't any cars.
Unit 7	Past Simple (Regular)	People used clay. She visited the museum.
Unit 7	Past Simple Negative	They didn't use plastic. I didn't play tennis.
Unit 7	Past Simple Questions	Did you visit the museum? Yes, I did. / No, I
Unit 7	should / shouldn't	You should wear old clothes. You shouldn't
Unit 8	Irregular Past Verbs	wear→wore, go→went, give→gave, see→saw
Unit 8	Irregular Negatives	We didn't see the ring. She didn't wear a
Unit 8	Ordinal Numbers	1st=first, 2nd=second, 3rd=third, 4th=fourth...