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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الخامس على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

Present Simple

-It describes (routine/habits/truth)

Key words: **always-sometimes-often-usually-every-never**

Form: Subject $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{verb (1) object/adj./adv.....} \\ \rightarrow \text{verb + s} \end{cases}$

do/don't - does/doesn't \longrightarrow **infinitive verb**

She	verb (1) + s or (es)	Sara travels every holiday.
He	travels s - plays-	Ahmad goes to work at 7 o'clock. (routine)
It	goes - flies	The bee flies in sunny weather. (truth)
I	verb (1)	I always travel to Syria.
We -You-They	travel-play-go-fly	We play football on Friday. (habit)

Choose the correct answer:

Kuwait (lies-lied-lie) in the Arabian Gulf. Ali (lived-live-lives) in Salmiya in Kuwait with his family. They sometimes (travelled-travel-travelling to Saudi Arabia.

What (do-does-doing) she usually wear? She doesn't (wears-wearing-wear) blue, but she (wears-wearing-wear) pink.

Past Simple

It describes past events & actions

Key words: **last-past-ago-yesterday-events in the past-dates before 2019**

Form: Subject $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{verb (2) object/adj./adv.....} \\ \rightarrow \text{verb +ed} \end{cases}$

did /didn't \longrightarrow **infinitive verb**

Choose the correct answer:

My father (builds-build-built) our house in Lebanon in 2008. Last year, we (moved-move-moving) to Bahrain. We (living-lived-live) there two years.

They didn't (come-coming-came) yesterday.

What did they (eat-ate-eating) in the past?

Present Perfect

It describes events or actions in the past at any time without mentioning the date.

Key words: ever (question)- never (answer)-just-already

Form: Subject → have verb (3) object.....
 → has

She/He/It	has seen/eaten/visited	Has Sally ever learned about old Kuwait? Sally has never been to London.
I/We/You/They	have taken/had/written	I have found old pots. They have played football.

Choose the correct answer:

I have (ever-never-no) eaten at Italian food. My brother (have-having-has) visited Italy before. Have you ever (learn-learned-learning) about Italy?

.....

Spelling

Adjectives into nouns by adding **ness** at the end of the adjective

Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns
sick	sickness	soft	softness
fit	fitness	bright	brightness
dark	darkness	good	goodness
kind	kindness	happy	happiness

kind +ness= kindness

My teacher is kind, I like her kindness.

weak +ness = weakness

She is weak in English; her weakness is in reading.

Choose the correct answer:

Yesterday, I bought a (softly-softness-soft) blanket. My mother liked its (soft-softness-softly). I felt (happiness-happily-happy) when mum liked it.

Sami is a (bright-brightness) boy.

I like the (bright-brightness) of the sunshine on the sea water.

Polite Request

We use the modal verbs to ask politely.

Can
Could
Would

→ subject+ infinitive verb, please?

Choose the correct answer:

Can you (carrying-carried-carry) the box, please?

Could you (stay-staying-stayed) with us, please?

Would you like to (coming-come-came) to my house?

(something-anything)

Using **something** in statements جملة ايجابية

Using **anything** in negatives (not) نفي and questions سؤال (?)

Choose the correct answer:

We didn't have (nothing-something-anything) for dinner. So, we went shopping to buy (something-anything-nothing) to cook. Mum asked the seller, "Have you got (something-nothing-anything) for making salad?"

Conjunctions (and- or- but-so)

(and) joins two affirmative sentences. دمج جملتين ايجابيات

(but) joins two contradicting sentences. دمج جملتين يهما تضاد

(or) joins two choices دمج جملتين فيهما خيارين

(so) joins two sentences a problem with the solution.

دمج جملتين الاولى فيها المشكلة والثانية فيها الحل

Choose the correct answer:

Last week, I went shopping (or-and-but) I bought a dress. I wanted to buy a scarf (so-and-but) I didn't find what I like. (or-so-but) my mother gave me her scarf. She asked me to take the pink (so-and-or) the red.

Prepositions

in front of - next to - at the back - at the end- up - down- between -behind

Choose the correct answer:

In our classroom, the teacher stands (up-behind-in front of) the pupils. I'm tall, my desk is (next to-at the back-down) of the classroom. I sit (between-behind-at the end) Ali and Hamad.

(going to) for future plans

Key words: next-tomorrow- at the weekend

Form: is/am/are going to → infinitive verb

She He It	→ is going to play tennis.	We You They	→ are going to watch a film.
I am going to go swimming next Sunday.			

Choose the correct answer:

At the weekend, Ahmad is going to (visit-visiting-visited) his friend Jaber.
 They (going to-are going to-go) study for the exam.

(should/shouldn't) for advice نصيحة

(might/might not) for expressing possibility احتمال وتوقع

should
 might → infinitive verbs

Choose the correct answer:

The weather is cold and windy, it(should-can-might) snow. You (might-shouldn't-should) wear heavy clothes. You shouldn't(got-get-getting) out.

(would/wouldn't) for want

Form: subject + would like+ object

I would like this book. I wouldn't like that story.

Sequence adverbs

First, - Next, -Then, -After that, -Finally,

Choose the correct answer:

Last holiday, we travelled to Lebanon. (Finally-Then-First) , we went to the hotel. (Then-Next-Finally), we visited the museum. (After that-First-Next) We had dinner in a nice restaurant. (Then-Finally-Next) we went back happily.

Spelling

Adjective into adverb by adding **(ly)**

The **adjective** describes the **subject**.

This game is **joyful**.

The **adverb** describes the **verb**.

They **play** the game **joyfully**.

adjectives	adverb	adjectives	adverbs
joyful	joyfully	amazing	amazingly
happy	happily	wonderful	wonderfully
excited	excitedly	simple	simply
special	specially	kind	kindly

Choose the correct answer:

We watched an (amazingly-amazed-amazing) football match in Oman. The Kuwaiti players played (special-specially-specialized) for their country. People in Oman were (kindly-kind-kindness).

too and enough

(is/are) **too** + adjective

(isn't/aren't) + adjective + **enough**

it is		difficult		easy	
They	too	funny	isn't	useful	
are		old	They	simple	enough
		short	aren't	modern	
		long		exciting	
		useful		interesting	

Choose the correct answer:

I think climbing mountains is (enough-too-to) interesting. But climbing isn't easy(too-enough-to) for anyone to do it. You have to be old(to-too-enough) to climb high mountains.