**Mini Lesson One /WH-Questions**

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| --- | --- |
| **WH-Question** | **Example** |
| **WHO (people)**  **WHAT (things)**  **When (time)**  **WHERE (place)**  **WHY (reason)**  **HOW (كيف, كم عدد** | **Who is this?**  **What is your favorite color?**  **When is your driving test?**  **Where are you from?**  **Why is the sky blue?**  **How many pens are there?** |

**Mini Lesson Two: Yes/No Questions**

**Examples:**

**Are the children happy? Yes they are.**

**Does he like cherry pie? No he doesn’t.**

**Was the boy at the Park? Yes, he was.**

**Are the books on the table? No, they aren’t.**

**Did the Sun come out? Yes it did.**

**Mini Lesson Three**

**A compound word is a word made from two smaller words.**

**Bedroom = bed + room , classroom, bathroom, anybody,anything.**

**Possessive nouns with an apostrophe:**

**To show possessive with names and singular nouns, use the apostrophe +s (‘s)**

**To show possessive with plural nouns ending in s, use only an apostrophe (‘)**

**Mini-Lesson Four:**

**Definition:** A personal narrative is a story about events in an author’s life. It gives information and details about parts of the author’s life.

-Authors use **sensory details** to make their writing come to life. **Sensory details** include what the author **sees, hears, feels, tastes and smells.**

-In a personal narrative, authors use **first person pronouns: I, me , my, myself**

**Mini Lesson Five:**

**Figurative language:**

* **Writers use figurative language to make pictures with words.**
* **Simile is an example of figurative language.**
* **Similes use the words like or as to compare two things.**
* **Example: She runs like the wind.**

**He is as tall as a tree.**

**Mini Lesson Six:**

**Homographs: Are words that have the same spelling but different meaning.**

**Example: Bat and Bat/ can and can /**

**Homophones: Are words that sound the same but have different spelling and meaning.**

**Example: write, right / eye, i/ eight,ate**

**Mini Lesson Seven:**

**Simple present: An action that happens routinely. Example: I go to school everyday. I play football on Sundays.**

**Simple past: An action that happened in the past and ended in the past. Example: I visited my grandparents last fall. / I met an old friend yesterday.**

**Present Continuous: An action that is happening right now. Example: I am eating a sandwich. ( verb to be + action verb+ing)**

**Mini Lesson Eight:**

**Fact-Opinion**