

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



مذكرات النجاح

الملف مذكرة النجاح الإثرائية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الكويتية ← الصف السابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



روابط مواد الصف السابع على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

<a href="#">مذكرة للوحدات من (الوحدة السابعة وحتى الثانية عشر)</a>	1
<a href="#">القواعد المقررة في اللغة الانكليزية الفترة الثانية</a>	2
<a href="#">كلمات الاملاء كاملة</a>	3
<a href="#">حل الكتاب الغير ملون</a>	4
<a href="#">مواضيع</a>	5



# English

SEMESTER TWO

7

الصف السابع



# لماذا؟

## مذكرات النجاح

اختبارات الكترونية  
لكل درس

- 1 شاملة ومختصرة
- 2 ملونة ومرتبطة
- 3 اختبارات **قصيرة**
- 4 اختبارات **نهائية**
- 5 مرتبة حسب الدروس
- 6 محلولة



**2025-2024**



مذكرات  
النجاح  
طريقك  
للنجاح



**66279318**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Unit 7</b> Journey to the Past	05
<b>Unit 8</b> The Work We Do	20
<b>Unit 9</b> Jobs and Personality	33
<b>Unit 10</b> Travels and Exploration	45
<b>Unit 11</b> Energy and Recycling	60
<b>Unit 12</b> Predicting the Future	74

تحتوي المذكرة في نهاية كل وحدة نماذج اختبار قراءة وكتابة

مفردات - استيعاب - قواعد - تعبير

نماذج اختبار نهائية في نهاية المذكرة

## Unit 7 Journey to the Past



### Vocabulary

Words	P. S	meaning	مثال
trade-d	V	يتاجر	<p>➤ Arabs used to <b>trade</b> with India and China in the past.</p> <p>◀ كان العرب <b>يتاجرون</b> مع الهند والصين قديماً.</p>
trading	N	تجارة	<p>➤ Dubai is one of the oldest <b>trading</b> centers in the world.</p> <p>◀ تعتبر دبي واحدة من أقدم مراكز <b>التجارة</b> في العالم.</p>
privileged	Adj	ذو ميزة / مميز	<p>➤ We are <b>privileged</b> to live in a safe country like Kuwait.</p> <p>◀ نحن <b>محظوظون</b> بالعيش في بلد آمن مثل الكويت.</p>
rather	Adv	إلى حد ما / بدلاً من	<p>➤ He writes at a table <b>rather</b> than a desk.</p> <p>◀ يكتب على الطاولة <b>بدلاً</b> من المكتب.</p>
preserve	V	يحفظ	<p>➤ Refrigerators help us to <b>preserve</b> food for a long time.</p> <p>◀ تساعدنا الثلاجات على <b>حفظ</b> الطعام لفترة طويلة.</p>
realise-d	V	يدرك	<p>➤ The mother has just <b>realized</b> that her baby is hungry.</p> <p>◀ لقد <b>أدركت</b> الأم للتو أن طفلها جائع.</p>
endangered	Adj	مهدد بالانقراض	<p>➤ We should work hard to save these <b>endangered</b> animals.</p> <p>◀ يجب أن نعمل بجد لإنقاذ هذه الحيوانات <b>المهددة بالانقراض</b>.</p>
cultivation	N	حصاد / زراعة	<p>➤ The land in this area is not suitable for <b>cultivation</b>.</p> <p>◀ الأرض في هذه المنطقة غير صالحة <b>للزراعة</b>.</p>
restore-d	V	يستعيد / يسترجع	<p>➤ Nature reserves help to <b>restore</b> the ecosystem</p> <p>◀ تساعد المحميات الطبيعية على <b>استعادة</b> النظام البيئي.</p>
Ancient	Adj	قديم	<p>➤ If you visit this museum, you will have an idea about life in <b>ancient</b> Rome.</p> <p>◀ إذا قمت بزيارة هذا المتحف، سيكون لديك فكرة عن الحياة في روما <b>القديمة</b>.</p>

curiously	Adv	بفضول	<p>➤ Muslim astronomers studied the stars <b>curiously</b> to make new discoveries.</p> <p>◀ قام علماء الفلك المسلمون بدراسة النجوم <b>بفضول</b> للوصول إلى اكتشافات جديدة.</p>
gladiator	N	محارب	<p>➤ A <b>gladiator</b> was a brave soldier in ancient Rome.</p> <p>◀ كان <b>المحارب</b> جندياً شجاعاً في روما القديمة.</p>
cheerfully	Adv	بفرح/ بابتهاج	<p>➤ The children watched their favourite cartoon <b>cheerfully</b>.</p> <p>◀ شاهد الأطفال الرسوم المتحركة المفضلة لديهم <b>بفرح</b>.</p>
chariot	N	عربة تجرها الخيول	<p>➤ In ancient times, the Romans liked watching <b>chariot</b> racing.</p> <p>◀ في العصور القديمة، كان الرومان يحبون مشاهدة سباق <b>العربات</b>.</p>
take place – took	Ph V	يحدث	<p>➤ The final match will <b>take place</b> in the stadium at 10 o'clock pm.</p> <p>◀ ستحدث المباراة النهائية على الملعب في تمام الساعة العاشرة مساءً.</p>
rule-d	V	يحكم	<p>➤ Queen Victoria <b>ruled</b> England for 64 years.</p> <p>◀ حكمت الملكة فيكتوريا إنجلترا لمدة ٦٤ عاماً.</p>
cultural	Adj	ثقافي	<p>➤ When I travel to other countries, I enjoy visiting their <b>cultural</b> centres.</p> <p>◀ عندما أسافر إلى بلدان أخرى، أستمتع بزيارة مراكزها <b>الثقافية</b>.</p>
instrument	N	آلة/ أداة	<p>➤ My favourite music <b>instrument</b> is the flute.</p> <p>◀ آلتِي الموسيقية المفضلة هي الفلوت.</p>
include-d	V	يتضمن/ يشمل	<p>➤ You need to <b>include</b> fruits and vegetables in your meals.</p> <p>◀ تحتاج إلى <b>تضمين</b> الفواكه والخضروات في وجباتك.</p>
calligraphy	N	فن الخط	<p>➤ You can begin your <b>calligraphy</b> education with books.</p> <p>◀ يمكنك أن تبدأ تعلمك <b>فن الخط</b> من خلال الكتب.</p>



A: Choose the correct answer:



اختبار  
الالكتروني  
تدرب  
و تعلم

1

They ..... watch the action film to find out its horrible end.

- definitely
  gently
  cheerfully
  curiously

- 2 These deep freezers ..... frozen meat well.
- dig up       sweep       preserve       create
- 3 My uncle plays all musical ..... professionally.
- chariots       instruments       cultivations       gladiators
- 4 Museums are ..... places where we can get a lot of information about the past.
- privileged       endangered       ancient       cultural
- 5 It's said that they are looking for a treasure under the ..... building.
- ancient       rather       trade       gladiators
- 6 The bill for your stay in the hotel ..... breakfast and dinner.
- preserve       rules       realizes       includes
- 7 Finally, she ..... that money isn't the real happiness.
- included       took place       realized       traded
- 8 This soil is very fertile. .... of different plants will be very easy.
- Cultivation       Calligraphy       Gladiator       Trading
- 9 Before oil, Kuwaitis worked in fishing and spice .....
- cultivation       trading       rule       instrument



B: Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(calligraphy – take place – privileged – curiously – gladiators)

- 1 The Olympic Games take place every four years.
- 2 Gladiators used to fight wild animals in the past.
- 3 Students learn some kinds of calligraphy in the Arabic classes.
- 4 In old times, people weren't privileged with smart phones.

# Grammar



## Past simple

التصريف الثاني للفعل.

الأفعال المنتظمة تحول إلى العاضي بإضافة **d** أو **ed**:

Point Pointed

Play Played

Work Worked

Invent Invented

الأفعال الغير منتظمة لها تصريفات في العاضي تحفظ كما هي:

go → went

eat → ate

sleep → slept

come → came

drink → drank

### الكلمات الدالة

yesterday → أمس

in the past → في العاضي

ago → منذ

last → العاضي

نفي العاضي البسيط بوضع ( **did not** ) قبل الفعل ثم نأتي بالفعل في المصدر :



Ex

○ I **didn't** play tennis last week.

عند السؤال نستخدم ( **did** ) كفعل مساعد :



Ex

○ I saw Sara yesterday. → When **did** you see Sara?



Choose the correct answer in brackets:

Ali (play - played - plays) football yesterday. He (go - went - gone) with his friends.

He (win - won - wan) the match. He didn't (see - saw - seen) his teacher.

He (did - didn't - don't) sleep yesterday.



Do as shown between brackets:

- 1 My grandpa (build) this house twenty years ago. (Correct)  
 - (built)
- 2 We (collect) shells on the beach last week. (Correct)  
 - (collected)
- 3 Yasmeen (study) science yesterday. (Correct)  
 - (studied)
- 4 They bought a new car last year. (ask a question)  
 What did they buy last year?
- 5 We visited the museum yesterday. (Make negative)  
 We didn't visit the museum yesterday.



## Past continuous

We use it when we want to refer an action that was in progress in a specific moment in the past.  
 يستخدم الماضي المستمر للحديث عن فعل استمر لفترة محددة في الماضي.

### > Structure:

Subject + was or were + V + ing + complements

تتمة الجملة + الفعل بإضافة ing + was or were + فاعل

### > Negative/النفى

Subject + wasn't or weren't + V + ing + complements

تتمة الجملة + الفعل بإضافة ing + wasn't or weren't + فاعل

### > Interrogative/ الاستفهام

any question word + was or were + subject + V + ing + complements+?

تتمة الجملة؟ + الفعل بإضافة ing + الفاعل + was or were + أداة استفهام

### > Key words الدالة

while + past continuous → past simple

when + past simple → past continuous

then, at that moment



Choose the correct answer in brackets:

When I got up this morning, my mother (was making - were making) our breakfast. While Dad (were reading - was reading - is reading) the newspaper, the telephone rang. When I finished having my shower, my little brothers (was sleeping - are sleeping - were sleeping). Everybody (was doing - were doing - doing) different things at that time of the day.



Do as shown between brackets:

1 It (rain) when the accident happened. (Correct)

- (was raining)

2 The little boy (fall) down while he was climbing a tree (Correct)

- (fell)



اختبار  
الكروني  
تدرب  
و تعلم



## Used to

◀ نستخدمها للحديث عن أشياء اعتدنا القيام بها في الماضي:

used to + ( مصدر الفعل ) inf



Ex

○: He **used to** smoke.

◀ عند النفي:

didn't use to + ( مصدر الفعل ) inf



Ex

○: I **didn't use to** like milk.

◀ عند السؤال:

Did + الفاعل + use to + ( مصدر الفعل ) inf ...?

Wh. + did + الفاعل + use to + ( مصدر الفعل ) inf ...?



Ex

○ **Did** you use to study English?

○ What **did** they use to play?



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1

I didn't .....to play football.

- use
- uses
- using
- used

2

Samir used ..... drink tea.

- in
- for
- at
- to

3

I ..... be afraid of the dark but now I don't.

- use to
- used
- used to
- uses to



Do as shown between brackets:

1

Rashid used to go to the Gym.

(Ask a question)

☉ Where did Rashid use to go?

2

Mary and Rose used to do exercises during the weekend.

(Make negative)

☉ Mary and Rose didn't use to do exercises during the weekend.



## Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico. It is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Its name is Spanish that means the "Big River" but the Rio Grande is actually known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. "Bravo" translates as "furious". The name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly seems to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water for Texans and Mexico. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between the two nations.

Although the Rio Grande separates their borders, it is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.



A: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d:

1

According to the passage, the purpose of the writer is to:

- ☉ show the importance of the Rio Grande for drinking most of the U.S.A.
- ☉ focus on the Rio Grande as the border of Texas and Mexico.
- ☉ tell us about the longest river system in the United States.
- ☉ emphasize the Rio Grande as a river known by two different names.



2 The underlined pronoun "it" in line (2) refers to:

- Colorado       The Rio Grande       Mexico       Texas

3 The underlined word "furious" in line 8 means:

- dry       Large       angry       Narrow

4 The main idea of the first paragraph is:

- Texans and Mexican       a symbol of friendship  
 the Rio Grande location       a unique river



B: Answer the following questions:

5 How is the Rio Grande used today?

- It is mostly used as a source of drinking water for Texans and Mexicans.

6 What makes the Rio Grande so important?

- Its location, is a symbol of cooperation between the two nations. Americans and Mexicans.



Writing

"Life in the past was different from life nowadays".

Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about (life in the past).

These guide words and phrases may help you:

(different/ mud/ electricity/ food/ schools/ Al-Katatib/ work/ happy)

**NB:** (Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)

## Planning

### life in the past

Life (homes, food, ...)

Homes made of mud

No electricity

Fresh preserved food

Education/ jobs

They went to Al-Katatib to learn

Jobs in the past

People were happy

## Topic

Life in the past was different from life nowadays. The homes were made of mud. There were no electricity and things like refrigerators or stoves. People rather had fresh preserved food. In the past, people didn't have schools. They went to Al-Katatib where they learned reading, writing and basic arithmetic. People worked in pearl diving, fishing and spice trading. Life wasn't easy for sure, but people were happy.

نموذج اختبار قراءة

## Reading



(A) Vocabulary المفردات



A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1

In the medieval period, most of Spain was under Islamic .....

calligraphy

rule

instrument

chariot

2 Polar bears are ..... animals because of pollution and illegal hunting.

- privileged  endangered  ancient  cultural

3 Birds usually sing ..... in the trees.

- neatly  impatiently  cheerfully  curiously

4 In the past, businessmen in Kuwait used to ..... spices with India.

- trade  rule  restore  realize



B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list: املأ الفراغات بالكلمات التالية:

instrument – chariot – rather – restored

5 The police restored the stolen purse to its owner.

6 chariot races were very well-known in the past.

7 The boys didn't eat their sandwiches. They rather ate the chocolate.



(B) Reading Comprehension الاستيعاب



Read the following passage, then answer the questions below: اقرأ النص ثم أجب عن الأسئلة:

Africanized bee or killer bee is a type of bee created in laboratory in Brazil. Warwick E. Kerr, a Brazilian scientist, mixed European honeybee with African bee. He wanted to get a bee that would give more honey, but unfortunately he got a very aggressive bee. After escaping from the laboratory, the new bees began attacking beehives of Mexican and American honeybees.

Killer bees can be found in Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Texas and California. Killer bees look like European bees. They have brown body. Killer bees have four pairs of wings, but they are not excellent flyers. Perfume, dark clothes and loud sounds make them angry. Like European bees, killer bees have venom. They always attack in a group. This makes them so dangerous. They produce 5 time less honey than European bees. Queens live from one to three years. Worker bees live one month, while drones live longer. They usually live from 5 to 10 weeks.

You can get rid of these bees easily. Just cover your body well. Then, get a can of insecticide. Finally, spray the bees.



A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1

What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- how to make bees so angry.
- how to get Africanized bees.
- how to stop killer bees.
- how to produce European bees.

2

What is the meaning of the underlined word "aggressive"?

- violent
- lazy
- weak
- careful

3

The underlined pronoun "They" refers to:

- Worker bees
- Drones
- Queens
- Female bees

4

How can you identify killers bees? From their:

- wings
- eyes
- legs
- hives

5

According to the text, which one of these statements is TRUE?

- Africanised bees give more honey than European bees.
- European bees are more dangerous than Africanised bees.
- Africanised bees live in Mexico and the USA.
- Killer bees like dark clothes and perfumes.

6

What is the purpose of writing this passage?

- To show us the benefits of doing experiments on bees.
- To tell us how to deal with killer bees and how to identify them.
- To convince us to make money from keeping Africanised bees.
- To explain to us how to stop the danger of European honeybees.



Answer the following questions: أجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

7

What makes Africanised bees so dangerous?

- They attack in groups. / They have venom.

8

Mention two similarities between European and Africanised bees?

- They both have: brown bodies and venom.





# لطلب المذكرة الكاملة



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