

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة شاملة للقواعد والمفردات

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف السابع](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



روابط مواد الصف السابع على تلغرام

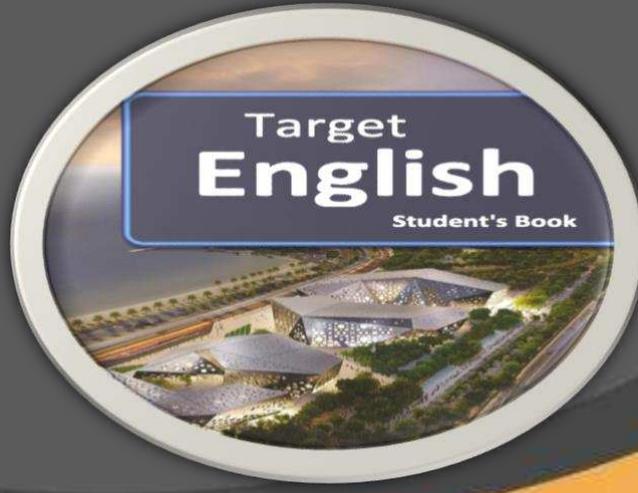
[الرياضيات](#)

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



موقع
المناهج الكويتية
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Grade 7 Pamphlet

مذكرة الصف السابع اللغة الإنجليزية – فترة أولى

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موقع خالد سليم للغة الإنجليزية

هذا الموقع يقدم لك كل ما تحتاجه في اللغة الإنجليزية من مذكرات واختبارات وبوربوينت ومفردات وقواعد وتدريبات متنوعة وكذلك ألعاب لغوية رائعة

اعداد/ خالد سليم

Unit 1 Family and Friends

المفردات Vocabulary

hip	N	ورك	spacious	Adj	فسيح
operation	N	عملية جراحية	temporary	Adj	مؤقت
wheelchair	N	كرسي متحرك	Inuit	N	سكان الاسكيمو
limit	V	يقيّد	especially	Adv	خصوصا
physically challenged	Adj	متحدي الإعاقة	against	Prep.	ضد
delicious	Adj	لذيذ	eco-friendly	Adj	صديق البيئة
adventure	N	مغامرة	source	N	مصدر
attic	N	سندرة			

القواعد Grammar

للملكية 's

○ للملكية نستخدم ('s) حيث توضع قبل الاسم المملوك و تبين أن الاسم الذي بعدها ملك الشخص الذي قبلها كما يلي:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wafaa's book 	كتاب وفاء	تضاف ال ('s) بين الاسمين لتدل على الملكية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohammed's pen 	قلم محمد	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men's shoes 	أحذية رجال	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys' clothes 	ملابس أولاد	

Choose the correct answer:

My (father car – father's car – fathers' car) broke down yesterday. So, he drove my (mother's car – mothers' car – car's mother). Although my (parents cars – parents' cars – parent's car) are modern, my father likes to use my mother's.

So / Neither

▪ تستخدم (so) لتأكيد التوافق بين أشخاص في فعل معين و يأتي بعدها فعل:

▪ تستخدم (neither) لتأكيد الاختلاف بين أشخاص في فعل معين و يأتي بعدها فعل:

- = I **have** got a camera. = So **have** I.
= I **can** speak English. = So **can** I.
= I **will** buy a car. = So **will** I.
= I **haven't** got a car. = Neither **have** I.
= Faten **isn't** American. = Neither **is** Nora.
= I **like** fish. = So **do** I. / So **does** Ali.
= She **cooked** meat. = So **did** I.

Have you got? / I've got / I haven't got

- = Have you got a new dress?
= Yes, I have. = No, I haven't.

= يدرس الطالب بعض الاختصارات:

is not	= isn't	can not	= can't
has not	= hasn't	you have	= you've
will not	= won't	we are	= we're
are not	= aren't	we would	= we'd

Exercises تدريبات

I- Vocabulary

A- Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- An igloo is a house made of ice.
a- handicapped b- wooden c- temporary d- delicious
- 2- Handicapped people use ato move from place to place.
a- source b- operation c- wheelchair d- attic
- 3- We have a..... courtyard in the middle where my family get together.
a- Delicious b- physical c- temporary d- spacious
- 4- My mother always cooks food.
a- handicapped b- wooden c- temporary d- delicious

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

physically – adventure – limit – wheelchair – source

- b- My brother always climbs mountains. He loves
- c- My uncle walks every day, so he is..... fit.
- d- Helping the poor is a/an of happiness.
- e- After the operation, my friend uses a/an.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Money is very important for life. Parents can spend it on their kids and on the house affairs. **They** can buy everything that their children need. They can buy food, drinks, clothes, furniture and cars. People earn money by working at all different kinds of jobs. You can earn money even if you are a child. You can paint a picture, make a card or design a poster to sell them to the others. You can use the money you earn to buy all your needs. Also, you can save it in the bank or at home.

It is a fact that money is of two types; paper money, which is made of special paper and coins which are made from different kinds of metal. Money is a **blessing** if people use it in a good way. It is harmful at the same time if people use it in wars or to hurt each other. Some people think that money is everything in life. But that is wrong because many people don't have money, but they can live a happy life.

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

- 1- What is the best title for the passage?
a- Work b- Kinds of Money c- Happiness d- Money and Life
- 2- The word " **blessing** " in the 2nd paragraph means:
a- gift b- curse c- disaster d- adventure
- 3- The pronoun " **they** " in the 1st paragraph refers to:
a- children b- parents c- clothes d- jobs
- 4- Money can be saved in:
a- schools. b- safe places c- pools d- courts
- 5- Money is:
a- always useful b- useful if it is used well
c- always harmful d- always destroying
- 6- The purpose of the writer in this passage is to:
a- focus on the fact that money isn't everything. b- show that happiness is in money
c- convince us with the importance of money. d- tell us that money has types.

b) Answer the following questions:

7- What are the different sources to get money?

.....
.....

8- Why is money useful and harmful at the same time?

.....
.....

II- Writing

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

I can see Mr. (Ahmed – Ahmed's – Ahmeds') car in front of our home. He (haven't got – hasn't got – don't have) any in his hands. He ('s – 're – 'm) coming towards us.

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B- Do as shown between Brackets:

4- My favourite thing is the computer.

(Ask a question)

.....

5- I've got glasses.

(Negative)

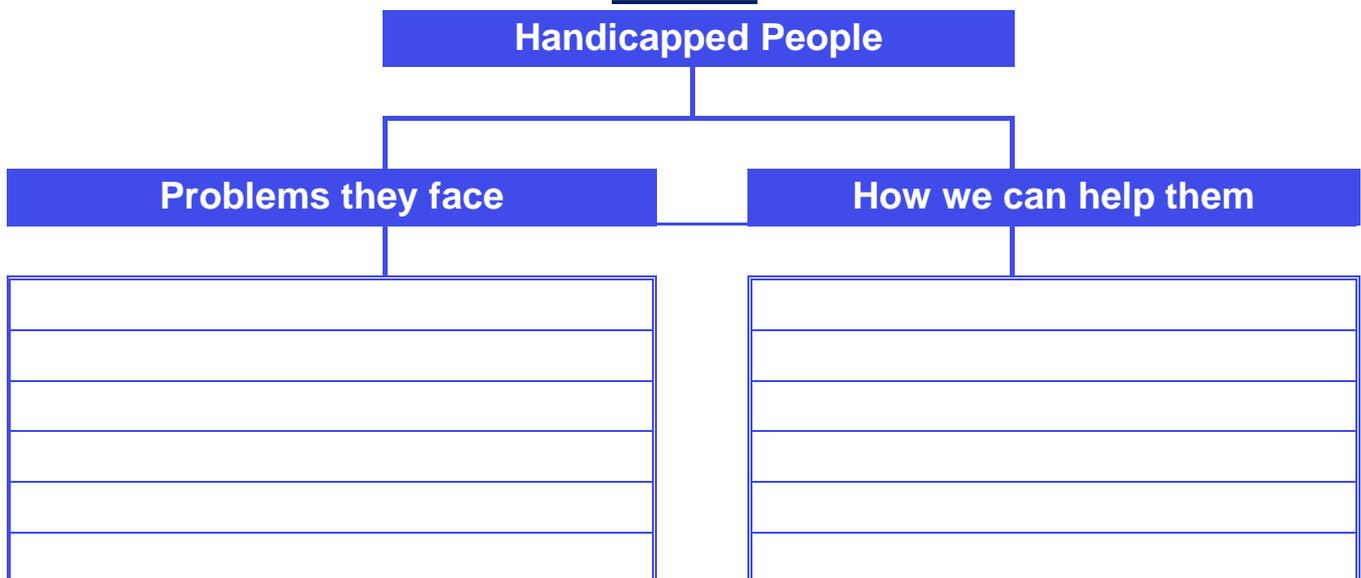
.....

Writing

Plan and write an article of (8 sentences) about "Handicapped People" explaining the problems they face and how we can help them. You can use the following guide words:

injured / wheelchairs / difficult / strange way / laugh / help / love

The Plan



Write your topic here

المفردات Vocabulary

equipment	N	معدات	snorkel	V	يغوص بأنبوبة التنفس
quite	Adj	تماما	nationality	N	جنسية
pitch	N	ملعب	para-sport	N	رياضة معاقين
score	V	يحرز	numerous	Adj	عديد
referee	N	حكم	potential	N	امكانية
waterski	V	يتزلج على الماء	initially	Adj	في البداية
javelin	N	رمح	excel	V	يتفوق
quad bike	N	بقي - دراجة رباعية	rival	N	منافس

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القواعد Grammar

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

■ يعبر زمن المضارع البسيط عن العادات التي نفعلمها بانتظام (Habits) و الحقائق (Facts) و يتكون من التصريف الأول كما يلي:

- I **pray** at the mosque every day. (Habit)
- A dog **has** four legs. (Fact)

■ نضيف للفعل (s) اذا جاء بعد (he - she - it) او أي اسم مفرد:

- Ahmed usually prays in the mosque.
- Laila always helps her mum.
- This shop sells necklaces.

■ يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

every....	كل	always	دائما
usually	عادة	sometimes	أحيانا

■ لنفي زمن المضارع البسيط نضع (do not / does not) قبل الفعل:

I	play	with a ball every day.
You		
We	don't play	
They		
He (Ali)	plays	
She (Nora)		
It (Cat)	doesn't play	

Choose the correct verb:

- 1- Nora sometimes (play – played – plays) tennis.
- 2- I (eat – ate – eats) meat every day.
- 3- She (live – lives – living) in Kuwait City.
- 4- We (read – reading – reads) English at school.

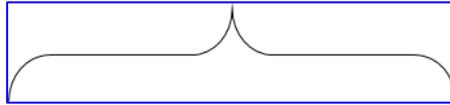
Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 5- My father always (listen) to the radio.
- 6- My mother (clean) the house on Mondays.
- 7- I (visited) my grandparents once a week.
- 8- We sometimes (sleeps) early.

Question Forming تكوين السؤال



Question



Yes/No Question

Wh-Question

“Can you speak English?”

“Where is my pen?”

Yes/No Question:

هي أسئلة عامة تكون اجابتها بـ **Yes / No**

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Can you speak English? | = Yes, I can. | = No, I can't. |
| Do you like cats? | = Yes, I do. | = No, I don't. |

يمكن عمل (Yes/No question) كالاتي:

نبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد مع تغيير الضمائر:

Yes, she **is** wearing a school uniform.

Is she wearing a school uniform?

Yes, I **could** carry the heavy box.

Could you carry the heavy box?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نبدأ بـ **(Do / Does / Did)** ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي لحالة المصدر مع تغيير الضمائر:

▪ do	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
▪ does	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S
▪ did	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

- Yes, I **like** eating lamb and rice. -----> **Do** you like eating lamb and rice?
- Yes, my father **owns** a big company. -----> **Does** your father own a big company?
- Yes, Miss. Manal **explained** the lesson well.----> **Did** Miss. Manal explain the lesson well?
- No, we **didn't** play in the street. -----> **Did** you play in the street?

Make Questions:

1- Yes, I have been to Failaka Island?

.....

2- Yes, my sister won the championship.

.....

3- Yes, Nora always gets up early.

.....

Wh-Question

هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتساؤل عن شيء محدد:

كلمات الاستفهام							
What	ماذا	When	متى	Where	أين	Why	لماذا
How	كيف	How many	كم عدد	How much	كم سعر/كمية	How often	كم مرة

الأفعال المساعدة							
am	is	are	was	were	can	could	will
would	shall	should	may	might	have	has	had

يتكون السؤال من:		
1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة
↓	↓	↓
Mohammed is eating fish .		
What	is	Mohammed eating
Sama will travel to Egypt.		
Where	will	Sama travel?
Ahmed can run fast.		
How	can	Ahmed run?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ (do / does / did) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي لأصله:

1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة
↓	↓	↓
They play football in the club.		
Where	do	they play football?
Amal likes travelling in summer.		
When	does	Amal like travelling?
I went to the market to buy a shirt.		
Why	did	you go to the market.

Connectors = and - but - or - also

الروابط



و (تربط جملتين عندما تضيف الجملة الثانية معنى للجملة الاولى)

Sara got up early. She helped her mother.
Sara got up early **and** she helped her mother.



لكن (عندما تضيف الجملة الثانية معنى مخالف للجملة الاولى)

Ola likes fish. Nora doesn't like fish.
Ola likes fish, **but** Nora doesn't like fish.



أو (تستخدم للتخيير بين أمرين)

We can travel to Lebanon. We can travel to Egypt.
We can travel to Lebanon **or** travel to Egypt.



أيضا (تستخدم لتأكيد عمل معين)

Mr. Nadir is a footballer. He writes books.
Mr. Nadir is a footballer **and also** writes books.

* يضاف للفعل (ing) ليستخدم كاسم:

Drawing is my favourite hobby.
Sailing is Amal's favourite sport.

Exercises تدريبات

I- Reading

A- Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- We should use good breathing..... for cave diving.
a- rival b- javelin c- pitch d- equipment
- 2- I couldn't go out because the weather was..... cold.
a- quite b- especially c- initially d- physically
- 3- What is your ? - I am Japanese.
a- referee b- nationality c- attic d- adventure
- a- Kuwait National Team..... two goals yesterday.
a- waterskied b- located c- scored d- excelled
- 5- Nada likes riding a on the beach.
a- source b- quad bike c- adventure d- hip

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B- Fill the spaces with words from the list:

referee – snorkel – para-sport – numerous – rival

- 6- My father travelled to countries.
7- Ahmed Al-Mutairi is a Kuwaiti..... athlete.
8- A..... controls the football match.
9- The strong boxer beat hisand won the game.

Comprehension Reading

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

People have been inventing things for years. Paper was invented about 2,000 years ago. The wheel was invented more than 5,000 years ago. What would life be like without paper to write on or bikes to ride? Those inventions have made life easier.

The Wright brothers invented the first airplane in December 1903. Before the airplane was invented, most people traveled by cars, boats, and trains. Today, airplanes help people travel faster.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Before the telephone was invented, people kept in touch by writing letters or talking in person. Today, the telephone makes it easier for people to talk to one another. The first car was invented by Karl Benz in 1891. Before people had cars, **they** couldn't travel easily. They walked or rode horses for short **trips**. They took trains or boats for long trips. Computer was built in 1946. Today, people use computers to write, get information, and much more.

a) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- What is the best title for the passage?
 a- Great Inventions b- Famous People c- Computers d- Science
- 2- The word "**trips**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
 a- journeys b- visits c- conferences d- adventures
- 3- The pronoun "**they**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 a- trips b- people c- cars d- trains
- 4- People travelled by In the past.
 a- cars, boats, and trains b- ships, boats, and trains
 c- cars, boats, and planes d- trains, boats and rockets
- 5- Scientists have invented for people.
 a- cars and trains b- great inventions
 c- computers and the net d- printing machines
- 6- The writer's purpose in the passage is to:
 a- show that inventions make our life easy b- tell us that inventions are complicated
 c- say that inventions make our life boring d- focus on the fact that life is very hard

b) Answer the following questions:

7- How did people communicate in the past?

.....

8- What is a computer used for?

.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

Salwa always (cook – cooks – cooked) the lunch. She (don't – didn't – doesn't) like fast food. She likes eating fish, (and – but – so) her friend Mona prefers eating meat. (Do – Did – Does) you prefer fast food?

B- Do as shown between brackets:

4- I go to school at half past seven.

(Ask a question)

.....

Nasser watches TV in the evening.

(Negative)

.....

Ahmed likes sport. Ali doesn't like sport.

(Join using: but)

.....

Writing

> Unit 3 - School Life

Vocabulary المفردات

canteen	N	مقصف	run (organize)	V	يدير / يشغل
local	Adj	محلي	survival	Adj	باقي / ناجي
depend on	Ph V	يعتمد على	probably	Adv	محمتمل
leisure	N	فراغ	recite	V	يتلو - يذكر
personally	Adj	شخصيا	convenient	Adj	ملائم
facility	N	مرفق	equestrian	Adj	فروسي
post	V	يرسل بالبريد	registration	N	تسجيل
chat room	N	غرفة الدردشة	lively	Adj	حيوي

Grammar القواعد

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

○ يتكون المضارع المستمر من:

I	am	+ verb + ing
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	is	
You / We / They	are	

- I **am reading** English now.
- Look, he **is watching** TV.
- Listen, they **are playing** music.

○ يدل المضارع المستمر على شيء يحدث الان ويأتي مع:

now	الآن	still	لا يزال
look	أنظر	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة
listen	استمع	at the present time	في الوقت الحالي

Choose the correct answer:

1. Now, we (eat – were eating – are eating) our lunch.
2. Look, they are (run – runs – running – ran) quickly.
3. Listen, Suzan (speaks – is speaking – are speaking) English.
4. What are you (do – does – did – doing) now?

Correct the verbs between brackets:

5. Sara (sleep) now.
6. I'm (read) English now.
7. Where are they (pray)?
8. Look, the boys (write) their lessons.

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Adjective and Adverb

الصفة والحال

Adjective الصفة		Adverb الحال	
الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم		هو كلمة تصف الفعل	
اشخاص/أشياء/أماكن/كميات		غالبا يأتي بإضافة ly إلى الصفة	
▪ quick	سريع	▪ quickly	بسرعة
▪ slow	بطيء	▪ slowly	ببطيء
▪ nice	لطيف	▪ nicely	بلطف
▪ careful	حذر	▪ carefully	بحذر
▪ happy	سعيد	▪ happily	بسعادة
▪ fast	سريع	▪ fast	بسرعة
▪ Hard	جاد / صعب	▪ hard	بجد / بصعوبة
▪ good	جيد	▪ well	بطريقة جيدة
He is a slow driver.		He drives slowly .	
Nora is happy .		Nora speaks happily .	
Ali is good at English.		Ali speaks English well .	

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Mrs. Hanan is (nice – nicely).
- 2- I go to the club (regular – regularly).
- 3- You print so (neat – neatly).
- 4- Beethoven was (terrible – terribly) shocked when he lost his hearing.
- 5- Can you think of a (good – well) idea to solve the problem.

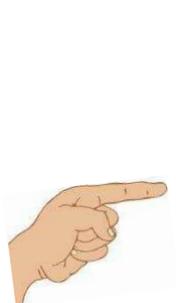
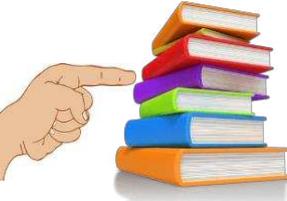
Correct the following adjective:

- 6- My father always drives (careful).
- 7- Hassan was (tiredly) after the race.
- 8- It was raining (heavy) when we went out.
- 9- She plays the piano (perfect).
- 10- It is a (dangerously) lake to swim in.

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Demonstrative Pronouns

ضمائر الاشارة

This (هذا مفرد - قريب)	That (ذلك مفرد - بعيد)
 <p>This is a book</p>	 <p>That is a cat</p>
These (هؤلاء جمع - قريب)	Those (هؤلاء جمع - بعيد)
 <p>These are my books.</p>	 <p>Those are my lovely cats.</p>

Underline the correct choice:

- 1- (These – This) are the shoes I like.
- 2- (This – That) car over there is the best one.
- 3- (These – Those) books right here are mine.
- 4- (That – Those) store across the street sells clothes.
- 5- (Those – This) students over there are my friends.
- 6- (This – These) is the year we'll win the prize.

Write the sentences in plural form:

1- This is a dictionary.

.....

2- That is my book.

.....

3- This is my present.

.....

4- Is this a newspaper?

.....

5- Is this a sheep?

.....

6- That is a Kuwaiti flag.

.....



Exercises تدریبات

I- Reading

A- Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

1. Our school.....is rich in kinds of chocolates and juice.

- a- leisure b- canteen c- facility d- equipment**

2. It could.....rain. It's cloudy today.

- a- personally b- especially c- probably d- physically**

3. I used toletters to my pen-friends.

- a-excel b- recite c- run d- post**

4. My motheron herself preparing meals. She doesn't like fast food.

- a- limit b- locate c- depend d- excel**

5. Time is.....to register in the Quran Center. I like reciting the Quran.

- a- convenient b- lively c- numerous d- equestrian**

6. Some students eat lunch in the school

- a- nationality b- referee c- javelin d-canteen**

7. My dad always reads thenewspaper every morning.

- a- delicious b- spacious c- local d-eco-friendly**

8. Your successon Studying hard all year long.

- a- posts b- depends c- snorkels d-recite**

9. Students do many different activities in the schoolhall.

- a- wheelchair b- leisure c- Inuit d- javelin**

10. Most people prefer tea butI prefer coffee.

- a- personally b- quite c- especially d- initially**

B- Fill the spaces with words from the list:

personally – depend on – facility – equestrian – leisure

- 11- I do many useful activities in my time.
12-, I like helping all people.
13- My brother got the top mark because of the of the exam.
14- There is a new club in our area.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Yesterday afternoon, Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences تجارب as a young man. Frank is now the head of a very large company, but as a boy he used to work in a small shop. It was his job to repair bicycles and at that time he used to work fifteen hours a day. He saved money for years and in 1938 he bought a small **work-shop** of his own.

During the war Frank used to make spare parts for planes. At that time, two workers were helping him. By the end of the war, the small work-shop had become a large factory which employed وظف seven hundred and twenty-eight people. Frank smiled when he remembered his hard-early years and the long road to success. **He** was still smiling when the door opened, and his wife came in. She wanted him to repair their son's bicycle.

A- Choose the suitable answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
a- A Young Man's Job b- The Road of success
c- Repairing bicycles d- The War
- 2- The underlined pronoun (**He**) in line (8) refers to:
a- Frank b- Frank's wife
c- Frank's company d- Frank's son
- 3- The underlined word (**work-shop**) in line (4) means a place where people:
a- Buy things b-enjoy leisure time
c- repair machines d- cook food
- 4- The purpose of the writer is show that:
a-war is dangerous b- repairing bicycles is very easy
c- he has got a son d- working hard is the key of success
- 5- When Frank's wife came:
a- Frank got angry b- The writer got happy
c- Frank smiled. d- She wanted money
- 6- As a boy frank worked in:
a- a big company b- in a workshop
c- in a factory d- in a shop

B- Answer the following questions:

b- What was Frank telling the writer about?

.....

Why did Frank save the money?

.....

Grammar

A- Choose the correct answer:

(This – These – Those) is Ahmed. He (reads – read – is reading) an English story now. He knows English (good – well – nice). (This – that – those) car over there is his father's car.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

5- I am eating fish now.

(Ask a question)

.....

6- Come (quick), please.

(Correct)

.....

7- They are playing in the tennis court.

(Negative)

.....

Writing

"School is of great importance to us". **Plan and write an article of two paragraphs of (not less than 8 sentences) about " Your school day", how you spend your day inside and outside school.**

These guide words may help you:

(busy / science lab / subjects / learn / break / computer / friends / recite)

Planning

My School Day

My School Day	

Unit 4 Instructions and Activities

المفردات Vocabulary

instructions	(n)	ارشادات	altogether	(adv)	تماما - معا
regular	(adj)	منتظم	librarian	(n)	امين مكتبة
fold	(v)	يطوي	liberation	(n)	تحرير
envelope	(n)	ظرف	route	(n)	طريق
original	(adj)	أصلي	destination	(n)	جهة الوصول
sprinkle	(v)	يرش	trick	(n)	خدعة
seeds	(n)	حبوب - بذور	lid	(n)	غطاء
soil	(n)	تربة	seal	(v)	يغلق بإحكام
Pot	(n)	وعاء	suck	(v)	يمتص
corridor	(n)	ممر	observation	(n)	ملاحظة

Grammar

كلمات التتابع Sequencing words

○ يتعرف الطالب على الكلمات الدالة على ترتيب الاحداث في الماضي:

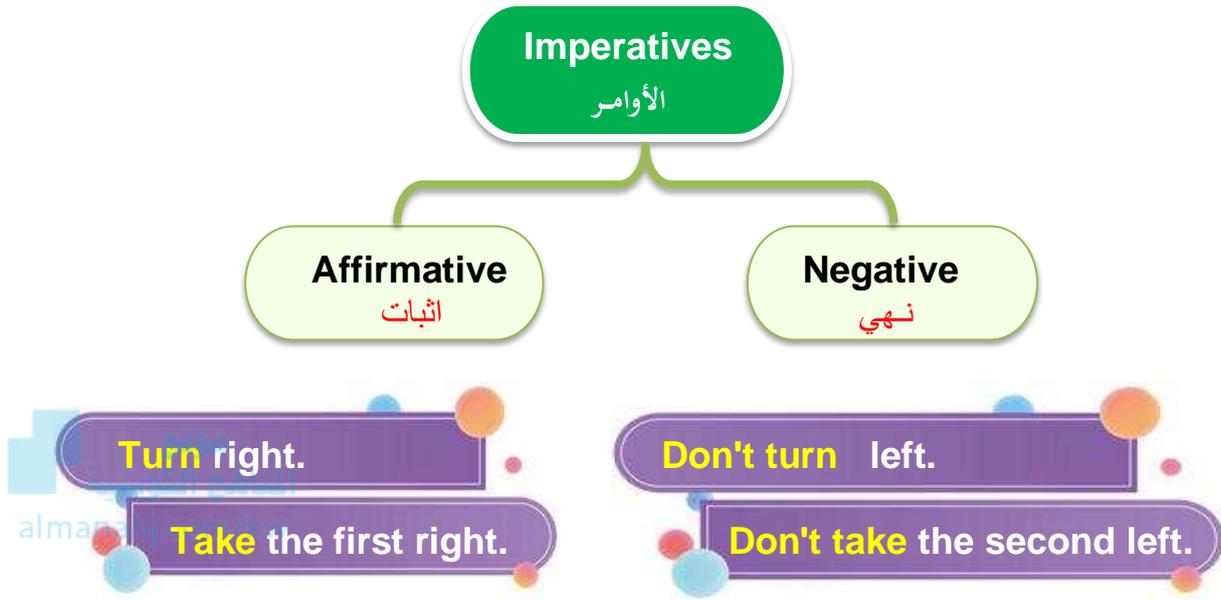
1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> First أولاً </div>	First , I washed and prayed.
2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Then ثم </div>	Then , I had my breakfast.
3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Next بعد ذلك </div>	Next , I went to school.
4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> After that بعد ذلك </div>	After that , we studied useful things.
5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Finally أخيراً </div>	Finally , we went back home happily.

= نلاحظ وضع فاصلة (,) بعد هذه الكلمات.

Complete the following paragraph with sequence words:

....., I broke the eggs., I heated the butter in the pan.
....., I added the eggs., I ate omelette with toast.

* الجملة الأمرية هي نوع من الجمل التي تستخدم لإعطاء تعليمات او نصيحة او أمر وتنقسم إلى نوعين:



إعطاء أمر يجب أن يكون الفعل في التصريف الأول و عند النهي نسبق الفعل بـ **Don't**

Choose the correct answer:

If you want to go to the supermarket, (go – going – went) straight on this street. Then (taking – take – took) the first right. But if you want to go to the fish market, (don't take – didn't take – doesn't take) the second left, but, (taking – take – took) the first one. It is on the seaside.

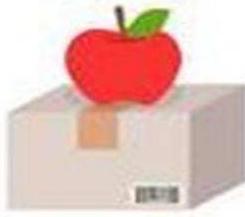
Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Play in the street. (Make negative)
.....
- 2- (Doesn't) eat too much to keep healthy. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 3- Don't (plays) with matches. Correct the verb)
.....



Prepositions of Place

حروف الجر الدالة على المكان



on



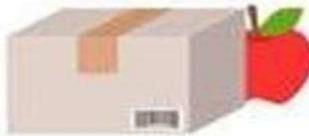
in



next to (beside)



in front of



behind



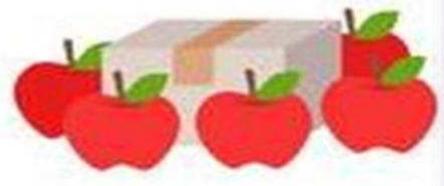
between



under



through



around

behind	خلف	in the center	في الوسط
near	قريب	south	جنوب
opposite	مقابل	east	شرق
in front of	أمام	next to	بجانب

Choose the suitable preposition:

- 1- Mum is (on – in – behind) the kitchen.
- 2- Our cat likes sleeping with me (between – in front of – on) the bed.
- 3- I'm waiting for my friend (in front of – under – on) his/her house.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 4- We are playing games. I'm hiding the door. (Complete)
.....
- 5- I like sitting (in)my mum and dad on the sofa. (Correct)
.....
- 6- I play in the club. (Ask a question)
.....

Adverbs of Frequency

الحال الدال على التكرار

= يستخدم الطالب هذا النوع من الأحوال ليدل على مدى حدوث الشيء وهذه الأحوال هي:

always	دائماً						100%	I always go to the mosque.
usually	عادة						85%	We usually play football on Fridays.
often	غالباً						60%	She often comes to school late.
sometimes	أحياناً						50%	Nora sometimes helps her mother.
rarely	نادر						30%	I rarely forget my books.
never	ابداً						0%	I never go to the market without money.

Exercises تدرّيبات

I- Reading

Vocabulary

A- Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- My teacher always gives us useful
a-destinations b- instructions c- corridors d- routes
- 2- I'm a visitor to my grandparents.
a-regular b- especial c- original d- lively
- 3- My mother..... some salt on the eggs.
a-sealed b- recited c- folded d- sprinkled
- 4- In the new year, the Japanese give children money in red.....
a- envelop b- observation c- soil d- pot
- 5- There is a narrow between the rooms.
a-liberation b- trick c- corridor d- registration

B- Fill the spaces with words from the list:

original – folded – seeds – soil – suck

- 6- Trees need good....., water and sunshine.
- 7- The..... Mona Liza is very expensive.
- 8- I used tomy finger after eating sweets.
- 9- Hethe papers to put them in the envelop.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Did you know the largest fish in the world is the shark? It is a large sea animal with so small teeth it cannot use them to eat. This fish is the whale shark. Adult whale shark averages 25 feet in length. Some reach 40 feet or more. That's as big as a full-sized school bus and twice as big as a great white shark!

How can a shark grow so large if it doesn't use its teeth to eat? **It** filters food from the water through a kind of filter in its mouth. This creature has a special way to get its food. As the whale shark swims through the ocean, it sucks water, **tiny** plants, and microscopic animals into its five-foot wide mouth. The shark's huge mouth also catches and swallows other small animals, including fish, shrimp, and squid. The whale shark can absorb dissolved oxygen from the water. This oxygen passes into its blood. The whale shark has spots on its body. Scientists said that each whale shark has its own spot pattern which is different from one another.

موقع
المنهج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw

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

- 1- What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?
 - a) The size of the whale shark
 - b) The dangers of the whale shark
 - c) The life of the whale shark
 - d) The food of the whale shark
- 2- The opposite underlined word "**tiny**" in the 2nd paragraph is:
 - a) huge
 - b) loose
 - c) very small
 - d) narrow
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**It**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a) A shark
 - b) mouth
 - c) Water
 - d) oxygen
- 4- There are many dangerous sea animals such as:
 - a) whale sharks and turtles
 - b) octopuses and small fish
 - c) sharks and sea snakes
 - d) sharks and dolphins
- 5- Whale sharks suck sea animals.
 - a) small
 - b) big
 - c) long
 - d) large
- 6- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?
 - a) the whale shark has a special life
 - b) sharks have many types
 - c) whales are dangerous animals
 - d) whale sharks swallow things

b) Answer the following questions

7- What makes whale sharks different?

.....

8- How can whale sharks breathe?

.....

II- Writing **Grammar**

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

My father said, “(First – Next – Finally), you should work hard. Then, Allah will help you. (Am – Is – Be) prepared for any change in your life. (Don’t – Didn’t – Doesn’t) waste a lot of time. Allah is (always – rarely – sometimes) with hardworking people.”

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

My mother sent me a Whats App message saying: “(First – Then – Finally) go to school on time. Then, (listened – listen – listens) to what the teacher says. Don’t (make – makes – made) noise in the class. (First – Next – finally), do your homework daily.

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B- Do as shown between brackets:

5- Salma studied hard. She didn’t get high marks. (Join using: but)

.....

6- My uncle always (visit) us. (Correct)

.....

7- She always spells my name wrong. (Negative)

.....

8- Sara usually go to school on Fridays. (Join using: but)

.....

9- Never (play) with naughty people. (Correct)

.....

10- We watch TV the living room. (Complete)

.....



Unit 5 Free Time

المفردات Vocabulary

require	N	يتطلب / يحتاج	definitely	Adv	بالتأكيد
appliance	N	جهاز	officially	Adv	رسمياً
available	Adj	متاح	reflect	V	يعكس
supply	V	يزود	luxury	N	رفاهية
stove	N	موقد	theatre	N	مسرح
globe	N	العالم	iconic	Adj	ايقوني / مشهور
thirsty	Adj	عطشان	civilisation	N	حضارة
compass	N	بوصلة	sweater	N	بلوفر
insect repellent	N	مبيد حشري	attract	V	يجذب
survive	N	يحيي / ينجو			

Grammar

تكوين السؤال Question Forming

■ لتكوين سؤال نأني :-

1- كلمة استفهام	2- فعل مساعد	3- باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة
-----------------	--------------	-----------------------------

Salma is using sun cream to protect her skin.

Why is Salma using sun cream?

People need a tent for camping.

What do people need for camping?



■ تستخدم (There is) مع المفرد بمعنى يوجد:

There is a pen in my school bag.

■ تستخدم (There are) مع الجمع بمعنى يوجد:

There are 3 pens in my school bag.

Fill in the spaces with (There is / There are):

1. a tree in our garden.
2. many posters in our class.
3. cows in the field.
4. big ships in the harbor today.
5. students in class.
6. a boy in my class who can walk on her hands.
7. good teachers in our school.
8. a cat sitting on the bench.

Nouns
الأسماء

اسماء تعد		اسماء لا تعد	
Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
Singular مفرد	Plural جمع		
a car	cars	water	juice
a boy	boys	milk	fuel
a book	books	oil	soup
a map	maps	honey	food
an apple	apples	bread	meat
an egg	eggs	rice	flour
a child	children	butter	cheese
a man	men	sugar	fruit
a foot	feet	sun cream	soap
a tooth	teeth	information	luggage
a person	people	furniture	wood

some / any	
some بعض	any أي
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ تستخدم (some) مع الجملة المثبتة والطلب: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ تستخدم (any) مع السؤال والجملة المنفية:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are some birds in the sky. ▪ Can I have some water, please? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have you got any money? ▪ No, I haven't got any money.

Use (a / an / some / any):

1. I usually have cup of tea after breakfast.
2. I'd like to have rice, please.
3. Fahad hasn't got brothers.
4. I usually visit my grandma 3 times week.
5. Have you got books?
6. Ali had accident yesterday.

أدوات التنكير Indefinite Articles



تستخدم أداة التنكير (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المبدوء بصوت متحرك (a/e/i/o/u):

تستخدم أداة التنكير (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المبدوء بصوت ساكن (b/c/d/f/g/h/l/m.....):

an apple

a book

an egg

a cat

an ice-cream

a dog

an orange

a fish

an umbrella

a girl

يجب الانتباه أن بعض الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف ال (u) يسبقها أداة التنكير (a) وذلك لأن بما حرف ال (u) ينطق (y) مثل: (a university – a uniform)

السؤال المذيل Question tag

*يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟) ويتكون من:

1

فعل مساعد

2

إذا لم توجد بالجملة n't

3

ننتهي كما بدأنا

- She **is** preparing dinner, **isn't she**?
- He **can** run fast, **can't he**?
- Nora **wouldn't** like to be a dentist, **would she**?
- Ahmed **won't** buy a car, **will he**?

الأفعال المساعدة: am / is / are / was / were / can / could / will / would / may / might / shall / should / have / has / had / must

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ:

○ don't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
○ doesn't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s
○ didn't	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

- You **speak** English, **don't you**?
- Mona **lives** in a big house, **doesn't she**?
- Sami **played** tennis yesterday, **didn't he**?
- They **don't** like fish, **do they**?

Make Question tags:

1. She's from a small town in China,
2. They aren't on their way already,
3. We're late again,
4. I helped you too much,
5. You shouldn't speak loudly,

Choose the correct answer:

6. Hamada isn't an accountant,?
a- is he b- he isn't c- isn't he d- he is
7. There isn't time for another game,?
a- is it b- isn't it c- it isn't d- isn't there
8. Salma doesn't eat fish,?
a- does she b- doesn't she c- is she d- does Salma
9. You stepped on my foot,?
a- did you b- didn't you c- don't you c- you didn't
10. He never says "No" to danger,?
a- did he b- didn't he c- does he c- doesn't he

Connectors كلمات الربط

but لكن

تربط جملتين مختلفتين بالفكرة

- I like meat. I don't like fish.
- I like meat, **but** I don't like fish.

also أيضا

تستخدم لإضافة فكرة

- Ahmed is a good football player. He is good at tennis.
- Ahmed is a good football player. **Also**, he is good at tennis.

because لأن

لأن (يأتي بعدها سبب)

- Ali didn't go to school. He was sick.
- Ali didn't go to school **because** he was sick.

so لذلك

يأتي بعدها نتيجة

- He has got a lot of money. He helps the poor.
- He has got a lot of money, **so** he helps the poor.

Join the following sentences:

1- We study English. We study Arabic.

2- She is fat. She can run fast.

3- I finished my Homework. My mother will take me out.

Choose the correct word:

I love uncle Hamza. He is very poor, (and – but – because) he doesn't ask for help. His sons study hard, (and – because – so) they get the highest marks. (Because – But – Also), they help their father in his work in their free time.

Vocabulary

A- Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- Modern houses have got like fridges and washing machines.
 a) compasses b) tricks c) appliances d) routes
- 2- The Eiffel Tower is a/an symbol of Paris in France.
 a) iconic b) thirsty c) equestrian d) temporary
- 3- My mom bought me a lovely in winter.
 a) chatroom b) sweater c) Inuit d) operation
- 4- My classmate went to hospital yesterday. He is ill.
 a) especially b) gently c) officially d) definitely

B- Fill the spaces with words from the list:

almanahj.com/ (available – supplied – thirsty – reflect – luxury)

- 1-You can the sun rays by using a mirror.
- 2-It is very hot today, so I am
- 3-My uncle is a very rich businessman who lives in
- 4- Everything is in our modern villas nowadays.
- 5- Modern houses are with fresh water and electricity.

Grammar

A) Choose the correct answer:

We always have a busy day at school. First, we do (any – some – a) exercise in the morning. Then, we go to our classes where we can learn (any – many - an) subjects. During the exams, we don't have (some – many - any) time to waste because we are always busy studying and doing our projects.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

5- Nora speaks Arabic. Helen speaks English. (Join using: but)

6- (There is) 10 apples in the box. (Correct)

7- We are clever people,? (Add question tag)

Reading Comprehension:

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Kuwait celebrates its National and Liberation Days in February every year. Hala February is a very special occasion for all Kuwaitis. People have special preparations for these occasions. They march in groups along the seaside. Streets are decorated with colours and flowers. **They** are very crowded with people and cars. All malls, shops, buildings and houses are covered with the green, white, black and red colours of the flag. People of different ages sing the national and **traditional** songs. They dance and play fireworks.

Tourists from all over the world visit Kuwait in this month. The Arabs from the Gulf countries come to celebrate with the Kuwaiti people. It is the time for the Arabian warmth and unity. They come to celebrate Hala February Festival which is one of the most important events in Kuwait. Shops give special sales and offers because of the event. They give special discounts because of these celebrations.

This festival is a national holiday in Kuwait. People are free of their duties and work. Everybody celebrates and has fun. People feel happy and proud.

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

- 1- What is the best title for the passage?
a) A Great Occasion in a special month b) Special Holidays
c) The Arabian Warmth d) Celebrations
- 2- What is the opposite of the word "**traditional**" in the 1st paragraph?
a) modern b) pop c) romantic d) classical
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:
a) people b) streets c) groups d) countries
- 4- Hala February is a/ an..... occasion.
a) political and national b) social and industrial
c) social and cultural d) cultural and romantic
- 5- People from..... visit Kuwait in February.
a) the gulf countries b) all over the world
c) Africa and Europe d) Asia and America
- 6- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?
a) Focusing on the fact that that the National Day is a special celebration.
b) Showing that offers and sales are good for us.
c) Explaining that clothes and toys are available in February
d) Telling us that February is full of flags and flowers

b) Answer the following questions:

7- Why do tourists visit Kuwait in February?
.....

8- What do people do to celebrate this occasion?
.....

Unit 6 - Celebrations and Food

Vocabulary المفردات

pour	(V)	يصب	vegetarian	(Adj)	نباتي
chop	(V)	يقطع	counter	(N)	منضدة الطبخ
stir	(V)	يقلب	questionnaire	(N)	استبيان
ingredients	(N)	مكونات	religious	(Adj)	ديني
slice	(N)	شريحة	independence	(N)	استقلال
gently	(Adv.)	برفق	magnificently	(Adv.)	بروعه
grease	(V)	يزيل الشحم / يزيل	costume	(N)	زي - لباس
stick - stuck	(V)	يلصق	occasion	(N)	مناسبه
tasteless	(Adj)	بلا طعم	argument	(N)	جدال - نقاش حاد
cuisine	(N)	مطبخ			

Grammar

Pronouns الضمائر

■ الضمير هو كلمة تحل محل الاسم:

ضمير فاعل

Ali plays football.

He plays football.

ضمير مفعول

Ahmed meets Sami.

Ahmed meets him at school.

■ تأتي ضمائر الفاعل قبل الفعل وضمائر المفعول بعد الفعل:

ضمائر فاعل	فعل	ضمائر مفعول
I		me
You		you
He		him
She		her
It		it
We		us
They		them

ضمائر فاعل

- **Ali** is absent today.
- **He** is absent today.
- **Ahmed and Sami** are friends.
- **They** help each other.
- **Nora** is a good girl.
- **She** helps people.

ضمائر المفعول

- Mr. Salim loves **his wife**.
- He gives **her** presents.
- I visited **my uncle** yesterday.
- I visited **him** in the evening.
- I help my **friends**.
- I help **them** to do homework.

ضمائر ملكية		Examples
تأتي قبل الشيء المملوك	تأتي بعد الشيء المملوك	أمثلة
my	mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is my pen. ▪ This pen is mine. ▪ Is that your car? ▪ Is that car yours? ▪ This is their car. ▪ I know it is theirs.
your	yours	
his	his	
her	hers	
its	its	
their	theirs	
our	ours	

Choose the correct answer:

My father took (we - us – our) to Dubai last summer holiday. (I – Me – My) sister Mariam was happy because. (I – me – my) bought Barbie doll to (his – her – their).



First Conditional

if

الحالة الاشتراطية الأولى

If	مضارع بسيط	مستقبل
		will + verb

If	you study hard,	you will get high marks.
If	Salma invites me,	I will enjoy the party.

You will get high marks	if	you study hard.
I will enjoy the party	if	Salma invites me.

If	ماضي بسيط	Would + verb
----	-----------	--------------

If	you worked hard,	you would pass.
If	I were a doctor,	I would help sick people.

You would meet new friends	if	you travelled abroad.
People would die	if	they drank dirty water.

Choose the correct answer::

1. If Nora travels, she (be – will be – is) happy.
2. Sami would succeed if he (study – studies – studied) well.
3. If I were a doctor, I (will help – would help – helped) the sick.
4. We would enjoy if we (see – saw – sees) the film.

Correct the following verbs:

5. If I go to the sea, I (swim).
6. If she asked me, I (help) her.
7. If you called me, I (answer) you.
8. Ali would buy a car, if he (have) money.

How much	How many
تستخدم للسؤال عن السعر و الكمية	تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How much is your jacket? It's 15 KD. ▪ How much water do you drink a day? I drink 2 litres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How many books do you have? I have 2 books

Make Questions:

- 1- Salim bought three T-shirts yesterday.
.....
- 2- There are five rooms in my house.
.....
- 3- This dress is 20 KD.
.....
- 4- People should drink a lot of water every day.
.....
- 5- Salma adds little sugar in her tea.
.....

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- Salem is a trouble maker student. He always starts
- a) routes b) arguments c) corridors d) librarians
- 2- Kuwaitis wear the national on 25th of February.
- a) globe b) sweater c) theater d) costume
- 3- Fahad put two of bread into the toaster.
- a) slices b) civilization c) compass d) envelope
- 4- This restaurant serves food so only a few people go there.
- a) vegetarian b) religious c) tasteless d) thirsty

B- Fill the spaces with words from the list:

(chop - slices – tasteless - questionnaire - magnificently)

- 6- How many of meat would you like?
- 7- No one ate the cake because it was
- 8- You have to cucumber to make salad.
- 9- My house was decorated on my birthday.
- 10- You should answer the and hand it over to your teacher.

B. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Special occasions have their memories and impacts on children's minds. It was Saturday when Mariam was getting ready for her birthday party. She invited many friends. In just three hours, all of her friends would arrive with presents and excitement. Every year, Mariam and her mother make a chocolate cake fresh on that day. "Mariam, I think you're old enough to make the cake yourself this year, I'm sure you can do it. **Remember** what we say?", Mother said. "Yes, baking is just a little sugar and a little spice.", said Mariam. Then she went to the kitchen to start making the cake while her mother was going to blow up the balloons.

Mariam finished making the cake. Then she called her mother. "It's ready to put the cake into the oven". The mother put **it** into the oven. When the cake came out, something seemed wrong. The cake was almost as hard as a rock! Mariam did exactly what she was supposed to do. But the mother found out that her daughter forgot to add the eggs to the cake!

Writing

"February is a special month when people in Kuwait celebrate the National Day and Hala February"

Plan and write a report of 2 paragraph (not less than 8 sentences) about "February Celebrations" talking about a national celebration in Kuwait and Hala February festival.

These guide words and phrases may help you:

celebrate – liberation – independence – magnificently – shopping – sales – malls - cheap

Planning

February Celebrations	

Write your topic here

My School Day

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C. Spelling

Re-write the underlined words correctly:

- 1- I know about the ignred netis of some Indian recepies.
- 2- Weddings are special oaccisnos.
- 3- My sister is vageterain.
- 4- People wear different costumes in Japan.