

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



Abu Mussa Al-Ash'ary School

المناهج الكويتية

موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف السابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



روابط مواد الصف السابع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

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Ministry of Education
Farwaniya Educational Area
Abu Mussa Al-Ash'ary School
School Year 2026- 2027

First Term Written Work

GRADE

7

Name:

Grade: 7 /

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
bond	V.	يوطد العلاقة	elders	N.	كبار السن
strongly	Adv.	بشدة - بقوة	hospitality	N.	كرم الضيافة
courtyard	N.	ساحة - فناء	role	N.	دور
gather	V.	يتجمع	manage	V.	يعتني بـ - يحسن إدارة
spacious	Adj.	واسع - رحب	wisdom	N.	حكمة
happily	Adv.	بسعادة	united	Adj.	متحد - متآلف

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:courtyard – hospitality – bond – manage – wisdom

- To with your friends, you need to meet them regularly.
- We like to listen to our grandfather's words of
- Our villa has a central where my little kids play.
- I don't know how you can with four little children.

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Lesson 2 (Grammar)The Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	He/She/It	<u>b.v.</u> + s	✱ The sun <u>ris</u> es in the east and <u>set</u> s in the west.
	I/We/You/They	<u>b.v.</u>	✱ My uncles usually <u>stay</u> in Kuwait in summer.
Negative	He/She/It	doesn't + <u>b.v.</u>	✱ Bader doesn't eat chips.
	I/We/You/They	don't + <u>b.v.</u>	✱ They don't travel abroad.
Question	Does he/she/it	+ <u>b.v.</u> ?	✱ When does your mother <u>come</u> home?
	Do I/we/you/they	+ <u>b.v.</u> ?	✱ Do you <u>watch</u> TV in the evening?

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- Ali never up early. He is always late for school.
a) get b) getting c) got d) gets
- He go to school on time.
a) don't b) isn't c) doesn't d) aren't
- This is why his teachers like him.
a) doesn't b) don't c) aren't d) isn't
- Does he to his parents' advice?
a) listen b) listens c) listened d) listening

Do as shown between brackets:

- I throw rubbish in the class. (Change into negative)
.....
- Ali (**speak**) French well. He can live in France. (Correct the verb)
.....
- My cousins live in Ahmadi. (Ask a question)
.....

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
culture	N.	ثقافة	look forward to	V.	يتطلع إلى
share	V.	يتشارك في – يشارك	weekly	Adj.	أسبوعي
heritage	N.	إرث – تراث	extremely	Adv.	للغاية – جداً
traditions	N.	تقاليد	relax	V.	يسترخي
brilliant	Adj.	رائع	definitely	Adv.	بالتأكيد
close	Adj.	متقارب – حميم			

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

12. In summer, I usually go to the beach to

- a) share b) relax c) bond d) look forward to

13. It is important to do exercise every day.

- a) extremely b) sadly c) happily d) quickly

14. You can know about our in our museums.

- a) courtyard b) wisdom c) heritage d) role

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 6 (Grammar)Have got/ Has got

Affirmative	He/She/It	<i>has got</i>	✱ My sister <i>has got</i> a nice group of books.
	I/We/You/They	<i>have got</i>	✱ Ali and Omar <i>have got</i> their own cars.
Negative	He/She/It	<i>hasn't got</i>	✱ My car <i>hasn't got</i> a CD player.
	I/We/You/They	<i>haven't got</i>	✱ We <i>haven't got</i> any meat in the fridge.
Question	<i>Has</i> he/she/it	<i>got ...?</i>	✱ <i>Has</i> he <i>got</i> a job? - Yes, he <i>has</i> .
	<i>Have</i> I/we/you/they	<i>got ...?</i>	✱ <i>Have</i> you <i>got</i> a car? - No, I <i>haven't</i> .

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

15. Ahmed a big family.

- a) has got b) have got c) have d) is

16. They a big farm in Wafra.

- a) has b) have got c) are d) is

17. Once, I asked him, "..... you got animals on that farm?"

- a) Has b) Are c) Have d) Is

18. He answered, "No, we"

- a) can't b) aren't c) hasn't d) haven't

Do as shown between brackets:

19. Yes, my father has got a mobile.

(Ask a question)

20. My classmates have got their school bags.

(Change into negative)

Date: / / 2026

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

New toys are always nice-looking. As I was shopping, I saw a bright scooter. I couldn't keep my eyes off it. The way it shined in the light kept drawing my eye back to it. My dad noticed that and said, "Sophia, you have a scooter already, a really nice one!" We left the shop, with me taking one last **glance** back at the new scooter. I knew that mine is still working even though I got it for my birthday 3 years ago. A week later, Dad and I went back to the shop. I kept my eyes open. The scooter was still there but with a big sale sign on it! Dad looked at the price and said, "I know you have been thinking about this scooter a lot, and you haven't asked for much lately. You have been helpful, too. The sale price of the scooter is pretty good, but I can't just buy **it** for you. What if I pay for part of it, then I borrow the rest of the money?" "No, Dad! Thank you so much indeed, I don't need it anymore", said Sophia.

**a) Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):**

21. The best title for the passage can be:

- a) Buying New Scooters
- c) A Birthday Party

- b) Children's Toys
- d) A Thoughtful Girl

22. The underlined word "**glance**" in line 4 means:

- a) hard work
- c) a quick look

- b) a big chance
- d) a loud shout

23. The underlined pronoun "**it**" in line 10 refers to the:

- a) shop
- c) sign

- b) scooter
- d) price

24. According to the passage, Sophia wanted a new scooter because she:

- a) has a lot of money
- c) wants it for her birthday

- b) doesn't have one
- d) liked the new scooter too much

25. According to the passage, all the following statements are FALSE except:

- a) Sophia didn't buy the new scooter because of its price.
- b) Sophia liked the scooter because she doesn't have one.
- c) Sophia and her father went to the toys' shop two times.
- d) Sophia kept asking for the new scooter for a week.

26. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:

- a) advise children to consider their parents' circumstances.
- b) teach children to keep their old toys clean and preserve them.
- c) inform children how to ask for new toys.
- d) advise parents to buy new toys for their children.

b) Answer the following questions about the passage:

27. When did Sophia get her first scooter?

.....

28. Do you think that Sophia's father is a rich man? How did you know?

.....

Date: / / 2026

Writing

Write a two-paragraph report (8 sentences) about “**your dream home**”, focusing on **(its description)** and **(the activities you do there)**, using these guidewords:

/ big – rooms – garden – gym hall – activities – study – relax – exercise /

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:**“My dream home”**

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
nervous	Adj.	متوتر – قلق	cheer	V.	يبهج – يشجع
responsible	Adj.	جاد – جدير بالثقة	value	V.	يقدر – يثمن
organised	Adj.	منظم	challenge	N.	تحدي
discussion	N.	مناقشة	hard	Adv.	بجدية
regularly	Adv.	بانتظام	respectful	Adj.	محترم
confident	Adj.	واثق			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:nervous – hard – organised – respectful – regularly

- To get full marks in your exams, you should study
- My father is always very at work.
- I advise you to do exercise to keep fit.
- Some people feel very when they meet new people.

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 2 (Grammar)Have to/ Has to

Affirmative	He/She/It has to + b.v.	* Sara has to finish work at 6.
	I/We/You/They have to + b.v.	* Ali and Omar have to do their homework.
Negative	He/She/It doesn't have to	* She doesn't have to pay for it. It's free.
	I/We/You/They don't have to	* We don't have to wait for the bus.
Question	Does he/she/it have to + b.v.?	* Does Salman have to go to the meeting?
	Do I/we/you/they have to + b.v.?	* When do you have to send the email?

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- Why you have to leave so early?
a) does b) do c) are d) can
- My father get up early every day. He is a freelancer.
a) has to b) have to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
- Some people work at night; like doctors and nurses.
a) has to b) has c) have to d) have

Do as shown between brackets:

- Salim has to come back home at 9. (Change into negative)
.....
- I have to meet my friends tonight. (Change into negative)
.....
- Yes, she has to write the report. (Ask a question)
.....
- I have to be at the party at 10 pm. (Ask a question)
.....

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
faith	N.	إيمان	friendly	Adj.	ودود - لطيف
lead	V.	يقود - يرشد	polite	Adj.	مؤدب
effectively	Adv.	بكفاءة - بفعالية	positively	Adv.	بشكل إيجابي
effort	N.	مجهود - جهد	recognise	V.	يقدر - يشكر
patient	Adj.	صبور	honour	V.	يكرم

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

12. To be a good teacher, you have to be very
a) nervous b) angry c) patient d) stupid
13. My teacher is going to me for being a top student.
a) honour b) lead c) cheer d) share
14. Salman never says bad words because he is very
a) organised b) friendly c) responsible d) confident

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 6 (Grammar)Modal Verbs

Verb	Function	Examples
must + b.v.	strong internal obligation	* You must <u>listen</u> to your father's advice.
should + b.v.	advice	* They should do exercise daily.
may + b.v.	possibility	* We may <u>meet</u> our uncle in the park.
can + b.v.	ability	* Bassel can <u>speak</u> three languages.

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

15. There are rules for driving a car. You must the seatbelt.
a) wear b) wears c) wore d) wearing
16. You leave the lights on all day.
a) can't b) shouldn't c) should d) mustn't
17. you drive a car? We need a driver now.
a) May b) Should c) must d) Can

Do as shown between brackets:

18. They may find money in that box. (Change into negative)

19. I am fat and want to lose some weight. (Complete the advice)
 You should
20. Sara must go back home at 10 o'clock. (Ask a question)

Date: / / 2026

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Recycling is using old things to make other new things. Only certain materials can be recycled. These include things made of paper, metal, glass and plastic. Can you think of everyday items made of these materials? Soda cans are a good example. **They** are made of metal. Magazines and newspapers are made of paper. Also, cereal boxes are usually made of paper. Some bottles of juice are made of glass. Shopping bags and yogurt containers are also made of plastic.

There are many things that can be recycled. These things are usually stamped with the recycling loop. It has 3 arrows that go in a triangular circle. This shows that the cycle continues. Items are thrown away but continue their lives as something else. Once you put all your items in a recycling **bin**, a truck comes to pick them up. Everything goes to a recycling plant. Recycling keeps our planet healthy. It reduces waste. It also saves energy.



a) Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

21. The best title for this passage is:

- a) Paper recycling
- c) Recycling bins

- b) Soda cans
- d) Importance of recycling

22. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in line 4 refers to:

- a) materials
- c) items

- b) soda cans
- d) shopping bags

23. The underlined word "**bin**" in line 11 means:

- a) work
- c) container

- b) item
- d) magazines

24. Cereal boxes are usually made of:

- a) paper
- c) metal

- b) plastic
- d) glass

25. Using old things to make other new things is the definition of:

- a) recycling
- c) throwing

- b) reusing
- d) planting

26. The purpose of the writer is to:

- a) tell us to throw things away
- c) show us how to plant trees

- b) convince us to recycle things
- d) state how to make bags

b) Answer the following questions about the passage:

27. What materials can be used for recycling?

.....

28. Why is recycling good for our planet?

.....

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Writing

Write a two-paragraph report (8 sentences) about “**responsibilities at school**”, focusing on **(what you should do)** and **(what you shouldn’t do)**:

/ on time – help – listen – good – fight – forget – trash – bad /

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:**Supporting details:**

-
-

Concluding sentence:**Conclusion:****“Responsibilities at School”**

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
confidently	Adv.	بثقة	constantly	Adv.	باستمرار
avoid	V.	يتجنب	surroundings	N.	محيط المكان
safely	Adv.	بأمان - بسلامة	announcement	N.	إعلان
prevent	V.	يمنع - يعوق	delay	N.	تأخير
public	Adj.	عام	destination	N.	وجهة وصول
pedestrians	N.	مشاة في الشارع	alert	Adj.	متيقظ - منتبه

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- The teacher made an about the school trip.
a) pedestrian b) delay c) destination d) announcement
- Our is the beautiful city of Paris.
a) destination b) surrounding c) delay d) announcement
- You should eating too much junk food.
a) prevent b) avoid c) lead d) honour
- The library is near my house.
a) alert b) polite c) public d) friendly

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Lesson 2 (Grammar)Purpose Connectors (to, in order to, so that, for)

Connector	Form	Examples
to	to + b.v.	* We go to the bank <u>to get</u> money.
in order to	in order to + b.v.	* We go to the bank <u>in order to get</u> money.
so that	so that + sentences (can)	* We go to the bank <u>so that we can get</u> money.
for	For + b.v. + ing	* We go to the bank <u>for getting</u> money.

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- At the airport, you can go to the café to a drink.
a) get b) getting c) got d) gets
- You can also go to the information disk ask about flights.
a) for b) in order to c) so that d) because
- I am saving money I can buy a new mobile.
a) to b) for c) so that d) in order to
- We go to the supermarket for our needs.
a) gets b) get c) could get d) getting

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Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
memorable	Adj.	لا ينسى – محفور بالذاكرة	mark	V.	يحدد موقع
ensure	V.	يضمن – يكفل	campsite	N.	موقع المخيم
currently	Adv.	حالياً	whereabouts	N.	مكان تواجد
pack	V.	يحزم – يجمع	campfire	N.	نار المخيم
essential	Adj.	أساسي	litter	V.	يلقي القمامة
first-aid kit	N.	حقيبة إسعافات أولية	properly	Adv.	بشكل صحيح
hydrated	Adj.	رطب			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:

campsite – first-aid kit – campfire – hydrated – essential – whereabouts

9. It's important to stay on a hot day.
 10. Water is for life.
 11. Do you know his right now?
 12. We set up our tent at the
 13. Always carry a when you travel by car.

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Lesson 6 (Grammar)Present Continuous (Present Actions/Future Plans)

The Present Continuous	
Form	I → am + -ing He/She/It → is + -ing You/We/They → are + -ing
Usage	• Present actions: Ex. I am working on the project <u>at the moment</u>. Ex. Ali is attending the art class <u>now</u>. • Future plans: Ex. My parents are travelling to Turkey <u>next Friday</u>.

Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

14. She her homework right now.
 a) does b) is doing c) did d) do
15. Look! The boys football in the park.
 a) play b) playing c) are playing d) plays
16. Are they dinner together tomorrow night?
 a) are having b) have c) had d) having
17. I not having a test today.
 a) am b) is c) are d) can
18. Mr. Adnan a lesson in class 7/1 at the moment.
 a) give b) gives c) gave d) is giving

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Writing

Write a two-paragraph report (8 sentences) about “**safety instructions in public places**”, focusing on **(what they are)** and **(why they are important)**:

/ money – signs – helmet – first-aid kit – avoid – get lost – injury – emergency /

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:**“Safety Instructions in Public Places”**

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Lesson 1 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
celebration	N.	احتفال	harmony	N.	تتاهم - انسجام
togetherness	N.	ترابط - تكاتف	waste	V.	يهدر - يضيع
warmly	Adv.	بدفء - بمودة	strengthen	V.	يقوي - يدعم
preparation	N.	إعداد - استعداد	eagerly	Adv.	بشغف
exchange	V.	يتبادل	festive	Adj.	احتفالي
appreciate	V.	يقدر - يثمن	respectfully	Adv.	باحترام
joyful	Adj.	منبهج - سار			

Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

- Good helps you succeed in exams.
a) celebration b) preparation c) harmony d) togetherness
- Students their books to check each other's work.
a) exchanged b) wasted c) appreciated d) strengthened
- Students should speak to the teacher.
a) eagerly b) currently c) constantly d) respectfully
- Do not food or water.
a) strengthen b) appreciate c) waste d) exchange

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 2 (Grammar)Countable/ Uncountable Nouns (a, an, some, any)

Nouns (الأسماء)			
a / an		some / any	
Singular (consonant)	Singular (vowel)	Countable	Uncountable
a book – a student – a dentist – a child – a flight – a tooth	an orange – an egg – an apple – an icon – an umbrella	books – students – children – teeth – oranges – umbrellas	water – juice – salt – sugar – ice – meat – bread – information
<u>some</u> → (affirmative) → There <u>is</u> <u>some</u> water in the bottle./ There <u>are</u> <u>some</u> cars in the park. <u>any</u> → (negative) → There <u>isn't</u> <u>any</u> juice in the carton./ There <u>aren't</u> <u>any</u> boys in the class. <u>any</u> → (question) → <u>Is</u> there <u>any</u> bread in the fridge?/ <u>Are</u> there <u>any</u> people in the street?			

Fill in each space with (a), (an), (some) or (any):

- Are there grapes?
- I'd like to eat chips.
- Do you want ice cube?
- You can find pen there.
- Let's have orange juice.
- We don't have milk left.
- There is ox on that farm.
- Give me sandwich, please.

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 5 (Reading)Vocabulary

Word	P.O.S.	Meaning	Word	P.O.S.	Meaning
include	V.	يتضمن - يشمل	gratitude	N.	شكر - امتنان
religious	Adj.	ديني	well-mannered	Adj.	مهذب - حسن السلوك
community	N.	مجتمع	generosity	N.	كرم
cheerfully	Adv.	بمرح - بسعادة	thrilling	Adj.	مثير
typically	Adv.	كالمعتاد	collect	V.	يجمع
sign	N.	علامة - دلالة	tolerance	N.	تسامح - رحابة صدر

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the box below:

well-mannered – generosity – typically – religious – thrilling – sign

13. Her helped many poor families.
 14. There was a on the door that said "Closed."
 15. My mom is a very woman. She reads the Quran every day.
 16. The boy is and polite to everyone.
 17. The movie was from start to finish. I really enjoyed it.

Date: / / 2026

Lesson 6 (Grammar)Passive Voice (Present Simple/ Modals)

Passive Voice		
Type	Active	Passive
Present Simple	We wash the car. ⇒	The car is washed .
	My mom makes cakes. ⇒	Cakes are made (by my mom).
Modals	He must buy a new house. ⇒	A new house must be bought .
	Ali should cash the cheque. ⇒	The cheque should be cashed (by Ali).

Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

18. Whale sharks can in warm waters near Kuwait.
 a) find b) be finding c) be found d) are found
 19. Emergency number 112 in emergencies only.
 a) is dialled b) was dialling c) is dialling d) dialled
 20. Portugues is in Many countries like Brazil.
 a) speak b) spoken c) speaking d) spoke

Change into passive:21. I tidy my room every day.
22. The secretary corrects the mistakes.
23. We could stop pollution.

Date: / / 2026

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then do as required below:

Banks are places where people can keep their money. Most people use banks to save money in their savings accounts and to pay money from their checking accounts. Today, when a person earns money from their job, their salary is often electronically **deposited** into their saving accounts. Then, he or she can pay their bills by writing cheques from their checking accounts or pay online where their bills are electronically connected to their bank accounts.

Banks also give loans to people. They lend people to buy new houses, cars, or to start businesses. The bank makes money from lending by charging interest. In other words, people have to pay back more than **they** borrowed. This amount depends on how risky the bank thinks the borrower is and how fast the loan is paid back.

**a) Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):**

24. The best title for this passage is:

a) Banks**b) Money****c) Bank makers****d) Saving accounts**25. The underlined word "**deposited**" in line 4 means:**a) paid back****b) put in****c) connected to****d) borrowed**26. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in line 10 refers to:**a) banks****b) new houses****c) people****d) bank accounts**

27. The writer's purpose of this passage is to:

a) lend people money**b) buy electronic things****c) check his account****d) tell us about banks**

28. Most people save their savings in:

a) their houses**b) their saving accounts****b) some businesses****d) their cars**

29. According to the passage, all the following sentences are TRUE except:

a) People can't have any saving accounts.**b) Taking loans means you have to pay back more.****c) You can pay your bills by writing cheques.****d) Banks are the best places to keep your money.****b) Answer the following questions about the passage:**

30. Why do people who take bank loans have to pay back more than they borrowed?

31. Where are most salaries electronically deposited?

Date: / / 2026

Writing

Write a two-paragraph report (8 sentences) about **“a special celebration”**, focusing on **(its preparations)** and **(the activities you enjoy during it)**:

/ birthday – balloons – cake – invite – sing – eat – gifts – joyful /

Introduction:

Paragraph 1 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Paragraph 2 (.....)

Topic sentence:

Supporting details:

-
-

Concluding sentence:

Conclusion:**“A Special Celebration”**

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