



English

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Grade 7

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Unit 5

Adventure Sports

Vocabulary

Word (part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)
Rock climbing (n)	تسلق الصخور
Horse – riding (n)	ركوب الخيل
Ice hockey (n)	هوكي الجليد
Motor – racing (n)	سباق السيارات
Go – karting (n)	سباق الكارتينغ
Surfboarding (n)	ركوب الأمواج
Water skiing (n)	التزلج على الماء
Kite surfing (n)	التزلج على الماء بالطائرة الورقية
Diving (n)	الغوص
Squash (n)	اسكواش
Jogging (n)	الجري
Golf (n)	الغولف

North (n)	الشمال
South (n)	الجنوب
East (n)	الشرق
West (n)	الغرب
Sunrise (n)	شروق الشمس
Sunset (n)	غروب الشمس
Wood (n)	غابة
Field (n)	حقل
Valley (n)	وادي
Scenery (n)	مناظر طبيعية
Tide (n)	مد وجزر
Bay (n)	خليج

Grammar :

Reflexive Pronouns : الضمائر الأنعكاسية

#.use : We use these pronouns when the Subject and the object of the sentence are same .
عندما يكون الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول به

Example :

I cut my Finger —————> I cut my self.

She cuts her hair —————> she cut her self.

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	Reflexive pronoun
I	my leg	my self
She	her hand	her self
He	his arm	him self
It	it's face	It self
They	Their foot	Them selves
We	Our heads	Our selves
You للمفرد	your hand	your self
you للجمع	your hands	your selves

Re write sentence by using Reflexive pronouns .

1 – My friend and I hurt our legs .

.....

2 – Children cut them fingers.

.....

3 – samia hurt her foot .

.....

4 – Ahmad cut his hand .

.....

5 – you and your brother enjoy your times .

.....

6 – you hurt your hand .

.....

***complete by using**

.myself . her self . him self . Yore self . your selves

. Them selves . our selves .

1 – she dressed

2 – They helped.....

3 – The cat cleans

4 – Ahmad washes

5 – My friend and I look at.....in the window .

6 – you should be proud of.....

Past perfect : الماضي التام

يستخدم للتحدث عن حدثين حدثا في الماضي ولكن احدهما حدث قبل الآخر

S + had + V3 . الحدث الاقدم نستخدم ماضي تام .

S + V2 . الحدث الي بعده ماضي بسيط .

Adverbial : الدلائل: → after: بعد , before: قبل

Form : after + S + had +V3....., S +V2 +..... .

S +V2 +..... after + S +had +V3

before + S +V2....., S + had + V3

S + had +V3 +..... before S + V2

Negative → S + hadn` t +V3 النفي

Interrogative → Had + subject + V3.....? السؤال

7- look at Mustafa's day. Say sentences using the past perfect.

9 am – eat / breakfast
10 am – go / hiking in the woods
11.30 am – walk / home with Same
12.30 pm – eat / lunch in the bay
2 pm – take / photos in the valley
5 pm – watch / sunset
5.30 pm – visit / grandma
8 pm – have / dinner
9 pm – go / to bed

After Mustafa
had eaten
breakfast , he went
hiking in the woods.

1 – After Mustafa / go / hiking in the woods , he / walk / home

With same .

2 – He / watch / the sunset Before he / visit / his grandma .

3 – After he / have / dinner , he / go / to bed .

4 – He / eat / lunch in the bay Before he / take / some photos

In the valley.

- **Example**

1 – after they (eat) their lunch , they looked at the map.

2 – They (not get) very far before Abbas (stub)

- **Correct the verb**

1 – They (play) football Before they(sleep).

2 – I (write) my home work Before I (go)to the shop .

3 – After my sister (wash) the dishes , she (watch) T.V.

4 – After we (clean) home , my father(come).

5 – Ahmad (eat) an orange before he (go) to school.

6 - Children..... (do) their h.w. Before they (play) football.

7 – Same (not wash) his hand before he (eat) lunch.

8 - she (cook) dinner before she (go) to the shop.

• Re – write :

1 – They had eaten their break fast before they went to the park.

.....(negative)

.....(questio)

2 – They had finished the project before the teacher called them.

.....(negative)

.....(questio)

• Say it Asking and saying what you prefer

للسؤال عن ما يفصله الاشخاص
نستخدم ثلاث طرق

للأجابه او التحدث عما نفضله

1 – would you rather + V مجرد? —————> . I'd rather + V مجرد.....

2 – would you prefer to +V مجرد....? —————> .I'd prefer+ to +V مجرد....

3 –Should + subject + V مجرد..... —————> .I think we should + مجرد...

• **Example :**

1 – Would you rather play football or tennis ?.....play tennis .

2 –Would you prefer to go hiking or jogging ? Go jogging .

3 –Should we watch the sunrise or sunset ? watch sunset.

A – Would you to stay in a hotel or in a tent ?

I'd prefer to stay in tent .

B – would you Go hiking or jogging ?

I'd rather go hiking .

C – we go diving or kite surfing ?

I think we should go diving .

• **Ready for some thing new ?**

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اضافيه على القطعة

1 – Where was under water hockey first played?

.....

2 – Where is the under water hockey now popular?

.....

3 – Where is the game of hockey played?

.....

4 – how many players in each team?

.....

5 – What do players try ?

.....

6 – When where did the tuna throwing start?

.....

7 – What do you have to do in this game?

.....

8 – How did the people get the idea?

.....

9 – What did they use in the past?

.....

10 – What do they use today?

.....

11 – Who made Canyoning spot popular in USA?

.....

12 – When did Canyoning become popular in USA ?

.....

13 – What did people do in Canyoning?

.....

14 – Why do people go Canyoning with an expert?

.....

15 – Where is Canyoning popular today ?

.....

Notes

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Unit 6

Spend or save?

Vocabulary

Word (Part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)	Word (Part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)
On sale (adj)	معرض للبيع	Queue (n)	طابور
Till (n)	صندوق الدفع	Designer labels (n)	علامات تجارية مصممة
Get a refund (v)	استرداد المال	Exchange (v)	استبدال
Shop assistant (n)	مساعد متجر	Credit card (n)	بطاقة ائتمان
Customer (n)	زبون	Second-hand (adj)	مستعمل
Receipt (n)	إيصال	Online shopping (n)	التسوق عبر الانترنت

Go into space (v)	الذهاب الى الفضاء	Meet a famous person (v)	مقابلة شخص مشهور
Travel the world (v)	السفر حول العالم	Donate to a charity (v)	التبرع لجمعية خيرية
Have a lot of money (v)	امتلاك الكثير من المال	Have three wishes (v)	الحصول على ثلاث امنيات
Travel back in time (v)	السفر عبر الزمن	Pass exams (v)	النجاح في الامتحانات
Become an Olympic athlete (v)	ان تصبح رياضياً اولمبيا	Become a book or film character (v)	ان تصبح شخصية كتاب او فيلم
Be invisible (v)	ان تكون غير مرئي	Win a cup (v)	الفوز بالكاس

الجملة الشرطية (conditional sentence)

Types:

1. Zero Conditional [If + S + V1 + S + V1 + ..., S + V1 +]
2. First Conditional [If + S + V1 +, S + will + V مجرد.....]
3. Second Conditional [If + S + V₂ +, S + would + v مجرد.]

Zero conditional

تستخدم للتحدث عن الحقائق او احداث تحدث بشكل منتظم

For : **affirmativ** IF + S + V1, S + V1

Negative IF + S + don't / doesn't + V مجرد , S + don't / doesn't + مجرد....

example :

- 1- If we (put) wood in water, It (float)
- 2 - If she (feel) hungry, She (eat)..... food.
- 3 - If we (mix)..... blue and yellow, you (get) green.
- 4 - If they (feel) thirsty, they (drink) water.
- 5 - If I (want)..... to read books, I usually (go) to the library.
- 6 - If we (want) to play football, we always (go)to the park.
- 7 - If Ali and Omar..... (not feel) well, They usually (not go) to the doctor.
- 8 - If you (not eat) a lot of sweet, you..... (not feel)sick .

question

(نستخدم فقط جواب الشرط)

IF + S + V1..... , do / does + S + V مجرد ?

DO/Does + S + V مجرد IF + S + V1 ?

Example:

- IF The weather is cold, people wear Jacket .

.....? (question)

- IF I eat a lot of sweet , I feel sick

.....? (question)

First conditional

تستخدم للتحدث عن احتمالات او توقعات يمكن حدوثها في المستقبل

From {If +S+V1....., S + will + V مجرد+مثبت}

{If +S +don't/doesn't , S + wont + V مجرد+منفي}

Example:

1- If she (study).....hard, she (pass)..... the exam.

2- If we (buy).....everything online, shop (close).

3. If shops (Close).....,I (be).....sad

4. If they (not invite).....me I (not go)..... To the party.

5. If he (not finish)..... His homework, the teacher (be)..... angry.

6. IF It (rain).....,you (get)wet

Question: If + s + v1....., will + s + v مجرد.

1. If We buy every thing online, shops will close.

.....?

.....?

[Wh-question] + will + S + do if S + V1

.....?

Second Conditional sentence

تستخدم للتحدث يتحدى عن مواقف خيالية أو أشياء صعب تحقيقها

المربع الأصغر في كتاب (student book) (page 23)

هو عبارة عن مواقف خيالية إذا وجدناها بالجمل نستخدم

(Second conditional)

From: IF + S + V2....., S + would + V مجرد (مثبت +)

IF + S + didn't + V مجرد....., S + wouldn't + V مجرد (منفي -)

example:

1- If I (can).....travel back in time, I (go).....

to Ancient Jordan

2- If I (go).....into space, I (not walk).....

3. If I (have).....wings, I (fly).....

4. If you (be)..... Invisible, you (do)..... any thing.

5. If I (have)..... three wishes, I (be).....an Olympic athletic.

(Question) If + S + V2 + , would + V مجرد.....?

1. If you were rich, you would donate to a charity.

.....?

2. If you traveled the world, you would visit Italy.

.....?

(Interesting Markets)

أسئلة إضافية على القطعة ص 24 student book

Muarakuin Floating Market:

1. Where is the market?

.....

2. What time do you have to get there?

.....

3. Why do you have to get there before Sun rise?

.....

4. What Can you buy in this market?

.....

5. what kind of shops there?

.....

Djemaa el Fna, Marrakech

6.What is the most interesting markets in the world?

.....

7. Where is the Market?

.....

8. What is Jemma El fna Famous for?

.....

9. What happens in the market after sunset?

.....

10. What Can you do there?

.....

Chiang Mai Night Bazaar

11. Where is the market?

.....

12. What can you buy in this market?

.....

Souk Jara Market:

13- Where is the Market?

.....

14. When is the best time to visit the market?

.....

15. What can you find there?

.....

Writing _____ **Using unless** _____ (if +not = unless)

1. If we don't leave now, we will miss the plane.

Unless.....

2- If she doesn't have home, she will stay in a hotel

Unless.....

3- If you don't exercise, you will get Fat.

Unless.....

4. I will call the police if you don't Stop Fighting.

.....Unless.....

Notes

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Unit 7

Let's talk!

Vocabulary

Word (Part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)	Word (Part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)
Receive a text message (v)	استلام رسالة نصية	Chat to friends (v)	الدرشة مع الأصدقاء
Use social media (v)	استخدام وسائل التواصل	Insert an emoji (v)	إدراج رمز تعبيرى
Listen to a podcast (v)	الاستماع إلى بودكاست	Watch a vlog (v)	مشاهدة مدونة فيديو
Tell the truth (v)	قول الحقيقة	Tell a lie (v)	قول كذبة
Keep a secret (v)	الاحتفاظ بسر	Keep a promise (v)	الوفاء بوعد
Get on well (v)	الانسجام	Have an argument (v)	خوض جدال

Embarrassed (adj)	محرج	Disappointed (adj)	خائب الأمل
Jealous (adj)	غيور	Upset (adj)	منزعج
Confused (adj)	مرتبك	Curious (adj)	فضولي
Delighted (adj)	مسرور	Nervous (adj)	متوتر
Calm (adj)	هادئ	Serious (adj)	جاد
Proud (adj)	فخور	Miserable (adj)	بائس

(Comparing things) as..... as / not as.....as

[as.....as]→

تستخدم المقارنة بين شيئين متساوي في صفة معينة.

Form: as + adjective + as

1-ex: Sami is 13 years old and Rami is 13 years old.

.....

2. Both Laila and Salma are clever.

.....

4. My house and my friend house are both big.

.....

Choose the Correct answer

1. Ali is as.....as Omar. (tall – taller – tallest)

2. Ali is faster than Ahmed

→ Ali is as fast as Ahmed.

→ Ali isn't as fast as Ahmed.

→ Ahmed isn't as faster as Ali.

→ Ahmed isn't as fast as Ali.

[not as.....as]

تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين غير متساوين في صفة معينة

(Form: not as + adjective + as)

1- ex: Omar is 1.40 meter tall. Ali is 1.30 meter tall.

.....

2. Ahmed is taller than Sami.

.....

3. Rita is clever, but Dana isn't clever.

.....

4-Julia is funny, but Suha isn't funny.

.....

Question tags:

الأسئلة الذيلية

و تأتي في نهاية الجملة للتأكد من المعلومة ملاحظة : في السؤال الذيلي نحول
المثبت الى منفي والمنفي إلى مثبت

Question tags with (be) Is- are

- 1- she is a teacher,.....?
- 2- My Father is a doctor,.....?
- 3- They are Friendly,.....?
- 4- My friends are funny,.....?

إذا كانت الجملة - تتكون من افعال الـ (be) في السؤال الذيلي نحول

is → isn't

are → aren't

Queshon tags with (be) → isn't / → aren't

- 1- my bag isn't new,.....?
- 2- He isn't delighted,.....?
- 3- your books aren't interesting,.....?
- 4- they aren't funny,.....?

Question tags with don't / doesn't

1- my friend doesn't make the project,.....?

2- Laila doesn't speak English,.....?

3- we don't talk in the game,.....?

4- Sami and Ali don't play good,.....?

Question tags with (V1)

1- she works in the office,.....?

2- People speak Arabic,.....?

3- Sami plays football,.....?

4- they drive very fast,.....?

Whereas:

but ——— تأتي بمعنى ——— بينما

تستخدمها للربط بين جملتين مختلفين او فكرتين مختلفتين

Amer isn't friendly . His brother is very nice.

full stop

Amer isn't friendly, whereas his brother is very nice.

1- Salma is delighted. Laila is upset.

.....

2. Ali is embarrassed. Sami is proud.

.....

3. Some people tell the truth. Other people tell lies.

.....

Mariam Khaled Abu ahair

Communicating without words?

- 1. What does the language of Emojis use?**
- 2. Who use Emojis a lot?**
- 3. What did the survey show about people from 18-25 years old?**
- 4. Emojis have made it easier to communicate with people in different countries, Why?**
- 5. Which emojis that is used most often around the world?**
- 6. What do most people use?**

1- Who used hieroglyphics?

2. What is the oldest written language?

3. Who found the Rosetta stone in 1799?

4. Was the meaning of the picture understood?

1. What do you use to make the sign language?

2. Which people the sign language useful for?

3. When is the international day of sign languages?

Find out:

Noun:

Adjective:

Preposition:

Notes

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Unit 8

Inventions

Vocabulary

Word (Part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)	Word (Part of Speech)	Meaning (Arabic)
Electricity (n)	الكهرباء	Light bulb (n)	المصباح الكهربائي
Spacecraft (n)	مركبة فضائية	Battery (n)	بطارية
Photography (n)	التصوير الفوتوغرافي	Radio (n)	الراديو
Wheel (n)	العجلة	Steam engine (n)	المحرك البخاري
Aeroplane (n)	الطائرة	X-ray (n)	الأشعة السينية
Vaccination (n)	التطعيم	Antibiotics (n)	المضادات الحيوية

Feel ill (v)	يشعر بالمرض	Feel better (v)	يشعر بتحسن
Get a prescription (v)	الحصول على وصفة طبية	Take some pills (v)	تناول بعض الحبوب
Have an injection (v)	الحصول على حقنة	I Have a fever (v)	لديه حمى
Have an X-ray (v)	إجراء أشعة سينية	Have an operation (v)	إجراء عملية جراحية
Do some research (v)	إجراء بعض الأبحاث	Win a prize (v)	الفوز بجائزة
Make a discovery (v)	إجراء اكتشاف	Carry out an experiment (v)	إجراء تجربة

Grammar: Relative Pronouns

الضمائر الموصولة هي كلمات تستخدمها لربط جملة فرعية باسم او ضمير وتضيف مزيد من المعلومات حول شخص او مكان او شي او وقت وفيما يلي كيفية استخدامها.

1- who → تشير إلى الأشخاص

2- which → تشير إلى الأشياء

3- that → تشير إلى الأشخاص او الأشياء

4- where → تشير إلى الاماكن

5. when → تشير إلى الوقت

6- whose → تشير إلى الملكية

Relative clause

A hospital is a place.....doctors work in.

my brother.....Lives in Egypt is a doctor.

Ramadan is a month.....muslims fast

This is a bag I bought yesterday.

This is a window.....made of glass.

This is a place.....I born in.

That is a student.....marks are full.

That is my teacher.....name is Samia.

This is a person.....work in the office.

Re write Sentences by using (Relative pronouns)

-This is a teacher. the teacher works in school.

.....

-This is a person. His name is Jame.

.....

-2012 is the year. We were born in 2012.

.....

-This is a thing. This thing is made of metal.

.....

-This is a place. I Find my bag in this place

Embedded Questions

-Function: To ask questions Politely.

تستخدم للسؤال بأدب.

Expressions:- التعابير المستخدمة

1-Could you tell me.....?

2. I wonder.....?

3- Can you tell us.....?

4. Do you know.....?

***Questions:**

1)Yes, No question → verb to be

→ verb to do

→ verb to have

→ models

2) wh questions starts with :-

What/where/ when / who / why / How long

ملاحظة تحذف did/does/do

ونكتب الفعل كما هو بدلاً من do

ونكتب الفعل مع أو بدلاً من does es

ونكتب الفعل V2 بدلاً من did

طريقة الحل: أولاً نكتب إحدى العبارات

ثم تبديل الفاعل مع aux أو الفاعل مع الفعل

Ex:1- What is your name?

Can you tell me.....?

2. Where is the nearest hospital?

Could you tell me.....?

3. When will the meeting start?

Do you know.....?

4. What did he play?

Can you tell me.....?

a- Do you like ice cream?

Can you tell me.....?

b. Is it going to rain tomorrow?

Do you know.....?

question Yes/No في اسئلة

طريقة الحل:

1- استخدام احدى العبارات

2- ثم نكتب We ther / if

3- ثم نبدل الفاعل مع aux

اذا كان يوجد Do و Does و Did نحذفهم وترجع الفعل لزمانه.

(Speaking) (تمارين على المحادثة)

Match:

a-Asking what

Some one prefers

b. Saying What
you prefer

c. Making a
Complaint

d-Giving your
opinion

e- Asking if
someone is
sure

.....1. I guess that she just made a mistake

..... 2- I need to exchange this. T. Shirt

.....3. Would you prefer to go diving on jogging?

..... 4. I think we should play squash.

...5. personally, I think that she should keep secrets

.....6. I'd like to Complain about this phone

.....7 Would you rather go jogging or play golf?

.....8- I'd prefer to go surfboarding

...9. I'm sure that, I will forgive her.

..10- I'm afraid there is a problem with these shoes.

.....11. I'd rather go jogging

...12. Should we play squash or tennis?

....13 Are you sure about that?

....14. Do you really think that?

Notes

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