



وزارة التربية

الإدارة العامة لمنطقة مبارك الكبير التعليمية

اختبار نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني
٢٠١٩ / ٢٠١٨

«السابع»	الصف
«اللغة الانجليزية»	المادة



العام الدراسي: 2018/2019
امتحان نهاية الفترة الدراسية الثانية
الصف: السابع
الإجابة في (7) صفحات



وزارة التربية
الإدارة العامة لمنطقة مبارك الكبير التعليمية
التوجيه الفني للغة الإنجليزية
الزمن : ساعتان

(المفردات - الاستيعاب المقروء - القواعد - التعبير - التهجئة)
(الدرجة الكلية: 60 درجة)



نموذج الإجابة

I- READING (30 Marks)
A) Vocabulary (14 Marks)

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4 x 2 = 8 Marks)

- The person I most is my English teacher because he is kind and helpful.
a) reduce b) rise c) **admire** d) rule
- I'm looking forward for the summer holiday to travel and have fun.
a) **impatiently** b) neatly c) cautiously d) heavily
- Recycling is one of the things we can do to solve the world's problems.
a) solar b) tiny c) **environmental** d) steep
- We enjoyed our stay at the hotel because of the friendly and the great location.
a) laundry b) **staff** c) engine d) gadget

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below (4 x 1½ = 6 Marks)

(**disaster** / **cultural** / **imaginative** / **aisle** / **pollution**)

- Both groups speak the same language and share the same **cultural** background.
- Heavy traffic is a major source of noise **pollution** in crowded cities.
- The circus show ended in a **disaster** when the tent fell on people last week.
- Nada can think of many new and creative ideas. She is a very **imaginative** girl.

B- Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Nine thousand years ago, people did not have money. They traded animals and crops for things they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells for the things they wanted. Chinese people also traded metal tools, such as metal knives and shovels for the things **they** wanted.

Later in China, people made metal money. In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animal skin. The first paper money was made from white coloured deer skin. It came from China about 900 years later. In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very **similar** to the coins we use today.

Coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged.

Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money means buying things. Money makes trading easier.

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6 x 2 = 12 Marks)

9. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?

- a. making paper money
- b. making metal coins**
- c. knives and shovels in the past
- d. easy trading in countries

10. The opposite of the underlined word “ **similar** ” in the 2nd paragraph, is :

- a. enormous
- b. different**
- c. friendly
- d. original



11. The underlined word “ **they** ” in the 1st paragraph, refers to :

- a. things
- b. shovels
- c. knives
- d. **people**

12. The first metal coins came from :

- a. Greece
- b. Rome
- c. **Lydia**
- d. Iran

13. The metal coins were strong because they were made of :

- a. **gold and silver**
- b. animal skin
- c. metal tools
- d. sea shells

14. What is the writer’s purpose of writing this passage?

- a. To give us information about other countries
- b. **To tell us about the history of money**
- c. To explain the importance of trading
- d. To advise us to spend money wisely



b) Answer the following questions: (2 X 2 = 4 Marks)

15. How did people get what they wanted before making money?

They traded animals, crops shells metal tools for things they wanted.

16. Why wasn't the first paper money strong enough ?

It was made of white coloured deer skin/ animal skin.

II- WRITING (30 Marks)

A) Grammar (11 Marks)

A) Choose the correct answer between brackets: (4 x 2 = 8 Marks)

17. Mr. Hamad is a doctor (where – which– **who**) is very famous in our city. He used to (**work**– works– is working) in a big hospital before he (had – will have – **had to**) travel abroad. He studied (**at** – in – on) Oxford University.

B) Do as required between brackets: (2 x 1½ = 3 Marks)

18. It was raining when they (go) outside.

(Correct the verb)

It was raining when they went outside.

19. They can't come to the meeting,?

(Add a question tag)

They can't come to the meeting, can they?



B) Writing (15 Marks)

Write on the following topic:

“Old people often say that life was better than nowadays.”

Plan and write **two paragraphs** , (10 sentences), **comparing life in the past and nowadays.**

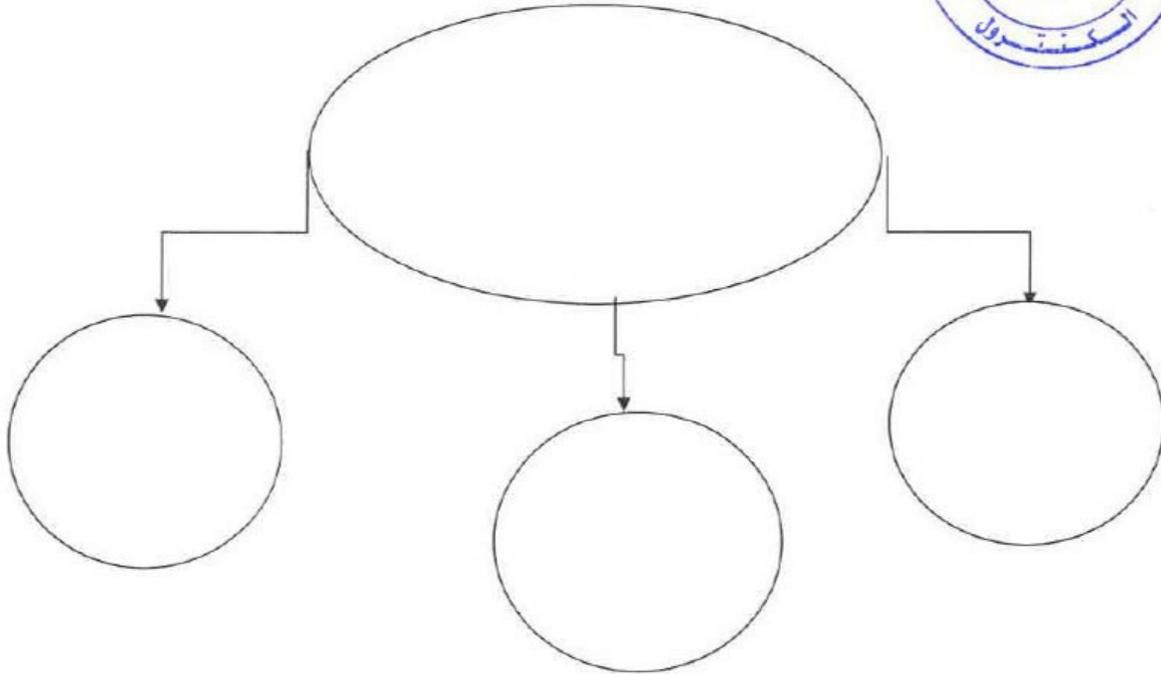
The following guide words might help you:

(simple / dark / lived / mud / easy / technology / modern / transport)

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

Write your plan here (1 Mark)

Rubrics for checking Writing:



Write your topic here (14 Marks)



Rubrics	Plan	Exposition of ideas and coherence	paragraphing and number of sentences	Grammar	Spelling	Handwriting	Punctuation	Changing format	Total
	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	-2	15

C- Spelling (4 Marks)

Rewrite the underlined words correctly: (4 x 1= 4 Marks)

20. My best friend is kind and generuos. (generous)

.....

21. Fahad practises sports regalurlly to stay fit. (regularly)

.....

22. This television is rededuc from 500 to 350 dinars . (reduced)

.....

23. The weather foracest said it was going to rain later today. (forecast)

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مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح