

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



Rasha Ramadan

الملف مذكرة مدرسة حليلة السعدية

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

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 الأول

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وزارة التربية  
الإدارة العامة لمنطقة الجبراء التعليمية  
مدرسة حليلة السعدية م. بنات



# 7th Grade!

*Prepared by*

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*School Principal*

**Mrs. Nowair Al – Husseiny**

School year 2023 / 2024



# English

## Unit (1) – Family and friends

1	hip	حوض الانسان	9	attic	العليه / السطوح
2	operation	عملية	10	spacious	واسع
3	wheelchair	كرسي متحرك	11	temporary	مؤقت
4	limit	يحد من	12	Inuit	شعب القطب
5	physically challenged	متحدى الاعاقة	13	especially	خصوصا
6	delicious	لذيذ	14	against	ضد
7	source	مصدر	15	eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة
8	adventure	مغامرة			

## Unit (2) – Sport and Activities

1	equipment	معدات	9	snorkel	يسبح بانبوب
2	quite	تماما-جدا	10	nationality	الجنسية
3	pitch	ارض الملعب	11	Para - sport	رياضات المعاقين
4	score	يسجل هدف	12	numerous	كثير-متعدد
5	referee	حكم المباراة	13	potential	قوة-امكانيات
6	waterski	يتزلج علي الماء	14	initially	اولا – في البداية
7	javelin	رمح	15	excel	يتفوق في
8	quad bike	دراجة رباعية	16	rival	منافس

## Unit (3) – School Life

1	canteen	مقصف	9	run =(organize)	ينظم
2	local	محلي	10	survival	البقاء حيا
3	depend on	يعتمد علي	11	probably	محتمل-ممكن
4	leisure	فراغ-راحة	12	recite	يتلو-يحفظ
5	personally	شخصيا	13	convenient	ملاءم-مناسب
6	facility	مرفق- منشأة	14	equestrian	فروسي
7	post	يرسل رسالة - ينشر	15	registration	تسجيل
8	chat room	غرفة تحدث	16	lively	نشيط - حيوي

## Unit (4) – Instructions and Directions

1	instructions	تعليمات	11	librarian	امين المكتبة
2	regular	معتاد - مألوف	12	altogether	سويا- معا
3	fold	يثني-يطوي	13	liberation	تحرير
4	envelope	مظروف	14	route	طريق
5	original	اصلي	15	destination	وجهة الوصول
6	sprinkle	ينثر- يرش	16	trick	خدعة
7	seeds	البذور	17	lid	غطاء
8	soil	التربة	18	seal	يحكم الغلق
9	pot	قدر فخارية	19	suck	يشرب - يمتص
10	corridor	ممر	20	observation	ملاحظة


  
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## Unit (5) – Free Time

1	require	يحتاج- يتطلب	11	definitely	بالتأكيد
2	appliance	اجهزة كهربية	12	officially	رسميا
3	available	موجود-متاح	13	reflect	يعكس
4	supply	يجهز	14	luxury	ترف -رفاهية
5	stove	موقد	15	theater	مسرح
6	globe	كرة ارضية	16	iconic	بارز -مبدع
7	thirsty	عطشان	17	civilization	حضارة
8	compass	بوصلة	18	sweater	كنزة صوف- بلوفر
9	insect repellent	مبيد الحشرات	19	attract	يجذب
10	survive	ينجو	20	cuisine	طريقة الطهي

## Unit (6) – Celebrations and Food

1	pour	يصب	10	vegetarian	نباتي
2	chop	يقطع	11	counter	منضدة الاستقبال
3	stir	يحرك ليخلط	12	questionnaire	استبيان
4	ingredient	مكونات	13	religious	ديني
5	slice	شريحة	14	Argument	نزاع- جدال
6	gently	بلطف	15	independence	استقلال
7	grease	يشحم- يدهن	16	magnificently	بشكل رائع-عظيم
8	stick/stuck	يلتصق	17	costume	ملابس - بدلة
9	tasteless	عديم الطعم	18	occasion	مناسبة

## Unit 1 Family and friends

### الملكية 'S : استخدام الفاصله العليا

تستخدم للتعبير عن الملكية وتأتي بعد الاسم ، اذا كان الاسم مفرد تكون الفاصله العليا قبل "s" ، اذا كان الاسم جمع تكون الفاصله العليا بعد "s"

<b>singular nouns: add -s</b> <i>example: boy → boy's</i>	The <b>boy's</b> bicycle is blue. <i>It belongs to the boy.</i>
<b>plural nouns: add -s'</b> <i>example: boys → boys'</i>	The <b>boys'</b> bicycles are blue. <i>They belong to the boys.</i>
<b>some irregular plural nouns: add -s</b> <i>example: children → children's</i>	The <b>children's</b> bicycles are blue. <i>They belong to the children.</i>

- تستخدم الفاصله العليا أيضا للتعبير عن حروف محذوفة مثل الأمثلة التالية :

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

### Verb to be فعل يكون في زمن المضارع :

I		am / 'm
He, She, It		is / 's
We, You, They		are / 're

I You We They	have got
He She It	has got

### have got / has got

#### Examples

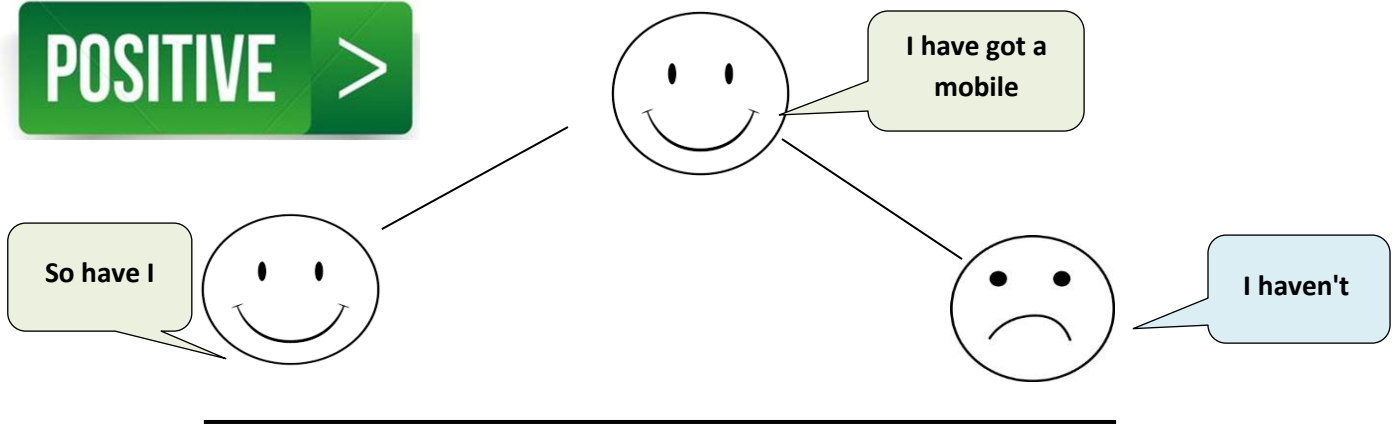
- I have got useful books.
- I haven't got a car
- she has got a new



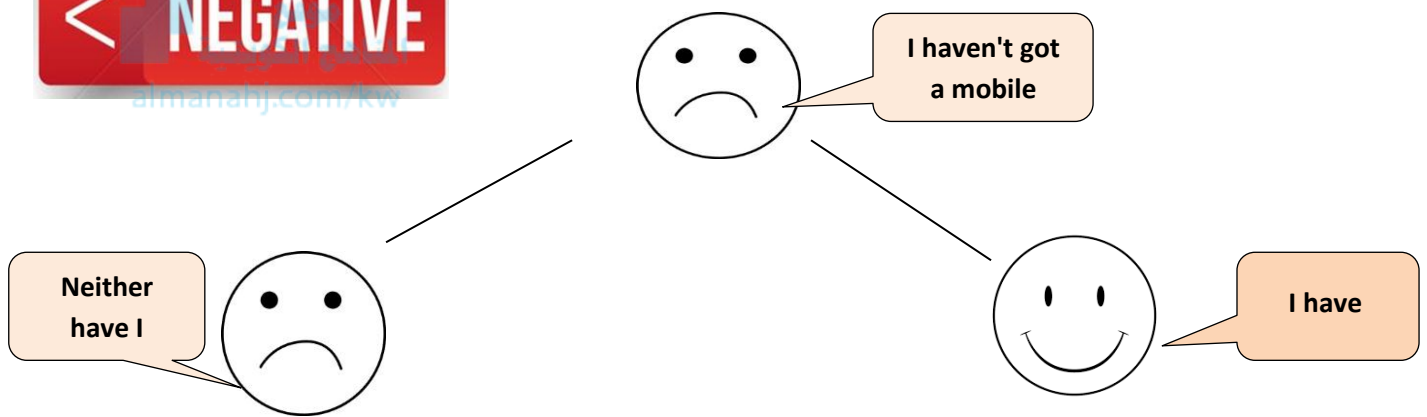
	Plural	Singular
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Have got</b> ⇨ I, We, You, They I <b>have got</b> a big house.	<b>Has got</b> ⇨ He, She, It He <b>has got</b> a new car.
<b>Question</b>	<b>Have you got</b> a big house? Yes, I <b>have</b> . / No, I <b>haven't</b> .	<b>Has he got</b> a new car? Yes, he <b>has</b> . / No, he <b>hasn't</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	I <b>haven't got</b> a big house.	He <b>hasn't got</b> a new car.

**\*Talking about possessions:**

**POSITIVE** >



< **NEGATIVE**



**Short answers الاجابات المختصرة**

Short answers الاجابات المختصرة		
Have you got a bike?	Yes, I have.	No , I have not
	<b>Agreeing الموافقة</b>	<b>Disagreeing الرفض</b>
I have got a DVD player.	So have I .	I have not.
I haven't got a camera.	Neither have I .	I have .

## Unit 2 Sports and Activities

## Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Pronouns		positive	Negative	Questions	Key words
هو/هي/إنه	He	V+ s <b><u>studies</u></b>	<b><u>doesn't</u></b> + v	Does + فاعل + v	Every(week – month- year) usually sometimes always often never rarely frequently
	She				
	It				
نحن/أنت/هم/إنها	We	V <b><u>study</u></b>	<b><u>don't</u></b> + v	Do + فاعل + v	
	You				
	They				
	I				

### Examples

- ✂ I **always** play football in the club.
- ✂ We **usually** do homework after school.
- ✂ You **sometimes** come late to school.
- ✂ He **never** eats in class.
- ✂ She goes to school by car **every day**.
- ✂ It **always** flies high in the sky.

### Negative:

like enjoy watch } <b>don't+ V</b>	likes enjoys watches } <b>doesn't + V</b>	Usually Always Sometimes often } <b>never</b>
I <b>watch</b> TV. I <b>don't</b> watch TV.	She <b>watches</b> TV. She <b>doesn't</b> watch TV.	She <b>usually</b> watches TV. She <b>never</b> watches TV.









Endings of verbs with third person singular in present simple tense:

In general V + s	Verbs ending in consonant + y V + ies	Verbs ending in O, SS ,X , Ch , Sh V + es
work – works eat- eats play – plays swim - swims	study- <b>studies</b> cry – <b>cries</b> try – <b>tries</b> carry - <b>carries</b>	go – <b>goes</b> wash – <b>washes</b> watch – <b>watches</b> mix - <b>mixes</b>

Question word	auxiliary	subject	Main verb	complement	?
What	does	Mona	study	English	?
Where		Ali	play	tennis	
When		He	walk	in the park	
Why	do	She	go	to school	
How long		I/we → you	ask	questions	
How many		My/our → your	eat	pizza	
How often			travel	to Spain	
How much					

# WH Questions






WHERE? WHO? WHAT? WHEN? HOW?

 WH Question	 do does	 Subject	 Verb ( inf )	 Complement	 ?
Where	do	you	go	on Friday	?



# Questions

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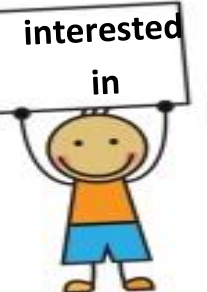


 Do Does	 Subject	 Verb	 Complement	 ?
Do	you	study	English	?

## Gerund



A gerund can be the **object** of certain verbs.

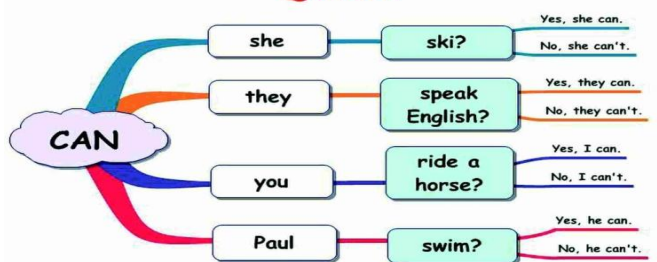
افعال ياتي بعدها الفعل به (ing)

 like	 enjoy	 prefer	 interested in	 keen on	 good at
--	--	---	--	--	--

## Modal verb CAN



## Questions





Positive	Negative	Question
<b>Can + verb</b> I can swim. She can sing. We can play tennis.	<b>Can't + verb</b> I can't speak French. She can't swim. We can't jump.	<b>Can+ subject+verb...?</b> Can you swim? Can she dance? Can you run fast?

### Connectors:

**and** ( و ) تربط جملتين مثبتتين

**but** ( لكن ) تدل علي التناقض

**So** ( لذلك ) يأتي بعدها النتيجة

**because** ( بسبب ) يأتي بعدها السبب

### Unit 3 School Life

### Present Continuous Tense

Subject +	"BE" +	NOT +	main verb (V <sub>+ing</sub> ) +	modifier .
I	am	not	listening	to music.
	'm not			
You, We, They	are	not	dancing	happily.
	aren't			
He, She, It	is	not	reading	books.
		isn't		

Key words
right now
today
now
Look!
Listen!
at the moment
at this moment

- 1-I am writing homework **now**.
- 2- **Look !** They are running.
- 3-**Listen !** Children are sleeping.
- 4-We are juggling balls **at the moment**

**Negative:** am – is – are بعد الفعل المساعد **not** ينفي المضارع المستمر بإضافة

She **is** playing tennis now.  
She **isn't** playing tennis now.

**WH/ question**


<b>Wh-</b>	Am Is are	subject	Verb <b>+ING</b>	Rest of the ? sentence
------------	-----------------	---------	------------------	---------------------------



A: **What** is he **doing**?  
B: he is **drawing** a map

# Adverbs

- **Adjectives** - Describe the NOUN
- **Adverbs** - Describe the VERB

Adjective		Adverbs
Quiet		Quietly
Slow		Slowly
Rude		Rudely


Adjective	Adverb	What changes?
beautiful	beautifully	Adjective + LY
slow	slowly	
bad	badly	Adjectives that finish in -Y change -Y by -I and add LY
happy	happily	
noisy	noisily	
easy	easily	الصفات الشاذة Irregular forms
good	well	
fast	fast	
hard	hard	

# PLURAL RULES



	singular	Plural
<b>Subject pronouns</b>	I You He-she -it	We You they
<b>Demonstrative pronouns</b>	This that	These those
<b>Auxiliaries</b>	am – is was does has	are were do have
<b>Main verbs</b>	plays	play
<b>Articles</b>	a – an	-----
<b>Regular Nouns</b>	cat boy family knife	cats boys families knives

Most words simply take an -s.


 plant - plants  
 house - houses  
 friend - friends

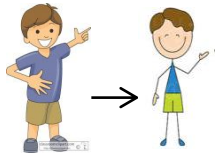

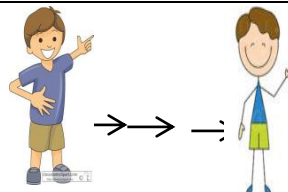
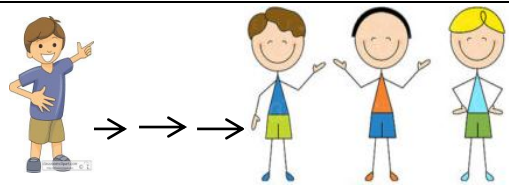
## Irregular Plural Nouns

child	children
woman	women
man	men
goose	geese
mouse	mice
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
cactus	cacti
person	people
ox	oxen



Really Learn English!

# Demonstrative pronouns

<p><b>This</b> هذا / هذه اسم اشارة للمفرد القريب</p>  <p><b>This</b> is a boy.</p>	<p><b>These</b> هؤلاء اسم اشارة للجمع القريب</p>  <p><b>These</b> are boys.</p>
<p><b>that</b> هذا / هذه اسم اشارة للمفرد البعيد</p>  <p><b>That</b> is a boy.</p>	<p><b>Those</b> هؤلاء اسم اشارة للجمع البعيد</p>  <p><b>Those</b> are boys.</p>

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## Unit 4 Instructions and Directions

### Sequencing Words



**Revision**  **First, retell how to make a banana milk shake.**



## imperative

**Come** to school early.  
يبدأ اسلوب الأمر بفعل بالمصدر

**Don't** play in the street .  
تنفي جملة الأمر ب Don't

**always**

**نفي Negative form**

**NEVER**

### Giving directions :

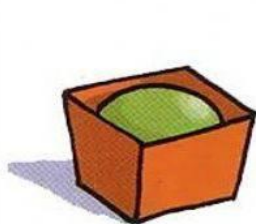
				
Traffic lights	Roundabout	Sidewalk	Zebra-crossing	Crossroad
				
Turn left	Turn right	Go straight	Go past	Cross

# Prepositions of Time

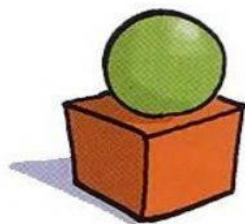
<b>ON</b> (days and dates)	<b>IN</b> (longer periods)	<b>AT</b> (the time of day)
On Tuesday	In 2010	At sunset
On Saturday	In 18th century	At sunrise
On 5 April	In the 1960s	At bedtime
On 12 Mar. 2019	In the next century	At noon
On Sunday morning(s)	In the Ice Age	At dinnertime
On Christmas Day	In February	At midnight
On my birthday	In the middle ages	At 11.30pm
On New Year's Eve	In the summer	At 12 o'clock
On Independence Day	In the past	At lunchtime

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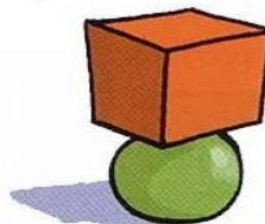
# PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



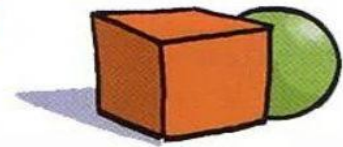
**IN**



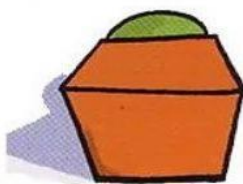
**ON**



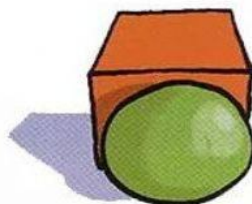
**UNDER**



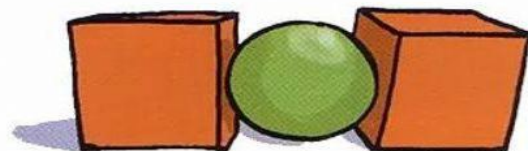
**NEXT TO**



**BEHIND**



**IN FRONT OF**

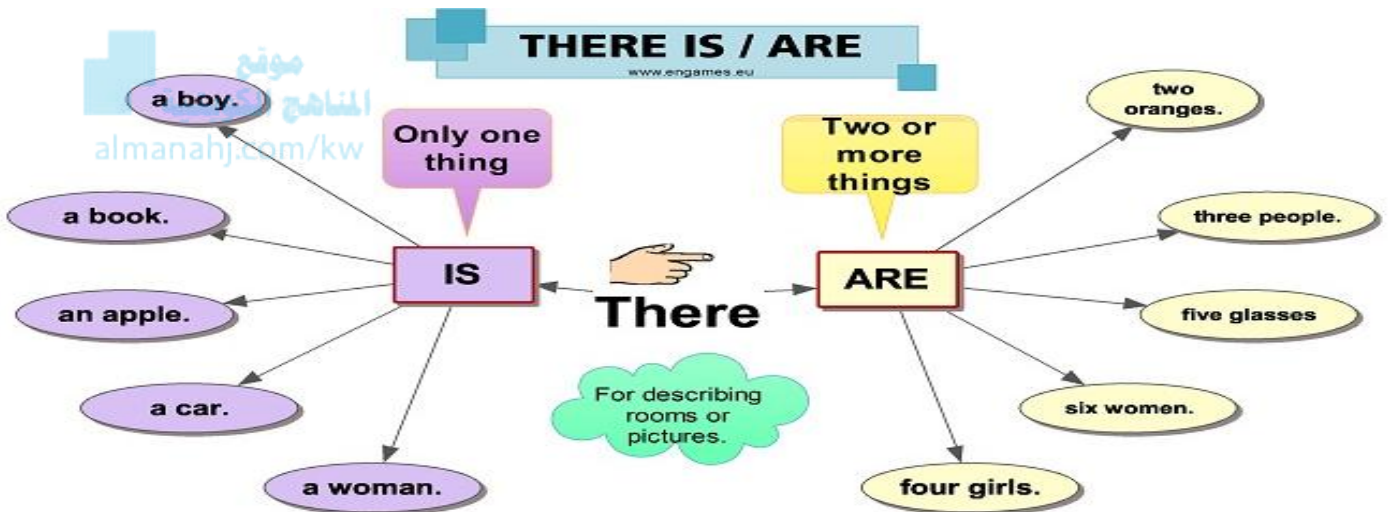


**BETWEEN**

## Unit 5 Free Time

### Making Questions

Wh Questions		
?Where	أين	للسؤال عن المكان
?When	متى	للسؤال عن الزمان
?Why	لماذا	للسؤال عن السبب
?What	ما / ماذا	للسؤال عن شيء
?Which	أي	للاختيار بين شيئين
?Who	من	للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل
?Whom	من	للسؤال عن مفعول به عاقل



	<b>There is</b> تأتي مع الاسم المفرد والاسم الغير معدود	<b>There are</b> تأتي مع الاسم الجمع (المعدود)
<b>Ex.</b>	<u>There is</u> a boy in the yard. <u>There is</u> water in the fridge.	<u>There are</u> boys in the yard. <u>There are</u> tables in the class.
<b>Negative</b>	There is a book on the table. There <u>isn't</u> a book on the table.	There are pencils in the bag. There <u>aren't</u> pencils in the bag.
<b>Questions</b>	Yes, there is <del>some</del> water in the bottle. ✕ Is there <b>any</b> water in the fridge?	Yes, there <del>are</del> ponies in the circus. ✕ Are there ponies in the circus?

### Question Tags

Question tags are the short questions at the end of sentences.

- Hani finished it, **didn't he?**
- Salma worked hard, **didn't she?**
- They didn't leave, **did they?**
- We had to go, **didn't we?**
- I said that, **didn't I?**





Positive ↔ Negative

## Examples



She studied hard, didn't she?

Ali bought a new car, didn't he?

The weather was hot yesterday, wasn't it?

Ali	Mona	Ali and Mona	rat
			
he	she	they	it



Countable	Uncountable
<b>Countable nouns (C)</b> (أسماء تعد (اي التي لها جمع) • Carrot → Carrots • Orange → oranges • Onion → Onions • Family → families	<b>Uncountable nouns (U)</b> (أسماء لا تعد (اي ليس لها جمع) • bread • rice • meat • salt • sugar • money • chocolate • tea
	
<b>a / an</b> تأتي ادوات النكرة مع المعدود المفرد - There is <b>a</b> book on the shelf. - There are <b>books</b> on the shelf. - Are there <b>books</b> on the shelf?	<b>لا تأتي ادوات النكرة مع الاسم الغير معدود</b> - There is <b>some</b> water in the bottle. - There <b>isn't any</b> water in the bottle. - Is there <b>any</b> water in the bottle?
<b>How many</b> كم للمعدود <i>How many girls are there in the class?</i>	<b>How much</b> كم كمية ( للغير معدود) <i>How much water do you want?</i>

## Some & any

Some بعض	any اي
تأتي بالإثبات مع المعدود والغير معدود . I have got <b>some</b> pencils. I have got <b>some</b> water.	تأتي بالنفي مع المعدود والغير معدود I haven't got <b>any</b> pencils. I haven't got <b>any</b> water. تأتي بالسؤال Do you have <b>any</b> idea about the accident?
a أداة النكرة	an أداة النكرة
<b>a</b> آداه نكره تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد المبدوء بحرف ساكن: <b>a</b> boy - <b>a</b> girl - <b>a</b> computer- <b>a</b> mobile - <b>a</b> pen	<b>an</b> آداه نكره تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد المبدوء بحرف متحرك ( a , e , o , u , i ): <b>an</b> egg - <b>an</b> apple - <b>an</b> ipad


لا تأتي ادوات النكرة مع الجمع.

Unit 6  
Celebrations and Food

P R O N O U N S

ضمائر الفاعل Subject pronouns تأتي بأول الجملة	ضمائر المفعول Object pronouns تأتي بعد الفعل او حرف الجر	صفات الملكية Possessive pronouns يأتي بعدها اسم	ضمائر الملكية Possessive pronouns ليس بعدها اسم
I	me	my	mine
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

First / Second conditional

1 <sup>st</sup> conditional	2 <sup>nd</sup> conditional
<p>If + Present Simple + will + V.(infinitive)</p> <p>الفعل يأتي مع s He –She –It</p> <p>I –You –They-We لا نضع لهم s</p> <p><b>If (+) Simple Present, will (+) infinitive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If it <b>rains</b>, I <b>won't go</b> to the park.</li> <li>If I <b>study</b> today, I'll <b>go</b> to the party tonight.</li> <li>If I <b>have</b> enough money, I'll <b>buy</b> some new shoes.</li> <li>She'll <b>be</b> late if the train <b>is</b> delayed.</li> <li>She'll <b>miss</b> the bus if she <b>doesn't leave</b> soon.</li> </ul>	<p>If + Past Simple+ would + V.(infinitive)</p> <p><b>Structure IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional</b> (To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).</p> <p><b>Usage Imaginary situations in the present or future</b></p> <p><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I <b>won</b> a million dollars, I <b>would buy</b> a new car.</li> <li>If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>would quit</b> smoking.</li> <li>If I <b>were</b> the president, I <b>would lower</b> taxes.</li> <li>They <b>would stay</b> longer if they <b>had</b> more time.</li> <li>If I <b>won</b> a million dollars, I <b>could stop</b> working.</li> </ul> 

**Examples:**

- If it **rains** , we **will stay** at home.
- If they **read** Quran, they **will be** happy.
- If you **went** to the Entertainment City, you **would have** fun.

**How many**

Use with *plural nouns*



**How much**

Use with *singular nouns*

كم للكمية/ كم للسعر

كم للعدد

**How Much...?**

**Uncountable**

**How Many...?**

**Countable**

**Complete the questions using the correct option from above:**



1. \_\_\_\_\_ students are there in your classroom?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries are in your plate?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ water do you need for your dough?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn is in the box?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ milk would like with your cookies?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ carrots do you need for your salad?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ juice can you drink in a day?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ soda are you going to drink?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ peppers do we need for the pasta?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ salt we have to add to the pasta?



**Physically challenged people**

Disabled people have many problems. They can't move . They need wheelchairs. They have few jobs. They don't have clubs.

We should help disabled people. We can build schools .We shouldn't use their parks. We should be kind. They need hope.

**Ideal home**

I like my house. It is big. It has many rooms. It has a garden. I plant flowers.

I like my bedroom. It is white. It is big. I can watch TV. Also, I can read books. I enjoy my time there.

[almanahj.com/kw](http://almanahj.com/kw)

**sport**

Sport is useful. It helps us. We are fit. We are healthy. We live well. We study better.

I like playing football. I play in the club. I play every day . I play with my friends .I like Messi . He plays well.

**Science lab**

I like experiments. I go to the science lab. There are chemicals. We use glass jars. We should wear lab coat. We should keep it clean.

Science lab is dangerous. We shouldn't eat or drink. We shouldn't play games. We shouldn't work alone.

**Camping**

Camping is nice. We camp every year. We camp in Al-Abdly. We take food and water . We take a compass. We need a stove.

We can play football. We ride quad bikes. We play games. We read books. We keep the camp clean. We really have fun.

**Free time**

Time is important. We shouldn't waste it. It can be useful. We can make activities. We never feel bored.

I have many activities. I play sport. I always read Qura'an. I visit my grandma. I watch TV. I have fun.

## Celebrations/ Eid Al-fitr

Celebrations are fun. People meet each other. Schools are closed. People send flowers. Children are happy. Eid Al-fitr is a religious event. It is after Ramadan.

We help the poor. Children wear new clothes. We visit friends. We take money. We have fun.



## School life – Ideal school

I like my school. It is fantastic. I can learn. I get information. I do many activities. I have fun. I meet my friends.

My school is big. It has many classes . It has got canteen. It has sports hall. We can play sports. I like the library . I like reading.



## Shopping

Shopping is nice. We can enjoy our time. We buy things. We may go to an eatery. We can go to the cinema.

I like Avenues. It is big. It has many shops. They sell many brands. They make fantastic offers. I like bookshops . I like reading.

## Camping in the past and nowadays

Camping was simple in the past. They used a tent. They used oil lamps. There was no electricity. They cooked on campfire.

Now camping is modern. There are many tents. There are many facilities. There is a kitchen .There are TVs. We play games.

قد يأتي الموضوع في شكل إيميل  
وبالتالي يجب الالتزام بعناصر الإيميل



## Irregular Verbs

infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
read	read	read	يقرأ	build	built	built	يبني
put	put	put	يضع	send	sent	sent	يُرْسِل
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	lend	lent	lent	يُقْرِض
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذى	spend	spent	spent	يُنْفِق يقضي
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	bend	bent	bent	يثني
split	split	split	يمزق	become	became	become	يصبح
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	come	came	come	يأتي
swim	swam	swum	يسبح	run	ran	run	يركض
sing	sang	sung	يُغني	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
ring	rang	rung	يتصل برن	fight	fought	fought	يحارب
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس	bring	brought	brought	يجلب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
wear	wore	worn	يلبس	teach	taught	taught	يدرّس
lose	lost	lost	يضيع	catch	caught	caught	يصطاد
get	got	got	ينال	hear	heard	heard	يَسْمَع
leave	left	left	يترك	say	said	said	يقول
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	hold	held	held	يُمسِك بـ
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ	tell	told	told	يُخبر
sit	sat	sat	يَجْلِس	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
meet	met	met	يقابل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	find	found	found	يجد
take	took	taken	يأخذ	make	made	made	يَصْنَع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلّم
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	break	broke	broken	يكسر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	write	wrote	written	يكتب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	see	saw	seen	يرى
know	knew	known	يعرف	give	gave	given	يعطي
fly	flew	flown	يَطير	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
go	went	gone	يذهب	do	did	done	يفعل
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	win	won	won	يفوز
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	drive	drove	driven	يقود

## Reading Comprehension

### العنوان المناسب Best title

-The **best title** for the passage could be.....

- عند تحديد العنوان المناسب للقطعة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى في الفقرة الاولى من القطعة . واذا كانت القطعة قصة يجب قراءتها كاملة لتحديد العنوان المناسب .

Reading is important in our life. We get information. We understand the world. There are two types of books. They are paper books and e-books. Both of them have advantages and disadvantages. As for paper books, we can use pens and pencils to highlight information. They are found in schools and libraries. They don't need charging. However, they are heavy to carry. They are costly. In fact, reading is a good hobby even we read from paper books or e-books.

The **best title** for the passage could be.....

- a- Importance of reading    b- Types of reading    c- Paper books    d- E-books

### اشارة الضمير Pronoun reference

-The **underlined pronoun " they "** in 2nd line refers to.....

- عند تحديد الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير او اسم الإشارة او ضمير الوصل ، نقرأ الجملة التي تسبق الضمير مباشرة لتحديد الاسم العائد عليه .

Pronouns	Demonstrative pronouns	Relative pronouns
I - She	This –These	Who- which
He - It	That - Those	Where- when
We - You		Whose- that
They		whom

### What do the following pronouns refer to

- 1-Sara is my friend. **She** is very clever. **She** refers to .....
- 2-My parents are wonderful. **They** always help their kids . **They** refers to .....
- 3-I and Sara eat pizza. **We** like it so much. **We** refers to .....
- 4-Doaa is my friend. **She** likes reading so much. **She** refers to .....
- 5- I like my school. **It** has big garden. **It** refers to .....
- 6- Omar is a clever boy. His sister is Nora. **He** is in grade 6. **He** refers to.....

Horses are beautiful creatures. They can be different colors , and can run quickly. People like to watch horses because they are strong and powerful. Horses are mammals. They are animals that have hair or fur, are warm-blooded, and usually give birth to live young. The mother horse generally has one baby in the spring , and feeds the baby milk. Horses have long legs, and big eyes that can see almost all the way around them. They can walk, trot, gallop and jump.

- 1- The underlined pronoun " they " in 3rd line refers to.....  
a) people                      b) legs                      c) mammals                      d) colours
- 2- The underlined pronoun " they " in 6<sup>th</sup> line refers to.....  
a) legs                      b) eyes                      c) horses                      d) colours

### Main idea الفكرة الرئيسية

The main idea of the 1st paragraph is .....

- عند تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى واحيانا الجملة الثانية في الفقرة المطلوبة .

Using a bicycle can be dangerous so we need to be cautious. We must pay attention on the road and never cycle too far out of the middle road. We must make sure that our bicycle are in good condition with brakes, lights ...etc. however, there is no guarantee that we will never be involved in accidents. The important thing is to stay alert at all times while using roads. If we use them carelessly, we may never use them again.

- a) how to make a bicycle                      b) the accidents of bicycles  
c) how to use a bicycle safely                      d) the colours of bicycles

### Author's purpose هدف الكاتب

- قد يكون هدف الكاتب خاص بقفره معينة او شامل للقطعة بالكامل وفي كلا الحالتين يجب قراءة الفقرة او القطعة بالكامل .  
ويختلف هدف الكاتب من قطعه لأخري فقد يكون الهدف نصيحة او تسليه او تحذير او اقتراح او توضيح او تأكيد شيء ما . وتوجد بعض الافعال للدلالة علي هدف او غرض الكاتب .

verb	meaning	verb	meaning
inform	يخبر	advise	ينصح
encourage	يشجع	explain	يشرح
suggest-recommend	يقترح	warn	يحذر
entertain - amuse	يسلي	state	يقرر
persuade-convince	يقنع	convey	ينقل
describe	يوصف	focus	يركز
compare	يقارن	emphasize	يؤكد
tell	يقول	review - revise	يراجع
show	يعرض	differentiate	يفرق
talk	يتحدث	express	يعبر

-Read each of the following and identify the author's purpose.

1- Dogs are the best pets. They are very loving and helpful. It's fun to teach them new tricks. You should get a dog .

What is the author's purpose?

entertain

persuade

inform



### True& false statements الجمل الصحيحة والخاطئة

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية صحيحه ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية خاطئة ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **False**?

طبقا للقطعة ، كل الجمل التالية صحيحه ماعدا..... (نبحث عن الخاطئة والعكس صحيح)

1- According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except.....

### Meaning & opposite معنى & عكس الكلمة

Mrs. Marry was an old poor woman. She lived alone so everybody tried to help her. Some people cooked meals for her, others cleaned her small **untidy** room. There was little furniture in her room. On **cold** days, they came and made fire. They made it to warm the room. Mrs. Marry lived a very sad life. She died at the age of eighty five. After her death people found a lot of money in her room.

**Choose the right answer from a, b, c & d :**

1- The **meaning** of the word "**untidy**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> line is .....

a) clean                      b) organized                      c) dirty                      d) salty

2- The **opposite** of the word "**cold**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> line is .....

a) freezing                      b) small                      c) hot                      d) humid

### Answer the following questions:

- هذه الاسئلة التي نحتاج الى قراءه القطعة جيدا لاستخراج الاجابة ، مع ضرورة الانتباه الى ان بعض الاجابات لا تكون واضحة explicit ونحتاج الي قراءه القطعة جيدا لان الاجابة ضمنيه implicit بالفقرة .

Our grandparents thought they were lucky because they could travel by cars and they could see films at the cinema. Now, we think we are very lucky because we have machines **that** can do the jobs we need , like washing up or cooking. We have computers that can help us to communicate with people at any time .But in a few years, these inventions will seem old-fashioned.

**Answer the following question in reference to the passage:**

1. Why are we lucky nowadays?

.....