

قواعد الصف السابع وتدريبات عليها من اختبارات سابقة

شرح القواعد

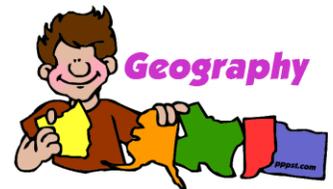
Past Simple Tense

قاعدة الماضي البسيط ، في حال وجود كلمات مثل (yesterday , last ... , ago , in the past) يكون الفعل في الماضي بإضافة -ed - إذا كان الفعل عادي أو بتغيير شكل الفعل إذا كان غير عادي.

To change the sentence to the negative form, we put didn't and change the main verb to the infinitive form:

Abdullah studied Geography at the university last year.

Abdullah didn't study Geography at the university last year.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Basil (takes - took - taking) some piano lessons last month.

Verbs can be regular (surf-surfed, live-lived) OR irregular (see-saw, buy-bought)



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Sami collected the math books yesterday. [Make **Negative**]
Sami didn't collect the math books yesterday.

2. Dana (buy) a new blouse yesterday. [Correct the verb]
Dana bought a new blouse yesterday.

قاعدة used to ، ودائماً يأتي الفعل بعدها بالمصدر بدون إضافات، والنفي منها يكون didn't use to

used to / didn't use to



Naser used to ride a bicycle in the past.

Abdullah didn't use to eat green vegetables.



- We used to _____ in a house near the coast.
a) live b) lives c) living d) lived

The verb always comes in the infinitive form after used to or didn't use to.

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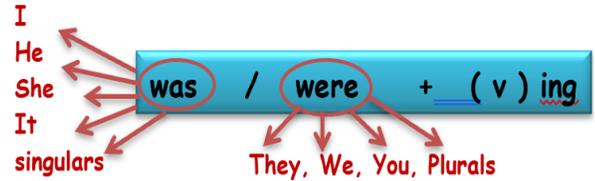
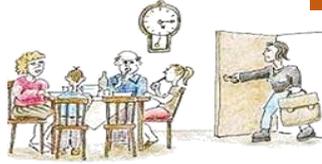
Do as shown in brackets:

*They used to play football on Fridays. [Make **Negative**]
They didn't use to play football on Fridays.

2021 /2022

Past Continuous Tense

قاعدة الماضي المستمر: نستخدم هذا الزمن مع when و while ، حيث نضع was أو were ونضيف على الفعل (ing) .



When my mother came home, we were eating dinner.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- He _____ (ran - was running - runs) to school when he fell down.
- When the teacher opened the door, they _____ (singing - were singing) in class.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. While Fahed (drive) to work , a car hit him. [Correct th verb]
While Fahed was driving to work , a car hit him.

Future Simple Tense

قاعدة المستقبل ، في حال وجود كلمات مثل (tomorrow, next ...) اذا الزمن في المستقبل ونعبر عن المستقبل بإضافة will وبعدها الفعل في المصدر أو بإضافة going to وكذلك الفعل بعدها في المصدر وقبلها احد الأفعال المساعدة (is, are, am)



I **will** start the diet this weekend.

He **is going to** fly to Istanbul next month.



Choose the right alternative in brackets:

1. I will _____ some tea. Would you like to drink some?
a) make b) making c) makes d) made
2. My friends _____ watch the football match at home tonight.
a) going to b) goes to c) are going to d) go to



Remember:

The verb is always in the infinitive form after will & going to.

Do as shown in brackets:

- I (change) my mobile phone tomorrow. [Correct]
I will change my mobile phone.
- She is going to write a story next week. [Make negative]
She isn't going to write a story next week.

تكوين السؤال : هناك نوعين من الأسئلة (الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام Q wh) ونوع أسئلة الإجابات المختصرة (الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد). وفيما يلي شرح لطريقة تكوين كل منها:

Question Formation

There are two types of questions: (Wh- question) & (Short answer question)

النوع الأول (السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام مثل : what, when, where, why, How)

Mona reads a book in her room everyday

مثال:

Where	does	Mona	read	a book?
أداة الاستفهام	فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	بقية الجملة



Short answer questions: starts with a helping verb (Did / Do / Will / Does / Can.....)

Examples:

Did you enjoy the film?

Are they listening to the teacher?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Yes, they are

No, they aren't

النوع الثاني (السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون اجابته مختصرة : yes, no)

Yes, she stayed in a hotel in Dubai.

Did	she	stay	in a hotel in Dubai?
فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	بقية الجملة



Do as shown in brackets:

- Khalid watched a nice film yesterday. [Form a question]
 - What did Khalid watch? / When did Khalid watch a film?
- Yes, she played the piano in a concert. [Ask]
 - Did she play the pino in a concert?

Note: For the short answer you can form only one question!

قاعدة الضمائر الموصولة: نستخدم who للتعبير عن العاقل، ونستخدم which للتعبير عن غير العاقل، ونستخدم where للتعبير عن المكان، ونستخدم when للتعبير عن الزمان

Relative Pronouns

We use them to join two sentences, **who** with humans- **that/which** with non-humans, **where** with places and **when** with time.

He took the box **which** was full of chocolates.



Saad went with Ali **who** lives nextdoor.



The school, **where** my mother works, is opposite the bank.
Ms. Dalal Al-Mutairi



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- They found the man (where - who - which) stole the bank.

Do as shown in brackets:

- I sold my old car. It broke down last week. [Join the sentences]
I sold my old car which broke down last week.
- We helped Mona. She had a lot of work to do. [Join]
We helped Mona who had a lot of work to do.

قاعدة الماضي المبني للمجهول: خطوات تحويل الجملة للمبني للمجهول: (1) نشط الفاعل، (2) نبدأ بالمفعول به، (3) نضع was أو were حسب المفعول به إذا كان مفرد أو جمع، (4) نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث.

Past Simple Passive

She **sent** an e-mail to the teacher.

An e-mail **was sent** to the teacher.



To change a sentence to the past passive:

- Start with the OBJECT.
- Use (was / were)
- Change the verb to the past participle.



Jobbs **invented** smart phones in 1985.

Smart phones **were invented** in 1985.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- This network _____ the internet.
- a) calls b) calling **c) is called** d) are calling



Do as shown in brackets:

- She collected the books yesterday. [Change into **Passive**]
The books were collected yesterday .
- They make good cars in Japan. [Change into **Passive**]
Good Cars are made in Japan.

قاعدة الأفعال الناقصة: يكون الفعل في المصدر بدون إضافات بعد الأفعال الناقصة. ومن المهم أن تعرف الطالبة طريقة نفي كل فعل: (must, mustn't / should, shouldn't / has to, doesn't have to / have to, don't have to / had to, didn't have to)

Modals

We always use (infinitive) forms after these words: (must/ mustn't - should/ shouldn't - have to/ don't have to - has to/ doesn't have to - had to / didn't have to)



Fatma must **work** hard to win the prize. He had to **leave** the class early.



Choose the right alternative:

- Naser must (**stop** - stops - stopping) smoking cigarettes.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. The nurse **has** to use a computer. [Make negative]

The nurse **doesn't have to** use a computer.

2. Majed **had** to sleep early last night. [Make negative]

Majed **didn't have to** sleep early last night.

Question Tag

قاعدة سؤال التأكيد : نضع سؤال التأكيد في نهاية الجملة، لتكوين السؤال: اذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد نبدأ فيه السؤال ونعكس حالة النفي يعني لو كان مثبت ننفيه واذا كان منفي نشيل النفي، ثم نضع ضمير مناسب.

Helping Verbs question tags

- You will help me, won't you? to check information. It can be positive or negative.
- It wasn't raining, was it?
- They have been late, haven't they?



Complete the following sentences by adding tag questions:

- Jassim is a famous artist, **isn't he**?
- She teaches English at school, **doesn't she**?
- Salma and Huda are clever students, **aren't they**?
- Kuwait isn't a big country, **is it**?

سؤال القواعد في الاختبار النهائي يكون نوعين فقط : (Choose اختار الإجابة الصحيحة)

Do as shown in brackets افعل كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس

وفيما يلي بعض الأسئلة التي وردت في اختبارات سابقة:

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

- While the driver of the busa message, an accident happened.
a) sending b) was sending c) send d) sends

B) Do as required between brackets: (2 x 2 = 4 Marks)

1. Huda needed five eggs to make the cake. (Change into passive)

.....

2. The weather will be colder at night. (Make negative)

.....

3. My uncle received a letter last month. (Change into passive)

.....

4. We (move) to our new house a few years ago. (correct the verb)

.....

5. In the future, the prices of gold will go down. (Make negative)

.....