



Ruqaya Bint Mohammed School
Department of English
School Year 2022/2023

Second Term Remedial Exercises Grade Seven

Name:

Class : 7 /



متابعة الطالبة

توقيع المعلمة	الملاحظات	التاريخ	Unit
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Words to remember

Unit 7

Word	Meaning
trade	يتاجر - تجارة
privileged	مميز - محظوظ
rather	بدلاً من ذلك
preserve	يحفظ
realise	يدرك - يفهم
endangered	معرض للانقراض
cultivation	زراعة - حرث
restore	يستعيد - يسترد
ancient	قديم
gladiator	مصارع

Word	Meaning
cheerfully	ببهجة - بمرح
chariot	عربة تجرها الخيول
take place	يحدث - يقع - يجري
rule	يحكم - حكم
cultural	ثقافي
instrument	آلة - أداة
include	يتضمن - يشمل
calligraphy	حسن الخط
curiously	بشكل فضولي - بغرابة

Unit 8

Word	Meaning
hardworking	دؤوب - شغول
rarely	نادراً
hidden	مخبأ
dig up	يحفر
sow	يزرع - يبذر
value	قيمة - أهمية
earn	يكسب - يربح
queue	يصطف - يقف طابور
perform	يؤدي - ينفذ
behaviour	سلوك

Word	Meaning
public	الناس - العامة
park ranger	حارس غابة
biologist	عالم أحياء
runway	مدرج الطائرات
staff	طاقم العاملين
luggage	أمتعة السفر
passport	جواز سفر
aisle	ممر بين كراسي الطائرة
agent	وكيل
boarding pass	بطاقة صعود الطائرة

Unit 9

Word	Meaning
profile	ملف - لمحة مختصرة
composer	ملحن - مؤلف موسيقي
generous	كريم
imaginative	خيالي - واسع الخيال
selfish	أناني
organise	ينظم - يرتب
cabinet	خزانة
regularly	بشكل منتظم
sweep	يكنس
laundry	الغسيل

Word	Meaning
Nobel Prize	جائزة نوبل
contribute	يسهم - يشارك
faculty	كلية
voyage	رحلة
theory	نظرية
citizen	مواطن
admire	يعجب بـ
achievement	إنجاز
quote	اقتباس - قول

Module 3**Unit 7****Grade Seven****(Page 45)****Vocabulary****Date: / / 2023**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		يتاجر – تجارة	4		يحفظ
2		مميّز – محظوظ	5		يدرك – يفهم
3		بدلاً من ذلك			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:**realise – rather – privileged – trade**

1. My uncle works in clothing
2. Do you that you are an hour late?
3. We had missed the school bus. We went on foot.

(Pages 46, 47)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 2023**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
6		معرض للانقراض	10		مصارع
7		زراعة – حرث	11		ببهجة – بمرح
8		يستعيد – يسترد	12		عربة تجرها الخيول
9		قديم	13		يحدث – يقع – يجري

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:**restore – take place – endangered – cultivation**

1. The panda is an animal.
2. A lot of areas in Wafra are used for
3. The Olympic Games every four years.

(Page 49)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 2023**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
14		يحكم – حكم	17		يتضمن – يشمل
15		ثقافي	18		حسن الخط
16		آلة – أداة	19		بشكل فضولي – بغرابة

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

1. The piano is my favourite musical I can play it well.
a) instrument b) chariot c) gladiator d) calligraphy
2. Kuwait has many places for those who like reading.
a) privileged b) endangered c) ancient d) cultural
3. The menu Italian dishes like spaghetti.
a) rules b) includes c) restores d) preserves

Past Simple Tense (Negative)	Irregular Verbs
... didn't + b.v.	make (made) – have (had) – take (took) – meet (met) buy (bought) – give (gave) – come (came) – see (saw)

* He **played** football yesterday. ⇒ He **didn't** play football yesterday.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. My brother bought a new iPhone. (Change into negative)

2. I travelled to Spain with my family. (Change into negative)

3. He (go) to work by bus yesterday. (Correct the verb)

Past Continuous Tense (الماضي المستمر)	when / while
I / He / She / It ⇒ was + ing (when)	(ماضي مستمر) ⇐ <u>when</u> ⇒ (ماضي بسيط)
You / We / They ⇒ were + ing (while)	(ماضي بسيط) ⇐ <u>while</u> ⇒ (ماضي مستمر)

* He **was waiting** for the bus when it **started** to rain.

* It **started** to rain while he **was waiting** for the bus.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. The light went out while we (watch) TV.

2. He (drive) back home when he had an accident.

3. When my brother (fall) down, he was climbing a tree.

4. While she was doing her homework, her mom (call) her.

used to + b.v. (عادة في الماضي)
I used to have a car. (Now I don't have a car.)
He used to eat fast food. (Now he doesn't eat fast food.)

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

1. My life was different when I was a child. I to live in Jahra.

a) use b) used c) used to d) using

2. I also used to to a primary school.

a) go b) went c) goes d) going

3. I use to have a mobile phone.

a) don't b) doesn't c) didn't d) aren't

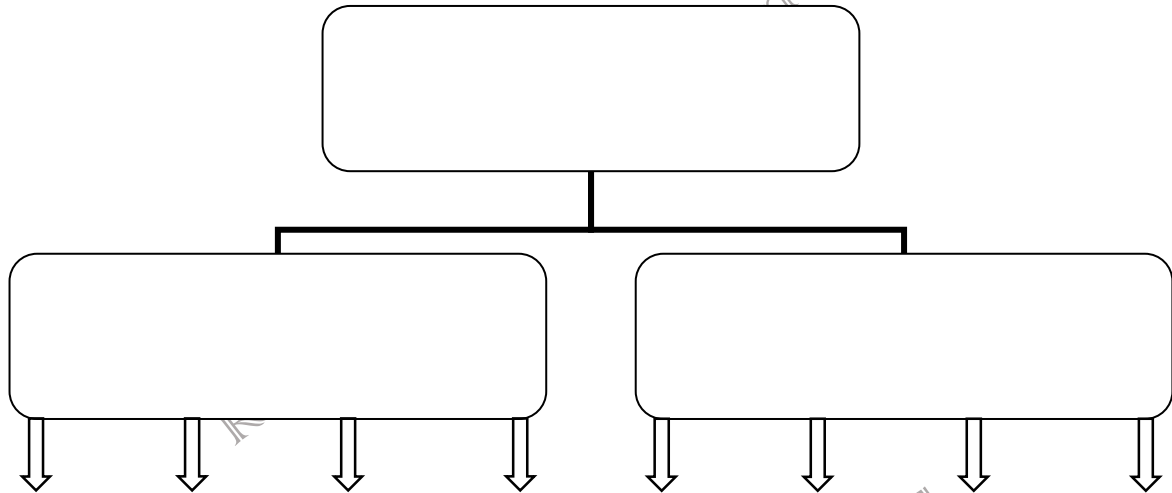
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Writing

Date: / / **2023**

Write a report about (Kuwait in the past and nowadays). These guidewords can help you:

/ hard – fishing – Al-Katatib – no electricity – easy – jobs – modern – appliances /



“Kuwait in the past and nowadays”

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No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		دؤوب – شغول	4		يحفّر
2		نادرأ	5		يزرع – يبذر
3		مخبأ	6		قيمة – أهمية

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

hardworking – rarely – value – dig up

1. I need to that part of the garden to plant a tree.
2. My teacher is a very person.
3. Salim is late for school. He usually comes on time.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
7		يكسب – يربح	11		الناس – العامة
8		يصطف – يقف طابور	12		حارس غابة
9		يؤدي – ينفذ	13		عالم أحياء
10		سلوك			

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

performed – behaviour – biologist – earn

1. What does your brother do to his living?
2. The actors well. All the audience were deeply thrilled.
3. Our teacher cannot tolerate bad in class.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
14		مدرج الطائرات	18		ممر بين كراسي الطائرة
15		طاقم العاملين	19		وكيل
16		أمتعة السفر	20		بطاقة صعود الطائرة
17		جواز سفر			

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

1. My cousin works as a travel for Kuwait Airways.
a) aisle b) runway c) agent d) passport
2. All the likes the new manager. He is very kind.
a) staff b) value c) park ranger d) boarding pass
3. This road is blocked to the today. It is open only for army troops.
a) biologist b) luggage c) value d) public

must/mustn't + b.v. (واجب)You **must** + b.v. (يجب أن)You **mustn't** + b.v. (يجب ألا)

* Hamad goes school.

⇒ He **must** go to school on time.

* You are going to the zoo.

⇒ You **mustn't** give food to the animals.**Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):**

1. There are some rules for driving a car. You must the seatbelt.

a) wear

b) wears

c) wore

d) wearing

2. You use the mobile phone while driving.

a) must

b) mustn't

c) should

d) have to

3. You concentrate on the road.

a) can't

b) aren't

c) mustn't

d) must

Present Obligatory (إجباري مضارع)**Present Non-Obligatory (اختياري مضارع)**I/We/You/They ⇒ **have to** + b.v.I/We/You/They ⇒ **don't have to** + b.v.He / She / It ⇒ **has to** + b.v.He / She / It ⇒ **doesn't have to** + b.v.**Do as shown between brackets:**

1. I have to meet my friends tonight.

(Change into negative)

2. Salim has to come back home early.

(Change into negative)

3. Noura is an athlete. She (**have to**) train every day.

(Correct the verb)

Negative (not)**Negative (not)****Negative (don't/doesn't/didn't)**I can ... ⇒ I **cannot** ...It was ... ⇒ It **was not** ...We play ⇒ We **don't** play ...She is ... ⇒ She **is not** ...They will ... ⇒ They **will not** ...He plays ⇒ He **doesn't** play ...We are ... ⇒ We **are not** ...We have ... ⇒ We **have not** ...I played ⇒ I **didn't** play ...**Change into negative:**1. Sara **goes** to school by bus.

1.

2. We **were** waiting for them.

2.

3. I **study** in my bedroom.

3.

4. He **stayed** there for a week.

4.

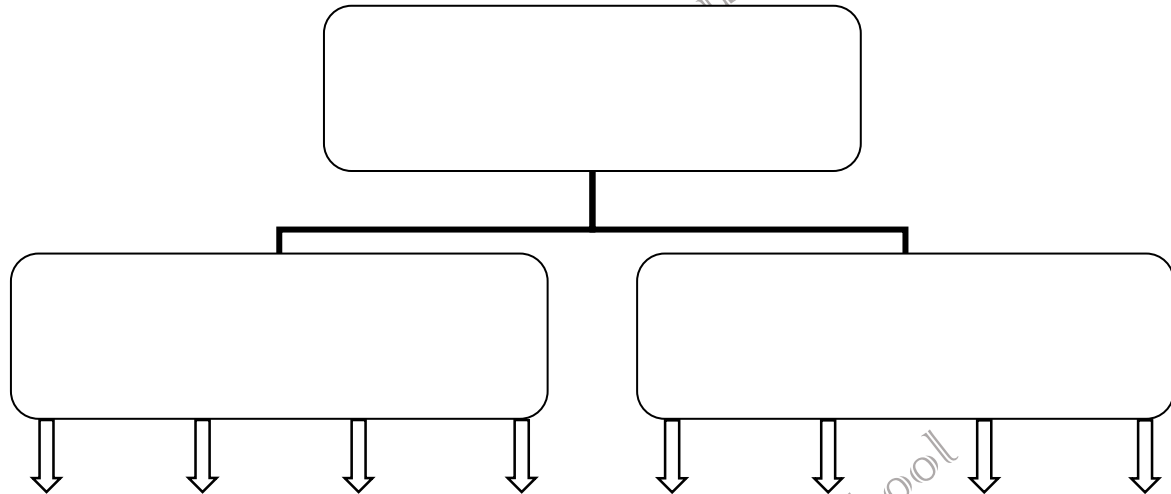
5. We **should** stay at home.

5.

Write a report about (different jobs), focusing on “the teacher and the marine biologist”.

You can use the following guidewords:

/ teacher – school – office hours – patient – marine biologist – sea – swimmer – travel /



“Different jobs”

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Module 3**Unit 9****Grade Seven****(Pages 57, 58)****Vocabulary****Date: / / 2023**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		ملف – لمحة مختصرة	4		خيالي – واسع الخيال
2		ملحن – مؤلف موسيقي	5		أناني
3		كريم			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:**composer – selfish – profile – imaginative**

1. You can check his Facebook to know more about him.
2. Bader is an student. He always likes giving new ideas.
3. How can you be so? Try to think of others once in your life.

(Pages 59, 60)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 2023**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
6		ينظم – يرتب	9		يكنس
7		خزانة	10		الغسيل
8		بشكل منتظم			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:**regularly – cabinet – sweep – laundry**

1. My friends and I meet once a week.
2. Will you the floor and dust the table, please?
3. My mom doesn't do the Our domestic helper does it.

(Pages 61, 62)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 2023**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
11		جائزة نوبل	16		مواطن
12		يسهم – يشارك	17		يعجب بـ
13		كلية	18		إنجاز
14		رحلة	19		اقتباس – قول
15		نظرية			

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

1. Teachers should teach students how to be good
a) voyages b) theories c) citizens d) quotes
2. I really the way my uncle deals with his kids. He is very kind.
a) admire b) contribute c) organise d) sweep
3. Ahmed Zuweil won the in chemistry.
a) faculty b) achievement c) cabinet d) Nobel Prize

should/shouldn't + b.v. (نصيحة)	Why don't you + b.v. (نصيحة)
You should + b.v. (يجب أن)	Why don't you + b.v. (لماذا لا تفعل ذلك)
He shouldn't + b.v. (يجب ألا)	

* Bader has a problem at school. ⇒ He **should** ask his teacher for help.

* I don't have much time to study. ⇒ **Why don't you** make a timetable?

Do as shown between brackets:

1. They should go camping. (Change into negative)

2. I am fat and want to lose some weight. (Complete the advice)

You should

3. I need to buy a laptop but I don't know where to buy it. (Complete the advice)

Why don't you?

Adjective (الصفة تصف اسم)	Adverb (الحال يصف فعل)
That is a slow animal .	That animal moves slowly .
Peter is a fluent person .	Peter speaks fluently .

Correct the form of the words between brackets:

1. Salman is careful. He drives (**careful**)

2. Jane is a loud speaker. She speaks (**loud**)

3. Our teacher is angry. He is shouting (**angry**)

4. He is a good painter. He paints pictures (**good**)

5. Hala is a quiet girl. She studies her lessons (**quiet**)

Past Obligatory (إجباري ماضي)	Past Non-Obligatory (اختياري ماضي)
I/We/You/They ⇒ had to + b.v.	I/We/You/They ⇒ didn't have to + b.v.
He / She / It ⇒ had to + b.v.	He / She / It ⇒ didn't have to + b.v.

* She **had to** do the laundry herself. ⇒ She **didn't have to** do the laundry herself.

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

1. Last Friday, we didn't have to up early.

a) getting b) gets c) got d) get

2. We read the Holy Quran before going to the mosque.

a) has b) has to c) had to d) doesn't have to

3. In the afternoon, we go out, so we stayed at home.

a) didn't have to b) doesn't have to c) don't have to d) had to

(General)**Reading Comprehension****Date: / / 2023****Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:**

Life in the past was different. It was so hard but at the same time, it was simple. Houses in the past were small, and made of wood. They were not wide enough and they were very traditional. They didn't have facilities that they have today, in particular current water, heating and electricity. People used to use candles or oil lamps to light their houses.

Before the Stone Age, people used to eat fruit, leaves and anything they found from the forest. However, this habit changed into hunting animals, preserving food items and planting and growing vegetables, **which** eventually led into farming different crops. People were healthy; they rarely had diseases and never needed extra exercises because their daily work kept their bodies running.

In terms of education in the past, people rarely got the chance to educate themselves. Farmers made sure that their children knew how to plot a farm and **carry out** the daily work. Our ancestors used to work with small tools made out of wood. Animals were also used for ploughing the land and carrying loads.

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

1. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:
a) inform us how to be healthy b) show us how life was hard in the past
c) evaluate the past traditions d) entertain the readers with past stories
2. The main idea of the second paragraph is:
a) how people get their food now b) how houses were made in the past
c) what people studied in the past d) how people got their food in the past
3. The underlined pronoun "**which**" in line 7 refers to:
a) vegetables b) diseases
c) loads d) tools
4. The underlined phrase "**carry out**" in line 11 means:
a) leave b) plough
c) do d) go
5. People in the past didn't need exercise because they:
a) kept their bodies running b) grew a lot of vegetables
c) worked in their farms d) didn't have facilities
6. If people had electricity in the past, they wouldn't:
a) have any diseases b) use candles or oil lamps
c) grow vegetables d) need extra exercises

b) Answer the following questions in reference to the passage:

7. What were the things that made people healthy in the past?

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8. Which life is better: life in the past or life nowadays? Why?

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Words to remember

Unit 10

Word	Meaning
silver	فضة
ambitious	طموح
repair	يصلح - إصلاح
engine	محرك - موتور
submarine	غواصة
quality	خاصية - خصلة
issue	إصدار - عدد من مجلة
film	يصور
neatly	بشكل منظم - بعناية

Word	Meaning
create	يخلق - ينشئ
brilliant	رائع - ممتاز
mausoleum	ضريح
concert	حفلة موسيقية
population	تعداد السكان
impatiently	بفارغ الصبر
seagull	طائر النورس
fascinated	مبهور - مفتون

Unit 11

Word	Meaning
valley	وادي
steep	شديد الانحدار
cautiously	بحذر - باحتراس
mayor	عمدة بلدة
pump	مضخة
operate	يشغل
attach	يلحق - يرفق - يربط
flow up	ينهمر - يتدفق
recycle	يعيد تدوير
impact	أثر - تأثير
reduce	يقلل

Word	Meaning
pollution	تلوث
gadget	جهاز صغير - أداة
container	حاوية - علبة
several	متعدد - عديد
renewable	متجدد
coal	فحم
tiny	صغير جداً
deposits	رواسب - ترسبات
solar	شمسي
powerfully	بقوة
windmill	طاحونة هواء

Unit 12

Word	Meaning
prominent	بارز - شهير
publication	طبع - نشر
calendar	رزمة - تقويم
honour	يكرم
reward	يكافئ
idiom	عبارة - مصطلح
heavily	بغزارة
degree	درجة
prediction	توقع - تكهن
forecast	تنبؤ بحالة الطقس
environmental	بيئي

Word	Meaning
polar	قطبي
icecap	غطاء جليدي
coast	ساحل
enormous	هائل - ضخم
rise	يرتفع
homeless	بلا مأوى
download	يحمل
recall	يستدعي - يتذكر
disaster	كارثة
hurricane	إعصار

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		فضة	4		محرك – موتور
2		طموح	5		غواصة
3		يصلح – إصلاح			

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

ambitious – engine – repair – silver

- I bought a nice ring for only 10 dinars.
- She was driving to work when the suddenly stopped.
- Saad is very I think someday he will be a great businessman.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
6		خاصية – خصلة	9		بشكل منظم – بعناية
7		إصدار - عدد من مجلة	10		يخلق – ينشئ
8		يصور	11		رائع – ممتاز

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

issue – neatly – brilliant – film

- He arranged the books on the shelf.
- We read about the accident in today's of New York Times.
- I couldn't the accident. I had forgotten my camera at home.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
12		ضريح	15		بفارغ الصبر
13		حفلة موسيقية	16		طائر النورس
14		تعداد السكان	17		مبهور – مفتون

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

- Can you see all those on the beach? They look very nice.
a) mausoleums b) concerts c) seagulls d) qualities
- Do you know that the of China is about 1350 million people.
a) concert b) silver c) submarine d) population
- I was really by Messi's goal yesterday. It was amazing.
a) fascinated b) brilliant c) ambitious d) generous

who (إنسان), which/that (غير إنسان)	where (مكان), when (زمان)
Ali is the man who helped me. English is the subject which/that I like.	That is my house where I live. Autumn is the time when leaves fall off.

* Mom gave me a **ring**. **It** was expensive. (Mom gave me a **ring which** was expensive.)

* It was **midnight**. We were sleeping **then**. (It was **midnight when** we were sleeping.)

Join the pairs of sentences:

1. Tim Berners-Lee is a scientist. He has invented the World Wide Web.

2. Failaka is a Kuwaiti island. We can find Greek ruins there.

Past Simple Tense (Question)

... **did** ... b.v. ...?

Did ... b.v. ...? Yes, I **did**./ No, I **didn't**.

* **Did** she *cook* fish for lunch?

⇒ Yes, she **cooked** fish for lunch.

* What **did** Adel *buy* yesterday?

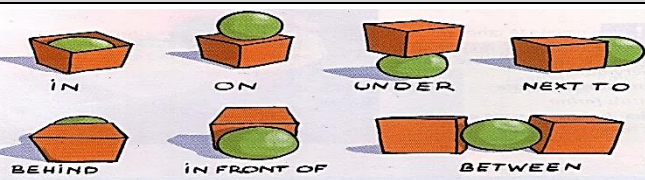
⇒ He **bought** some new trousers.

Ask a question:

1. No, they didn't call the police.

2. Yes, I travelled to Spain.

3. He went to work by bus.

Prepositions of place (حروف الجر المكانية)	Prepositions of time (حروف الجر الزمانية)		
	IN in the morning in the afternoon in the evening in November (months) in the summer (seasons) in 1992 (years)	AT at 8 o'clock at the moment at noon at night at midnight at the weekend	ON on Sunday (days) on Monday on Tuesday on Wednesday, etc. on October 4th (dates) on Sunday afternoon

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

1. My house is the Avenues.

a) between

b) in front of

c) under

d) on

2. I often go shopping there Fridays.

a) on

b) in

c) at

d) of

3. My best time for shopping is the evening.

a) of

b) at

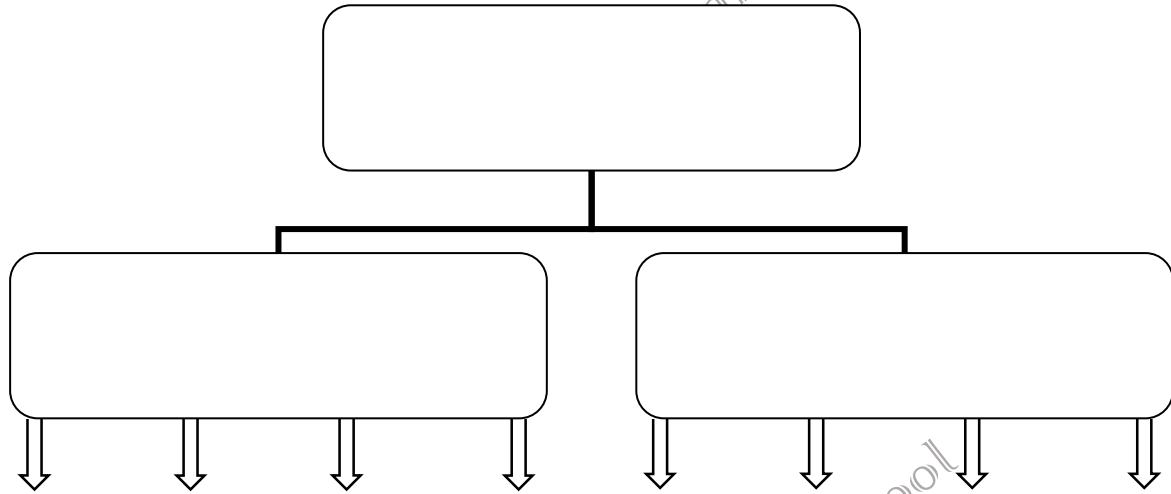
c) on

d) in

Write a report about (your last holiday), focusing on “where you went and what you did”.

You may use the following guidewords:

/ fantastic – Dubai – family – hotel – shopping – fishing – visited – enjoyed /



“My last holiday”

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No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		وادي	5		مضخة
2		شديد الانحدار	6		يشغل
3		بحذر – باحتراس	7		يلحق – يرفق – يربط
4		عمدة بلدة	8		ينهمر – يتدفق

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

cautiously – operating – pump – steep

1. This road is too to ride up on a bike.
2. Sara opened the door to see who the knocker was.
3. Have you read the instructions for the sound system?

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
9		يعيد تدوير	12		تلوث
10		أثر – تأثير	13		جهاز صغير – أداة
11		يقلل	14		حاوية – علبة

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

recycled – gadget – pollution – reduce

1. We can collect plastic bottles and bags to be
2. My father was hoping that they would the rent a little.
3. I watched a TV program about air on National Geographic AD.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
15		متعدد – عديد	19		رواسب – ترسبات
16		متجدد	20		شمسي
17		فحم	21		بقوة
18		صغير جداً	22		طاحونة هواء

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

1. I have already visited the Scientific Center times.
a) solar b) renewable c) tiny d) several
2. In Holland, they use for generating power.
a) deposits b) windmills c) valleys d) mayors
3. Bring in some for the fire, please.
a) coal b) container c) impact d) gadget

The Passive Form (المبني للمجهول)

(Present مضارع) ⇒ am/is/are + P.P. (تصريف ثالث)

(Past ماضي) ⇒ was/were + P.P. (تصريف ثالث)

* Hala **cleans** the house every day. ⇒ The house **is cleaned** (by Hala) every day.* Fahd **opened** the window. ⇒ The window **was opened** (by Fahd).Change into passive:1. Mr. Saad plays cards every night.2. My cousin studies biology.3. Bandar saw the accident.

be going to (سوف)

I ⇒ am going to + b.v. (tomorrow)

He/She/It ⇒ is going to + b.v. (this)

We/You/They ⇒ are going to + b.v. (next)

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

1. My family is going to to Spain next summer.

a) travel b) travelled c) travels d) travelling

2. We stay in Barcelona.

a) am going to b) is going to c) are going to d) be going to

3. My brother have a training course there.

a) am going to b) is going to c) are going to d) be going to

Question Tags

Ali can, <u>can't he?</u>	Sara is, <u>isn't she?</u>	A cat has, <u>hasn't it?</u>
Ali can't, <u>can he?</u>	Sara isn't, <u>is she?</u>	A cat hasn't, <u>has it?</u>
Boys are, <u>aren't they?</u>	She was, <u>wasn't she?</u>	I have, <u>haven't I?</u>
Boys aren't, <u>are they?</u>	She wasn't, <u>was she?</u>	I haven't, <u>have I?</u>
You were, <u>weren't you?</u>	They will, <u>won't they?</u>	He had, <u>hadn't he?</u>
You weren't, <u>were you?</u>	They won't, <u>will they?</u>	He hadn't, <u>had he?</u>

Add a question tag:

1. Meshal isn't at home now,?

2. Manal will come to the party,?

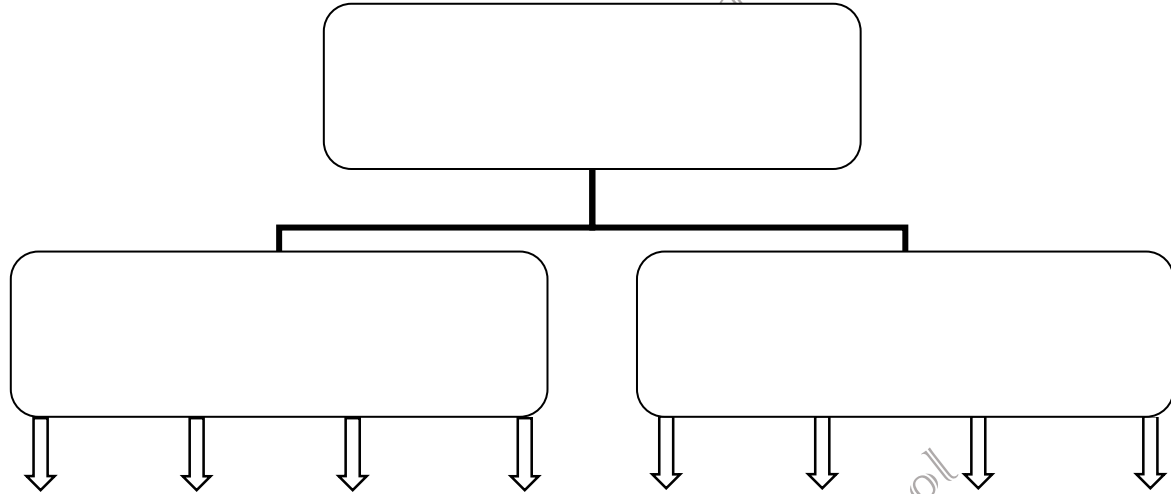
3. School year begins in September,?

4. They studied math at the university,?

Write a report about (energy), focusing on “renewable and non-renewable sources”.

These guidewords and phrases may help you:

/ two – renewable – end – solar energy – non-renewable – limited - pollution – oil /



“Energy”

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No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		بارز – شهير	4		يكرم
2		طبع – نشر	5		يكافئ
3		رزنامة – تقويم			

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

prominent – calendar – honour – publication

- The book is ready for
- January is the first month on the Gregorian
- Bader Al-Mutawa is a very Kuwaiti football player.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
6		عبارة – مصطلح	11		بيئي
7		بغزارة	12		قطبي
8		درجة	13		غطاء جليدي
9		توقع – تكهن	14		ساحل
10		تنبؤ بحالة الطقس			

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

heavily – degrees – environmental – forecast

- Tomorrow, the temperature is expected to be 35
- Pollution causes much damage.
- There are a lot of apps for knowing the weather

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
15		هائل – ضخم	19		يستدعي – يتذكر
16		يرتفع	20		كارثة
17		بلا مأوى	21		إعصار
18		يحمل			

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

- We used to live in a fishing village on the of the Red Sea.
a) disaster b) hurricane c) coast d) icecap
- I can't where I met that person.
a) reward b) download c) rise d) recall
- children are a big problem in some countries.
a) Prominent b) Homeless c) Enormous d) Polar

Predicting the future (توقع المستقبل)

- (will + b.v.) * She has become very rich. She **will** buy a nice car.
 (won't + b.v.) * My brother is so sick. He **won't** go to work.

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

1. Life in the future be different.
 a) will b) is c) are d) have
 2. People will flying cars.
 a) has b) had c) have d) to have
 3. Students go to schools anymore in the future.
 a) will b) won't c) didn't d) have

Probability (احتمال)

- (may + b.v.) * She **may** work late tonight. I'm not sure.
 (might + b.v.) * I **might** go shopping if the weather is fine.
 (could + b.v.) * Where is my key? It **could** be in the car.

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

1. I don't have plans for the weekend. I visit my friend.
 a) could b) will c) have d) don't
 2. He has an exam next week, so he might not out with me.
 a) going b) went c) go d) goes
 3. I stay at home if the weather is cold.
 a) am b) have c) don't d) might

Linking Words (أدوات الربط)

and (و)	but (لكن)	because (لأن)	so (لذلك)
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- * He stayed at home. It was raining. ⇒ He stayed at home **because** it was raining.
 * Ali enjoys painting. Saad enjoys painting. ⇒ Ali **and** Saad enjoy painting.

Join the pairs of sentences:

1. I like physics. I like chemistry.

 2. Salim was sick. He went to school.

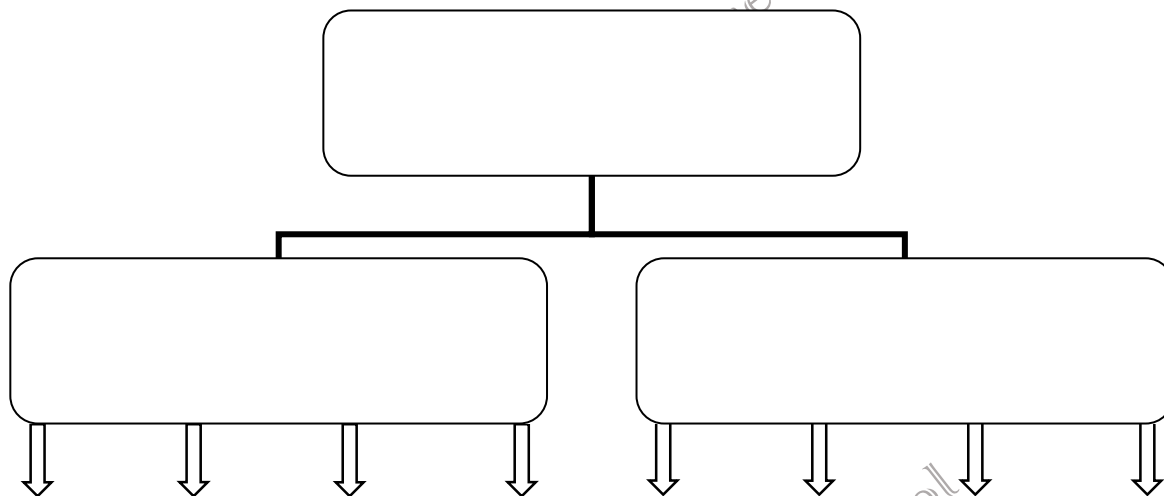
 3. My father's car didn't work. We took the bus.

 4. My teacher is angry. I have forgotten to do my homework.

Write an email about (changes in the future), focusing on “the weather and life aspects”.

These guidewords may help you:

/ warmer – glaciers – sea level – drier – memories – recall – bubble cities – 3D printed /



From :

To :

Subject :

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(General)

Reading Comprehension

Date: / / 2023

Read the following passage, then do as required below:

We follow rules every day. There are rules for things we do at home, at school, and in a lot of other places. Think about rules at home. Parents usually make these rules, and they make sure we follow them. Parents can ask us to wash our hands and clean up. They make other rules about eating unhealthy food, watching TV, or bedtime. What rules do you follow at home?

There are rules at school, too. Teachers and the **principal** make the school rules. We should always be polite and take turns when we play games. Librarians help us follow the rules in the school library. We cannot eat, drink, or be noisy **there**. Outside school, the crossing guard helps us cross the road safely, and we should pay attention to the traffic light. These rules help keep us happy and safe. Can you think of more rules at school?

Zoos and other fun places have rules, too. At the zoo, you cannot touch or feed the animals. You should never throw things at the animals. Swimming pools are fun places, too. These rules help make it safe for everyone there. You should not run near the water and you cannot eat, drink, or litter near the pool. You must always listen to the lifeguards because lifeguards make sure we follow the rules and that we are safe in and near the water.

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

1. The main idea in the second paragraph is:

a) crossing streets

b) rules at school

c) playing games

d) eating and drinking

2. The underlined word "**principal**" in line 6 means a person who:

a) runs a school

b) watches TV

c) feeds animals

d) helps us in the street

3. The underlined pronoun "**there**" in line 8 refers to the:

a) zoo

b) road

c) home

d) library

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

a) ask children to visit the zoo

b) tell children how important rules are

c) mention his happy time at school

d) entertain children in the pools

5. If you don't follow rules at school:

a) the principal will be happy

b) you will go to the pool

c) teachers will punish you

d) the librarian will help you

6. You shouldn't feed animals at the:

a) zoo

b) library

c) pool

d) street

b) Answer the following questions in reference to the passage:

7. Which rules do you like; at home, at school, at fun places? Why?

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8. Are rules only for children? Explain.

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Module 4**Grade Seven****Dictation Sheet**

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Dictation Sheet

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Dictation Sheet

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Dictation Sheet

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Module 4**Grade Seven****Dictation Sheet**

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Dictation Sheet

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Dictation Sheet

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Dictation Sheet

Date: / / 2023

1. _____

2

2. _____

Conjugations of irregular verbs (تصريفات الأفعال الغير منتظمة)

Present or infinitive المضارع أو المصدر	Meaning المعنى	Past التصريف الثاني	Past participle التصريف الثالث
abide	يمكث / يقيم	abode	abode
agree	يوافق	agreed	agreed
am	أكون	was	been
are	تكون / يكونوا	were	been
arise	ينهض	arose	arose
awake	يوقظ / يستيقظ	awoke	awoken
be	يكون	was / were	been
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يحمل إلى أعلى	bore	borne
beat	يضرب	beat	beat (en)
become	يصبح / يصير	became	become
begin	يبدأ / يبتدئ	began	begun
bend	يثني / يحنى	bent	bent
bet	يراهن	bet	bet
bet	يراهن	betted	bet
bid	يُقدِّم عطاء	bade	bidden
bid	يأمر	bid	bid
bind	يربط	bound	bound
bite	يعض / يلدغ	bit	bitten
bleed	ينزف	bled	bled
blend	يخلط / يمزج	blent	blent
blend	يخلط / يمزج	blended	blended
blow	يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
breed	يربي	bred	bred
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
bring up	يربي	brought up	brought up
broadcast	يذيع	broadcast	broadcast
build	يبني	built	built
burn	يحرق	burnt (burned)	burnt
burst	ينفجر	burst	burst
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
can	يستطيع	could	----
cast	يَقذف / يرمي	cast	cast
catch	يمسك	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
cling	يلتصق / يتعلق	clang	clung

Present or infinitive المضارع أو المصدر	Meaning المعنى	Past التصريف الثاني	Past participle التصريف الثالث
clothe	يكسو	clothed	clothed
come	يأتي / يحضر	came	come
cost	يكلف / يساوي	cost	cost
creep	يزحف	crept	crept
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dare	يجرؤ	dared (durst)	dared (durst)
deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do/does	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt (ed)	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود / يسوق	drove	driven
dwell	يقطن / يسكن	dwelt	dwelt
eat	ياكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يُطعم / يُغذي	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يقاتل / يتشاجر	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fit	يناسب	fit (fitted)	fit (fitted)
flee	يهرب	fled	fled
fling	يطوي / يطيح / يذف	flung	flung
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forbid	يمنع	forbade	forbidden
forecast	يتنبأ / يتكهن	forecast	forecast
foretell	يتنبأ	foretold	foretold
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
forgive	يسامح / يعفو عن	forgave	forgiven
forsake	يهجر / يتخلى عن	forsook	forsaken
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل على	got	got
give	يعطي / يمنح	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grind	يطحن	ground	ground
grow	ينمو / يكبر / يزرع	grew	grown
hang	يُعلق	hung	hung