

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف الخطة الأسبوعية للأسبوع الخامس الحلقة الثانية في مدرسة أبو أيوب الأنصاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← ملفات مدرسية ← المدارس ← الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات مدرسية



روابط مواد ملفات مدرسية على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات مدرسية والمادة المدارس في الفصل الأول

[توجيهات بدء الدراسة للعام الدراسي الجديد](#)

1

[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

2

[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين التاسع والعاشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

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[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الخامس حتى الثامن في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

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[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الأول حتى الرابع في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

5



THE LAST TOUCH 2022-Term 1-GRADE 7

BEST OF LUCK

Dr. MOHAMED FATH ALBAB

<https://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-clothes-reading.html>

<https://mrnussbaum.com/lang-arts/reading-comprehension-online>

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeoxZmMZrO5cNpg_BE5ahfQpRbSiQwm_NwC5QG4-wgv4UPi6g/viewform?usp=sf_link

https://englishteststore.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16500:elementary-english-reading-true-or-false-test-01&catid=610&Itemid=466

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeoxZmMZrO5cNpg_BE5ahfQpRbSiQwm_NwC5QG4-wgv4UPi6g/viewform?usp=sf_link

- <http://www.freeonlinetest.in/online-exam/english/reading-comprehension/1>

Reading Summative Assessment Specifications

ECFE Alignment: Level 4.1			Term Weighting: 66.66% Year Weighting: 20%	Domain: Reading
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions / Marks	Construct Limits / Coverage
Part 1	Multiple choice questions <hr/> Read the text and answer a, b or c.	<p>ENG.04.2.2.XX.011 Read texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.3.XX.007 Read and identify the overall meaning of simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.3.XX.008 Read and identify specific information in simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.3.XX.009 Read and understand some details in short texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p>	<p>8 questions, 8 marks</p> <p>(1 mark per question)</p>	<p>Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple - familiar and concrete topics - narrative <p>Text length: 200 – 230</p> <p>Topics: Places (directions, making plans)</p> <p>Language: Term 1 grammar and functional language coverage</p> <p>Delivery: SwiftAssess</p>
Part 2	Multiple choice questions <hr/> Read the text and answer a, b or c.	<p>ENG.04.2.2.XX.011 Read texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.3.XX.008 Read and identify specific information in simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.3.XX.009 Read and understand some details in short texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.3.XX.010 Read and identify the main points of simple texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p>	<p>8 questions, 8 marks</p> <p>(1 mark per question)</p>	<p>Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple - familiar and concrete topics - informative <p>Text length: 200 – 230</p> <p>Topics: Places (directions, making plans)</p> <p>Language: Term 1 grammar and functional language coverage</p> <p>Delivery: SwiftAssess</p>

Part 3	MAZE task Multiple choice questions <hr/> Read the text and answer a, b or c.	<p>ENG.04.2.2.XX.010 Recognise key features of text organisation.</p> <p>ENG.04.2.2.XX.011 Read texts on familiar and concrete topics.</p>	<p>10 questions, 10 marks</p> <p>(1 mark per question)</p>	<p>Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple - familiar and concrete topics - informative <p>Text length: 150 – 200</p> <p>Topics: Places (directions, making plans)</p> <p>Language: Term 1 grammar and functional language coverage</p> <p>Delivery: SwiftAssess</p>
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Can I have some more tea?

I'm sorry, I can't play football on Saturday. Could my brother come instead?

Meaning	The speaker asks permission to drink more tea. The speaker declines the offer to play football and politely asks if his brother is permitted to play.
Grammatical structure	Modals: present modals can + subject + main verb (permission) could + subject + main verb (polite requests) subject + can't + main verb (declining offers and invitations)
Usage	We use modal verbs to express permission (can) and to make polite requests (could). We can also use modals to decline offers and invitations (can't).
Other examples	<u>Can</u> I help you? <u>Can</u> I have some more? <u>Could</u> you go to the shop with me? I <u>can't</u> go. I have to do my homework. Why <u>can't</u> you come to my house? <u>Could</u> I have a cup of water?

I would like to go to the mall.

I would like a latte, please.

Meaning	The speaker wants to visit the mall. The speaker is requesting a coffee.
Grammatical structure	Modals: present modals subject + would like + object (polite request) subject + would like to + infinitive (wish or intention)
Usage	We use modal verbs with 'like' and the infinitive of the verb with 'to' to indicate something we want to do. We can also use modal verbs with 'like' to make polite requests.
Other examples	<u>Would you like to</u> wear this top? <u>Would she like</u> an ice cream? He <u>would like to</u> read this book.

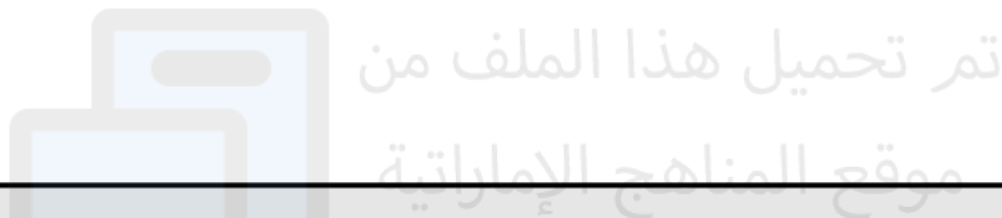
Will you visit me next month?

Shall we go swimming?

Meaning	The speaker wants to know if his friend wants to visit him. The speaker asks if his friend wants to go swimming.
Grammatical structure	Future time: future simple (will, shall) will / shall + subject + verb phrase
Usage	We can use the future simple to ask or make suggestions about potential future events.
Other examples	<u>Will</u> you go to the beach tomorrow? <u>Shall</u> we go to your friend's house? <u>Shall</u> we have a cup of tea after dinner?

**I will be going back home.
Turn left at the restaurant and you will find it.**

Meaning	The speaker will be returning to his house. The speaker is telling someone how to find a place.
Grammatical structure	Adverbs: movement subject + verb + adverb
Usage	We use adverbs of movement (back, left, right, north, down, inside) to tell us the direction of the action.
Other examples	He is <u>coming down</u> the stairs. They are <u>travelling east</u> . Do you want to go <u>inside</u> ?



What are you going to do tomorrow? I am going to visit my friend in Fujairah.

Meaning	The speaker wants to know what his friend wants to do the next day. The speaker will visit his friend in Fujairah.
Grammatical structure	Future time (going to) (Wh) + subject + going to + infinitive? subject + to be + going to + infinitive
Usage	We use 'going to' to talk about a future plan or intention.
Other examples	What are you <u>going to</u> do tonight? We are <u>going to</u> go shopping next week. They are <u>going to</u> meet us tomorrow.

**It is a beautiful lake, surrounded with palm trees.
It is found in the centre of the city.
What is Dubai famous for?**

Functional language point	Describing places
Associated grammar	Adjectives, noun phrases

How do I get to the bus station?

Turn left when you reach the restaurant, then keep going until you see the sign.

Walk to the end of the road, after that turn right.

Functional language point	Asking and giving directions
Associated grammar	Prepositions of movement, adverbs of movement, present continuous

Friday would be a good day to meet everyone.

Let's meet next week to discuss our homework assignment.

Are you free at 1pm?

I am sorry, I can't make it at that time.

Functional language point	Making arrangements
Associated grammar	Modals (would), future time

It would be great if I get a job as a police officer.

I hope to visit Spain someday.

I am planning to go to the cinema this weekend.

Functional language point	Describing hopes and plans
Associated grammar	Modals (would, can), future time (will)

Topic(s): Places		
Lexis	Grammar	Functional Language
directions, making plans	Modals: present modals Future time: simple future (will and shall) Adverbs: movement Future time: future time (going to)	Describing places Asking and giving directions Making arrangements Describing hopes and plans

READING

Read the text then answer the questions

In Mexico, the formal way of greeting each other is by shaking hands. When people meet for the first time, they usually shake hands and say “Mucho gusto”. This is a polite way of saying ‘Nice to meet you’. Close friends and family members hug and kiss on the cheek. A less formal way, to greet people who know each other, is to simply say, ‘Hola’. An informal greeting ‘¡Qué onda!’, is very popular between young people. It means ‘What’s up?’. In Mexico, there are beaches, mountains, deserts, volcanoes and forests. Usually the weather in Mexico is hot and humid. The rainy season is from May to October.

The most popular material for clothes is cotton. Traditionally, men wear trousers, a shirt or a t-shirt and sandals called ‘huraches’. Women usually wear a skirt and a blouse. A sombrero is a well-known Mexican hat. People wear it to protect themselves from the sun. A traditional Mexican fiesta is a festival that celebrates a holiday, such as ‘Cinco de Mayo’. People usually celebrate with fireworks, traditional clothing, music, dancing and food. For thousands of years, Mexico’s Indians were the only people who lived in Mexico. In the 15th Century, some people from Spain came to live on the same land. Later on, the land was named Mexico.

Choose the correct answer True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

- In Mexico, people always shake hands to greet each other.**
a. True b. false c. not given
- Only in May, the weather is hot and humid.**
a. True b. false c. not given
- Traditionally, women wear sandals.**
a. True b. false c. not given
- During festivals people wear traditional clothes and dance.**
a. True b. false c. not given
- Spanish people gave Mexico its name.**
a. True b. false c. not given

My name is Ali and I want to tell you about my friends, Akira and Itsuki. They live in Japan, but they travel a lot with their parents. Last month, they came to visit us in Sharjah, and our families had so much fun together. Akira and Itsuki were very excited to learn about falconry, and I had fun teaching them. We also played football with some of my friends. Akira is quite sporty. He played in his school's football team last year. I told my father they'd never seen a camel, so he planned a surprise for them. He said that he would take us horse riding, but when we arrived in Khatam Al Shikla, there were camels instead. Akira was so excited, but Itsuki was a little scared. Dad said he didn't have to ride the camel if he didn't want to, but Itsuki decided to try it. He loved it so much, that he didn't want to leave. On their last day in the UAE, Akira, Itsuki, their mother and father all dressed in traditional Emirati clothes and we took a picture together. Next month, my family will go to Japan and we will see our friends again. I don't know what they will teach us about Japanese culture, but I hope we can take a picture with everyone wearing kimonos.

Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

1. Who lives in Japan?

- A Akira and Ali B Ali and Itsuki C Itsuki and Akira

2. Ali was _____ his friends.

- A teaching falconry to B learning football with C playing sports against

3. Who loved riding camels and didn't want to leave?

- A Ali B Akira C Itsuki

4. When will Ali's family go to Japan?

- A last year B next month C on their last day

5. The text is mainly talking about _____.

- A families sharing their culture B people that like travelling C friends playing together

READ AND ANSWER

Birds are very interesting animals. They come in all shapes and sizes and sometimes beautiful colours. There are many different types of birds, from ducks and geese in rivers and lakes, to birds of prey that are carnivores and eat other animals and insects. The smallest bird in the world is the male bee hummingbird, which is only 7 cm long. The tallest bird is the 2.7 metres tall ostrich which can weigh up to a staggering 120 kg!

Some birds can also sing beautifully. Why do they sing? Most experts believe that birds sing to communicate with each other. We are lucky that they often make such a beautiful sound when they are 'talking' to each other!

Birds of prey are a special type of bird. They are carnivores, which means they eat meat and these birds eat other birds and animals. They have sharp, curved beaks and strong, sharp nails or talons. An example of a bird of prey is the falcon, which is the national bird of the UAE.

The UAE is famous for birds that migrate during the cold winter months in other countries. Some birds fly more than 3000 kilometres to get to the UAE from colder countries, and then fly back when the weather changes. The UAE is half way between Europe and Asia, so it makes a perfect place for birds to stop on their long journeys.

Choose the best title of for the text:

A- Why Do Birds Sing

B -All about Birds

C -Can Birds Fly?

D-- Birds' Travels

2. In general, the text...

A- talks about the importance of birds in the ecosystem

B explains why birds have beaks

C provides information about the features of birds

D warns us about why birds are dangerous

3. Apart from ducks, which animals live by rivers and lakes?

A geese

B birds of prey

C ostriches

D hummingbirds

4. According to the experts, birds sing because...

A it is beautiful

B they communicate

C we are lucky

D they are special

5. What do birds of prey eat?

A carnivores

B special type of birds

C other birds and animals

D falcons

6. The UAE is famous for birds, because ...

A birds migrate

B birds travel over 3000 km

C it is a stopping point for birds

D they fly back to their countries

The earliest form of public transport was on water. Boats and rafts made of reeds, wood and animal skins were used in Egypt and South America. In about 4000 BCE, boats with sails were used in Mesopotamia (Iraq). Early Chinese engineers began to build canals for carrying boats in the fifth century BCE. The first important canal in Europe was the Canal du Midi in France, completed in 1681. The railway age began in Britain with Richard Trevithick's steam railway locomotive in 1814. The first passenger railway opened in 1825 in the north of England. At first, people worried that they wouldn't be able to breathe when travelling at speeds of 25 kilometres per hour! The first buses were introduced in France in 1827. They were pulled by horses and they were called omnibus. The first motor car was built by Karl Benz in 1885. Buses with petrol engines soon replaced horse-drawn buses.

A- Read the sentences & decide if they are (True , False or Not given):

- 1-The earliest form of public transport was on water.
A -True B- False C- Not given
2. Boats with sails were used in Egypt and Mesopotamia.
A -True B- False C- Not given
3. Chinese engineers built canals for carrying boats.
A- True B- False C- Not given
4. The fare in the first bus was the same for all the passengers.
A- True B -False C- Not given
5. The first railway was used to transport animals and goods.
A- True B -False C- Not given
6. People worried that the speed of the railway was too high.
A- True B- False C- Not given

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b or c :

- 1- The first railway locomotive appeared in _____
A-Iraq B-China C-Britain
- 2- The first canal were built by Chinese engineers to _____
A- Carry animals & goods. B- Carry passengers. C- Carry boats .
- 3- The first buses were appeared in _____
A- Britain 1814 B- France 1827 C- China 1618
- 4- Carl Benz invented the first _____ in 1885.
A- Voitures omnibus B- Steam train C- Motor car.
- 5- Sailing boats were appeared in _____ in 4000 BCE.
A- North of England B- Mesopotamia (Iraq) C- South America

DAVE AND GRANT LOVE KAYAKING

Dave and his friend Grant love to go kayaking in the summer. They each have their own kayak. Dave's kayak is yellow, and Grant's kayak is red. Whenever it is not raining, they kayak on the small lake in town.

They look for fish, turtles and muskrats when they are kayaking. They also like to see ducks and loons.



Sometimes they bring fishing poles with them so they can try to catch fish. Sometimes they just paddle around. They have the most fun when they race each other in their kayaks.

They always pack a lunch. They have a favorite spot on the lake to stop and eat their sandwiches. After lunch, they paddle around the lake some more. Then they stop again to have some cookies.

Even if they can't spend a full day kayaking, they will go out for at least an hour each day. They really love kayaking.

1- This text is about

a- mountain biking

b- kayaking

c- hiking

2- When it is raining they kayak in the.....

a- beach

b- bund

c- small lake

3- To catch fish they bring with them.....

a- fishing poles

b- baskets

c- bags

4- Dave and Grant have fun when they.....

a- play together

b- race each other

c- catch fish

Dave and Grant do after lunch?

a- catch fish

b- make fire

c- paddle around the lake

6- If they can't spend a whole day in kayaking, they go for..... at least

a- 4 hours

b- two hours

c- an hour

(A) There is a wide range of greetings around the world. These ranges from the common handshake to other strange rituals found in some countries, but people in different places shake hands in different ways. ((They)) shake hands as a sign of respect. Now, let's have a look at how people greet each other in different parts of the world.

In the United States and Canada, for example, a simple handshake or nod is the norm. Shaking the person's right hand firmly while looking him or her in the eye is the usual method. However, handshakes aren't usually that long. It may last only for 2 or 3 seconds.

In France, for example, handshakes are very quick. In Brazil, people take more time to shake hands. In both Brazil and France, it's ((common)) to shake hands with people when you arrive and leave.

In many parts of Asia, handshakes are gentle and can last 10 seconds. Handshakes are common in China, but it is also appropriate to nod your head when you meet a person for the first time. In Thailand, taking a bow is referred to as the Wai, and the higher you place your hands, the more respect you're showing. In Japan, on the other hand, a deeper bow indicates a higher level of respect.

Handshakes are known to spread a number of germs that cause diseases through direct skin-to-skin contact. During the COVID-19, several health organizations encourage people to use alternative ways of greeting instead of a handshake to prevent transmission of the virus. They suggested some options like fist bumping, elbow bumping, smiling, bowing, waving and putting hand over heart.

Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1- The text is mainly about:

- a- Greetings in Brazil
- b- How to greet people politely
- c- Greetings around the world

2- Handshaking is very fast in:

- a. Brazil
- b. France
- c. China

3- The pronoun (They) in paragraph (A) refers to:

- a. Ways
- b. countries
- c. people

4- The word (common) in paragraph (C) means:

- a. Unusual
- b. usual
- c. impolite

The idea "Encouraging people to stop shaking hands" can be found in:

- a. Paragraph C
- b. Paragraph D
- c. Paragraph E

MAZE PRACTICE

- 1-Have you ever (was-were-been) in a traditional dance?
- 2-Has (any one-you –your friends) told you a secret?) .
- 3-Has she ever (do-did-done) a parachute jump?
- 4-What (are you going to do-will do) next weekend?
- 5-I think she (will –is going to) make a nice party.
- 6-The train (will leave-leaves) at 9:30 .
- 7- I ('m meeting-meet) my friends at restaurant tomorrow morning.
- 8-You (should-would-can) get up early.
- 9-Dad, (could-can –might) I use your car?
- 10- Ahmed likes drawing, (isn't he-doesn't Ahmed-doesn't he) ?
- 11-11-Can I (has –have-had) your camera?
- 12-I haven't (finish-finishes-finished) my project yet.
- 13-The students (has done-have done -have do) a science experiment?
- 15-We (see-saw-have seen) the film last year.
- 16-My (grandparent's –grandparents') house is very big.
- 17-When you roll in a big plastic ball (sky diving –zorbing).
- 19-When you go down a very fast river in an inflatable boat.(white water rafting-canyoning)
- 20- Do you always try clothes..... before you buy them ?
 - a.at
 - b. in
 - c. on
- 21 – When you take your clothes you should hang them
 - a. on / up
 - b. off / on
 - c. off / up
- 22- You work hard to get better marks .
 - a. can
 - b.should
 - c. may
- 23- May I..... early today please?
 - a. leaving
 - b.leave
 - c. left

- 24- I have..... my cousins this weekend.
a. see b. saw c. seen
- 25..... the teacher spoken to you yet?
a. Has b. Have c. Had
- 26- Silkby silk worms.
a. is producing b. produces c. is produced
- 27- My first names are Rashid and Aisha.
a. grandparent's b. grandparents' c. grandparents
- 28- Inew subjects like Technology and Design.
a. have enjoyed b. has enjoyed c. have enjoy
- 29- A table..... of wood and metal.
- are made b- is made c-are making
- 30-.....I help you?
a - Shouldn't b- Has c- Can
- 31- They...many games.
a- has enjoyed b- is enjoying c- have enjoyed
- 32-I put my jacket..... when it is cold.
a- on b- in c- from
- 33- She..... to the principal.
a- Have spoken b-speak c- has spoken
- 34-I..... time to play this term.
a-Haven't had b- has c-hasn't had
- 35- Myname is Ahmed.
a-Friends b- friend's c- friend
- 36-Mynames are Ali and Omar
a-Friends b- friend's c-friends'
- 37- I like shopping... .. clothes.
a- for b- on c- up
- 38- She is very tidy. She folds her clothes and puts them
a- on b- away c – off
- 39- A pen of plastic.
a- is made b- makes c- made
- 40- A sleeping bag can..... as a jacket.
a-wear b- be worn c- worn

choose the correct answer A, B or C to fill the gap.

Meeting a friend

Reem: Good morning, Salma.

Salma: Hello, Reem. It has been such a long time since we last met. What (1) _____ you like to do today?

Reem: (2) _____ we go shopping, first? I have quite a lot of things that I would like to buy. Would you like to go shopping?

Salma: We (3) _____ go shopping, but I think it (4) _____ be better if we have something to eat first. I'm hungry. I (5) _____ get very far without food.

Reem: Sure, we can have something to eat now. After that we should go shopping. You see, I (6) _____ buy a present for my cousin, Noura. You must meet her when she comes next time. You (7) _____ definitely like her. What do you think I (8) _____ buy for her birthday?

Salma: I think she (9) _____ like a new colouring set. I know a great shop that sells drawing equipment. (10) _____ I help you choose her present?

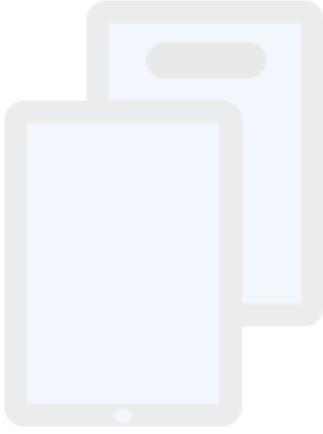
Reem: Sure.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| 1) A-can | b-could | c-would |
| 2) A-can | b-have | c-must |
| 3) A-couldn't | b-could | c-cold |
| 4) A-would | b-can | c-must |
| 5) A-doesn't | b-haven't | c-can't |
| 6) A-want | b-should | c-would |
| 7) A-should | b-will | c-must |
| 8) A-should | b-would | c-might |
| 9) A-can | b-must | c-may |

10) A-can

b-will

c-have



تم تحميل هذا الملف من
موقع المناهج الإماراتية

alManahj.com/ae

Dear Oasha,

I have just got home from shopping with my cousins and I thought I (1) _____ write to you. (2) _____ you been busy?

I really enjoy going shopping with my cousins, because we always have fun. I love shopping (3) _____ clothes, and I love trying things (4) _____. Sometimes I buy clothes, and sometimes I buy jewellery. Have you got any jewellery? When do you wear it?

My older brother, (5) _____ goes to the same school as your cousin is not interested (6) _____ shopping. He prefers to look at the designer clothes online. He says that to shop (7) _____ clothes online is the best thing ever. He likes fashion but at home he wears an old pair of tracksuit bottoms and a t-shirt. When he goes to bed, he takes his clothes (8) _____ and throws them on the floor. I'm not like that. I always fold my clothes and put them away carefully.

Do you (9) _____ your clothes away carefully? Do you enjoy (10) _____ on clothes? Do you like to wear comfortable clothes at home?

1- Your friend, Hala Should have been Should have Should	2- Have Has Had
3- To For At	4- On At Off
5- Who's Which Who	6- To In On
7- For At On	8- On Off Away
9- Put Throw Take	10- Wearing Shopping Trying