

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مذكرة شاملة مفردات قواعد إملاء

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← مذكرات وبنوك ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

كتاب دليل المعلم مسار النخبة

1

حل عرض بوربوينت Grammar review مراجعة قواعد

2

تمارين على مفردات وقواعد الوحدة الأولى

3

أسئلة اختبار مراجعة في الوحدة الأولى

4

خطة ومواصفات الامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم Level 5.1

5



وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

الفرع المدرسي الأول / مجلس 1 نطاق 3
مدرسة مسافي ح 2 ح 3- بنين



English Booklet

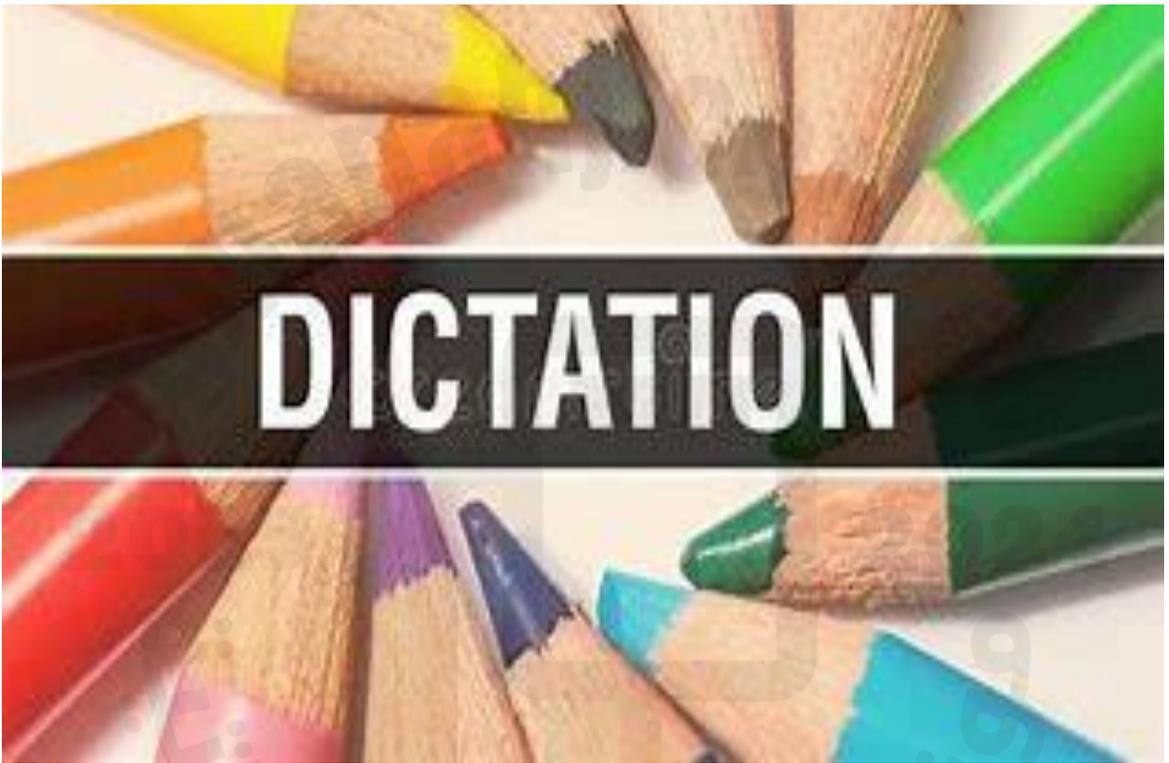
(Grade 7)



معاً.. نبني جيلاً واعداً
يرسم مستقبل الإمارات

وزارة التربية والتعليم | UAE MOE

العام 2024
الدراسي 2025



Dictation

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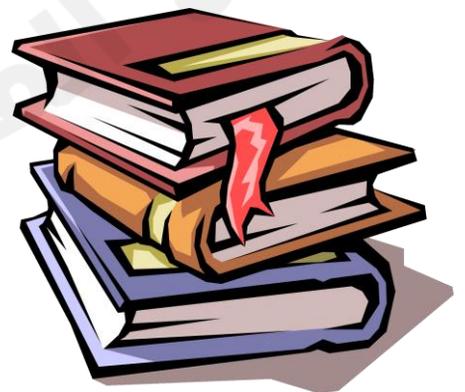
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class writing
test **concept** learning classroom
write teaching
english knowledge paper college work
child primary school learn study teacher
vocabulary

alphabet communication read studying
language **education** text book
homework letters **word** lesson student letter dictionary
foreign noun definition check



Unit 1: Meeting and greeting

1	Meeting (n.)	مقابلة - اجتماع	19	Siblings (n.)	الأخ والأخت
2	Greeting (n.)	تحية	20	The Needy(n.)	الفقراء
3	Formal (adj.)	رسمي	21	Cousin (n.)	ابنة العم / ابن
4	Informal (adj.)	غير رسمي	22	Gifts (n.)	هدايا
5	Cheek (n.)	خد	23	Presents (n.)	هدايا
6	Chin (n.)	ذقن	24	Give (v.)	يعطي
7	Thumb (n.)	أصبع السبابة	25	Receive (v.)	يستلم
8	Finger (n.)	أصبع اليد	26	Hug (v.)	يحضن
9	Head (n.)	رأس	27	Colleague (n.)	زميل
10	Kiss (v.)	يقبل	28	Bow (v.)	ينحني
11	Nod (v.)	يحرك الرأس	29	Gesture (n.)	علامة
12	Shake (v.)	يهز	30	Mr.	السيد
13	Conversation (n.)	محادثة	31	Parents (n.)	الوالدين
14	Foreign (adj.)	أجنبي	32	Letter (n.)	رسالة
15	Important (adj.)	هام	33	Farewell (n.)	الوداع
16	Surname (n.)	اسم العائلة	34	Address (n.)	العنوان
17	Smile (v.)	يبتسم	35	Signature (n.)	التوقيع
18	Relatives (n.)	أقارب	36	Date (n.)	التاريخ

Unit 2: Personal Identity

1	Personal (adj.)	شخصي	18	Difficult (adj.)	صعب
2	Identity (n.)	شخصية	37	Fail out with	لا يكون ودودا
3	Physical (adj.)	بدني	38	Aunt (n.)	خاله / عمه
4	Personality (n.)	شخصية	39	Uncle (n.)	خال / عم
5	Qualities (n.)	خصائص / سمات	40	Remarkable (adj.)	ملحوظ / عظيم
6	School (n.)	مدرسة	41	Generous (adj.)	كريم
7	Subjects (n.)	مواد دراسية	42	Positive (adj.)	إيجابي
8	English (n.)	لغة إنجليزية	43	Nature (n.)	الطبيعة
9	Arabic (n.)	لغة عربية	44	Hard-working (adj.)	جاد في عمله
10	Science (n.)	العلوم	45	Failure (n.)	فشل
11	History (n.)	التاريخ	46	Defeat (v.)	يهزم
12	Maths (n.)	الرياضيات	47	Promise (v.)	يعد
13	Geography (n.)	الجغرافيا	48	Humorous(adj.)	فكاهي
14	Music (n.)	الموسيقى	49	Serious (adj.)	جاد
15	So far, so good	حتى الآن الأمور طيبة	50	Amazing (adj.)	مذهل
16	Meet up with (v.)	يقابل	51	Ancestors (n.)	أجداد
17	Tell off (v.)	يعنف	52	Find out = Discover (v.)	يكشف
			53	Various (adj.)	عديد

19	Easy (adj.)	سهل	36	Get on with = Get along with (v.)	يكون ودود معي
20	Nervous (adj.)	عصبي	54	Journey (n.)	رحلة
21	Favorite (adj.)	مفضل	55	Emigrate (v.)	يهاجر
22	Lab (n.)	مختبر العلوم	56	Route (n.)	طريق
23	Orchestra (n.)	أوركسترا	57	DNA (n.)	الحمض النووي
24	Drums (n.)	طبول	58	Caring (adj.)	يرعي الآخرين
25	Concert (n.)	حفل	59	Determined (adj.)	صاحب عزيمة قوية
26	Survey (n.)	إستبيان	60	Bundle (n.)	حزمة من
27	Family member (n.)	عضو في الأسرة	61	Sticks (n.)	عصي
28	Grandparents (n.)	الأجداد	62	Story (n.)	قصة
29	Great grandparents (n.)	الجد الأكبر	63	Quarrel (v.)	يتشاجر
30	Twins (n.)	توأم	64	Unite (v.)	يوحد
31	Possession (n.)	ملكية	65	Rewarded (v.)	يكافئ
32	Contraction (n.)	اختصار	66	Immediately (adv.)	في الحال
33	Apostrophe (n.)		67	Impressive (adj.)	مذهل / رائع
34	Name after (v.)	يسمي علي اسم	68	Traders (n.)	تجار
35	Admire (v.)	يعجب ب	69	Argue (v.)	يجادل
			70	Keep in touch with (v.)	يتواصل مع

Unit 3: Clothing and accessories

1	Accessories (n.)	لوازم / إكسسوارات	17	Designer clothes	ملابس ماركات
2	Advert (n.)	إعلان	18	Fashion magazine (n.)	مجلة الموضة
3	Advertise (v.)	يعلن	19	Flexible (adj.)	مرن
4	Article (n.)	مقالة	20	Footwear (n.)	أحذية
5	Attractive (adj.)	جذاب	21	Helmet (n.)	خوذة
6	Backpack	حقيبة ظهر	22	Handbag (n.)	حقيبة يد
7	Wear = put on	يرتدي	23	Handmade (adj.)	يدوي الصنع
8	Solar panel	لوحة شمسية	24	Jewellery (n.)	مجوهرات
9	Bracelet(n.)	سوار	25	Kimono (n.)	الكيمنو
10	Buttons(n.)	أزرار	26	International (adj.)	عالمي
11	Careful (adj.)	حريص	27	Sleeve (n.)	كم
12	Papyrus (n.)	ورق البردي	28	Sleeping bag (n.)	حقيبة للنوم
13	Collar (n.)	ياقة	29	Sombrero (n.)	قبعة مكسيكية
14	Symbol (n.)	رمز	30	Sunglasses (n.)	نظارات شمسية
15	Comfortable	مريح	31	Trainers (n.)	حذاء رياضي
16	Costume (n.)	زي	32	Waterproof (adj.)	ضد الماء
			33	Wool (n.)	صوف
			34	Useful (adj.)	مفيد



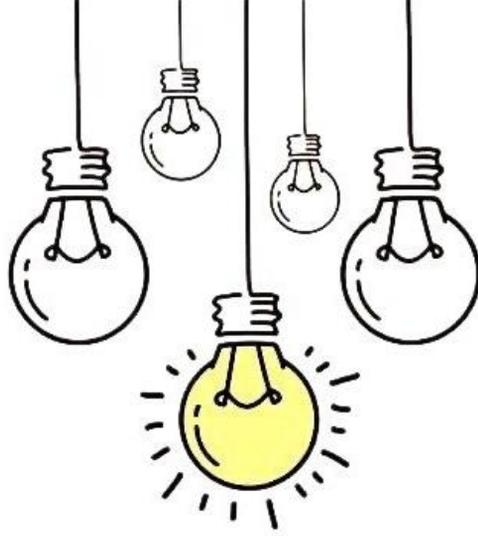
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verb
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**MODALS ; SHOULD , CAN ,
COULD , MAY**





Modals, Concept & Examples

Could	Possibility	Extreme rain could cause the river to flood the village.
	Permission Request	Could I use your notebook please? Could you tell me the way to the library please?
May	Possibility	That may be a better solution for you.
	Permission	"You may buy something, if you wish," said her grandfather..
Can	Ability	Mary can play piano.
	Permission	You can look at this.
	Offers	Can I help you father?
Should	Advice	I think you should buy the blue one.
	Logical deduction	I've revised so I should be ready for math exam.

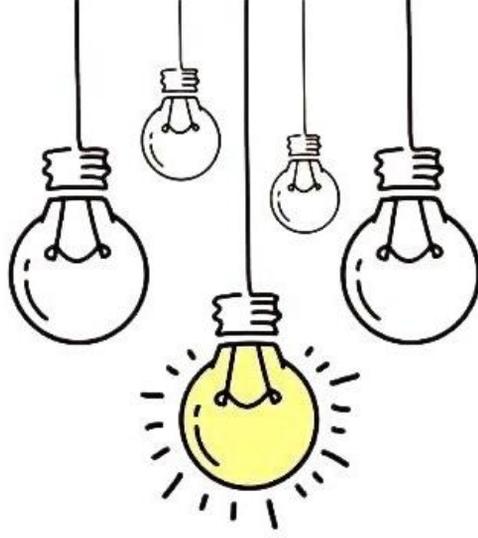
Modal Verbs:

may, can, should

Complete the gaps with the correct form of the modal verbs

1. I'm sorry Sir, you park here.
2. Take an umbrella with you, it rain later.
3. You do more exercise.
4. you play the piano?
5. We eat so many sweets.
6. I go to the bathroom, please?
7. Which dress I wear tonight?
8. No, Thomas, you not go to play! It's not break time yet.
9. Fiona go to the cinema on Saturday, but she isn't sure yet.
10. Patrick, you be more careful when you drive.
11. In picture A, I see two children playing with the sand on the beach.
12. Mum, I've finished my homework. I watch TV now?
13. We brush our teeth twice a day.
14. My dad not be home for dinner; he needs to work late tonight.
15. Doctor Smith, I leave now?
16. Fred, you go to bed so late at night. That's why you are tired in the morning.
17. I go out tonight, if I'm not too tired.
18. we do all the exercises on this page, Miss?





PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



Present perfect Progressive

Use

- Actions/ events that started in the past+ continue uninterrupted
- To emphasise the duration of an interrupted event

Form

+ Subject + Have/ has Been + Verb + ing

- Subject + Have / has not been + Verb + ing

? Have/has + Subject + Been

Example

+ I have been watching TV all day.

- I have not been doing the dishes.

? Have you been to Germany yet?

Since + For



Careful, these signal words are also used with the "present perfect"

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



Present Perfect Tense



He has completed the running.



Structure

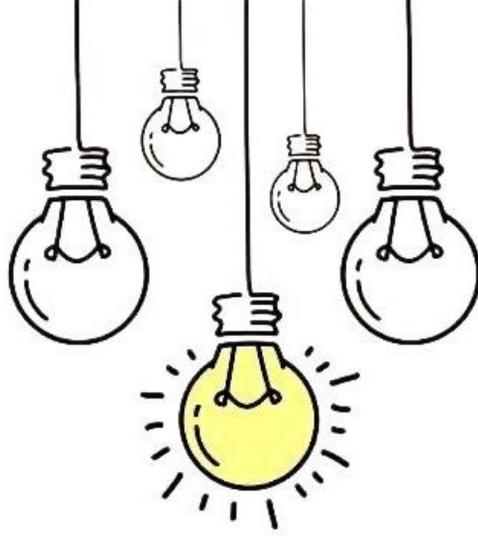
○ S+ has/have + V3

Example

○ She has written an essay.

Fill the gaps using the correct verb forms.

- 1) Ahmed _____ the wall. (paint)
- 2) She _____ the plants in her garden. (water)
- 3) He _____ to Switzerland. (be)
- 4) All my friends _____ the homework. (complete)
- 5) Fatima _____ a beautiful story. (write)
- 6) Ali _____ French. (learn)
- 7) They _____ the volleyball. (play)
- 8) My uncle _____ a cake. (bake)
- 9) My dad _____ Louvre. (visit)
- 10) My sister _____ the chair. (break)
- 11) She _____ her car keys at the shop. (forgot)



PRESENT PASSIVE



The Present Passive

Use of English: Present passive

We use the present passive when we want to talk about an action, but we don't know who does it, or it's not important to say who does it.

Plastic is made from oil.

verb *be*

past participle

Silver and gold are found in rocks in the ground.

How do you make the present passive?

You can also use words like *can*, *should* and *must* with the present passive:

Sunglasses should be worn in strong sunlight.

A mobile phone can be used as a torch.

What is it:

You use the **PASSIVE** if you want to focus on an **action**. It is not important who is performing the action.

How to build it:

form of **be** + **3rd form** of the verb

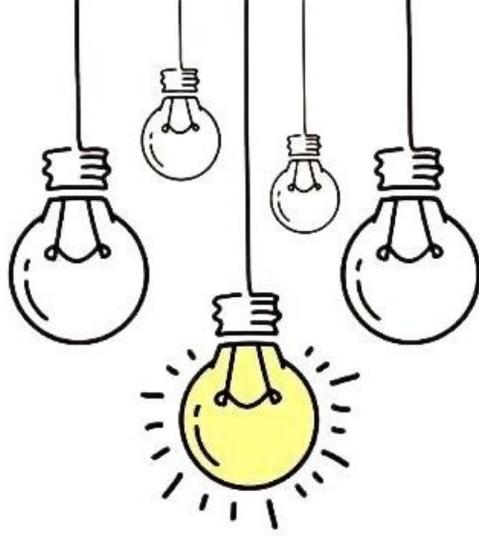
Examples Present Simple:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Steve builds a house.	A house is built (by Steve).
Martha sings lovely songs.	Lovely songs are sung (by Martha).
We grow vegetables in our garden.	Vegetables are grown in our garden.

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE VOICE

Complete the sentences with the present simple passive voice.

1. The house _____ (clean) by me every day.
2. Ceviche _____ (prepare) with raw fish.
3. The books _____ (read) by the students.
4. Marvel Movies _____ (direct) by Russo Brothers.
5. This smartphone _____ (make) in China.
6. Thousands of people _____ (kill) every year.
7. A love letter _____ (write) by Paul to her wife.
8. The new spiderman _____ (play) by Tom Holland.
9. Korean dramas _____ (watch) by many people.
10. Electronic music _____ (listen) by thousands of people.



PAST PASSIVE



Past simple passive

When to use
 when the person or thing that did the action is unknown, unimportant or not the focus of our interest

If you want to say who did the action, use **By**

How to use

+ I/He/She/It + **WAS** + V3 The house was built by my grandfather.
 We/You/They + **WERE** + Ved

- I/He/She/It + **WASN'T** + V3 The house wasn't built by my father.
 We/You/They + **WEREN'T** + Ved

? Yes/No **WAS / WERE** V3 / Ved? Was this house built by your grandfather?

? Wh Where, When
What, Why
Who, How **WAS / WERE** V3 / Ved?

Active: My father built the house

Passive: The house was built by my father

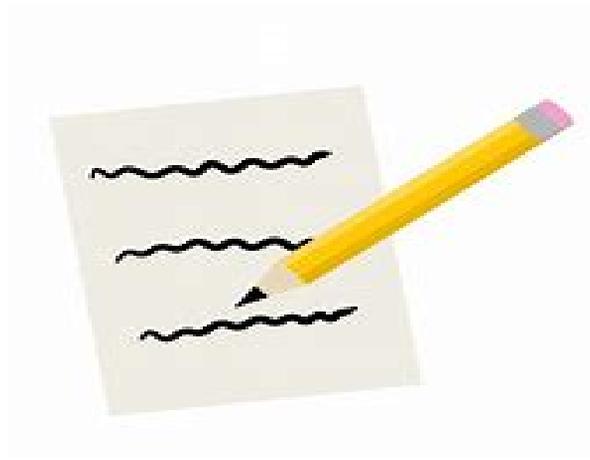


Examples Past Simple:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Susan wrote a letter.	A letter was written (by Susan).
I did my homework.	My homework was done .
We bought nice souvenirs.	Nice souvenirs were bought .

The Simple Past
was/were + Past Participle

1. He (fire) last week.
2. Their house (redecorate) last year.
3. My new iron (make) in France.
4. The roads;..... (flood) during the storm yesterday.
5. Her car windows (break) by a stranger while she was shopping.
6. My daughter (bite) by a dog on her way home.
7. I (give) some nice presents on my name day.
8. His new book (publish) last month and received very good reviews.
9. He (advise) to take some regular exercise by his doctor yesterday.
10. We (not/allowed) to leave until everyone had finished.





2025

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موقع المناهج الإلكترونية

Reading 1

My name is Khalid Hakini. I am twelve years and I live in Abu Dhabi. I have two brothers and two sisters.

One of the important dates for family is Eid al-Fitr, at the End of Ramadan. On this day we have a special meal and my siblings and I wear new clothes. We also visit our relatives and friends. Everyone is happy and adults give us sweets or money. This year, for Eid al-Fitr I received delicious sweets and 35 AED.

Eid al-Adha is another important celebration. This year's celebration was a bit boring because our relatives did not visit us. They live in Sharja and visit us on every Eid. They phoned my father and cancelled their plan because my uncle got sick. We felt bored so we decided to visit our neighbours' house where we had a meal together and we shared some of it with the poor.

During Haq-al-Laila, my siblings and I got lots of sweets. We all visited my grandmother except my youngest brother Ahmad because he was sleepy. When we got back home, Ali was still awake so we shared our sweets with him. I also received fifteen dirhams. I will buy my mum a gift with the money. I love giving gifts, it makes me very happy.

Read the paragraph and circle the sentences 'True' or 'False'

1. Khalid Hakini has five siblings.

True False

2. On Eid-al-Fitar adults take money or sweets.

True False

3. Khalid received thirty-five dirhams on the Eid that comes after Ramadan.

True False

4. Eid-al-Fitar was not very interesting for them this year.

True False

5. Ali received 50 dirhams on Haq-al-Laila.

True False

Complete the sentence with correct answer.

1. Khalid's _____ live in Sharja

- a. neighbors b. relatives c. friends

2. They shared some of the food with _____.

- a. friends b. neighbors c. the poor

3. I received _____ dirhams altogether.

- a. 35 b. 40 c. 50

4. Ali was _____ so he did not go to his grandmother's house.

- a. sick b. tired c. sleepy

5. Khalid likes to _____ gifts.

- a. take b. give c. buy



Reading 2

I am Anna. Growing in USA, I always wanted to experience another culture. The opportunity came when I was 15 years old. After a few months of planning and preparing, I was ready to spend the second semester of my first year of high school as an exchange student in Australia.

I knew it would be a challenge to convince my parents that it was a good idea to send their fifteen years old daughter across the world., I figured the best thing to do would be to plan out piece by piece every element that would go into this experience. How much it would cost? How long would I be abroad? When would I go? I took all the facts to my parents and told them "I won't take no for an answer." And they did not say no.

As a team, my parents and I went to my school's counselor to seek help on which organization might suit best for me. We found 'Youth for Understanding' which offered a wonderful scholarship that paid half of my program.

Landing in Perth was one of the most exciting moments of my life. The family I would live with was waiting for me, and the new school would start in five days.

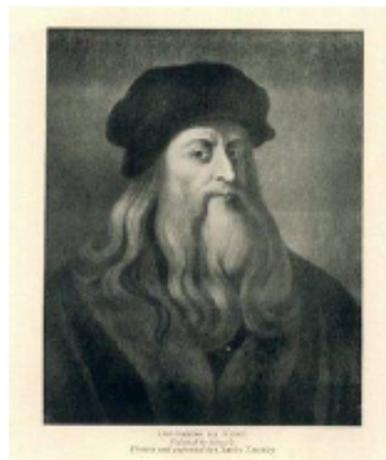
Read the comprehension and choose the correct answer.

1. Anna was in the _____ semester of her first year of high school.
a. first b. second c. third
2. To tell her parents that she wanted to go on an exchange program was _____.
a. convincing b. good idea c. challenging
3. Anna shared all the _____ with her parents and she didn't want a refusal from them.
a. ideas b. facts c. experience
4. Youth for Understanding was going to give Anna _____ that would half of the money
a. scholarship b. program c. organization
5. She reached Perth _____ days before her school was going to start.
a. 2 b. 4 c. 5

Reading 3

3) Read the passage and answer the questions below :

Leonardo Da Vinci was born in Venice; a village near the town of Florence, Italy in 1452. His father was a rich man from Florence. His mother was a daughter of a poor farmer. He had no real education. At 14, he left home to go to Florence. He wanted to study painting and sculpture. He worked there for 10 years. In 1482, he moved to Milan. In 1513, he moved to Rome. At the age of 51, he started his most famous painting. It was a picture called The Mona Lisa. It took him three years to finish the painting. It is perhaps the best painting in Western culture. In 1516, he traveled to France to work for King Francis. He died three years later in eastern France in 1519.



A) Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d:

- 1) The above text is about _____.
a) a well-known footballer
b) a famous painter
c) an ambitious engineer
- 2) Leonardo's most famous painting was _____.
a) The Venice
b) The Mona Lisa
c) The Western Culture
- 3) Leonardo took _____ to finish the Mona Lisa.
a) two years b) three years c) three days
- 4) Leonardo Da Vinci died at the age of _____.
a) 64 b) 46 c) 67



B) Answer the following questions:

5) Why did Leonardo move to Florence?

6) Is art important in our life? Why? Why not?

Reading 5

Kimonos

A kimono is a traditional Japanese item of clothing which means 'thing to wear' in Japanese. It is worn by men, women and children. A kimono has long, wide sleeves. It doesn't have buttons or a zip. You wrap it around your body, and tie it with a special sash called an 'obi', which is tied at the back. You don't wear kimonos with trainers or high heels. Instead, you have to wear special sandals called 'zori'.

In the past, people wore kimonos every day. Nowadays, people rarely wear kimonos in everyday life. However, the kimono is always worn for important festivals and special occasions.

Children and teens wear bright colourful kimonos with lots of beautiful designs. Men and married women usually wear darker colours like dark blue, dark green, brown and grey. Their designs are also smaller and simpler. For formal occasions, Japanese people wear dark kimonos with no designs. Red and white are lucky colours and are worn by brides on their wedding day.

People wear heavy silk kimonos in the fall and winter and light kimonos made of cotton or linen in the summer. The colour and designs of kimonos change with the different seasons. For example, in the fall, you might wear a kimono with leaves and colours such as brown, red and dark green. In the summer, you would wear bright colours such as blue and yellow with designs of water and summer grass.

Example: How do you close a kimono?

- A with buttons
- B with a zip
- C with a sash

7. What kind of shoes do you wear with a kimono?

- A sandals
- B trainers
- C high heels

8. When do people wear kimonos?

- A every day
- B in the past
- C special occasions

9. Who wears bright colours?

- A men
- B teens
- C married women

10. Which colours are lucky?

- A red and white
- B blue and green
- C brown and grey

11. What are winter kimonos made of?

- A linen
- B silk
- C cotton

12. You would wear a kimono with _____ in the fall.

- A water
- B grass
- C leaves