

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة نهائية هامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري Level BTS 4.1

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف السابع](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثاني](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-03-06 15:57:01 | اسم المدرس: Mohammed Alya

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 الثاني

[حل مراجعة Topics Writing مواضيع كتابة](#)

1

[المواصفات الداعمة للامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم](#)

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[المواصفات الداعمة للامتحان النهائي المسار العام](#)

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English Revision

Term 2 /2023-2024

Grade 7 (BTS L4.1)

الامتحان النهائي لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية مقسم لمهاتري الكتابة والقراءة:

الاختبار الكتابي : 40 درجة "ورقي"

الجزء الأول : أن يكتب الطالب رأيه حول الموضوع (جملة أو أكثر). يستطيع أ، يبدأ الجملة (خمس درجات)

I think / in my opinion / I believe

الجزء الثاني : التخطيط للموضوع " الخريطة الذهنية " (خمس درجات)

الجزء الثالث : كتابة الموضوع مع مراعاة مهارات الكتابة (مقدمه-موضوع-خاتمة) (25 درجة)

Topics: Places, environment, science. عدد الكلمات لا يقل عن 50 كلمة

الجزء الرابع : قراءة نص من ثم الإجابة على السؤالين "الاستنباط و الاستدلال". (5 درجات)

الاختبار القراءة : 60 درجة "الالكتروني"

الجزء الخامس : Maze قراءة النص و الاختبار ما بين القوسين. (5 أسئلة)

الجزء السادس : Maze قراءة النص و الاختبار ما بين القوسين. (10 أسئلة)

الجزء السابع : نص معلوماتي و اختياري من متعدد. (6 أسئلة)

الجزء الثامن : نص سردي و اختياري من متعدد. (7 أسئلة)

الجزء التاسع : نص سردي و اختياري من متعدد. (4 أسئلة)

Grammar

Topic(s): Places, environment, science.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Adjectives: comparatives	Can place adjectives in the correct position (before nouns) (31)	Can make comparisons with 'more' + longer adjectives. (36)	Comparing and contrasting Asking for and giving advice Describing places
Adverbs: frequency and manner	Can use a range of common adverbs of frequency. (33)	Can use adverbs of frequency and manner in the correct position. (36)	
Modals: present modals (obligation)	Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)	Can use 'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future. (37) Can use 'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions. (36)	
Determiners: quantifiers	Can use uncountable (mass) nouns with no quantifier or an appropriate quantifier. (32)	Can use a range of basic quantifiers with 'of' and noun phrases. (37)	

Topic(s): Places, environment, science.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Adjectives: comparatives	Can place adjectives in the correct position (before nouns) (31)	Can make comparisons with 'more' + longer adjectives. (36)	

Check your book:
Course book page 144
Alef 45

تكتب الصفة قبل الاسم
We place adjectives before noun.
تضاف مع الصفة الطويلة التي تتكون من مقطعين وأكثر.
We add "more" for longer adjectives.


Rules for Comparative Adjectives

Comparative Adjectives	Rules	Examples
One syllable	Add er	cleaner
Two syllables ending in -y	Change y to i and add er	busier
Two or more syllables that does not end with y	Use the word more or less	more active less generous

Rule 1: Add the suffix -er to an adjective.

small + er = smaller
(adjective) (suffix) (comparative)


Example:
The bike is smaller than the car.



Rule 2: If the adjective ends in -y add the suffix -ier and remove the -y.

easy + er = easier
(adjective) (suffix) (comparative)

Example:
Riding is easier than walking.



Rule 3: If the adjective is a long word, add the word 'more' before it.

more + useful = more useful
(comparative)

Example:
A hammer is more useful than a water bottle.



Irregular Comparative Adjectives

Adjective	Comparative
Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Little	Less
Far	Further or farther (for distance)
Well	Better
Many	More
Much	More

These irregular comparative adjectives
الصفات الشاذة "التي لا تطبق عليها القاعدة" يجب حفظها

Exercise

Complete the table by writing the correct form of comparative adjective:

Adjectives	Comparative Adjectives
big
happy
long
bad
fantastic
amazing
easy
good
expensive

Choose the correct answers between brackets :

Last Monday, I went shopping with my aunt to buy many things. I saw a TV. It was 1.(big – bigger – bigger) than our TV at home. Then We bought a pink dress. The dress was 2.(beautiful – beautifully – more beautiful) than my sister’s dress. I was so happy. After than , A taxi driver took us home. We arrived 3.(quick-quicker – more quicker) than our relatives. I think going shopping is 4.(enjoyable – more enjoyable – enjoier) than staying at home.

Adverbs: frequency and manner	Can use a range of common adverbs of frequency. (33)	Can use adverbs of frequency and manner in the correct position. (36)
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Check your book:
Course book page 127/131
Workbook87
Alef 56/59

Adverbs of frequency

A. Write the sentence in the right order:

1. Always / At 7am / I / wake up

2. for breakfast / I / eat / bread / usually

3. brings me / my dad / to school / sometimes

4. always / begin/ We / the class / at 9am

5. After school / play soccer / my brother and I / usually

6. go to bed / never / I / after 9.30pm

after the verb to be

They *are always* in bed early.

before other verbs

They *always get* a good night's sleep.

adverb of frequency موقع في الجملة.

are/is/am بعد الأفعال المساعدة

قبل الأفعال الأخرى

Adverbs of Frequency

100%	Always
90%	Usually
80%	Normally/Generally
70%	Often/Frequently
50%	Sometimes
30%	Occasionally
10%	Seldom
5%	Hardly Ever/Rarely
0%	Never

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Part 2: Complete with adverbs.

1. Aunt Agatha is a careful driver. → She drives **carefully**.
2. Harry is a bad player. → He plays
3. Mrs Andy is a good cook. → She cooks
4. Peter is a fast driver. → He drives
5. Mr Alex is a hard worker. → He works
6. Lucy is a slow writer. → She writes
7. Mr David is a quiet speaker. → He speaks
8. Beth is a noisy player. → She plays

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS OF MANNER

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ADJECTIVE	ADVERB OF MANNER	SPELLING CHANGES
careful quick slow bad	carefully quickly slowly badly	→ general rule add -ly
happy easy noisy	happily easily noisily	→ adjectives ending in -y change -y to -i ; add -ly
reasonable incontrollable	reasonably incontrollably	→ adverbs ending in -le change -le to -ly
good	well	→ irregular adverb
hard fast early late right wrong	hard fast early late right wrong	→ Adjectives and adverbs that have the same form.

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Modals: present modals (obligation)	Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)	Can use 'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future. (37) Can use 'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions. (36)
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Check your Alef:
Alef 49

modal verbs (can-should-must-could).

You use “ must “ to express obligations.

تستخدم must للتعبير عن الضروريات و القوانين

You use “ can “ to express ability in the present.

تستخدم can للتعبير عن المقدرة لفعل شيء.

You use **modal verbs (should-could)** to offer **suggestions** الاقتراحات on how to solve a problem.

They help you give **advice** للنصائح (**should/shouldn't**) , or tell someone how to do something.

Read the situations decide whether to give them an advise using “SHOULD” or tell them what they COULD do.

I have a terrible toothache!!	You _____ go to the dentist.
I don't think I will like this book.	You _____ read this one.
I want to pass all my exams.	You _____ study harder.
I really don't want to go to Barcelona by car.	You _____ travel by coach or by train.
She often has stomacache.	She _____ eat more healthy food.

Check your book:

Course book

123

Workbook

80

Alef 53

Determiners: quantifiers	Can use uncountable (mass) nouns with no quantifier or an appropriate quantifier. (32)	Can use a range of basic quantifiers with 'of' and noun phrases. (37)
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المعدود

الغير معدود

Use of English: Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns

Quantifiers tell you how many or how much there is of something.

Countable nouns are words like *book, student, egg*. They can be singular (*a book, a student, an egg*) or plural (*books, students, eggs*).

Uncountable nouns are words like *music, water, rice*. They are only singular.

quantifier	countable	quantifier	uncountable
a few	vegetables, eggs, nuts	a little	fruit, sugar, fat
a large / small number of several		a large / small amount of	

You can use *a lot of / lots of* and *plenty of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Choose the correct answers between brackets :

My uncle always like to eat 1.(a few – a little – of) nuts. On the other hand my sister prefers drinking 2.(a few- lots of – are) fruit. We all know that drinking 3.(is – the- plenty of) water is good for our body. I add 4.(a little – a few – tiny) sugar in my tea.

4 Write the phrases in the correct places in the text.

- a few of them
- a little salt
- a lot of energy
- plenty of fruit
- a large amount of meat
- a lot of advice
- lots of sugar
- several things

We hear ¹ a lot of advice about foods that are 'good' for you and foods that are 'bad' for you, but the truth is that you can include most foods in your diet as long as you get the balance right. To get a balanced diet, there are ² _____ you need to consider. First, you need to eat ³ _____ and vegetables. Just think of 'five a day': in other words, you should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day. Second, as teenagers, you're growing, so you need ⁴ _____. This is why you also need to eat starchy carbohydrates, like bread, rice and pasta. Don't go for ⁵ _____ or fatty things; they do not give you the nutrients you need. Only eat ⁶ _____; try to avoid salty, fatty snacks like crisps. ⁷ _____ in your diet is enough. Third, you should eat foods containing calcium, either dairy products or dark green vegetables, oranges, almonds, bread, etc. Finally, you need two to three portions of foods rich in protein. But you don't need to eat ⁸ _____ or fish because you can also find protein in foods such as eggs, nuts and pulses.

Functional Language
Comparing and contrasting
Asking for and giving advice
Describing places

Functional Language:

1. Compare and contrast

1- This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive** than other cars.

-->Comparing and contrasting (comparative adjectives)

2- France is a **bigger** country than Britain. (comparative adjective)

3- I have three sisters: Jana is **the oldest** and Amna is **the youngest**. (superlative adjectives)

2-Expressing opinion: From my point of view.... As far as I'm concerned.... Personally, I think... I feel ... I think that ... I believe... I'm sure that ...

In my opinion, eating out everyday is very unhealthy.

----- we don't have waste water, in the contrary we have to use it wisely by taking short showers and do not keep the tap water running when you are washing dishes

Asking and giving advice I think /I really think/ you need to / must/should .../ You could (try) ...

You ----- listen to your parents and study hard.

You ----- eat wisely and do a balanced diet.

Describing places This is a **beautiful** city, you would never feel bored.

This paper is prepared by one of the
English teacher (Mahra).

Telegram

الكلمات الأساسية للاختبار :

يجب قراءتها و معرفة معانيها . حفظها (قراءة و كتابة)

Core Lexis

Places	Environment	Science
airport	danger	playground
shopping mall	activity	tour
underground	exercise	tourist
police station	fit	map
building	dangerous	
highway		
space		

Writing practices

Core Lexis

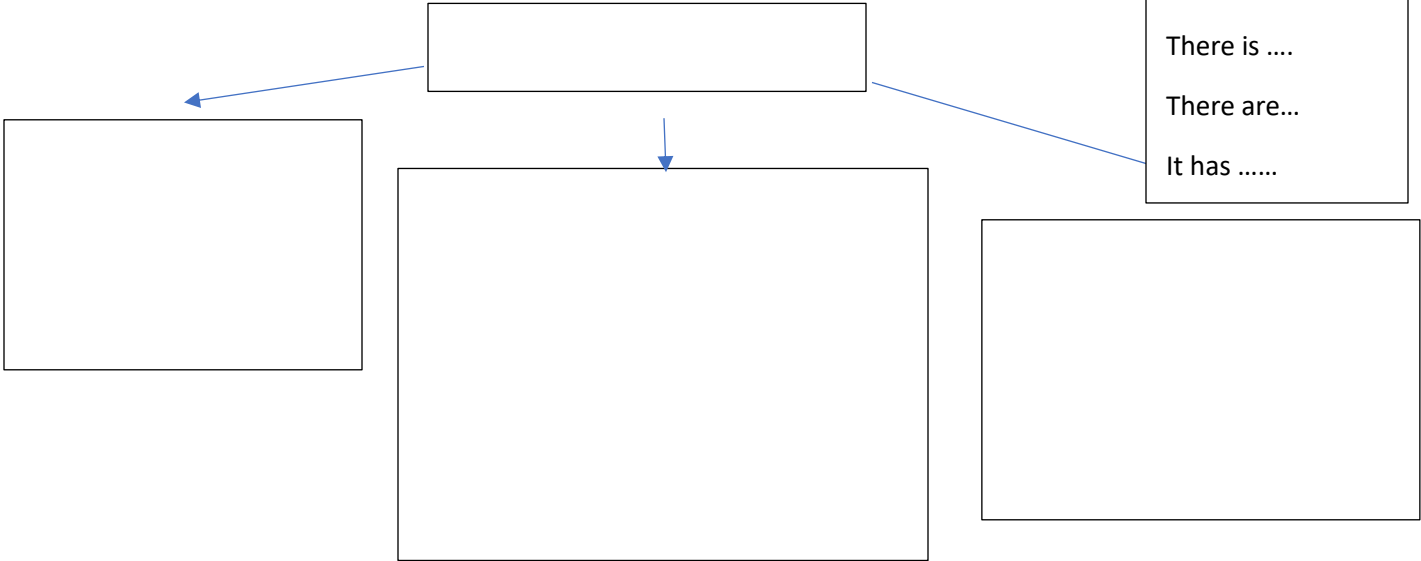
Places	Environment	Science
airport	danger	playground
shopping mall	activity	tour
underground	exercise	tourist
police station	fit	map
building	dangerous	
highway		
space		

C.B P#108/109

- Absolutely
- Without a doubt
- For sure
- Of course
- But / because
- I think ..
- In my opinion
- I believe
- There is
- There are...
- It has

Write a paragraph about your favorite place. More than 50

- What's your favorite place?
- When did you go there? .
- How did you get there?.
- What did you see/ do there?
- Why is your favorite place? And why?



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C.B p#119

Write a paragraph about one of the famous explorer or astronaut.
More than 50 words

- Write about his/her expedition. What did he discover?
- When was he born?
- Which explorer do you think was the most important and why?
- Which part of the world would you most like to visit, and why?

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- Absolutely
- Without a doubt
- For sure
- Of course
- But / because
- I think ..
- In my opinion
- I believe
- There is
- There are...
- It has

[Large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing]

Write a paragraph about how to have a healthy life style.

- What a healthy life style means.
- Mentions three ways how to have a healthy life.
- Your opinions about having healthy life style as student.

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Write a paragraph about how to have a healthy life style.

- Explain the importance of regular physical activity.
- Explain the benefits of keeping fit and healthy.
- Provide different ways to take part in physical activity every day.

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Part 3: Inference Question

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

Text

Last Summer

I have learned languages at school, but I have never used them. One day, I hope I can. My family are a traditional family. They like what they already know. They only take vacations to the local lake or visit nearby countries that speak our language. They like visiting bookshops, gift shops and clothes shops, where my mother buys luxury goods like silk dresses. However, my last vacation was really different.

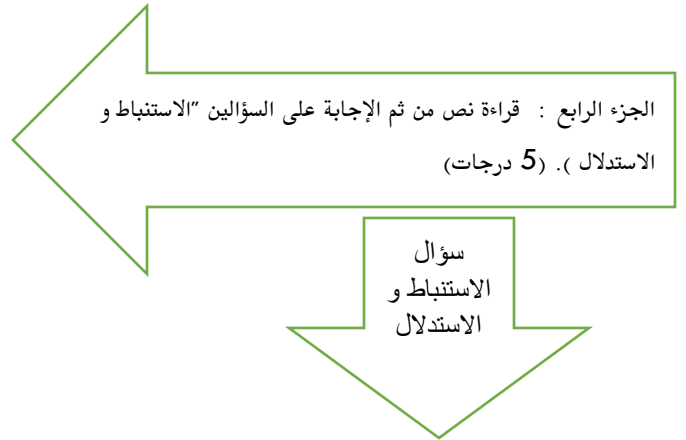
My friend asked me to help him to sail his boat across the sea to Africa. The wind was strong enough that we didn't need the engine. The sky was clearing quite quickly and the sea water felt warm and clean. Where I come from, the sky is grey and brown circles appear on the ground when it rains. My home has a lot of pollution. Suddenly, the wind died. The boat stopped.

My friend said, "Let's use the boat's engine." As he was trying to start the engine, he handed me a book about it. He asked, "Have you ever studied French? Can you translate this?" French was one of my school subjects and I was excited to use it, but this book was too difficult. So, my friend couldn't fix the engine.

We couldn't move. We didn't have enough drinking water and we had no food left. We were quite quickly getting hungry and thirsty. My friend used a square of the sail to catch fish. I asked, "Have you ever cooked fish?" He said he had. I remembered the water cycle and how to get water from the air. I took some plastic and very slowly began collecting drops of water.

That night, my friend saw a light. It was getting closer really fast. A voice shouted, "I'm here to help you!"

"Did you understand anything he said?" asked my friend. I understood everything. He was speaking English, my second language! I have never been happier than when I heard that man speak.



G6 General	English Language	T1 - 2023-2024
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Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Why is the writer happy at the end of the story?

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Part 3: Justification Question

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?
Use the information in the text above to support your answer.

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Al Mataf school
C2
T. Alya Mohammed

Reading

T. Alya Mohammed

Read Fatma's blog. Then answer the questions below:

Hello. My name is Fatima and I'm studying English in Ireland. I like the weather here. Ireland is wet and humid. The temperatures are never very high. It is usually cool in the summer and cold in the winter. In July and August, the high temperatures are around 20°. The winter months are cooler, with temperatures around 5°. There is a lot of rain in Ireland all year long. It rains more in the West than in the East. The wettest place is Valentia Island and the driest place is Dublin.

Choose the correct answer from a ,b ,c

Fatima is studying English in

- a) Iran
- b) Ireland
- c) Iraq

The weather is always cool in the summer.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Not given

It rains more in the

- a) East
- b) West
- c) Dublin

The weather in summer isbut the weather in winter is

- a) wet / humid
- b) cold / cool
- c) cool / cold

why does fatima love Ireland' weather?

- a) Because she can go outside and play.
- b) Because she wants to stay with her family.
- c) Because the temprature is never high.

Rainforests

Have you ever asked yourself why rainforests are called rainforests? This is because they have a lot of rain. Some places get rain daily. It is always very warm and wet, and it never snows.

At the top of the forest is the canopy. A canopy is made from the leaves of tall trees. The part below the canopy is called the understory. It has small trees and plants. On the forest floor, it is usually dark because the canopy doesn't let the sunlight get through. That's why many plants use other plants to get sunlight. For example, woody plants called lianas use the branches of other plants to climb from the floor to the canopy.

Each area of the rainforest has thousands of animals. Many plant-eating animals such as monkeys, squirrels, and woodpeckers like to live in the canopy. At the lower level of the forest are animals that love running and climbing trees. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and elephants usually live on the rainforest floor. There are also many coloured birds such as toucans, parrots, and macaws that live in the understory.

The most interesting fact is that many of the foods we like come from the rainforests. For example, people love eating chocolate which is made from the cocoa plant. Many kinds of coffee and medicine also come from the rainforests.

When does it rain in the rainforest?

a. every day

b. always

c. never

In the text, _____ comes from a rainforest plant.

a. chocolate

b. coffee

c. medicine

Why is the forest floor always dark?

a. It has many small trees and plants.

b. The daylight doesn't reach there.

c. There are woody plant branches.

Where do elephants live?

a. on the rainforest floor

b. in the understory

c. on the canopy

A canopy is ____.

- a. always the highest part of the rainforest
- b. usually made of small trees and plants
- c. sometimes dark and has no sunlight

Why do monkeys live in the canopy?

- a. to live with other animals
- b. to run and climb trees
- c. to eat lots of plants

Some plants climb from the floor to the canopy to get ____.

- a. food
- b. water
- c. sunlight

The text is mainly about ____.

- a. how to find a rainforest
- b. people who live in the rainforests
- c. animals and plants in the rainforests

Becky was visiting Aunt Agatha at her house at the beach. It was a beautiful summer day. Becky had built a giant sand castle that morning. Aunt Agatha took pictures of the castle to send to Becky's parents. It was a great big sand castle. Later that morning, Becky and Aunt Agatha went swimming in the ocean. It was fun to jump with the waves. Then, they went in the house and ate sandwiches and strawberries for lunch.

Becky wanted to play on the beach that afternoon. Aunt Agatha told her it was too hot to go outside without a hat on. Becky didn't have a hat. Aunt Agatha told her not to worry, she could wear one of hers. Becky tried on four hats. The pink one was really pretty, but it had a big bow in the back that was too long for Becky. The green hat was too fancy for Becky. She did not like that hat at all. The blue hat was nice, but it had an ugly bird on it. Then, Becky saw a big brown hat with a yellow ribbon on it. That hat was made of straw. It was a perfect hat for the beach. It was too big for Becky's head but she didn't care. It was a great hat.

Answer the following questions

1. Where was Becky?

- a. at the store
- b. at the beach
- c. at school
- d. at home

2. Who was Becky visiting?

- a. her Grandparents
- b. her friends
- c. her sister
- d. her Aunt Agatha

3. Why didn't Becky like the blue hat?

- a. it was too fancy
- b. it was new
- c. it had an ugly bird on it
- d. it was old

4. Why didn't Becky want to wear the pink hat?

- a. the bow was too long
- b. it had a flower
- c. it had a bird on it
- d. it was dirty

5. Why did Aunt Agatha want Becky to wear a hat?

- a. it was raining
- b. it was too hot
- c. it was cold
- d. it was snowing

6. Why did Becky like the brown hat?

- a. it was ugly
- b. it was perfect
- c. it was too big
- d. it was cold

Read about the animal and then answer the questions by choosing a, b, c. (5points)

Many people think chameleons change colour so that they can't be seen by other animals. But scientists disagree. Their studies show that light, temperature and mood cause chameleons to change colour. Chameleons also change colour to help them communicate with other chameleons. Their eyes can move through a full 360-degree circle so that they can see all around them. The name *chameleon* comes from the Greek words *chamai* (on the earth) and *leon* (lion).

1. Why do chameleon change their colour ? according to scientists

- a) Because of temperature and mood
- b) Because they hide from another animals.
- c) Because of temperature, light and mood.

2. Chameleons move their eyes a full circle.

- a) True
- b) False

3. The meaning of "Chameleon" is

- a) Big eye
- b) Earthy
- c) Earth lion

5. Chameleons are

.....

- a) Amphibian
- b) Mammals
- c) reptiles

4. How can chameleon see surrounding things?

- a) By moving their head.
- b) By moving their eyes 360 degree
- c) They can not see thing.

1 Read the text and complete the fact file.

- The Bengal tiger is found in the forests of India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Its fur is yellow to light orange with stripes of dark brown or black. The tail is orange with black rings. No two tigers have exactly the same stripes.
- Tigers are the biggest members of the cat family. They are fast and powerful. Bengal tigers can measure up to 1.8 metres and the tail is up to 0.9 metres. They weigh up to 230 kilograms.
- Tigers are carnivores. They eat other large mammals, such as water buffalo, wild pigs and deer. They are usually nocturnal hunters. A hungry tiger can eat up to 27 kilograms of meat in one night. Tigers only attack humans when they can't catch their normal prey.
- A female tiger usually has one to six cubs which stay with their mother until they are two to three years old. They can't catch their own food until they are eighteen months old.
- In the wild, tigers live from eight to ten years.



BENGAL TIGER FACT FILE

Type: mammal
Habitat: _____
Diet: _____
Average life span: _____
Size: _____
Weight: _____

3 Read the questions about the Bengal tiger and answer true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Bengal tigers live in every country. _____
- 2 The fur is usually yellow or orange with dark stripes. _____
- 3 Every Bengal tiger has different stripes. _____
- 4 They are very big cats. _____
- 5 Bengal tigers only eat meat. _____
- 6 They always eat humans. _____
- 7 They hunt for food during the day. _____
- 8 Baby tigers stay with their mothers all their lives. _____



Read this article about types of exercise. Answer true or false for the statem

Here are three types of activity you should try:

Strength activities

An example of a strength activity is weight lifting. If you can take part in sports activities twice a week, your bones and muscles will become stronger and you will feel healthier and happier.

Aerobic activities

An example of an aerobic activity is swimming. Aerobic activities are important for your heart and lungs to work well. They use a range of muscles and body parts. Try to do one hour every day of aerobic activity that makes you feel warm and your heart beat faster.

Flexibility activities

An example of a flexibility activity is yoga. Flexibility is about moving your body parts easily and can be improved by doing stretching activities twice a week. This is important for preventing muscles from hurting and helping your back and stomach to grow stronger.

- 1 An example of a strength activity is yoga.
- 2 One of the benefits of strength activities is that your bones will become stronger.
- 3 Aerobic activities are important for your heart and lungs to work well.
- 4 You should try to do one hour a week of aerobic activity.
- 5 Flexibility is about moving your body parts easily.
- 6 Flexibility can be improved by doing stretching activities twice a week.