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UNIT TWO.....GREAT THINKERS

VOCABULARY:

Word	Meaning	word	Meaning
Frieze	نسيج صوفي مزين	Video	فيديو
Succeed-ed	ينجح	Alone	وحيد
Successful	ناجح	Carefully	بحرص
Famous for	مشهور ب	Geography	جغرافيا
Invent-ed	يخترع	Pattern	نسق
Invention	أخترع	Logic	منطق
Statement	حالة	Logically	عقلاني- منطقي
Decide-d	يقرر	Experiment	تجربة
Explain-ed	يوضح - يشرح	Movement	حركة
Idea	فكرة	Language	لغة
Science	علم - علوم	Through	من خلال
Describe-d	يصف	Sound	صوت
Electricity	كهرباء	Kind	طيب- نوع
Astronomy	علم الفلك	Measure-d	يقيس
Planet	كوكب	Biography	سيرة ذاتية
Star	نجم	Autobiography	سيرة ذاتية عن نفس الشخص
Information	معلومات	Order-ed	يأمر- يرتب - ترتيب
Explore-d	يستكشف	Physics	الفيزياء
Explorer	مستكشف	Chemistry	الكيمياء
Make a map	يرسم خريطة	Literature	الادب
Social studies	مادة الدراسات الاجتماعية	Medicine	الطب
Art	رسم - فن - مادة الرسم	Economics	الاقتصاد
Visual	بصري- مرئ	Peace	السلام
Bodily	بدني- جسدي	Mizmar	مزمار
Move-d	يحرك - يتحرك -	Violin	قيثارة
Mathematical	رياضياتي	Piano	بيانو
Linguistic	لغوي	Guitar	جيتار
Naturalist	مرتبط بالطبيعة	Drum	طبل
Musical	مرتبط بالموسيقى	Bagpipes	مزمار القربة
Rhythmic	مرتبط بالاناشيد	Violin	كمان
Interpersonal	العلاقات الشخصية	Flute	مزمار
Intrapersonal	داخل الشخص نفسه	Piano	بيانو
Enjoy	يستمتع	Music	موسيقى
Co-operate	يتعاون	Musician	شخص يعمل بالموسيقى
Organize-d	ينظم	Project	مشروع

Word	Meaning	word	Meaning
History	تاريخ	Olympics	الألعاب الأولمبية
Expert	خبير	Poem	قصيدة
Important	مهم	Include-d	تشمل-يتضمن
Responsible	مسؤول	Excellent	ممتاز
Believe-d	يعتقد- - يؤمن - يصدق	Chief	رئيس
Begin-began	تبدأ بدأ	Architect	مهندس معماري
Movement	حركة	Architecture	هندسة معمارية
Independence	استقلال	Amazing	مدهش - مذهل
Law	القانون	Interested in	مهتم ب
Return-ed	يعود	Exciting	مثير
Persuade-d	يقنع	Fail-ed	يفشل
Truth	حقيقة	Accept-ed	يقبل
Violence	عنف	Reserve-d	يحفظ
Blind	اعمى	Reserve-game park	محمية طبيعية
Deaf	أصم	Classify-ed	يصنف
College	كلية	Award	جائزة
Lady	سيدة	Sting-stung	اكتوى-ستينغ
Finger	إصبع	Grow up- grew up	تنمو - نشأ
Attend-ed	يحضر		
Chimpanzee	الشمبانزي		
Observe	رصد		
Forest	غابة		
Recognize	يتعرف على		
Social	اجتماعي		
Individual	فرد		
Receive-d	يستلم		
Award	جائزة		
Wildlife	الحياة البرية		
Champion	بطل		
Laugh-ed	يضحك		
Butterfly	فراشة		
Medal	ميدالية		
Disease	مرض		
Control-ed	التحكم - يتحكم		
Chart	رسم بياني		

Structures:

Relative pronouns:

Who – which - that - when – where – whose - whom

Who	→	It indicates the people, subject or object.
Which	→	It indicates things, animals, plants.
That	→	It indicates both people and things (= "who" and "which")
When	→	It indicates time, day, date, month, hour,
Where	→	It indicates place.
Whose	→	It indicates possessive. (The owner)
Whom	→	It indicates people, but only when they are object.

Examples:

1- **Who:**

- Ahmed is a boy. - Ahmed scored three goals.
 - Ahmed is the boy, who scored three goals,

Ahmed Zeweil is a great scientist. - He invented the femtosecond.
 Ahemd Zeweil is the scientist, who invented the femtosecond.

2- **Which:**

- This is an expensive car. - This car hit Ahmed last month.
 - This is the expensive car, which hi Ahmed last month.

- This is a bad dog. - It bit Ali yesterday.
 - This is the bad dog , which bit Ahmed yesterday.

3- **That:**

Al khwarezmy is a great Arab mathematician.
 Al khwarezmy invented the science of Algebra.

- Al khwarezmy is the great Arab mathematician, that invented the science of Algebra.

Ibn Al Nafees is a great Arab medicine scientist.
 Al khwarezmy discovered the blood circle.

- Ibn Al Nafees is the great Arab medicine scientist that invented the blood circle.

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- Ibn Al Nafees is the great Arab mathematical scientist, who invented the blood circle.

The crocodile lives in the River Nile. - The crocodile is a reptile.

- The crocodile that lives in the River Nile is a reptile.
 - The crocodile, which lives in the River Nile, is a reptile.
-

4- When:

- September is a month. - Schools start in September.
- September is the month , when schools start.
-

Ramadan is a month. Muslims fast in Ramadan.

- Ramadan is the month, when Muslims fast.

5- Where:

The school is a place. People go to learn at school.

- The school is the place where people go to learn.
-

Lulu is a large shopping Centre. - We go shopping in Lulu.

- Lulu is the large shopping Centre , where we go shopping.

6- Whose:

Ahmed's father is a doctor. -Ahmed won the race.

Ahmed whose father is a doctor won the race.

Soha's mother is a great scientist. - Soha made an accident last week.

Soha whose mother is a great scientist, made an accident last week.

7- Whom:

I visited Ahmed. - Ahmed has a red car.

- I visited Ahmed, whom has a car.

- Ola is my friend. - Ola won a competition.

Ola whom is my friend won a competition.

Ways of understanding:

Interpersonal:

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Learns best by working in groups and cooperates with people.

Linguistic and verbal

Learns best by using languages and words very much.

Visual

Learns best by with pictures, maps, videos.

Intrapersonal

Understands himself very well. Likes working alone.

Naturalist:

Learns best by the nature and sees patterns in the natural world.

Mathematical:

Learns best by numbers and logic answers.

Bodily and movement:

Learns best by movements and exercises.

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Speaking and writing about famous people:

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..... is a famous He was born in..... in.....His father was..... and his family was.....He studied.....At the age of....., he invented.....At the age of,He became a.....When he was....., he became.....He is known as the> He invented many inventions. He started..... in in.....He recognised the in.....He was named after..... He was named as the..... He invented.....and..... He discovered..... and

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Ex:

1- Ibn Sina



IBN SINA
980 - 1037

Persian Scientist

Ibn Sina was the most famous of the philosopher-scientists of Islam. Ibn Sina was born in Bukhara. His youth was spent in the company of the most learned men of his time and he became accomplished in all the sciences and arts.

Ibn Sina collected in over 100 books the entire scientific knowledge of his time and is called the "Prince of Science".

He spent the last years of his life in Hamadan, where he composed the 'Canon of Medicine', which is among the most famous books in the history of medicine.

BIOGRAPHY

Ibn Sina's full name is Abu Ali Husain Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina. He was born in the year 980 AD in Asfshana, a place near Bukhara. His parents were high officials in the administration of Bukhara Saman.Di dynasty he grew up and studied medicine and philosophy of science - the science of Islamic religion. When the age of ten years he has been studying Islam and memorize the whole Qur'an. From mutafalsir Abu Abdallah Natili, Ibn Sina guidance on the science of elementary logic to study the book Isagoge and Porphyry, Euclid and Al-Magest-Ptolemus. And after his teacher he was deeply moved theology and metaphysics, especially from the teachings of Plato and pure Arsitoteles with the help of commentators - commentators of the authoritarian author of the Greek translated into Arabic.

With the sharpness of his mind he had a lot of studying philosophy and branches - branches, enough seriousness of this amazing show that otodidaknya altitude, but on one occasion he had to wait as he stared explore its metaphysical science Arisstoteles,

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despite the time already read 40. Only after he had read the book *Agradhu ma li li waraet thabie'ah* his *Aristho Al-Farabi* (870 to 950 AD), all problems have answers and explanations of light, like he's got the key to all metaphysical science mistress. So with sincere he admitted that he became a loyal disciple of al-Farabi.

After that he studied medicine at the Isa bin Yahya, a CE. Not to mention his age exceeds sixteen years, expertise in medical science has known people, even many people who come to learn from him. He was not quite with the theory - the theory of medicine, but also to practice and treat people - people sakit. Ia never bored or restless in the reading of books - books of philosophy and each time the face of adversity, so he asked God for guidance was given, and it application It never disappointed. Often - often because of exhaustion she fell asleep reading, then in his sleep that he saw a solution to the difficulties - difficulties that it faces. 17-year-old when he was known as a doctor and the court calls the prince never treat Mansur ibn Nuh so recovered his health. Since then, Ibn Sina very well received, and may also visit the library filled with books - books are hard to come by, and then read with all the fun. For one thing, the library is on fire, then people are inflicted to the charge that he deliberately set fire, so that others can not take advantage of the library. Ability Ibn Sina in the field of philosophy and medicine, the two both the same weight. In the field of medicine he presented *Al-Qanun fit-Tibb* it, where modern medical science learned a lesson, because this book other than a complete, systematically drawn.

In the field of materialistic medeica, Ibn Sina has a lot to find a new vegetable materials *Zanthoxyllum budrunga* - which grow - plants banayak help against certain diseases such as *bebebrapa meningitis* (miningitis). Ibn Sina also as the first person who discovered the human blood circulation, where six hundred years later perfected by William Harvey. He was also the first time say that baby is still in the womb during take food through the umbilical cord.

He is also the first - first practice surgery disease - swelling of malignant disease, and sew. And last but not list him as a doctor also known psychiatrist in a way - the modern way which is now called psychotherapy.

In the field of philosophy, Ibn Sina considered a priest of the philosophers of his time, even before and after. Ibn Sina and self-taught original genius that not only the Islamic world it was a flattering one glittering stars emit their own light, which is not a loan so that Roger Bacon, the famous philosopher of the Western European states in the Middle Ages in the Islamic Regacy of his Gullaume Alfred;

"Most of the Aristotle's philosophy can not give the slightest influence in the West, because his book is hidden somewhere, and if there is, it gets very difficult and very hard to be understood and loved people in the war - a war that reigned in sebeleah lela East, until the time of Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd and other Eastern poets also proves again the philosophy of Aristotle is accompanied by lighting and extensive information. "

In addition to his ability as flosof and doctors, she began to write poetry. Science - science as psychology, medicine and chemistry is written in the form of poetry. So was found

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to be a book - a book he made for the science of logic with a poem.

Most of the books - his books have been copied into Latin. When people - the middle of the century Europe, began to use the book - the book as a textbook, dipelbagai university. Hence the name of Ibn Sina in the Middle Ages in Europe is very influential.

In the Islamic world the book - the book of Ibn Sina's famous, not only because of the density of his knowledge, but because its language is good and the way he writes is very bright. In addition to writing in Arabic, Ibn Sina also wrote in Persian. Book - his book in Persian, was published in Tehran in 1954. The work - the work of the famous Ibn Sina in the field of Philosophy is the As-Shifa, An-Najat and Al signal. An-Najat is a resum of the book Al-Shifa. Al-Signal, dikarangkannya then, to the science of Sufism. Apart from that, he has written essays - a short essay called Maqallah. Most maqallah was written when he received the inspiration in something new and immediately form dikarangnya.

Though he lived in a time full of shock and are often preoccupied with state problems, he wrote about two hundred and fifty works. Among the most famous works are "Qanun" which is a compendium of Islamic medicine and taught up to now in the East. This book diterjemahkan to baasa Latin and taught at the Universita centuries old West. The work is both monumental ensiklopedinya "Kitab Al-Syifa". This work is the culmination of philosophy in Islam paripatetik.

Ibn Sina, known in the West with a Avicena (Spain Aven Sina), and his fame in the West as a doctor beyond fame as a philosopher, so he gave them the title "the Prince of the Physicians". In the Islamic world he is known by the name of al-Shaykh al-Rais. The main leaders (of philosophers - philosophers).

Although he was the recognized as a leader in the faith, worship and scholarship, but for him to drink - alcohol is allowed, as long as not to satisfy lust. Drinking - liquor is prohibited because of bias caused hostility and conflict, whereas if he drank not even sharpen the mind.

In al-Muniqdz min al-Dhalal, al-Ghazali that Ibn Sina had promised to God in one of her will, among other things that he would respect the shari'ah does not neglect the spiritual and physical service and will not be drinking - drinking to satisfy lust, but for the health and obta. Ibn Sina's life was full of activities of hard work. Time spent on the affairs of state and write, so he has stomach ulcers that can not be remedied. At the age of 58 years (428 AH / 1037 CE) Ibn Sina died and was buried in Hamazan.

2-

Ala al-Din Abu al-Hassan Ali ibn Abi-Hazm al-Qarshi al-Dimashqi (Ibn al-Nafis) (1210-88)

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A polymath, Ibn al-Nafis was born in Damascus in Syria, and spent much of his working life in Egypt, becoming head physician in a medical school in Cairo. He was also influential in questioning the authority of Galen, suggesting that 'observation, sensible investigation, and common sense' were more important than blindly following ancient teachings.

Renowned for the volume and quality of his work, Ibn al-Nafis was also, among other things, a linguist, philosopher and writer of fiction. He was also the first writer to treat anatomy as a separate and independent discipline.

Ibn al-Nafis's most famous medical discovery is the pulmonary transit of blood. That is, he recognised that blood moved from the right to the left side of the heart via the lungs. This was revolutionary, in that it corrected some of the mistakes Galen had made when describing the role of the heart and blood.

As more work has been done on the translation of Arabic texts, it now seems clear that parts of Ibn al-Nafis's books were available in medieval Europe, and may have influenced the work of people

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