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GRADE 7

تم تحميل هذا الملف من

موقع المنهج الإلكتروني



alManahi.com/qa

2022

MR. SAFWAT

33369141

IT'S YOUR CHOICE

I've got earache

I've got a stomachache

I've got toothache

I've got a headache

I've got a sore throat

I've got a cough

I've got a fever

أعاني من وجع في الأذن

أعاني من آلام في المعدة

أعاني من ألم في الأسنان

أعاني من صداع

أعاني من التهاب في الحلق

أعاني من سعال

أعاني من حمى

7a

A Look at the picture. What's the matter with these people?



1. *Hassan has got the flu.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Answers:

2. Karim has got a cough.
3. Jameel has got earache.
4. Ammar has got a stomachache.
5. Majed has got a headache.
6. Sami has got a sore throat.
7. Ameen has got a fever.

warm	دافئ
light	خفيف
final	نهائي
mystery	لغز
exercise	يمارس الرياضة
voice	صوت (الشخص)
medication	دواء

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1. I didn't realise it was Reema on the phone Hersounded strange.
2. Today is the of the..... football competition at my school, but unfortunately, I can't go.
3. A: I've got a sore throat, Mum.
B: I'll make you some..... tea. You shouldn't drink anything too hot.
4. I closed the door of the cage before I left the house. It's a(n)..... how the bird escaped from it.

5. We never eat pizza for dinner. We usually choose something
like a salad or some yoghurt.
6. I'm going to the chemist's to buy.....for the flu.
7. Abdullah and his friends want to be healthy and strong, so they
as much as they can. They go cycling and do athletics every day.

Answers:

1. voice 2. final 3. Warm 4. mystery
5. light 6. Medication 7. Exercise

shelter	مأوى	need	بحاجة إلى
community	المجتمع	helpless	عاجز
charity	مؤسسة خيرية	raise	يجمع أموال
organization	منظمة	matter	موضوع
blind	أعمى	clean out	تنظيف
useful	مفيد	throw away	يرمي بعيدا
sign up	يقوم بالتسجيل	collect	يجمع
help out	مساعدة	share	شارك

Circle the correct options.

1. We got our new pet rabbit from an animal **shelter** / **community**. It's so cute
2. Are you taking part in the **charity** / **organization** race this Saturday? It's for a good cause.
3. My grandfather can't see very well. He's almost **blind** / **useful**.
4. Tom is going to **sign up** / **help out** at the gym because he wants to exercise more.
5. I became a volunteer because I wanted to help people **in need** / **helpless**.
6. The children organized a bake sale, because they wanted to **raise** / **matter money** for the animal rescue center.
7. Mum, Why did you **clean out** / **throw away** my old comic books?
8. Emily helped her brother **collect** / **share** all his old toys and give them to a charity.

Answers:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. shelter | 2. charity | 3. Blind | 4. sign up |
| 5. need | 6. Raise | 7. throw away | 8. collect |

...ful		...less	
useful	مفيد	useless	عديم الفائدة
helpful	متعاون	helpless	عاجز
harmful	ضار	harmless	غير ضار

Form adjectives from the nouns given to complete the sentences.

Use the suffixes (**ful** or **-less**)

1. Mona was very.....(**HELP**). She gave us a lot of information about the charity event.
2. Why don't you recycle this.....(**USE**) computer? It doesn't work.
3. My uncle Scott is a volunteer.....at the local centre for (**HOME**) people.
4. When babies are born, they are.....(**HELP**) They need their parents.
5. Air pollution is.....(**HARM**) to humans and animals.
6. Don't be scared of this spider. It's..... (**HARM**).

Answers:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. helpful | 2. useless | 3. homeless |
| 4. helpless | 5. harmful | 6. harmless |

potatoes	بطاطا
chips	رقائق (شيبس)
strawberries	فراولة
rice	أرز
carrots	جزر
tomatoes	طماطم

Complete the sentences from the box:

1. machboos: meat withand vegetables
2. yoghurt withand chocolate
3. club sandwich: chicken, cheese, lettuce, tomato,.....and ketchup
4. salmon with broccoli and.....
5. beef soup with....., beans, peas and.....

Answers:

1. rice
2. Strawberries
3. Chips
4. tomatoes
5. carrots, potatoes

Vocabulary

shorts	سراويل قصيرة
earrings	الأقراط
boots	حذاء طويل
abaya	عباية
leggings	سروال ضيق
sandals	صنادل
trousers	بنطلون/سراويل
top	الجزء العلوى من الملابس (توب)
gloves	قفازات
shirt	قميص
skirt	جيبية
tracksuit	بدلة رياضية/لبس واسع للتدريب
jumper	سترة من الصوف
thobe	الثوب



تتم تصفيتها هذا الملف من

موقع المناهج القاه

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drop	يُسقط
save	يوفر
advice	النصيحة
teammate	زميل في الفريق
let	يترك/يدع
fight	يقاتل
upset	مززعج
lonely	وحيدا
explain	يشرح

Circle the correct options.

- Hasnaa wants to **drop** / **save up** some money to buy her mum a present.
- Could you give me some good **advice** / **teammate**? I really don't know what to do.
- You shouldn't **let** / **fight** with your best friend. Why don't you talk about what happened?
- We'll find a way to solve your problem. Don't be so **upset** / **lonely**.
- John's parents didn't **explain** / **let** him go on the trip and now he feels down.

Answers:

1. save 2. advice 3. fight 4. Upset 5. Let

Grammar

Should / Shouldn't

- should يجب

- shouldn't لا يجب

نستخدم (should و shouldn't) مع المصدر الأعزل (المُجرد)

يعني الفعل في مصدره بدون to , وذلك مع كل مما يلي:

(1) لطلب وإعطاء نصيحة.

مثال:

Should I stay or should I go?

هل يجب علي أن أبقى أو يجب علي أن أذهب؟

(2) للتعبير عن رأي.

مثال:

He should tell his father about it.

يجب أن يخبر والده عن ذلك.

(3) لعمل اقتراحات.

مثال:

Shouldn't we discuss it with the boss first?

ألا يجب علينا أن نناقش ذلك مع الرئيس أولاً؟

SHOULD or SHOULDN'T

- She has flu. She stay at home.
- He has backache. He carry heavy things.
- She has a headache. She take painkiller.
- Steve has stomachache. He drink lemon and mint tea.
- You have runny nose. You blow your nose.
- Daisy has dirty hands. She wash her hands.
- My brother has toothache. He eat candies.
- Jennifer has a broken arm. She play volleyball.
- He feels tired. He have a rest.
- Caroline has a sore throat. She go to a doctor.
- She has measles. She go to school.
- He has a cough. He drink cold drinks.
- She has toothache. She go to a dentist.
- Matt is fat. He eat junk food.
- Alice has cold. She have a rest.
- She has headache. She take medicine.

Too/enough

1) نستخدم (too) قبل الصفات .

Too لها معنى سلبي نوعا ما وهي تعني أكثر من.

مثال:

These shoes are **too big**. I need a smaller size.

هذه الأحذية كبيرة جدا. أحتاج إلى حجم أصغر.

2) نستخدم (enough)

1) بعد الصفات

2) قبل الأسماء

(enough) لها معنى إيجابي فهي تعني (كفاية , كاف , بما فيه الكفاية)

مثال:

The weather isn't **warm enough** for a picnic.

الطقس ليس دافئ بما فيه الكفاية. لا يمكننا الذهاب للسباحة.

We have **enough food** for tonight.

لدينا ما يكفي من الطعام لهذه الليلة

Complete the sentences with (**too** or **enough**) and the adjectives in brackets.

1. I don't want to go to the beach. It's(cloudy).
2. These trainers aren't(big)for me. I won't buy them.
3. Thomas can't go on that ride because he's only 1.50 m tall. He isn't(tall).
4. I'm not going bowling with my friends tonight. I'm(tired).
5. We can't get on that bus. It's.....(crowded).
6. Khalid was(fast) to win the race.

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. too cloudy | 2. big enough | 3. tall enough |
| 4. too tired | 5. too crowded | 6. fast enough |

How much...? / How many...? / Much/Many
/ A lot of / Lots of / A little / A few

نستخدم (**How much**) مع الأسماء التي لا تُعد للسؤال عن كمية شيء ما.

مثال:

How much water is in the bottle?

كم مقدار الماء الذي في الزجاج؟

نستخدم (**How many**) مع الأسماء التي تُعد للسؤال عن عدد شيء ما.

مثال:

How many students are there in the classroom?

كم عدد الطلاب الموجودين في الفصل؟

معنى (**much**) كثير (للأسماء غير المعدود)

نستخدمها في السؤال والجمل المنفية.

We don't have **much** money.

ليس لدينا الكثير من المال.

معنى (**many**) كثير (للأسماء المعدودة)

There aren't **many** books in the bookcase.

ليس هناك الكثير من الكتب في المكتبة.

تستخدم (**lots of** و **a lot of**)

للتعبير عن الكمية ونستخدمهما مع (**المعدود وغير المعدود.**)

There is **a lot of coffee** in my cup.

هناك الكثير من القهوة في فنجاني.

كلمة قهوة (**اسم غير معدود**) يمكنك أن تستخدم معها (**lots of** أو **a lot of**)

There are **lots of apples** in the fridge.

هناك الكثير من التفاح في الثلاجة.

كلمة تفاح (**اسم معدود**) يمكنك أن تستخدم معها (**lots of** أو **a lot of**)

(**a little**) تعني القليل وهي تستخدم للأسماء غير المعدودة.

وتستخدم في الجمل العادية المثبتة , يعني لا جملة سؤال , ولا جملة نفي.

مثال:

There is **a little** cheese on the table.

هناك القليل من الجبنة على الطاولة.

(**a few**) تعني القليل وهي تستخدم للأسماء المعدودة.

أين؟ في الجمل العادية المثبتة , يعني لا جملة سؤال , ولا جملة نفي.

مثال:

There are **a few** magazines on the table.

هناك (القليل) من المجلات على الطاولة.

Choose a, b, c or d.

1. You shouldn't eatfast food. Try to eat more fruit.

a. many b. much c. a few d. a little

2. We didn't have any sugar, so I put..... honey on my yoghurt. It was delicious.

a. a few b. a lot c. a little d. many

3. I don't wantbread. I don't like it.

a. many b. a little c. much d. a few

4. There are apeople in the restaurant. It's crowded.

a. few b. lots of c. lot of d. much

5. Would you likenuts? They're a great snack.

a. much b. many c. a little d. a few

6. In the summer you should drink..... water.

a. a few b. a lot c. lots of d. many

7. How sugar do you want in your coffee?

a. much b. a few c. a little d. many

answers:

1. b

2. c

3. c

4. c

5. d

6. c

7. a

One/ones

one ⇒ تعود على الاسم المفرد

ones ⇒ تعود على الاسم الجمع

كلاهما يُستخدمان للأسماء المعدودة

1) نستخدم (**one**) عندما لا نريد أن نعيد ذكر الاسم المعدود المفرد.

مثال:

Which coat is yours? The black **one**.

لاحظ في المثال السابق

- أن كلمة معطف هي مفرد وهي من الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها (اسم معدود)

- الإجابة على السؤال لم تذكر كلمة (معطف) فقط اكتفى بكلمة **one**

2) نستخدم **ones** عندما لا نريد أن نعيد ذكر الاسم المعدود الجمع.

مثال:

Which shoes do you like? The brown **ones**.

ما هي الأحذية التي تحبها؟ البنية منها. أو (تلك البنية).

- أن كلمة **shoes** هي جمع وهي من الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها يعني (اسم معدود).

- ولذلك الإجابة على السؤال لم تذكر كلمة (shoes) فقط اكتفى بـ **ones**.

complete the sentences.(one – ones)

- 1) This bag is very old. I need a new
- 2) Small pineapples are sweeter than big
- 3) The new smartphones are much faster than the old
- 4) Which is your car, the blackor the white.....
- 5) She needs new shoes, the oldare too small.
- 6) If you buy two bottles of water, you get a thirdfree.
- 7) These dresses are expensive. Are there any cheap?
- 8) Jack has three pens – a red.....and two green
- 9) I would like to have a cupcake – the redlooks great.
- 10) I would like to have some cupcakes – the greenlook great.

Answers:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1) one | 2) ones | 3) ones. | 4) one |
| 5) ones | 6) one | 7) ones | 8) ones |
| 9) one | 10) ones | | |

Possessive Adjectives صفات المُلكية

صفات المُلكية تُظهر من يملك شيئاً.

تأتي صفات الملكية قبل الإسم.

الأمثلة:

Tom's favorite sport is football.

رياضة توم المفضلة هي كرة القدم.

His favorite sport is football.

رياضته المفضلة هي كرة القدم.

Possessive Pronouns ضمائر المُلكية

ضمائر المُلكية تُظهر المالك.

ضمائر المُلكية تحل محل الإسم

الأمثلة:

It's not **Tom's** football. It's **my** football. It's not **his**. It's **mine**.

إنها ليست كرة قدم توم. إنها كرتي. إنها ليست ملكه. إنها ملكي.

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Complete with the correct **possessive adjective** or **possessive pronoun**.

1. A: Ammar, is thatskateboard?

B: No, it isn't It's Karim's..... parents bought it for him last week.

2. A: Is that Lisa's dress?

B: No, I don't think it's She can't stand orange.

3. Jim andwife, Laura, bought..... first house last month. The

house is small, but they love it because it is

4. A: Are these..... gloves, children?

B: No, they aren't We didn't bring gloves.

5. Ginny, this tablet isn't It's tablet. You should always ask

me before you use it.

Answers:

1. your, mine, His

2. Hers

3. his, their, theirs

4. your, ours

5. yours, my

7 Round-up

1. Vocabulary

A Match.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. leading | <input type="radio"/> | a. ache |
| 2. shop | <input type="radio"/> | b. throat |
| 3. stomach | <input type="radio"/> | c. assistant |
| 4. credit | <input type="radio"/> | d. card |
| 5. junk | <input type="radio"/> | e. food |
| 6. sore | <input type="radio"/> | f. actor |

Score: / 6

B Complete with the words in the box.

useful feel down harmful charities
customers fight trouble pair

- Our class is raising money for local customers **fight** trouble pair
- Thank you for your advice. It was very **useful**
- Throwing rubbish in the streets is **harmful** to the environment.
- My brother and I hang out together a lot, but we sometimes **feel down** too.
- I didn't do my homework, and now I'm in **trouble**.
- Most of the **customers** of this shop are teenagers.
- I **feel down** because my friend isn't talking to me.
- I need a **pair** of **gloves** for my trip to Canada. **Score: / 8**

2. Grammar

C Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the prompts in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Karim's got earache. He **shouldn't** (stay / bed).
- Afaf has a test tomorrow. She **should** (go / bed / late).
- This shirt doesn't fit you. You **shouldn't** (try on / medium).
- Sahar has got a bad cough. She **should** (drink / cold water).
- Fred wants to buy a tablet. He **shouldn't** (save up / money). **Score: / 5**

D Circle the correct options.

- Can you put **a few / a little** lettuce in my sandwich?
- These earrings aren't **my / mine**. They may be Jenny's.
- There isn't **much / many** honey left.

- All of these paintings are nice, but the **ones / one** on the right is my favourite.
- This organisation helps **lots of / a lot** people in need.

- I don't like these sandals. I'd like to try on the **black ones / one** over there.
- I often hang out with **a few / a little** of my teammates after football practice.
- These are my gloves, not Nancy's. **Her / Hers** are over there, on the table.
- There aren't **many / much** recycling bins in our neighbourhood.

- How many / How much** orange juice do you drink every day? **Score: / 10**

E Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough** and the adjectives in brackets.

- I can't buy this tracksuit. It's **too expensive** (expensive).
- We won't take the tram because it isn't **enough fast** (fast).
- She doesn't go to the shopping centre **enough** at the weekend, because it's **too crowded** (crowded).
- These trousers don't fit me. They're **too small** (small).
- I don't want to go swimming. It isn't **enough warm** (warm). **Score: / 5**

3. Communication

F Match.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. I'd like to try this on. | <input type="radio"/> | a. I think you should avoid it. |
| 2. I think I'll have some fast food. | <input type="radio"/> | b. It's £11. |
| 3. I think I've got a fever. | <input type="radio"/> | c. And here's your change and receipt. |
| 4. Here's €50. | <input type="radio"/> | d. I've got the flu. |
| 5. How much does it cost? | <input type="radio"/> | e. Make sure you drink lots of water. |
| 6. What's the matter? | <input type="radio"/> | f. The fitting room is over there. |

Score: / 6

Total score: / 40

Now I can...

- talk about health problems
- form adjectives from nouns
- talk about my eating habits
- ask and answer about quantity
- understand and use a range of expressions/phrases related to shopping
- express possession
- ask for and give advice
- write an email talking about rules and obligations and giving advice

LEARNING STANDARDS

WB: R21, L11, L21

To be most effective, the exercises in the *Round-up* section should be completed and checked in class. Ss should calculate and write down their scores.

1. Vocabulary

A

KEY

1. f 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. e 6. b

B

KEY

1. charities 5. trouble
2. useful 6. customers
3. harmful 7. feel down
4. fight 8. pair

2. Grammar

C

KEY

1. should stay in bed
2. shouldn't go to bed late
3. should try it on in a medium
4. shouldn't drink cold water
5. should save up money

D

KEY

1. a little 6. ones
2. mine 7. a few
3. much 8. Hers
4. one 9. many
5. lots of 10. How much

E

KEY

1. too expensive 4. too small
2. fast enough 5. warm enough
3. too crowded

3. Communication

F

KEY

1. f 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b 6. d

Now I can

- Draw Ss' attention to the points and get them to read through them.
- Explain any unknown words.
- Get Ss to tick the points they feel confident about. For the points they are unsure of, they should refer back to the relevant sections in the module.