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مراجعة نهائية Review Grammar and Vocabulary مفردات وقواعد

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المزيد من مادة
:

إعداد: Adel Ehab

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 في الفصل الأول

WITH

Mr. Ehab Adel

English is easy

Grade 7 Term 1

Final revision

Vocabulary & Grammar

Review

By: Mr. Ehab Adel

Unit 1: Meeting and greeting

No.	Words	Meaning in Arabic	No.	Words	Meaning in Arabic
1	Meeting (n.)	مقابل	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

Unit 2: Personal Identity



No.	Words	Meaning in Arabic	No.	Words	Meaning in Arabic
1	Personal (adj.)	شخصي	19	Easy (adj.)	سهل
2	Identity (n.)	شخصية	20	Nervous (adj.)	عصبي
3	Physical (adj.)	بدني	21	Favorite (adj.)	مفضل
4	Personality (n.)	شخصية	22	Lab (n.)	العلوم مختبر
5	Qualities (n.)	خصائص / سمات	23	Orchestra (n.)	أوركسترا
6	School (n.)	مدرسة	24	Drums (n.)	طبول
7	Subjects (n.)	دراسية مواد	25	Concert (n.)	حفل
8	English (n.)	إنجليزية لغة	26	Survey (n.)	إستبيان
9	Arabic (n.)	عربية لغة	27	Family member (n.)	الأسرة في عضو
10	Science (n.)	العلوم	28	Grandparents (n.)	الأجداد
11	History (n.)	التاريخ	29	Great grandparents (n.)	الأكبر الجد
12	Maths (n.)	الرياضيات	30	Twins (n.)	توأم
13	Geography (n.)	الجغرافيا	31	Possession (n.)	ملكية
14	Music (n.)	الموسيقى	32	Contraction (n.)	اختصار
15	So far, so good	الأمر الآن حتى طيبة	33	Apostrophe (n.)	
16	Meet up with (v.)	يقابل	34	Name after (v.)	اسم علي يسمي
17	Tell off (v.)	يعنف	35	Admire (v.)	ب يعجب
18	Difficult (adj.)	صعب	36	Get on with = Get along with (v.)	معي ودود يكون
37	Fail out with	ودودا يكون لا	54	Journey (n.)	رحلة
38	Aunt (n.)	خاله / عمه	55	Emigrate (v.)	يهاجر
39	Uncle (n.)	خال / عم	56	Route (n.)	طريق

40	Remarkable (adj.)	ملحوظ / عظيم	57	DNA (n.)	النووي الحمض
41	Generous (adj.)	كريم	58	Caring (adj.)	الأخرين يرحم
42	Positive (adj.)	إيجابي	59	Determined (adj.)	قوية عزيمة صاحب
43	Nature (n.)	الطبيعة	60	Bundle (n.)	من حزمة
44	Hard-working (adj.)	عمله في جاد	61	Sticks (n.)	عصي
45	Failure (n.)	فشل	62	Story (n.)	قصة
46	Defeat (v.)	يهزم	63	Quarrel (v.)	يتشاجر
47	Promise (v.)	يعد	64	Unite (v.)	يوحد
48	Humorous(adj.)	فكاهي	65	Rewarded (v.)	يكافئ
49	Serious (adj.)	جاد	66	Immediately (adv.)	الحال في
50	Amazing (adj.)	مذهل	67	Impressive (adj.)	مذهل / رائع
51	Ancestors (n.)	أجداد	68	Traders (n.)	تجار
52	Find out = Discover (v.)	يكتشف	69	Argue (v.)	يجادل
53	Various (adj.)	عديد	70	Keep in touch with (v.)	يبقي علي تواصل

Unit 3: Clothing and accessories

No.	Words	Meaning in Arabic
1	Accessories (n.)	إكسسوارات / لوازم
2	Advert (n.)	إعلان
3	Advertise (v.)	يعلن
4	Article (n.)	مقالة
5	Attractive (adj.)	جذاب
6	Backpack	ظهر حقيبة
7	Wear = put on	يرتدي
8	Solar panel	شمسية لوحة
9	Bracelet(n.)	سوار
10	Buttons(n.)	أزرار
11	Careful (adj.)	حريص
12	Papyrus (n.)	البردي ورق
13	Collar (n.)	ياقة
14	Symbol (n.)	رمز
15	Comfortable	مريح
16	Costume (n.)	زي
17	Designer clothes	ماركات ملابس
18	Fashion magazine (n.)	الموضة مجلة

19	Flexible (adj.)	مرن
20	Footwear (n.)	أحذية
21	Helmet (n.)	خوذة
22	Handbag (n.)	يد حقيبة
23	Handmade (adj.)	الصنع يدوي
24	Jewellery (n.)	مجوهرات
25	Kimono (n.)	الكيمنو
26	International (adj.)	عالمي
27	Sleeve (n.)	كم
28	Sleeping bag (n.)	للنوم حقيبة
29	Sombrero (n.)	مكسيكية قبعة
30	Sunglasses (n.)	شمسية نظارات
31	Trainers (n.)	رياضي حذاء
32	Waterproof (adj.)	الماء ضد
33	Wool (n.)	صوف
34	Useful (adj.)	مفيد

Vocabulary

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

1- We _____ his invitation to the party warmly.

- a- waved
- b- touched
- c- accepted

2- All my _____ live in the city. They don't prefer the countryside.

- a- articles
- b- relatives
- c- gifts

3- She _____ her hat when she entered the room.

- a- removed
- b- invited
- c- greeted

4- Fairuz sang a sad song that made us all feel _____.

- a- homesick
- b- rude
- c- valuable

5- Rashid made the best _____ to take his family with him to London.

- a- gesture
- b- permission
- c- decision

II. Vocabulary

Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, or c

1- The formal way of _____ each other in Japan is by bowing.

- a. greeting b. seeing c. accepting

2- Siblings is another word for _____.

- a. cousins and uncles b. brothers and sisters c. mothers

3- A (n) _____, is the person you work with.

- a. friend b. enemy c. colleague

4- Nowadays, people should not _____ each other because of Corvid 19.

- a. help b. study c. hug

5- The water park Um Al Quwain is an example of _____ parks.

- a. green b. theme c. museum



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Term 1

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Can I play basketball after school?**No, you can't play basketball.**

Meaning	The speaker is asking if they are allowed to play a sport.
Grammatical structure	<u>Present modals</u> (can / can't) subject + can / can't + verb + object Question form: Can + subject + verb? Can + subject + verb + (object)?
Usage	We use present modals to ask for permission (can) and make requests. We can also use present modals to decline offers and invitations (can't).
Other examples	<u>Can</u> I go outside to play with my friends? What <u>can</u> we do for fun? I <u>can't</u> come to your house to play video games.

Could you help me?**Could I go to your house after school?**

Meaning	The speaker asking politely for help. He is asking to visit his friend's house after school.
Grammatical structure	<u>Present modals</u> 'could' + subject + main verb
Usage	We can use the modals to make polite requests. We form polite questions with 'could' in the front position followed by the subject, then the main verb. 'Could' asks politely about the ability of the person to do something.
Other examples	<u>Could</u> I ride my bicycle to school because the weather is nice? <u>Could</u> you carry this bag for me? <u>Could</u> you help me with my homework?

I would like to go shopping for new shoes.

I would like some juice, please.

Would you like something to eat?

Meaning	The speaker wants to go shopping for new shoes. The speaker is requesting to have a juice. Someone asks the speaker if he would like something to eat.
Grammatical structure	<u>Modals: present modals</u> subject + 'would like' + object (polite request) subject + 'would like to' + infinitive (wish or intention) 'would' + subject + 'like' + noun phrase (offer or request)
Usage	We use modal verbs with 'like' and the infinitive of the verb with 'to' to indicate something we want to do. We also use modal verbs with ' would + subject + like + noun phrase' to make polite requests.
Other examples	<u>Would you like to go out for lunch?</u> <u>Would she like an ice cream?</u> He <u>would like to</u> read this book.

Will you visit me next week?

Meaning	The speaker wants to know if his friend wants to visit him. The speaker wants to go see a film with his friend.
Grammatical structure	<u>Future time: simple future (will and shall)</u> Will + subject + verb phrase
Usage	We can use 'will' before a subject and verb phrase to ask questions about possible future events.
Other examples	<u>Will you come to the pool tomorrow?</u> <u>Will we go home before the game starts?</u> <u>Will they finish their project tomorrow?</u>

She turned left at the hospital.
I am going back home.

Meaning	The speaker is describing the direction a woman went in. The speaker is moving to their house.
Grammatical structure	<u>Adverbs</u> : movement and direction subject + verb + adverb / adverbial
Usage	These adverbial phrases add more information about the direction the subject is moving - where they are going.
Other examples	They walked <u>away</u> from the classroom. Do you want to go <u>inside</u> the house? She is coming <u>down</u> the stairs. He's going <u>there</u> now.

What are you going to do this weekend?
I am going to visit my friend in Dubai.

Meaning	The speaker wants to know what his friend plans to do at the weekend. The speaker plans to visit his friend in Dubai.
Grammatical structure	<u>Future time (going to)</u> (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.

Exercises on unit 1 Grammar

Grammar

Ex1: Choose the correct answer:

1- It is hot today,

(is it – isn't it – doesn't it – does it) 2-

The bag looks heavy, I help you?

(should – Might – would – Could) 3- I

..... like a cup of tea please?

(should – Might – would – Could)

1- Students should the rules in the school.

(obey – obeying – obeys – obeyed)

2- The students haven't finished the test,

(have he – have they – have her – have it)

8- In Egypt, the formal way to greet each other is by.....hands.

(Shakes - shaking - to shake - shaken) 9-

Linda is busy right now, _____?

(does she? - isn't she? - hasn't she? - is she?)

10- Your dad is working, _____?

(is she? - is he? - isn't she? -isn't he?)

11- You don't know how to write an essay, _____?

(do you? -don't you? - have you? - are you?)

12- Your teachers are foreigners, _____?

(are they? - they are? - aren't they? - they aren't?)

13- We are taking the test tomorrow, _____?

(aren't we? - are we? - do we? - have we?)

14- Maria will arrive tomorrow, _____?

(will she? - won't she? - would she? - wouldn't she?)

15- You can swim, _____?

(don't you? - can't you? - aren't you? - haven't you?)



Exercises on unit 2 Grammar

- Grammar

Ex1: Choose the correct answer:

1- I **English since 1999.**

(taught – has taught – have taught)

2- **Ahmed to the gym yesterday.**

(goes – has gone – went)

3- **Our Prophet Muhammed (PGBUH) born in 571 in Mecca.**

(is – was – has been)

4- **Mr. Mohammed you for two years.**

(have taught – taught – has taught)

nd

5- **On the 2 of December 1971, H.H Sheikh Zayed and his brothers, the rulers of the emirates, The seven emirates into one country; The United Arab Emirates.**

(has united – united – are uniting)

6- I have **A camel several times.**

(rode – riding – ridden)

7- **My family _____ to Uruguay two years ago.** (has traveled - traveled - have traveled) 8- **My _____ name is Ibrahim.**

(uncles' - uncles – uncle's) 9-

Moza go to _____ school.

(girls' - girls - girl's)

10- **"I'm a teacher of English". The apostrophe (') in this sentence is for.....**

(possession – contraction – past simple)

11- **We always buy kids` clothes at**

(Children section – Children’s section – Childrens section) **12- My names are Ramadan and Mohammed.**

(brother’s – brothers’ - brothers)



Exercises on Unit 3 Grammar

Ex1: Reorder the following words to make correct sentences:

1- shirt / cotton / made / of / is / My /

-

2- sleeping bag / worn / be / a/ as/ jacket/ This /can /

-

3- used/ warm/ is/ clothes/ Wool/make/ to/

-

4- oil/from/is/Plastic/made/

-

5- of /wood/tables/made/ are/

-

- **Ex2: Choose the correct answer:**

1- Chairs are (makes- making – made –mad) of plastic. 2- A hat is (wear – wore – wears – worn) on the head.

3- School rules must (obeyed –be obeyed –obeying –be obeys) by students.

4- Linen is made (from- of- at – in) flax.

5- Take off your clothes, and (put away them–put them away-them put away) carefully.

6- I think my favorite (accessories – accessory – accessorizing) is this watch.

7- Silk (produced – is producing – is produced – producer) by silk worms.

8- These shoes are (comfortable – comfortal – comfortive – comfortful).

9- The adjective from “attract” is (attractish- attractfulattractive-attractic).

10-Nowadays, adverts can be(see – saw – seeing – seen) on the Internet.



Grammar

Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1- May I _____ a glass of water, please?

- a- had
- b- has
- c- have

2- They have got a new car, _____?

- a- have they
- b- haven't they
- c- they haven't

3- Dubai is _____ than Sharjah.

- a- big
- b- biggest
- c- bigger

4- There _____ some flowers on the table.

- a- is
- b- are
- c- was

5- Ali didn't sleep well because he _____ a horror movie last night.

- a- watched
- b- watches
- c- watching

Grammar

Choose the correct answer from a, b or c

1- They will travel on Monday.....?

- a- won't they b- will they c- would they

2- You are in my class,?

- a- are you b- don't you c- aren't you

3- Your bag looks very heavy.I help you?

- a. Must b. Can c- Should

4- The lion is -----than the dog.

- a- stronger b- strongest c- strong

5- You look sick and your temperature is 40 °C .
You-----go to the doctor now.

- a- can b- will c- should

6- I ----- a cake for my mom, it was delicious

- a- made b- make c- am making

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موقع المناهج
الآن

Grammar

Choose the correct answer from a, b, or c,

1- Ali is going to visit his uncle next month, _____?

a. is he

b. isn't he

c. doesn't he

2- Omar likes fast cars, _____?

a. doesn't he

b. does he

c. isn't he

3- So, she is travelling to London tomorrow, isn't she? Yes, she _____

a. isn't

b. doesn't

c. is

4- _____ I wear mask at school? Yes, of course, you should.

a. Can

b. Should

c. May

5- Could he _____ to my parents first?

a. talked

b. talks

c. talk

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المناهج الإلكترونية
موقع المناهج الإلكترونية

Maze

Read the text. For questions 1 – 7, choose the correct word (s) to complete the sentence.

Dear Mariam,

I'm going to tell you about my family. I **1**. (lives / living / live) in Dubai with my older brother, mum, and dad.

My dad's name is Abdullah and he's an Arabic teacher. He's got **2**. (hair short black / short black hair / short hair black). My mum's name is Anna. She's English. She works as a nurse at the hospital **3**. (on / between / opposite) our house.

My brother, Ahmed, is 17 years old, and he looks like my dad. He works very hard **4**. (but / because / so) he wants to be a doctor. He never misses his classes. He **5**. (always / often / sometimes) goes.

My family love playing **6**. (game's / game / games) together. We play volleyball, football and table tennis. Which of **7**. (these / that / this) do you like to play?

Write back soon. Please, tell me about your family too.

Choose the correct answer that complete the following sentences:

1. Good morning, Jane. How are you? – Fine, thank you. **How** ?
A) are you b) is yourself c) you d) you doing
2. It's nice to meet you. –
A)I'm glad B)It's good to see you too C) Nice to meet you too D)The same to you
3. Hello, Dr. Williams.–Hello, .**A) Mrs B)Mrs. Anita C) Mrs. Anita Smith D) Mrs. Smith**
4. Tina, this is my coworker, Alfred Moore. – Hello, .
A)Mr B)Fred C)Mr. Alfred D)Mr. Moore
5. Excuse me, what is your first name again? – .
A)Brown B) Isabel C) Isabel J. Brown D)Miss
6. Where, Kate? – I'm from Australia. **A) are you from B) have you been C)is your family D)you were born**
7. Merry Christmas! –
! A)Happy New Year B) Thanks. Nice holiday C) The same to you D)You too
8. Have a nice weekend. –
A) It sure is B) Me too C) Yes, I'll have D)You too
9. Well, I've got to go now. It..... you. Bye! – Good-bye, Andy.
A)is nice to meet B) is nice to see C) is nice to talk to D) was nice seeing
10. Good-bye. See you on Monday. – .
A) Keep in touch B) See you C)Thank you D)The same to you.

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موقع المناهج
 الامتحانات

My family

My family is full of great people who (1)----- (inspire – wears – makes) me to work hard and be a (2)----- (good – bad – uniform) person.

My mother is (3)----- (determined- caring – calm). When my brothers or I are ill, she looks after us to help us feel better.

My father is (4) ----- (determined – hard working – intelligent). He leaves the house for work at 7 am and he doesn't get home until 9 pm.

My younger brother (5) ----- (is – are – were) always very (6) ----- (generous – good – lazy). He shares all his sweets.

My uncle is wonderful because he has such a jolly and (7) ----- (negative nature – positive nature – hard working). He still smiles.

My cousin also inspires me because he is a determined person. When he was born, he had some problems with his hips that meant he needed some operations to help him walk properly. All his life he has been (8)--- (happy – naughty – determined) to be a runner,

and despite the early challenges with his hips, he is now the fastest runner in our city.

He wins gold (9) ----- (coins – medals – gifts) and holds a record.

Animals

All animals can (1) -----(breathe – breathes- breathed) and move, but they're different in many amazing ways. All birds (2) ----- (has – have -had) two legs, two wings and feathers, and most birds can fly. The wings and feathers (3) ----- -- (help – helps – helped) them fly and the feathers help keep them warm. Birds lay eggs with hard shells. They keep the baby birds inside safe from animals that want to eat them. Fish have gills to help them breathe (4) (on – in- at) water. Scales all over their bodies help keep them safe from (5) ----- (dangerous - dangerous – deangerous) fish that want to (6) ----- (bite - bit – bites) them. They don't have legs, but their fins and tails help them swim. Fish lay their eggs in water. And their eggs (7) ----- ---- (is – are – was) soft. Amphibians are very interesting because they can (8) ----- ---- (live – lives- lived) on land and in water. Amphibians (9) ----- (need – needs – needed) to have wet skin, so they live in wet places. They lay their soft eggs in water. They have gills when they are young and the gills help them breathe in water. Most amphibians like frogs have legs that help them walk and jump on land. Some mammals live on land and some live in water. Whales are water mammals, and cats, rabbits and lions are land mammals. Hair or fur covers most land mammals' (10) ----- (bodies - bodies – bodies) and this helps keep them warm. People are mammals too! Mammals don't lay eggs. Their babies drink milk from their mothers.

Read and choose the correct word.

A British Explorer

David Livingstone. David Livingstone (be / was / were) a missionary and (explore/exploring /explorer), born (in / on / at) Scotland (at /on /in) 1813. (Her / My /His) family was very (rich / generous /poor), and from the age of ten he (works/ worked/working) from 8 until 6 in (a /an/the) factory. But he (studied / studied/studies) hard (on / in /at) night and became a doctor. However, he (was / were /is) fascinated by other countries. So, (what / who/when) he was 27, he (go / went / goed) to Africa, because no one knew (much / many/some) about it. For 15 years, he traveled (o v e r / on / in) foot all over the country, usually with (some / much/any) servants. He (finds/found/finding) waterfalls and (jungles/jungle) and m a d e the first maps of (the / a / an) African continent. The Expeditions (was/were/are) extremely hard and sometimes he only ate insects. Livingstone was very (interesting /interested) in native tribes. (When/How/What) he returned to Britain, (he / she / it) spoke against slavery. He went back to Africa and (die / dies / died) there from malaria when he (was / is / were) 60 years old.

Winning Team of Ali Ali: We had a football match last week 1..... school. We played against 2..... students. It was not easy, but my team 3..... It was so 4..... Rashid: That is incredible!! Was not the team you played against strong? Ali: Yes, they were, but my team was 5..... and 6..... We 7..... three goals! Rashid: What helped you win? Ali: Our coach 8..... us every day for 3 - 4 hours. We were also on a balanced diet 9..... keep our bodies healthy and strong Rashid: How does it feel to be a winner? Ali: It feels amazing! I will never forget how everyone 10..... for us that day, I can not wait for my next football match!.,

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a) 1) on | 2) in | 3) to |
| b) 1) oldest | 2) older | 3) an older |
| c) 1) win | 2) winning | 3) won |
| d) 1) exciting | 2) excited | 3) excite |
| e) 1) the fast | 2) faster | 3) fastest |
| f) 1) organizing | 2) more organized | 3) most organize |
| g) 1) scored | 2) score | 3) scoring |
| h) 1) training | 2) trained | 3) train |
| i) 1) at | 2) for | 3) to |
| j) 1) cheered | 2) cheer | 3) cheering |

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