



**Grade (7)
First Term**



**Mubarak Al Kabeer Educational Area
Al Qibilia Inter. School for Girls
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Name:

Class:



Unit (1) Family and Friends Vocabulary



Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
hip	(N)	ورك
operation	(N)	عملية
wheelchair	(N)	كرسي متحرك
limit	(V)	يحدد
physically challenged	(Adj)	متحدى الإعاقة
attic	(N)	السطوح
delicious	(Adj)	لذيذ

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
adventure	(N)	مغامرة
spacious	(Adj)	فسيح
temporary	(Adj)	مؤقت
Inut	(N)	الاسكيمو
especially	(Adv.)	خاصة
Against	(Prep.)	ضد
eco- friendly	(Adj)	صديق للبيئة
Source	(N)	مصدر

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1 - Salim's leg was broken, so he is on a now.

- a) hip b) source c) attic d) wheelchair

2 - My mother cooked a salty dish made of fish.

- a) spacious b) delicious c) temporary d) ec-friendly

3 - We have a play ground in our school.

- a) eco-friendly b) Physically challenged c) spacious d) temporary 4-

Oil is an important of energy.

- a) operation b) adventure c) source d) hip

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

operation – Physically challenged – attic – wheelchairs- temporary

5- The handicapped useto move from one place to another.

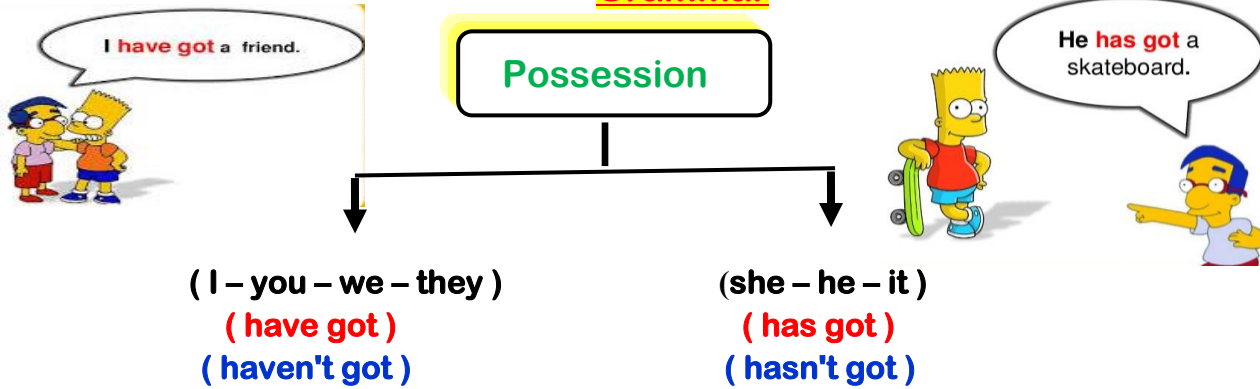
6-sportsmen work hard to win races.

7- Tents were used for purposes in the past.

8- Poor my aunt! She is in the hospital to have a serious

Grammar

Possession



Examples:

- I **have got** a new mobile.
- Sara **has got** a new dress.
- * We **haven't got** a webcam.
- * Salim **hasn't got** a DVD player.

Questions

(Have + ... got + ...?)
(I - you - we - they)
(WH. + have + got...?)

(Has + + got + ...?)
(she - he - it)
(WH. + has + got...?)

Examples:

* **Have** you **got** a new camera?
- Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

* **Has** Amal **got** new pens?
- Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

* **What have** you got?
- I **have got** a car.

* **What has** Sara got?
- Sara **has got** a mobile phone.



So, have I. → **Affirmative**

Examples:

1- Amal: I **have got** a new dress.

* Sara: **So, have I.**



Neither have I. → **Negative**

Examples:

2- Dalia: I **haven't got** a red ball.

* Dana: **Neither have I.**

EX. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

I (have got - has got – hasn't got) a happy family. My sister Sara (has got – have got – hasn't got) a nice cat, but she (has got – have got – hasn't got) any one to play with the cat during the school day. My brother Ali(has got – have got – hasn't got) a pet, so he always plays with Sara' s cat.

EX. Do as shown between brackets:

1-My sister Dana has got many friends. (Make negative)
.....

2- Sara and Fatima have got coloring books. (Ask a question)
.....

3-Sally have got a new laptop. (Correct)
.....

4- Amna has got a nice book about animals,have I. (complete)

5-My friend Dana hasn't got a mobile phone,have I. (complete)

Spelling

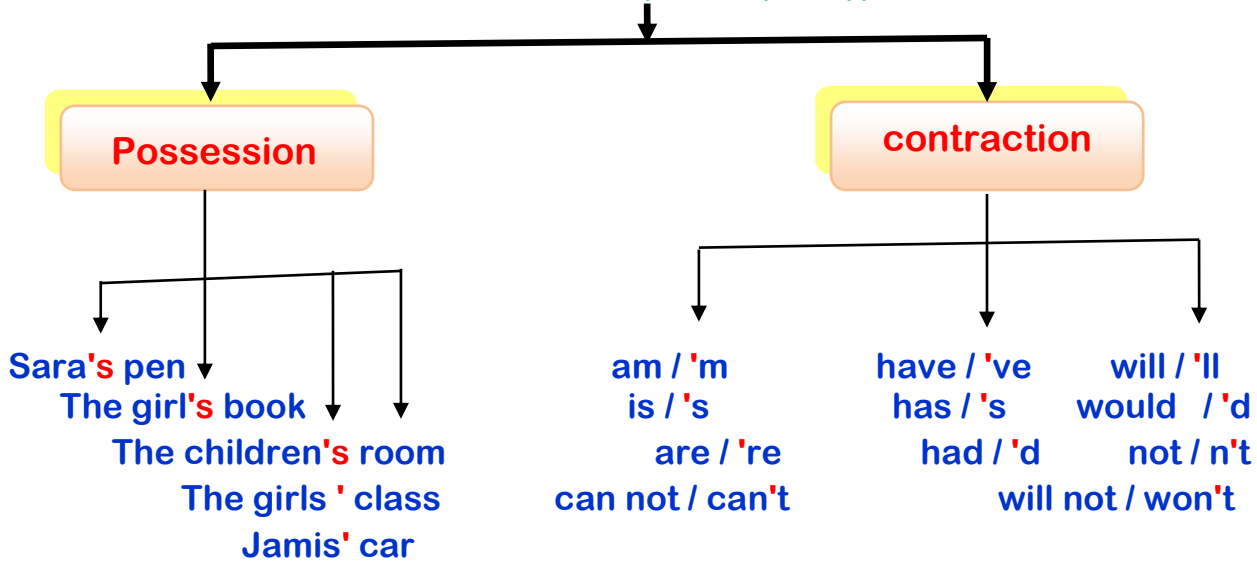
Re-write the underlined words correctly:

1-My mother always keeps the old things in the attic for tmeoparry time.
.....

2-Eoc-firneldy people are always against destroying the nature.
.....

3-I like all fruits epsclleia Mangos.
.....

The Apostrophe (')



- 1- It's Sara's pen.
- 2- I found the girl's book.
- 3- They painted the children's room.
- 4- It is the girls' class.
- 5- I saw Jamis' car.

- * It is (It's) my school.
- * We cannot (can't) fly.
- * They will not (won't) travel.
- * I am (I'm) a teacher.
- * They would (They'd) come.

EX. Choose the correct answer:

Yesterday was a nice day. I saw..... (Maha's –Maha – Mahas') friend Salma.
She ('s – s' – s) a good girl. They ('ve – 's – 'd) the same hobbies. Salma and
Maha likes listening to music and reading books. (Its – It's – Its') my happiest
day when I meet them.

Do as shown between brackets:

5- This is the child's toy. (Make plural)

.....

6- It is Samia flower. (Correct)

.....

Composition

"Homes are of different types, but you prefer a special one of them" **Plan and write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 8 sentences) about **the different types of houses and your favourite house**".

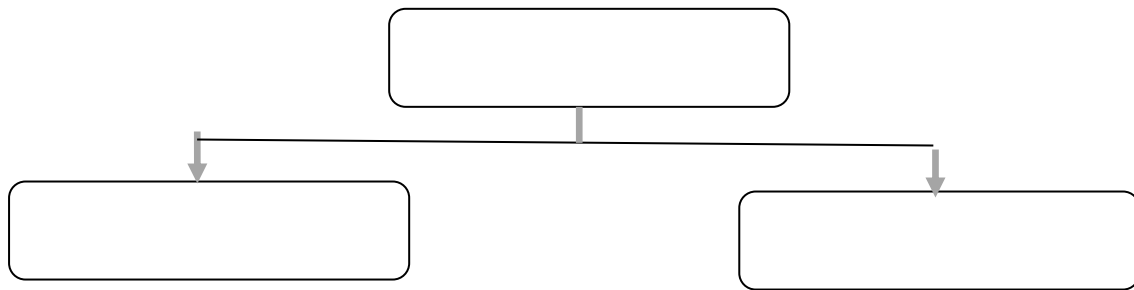
(NB: Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.)



These guide words may help you:

(Wooden / igloo/ mud / bed rooms / near / sea / enjoy / garden / swim)

The Plan



.....
.....
.....
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Unit (2) Sports and Activities Vocabulary



Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
equipment	(N)	أدوات
quite	(Adv)	إلى حد ما
pitch	(N)	ملعب
score	(V)	يحرز
referee	(N)	حكم
waterski	(V)	يتزلج على الماء
javelin	(N)	رمح
quad bike	(N)	بجي

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
snorkel	(V)	يتنفس بأنبوب
nationality	(N)	جنسية
para-sport	(N)	رياضة معاقين
numerous	(Adj)	عديد
potential	(N)	إمكانية
initially	(Adv)	بداية
excel	(V)	يجيد
rival	(N)	خصم

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- The best player in the team had toa goal to win.
a) score b) snorkel c) excel d) waterski
- 2- The cancelled the match yesterday because of the bad weather.
a) quad bike b) referee c) pitch d) potential
- 3- To dive under the sea, you need special
a) equipment b) nationality c) rival d) referee
- 4- Throwing theis my uncle's favourite hobby.
a) javelin b) referee c) pitch d) para-sport

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

excel - score - equipment - nationality - waterski

- 5- The footballer tried toa goal, but the goalkeeper was alert.
- 6- In Para - sports every player tries toat his work.
- 7- I like to, so let's go to the sea during the weekend.
- 8- We need special to go for camping.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

People have been inventing things for years. Paper was invented about 2,000 years ago. The wheel was invented more than 5,000 years ago. What would life be like without paper to write on or bikes to ride? Those inventions have made life easier.

The Wright brothers invented the first airplane in December 1903. Before the airplane was invented, most people traveled by cars, boats, and trains. Today, airplanes help people travel faster.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Before the telephone was invented, people kept in touch by writing letters or talking in person. Today, the telephone makes it easier for people to talk to one another. The first car was invented by Karl Benz in 1891. Before people had cars, **they** couldn't travel easily. They walked or rode horses for short **trips**. They took trains or boats for long trips. Computer was built in 1946. Today, people use computers to write, get information, and much more.

a) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- What is the best title for the passage?
a- Great Inventions b- Famous People c- Computers d- Science
- 2- The word "**trips**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
a- journeys b- visits c- conferences d- adventures
- 3- The pronoun "**they**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
a- trips b- people c- cars d- trains
- 4- People travelled by In the past.
a- cars, boats, and trains b- ships, boats, and trains
c- cars, boats, and planes d- trains, boats and rockets
- 5- Scientists have invented for people.
a- cars and trains b- great inventions
c- computers and the net d- printing machines
- 6- The writer's purpose in the passage is to:
a- show that inventions make our life easy b- tell us that inventions are complicated
c- say that inventions make our life boring d- focus on the fact that life is very hard

b) Answer the following questions:

7- How did people communicate in the past?

.....

8- What is a computer used for?

.....



Grammar

The Present Simple



* Use this tense to talk about routines and habits.
 * Use it to talk about facts and generalities.

Examples:

- * I sometimes meet my friends at home.
- * They usually **go** skiing on Monday.
- * Salim always surf**s** the Net on Friday.
- * We walk in the garden every day
- * Water boil**s** at 100 c.
- * The sun rises in the East.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	
<p>I eat fish every day. (I , you , we , they) + V1</p>	<p>I don't eat meat . (don't + V1)</p>	<p>Do you eat fish every day? Yes, I do. No, I don't.</p>	<p>What do you eat every day? (Wh. + do ++ V1?)</p>
<p>Sara often eats fish. (She , he , it) V. + S</p>	<p>Sara doesn't eat meat (doesn't +V1)</p>	<p>Does Sara eat fish? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't</p>	<p>What does Sara eat? (Wh. + does +V1)</p>

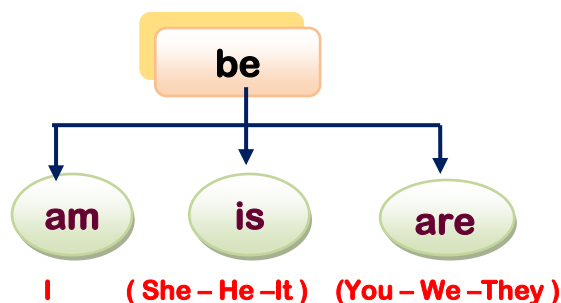
Key words
 Every .../ always / sometimes / usually / often / never

EX. Correct the verbs:

- 1- I (be) teaching at school.
- 2- Sara (have) a new camera.
- 3- Walid (do) his job well.

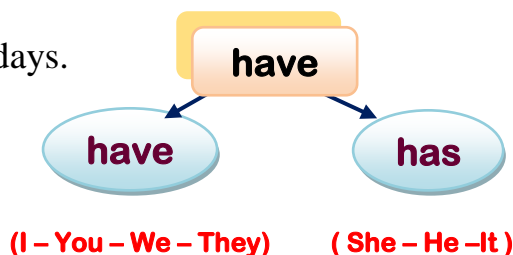
Examples:

- 1- I **am** a teacher.
- 2- Amal **is** at home.
- 3- The young children **are** playing together.



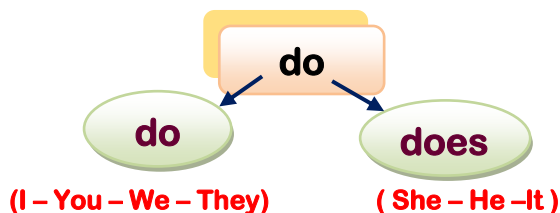
Examples:

- * These workers always **have** a holiday on Fridays.
- * Salim has a homework every day.
- * I **have** some nice colouring books.



Examples:

- * I sometimes **do** gymnastics in the club.
- * Sara often **does** sports with her sister.



Make negative:

- 1-I **am** a doctor.
- I **am not** a doctor.
- 2- Salma **has** got a car.
- Salma **hasn't got** a car.

EX. Choose the correct answer:

My father..... (has got - have got – haven't got) a new car. When my brother Ahmed wants to go to the club, he goes with my father because Ahmed (hasn't got – hasn't got – have got) a car of his own. But Ahmed (has got – have got – hasn't got) a bicycle which he can ride alone.



Negative



Examples:

- 1- We **throw** rubbish on the road.
- * We **don't throw** rubbish on the road

don't + Base V

- 2- I **always** talk in Spanish.
- * I **never** talk in Spanish.

Change " always " into " never "

- 3- Salim **likes** playing tennis.

- * Dana **doesn't like** playing tennis.



doesn't + Base V

Affirmative	Negative
I pick up flowers.	I don't pick up flowers.
Amna plays with a knife.	Amna doesn't play with a knife.
We always come late.	We never come late.
Ali always plays in the street.	Ali never plays in the street.

EX. Change into negative:

- 1- I throw rubbish in the class.

.....

- 2-Asmaa speaks French well.

.....

- 3-We always come late to school.

.....

- 5-Sara always shouts at her sister's face.

.....

Questions

Yes/No Questions

Wh. Questions

1) Yes / No Questions

Examples:

1- I swim well in the swimming pool.
* **Do** you swim well in the swimming pool?

Do / Does + S + Base V. + ...?

2- Ali **wants** to be a teacher of English.
* **Does** Ali **want** to be a teacher of English?

2) Wh. Questions:

Examples:

1- We **get** up at six o'clock.
* What time **do** you get up?

Wh. + (do / does) + S + inf. +...?

2- My friend **visits** her grandparents every weekend.
* When **does** your friend **visit** her grandparents?

EX. Make questions:

1- We eat lunch at 2 o'clock.

3- My brother travels to London to study.

EX. Do as shown in brackets:

1- I meet my friends in the garden every weekend. (Make a negative)

2- People go to Dubai for shopping. (Make a question)

3- These boys (be) naughty. They pick up flowers in the garden. (Correct the verb)



Modal Verb



Can / can't

I **can** sing.

I **can't** swim.

Salma **can** cook food

Ali **can't** ride a horse.

Base V

Base V

Ability (Positive)

Disability (Negative)

Questions

Yes / No Questions

Wh. Questions

* **Can** you sing?

* **What can** you do?

* Yes, I can.

* I can sing.

* No, I can't.

Can + S. + Base V.+ ...?

Wh. + can + S. + Base V.+ ...?

EX. Do as shown between brackets:

1-I can swim in deep water.

(Make a negative)

2- Ali can travel alone to Bahrain.

(Make a question)

3- Sara can't (diving).

(Correct the verb)

Gerund

Begin a sentence

Cooking is my hobby.

1-Reading is important.

After some verbs

(like - enjoy - Prefer - go)

2- I like fishing.

After prepositions

(in - on - at - for - of ..)

3- I'm interested in painting.

EX. Choose the correct answer :

I enjoy (meet – meeting – meets) my friends during the weekend.

We spend the time practicing our hobbies. We are interested in

(playing – play – played) computer games. Sometimes we go to the cinema if we want to

..... (watch – watched – watching) a film.

Spelling

Re-write the underlined words correctly:

1-I'm quite happy to have nmureuos activities at school.

2-People go to the sea to wtareksi and snorkel.

3-A diver needs some preparations and euqimenpt to go diving.

4-Theybuilt a wonderful ptcih in the club.

Composition



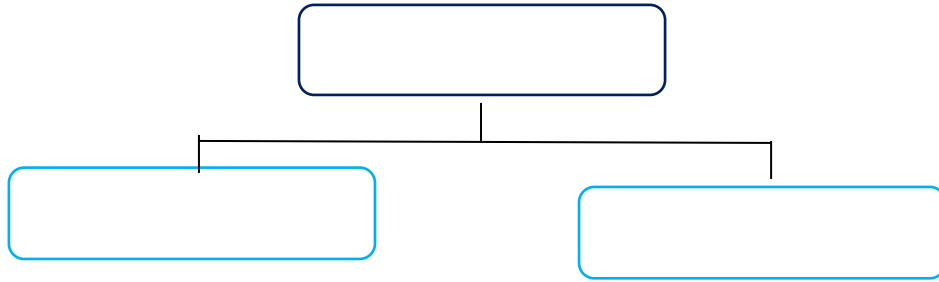
People say that, "A sound mind is in a sound body." Plan and write an article of two paragraphs (not less than 8 sentences) about **your favourite sport and the importance of practising it.**

(NB: Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.)

These guide words may help you:

(equipment / play / friends / healthy / strong / fun / happy / enjoy)

The Plan



.....

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.....

.....

Write your topic here

.....

.....

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Unit (3)

School Life

Vocabulary

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
canteen	(N)	مقصف
local	(Adj)	محلى
depend on	(Ph V)	يعتمد على
leisure	(N)	وقت الفراغ
personally	(Adv)	شخصيا
facility	(N)	تسهيلات
post	(V)	يرسل بالبريد
chat room	(N)	غرفة الدردشة

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
run=(organize)	(V)	يدير - يشغل
survival	(Adj)	النجاة
probably	(Adv)	من المحتمل
recite	(V)	يتلو - يذكر
convenient	(Adj)	ملائم - مناسب
Equestrian	(Adj)	فروسي
Registration	(N)	التسجيل -
Lively	(Adj)	حيوى

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- My father a big advertising companies.
 a) runs b) recites c) posts d) argues
- 2-Always takeequipment when you go on a journey in the sea.
 a) convenient b) equestrian c) survival d) lively
- 3- They said in thenews that the police caught the thieves.
 a) local b) personally c) lively d) officially
- 4- Thefor the new school year will start next week.
 a) chat room b) leisure c) registration d) facility

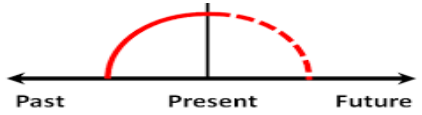
B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

Chat room - personally - probably - canteen - facility

- 5-Students can have snacks or drinks at the school
- 6-I tried to talk to her to know about the problem.
- 7-Dana is absent today,she is sick.
- 8-They gave usto travel during the weekends.

Grammar

The Present Continuous Tense



Something that is in progress at the time of speaking.

Examples:

- * I **am** study **ing** for my exams now.
- * Mother **is** cook **ing** at the moment.
- * Look! The girls **are** danc **ing**



Key words

Now - look- listen - Be careful - Watch out - at the moment

Affirmative	Negative
<p>I am reading a book now. Look! Sara is singing. We are travelling at the moment.</p> <p>am is are</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> —————> V. + ing</p>	<p>I am not reading a book now. Look! Sara is not singing. We are not travelling at the moment.</p> <p>am is are</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> not —————> V. + ing</p>

Questions

<p>Are you reading a book now? Yes, I am. No, I am not Yes, we are. No, we aren't</p> <p>Is Sara singing in the opera? Yes, she is. No, she isn't</p> <p>Are they writing some e-mails? Yes, they are No, they aren't</p> <p>(Is / Are V.ing?)</p>	<p>What are you reading now?</p> <p>Where is Sara singing?</p> <p>What are they writing?</p> <p>(Wh. .is / are V. ing)</p>
---	--

EX. Choose the correct answer:

I like Summer and I always take pictures for my trips. I(take – am taking – took) a picture now. In the picture, a girl (reading – is reading – reads) a book. At the same time another girl(is playing – played – play) on the sand. Many people (swim – is swimming – are swimming) in the sea.

EX. Do as shown in brackets:

1- I am having a meeting now. (Make Question)

.....

2- They are calling us at the moment. (Make negative)

.....

1- Look! Mohamed (wash) his car alone. (Correct the verb)

.....

Demonstrative Pronouns

* (This → singular)

Close to the speaker
This is an apple.



* (These are → Plural)

Close to the speaker
These are apples.



* (That is → Singular)

Far from the speaker
That is an apple.



* (Those are → Plural)

Far from the speaker
Those are apples.



EX. Make Plural:

1- This is a pen.

.....

2- That is an interesting book.

.....

3- This is the man who is a doctor.

.....

4- That was the car which I like to buy.

.....

Adverbs

**Adverbs describe the actions or the verbs
(Adjectives + ly = Adverbs)**

* Add (- ly) to most adjectives to form adverbs.

slow → slowly

quick → quickly

Example:

1- Asma is a slow runner. She runs slowly.

* Remove the (y) and add (ily) to the Adj. with letters like p, t, s + y.

noisy → noisily

happy → happily

Example:

1- Ayman lives a happy life. He lives happily.

* Irregular Adjectives

* **good** → **well**

- Doha is a hard worker. She works hard.

* **hard** → **hard**

- Maha is a good pupil. She studies her lessons well.

* **fast** → **fast**

- Ali is a fast runner. He can run fast.

N. or Adj.	Adverb
Nice	Nicely
Careful	Carefully
Happy	Happily
Simple	Simply
Full	Fully
True	Truly
Friend	Friendly
Fast	Fast
Hard	Hard
Good	Well

EX. Complete the following sentences:

1- Salma is a good reader. She can read

2- Dana is a fast swimmer. She swims

3- We are a happy family. We always live

2- Ali has a quick way to do things. He does everything

EX. Choose the correct answer:

In the jungle, there are different animals. The tortoise is very slow. It walks
(slowly – slow – slower), but the lion and the tiger are very strong.
(violently – violent – more violent), they try to catch the other small animals. The birds there
can sing (beautiful – less beautiful – beautifully)

Spelling

Re-write the underlined words correctly:

1-Prelosalnay, I like to recite the Holy Quraa'an.

2-My father will run a new business porblbay next month.

Composition



"School is of great importance to us" **Plan and write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 8 sentences) about " **Your day at school and after school**".

(NB: Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.)

These guide words may help you:

(science lab / subjects / learn / computer / friends / equestrian / ride / break)



Unit (4) Instructions and Directions Vocabulary



Word	Part of speech	Meaning
librarian	(N)	أمين مكتبة
altogether	(Adv)	معا
liberation	(N)	حرية
route	(N)	طريق
destination	(N)	جهة الوصول
trick	(N)	خدعة
lid	(N)	غطاء
seal	(V)	يغلق باحكام
suck	(V)	يمتص
observation	(N)	ملاحظة

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
instructions	(N)	ارشادات - قوانين
regular	(Adj)	منتظم
fold	(V)	يطوى
envelop	(N)	مظروف
original	(Adj)	أصلي
sprinkle	(V)	يرش
seeds	(N)	حبوب
soil	(N)	تربة
pot	(N)	وعاء
corridor	(N)	جناح - ممر

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- Scientists depend on while doing their researches.
a) librarian b) observation c) corridor d) pot
- Stop playing on people. It is shameful.
a) tricks b) lid c) route d) soil
- When you get up in the morning, don't forget to your blanket.
a) seal b) suck c) fold d) sprinkle
- My this Summer will be to Dubai with my family.
a) destination b) librarian c) envelope d) route
- Tourists can visit the Tower in Kuwait.
a) corridor b) observation c) lid d) Liberation

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

suck - fold - regular - original - seal

- I used to my blanket after getting up.
- Jungles are the habitats for animals.
- Sponge can water and other liquids.
- I always do my work daily.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Did you know the largest fish in the world is the shark? It is a large sea animal with so small teeth it cannot use them to eat. This fish is the whale shark. Adult whale shark averages 25 feet in length. Some reach 40 feet or more. That's as big as a full-sized school bus and twice as big as a great white shark!

How can a shark grow so large if it doesn't use its teeth to eat? **It** filters food from the water through a kind of filter in its mouth. This creature has a special way to get its food. As the whale shark swims through the ocean, it sucks water, **tiny** plants, and microscopic animals into its five-foot wide mouth. The shark's huge mouth also catches and swallows other small animals, including fish, shrimp, and squid. The whale shark can absorb dissolved oxygen from the water. This oxygen passes into its blood. The whale shark has spots on its body. Scientists said that each whale shark has its own spot pattern which is different from one another.

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?
 - a) The size of the whale shark
 - b) The dangers of the whale shark
 - c) The life of the whale shark
 - d) The food of the whale shark
- 2- The opposite underlined word "**tiny**" in the 2nd paragraph is:
 - a) huge
 - b) loose
 - c) very small
 - d) narrow
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**It**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a) A shark
 - b) mouth
 - c) Water
 - d) oxygen
- 4- There are many dangerous sea animals such as:
 - a) whale sharks and turtles
 - b) octopuses and small fish
 - c) sharks and sea snakes
 - d) sharks and dolphins
- 5- Whale sharks sucksea animals.
 - a) small
 - b) big
 - c) long
 - d) large
- 6- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?
 - a) the whale shark has a special life
 - b) sharks have many types
 - c) whales are dangerous animals
 - d) whale sharks swallow things

b) Answer the following questions

7- What makes whale sharks different?

.....

8- How can whale sharks breathe?

.....

Grammar
Sequence of words



I had a nice day yesterday. First, I got up very early. Next, I had a delicious breakfast with my family. Then, we went to Al-Khiran where we met our friends. After that, we Played many games together. Finally, we came back home happily.

Imperatives



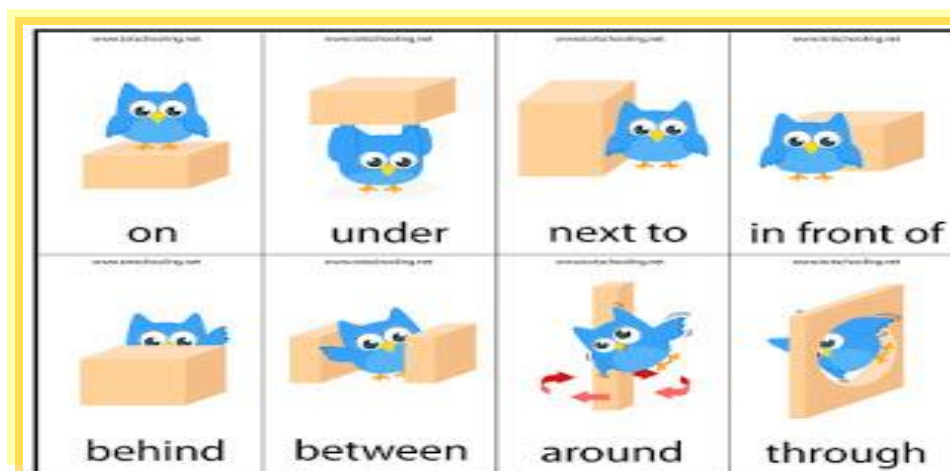
Stop talking in class.
↓
Base form of verb

Don't throw rubbish here.
↓ ↓
Don't Base form of verb

EX. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d:

I do many activities after school.(First - Then - After that - Finally). I go for my English course in the training centre next to my house., (After that - Then - First - Finally) I come back home to surf the net., (First - Then - After that - Finally) I try to finish my homework., (After that - Then - First - Finally) I go to bed early to get up early for school.

Prepositions of place



EX. Choose the correct answer from a , b ,c & d:

In my class, the board is always (on - in front of - above) the Students. I sit (under - between - next to) Mona, but my friend Sara is sitting (between - above - behind) Maha and Dana. We all work hard and help each other.

Spelling

Re-write the underlined words correctly:

1- Plants need a rich siol to grow well.

.....

2- They fold the papers and put them in an evneolpe.

.....

3-The lbirearain always helps me to borrow useful books.

.....

Composition



" We need to follow some rules when doing experiments in the science lab."

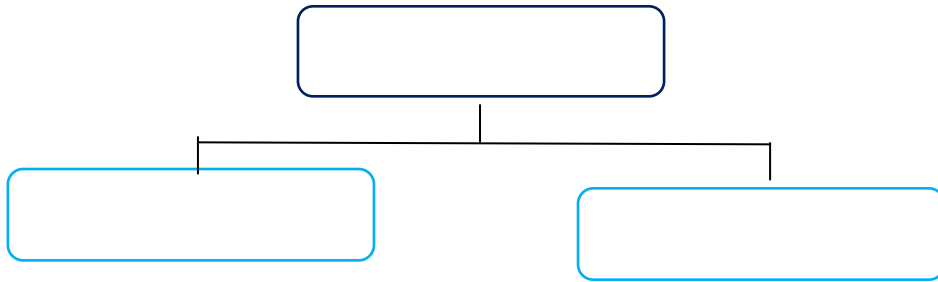
Plan and write an article of two paragraphs (not less than 8 sentences) about what we should / shouldn't do in the science lab.

(NB: Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.)

These guide words and phrases may help you:

(wear / coat / clean / goggles / careful / work alone / eat / tricks)

The Plan



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Write your topic here

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walk



eat



read



sleep

Unit (5) Free Time Vocabulary



write



play



call

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
survive	(V)	ينجى	require	(V)	يتطلب
definitely	(Adv)	بالتأكيد	appliance	(N)	جهاز-أداة
officially	(Adv)	رسمياً	available	(Adj)	متاح
reflect	(v)	يعكس	supply	(V)	يزود
luxury	(N)	رفاهية	stove	(N)	موقد
theater	(N)	مسرح	globe	(N)	العالم
iconic	(Adj)	مشهور	thirsty	(Adj)	عطشان
civilization	(N)	حضارة	compass	(N)	البوصلة
sweater	(N)	بلوفر	insect	(N)	مبيد حشري
attract	(V)	يجذب	repellent		

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- The ship sank, and nobody could
 - My father is notat the moment. He at work.
 - We needto protect us against insects.
 - To save energy, we should turn off all the electricwhen going out.
- a) survive b) reflect c) require d) attract
- a) iconic b) available c) thirsty d) regular
- a) globe b) luxury c) compass d) insect repellent
- a) theaters b) sweaters c) appliances d) civilizations

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

ottract - require - Officially - Definatly - supply

- they announced that tomorrow is a holiday.
- Theya master's degree to get a job in their company.
- They build new shopping malls to tourists.
- It is a top secret, I won't tell anyone about it

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Kuwait celebrates its National and Liberation Days in February every year. Hala February is a very special occasion for all Kuwaitis. People have special preparations for these occasions. They march in groups along the seaside. Streets are decorated with colours and flowers. **They** are very crowded with people and cars. All malls, shops, buildings and houses are covered with the green, white, black and red colours of the flag. People of different ages sing the national and **traditional** songs. They dance and play fireworks.

Tourists worldwide visit Kuwait in this month. The Arabs from the Gulf countries come to celebrate with the Kuwaiti people. It is the time for the Arabian warmth and unity. They come to celebrate Hala February Festival which is one of the most important events in Kuwait. Shops give special sales and offers because of the event. They give special discounts because of these celebrations.

This festival is a national holiday in Kuwait. People are free of their duties and work. Everybody celebrates and has fun. People feel happy and proud.

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- What is the best title for the passage?
a) A Great Occasion in a special month b) Special Holidays
c) The Arabian Warmth d) Celebrations
- 2- What is the opposite of the word "**traditional**" in the 1st paragraph?
a) modern b) pop c) romantic d) classical
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:
a) people b) streets c) groups d) countries
- 4- Hala February is a/ an..... occasion.
a) political and national b) social and industrial
c) social and cultural d) cultural and romantic
- 5- People from..... visit Kuwait in February.
a) the gulf countries b) all over the world c) Africa and Europe d) Asia and America
- 6- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?
a) Focusing on the fact that that the National Day is a special celebration.
b) Showing that offers and sales are good for us.
c) Explaining that clothes and toys are available in February
d) Telling us that February is full of flags and flowers

b) Answer the following questions:

7- Why do tourists visit Kuwait in February?

.....

8- What do people do to celebrate this occasion?

.....

Grammar

Making Wh. Questions

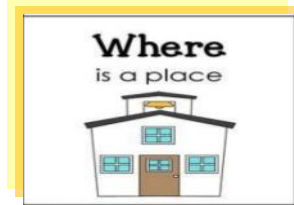
1- Maha is reading a book.

What is Maha reading?



2- Sara will play in the garden.

Where will Sara play?



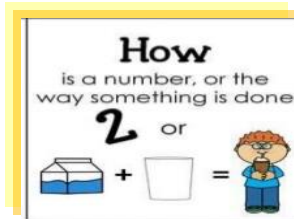
3- We go to school to learn.

Why do you go to school?



4- Salma goes to school by bus.

How does Salma go to school?



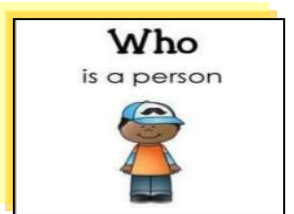
1- Ali washed the car yesterday.

When did Ali wash the car?



2- Maha cooks delicious food.

Who cooks delicious food.



Wh + Helping / Modal V. + S +.....?

EX: Make questions:

1-We study English at school.

2-Sara can go shopping at the weekend.

3-I finished my Homework at 6 o'clock.

4-Sami saves money in the bank.

EX. Join the following sentences:

1-We study English. We study Arabic.

2-She is fat. She can run fast.

3-I finished my Homework. My mother will take me out.

4-Sara saves money. She wants to buy a new mobile.

5-We go to school. We want to learn.

There is / There are

There is a book.



There are books.



There isn't a bag.

There aren't bags.

Questions

Yes / No Questions

Is there a car?

* Yes, there is.

* No, there isn't.

Is there +?

Are there books?

* Yes, there are.

* No, there aren't.

Is there +?

Wh. Questions

What is there in the bag?

There is a book in the bag.

Wh. + is there + ...?

What are there in the bag?

There are books in the bag.

Wh. + are there + ...?

EX. Make plural:

1- There is a shop selling nice dresses in Kuwait City.

.....

2- There was a window in my room.

.....

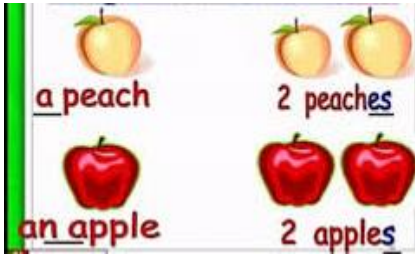
3- There is a man sitting on the chair.

.....

Nouns

Countable

a book ___ books
an apple ___ apples



Uncountable

water-salt-sugar
rice-sand-butter



Examples:

- 1- I eat **an** apple every day.
- 2- Sara bought three books last week.
- 3- I need some **sugar** in my tea.

Articles

Indefinite

Sing.

Plural

Definite

the

the book / **the** books

the apple / **the** apples

a

an

(consonants)

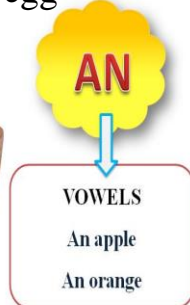
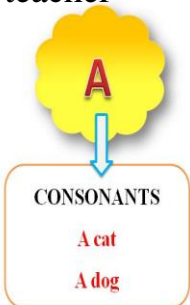
vowels (a-e-i-o-u)

a book

an apple

a teacher

an egg



a e i o u

Some / any



I bought **some** books .

Positive

Would do like **some** tea?

Offer



I **don't** have any pens.

Negative

Do you need any help?

Question

Examples:

- * I want to buy **some** new pens.
- * Sara needs to drink **some** water.
- * Would you like to have **some** tea?

Examples:

- * Dina **doesn't** have **any** money today.
- * Do you need **any** help?



- I eat **some** banana.

(Positive)

- I **don't** eat **any** banana.

(Negative)

EX. Choose the correct answer:

We always have a busy day at school. First, we do (**any – some – a**) exercise in the morning. Then, we go to our classes where we can learn (**any – many - an**) subjects. During the exams, we don't have (**some – many - any**) time to waste because we are always busy studying and doing our projects.

Question Tags

Examples:

1- Sara is from Kuwait, isn't she?

isn't she

2- Salim was here yesterday, wasn't he?

wasn't he

3- The cats were hungry, weren't they?

weren't they

4- The elephant can lift heavy things, can't it?

can't it

5- We will come tomorrow, won't we?

won't we



- * Use it at the end of the sentences.
- * Nouns (Sara) ===== Pronouns (she)
- * Positive ===== Negative

EX. Add question tags to the following:

1- Our teacher was at school yesterday,

2- We are reading now,

3- Kuwait is a very modern country,

4- You aren't going to go to the beach alone,

5- Salim and Ali were absent last week,

Connectors

She was absent
because
she was very sick.



It is very hot
, so
I switch on the A. C.



Connectors



I like mango
and
banana.



They are poor
, but
They are very happy.

EX. Join the following sentences:

1-We study English. We study Arabic.

2-She is fat. She can run fast.

3-I finished my Homework. My mother will take me out.

4-Sara saves money. Sara wants to buy a new mobile.

Spelling

Re-write the underlined words correctly:

1-We take a cmopsas and a stove in a camping trip.

2- Blue sweaters are aliavalbe in 360 Mall.



Unit (6) Celebrations and Food Vocabulary



Word	Part of speech	Meaning
pour	(V)	يصب
chop	(V)	يقطع
stir	(V)	يقطب
ingredient	(N)	مكونات
slice	(N)	شريحة
gently	(Adv)	برفق
grease	(V)	يزيل الشحم
stick / stuck	(V)	يلصق
tasteless	(Adj)	بلا طعم

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
cuisine	(N)	مطبخ
vegetarian	(Adj)	نباتى
counter	(N)	منضدة الطبخ
questionnaire	(N)	استبانة
religious	(Adj)	دينى
argument	(N)	جدال
independence	(N)	استقلال
magnificently	(Adv)	بروعة
costume	(N)	زى - لباس
occasion	(N)	مناسبة

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

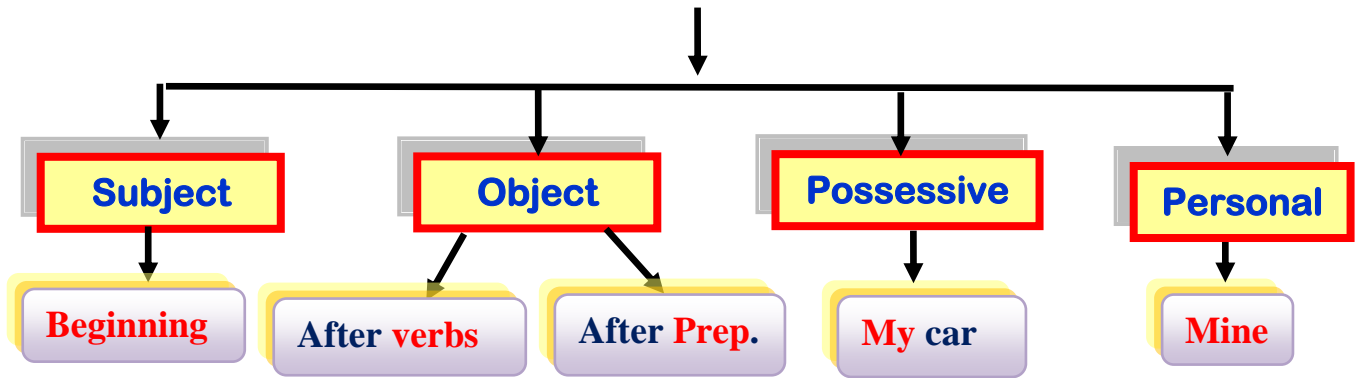
- We use the knife to onions.
a) pour b) stir c) grease d) chop
- Ramadan is a Festival for Muslims.
a) tasteless b) religious c) vegetarian d) iconic
- The mother whisperedto the baby.
a) magnificently b) definitely c) gently d) officially
- I like the Indianbecause of its spicy food.
a) occasion b) cuisine c) costume d) slice

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

ingredients - tasteless - arguments - oats - religious

- Muslims should forget theirand love each other.
- We use glue to papers.
- Food without salt is
- To make delicious dishes, you need to have the right

Grammar Pronouns



Examples

1- **Ali** is absent today

- **He** is absent today.

2- Dana is a good girl.

- **She** helps people.

3- **Sara and Doha** are friends.

- **They** are together.

4- This is **my** book.

- Please give **it** to **me**.

5 -I like reading. I like **it**.

6- It is **his** car. It is **his**.

Subject	Object	Possessive	Personal
I	Me	my.....	mine.
You	You	your.....	yours.
She	Her	her.....	hers.
He	Him	his.....	his.
It	It	its.....	its.
We	Us	our.....	ours.
They	Them	their....	theirs.

EX. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

My father took (we - us - our) to Dubai last summer holiday. (I

- Me - My) sister Mariam was really happy because. (she - her - hers) bought

Barbie, (His - Her - Their) doll was amazing.

First conditional

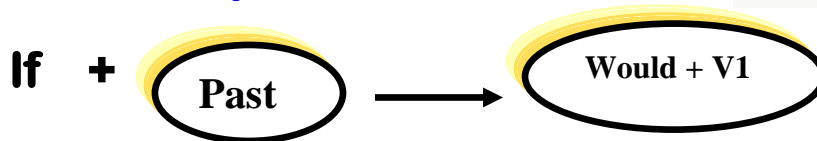
- If he **waits** for some time, he **will catch** a lot of fish.
- If I **wait** for some time, I **will catch** a lot of fish.



* Things possible or likely to happen.

Second conditional

- If I **were** you, I **would travel** around the world.
- If he **had** a lot of money, he **would travel** around the world.



* Things that impossible/ unlikely to happen

- If I **were** you, I **would do** exercise.



* It is used for giving advice.

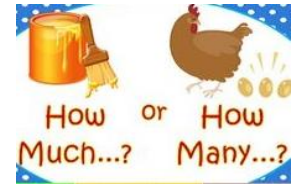
EX. Choose the correct answer:

Ali is a good boy. He is the captain of the football team in a famous club. If he plays any match, he (**would play – playing – will play**) with the football team in this club. Yesterday, he went to the club to play a match against a very strong team. But, he went there late. If he went earlier, his team (**will win – would win – win**) this match. If I were Ali, I(**would go – will go – go**) to the club on time.

How much..?

(price)

(Quantity)



How many..?

Numbers

Examples:

1- **How much** is this dress?

* It's 50 KD.

2- **How much** water do you drink a day?

* About three liters a day.

Examples:

* **How many** students are there in your class?

* There are twenty-five students in my class.

EX. Make Questions:

1- Salim bought three T. shirts yesterday.

.....

2- There are five rooms in my house.

.....

3- This dress is 20 KD.

.....

4- People should drink a lot of water every day.

.....

5- Dana adds little sugar in her tea.

.....

Spelling

Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1-I know about the **ignred netis** of some Indian recipes.

.....

2- People wear different costumes in their special **oaccisnos**.

.....

