

الصف
السابع

الكورس
الأول

اللغة الإنجليزية

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الفهرس

Unit 1 ..... **3**

Language Exercises *4*

II- Grammar *4*

III- Writing *7*

Unit 2 ..... **9**

Language Exercises *10*

II- Grammar *10*

Grammar part II *12*

III- Writing *13*

V- Reading comprehension (16 Marks) *15*

Unit 3 ..... **17**

Language Exercises *18*

II- Grammar *18*

Grammar part II *20*

III- Writing *22*

Unit 4 ..... **23**

Language Exercises *24*

II- Grammar *25*

III – Writing *27*

Reading Comprehension *29*

UNIT 1

Family and Home

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
Bond	V	يربط / يوطد
Strongly	Adv	بشدة / بقوة
courtyard	N	ساحة
Gather	V	يتجمع سويا / يجمع
Spacious	Adj	واسع
Happily	Adv	بسعادة / بسرور
Elders	N	كبار السن
Hospitality	N	كرم الضيافة
Role	N	دور
Manage	V	يدير
Wisdom	N	الحكمة
United	Adj	متحد
Culture	N	ثقافة
Share	V	يشارك
Heritage	N	تراث
Traditions	N	تقاليد
Brilliant	Adj	رائع/ باهر/ ذكي
Close	Adj	قريب من
Look forward to	Ph V	يتطلع الى
Weekly	Adj	أسبوعيا
Extremely	Adv	جداً/ للغاية
Relax	V	يسترخي
Definitely	Adv	قطعاً/بكل تأكيد

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Language Exercises

I-Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4× 2 = 8)

1. They usually spend the weekend in Al Khiran Resort to --- ---.

a-bond b-mange c- share d-relax

2. My family members usually gather ----- ---- to see each other.

a- extremely b- definitely c- happily d- strongly

3. Old people have a lot of --- ---- and knowledge to solve any problem.

a- courtyard b- wisdom c-heritage d- role

4. In the past, people used to live in large houses with ----- ----- courtyards.

a- spacious b- brilliant c- weekly d- close

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list (4 × 1½ = 6)

(united- bond - heritage - definitely - share)

1. I always my food with my friend.
2. We look forward to learn more about Kuwait's past and .
3. You should visit the Kuwait Museum one day.
4. Grandparents do their best to bond the different generations together.

II- Grammar

Present Simple

=Use the present simple tense accurately to clearly describe daily routines and habitual actions.

We use the present simple for routines and facts.

(I/you/we/they + base verb)

(he/she/it + verb + s)

key words:

○ always ○ usually ○ sometimes ○ every day/week/month

Examples

- People **often** do exercises in the morning.
- They **never** have tea after lunch.
- The children **sometimes** drink juice after the match.
- A polar bear **usually** preys on fish.
- Ahmad **sometimes** goes skiing at the weekend.

✓Affirmative Sentences:	✕ Negative Sentences:
• She brushes her teeth every day. • I pray five times a day.	• I don't play video games at night. • * Dalal doesn't sleep late.
• ? Yes / No Questions • Do/Does + subject + base verb Does your brother like art? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	• ? Wh- Questions • Wh-Q + do/does + subject + base verb When do you go to the club? On Friday.

Complete the sentences with the correct form.

1. My dad works (work) at the hospital. He is a doctor.
2. Fahad studies (study) coding every Saturday.
3. Hanan doesn't like (not like) vegetables.
4. What time do you go (go) to the gym every day?
5. Does your sister play (play) the guitar?
6. They live (live) in a big house.
7. We never watch (not watch) TV in the morning.

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II- have got / haven't got

Use have/has got to say what you or other people have.

	Have got	Has got
Pronouns	I / You / We / They	He / She / It
Affirmative ✓	I have got a new car.	She has got a nice villa.
Negative ×	I haven't got a new car.	She hasn't got a nice villa.

A. Underline the correct answers in the following sentences.

1. Saud (have got / has got) a big family.
2. My cousins (haven't got / hasn't got) their books today.
3. I (haven't got / hasn't got) enough money for the cinema.
4. Aisha and Sama (have got / has got) matching dresses.

B. Fill in the spaces using has / have got, or the negative forms hasn't / haven't got.

1. This house has got a silver door. It suits it very well.
2. We have got A large garage. There are two cars inside it.
3. They (not) haven't got a coffee corner, but they have got a bookshelf.
4. My brother (not) hasn't got any games in his room.

III- Writing

My dream home is very nice and comfortable, with lovely rooms and many fun activities to do there. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs describing your dream home and the activities you can enjoy there.

a. Fill in the following plan.

b. Use the ideas in the plan to write the report.

Paragraph (1): My dream home

Topic sentence: **(Write your main idea clearly.)**

I dream of living in a spacious home

Supporting details: **(Add 2–3 specific details or examples.)**

Has got two living grooms- lovely courtyard

Art room and a library.

Concluding sentence: **(End with how you feel or your final idea.)**

Finally, I think my home will be the best.

Paragraph (2): The activities I can enjoy there

Topic sentence:

I can do many activities in my dream home.

Supporting details:

Play and do sport.

Enjoy painting and reading too many books

Concluding sentence:

Really, I'm looking forward to live in my dream home

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Write your report here

I dream of having a very spacious home. It would have got two or three bedrooms. Also, it would have got a spacious courtyard, an art room and a library. I think my home would be the best home ever.

I can enjoy many different activities in my dream home. I can do sports in the courtyard. Also, I can draw and paint in the art room. I can read books and stories in my library. Really, I'm looking forward to have my dream home.

Or

My dream home is modern. It has got an art room and a spacious courtyard. Also, it has got a garden. It has many rooms, one of them is my private library.

There are many activities, I can do in my dream home. I can play outside. I can paint or draw. Also, I can enjoy reading many stories in my library. Really, my dream home is the best

UNIT 2

School & Responsibility

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
nervous	Adj	عصبي
responsible	Adj	مسؤول
Organized	Adj	منظم
Discussion	N	مناقشة
Regularly	Adv	بشكل منتظم
Confident	Adj	واثق
Cheer	V	يبهج ويسعد
Value	V	يقيّم / يقدر
Challenge	N	تحدي
Hard	Adv	بجد واجتهاد
Respectful	Adj	محترم
faith	N	ايمان
lead	V	يقود / يؤدي
effectively	Adv	بشكل مؤثر / فعال
effort	N	جهد
patient	Adj	صبور
friendly	Adv	ودود / محب
polite	Adj	مهذب
Positively	Adv	بشكل إيجابي
recognise	V	يتعرف / يدرك
honour	V	يكرّم

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Language Exercises

I-Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4× 2 = 8)

1. **They usually ----- ----- the brilliant students at the graduation day.**

a-honour b-value c- organise d-cheer

2. **The school manager is ----- ------ to follow up the school work everyday.**

a- responsible b- organised c- patient d- nervous

3. **After hours of --- ---, my father agreed to let me study abroad.**

a-discussion b-faith c-challenge d-effort

4. **I also have to study ---- ---- for exams and review lessons on my own.**

a- strongly b- happily c- regularly d- friendly

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list (4 × 1½ = 6)

(organised - hard - happily - lead - respectful)

1. **Successful people work effectively and hard to achieve their goals.**
2. **I'm always organised and responsible to finish my work on time.**
3. **I personally like people who are polite and respectful.**
4. **My mother cheered happily when she heard the good news of my success.**

II- Grammar

Grammar: (Have to / Has to – Don't have to / Doesn't have to)

Use have to / has to for necessary external rules.

Ex: I have to sleep early, I have an early meeting tomorrow.

They have to follow the school rules.

She has to leave early today. She's sick.

Use don't / doesn't have to for things that are not necessary

I don't have to sleep early today, it's Friday tomorrow.

They don't have to wait for a long time. They can order online.

She doesn't have to come to work today. She's sick.

Affirmative sentences ✓

I / we / thy / you --------- have to + base verb

He / she / it ---------- has to + base verb

Negative sentences ×

I / we / they / you don't have to + base verb

He / she / it doesn't have to + base verb

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

1. **At our school, we…… ……. wear a uniform.**

a) has to b) have to c) don't have d) having to

2. **You …… ……turn on the central heating. It's automatic.**

a) don't have to b) has to c) doesn't have to d) have to

3. **You …… ……. come with us if you don't want to.**

a) don't have to b) has to c) doesn't have to d) have

4. **You …… ……. take food in your room.**

a) has b) don't have to c) doesn't have to d) has to

B. Do as shown between brackets :(Negative)

1. **You have to go shopping today. We don't need anything.**

2. **In a zoo, we have to feed the animals. It's forbidden.**

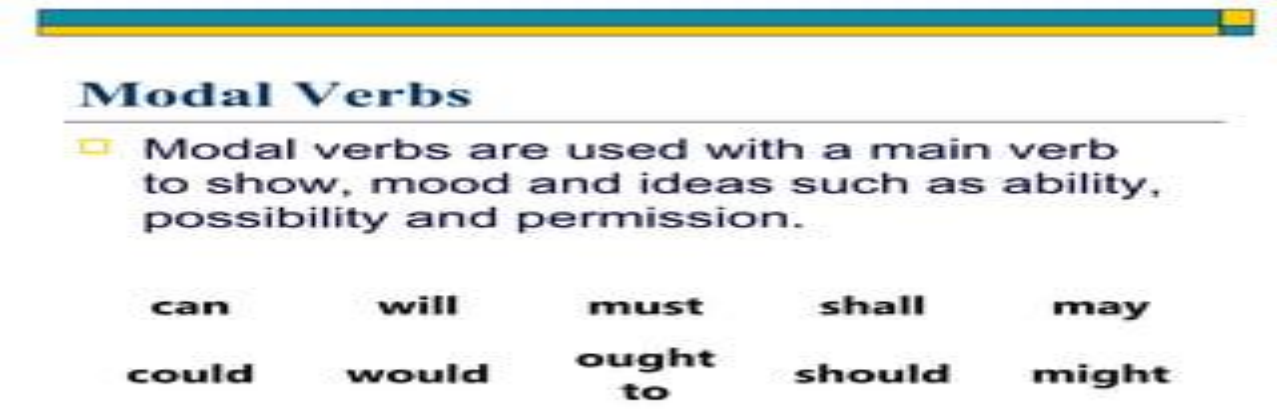
3. **My wife has to go to work today. It's a holiday.**

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Grammar part II

Modal Verbs

Verbs that tell us what someone must, should, may, or can do



1. you should go to the doctor if you feel sick. (Advice)
2. I must finish my homework before I can watch TV. (self-obligation)
3. We may as well we stay at home tonight. (possibility)
4. He may be excited to start the new job. (possibility)
5. He can carry the heavy box easily. (ability)

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

1. You ___ __ wear a seatbelt when you're in a car.

a-must b- should c- may d- can

2. 2. I forgot to apologise to my classmate. I __ _ do it now.

a-must b- should c- may d- can

3. They _ _ join the club to meet new friends if they want.

a-must b- should c- may d- can

4. We __ _ make mistakes, and that's how we learn.

a-must b- should c- may d- can

B. Do as shown between brackets.

1. We can ……. to the cinema after work. (complete)

---------- ----------

2. She must finish her project early. She has much time to work. (Negative)

---------- ----------, ----------

3. He may (delivering) it later. (correct)

---------- ----------

4. He should study hard to pass the exam. (Ask)

III- Writing

Being a good student means being responsible for the things I should do and being careful about the things I shouldn't do. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs about your responsibilities at school and the things you shouldn't do.

a. Fill in the following plan.

Paragraph (1): Responsibilities at school

Topic sentence:

Doing your best is better than being perfect.

Supporting details:

Be organized and responsible

Hardworking and work in a team

Concluding sentence:

Really being a smart student is a great responsibility.

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Paragraph (2): The things I shouldn't do

Topic sentence:

To achieve success, I shouldn't do many mistakes.

Supporting details:

Don't compare myself to others

Don't depend on others and be confident

Concluding sentence:

Finally, I learned to be respectful, confident and organized. Also, to be successful, I should work hard and do my best.

Write your report here

In fact, doing your best is better than being your perfect. So, if you want to be a successful student, you should learn to be responsible. Also, you should be confident, organised and confident. Moreover, you should help other students. You should regularly evaluate yourself.

There are many mistakes you shouldn't do as a responsible student. First, try not to compare yourself to other students. Always be smart and confident. Also, you should learn that every mistake is a chance to challenge. Finally, you should learn to be respectful, confident and organised. Also, to be successful, you should work hard and do your best.

or

Being a good student means being responsible for many things. I should do my homework. I should help my friends. I should listen carefully in the class.

There are many things I should avoid. I shouldn't forget the homework. I shouldn't waste time. I shouldn't forget books.

V- Reading comprehension (16 Marks)

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Bicycles are one of the world's most popular kinds of transportation. Bicycles are also the most energy-effective vehicle—a cyclist burns about 22 calories per km, while a vehicle burns 1,156 calories per km. Bicycles are used not only for transportation, but for fitness, competition, and touring as well. They come in some shapes and styles, including traditional bikes, racing bikes, and footing bicycles, as well as monocycles, tricycles, and pushbikes.

The 1860s proved to be an important decade for bicycle improvements with the inventions of metal-spoked wheels, solid rubber tires, and a lever-operated, four-speed gearshift. Around 1866 an unusual version of the Velocipede was created in England by James Stanley. It was called the Ordinary, or Penny Farthing, and it had a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. The Ordinaries were soon exported to the U.S. where a company began to manufacture them as well. These bicycles weighed about 32 kg and cost $300—a large sum at the time.

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

1. **What is the best title for this passage?**

a. **Popular manufacturer** c. **Transportation**

b. **Bicycles** d. **shapes and styles**

2. **The underlined pronoun It in the 2nd paragraph refers to**

a-England **b- the version** **c- the gearshift** **d- Velocipede**

3. **What is the meaning of the underlined word (including) in the 1st paragraph?**

a-riding **b-racing** **c-running** **d-containing**

4. **The 1860s proved to be an important decade for bicycle…**

a-selling **b-buying** **c- improving** **d- making**

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5. **What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?**

a. **to tell us information about bicycles.**
b. **to inform us that we cannot use bicycles.**
c. **to persuade us to buy bicycles.**
d. **to decide that its impossible to buy an expensive car.**

6. **According to the passage, all the following statements are TRUE except:**

a) **Around 1866 an unusual version of the Velocipede was created.**
b) **Bicycles are used only for transportation.**
c) **The Ordinaries were soon exported to the U.S.**
d) **Bicycles are the most energy-effective vehicle.**

B. **Answer the following questions:**

1. **How does the Ordinary look like?**

2. **Name some kinds of bicycles?**

UNIT 3

Safety & instructions

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
essential	Adj	أساسي/رئيسي
Avoid	V	يتجنب/يتفادى
Pack	V	يحزم الحقائب
Public	Adj	عام
currently	Adv	حالياً
Prevent	V	يمنع
Ensure	V	يؤكد / يضمن
confidently	Adv	بثقة
Hydrated	adj	رطب / مرطب
Safely	Adv	بأمان
first-aid kit	(n)	حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية
pedestrian	(n)	المشاة
Delay	(n)	تأخير
campfire	(n)	نار المخيم
announcement	(n)	اعلان
Litter	(v)	يلقي النفايات
whereabouts	(n)	مكان التواجد
Alert	(adj)	منبه - منتبه
Campsite	(n)	موقع التخييم
surrounding	(n)	محيط
Mark	(v)	يُعلّم - يحدّد
constantly	(adv)	باستمرار
destination	(n)	وجهة الوصول
properly	(adv)	بشكل صحيح
memorable	Adj	لا ينسى

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Language Exercises

I-Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4× 2 = 8)

1. **We should ----- ---- the rubbish in the dustbin.**

a-litter b-ensure c- prevent d-mark

2. **We are sorry, the traffic is the cause of our ---- ----- .**

a-campsite b- first aid kit c-pedestrian d-delay

3. **After hours of delay, we finally reached our ----- ---.**

a-destination b-announcement c-challenge d-first aid kit

4. **No injuries, all passengers arrived ----- ---- to their destination.**

a- safely b- confidently c- constantly d- currently

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list (4 × 1½ = 6)

(memorable - currently - campfire - mark - ensure)

1. **I always mark my bags by a colourful label.**
2. **We usually sit around the campfire and enjoy grandpa's lovely stories.**
3. **Having lovely time with my family is memorable.**
4. **My mother is currently preparing the lunch.**

II- Grammar

Purpose Connectors (to, in order to, so that)

We use to / in order to / so that to show purpose

1. **He should study hard pass the exams.**
2. **2-My sister saves money she can buy a new car.**
3. **3-Have enough sleep have good health.**
4. **4-I'm going to Ireland visit my family.**

Connector	Form	Purpose	example
to	in a simple way	verb + to + base verb	We wear sunglasses to protect our eyes against the sun.
In order to	In a formal way	verb + in order to + base	He must pass the driving test in order to get the driving license.
So that	With clear result	verb + so that + subject + can + base verb	We usually book a sea front room so that we can enjoy the beautiful scene.

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

1. **We should follow the traffic instructions ---- in order to --- avoid accidents.**

a- so that b- in order to c- in order d- so

2. **We work hard ---- that ---- we can get high marks.**

a- in order to b- so that c- to d- in order

3. **She goes to the gym regularly to ----- s ----- healthy and fit.**

a- staying b- stays c- stay d- stayed

4. **We turn off the lights we don't need ---- s ---- we can save energy for our country.**

a- in order to b- in order c- so that d- to

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. **He studies hard so that he can pass the exams. (Ask)**

2. **He saves money so that he can buy a new car. (Negative)**

3. **She is working hard in order to get promoted. (Use so that)**

4. **He runs 2 kilometers everyday. He wants to lose wight. (Join)**

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Grammar part II

Present Continuous (Present Actions/Future Plans)

Form

Affirmative	Negative
I am +v1 +ing He/ she /it is + v1 + ing We/ you / they are + v1 + ing	I am not+ v1 + ing He/ she /it + isn't+ v1 + ing We/ you / they +aren't + v1 + ing
Key words for present actions	Key words for future plans
now – at the moment – currently	tonight – tomorrow – next week

Examples

1. **We <u>are leaving</u> for our camping trip early tomorrow morning.**
2. **My sister <u>is bringing</u> marshmallows for the campfire tonight.**
3. **Our friends <u>are meeting</u> us at the campsite this weekend.**

A. <u>Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:</u>

1. **I ----- ------ movie now.**

a-am watching b- was watching c- are watching d- watched

2. **He ------ ------- at the moment.**

a- sleeping b- was sleeping c- is sleeping d- am sleeping

3. **They--------- ---------- currently playing football.**

a- are b- were c- is d- was

4. **We are travelling to Dubai ---- ----. We are at the departure lounge.**

a- next morning b- at the moment c- next week d- tomorrow

B. Do as shown between brackets.

1. They are watching action movie now. (Ask a question)

2. She is painting a portrait at the moment. (Negative)

3. The coach (train) the team currently. (Correct the verb)

4. He is washing his car at the moment. (Plural)

5. She (write) a short story at the moment. (Correct the verb)

6. They (sleep) in their rooms now. (Correct the verb)

7. We are practising tennis at the moment. (Make negative)

8. Salim is working on his school project at the moment. (Ask)

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III- Writing

When people go out, they should follow safety instructions to be safe. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs explaining what safety instructions everyone should follow outdoors (mall, park, street, airport, or camping) and why these instructions are important.

a. Fill in the following plan.

Paragraph (1): Safety instructions everyone should follow

Topic sentence:

Following the safety instructions is important everywhere.

Supporting details:

Keep your things

Follow the rules.

Never make troubles

Concluding sentence:

Really, following the safety instructions is important for us.

Paragraph (2): Why they are important

Topic sentence:

Following the safety instructions keep us safe and sound.

Supporting details:

Protect us

Save our lives

Concluding sentence:

Following the safety instructions help us to live a peaceful life.

Write your report here

Safety instructions

Safety is important when travelling. First, we must keep our passports in a safe place. Second, we must keep our eyes on our money and things. Third, we should avoid problems.

Following these tips is important to stay safe. It is also important to stay confident. They help us to stay relaxed. Finally. we should follow these instructions to be safe.

UNIT 4

Celebrations Around the World

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
Celebration	N	احتفال
Togetherness	N	الترابط
Warmly	Adv	بحفاوة/ بحرارة
Preparation	N	اعداد / تجهيز
Exchange	V	يتبادل
Appreciate	V	يقدر
Joyful	Adj	سعيد/ مرح
Harmony	N	تناغم /انسجام
Waste	V	يضيّع / يخسر/ يهدر
Strengthen	V	يقوّى / يعزّز
Eagerly	Adv	بشغف/بحماس
Festive	Adj	احتفالى
Respectfully	Adv	باحترام
Include	V	يتضمن /يشتمل
Religious	Adj	دينى
Community	N	مجتمع
Cheerfully	Adv	بمرح
Typically	Adv	عادةً
Sign	N	إشارة/ علامة
Gratitude	N	الامتنان / الشكر
well-mannered	Adj	حسن السلوك
Generosity	N	الكرم
Thrilling	Adj	مثير/ ممتع
Collect	V	يجمع
Tolerance	N	التسامح

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Language Exercises

I-Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4× 2 = 8)

1. Islam teaches us to respect and ----- ----- the elders.

a-appreciate b-strengthen c- waste d- collect

2. We should work hard to improve our ----- ------- where we live.

a-sign b-gratitude c-community d-tolerance

3. The teacher welcomed us ------ ------- after we returned back to school.

a- warmly b- safely c- eagerly d- typically

4. My father always advises me to choose ----- --- friends who have good manners,

a-well- mannered b- joyful c- religious d- thrilling

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list (4 × 1½ = 6)

(generosity – cheerfully - harmony – exchange - joyful)

1. Arabs are well- known for hospitality and
2. The successful team works in cooperation and .
3. The mother welcomed her sons happily and .
4. We can share and our ideas with our friends.

II- Grammar

I- Countable and Uncountable Nouns (a, an, some, any)

We use countable and uncountable nouns to show whether something can be counted or not.

Nouns	Purpose	Example
Countable Nouns	We can count them	Use a / an with one thing. (a table / an orange)
		Use some / any with more than one thing. (some books - any cars)
Uncountable Nouns	We cannot count them	Use some / any. (some milk - any coffee)

Use any in questions and negative sentences.

- **Do you have any juice?**
- **We don't have any juice.**

II-Passive Voice (Present Simple – Modals)

Passive voice is

When the action is more important than who does it

1. Passive Voice - Present Simple

subject + am/is/are + past participle (verb 3)

2. Passive Voice - Modals

subject + modals + be + past participle (verb 3)

Active Voice

1. **Ahmed eats sweets.**
2. **Ship builders build ships.**
3. **My mother should prepare some desserts.**
4. **My friends invite me to the party.**

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Passive voice

1. sweets are eaten by Ahmed.
2. Ships are built by ship builders.
3. Some deserts should be prepared by my mother.
4. I am invited to the party.

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

1. An article ---- ---- by me for the school newspaper every Sunday.

a) was writing b) writes c) wrote d) is written

2. My father writes lovely stories. These stories ---- ------ by him.

a) will be wrote b) was write c) are written d) is written

3. Messi scores wonderful goals. Yes, wonderful goals ----- ----- by Messi.

a) is scored b) scored c) will be scored d) are scored

4. The house is ----- ----- our house maid.

a) cleaned by b) cleans by c) cleaning by d) clean by

5. Some e-mails ---- ----- tomorrow morning.

a- will send b- will being sent c- will be sent d- send

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. Most women watch TV series at home. (Change into passive)

2. We sell tickets for all shows at the Box Office. (Complete)

3. Someone paints the office. (Change into passive)

4. The teacher closes the window. (Change into passive)

5. Mary sells coffee in this area. (Change into passive)

6. They treat and cure people at hospitals. (Change into passive)

7. People produce cars in this factory. (Change into passive)

8. The farmer grows carrots in his field. (Change into passive)

9. Lina will take a lot of photos at weekends. (Change into passive)

III – Writing

People prepare their homes, food, and clothes to make a special celebration.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs explaining how you prepare for a celebration

and what activities of this celebration you enjoy doing.

a. Fill in the following plan.

Paragraph (1): The preparations for the celebration

Topic sentence:

There are many preparations for celebrations.

Supporting details:

Decorating the house

Preparing special food and desserts

Concluding sentence:

Really preparing for a celebration well is the key to enjoy it.

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Paragraph (2): The activities I enjoy doing

Topic sentence:

There are many activities we can enjoy during the celebrations.

Supporting details:

Sins songs.

Exchange gifts

Taking photos

Concluding sentence:

Really being with our family makes the celebration more special

Write your report here

Celebrations

Preparing for a celebration is very important. First, we can cook special dishes and decorate our houses. Second, we should prepare balloons and candles. Also, we should prepare a tasty cake and some snacks.

There are many activities we can do. We can exchange gifts. We gather to take photos. We gather to eat delicious meals. We can sing songs and dance. These activities make our celebration more special.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Indonesia is a country located off the coast of mainland Southeast Asia in the Indian and Pacific oceans. It lies across the Equator and covers a distance equal to one-eighth of Earth's boundary. Its islands can be grouped into the Greater Sunda Islands of Sumatra, Java, the southern extent of Borneo, and Celebes. In the early 21st century Indonesia was the most populous country in Southeast Asia and the fourth most populated in the world.

Indonesia was formerly known as the Dutch East Indies. Although Indonesia did not become the country's official name until the time of independence, the name was used as early as 1884 by a German geographer; After a period of occupation by the Japanese (1942–1945) during World War II, Indonesia declared its independence from the Netherlanders in 1945. Its struggle for independence continued until 1949, when they officially recognized Indonesian freedom. It was not until the United Nations accepted the western section of New Guinea as part of Indonesia in 1969 that the country took on its present form. The former Portuguese territory of East Timor was joined into Indonesia in 1976.

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

1. **What is the best title for this passage?**

a- Sumatra **b- Southeast Asia** **c- A big Country** **d- Indonesia**

2. **The underlined pronoun 2nd in the 1st paragraph refers to….**

a- Equators **b- Indonesians** **c- boundaries** **d- Netherlanders**

3. **What is the meaning of the underlined word (struggle) in the 2nd paragraph?**

a-fight **b-wrestling** **c-boxing** **d-running**

4. **Indonesia was formerly known as the.**

a-Dutch **b- Dutch East Indies** **c-India** **d-East India**

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5. What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?

   a. to tell us information about Indonesia population.
   b. to give us information about Indonesia.
   c. to persuade us to visit Indonesia.
   d. to say that Indonesia is not a small country.

6. According to the passage, all the following statements are TRUE except:

   a. The name Indonesia was used by a German geographer.
   b. Indonesia struggle for independence continued until 1956.
   c. Indonesia was the most populous country in Southeast Asia.
   d. Indonesia lies across the Equator.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the islands of Indonesia?

2. When was the former Portuguese territory of East Timor joined into Indonesia?

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