Grade 7 Revision on Unit 5 Grammar

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1 Be + used to + V-ing
(يكون + معتاد على + الفعل بال -ing)

تستخدمها للتعبير عن شيء اعتدنا عليه في الماضي وما زلنا معتادين عليه الآن.

am / is / are + used to + V-ing

أمثلة:

- I am used to waking up early.
  أنا معتاد على الاستيقاظ مبكراً.
- She is used to living in the city.
  هي معتادة على العيش في المدينة.
- They are used to eating spicy food.
  هم معتادون على أكل الطعام الحار.



ملاحظة:
لا نستخدم (used to) مع صفة أو اسم.

2 Prepositions of Movement
(حروف الجر للحركة)

تستخدم لوصف حركة شخص أو شيء من مكان إلى آخر.

across	عبر (سطح)	He swam across the river. سبح عبر النهر.
towards	باتجاه	She ran towards the finish line. ركضت باتجاه خط النهاية.
through	خلال / (شيء مفتوح)	We walked through the forest. مشينا خلال الغابة.
into	إلى داخل	He jumped into the pool. قفز إلى داخل المسبح
over	فوق	The bird flew over the house. طار الطائر فوق المنزل
around	حول / في أرجاء	Let's look around the museum. لننظر حول المتحف.

نصيحة: فكر في المكان لتختار حرف الجر المناسب!

3 Comparatives & Superlatives
(المقارنة والتفضيل)

نقارن بين شيئين أو أكثر بلستخدام الصفات أو الظروف.

Comparative (المقارنة)

صفة/ظرف + -er + than

- Ali is taller than Omar.
  علي أطول من عمر.



Superlative (التفضيل)

the + صفة/ظرف + -est

- This is the best movie I've ever seen.
  هذا هو أفضل فيلم رأيته في حياتي.

أمثلة أخرى:

- bigger → bigger than → the biggest
- more beautiful → more beautiful than → the most beautiful
- easier → easier than → the easiest

4 Present Perfect (since / for)
(المضارع التام (منذ / لمدة)

تستخدمه للتعبير عن خبرة أو حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال له أثر في الحاضر.

since (منذ)

تستخدمها مع نقطة زمن في الماضي.

- I have lived in Jeddah since 2020.
  أعيش في جدة منذ عام 2020.

for (لمدة)

تستخدمها مع مدة زمنية.

- I have lived in Jeddah for 4 years.
  أعيش في جدة لمدة 4 سنوات.

أمثلة أخرى:

- She has studied English since she was 10.
  هي درست اللغة الإنجليزية منذ كانت في العاشرة.
- They have known each other for 5 years.
  هم يعرفون بعضهم منذ 5 سنوات.

5 Relative Pronouns
(الضمائر الموصولة)

تربط الجملة بالاسم الذي تليها وتعطينا معلومات إضافية عنه.

who	لأشخاص	The man who helps people is a doctor. الرجل الذي يساعد الناس هو طبيب.
which	لأشياء	This is the book which I bought. هذا هو الكتاب الذي اشتريته.
whose	للملكية	This is the boy whose bike is new. هذا هو الولد الذي دراجته جديدة.
where	للمكان	This is the house where I grew up. هذا هو المنزل الذي نشأت فيه.
when	للزمن	I remember the day when we met. أتذكر اليوم الذي التقينا فيه.

ملاحظة: يمكن حذف الضمير الموصول إذا كان مفعولاً في الجملة.

6 Question Tags (Past Simple)
(الذيل السؤالي – الماضي البسيط)

نضيف نهاية السؤال لتأكيد المعلومة أو طلب التأكيد.

الجملة	الذيل السؤالي
You went home,	didn't you?
She didn't call,	did she?
He was late,	wasn't he?
They weren't happy,	were they?
I didn't see it,	did I?

قواعد مهمة:

إذا كانت الجملة إيجابية → تستخدم ذيلا سلبيًا.
إذا كانت الجملة سلبية → تستخدم ذيلا إيجابيًا

أمثلة إضافية:

- You like coffee, don't you?
- He doesn't play football, does he?

7 Reported Speech with Imperatives
(الكلام المنقول مع الأوامر)

عند نقل الأمر أو الطلب نستخدم أحد الأفعال التالية حسب نوع الأمر.

1 الأمر الإيجابي

Direct: "Close the door," he said.
Reported: He told me to close the door.



2 الأمر السلبي

Direct: "Don't open the window," she said.
Reported: She told me not to open the window.



ملاحظات:

- نستخدم (مصدر + to) (told / asked / ordered / advised).
- لا نغير الفعل بعد (to)

8 Future Simple (will)
(المستقبل البسيط)

نستخدمه للتحدث عن قرارات سريعة، وعود، توقعات أو عرض المساعدة.

will + base verb

الإستخدامات:

- قرارات سريعة: I'll call you later. سأتصل بك لاحقاً.
- وعود: I will always help my friends. سأساعد أصدقائي دائمًا.
- توقعات: It will rain tomorrow. سيمطر غداً.
- عرض المساعدة: I will help you. سأساعدك.

أمثلة إضافية:

- We will visit our grandparents next week.
  سنزور أجدادنا الأسبوع القادم.
- She will be a doctor in the future.
  ستكون طبيبة في المستقبل



Grammar Box:
be + used to + verb + ing

We use be + used to + verb + ing to talk about something that feels normal or familiar now.
Remember: be = am / is / are

✓ Affirmative Sentences



- I am used to waking up early.
- She is used to walking up early.

✗ Negative Sentences



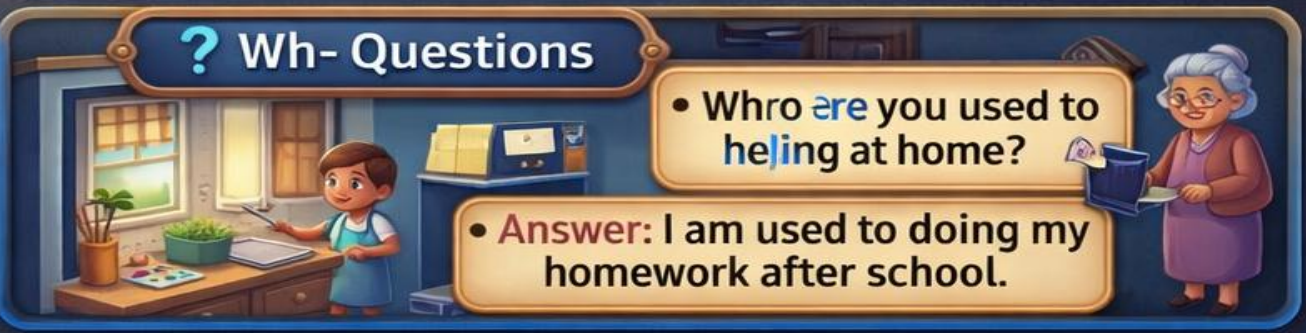
- He is not used to drinking coffee.
- They are not used to to sleeping early.

? Yes / No Questions



- Is Hamad used to studying at night?
- He your brothers used to going to the gym?
- Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

? Wh- Questions



- Whro are you used to heling at home?
- Answer: I am used to doing my homework after school.

Grammar Box: Prepositions of Movement

Use prepositions of movement to show **direction** or how someone/something moves from one place to another.

Prepositions of Movement (POM) are keywords to describe action!



across

Meaning
from one side to the other (over a surface)

Example
Layla is walking across the bridge.



towards

Meaning
in the direction of something/someone

Example
She is walking towards the tunnel.



through

Meaning
from one side to the other (inside a space)

Example
He is walking through the tunnel.



into

Meaning
from outside to inside

Example
He jumps into the pool.



over

Meaning
above or higher than

Example
The ball went over the net.



around

Meaning
in a circular way

Example
The children ran around the cones.



GRAMMAR!

PIXAR GRAMMAR

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

1. I am used to ..... in Kuwait during summer.

A) live B) living C) lives D) lived

2. Are you used to ..... early for school?

A) wake B) wakes C) waking D) woken

3. She isn't used to ..... spicy food.

A) eating B) eats C) eat D) ate

4. We are used to ..... football on the beach.

A) play B) played C) plays D) playing

5. He is used to ..... a heavy bag to school.

A) carry B) carries C) carrying D) carried

6. Are they used to ..... for long hours?

A) study B) studying C) studying D) studied

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7. The baby is used to ..... with his teddy bear.

A) sleep B) sleeping C) sleeps D) slept

8. I wasn't used to ..... glasses at first.

A) wear B) wears C) wearing D) wore

9. The students are used to ..... their homework online.

A) do B) done C) does D) doing

10. Is he ..... to going to school by bus?

A) used B) uses C) using D) use

11. My father is used to ..... coffee every morning.

A) drink B) drinking C) drinks D) drank

12. They ..... used to working in this noisy neighbourhood.

A) am B) was C) is D) are

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13. The cat dived ..... the swimming pool.

A) into B) onto C) across D) through

14. He walked ..... the bridge to the other side.

A) into B) through C) across D) over

15. The birds flew ..... the high mountains.

A) through B) over C) into D) onto

16. The train went ..... the dark tunnel.

A) into B) across C) over D) through

17. She dived ..... the sea to see the fish.

A) into B) across C) through D) over

18. The athlete ran ..... the finish line.

A) onto B) into C) towards D) through

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19. They sailed ..... the ocean for a month.

A) across B) through C) into D) over

20. The ball rolled ..... the hill very fast.

A) through B) up C) into D) down

21. We climbed ..... the high wall easily.

A) into B) through C) over D) across

22. The plane flew ..... the clouds.

A) through B) across C) into D) over

23. The child dived ..... the box to hide.

A) through B) into C) across D) onto

24. He walked ..... the door quietly.

A) into B) across C) through D) over

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Do As Shown In Brackets:

1. She drives on the left side now. (Use: is used to)

She is used to driving on the left side now.

2. They wake up early every day now. (Use: are used to)

They are used to waking up early every day now.

3. I wasn't comfortable with online classes before. Now I am.

(Use: am used to)

I am used to online classes now.

4. He moved from one side of the bridge to the other.

(Use a suitable preposition of movement)

He walked……towards……the bridge.

5. The children ran (<u>over</u>) the park. (correct)

around

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