



FIRST TERM
ENGLISH
GRADE 7



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فهرس مذكرة اللغة الإنجليزية (Grade 7)

دليل شامل ومباشر لجميع الدروس والقواعد وأرقام الصفحات

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Family and Home

Vocabulary One

1 **bond** (v, n)

توطد / تعزز الروابط

(v) to form a close connection

(n) a strong connection

Families often **bond** during holidays.7 **elders** (n)

كبار السن

older people; senior members of a family or community

The **elder** gave advice to the young villagers.2 **strongly** (adv)

بشدة / بقوة

in a very strong way

She **strongly** believes in helping others.8 **hospitality** (n)

كرم الضيافة

the friendly and kind way of treating guests

Their **hospitality** made us feel at home.3 **courtyard** (n)

ساحة الدار / الفناء

an open space inside a building or house

The children played in the **courtyard**.9 **role** (n)

دور

an important part or job that someone does

He played an important **role** in the project.4 **gather** (v)

يجتمع / يتجمع

to come together in one place

Everyone **gathered** around the table for dinner.10 **manage** (v)

يدير / يقوم بإدارة

to be in charge of something or to control it

She can **manage** her time very well.5 **spacious** (adj)

واسع / فسيح

having a lot of space

The house has a **spacious** living room.11 **wisdom** (n)

حكمة

the ability to make good decisions and give good advice

He is respected for his **wisdom**.6 **happily** (adv)

بسعادة

in a happy way

They lived **happily** in a small village.12 **united** (adj)

متحد / متحدة

joined together; working as one

This society stayed **united** during the war.

Family and Home

Vocabulary Two

1 **look forward to** (ph.v)

يتطلع إلى - يحس إلى

to be excited about something that will happen

I **look forward to** meeting you next week.6 **culture** (n)

ثقافة

the way of life, customs and ideas

Learning about a new **culture** is exciting.2 **weekly** (adj)

أسبوعي

happening every week

We have a **weekly** meeting every Monday.7 **share** (v)

يشارك - يتبادل

to give a part of something to others

They **share** their toys with each other.3 **relax** (v)

يسترخي

to rest and feel calm

I like to **relax** on the weekend.8 **heritage** (n)

تراث

important traditions, customs and history

Our **heritage** helps us remember our past.4 **definitely** (adv)

بالتأكيد - قطعاً

used to show strong agreement

I will **definitely** help you with your project.9 **tradition** (n)

تقليد

a belief or custom that has been done for a long time

Eating together is a family **tradition**.5 **extremely** (adv)

للاية - بشدة

in a very high degree

This book is **extremely** interesting.10 **brilliant** (adj)

رائع - ممتاز

very good and very intelligent

You have a **brilliant** idea!11 **close** (adj)

مقرب - وثيق الصلة

very near in relationship

He is my **close** friend.

Unit 1 | Vocabulary Practice



Fill in the spaces with words from the list below.

Exercise (A)

(bond)

(gather)

(courtyard)

(manage)

(elders)

- 1 Children should always respect their and learn from their experience.
- 2 We need to the team to discuss the final project details.
- 3 It is not easy to a big group of people during a long journey.
- 4 Travelling together helped the couple to and understand each other.

Exercise (B)

(brilliant)

(spacious)

(close)

(extremely)

(happily)

- 1 The classroom was so that all students felt comfortable.
- 2 She smiled when she saw her old friend after many years.
- 3 He gave a answer that impressed the whole class.
- 4 We live in two villages, only five minutes apart.

Exercise (C)

(culture)

(role)

(tradition)

(heritage)

(united)

- 1 Every actor in the play has an important to perform.
- 2 Our grandparents taught us the of celebrating national holidays.
- 3 The country remained during the difficult times of war.
- 4 We should preserve our national for future generations.

Exercise (D)

(look forward to)

(relax)

(definitely)

(strongly)

(weekly)

- 1 After the exam, students wanted to at the beach.
- 2 He studies English in a class every Friday.
- 3 I believe that education is the key to success.
- 4 She is very tired, but she will join us for dinner.



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

- 1 Families often _____ in the courtyard to celebrate traditional events.
a. manage b. gather c. lead d. share
- 2 The hall is very _____, so it can host hundreds of people during the ceremony.
a. spacious b. brilliant c. close d. weekly
- 3 Grandparents are respected for their experience and _____ in the community.
a. wisdom b. role c. heritage d. hospitality
- 4 We should always treat our _____ with respect and kindness.
a. elders b. tradition c. courtyard d. culture
- 5 The bride smiled _____ when her friends surprised her with a song.
a. strongly b. happily c. extremely d. definitely
- 6 Generosity and _____ are important values in Arab culture.
a. tradition b. hospitality c. role d. bond
- 7 Students worked together on the project and became very _____ as friends.
a. united b. brilliant c. spacious d. close
- 8 He could not _____ the big team alone, so he asked for help.
a. manage b. relax c. bond d. deliver
- 9 The children played _____ in the park all afternoon.
a. extremely b. definitely c. strongly d. happily
- 10 The festival is part of our national _____ and should be preserved.
a. tradition b. wisdom c. heritage d. culture
- 11 The teacher plays an important _____ in guiding the new students.
a. role b. bond c. courtyard d. museum
- 12 The team was _____ motivated to win the championship.
a. extremely b. hard c. happily d. definitely
- 13 Every Friday, the family has a _____ lunch together.
a. weekly b. brilliant c. united d. spacious



Unit 1 | Vocabulary Practice



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

- 14 I _____ look forward to visiting my cousins during the holidays; I'm so excited.
a. hard b. happily c. strongly d. extremely
- 15 The exhibition showed the country's art, music, and cultural _____.
a. heritage b. wisdom c. role d. hospitality
- 16 Neighbors often _____ meals with each other during celebrations.
a. bond b. share c. relax d. manage
- 17 The family felt _____ when they gathered after a long time apart.
a. polite b. close c. spacious d. brilliant
- 18 She spoke very _____ about the importance of keeping traditions alive.
a. strongly b. regularly c. extremely d. definitely
- 19 In our _____, guests are always welcomed warmly.
a. courtyard b. role c. elders d. culture
- 20 They decided to _____ in the garden after finishing their homework.
a. relax b. bond c. manage d. share
- 21 The poet received a prize for his _____ ideas in writing.
a. brilliant b. weekly c. close d. spacious
- 22 During the wedding, relatives danced _____ to the traditional music.
a. happily b. extremely c. definitely d. strongly
- 23 Young people often seek advice from the _____ in the family.
a. elders b. role c. heritage d. wisdom
- 24 The teacher tried to _____ with students by listening to their stories.
a. bond b. gather c. share d. manage
- 25 Every _____ meeting, the community discusses important issues.
a. weekly b. close c. brilliant d. united
- 26 The king was remembered for his generosity and _____ toward visitors.
a. hospitality b. tradition c. heritage d. role
- 27 Children should _____ respect for their parents and teachers.
a. show b. bond c. share d. look forward to



PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

We use the Present Simple to talk about things that are true in general, happen regularly or according to a schedule.
نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن الحقائق العامة، العادات المتكررة أو الجداول الزمنية.

1 USES

الاستخدامات

Daily Habits & Routines
العادات اليومية

I go to school every day.
They usually play football.

General Facts
الحقائق العامة

The sun rises in the east.
Water boils at 100°C.

Timetables & Schedules
الجداول والمواعيد

The train leaves at 7.
The exam starts at 8.

2 AFFIRMATIVE FORM جملة الإثبات

A

I / You / We / They
+
base verb

Example:

I play football every day.
We visit my grandpa.

B

He / She / It
+
base verb + s / es / ies

Example:

He plays football.
She visits her grandpa.

3 SPELLING RULES

قواعد الإضافة

RULE 1

Add **-es** to verbs ending in:
-sh, -ch, -ss, -x, -z, -o

Examples:

finish → finish es	fix → fix es
touch → touch es	go → go es
miss → miss es	do → do es

RULE 2

Add **-ies** to verbs
ending in:
consonant + y

Examples:

study → studi es
carry → carri es
cry → cri es

RULE 3

If the verb ends in:
vowel + y
Add **-s**.

Examples:

play → play s
stay → stay s

4 NEGATIVE FORM جملة النفي

I / You / We / They
don't + base verb

Example:

I don't like coffee.
They don't play video games.

He / She / It

doesn't + base verb

Example:

He doesn't go to the gym.
She doesn't like coffee.



Do not add **-s**
after **doesn't**.

لا نضيف **s**
بعد **doesn't**

5 QUESTION FORM جملة السؤال

Do + I / you / we / they + base verb?

Example:

Do you speak English?

Does + he / she / it + base verb?

Example:

Does he live in London?

SHORT ANSWERS
إجابات قصيرة

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.



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PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE
المضارع البسيط6 WH-QUESTIONS
أسئلة الاستفهام

WH WORD	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
What (ماذا)	What do/does + subject + base verb ?	What do you eat for breakfast?
Where (أين)	Where do/does + subject + base verb ?	Where does he live?
When (متى)	When do/does + subject + base verb ?	When do they study?
Why (لماذا)	Why do/does + subject + base verb ?	Why does he run?
How (كيف)	How do/does + subject + base verb ?	How does she go to school?
How often (كم مرة)	How often do/does + subject + base verb ?	How often do you exercise?

7 KEY WORDS كلمات مفتاحية



ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

ظروف التكرار

- Always — دائماً
- Usually — عادةً
- Often — غالباً
- Sometimes — أحياناً
- Rarely — نادراً
- Seldom — نادراً جداً
- Hardly ever — بصعوبة / نادراً جداً
- Never — أبداً



TIME EXPRESSIONS

تعبيرات زمنية

- Every day — كل يوم
- Every week — كل أسبوع
- Every month — كل شهر
- Once a week — مرة في الأسبوع
- Twice a month — مرتين في الشهر
- On Mondays — يوم الاثنين
- On Fridays — يوم الجمعة

Adverbs of Frequency

ترتيب التكرار



8 IMPORTANT TIPS نصائح مهمة

1 Don't add **-s** after **doesn't**.

- ✗ He **doesn't** likes tea.
- ✓ He **doesn't** like tea.

لا نضيف **s** بعد **doesn't**.2 Use **do / does** in normal Present Simple questions.

- ✗ Are you like coffee?
- ✓ **Do** you like coffee?

نستخدم **do / does** في الأسئلة العادية.3 Use the base form after **do / does**.

- ✗ Do you likes pizza?
- ✓ **Do** you like pizza?

نستخدم الفعل في صورته الأساسية بعد **do / does**.SUMMARY
ملخص سريع

✓ Present Simple → habits, facts, schedules, regular actions.
نستخدم المضارع البسيط للعادات، والحقائق العامة، والجدول الزمني، والأفعال المتكررة.

✓ Affirmative:
I play.
He plays.

✓ Negative:
I don't play.
He doesn't play.

✓ Questions:
Do you play?
Does he play?

✓ Remember:
do / does + **base verb**

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط



PRACTICE TIME

Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Ali usually his homework after school.
a) does b) is doing c) did d) has done
- 2- We football every Friday.
a) play b) are playing c) played d) have played
- 3- Sara never coffee in the morning.
a) drinks b) is drinking c) drank d) has drunk
- 4- My brother often his room at the weekend.
a) cleans b) is cleaning c) cleaned d) has cleaned
- 5- They their grandparents once a week.
a) visit b) are visiting c) visited d) have visited
- 6- The sun in the east.
a) rises b) is rising c) rose d) has risen
- 7- I always my teeth twice a day.
a) brush b) brushes c) am brushing d) brushed
- 8- My parents usually dinner at home.
a) have b) are having c) had d) has
- 9- Water at 100°C.
a) boils b) is boiling c) boiled d) boil
- 10- He to school by bus every day.
a) goes b) is going c) went d) go
- 11- Do you lunch at school every day?
a) have b) are having c) has d) having
- 12- She doesn't TV in the morning.
a) watch b) watches c) is watching d) watching
- 13- Birds often in the morning.
a) sing b) are singing c) sang d) have sung



PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط



PRACTICE TIME

Choose the correct answer.

- 14- The library at 9 o'clock every morning.
a) opens b) is opening c) opened d) open
- 15- We usually TV in the evening.
a) watch b) watches c) are watching d) watched
- 16- My sister breakfast at 7 every morning.
a) has b) have c) is having d) had
- 17- The Earth around the Sun.
a) moves b) is moving c) moved d) has moved
- 18- Omar often his grandfather on Fridays.
a) visits b) visit c) is visiting d) visited
- 19- The bus usually at 7:30.
a) arrives b) arrive c) is arriving d) arrived
- 20- Do your friends basketball after school?
a) play b) plays c) are playing d) playing
- 21- My mother doesn't sugar in her tea.
a) take b) takes c) taking d) is taking
- 22- Children often cartoons on TV.
a) watch b) are watching c) watched d) watches
- 23- The shop at 10 p.m. every day.
a) closes b) is closing c) closed d) close
- 24- It in winter in Canada.
a) snows b) is snowing c) snowed d) snows
- 25- My brother to the gym three times a week.
a) goes b) is going c) went d) go

HAVE GOT & HAS GOT

Grammar



1 WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

We use **have got** / **has got** to talk about possessions and things people have.

نستخدم **have got** / **has got** للتعبير عن الملكية والأشياء التي يمتلكها الشخص.



I **have got** a new school bag.



She **has got** a new phone.



2 THINK!

Read the mini-dialogue and answer.



Adam: Have you got a new bike?



Omar: Yes, I have.

1 What has Omar got?



Adam: Has your sister got one?



Omar: No, she hasn't.

2 Has his sister got a bike?



3 STRUCTURE

Subject	Affirmative
I / You / We / They	have got
He / She / It	has got

have got → I / You / We / They

has got → He / She / It



4 AFFIRMATIVE (+)

• I **have got** a new backpack.



• We **have got** two English books.



• He **has got** a bicycle.



5 NEGATIVE (-)

Subject	Negative
I / You / We / They	haven't got
He / She / It	hasn't got

• I **haven't got** a tablet.

• She **hasn't got** a bicycle.

Remember: We don't use **don't** / **doesn't** with **have got**.



6 QUESTIONS (?)

Subject	Question
I / You / We / They	Have ... got ... ?
He / She / It	Has ... got ... ?

Examples

• **Have you got** a computer?

• **Has he got** a camera?



7 SHORT ANSWERS

Have you got a bike?

✓ Yes, I **have**.

✗ No, I **haven't**.

Has she got a pet?

✓ Yes, she **has**.

✗ No, she **hasn't**.

Ali's Tip

In short answers, don't repeat got.

✓ Yes, I **have**.

✗ Yes, I have **got**.



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Practice Time

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 I _____ a new school bag.
a) has got b) have got
c) hasn't got d) has</p> <p>2 Salma _____ a small garden at home.
a) have got b) haven't got
c) has got d) have</p> <p>3 They _____ any pets at home.
a) hasn't got b) haven't got
c) has got d) has</p> <p>4 _____ your brother got a bicycle?
a) Have b) Has
c) Do d) Does</p> <p>5 We _____ two English books.
a) have got b) has got
c) hasn't got d) has</p> | <p>6 My sister _____ a new phone.
a) have got b) haven't got
c) has got d) have</p> <p>7 _____ you got a computer in your room?
a) Has b) Does
c) Have d) Is</p> <p>8 Ahmed _____ a car.
He goes to school by bus.
a) have got b) has got
c) hasn't got d) haven't got</p> <p>9 The school _____ a large library.
a) have got b) has got
c) haven't got d) have</p> <p>10 _____ your friends got footballs?
a) Has b) Does
c) Is d) Have</p> |
|---|--|

2 DO AS REQUIRED.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 She has got a new laptop. (Make negative)
.....</p> <p>2 They have got a big house. (Make a question)
.....</p> <p>3 He hasn't got a bicycle. (Make a question)
.....</p> <p>4 You have got a school bag. (Make negative)
.....</p> <p>5 Yes, she has got a new phone. (Make a question)
.....</p> <p>6 No, they haven't got a car. (Make a question)
.....</p> | |
|--|--|

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below.

Parrots are very intelligent birds. They can learn to talk. Some parrots learn hundreds of words! They can also make sounds like the telephone and the dog. Intelligent parrots are also known for their beautiful colours and lovely patterns. They have special toes pointing forward and backward; they help them climb trees easily. Parrots live in warm countries. There are about 350 different kinds of parrots. The smallest is the lovebird. It is only 13 cm long. The biggest is the macaw. It is 100 cm long.

Parrots live in groups. They work together to find food, raise their babies, and help one another. They usually eat fruit, but they sometimes eat seeds and nuts. Parrots can live for a long time. Some parrots can even live up to 80 years or more, making them long-term friends for their owners. However, life is not easy for parrots in the wild. People catch baby parrots and sell them. They are very expensive. They are about \$1,000 each. Sometimes people cut down trees with nests. This is a big problem because some parrots only have one baby every two years.

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

1. The best title for this passage is:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a- The Dangers of Parrots | b- The Importance of Parrots |
| c- How to Keep and Train Parrots | d- The Amazing World of Parrots |

2. The underlined word "intelligent" in the 1st paragraph means:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a- lazy | b- slow |
| c- clever | d- large |

3. The underlined word "they" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a- special toes | b- lovely patterns |
| c- beautiful colours | d- Intelligent parrots |

4. People catch and sell parrots because:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a- they live in groups. | b- they have only one baby. |
| c- they live for a short time. | d- they are very expensive. |

5. According to the passage, all the following statements are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a- Parrots can climb trees easily. | b- Parrots live in cold countries. |
| c- Parrots can live up to 80 years. | d- Parrots raise their babies together. |

6. The purpose of the writer is to:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a- give information about parrots. | b- show the different kinds of parrots. |
| c- tell the readers to stop buying parrots. | d- advise the reader to read books about parrots. |

b) Answer the following questions:

7. What do parrots eat?

.....

8. Why is life difficult for parrots in the wild?

.....

WRITING

My Dream Home



Plan and write about **your dream home** and **the activities** you can enjoy there.



PARAGRAPH 1

My Dream Home

1 Topic Sentence	My dream home is a wonderful place.
2 Supporting Details	- a big garden - many green trees - a large swimming pool - lovely rooms - a game room - a small library
3 Concluding Sentence	Everything in my dream home is nice and beautiful.



PARAGRAPH 2

Activities I Can Enjoy

1 Topic Sentence	I can enjoy many activities in my dream home.
2 Supporting Details	- swimming with my friends - relaxing in the garden - playing video games - playing table tennis - reading my favourite books
3 Concluding Sentence	There is always something fun to do.



SENTENCE BUILDER

1 Topic Sentence My dream home is place. (a wonderful / a beautiful)	2 Supporting Detail It has (a big garden / lovely rooms / a game room)	3 Activities I can enjoy (-ing activities)	4 Concluding Sentence There is always to do. (something fun / something interesting)
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USEFUL WORDS

wonderful • beautiful • large • lovely • enjoy
 relax • fun • exciting • amazing • clean • peaceful

WRITING

My Dream Home



MODEL WRITING

My dream home is a wonderful place full of amazing things. It has a **big garden** with many green trees. It **also** has a **large swimming pool** with fresh water. It is full of **lovely rooms** along with a **game room**. **Moreover**, it includes a **small library** with a **variety of books**. **In fact**, in my dream home, everything is nice and beautiful.

In my dream home, I can enjoy doing many interesting activities. **First**, I really enjoy **swimming with my friends** in the pool. **Second**, I can sit and **relax in the beautiful garden**. It is also fun to **play video games and table tennis** in the **game room**. The library is where I enjoy **reading my favourite books**. In my dream home, there is always something fun to do.



WRITING TIP

- ✓ Use linking words: also – moreover – in fact – first – second
- ✓ Use describing words: big – lovely – beautiful – amazing – peaceful
- ✓ Write in full sentences and use commas and capitals.

My Dream Home



Family and Home

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان



1. IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة



1 family bond

رابطة عائلية



2 gather together

يجتمع معاً



3 spacious room

غرفة واسعة



4 warm hospitality

ضيافة حارة / كرم الضيافة



5 play a role

يلعب دوراً



6 manage time

يدير الوقت



7 words of wisdom

كلمات من الحكمة



8 look forward to meeting

يتطلع إلى مقابلة



9 family tradition

تقاليد عائلية



10 brilliant idea

فكرة رائعة



2. IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

Word	Synonym	المعنى
1 bond	connection	رابطة
2 strongly	firmly	بقوة
3 gather	collect	يجتمع
4 spacious	large	واسع
5 happily	joyfully	بسعادة
6 role	function	دور

Word	Synonym	المعنى
7 manage	control	يدير / يتحكم
8 wisdom	knowledge	حكمة
9 relax	rest	يسترخي
10 heritage	legacy	تراث
11 tradition	custom	تقليد
12 brilliant	excellent	رائع / ممتاز



3. EXAM TRAPS

كلمات سهلة أن تختلط عليك



1 weekly

happening every week
أسبوعي

2 definitely

certainly / without doubt
بالتأكيد

3 extremely

to a very high degree
للغاية / بدرجة كبيرة جداً

4 culture

the way of life, customs and ideas
الثقافة

School & Responsibility

Vocabulary One

1 nervous (adj)

متوتر

feeling worried or uneasy

She felt **nervous** before the big exam.



6 challenge (n)

تحدي

a difficult task or situation

Climbing the mountain was a great **challenge**.



2 responsible (adj)

مسؤول

having a duty to do something

He is **responsible** for completing the project on time.



7 confident (adj)

واثق بنفسه

feeling sure about yourself

She is **confident** about her work.



3 organised (adj)

منظم

arranged in a good way

The team was well **organised** during the event.



8 regularly (adv)

بانتظام

doing something often at the same times

He exercises **regularly** to stay healthy.



4 discussion (n)

مناقشة

a serious talk about a topic

We had a serious **discussion** about the problem.



9 cheer (v)

يشجع / يحفر على

to encourage someone or make them feel better

She **cheered** her friend before the exam.



5 value (v)

يقدر / يثمن

to think that something is important

We should **value** honesty in every relationship.



10 hard (adv)

بجد / باجتهاد

with a lot of effort

She works **hard** to achieve her goals.



11 respectful (adj)

مهذب / محترم للآخرين

showing politeness and respect to others

He is always **respectful** towards his teachers.



Vocabulary Two

1 **faith** (n)

إيمان / يقين

strong belief in something

His **faith** helped him through difficult times.6 **patient** (adj)

صبور

able to wait calmly

He was **patient** with the children.2 **lead** (v)

يقود

to guide or direct others

A good **leader** can **lead** the team to success.7 **friendly** (adj)

ودود / لطيف

kind and pleasant

The teacher is very **friendly** with students.3 **effectively** (adv)

بفعالية

in a successful way

She explained the idea clearly and **effectively**.8 **polite** (adj)

مehذب

having good manners

Always be **polite** when speaking to others.4 **effort** (n)

جهد

hard work or trying hard

Success needs constant **effort**.9 **recognise** (v)

يتعرف / على يقدر

to know someone or something; or to accept and appreciate achievements

1. The world **recognised** him for his wonderful work.
2. I **recognised** my teacher from across the street.

5 **positively** (adv)

بشكل إيجابي

in a positive way

She always thinks **positively** in tough situations.10 **honour** (v)

يكرم

to show respect to someone

The school **honours** good students every year.11 **respectful** (adj)

مهذب / محترم للآخرين

showing politeness and respect to others

He is always **respectful** towards his teachers.

Unit 2 | Vocabulary Practice



Fill in the spaces with words from the list.

Exercise (A)

(nervous) (responsible) (discussion) (challenge) (confident)

- 1 Ali felt very before giving his speech in front of the class.
- 2 Teachers should encourage open among students.
- 3 Climbing a high mountain is a real for young athletes.
- 4 A student always completes homework on time.
- 5 After studying hard, Sara felt about passing the exam.

Exercise (B)

(value) (lead) (cheer) (hard) (regularly)

- 6 We should always our time and use it wisely.
- 7 The coach tried to his team after they lost the match.
- 8 A good captain knows how to his team to success.
- 9 She worked to achieve her goals.
- 10 He exercises to stay healthy and fit.

Exercise (C)

(friendly) (polite) (positively) (patient) (effectively)

- 11 It is important to be when speaking to teachers and older people.
- 12 The teacher explained the lesson so everyone could understand.
- 13 She always thinks, even when things are difficult.
- 14 A teacher can deal calmly with young children.
- 15 Our new neighbour is very and always smiles at us.

Exercise (D)

(faith) (effort) (honour) (respectful) (organised)

- 16 Hard work and can help students achieve their goals.
- 17 Ahmed is always polite and towards everyone.
- 18 We should people who have done great things for our country.
- 19 People should keep their in difficult times.
- 20 Try to stay when you prepare for your exams.

Unit 2 | Vocabulary Practice



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

- 1 She felt very _____ before giving her first presentation.
a) nervous b) spacious c) patient d) united
- 2 A _____ student always completes homework on time.
a) friendly b) responsible c) spacious d) nervous
- 3 The meeting was well-planned because the manager was very _____.
a) nervous b) respectful c) spacious d) organised
- 4 After a long _____, the teachers agreed on the best solution.
a) faith b) challenge c) tradition d) discussion
- 5 We should always _____ our time and use it wisely.
a) recognise b) honour c) value d) lead
- 6 Climbing a high mountain is a real _____ for young athletes.
a) challenge b) discussion c) tradition d) faith
- 7 She is very _____ about passing the exam because she studied hard.
a) friendly b) confident c) polite d) patient
- 8 He exercises _____ to stay healthy and fit.
a) regularly b) definitely c) happily d) politely
- 9 The fans began to _____ loudly when their team scored.
a) honour b) recognise c) value d) cheer
- 10 She works _____ every day to support her family.
a) hard b) extremely c) positively d) politely
- 11 The large school hall is very _____, so it can hold many students.
a) nervous b) united c) spacious d) patient
- 12 A good captain knows how to _____ his team to success.
a) cheer b) lead c) respect d) value



Unit 2 | Vocabulary Practice



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

13 The teacher explained the lesson _____, so everyone could understand.

- a) effectively b) regularly c) politely d) hard

14 Success always needs _____ and hard work from students.

- a) courtyard b) effort c) honour d) respect

15 It is important to be _____ when speaking to teachers or older people.

- a) polite b) spacious c) hard d) nervous

16 The school wants students to _____ their classmates' ideas.

- a) share b) relax c) lead d) manage

17 A _____ student listens carefully and respects his teachers.

- a) respectful b) nervous c) united d) spacious

18 The team stayed _____ and worked together during the difficult match.

- a) responsible b) nervous c) united d) spacious

19 Even in difficult times, she thinks _____ and looks for solutions.

- a) politely b) nervously c) regularly d) positively

20 I can easily _____ my friend by his voice.

- a) share b) lead c) recognise d) respect

21 The country wanted to _____ the soldiers who died in the war.

- a) cheer b) relax c) honour d) manage

22 She was too _____ to ask a question in front of the class.

- a) nervous b) confident c) patient d) polite

23 Being _____ means that people can trust you with important tasks.

- a) polite b) nervous c) friendly d) responsible

24 The new library is very _____, with plenty of space for students to read.

- a) patient b) respectful c) spacious d) hard



HAVE TO & HAS TO

Grammar



1 WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

We use **have to** / **has to** to talk about **rules, duties, obligations** and things that are necessary.

نستخدم **have to** / **has to** للتعبير عن القواعد والواجبات والالتزامات والأمور الضرورية.



I **have to** wear my school uniform.



She **has to** do her homework.



2 WHEN DO WE USE HAVE TO / HAS TO?



RULES

for school or society

Students **have to** follow the school rules.



DUTIES

our responsibilities

You **have to** do your homework.



NECESSARY THINGS

important or needed

We **have to** eat healthy food.



3 STRUCTURE

Subject	Form
I / You / We / They	have to + base verb
He / She / It	has to + base verb

have to → I / You / We / They

has to → He / She / It



4 EXAMPLES

- I **have to** study English.



- We **have to** wear our school uniform.



- She **has to** clean her room.



- He **has to** finish his homework.



5 ALI'S TIP

Have to / **Has to** + base verb.

بعد **have to** / **has to** نستخدم الفعل في صورته الأساسية.



She **has to** study.



She **has to** studies.

NEGATIVE & QUESTIONS

1 NEGATIVE SENTENCES

When do we use it?

We use **don't have to / doesn't have to** when something is NOT necessary.

نستخدمها عندما لا يكون هناك ضرورة
أو لسنا مضطرين لفعل شيء.

Subject	Form
I / You / We / They	don't have to + V1
He / She / It	doesn't have to + V1

Examples

- I **don't have to** get up early on Friday.
- She **doesn't have to** wear the school uniform today.



Tip: don't have to / doesn't have to = not necessary

2 QUESTIONS

When do we use it?

We use questions to ask if something is **necessary** or **required**.

نستخدمها للسؤال لنسأل:
"هل يجب أن...؟"

Subject	Question
I / You / We / They	Do + subject + have to + V1?
He / She / It	Does + subject + have to + V1?

Examples

- Do you **have to** study tonight?
- Does Ali **have to** clean his room?

Short Answers

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| ✓ Yes, I do . | ✓ Yes, he does . |
| ✗ No, I don't . | ✗ No, he doesn't . |



Ali's Tip

Important!

After **do / does** or **don't / doesn't** ⇒ use **HAVE TO**, not **HAS TO**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ✓ Does he have to study? | ✗ Does he has to study? |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

has to أو **have to** يستخدم **do / does** وليس **don't / doesn't** نستخدمها.



4 QUICK CHECK

Choose the correct answer.

- You _____ bring your notebook to class.
a) don't have to b) doesn't have to
- She _____ study on Friday.
a) don't have to b) doesn't have to

- _____ you have to help your parents at home?
a) Do b) Does
- _____ he have to wear a uniform at school?
a) Do b) Does



PRACTICE TIME

GRAMMAR — HAVE TO & HAS TO —

Look at the clue and choose:



Use **have to / has to** when something is **necessary**, a **rule**, or a **duty**.



Rule



Necessary



Duty



Use **don't have to / doesn't have to** when something is **not necessary**, **optional**, or **not required**.



Not necessary



Optional



Holiday / No school

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.



1. She _____ go to school early every day. It is a school rule.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
2. We _____ wear uniforms on Friday because we don't go to school.
a) has to b) have to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
3. Ali _____ finish his homework before dinner. His teacher says it is necessary.
a) have to b) don't have to c) has to d) doesn't have to
4. They _____ bring their own lunch because the school provides food.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
5. My sister _____ clean her room every Saturday. Mum says it is her duty.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
6. I _____ get up early tomorrow because it is a holiday.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
7. He _____ wear a helmet when he rides his bike. It is a safety rule.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
8. You _____ bring a notebook. The teacher will give you one, so it isn't necessary.
a) has to b) have to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
9. Sara _____ be at school at 8 o'clock. Being on time is necessary.
a) have to b) has to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
10. We _____ wear school uniforms today. It is a holiday, so it isn't necessary.
a) has to b) have to c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
11. _____ your brother have to wear a uniform? It is a school rule.
a) Do b) Does c) Has d) Is
12. He has to _____ his homework before he plays.
a) finishes b) finished c) finish d) finishing

PRACTICE TIME

GRAMMAR HAVE TO & HAS TO

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.



13. I _____ wear a uniform at school. It is compulsory for all students.

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

14. She _____ bring her lunch today because lunch is provided at school.

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

15. _____ you have to study tonight? You have an exam tomorrow.

- a) Does b) Has c) Do d) Are

16. _____ Ahmed have to clean his room every weekend?

- a) Do b) Does c) Has d) Is

17. The students _____ arrive on time. The teacher says it is important.

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

18. My brother _____ go to school tomorrow because it is a public holiday.

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

3 Do as required:



1. She has to wake up early every day. (Make negative)

2. We have to wear uniforms at school. (Make negative)

3. He has to clean his room on Fridays. (Make negative)

4. You have to finish your homework tonight. (Make a question)

5. Sara has to go to school early. (Make a question)

6. They have to bring their books tomorrow. (Make a question)

Remember!



Use **have to** / **has to** when something is:

- necessary
- a rule
- a duty
- required / important



Use **don't have to** / **doesn't have to** when

- it is not necessary
- it is optional
- it is not required
- there is no need to do it



Modal Verbs

must • should • can • may

1 Modal Verbs & Negative Forms



MUST

Obligation /
something necessary

إلزام / شيء ضروري



You **must** bring
your ID card to school.



MUSTN'T

Prohibition /
NOT allowed

ممنوع / غير مسموح

You **mustn't** enter
this room.



SHOULD

Advice /
a good idea

نصيحة / فكرة جيدة



You **should** drink
more water.



SHOULDN'T

Advice NOT to
do something

نصيحة بعدم فعل شيء

You **shouldn't** waste
your time.



CAN

Ability

قدرة



My sister **can**
ride a horse.



CAN'T

No ability OR
something is impossible

عدم القدرة / الاستحالة

I **can't** lift this
heavy box.



MAY

Possibility

احتمال



We **may** visit
the museum this
weekend.



MAY does not have the same
negative form as **MUST**,
SHOULD and **CAN** in the
examples above.

may not can mean that something
is possibly not true or may be
prohibited, depending on the context.

2 How Do We Know Which Modal to Choose?

Think about the meaning first — then choose the modal.

MUST



Ask yourself:
Is it a rule or
something necessary?

Example:
Passengers **must** show
their tickets before
boarding.

(إلزام / قاعدة)

SHOULD



Ask yourself:
Am I giving someone
advice?

Example:
You **should** save
some money for
the trip.

(نصيحة)

CAN



Ask yourself:
Is someone able
to do it?

Example:
Omar **can** solve
difficult puzzles
quickly.

(قدرة)

MAY



Ask yourself:
Is it possible, but
not certain?

Example:
Our teacher may
give us a short quiz
tomorrow.

(احتمال)



MUST ≈ HAVE TO

Both can express obligation.

(الاثنتان يمكن أن يعبرا عن الإلزام)



Students **must** wear their school uniform.
Students **have to** wear their school uniform.

MODAL VERBS

(**must** • **should** • **can** • **may**)

1 What are Modal Verbs?

Modal verbs are special verbs. They have different meanings.

الأفعال المساعدة لها معاني مختلفة.

must



Obligation (إلزام)
شيء ضروري / واجب

You **must** wear
a seatbelt.



should



Advice (نصيحة)
نصيحة جيدة

You **should** study
hard.



can



Ability (قدرة)
تعبير عن القدرة

She **can** swim
very well.



may



Possibility (احتمال)
إمكانية حدوث شيء

It **may** rain
tomorrow.



2 Grammar Rule

Modal + base verb (V1)

نستخدم المصدر بدون (to) بعد الأفعال المساعدة.

- ✓ **must** study
- ✓ **should** go
- ✓ **can** swim
- ✓ **may** visit

We use the
base form (V1)
after modal verbs.
(نستخدم المصدر (V1)
بعد الأفعال المساعدة.)

3 Common Mistakes



- ✗ He can to cook. (Incorrect)
- ✓ He can cook. (Correct)
- ✗ She should goes to bed early. (Incorrect)
- ✓ She should go to bed early. (Correct)
- ✗ You must to wear a helmet. (Incorrect)
- ✓ You must wear a helmet. (Correct)

4 Quick Check

Choose the correct answer.



1 You _____ be quiet
in the library.

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



2 He _____ play the
guitar very well.

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



3 It _____ be cold
tomorrow.

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



4 You _____ finish
your homework.

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



Practice Time

Modal Verbs

must • should • can • may

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a bicycle. *It is a safety rule.*
a) may b) can c) must d) shouldn't
2. You look very tired. You _____ go to bed earlier. *This is good advice.*
a) mustn't b) should c) may d) can
3. I'm not sure, but Sara _____ join us for the school trip tomorrow.
a) must b) should c) may d) can't
4. I _____ speak Arabic and English.
a) may b) should c) can d) must
5. Students _____ use their phones during the exam. *It is not allowed.*
a) shouldn't b) can c) mustn't d) may
6. You _____ eat so many sweets. *It isn't good for your health.*
a) shouldn't b) can c) may d) must
7. We _____ finish the project today. *The teacher said it is necessary.*
a) may b) must c) can d) shouldn't
8. My little brother _____ ride a bicycle yet. *He is not able to do it.*
a) may b) must c) can't d) should
9. You _____ bring your passport. *It is necessary for the journey.*
a) shouldn't b) must c) may d) can
10. I'm not sure where Ali is. He _____ be in the library.
a) must b) should c) may d) can't
11. You _____ shout in the hospital. *It is better to be quiet.*
a) may b) can c) shouldn't d) must
12. _____ I come into the classroom, please?
a) May b) Must c) Should d) Mustn't

Practice Time

Modal Verbs

must • should • can • may

1 Choose the correct answer. (Continue)

13. Students _____ wear the school uniform. It is a school rule.
a) may b) can c) should d) must
14. You _____ park here. There is a "No Parking" sign.
a) can b) may c) mustn't d) should
15. He has enough money, so he _____ buy a new laptop.
a) can b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) may
16. You _____ take an umbrella. The weather forecast says there is a possibility of rain.
a) mustn't b) should c) may d) can't

2 Do as required.

1. She can to speak English fluently. (Correct the verb)
.....
2. You should to do your homework. (Correct the verb)
.....
3. Students may wear uniforms at school. It is a rule. (Correct)
.....
4. Students should rush in the corridor. (Make negative)
.....
5. Ali can speak three languages. (Ask a question)
.....
6. You mustn't cheat in the test. (Make positive)
.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below.

In a small town, there was a girl named Lily who loved animals. One day, while walking home from school, she found a tiny, injured bird on the ground. Lily gently picked up the bird and took it home. She named the bird Tweety and decided to take care of it. Every day, Lily fed Tweety and made sure it was comfortable. As days passed, Tweety grew stronger and started to sing beautiful songs. Lily was happy to see Tweety getting better.

One morning, Tweety flew around the room and landed on Lily's shoulder. It was time to let Tweety go back to the wild. Lily took Tweety to the park and opened her hands. It flew up into the sky, singing a joyful song cheerfully. Lily felt proud and a little sad, but she knew it was the right thing to do.

From that day on, whenever Lily heard birds singing, she thought of Tweety and smiled. She continued to help animals in need, knowing that even small acts of kindness could make a big difference. Lily's love for animals inspired her friends to care for them too.

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

1. The best title for this passage could be:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) The Park in The Town | b) Lily and The Little Bird |
| c) A Beautiful Song | d) The Wild Creatures |

2. The underlined word "joyful" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| a) old | b) happy |
| c) unknown | d) long |

3. The underlined word "it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a) shoulder | b) room |
| c) Tweety | d) park |

4. Lily thought it was time to let Tweety go back to the wild because:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) it was the right thing to do | b) it was injured on the ground |
| c) Tweety was not eating | d) her friends told her to do so |

5. After picking up the injured bird, Lily decided to take it to:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) her school | b) her house |
| c) the wild | d) the town |

6. The moral lesson learned from this story is that:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) it is better not to help injured animals in the wild | b) being kind to animals can make a big difference |
| c) walking from school to home is something important | d) it is okay if nobody helps animals in need |

7. What happened to Tweety when Lily took it to the park and opened her hands?

8. How did Lily's love for animals inspire others?

WRITING

Responsibilities at School



Plan and write two paragraphs about your **responsibilities** at school and the **things you shouldn't do**.



PARAGRAPH 1

Responsibilities at School

1 Topic Sentence	Every student has some responsibilities at school.
2 Supporting Details	- listening carefully in class - greeting my teacher - respecting everyone - helping others - keeping my classroom clean - doing my homework on time
3 Concluding Sentence	These responsibilities make me a good student.



PARAGRAPH 2

Things I Shouldn't Do

1 Topic Sentence	There are also some things I shouldn't do at school.
2 Supporting Details	- throwing trash on the floor - leaving my homework at home - disturbing the class - being rude to my teacher - ignoring my teacher
3 Concluding Sentence	A good student respects others and follows the rules.



SENTENCE BUILDER

1 Topic Sentence

Every student has
.....
at school.

✓ I should

I should
.....
(responsibilities)

+ Also

I also
.....
(another responsibility)

✗ I shouldn't

I shouldn't
.....
(things I shouldn't do)

★ Ending

A good student
.....
(ending idea)



Writing Tip

Use **First, Also, Finally** to connect your ideas.
Write in full sentences. Use capital letters and punctuation.

WRITING

Responsibilities at School

MODEL WRITING

Every student has some responsibilities at school. **First**, I should listen carefully in class. **Also**, I should greet my teacher and respect everyone. **In addition**, I should help others when they need help. I should **also** keep my classroom clean. **Finally**, I must always do my homework on time. ' These responsibilities make me a good student.

There are also some things I shouldn't do at school. **To begin with**, I shouldn't throw trash on the floor because it makes the school dirty. **Also**, I shouldn't leave my homework at home. **Moreover**, I shouldn't disturb the class. **Finally**, I shouldn't be rude to my teacher or ignore my teacher. A good student respects others and follows the rules.

WRITING TIP

- ✓ Use linking words: ' **First – Also – In addition – Moreover – Finally**
- ✓ Use clear ideas from your outline.
- ✓ Write in full sentences and use capital letters and punctuation.

Responsibilities in Action

- Listen carefully 
- Respect everyone 
- Help others 
- Keep clean 
- Do homework 

★ BE KIND
★ BE RESPECTFUL
★ BE RESPONSIBLE



Remember: Good students respect others, do their duties and avoid bad behaviour.

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Writing

— Plan and Write —

Rules in Public Places



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs about the **rules** you should follow in public places and the **things** you shouldn't do.



1st Paragraph

Rules I should follow in public places

• **Topic Sentence:** _____

• **Supporting Details:**

.....
.....
.....
.....

• **Concluding Sentence:** _____



2nd Paragraph

Things I shouldn't do in public places

• **Topic Sentence:** _____

• **Supporting Details:**

.....
.....
.....
.....

• **Concluding Sentence:** _____



School & Responsibility

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة لامتحان

1

IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS



أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة

- **faith** in something إيمان بشيء
- **faith** in oneself إيمان بالنفس
- **lead** a team يقود فريقا
- **lead** to success يقود إلى النجاح
- **responsible** for something مسؤول عن شيء
- **responsible** behaviour سلوك مسؤول

- **organised** in a good way مُنظم بشكل جيد
- **have a discussion** يُجري مناقشة
- **value** honesty يقدر الصدق
- **be patient** with someone يتحلى بالصبر مع شخص
- **be friendly** with others يكون ودودًا مع الآخرين
- **show respect** to others يُظهر احترامًا للآخرين

2

IMPORTANT SYNONYMS



مرادفات مهمة

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|--------|
| faith | → | belief | إيمان |
| lead | → | guide | يقود |
| responsible | → | accountable | مسؤول |
| organised | → | well-arranged | منظم |
| discussion | → | talk | مناقشة |
| value | → | appreciate | يقدر |

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| patient | → | tolerant | صبور |
| friendly | → | kind | ودود |
| effectively | → | successfully | بفعالية |
| regularly | → | often | بانتظام |
| recognise | → | identify | يتعرف على |
| honour | → | respect | يكرم / يحترم |

3

EXAM TRAPS



كلمات قد تسبب لخبطة في الاختيار

faith
= strong belief in something
إيمان بشيء



≠

trust
= belief in someone
ثقة في شخص



lead
= to guide or direct others
يقود / يرشد الآخرين



≠

manage
= to be in charge of
يدير / يشرف على



responsible
= having a duty to do something
مسؤول



≠

able
= having the skill or power
قادر



patient
= able to wait calmly
صبور



≠

impatient
= unable to wait
غير صبور



friendly
= kind and pleasant
ودود



≠

kind
= good and caring
لطيف / طيب القلب

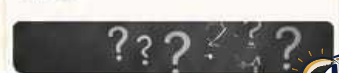


hard
= with a lot of effort
بجهد كبير



≠

difficult
= not easy
صعب



Safety & Instructions

Vocabulary One

1 confidently (adv)

بثقة واطمئنان

in a confident way

She spoke **confidently** during the interview.



7 constantly (adv)

بشكل متواصل

all the time; continuously

She **constantly** checks her phone for messages.



2 prevent (v)

يمنع

to stop something from happening

We must **prevent** accidents by being careful.



8 surroundings (n)

البيئة المحيطة

the things and places around you

Please keep your **surroundings** clean.



3 public (adj)

عام / مخصص للجمهور

for everyone to use or enjoy

The **public** library is open to everyone.



9 alert (adj)

يقظ / منتبه / حذر

quick to notice danger

Stay **alert** while driving at night.



4 avoid (v)

يتجنب

to keep away from something

You should **avoid** smoking for better health.



10 delay (n)

تأخير

a period of waiting before something happens

The flight had a two-hour **delay**.



5 pedestrian (n)

مشاة / عابر طريق

a person who is walking

The **pedestrian** crossed the street at the signal.



11 announcement (n)

إعلان / بيان

an official public statement

The teacher made an important **announcement**.



6 safely (adv)

بأمان

without danger

He drove **safely** in the rain.



12 destination (n)

وجهة / وصول / مقصد

the place where someone is going

The signs show the **destination** clearly.



Safety & Instructions

Vocabulary Two

1 **memorable** (adj)

لا ينسى

easy to remember

It was a **memorable** trip with friends.8 **mark** (v)يُحدّد / يُعلّم
يضع علامة

to show or indicate something

Mark the date of the meeting on your calendar.2 **ensure** (v)

يُتأكّد / يضمن

to make sure something happens

We must **ensure** everyone follows the rules.9 **campsite** (n)

موقع للتخييم / المعسكر

a place where people camp outdoors

The **campsite** was near the river.3 **currently** (adv)

حالياً

at the present time

The shop is **currently** closed for renovation.10 **whereabouts** (n)

الموقع / مكان التواجد

the place where someone is

His **whereabouts** are still unknown.4 **pack** (v)

يُجهّز الأمتعة / يحزم الأغراض

to put things into a bag or suitcase

Remember to **pack** enough clothes for the trip.11 **campfire** (n)

النار المشتعلة في المخيم

a fire that people make when camping

We gathered around the **campfire** at night.5 **essential** (adj)

ضروري / أساسي

very important; necessary

Water is **essential** for survival.12 **litter** (v)

يُلقى القمامة

to throw rubbish carelessly

Do not **litter** in public places.6 **first-aid kit** (n)

حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية

a box with medical supplies for emergencies

Always carry a **first-aid kit** when hiking.13 **properly** (adv)

بشكل صحيح على نحو ملائم

in the right way

Make sure to wash your hands **properly**.7 **hydrated** (adj)

مرطب / رطب

having enough water in your body

Drink water to stay **hydrated** in the heat.



Fill in the space with the suitable word from the list below:

Exercise 1

(essential) (pedestrian) (alert) (announcement) (delay)

- 1 Always stay _____ when crossing a busy road.
- 2 A _____ should use the zebra crossing to cross the street safely.
- 3 The flight was cancelled because of a long _____.
- 4 The airport made an important _____ about the delayed flight.

Exercise 2

(announcement) (avoid) (destination) (ensure) (mark)

- 1 You should _____ walking alone in dangerous areas at night.
- 2 We finally reached our _____ after a long journey.
- 3 Please _____ that everyone has enough water before we start the trip.
- 4 The airport made an important _____ about the delayed flight.

Exercise 3

(hydrated) (campfire) (essential) (campsite) (public)

- 1 It is _____ to carry a first-aid kit during a long hike.
- 2 We stayed at a quiet _____ near the river.
- 3 We sat around the _____ and talked until late at night.
- 4 Drink plenty of water to stay _____ during the hot weather.

Exercise 4

(currently) (pack) (confidently) (safely) (properly)

- 1 The driver followed the rules and drove _____ through the busy streets.
- 2 Make sure you wash your hands _____ before eating.
- 3 The museum is _____ closed for repairs.
- 4 The student answered the teacher's questions _____ because she had prepared well.



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

- 1 You should _____ dangerous situations whenever possible.
a) recognise b) avoid c) pack d) mark
- 2 We must _____ accidents by following the safety rules.
a) prevent b) gather c) share d) honour
- 3 Please keep your _____ clean when you are camping.
a) destination b) announcement c) surroundings d) delay
- 4 The school made an important _____ about the change in the trip date.
a) campsite b) effort c) announcement d) challenge
- 5 We finally reached our _____ after a long journey.
a) destination b) pedestrian c) surroundings d) announcement
- 6 Please _____ enough clothes before you leave for the camping trip.
a) ensure b) pack c) avoid d) recognise
- 7 Drinking plenty of water helps you stay _____ in hot weather.
a) public b) alert c) hydrated d) essential
- 8 It is _____ to carry a first-aid kit on a long hike.
a) currently b) essential c) confident d) public
- 9 Please _____ that everyone has enough water before we start the trip.
a) litter b) mark c) ensure d) avoid
- 10 We gathered around the _____ and talked about our day.
a) first-aid kit b) pedestrian c) campfire d) delay
- 11 You should carry a _____ when going on a long hike.
a) announcement b) first-aid kit c) destination d) surroundings
- 12 Please cross the road _____ and look both ways first.
a) constantly b) currently c) confidently d) safely

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

13- We should _____ the advice given by experienced campers.

- a) litter b) ensure c) mark d) value

14- A good guide will _____ you safely through the desert.

- a) recognise b) lead c) value d) cheer

15- We _____ for our team to encourage them during the competition.

- a) lead b) ensure c) cheer d) recognise

16- Can you _____ that bird by its song?

- a) recognise b) litter c) value d) ensure

17- It is _____ to drink enough water regularly when exercising.

- a) alert b) essential c) hydrated d) memorable

18- The teacher spoke _____ so everyone could understand the instructions.

- a) constantly b) safely c) confidently d) properly

19- Please _____ the date of the trip on your calendar.

- a) pack b) mark c) avoid d) prevent

20- We stayed at a campsite and kept our _____ clean.

- a) surroundings b) destination c) announcement d) delay

21- The driver stopped because a _____ was crossing the road.

- a) campfire b) pedestrian c) destination d) announcement

22- The school made an important _____ about the safety rules.

- a) delay b) surroundings c) announcement d) campsite

23- You should _____ dangerous places when you are hiking alone.

- a) avoid b) recognise c) mark d) pack

24- We must _____ accidents by following the instructions carefully.

- a) prevent b) gather c) announce d) relax



Purpose Connectors



Discover the Rule!

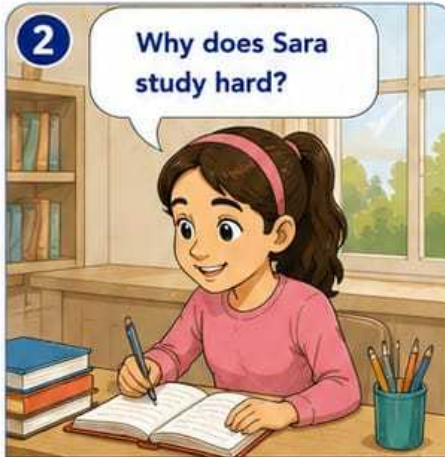
Read, think and discover.



1

Why are you wearing a helmet?

I wear a helmet **to protect** my head.



2

Why does Sara study hard?

She studies hard **to get** high marks.



3

Why did Omar turn off the lights?

He turned off the lights **so that** we **could save** electricity.



DISCOVER

What do these expressions explain?

They explain the **purpose** of an action.



Purpose = Why someone does something.

الغرض: الهدف من القيام بالفعل.

PURPOSE CONNECTORS

TO / IN ORDER TO

+ base verb

We use **to / in order to** to express the purpose of an action.
They are followed by a base verb.

Example

She went **to** the market **to buy** some vegetables.



IN ORDER TO can replace **TO** in formal English.

- **to** → simple and common
- **in order to** → more formal

SO THAT

+ subject + can / could + base verb

We use **so that** to express the purpose when another subject follows.
It is followed by subject + can / could + base verb.

Example

We turned off the lights **so that** we **could save** electricity.



Remember

- Present → **can**
- Past → **could**



Purpose connectors answer the question: **WHY?**

أدوات الغرض تجيب عن سؤال: لماذا؟



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Purpose Connectors



Master the Rule!

1 TO / IN ORDER TO

Structure: to / in order to + base verb

Example: Ahmed reads books **to learn** new things.



ملاحظة:

يستخدم كل من **to** و **in order to** للتعبير عن الهدف من الفعل. لهما نفس المعنى، لكن **in order to** أكثر رسمية.

2 SO THAT

Structure: so that + subject + can / could + base verb

Example: My sister wakes up early **so that** she **can** catch the school bus.



TENSE CLUE

- Present → **can**
- Past → **could**

إذا كان الفعل الأساسي في المضارع نستخدم **can** :
وإذا كان في الماضي نستخدم **could**.



CHANGE THE CONNECTOR

Step 1 Original sentence (with TO)

Omar practices the piano **to play** in the school concert.



Step 2 Rewrite using: **SO THAT**

Omar practices the piano **so that** he **can** play in the school concert.



عند التحويل إلى **so that** : نحذف **to** ، ثم نضع الفاعل (he) ، بعدها **can / could** ، ثم المصدر (play).

QUICK CHECK

Choose the correct answer.

1 We save money _____ buy a new computer.

- A so
- B to
- C in order
- D so that

2 They left early _____ avoid the traffic.

- A so
- B to
- C in order
- D so that

3 The teacher explained everything _____ the students could understand.

- A so
- B to
- C in order
- D so that

4 We exercise every day _____ stay healthy.

- A so
- B to
- C in order
- D so that

PRACTICE TIME



Purpose Connectors

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

- 1 We arrived early _____ we could find good seats.
a to b in order to c so that d for
- 2 Omar saves part of his pocket money _____ buy a new bicycle.
a so that b to c because d for
- 3 The nurse spoke clearly _____ the patient could understand the instructions.
a to b in order to c so that d for
- 4 My brother joined the school club _____ make new friends.
a so that b because c to d although
- 5 They left home early _____ avoid the heavy traffic.
a so that b in order to c because d for
- 6 The teacher repeated the explanation _____ everyone could understand it.
a to b so that c in order to d for
- 7 Sara is learning French _____ she can speak to her French friends.
a to b so that c in order to d for
- 8 We use reusable bags _____ reduce plastic waste.
a so that b for c because d to

B Do as required.

- 1 Ali wears a life jacket to stay safe in the water. (Rewrite using: **so that**)

- 2 Mona studies every evening so that she can improve her English. (Rewrite using: **to**)

- 3 They left the house early to catch the first bus. (Rewrite using: **in order to**)

- 4 The guide spoke slowly so that the tourists could understand him. (Rewrite using: **to**)



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

1 LOOK & THINK

What is happening now? ماذا يحدث الآن؟



Dad **is cooking** lunch.



Mum **is watering** the flowers.



The children **are playing** football.



DISCOVER

What do you notice? ماذا تلاحظ؟

am / is / are + verb + ing

We use the Present Continuous for actions happening **now**.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال تحدث الآن.

2 GRAMMAR BOX

FORM

Subject + **am / is / are** + verb + **ing**

Subject	Verb to be
I	am
He / She / It	is
We / You / They	are

EXAMPLES

- ✓ I **am reading** a book.
- ✓ She **is doing** her homework.
- ✓ They **are playing** football.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + **am / is / are** + verb + **ing**



Omar **is studying** English.

NEGATIVE

Subject + **am / is / are** + **not** + verb + **ing**



Omar **is not studying** English.



ALI'S TIP

تذكر:

لا ننسى **am / is / are** قبل الفعل + **ing**.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Questions & Spelling + Time Expressions

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

1 YES / NO QUESTIONS



Example 1

Statement:

Ahmed **is watching** TV.

Rule:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + V-ing?

Ask a question:

Is Ahmed **watching** TV?

Answer:

✓ Yes, he **is**.

✗ No, he **isn't**.



Example 2

Statement:

Laila **is doing** her homework.

Rule:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + V-ing?

Ask a question:

Is Laila **doing** her homework?

Answer:

✓ Yes, she **is**.

✗ No, she **isn't**.

2 WH- QUESTIONS

Example 1

Statement: The boys **are playing** football.

Rule:

WH-word + am / is / are + Subject + V-ing?

WH-word

Where



Ask a question:

Where **are** the boys **playing** football?

Example 2

Statement: My sister **is reading** a book.

Rule:

WH-word + am / is / are + Subject + V-ing?

WH-word

What



Ask a question:

What **is** your sister **reading**?

3 SPELLING – Adding -ing



1 Most verbs:

play → **playing**

2 Verb ends in -e:

make → **making**

Drop e + ing

3 Short verb: double the last letter:

run → **running** | sit → **sitting**

4 Verb ends in -ie:

lie → **lying**

ie → y + ing



تذكر: ليست كل الأفعال لها نفس طريقة إضافة -ing

4 TIME EXPRESSIONS



If you see one of these words, use the Present Continuous.

إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات التالية، يجب أن تختار المضارع المستمر.

• now



• at the moment



• right now



• today



• this week



• Look!



• Listen!



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)



1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. Look! The dog after the ball.
a) runs b) is running c) ran d) has run
2. My parents dinner at the moment.
a) prepare b) prepared c) are preparing d) have prepared
3. I my homework right now.
a) am doing b) is doing c) are doing d) do
4. Listen! Someone at the door.
a) knocks b) knocked c) is knocking d) has knocked
5. Sara is a picture for her art project.
a) make b) making c) makes d) made
6. The boys are in the swimming pool.
a) swimming b) swim c) swimming d) swam
7. Ali is busy now. He watching TV.
a) isn't b) aren't c) don't d) doesn't
8. We playing outside because it is raining.
a) isn't b) aren't c) don't d) doesn't
9. your sister studying now?
a) Are b) Is c) Am d) Does
10. "Are the children playing in the garden?"
"Yes, ..."
a) they are b) they is c) they do d) they aren't
11. What you doing at the moment?
a) is b) are c) am d) do
12. Mona usually walks to school, but today she the bus.
a) takes b) is taking c) took d) has taken



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

13. My brother plays football every Friday, but he _____ his room now.
a) cleans b) cleaned c) is cleaning d) has cleaned
14. "Why are you carrying an umbrella?"
"Because it _____ outside."
a) rains b) rained c) is raining d) has rained
15. The baby is _____ on the sofa now.
a) lieing b) lying c) lie d) lay
16. _____ the students working on the project now?
a) Is b) Am c) Are d) Does
17. "Where is Ahmed going?"
"He _____ to the library."
a) go b) goes c) is going d) went
18. We usually eat at home, but tonight we _____ at a restaurant.
a) eat b) ate c) are eating d) have eaten

2 Do as required.

1. They (study) English right now. (Correct the verb.)

2. She is writeing an email at the moment. (Correct the mistake.)

3. Omar is playing computer games now. (Make negative.)

4. The girls are preparing the project. (Make a question.)

5. He is waiting for his friend at the bus stop. (Ask: Where?)

6. I (sit) in the classroom at the moment. (Correct the verb.)



Reading Comprehension

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions.

Most of the passengers were fast asleep in the plane. It was already half past nine at night when it took off. I was watching a movie while my wife was reading a story. My little daughter was playing with her toy. Suddenly, we were all shocked to hear a very loud cry from a young lady. She screamed, "Help! He's going to kill me."

Many people ran towards her. We asked her where the murderer was. She looked around her for a few seconds, then to us, and finally said in a whisper, "what a terrible dream! He killed my mother and sister." We comforted her, saying that she felt better; we returned each to his seat. I noticed an old man who was sitting beside the young lady kept talking with her all through the last fifty five minutes. I asked myself what they were talking about.

When we got off the plane, I came close to the old man and said to him, "it was kind of you to keep talking with the young lady to help to be quiet." He said, "Oh, no! I only wanted to prevent her from sleeping again and having another bad dream!"

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

- 1- What is the best title for this passage?

a) Reading Stories	b) Watching Movies
c) A Happy Family	d) A Bad Dream
- 2- What is the meaning of the underlined word "shocked" in the 1st paragraph?

a) wanted	b) blessed	c) surprised	d) exhausted
-----------	------------	--------------	--------------
- 3- The underlined word "they" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

a) many people	b) my mother and sister
c) the old man and the young lady	d) the last fifty five minutes
- 4- What did the passengers do when they heard the young lady's loud cry?

a) They looked around	b) They ran towards her
c) They returned each to his seat	d) They felt better
- 5- According to the story, all the following statements are Not True Except:

a) The young lady killed the thief	b) The writer's wife was reading a newspaper
c) There was a thief in the plane	d) The writer's daughter was playing
- 6- The writer's purpose in writing this story is:

a) amuse us with a funny story	b) warn us from travelling at night
c) inform us about the dangers of travelling by plane	d) advise us to talk about our bad dreams

(B) Answer the following questions:

7. When did the passengers return back to their seats? (Answer the question)
.....
8. Why did the old man keep talking to the young lady for a long time? (Answer the question)
.....

WRITING

Safety Instructions



Plan and write a report about safety instructions everyone should follow outdoors and why these instructions are important.



1 OUTLINE (Your Plan)

1 Paragraph 1: Safety Rules

Topic Sentence →

There are some important safety rules we should follow outdoors.

Supporting Details →

- read safety signs carefully.
- wear a helmet when riding a bike.
- fasten your seatbelt in a car.
- stay with your group.



Concluding Sentence →

These simple rules can help us stay safe.

2 Paragraph 2: Why Safety Rules Are Important

Topic Sentence →

Safety rules are important because they protect us from danger.

Supporting Details →

- prevent accidents.
- help us in emergencies.
- keep us from getting lost.
- make outdoor activities safer.



Concluding Sentence →

By following these rules, we can have a safe and enjoyable time.



NEW PHRASES

To give advice – إعطاء النصيحة

- We should ...
- We shouldn't ...
- It is important to ...
- Remember to ...



To give reasons – إعطاء الأسباب

- because ...
- so ...
- This helps us ...



To organize ideas – لتنظيم الأفكار

- First, ...
- Second, ...
- Also, ...
- Finally, ...



Safety Instructions



Writing Task

Write a report about safety instructions everyone should follow outdoors and why these instructions are important.

Paragraph 1

There are some safety rules we should follow outdoors. **First**, we should **read safety signs** carefully. **Also**, we should **wear a helmet** when riding a bike. **Next**, we should **fasten** our **seatbelt** in a car. **Finally**, we should **stay with our group**. These rules can help us stay safe.

Paragraph 2

Safety rules are important because they keep us safe. **First**, they help **prevent accidents**. **Also**, they help us in **emergencies**. **Next**, they help us not **get lost**. **Finally**, they make outdoor activities more **fun and safe** for everyone. By following these rules, we can have a **safe and enjoyable** time outdoors.



Wear a helmet
when riding a bike.



Read safety signs
carefully.



Fasten your
seatbelt in a car.



Stay with
your group.

Safety & Instructions

VOCABULARY EXAM POSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان



1. IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة



prevent accidents
يمنع الحوادث



public place
مكان عام



pedestrian crossing
ممر المشاة



drive safely
يقود بأمان



stay alert
يظل منتبهاً



clean surroundings
بيئة محيطة نظيفة



make an announcement
يصدر إعلاناً



first-aid kit
حقيبة إسعافات أولية



2. IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

- prevent** → stop يمنع
- avoid** → keep away from يتجنب
- safely** → without danger بأمان
- constantly** → continuously باستمرار

- surroundings** → environment البيئة المحيطة
- alert** → watchful منتبه
- memorable** → easy to remember لا ينسى
- ensure** → make sure يتأكد / يضمن



3. EXAM TRAPS

كلمات قد تسبب لخبطة في الاختيار

PREVENT ≠ AVOID



prevent = stop something from happening
يمنع حدوث شيء.

avoid = keep away from something
يتجنب شيئاً.



CURRENTLY ≠ CONSTANTLY



currently = at the present time
حالياً.



constantly = all the time
باستمرار

ALERT ≠ SAFELY



alert = quick to notice danger
منتبه للخطر.



safely = without danger
بأمان

WHEREABOUTS ≠ DESTINATION



whereabouts = where someone is
مكان وجود شخص



destination = where someone is going
المكان الذي يتجه إليه الشخص



Celebrations Around the World

Vocabulary 1

1 celebration (n)

احتفال

A happy event for a special occasion.

The wedding was a grand **celebration**.



2 preparations (n)

تحضيرات / تجهيزات

Things done to get ready for something.

Good **preparations** lead to success.



3 joyful (adj)

مبهج / مليء بالفرح

Feeling very happy.

The children looked **joyful** at the party.



4 togetherness (n)

الألفة / الترابط

The feeling of being close and united.

Family dinners bring a sense of **togetherness**.



5 appreciate (v)

يقدر

To be thankful for something.

We should **appreciate** the help of others.



6 harmony (n)

انسجام / تناغم

Peaceful agreement between people or sounds.

The choir sang in perfect **harmony**.



7 festive (adj)

احتفالي / مبهج

Suitable for a celebration.

The street was decorated with **festive** lights.



8 warmly (adv)

بحرارة / بود

In a kind and friendly way.

She greeted us **warmly** at the door.



9 eagerly (adv)

بحماس / بشغف

With great interest or excitement.

The students listened **eagerly** to the story.



10 strengthen (v)

يقوي / يعزز

To make stronger.

Exercise helps to **strengthen** the body.



11 exchange (v)

يتبادل

To give something and receive another.

They decided to **exchange** gifts.



12 waste (v)

يهدر

To use carelessly without need.

Don't **waste** food on your plate.



13 respectfully (adv)

باحترام

In a polite and respectful way.

He spoke **respectfully** to his elders.



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Celebrations Around the World

Vocabulary 2

1 gratitude (n)

امتنان

A feeling of thankfulness.

He showed **gratitude** for their support.

2 community (n)

مجتمع

A group of people living together.

The **community** gathered for the festival.

3 thrilling (adj)

مثير / مشوق

Very exciting.

It was a **thrilling** adventure ride.

4 collect (v)

يجمع

To bring things together.

They **collect** stamps from different countries.

5 generosity (n)

الكرم

The quality of being kind and giving.

Her **generosity** touched many lives.

6 religious (adj)

ديني

Connected with religion.

The city is home to many **religious** sites.

7 tolerance (n)

التسامح

Respect for different people and ideas.

Tolerance is key to peaceful living.

8 cheerfully (adv)

ببهجة / بفرح

In a happy way.

The kids played **cheerfully** in the garden.

9 include (v)

يشمل / يتضمن

To have as a part.

The package will **include** a free guidebook.

10 well-mannered (adj)

مهذب / حسن السلوك

Having good manners.

She is a **well-mannered** child.

11 typically (adv)

عادة / في العادة

In the usual way.

This dish is **typically** served in winter.

12 sign (n)

علامة / إشارة

Something that shows or means something.

The rainbow is a **sign** of hope.

13 respectfully (adv)

باحترام

In a polite and respectful way.

He spoke **respectfully** to his elders.

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CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

VOCABULARY PRACTICE



Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the word bank:

1 EXERCISE 1

Word Bank

(religious) (memorable) (tolerance) (celebration) (thrilling)

1. The National Day brought families together for a wonderful evening.
2. We should show when our friends have different opinions.
3. The roller coaster ride was , and everyone screamed with excitement.
4. The festival included many activities for families to enjoy together.

2 EXERCISE 2

Word Bank

(respectfully) (exchange) (eagerly) (appreciate) (warmly)

1. I really my parents because they always help me.
2. The children opened their presents after the family party.
3. We usually gifts with our friends during special celebrations.
4. The students spoke to their teachers during the school event.

3 EXERCISE 3

Word Bank

(public) (festive) (generosity) (well-mannered) (community)

1. The whole helped organize the celebration for the local families.
2. Everyone admired his when he helped poor families with food.
3. The streets had a atmosphere during the national celebration.
4. The park was crowded with families during the holiday.

4 EXERCISE 4

Word Bank

(gratitude) (waste) (collect) (preparations) (strengthen)

1. Regular exercise can your muscles and improve your physical strength.
2. We should never water because it is important for life.
3. The students will clothes and toys for children in need.
4. The for the school celebration took several days to complete.

CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

VOCABULARY PRACTICE



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

1. The school held a big _____ to celebrate the National Day.
a) destination b) community c) celebration d) preparation
2. We should show _____ when our friends have different opinions.
a) gratitude b) tolerance c) celebration d) generosity
3. The fireworks were _____ , and everyone enjoyed watching them.
a) essential b) religious c) well-mannered d) thrilling
4. We should _____ our parents for everything they do for us.
a) exchange b) collect c) appreciate d) strengthen
5. At the party, the children _____ gifts with their friends.
a) exchange b) avoid c) waste d) collect
6. The students raised their hands _____ to answer the teacher's question.
a) warmly b) currently c) confidently d) safely
7. She thanked her teacher _____ for helping her with the project.
a) currently b) safely c) consistently d) warmly
8. The whole _____ joined the festival in the city square.
a) destination b) celebration c) preparation d) community
9. His _____ surprised everyone when he gave food to poor families.
a) generosity b) tolerance c) celebration d) gratitude
10. The streets looked _____ after people decorated them for the holiday.
a) nervous b) festive c) polite d) hydrated
11. We shouldn't _____ water because it is important for everyone.
a) collect b) exchange c) waste d) strengthen
12. Exercise can _____ your muscles and make you stronger.
a) appreciate b) collect c) avoid d) strengthen

CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

VOCABULARY PRACTICE



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

13. The children were _____ to open their presents.
a) festive b) eager c) religious d) public
14. We should speak to our teachers _____.
a) safely b) warmly c) respectfully d) currently
15. The holiday was a _____ experience for the whole family.
a) hydrated b) nervous c) polite d) memorable
16. Drinking enough water is _____ on a hot day.
a) essential b) joyful c) festive d) confident
17. The students behaved well because they are _____.
a) thrilling b) religious c) well-mannered d) memorable
18. The children were _____ when they heard the good news.
a) public b) joyful c) essential d) religious
19. Many people visit this _____ during the summer holiday.
a) community b) celebration c) announcement d) destination
20. There was an important _____ about the school holiday.
a) destination b) announcement c) preparation d) celebration
21. The festival is a _____ event that brings families together.
a) hydrated b) confident c) public d) nervous
22. We should _____ dangerous places when we are travelling.
a) collect b) exchange c) ensure d) avoid
23. The students worked hard in their _____ for the school festival.
a) preparations b) celebrations c) surroundings d) announcements
24. She showed her _____ by thanking everyone who helped her.
a) gratitude b) tolerance c) harmony d) generosity

COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

(A / AN – SOME – ANY)

Comic Box

Mom: We need milk and rice.

Ali: Okay. I'll get an apple and three tomatoes.

Mom: Great! Don't forget the eggs.

Ali: Sure! Our shopping basket is ready.



Can we count all the things in the trolley?

Some things can be counted, but some cannot.

There are two types of nouns.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

- ✓ We can count them.
نستطيع عدّها.
- ✓ They have singular and plural forms.
لها صيغة مفرد وصيغة جمع.

Examples (in sentences)

an apple → **two** apples

a book → **three** books

Examples (countable nouns)

apple – book – egg – student – tomato –
chair – car – bag – pen – ball – cat –
door – window – pencil – tree

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- ✓ We cannot count them as separate items.
لا نستطيع عدّها كأشياء منفصلة.
- ✓ They usually have no plural form.
غالبًا ليس لها صيغة جمع.
- ✓ We think of them as one whole amount.
نتعامل معها ككمية واحدة.

Examples (in sentences)

- I drink milk every morning.
- We eat rice with many meals.

Examples (uncountable nouns)

milk – rice – water – bread – sugar –
salt – juice – meat – cheese – butter

More uncountable nouns



Food

rice
bread
pasta
sugar
meat



Drinks

milk
water
juice
coffee
tea



Activities

running
walking
swimming
sleeping
reading



Sports

football
tennis
basketball
volleyball
golf



School Subjects

maths
science
history
geography
English



Other

advice
information
equipment
news
time – money

Remember: There are two types of nouns: countable and uncountable.
تذكر: هناك نوعان من الأسماء: أسماء معدودة وأسماء غير معدودة.

COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

(A / AN – SOME – ANY)

A / AN

We use "a" or "an" before a singular countable noun.

نستخدم "a" أو "an" قبل الاسم المعدود المفرد.

a

We use "a" before a singular countable noun that begins with a **consonant sound**.

نستخدم "a" قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بصوت ساكن.

Examples:

- a book
- a pencil
- a boy
- a university
- a European country

an

We use "an" before a singular countable noun that begins with a **vowel sound**.

نستخدم "an" قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بصوت متحرك.

Examples:

- an apple
- an egg
- an hour
- an honest man
- an MBA student



Lights Extra

Choose by the sound, not the letter.

نختار حسب الصوت، وليس حسب أول حرف.

an hour

The "h" is silent.

a university

"u" sounds like /ju:/.

an MBA student

"M" sounds like /em/.

SOME / ANY

Both "some" and "any" can be used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

يُستخدم "some" و "any" مع الأسماء المعدودة في الجمع ومع الأسماء غير المعدودة.

SOME

We use **some** in affirmative sentences.

نستخدم some غالباً في الجمل المثبتة.

Examples:

- I have **some** books.
- She has **some** milk.

SOME in offers and requests

We also use **some** in offers and requests.

نستخدم some أيضاً في العروض والطلبات.

Examples:

- Would you like **some** juice?
- Can I have **some** water?
- Could you give me **some** sugar?

ANY

We use **any** in questions.

نستخدم any في الأسئلة.

Examples:

- Do you have **any** milk?
- Are there **any** apples?

ANY in negative sentences

We use **any** in negative sentences.

نستخدم any في الجمل المنفية.

Examples:

- I don't have **any** rice.
- She doesn't have **any** money.
- There isn't **any** water.



PRACTICE TIME

NOTE: **Countable nouns:** We can count them.
Uncountable nouns: We cannot count them as separate items.

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 We bought _____ apples for the celebration.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 2 There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 3 Sara brought _____ cake to the school party.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 4 We need _____ information about the festival.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 5 Did you buy _____ eggs for the family dinner?
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 6 My brother wants _____ orange from the fruit basket.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 7 We don't have _____ rice for the celebration.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 8 She gave me _____ useful advice about the competition.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 9 There are _____ chairs in the hall for the guests.
a) a b) an c) some d) any
- 10 Would you like _____ juice with your meal?
a) a b) an c) some d) any

2 Do as required.

- 1 There are some balloons in the hall. (Make negative.)

- 2 Yes, she has some information about the party. (Ask a question.)

- 3 I need an advice about the celebration. (Correct the mistake.)

- 4 There isn't some water in the bottle. (Correct the mistake.)

PASSIVE VOICE

IN PRESENT SIMPLE WITH MODALS



في المبني للمجهول نهتم بالشيء أو الشخص الذي وقع عليه الفعل،
وليس بمن قام بالفعل.

1 PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

am / is / are + V3

نستخدم am / is / are حسب الفاعل الجديد،
ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل (V3).

1 People **decorate** the streets
for festivals.

→ The streets **are decorated**
for festivals.

2 They **celebrate** the festival
every year.

→ The festival **is celebrated**
every year.

3 People **make** traditional
clothes.

→ Traditional clothes
are made.

NEGATIVE

The festival **isn't celebrated** in winter.

النفي: am / is / are + **not** + V3

QUESTION

Is the festival **celebrated** every year?

السؤال: Am / Is / Are + subject + V3

2 PASSIVE WITH MODALS

Modal + be + V3

بعد أي modal نستخدم مباشرة:

قسط **be + V3**

(لا نستخدم am / is / are بعد ال modal).

ACTIVE

1 You **must** follow the rules.

2 People **should** protect
traditional celebrations.

3 They **can** change the date.

PASSIVE

→ The rules **must be followed**.

→ Traditional celebrations
should be protected.

→ The date **can be changed**.

COMMON MODALS

✓ can ✓ could ✓ should
✓ must ✓ may ✓ might



GOLDEN RULE

MODAL → BE + V3

✗ must followed ✓ must **be followed**
✗ can used ✓ can **be used**

3 QUICK TRANSFORMATION

ACTIVE

Subject + Verb + Object



PASSIVE

Object + be + V3

Example:

People **celebrate** the festival.

→ The festival **is celebrated**.



نستخدم by + doer

فقط عندما يكون
الشخص الذي قام
بالفعل مهماً.



PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1 Traditional festivals _____ in many countries every year.
a) celebrate b) are celebrated c) is celebrated d) celebrating
- 2 Special food _____ for visitors during the celebration.
a) prepares b) is prepared c) are prepared d) preparing
- 3 Colorful lights _____ around the streets during the festival.
a) are put b) is put c) put d) putting
- 4 The traditional dance _____ at the end of the celebration.
a) performs b) is performed c) are performed d) performing
- 5 Traditional clothes _____ in some celebrations.
a) aren't worn b) isn't worn c) don't wear d) aren't wearing
- 6 The festival _____ in this town every summer.
a) is held b) are held c) holds d) holding
- 7 _____ traditional songs sung during the celebration?
a) Is b) Are c) Do d) Does
- 8 Fireworks _____ during the celebration in some countries.
a) are not allowed b) is not allowed c) do not allow d) are not allowing

2 Do as required:

- 9 People decorate the streets for the festival every year. *(Change into passive)*
-

- 10 They don't serve meat at this celebration. *(Change into passive)*
-



PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer:

11 Visitors _____ the rules during the celebration.

- a) must follow b) must be followed c) must following d) must be following

12 Traditional costumes _____ carefully after the celebration.

- a) should keep b) should be kept c) should keeping d) should be keeping

13 Special decorations can _____ again next year.

- a) use b) be used c) using d) be using

14 The date of the celebration may _____ because of bad weather.

- a) change b) be changed c) changing d) be changing

15 Traditional songs can _____ at many celebrations around the world.

- a) hear b) be hearing c) be heard d) hearing

16 Visitors _____ to wear traditional clothes at some festivals.

- a) may ask b) may be asked c) may asking d) may be asking

2 Do as required:

17 We should save energy at home.

(Change into passive)

18 They don't allow mobile phones in the exam room.

(Change into passive)

19 My father washes the car every Friday.

(Change into passive)

20 The documents are screened every day by Ahmed.

(Change into active)



When a family climbs into a vehicle to go on a trip or even a short ride, it's important that everyone is as safe as possible. We know that terrible accidents can happen. To keep people safe, devices like seat belts and airbags have been invented and put into cars, vans and trucks.

Unfortunately, devices that are meant to save lives can be a threat to life. The airbag is such a device. Airbags were designed to inflate rapidly in an accident. They were designed to stop an average adult male who doesn't bother to fasten his seat belt from smashing into the car front glass. Therefore, they inflate at about 200 miles per hour. Airbags can be useful, but you must know and account for the dangers.

Children should not sit in the front passenger seat that has a passenger side airbag. Children are always safer in the backseat. The center back seat is the best. And of course, all passengers should use their seat belts. The day will come when vehicles are equipped with "smart airbags" that automatically adjust their force to size and weight of a passenger. But now, each of us has to be smart about these imperfect "life savers."

- 1 The best title for the text could be
a) Dangerous Trips b) Road Accidents c) People Safety in Cars d) Careless Drivers
- 2 The underlined word "unfortunately" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
a) automatically b) rapidly c) importantly d) unluckily
- 3 The underlined pronoun "they" in line 5 refers to?
a) seat belts b) devices c) airbags d) lives
- 4 What is the purpose of writing this text?
a) To tell us about the bad effects of accidents. b) To show the dangers of some life savers.
c) To persuade us to follow the traffic rules. d) To advise kids to follow parents' instructions.
- 5 Which one of following statements is TRUE?
a) Trucks aren't allowed to go on the high way. b) Vehicles will have smart airbags in the future.
c) Airbags can't be useful for the driver's safety. d) Children should sit in the front seat to be safe.
- 6 Why are safety devices invented?
a) to know and account for danger. b) to be imperfect.
c) to inflate rapidly. d) to keep people safe
- 7 Where are children allowed to sit in cars?

- 8 How will airbags be perfect in the future?

Writing (1)



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs explaining **how you prepare for a celebration** and **what activities of this celebration you enjoy doing**.



YOUR OUTLINE – PLAN FIRST!

In the exam, the outline is YOUR responsibility. Use it to organize your ideas before you write.



Paragraph 1

PREPARING FOR A CELEBRATION

Topic Sentence:

Getting ready for the celebration needs some preparation.

Supporting Details:

- decorate the house
- bake special cakes
- put on our best clothes

Concluding Sentence:

This is how we get ready for a perfect celebration.

Paragraph 2

ACTIVITIES IN CELEBRATIONS

Topic Sentence:

On the day of the celebration, we have many activities to do.

Supporting Details:

- visit our family and friends
- eat special food and share old stories
- light candles and fireworks

Concluding Sentence:

In short, celebrations help bring people together and make them happy and united.



MODEL WRITING

Getting ready for the celebration needs some preparation. **First**, we decorate the house to make it look nice. **Next**, we bake special cakes for our guests. **Finally**, we also put on our best clothes for the day. **This is how we get ready for a perfect celebration.**

On the day of the celebration, we have many activities to do. **First**, we visit our family and friends. **Second**, we eat special food and share old stories. **We also** light candles and fireworks. **In short, celebrations help bring people together and make them happy and united.**

USEFUL LINKING WORDS

First Next Then Also Finally In short



WRITING TIP

- ✓ Paragraph 1 = Preparations
- ✓ Paragraph 2 = Activities

Write about preparations first, then write about activities.





This is Page 2. Continue from Page 1 (Plan & Model Writing).



STEP 1 PLAN IT FIRST – Your Outline

Make your outline before you write. Use the model outline on Page 1 to help you.

Paragraph 1 – Preparing for a Celebration

Topic Sentence:	
Supporting Detail 1:	
Supporting Detail 2:	
Supporting Detail 3:	
Concluding Sentence:	

Paragraph 2 – Activities in a Celebration

Topic Sentence:	
Supporting Detail 1:	
Supporting Detail 2:	
Supporting Detail 3:	
Concluding Sentence:	



STEP 2 WRITE IT – Your Report

Use your outline and the sentence starters to write your two-paragraph report.

Sentence Starters (Use them to help you.)

Paragraph 1 – Preparation

Getting ready for _____ needs some preparation.
 First, we _____. Next, we _____.
 Finally, we _____.
 This is how we _____.

Paragraph 2 – Activities

On the day of the celebration, we _____.
 First, we _____.
 We also _____.
 Finally, we _____.
 In short, _____.

Paragraph 1 – Preparing for a Celebration

Paragraph 2 – Activities in a Celebration



Negative Behaviour in Celebrations



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs discussing the **negative behaviours** people notice during celebrations and the **suggested ways to avoid them**.



YOUR OUTLINE – PLAN FIRST!

Your **outline** helps you organize your ideas before you write your report.



Paragraph 1

NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN CELEBRATIONS

Topic Sentence:

Celebrations are special moments, but some people can spoil them with bad behaviour.

Supporting Details:

- throw trash on the ground
- waste too much food
- disturb others with too much noise

Concluding Sentence:

These behaviours can spoil celebrations for everyone.

Paragraph 2

AVOIDING NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR

Topic Sentence:

There are some simple ways to avoid such bad behaviours.

Supporting Details:

- always put trash in a bin
- only take the food you can eat
- do not make too much noise

Concluding Sentence:

By following these tips, we can make our celebrations fun and respectful for everyone.



MODEL WRITING

Celebrations are special moments, but some people can spoil them with bad behaviour. For example, they may throw trash on the ground, waste too much food or disturb others with too much noise. These behaviours can spoil celebrations for everyone.

There are some simple ways to avoid such bad behaviours. First, we should always put trash in a bin. Next, we should only take the food we can eat. Also, we should not make too much noise. By following these tips, we can make our celebrations fun and respectful for everyone.

USEFUL LINKING WORDS

First

Next

Also

Finally

In short



Negative Behaviour in Celebrations – Your Turn



This is **Page 2**. Continue from **Page 1** (Plan & Model Writing).



STEP 1 PLAN IT FIRST – Your Outline

Make your outline before you write. Use the model outline on Page 1 to help you.

Paragraph 1 – Negative Behaviour in Celebrations

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Detail 1:

Supporting Detail 2:

Supporting Detail 3:

Concluding Sentence:

Paragraph 2 – Ways to Avoid Negative Behaviour

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Detail 1:

Supporting Detail 2:

Supporting Detail 3:

Concluding Sentence:



STEP 2 WRITE IT – Your Report

Use your outline and the sentence starters to write your two-paragraph report.

SENTENCE STARTERS (Use them to help you.)

Paragraph 1 – Negative Behaviour

Celebrations are special moments, but _____.

First, _____.

Next, _____.

Also, _____.

Paragraph 2 – Ways to Avoid Bad Behaviour

There are some ways to avoid these behaviours.

First, _____.

Next, _____.

Finally, _____.

In short, _____.

Paragraph 1 – Negative Behaviour in Celebrations

Paragraph 2 – Ways to Avoid Negative Behaviour



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Celebrations Around the World

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان



Grade 7 | Unit 4 – Celebrations Around the World



IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم التعبيرات المرتبطة



• make preparations

يقوم بالاستعدادات



• family togetherness

ترابط الأسرة



• show gratitude

يُظهر الامتنان



• religious sites

أماكن دينية



• exchange gifts

يتبادل الهدايا



• waste food

يهدر الطعام



• festive decorations

زينة احتفالية



• include information

يتضمن معلومات



IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
1 celebration	party	9 gratitude	thanks
2 joyful	happy	10 community	society
3 appreciate	value	11 thrilling	exciting
4 harmony	peace	12 collect	gather
5 warmly	kindly	13 generosity	kindness
6 eagerly	excitedly	14 tolerance	patience
7 strengthen	build	15 cheerfully	happily
8 exchange	swap		



EXAM TIPS نصائح مهمة للاختيار في الامتحان

1 celebration



A happy event for a special occasion.

احتفال بمناسبة خاصة.

2 preparations



Things done to get ready for something.

أشياء يتم القيام بها للاستعداد لشئ ما.

3 togetherness



The feeling of being close and united.

الشعور بالقرب والترابط.

4 harmony



Peaceful agreement between people or sounds.

الانسجام أو الاتفاق الهادئ.

5 festive



Suitable for a celebration.

مناسب للاحتفال.

6 well-mannered



Having good manners.

حسن السلوك والأخلاق.

7 typically



In the usual way.

عادةً / بالطريقة المعتادة.

8 sign



Something that shows or means something.

علامة أو شيء يدل على معنى معين.

9 religious



Connected with religion.

ديني / متعلق بالدين.

10 include



To have something as a part.

يشمل / يتضمن.

NEU ACADEMY

learning that makes a difference

