نيـــو أكاديمي
Neu Academy



FIRT TERM

ENGLISH

GRADE 7

neuacad.kw | 96596041427

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فهرس مذكرة اللغة الإنجليزية (Grade 7)

دليل شامل ومباشر لجميع الدروس والقواعد وأرقام الصفحات

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Unit 1

Grade 7

Family and Home

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Vocabulary One

1 bond *(v, n)*

توطد / تعزز الروابط

(v) to form a close connection

(n) a strong connection

Families often **bond** during holidays.



2 strongly *(adv)*

بشدة / بقوة

in a very strong way

She **strongly** believes in helping others.



3 courtyard *(n)*

ساحة الدار / الفناء

an open space inside a building or house

The children played in the **courtyard**.



4 gather *(v)*

يجتمع / يتجمع

to come together in one place

Everyone **gathered** around the table for dinner.



5 spacious *(adj)*

واسع / فسيح

having a lot of space

The house has a **spacious** living room.



6 happily *(adv)*

بسعادة

in a happy way

They lived **happily** in a small village.



7 elders *(n)*

كبار السن

older people; senior members of a family or community

The **elder** gave advice to the young villagers.



8 hospitality *(n)*

كرم الضيافة

the friendly and kind way of treating guests

Their **hospitality** made us feel at home.



9 role *(n)*

دور

an important part or job that someone does

He played an important **role** in the project.



10 manage *(v)*

يدير / يقوم بإدارة

to be in charge of something or to control it

She can **manage** her time very well.



11 wisdom *(n)*

حكمة

the ability to make good decisions and give good advice

He is respected for his **wisdom**.



12 united *(adj)*

متحد / متحدة

joined together; working as one

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



Unit 1

Grade 7

Family and Home

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Vocabulary Two

1 look forward to *(ph.v)*

يتطلع إلى - يحمّس إلى

to be excited about something that will happen

I **look forward to** meeting you next week.



2 weekly *(adj)*

أسبوعي

happening every week

We have a **weekly** meeting every Monday.



3 relax *(v)*

يسترخي

to rest and feel calm

I like to **relax** on the weekend.



4 definitely *(adv)*

بالتأكيد - قطعاً

used to show strong agreement

I will **definitely** help you with your project.



5 extremely *(adv)*

للغاية - بشدة

in a very high degree

This book is **extremely** interesting.



6 culture *(n)*

ثقافة

the way of life, customs and ideas

Learning about a new **culture** is exciting.



7 share *(v)*

يشارك - يتبادل

to give a part of something to others

They **share** their toys with each other.



8 heritage *(n)*

تراث

important traditions, customs and history

Our **heritage** helps us remember our past.



9 tradition *(n)*

تقليد

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

Eating together is a family **tradition**.



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

Grade 7

Unit 1 | Vocabulary Practice

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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.

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60403150 - 96041427

Ali Misbah

Unit 1 | Vocabulary Practice

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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

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Unit 1 | Vocabulary Practice

نيو أكاديمي
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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

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Ali Misbah

UNIT 1 GRADE 7

GRAMMAR

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 → finishes
touch → touches
miss → misses
fix → fixes
go → goes
do → does

RULE 2
Add -ies to verbs ending in:
consonant + y

Examples:
study → studies
carry → carries
cry → cries

RULE 3
If the verb ends in:
vowel + y
Add -s.

Examples:
play → plays
stay → stays

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.

Ali Mishah Lights Series

UNIT 1 GRADE 7

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

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6 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 — دائمًا
- Usually — عادةً
- Often — غالبًا
- Sometimes — أحيانًا
- Rarely — نادرًا
- Seldom — نادرًا جدًا
- Hardly ever — بصعوبة / نادرًا جدًا
- Never — أبدًا

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

Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
100%	80%	60%	30–50%	10%	0%

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، والجداول الزمنية، 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

UNIT 1 GRADE 7

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

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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

GRAMMAR

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.



Adam: Has your sister got one?



Omar: No, she hasn't.

1 What has Omar got?

.....

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**.



نيو أكاديمي
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Practice Time

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

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

1. I _____ a new school bag.
   a) has got b) have got
   c) hasn't got d) has

2. Salma _____ a small garden at home.
   a) have got b) haven't got
   c) has got d) have

3. They _____ any pets at home.
   a) hasn't got b) haven't got
   c) has got d) has

4. _____ your brother got a bicycle?
   a) Have b) Has
   c) Do d) Does

5. We _____ two English books.
   a) have got b) has got
   c) hasn't got d) has

6. My sister _____ a new phone.
   a) have got b) haven't got
   c) has got d) have

7. _____ you got a computer in your room?
   a) Has b) Does
   c) Have d) Is

8. Ahmed _____ a car. He goes to school by bus.
   a) have got b) has got
   c) hasn't got d) haven't got

9. The school _____ a large library.
   a) have got b) has got
   c) haven't got d) have

10. _____ your friends got footballs?
    a) Has b) Does
    c) Is d) Have

2 DO AS REQUIRED.

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

Reading Comprehension

نيو أكاديمي
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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. Pan-ots 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?**

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60403150 - 96041427

Ali Misbah

UNIT 1

Grade 7

WRITING

My Dream Home

Neu Academy

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)

USEFUL WORDS

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

UNIT 1

Grade 7

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.**



Unit 1

Grade 7

Family and Home

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VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان

1. IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة



1. **family bond**
   رابطة عائلية



2. **gather together**
   يجتمع معًا



3. **spacious room**
   غرفة واسعة



4. **warm hospitality**
   ضيافة حارة / كرم الضيافة



5. **play a role**
   يلعب دورًا



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 جدًا



4. **culture**
   the way of life, customs and ideas
   الثقافة

Unit 2

Grade 7

School & Responsibility

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

Vocabulary One

1 nervous (adj)
متوتر
feeling worried or uneasy
She felt **nervous** before the big exam.



2 responsible (adj)
مسؤول
having a duty to do something
He is **responsible** for completing the project on time.



3 organised (adj)
منظم
arranged in a good way
The team was well **organised** during the event.



4 discussion (n)
مناقشةٍ
a serious talk about a topic
We had a serious **discussion** about the problem.



5 value (v)
يقدّر / يُثمن
to think that something is important
We should **value** honesty in every relationship.



6 challenge (n)
تحدٍّ
a difficult task or situation
Climbing the mountain was a great **challenge**.



7 confident (adj)
واثق بنفسهِ
feeling sure about yourself
She is **confident** about her work.



8 regularly (adv)
بانتظام
doing something often at the same times
He exercises **regularly** to stay healthy.



9 cheer (v)
يشجّع / يَحفُزُ على
to encourage someone or make them feel better
She **cheered** her friend before the exam.



10 hard (adv)
بجدّ / باجتهادٍ
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.



Unit 2

Grade 7

School & Responsibility

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Vocabulary Two

1 faith *(n)*

إيمان / يقين

strong belief in something

His **faith** helped him through difficult times.



2 lead *(v)*

يقود

to guide or direct others

A good **leader** can **lead** the team to success.



3 effectively *(adv)*

بفعالية

in a successful way

She explained the idea clearly and **effectively**.



4 effort *(n)*

جهد

hard work or trying hard

Success needs constant **effort**.



5 positively *(adv)*

بشكل إيجابي

in a positive way

She always thinks **positively** in tough situations.



6 patient *(adj)*

صبور

able to wait calmly

He was **patient** with the children.



7 friendly *(adj)*

ودود / لطيف

kind and pleasant

The teacher is very **friendly** with students.



8 polite *(adj)*

مهذب

having good manners

Always be **polite** when speaking to others.



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.



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.



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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.

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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

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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

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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.

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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**.



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?

نستخدم **don't / doesn't** وليس **do / does** بعدها نستخدم **have to** أو **has to**.

4 QUICK CHECK

Choose the correct answer.

1. You _____ bring your notebook to class.
   a) don't have to b) doesn't have to

2. _____ you have to help your parents at home?
   a) Do b) Does

3. She _____ study on Friday.
   a) don't have to b) doesn't have to

4. _____ 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**.

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

Rule | Necessary | Duty | 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

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UNIT 2 GRADE 7

Modal Verbs

must • should • can • may

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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.
(الاثنان يمكن أن يعتبرا عن الإلزام)

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

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Unit 2 Grade 7

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



UNIT 2 GRADE 7

Practice Time

Modal Verbs

must • should • can • may

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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

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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

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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?**

UNIT 2

Grade 7

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	I should	Also	I shouldn't	Ending
Every student has ..... at school.	I should ..... (responsibilities)	I also ..... (another responsibility)	I shouldn't ..... (things I shouldn't do)	A good student ..... (ending idea)

Writing Tip

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

UNIT 2

Grade 7

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.



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: _____

_____

Unit 2

Grade 7

School & Responsibility

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VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان

1 IMPORTANT COLLOCATIONS

أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات المرتبطة

faith in something	إيمان بـشيء
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	مُنظَّم بشكل جيد
have a discussion	يُجري مناقشة
value honesty	يقدّر الصدق
be patient with someone	يتحلّى بالصبر مع شخص
be friendly with others	يكون ودودًا مع الأخرين
show respect to others	يُظهر احترامًا للأخرين

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

مرادفات مهمة

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

patient	→	tolerant	صبور
friendly	→	kind	ودود
effectively	→	successfully	بفعالية
regularly	→	often	بانتظام
recognise	→	identify	يتعرّف على
honour	→	respect	يكرّم / يحترم

3 EXAM TRAPS

كلمات قد تسبب لخبطة في الإختيار

faith
= strong belief in something
إيمان بـشيء



≠

trust
= belief in someone
ثقة في شخص



lead
= to guide or direct others
يقود / يرشد الأخرين



≠

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



Unit 3

Grade 7

Safety & Instructions

Vocabulary One

1 confidently *(adv)*
بثقة واطمئنان
in a confident way
She spoke **confidently** during the interview.



2 prevent *(v)*
يمنع
to stop something from happening
We must **prevent** accidents by being careful.



3 public *(adj)*
عام / مخصص للجمهور
for everyone to use or enjoy
The **public** library is open to everyone.



4 avoid *(v)*
يتجنب
to keep away from something
You should **avoid** smoking for better health.



5 pedestrian *(n)*
مشاة / عابر طريق
a person who is walking
The **pedestrian** crossed the street at the signal.



6 safely *(adv)*
بأمان
without danger
He drove **safely** in the rain.



7 constantly *(adv)*
بشكل متواصل
all the time; continuously
She **constantly** checks her phone for messages.



8 surroundings *(n)*
البيئة المحيطة
the things and places around you
Please keep your **surroundings** clean.



9 alert *(adj)*
يقظ / منتبه / حذر
quick to notice danger
Stay **alert** while driving at night.



10 delay *(n)*
تأخير
a period of waiting before something happens
The flight had a two-hour **delay**.



11 announcement *(n)*
إعلان / بيان
an official public statement
The teacher made an important **announcement**.



12 destination *(n)*
وجهة / وصول / مقصد
the place where someone is going
The signs show the **destination** clearly.



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Unit 3

Grade 7

Safety & Instructions

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Vocabulary Two

1 memorable *(adj)*
لا يُنسى
easy to remember
It was a **memorable** trip with friends.



2 ensure *(v)*
يتأكد / يضمن
to make sure something happens
We must **ensure** everyone follows the rules.



3 currently *(adv)*
حاليًا
at the present time
The shop is **currently** closed for renovation.



4 pack *(v)*
يُجهز الأمتعة / يحزم الأغراض
to put things into a bag or suitcase
Remember to **pack** enough clothes for the trip.



5 essential *(adj)*
ضروري / أساسي
very important; necessary
Water is **essential** for survival.



6 first-aid kit *(n)*
حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية
a box with medical supplies for emergencies
Always carry a **first-aid kit** when hiking.



7 hydrated *(adj)*
مرطّي / رطب
having enough water in your body
Drink water to stay **hydrated** in the heat.



8 mark *(v)*
يُحدّد / يُعلّم / يضع علامة
to show or indicate something
Mark the date of the meeting on your calendar.



9 campsite *(n)*
موقع للتخييم / المعسكر
a place where people camp outdoors
The **campsite** was near the river.



10 whereabouts *(n)*
الموقع / مكان التواجد
the place where someone is
His **whereabouts** are still unknown.



11 campfire *(n)*
النار المشتعلة في المخيم
a fire that people make when camping
We gathered around the **campfire** at night.



12 litter *(v)*
يُلقي القمامة
to throw rubbish carelessly
Do not **litter** in public places.



13 properly *(adv)*
بشكل صحيح على نحو ملائم
in the right way
Make sure to wash your hands **properly**.



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UNIT 3

Grade 7

Safety and Instructions

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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.

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UNIT 3

Grade 7

Safety and Instructions

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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

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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

UNIT 3

Grade 7

Purpose Connectors

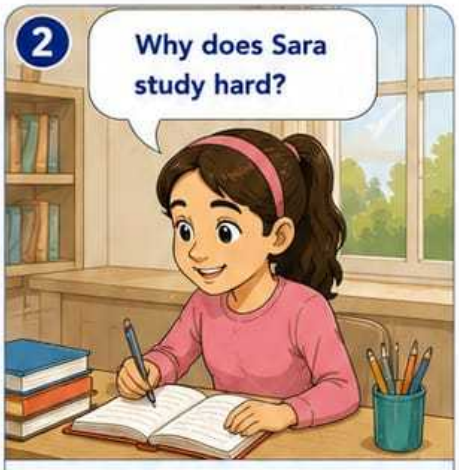
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Discover the Rule!

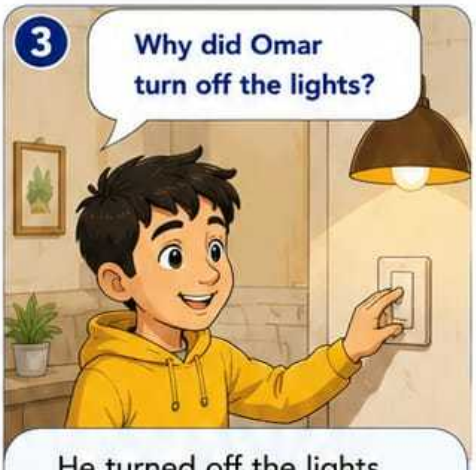
Read, think and discover.



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



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



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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UNIT 3 Grade 7

Purpose Connectors

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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 (ie)، 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

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UNIT 3 Grade 7

PRACTICE TIME

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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)

UNIT 3

Grade 7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

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• 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.

UNIT 3

Grade 7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Questions & Spelling + Time Expressions

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• 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	Ask a question:
Where	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	Ask a question:
What	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!

UNIT 3

Grade 7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

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Neu Academy

PRACTICE TIME

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) swiming 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

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UNIT 3 Grade 7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

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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.)

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UNIT 3

Grade 7

Reading Comprehension

Neu Academy

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)

.....

UNIT 3 Grade 7

WRITING

Safety Instructions

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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 – لإعطاء النصيحة

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



To give reasons – لإعطاء الأسباب

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



To organize ideas – لتنظيم الأفكار

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



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UNIT 3

Grade 7

WRITING

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Neu Academy

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.

Unit 3

Grade 7

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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 إعلانا
-  **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
حاليًا.

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

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Unit 4

Grade 7

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.



Unit 4

Grade 7

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.



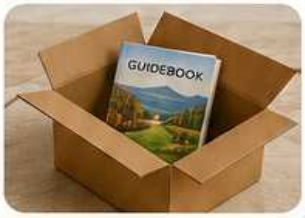
7 tolerance *(n)*
التسامح
Respect for different people and ideas.
Tolerance is key to peaceful living.



8 cheerfully *(adv)*
بهجة / 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.



UNIT 4

Grade 7

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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.

UNIT 4

Grade 7

نيو أكاديمي
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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

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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

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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 | **UNCOUNTABLE 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

- 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	Drinks	Activities	Sports	School Subjects	Other
rice	milk	running	football	maths	advice
bread	water	walking	tennis	science	information
pasta	juice	swimming	basketball	history	equipment
sugar	coffee	sleeping	volleyball	geography	news
meat	tea	reading	golf	English	time – money

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

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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	a university	an MBA student
The "h" is silent.	"u" sounds like /ju:/.	"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 غالبًا 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 أيضا 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

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Neu Academy

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.)
   _____

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UNIT 4

GRADE 7 | Celebrations around the world

Passive Voice in Present Simple with Modals

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

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: be + V3 فقط.
(لا نستخدم am / is / are بعد الـ modal).

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1 You **must** follow the rules.	→ The rules **must be followed**.
2 People **should** protect traditional celebrations.	→ Traditional celebrations **should be protected**.
3 They **can** change the date.	→ 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 مهمًا.

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Neu Academy

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)*

.....

Celebrations around the world

Passive Voice in Present Simple with Modals

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)*

.....

UNIT 4

GRADE 7 | Celebrations Around the World

Reading Comprehension

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?**

_____

UNIT 4

GRADE 7 | Celebrations Around the World

Writing (1)

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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.

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Ali Misbah Literature

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

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

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

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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

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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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Ali Misbah

Unit 4

Grade 7

Celebrations Around the World

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

مراجعة مهمة للامتحان

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

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 لشيء ما.

3 togetherness



The feeling of being close and united.
الشعور بالقرب والترابط.

4 harmony



Peaceful agreement between people or sounds.
الإنسجام 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