

Name:.....

I-Reading (100 marks)

A-Read the following text and choose the correct answer a b c or d

Being eco-friendly means living in a way that is not harmful to the environment.

. It is possible to be eco-friendly in different areas of our lives.

A- Green Machine: Washing machines require a lot of energy, as well as huge amounts of water. Now a new company has developed the world's first "almost waterless" washing machine.

This machine uses 90% less water and 40% less electricity than normal washing and drying machines.

B- Magnetic Fridge: - Refrigerators and air conditioners (AC) eat up more electricity than any other machine. Now there is a new cooling method that works using a system of magnet. This system is used in new fridges which can reduce the use of electrical power up to 40%..

-
- 1- Being eco-friendly means.....
a-to cause damage to the environment
b- to live in a way that is harmful to the environment
c- to protect the environment
d- to throw rubbish everywhere
- 2-Normal washing machines require.....
a-a lot of water b-no water
c-some water d-40% less water
- 3-The waterless washing machine uses
a-90%less energy
b-40%less water
c-40%less electricity
d-no electricity
- 4- Air conditioners and refrigerators
a-reduce the use of electricity
b-decrease the use of electricity
c-need no electricity
d-eat up much electricity
- 5- Using magnet fridges can reduce electrical power up to
a-40% b-90%
c-28% d- 30%

Revision (unit 7)

Grade :7

B-Read the following text and write true or false.

Disease causing germs enter the body through different routes.

- Through the mouth; if we eat with dirty fingers, germs enter the body which is the most common way.
-Through the skin; some germs cause diseases if there is direct skin contact.

- Through the lungs; cold and cough are caused by viruses if they are inhaled and stuck in the air ways. A clean environment begins with you. Always practice good personal hygiene habits.

To stay healthy, we should: wash vegetables before cooking. wash hands before preparing food. cover food and water supplies so that flies and other insects do not contaminate them. avoid being in closed places. keep social distance especially in crowded places to protect ourselves and others as well. Keeping the environment clean is everybody's responsibility.

-
- 6-some germs cause disease through indirect skin contact.()
- 7-To stay healthy you should wash vegetables before cooking.()
- 8-Water supplies can be easily contaminated .()
- 9- Everybody is responsible to keep the environment clean . ()
- 10- You should keep social distance in crowded places. ()

II-Use of English (200 marks)

Read and choose.

- 11- If we throw all thein bins, our city becomes clean.
a)plastic bags b)rubbish
c)cans d)cars
- 12-.....help the environment to keep clean.
a)rivers b)forests
c)mountains d)lakes
- 13-Birds buildto lay their eggs in
a)nests b)houses
c)ships d)boats
- 14-Please collect the empty cans to be.....
a)bought b)sold
c>washes d)recycled

Name:.....

I-Reading (100 marks)

A-Read and choose a b c or d

Once upon a time, a tortoise was on a ship but the ship sank. The tortoise reached a desert land surrounded by water on all sides except for one that led up to a high, steep mountain. The tortoise was endangered of starving to death and decided to climb to the top of the mountain. He managed to make out a small pathway leading down the other side of the mountain. But the path was guarded by a big monster that wouldn't stop shouting "Uuhuuuh!" The tortoise called upon his courage and moved down towards the monster. When he was almost upon it, the tortoise realised that it was only a great pile of rocks. While the "Uuhuuuh" was just the sound of the wind blowing through a small cave. The tortoise descended into a beautiful valley, filled with plenty of food. He lived very happily here, and became known everywhere as the Brave Little Tortoise.

1-Why did the tortoise climb the top of the mountain?

- a) Because he liked climbing mountains.
- b) Because he wanted to find food
- c) Because he was endangered of freezing to death
- d) Because he was terrified of a monster

2-What was the path kept by?

It was kept by.....

- a) wild animals
- b) security camera
- c) many trees
- d) a monster

3-How did the tortoise save himself?

- a) He shouted for help
- b) He passed by the monster while it was sleeping
- c) He depended on his courage and moved towards the monster
- d) He killed the monster.

4- The monster was

- a) a huge man
- b) a pile of rocks
- c) a big bear
- d) a big tree

5-Where did the tortoise finally live?

- a) In a valley
- b) at the top of the mountain
- c) inside a cave
- d) under a big tree

Revision (unit 8) Grade :7

B-Read the following text and write true or false.

Many of the most effective natural remedies can be found in the environment around us.

Cinnamon helps to lose weight. It reduces cholesterol in the blood, relieves pain, treats cold and flu, helps with digestion and reduces the risk of heart attacks.

Cloves help to protect against cancer. They contain anti-bacterial substances and help to regulate blood sugar. **Aloe Vera** has a lot of benefits. It is a remarkable plant that keeps the skin soft and young-looking. Aloe Vera also treats various eye infections.

Pomegranate is rich in vitamins and minerals that are good for health. It is an important source of vitamins, especially vitamin C. Pomegranate reduces muscle pain and increases the ability of muscles to restore their activity.

garlic cleans the blood. It's also good for coughs, and it's a natural antiseptic. So, next time you have stomach problems or a cold try a mixture of garlic, lemon and honey. It's magic

6-The most effective natural medicines can be found in nature.()

7- Cinnamon helps with digestion but causes heart attacks.()

8-A mixture of garlic, lemon and honey is helpful against flu. ()

9-Cloves increase blood sugar. ()

10- Pomegranate has a lot of vitamins. ()

II-Use of English (200 marks)

Read and choose.

11-The highest part of a mountain is called

- a) steep
- b) cave
- c) summit
- d) rocks

12-.....means a track made for people walking over

- a) valley
- b) pathway
- c) mountain
- d) hill

13-Food isin the stomach.

- a) infected
- b) digested
- c) polluted
- d) relieve

14-Aspirin can.....headache.

- a) relieve
- b) increase
- c) cause
- d) made

15-Cyclists should wear a helmet to..... their heads.

- a) affect
- b) regulate
- c) protect
- d) water

Name:.....

I-Reading (100 marks)

A-Read and choose a b c or d

It was an autumn day. The wind and the sun had an argument . The wind boasted "I am stronger than you." The sun mildly said "No, you are not." Just then, they saw a traveller putting on a heavy coat passing by. The wind said, "Whoever manages to let the traveller take off his coat is stronger. Do you agree ?" The sun replied, "OK. You try first." The wind started blowing. The traveller wrapped his coat around him. He blew harder. The traveller held his coat firmer. He blew still harder. The traveller held his coat still tighter. The harder the wind blew the tighter and firmer did the traveller hold his coat. The wind failed. It was the Sun's turn. The sun smiled gently at the traveller. The sun smiled warmly. The traveller felt the warmth and soon took off his coat. The sun was declared stronger.

1-What did the sun and the wind argue about?

- a) Who is higher.
- b) Who is more famous
- c) Who is more beautiful
- d) Who is stronger

2-Who was passing by?

- a) a train
- b) the moon
- c) a traveller
- d) a ship

3-What was the traveller wearing?

- a) a hat
- b) a heavy coat
- c) a jacket
- d) a shirt.

4-Why did the traveller take off his coat?

- a) He felt angry
- b) He felt hot
- c) He felt cold
- d) He was afraid

5-What is the moral lesson of this story?

- a) a nice smile can achieve what force can't
- b) a force can achieve what gentle smile can't
- c) a force and a smile can't achieve anything.
- d) You should never be gentle

Revision (unit 9) Grade :7

B-Read the following text and write true or false.

Nora Badour, is a Syrian disabled weight- lifting heroine. She was born in 1984. She left school at a very early age. 'Because of her friends' encouragement, Nora joined the weight-lifting sport. 'My friends said that I could do it' Nora said. She received a special training in the field of weight-lifting. Nora won the Bronze medal in Egypt in 2007 and it was the start of her exceptional career. She broke many world records for many years. But the most remarkable prize was the golden medal in Jordan in 2011. She was honored by the government for her achievements.

Fatimah Al Hasan is another Syrian disabled heroine. She was born in 1977. She left school in order to help her mother in raising her siblings. With her great determination she could. continue her study and had her place at Damascus university. Fatimah had a dream. to become a famous person and to overcome her disability. Her dream became true when she won many medals including the golden one in Jordan in 2009 for weight-lifting sport. "This sport has changed our social life. It makes us believe that there is nothing called impossible. We can do what even other people can't do" Nora and Fatimah said. They will participate in Japan Olympics in 2021. To all those people, we say everybody must follow their dreams and to Nora and Fatimah we say Syria is proud of you.

6-Nora and Fatima won golden medals.()

7-Nora completed her study at the collage.()

8-Nora and Fatima went to Jordon in the same year.()

9-Nora won the bronze medal in Egypt .()

10- Nora helped her mother in raising her siblings. ()

Name:.....

I-Reading (100 marks)

A-Read and choose a b c or d

Once upon a time there was a burger who had many lives. Each day she would wake up on the burger table, and patiently wait her turn to be cooked by the chefs, then served to the customers. When they start eating, she would do everything possible to make herself really delicious, One day, while she was waiting for her turn at the cooking range, she heard one boy calling her "junk food". And this made her angry! From then on she realised that many people used that term about her and her sisters. After listening closely to many radio or television programs about junk or healthy food, she arrived at a horrible ending: it was true, she was "junk food". all this was her fault! So she tried to find some solutions. That was the plan. The burger convinced all her sisters not to have any taste whenever they were with a customer that visited too often, and to be even more tasty with the customer who came only rarely. In this way they began to see fewer people who eat unhealthy food in the restaurant.

- 1-The burger would do everything to be.....
a) tasty b) nice c) strong d) angry
- 2-Once a boy called her
a) disgusting food b) healthy food
c) delicious food d) junk food
- 3-When did the burger arrive at a horrible ending?
a) after a boy called her junk food.
b) after she felt a sleep
c) after listening to many programs about junk or healthy food
d) before it served to the customers
- 4- she convinced her sisters not to have any taste whenever they were with
a) a customer that visited rarely
b) a customer that visited too often
c) the boy d) with her sisters
- 5-The burger feltwhen she heard the new name
a) happy b) fun
c) sad d) angry

Revision (unit 10)

Grade :7

B-Read the following text and write true or false.

Oscar Penguin loved to eat candy, cookies, and jelly beans. - "Oscar, you must stop eating only candy, cookies, and jelly beans," said his mom one afternoon. - "Okay, Mom," said Oscar Penguin. Oscar Penguin thought he could eat a large bag of jelly beans in his room. "I really love jelly beans," smiled Oscar. At dinner that night Oscar was not hungry. He was not able to eat too much. He ate two beans, and one olive only. As Oscar left the table, he thought, "It's okay not to eat mom's food. I have lots of jelly beans I can eat." Then one day Oscar Penguin got a big surprise. Oscar needed a new penguin suit. When Oscar went with his mom to get a new penguin suit, all the suits were too small. None of the suits fit Oscar. Oscar was very upset. He called out, "Mom, what am I going to do? None of the penguin suits fit me. What am I going to wear?" Oscar's mom smiled saying, "Oscar, Let's go home and talk. I know what you can do to fit into a new penguin suit." When they got home, Oscar's mom said in a gentle voice, "Oscar, there are three things you should do to solve your problem: You should stop eating junk food and sweets. You should start eating healthy food like fruits, vegetables, cereal, chicken, and fish. You must begin doing a bit of 'Jiggle, Jiggle, Jogging' each day."

- 6-Oscar should start eating healthy food.()
- 7-Oscar should do exercises ()
- 8-Candy and sweets aren't junk food()
- 9-Junk food made Oscar get fatter.()
- 10-Oscar was happy because none of the suits fit him.()

II-Use of English (200 marks)

Read and choose.

- 11-is bad for health.
a) healthy food b) fruit
c) junk food d) meat
- 12-Junk food is rich in.....
a) vitamins b) fat
c) benefits d) water
- 13- Bad diet blood pressure
a) decreases b) increases
c) prevents d) regulates
- 14-.....:people who buy things
a) customers b) drivers
c) workers d) waiters

- 15-:word or group of words
a)term **b)question**
c)exercise **d)joke**
- 16-:made someone do something.
a)played **b)heard**
c) tried **d)convinced**
- 17-I tried the dress on but it didn't
a)fit **b) fat**
c)nice **d) boring**
- 18- The children were trying tothe puzzle
a)swim **b)solve**
c)read **d) save**
- 19-Salma was.....that her friend had left without saying goodbye
a)happy **b)pleased**
c)calm **d)upset**
- 20-Our team was exercising by..... around the playground.
a)swimming **b)jogging**
c)drawing **d)eating**
- 21-A person.....eat in order to live
a)must **b)mustn't**
c)don't have to **d)shouldn't**
- 22-If you want to be a doctor you..... go to a medical collage for six years.
a)don't have to **b)should**
c)shouldn't **d)have to**
- 23-Youintroduce me to Dr.Jack . We've already met.
a)have to **b)should**
c)don't have to **d)doesn't have to**
- 24-If you face a mad dog, you show any signs of fear
a)must **b)mustn't** **c)should** **d)could**
- 25-Wego to the museum one day.
a)should **b)could**
c)shouldn't **d)have to**
- 26-Youtake any money. It wasn't necessary .
a)should **b)have to**
c)shouldn't **d) must**
- 27-What are you doing? Yoube here!
a)are **b)could**
c)will **d) must**
- 28-Wetalk to each other because it was an exam.
a)should **b)have to**
c)Can **d)mustn't**
- 29-Samerbe careful when he plays with his cat.
a)should **b)shouldn't**
c)mustn't **d) doesn't have to**

- 30- Tomorrow is a holiday, we go to class.
a)must **b)have to**
c)don't have to **d)shouldn't**

III-Writing (100 marks)

A-Ask about the underlined word in each sentence . (40 marks)

- 31-.....?
I often eat **once a month** at restaurants
- 32-.....?
I like **chicken and rice** most.
- 33-.....?
I think **vegetables and fruit** are important for our health.
- 34-.....?
Yes, I have to wear a school uniform.

B- Choose the wrong part a, b, c, or d (20 marks)

- 35-The students should took an entrance exam.
a **b** **c** **d**
- 36-I can hear you ,you have to shout.
a **b** **c** **d**
- 37-You mustn't tell anyone his secrets.
a **b** **c** **d**
- 38-The pie are very good. You should try a piece.
a **b** **c** **d**

C- Write a paragraph about how to keep healthy. (40 marks)

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Name:.....

I-Reading (100 marks)

A-Read and choose a b c or d

Habits are cultural constructs and vary from one country to another. If you receive a gift in the USA, it is a good manner to open it in front of the person who gave it to you in order to express joy and thanks. While in China, India and other countries, people open presents in private. Opening gifts in public is a sign of a lack of self-control. Many cultures regularly use gestures of the hand, they point using the thumb or index. While we find that people in Nicaragua point with lips. It seems a strange habit and unfamiliar to many countries. Tipping also varies from one country to another. It is familiar in the USA to tip all those from servers at restaurants to the dryer at the car wash to a taxi driver. While in Japan it's considered unusual and unfamiliar to tip because it is considered insulting.

1- Habitsin all countries

- a) are the same b) aren't the same
c) are terrible d) are similar

2- In they open gifts in public.

- a) the USA b) China
c) India d) other countries

3- In the USA they open gifts in public to express

- a) a lack of self- control b) sadness
c) anger d) joy and thanks

4- people in Nicaragua point with.....

- a) legs b) hands c) lips d) head

5- Tipping is consideredin Japan.

- a) familiar b) insulting
c) normal d) acceptable

Revision (unit 11) Grade :7

B-Read the following text and write true or false.

In the **Czech Republic**, some people believe if they place fish scales under the dinner dishes on the table cloth at the Christmas dinner table, it will bring wealth to the family. Some **Indian** shop owners will not allow the first window shopper of the day to leave without selling him/her something even if it is a pin or a needle because they believe it is unlucky for the rest of the day. Finding a penny on the ground, is considered a sign of good luck in the **USA**. People often use the saying "find a penny, pick it up, and all day long you'll have good luck" **In Egypt**, it is considered unlucky to open and close scissors if you're not actually cutting anything. Similarly, leaving scissors open is also said to bring bad luck. Giving flowers as a gift is a popular tradition all over the world. However, many people in **Russia** believe that yellow flowers symbolize separation, or death, so Russians avoid giving them to other people. **Serbian**s believe that if you spill water behind someone, it will bring them good luck. People will often spill some water behind a loved one who is about to go on a trip in order to wish them luck

6- If you place fish scale under the table it will bring much money to the family.()

7- It is considered lucky to open the scissors if you aren't cutting anything ()

8- Indian people don't allow the first customer to leave without buying something ()

9- If you spill water behind someone, it will bring them good luck()

10- Flowers symbolize separation, or death in Russia()

II-Use of English (200 marks)

Read and choose.

- 11-You need to change your eating....
a)fruit b)gifts c)food d)habits
- 12-The watch was afrom my mother.
a)gift b)thing c)penny d) box
- 13-Ian e mail from my friend yesterday
a)sent b)received
c>written d)relieved
- 14-He gave the waiter a generous
a)tipping b)book
c)money d)style
- 15-Are youwith this computer programme ?
a)acceptable b)familiar
c)usual d)unusual
- 16-Don't smoke while visiting a patient, It is considered as a bad
a)gift b)wealth
c)behaviour d)luck
- 17-Cross the streets when the traffic lights are green .
a)restaurants b)roads
c)habit d)greeting
- 18-means hard materials that cover the skin of many fish .
a)fur b)hair c)scale d)legs
- 19-Will youmore careful , please?
a)are b)have c)were d)be
- 20-Suzan thinks she.....to the party next Friday.
a)came b)comes
c)will come d)has come
- 21-It's rainy today, Imy umbrella
a)won't need b)will need
c)needed d)don't need
- 22-According to the weather forecast, it will be rainy.....
a)last week b)yesterday
c)three days ago d)tomorrow
- 23- Different countries celebrate birthdaysvarious ways
a)on b)in c)with d)of
- 24- It is considered unluckycelebrate the actual birthday in Europe.
a)on b)in c)with d)to

- 25- Pinata is a form made of paper filledsweets or chocolates
a)on b)in c)with d)of
- 26- He won't to bring the food basket for the picnic.
a)forgot b)forgets
c)forget d)forgotten
- 27-I will.....my room.
a)tidied b)tidies
c)tidy d)am tidying
- 28- We probably arrive early.
a)will b)are c)did d)do
- 29-Whatthis evening?
I think I'll stay at home.
a)you will do b)have you done
c)will you do d)did you do
- 30-I think Ipizza for lunch today.
a)have made b)made
c)make d)will make

III-Writing (100 marks)

A-Ask about the underlined word in each sentence . (40 marks)

- 31-.....?
I think I will visit my grandparents tomorrow.
- 32-.....?
She has lived in the village since 1970?
- 33-.....?
I will go there by bus
- 34-.....?
I will stay for two weeks there.

B- Choose the wrong part a, b, c, or d (20 marks)

- 35-I travel to Egypt with my parents next summer.
a b c d
- 36-We will went shopping to buy some presents.
a b c d
- 37-We will stay of a hotel.
a b c d
- 38-We will visit much beautiful places.
a b c d

C- Write a short paragraph about strange food habits. (40 marks)

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Name:.....

I-Reading (100 marks)

A-Read and choose a b c or d

The Lighthouse of Alexandria was known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It is located in the city of Alexandria on the north coast of Egypt. It was considered as the tallest building in the world with 300 feet until the Eiffel Tower was built in 1889. The lighthouse of Alexandria was like a giant. Twelve years were needed for the completion of its whole building and a total of 800 talents of silver were used. The lighthouse was built from large blocks of light-colored stone. The tower was made of three sections. The first was a lower square section; the middle octagonal section, and, at the top, a circular section. It was built by the architect Sostratus of Cnidus in the time of King Ptolemy I. The construction of the lighthouse was necessary at that time. It was considered as a guide. It guided thousands of ships safely into the harbor. The Lighthouse was used, like the sun by day and fire by night. It could be seen from 100 miles. The lighthouse stood until 1323 AD when a powerful earthquake destroyed it. Then came Sultan Qayetbay and fortified the place as a part of his coastal defenses and built his castle on its site.

- 1-How tall was the lighthouse of Alexandria?
It wasfeet tall
a)two hundred b)three hundred
c)one hundred d)five hundred
- 2-Why was the lighthouse important? because...
a)it was considered as the tallest building in the world
b)it was an ancient building
c)it guided thousands of ships safely into the harbor.
d)it was built od silver.
- 3-How many kilograms of silver were needed to build the lighthouse?
.....Talents of silver were used
a)eighteen b)eight thousand
c)eighty d)eight hundred
- 4-How was the lighthouse of Alexandria destroyed?
a)It was destroyed by the people to build a harbor.
b)It was destroyed by Sultan Qayetbay to build his castle there
c)It was week so it fell down after few years
d)It was destroyed by a strong earthquake .
- 5-Alexandria is located
a)on the north of a big mountain
b)on the top of a mountain
c)on the north coast of Egypt.
d)on the west coast of Egypt

Revision (unit 12) Grade :7

B-Read the following text and write true or false.

Helen, an English young lady, used to believe that "Good manners are always good manners everywhere" until she met Alexander, a Russian gentleman. The first meeting was strange. When they first met, he said in Russian: "naley mne kofe" - which means "Pour me some coffee". She got angry. His words sounded "unfamiliar; that's why she answered him:"Pour it yourself." He didn't use any polite words such as "please", "would you".In Russian his sentence was fine because people are more direct. After they got married, they went to the UK. There, he was astonished to watch people eating disgusting, tasteless food and saying, "Mmm...delicious". They argued a lot about it, but her husband, Alexander, could convince her by his question: "Do you like your guests to lie?" "Helen put a plan: If they are both in the UK, she will give him a course in "Thank you" and "please" which he thinks that they are completely unnecessary. She will teach him to say "sorry" and smile even if someone steps on his toe. Alexander complained, in England, he felt like an idiot because in Russia if you smile all the time, people will think you are mad. At home they reached an accord now: if he speaks Russian, he can say "Pour me some coffee,"but if he speaks English, he has to add "Please", " thank you", and smile

- 1- Helen and Alexander are from Russia. ()
- 2-In the UK people are more direct. ()
- 3-In Russia people say "Please" and " would you " when they ask for something. ()
- 4-Alexander felt like a wise man in England. ()
- 5-Helen believes that good manners are the same wherever she goes. ()

II-Use of English (200 marks)

Read and choose.

- 11-The house was a simple-wooden.....
a)construct b)construction
c)constructive d)constructs
- 12-He was driving
a)safe b)safely
c)saved d)save
- 13-Women are trying to gain
a)powerful b)power
c)powered d)powerfully

ملخص قواعد الفصل الأول

الزمن الحاضر البسيط : عادات و حقائق

| شكل الزمن | دلالاته | حالة النفي | حالة السؤال |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| V1 V1 + s | اي عبارة تدل على ان العمل متكرر الحدوث every day usually sometimes Often/Always Once/ Twice Three times | Don't+v0 Doesn't+v0 | Do.....? Does.....? |

He usually **gets** up at 6 o'clock in the morning. (عادة)

يستيقظ عادة في الساعة السادسة صباحا

They often **play** football every weekend. (عادة)

غالبا يلعبون كرة القدم كل عطلة نهاية اسبوع

Monkeys **eat** fruit. (حقيقة) تأكل القرود الفواكه

بحالة النفي و السؤال نستخدم (do/does (he she it)

He usually **doesn't get** up early هو عادة لا يستيقظ مبكرا

They **don't play** football every weekend

هم لا يلعبون كرة قدم في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع.

Does he get up early every day?? هل يستيقظ باكرا كل يوم?

Do they play football every weekend?

هل يلعبون كرة قدم كل عطلة نهاية اسبوع؟

الماضي البسيط : احداث حدثت بالماضي و انتهت

| شكل الزمن | دلالاته | حالة النفي | حالة السؤال |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| V2 | اي عبارة تدل على ان العمل حدث بالماضي وانتهى Yesterday Ago/ last..... | Didn't Didn't | Did.....? |

I **visited** Cairo last year . انا زرت القاهرة العام الماضي .

بحالة النفي و السؤال نستخدم did

I **didn't visit** Cairo last year. انا لم ازور القاهرة العام الماضي .

Did you visit Cairo last year?? هل زرت القاهرة العام الماضي ؟؟

لاحظوا بعد استخدام did يعود الفعل للشكل المصدر

الزمن الحاضر المستمر أفعال تحدث الان بوقت الكلام و لم تنتهي لازالت مستمرة

| شكل الزمن | دلالاته | النفي | السؤال |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Is/am/are +v0+ing | أي كلمة تدل على ان الفعل يحدث الان Now At the moment This week | isn't/am not Aren't + v0+ing | نعكس فقط بين مكان الفاعل و is/am/are |

He **is playing** football now

He **isn't playing** football now

Is he playing football now?

الزمن الماضي المستمر

- افعال حدثت بالماضي ضمن فترة زمنية محددة

| حالة السؤال | حالة النفي | دلالاته | شكل الزمن |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Was he ...? Were you...? | wasn't weren't | دلالات الماضي مع وقت محدد | Was/were+v0+ing was (I he she it) were (they we you) |

I **was playing** tennis yesterday at 7 o'clock

كنت لعب التنس امس الساعة ٧

٢- فعلين حدثا بالماضي احدهما كان مستمر و الاخر بدا بعده (when/while)

They **were playing** football **when it rained**

كانوا يلعبون كرة قدم عندما امطرت

I **found** a coin **while I was walking** to school

وجدت قطعة نقدية عندما كنت ماشيا الى المدرسة

٣- فعلين حدثا بالماضي بنفس الوقت (while)

(نستخدم معهما الزمن الماضي المستمر)

She **was watching** TV. **while** her mother **was cooking**

كانت تشاهد التلفاز بينما كانت امها تطبخ

الزمن الحاضر التام زمن يعبر عن صلة الوصل بين الماضي و الحاضر

| حالة السؤال | حالة النفي | دلالاته | شكل الزمن |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|
| Has he....? Have they.....? | Hasn't Haven't | Just /already Lately / recently بحالة النفي و السؤال yet Since/for بحالة السؤال ever | Has/have + v3 |

I **have just eaten** an apple. اكلت تفاحة للتو.

I've lived here **since** 2010.

صار لي اعيش هنا منذ عام ٢٠١٠

They **have got** this car **for** three years.

يملكون هذه السيارة من ثلاث سنوات

لم اسقي الورد **I haven't watered** the flowers **yet**.

بعد

هل سبق و ركبت حصان؟؟ **Have you ever ridden** a horse??

الزمن الماضي التام فعل حدث قبل فعل اخر بالماضي

| حالة السؤال | حالة النفي | دلالاته | شكل الزمن |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Had he....? | Hadn't+v3 | Before/after | had + v3 |

-I **watched** TV after I **had finished** my homework

شاهدت التلفاز بعد ان كنت قد انهيت واجباتي المدرسية

I **had finished** my homework before I **watched** TV.

كنت قد انهيت واجباتي المدرسية قبل ان اشاهد التلفاز

٢- فعل انتهى بالماضي قبل وقت محدد (by the time/before)

Mum **had cooked** lunch by 3 o'clock.

امي كانت قد انهت طبخ الغداء بحلول الساعة الثالثة

ملخص قواعد الفصل الثاني

much أسماء غيد معدودة

much sugar water time homework energy

many أسماء معدودة

many books desks boys girls biscuits

How many للسؤال عن الكمية للاسماء المعدودة

How many books/How many pencils.....?

للسؤال عن الكمية للاسماء غيد معدودة

How much sugar/How much water.....?

تستخدم ايضا للسؤال عن السعر

How much is this book?

How much are these shoes?

some / any

any تستخدم بحالة النفي والسؤال

Do we have any tomatoes?

We don't have any apples?

بحالة الطلب المهذب نستخدم some

Can I have some tea, please?

هذه الحالة غير مذكورة في كتاب الصف السابع

can / could

للتعبير عن الاستطاعة بالحاضر والماضي

I can swim

I could swim when I was 6 years old

able to

قادر على عمل شيء معين ضمن حالة او ظرف معين

They firemen were able to save all the people in the mall

كان هناك حريق بمركز التسوق و استطاع رجال الاطفاء انقاذ

جميع الناس (حالة او ظرف معين)

تستخدم مع جميع الازمنة

am able to /was able to /will be able to /

is able to /are able to / were able to /

must/mustn't اجبار والزام شخصي جدا

I must buy a gift for my mum

يلزم نفسه باحضار هديه امه

have to / don't have to

has to / doesn't have to

الزام خارجي اجبره عليه قانون ما او ظرف ما

You have to wear a school uniform

يجب ان ترتدي الزي المدرسي (قانون)الزام خارجي

I have no money so I have to walk home

ليس معه نقود لذلك سيمشي للبيت

عدم وجود النقود الزمه ان يمشي للبيت

ملاحظة

(احيانا يمكن استخدام **must** بدل **have to**)

او العكس في الحالات الغير واضحة فيها اذا كان الزام خارجي او شخصي)

We went to bed right after dinner because we

must/have to get up early the following day

هل هو يلزم نفسه بالاستيقاظ باكرا ام ان هناك شيء يلزمه ؟

يمكن استخدام في هذه الحالة **have to** or **must**

should /shouldn't

تستخدم للنصائح

You should eat healthy food

يجب ان تأكل طعام صحي

ملاحظة نستخدم الفعل المصدر **v0** بعد

can /could /able to/must/mustn't / will/won't/

doesn't have to /have to /don't have to/has to/

will + v1 المستقبل البسيط

1- لاعطاء وعد

(I will tidy my room) سوف انظف غرفتي)

2- للتنبؤ عن المستقبل

(ربما سوف نصل باكرا)
(we will probably arrive early)

3- لصنع قرار يوقت الكلام :

What will you do this evening? I think I will stay at home

ماذا ستفعل هذا المساء ؟ اعتقد سوف ابقى في المنزل

اولا: الحالة (صفر) من الجمل الشرطية if

تستخدم مع الحقائق نستخدم الزمن الحاضر البسيط

If you **sleep** early, you **get up** early

اذا نمت باكرا تستيقظ باكرا

ثانيا: الحالة 1 من الجمل الشرطية

If + v1

will+v1

اشياء ستحدث بالمستقبل حسب ظروف معينة حالية

If he **drives** too fast, he **will make** an accident.

اذا هو يقود بسرعة سوف يعمل لحادث

If you **are** hungry we will **go** to the restaurant

اذا انت جائع سوف نذهب الى المطعم

If he studies , he will pass his exam

اذا هو يدرس سوف ينجح