

حل الدرسين الثاني عشر والثالث عشر What do you can من الوحدة التاسعة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

حل الدرسين العاشر والحادي عشر Higher, faster, further من الوحدة التاسعة

1

حل الدرسين الثالث والرابع The Olympics today من الوحدة التاسعة

2

قائمة مفردات holiday on going re'Ve 11 Unit الوحدة الحادية عشرة مع الترجمة

3

قائمة مفردات numbers and People 10 Unit الوحدة العاشرة مع الترجمة

4

قائمة مفردات Records World 9 Unit الوحدة التاسعة مع الترجمة

5

Unit9: **World records**

Lessons 12–13 What can you do?

Lesson 12

Learning objectives :

Listening: To discuss ideas about animals 'athletic abilities .

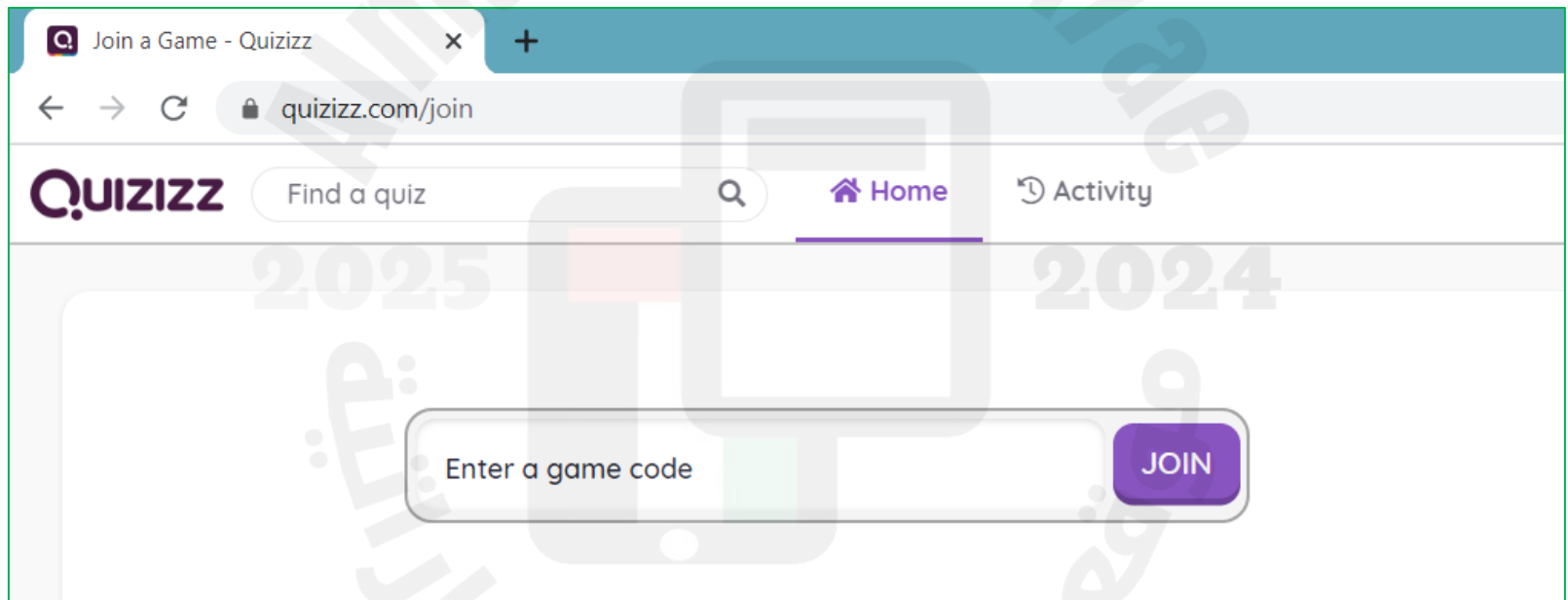
Speaking: To make suggestions comparing animal and human capabilities .

Reading: To read a text about athletic animals, including use of comparative and superlative form adverbs; to choose the correct options in a fable.

<https://quizizz.com/admin/search/sports>

It's time to play

<https://quizizz.com/join>



Key vocabulary:

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| | animal kingdom | مملكة الحيوان |
| | sprinter | عداء |
| 1 | brown hare | الأرنب البني |
| 2 | patas monkey | باتاس قرد |
| 3 | pronghorn | ذوات القرون |
| 4 | antelope | ظبي |
| | similar | مماثل |
| | several | العديد من |
| | average speed | متوسط السرعة |
| | strength | قوة |
| | body weight | وزن الجسم |
| | creature | مخلوق |
| | impressive | مخرج |
| 5 | leaf-cutter ant | النمل آكل الورق |
| 6 | Rhinoceros beetle | وحيد القرن |



- Do you know any animals that can run faster than humans?
- Which animals are stronger?

Language tip

We use **can** to talk about ability:

Everyone knows that cheetahs can run faster than humans, ...

We use **could** for possible ability in the future:

... but they're not the only animals that could beat an Olympic sprinter.

Reading

- 1 What do you know about the animals in the pictures? Why do you think they are included in this article? Read the text and find out.



ATHLETIC ANIMALS

Olympic athletes and world record holders are the fastest and the strongest humans on Earth. But some members of the animal kingdom can do much more.

SPEED Everyone knows that cheetahs can run faster than humans, but they're not the only animals that could beat an Olympic sprinter. Brown hares and Patas monkeys can both run 100 metres faster than the human world record time. A North American pronghorn, which is a kind of antelope, can go even further at high speed. It can run for several kilometres at 65 kilometres per hour. When the long distance runner, Kenenisa Bekele, broke the world record in the 5000 metres in 2004, he ran at 23.76 kilometres per hour.

STRENGTH It's not surprising that large animals like elephants are stronger than humans, but when we look at their weight, some smaller creatures are even stronger. Olympic weightlifters can lift over 260 kilograms, but some insects can lift much more. A leaf-cutter ant can carry a piece of leaf that is fifty times heavier than its own weight. A rhinoceros beetle can lift an incredible 850 times more than its own weight. Can you imagine anyone doing that? How much could you lift?



3 Read the text again. Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F), or if there is no information (NI)?

- F 1** Humans can run 100 metres faster than cheetahs. ☐
- T 2** Patas monkeys can run faster than humans over short distances. ☐
- T 3** An athlete like Kenenisa Bekele runs more slowly than a pronghorn. ☐
- NI 4** Elephants can run faster than humans and brown hares. ☐
- F 5** Leaf-cutter ants can lift 260 kilograms. ☐
- T 6** Rhinoceros beetles are stronger than leaf-cutter ants. ☐

2 Find the following in the text.

1 Three types of athlete:

sprinter, long distance runner, weightlifter

2 Six types of mammal (not including humans):

cheetah, brown hare, patas monkey, elephant, pronghorn, antelope

3 Two types of insect:

leaf-cutter ant, rhinoceros beetle

4 Two race distances:

100 m, 5000 m

5 Two speed measurements:

Two speed measurements: 65 km/h, 23.76 km/h

6 One weight measurement:

260 kg

1 Join the words.

1 world record

F 2 animal

E 3 short

B 4 100

G 5 North American

C 6 weight-

A 7 leaf-cutter

D 8 rhinoceros

a ant

b metres

c lifter

d beetle

e distance

f kingdom

g pronghorn

h holder

2 Complete the sentences with words and phrases from Activity 1.

1 A north American pronghorn is a kind of antelope.

2 Kenenisa Bekelele is a world record holder

3 A weightlifter is an Olympic athlete who is very strong.

4 Some members of the animal kingdom are stronger and faster than humans.

5 A patas monkey could win a 100 metres race against a human.

6 Cheetahs are very fast short distance runners, but they don't run for a long time.

7 A rhinoceros beetle can lift 850 times more than its own weight.

8 A leaf-cutter ant can carry a piece of leaf that is 50 times heavier than its weight.

3 Read the story and circle the correct option.

Once, there was a hare that could run ¹ *fast* / *faster* than all of the other animals in the forest. He loved talking about how he was ² *faster than* / *the fastest*.

One day, a tortoise decided to ask the hare to race him. The hare knew that he could win, so he said, 'Yes, of course!'. All of the other animals ³ *wanted* / *were wanting* to watch.

When the race ⁴ *started* / *could start*, the hare ran off very ⁵ *quick* / *quickly*. But the tortoise started very ⁶ *slowly* / *slower*. After a short distance, the hare stopped for a rest. He was so sure that he

could ⁷ *beating* / *beat* the tortoise that he decided to have a short sleep.

But the tortoise didn't ⁸ *stop* / *stopping* running. After a while, he passed the sleeping hare. Soon he came near to the finish line.

All of the other animals were so pleased that they started cheering ⁹ *loud* / *loudly*, and they woke the hare.

The hare saw the tortoise ¹⁰ *getting* / *got* close to the end. He ran ¹¹ *as quickly as* / *quicker than* he could but it was too late. The tortoise ¹² *won* / *was winning* the race!

Lesson 13

Learning objectives :

Listening: To listen to a conversation about abilities .

Speaking: To have a conversation about abilities, using common conversational expressions and follow-up questions .

Reading: To read and combine common conversational expressions .

Writing: To write questions and answers about abilities.

Listening

- 4 Listen to Kevin and Ryan's conversation. Read the sentences and choose the correct options.
- 1 Humans are better than cheetahs at running over **shorter** / **longer** distances.
 - 2 A marathon is **too far** / too short for Kevin.
 - 3 Kevin finished a 5000 / **1500** metre race in under six minutes.
 - 4 Kevin prefers **short** / long distance races.
 - 5 Kevin thinks **he can** / can't run 100 metres faster than 16 seconds.





5 Listen again. Complete the questions.

- 1** Which one do you think can run the fastest ?
- 2** Can a cheetah run faster than a human over 5000 metres?
- 3** What's your best time over 5000 metres?
- 4** What's the fastest you can run 100 metres?

4 Join the words to make common expressions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| F 1 That's | a so. |
| B 2 Of | b course. |
| D 3 No | c no problem. |
| H 4 I don't | d way! |
| A 5 I don't think | e not? |
| J 6 Don't | f good. |
| C 7 It's | g sure? |
| E 8 Sure, why | h know. |
| G 9 Are you | i good point. |
| I 10 That's a | j worry. |

5 Use the prompts to write questions. Then answer them.

1 What / fastest / you / run / ?

Q: 1 What's the fastest you can run?

A:

2 What / highest / you / jump / ?

Q: 2 What's the highest you can jump?

A:

3 What / furthest / you / throw / ?

Q: 3 What's the furthest you can throw?

A:

4 What / other things / you / do / ?

Q: 4 What other things can you do?

A:

Speaking

- 6** Think about something that you can do, and make notes about it. Work in pairs: have a conversation about your abilities. Ask and answer questions.

A: *I can play the piano.*

B: *Can you read music?*

A: *Yes. I can read the music. But I can't play by ear.*

Speaking tip

When you ask someone a question, listen carefully to the answer, so that you can be ready with a follow-up question. For example:

Ryan: *How did it go?*

Kevin: *Not bad. I finished the race in just under six minutes.*

Ryan: *That's good. Did you win?*