مراجعة قواعد – الدرس 25-26

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السابع ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-27 22:34:11

المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية: ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

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

1	مراجعة قواعد – الدرس 25-26
2	نموذج إجابة كتيب التدريب للغة الإنجليزية
3	كراسة تدريبية لاختبار نهاية الفصل
4	كتيب مراجعة : المفردات والقواعد والقراءة والكتابة
5	How does a robot work?

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على App Store (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

عام الأسرة
YEAR OF FAMILY
UAE

نحن الإمارات
WE THE UAE
2031

CYCLE 2
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Advanced 6 / 7 General







Monday16th of November 2026

Topic: *Grammar Revision*

Lesson Goal
Review the grammar rules that will be in the final exam. Understand the rules and use them in texts.

Grammar rules

- Determiners (quantifiers)
- Nouns (countable and uncountable)
- Clauses and phrases (defining relative clauses)
- Clauses and phrases (nondefining relative clauses)
- Conditionals (Zero)
- Adverbs (sequencing)

Lesson 25-26
Warm-up
Activity 1
Activity 2
Activity 3
Activity 4
Get ready
Activity 5
Activity 6
Cool down
Plenary & Reflection

NATIONAL AGENDA FOR EDUCATION

Educate to Empower



Learner Profile in the United Arab Emirates

Grammar

Activity 1

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	Grammar
Part 2: Grammar	**At Grade Level Goal**	**It's a Small World** | Where does your food come from?	cocoa, tea, rice, dates, crop, grow, produce, country, chocolate, port	G.7.5 Determiners (quantifiers) G.9.3 Nouns (countable_uncountable) G.4.1 Clauses and phrases (defining relative clauses) G.4.2 Clauses and phrases (non-defining relative clauses) G.5.1 Conditionals (Zero) G.2.2 Adverbs (sequencing)
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Reading Strategies** 5 x ENG.03.RV.S.3.3: Apply an increasing range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, developing oral language skills, text format and appearance, known words, and rereading and reading on to understand and interpret simple written or multimodal texts on familiar and concrete topics that are clearly structured and use simple language.	▪ 1 descriptive text of 120 words (10% either way) with 5 gaps ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer ▪ 2 marks each (total 10)

Grammar

Activity 1

Determiners (Quantifiers): Quantifiers are words like (Some, Any, Many, Much, A lot of, A few, A little)

Nouns: Nouns are names of people, places, things or food.

Countable nouns: Things we can count (1, 2, 3...).

Uncountable nouns: Things we cannot count individually.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Apples	Water
Oranges	Oil
Tables	Sand
Books	Sugar
cats	Milk

Grammar

Activity 1

Which quantifiers are used with countable nouns and which are used with uncountable nouns?

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Many	Much
A few	A little
Some	Some
A lot of	A lot of
Any	Any

Grammar

Activity 1

Examples:

Countable nouns (many, a few)	Uncountable nouns (much, a little)	Both Countable and uncountable (some, any, a lot of)
I have **many** apples. She eats **a few** dates. There aren't **many** oranges.	I don't drink **much** milk. Add **a little** sugar. We don't have **much** rice.	I have **some** apples. I have **some** rice. Do you have **any** dates? Is there **any** milk? We eat **a lot of** fruit. We drink **a lot of** water.

Grammar

Activity 1

Practice:

Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Every morning, Sara prepares a healthy breakfast. She eats (1) (**much / many / a little**) apples because they are good for her body. She also drinks (2) (**many / a few / some**) milk with her breakfast. Her mother adds (3) (**a little / many / a few**) sugar to her tea. Sara does not eat (4) (**much / many / a little**) sweets because they are unhealthy. She also eats (5) (**much / a little / a few**) dates before going to school.

Grammar

Activity 1

Defining Relative Clauses

We use these clauses to give important information about a person, place or thing.

Who – for people.
Which – for things and animals.
That – for people, things and animals.

Examples:

A farmer is a person **who grows food**.
Rice is food **that comes from plants**.
A mango is a fruit **which is sweet**.

Grammar

Activity 1

Defining Relative Clauses

Who – للأشخاص	Which – للأشياء والحيوانات	That – للأشخاص والأشياء والحيوانات
We use **WHO** to talk about people.	We use **WHICH** to talk about things and animals.	We can use **THAT** instead of who or which in defining relative clauses.
A teacher is a person **who teaches students**. My mother is a woman **who cooks delicious food**. A farmer is a person **who grows rice**. Ahmed is a boy **who likes football**.	This is a book **which has many pictures**. A lion is an animal **which eats meat**. Rice is food **which comes from plants**. This is a phone **which takes good photos**.	This is the food **that I like**. A farmer is someone **that grows food**. This is the bag **that I bought**. A lion is an animal **that hunts other animals**.

Grammar

Activity 1

Practice:

Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Ahmed lives in Fujairah. He has a friend (1) (**who / which / where**) loves animals. They often visit a farm (2) (**who / which / when**) belongs to Ahmed's uncle. The farmer (3) (**who / which / where**) works there grows fresh vegetables. Ahmed likes the food (4) (**who / which / where**) comes from the farm. He also has a small dog (5) (**who / which / when**) plays with him every day.

Zero Conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about facts, things that are always true, and scientific facts.

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

Examples:

- If you heat water, it boils.
- If plants get water, they grow.
- If you don't eat, you feel hungry.

Grammar

Activity 1

Practice:

Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Water and Nature

Water is very important for life. If you (1) (**heat / heats / heating**) water to 100°C, it boils. If water gets very cold, it (2) (**freeze / freezes / freezing**). Plants grow well if they (3) (**get / gets / getting**) enough water and sunlight. If people do not drink enough water, they (4) (**feel / feels / feeling**) thirsty. If it rains, the ground (5) (**become / becomes / becoming**) wet.

Grammar

Activity 1

Adverbs (Sequencing)

Sequencing adverbs help us put events or instructions in the correct order.

Word	Arabic meaning	Example
First	أولاً	First, wash the rice.
Then	ثم	Then, add water.
Next	بعد ذلك	Next, cook the rice.
After that	بعد ذلك	After that, serve the food.
Finally	أخيراً	Finally, eat your meal.

Grammar

Activity 1

Practice:

Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Making a Fruit Salad

Sara wants to make a delicious fruit salad. (1) (**First / Finally / After that**), she washes the apples, bananas, and grapes. (2) (**Next / Finally / Before**), she cuts the fruit into small pieces. (3) (**Then / First / Finally**), she puts all the fruit in a large bowl. (4) (**After that / First / Before**), she adds some yogurt and honey. (5) (**Finally / Next / First**), she mixes everything and serves the fruit salad.