





تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف السابع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 24-05-2025 13:56:12

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب 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

المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع











صفحة مناهج مملكة البحرين على فيسببوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

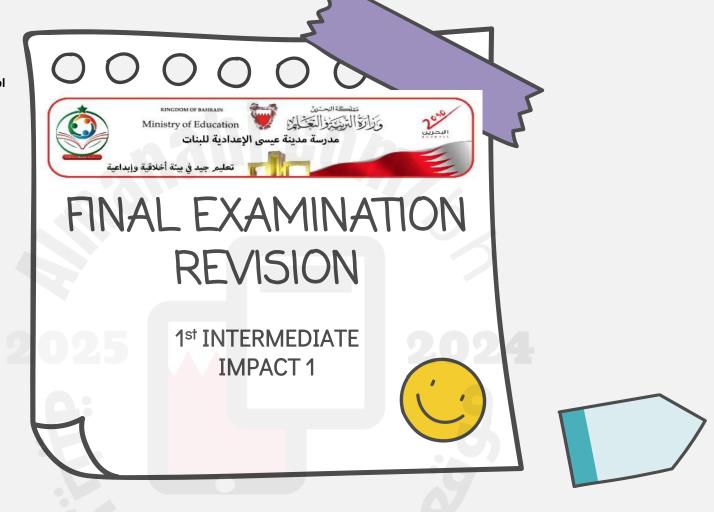
المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني	
المراجعة النهائية	1
فقرات اللغة الإنجليزية مبسطة	2
مذكرة مفتاح التفوق في اللغة الإنجليزية	3
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مراجعة اللغة الإنجليزية	5

Kingdom of Bahrain

Ministry of Education

Isa Town Intermediate Girl's School

English Department











AFFIRMATIVE: REGULAR & IRREGULAR

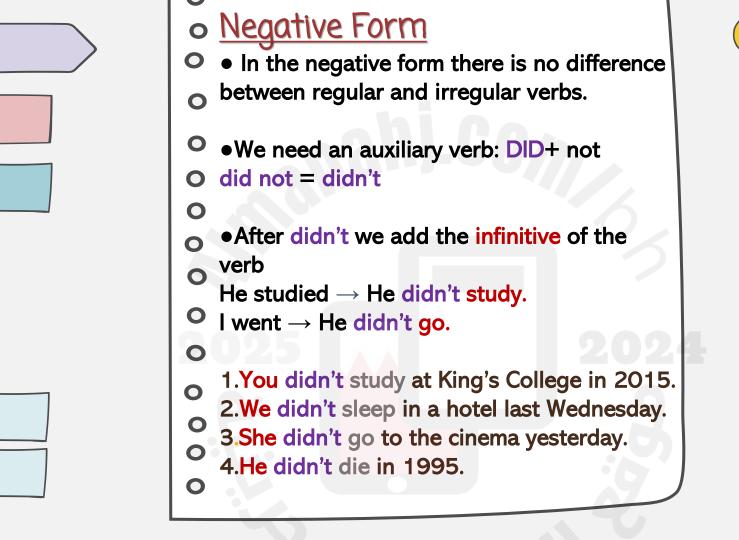
- To form the past simple, we add —ED to the infinitive of regular verbs.
- •All persons have the same form:

I/ you/ we/ they/She /he walk + ed

 To form the past simple, we change the irregular verbs.

They- I -we - you - He she/ it (speak) spoke

- 1. I worked in Çanakkale last year.
- 2. You played the violin yesterday.
- 3. We had many problems last year.
- 4. They gave free tickets two days ago.





The form: Wh Q

What did you eat?

Wh+ did+ sub+ basic verb?

The form: Yes or No Q

Did you eat pizza?

Did+ sub+ basic verb?

Negative statements in the past:

I didn't stay late.(didn't, stay)

Sub+ didn't+ basic verb.







- https://wordwall.net /resource/30520309
- https://wordwall.net /resource/32721232



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RULE (1)

(One syllable adjectives)

She is big. >>> She is bigger than Anna.

Adj (double the last letter)+ (er) + (than)

RULE (2)

(Two syllable adjectives ends with -y)

She is happy. >>> She is happier than Anna.

Adj (change the y to i)+ (er) + (than)

RULE (3)

(Two and three syllable adjectives)

Anna is <u>beautiful</u>. >>> Emma is <u>more</u> beautiful than Anna.

Add (more) +(adj)+ (than)

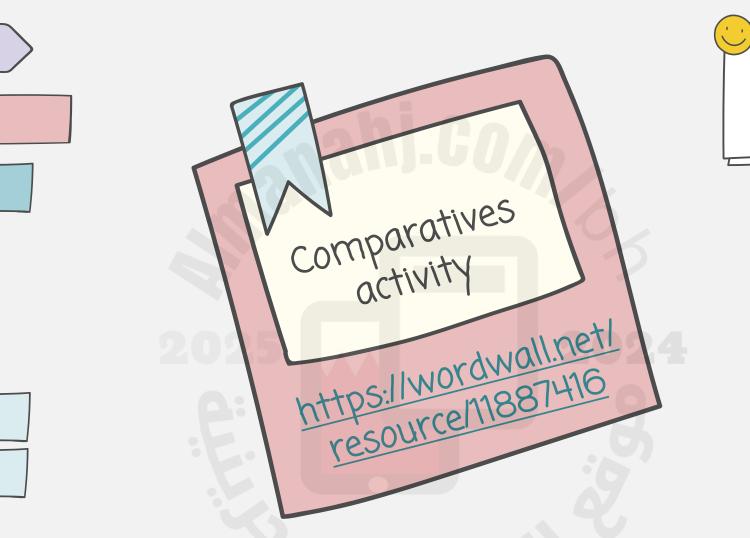
RULE (4)

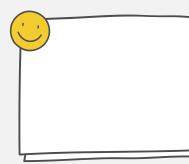
(Irregular adjectives)

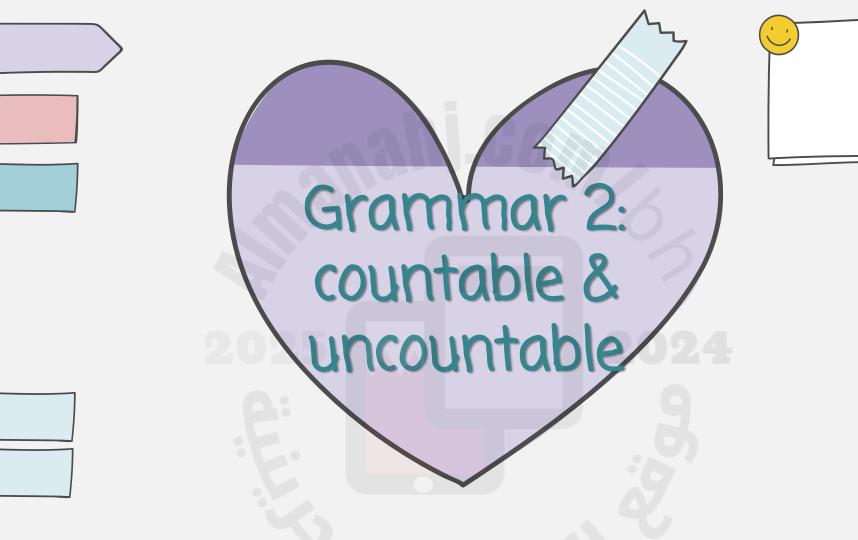
Emma is good. >>> Anna is better than Emma.

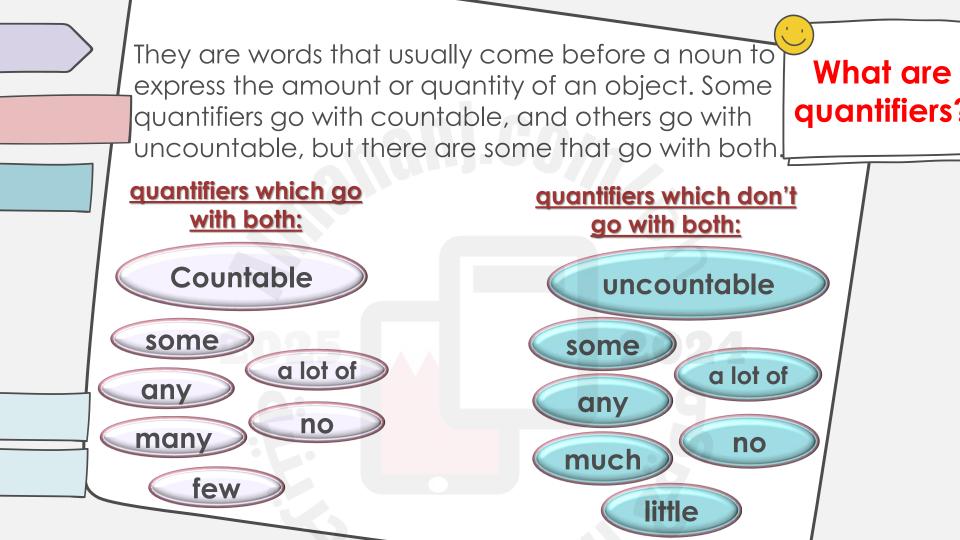
Change the word + (than)

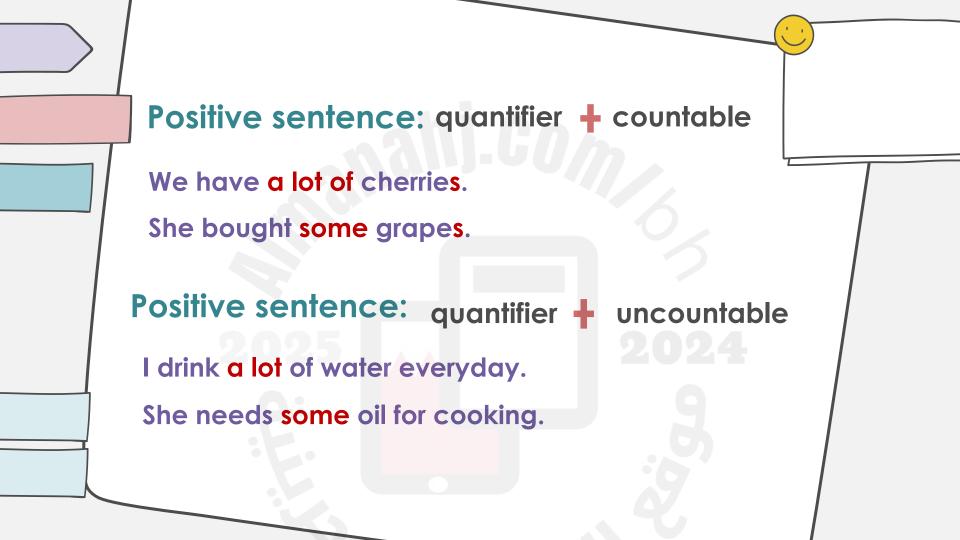
far >>> further than bad>>> worse than little>>> less than many>>> more than

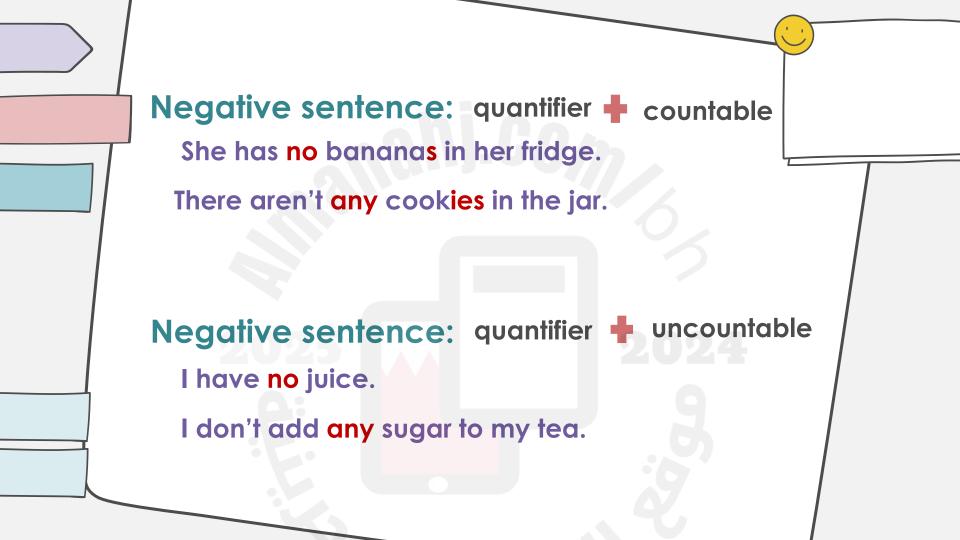


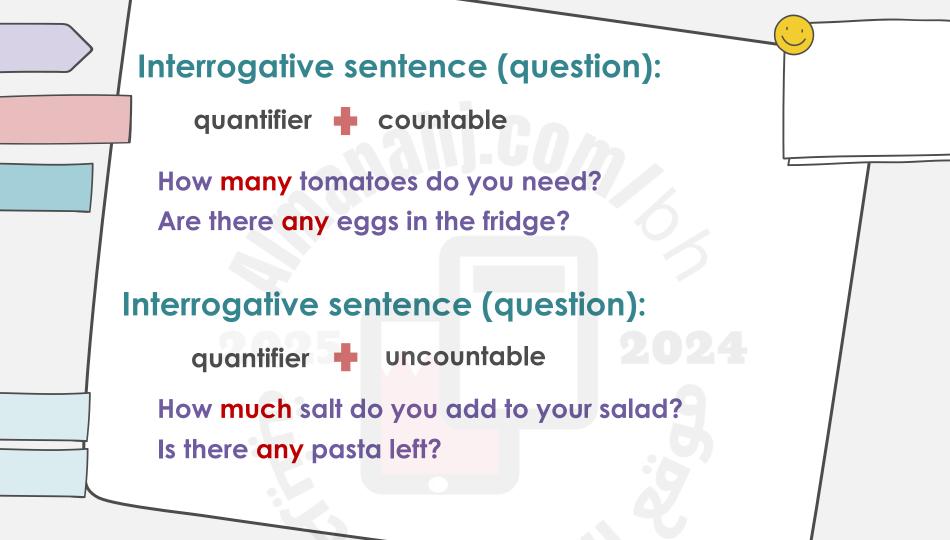


















RULE (1)

With regular one syllable adjectives, we add -est to makel

the superlative form.

She is small. >>> She is the smallest of all.

The + Adj (double the last letter)+ (est)

RULE (2)

With regular one and two syllable adjectives that end in y, we remove the y and add -iest to make the superlative form.

She is happy. >>> She is the happiest of all.

The + Adj (change the y to i)(iest)

RULE (3)

With adjectives that end with a <u>single vowel</u> followed by a <u>single consonant</u>, the consonant is doubled and <u>-est</u> is added. (the biggest) – (the hottest)

RULE (4)

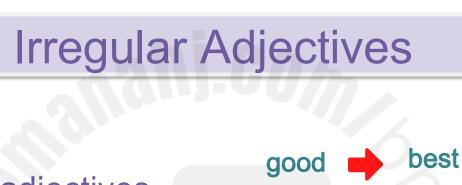
With two syllable adjectives that don't end in -y, and all three syllable adjectives we add the most or the least before the adjective. (the most beautiful) (the least beautiful)

Making superlative adjectives

With two syllable adjectives, and all three syllable adjectives we add least or most before the adjective (least is the smallest amount of something while most is the superlative form of much).

expensive | least (-) expensive expensive | most (+) expensive

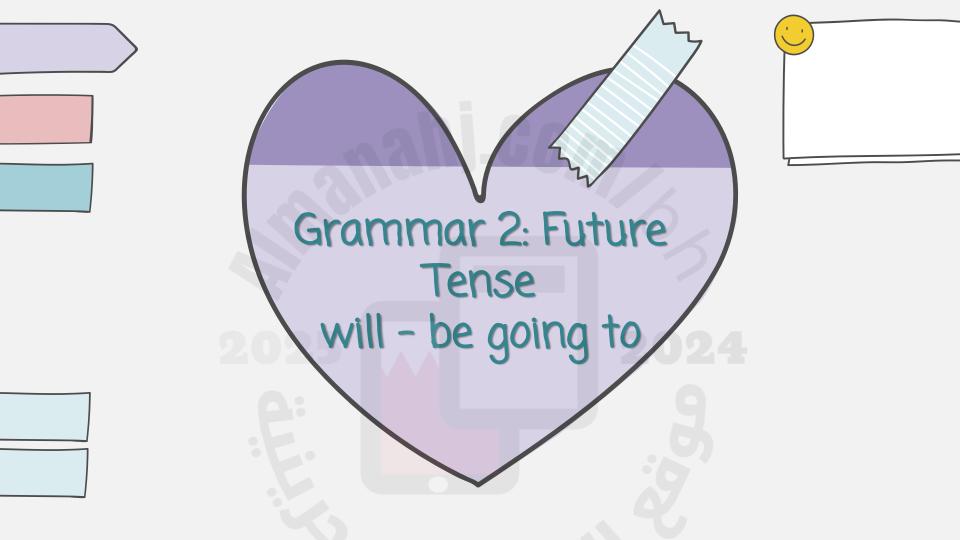
beautiful → least (-) beautiful beautiful → Most (+) beautiful

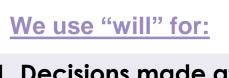


Irregular adjectives
don't follow these rules.
So, you must memorize
them.

bad worst
far furthest
well best
much most
many most







1. Decisions made at the moment of speaking. (on the spot decision)

A: It is hot in here. B: [1] open a window.

2. Predictions. (something possible to happen)

He study well. I think he'll pass the test.

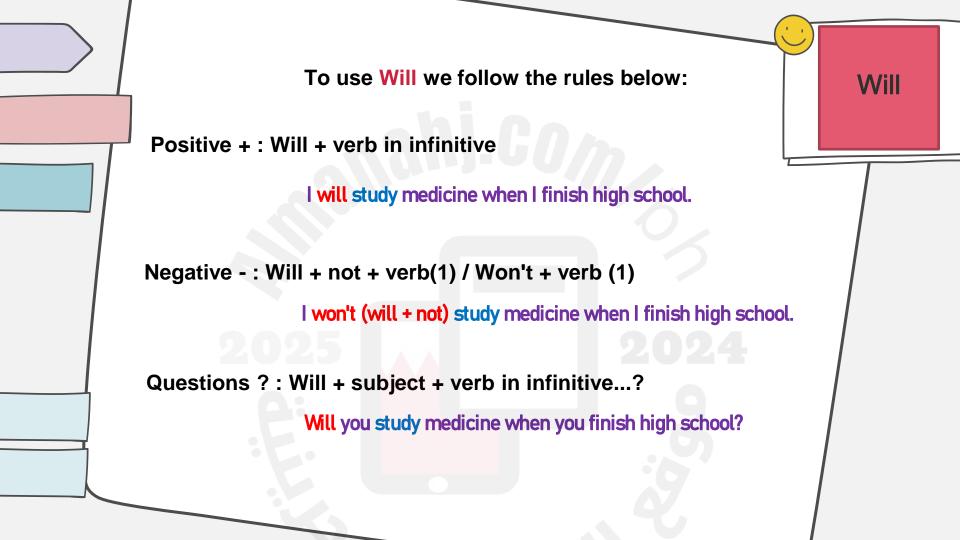
3. Promises, threats, warnings, requests, offers and hopes.

I promise I <u>will do</u> it./ I <u>will hit you</u>.

Will you help me? / I will help you.
/ I hope you will come to my party.

4. An action in the future that we can't control.

Laura will be six years old in March.









1. For an action that <u>happened in the past</u> but whose results are obvious in the PRESENT.

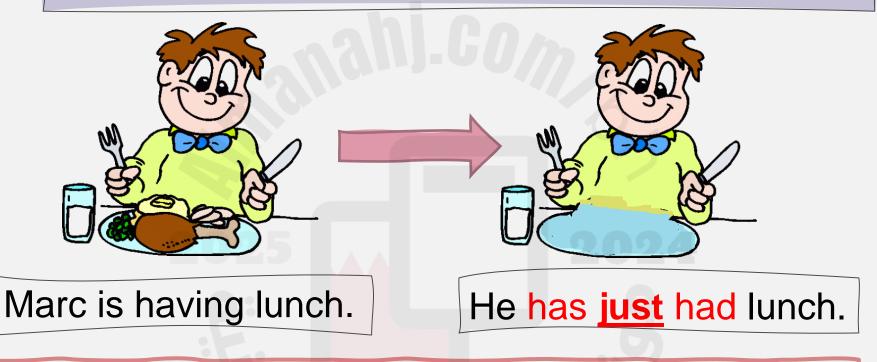


John's car is dirty.

He washes the car.

He *has washed* the car.

2. For an action that has **JUST** finished.



Time expression: just (is used for recently completed actions)

3. For an action that started in the past and hasn't finished.







- 1. We bought the house in 2000.
- 2. We still live in the neighborhood.
- 3. We have lived here for 15 years.
 - We have lived here since 2000.

Time expression:

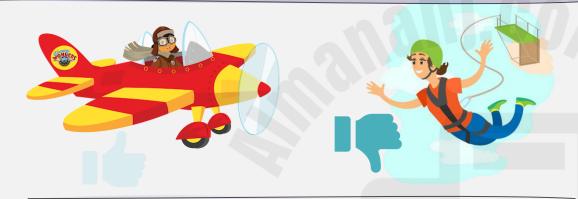
Since (a point in time)(sine

June, since 2020,..etc)

For(a period of time)(for 15 years, for 5 month)



4. For experiences we have/haven't lived.



He has flown a plane, but he has never tried bungee jumping.

Have you ever travelled by plane?



Time expression:

never / ever: The adverbs *ever* and *never* express the idea of an unidentified time *before* now

ever:

Is used in questions Ex. Have you ever visited England?

First time Ex. This is the first time I've ever been to England.

never:

means at no time before now I have **never** visited Berlin

Time expressions



Never

Yet

For

Just

Already

we use **already** in **positive** sentences to talk about actions and events that happened before now or earlier than expected.

I've already visited three universities. Spring has already arrived in Madrid!

1. We can use the present perfect *negative* with *yet*.

I haven't made a decision yet.

2. We can form present perfect questions with yet:

Have you seen the film yet?

Form

Positive sentences

Read the following examples and write Present perfect form. (Affirmative sentences)

- 1. She has eaten fish.
- 2. He has eaten fish.
- 3. It has eaten fish.

- 1. I have eaten fish.
- 2. They have eaten fish.
- 3. You have eaten fish.
- 4. We have eaten fish.

I, they, you, we have have In the chat, write two sentences using this form

Past participle(V3)

- Regular verbs: ed/ied/d(played/ studied/ saved)
- Irregular verbs: change(
 eaten/ read/ written) SB

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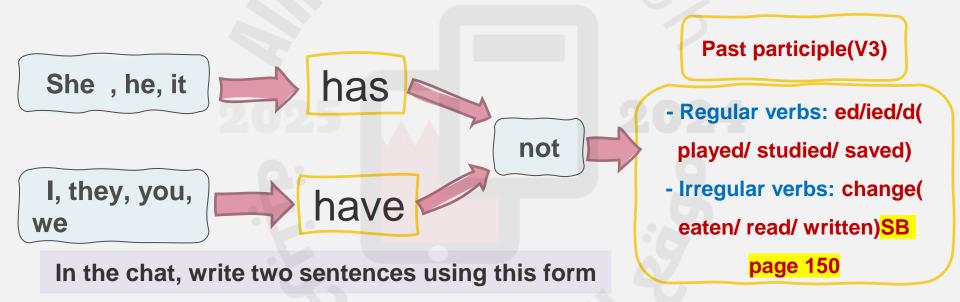
Form

Negative sentences

Read the following examples and write Present perfect form. (Negative sentences)

- 1. She has not eaten fish.
- 2. He has not eaten fish.
- 3. It has not eaten fish.

- 1. I *have not eaten* fish.
- 2. They have not eaten fish.
- 3. You have not eaten fish.
- 4. We have not eaten fish.

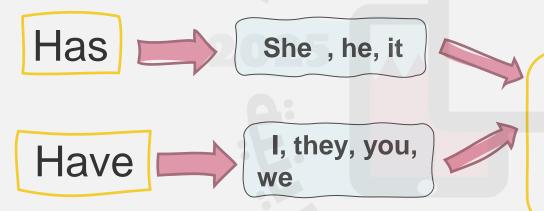


Form

Interrogative sentences

Read the following examples and write Present perfect form. (Interrogative sentences)

- 1. Have I/you/we/they worked?
- 2. Have I/you/we/they written?
 - 3. Has he/she/it worked?
 - 4. Has he/she/it written?

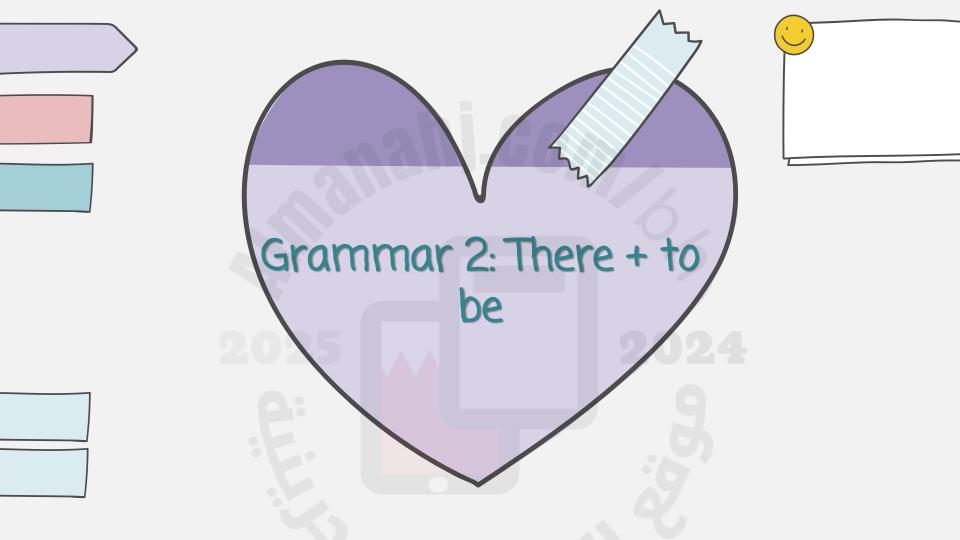


Past participle(V3)

- Regular verbs: ed/ied/d(played/ studied/ saved)
- Irregular verbs: change(eaten/

read/ written) SB page 150





Present/ Past simple

<u>To express existence at different points of time we use the forms below:</u>



- 1. There + is/ are (present time)
- 2. There + was/ were (past time)

Now, it's you turn. Write 3 sentences using:

- 1. There is a museum in Manama.
- 2. There are
- 3. There was
- 4. There were

3. Present Perfect time

3. There + has/ have been (present perfect time)

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There <u>have been</u> virtual classes since the
pandemic started.
There has been a Bahrain Sports Day since
February 2017.
```

4. Future 'going to' time (Plans)

4. There + is/ are going to be (future 'going to' time)

There <u>is going to be</u> a big celebration next week.

There <u>are going to be</u> virtual live concerts in the weekend.

5. Future 'will' time (Predictions)

5. There + will be (future 'will' time)

```
I think that there <u>will be</u> a lot of virtual games on the coming Sports Day.
```

I think that there <u>will be</u> flying cars in the future.

There + be Activities









Before the 1900s, there were no basketball uniforms. Basketball players wore any type of clothes which made it difficult to know the teams.

The first basketball uniform had knee-length padded pants with long tights and t-shirts. The uniform was made of heavy wool. They wore special basketball shoes with suction cups.

Basketball uniforms have changed through the years. Today they wear long shorts and sleeveless t-shirts. The uniform is made of lighter polyester and nylon fabrics. They wear sneakers, to keep them cool as they run or jump. Each team has its own colours now. For example, NY players wear black and white t-shirts and shorts.

In the future, these uniforms will change too. Players need uniforms that are practical and in fashion.

Unit 5

Write an essay in 100-120 words about how a sport's uniform has changed. Include the following:

- 1. a paragraph about how the uniform was.
- 2. a paragraph about how the uniform is today.
- 3. a conclusion.

Upcycling is wonderful. It means the activity of turning old or used things into new items. It is a very popular activity nowadays.

People share a lot of amazing ideas about upcycling on the internet. For example, you can use your old jeans and T-shirts to make a bag. Another example is to use cans as holders for pens and pencils. Some upcycling ideas are unusual, such as turning a light bulb into a fishbowl.

There are so many interesting ideas to do with our old things and junk. It is a chance to make use of them, rather than throwing them away.

Unit 6

Write an article in 100-120 words about some upcycling ideas. Include the following:

a sentence that describes the idea.

- 2. at least 3 examples to support your idea.
- 3. a concluding sentence.

Do you like playing video games? Do you want a tool to help you snack while you play without moving every 5 minutes? Well, we have got the best gadget for you! It is called the Couch Console.

This gadget has so many good points to keep in mind. For example, it can charge all your other gadgets. It also holds your food and keep your drinks hot. It is small so you can take it anywhere with you.

However, this console can also be bad. It is not safe to have food and drinks around electricity. It also causes your body to get lazy and makes you feel tired all the time. One more thing, is that it is not easy to fix if it got damaged.

Finally, I think this gadget is **not** as useful as it seems. I give it a 5 out of ten.

Unit 7

Write a review in 80-100 words to describe an App or a Gadget . Include the following: 1. What the app / gadget is.

- 2. What you like about it. (Good/Positive points)
- 3. What you don't like about it. (Bad/ Negative points)/ Your opinion about it.

Teachers Day is a special day where teachers are appreciated for their hard work during the school year and it is celebrated differently around the world.

In Bahrain, people celebrate Teacher's Day on the 5th of October. On this day, schools don't have a holiday, but teachers gather to celebrate at school. They make competitions and teachers are honored at the same time. In India, they celebrate it on the 5th of September. Some schools let senior students take the responsibility of teaching as a way of showing their appreciation towards their teachers. In Iraq, Teachers Day is celebrated on the 1st of March. They celebrate it by giving presents to their teachers.

All around the world, people celebrate Teachers Day differently, in a way that reflects their culture.

Unit 8

Write an article about a festival or celebration from your culture in 100-120 words. Include the following:

- 1. a paragraph that includes topic sentence
- 2. a paragraph that mention how people around the world celebrate differently. (Give examples)
- 3. a concluding sentence



