

مراجعة الوقفة التقويمية الثالثة الاختبار الثالث في اللغة الإنجليزية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

مراجعة الاختبار الثالث في اللغة الإنجليزية	1
تدريب كتابي للوحدتين الثالثة و الرابعة في اللغة الإنجليزية	2
مراجعة موسّعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية بدون الاستماع	3
نماذج الكتابة و الفقرات الخاصّة باللغة الإنجليزية للأول الإعدادي	4
مراجعة الاختبار الثاني لغة إنجليزية	5

Gr 7 Impact 1
Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark
Unit 4 Living Together
Revision

Prepared by 1st intermediate teachers

Objectives

1. Review vocabulary from Unit 3 and 4.
 2. Review grammatical rules from unit 3 and 4.
 3. Review writing an email about an event in a country.
-

Unit 3 & Unit 4

Lesson 1

Vocabulary



Match each word to its meaning.

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark

Lesson 1

New word	Meaning
1- sunrise: It was an amazing sunrise in the morning.	A- Being without light or without much light.
2- sunset: They watched the sunset at 6 pm.	B- To make or become bright.
3- darkness: I made my way in the darkness without streetlights.	C- The time at which the sun sets.
4- lit up: The street is lit up at night.	D- To produce or do an action.
5- daylight: We only fish when it is daylight. It is too dark at night.	E- The time at which the sun rises.
6- active: He is clever, but she is active.	F- The light of the day or the sun.

Match each word to its meaning.

Unit 4 Living Together
Lesson 1

New word		Meaning
1- clever	D	A- The way someone acts.
2- wildlife conflict	B	B- Wild animals clash with humans.
3- habitat	E	C- Permission or ability to enter.
4- interact	F	D- Quick in learning and smart.
5- behaviour	A	E- The place or type of place where a plant or animal naturally lives or grows.
6- access	C	F- To communicate with each other.

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark
Lesson 3

Grammar

Present Continuous



Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark
Lesson 3

Getting started

Read the sentences and find out the differences between them.

Sentence 1

I walk to school at seven o'clock every day.



Here we use present simple.

Sentence 2

I am walking to school now.



Here we use present continuous.

Present Continuous

Unit 3 Secerts of the Dark

Lesson 3

Let's look closer

Read the following sentences and underline the verbs. What do you notice? When do we use the present continuous tense?

1. She is reading a book today.

read

2. He is sleeping at the moment.

sleep

3. They are playing football these days.

play

4. We are eating our lunch now.

eat

5. I am watching TV right now.

watch

Present Continuous

Unit 3 Secerts of the Dark

Lesson 3

Let's look closer

We use the present continuous tense to talk about:

Things that are in progress at the time of speaking

Example: What are they doing? They are eating their lunch.

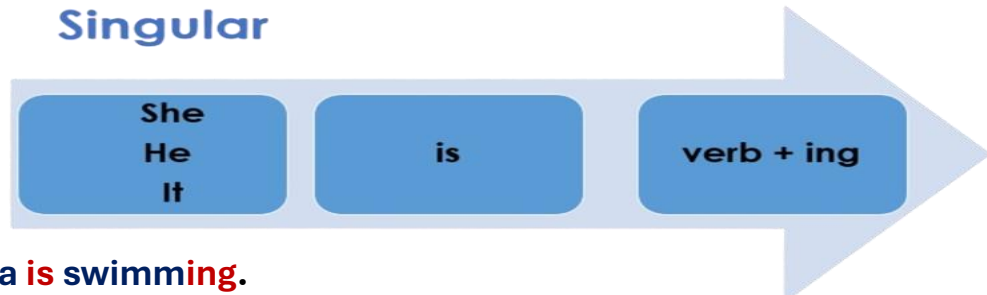
Things that are in progress around the time of speaking or that are temporary.

Example: He's looking for a new flat.

Let's look closer

Rule: the present continuous is formed with **am/are/ is** and the main verb with **"ing"**.

Singular

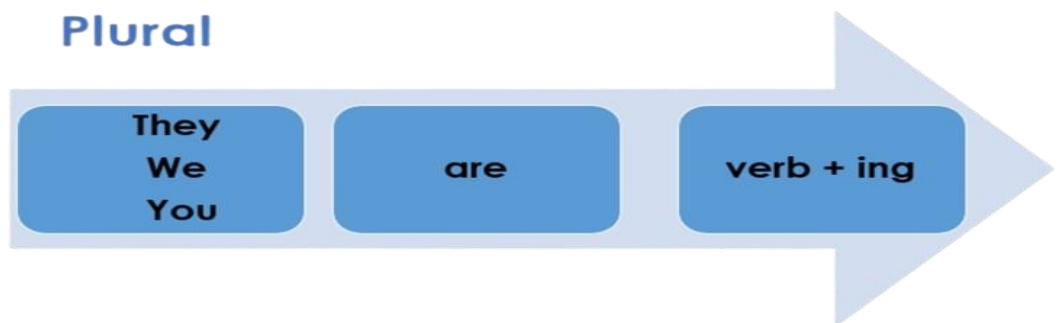


Example: Leena **is** swimming.

Let's look closer

Rule: the present continuous is formed with **am/are/ is** and the main verb with **"ing"**.

Plural



Example: Alex and Mark **are** playing football.

Let's look closer

Main verb formation in the present continuous tense:

When the verb ends in -e, we take off the -e- and add-ing	make -making
When the verb ends in a vowel+ consonant, we double the final consonant and add -ing	win-winning
When a verb ends in a -l, we double the - l and add -ing	cancel- cancelling
When a verb ends in a -ie, we take off the -ie and add -y and-ing	lie- lying

Let's look closer

There are two types of verbs in English:

Action verbs:

action verbs are verbs that involve movement or action.

play

sleep

eat

Non-action verbs:

non-action verbs are verbs that involve **no** movement or action.

smell

like

think

Let's look closer

Non-action verbs include verbs of **state**, **possession**, **feelings**, **needs**, **thought** and **senses**.

For example:

Many animals **see** well enough to hunt in the dark.

senses

I **like** stories about unusual animals.

feelings

I **need** help.

needs

These verbs do not take -ing form. They only take the simple tenses.

For examples:

- He **doesn't understand**. (Not he isn't understanding.)

- I **know** the name of every kid. (Not I am knowing the name of every kid.)

ASSESSMENT



Let's practice

Write the -ing form of the verbs in the box in the correct column of the table.
Once you finish, check your answers.

Worry live come hunt hide hit give look read
Put write run sit stop study swim sleep

get → getting	ride → riding	Play → playing
hitting putting running sitting stopping swimming	living hiding giving writing coming	worrying looking hunting studying sleeping reading



Assess yourself

Read, find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.
Once you finish, check your answers.

Incorrect sentences	Correct sentences
You is learning about animals.	You are learning about animals.
He is wear a hat at the moment.	He is wearing a hat at the moment.
They are writeing a report.	They are writing a report.
I are swimming in the sea.	I am swimming in the sea.

Assess yourself

Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.
Once you finish, check your answers.

1. I don't**know**..... (know) your telephone number.
2. Look! Somebody**is climbing**..... (climb) up that tree over there.
3. Can you **hear**..... (hear) those people?
4. Please be quiet. I**am studying**..... (study).
5. You ...**are working**.... (work) hard today.

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark

Lesson 6

Grammar



Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark - Lesson 6

use at, on and in to say when things happened.

Getting started

Rearrange the words to make a sentence. Once you finish, check your answers.

at/ go shopping/. / They/ 8:00

They go shopping at 8:00.

Now, which word in the sentence is a preposition?

They go shopping (at) 8:00.

A preposition

use at, on and in to say when things happened.

Getting started

Think! "in", "on", and "at" are prepositions.

When do you use in, on, and at?

We learnt in unit 1 to use in and on to talk about location.

Example: Ahmed Al Fateh is an ancient fort located in Riffa.

Riffa is a location.

➤ Now let's learn more about these prepositions.

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark Lesson 6

use at, on and in to say when things happened.

Let's look closer

Read the following sentences and underline at, on and in. What do you notice?

1. I got up this morning at 6:30.

2. I usually do my washing on Saturday.

3. My birthday is in May.

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark Lesson 6

use at, on and in to say when things happened.

Let's look closer

"at", "on" and "in" are prepositions of time. We use them to say when things happen.

Examples:

On Monday, I usually play football.

I visit my grandparents at weekends.

Schools open in October

Unit 3 Secrets of the Dark Lesson 6

use at, on and in to say when things happened.

Let's look closer

Usage:

We use "on" with days and dates.

on Monday/on my birthday/on 1st July

We use "in" with months, years, seasons and time of day.

in May/in 2010/ in winter/ in the morning/ in a minute

We use "at" with exact times and certain expressions.

at 8 o'clock/ at night/ at the weekend/ at sunset/ at lunchtime/ at 6:45 am.



Assess yourself

Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form. Once you finish, check your answers.

1. I don'tknow (know) your telephone number.
2. Look! Somebodyis climbing..... (climb) up that tree over there.
3. Can youhear (hear) those people?
4. Please be quiet. Iam studying..... (study).
5. Youare working (work) hard today.



Unit 4 Living Together Lesson 3

Modal Verbs

In short

We use modal verbs to express some ideas like:

Modal verbs	Ideas	Examples
must	Obligation and necessity	People must stop hunting elephants.
mustn't	Prohibition (not allowed to)	You mustn't be late.
have to	Obligation and necessity	We have to go to the lab.
don't have to	About what is not necessary or obligatory	They don't have to use the products made from elephant's ivory.
Should/shouldn't	Recommendations and suggestions	You should see a doctor.

Let's practice

Underline the correct word.

Once you finish, check your answers.

1. You must / shouldn't touch this surface or you can get burnt.
2. You must/ mustn't leave this switched on all the time.
3. You should/must carry this carefully.
4. You must/mustn't touch the wires, it is dangerous.
5. You should/must spend less time on the computer.
6. You have to/ don't have to protect animals.

Poor Leopard Sandy

Dear Bob,

I couldn't wait to tell you about my amazing volunteering experience, I've started volunteering at a Conservation Centre, caring for a baby leopard named Sandy, whose mother was hunted. I'm learning how to care for her by keeping her warm, bathing her, and feeding her healthy food. It's also important to teach her how to find food and build nests to prepare her for the wild. My goal is to train Sandy well so that she can be set free after three years. I'm proud to help her and believe you'd love volunteering too. I hope to hear from you soon.

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Best wishes
Alex

THANK
you! 😊