

أوراق عمل وتدريبات نهاية الفصل غير مجابة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ الصف السابع ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 02:50:51 2025-12-10

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 المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

أوراق عمل مدرسة الأندلس نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

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قسم اللغة الإنجليزية
English Language Department

ENGLISH

تدريبات إثرائية

نهاية الفصل الأول

الصف السابع

للعام الدراسي 2025 - 2026

اسم الطالب :

الصف : - 7

The revision booklet does not replace the textbook.

التدريبات لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي

Word list

coach	باص كبير (حافلة)	accident	حادث
underground	قطار ارضي (مترو)	petrol station	محطة وقود
ferry	سفينة كبيرة	capital	عاصمة
peaceful	هادي / امن	car park	موقف سيارات
crowded	مزدحم	tower	برج
sign	علامة	mountain range	سلسلة جبال
license	رخصة سيارة	tunnel	نفق
congratulations	مبروك	port	ميناء
helmet	خوذة	desert	صحراء
information	معلومات	attraction	جذب
popular	مشهور / محبوب	confused	مرتبك
pedestrian crossing	عبور مشاة	worried	قلق
seat belt	حزام امان	angry	غاضب
noisy	مزعج	shocked	مصدوم / مذهول
main	اساسي	surprised	متفاجئ
crowded	مزدحم	attract	تجذب
expensive	غالي	sprain	التواء
cheap	رخيص	embarrassed	محرج
tourist	سائح	population	السكان
official language	اللغة الرسمية	official	رسمي
crash into	يصطدم ب	slip	ينزلق
argument	جدال	block	حاجز
miss	يفتقد	lose	يخسر

1-Hasan: How was your trip to Paris?

Ali:

- A . It was ok.
- B. It's two blocks away.
- C. Good to see you here.
- D. Go for it, it was ok. I'm sure.

2. Ahmed : Hi , guys ! What are you up to?

Khalid :

- A. It's free.
- B. Don't worry.
- C. Nothing much.
- D. I'm crazy about it.

3. Ahmed : We got the wrong tram.

Khalid :

- A. We are a bit shy.
- B. We miss you a lot.
- C. We have to get off.
- D. We must slow down.

4 . Ahmed : Thank you so much for your help.

Khalid :

- A. I am sorry to hear that.
- B. Don't mention it.
- C. That's terrible!
- D. Oh, dear!

5 . Ahmed : Could I ask you a question?

Khalid :

- A. Not too bad!
- B. Thanks a lot!
- C. Not much!
- D. Sure .I'm all years !

6 . Ahmed : May I take the underground?

Khalid :

- A. Poor you!
- B. Oh , dear!
- C. You are welcome.
- D. It is two blocks away.

7. Ahmed : How far is the stadium?

Khalid :

- A. It's two blocks away.
- B. You poor thing!
- C. It's so bad!
- D. Oh , dear !

8. Ahmed : My car crashed into a tree!

Khalid :

- A. Poor you!
- B. Thanks a lot
- C. Good to see you here.
- D. It's not far from the station.

9 . Ahmed : I had a bad night yesterday.

Khalid :

- A. It's close.
- B. You poor thing!
- C. Don't mention it.
- D. Don't slow down!

10 . Ahmed : My friend got lost in Doha!

Khalid :

- A. I'm happy to hear that.
- B. Don't mention it.
- C. You're welcome.
- D. That's so bad.

11 . Ahmed : We haven't met for a long time.

Khalid :

- A. It's so bad.
- B. You poor thing!
- C. We are going to be late.
- D. I have missed talking to you.

12. What are you up to ?

- A. Not much.
- B. We are in a hurry.
- C. Let's get off right now.
- D. Go straight on then turn left.

13. I'm bored. Why don't we go to see a movie?

- A. Fine by me.
- B. What do you think?
- C. You lost your way.
- D. It's out of this world.

Reading

The camel is one of the most important animals in desert regions, and for thousands of years it has played a major role in the lives of people who live in hot, dry environments. Often called the “ship of the desert,” the camel is able to travel long distances across sand and survive conditions that many other animals cannot handle. Its body has many special features that help it adapt to life in a harsh climate.

One of the most well-known features of the camel is its hump, which stores fat. When food is scarce, the camel’s body uses this fat as a source of energy. This allows the animal to survive for long periods without eating much. Many people mistakenly believe that the hump contains water, but this is not true. Instead, camels store water throughout their bodies. Their cells can hold water for a long time, and camels can drink up to 100 liters at once when they finally reach a water source.

Another amazing feature is the camel’s ability to cope with blowing sand. Camels have long, thick eyelashes that protect their eyes, and their nostrils can close to block out dust during sandstorms. Their ears are also covered with hair to keep sand from entering. In addition, the camel’s broad, padded feet make it easy for the animal to walk on soft sand without sinking.

1- What's the text mainly about?

- A. Different kinds of desert plants
- B. How people build houses in the desert
- C. The special features and importance of camels
- D. The history of transportation around the world

2. What does the underlined word "*adapt*" mean?

- A. To protect something
- B. To change in order to survive
- C. To drink a lot of water
- D. To move from one place to another

3. Why do camels have long eyelashes and closable nostrils?

- A. To help them see long distances
- B. To protect them from sand and dust
- C. To keep their faces cool
- D. To make them run faster

4. What is stored in a camel's hump?

.....

5. Why are camels useful for transportation in deserts?

.....

6. What does the last paragraph say camels symbolize?

.....

1) Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 1847. When he was only eleven years old, he invented a machine that could clean wheat. Graham studied anatomy and physiology at the University of London but *moved* with his family to Quebec, Canada, in 1870.

2) Bell soon moved to Boston, Massachusetts. In 1871, he began working with deaf people and published the system of Visible Speech that was developed by his father. Visible Speech illustrated how the tongue, lips, and throat are used to produce vocal sounds. In 1872, Bell founded a school for the deaf people, which soon became part of Boston University.

3) Alexander Graham Bell is best known for his invention of the telephone. While trying to discover the secret of transmitting multiple messages on a single wire, Bell heard the sound of a plucked string along some of the electrical wire. One of Bell's assistants, Thomas A. Watson, was trying to reactivate a telephone transmitter.

4) After hearing the sound, Bell believed he could send the sound of a human voice over the wire. After receiving a patent on March 7, 1876, for transmitting sound along a single wire, he successfully transmitted human speech on March 10. Bell's telephone patent was one of the most valuable patents ever issued. He started the Bell Telephone Company in 1877.



1.What is the text **MAINLY** about?

- A. a great doctor
- B. a great farmer
- C. a great inventor
- D. a great transmitter

2. Where was Alexander Graham Bell born?

- A. Boston
- B. England
- C. Quebec
- D. Scotland

3.What is the **CLOSEST** meaning to the underlined word “*assistants*” ?

- A. actors
- B. drivers
- C. visitors
- D. helpers

4.According to the text, what did Bell do in 1872?

5.Based on the text, what is Bell best known for?

6.According to paragraph (4), what did Bell do after hearing the sound?

7.When did Bell started his own company?

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

1. When lots of people like something. It is

- A. safe
- B. cheap
- C. messy
- D. popular

2. Driving fast is It always causes accidents.

- A. chubby
- B. outgoing
- C. dangerous
- D. comfortable

3. Paris is the of France.

- A. city
- B. town
- C. capital
- D. country

4. My brother and I had a(n) He took my tablet yesterday.

- A- accident
- B- argument
- C- transport
- D- pavement

5- They took the wrong means of..... .They had to get off at next stop.

- A. transport**
- B. helmet**
- C. tunnel**
- D. park**

6. Arabic is thelanguage in Qatar.

- A. interesting**
- B. difficult**
- C. official**
- D. easy**

7. Rawan hates taking theShe doesn't like to move at all .

- A. lift**
- B. stairs**
- C. elevator**
- D. programmes**

8. There were many boats at the

- A. stadium**
- B. parking**
- C. station**
- D. port**

9- Egypt has a large

- A. pedestrian
- B. weather
- C. country
- D. population

10. You can get medicine at the

- A. chemist's
- B. florist's
- C. newsagent's
- D. hairdresser's

11. The pearl is a famous in Doha .

- A. range
- B. ferry
- C. sight
- D. agent

12. You must wear your while driving your motorbike.

- A. ladder
- B. helmet
- C. ankle
- D. wallet

13- I can't talk to you right now. I am in a/an

- A. hurry
- B. scared
- C. attractive
- D. impressive

14. I don't want to go climbing . I think it is

- A. expensive
- B. dangerous
- C. ugly
- D. safe

Read the following, then fill in the gap with the suitable word.

population - noisy - popular - quiet - coach confused

1. The teacher explained the lesson twice, but I was still _____.
2. The new sports game became very _____ among students.
3. Our town has a small _____ compared to big cities.
4. The street near the market is always _____ because of the cars and people.
5. We went to a _____ park where we could relax and enjoy nature.
6. The team travelled to the match by _____.

Read the following sentences , then fill in the gap with the suitable word.

florist's - sights - crowded - range - official

- 1- We saw a _____ when we were in Africa.
- 2- Doha was very _____ yesterday and I couldn't move with my car.
3. The police officer asked to see my _____ ID card.
4. We visited many famous _____ when we travelled to London.
5. My mother bought a beautiful bouquet from the _____.

Read the following, then fill in the gap with the suitable word.

crashed - noisy - popular - helmet - argument -

1. My brother and I had a(n) _____. He took my tablet without asking me.
- 2--His car _____ into a big tree yesterday.
- 3- You must wear a _____ when you ride your bike.
- 4- Some cities are very _____ in the morning.

ugly - surprised - sprain - argument , quiet - get off

1. I was very _____ when I heard I would visit the zoo.
2. Please remember to _____ the bus carefully at the stop.
3. The sky was full of black _____ yesterday.
4. The doctor said I didn't break my ankle; it was only a _____
- 5- The library is very _____, so it is perfect for studying.

Grammar

must / have to

MUST

The *speaker* thinks it is necessary.
Personal opinion.
Written rules/instructions.

HAVE TO

Another person thinks it is necessary.
External obligation.
Facts, not opinions.

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1- We wear seat belts in the car.

- A. must
- B. have
- C. haven't
- D. mustn't

2- Your room is very messy. You tidy it.

- A. have
- B. must
- C. haven't
- D. mustn't

3- Alistudy yesterday , so he didn't come to the park.

- A. has to
- B. have to
- C. had to
- D. having to

4- I always go to the parkfoot.

- A. in
- B. by
- C. on
- D. of

Grammar

Adjectives (superlative , comparative)

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
Bad	Worse	Worst
Good	Better	Best
Dark	Darker	Darkest
New	Newer	Newest
Happy	happier	happiest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Nervous	More Nervous	Most Nervous

5. The ocean is than the sea.

- A- big
- B- bigger
- C- biggest
- D- the biggest

6. Ahmed is..... than Amr.

- A- tall
- B- taller
- C- tallest
- D- the tallest

7. Lions are than wolves.

- A- dangerous
- B- most dangerous
- C- more dangerous
- D- the most dangerous

Grammar

Structure	Use	Examples
as + adjective + as	To show equality between two things	• My car is as fast as yours. • She is as tall as her brother.
not as + adjective + as	To show inequality (negative comparison)	• He is not as clever as his sister. • This book is not as interesting as the movie.

8- Our garden is as goodyour neighbor's garden.

A- as

B- just as

C- while

D- when

9- Some trains are as ships.

A-the fastest

B- fastest

C- faster

D- as fast

Past progressive

Signal Word	Use	Structure	Examples
while	Two actions happening at the same time	while + subject + past progressive	• She was cooking while I was watching TV.
when	A long action is interrupted by a short action	past progressive + when + past simple	• They were playing when it started to rain.
as	Two actions happening at the same time (similar to "while")	as + subject + past progressive	• I was walking home as he was running to the bus.

10- When dad....., I was sleeping.

- A- arrive
- B- arrives
- C- arrived
- D- arriving

11- While Tina was doing her homework, Sam.....

- A- is cooking
- B- was cooking
- C- are cooking
- D- were cooking

12- The boys were reading as the drivers.....

- A- work
- B- works
- C- was working
- D- were working

13- I was watching TV when the phone

- A- ring
- B- rang
- C- was ringing
- D- were ringing

14- I don't have..... books in my bag.

- A- any
- B- every
- C- no
- D- some

Some , Any , No

Word	Use	Examples
Some	Positive statements, offers, requests	• I have some friends in Cairo. • Would you like some tea?
Any	Negative statements, questions	• I don't have any money. • Do you have any brothers or sisters?
No	Negative meaning in positive sentences	• There is no milk in the fridge. • No students came to the class.

fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Can you come here? I need _____ help.
2. I got up late, so I had _____ time for breakfast.
3. I didn't buy _____ DVDs, but I found _____ interesting books.

B : Study carefully and choose the correct answer :

1. There are _____ apples in the fridge.

- A) any B) no C) some D) none

2. I can't find _____ pencils in my bag.

- A) some B) a C) any D) no

3. Do you have _____ water I can drink?

- A) some B) much C) no D) many

someone," "anyone," "anybody," and "somebody

Word	Meaning / Use	Example Sentence
Someone	Refers to an unspecified person (positive)	Someone is at the door.
Somebody	Same as "someone" (interchangeable)	Somebody left their bag here.
Anyone	Refers to any person, usually in questions or negatives	Is anyone home? / I don't know anyone here.
Anybody	Same as "anyone" (interchangeable)	Can anybody help me? / I didn't see anybody.

1. I looked everywhere, but I saw _____ I knew.

- a. anyone B) somebody C) no one D) anybody

2. Has _____ seen my keys? I can't find them.

- a. anyone B) somebody C) nobody D) no one

3. There is _____ in the fridge. It's completely empty.

- a. something B) nothing C) anything D) somebody

4. You can ask _____ for help if you need it.
a. nobody B) anyone C) no one D) nothing
5. I want to talk to _____ about my problem.
a. somebody B) nobody C) anything D) no one
6. Did you bring _____ to eat at the party?
a. something B) nothing C) anybody D) no one
7. I don't know _____ here. Everyone is a stranger.
a. anybody B) somebody C) something D) nothing
8. He didn't say _____ about the accident.
a. something B) anything C) nobody D) somebody
9. _____ can solve this problem if we all work together.
a. Nobody B) Someone C) Nothing D) Anybody
10. I called them, but _____ answered the phone.
a. somebody B) anybody C) no one D) anything

Grammar

Do as shown between the brackets :

- 1- That chair is (**good**) than this one. (Correct the mistake)
-

- 2- Rashid is 7 years old : Majed is 7 years old . (**good**) than this one (**Use** : asas)
-

- 3- The children are playing . the man is working . (**Use** : While)
-

- 4- My friend entered the room .I was watching the TV . (**Use** : When)

5- Can you give me any money ? (Correct)

6- The passengers must sit down on the tram. (Use : have)

7- You are not allowed to walk on the pavement. (Use : mustn't)

Do as shown between the brackets :

1- You aren't allowed to use your mobile phone at school. (Using : mustn't)

2- BMW is most expensive than Mercedes. (Correct)

3- I was studying. My mum was cooking. (join using : while)

4- Ali is shorter boy in the class Nasser. (Correct the mistake)

6- . Tom is a good driver, he drives good. (Correct the mistake)

7. Could you give me any water, please?

(**Correct the mistake**)

8. it's forbidden to drive fast. It is dangerous.

(Use : mustn't)

9. Khaled is clever. Sami is clever.

(Use : **as.....as**)

10. It was raining. The man arrived.

(Use : **when**)

11. There are any elephants in the zoo.

(**Correct**)



Writing 1

Write **two** paragraphs of 6-8 sentences about "A city I visited"

Helping phrases :

A. Name , where is it ?

B. Important features , interesting places ,

B. What can people do there ?

D. What do you like about it?

C. What do (visitors) you enjoy doing with your friends ?

D. What do you think of it ?

1

2

Writing 2

Write **two** paragraphs of 6-8 sentences about **"A story"**

A. Where did the story happened?

B. When / Where did it happen?

C. Who were with you?

D. What happened? (First , Next , Then...)

E. How did you feel ?

F. What happened in the end ?

1

2

