

المعلمة: نور عبد الباري أبو شريعه

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فيسبوك: Noor Abdulbari

الوحدة: ١

الدرس:

المادة: اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف: السابع

الصفحة: (١)

ألم مفردات مع لونها

exciting	مثير	feel	يشعر
boring	ممل	like	يحب
dangerous	خطير	work	يعمل
safe	آمن	have	يملك
interesting	مثير	be	يكون
challenging	مثير للتحدي	Policeman	شرطي
check in	تفتيش	fireman	رجل إطفاء
to land	يتوقف	miner	عامل مناجم
to take off	أقلاع	Stuntman	ممثل
check	يرقق	artist	فنان
get on	يركب	rally driving	سباق سيارات
airport	مطار	Scuba diving	رياضة الغوص
aeroplane	طائرة	rock fishing	صيد الأسماك الصخرية
airline	شركة طيران	rock climbing	تسلق الصخر
flight	رحلة طيران	mountain hiking	تجسير الجبال
flight attendants	مضيفات طيران	horse riding	ركوب الخيل
passengers	ركاب	Say	يقول
Cabin	غرفة في الطائرة	jump	يقفز
weather forecast	تنبؤ جوي	fall	يسقط
every day	كل يوم	begin	يبدأ
week	أسبوع	turn	يلوي
month	شهر	smash	يهرط
always	دائماً	burst	تشتعل
never	أبداً		

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الصفحة: (2)

* The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

Affirmative

Negative

Question

الإثبات

النفي

السؤال

Affirmative:-

S + V (مجرد)

طى نواي زيارة

subject (مفرد)

إذا كان الفاعل

subject (مفرد)

is / s

يضاف للفعل

يضاف أي شيء للفعل

Ex: He, she, it

أه

Ex: Nour, girl

pen, cat, book

Ex: We, You, they

Ex: Nour And Ahmed

girl(s), pen(s), book(s)

Negative:

S + ~~is~~ / ~~s~~ + V (مجرد)

doesn't

don't

المفرد (الفاعل)

doesn't

do n't

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الدرس:

الصف: السابع

فيسبوك: Noor Abdulbari

الصفحة: (3)

Question:

Does + S + V (مفرد) + ... ?

Do + S + V (مفرد) + ... ?

الكلمات الدالة على الجازم البسيط :-

always, rarely, often, seldom, sometimes
generally, normally, every time, every day
every week, a day, a year, yearly.

أشهر المضاف البسيط : للإشارة إلى نعلما متكرر شي يومي
والتجارية :

- الجازم البسيط يكون في أمثلة be

is ⇒ المفرد ⇒ He, She, It, Your, table, Cat.

are ⇒ الجمع ⇒ they, we, you, boys, girls

am ⇒ I

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فيسبوك: Noor Abdulbari

الوحدة: الوحدة الأولى

الدرس:

المادة: اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف: السابع

الصفحة: (4)

نور (2) مفعلة 7 -

يلفظ حرف الـ "s" بـ "z" إذا سبقت الـ s :-

b, d, g, v, l, m, n, r, o

يلفظ حرف الـ "s" بـ "s" إذا سبقت الـ s :-

p, t, f, k

يلفظ حرف الـ "s" بـ "z" إذا سبقت الـ "s" :-

s, ch, sh, x, z

/z/

/s/

/z/

يرن runs

يساعد helps

يغلق close

يسمع hears

يأخذ takes

يماثل matches

يخبر tells

يحصل gets

يشاهد watches

يصل arrives

يتحقق checks

يؤطبّط prints

A day in the life of a pilot

Before you start
In pairs, check
your notes about
the life of a pilot.



- 1 Read the following paragraph, then listen and answer.

We always think that the life of an airline pilot is exciting and never boring. But is this true? What does a pilot do before the aeroplane takes off? What does he do after landing? Let's listen to the Jordanian pilot, Kareem Mahmoud.

- 2 Do your notes match Kareem's routine? In what way are they similar? In what way are they different?

- 3 Listen to Kareem Mahmoud again and fill in the missing verbs in his timetable.

يُركب . يركب . يركب . يركب . يركب
check-in land take off check-in get on

- a 9.50 p.m.: I check in with my airline.
b 10.00 p.m.: I check the flight details.
c 10.05 p.m.: I get on the plane.
d 10.35 p.m.: The plane is ready to take off.
e 03.05 a.m.: We land in Sao Paulo.

- 4 Listen to Kareem Mahmoud one more time and write down the words he uses from the box below. In pairs, try to guess their meanings.

مطار - مطار - مطار - مطار - مطار
airport, aeroplane, airline, flight, flight attendants, passengers,
cabin, to check in, to take off, to land, weather forecast,
every day/week/month, always, never

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Grammar

The Present Simple (affirmative)

- 1 Complete this paragraph with the verbs in the correct form.

تكون على عمل يحب تشعر
be be have work like feel



Salma (1) is a nurse. She (2) works at night.
Salma: (3) I like my job. At night, I (4) have time to talk to people. And people (5) feel they (6) are not alone.

- 2 Listen and put these verbs in the corresponding group.

hears takes gets tells closes
checks matches arrives prints

/z/

runs

/s/

helps

/iz/

watches

- 3 Listen again and repeat these verbs.

The Present Simple (negative)

- 4 Complete the sentences about Salma from exercise 1, the nurses that she works with and the people in the hospital. Use *do not*, *does not*, *is not* and *are not*.

Negative with *do/does not*

Salma (1) does not work during the day.
Nurses (2) do not have time to talk to people during the day.

Negative with *is/are not*

Salma (3) is not a doctor.
People in the hospital (4) are not alone at night.

- 5 Sami is a fisherman. Read what he says about his job, and then rewrite this paragraph with the correct form of the verbs.



Hi! I'm Sami! (1) am an engineering student in California, but (2) work as a fisherman during the summer. You (3) do not need a lot of experience to be a fisherman on a fishing boat. People (4) think that a good fisherman (5) does not get seasick. But it (6) is not true!

Example

Hi! I'm Sami! I am an engineering student in California ...

The Present Simple (interrogative) السؤال

- 6 Ask Sami about his job. Complete the tables with *do* or *does*.

Yes/No Questions

(1) Do you need experience to be a fisherman?

(2) Does Sami work in winter?

Wh- Questions

Where does he study engineering?

(3) does

What do people think about fishermen?

Wh-Q + الفعل + S + V ... ?

- 7 Work in pairs. Use these words to ask questions.

a. go / Do / to / on / ? / you / school / Friday

Do you go to school on Friday?

Wh-Q + do + S+V

b. you / get up / What / on / do / Friday / ? / time

What time do you get up on Friday?

c. your / your / Does / make / breakfast / ? / mother

Does your mother make your breakfast?

d. on / Does / father / Friday / ? / your / work

Does your father work on Friday?

Over to you ...

- 8 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 7. Then, write sentences saying what you do and what your friend does on Friday. Include some incorrect information. Read your sentences aloud. Your classmates have to guess the false information.

Example



I'm Abba. I'm a student. On Friday, my friend Nour and I don't go to school. I always get up at 7 o'clock. My friend ...

Hooray! It's Friday!



e. do / What / on / lunch / you / ? / time / Friday / have

What do you have on lunch?

f. with / go out / you / ? / Do / family / Friday

Do you go out with your family on Friday?

g. time / you / What / do / on / ? / pray / Friday

What time do you pray on Friday?

h. sports / you / on / practise / Friday / ? / Do

Do you practise sports on Friday?

i. friends / Do / go out / with / you / your / on / Friday / ?

Do you go out with your friends on Friday?





- Journalist:** Why do some people do dangerous activities and jobs?
- Dr Fred:** It is because there are two elements in danger: one is fear the other is the need to defeat fear. When they defeat fear, people feel a physical reaction.
- Journalist:** So, do we always need to do dangerous activities to get this feeling?
- Dr Fred:** Not at all! Take a journalist, a football player or even an artist. They probably do not have to take physical risks. But the artist, the rock climber or the mountain biker feel the same physical enjoyment as a footballer after scoring a goal.
- Journalist:** What about people who work in dangerous professions?
- Dr Fred:** Well, policemen or even stuntmen share a certain type of personality with artists and sportsmen who practise dangerous sports. But they perform dangerous activities because these are part of their job.

Speaking Strategies:
Hesitation

- When you are having a conversation, don't worry when you pause or stop.
- Use hesitation words to give you time to think (e.g. So ... / Well ... / And then ...).

4 Read the interview again and answer these questions.

- Why do people perform dangerous activities or have dangerous jobs?
- What do a football player, a stuntman and a policeman have in common?
- In your opinion, in what way is a fireman different from a mountain biker?

- 5 Work in pairs. Choose one of the activities or jobs mentioned by Dr Fred. Prepare some notes explaining what you do and what you feel when you do it. Read the Speaking Strategies to exchange an interview with your friend.

VOCABULARY

- 6 What do we call the people who do these activities?
Write the corresponding forms.

Rock fishing	Rally driving	Scuba diving	Mountain biking
			
a <u>rock fisherman</u>	b <u>rally driver</u>	c <u>scuba diver</u>	d <u>Mountain biker.</u>

What do you notice? Why do you think one of the forms is different?

LISTENING

- 7 Read the Listening Strategies.



Listening Strategies: Prediction

- Read the questions before you listen.
- Think about what you know about the topic. Look at the pictures.
- Guess the answers to the questions. Then listen and check your answers.

Are you adventurous?

1 المدرسة كائى الي هل
Do you come to school ...

a on foot? ☐

b by bike? ☐

c by car (your parents drive you)? ☒

2 Your idea of a first-class weekend is ...

a to go to the theatre with your friends. ☐

b to go camping with your friends. ☐

c to stay at home watching television. ☒



3 المثل نوح طرقت الي
On the way home, you see a person stealing an old lady's handbag. You ...

a call an adult or the police. ☐

b walk away. ☐

c cry "Thief" and run after him. ☒

خلفه

Language Development

1 Match the following words to their statements.

Words	Definitions
(5) a. scuba diving رياضة الغوص	1. We serve food and drink to the passengers.
(3) b. passengers ركاب	2. I throw a fishing line from the shore into the ocean.
(1) c. flight attendants مضيفين	3. We are people who travel on an aeroplane.
(2) d. rock fisherman صياة سمك بالصخرة	4. It means to arrive and register at the airport.
(4) e. to check in يبدق	5. It is the sport of diving underwater.



2 Complete this passage with the correct form of these verbs.

يسقط يقفز يقول
say jump fall

يبدأ begin turn smash

The director (1) says "Action!" The stuntman (2) falls from the roof of a building and through the open roof of a car (3) turns on the engine and a car chase (4) begins. He (5) smashes into a parked car and (6) jumps out as (7) cars burst into flames around him.

2. لا يفهم

3 Listen to the previous passage and check your answers.

4 Rewrite the following sentences twice, the first time in the negative form and the second time in the interrogative.

1. The artist and the scuba diver feel the same physical thrill.

The artist and the scuba diver do not feel the same physical thrill.

Do the artist and the scuba diver feel the same physical thrill?

2. At night, nurses have time to talk to people.

Nurses do not have time to talk to people.

Does Sami study engineering in California?

3. Sami studies engineering in California.

Sam does not study engineering in California.

4. A policeman does a very dangerous job.

A policeman does not do a very dangerous job.

5. My brother goes to the gym every Friday.

My brother does not go to the gym every Friday.

5 Write all the verbs in exercise 2 in the 3rd person singular. Listen and put them in the corresponding group according to the final sound.

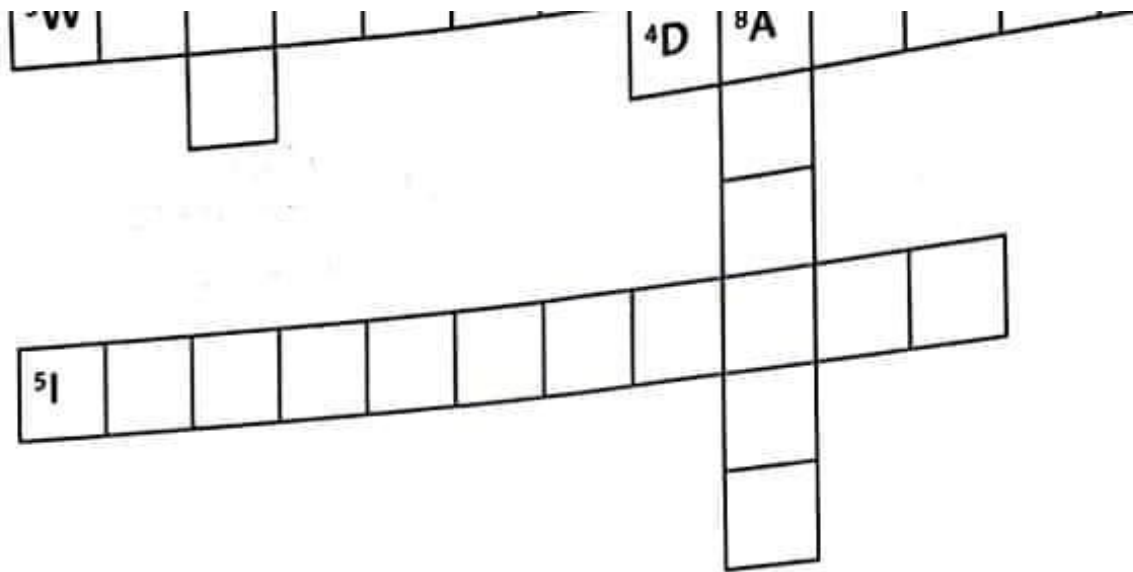
runs says / falls / turns / begins
helps jumps / bursts
watches smashes

2. Do nurses have time...?

3. Does Sami study...?

4. Does a policeman do a very...?

5. Does my brother go to the...?



Across

1. It is the place where aeroplanes land. Airport
2. My job is not boring at all. It is very challenging
3. I tell people when it is going to rain. I present the weather forecast.
4. My job is _____ because I often have to take risks at work. Dangerous
5. My job is never boring. It is always interesting

Down

6. My job is to protect people. Policeman
7. I dig out gold from the earth. miner
8. I play music and I love painting. artist
9. I am a sportsman. I love horse riding
10. I travel by plane. I am a passenger.

In 2010, 33 Chilean miners were trapped underground for 69 days. How do you think they survived for so long?

I remember ...

1 Read these sentences carefully. Then complete them with the correct words from a, b or c. (1 mark each)

- I _____ a student.
a) are b) is **c) am**
- My father _____ a doctor.
a) isn't b) aren't c) am not
- We _____ in the classroom.
a) is **b) are** c) am
- Q: "_____ your sisters?"
a) Are they b) They are c) Is they
- A: "Yes, _____!"
a) are they **b) they are** c) they is
- They _____ new shoes.
a) is got b) has got **c) have got**
- We _____ a TV set in our classroom.
a) haven't got b) hasn't got c) have not
- "_____ a computer in your bedroom?"
a) Have got you **b) Have you got** c) Has you got
- Q: "This is my key. Where's _____ key?"
a) you b) they **c) your**
- A: "It's in _____ handbag."
a) their b) his **c) my**

verb to be

10

am → I

is → اسم Nowr, Cat.
نوع She, He, it

are → اسم Nowr. People
نوع We, they, you.

2 Find five classroom objects and five colours. (1 mark each)

V	B	P	E	N	C	I	L	Q	S	R
X	N	L	T	O	Z	M	O	D	V	Z
E	E	H	K	T	U	J	D	S	B	C
B	Z	W	D	E	S	K	R	E	E	W
T	Y	U	X	B	O	O	K	E	S	E
R	E	A	S	O	R	A	N	G	E	A
E	L	Q	C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R
B	L	A	C	K	B	K	L	O	P	E
I	O	P	I	U	T	R	D	X	S	D
E	W	K	J	G	R	E	E	N	M	G

Classroom objects

Colours

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

10

3 Complete this passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (2 marks each)

أحمد (1) is (be) from Jordan. He (2) has got (have got) a father, a mother, three brothers and two sisters. His father (3) is (be) a dentist. His mother (4) is (be) a teacher. All of Ahmad's brothers and sisters (5) are (be) in school.

10

4 Write five questions about these people and about yourself. Then answer the questions. (2 marks each)

	Tareq	Nawal and Salma	You
a computer	✓	✓	
a car	—	—	
football photos / bedroom	✓	—	
an English dictionary	✓	—	
two brothers	—	✓	

verb to have.

have → girls, boys
I, you, they
we.

has → girl, boy
she, he, it
ليست

Have you got two brothers?

Yes, I have. I've got two brothers.

a. Has Tareq got a Computer? Yes, he has / No, he hasn't.

b. Have Nawal and Salma got a Car? Yes, they have / No, they haven't

c. Has Tareq got football photos in their bedroom?

d. Has Tareq got an English dictionary?

e. Have Nawal and Salma got two brothers?

What do you do?

First section


Vocabulary


hour: ساعة
minute: دقيقة

The time


half / quarter
past 9 / to 10

1 Underline the correct answer.

- a.  It's half past two.
It's half to three.

- b.  It's quarter past ten.
It's quarter to ten.

- c.  It's five to five.
It's five to six.

- d.  It's quarter past eight.
It's quarter to nine.

Grammar

The Present Simple (affirmative)

2 Underline the correct form of the verbs.

- a. A pilot need/needs courage and dedication.
b. Airline pilots becomes/become very tired from work.
c. Pilots has/have to face all types of risks.
d. An airline pilot fly/flyes between 65 and 75 hours a month.
e. A pilot works/work odd hours.

The Present Simple (negative)

3 Underline the correct form of the verbs.

- a. You don't/doesn't need experience to become a fisherman.
b. Samira doesn't/don't like rally driving.
c. Kareem's children doesn't/don't want him to work as a pilot.
d. Kareem and his family do/don't usually go on holidays together.
e. A stuntman doesn't/don't do simple scenes in a film.
f. I doesn't/don't go scuba diving.

The Present Simple (interrogative)

4 Fill in the blanks with *do* or *does*.

- a. Do pilots arrive an hour before their flight?
b. When Do the passengers get on the plane?
c. How many hours a month does a pilot fly?
d. Do crabbers need a lot of experience?
e. What Do police men and stuntmen have in common?
f. Do you enjoy danger?

Pronunciation

- 5 Listen to these verbs and write them in the correct column. Then repeat them.

jumps runs catches wants
does matches

/z/	/s/	/iz/
runs	jumps	Catches
does	wants	matches

- 2 Write the verbs in the correct column.

like fly arrive climb fish work
study go enjoy print need

-s	(e, sh) -es	(oy) y + -s	y + -ies
likes	fishes	enjoys	flies
arrives	goes		studies
climbs			
works			
prints			
needs			

Second section

Grammar

The Present Simple (affirmative)



- 1 Complete the second sentence with the correct form of the underlined verbs.

- I like rock climbing, but my sister likes horse riding.
- They love mountain biking, but their son loves mountain climbing.
- Pilots arrive at the airport one hour before their flight, but a flight attendant arrives half an hour earlier.
- Nurses work morning, afternoon or night shifts. Salma works nights.
- Rally drivers enjoy danger. A journalist enjoys running a risk.

The Present Simple (negative)

- 3 Match sentences a-e with sentences 1-5. Then complete them with the negative forms of the underlined verbs.

Affirmative Form	Negative Form
a I <u>want</u> to (3) become a flight attendant. (want)	1. He <u>does not fly</u> from London to Liverpool. (not fly)
b Sami <u>works</u> on a ship. (work) (5)	2. We <u>don't go</u> mountain climbing in the winter. (not go)
c Kareem (1) Mahmoud <u>flies</u> from Madrid to Sao Paulo. (fly)	3. I <u>don't want</u> to become a pilot. (not want)
d We <u>go</u> (2) mountain climbing in the summer. (go)	4. It <u>does not demand</u> experience. (not demand)
e Fishing <u>demand</u> s patience. (demand) (4)	5. He <u>doesn't work</u> in a hospital. (not work)

The Present Simple (interrogative)

4 Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.

- What (the captain and the pilot / talk) about before the flight?
What do the captain and the pilot talk about before the flight?
- (Kareem Mahmoud / fly) to Sao Paulo and come back on the same day?
Does Kareem Mahmoud fly to Sao ... ?
- (Salma / enjoy) working nights?
Does Salma enjoy ... ?
- Where (Kareem Mahmoud and the captain / fly) every Friday night?
Where do Kareem Mahmoud and the Captain fly ... ?
- (you / like) dangerous sports?
Do you like ... ?
- (you and your friends / go out) during the weekend?
Do you and your friends go out ... ?

The Present Simple (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

خبر	يخبر	يخبر	يخبر	يخبر	يخبر
tell	print	check	close	take	
	يذهب	يذهب	يذهب	يذهب	يذهب
	go	sleep	يذهب		

- The captain tells the pilot about the flight details.
- The pilot prints the weather forecast.
- Do flight attendants check the outside of the plane?
- When does the pilot close the aeroplane's doors?

e. After a flight, pilots go to a hotel and sleep.

6 Write questions and answer them using the Present Simple.

- Salma / work nights or mornings?
Does Salma work nights or mornings?
- Salma / work / nights ✓ mornings X
Salma works nights. She doesn't work mornings.
- Crabbers / need / experience or patience?
Do Crabbers need experience or patience?
- Crabbers / need / experience ✓ patience X
Crabbers need experience. They don't need experience.
- Rock climbers / love / danger or safety?
Do Rock climbers love danger or safety?
- Rock climbers / love / danger ✓ safety X
Rock climbers love danger. They don't love safety.

راد اسند
الفا على بفين
للمقل (ع)
اد آتات لسانج
نجان افضل غير

7 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Does a mountain climber always
(1) enjoy (enjoy) climbing difficult
mountains? No, they (2) don't

Lots of climbers simply (3) enjoy (enjoy) walking up low mountains.

These people (4) don't (not want) to face the risks of rock climbing. Other climbers (5) risk (risk) their life to reach the top of the mountain. They (6) need (need) a lot of experience and competence in this sport.

8 Use these notes to write a paragraph.

Ali Karaki (be) a diver but / he ~~does not~~ enjoy diving in caves under water, so / he (not do) cave diving / Where ~~does~~ he (dive)? / he (dive) in the open sea / he (not want) to risk his life to reach 100 feet in a cave under water / he (not want) a big scary animal to eat him.

Ali Karaki is a diver, but ...

Vocabulary Corner

9 Match the words.

- a. rally
 b. scuba
 c. rock
 d. rock
 e. mountain
 f. horse
- 1 riding
 2 fishing
 3 biking
 4 driving
 5 diving
 6 climbing

10 Now use the words correctly in the following sentences.

- a. Scuba diving is the sport of swimming underwater.
- b. Rock climbing is climbing up or across rock formations using your hands.
- c. Rock fishing is dangerous because a big wave can catch you.
- d. Horse riding is going from one place to another on a horse.
- e. Mountain biking is riding a bicycle over rough terrain.
- f. Rally driving is driving a very fast car in a competition.

Fourth section

Focus on writing

Capital letters

We use capital letters

- for the first person singular pronoun (I),
- at the beginning of sentences; *أول من في البيت*
- for the names of people, places or countries (Nawal, Beirut, Syria);
- for the days of the week and the months of the year (Sunday, October). *الأسبوع* *أول من في البيت*

1 Rewrite this paragraph using capital letters where necessary.

In Jordan, some people do dangerous activities to help poor or ill people. Every year, Alia Fawzi and Samira Hafiz do rock climbing to raise money for poor children.

They climb big rocks using ropes and other tools. Samira says: "I am always terribly scared, but I think of the poor and I climb."



Punctuation: the full stop and the comma

- Sentences start with a capital letter and end in a full stop.

He is a good teacher.

- Commas are used when we list three or more items.

She goes to work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

- 2 Identify the sentences in this article. Rewrite them in your notebook using capital letters, full stops and commas.

Mountain biking is riding bicycles over difficult terrain. Mountain bikes have similar characteristics: wide tyres, a large frame, tubing and dual suspension.

Mountain biking has four categories: cross country, downhill, free-ride and street riding. This sport requires a lot of skill and self-reliance. You can do it in your backyard, but generally mountain bikers ride on country back roads.



Spelling

All verbs take -s or -es to form the 3rd person singular.

- ♦ Verbs ending in -p, -b, -t, -d, -k, -g or in mute -e add -s:
climbs, works, cuts, takes
- ♦ Verbs ending in -s, -z, -ch, -sh, -o add -es:
matches, fishes, goes
- ♦ Verbs ending in a consonant + -y, change -y to -i and -es:
studies, flies
- ♦ Verbs ending in vowel + -y, add -s:
says, plays, buys

Now, go back to exercise 2 on page 7 and check your answers.

Linking words

استخدم الربط
and *نستخدم الربط*
We use *and* to join things that are the same.

Example: Fadi and Omar do rally driving every year.

3 Make sentences.

- a. mountain biking / Mountain climbing / and / demand / / experience
- b. Ibrahim is / mountain climber / / an experienced / and / rock
- c. does / Tareq / caving / mountain biking / / and
- d. a lot of / and / rock climbing / demand / experience / / Crabbing

4 Now, use the cues to write true sentences about yourself.

- a. I like _____ and _____.
- b. I don't like _____ and _____.
- c. My friend _____ likes _____ and _____.
- d. My friends _____ and _____ every day.
- e. My brother and my sister go _____ and _____ every week.

ربط است و مختلف
but *لكن*

We use *but* to join things that are different:

Example: Samira is an experienced mountain climber, but Tareq is not.

Nurses can talk to people in the hospital at night, but they don't have time during the day.

5 Match sentences a-d with sentences 1-4 using *and* or *but*.

- a. Some pilots only fly between 30 and 90 hours a month *and they*
- b. A crabber needs a lot of experience *but*
- c. Flying does not involve physical effort *but*
- d. Stuntmen do dangerous activities out of necessity *but*

and

but

- 1 people who do dangerous sports do them because they like danger.
- 2 it is very stressful.
- 3 they also work when they are on land.
- 4 a normal fisherman does not need any experience.

صق الحبيب

منتديات

