**Wildlife world**

Name:…………………………….

Seventh grade (………)

***Lesson 1 : wildlife world***

Keep these new words by your heart:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Arabic meaning** | **English meaning** | **Word** |
| وجود | Way of living  | existence |
| عزل | Separation from other people or things | isolation |
| غريزة | The use of something or someone in an unfair way to get something for yourself | instinct |
| أسره | A situation of being not free  | Captivity  |
| سلوك | What a person or animal does | behavior |
| الرغبات | Feelings and needs that are natural to a person or animal | Explosion  |
| عانى | To feel bad or in pain | suffer |
| المنع | To not allow something | ban |
| إلغاء | To get rid of something for ever | abolish |
| تبادل | To give something to someone in return for something else | exchange |
| لهاث | To breathe fast because the body is under stress | pant |
| سرعة | To walk with regular steps around a small area | pace |
| جنيه | To walk or run with regular and heavy footsteps | Pound  |
| ملل | The feeling of having nothing interesting to do  | boredom |
| الحيوانات البرية |  | Wildlife |
| رأي |  | View |
| على وجه التحديد |  | Precisely |
| فرز |  | Sort |
| موطن |  | Habitat |
| غريزة |  | Instinct |
| قاس |  | Cruel |
| عزل |  | Isolation |
| ترفيه |  | Entertain |
| شغل |  | Occupy |
| مقتنع |  | Convinced |
| قفص |  | Cage |
| تحديث |  | update |

**Make sentences from your own ideas:**

Captivity:……………………………………………………………………………………

Occupy:……………………………………………………………………………………….

**Find from the text:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject pronoun: | ………………………. | Adverb: | …………………….. |
| Object pronoun: | ………………………. | Noun: | …………………….. |
| Possessive pronoun: | ………………………. | Adjective: | …………………….. |
| Simple past: | ………………………. | Preposition: | …………………….. |
| Passive voice: | ………………………. | Infinitive: | …………………….. |
| Present continuous: | ………………………. | Simple future: | …………………….. |
| Present perfect: | ………………………. | Past continuous: | …………………….. |

**Read the member’s view again and answer these questions:**

1-Does Julie like visiting zoos when she was younger?...............................................

2- Why do animals in zoos are not free?....................................................................

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- Why do you think zoos are unnatural habitat?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4- What is the meaning of tiger’s movements in the cage?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5- why do people exploit the animals in the zoos?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6- Do people need to occupy every corner of the world?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7- What do you think about zoos?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

***Lesson 2: working with words***

1. *making new words*
* **A prefix change the meaning of the word.**

Ex: do : to carry out an action

 **Re**do : to carry out the action again.

* **Negative prefixes**

*A negative prefix makes a word change its meaning to the opposite meaning.*

Un- : unusual im- : impossible in-: incorrect

\*\*\* if the affirmative word begins with **p**, the negative prefix is usually **im-**

***Write the correct negative prefix ( in- \ im- )***

…….possible ………direct ……probable ……formal

*b-spelling:*

**Homophones** : some words sound the same but they are spelled differently.

Ex: sauce – source

 Wood – would

Words with **ci** \ **ti**

Some words have **ci** or **ti** that make the sound sh.

Ex: ac**ti**on – espe**ci**ally

***Lesson 3 : Grammar***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| If clause type 1: **If-clause**= **Simple Present.** Main clause: **Main clause**=**will + infinitive.** If clause type 1 :Situations that can really happen at present or in future (real).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **If clause type 1** | **If** the game **is** good, | I **willplay** it. |
| **If clause type 1** | I **willplay** the game | **if** it **is** good. |

**If clause type 1: Fill in the correct form of the verb.**  |
| 1. He the postcard if she sends it today. (get) |
| 2. If I my pocket money, I will buy the new DVD. (save) |
| 3. You will pass your exam if you hard. (work) |
| 4. He if you wait. (come) |
| 5. If he quietly, they will not hear him. (talk) |

**If not = unless**

We use a positive verb after **unless**, but the meaning is negative:

e.g:  ***If*** we don't hurry, we will be late for the show.

  ***Unless*** we hurry, we will be late for the show

I won't go **unless** you go.                                 =   I won't go **if** you **don't** go

He won't  sleep **unless** you tell him a story.      =   He won't  sleep **if** you **don't** tell him a story.
They can’t pass the exam **unless** they study.    =   They can’t pass the exam **if** they **don't** study.
**Unless** you are a member,  you can't go in.      =    **If** you are **not** a member,  you can't go in.
**Unless** he has a passport, he can't go abroad.   =  **If** he **doesn't** have a passport, he can't go abroad.

***Lesson 4 : Grammar in conversation***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Modal Verb** | **Expressing** | **Example** |
| **must** | Strong obligation | You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.  |
| logical conclusion / Certainty  | He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.  |
| **must not** | prohibition | You must not smoke in the hospital. |
| **can** | ability  | I can swim. |
| permission | Can I use your phone please?  |
| possibility | Smoking can cause cancer. |
| **could** | ability in the past  | When I was younger I could run fast.  |
| polite permission  | Excuse me, could I just say something? |
| possibility | It could rain tomorrow! |
| **may** | permission | May I use your phone please? |
| possibility, probability  | It may rain tomorrow!  |
| **might** | polite permission | Might I suggest an idea? |
| possibility, probability | I might go on holiday to Australia next year. |
| **need not** | lack of necessity/absence of obligation  | I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge.  |
| **should/ought to** | 50 % obligation  | I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.  |
| advice | You should / ought to revise your lessons  |
| logical conclusion | He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.  |
| **had better**  | advice | You 'd better revise your lessons  |

Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without "to", also called the bare infinitive.

**Examples:**

* You **must stop** when the traffic lights turn red.
* You **should see**to the doctor.
* There are a lot of tomatoes in the fridge. You **need not buy** any.

**Correct the verbs:**

1. You ……………….a free T-shirt if you ……………… Wildlife world. ( receive, join)
2. If we………………to the zoo, what animals ……………..we…………..? ( go, see)
3. Wood …………….. easily if you ………….. it dry. ( burn , keep)

***Lesson 5: writing***

To give your opinions using one of these phrases :

* In my opinion….. - To my mind… - I think … - I believe ….

 - In my view ….

Features of expressing a point of view :

* First paragraph: to introduce your subject.
* Next paragraph: write the reasons that support your opinion.
* Use the first person pronoun ( I \ we ) to express your opinion.
* Use the second person ( you ) to get the reader involved.
* Use language to persuade the reader to agree with you.