

U7 ثاني متوسط

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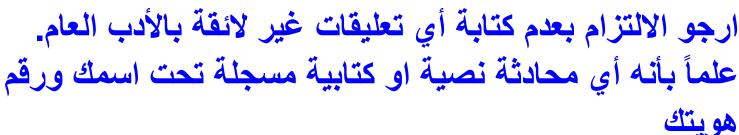


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وعلية سيتم معاقبة من لم تلتزم بالذوق العام والسلوك الحسن خلال تواجدك في المنصة او الفصول الافتراضية.

وذلك برفع شكوى وبلاغ رسمي ضدك بما تم كتابته او قولة والتواصل مع ولي الأمر والمسؤولين لاتخاذ الاجراء اللازم مع المخالفة.

ونتمنى وضع صوره في ملفك التعريفي لائقة بالمنصة لتعليمية









Be on time.



Act like you're at school.



Sit in I spot during class.



Keep yourself muted.



Turn off your video.



Raise your hand to talk.



Listen.



No eating during class.



HAVE FUN AND DO YOUR BEST!



# 7 What Happened?



Vocabulary

Traffic accidents
Accident and
witness reports
Emotions
Expressions for telling
about a problem

Functions

Retell an event
Express feelings
Give reasons with
why and because
Show agreement with
so and neither

O Grammar

There was / There were
Adverb: Ago
Pronouns: Someone,
No one, Nothing, Anything
Conjunctions: Because, So

Listening

Listen for specific information about an accident

O Pronunciation

The /h/ sound

Reading

So You Want to Be Cool

Writing

Write a witness report about an accident

Project

Take a survey about what makes your friends happy, sad, etc.





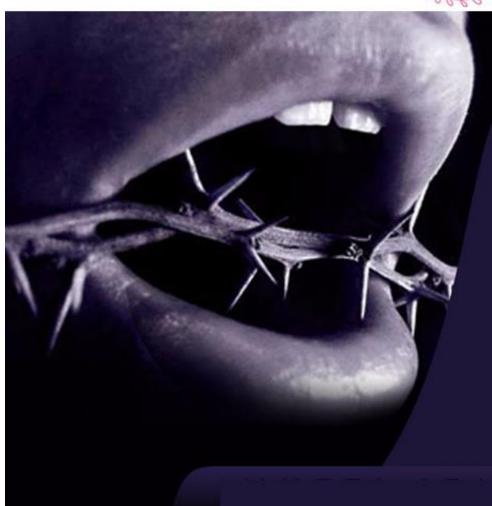
- 1) العثيرك بالله
  - 2) السحر
- 3) قتل النفس التي حرم الله إلا بالحق
  - 4) أكل الربا
  - 5) أكل مال اليتيم
  - 6) التوليوم الزحف
  - 7) قذف المحصنات المؤمنات الغافالات

... عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةً، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ:

" اجْتَنِبُوا السَّبْعَ الْمُوبِقَاتِ". قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَمَا هُنَّ قَالَ " الشَّرْكَ بِاللَّهِ، وَالشَّحْرُ، وَقَتْلُ النَّفْسِ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلاَّ بِالْحَقِّ، وَأَكُلُ الرُّبَا، وَأَكُلُ مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ، وَالشَّحْرُ، وَقَتْلُ الزَّبَا، وَأَكُلُ مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ، وَالنَّوْمُ النَّرْحُفِ، وَقَذْفُ الْمُحْصَنَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ الْعَافِلاَتِ".

Mooreyah Alghandt of





7) قذف المحصنات المؤمنات الغافالات

# THE DANGERS OF BACKBITING & SLANDERING



that person thinks or behaves.



Alhamiya Support for teachers and students Educational link, Free of charge ساند الحاميها للمعلمين والمعلمات للطلاب والطالبات وقف خيري تعليمي بلا مقابل لوالدي رحمه الله والحاميها ولوالدي الغالية أطال الله في عمر ها اختكم المعلمة:



### What Happened?

### الرجاء اختيار ٤ أعمدة من الكلمات وكتابة <mark>٤ كلمات من كل ٤ أعمدة</mark> في كل وحدة دراسية



#### VOCABULARY

#### **Nouns**

accident motor vehicle corner passenger driver police officer driver's license scene fault stop sign injury SUV

traffic light

witness

washing machine

insurance

intersection

mess

#### **Verbs**

break cause crash happen hit put ride

#### **Adjectives**

sad angry busy scared happy sleepy hurt surprised injured tired nervous worried relieved

#### **Adverb**

ago fortunately

#### **Pronouns**

anything no one nothing someone

#### **EXPRESSIONS**

#### Request for a conversation

Can I talk to you?

#### **Expression for telling about a problem**

I have some good news and some bad news.

#### **Real Talk**

Don't lose your cool. It'll only take a minute. The thing is . . . What's up?

# ✓ What Happened? 11 Form, Meaning and Function <a> ■</a>







**Today: Tuesday** 

Date:

9-4-2442 H

October 24<sup>th</sup> \ 2020





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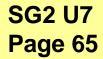


# 7 What Happened?



11 Form, Meaning and Function





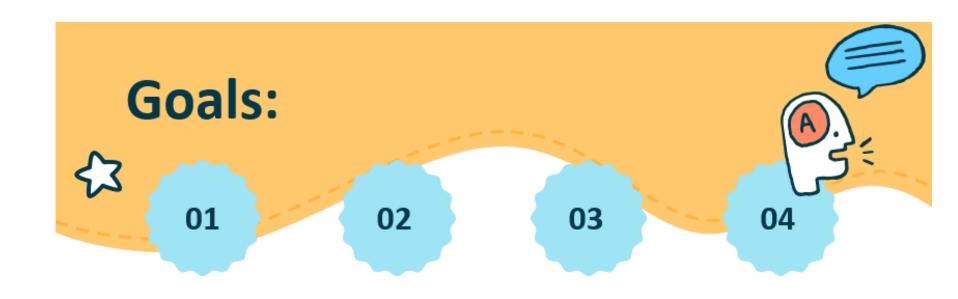


Use so and neither to express agreement



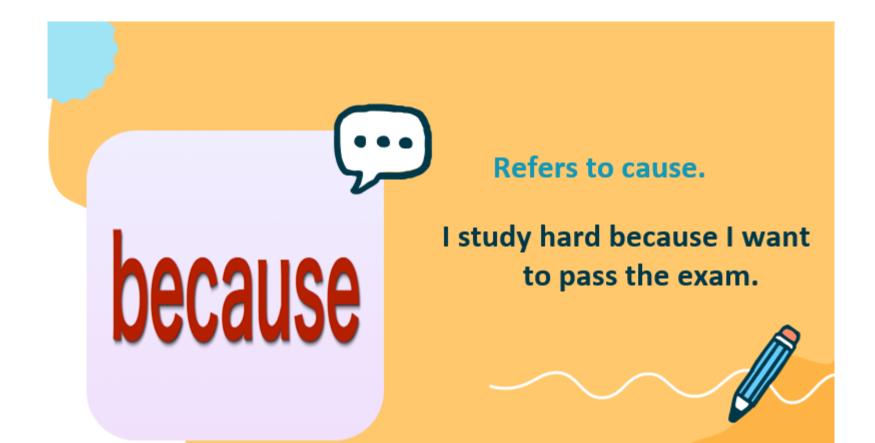
Distinguish between the reason and the result





To recognize the difference between because and so To recognize the difference between so and neither To use so and because correctly To use so and neither correctly

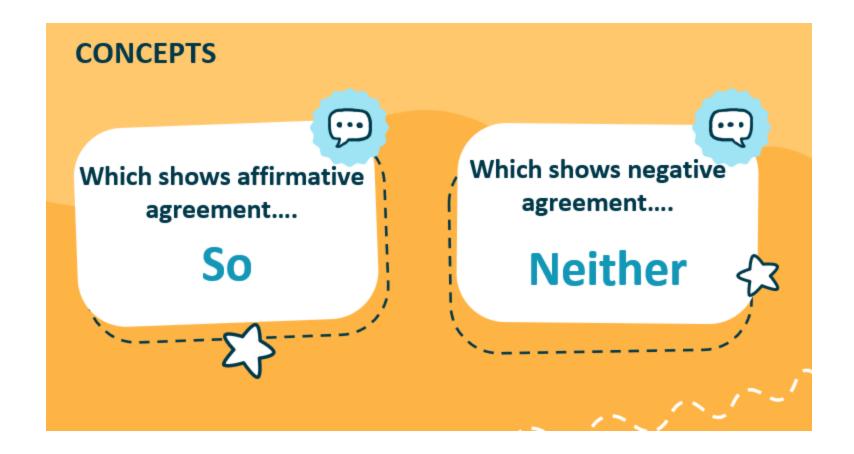


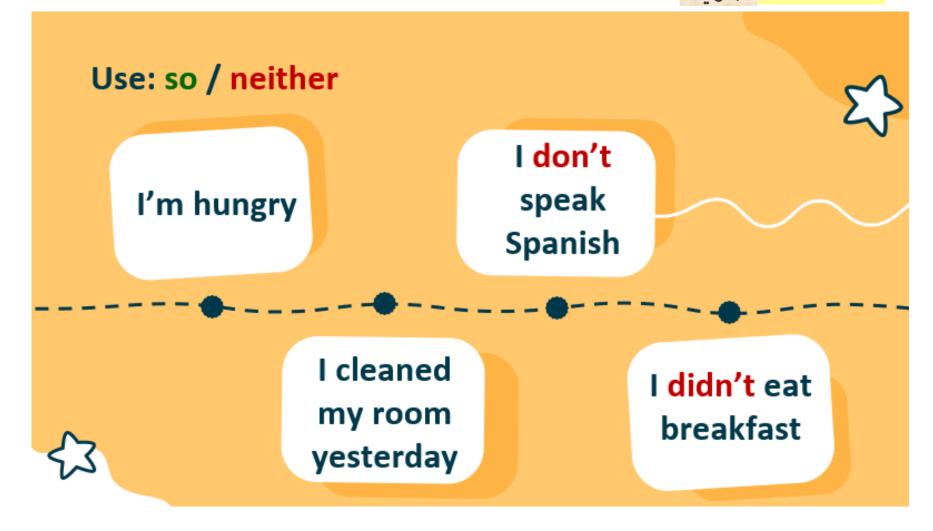




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Because refers to a cause and answers the question Why? So refers to a result and answers What happened?

He missed the bus, so he arrived at school late. **Because** she didn't study hard, she failed the exam . He lost control of the car, so his car crashed the wall.

He studied hard **so** he got an A on his Math report.





Why did he get an A on his Math report? Because he studied hard.

### Because versus So





The subordinate conjunction *because* introduces a <u>reason</u>—it tells why. The conjunction so introduces a consequence or a result.

Most accidents happen **because** people don't pay attention. He didn't see the stop sign, **so** he caused an accident.



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### So and Neither

So... and Neither both show agreement with the speaker.

So... shows agreement with an affirmative statement.

*Neither...* shows agreement with a negative statement. not \ never



B: So am I.



A: I have some good news.

**B: So** do l.

A: I just heard a crash.

B: So did I.

A: I'm not tired right now.

B: Neither am I. negative

A: I never lose my cool.

B: Neither do l.

**A:** I didn't watch the news last night.

B: Neither did I.

### Respond with So or Neither

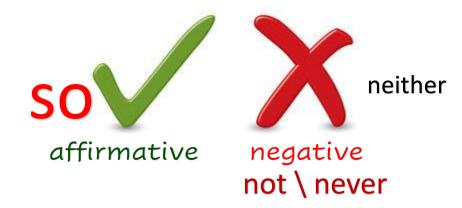
I'm hungry.

I don't speak Spanish.

I cleaned my room yesterday.

I didn't eat breakfast.

I was worried









**A.** Complete the sentences with **so** or **because**.

#### Because versus So





The subordinate conjunction <u>because</u> introduces a <u>reason</u>—it tells why. The conjunction <u>so</u> introduces a consequence or a <u>result</u>.



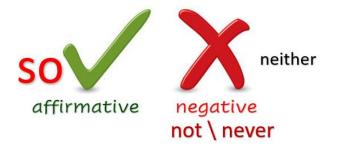
- 1. The driver was sleepy, \_\_\_\_\_\_ he didn't see the stop sign.
- 2. Sam called the emergency services <u>because</u> there was an accident.
- 3. "I was scared <u>because</u> he was driving too fast," said the witness.
- **4.** He doesn't have car insurance, \_\_so\_\_\_\_\_ he is extremely worried.
- 5. She wasn't injured in the crash **because** she was wearing a seat belt.
- 6. There were many accidents, \_\_\_\_\_\_ they put traffic lights at the intersection.



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B. Show agreement with the statements. Use so or neither.





- 1. I don't have a driver's license.
- 2. There's nothing to do. I'm bored.
- **3.** I always wear a seat belt in the car.
- 4. I got injured in an accident.
- 5. I'm not nervous about the test.
- **6.** I didn't see anything.

Neither do I.

So am I.

So do I.

So did I.

Neither am I.

Neither did I.

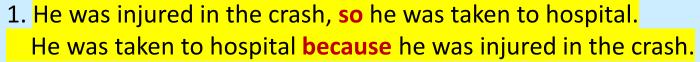


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C. Join the sentences with so and because.



- 2. The passenger wasn't wearing a seat belt. She hit her head.
- 3. No one was hurt. I'm extremely relieved.
- 4. Ahmed fell off his bike. He was riding too fast.
- 5. The driver didn't stop at the traffic light. The accident was his fault.



- 2. The passenger wasn't wearing a seat belt, so she hit her head.

  The passenger hit her head because she wasn't wearing a seat belt.
- 3. No one was hurt, **so** I'm extremely relieved. I'm extremely relieved **because** no one was hurt.
- 4. Ahmed fell off his bike **because** he was riding too fast. Ahmed was riding too fast, **so** he fell off his bike.
- 5. The driver didn't stop at the traffic light, so the accident was his fault. The accident was the driver's fault because he didn't stop at the traffic light.



### **#LIVEWORKSHEETS**

بعد حل ورقة العمل يتم ارسال صورة لذلك في قسم الإثراءات على المنصة





2- The meat is burnt  $\blacksquare$  he forgot it on the fire.

, so because

Neither



3- He is very fat  $\blacksquare$  he eats three burgers a day.

, so

because

Neither

https://www.liveworksheets.com/fx1382410xc



4- He didn't study well \_ he failed.

, so

because

Neither



5- A: I don't like washing dishes.

B: do l.

, so

because

Neither

# What Happened?

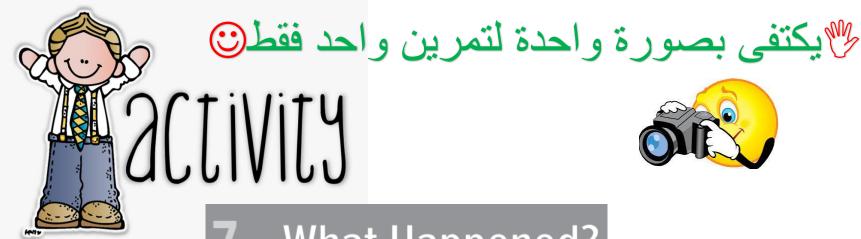
### **#LIVEWORKSHEETS**

Do the live Worksheet Exercise

then upload the photo of the completed activity.

# live worksheet\







What Happened?







راجب المنصة للتذكير



Alhamiya Support for teachers and students Educational link, Free of charge ساند الحاميها للمعلمين والمعلمات للطلاب والطالبات وقف خيري تعليمي بلا مقابل لوالدي رحمه الله والحاميها ولوالدتي الغالية أطال الله في عمرها اختكم المعلمة:



أتمنى الاهتمام بمتابعة الدروس في قنوات عين الرسمية من وزارة التعليم



T.Noureyah Alghamdi

The end



### Language Builder

Explain two more meanings of so. It can be used (with no comma) when expressing a desired result. For example: I studied hard so I could do well on the test. It is also commonly used as an adverb for emphasis. For example: I was so tired I couldn't finish my homework.