



STUDY LIST المادة الدراسية للاختبارات

2027 2026 Midterm 1 Exams 2026 2027	GRADE 07 الصف السابع
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الصفحات في الكتاب Pages in the book	الوحدات/الدروس Lessons /Units	المادة Subject
Booklet + Reveal Math Course 2 Unit 2 + Aleks	Gap-Closure Plan Booklet •Ratio & Rates •Fractions, Decimals, & Percentage •Integers & Rational Numbers •Proportions & Equations Unit 2 Solve Problems Involving Geometry •Lesson 2-2: Use Side Lengths and Angle Measures to Draw and Analyse Triangles •Lesson 2-3: Analyse Attributes of Geometric Figures •Lesson 2-4: Solve Problems Involving Angle Relationships •Lesson 2-5: Describe Cross Sections of Three-Dimensional Figures •Lesson 2-6: Solve Problems Involving Area and Surface Area •Lesson 2-7: Solve Problems Involving Volume	الرياضيات MATH
31-23	تفسير: وجوب الادب مع النبي P	التربية الإسلامية Islamic Studies
40-34	الحديث: صلاة الجماعة فضلها وفوائدها (شرح وحفظ)	
63-54	أقسام التوحيد	
72-66	أحكام الغسل	
83-74	يوم الأحزاب (الخنديق) 5هـ	
Unit 1 - Understanding Matter Module 1: Classification and States of Matter Lesson 1 - Energy and States of Matter Textbook pages 5-37	Module 1 - Lesson 1: Energy and States of Matter • Describe the shape and volume of solids, liquids, and gases (fixed or not fixed). • Describe the arrangement, spacing, and motion of particles in a solid, a liquid, and a gas. • Draw particle diagrams of a solid, a liquid, and a gas that show correct relative spacing and arrangement. • Classify a substance as a solid, liquid, or gas from a written description of its properties. • Classify a substance as a solid, liquid, or gas from a particle diagram, and justify the choice using particle arrangement, spacing, or motion. • Compare two states of matter by giving one similarity and one difference in the arrangement, spacing, or motion of their particles. • Use the particle model to explain why solids keep their shape, liquids take the shape of their container but keep their volume, and gases fill their container. • Describe how adding thermal energy makes particles move faster, and removing thermal energy makes them move slower.	STEM



	- Predict the new state of a substance when thermal energy is added to or removed from it, using the particle model. - Explain a change of state (e.g., ice melting) in terms of changes in particle energy, motion, and spacing.	
Unit 1 - Understanding Matter Module 1: Classification and States of Matter Lesson 2 - Changes in Temperature Textbook pages 38-54	Module 1 - Lesson 2: Changes in Temperature - State that temperature is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance. - Explain why particles in a hotter sample of a substance move faster, on average, than particles in a colder sample. - Predict whether particle speed and temperature will increase or decrease when thermal energy is transferred into or out of a substance. - Identify melting, freezing, vaporization/boiling, and condensation from descriptions, particle diagrams, or temperature data.	
Unit 1 - Understanding Matter Module 1: Classification and States of Matter Lesson 3 - Changes in Pressure Textbook pages 55-74	Module 1 - Lesson 3: Changes in Pressure - Describe how gas particles move continuously and collide with each other and with the walls of their container. - Explain how collisions of gas particles with the container walls produce gas pressure. - Use particle spacing to explain why gases can be compressed but solids and liquids cannot easily be compressed. - Predict how compressing a gas (smaller volume), or expanding a gas (larger volume) changes particle spacing, how often particles hit the walls, and the pressure. - Predict how heating or cooling a gas in a sealed, rigid container changes particle speed and pressure. - Compare particle diagrams of the same gas and identify which container has higher pressure, giving a reason.	
Unit 1 - Understanding Matter Module 1: Classification and States of Matter Lesson 4 - Molecular Structure Textbook pages 75-93	Module 1 - Lesson 4: Molecular Structure - Define an atom and a molecule. - Distinguish between an atom and a molecule by identifying, from a model, whether the particles are single atoms or groups of atoms joined together. - Identify the types of atoms in a molecular model or diagram using a colour or symbol key. - Count the number of each type of atom in a molecular diagram and state the ratio of atoms. - Draw or build a model of a simple molecule from a written description of its atoms (e.g., one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms).	
Unit 1 - Understanding Matter Module 2: Matter: Properties and Changes Lesson 1 - Properties of Matter Textbook pages 109-141	Module 2 - Lesson 1: Properties of Matter - Define a physical property and a chemical property. - Classify a given property (e.g., colour, density, flammability) as physical or chemical and justify using whether a new substance forms when the property is observed. - Describe what each characteristic property tells us about a substance: density, melting point, boiling point, solubility, and flammability. - Explain why appearance alone (e.g., colour or shape) is not enough to identify a substance. - Calculate density, mass, or volume by using and/or rearranging the formula $\text{density} = \text{mass} \div \text{volume}$. - Read property values from a data table or graph. - Identify an unknown substance by matching its measured property values (e.g., density, melting point) to a reference table. - Compare two or more substances using property data, and state which property provides evidence that they are different substances.	
Unit 1 - Understanding Matter Module 2: Matter: Properties and Changes	Module 2 - Lesson 2: Property Changes in Chemical Reactions Describe the difference between a physical change (no new substance forms) and a chemical reaction (a new substance forms).	



Lesson 2 - Property Changes in Chemical Reactions Textbook pages 142-167	- Classify a property as physical or chemical. Explain that physical properties can be observed or measured without forming a new substance, while chemical properties describe how a substance can form new substances. - Identify the reactants and products in a described reaction or particle model. - Analyze before-and-after property data (e.g., colour, density, melting point, solubility) to decide whether a new substance formed. - Use a particle diagram to explain that atoms are rearranged into new combinations during a chemical reaction. - Count the atoms of each type before and after a reaction in a particle diagram to show that the number of each type is conserved. - Explain why total mass stays the same in a closed system during a chemical reaction. - Use conservation of mass to calculate a missing mass of a reactant or product in a closed system. - Explain why the measured mass can appear to decrease when a reaction produces a gas in an open container.	
ص 30 ص 74 ص 78 ص 41 ص 19 ص 41 ص 47 ص 26 ص 49 ص 68 ص 94 ص 33	الإملاء: 1. الألف اللينة في آخر الأسماء والأفعال الثلاثية. 2. الألف اللينة في آخر الأسماء والأفعال غير الثلاثية. الاستماع: خدمات عامة. الحفظ: 1. قصيدة شعرية "أحسن إلى الناس" حفظ الأبيات (10-1). القراءة: 1. من رؤاد التعليم في قطر. 2. قصيدة شعرية "أحسن إلى الناس" حفظ الأبيات (10-1). البلاغة: 1. التشبيه (التام - البليغ) وأثره البلاغي. الكلمة والجملة: 1. الأفعال الصحيحة والأفعال المعتلة. 2. أنواع الفعل الصحيح وأنواع الفعل المعتل. 3. علامات الإعراب الأصلية والفرعية. 4. المعرب والمبني من الأسماء. الكتابة: 1. كتابة سيرة غيرية.	اللغة العربية Arabic
PowerPoint presentations + all LMS materials	Module 1 - A Blocks Language for Mobile Phones - Creating MIT App Inventor Account - Components and Interface - Testing your application - Working with Emulator / Android Device - Designing the Interface	علم الحاسوب Computer Science



	- Working with Components like adding labels buttons and pictures - Adding behaviours to components - GCC Navigation App - Applying Multiple screens - Applying behaviours to each screen - Each screen has a picture to speech application - Navigation between the screens - Adding components - Working with multiple screens	
كتاب الطالب ص 10-17	الوحدة الأولى: الجغرافيا: الدرس الأول الموقع الفلكي والجغرافي لدولة قطر الموقع الفلكي الموقع الجغرافي المساحة والحدود الأهمية الاستراتيجية	الدراسات الاجتماعية Social Studies
	Reading Comprehension Students will complete one reading passage with multiple-choice questions and one written-response question. They should practise identifying the main idea, supporting details, inferences, and vocabulary in context. Vocabulary Study the 15 vocabulary words from Unit 1. Only 10 words will appear in the examination. Focus on understanding the meanings of the words and using them in context rather than memorising their spelling. Grammar • Proper nouns • Capitalisation • Commas • Full stops Writing Students will answer one agree/disagree question. They are required to write the introduction only, including a clear background statement and thesis statement.	اللغة الإنجليزية English