

# English Revision

Term 2 /2023-2024

Grade 7 (BTS L4.1)

# Grammar

| Topic(s): Places, environment, science. |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| ECFE Grammar                            | Prerequisite Grammar   | GSE Grammar  | Functional Language  |
| Adjectives: comparatives                | Can place adjectives in the correct position (before nouns) (31)                       | Can make comparisons with 'more' + longer adjectives. (36)   | Comparing and contrasting<br><br>Asking for and giving advice<br><br>Describing places |
| Adverbs: frequency and manner           | Can use a range of common adverbs of frequency. (33)                                   | Can use adverbs of frequency and manner in the correct position. (36)  |  |
| Modals: present modals (obligation)     | Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)                                 | Can use 'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future. (37)<br><br>Can use 'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions. (36) |  |
| Determiners: quantifiers                | Can use uncountable (mass) nouns with no quantifier or an appropriate quantifier. (32) | Can use a range of basic quantifiers with 'of' and noun phrases. (37)  |  |

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**Check your book:**  
**Course book page 144**  
**Alef 45**

**We place adjectives before noun.**  
**We add “more” for longer adjectives.**

### Rules for Comparative Adjectives

| Comparative Adjectives                         | Rules   | Examples                     |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| One syllable                                   | Add <b>er</b>                                 | cleaner                      |
| Two syllables ending in -y                     | Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> and add <b>er</b> | busier                       |
| Two or more syllables that does not end with y | Use the word <b>more</b> or <b>less</b>       | more active<br>less generous |

Rule 1: Add the suffix -er to an adjective.

**small + er = smaller**  
 (adjective) (suffix) (comparative)

Example:

The bike is smaller than the car.



Rule 2: If the adjective ends in -y add the suffix -ier and remove the -y.

**easy + er = easier**  
 (adjective) (suffix) (comparative)

Example:

Riding is easier than walking.



Rule 3: If the adjective is a long word, add the word 'more' before it.

**more + useful = more useful**  
 (comparative)

Example:

A hammer is more useful than a water bottle.



## Irregular Comparative Adjectives

| Adjective | Comparative                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Good      | Better                               |
| Bad       | Worse                                |
| Little    | Less                                 |
| Far       | Further or farther<br>(for distance) |
| Well      | Better                               |
| Many      | More                                 |
| Much      | More                                 |

**These irregular comparative adjectives**

## Exercise

**Complete the table by writing the correct form of comparative adjective:**

| Adjectives | Comparative Adjectives |
|------------|------------------------|
| big        | bigger                 |
| happy      | happier                |
| long       | Longer                 |
| bad        | worse                  |
| fantastic  | more fantastic         |
| amazing    | more amazing           |
| easy       | easier                 |
| good       | better                 |
| expensive  | more expensive         |

**Choose the correct answers between brackets :**

Last Monday, I went shopping with my aunt to buy many things. I saw a TV. It was 1.( big – **bigger** – bigger ) than our TV at home. Then We bought a pink dress. The dress was 2.(beautiful – beautifully – **more beautiful**) than my sister's dress. I was so happy. After that, a taxi driver took us home. I think going shopping is 4.( enjoyable – **more enjoyable** – enjoier) than staying at home.

Adverbs: frequency and manner

Can use a range of common adverbs of frequency. (33)

Can use adverbs of frequency and manner in the correct position. (36)

**Check your book:**

**Course book page  
127/131**

**Workbook87**

**Alef 56/59**

# Adverbs of frequency

A. Write the sentence in the right order:

- Always / At 7am / I / wake up  
I always wake up at 7am.
- for breakfast / I / eat / bread / usually  
I usually eat bread for breakfast.
- brings me / my dad / to school / sometimes  
My dad sometimes brings me to school.
- always / begin/ We / the class / at 9am  
We always begin the class at 9am.
- After school / play soccer / my brother and I / usually  
After school my brother and I usually play soccer.
- go to bed / never / I / after 9.30pm  
I never go to bed after 9.30pm.

after the verb to be

They **are** always in bed early.

before other verbs

They **always** get a good night's sleep.

. adverb of frequency

are/is/am

## Adverbs of Frequency

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| 100% | Always             |
| 90%  | Usually            |
| 80%  | Normally/Generally |
| 70%  | Often/Frequently   |
| 50%  | Sometimes          |
| 30%  | Occasionally       |
| 10%  | Seldom             |
| 5%   | Hardly Ever/Rarely |
| 0%   | Never              |

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Part 2: Complete with adverbs.

- Aunt Agatha is a careful driver. → She drives **carefully**.
- Harry is a bad player. → He plays **badly**.
- Mrs Andy is a good cook. → She cooks **well**.
- Peter is a fast driver. → He drives **fast**.
- Mr Alex is a hard worker. → He works **hard**.
- Lucy is a slow writer. → She writes **slowly**.
- Mr David is a quiet speaker. → He speaks **quietly**.
- Beth is a noisy player. → She plays **noisily**.

## ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS OF MANNER

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### ADJECTIVE

careful  
quick  
slow  
bad

happy  
easy  
noisy

reasonable  
incontrollable

good

hard  
fast  
early  
late  
right  
wrong

### ADVERB OF MANNER

carefully  
quickly  
slowly  
badly

happily  
easily  
noisily

reasonably  
incontrollably

well

hard  
fast  
early  
late  
right  
wrong

### SPELLING CHANGES

→ general rule  
add -ly

→ adjectives ending in -y  
change -y to -i; add -ly

→ adverbs ending in -le  
change -le to -ly

→ irregular adverb

→ Adjectives and adverbs  
that have the same  
form.

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Modals: present  
modals (obligation)

Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the  
present. (29)

Can use 'must' to express obligation and  
necessity in the present and near future. (37)  
Can use 'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice  
or suggestions. (36)

Check your Alef:

Alef 49

## modal verbs ( can-should-must-could).

You use “ must “ to express obligations.

You use “ can “ to express ability in the present.

You use **modal verbs (should-could)** to offer **suggestions** on how to solve a problem.

They help you give **advice ( should/shouldn't )** , or tell someone how to do something.

Read the situations decide whether to give them an advise using "SHOULD" or tell them what they COULD do.

I have a terrible toothache!!

You should go to the dentist.

I don't think I will like this book.

You could read this one.

I want to pass all my exams.

You should study harder.

I really don't want to go to Barcelona by car.

You could travel by coach or by train.

She often has stomacache.

She should eat more healthy food.

Check your book:

Course book

123

Workbook

80

Alef 53

Determiners:  
quantifiers

Can use uncountable (mass) nouns with no quantifier or an appropriate quantifier. (32)

Can use a range of basic quantifiers with 'of' and noun phrases. (37)



## Use of English: Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns

**Quantifiers** tell you how many or how much there is of something.

**Countable** nouns are words like *book, student, egg*. They can be singular (*a book, a student, an egg*) or plural (*books, students, eggs*).

**Uncountable** nouns are words like *music, water, rice*. They are only singular.

| quantifier                | countable              | quantifier                | uncountable       |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a few                     | vegetables, eggs, nuts | a little                  | fruit, sugar, fat |
| a large / small number of |                        | a large / small amount of |                   |
| several                   |                        |                           |                   |

You can use *a lot of / lots of* and *plenty of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

### Choose the correct answers between brackets :

My uncle always like to eat 1.( **a few** – a little – of) nuts. On the other hand my sister prefers drinking 2.(a few- **lots of** – are ) fruit juice. We all know that drinking 3.(is – the- **plenty of** ) water is good for our body. I add 4.( **a little** – a few – tiny ) sugar in my tea.

#### 4 Write the phrases in the correct places in the text.

- a few of them
- a little salt
- a lot of energy
- plenty of fruit
- a large amount of meat
- a lot of advice
- lots of sugar
- several things

We hear <sup>1</sup> a lot of advice about foods that are 'good' for you and foods that are 'bad' for you, but the truth is that you can include most foods in your diet as long as you get the balance right. To get a balanced diet, there are <sup>2</sup> several things you need to consider. First, you need to eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. Just think of 'five a day': in other words, you should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day. Second, as teenagers, you're growing, so you need a lot of energy. This is why you also need to eat starchy carbohydrates, like bread, rice

and pasta. Don't go for lots of sugar or fatty things; they do not give you the nutrients you need. Only eat a little salt to try to avoid salty, fatty snacks like crisps. A few of them in your diet is enough. Third, you should eat foods containing calcium, either dairy products or dark green vegetables, oranges, almonds, bread, etc. Finally, you need two to three portions of foods rich in protein. But you don't need to eat a large amount of meat because you can also find protein in foods such as eggs, nuts and pulses.

#### Functional Language

Comparing and contrasting

Asking for and giving advice

Describing places

## **Functional Language:**

### **1. Compare and contrast**

1- This car is certainly **better**, but it's much **more expensive** than other cars.

-->Comparing and contrasting (comparative adjectives)

2- France is a **bigger** country than Britain. (comparative adjective)

3- I have three sisters: Jana is **the oldest** and Amna is **the youngest**. (superlative adjectives)

**2-Expressing opinion:** From my point of view.... As far as I'm concerned.... Personally, I think... I feel ... I think that ... I believe... I'm sure that ...

**In my opinion**, eating out everyday is very unhealthy.

----- we don't have waste water, in the contrary we have to use it wisely by taking short showers and do not keep the tap water running when you are washing dishes

**Asking and giving advice** I think /I really think/ you need to / must/should .../ You could (try) ...

You ----- listen to your parents and study hard.

You ----- eat wisely and do a balanced diet.

**Describing places** This is a **beautiful** city, you would never feel bored.

**This paper is prepared by one of the  
English teacher (Mahra).**

**Telearam**



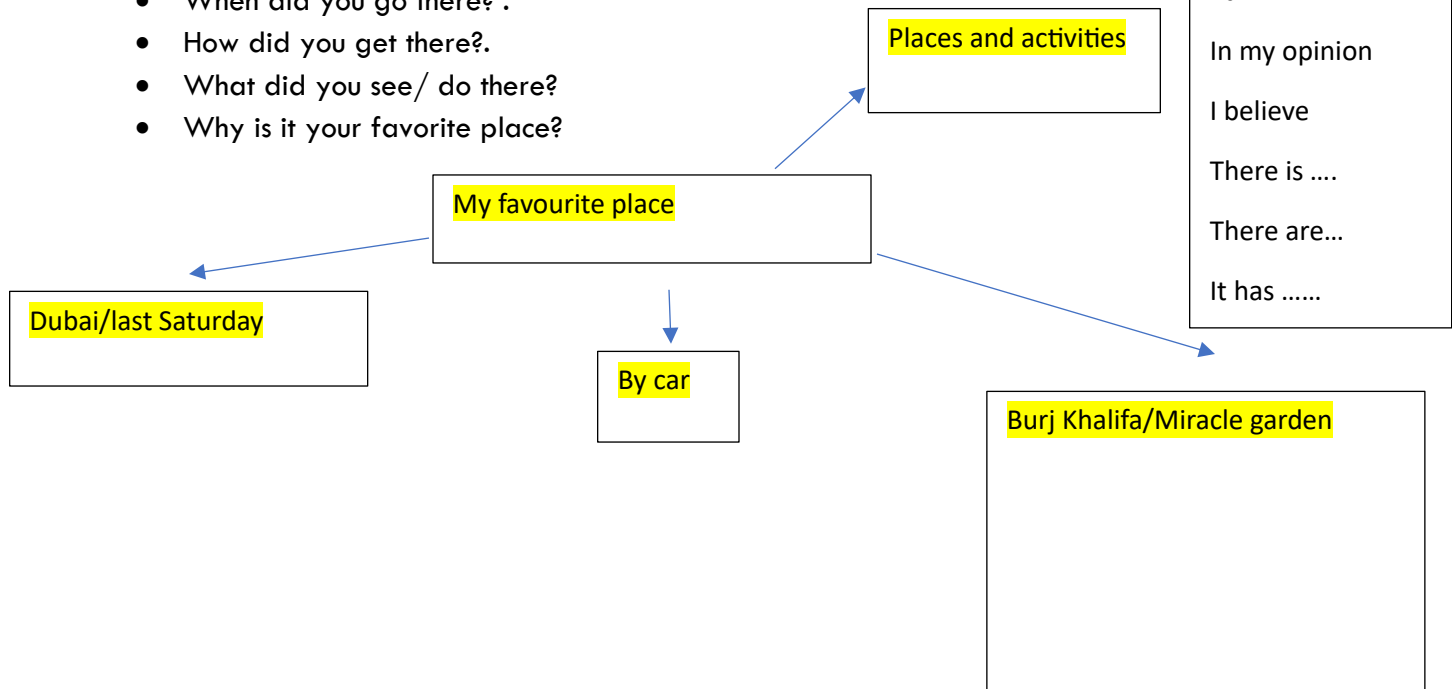
# Writing practices

## Core Lexis

| Places         | Environment | Science    |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| airport        | danger      | playground |
| shopping mall  | activity    | tour       |
| underground    | exercise    | tourist    |
| police station | fit         | map        |
| building       | dangerous   |            |
| highway        |             |            |
| space          |             |            |
|                |             |            |
|                |             |            |

**Write an essay about your favorite place. More than 50**

- What's your favorite place?
- When did you go there? .
- How did you get there?.
- What did you see/ do there?
- Why is it your favorite place?



Absolutely  
Without a doubt  
For sure  
Of course  
But / because  
I think ..  
In my opinion  
I believe  
There is ....  
There are...  
It has .....

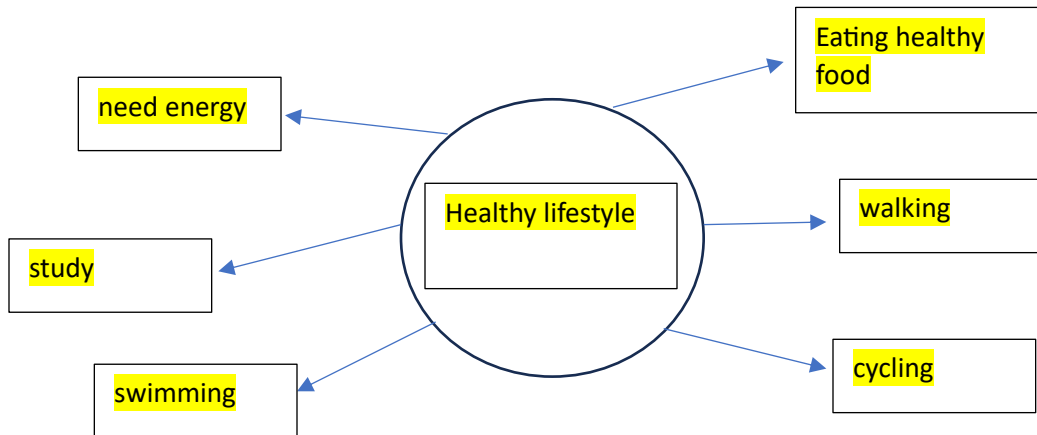
My favourite place is Dubai. I went there last Saturday. It was so much fun. I went there by car.

I like many places in Dubai but my favourite are Burj Khalifa and Miracle Garden.

I always like to go to Dubai because there are many places to visit and many activities to do.

### Write an essay about how to have a healthy life style.

- What a healthy life style means.
- Mentions three ways how to have a healthy life.
- Your opinions about having healthy life style as student.



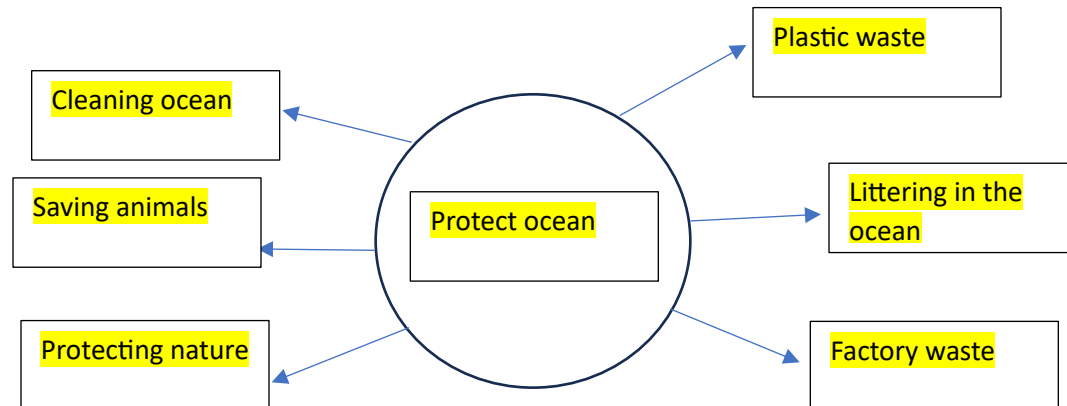
I think it is very important to have a **healthy lifestyle**. It means that we **should eat healthy food** or have a balance diet.

There are many ways in which we can have a healthy lifestyle, like **walking** regularly, **cycling** and **swimming**.

It is crucial for students to eat healthy and have a healthy lifestyle because we need a lot of **energy** and strength to **study**.

**Write an essay about how to protect our wildlife/ocean/birds.**

- Explain the problems that wildlife/ocean/birds faces.
- Explain humans' steps to protect the environment .
- Your opinions about the importance of protecting wildlife/ocean/birds.( advantages and disadvantage)



Ocean is a big blessing and we need to take care of it.

The animals in the ocean are dying due to the **littering of plastic and factory waste.**

Some organizations are working day and night to keep the **ocean clean and save the animals.**

It is very important to **protect natural habitats** of animals because it keeps the life running.

Part 3: Inference Question

Name :

Class:

Text

Last Summer

I have learned languages at school, but I have never used them. One day, I hope I can. My family are a traditional family. They like what they already know. They only take vacations to the local lake or visit nearby countries that speak our language. They like visiting bookshops, gift shops and clothes shops, where my mother buys luxury goods like silk dresses. However, my last vacation was really different.

My friend asked me to help him to sail his boat across the sea to Africa. The wind was strong enough that we didn't need the engine. The sky was clearing quite quickly and the sea water felt warm and clean. Where I come from, the sky is grey and brown circles appear on the ground when it rains. My home has a lot of pollution. Suddenly, the wind died. The boat stopped.

My friend said, "Let's use the boat's engine." As he was trying to start the engine, he handed me a book about it. He asked, "Have you ever studied French? Can you translate this?" French was one of my school subjects and I was excited to use it, but this book was too difficult. So, my friend couldn't fix the engine.

We couldn't move. We didn't have enough drinking water and we had no food left. We were quite quickly getting hungry and thirsty. My friend used a square of the sail to catch fish. I asked, "Have you ever cooked fish?" He said he had. I remembered the water cycle and how to get water from the air. I took some plastic and very slowly began collecting drops of water.

That night, my friend saw a light. It was getting closer really fast. A voice shouted, "I'm here to help you!"

"Did you understand anything he said?" asked my friend. I understood everything. He was speaking English, my second language! I have never been happier than when I heard that man speak.

G6 General

English Language

T1 - 2023-2024

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Why is the writer happy at the end of the story?

Part 3: Justification Question

Write your answer below. Use full sentences.

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?  
Use the information in the text above to support your answer.

# Reading

## Practice: (Do it yourself)

Read Fatma's blog. Then answer the questions below:

Hello. My name is Fatima and I'm studying English in Ireland. I like the weather here. Ireland is wet and humid. The temperatures are never very high. It is usually cool in the summer and cold in the winter. In July and August, the high temperatures are around 20°. The winter months are cooler, with temperatures around 5°. There is a lot of rain in Ireland all year long. It rains more in the West than in the East. The wettest place is Valentia Island and the driest place is Dublin.

Choose the correct answer from a ,b ,c

Fatima is studying English in .....

- a) Iran
- b) Ireland
- c) Iraq

The weather is always cool in the summer.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Not given

It rains more in the .....

- a) East
- b) West
- c) Dublin

The weather in summer is .....but the weather in winter is .....

- a) wet / humid
- b) cold / cool
- c) cool / cold

why does fatima love Ireland' weather?

- a) Because she can go outside and play.
- b) Because she wants to stay with her family.
- c) Because the temprature is never high.

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## Rainforests

Have you ever asked yourself why rainforests are called rainforests? This is because they have a lot of rain. Some places get rain daily. It is always very warm and wet, and it never snows.

At the top of the forest is the canopy. A canopy is made from the leaves of tall trees. The part below the canopy is called the understory. It has small trees and plants. On the forest floor, it is usually dark because the canopy doesn't let the sunlight get through. That's why many plants use other plants to get sunlight. For example, woody plants called lianas use the branches of other plants to climb from the floor to the canopy.

Each area of the rainforest has thousands of animals. Many plant-eating animals such as monkeys, squirrels, and woodpeckers like to live in the canopy. At the lower level of the forest are animals that love running and climbing trees. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and elephants usually live on the rainforest floor. There are also many coloured birds such as toucans, parrots, and macaws that live in the understory.

The most interesting fact is that many of the foods we like come from the rainforests. For example, people love eating chocolate which is made from the cocoa plant. Many kinds of coffee and medicine also come from the rainforests.

**When does it rain in the rainforest?**

a. every day

b. always

c. never

**In the text, \_\_\_\_ comes from a rainforest plant.**

a. chocolate

b. coffee

c. medicine



**Why is the forest floor always dark?**

- a. It has many small trees and plants.
- b. The daylight doesn't reach there.
- c. There are woody plant branches.

**A canopy is \_\_\_\_.**

- a. always the highest part of the rainforest
- b. usually made of small trees and plants
- c. sometimes dark and has no sunlight

**Some plants climb from the floor to the canopy to get \_\_\_\_.**

- a. food
- b. water
- c. sunlight

**Where do elephants live?**

- a. on the rainforest floor
- b. in the understory
- c. on the canopy

**Why do monkeys live in the canopy?**

- a. to live with other animals
- b. to run and climb trees
- c. to eat lots of plants

**The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_.**

- a. how to find a rainforest
- b. people who live in the rainforests
- c. animals and plants in the rainforests

Becky was visiting Aunt Agatha at her house at the beach. It was a beautiful summer day. Becky had built a giant sand castle that morning. Aunt Agatha took pictures of the castle to send to Becky's parents. It was a great big sand castle. Later that morning, Becky and Aunt Agatha went swimming in the ocean. It was fun to jump with the waves. Then, they went in the house and ate sandwiches and strawberries for lunch.

Becky wanted to play on the beach that afternoon. Aunt Agatha told her it was too hot to go outside without a hat on. Becky didn't have a hat. Aunt Agatha told her not to worry, she could wear one of hers. Becky tried on four hats. The pink one was really pretty, but it had a big bow in the back that was too long for Becky. The green hat was too fancy for Becky. She did not like that hat at all. The blue hat was nice, but it had an ugly bird on it. Then, Becky saw a big brown hat with a yellow ribbon on it. That hat was made of straw. It was a perfect hat for the beach. It was too big for Becky's head but she didn't care. It was a great hat.

**Answer the following questions**

**1. Where was Becky?**

- a. at the store
- b. at the beach
- c. at school
- d. at home

**2. Who was Becky visiting?**

- a. her Grandparents
- b. her friends
- c. her sister
- d. her Aunt Agatha

**3. Why didn't Becky like the blue hat?**

- a. it was too fancy
- b. it was new
- c. it had an ugly bird on it
- d. it was old

**4. Why didn't Becky want to wear the pink hat?**

- a. the bow was too long
- b. it had a flower
- c. it had a bird on it
- d. it was dirty

**5. Why did Aunt Agatha want Becky to wear a hat?**

- a. it was raining
- b. it was too hot
- c. it was cold
- d. it was snowing

**6. Why did Becky like the brown hat?**

- a. it was ugly
- b. it was perfect
- c. it was too big
- d. it was cold

**Read about the animal and then answer the questions by choosing a, b, c. (5points)**

Many people think chameleons change colour so that they can't be seen by other animals. But scientists disagree. Their studies show that light, temperature and mood cause chameleons to change colour. Chameleons also change colour to help them communicate with other chameleons. Their eyes can move through a full 360-degree circle so that they can see all around them. The name *chameleon* comes from the Greek words *chamai* (on the earth) and *leon* (lion).

**1. Why do chameleon change their colour ? according to scientists**

- a) Because of temperature and mood
- b) Because they hide from another animals.
- c) Because of temperature, light and mood.

**2. Chameleons move their eyes a full circle.**

- a) True
- b) False

**3. The meaning of "Chameleon" is .....**

- a) Big eye
- b) Earthy
- c) Earth lion

**5. Chameleons are**

.....

- a) Amphibian
- b) Mammals
- c) reptiles

**4. How can chameleon see surrounding things?**

- a) By moving their head.
- b) By moving their eyes 360 degree
- c) They can not see thing.

**1** Read the text and complete the fact file.

- The Bengal tiger is found in the forests of India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Its fur is yellow to light orange with stripes of dark brown or black. The tail is orange with black rings. No two tigers have exactly the same stripes.
- Tigers are the biggest members of the cat family. They are fast and powerful. Bengal tigers can measure up to 1.8 metres and the tail is up to 0.9 metres. They weigh up to 230 kilograms.
- Tigers are carnivores. They eat other large mammals, such as water buffalo, wild pigs and deer. They are usually nocturnal hunters. A hungry tiger can eat up to 27 kilograms of meat in one night. Tigers only attack humans when they can't catch their normal prey.
- A female tiger usually has one to six cubs which stay with their mother until they are two to three years old. They can't catch their own food until they are eighteen months old.
- In the wild, tigers live from eight to ten years.



**BENGAL TIGER FACT FILE**

Type: mammal

Habitat: \_\_\_\_\_

Diet: \_\_\_\_\_

Average life span: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Weight: \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Read the questions about the Bengal tiger and answer true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Bengal tigers live in every country. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The fur is usually yellow or orange with dark stripes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Every Bengal tiger has different stripes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They are very big cats. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Bengal tigers only eat meat. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They always eat humans. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They hunt for food during the day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Baby tigers stay with their mothers all their lives. \_\_\_\_\_



Read this article about types of exercise. Answer true or false for the statement.

## Here are three types of activity you should try:

### Strength activities

An example of a strength activity is weight lifting. If you can take part in sports activities twice a week, your bones and muscles will become stronger and you will feel healthier and happier.

### Aerobic activities

An example of an aerobic activity is swimming. Aerobic activities are important for your heart and lungs to work well. They use a range of muscles and body parts. Try to do one hour every day of aerobic activity that makes you feel warm and your heart beat faster.

### Flexibility activities

An example of a flexibility activity is yoga. Flexibility is about moving your body parts easily and can be improved by doing stretching activities twice a week. This is important for preventing muscles from hurting and helping your back and stomach to grow stronger.

- 1 An example of a strength activity is yoga.
- 2 One of the benefits of strength activities is that your bones will become stronger.
- 3 Aerobic activities are important for your heart and lungs to work well.
- 4 You should try to do one hour a week of aerobic activity.
- 5 Flexibility is about moving your body parts easily.
- 6 Flexibility can be improved by doing stretching activities twice a week.