

TERM 2 2024 **ENGLISH FINAL EXAM** **REVIEW**

VOCAB & GRAMMAR **GRADE 7**



Structure of the Exam

- **PART 5**

MAZE- 5 QUESTIONS

- **PART 6**

MAZE-10 QUESTIONS

- **PART 7**

READING TEXT-MCQS-6 QUESTIONS

- **PART 8**

READING TEXT-MCQS-7 QUESTIONS

- **PART 9**

READING TEXT-MCQS-4 QUESTIONS

LANGUAGE TO STUDY:

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 Asking for and giving advice 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) 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)	

KEY VOCABULARY

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

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Irregular Comparative Adjectives

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

These irregular comparative adjectives

الصفات الشاذة "التي لا تطبق عليها القاعدة" يجب حفظها

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Check your book:

Course book page 144

Alef 45

تكتب الصفة قبل الاسم

We place adjectives before noun.

تضاف more مع الصفة الطويلة التي تتكون من مقطعين وأكثر.

We add "more" for longer adjectives.

Rules for Comparative Adjectives

Comparative Adjectives	Rules	Examples
One syllable	Add er	cleaner
Two syllables ending in -y	Change y to i and add er	busier
Two or more syllables that does not end with y	Use the word more or less	more active 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: It's easier to ride than walking. 	Rule 3: If the adjective is a long word, add the word 'more' before it. more + useful = more useful (comparative) Example: A computer is more useful than a radio. 
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LET'S PRACTICE
COMPARATIVE
ADJECTIVES

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 than , A taxi driver took us home. We arrived 3.(quick-quicker – more quicker) than our relatives. I think going shopping is 4.(enjoyable – more enjoyable – enjoier) than staying at home.

Al Mataf school
C2
T. Alya Mohammed

Exercise

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

Adjectives	Comparative Adjectives
big	
happy	
long	
bad	
fantastic	
amazing	
easy	
good	
expensive	

Adverbs: frequency
and mannerCan use a range of common
adverbs of frequency. (33)Can use adverbs of frequency and manner in
the correct position. (36)

Adverbs of frequency

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 موقع
في الجملة.

are/is/am بعد الأفعال المساعدة

قبل الأفعال الأخرى

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

A. Write the sentence in the right order:

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

Part 2: Complete with adverbs.

1. Aunt Agatha is a careful driver. → She drives **carefully**.

2. Harry is a bad player. → He plays

3. Mrs Andy is a good cook. → She cooks

4. Peter is a fast driver. → He drives

5. Mr Alex is a hard worker. → He works

6. Lucy is a slow writer. → She writes

7. Mr David is a quiet speaker. → He speaks

8. Beth is a noisy player. → She plays

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.

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:

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

You use " must " to express obligations.

تستخدم must للتعبير عن الضروريات و القوانين

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

تستخدم can للتعبير عن المقدرة لفعل شيء.

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

They help you give **advice** **النصائح** (**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 _____ go
to the dentist.

I don't think I will
like this book.

You _____ read
this one.

I want to pass all
my exams.

You _____
study harder.

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

You _____
travel by coach or
by train.

She often has
stomacache.

She _____ eat
more healthy food.

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)

Course book

123

Workbook

80

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المعدود

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.

الغير معدود

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. 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

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.



The MORE
that you read,
the MORE things
you will know.
The MORE that you
Learn,
the MORE places you'll go.



READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Reading strategies

This term, we've learned **three important reading strategies**. It's important to use these strategies during the exam to select the correct answers.

Here's a brief reminder of each strategy and how to succeed using them.

1- **Skimming** (Finding the main idea):

Skim means to **quickly look through the text to understand what it's about**.

Success Criteria:

- Read the title and any headings if you find them
- Read the first and last sentences of paragraphs.

2- **Scanning** (Finding specific details):

Scan means to quickly look for certain information in the text.

Success Criteria:

- Know what information you're looking for.
- Look for keywords.
- Skip over irrelevant details.
- Focus on finding what you need quickly.

3- **Using Context Clues** (Understanding new words):

Context clues **are hints in the text that help you understand** new words.

Success Criteria:

- Look for hints in the sentence or the surrounding sentences.
- Use synonyms or antonyms, examples, definitions
- Think about the overall meaning of the text.
- Use what you already know to guess the meaning.

Reading Comprehension 2

Read the text and answer the questions below. Choose the best option: A, B, C, or D

Welcome to our city! As you explore, you'll encounter various landmarks and destinations that make our city vibrant and exciting. One such landmark is the Al Khalifa Skyscraper, which dominates the city skyline. If you're interested in history, don't miss the Al Nahyan Museum, where you can learn about the rich cultural heritage of our country.

Feeling hungry? Head to the Al Muhairy Restaurant, renowned for its mouthwatering Emirati delicacies. And for a cinematic experience like no other, visit the Al Hamdan Cinema, located in the heart of the downtown area. Afterward, you can stroll through the Al Jalila Shopping Mall, which offers a wide range of shops and entertainment options.

Need to run errands? The Al Qubaisi Post Office is conveniently located downtown, where you can send mail and packages with ease. If you're in the mood for some physical activity, visit the Al Mazrouei Gymnasium, equipped with state-of-the-art facilities for your workout needs.

Getting around the city is a breeze with the Al Maktoum Metro. Whether you're a commuter traveling to work or a tourist exploring the sights, the metro provides a convenient and efficient way to navigate the city's bustling streets.

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Exploring various landmarks in the city.
- B) Learning about the country's cultural heritage.
- C) Enjoying Emirati cuisine at local restaurants.

- A) Al Muhairy Restaurant
- B) Al Nahyan Museum
- C) Al Hamdan Cinema
- D) Al Jalila Shopping Mall

3- What is the Al Khalifa Skyscraper known for?

- A) Its historical significance
- B) Its delicious cuisine
- C) Its dominating presence in the skyline
- D) Its state-of-the-art facilities

4- Where can you send mail and packages?

- A) Al Muhairy Restaurant
- B) Al Jalila Shopping Mall
- C) Al Qubaisi Post Office
- D) Al Mazrouei Gymnasium

5- Which mode of transportation is mentioned in the passage?

- A) Bus
- B) Taxi
- C) Metro
- D) Bicycle

6- What can you find in the Al Mazrouei Gymnasium?

- A) Shops and entertainment options
- B) Historical artifacts
- C) State-of-the-art workout facilities

7- What is the purpose of the Al Maktoum Metro?

- A) To send mail and packages
- B) To provide a cinematic experience
- C) To navigate the city's streets
- D) To explore the city's cultural heritage

8- Which area is described as offering a wide range of shops and entertainment options?

- A) Al Khalifa Skyscraper
- B) Al Nahyan Museum
- C) Al Hamdan Cinema
- D) Al Jalila Shopping Mall

9- Where can you enjoy Emirati delicacies?

- A) Al Khalifa Skyscraper
- B) Al Nahyan Museum
- C) Al Muhairy Restaurant
- D) Al Hamdan Cinema

10- What is the Al Qubaisi Post Office used for?

- A) Sending mail and packages
- B) Watching movies
- C) Exercising
- D) Dining

11- What does "skyscraper" mean in the passage?

- A) A tall building with many floors
- B) A type of food popular in the city
- C) A fast mode of transportation
- D) A traditional dance performed in the country

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.

Where do elephants live?

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

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

Why do monkeys live in

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

Some plants climb from the floor to the canopy to get ____.

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

The text is mainly about ____.

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

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

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.

5. Chameleons are

.....

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

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.

Ms.Serisha

Wishing you
Success in your **Exams!**
May **Good Luck** be in your
favor, and your preparation bring
fantastic outcomes!

