

مراجعة Assessment Summative First the for Sheets Revision متبوعة بالإجابات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

مراجعة maze and comprehension Reading فهم قرائي واختبار

1

الدليل الإرشادي الوزاري لطريقة الكتابة في امتحان نهاية الفصل المسار المتقدم

2

الدليل الإرشادي الوزاري لطريقة الكتابة في امتحان نهاية الفصل

3

مذكرة جميع قواعد ومفردات الفصل منهج أكسس متبوعة بالحلول

4

مواصفات الاختبار النهائي للفصل الأول (الهيكل الوزاري)

5

The Revision Sheets for the First Summative Assessment



Name: _____

Grade 7 General

Prepared by: Rasha Abdulraheem

Part One: Vocabulary

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
routine	روتين / عادة يومية	I follow the same morning routine every day before school.
to wake up	يستيقظ	I usually wake up at six o'clock in the morning.
university	جامعة	My sister studies medicine at the university.
secondary school	المدرسة الثانوية	I will go to secondary school next year.
go to school	يذهب إلى المدرسة	I go to school by bus every morning.
go to bed	ينام / يذهب إلى السرير	I usually go to bed at ten o'clock at night.
gift	هدية	I bought a nice gift for my friend's birthday.
to give	يعطي	Parents love to give presents to their children.
siblings	الأشقاء / الإخوة والأخوات	I have two siblings, one brother and one sister.
hungry	جائع	I feel hungry after playing football.
thirsty	عطشان	I am thirsty, can I have some water please?
please	من فضلك	Please close the door when you leave.
thank you	شكراً لك	Thank you for helping me with my homework.
to take off	يخلع	Don't forget to take off your shoes before entering the house.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box below.

routine – to wake up – university – secondary school – go to school – go to bed – gift – to give – siblings – hungry – thirsty – please – thank you – to take off

Every day, I follow a morning _____. I usually _____ at six o'clock and get ready to _____. My brother studies at _____, and my sister goes to _____, so we all leave home around the same time.

After classes, I come back home _____ and _____, so I eat lunch and drink some water. My parents often like _____ us small surprises or a _____ when we do well in school.

Before entering the house, we remember _____ our shoes. In the evening, we say _____ and _____ to our parents for their help. Finally, I _____ at ten o'clock to get enough sleep for the next day.

- 1- routine 2- to wake up 3- go to school 4- university 5- secondary school
6- hungry 7- thirsty 8- to give 9- gift 10- to take off 11- please 12- thank you
13- go to bed

-Vocabulary List 2 (Grammar)

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
mother	أم	My mother cooks delicious food every day.
father	أب	My father drives me to school in the morning.
parents	الوالدان	My parents always support me in everything I do.
grandparents	الأجداد	We visit our grandparents every weekend.
grandmother	جدة	My grandmother tells us amazing stories.
grandfather	جد	My grandfather likes to drink tea in the evening.
uncle	عم / خال	My uncle lives in another city.
aunt	عمة / خالة	My aunt is a teacher at a local school.
brother	أخ	My brother plays football after school.
sister	أخت	My sister helps me with my homework.
cousin	ابن العم / ابنة العم	My cousin is the same age as me.
house	منزل	Our house has a big garden.
room	غرفة	My room is clean and bright.
floor	أرضية / طابق	We live on the second floor of the building.
wall	جدار	There is a beautiful picture on the wall.
garden	حديقة	The children are playing in the garden.
window	نافذة	I opened the window to let in some fresh air.
big	كبير	They live in a big house near the park.
small	صغير	I have a small bag for school.
shopping centre	مركز تسوق	We went to the shopping centre to buy clothes.
mall	مول	The new mall has many shops and restaurants.
shop	متجر	I bought some snacks from the shop near my house.
restaurant	مطعم	We had dinner at an Italian restaurant.
café	مقهى	Let's meet at the café after school.
next week	الأسبوع القادم	We are going on a trip next week.
trainers	أحذية رياضية	I wear trainers when I play basketball.
shoes	أحذية	She bought new shoes for the party.
nice	جميل	You have a nice smile.
size	مقاس	What is your shoe size?
cheap	رخيص	This T-shirt is cheap but comfortable.
expensive	غالي / مرتفع السعر	The watch was too expensive for me to buy.

Part One: Possessive adjectives

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Possessive Adjectives

Woodward's
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

SUBJECT PRONOUN

I	I have a shirt.
YOU	You have a book.
HE	He has a pillow.
SHE	She has a dog.
IT	It has a bone.
WE	We have a bird.
YOU	You have a house.
THEY	They have a car.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

MY	My shirt is green.
YOUR	Your book is new.
HIS	His pillow is soft.
HER	Her dog is small.
ITS	Its bone is old.
OUR	Our bird is noisy.
YOUR	Your house is big.
THEIR	Their car is slow.

YOUR = Possessive Adjective

- You need to bring **your** dictionary.

YOU'RE = You are (contraction)

- **You're** an excellent student.

ITS = Possessive Adjective

- The dog played with **its** ball.

IT'S = It is (contraction)

- **It's** very hot right now.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



What's	my your his her	name?
This is	its our their	house.

What's = What is

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.

- Where is _____ classroom? We can't find it.
- Susan, is that _____ pen on the table?
- A: What is _____ name? B: My name is Thomas.
- I think this is _____ book. She dropped it on the floor.
- _____ names are Kevin and Stewart. They are my friends.
- He forgot to write _____ name on the test!
- A: What is your phone number? B: _____ phone number is 555-9826.
- Did the cat eat all of _____ food?
- The children are crying because they can't find _____ toys.
- Mariam and Jennifer like _____ new teacher.
- I really like my new home, especially _____ location.
- This is a picture of my friend. He is _____ best friend.
- Do you think your father likes _____ birthday present?
- We still have twenty more minutes before _____ class begins.
- Brazil is located in South America. _____ capital city is Brasilia.
- When did Mr. and Mrs. Smith buy _____ new television?
- Oh no! I can't find _____ keys! Where are they?
- A: Where is _____ brother? B: My brother is at school.

ANSWER KEY

My Notes



- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. our | 10. their |
| 2. your | 11. its |
| 3. your | 12. my |
| 4. her | 13. his |
| 5. Their | 14. our |
| 6. his | 15. Its |
| 7. My | 16. their |
| 8. its | 17. my |
| 9. their | 18. your |

GRAMMAR QUIZ

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS SUBJECT & OBJECT PRONOUNS

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **POSSESSIVE** grammar.

- My sister bought that new car last week. That car is**
a) his
b) hers
c) her
- The blue car isn't my sister's car. The green one is ... car.**
a) her
b) she
c) hers
- Excuse me. Have you seen ... cell phone? I lost it.**
a) my
b) mine
c) me
- That dog belongs to my neighbor. It's ... dog.**
a) our
b) their
c) his
- Is this ... pen? Does it belong to you?**
a) you
b) yours
c) your
- No, that's not That pen is blue. My pen is green.**
a) my
b) mine
c) me
- ... home is located downtown, so it's close to my work.**
a) We
b) Ours
c) Our
- My brother doesn't like ... new job because it's very boring.**
a) his
b) its
c) he
- The cat was hungry and tired, so it ate all ... food and fell asleep.**
a) its
b) it's
c) it
- It's not theirs, it's We bought it yesterday.**
a) our
b) them
c) ours
- What time does ... English class begin?**
a) yours
b) you
c) your
- ... friend is over there by the cafeteria. Can you see him?**
a) Me
b) My
c) Mine
- Her friend says it's ..., but I think it belongs to them.**
a) her
b) his
c) our
- What do you like to do in ... free time?**
a) your
b) yours
c) ours
- I don't think that sandwich is mine. I think it's**
a) her
b) yours
c) their
- Is it his, hers, yours, ours, or ...? I really don't know!**
a) they
b) theirs
c) them

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. A |
| 2. A | 10. C |
| 3. A | 11. C |
| 4. C | 12. B |
| 5. C | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. A |
| 7. C | 15. B |
| 8. A | 16. B |

My Notes



Part Two: There is/There are

'There is' and 'There are'

- How do we make statements and questions with 'There is' and 'There are'? Study the *grammar reference chart* below.

We use '*there is*' and '*there are*' to say that something exists.

Singular: there is <i>There is</i> a tree in the yard.	Plural: there are <i>There are</i> two cats on the chair.
Contraction	Contraction
<i>There is</i> a tree. = <i>There's</i> a tree.	~You <u>cannot</u> contract ' <i>There are</i> '
Negative	Negative
<i>There is not</i> a tree in the yard.	<i>There are not</i> two cats on the chair.
Negative Contraction	Negative Contraction
<i>There's not</i> a tree in the yard. <i>There isn't</i> a tree in the yard.	<i>There aren't</i> two cats on the chair.
Question	Question
<i>Is there</i> a tree in the yard?	<i>Are there</i> two cats on the chair?
Any	Any
~Use ' <i>any</i> ' in questions with uncountable nouns: Q: <i>Is there any</i> water in the cup? A: Yes, <i>there is</i> . / No, <i>there isn't</i> .	~Use ' <i>any</i> ' in questions with plural nouns: Q: <i>Are there any</i> cats? A: Yes, <i>there are</i> . / No, <i>there aren't</i> .
~Use ' <i>any</i> ' in negative sentences: <i>There isn't any</i> water in the cup.	~Use ' <i>any</i> ' in negative sentences: <i>There aren't any</i> cats.
How many	
<u>How many</u> trees <i>are there</i> (in the yard)? <u>How many</u> cats <i>are there</i> (on the chair)?	



GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

THERE IS / THERE ARE



There is	a	pen on the table.	There aren't <u>any</u> pens on the table.
There are	(two)	pens on the table	OR There aren't (two) pens on the table. There are (three) pens on the table.
Is there	a	pen on the table?	Yes, there is . / No, there isn't .
Are there	(two)	pens on the table?	Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .

There is = There's

There are → "There are" does not have a contraction form

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences.

1. There is a library next to the park.
2. All the students went home. There aren't any students in the classroom.
3. _____ 50 states in the United States.
4. No, _____ polar bears at the South Pole.
5. A: _____ a message for me? B: No, _____.
6. Why _____ so many cars in the parking lot?
7. A: I'm hungry. B: _____ a restaurant across the street.
8. How many days _____ in March, thirty or thirty-one?
9. _____ a few things I have to do this afternoon.
10. A: _____ a post office nearby? B: I'm sorry, I don't know.
11. _____ something I can help you with?
12. No, _____ public holidays next month.
13. How many countries _____ in the world?
14. _____ a woman in the picture. She is smiling.
15. _____ only three more days before the exam. Let's study!

ANSWER KEY

My Notes



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. There is | 9. There are |
| 2. There aren't any | 10. Is there |
| 3. There are | 11. Is there |
| 4. There aren't any | 12. there aren't any |
| 5. Is there / there isn't | 13. are there |
| 6. are there | 14. There is |
| 7. There is | 15. There are |
| 8. are there | |

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

THERE IS / THERE ARE

- Look at the picture below and complete the sentences.
Use: "There is / are (two, three, etc. / a few / many) ..." OR "There isn't / aren't any..."

Picture A



Picture B



- There is a car on the road in **Picture A**.
- There isn't a car on the road in **Picture B**.
- _____ a big tree in **Picture A**.
- _____ two big trees in **Picture B**.
- _____ a young boy in **Picture A**.
- _____ a young girl in **Picture B**.
- _____ three butterflies in **Picture A**.
- _____ two butterflies in **Picture B**.
- _____ balloons in **Picture A**.
- _____ balloons in **Picture B**.
- _____ a house in **Picture A**.
- _____ a house in **Picture B**.

ANSWER KEY

My Notes



- There is a car on the road in **Picture A**.
- There isn't a car on the road in **Picture B**.
- There is a big tree in **Picture A**.
- There are two big trees in **Picture B**.
- There is a young boy in **Picture A**.
- There is a young girl in **Picture B**.
- There are three butterflies in **Picture A**.
- There are two butterflies in **Picture B**.
- There aren't any balloons in **Picture A**.
- There are three balloons in **Picture B**.
- There isn't a house in **Picture A**.
- There is a house in **Picture B**.

Part Three: The Superlatives

SUPERLATIVES

- How do we form superlative statements? Study the **grammar reference chart** below.

- Adjectives with one syllable:** add 'the' + '-est' or '-st'

cold	the coldest	"January is often the coldest winter month."
nice	the nicest	"She is the nicest person I know."

- Adjectives with two or more syllables:** add 'the' + 'most'

boring	the most boring	"It's the most boring movie at the cinema."
expensive	the most expensive	"We ate at the most expensive restaurant in town."

- Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y':** change '-y' to '-i' and add 'the' + '-est'

early	the earliest	"He was the earliest person to arrive"
happy	the happiest	"It was the happiest time of my life."

- Adjectives that end with a vowel and a consonant:** double the final letter before adding 'the' + '-est'

big	the biggest	"Russia is the biggest country in the world."
hot	the hottest	"August is usually the hottest summer month."

- Adjectives that are irregular:**

good	the best	"She is the best student in our class."
bad	the worst	"It was the worst storm in many years."
far	the farthest the furthest	"He lives the farthest/furthest from my home."

GRAMMAR QUIZ

SUPERLATIVES

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **SUPERLATIVE** grammar.

1. Russia is ... country in the world.
a) big
b) the biggest
c) the biggest
2. David ... person in our English class.
a) is the tallest
b) the most tall
c) the tallest
3. I think that shopping mall ... mall in our city.
a) best
b) the best
c) is the best
4. That restaurant ... restaurant in our town.
a) is the worst
b) is bad
c) worst
5. Noel and David ... people that I know.
a) is the most interesting
b) is interested
c) are the most interesting
6. In my opinion, that ... comedy show on television.
a) is the funniest
b) the funny
c) the funnier
7. Yesterday was the ... day this summer.
a) hottest
b) hottest
c) hotter
8. That ... road in the entire country!
a) most danger
b) is the most dangerous
c) most dangerous
9. Elephants are ... land animals in the world.
a) heaviest
b) the heaviest
c) the heaviest
10. We never watch that TV program. It's ... program on TV!
a) more boring
b) the most boring
c) the boringest
11. Yuck! That was ... cake I ever ate in my life!
a) the worst
b) worse
c) bad
12. I saw ... paintings in the world at that museum.
a) the most beautiful
b) the beautiful
c) more beautiful than
13. My home is located ... our school.
a) the furthest from
b) far
c) further
14. His grandfather is ... in his family.
a) older than
b) the most old
c) the oldest
15. I had ... time of my life when we went to Disneyland last year!
a) the goodest
b) best
c) the best
16. Question number 15 was the ... question on the test.
a) easiest
b) easiest
c) most easy

Grammar Focus superlatives
Level Intermediate

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. C |
| 2. A | 10. B |
| 3. C | 11. A |
| 4. A | 12. A |
| 5. C | 13. A |
| 6. A | 14. C |
| 7. B | 15. C |
| 8. B | 16. B |

My Notes



GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SUPERLATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	cold "January is often <u>the coldest</u> winter month."	Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'the' + 'most'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>the most expensive</u> book in the store."
Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	hap-py "John is <u>the happiest</u> person I know."	Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	big "Brazil is <u>the biggest</u> country in South America."

Irregular Superlative Adjectives

good – the best

bad – the worst

far – the farthest
the furthest

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.

- I (tall) am the tallest person in my family.
- Jupiter (big) _____ planet in our solar system.
- Elephants (large) _____ land animals on earth.
- We bought (expensive) _____ TV in the store.
- Which sports do you think (dangerous) _____?
- My cat (lazy) _____ animal I know.
- This restaurant serves (good) _____ food in town.
- I think math (difficult) _____ subject.
- What (long) _____ word in English that you know?
- He (strange) _____ man in the story.
- Last week, I had (bad) _____ time of my life!
- Which place (hot) _____ place on earth?
- I think it (funny) _____ show on television.
- My friend (interesting) _____ person I know.
- Who (famous) _____ person in your country?

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. am the tallest | 9. is the longest |
| 2. is the biggest | 10. is / was the strangest |
| 3. are the largest | 11. the worst |
| 4. the most expensive | 12. is the hottest |
| 5. are the most dangerous | 13. is the funniest |
| 6. is the laziest | 14. is the most interesting |
| 7. the best | 15. is the most famous |
| 8. is the most difficult | |

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

How can you form statements, questions, and short answers in the *present continuous tense*? Study the **grammar reference charts** below.

When can you use Present Continuous?

Here are two situations you can use Present Continuous:

- For actions that are happening right now.
Example: "He *is* watching TV."
- For actions that are planned to happen in the future.
Example: "I *am* going to London next week."

STATEMENTS
I <i>am</i> (not) working.
You <i>are</i> (not) working.
He <i>is</i> (not) working.
She <i>is</i> (not) working.
It <i>is</i> (not) working.
We <i>are</i> (not) working.
They <i>are</i> (not) working.

YES-NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
<i>Am</i> I working?	Yes, I <i>am</i> .	No, I <i>am</i> not.
<i>Are</i> you working?	Yes, you <i>are</i> .	No, you <i>are</i> not.
<i>Is</i> he working?	Yes, he <i>is</i> .	No, he <i>is</i> not.
<i>Is</i> she working?	Yes, she <i>is</i> .	No, she <i>is</i> not.
<i>Is</i> it working?	Yes, it <i>is</i> .	No, it <i>is</i> not.
<i>Are</i> we working?	Yes, we <i>are</i> .	No, we <i>are</i> not.
<i>Are</i> they working?	Yes, they <i>are</i> .	No, they <i>are</i> not.

INFORMATION QUESTIONS
<i>Why</i> am I working?
<i>What</i> are you eating?
<i>When</i> is he traveling?
<i>What</i> is she doing?
<i>Why</i> is it raining?
<i>Who</i> are we meeting?
<i>How</i> are they traveling?



GRAMMAR CHART

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Am / is / are + -ing = something is happening now

I	am	
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	
It	is	cooking.
We	are	
They	are	

I	am not	
You	are not (aren't)	
He	is not (isn't)	
She	is not (isn't)	
It	is not (isn't)	cooking.
We	are not (aren't)	
They	are not (aren't)	

SPELLING RULES

- Verbs that end in -e (make / write etc.) → **éing**:
make → *making* write → *writing* drive → *driving*

Vowels: *a e i o u*

Consonants: *b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w y*

- Sometimes a word ends in a vowel + a consonant. For example: **get, run, swim**
Before adding -ing, the consonant at the end is 'doubled'
get → *getting* run → *running* swim → *swimming*

Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in two consonants.
help → *helping* *talk* → *talking* *work* → *working*

Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in two vowels + a consonant.
look → *looking* *read* → *reading* *speak* → *speaking*

Do **NOT** double the letter if the word has two or more syllables and the last part is not stressed.

Visit **VIS**-it (first part is stressed) → *visiting*

but

begin be-**GIN** (last part is stressed) → *beginning*

Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in -y or -w.
buy → *buying* *enjoy* → *enjoying* *snow* → *snowing*

It's snowing.



GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Describing a picture



- Use the 'ing' form of the verbs.

In the picture, there is a young girl in a park. She *(stand)* is standing on a skateboard and she *(smile)* _____ and *(look)* _____ at a picnic basket full of food. Next to the basket there is a cat. It *(sleep)* _____ on a bench, and behind the bench there is a bird. It *(walk)* _____ on the ground. There is another bird, as well, but it *(fly)* _____. There is also a butterfly, and it *(fly)* _____, too. In the background there is a man. He *(walk)* _____ his dog. He should be careful because there is a man *(drive)* _____ a car very fast on the road behind him.

ANSWER KEY

In the picture, there is a young girl in a park. She **is standing** on a skateboard and she **is smiling** and **looking** at a picnic basket full of food. Next to the basket there is a cat. It **is sleeping** on a bench, and behind the bench there is a bird. It **is walking** on the ground. There is another bird, as well, but it **is flying**. There is also a butterfly, and it **is flying**, too. In the background there is a man. He **is walking** his dog. He should be careful because there is a man **driving** a car very fast on the road behind him.

GRAMMAR DICTATION

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Listen to your teacher and complete these sixteen statements with the **Present Continuous** forms of the verbs you hear.

"watch"



1. My sister is watching TV in the living room.
2. Mrs. Smith _____ English to her students.
3. I _____ for a bus.
4. My friends _____ tennis.
5. It _____ not _____ outside. It's sunny!
6. The cat _____ its food.
7. My husband _____ in the garden.
8. I _____ not _____ to school today. I am sick.
9. Kelly is very tired. She _____.
10. My neighbor is busy. She _____ her yard.
11. Mr. Brown _____ a cup of coffee.
12. Sam and Frodo _____ over the bridge.
13. I think we _____ the game! We have ten points!
14. No one _____ the telephone.
15. We _____ the sixteen statements.
16. You _____ the answer to question number 16.

1. My sister **is watching** TV in the living room.
2. Mrs. Smith **is teaching** English to her students.
3. I **am waiting** for a bus.
4. My friends **are playing** tennis.
5. It **is** not **raining** outside. It's sunny!
6. The cat **is eating** its food.
7. My husband **is working** in the garden.
8. I **am** not **going** to school today. I'm sick.
9. Kelly is very tired. She **is sleeping**.
10. My neighbor is busy. She **is cleaning** her yard.
11. Mr. Brown **is drinking** a cup of coffee.
12. Sam and Frodo **are running** over the bridge.
13. I think we **are winning** the game! We have ten points!
14. No one **is answering** the telephone.
15. We **are completing** the sixteen statements.
16. You **are writing** the answer to question number 16.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

SPELLING RULES



Words with one Syllable

- Verbs that end in -e (make / write etc.) → **ing**:
make → **making** write → **writing** drive → **driving**
- Sometimes a word ends in a vowel + a consonant. For example: get, run, swim.
Before adding -ing, the consonant at the end is 'doubled'.
get → **getting** run → **running** swim → **swimming**
- Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in two consonants.
help → **helping** talk → **talking** work → **working**
- Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in two vowels + a consonant.
look → **looking** read → **reading** speak → **speaking**
- Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in -w or -x or -y
snow → **snowing** fix → **fixing** buy → **buying**

- Complete the sentences below. Use 'ing' verb forms.

Vowels:
a e i o u
Consonants:
b c d f g h j k l m n
p q r s t v w x y z

- I am (watch) watching TV with my family.
- Why are you (stop) _____ the car?
- Julia is (have) _____ lunch in the cafeteria.
- My wife and I are (plan) _____ to travel next summer.
- Richard is (pay) _____ his telephone bill.
- I am (talk) _____ to my friend on the phone.
- She is (show) _____ the report to her boss.
- My friends are (meet) _____ each other in New York.
- I am (fill) _____ the bucket with water.
- The barber is (cut) _____ my hair.
- Are you (eat) _____ breakfast now?
- I think our team is (win) _____ the game!

ANSWER KEY

My Notes



- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. watching | 7. showing |
| 2. stopping | 8. meeting |
| 3. having | 9. filling |
| 4. planning | 10. cutting |
| 5. paying | 11. eating |
| 6. talking | 12. winning |

GRAMMAR QUIZ

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Complete these sixteen questions to score your knowledge of **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**.

1. I am watching TV and my brother ... a book.
a) reading
b) is reading
c) reads
2. Thomas and Patrick ... outside in the yard now.
a) are playing
b) is playing
c) plays
3. (A) ... doing?
(B) I am washing dishes.
a) What are you
b) What you
c) What do you
4. They ... eating their dinner right now because their food is too hot.
a) not
b) don't
c) aren't
5. (A) Are you studying English now?
(B) Yes, I
a) do
b) am
c) are
6. (A) ... are you doing?
(B) I'm taking a test.
a) What
b) Where
c) When
7. I can't talk to you right now because I
a) am study
b) are studying
c) am studying
8. He usually goes for a walk at this time, but he ... for a walk now.
a) doesn't go
b) not go
c) isn't going
9. It's very noisy upstairs! What ...?
a) are they doing
b) they doing
c) do they do
10. (A) Are they working now?
(B) No, they
a) aren't
b) don't
c) isn't
11. I ... dinner because we ordered pizza a few minutes ago.
a) am not making
b) don't make
c) not make
12. (A) ... right now?
(B) Yes, he is.
a) He sleeps
b) Is he sleeping
c) He sleeping
13. What ... that cat doing over there by the chair?
a) is
b) are
c) does
14. Why are we waiting? Who ... for?
a) we are waiting
b) are we waiting
c) we wait
15. (A) ... is driving the car?
(B) David is driving the car.
a) Where
b) What
c) Who
16. (A) Is your friend sitting down?
(B) No,
a) not
b) he doesn't
c) he isn't

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. A |
| 2. A | 10. A |
| 3. A | 11. A |
| 4. C | 12. B |
| 5. B | 13. A |
| 6. A | 14. B |
| 7. C | 15. C |
| 8. C | 16. C |

My Notes



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

EDITING PRACTICE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



I	am	
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	cooking.
It	is	
We	are	
They	are	

I	am		
You	are		
He	is		
She	is	not	cooking.
It	is		
We	are		
They	are		

Am	I	
Are	you	
Is	he	
Is	she	cooking?
Is	it	
Are	we	
Are	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	am.	I	am
you	are.	you	are
he	is.	he	is
she	is.	she	is
it	is.	it	is
we	are.	we	are
they	are.	they	are
			not.

- Correct the grammar mistakes below. The first one is done for you. There are 12 more.

At Home on Saturday



Today is Saturday and my family and I ^{are} relaxing at home. My father usually washes his car on weekdays but he not washing the car now. Now, he is read a book about cars. My mother usually bakes cookies on weekdays, but she not baking now. Now, she watching a cooking show on TV. My older sister usually does her homework on weekdays but she isn't do her homework now. Now, she paint some pictures. My little brother usually helps my father wash the car but he not helping my father now. Now, he plays with his toys. And me? Usually I clean the yard but I not clean the yard now. Now, I tell you about my family! How about you? What you doing now?

ANSWER KEY

Note: "My family and I" = we
so "My family and I are ..."

Today is Saturday and my family and I **are** relaxing at home. My father usually washes his car on weekdays but he **is** not washing the car now. Now he is **reading** a book about cars. My mother usually bakes cookies on weekdays, but she **is** not baking now. Now she **is** watching a cooking show on TV. My older sister usually does her homework on weekdays but she isn't **doing** her homework now. Now, she **is painting** some pictures. My little brother usually helps my father wash the car but he **is** not helping my father now. Now, he **is playing** with his toys. And me? Usually I clean the yard but I **am** not **cleaning** the yard now. Now, I **am telling** you about my family! How about you? What **are** you doing now?

My Notes



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+

S + have/has + been + V-ing

They have been learning English for 2 years.

-

S + have/has + not + been + V-ing

They have not been learning English for 2 years.

?

Have/has + S + been + V-ing

Have they been learning English for 2 years?

Usage

Express long actions that started in the past and continue until now

Express recent actions that have clear evidence or results now

Typically used for shorter, more temporary situations

Example

I've been living in Ireland for almost 4 years.

Her eyes are red because she's been crying all evening.

Have they been learning English this week?

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I	have		
You	have		
He	has		
She	has	been	working.
It	has		
We	have		
They	have		

I	have			
You	have			
He	has			
She	has	not	been	working.
It	has			
We	have			
They	have			

Have	I		
Have	you		
Has	he	been	working?
Has	she		
Has	it		
Have	we		
Have	they		

Yes,		No,		
I	have.	I	have	
you	have.	you	have	
he	has.	he	has	
she	has.	she	has	
it	has.	it	has	
we	have.	we	have	
they	have.	they	have	

- Study the boxes above. Then, complete the sentences below.

- My cat has been (sleep) sleeping all day.
- A: _____ Jim _____ (do) _____ exercise?
B: Yes, he _____. He needs a rest.
- It _____ (rain) _____ for several days.
- I failed the test because I _____ not _____ (study) _____ hard.
- We _____ (drive) _____ for two hours.
- Tracy and Tom _____ (play) _____ tennis for an hour.
- A: I'm sorry I'm late. _____ you _____ (wait) _____ a long time?
B: No, I _____.
- Where _____ you _____ (spend) _____ your summer holidays?
- Who _____ (eat) _____ my cookies?
- A: You look tired. _____ you _____ (work) _____ hard?
B: Yes, I _____.
- I _____ (think) _____ about quitting my job.
- Why _____ you _____ (get) _____ up so early recently?



ANSWER KEY

- has been sleeping
- Has / been doing
- has been raining
- have / been studying
- have been / driving
- have been / playing
- Have / been waiting / have not (haven't)
- have / been spending
- has been eating
- Have / been working / have
- have been thinking
- have / been getting

NOTE: Contractions are often used for 'have not' (haven't) and 'has not' (hasn't).

Part Six: The Comparatives

COMPARATIVES

- How do we form *comparative statements*? Study the **grammar reference chart** below.

- Adjectives with one syllable:** add '-er' or '-r' + 'than'

cold	colder than	"In Canada, winter is colder than summer."
nice	nicer than	"Chocolate ice-cream is nicer than strawberry ice-cream."

- Adjectives with two or more syllables:** add 'more' + 'than'

boring	more boring than	"I think golf is more boring than baseball."
expensive	more expensive than	"This restaurant is more expensive than that restaurant."

- Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y':** change '-y' to '-i' and add '-er' + 'than'

early	earlier than	"He arrived at school earlier than I did."
happy	happier than	"John looks happier than David."

- Adjectives that end with a single vowel and a consonant:** double the final letter before adding 'than'

big	bigger than	"Russia is bigger than Canada."
hot	hotter than	"In my country, August is hotter than January."

NOTE: When a comparative statement is used to answer a question, it is not necessary to use 'than' if only one person, place or thing is mentioned.

Example:

- (A) Which month is hotter, January or August?
(B) August is hotter.

Irregular Comparative Adjectives:

good – **better than**
bad – **worse than**
far – **farther than / further than**

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMPARATIVES

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **COMPARATIVE** grammar.

1. Australia is big, but Canada is ...
Australia.
a) big
b) biggest
c) bigger than
2. David is 185 cm tall. He is ...
Andrew
a) taller than
b) tall
c) taller
3. I think that summer is ... than
winter.
a) good
b) better
c) the best
4. My brother thinks this restaurant is
... than that restaurant.
a) more worse
b) badder
c) worse
5. Do you think math and science
... history and English?
a) is more difficult than
b) are more difficult than
c) difficulter
6. In my opinion, this pink dress is
... that green dress.
a) prettyer than
b) prettier than
c) more pretty
7. This summer was much ... last
summer.
a) hotter than
b) the hottest
c) hoter than
8. Did you know that crossing a busy
street is ... flying in an airplane?
a) most dangerous than
b) the more dangerous
c) more dangerous than
9. Patrick thinks that chocolate cake
... banana cake.
a) is more delicious than
b) delicious than
c) more delicious
10. Asian elephants are heavy, but
African elephants are even
a) heavy
b) heavier
c) heavier than
11. My uncle is taller than my father,
but my father
a) older
b) is older than
c) is older
12. Reading a book with a nice, hot cup
of tea ... than doing exercise.
a) is the most relaxing
b) is more relaxing
c) more relaxing
13. Comedy movies are okay, but I think
that action movies are
a) better
b) gooder
c) good than
14. Taking a taxi to work ... than taking a
bus to work.
a) expensive
b) more expensive
c) is more expensive
15. Saturdays ... Mondays because I
don't have to go to school.
a) are nicer than
b) is nicer than
c) are the nicest
16. Question number 15 was ... Question
number 14. Right?
a) the easier
b) easier than
c) easier than

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 9. A |
| 2. A | 10. B |
| 3. B | 11. C |
| 4. C | 12. B |
| 5. B | 13. A |
| 6. B | 14. C |
| 7. A | 15. A |
| 8. C | 16. B |

My Notes



Part Seven: Going To

FUTURE with 'GOING TO'

- How do we form statements, questions and answers with 'going to'?
Study the grammar reference chart below.

Affirmative and Negative Statements with 'going to'

I	am	going to	travel.
You	are		
He / She / It	is		
We	are	not going to	
They	are		

Questions with 'going to'

Am	I	going to	travel?
Are	you		
Is	he / she / it		
Are	we		
Are	they		

Affirmative ('Yes') answers with 'going to'

Yes,	I	am.
	you	are.
	he / she / it	is.
	we	are.
	they	are.

Negative ('No') answers with 'going to'

No,	I	am not.
	you	are not. (aren't).
	he / she / it	is not. (isn't).
	we	are not. (aren't).
	they	are not. (aren't).

Information Questions with 'going to'

*What	am	I	going to	travel?
When	are	you		
Where	is	he / she / it		
Why	are	we		
How	are	they		
**Who ... with				

*What are you going to do (next week)? **Who are you going to travel with (next week)?

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FUTURE: 'GOING TO'

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of 'GOING TO'.

1. What ... your brother going to do tomorrow?
a) are
b) is
c) does
2. (A) ... you going to see the movie?
(B) Yes, I
a) Do / am
b) Are / are
c) Are / am
3. My friend ... a birthday party next week.
a) is going to has
b) going to have
c) is going to have
4. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it ... rain soon.
a) is going to
b) goes to
c) going to
5. (A) When ... they ... arrive?
(B) I'm not sure.
a) do / go to
b) will / going to
c) are / going to
6. ... are you going to do on your summer holiday?
a) Where
b) What
c) How
7. (A) ... your friend going to join us?
(B) Yes, she
a) Is / is
b) Is / will
c) Will / will
8. (A) ... they going to be here soon?
(B) No, they
a) Are / aren't
b) Do / not
c) Are / won't
9. What time are you going to ... for the airport?
a) leaving
b) leave
c) leaves
10. ... you ... go home after our English class?
a) Are / are
b) Do / will
c) Are / going to
11. (A) ... your friend going to be late?
(B) No, she
a) Is / isn't
b) Are / isn't
c) Are / aren't
12. Is your cousin ... move to another apartment?
a) going
b) going to
c) will
13. (A) ... the plane going to land soon?
(B) Yes, it
a) Are / is
b) Is / is
c) Are / are
14. I ... going to ... my homework after I finish dinner.
a) am / do
b) am / doing
c) is / do
15. (A) ... you going to join us?
(B) Yes, I
a) Are / am
b) Are / are
c) Do / do
16. What are your plans for next year?
Are you ... to Canada?
a) go to
b) will go
c) going to go

ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. B |
| 2. C | 10. C |
| 3. C | 11. A |
| 4. A | 12. B |
| 5. C | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. A |
| 7. A | 15. A |
| 8. A | 16. C |

My Notes



Reading 1 Vocabulary:

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
mountain biking	ركوب الدراجات الجبلية	Mountain biking is a great way to explore nature.
hiking	المشي لمسافات طويلة	We went hiking in the mountains last weekend.
snowboarding	التزلج على الجليد بلوح	Snowboarding is a popular sport during winter.
adventure	مغامرة	Going camping in the desert was a real adventure.
north	الشمال	Canada is located to the north of the United States.
south	الجنوب	The birds fly south during the winter.
east	الشرق	The sun rises in the east.
west	الغرب	The sun sets in the west.
skateboarding	التزلج على الألواح	He enjoys skateboarding at the park with his friends.
sailing	الإبحار	We learned sailing during our summer vacation.
skydiving	القفز بالمظلات	Skydiving is an exciting activity for brave people.
falconry	الصفارة	Falconry is an ancient sport in Arab culture.
land	الأرض	The plane landed safely on the land.
air	الهواء	The air feels fresh in the early morning.
outdoors	في الهواء الطلق	We love spending time outdoors when the weather is nice.
win	يفوز	Our team worked hard to win the game.

Reading Passage 1

Last weekend, Saeed and his family went on an exciting adventure in the mountains. The weather was cool and perfect for **hiking** and **mountain biking**. Early in the morning, they packed their bags and drove north to a small camping area. Saeed's father enjoyed **sailing** before, but this time, he wanted to try **skydiving**, while his brother preferred **skateboarding** near the hills.

Saeed and his cousin went **hiking** together, following the narrow path between the rocks. They saw a man practicing **falconry**, and Saeed was amazed at how the bird flew high in the **air** and then returned to land on the man's arm.

In the evening, they sat outdoors and watched the sunset in the **west**. Everyone felt happy because they tried new things and worked hard to **win** the family adventure challenge. It was truly a day full of fun, laughter, and unforgettable memories.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where did Saeed and his family go for their adventure?
A) To a shopping mall
B) To the mountains
C) To the desert

2. What activity did Saeed's father want to try this time?
A) Skydiving
B) Sailing
C) Falconry

3. What does the word *falconry* most likely mean?
A) A sport using birds to hunt
B) A game played with a ball
C) A type of mountain climbing

4. What did Saeed and his cousin do during the trip?
A) They went sailing
B) They went hiking
C) They went skydiving

5. What is the overall meaning of the passage?
A) The family went shopping and bought gifts.
B) The family had an outdoor adventure full of fun and new experiences.
C) The family stayed at home to rest.

Answer key: 1.B 2.A 3.A 4.B 5. B

Reading 2: Vocabulary

Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
email	بريد إلكتروني	I sent an email to my teacher yesterday.
letter	رسالة	She wrote a letter to her best friend.
guest	ضيف	We have a guest staying at our house tonight.
welcome	مرحبًا / أهلاً وسهلاً	We said welcome to our new classmates.
holiday	عطلة	We are going on a family holiday next week.
to arrive	يصل	The plane will arrive at the airport at 9 p.m.
competition	مسابقة	Our school is having a reading competition.
congratulations	تهانينا	Congratulations on winning the first prize!
visitor	زائر	The museum had many visitors during the weekend.
careful	حذر	Be careful when you cross the road.
country	بلد	The UAE is a beautiful country with many traditions.
special days	أيام خاصة	National Day and Eid are special days for our country.

A Special Holiday Visitor

Last **holiday**, Sara and her family were very excited because they were expecting a **visitor** from another **country**. Her uncle was coming from Egypt. The family cleaned every **room** in the **house** and decorated the **wall** with colorful lights. When the **guest** finally **arrived**, everyone shouted, “**Welcome!**”

Sara’s uncle brought a small **gift** for her—a beautiful letter with her name written in Arabic. Sara was so happy and said, “**Thank you!**” Her uncle smiled and told her, “Always be **careful** when you open your gifts; you never know what surprise you might find inside!”

During his stay, the family took him to a **special day** celebration in the city. There were parades, music, and food. Sara’s uncle said it was the best **holiday** he had ever had. Before he left, he promised to send Sara an **email** soon so they could stay in touch.

1-Why was Sara’s family excited?

- A) They were going on a trip
- B) They were expecting a visitor
- C) They bought a new car

2. What can you guess about Sara’s uncle’s personality?

- A) He is kind and caring
- B) He is quiet and shy
- C) He doesn’t like gifts

3. What is the main idea of the story?

- A) Sara enjoys writing letters to her friends
- B) A family celebrates a special visit during the holiday
- C) Sara travels to a new country to see her uncle

4. What does the word *careful* most likely mean in the passage?

- A) To be fast
- B) To be safe and pay attention
- C) To be quiet

1. B 2.A 3.B 4.B



TV

Televisions show sounds and pictures. They get data from cables, discs, or over-the-air signals. They turn this data into sounds and images. People watch news and shows on them. You probably call them TVs.

John Baird made the first TV in 1925. It had one color. It could only show 30 lines. This was just enough room for a face. It didn't work well, but it was a start.

The first TV station was set up in 1928. It was in New York. Few people had TVs. The broadcasts were not meant to be watched. They showed a Felix the Cat doll for two hours a day. The doll spun around on a record player. They were experimenting. It took many years to get it right.

By the end of the 1930s, TVs were working well. America got its first taste at the 1939 World's Fair. This was one of the biggest events ever. There were 200 small, black and white TVs set up around the fair. The U.S. President gave a speech over the TVs. The TVs were only five inches big but the people loved it.

They wanted TVs. But World War II was going on during this time. Factories were busy making guns and bombs. When the war was over, TV spread across the country.

By 1948 there were 4 big TV networks in America. They aired their shows from 8 to 11 each night. Local shows were aired at other times. Most of the time, nothing was shown at all. TV was not "always on" like it is now.

Color TVs came out in 1953. They cost too much money for most. Also, shows were aired in black and white. By 1965, color TVs were cheaper. TV stations started airing shows in color. People had to switch if they wanted to see the shows.

Now most TVs are high-def. This means that they have many lines on them. This makes the image clear. TVs have come a long way since Baird's 30 line set. High-def TVs have 1080 lines. There are state of the art sets called 4K TVs. These TVs have 3,840 lines. Some people watch TV in 3D. I wonder what they will come up with next. Smell-o-vision anyone?

1. When did color TVs come out?

- a. 1925 b. 1953 c. 1939

2. Which was **not** true about the first TV?

- a. It could only show one color.
b. It only had 30 lines.
c. It did not have sound.

3. When did networks start showing programs in color?

- a. 1948 b. 1953 c. 1965

4. Why did the first TV station only show Felix the Cat for two hours a day?

- a. They were running tests.
b. Felix the Cat was really popular.
c. Felix the Cat had been a big radio star.

5. Which of these events slowed the spread of TVs?

- a. The World's Fair of 1939
b. The Civil War
c. World War II

6. What is the author's main purpose in writing this?

- a. He is trying to explain how a TV works.
- b. He is telling readers how TVs became popular.
- c. He is describing the history of the TV.

7. Why did many families switch to color TVs in 1965?

- a. Color TVs cost a lot of money.
- b. Many shows were only shown in color.
- c. Color TVs came out in 1965.

8. Why was 1939 an important year for TV?

- a. Many Americans were introduced to TV.
- b. The first color TV was released.
- c. John Baird created the first TV.

9. How many lines does a 4K TV have?

- a. 30
- b. 1,080
- c. 3,840

10. Which happened first?

- a. The 1939 World's Fair
- b. The release of high-def TVs
- c. The end of World War II

My snowboarding experiences

Young snowboarder Maya Gonzales writes about her experiences. I've always loved excitement and my parents encouraged me to try to be the best at everything I did. I started gymnastics when I was three and was winning competitions when I was six. By the time I was fourteen, I was finding it too easy. Doing the same routines was becoming boring and I needed a change. My family used to go skiing every year, so I could ski almost as soon as I could walk! So I convinced my parents to let me try snowboarding, which I thought looked harder than skiing. How right I was!

The first step was managing the board – it's not as easy as you might think. I felt I had lost control over my body and every time I fell over it was difficult to stand up again. In fact, I was sure that everyone was laughing at me, which wasn't a good feeling! But I had a good instructor and, once I learnt how to balance, I improved quickly. He said that my previous gymnastics classes helped me with that. Then I discovered there were tricks I could do on my snowboard. I decided I wanted to spend the winter learning to do these properly.

The first competition I entered was a real surprise. I was used to being a winner but this was a completely different experience. The standard was really high, which was a shock, and I was very nervous. Then one of the other competitors told me I had the talent to get to the top, although he didn't tell me how to do it. What he said made me feel more positive and although I only came tenth, it felt more like a small success. He also said he wasn't as good as me, which was kind of him!

Now I'm more confident, my aim is to win a national competition. I've got a new coach and I'm working on new tricks that really challenge me – they're often dangerous, but I love trying them. I know I have to take chances if I want to be the best. I really hope I can inspire other people to try it. It's a great sport and you'll have lots of fun, even if you don't ever do it in competitions!

1 Why did Maya decide to learn how to snowboard?

A to try something dangerous

B to overcome a fear

C to face a new challenge

D to please her parents

2 How did Maya feel when she started snowboarding?

A keen to learn more about it

B embarrassed about her lack of ability

C grateful for her gymnastics knowledge

D worried about getting injured

3 Maya says that a snowboarder who talked to her at her first competition

A gave her some good advice.

B made her feel better about the result.

C encouraged her to change her sport.

D showed her new moves to work on.

4 What is Maya doing in the final paragraph?

A recommending the sport to other people

B describing how she does her training

C explaining why she wants to be successful

D outlining ways of making the sport more popular

5 What might Maya say about learning to snowboard?

A I'm starting to lose that feeling of excitement when I snowboard and I worry if there are other competitors who are really good.

B I knew exactly what would happen when I took part in my first competition, and I enjoyed it.

C I'm amazed I've been chosen to take part in the National Championships, especially as I've been dreaming of it since I was young.

D I don't get as anxious before competitions as I used to and I'm hoping to perform the tricks I'm learning at an important competition soon.

2026

2025

موقع المناهج الإماراتية

-Writing: The Great Outdoors

Write about what you like to do in your free time. Write about these things:

- what you would like to do next weekend
- what will make your weekend fun
- what you will do if your plans change

Write at least 100words.

Blank lined paper for writing.

A Writing Sample:

In my free time, I like to read books, watch movies, and spend time with my friends. I also enjoy walking in the park when the weather is nice. Next weekend, I would like to go shopping with my family and eat at a restaurant. I think my weekend will be fun because I will relax and do the things I love. We might also watch a new movie together at home.

If my plans change, I will stay at home and help my mother cook. I can also play games or read stories. I just want to have a happy and relaxing weekend.

