

End of Term 1 Final Exam Revision



Day: Thursday

Date: 24/11/2020

Teacher: Khadija Al Shehhi

Present continuous tense

Present continuous tense

□ This tense has **two** words.

be



-ing

Subject	Verb (be)	Main Verb (+ing)	
I	am / 'm	draw ing	a picture.
He She It	is / 's	sleep ing	in the room.
You We They	are / 're	watch ing	a film.

Present continuous tense

- Add **-ing** to the verbs.

go + ing → going

Practice

do → doing

play → playing

talk → talking

read → reading

watch → watching

look → looking

Present continuous tense

- Delete **-e** and add **-ing** to the verbs.

come~~e~~ + ing → coming

Practice

have~~e~~ → having

live~~e~~ → living

write~~e~~ → writing

drive~~e~~ → driving

ride~~e~~ → riding

move~~e~~ → moving

Present continuous tense

- Double the last letter and add **-ing** to the verbs that end with 1 vowel and 1 consonant.

swim + m + ing → swimming

Practice

jog → jogging

run → running

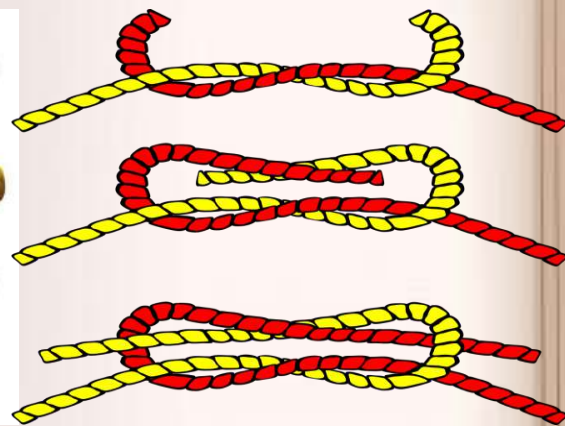
sit → sitting

get → getting

drop → dropping

put → putting

What are they doing?



They are tying a rope.



What is she doing?



She is standing on a ladder.



What is he doing?



He is carrying boxes.



What are they doing?



They are climbing the wall.

What are they doing?



They are passing a glass of water.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS GAME



The cat _____ at the fish.

✓ is looking

looked

looking

look

OK



Mary _____ bugs.



OK

study

studied

studying

is studying



I _____ a book.

reads

reading

✓ I am reading

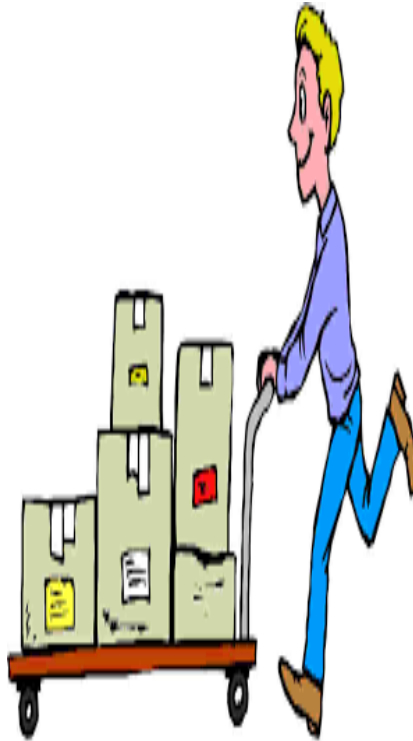
read

OK

What are you good at?



giggle



moving



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skipping



clapping

Good at + ing form of verb

They are good at solving problems.

I am good at playing football.

She is good at making sandwiches.

He is good at writing.

You are good at playing basketball.

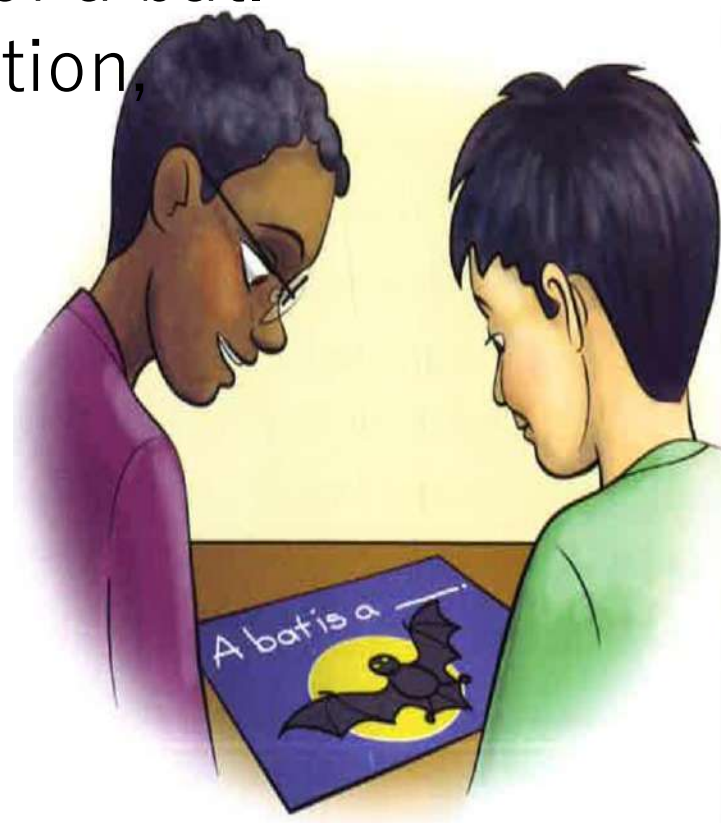
**Let's think and
make
sentences...**



Good at + v + ing



Nabeel is drawing a picture of a bat.
Listen then answer the question,



1. What is Nabeel good at doing?

He's good at drawing.

2. What is Nabeel not good at doing?

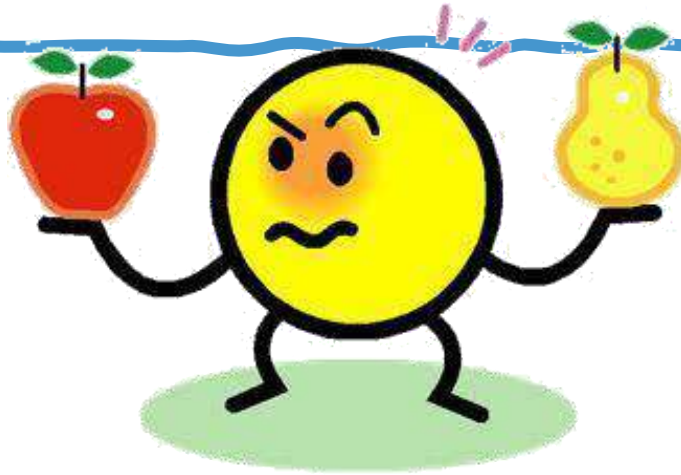
He's not good at spelling.

mammal

Comparative

What are the Comparatives?

are **adjectives** that we use to
compare between **two things**.



Adjectives

words that help to describe people, place and things

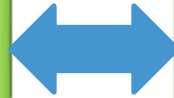
Short words

long

Short

Tall

Big



Long words

beautiful

comfortable

delicious

difficult

Short Adjectives

Rule

adjective + er + than

long

Longer than

Short

shorter than

Tall

taller than

..Rule..

adjective + er + than



fast



Car A is faster than car B.

long Adjectives

Rule

More + adjective + than

beautiful

more beautiful than

comfortable

more comfortable than

difficult

more difficult than

.. Rule..

More + adjective + than

comfortable



Car **A** is **more** comfortable **than** car **B**.

Irregular Adjectives

Rule

Change it completely

good

better than

bad

worse than

far

further than

Irregular adjectives:
Change the word completely

good



Car **A** is **better than** car **B**.

Find and correct the mistake

My book is ~~more~~ ~~big~~ than your book.

bigger

My book is bigger **er than** your book.



Find and correct the mistake

The beach is good^{er} ~~er~~ than the amusement park.

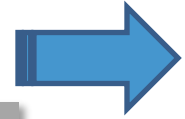
better

The beach is better than the amusement
park



COMPARATIVES

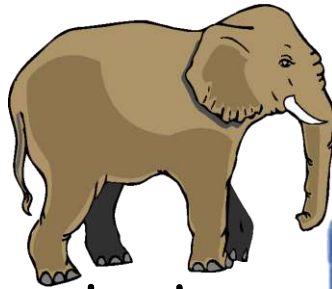




1/20

Comparatives

Big



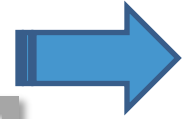
An elephant



in a mouse

CHECK

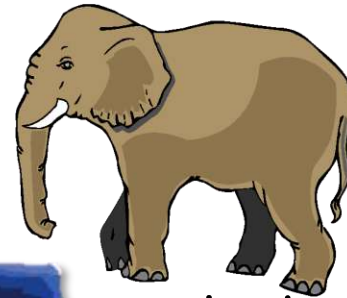




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small

Comparatives



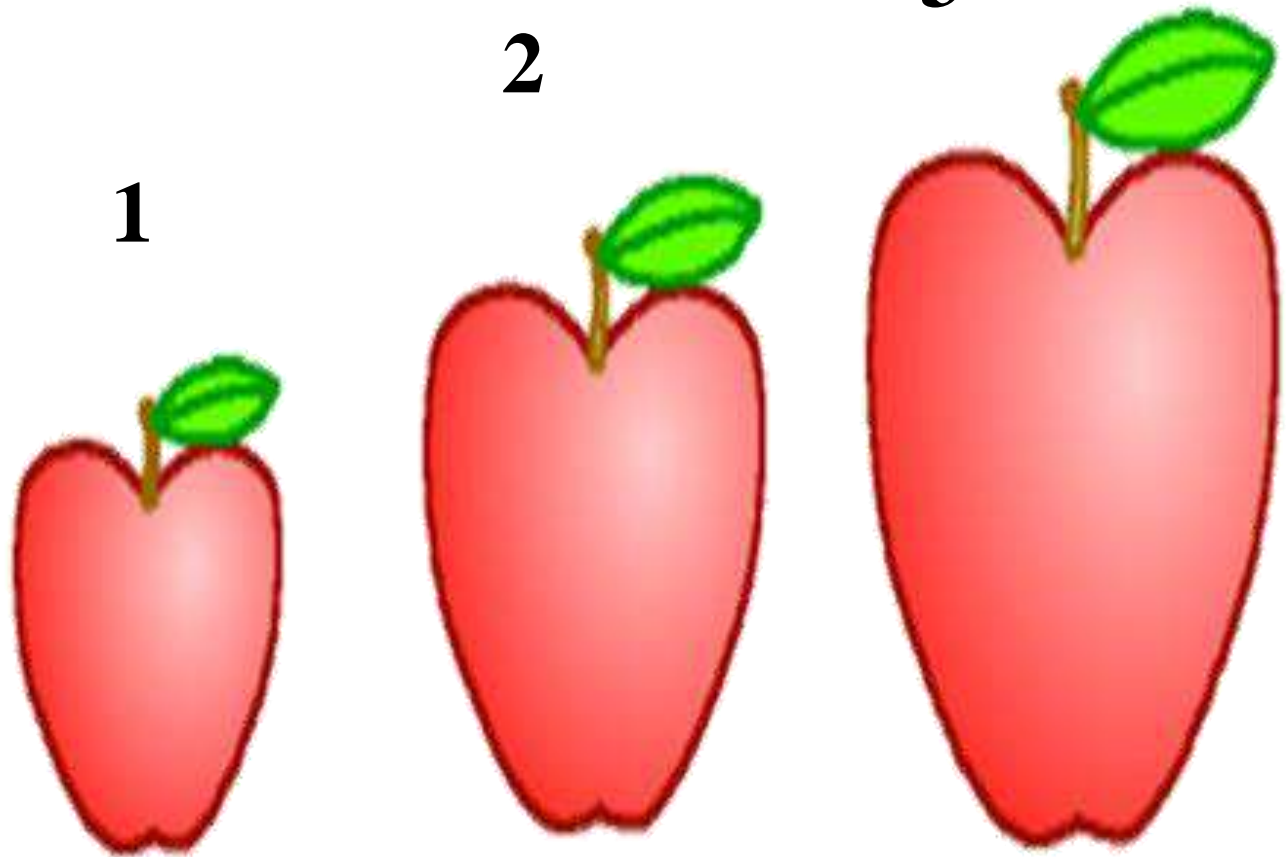
A mouse is smaller than an elephant

CHECK



superlative

Number 3 is **the**
biggest apple.
3



Number 3 is **the**
fattest cat.

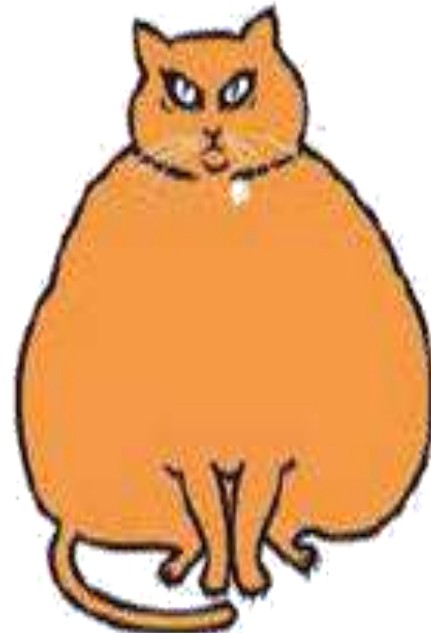
1



2



3

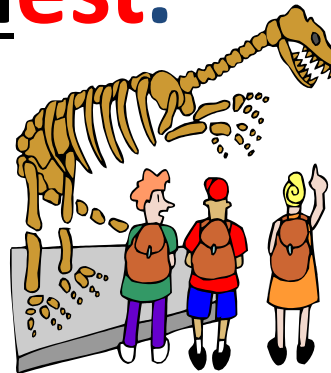
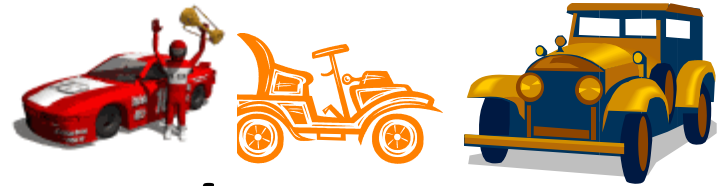


➤ If you want to compare **three or more** things, people, etc. you use the **Superlative**:

When using **short words** (one syllable), we add **the** + **adjective** + **-est**.

ex:

- Red car is **the fastest** of all / in the group
- Dinosaur is **the tallest**.



➤ When using **long words** (three or more syllables) we add **the most** + adjective

ex:

- He is **the most** intelligent Student in the class.



- She is **the most** beautiful girl in the world.



Irregular words change

Good = best

Bad = worst

Far = further

Little = least

Let's practice our rule

Large  **The largest**

Comfortable  **The most comfortable**

Easy  **The easiest**

Good  **The best**

beautiful  **The most beautiful**

Worse  **The worst**



SUPERLATIVES



START



Brad



Paul



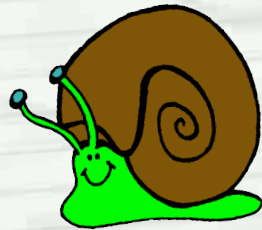
Tim

Who is the youngest?

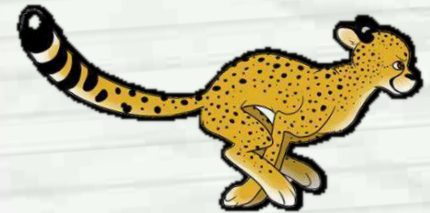
NEXT



The hare



The snail

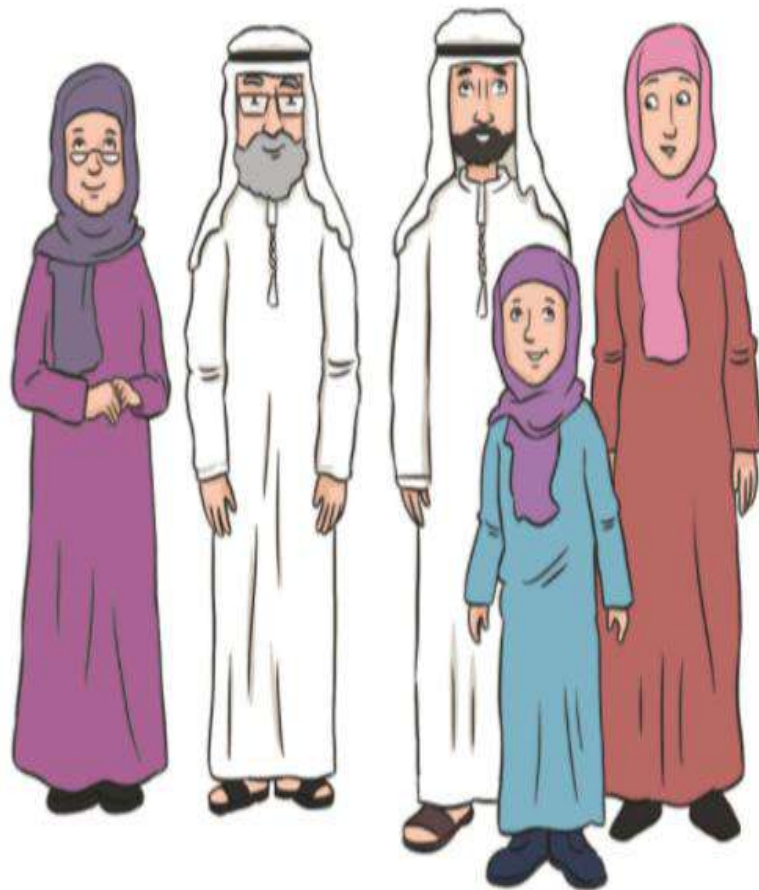


The cheetah

Who is the fastest?

NEXT

Mr-Mrs-Miss-Ms



Language tip

When we talk to teachers and adults that we don't know well, we often use a **title** and their surname.

Mr – for a man

Mrs – for a married woman

Miss – for an unmarried woman or girl

Ms – for a woman, married or unmarried

PRIMARY FOUR

WAS / WERE



WAS/WERE

POSITIVE & NEGATIVE FORM

I
He
She
It

was/wasn't at school yesterday.



We
You
They

were/weren't at the beach last week.



QUESTION FORM



Was → **I**
He
She
It

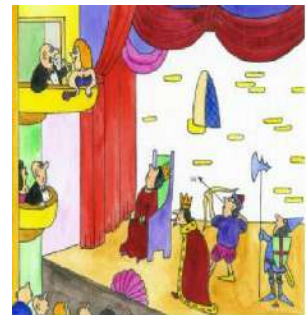
Were → **We**
You
They

hungry?

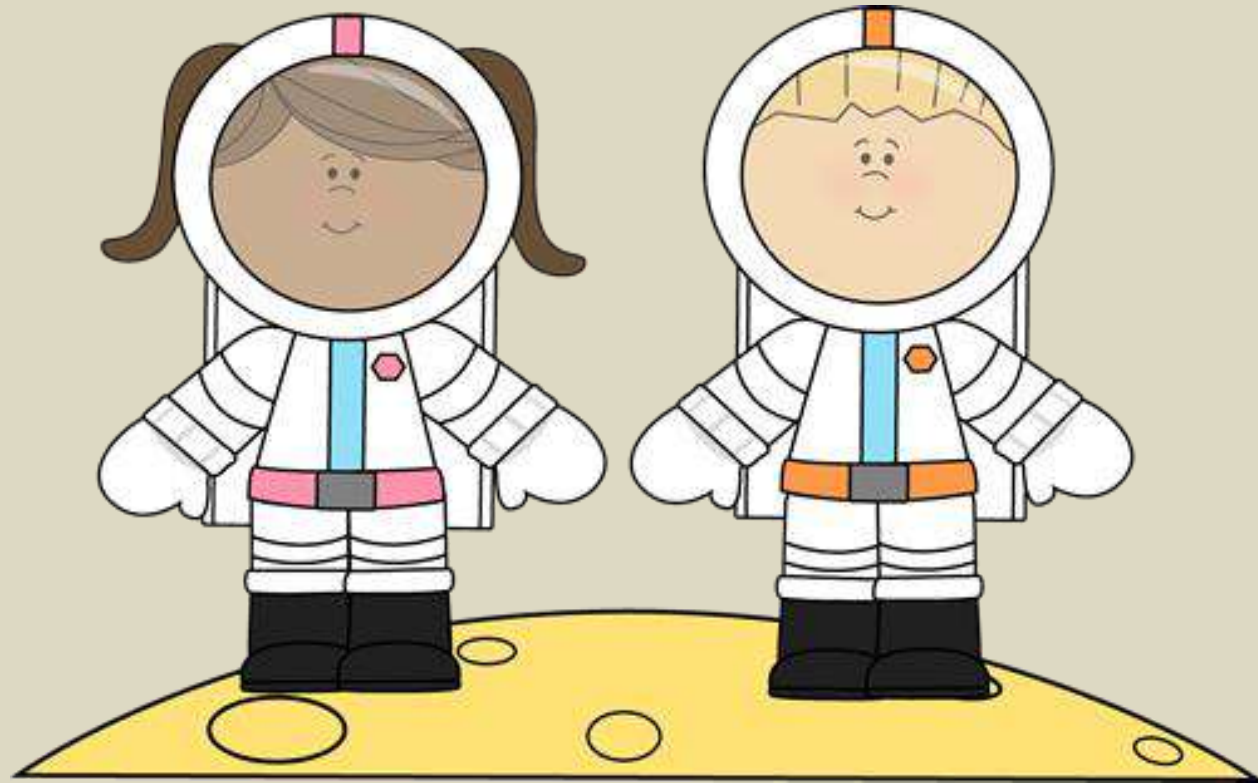
at the theatre last weekend?

- Yes, she **was**.
- No, she **wasn't**.

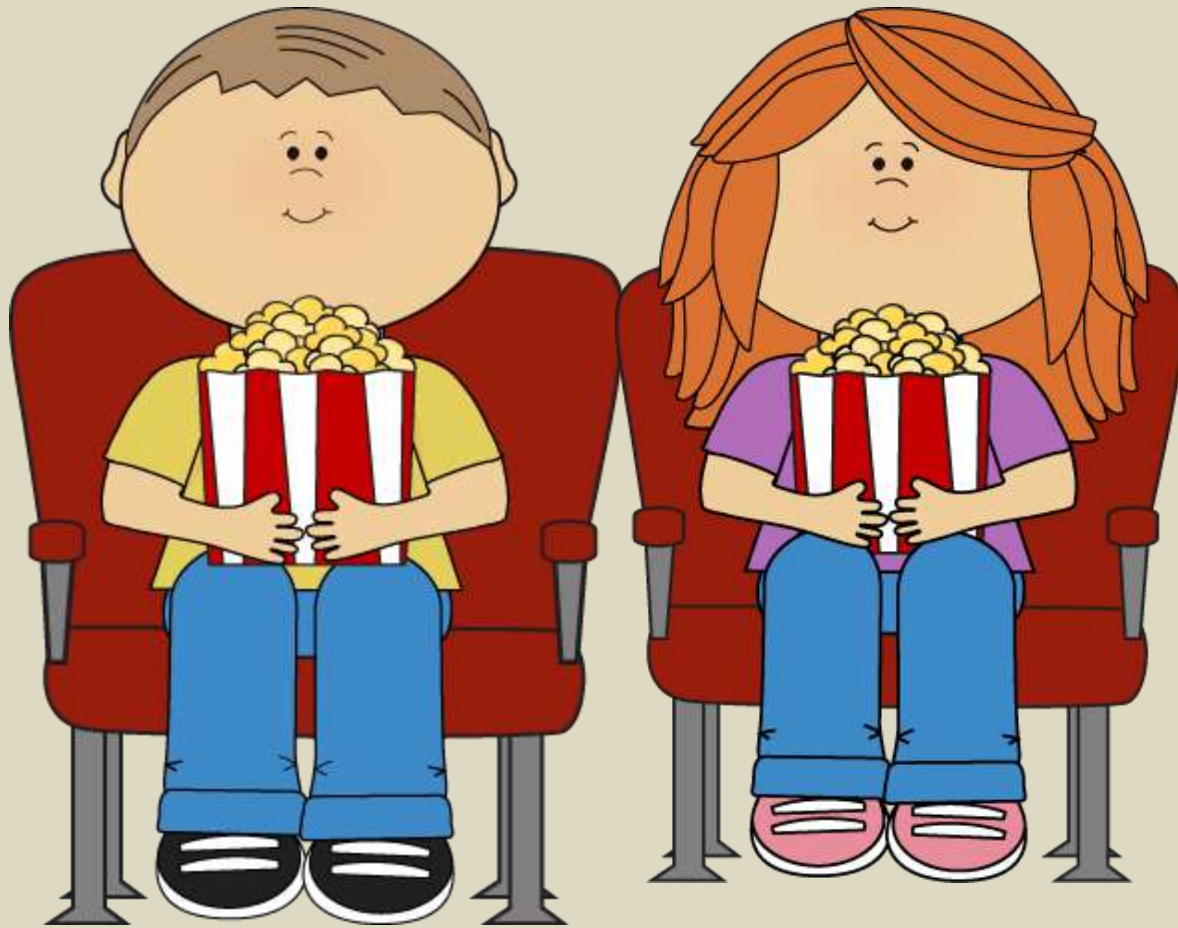
- Yes, we **were**.
- No, we **weren't**.



Was or Were?



Next



Next

was

were

They.....were in the cinema.



Next

was

were

I...was**..... in my garden.**

3 Use of English

Marwan is asking his grandfather about his first camping trip.
Match Marwan's questions with his grandfather's answers.

Marwan

- 1 Were there many people on my first camping trip? **e**
- 2 Was my grandmother on the camping trip? **d**
- 3 Were my friends on the camping trip? **b**
- 4 Was there ice cream on the camping trip? **a**
- 5 Was I happy on the camping trip? **c**

Marwan's grandfather

- a No, there wasn't.
- b No, they weren't.
- c Yes, you were!
- d Yes, she was.
- e Yes, there were seven people.

The Simple Past Tense

Regular and irregular verbs



How do we form the simple past tense?

There are two types of verbs in the past tense:
regular verbs and irregular verbs

Look at the following list of past tense verbs...
Which verbs are REGULAR and which are
IRREGULAR?

needed <u>ed</u>	regular
played <u>ed</u>	regular
studied <u>ed</u>	regular
jumped <u>ed</u>	regular



came	irregular
bought	irregular
became	irregular
caught	irregular

Regular verbs are verbs that... end with -ed.

Simple Form

- play
- jump
- bury
- study



Past Form

play^{ed}

jump^{ed}

bury^{ed}

studied^{ed}

Irregular verbs are verbs that... don't end with -ed.

Some Irregular verbs have a vowel change in the past tense:

Simple Form

- become
- give
- drive
- forget

Past Tense

became
gave
drove
forgot



Other irregular verbs have a different kind of change.

Example:

Simple Form

- teach
- sell
- take
- drive
- build

Past Form

taught
sold
took
drove
built



And some Irregular Verbs don't change at all...

Example:

Simple Form

- hit
- put
- set

Past

hit
put
set

- Elizabeth **sets** the table everyday.
- Elizabeth **set** the table yesterday.



Past tense practice...

They walk
to school



On Monday, they walked

Past tense practice...

I listen
to music



On Sunday, I listened

Past tense practice...



They
jump

Yesterday, they jumped

Past tense practice...

I go



Last year, he went

Past tense practice...



He hit



Last week, he hit

If conditional 1

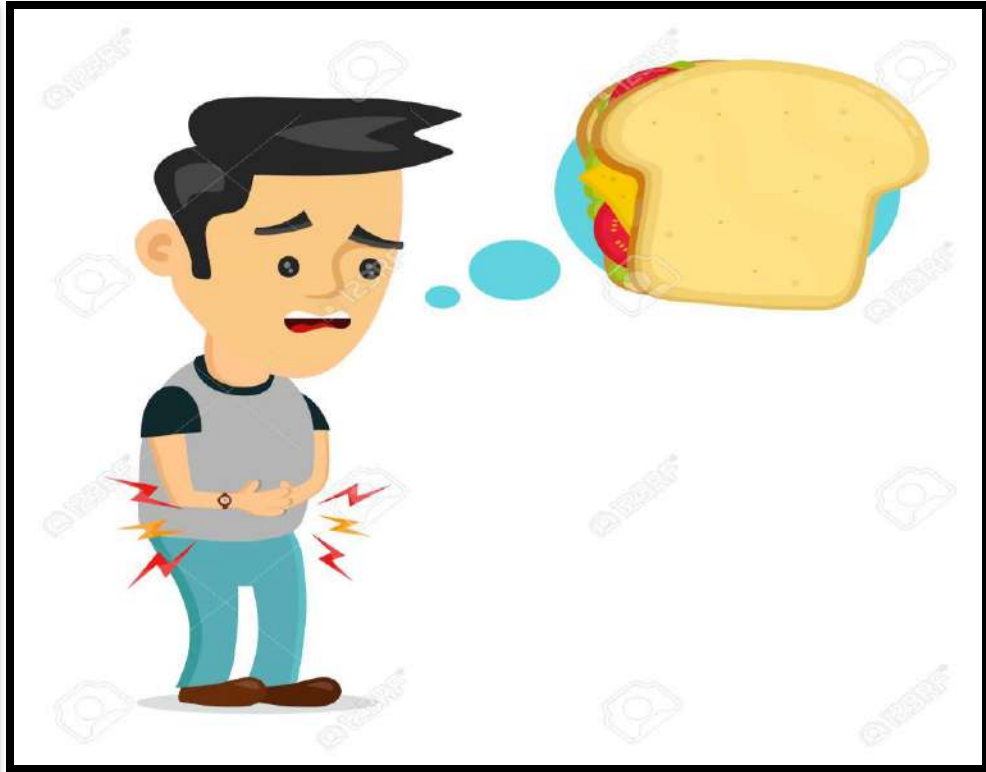
If the weather is rainy, I will.....



Possible answer:

If the weather is rainy, I will go to Awafi.

If he is hungry, he **will** eat



FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.

PRESENT SIMPLE

FUTURE SIMPLE

I **will pass** my exams if I **study**.

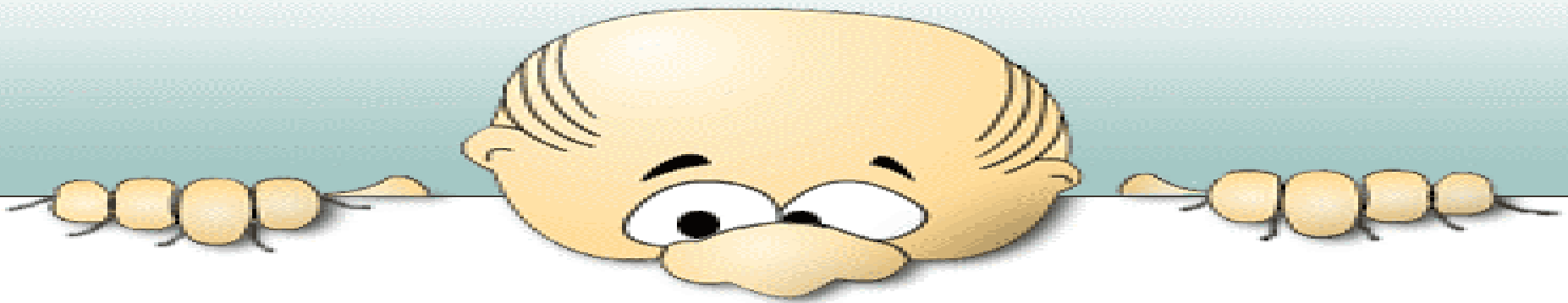
We use it to talk about possible situations
and their consequences in the future.

Activity book p=38

2 Use of English

Match the sentence endings with the sentence beginnings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 If it's cool this evening, c | a I will go to their next match. |
| 2 If I get my pocket money, d | b we will visit her on Saturday. |
| 3 If my team does well, a | c the oryx will sit under the ghaf tree with the scorpions. |
| 4 If my cake tastes good, e | d I will buy new trainers at the shopping mall. |
| 5 If my grandmother is well, b | e we will eat it after dinner. |



Negative prefix
un- and **im-**



unkind

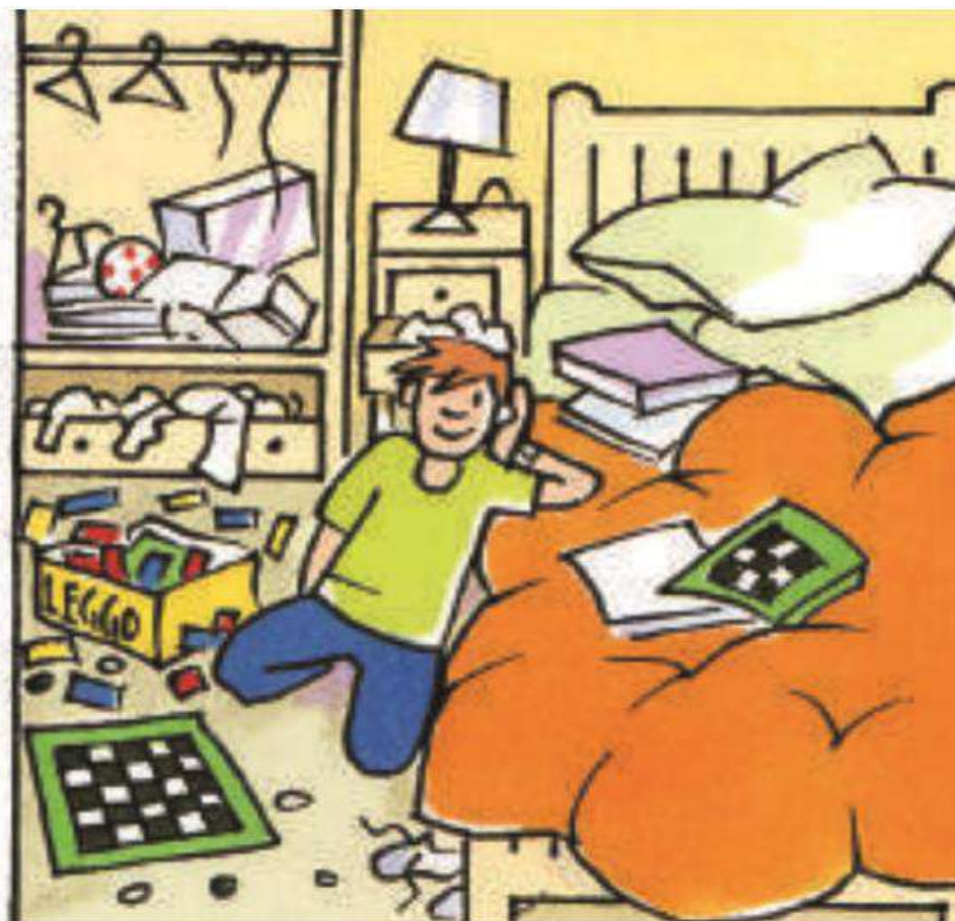
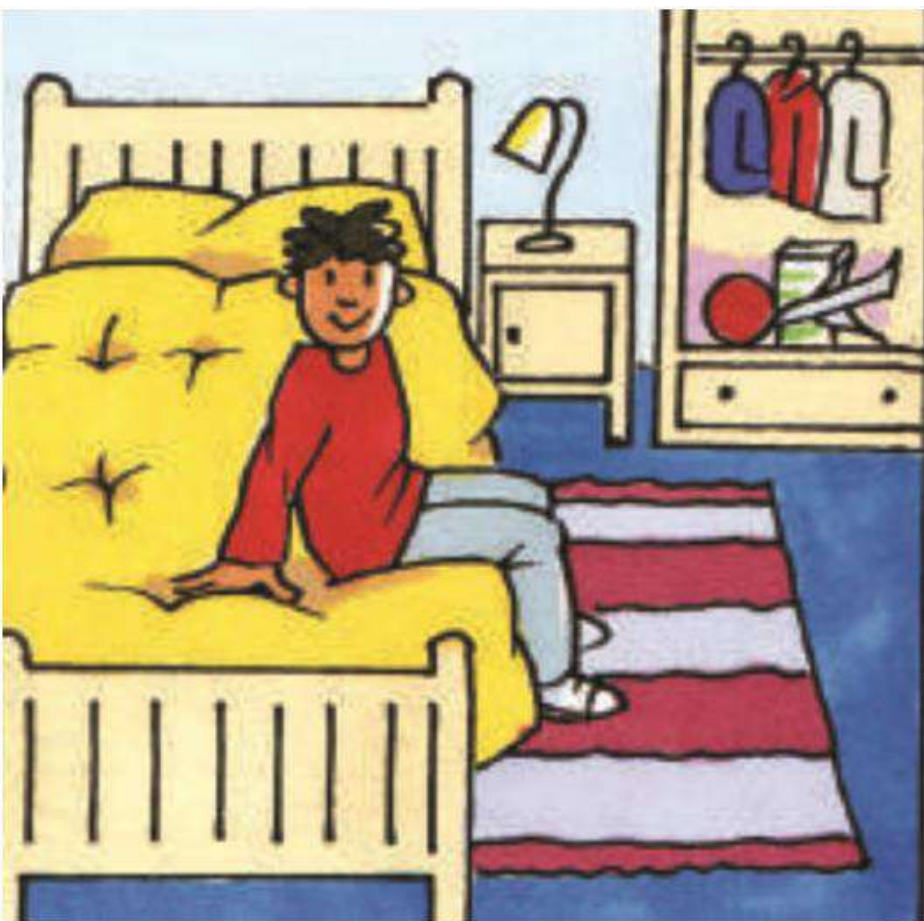
kind

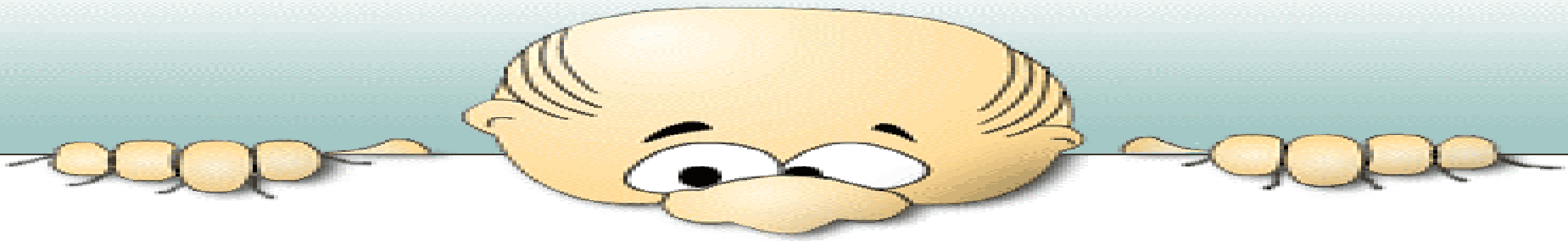




tidy

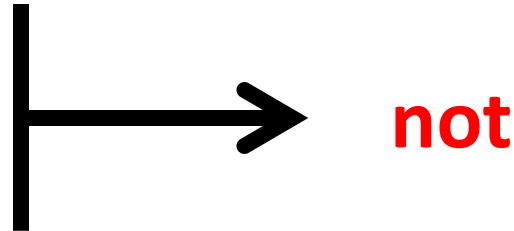
untidy





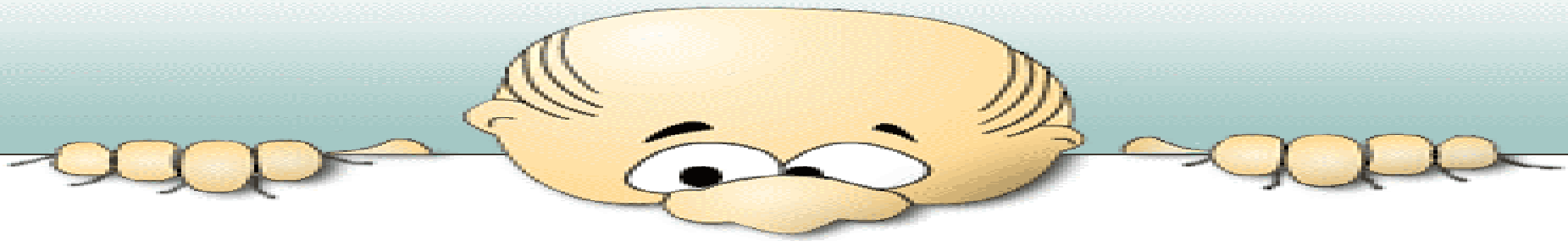
What is a prefix?

- A prefix is something we add to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
- Examples-
- Ali was **un**happy.
- Ahmed was **im**polite.



Prefixes for adjectives

un - im



Complete the adjectives using:
un - im

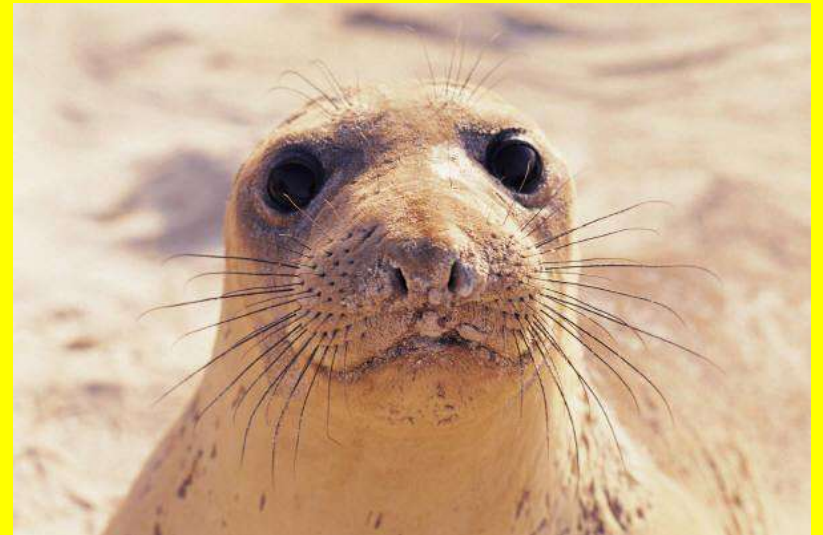
You'd be hopeless looking after children
- you're far too _____ **im**patient!



Complete the adjectives using:
un - im

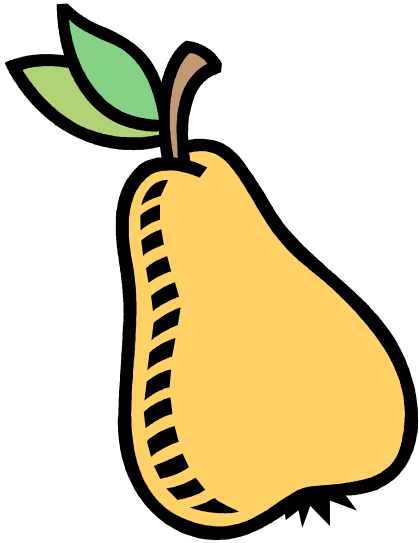
An unkind person hurts other people's
feelings.

Homophones





Homophones are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings.



For example, there is a **pear** that is good to eat. I use a **pair** of gloves because I have two hands.

Pay attention to see how the following homophones are spelled.



Sun



son



sea



see



eigh

t



ate

Homophones

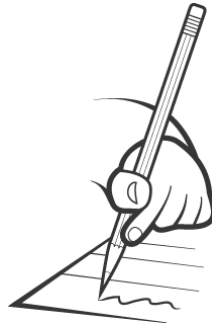
two words which are pronounced the same but have a different meaning or a different spelling or both, e.g.

sum some week weak

way weigh berry bury

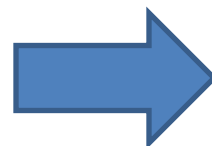
Homophones

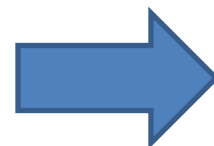
Different Spelling - Same Sound



write

right





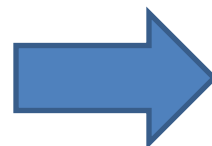
Homophones

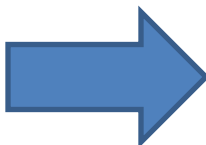
Different Spelling - Same Sound



Year

ear





Homophones

Different Spelling - Same Sound

2

too

two

