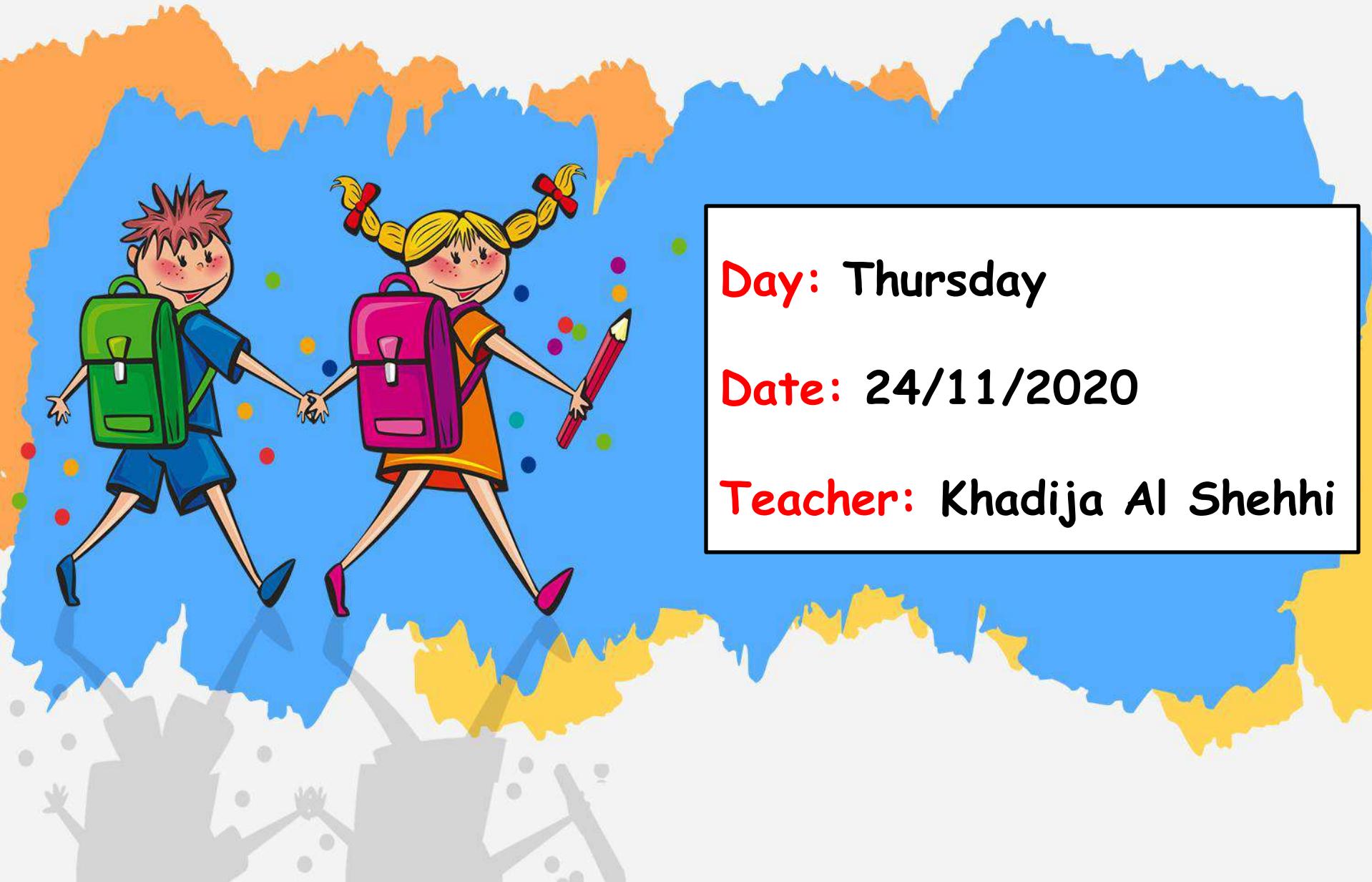


End of Term 1 Final Exam Revision



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 → play**ing**

talk → talk**ing**

read → read**ing**

watch → watch**ing**

look → look**ing**

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

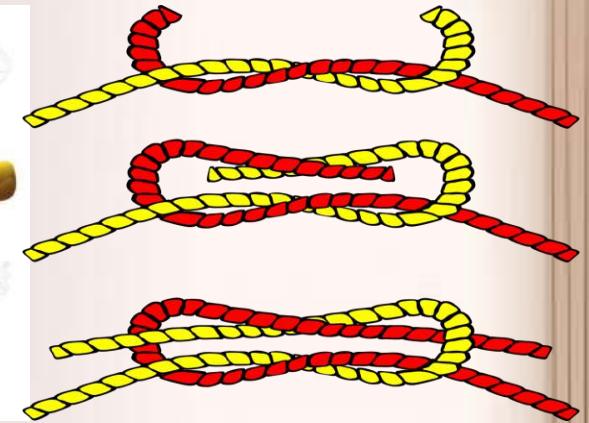
get → getting

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.

OK

reads

reading

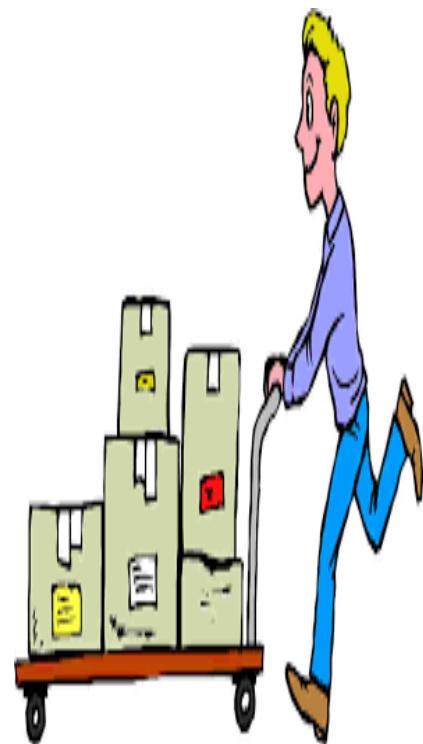
am reading

read

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.

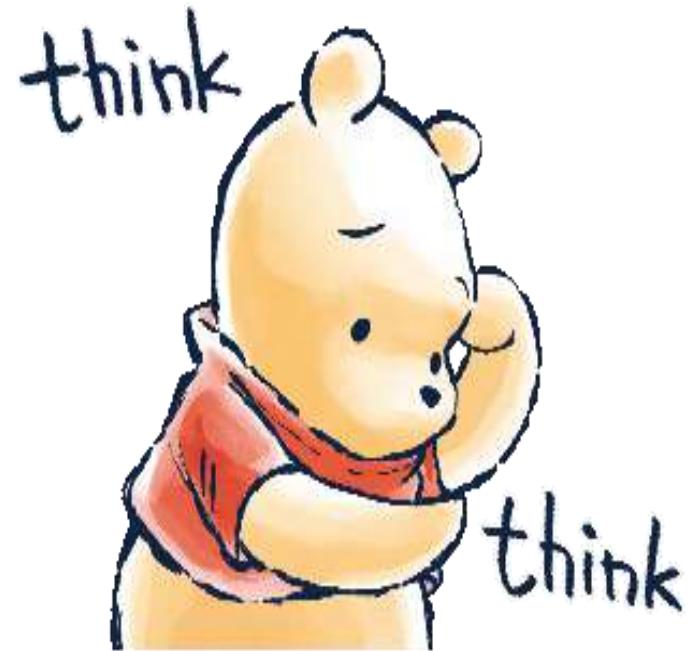
I am good at playing football.

She is good at making sandwiches.

He is good at writing.

You are good at playing basketball.

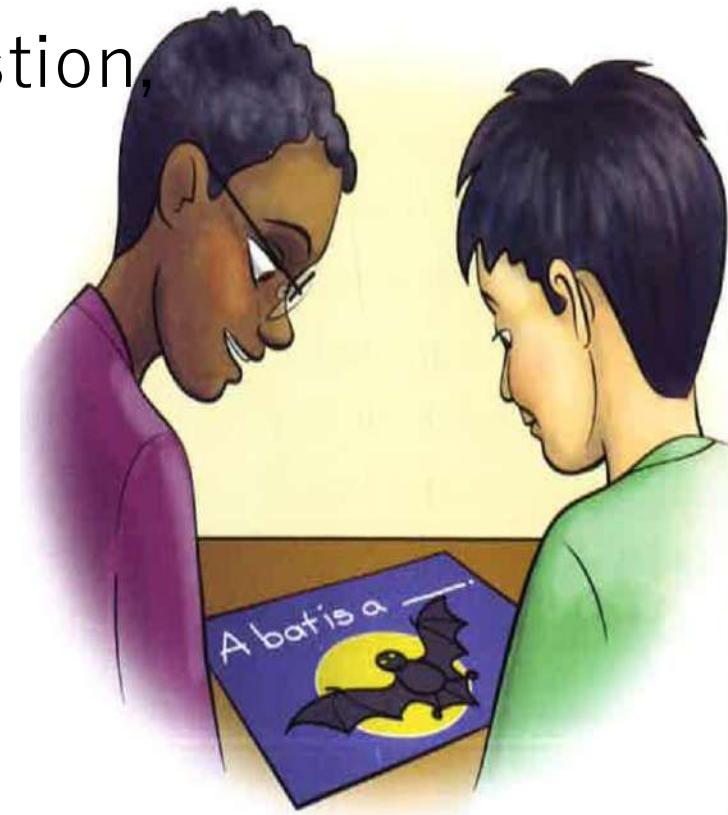
Let's think and
make
sentences..



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.**

He's not good at spelling.

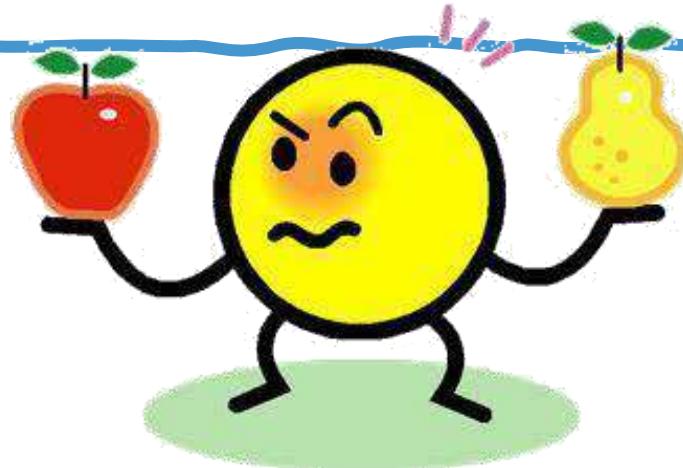
2. What is Nabeel not good at doing ?

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



long

Longer than

Short

shorter than

Tall

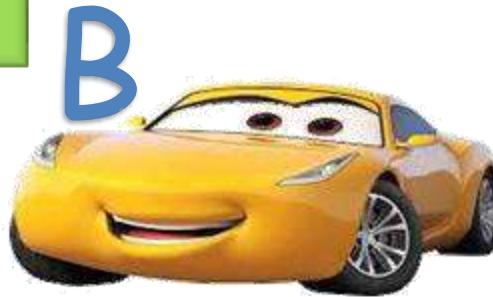
taller than

..Rule..

adjective + er + than

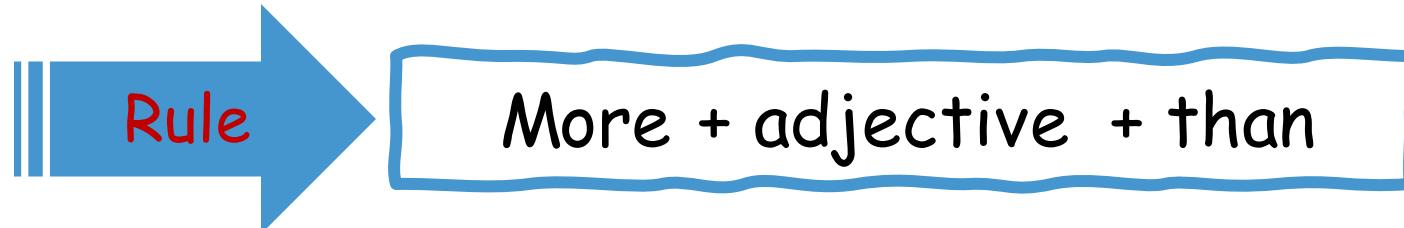


fast



Car A is faster than car B.

long Adjectives



beautiful **more beautiful than**

comfortable **more comfortable than**

difficult **more difficult than**

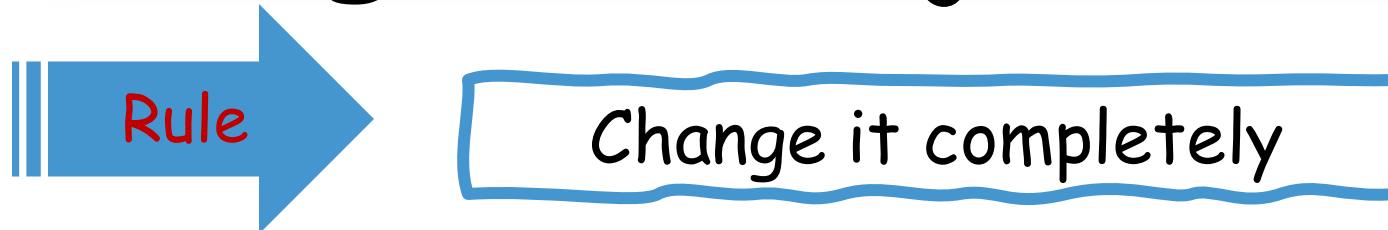
.. Rule..
More + adjective + than

comfortable



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

Irregular Adjectives



good

better than

bad

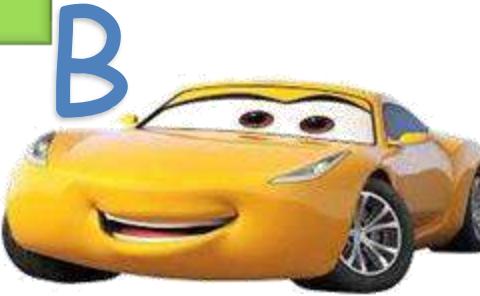
worse than

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 than your book.



Find and correct the mistake

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

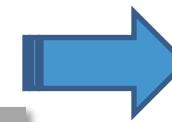
better

The beach is **better than** the amusement park



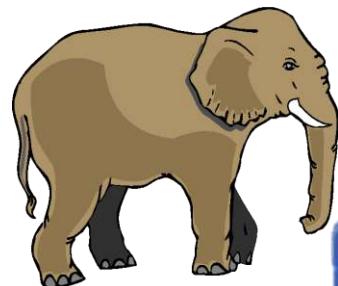
COMPARATIVES





1/20

Comparatives



An elephant

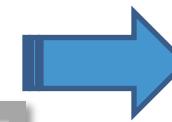
Big



in a mouse

CHECK





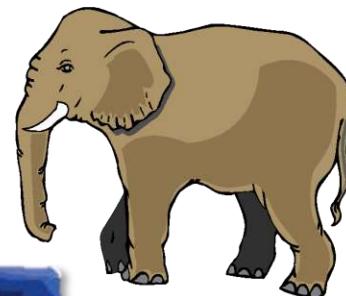
2/20

Comparatives

small



A mouse is **small** than an elephant

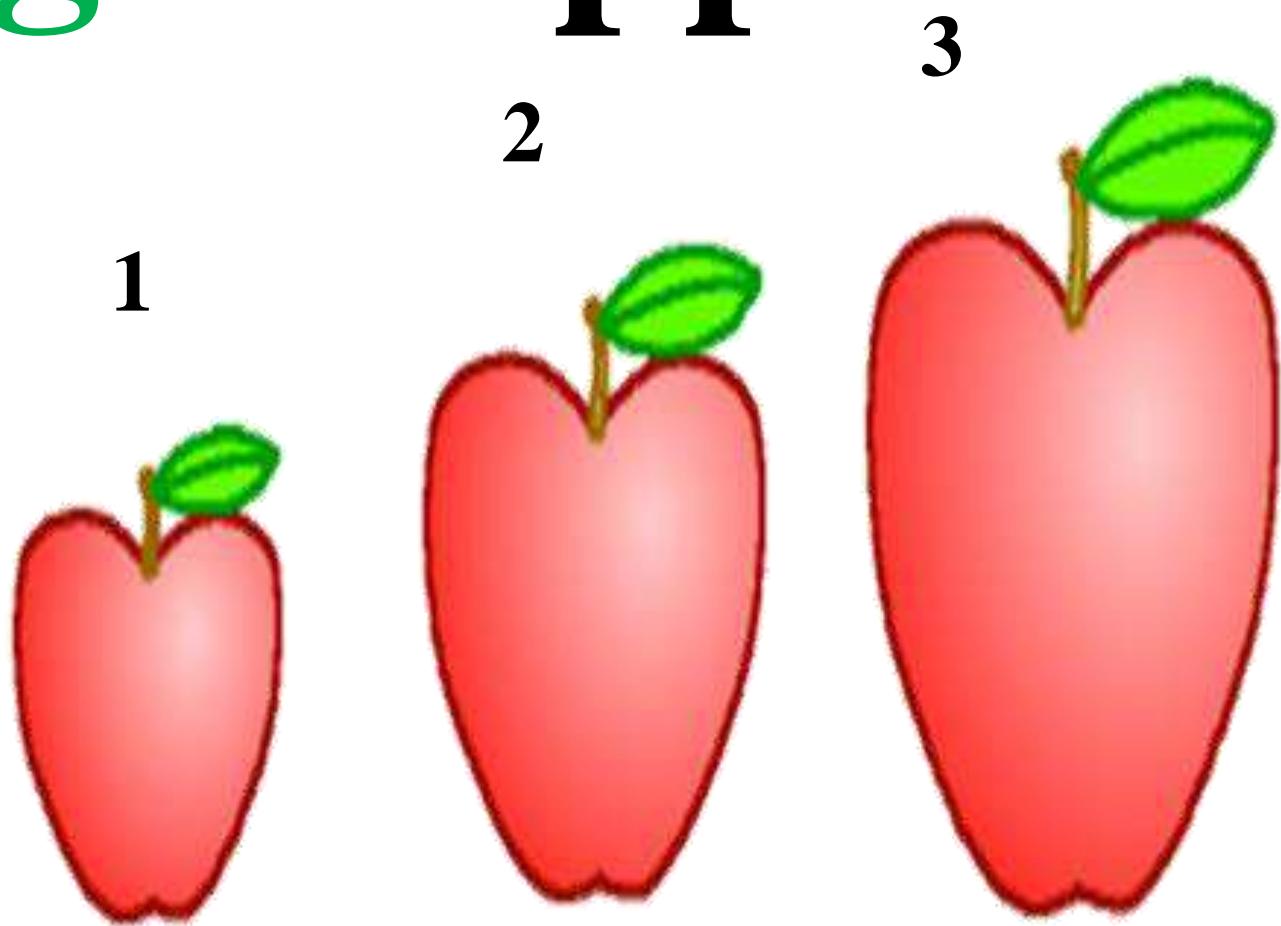


CHECK



superlative

Number 3 is the
biggest apple.



Number 3 is the
fattest cat.

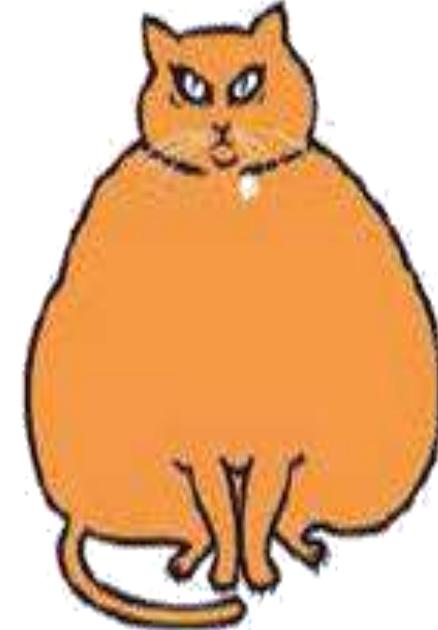
1



2



3

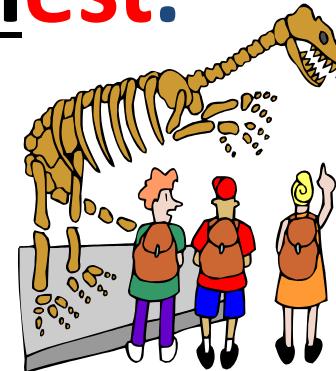


➤ If you want to compare **three or more** things, people, etc. you use the ***Superlative***:

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

ex:

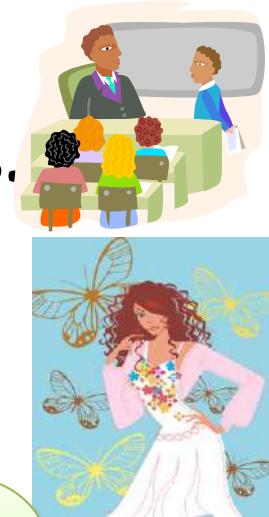
- Red car is **the fastest of all / in the group**
- Dinosaur is **the tallest.**



➤ 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

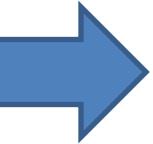
Bad = worst

Far = further

Little = least

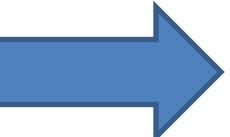
Let's practice our rule

Large  The largest

Comfortable  The most comfortable

Easy  The easiest

Good  The best

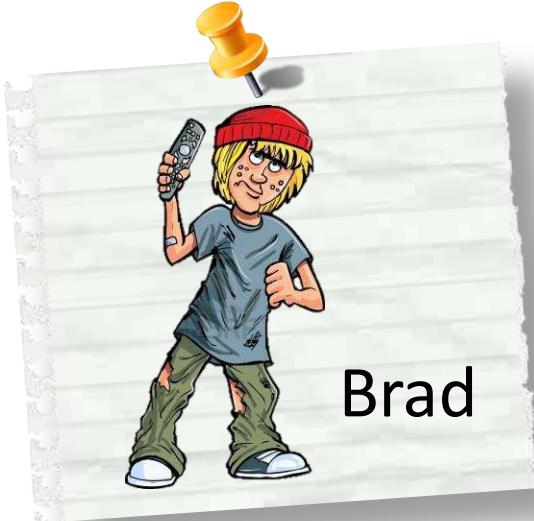
beautiful  The most beautiful

Worse  The worst

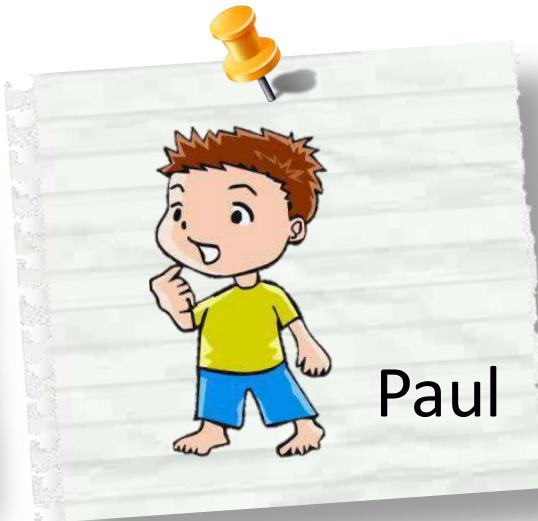
SUPERLATIVES



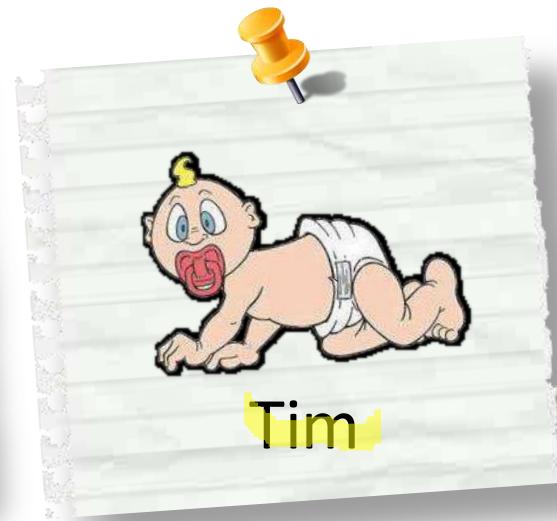
START



Brad



Paul



Tim

Who is the youngest?

NEXT



The hare



The snail

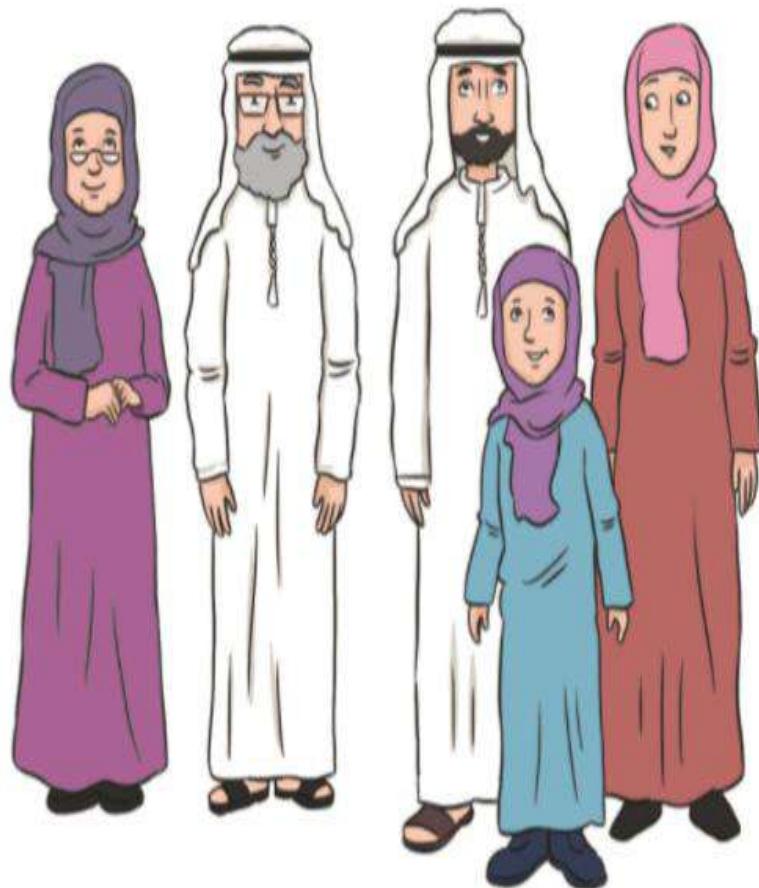


The cheetah

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

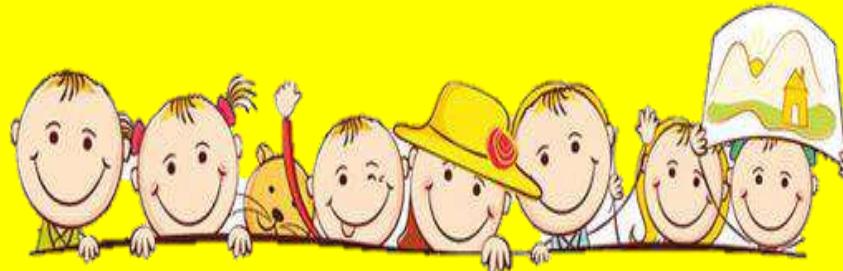
Mrs – for a married woman

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

We
You
They

} was/wasn't at school yesterday.



} were/weren't at the beach last week.



QUESTION FORM



Was ➡ I
He
She
It

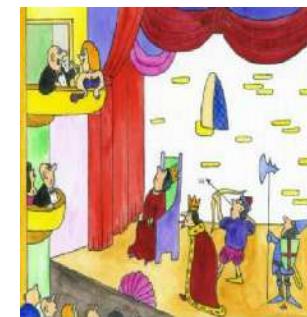
hungry?

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

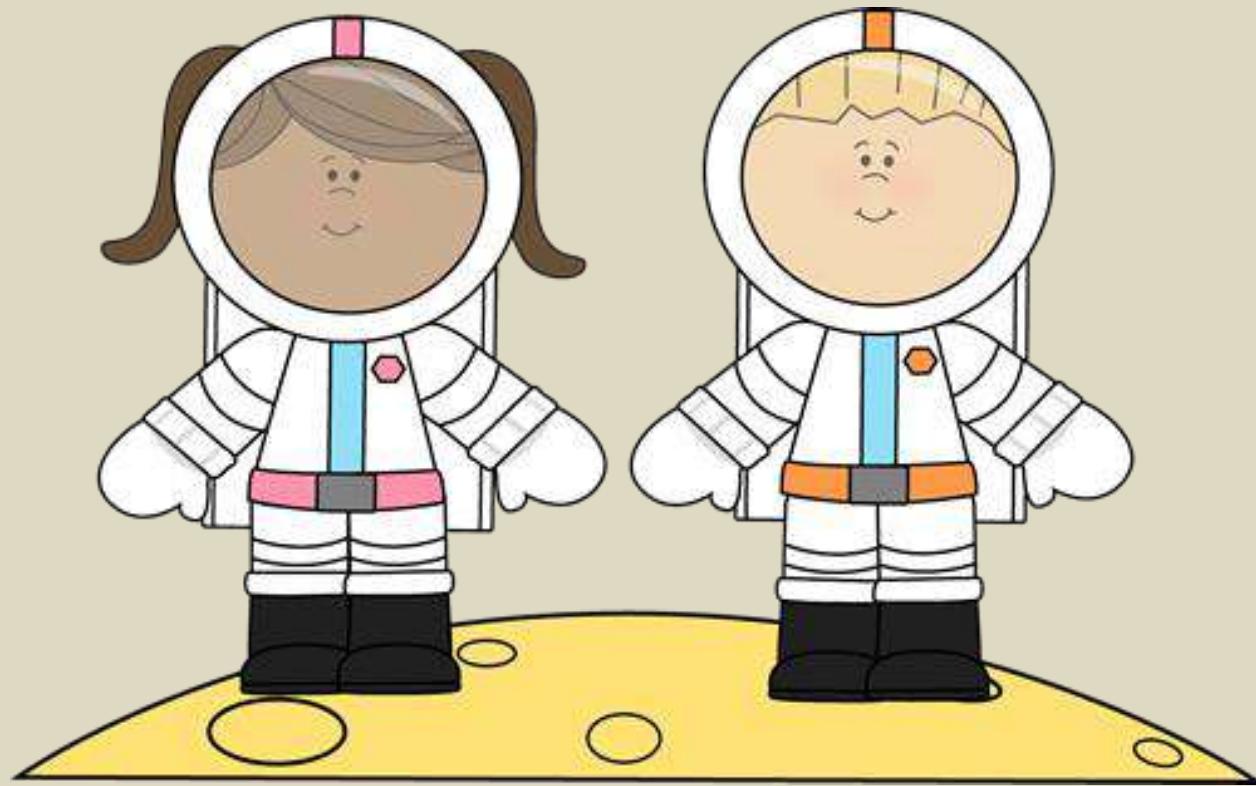
Were ➡ We
You
They

at the theatre last weekend?

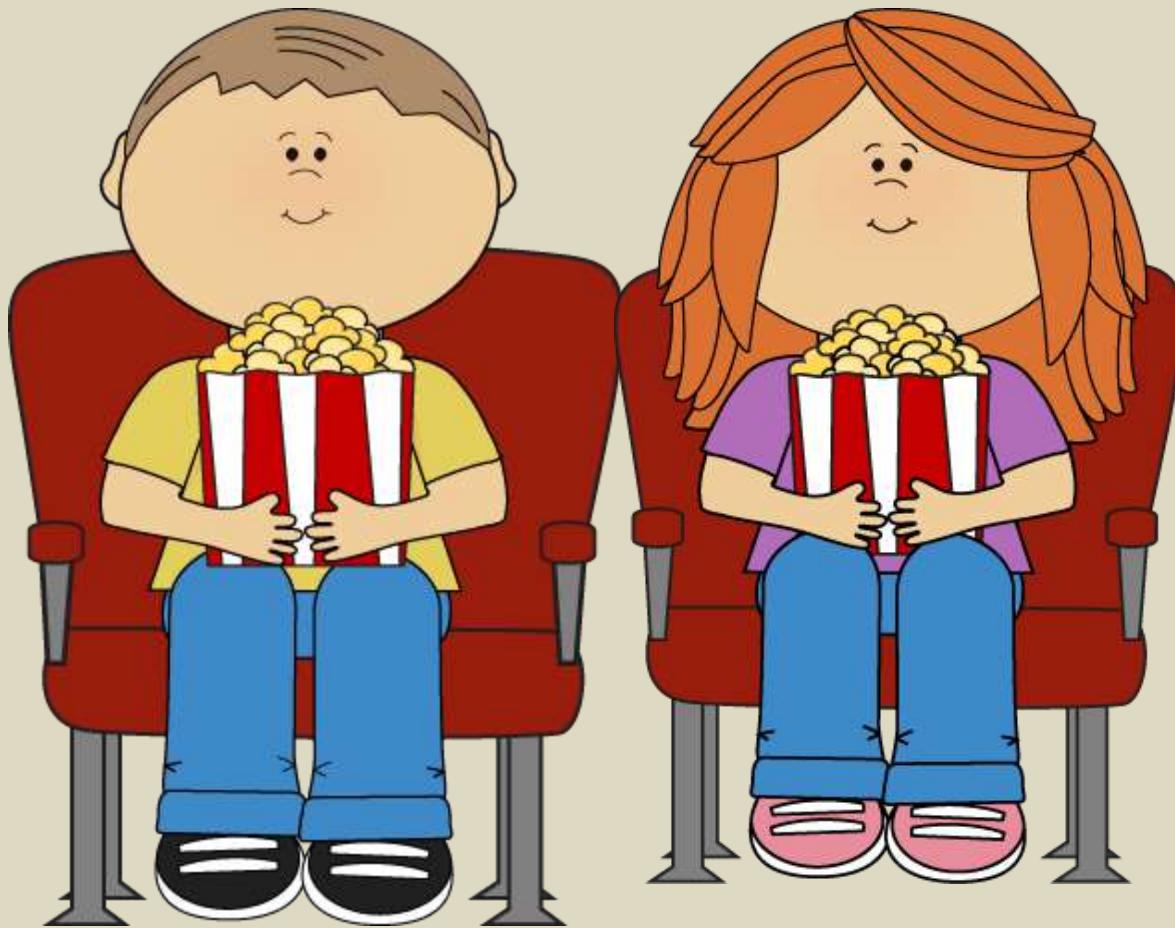
➤ Yes, we **were**.
➤ No, we **weren't**.



Was or Were?



Next



They.....*were* in the cinema.

Next

was

were



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?

<u>needed</u>	regular	came	irregular
<u>played</u>	regular	bought	irregular
<u>studied</u>	regular	became	irregular
<u>jumped</u>	regular	caught	irregular



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

Simple Form

- play
- jump
- bury
- study

Past Form

play**ed**
jump**ed**
bury**ed**
study**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

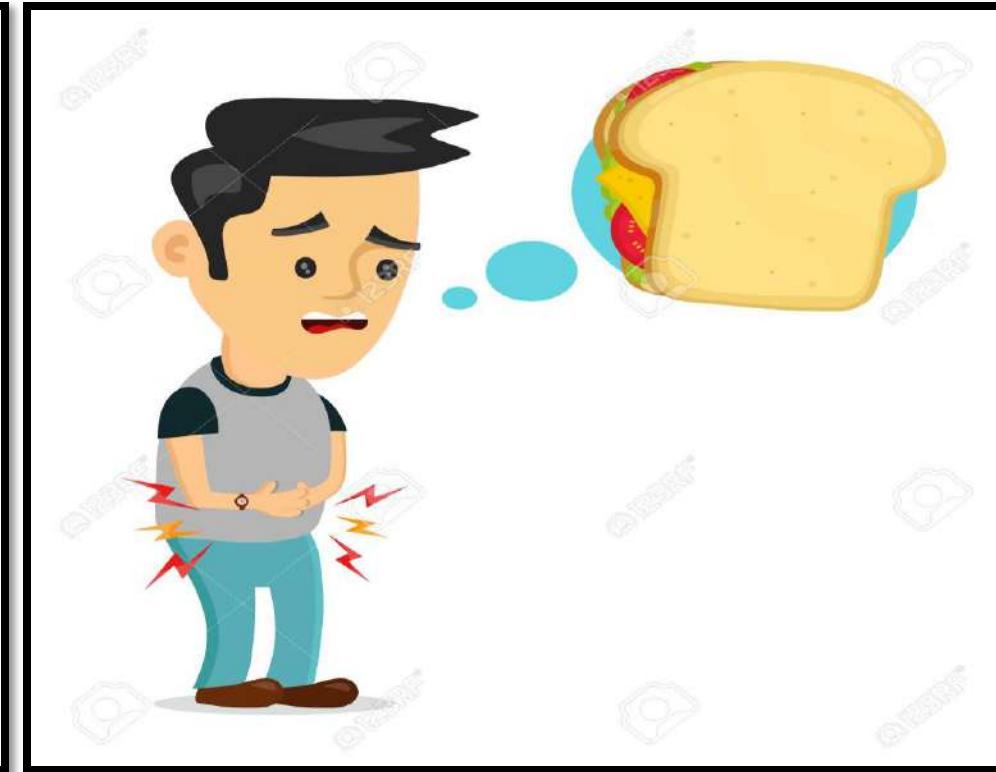
If the weather is rainy, I will.....



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**.

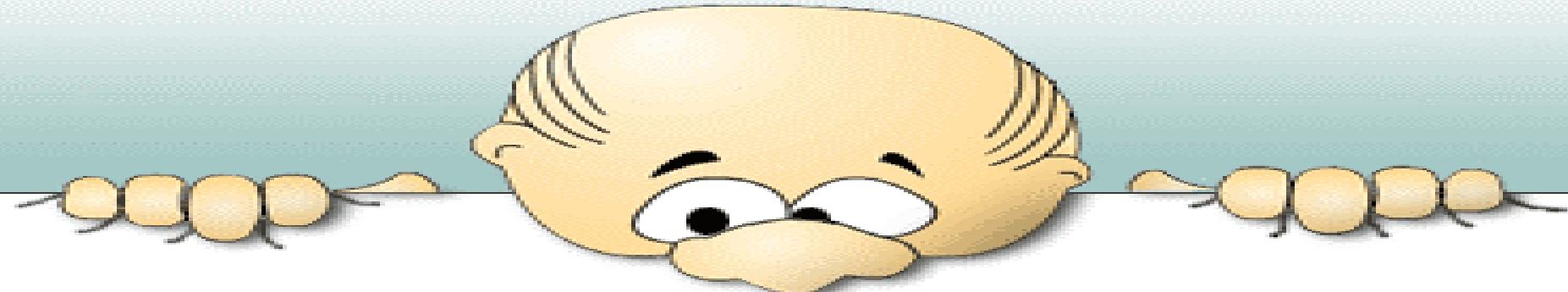
We use it to talk about possible situations
and their consequences in the future.

Activity book p=38

2 Use of English

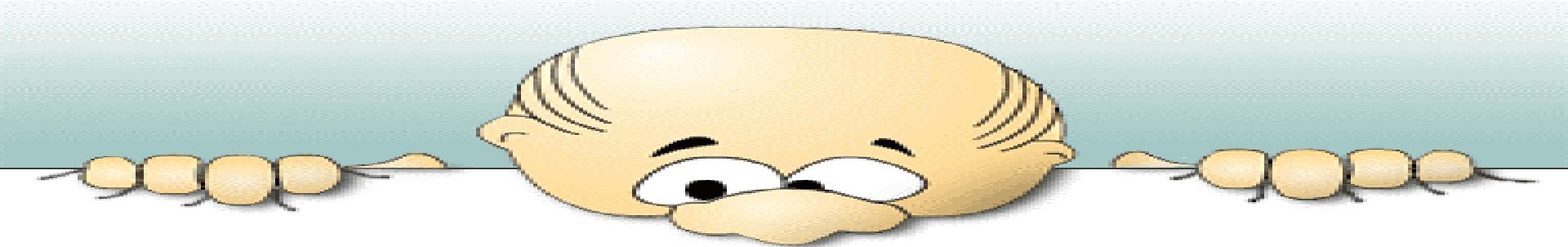
Match the sentence endings with the sentence beginnings.

- 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

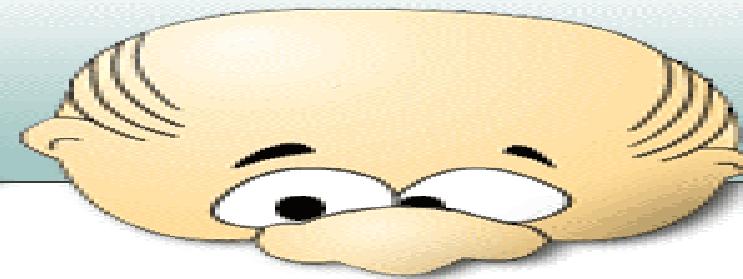
un- and **im-**



unkind

kind



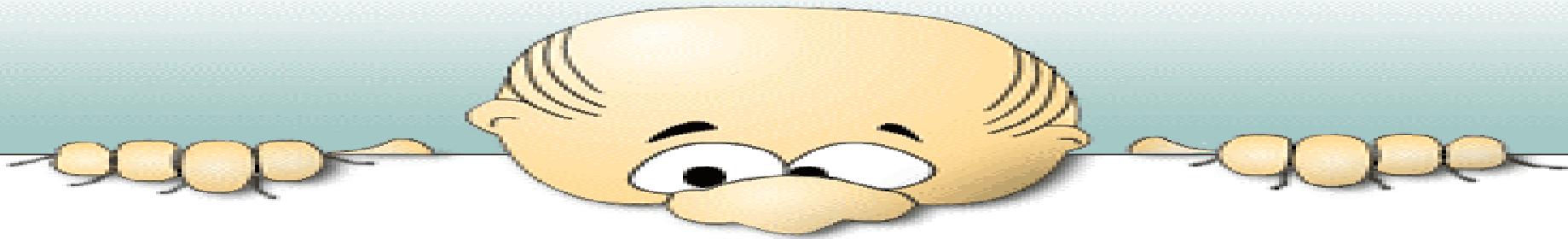


tidy



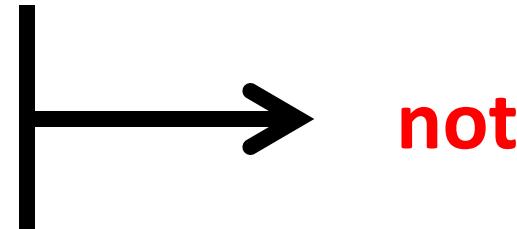
untidy





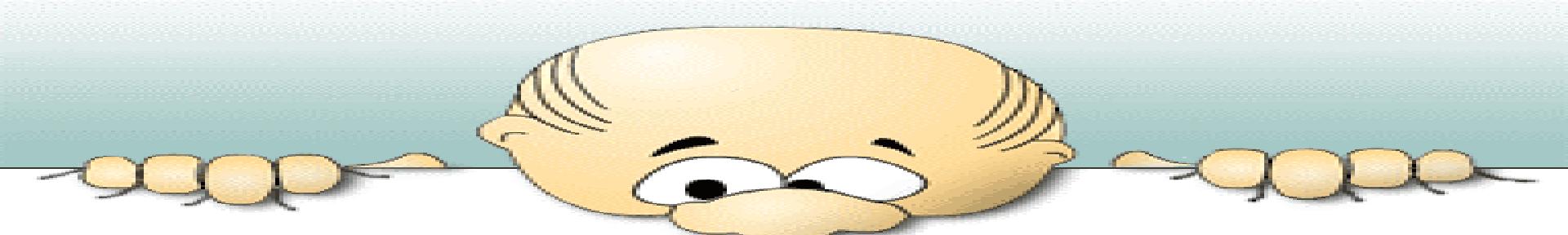
What is a prefix?

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



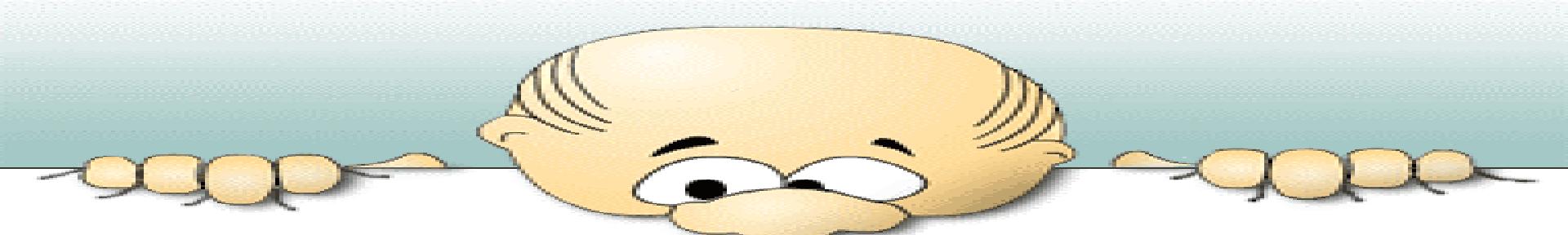
Prefixes for adjectives

un - im



Complete the adjectives using:
un - im

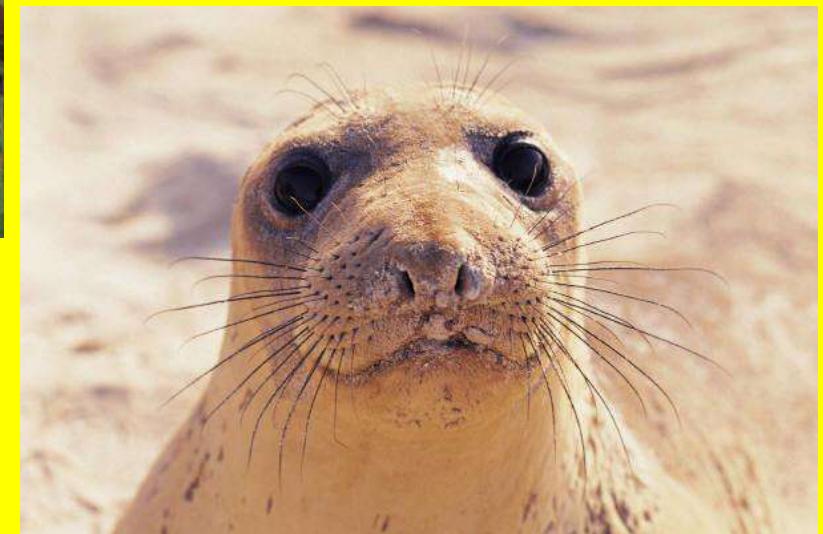
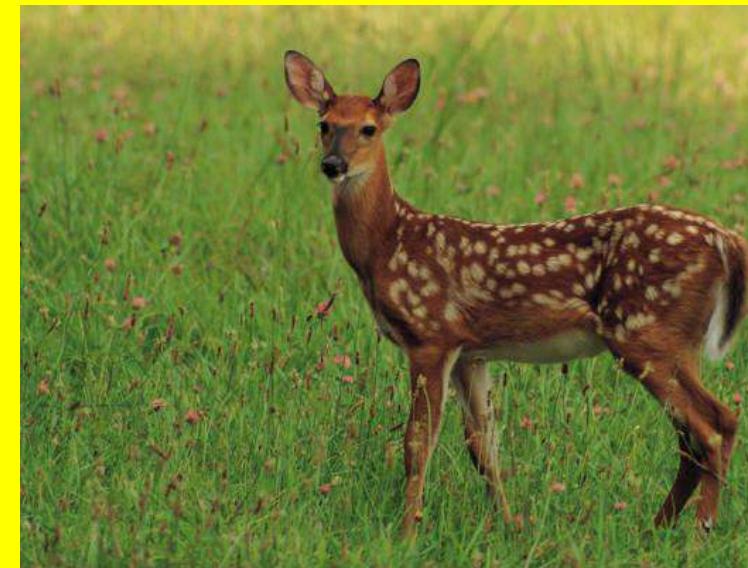
You'd be hopeless looking after children
- you're far too _____ **im**patient!



Complete the adjectives using:
un - im

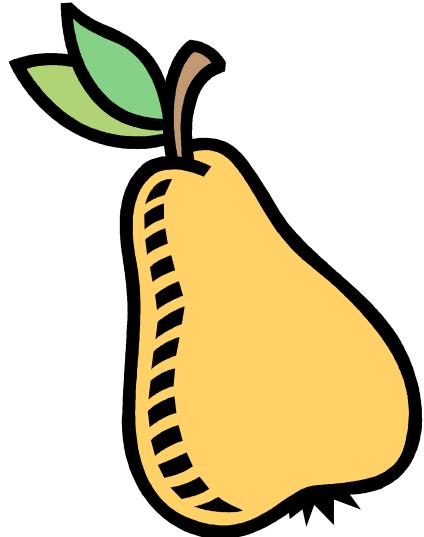
An unkind person hurts other people's feelings.

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



eight

t



ate

Homophones

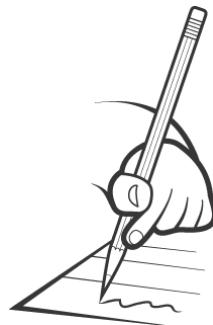
two words which are pronounced the same but have a different meaning or a different spelling or both, e.g.

sum some week weak

way weigh berry bury

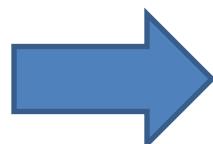
Homophones

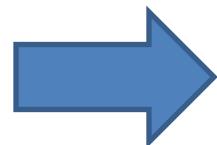
Different Spelling - Same Sound



write

right





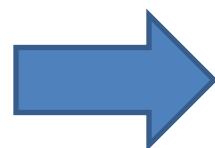
Homophones

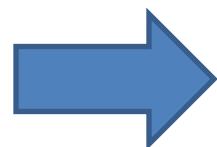
Different Spelling - Same Sound



Year

ear





Homophones

Different Spelling - Same Sound

2

too

two

