

Grade Seven – Pre-exam worksheets:

Worksheet (1) – The Most Important Vocabulary

* *Students may refer to their Students' Book (pages 123-124-125) for more vocabulary.*

WORD	MEANING
exercise (v.)	
leading actor (n)	
hunter (n.)	
hunt (v.)	
mystery (n.)	
play (n.)	
pale (adj.)	
light (adj.)	
mind (v.)	
WORD	MEANING
change (v.)	
fix (v.)	
throw away (v.)	
compete (v.)	
charity (n.)	
shelter (n.)	
proud (adj.)	
WORD	MEANING
roof (n.)	
web (n.)	
insect (n.)	
scene (n.)	
homeless (adj.)	
blind (adj.)	
WORD	MEANING
interview (v.)	
upset (adj)	
trophy (n.)	
national team	
tournament (n.)	
tennis court (n.)	

WORD	MEANING
avoid (v.)	
star (v.)	
director (n.)	
direct (v.)	
score (n.)	
skirt (n.)	
junk food (n.)	
unhealthy (adj.)	
healthy (adj.)	
WORD	MEANING
a pair of (n.)	
customer (n.)	
fitting room (n.)	
championship (n)	
change (n.)	
goggles (n)	
teammate (n.)	
WORD	MEANING
hokey (n.)	
water polo (n.)	
net (n.)	
racket (n.)	
calm down (v.)	
plant (v.)	
WORD	MEANING
tired (adj.)	
exhausted (adj.)	
terrified (adj.)	
nervous (adj.)	
confident (adj.)	
slippery (adj.)	

(n.) = noun (v.) = verb (adj.) = adjective (adv.) = adverb

Exam Sample (Vocabulary Questions)

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- When you go swimming, you have to take your with you.
a) roof
b) skirt
c) goggles
d) championship

- 2- Don't be Relax and everything will be fine.
a) nervous
b) unhealthy
c) interesting
d) confident

B- Fill in the gaps from the list below:

fitting room – fix – blind

- 1- The old man is He cannot read your messages.
- 2- Where is the , please? I want to try this T-shirt.

rackets – direct – healthy

- 3- Fizzy drinks are not good for you. Try to drink something.....
- 4- You need two in order to play tennis.

Grade Seven – Pre-exam worksheets:

Worksheet (2) – The Most Important Grammatical Rules

* *Students may refer to their Students' Book (pages 115-118) for more rules.*

Rule 1 – conditional 'if' - type 'zero'

FORM

In zero conditional sentences, the tense in both parts of the sentence is the simple present.

If clause (condition)	>>	Main clause (result)
If + simple present	>>	simple present
If this thing happens	>>	that thing happens.

Examples:

- If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- Ice **melts** if you **heat** it.
- If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.
- The grass **gets** wet if it **rains**.

Exam Sample (If clause)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- If you freeze water, it a solid.
- a) become
 - b) becomes**
 - c) became
 - d) becoming

EXERCISES:

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- If you freeze water, it a solid.
 - a) become
 - b) became
 - c) becomes
 - d) becoming

- 2- Plants die if they don't enough water.
 - a) get
 - b) got
 - c) gets
 - d) getting

- 3- If my husband a cold, I usually catch it.
 - a) had
 - b) has
 - c) have
 - d) having

- 4- If you mix red and blue, you purple.
 - a) get
 - b) got
 - c) gets
 - d) getting

- 5- If you want to come, me before 5:00.
 - a) calls
 - b) called
 - c) call me
 - d) call

Rule 2 – Relative Clause

Who: refers to people

e.g. The police caught the man **who** stole the car.

Which: refers to things and animals

e.g. This is the new phone **which** I bought last week.

Where: refers to place

e.g. We visited the city **where** my father came from.

Exam Sample (relative clause)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d:

- 1- The people live next door are not very friendly.
 - a) **who**
 - b) **which**
 - c) **where**

- 2- This is the town I spent my childhood.
 - a) **who**
 - b) **which**
 - c) **where**

- 3- This is the house I was born in.
 - a) **who**
 - b) **which**
 - c) **where**

- 4- Here is an article might interest you.
 - a) **who**
 - b) **which**
 - c) **where**

- 5- This is Ali you met last year.
 - a) **who**
 - b) **which**
 - c) **where**

Rule 3 – should/shouldn't

We use should and shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

You should means something like I think it is a good idea for you to do it.

You shouldn't means something like I think it is a bad idea for you to do it.

Examples

- Ali works very long hours. He **should** talk to his boss.
- You look tired. I think you **shouldn't** go to school today.

Exam Sample (should/shouldn't)

Change into negative:

- 1- You **should** be so selfish.

- 2- You **should** smoke so much.

- 3- You **should** exercise more

- 4- You **should** go on a diet.

- 5- You **should** speak to your father like this.

- 6- The kids **should** spend so much time in front of the TV.

Rule 4 – Asking Questions in Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect sentences

1. We **have played** SONY.
2. He **has visited** the museum.
3. The boys **have watched** the film in the cinema.
4. Ahmed **has opened** the windows.

A- Questions without a “question word”

Has/Have + Subject + p.p (verb3) ?

e.g.

- **Have** you **played** SONY?
- **Has** he **visited** the museum?
- **Have** the boys **watched** the film in the cinema?
- **Has** Ahmed **opened** the windows?

Has	Have
He	I
She	We
It	You
Singular nouns	We
	Plural nouns

B- Questions with a “question word”

Question Word + Has/Have + Subject + p.p (verb3) ?

e.g.

- Where **have** you **played** SONY?
- What **has** he **visited**?
- Where **have** the boys **watched** the film?
- What **has** Ahmed **opened**?

Who	for people
Which	For things
Where	For places
When	For time
How long	For periods of time
What	For actions

Exam Sample (Questions in Present Perfect)

Ask questions about the underlined part

1- We have lived in Qatar for 3 years. (Ask a question about the underlined part)

2- Ahmed has played SONY for 2 hours. (Ask a question about the underlined part)

3- Ali has stayed in Kuwait for 22 years. (Ask a question about the underlined part)

4- Kamal has visited his father recently. (Ask a question about the underlined part)

5- Salman has tried the new video game in the game center. (Ask)

6- Salman has tried the new video game in the game center. (Ask)

Rule 4 – one/ones

We use **one/ones** instead of **repeating** a countable noun.

Singular: **one**

Plural: **ones**

- John has three cars – a red **car** and two blue **cars**.
- John has three cars – a red **one** and two blue **ones**.
- If you buy two bottles of water, you get a third **bottle** free.
- If you buy two bottles of water, you get a third **one** free

Exam Sample (one/ones)

A- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- This bag is very old. I need a new **one/ones**.
- 2- Small pineapples are sweeter than big **one/ones**.
- 3- The new smartphones are much faster than the old **one/ones**.
- 4- Which is your car, the black one or the white **one/ones**?
- 5- She needs new shoes, the old **one/ones** are too small.

C- Correct the underlined word. *(some options are correct)*

- 1- If you buy two bottles of water, you get a third ones free.

- 2- These dresses are expensive. Are there any cheap ones?

- 3- Jack has three pens – a red one and two green one.

- 4- I would like to have a cupcake – the red one looks great.

- 5- I would like to have some cupcakes – the green one look great.

WRITING WORKSHEETS

1- Write a short paragraph of (8 sentences) about: **Your favorite film**

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2- Write a short paragraph of (8 sentences) about: **Your Favorite Sport**

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3- Write a short paragraph of (8 sentences) about: **Your Favorite Animal**

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LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS WORKSHEETS

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A: What are you going to do on Thursday?
B: _____
- a) It seems fantastic.
 - b) I get up early daily.
 - c) This is a good idea.
 - d) I am going to have a family party.
- 2- A: What is wrong with your grandfather?
B: _____
- a) He has got headache.
 - b) He is kind and smart.
 - c) I would like some tea.
 - d) I should go to the clinic.
- 3- A: What is your opinion of the new film?
B: _____
- a) it is fantastic!
 - b) it is an action film!
 - c) it came out in 2019.
 - d) It is fantasy adventure.
- 4- A: We are travelling to London this summer.
B: _____
- a) Don't worry!
 - b) It sounds great!
 - c) Maybe we will talk later.
 - d) I don't like staying at home.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A: Sorry my uncle, my dad is not here now?
B: _____
- a) I'll leave now.
b) I'll call back later.
c) Can I take a message?
d) Yes, it sounds fantastic.
- 2- A: I have broken my brother's tablet. What to do now?
B: _____
- a) I need your advice.
b) I don't know the name.
c) This is a good news for you.
d) Don't worry! Everything will be okay.
- 3- A: Why do you learn English?
B: _____
- a) My dad is a doctor
b) Spanish is an easy language.
c) I think it is important to learn it.
d) I think Arabic is not a difficult language.
- 4- A: Which is your best subject at school?
B: _____
- a) I dislike Math
b) I like Arabic most.
c) I never enjoy PE classes.
d) I do not like the classroom.

Reading Practice (1)

Read the passage below carefully, then answer the questions that follow

Once upon a time, there was a homeless man. For him, life was always hard. He was always hungry. His shoes had holes in them. He always needed a haircut. His clothes were old and dirty. "What would I do with one hundred dollars?" he said to himself. This was a game he liked to play with himself to take his mind off things. He was walking down the street on a Thursday night.

The winter air was cold on his face. "If I had one hundred dollars, I could buy new socks," he said. He continued to walk down the street. "If I had one hundred dollars, I could get a haircut," he also said. He continued to walk down the street. "If I had one hundred dollars, I could buy new pants," he said happily. He continued to walk down the street. "If I had one hundred dollars, I could get a hamburger," he loudly said that.

His stomach rumbled at that lovely thought. "If I had,," he looked down at the sidewalk. He could not believe what he saw! Someone lost his wallet. The homeless man picked it up. Inside were five twenty-dollar notes. "One hundred dollars!" He said. He was very excited. "Now I could buy everything I wanted!" Then, he began to think. "But this is not my money!" he said. He went straight to the nearest police station.

He gave the police officer the wallet with the money inside. "Thank you," said the police officer. "You are a very honest man." The homeless man smiled. He turned around and began to leave the police station. "**Hold on,**" the police officer said. He reached in his own pocket and gave the homeless man ten dollars. "Get yourself something to eat."

A- Answer the following questions:

1- What is the passage **MAINLY** about?

- A. a lost wallet**
- B. kindness of a police officer**
- C. honesty of a homeless man**
- D. dishonesty of a homeless man**

2- What was life like for the homeless?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. easy | C. warm |
| B. hard | D. happy |

3- What is the meaning of the underlined expression **“Hold on”** in the last paragraph?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. run | C. move |
| B. wait | D. finish |

4- What did the homeless man find on the ground?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. a wallet | C. a new born baby |
| B. a hamburger | D. a pair of trousers |

5- What did the police officer tell the homeless man to do?

6- Why did the homeless man's stomach rumble?

7- What could the homeless man do with the money?

8- What did the police officer give the homeless man?

9- Why did the homeless man like to play a game with himself?

10- When did the whole story happen?

Reading Practice (2)

Read the passage below carefully, then answer the questions that follow

Firefighting is an important job to keep people safe and help keep fires from damaging houses. It is a hard job, but if you like helping people, it could be the job for you! Firefighters have to make sure their bodies are strong enough to do all of the work required. They have to be able to carry heavy objects, go up many stairs and work for a long time. Firefighters also have **frequent** training.

They need to be aware of the latest techniques in fighting fires and keeping themselves and others safe. They train themselves and they also talk to other people about fire safety. One of the most important parts of being a firefighter is working as a team. Firefighters have to work together to stop fires!

Firefighters wear special equipment to keep them safe. They wear big jackets and pants made of special materials to protect them from fire. Helmets are another type of equipment to protect their heads from falling objects. They wear face masks and oxygen tanks to help them breathe even when the air is filled with smoke. Firefighters also wear boots to protect their feet from kicking objects and from the heat.

In some places, firefighters also have to be prepared to help people who are sick or injured. They are trained to help people with first aids. Fire departments have ambulances that carry the firefighters to the accident place with all the tools to help treat the injured.

Thankfully, firefighters are close by to help us if there is an emergency. Firefighting is not easy, but if you like helping people, it could be a good fit for you!

Answer the following questions:

1- What is the text **MAINLY** about?

- A. the money firefighters get
- B. the training firefighters have
- C. information about firefighters' work
- D. the number of people firefighters save

2- What is the meaning of the **underlined** word "**frequent**" in paragraph 2?

- A. usual
- B. unusual
- C. repeated
- D. unrepeated

3- What carries the firefighters to the accident place?

- A. lorries
- B. bicycles
- C. motorbikes
- D. ambulances

4- Why do firefighters wear helmets?

5- Why do firefighters wear special jackets and pants?

6- What is the writer's opinion of firefighting?

7- Why is team work important in firefighting?

8- Who could be good firefighters?

9- Why are firefighters very important people?
