



Sukayna Prep./G school

Name:

Grade 7 /

This is NOT a revision booklet; It's extra practice worksheet. / Final Exam

1. What are you going to do tomorrow?

- A. I've moved to a new house.
- B. I'm so sad to hear that.
- C. I'm going to eat out with my family.
- D. I met my friend at the mall.

2. Would you like to come to my sister's wedding?

- A. I didn't buy it.
- B. That's too bad.
- C. I would love to come.
- D. I 'm interested in hiking.

3. What will happen if we cut trees?

- A. People will be hungry.
- B. Forests will disappear.
- C. Machines will stop working.
- D. Farmers will be excited.

4. What do you do?

- A. I'm not going out.
- B. I'm a mechanic.
- C. I'm very happy.
- D. I'm really disappointed.



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5. A: Yesterday I went to the new park for the first time.

B:

- A. Forget it.
- B. Guess what!
- C. Listen to this!
- D. How was the experience?

6. A: Who is on the phone?

B:

- A. Congratulations!
- B. Listen to this!
- C. How are things?
- D. It is Ahmed. Can I speak to Ali?

7. A: How about watching a new film about dinosaurs next week?

B: , but I hate dinosaurs.

- A. I would love to come.
- B. guess what!
- C. listen to this!
- D. how was the experience?



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8. Shop assistant:?

Customer: Yes, please. I like this t-shirt.

- A. Can I help you?
- B. Can you help me?
- C. Can I try on this t-shirt?
- D. Can you give me a hand?

9. A:?

B: I've got a headache and a sore throat

- A. What do you do?
- B. What is the matter?
- C. What should you do?
- D. What have you got in your bag?

10. A:?

B: Only on Saturdays. It isn't good for me.

- A. How often do you eat fast food?
- B. How many calories does this meal have?
- C. How much water do you drink every day?
- D. Do you eat many snacks in the afternoon?



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11. A: I've got a problem with my brother.

B:

- A. I feel helpless.
- B. I need your advice.
- C. Please tell me what to do.
- D. I think you should talk to him.

12. A: I'm in trouble. I'm very upset.

B:

- A. You should lie.
- B. Can you help me?
- C. What should I do?
- D. Everything will be fine.

13. A: I'm tired all the time, and the school exams are in a week.

B:

- A. Don't worry.
- B. I'm so lonely.
- C. I'm in trouble.
- D. I think you should talk to him.



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14. A:?

B: It's animated comedy film.

- A. What type of film is it?
- B. What's the film about?
- C. When did the film come out?
- D. Who plays the main role in the film?

15. A: What's the title of the film?

B:

- A. It's Pete's Dragons.
- B. It came out in 2016.
- C. It's about a boy called Pete.
- D. It's about a fantasy adventure film.

16. A: What's your opinion of the film?

B:

- A. It was nothing special.
- B. Oakes Fegley stars in it.
- C. David Lowery directed it.
- D. It is a story about some animals.



Reading

Read the following text, then answer the questions:

(1) One of the most interesting animals in the world is the camel. They mostly live in the dry desert areas of western Asia and central and East Asia. The two main species of camel are called the Arabian camel and the Bactrian camel. The Arabian camel has a single hump and usually lives in warmer climates, and the Bactrian camel has two humps and lives in cold climates. Both are used for milk, meat, and as a working animal.

(2) Camels are quite large, standing about 6 feet at the shoulders and 7 feet at the hump and can weigh between 880 to 1,300 pounds. Despite their size, they can run up to 40 miles per hour. The average life of a camel is between 30 and 60 years.

(3) Of course, camels are very well known for their humps which can rise about 30 inches out of their bodies. Camels do not store water in their humps, the water is stored in their blood. The camel can live about two weeks without water and up to one month without food, so the camel is called the ship of desert.

(4) The thick coat of camels reflects sunlight and with their long strong legs, they can stay farther away from the ground. Finally, camel's mouth is strong, and they can eat desert plants. They have long eyelashes and ear hairs which form an effective barrier against sand. A camel's big feet help it from sinking into the sand.

1. What is the text mainly about?

- A.** desert cars
- B.** desert trains
- C.** camel's life
- D.** desert motorbikes

2. How many kinds of camels are there?

- A.** 2 kinds.
- B.** 3 kinds.
- C.** 4 kinds.
- D.** 5 kinds.



3. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined word “well known”?

- A.** good
- B.** bad
- C.** famous
- D.** dangerous

4. Where does Bactrian camel mostly live?

- A.** hot climates
- B.** cold climates
- C.** warm climates
- D.** stormy climates

5. Where do camels store water?

6. How long can a camel live without water?



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(1) Thomas Edison has been described as America's greatest inventors. He was born on February 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio and he grew up in Port Michigan. He was the youngest of seven children of Samuel and Nancy Edison. Edison wasn't good at school. His teachers didn't like him. He attended school only for a few months and was instead taught by his mother at home. She was a teacher.

(2) As a young child, he sold newspapers, candies and vegetables on the railroads. He even printed and sold his own newspaper, called the Grand Trunk Herald. He was **fond of** two things: reading and experiments. He married twice. He had three children from the first wife and three children from the second wife.

(3) Thomas Edison, created, and invented an impressive number of objects we use in our everyday life such as: the electric light bulb which is considered the most famous invention. He also invented the camera, telegraph and the phonograph.

(4) At the time of his death on October 18, 1931, he had a record 1093 patents covering inventions in communications, electric power, sound recording, motion pictures, mining and cement technology. Edison died at the age of 84 on the fifty-second anniversary of the light bulb.

7. What is the purpose of the text?

- A.** To narrate a story
- B.** To describe a place
- C.** To give information
- D.** To discuss a topic



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8. What did Edison's teachers think about him?

- A.** smart
- B.** stupid
- C.** clever
- D.** selfish

9. What is the closest in meaning of the underlined word “fond of”?

- A.** Searched for
- B.** Interested in
- C.** Lived in
- D.** Died in

10. According to paragraph 3, what was his most famous invention?

11. According to the 2nd paragraph, What was Edison fond of ?



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Read the passage and answer the questions.

DOLPHINS: MAN'S GENTLE FRIENDS

(1) There are about 20 different species of dolphins. They live in cold, warm and tropical waters, often in large groups, called schools, of up to 3,000 individuals. They have got long, slender bodies and they move fast and easily. The head terminates with a toothed beak and the tail has got a horizontal blade.

(2) They have got very sensitive hearing (10 times greater than human limits), excellent sight (their eyes are especially adapted for seeing underwater), and, most important, they can also think rationally. Their system of communication has many characteristics in common with what we call language. In fact they produce a large quantity of different sounds. The meaning of these sounds is clear to all dolphins, so that they understand and respond to them exactly as we do with our language.

(3) Dolphins usually eat plankton but include in their diet crustaceans and small fish, like sardines and herrings.

(4) Dolphins usually have babies from spring to autumn. They are born underwater, but they are immediately pushed to the surface to breathe. Then they begin to swim, usually near their mother, because they need protection and help. The relation between mother and young lasts for many years. Sometimes adult dolphins return to their mothers in times of stress.

(5) Dolphins are very gentle creatures and are full of care and attention, not only for their young but for all other dolphins, and even for men. Some years ago in the Mediterranean sea, a sick dolphin was carried by companions until it could swim by itself again.

(6) In areas where they aren't hunted, they sometimes help fishermen by pushing fish into their nets. In 1988 a swimmer was attacked by a shark: a group of dolphins immediately swam near him, sent the shark away and helped him to go back to the beach. They love swimming near boats and ships and playing with swimmers, children in particular.



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12. What is the text Mainly about?

- A.** the food of dolphins
- B.** different species of dolphins
- C.** the sensitive hearing of dolphins
- D.** general information about life of dolphins

13. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined word “species” in paragraph (1)?

- A.** sums
- B.** stalls
- C.** kinds
- D.** individuals

14. According to paragraph (5) what is the opinion of the writer about dolphins?

- A.** wild
- B.** rough
- C.** gentle
- D.** violent

15. Where do dolphins live?

16. Why do babies swim near their mother?

17. What happened in the Mediterranean Sea some years ago?



Vocabulary

1. I couldn't change the trainers and get a bigger size because I didn't have the

- A. time
- B. price
- C. receipt
- D. goods

2. I want to buy a of boots.

- A. pair
- B. single
- C. product
- D. individual

3. Vegetables are good for you because they lots of vitamins.

- A. overdo
- B. contain
- C. exclude
- D. prevent

4. I often my clothes with my sister.

- A. fight
- B. share
- C. refuse
- D. withdraw



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5. Jassim didn't go to school today because he's got a

- A. fever
- B. health
- C. praise
- D. tracksuit

6. I've got a sore throat and I think I'm losing my

- A. voice
- B. sound
- C. brain
- D. neck

7. Throw this broken chair out. It's

- A. useful
- B. useless
- C. harmful
- D. harmless

8. Hey, cheer! Everything will be just fine.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. up
- D. down



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9. He'sbecause his parents won't let him go camping with his friends.

- A. calm
- B. upset
- C. cheerful
- D. peaceful

10. You should food with lots of fat because it isn't good for you.

- A. enjoy
- B. count
- C. expect
- D. avoid

11. We should do our best to stop water

- A. hose
- B. pipe
- C. pollution
- D. resource

12 . My brother bought a stamp from London as a

- A. device
- B. necklace
- C. lion
- D. souvenir

13. My sister usually my little brother when my mother is out.

- A. gets off
- B. puts up
- C. turns on
- D. looks after



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14 . A works in a hotel.

- A. babysitter
- B. receptionist
- C. reporter
- D. teacher

15. Ali saw a large, scary spider on the wall. He was

- A. proud
- B. terrified
- C. confident
- D. disappointed

16. Saad graduated from university today. His parents are very.....

- A. proud
- B. annoyed
- C. exhausted
- D. disappointed

17. Ibrahim wants to become a skydiving

- A. teacher
- B. engineer
- C. instructor
- D. developer

18. Khalifa is a He doesn't eat meat.

- A. hunter
- B. manger
- C. Physician
- D. vegetarian



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19. Lots ofwatched the Qatar national football team play last night.

- A. rules
- B. courts
- C. spectators
- D. tournaments

20. I've put some weight. I'll go on diet.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. up
- D. down

21. I'm going to go swimming so I'm going to take my

- A. net
- B. pads
- C. racket
- D. goggles

22. Jameel enjoyed the finalof the film. It was really funny.

- A. plot
- B. scene
- C. costumes
- D. leading actor

23. Pablo Picassomany interesting paintings which people like.

- A. played
- B. created
- C. attacked
- D. interviewed



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24. My sister found the film , but I didn't. It was nothing special.

- A. bad**
- B. usual**
- C. thrilling**
- D. annoying**

25. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

hunt

interviewed

panicked

- A. The reporter the famous football player.
- B. Mr Mostafa when he got stuck in the lift.
- C. I think that female lions more than male lions.

26. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

Court

diet

costumes

- A. Do you play basketball on a or on a field?
- B. I need to lose some weight, so I am going to go on
- C. The actors' really look like they are from the 18th century.

27. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

insects

stick

scored

- A. Oh, no! I have hockey practice today, but I forgot my at home.
- B. Ali three goals in the match yesterday.
- C. Bees are black and yellow which make honey.

28. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

height

web

championship

- A. Omar scored the winning goal and his team won the
He feels really proud!
- B. What is the of the Eiffel Tower?
- C. Have you ever watched a spider make a(n) ?



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29. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

go

take

be

- A. Abdullah is going to up a sport because he wants to keep fit.
- B. I need to lose some weight, so I am going to on a diet.
- C. Hani has water polo practice four days a week because he wants to in good shape for the championship.

30. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

final

voice

medication

- D. I didn't realise it was Reema on the phone. Her sounded strange.
- E. Today is the of the football competition at my school, but unfortunately, I can't go.
- F. I'm going to the chemist's to buy for the flu.

31. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

collect

harmless

need

- D. I became a volunteer because I wanted to help people in
- E. Ali helped his brother all his old toys and give them to a charity.
- F. Don't be scared of this spider. It's

32. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

experts

contain

calories

- D. This cake doesn't any eggs or nuts.
- E. How many does this chocolate have?
- F. Jim's parents are on diet and exercise.



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33. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

advice

save

fight

D. Hasna wants toup some money to buy her mum a present.

E. Could you give me some good really don't know what to do.

F. You shouldn't with your best friend.

34. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

change

assistant

useful

D. The GPS app on my mobile phone is very

E. The shop helped Lucy find the perfect earrings for her mother.

F. Your is £3.50 and here's your receipt.

35. Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

Public – save – mechanic – helpful – plastic - join

A. The is the person who can fix and repair vehicles.

B. My father uses transport to go to work.

C. The school project aims to collect metal and cans to recycle them.

D. I want to become a volunteer to the environment.

E. Ali helps all people he knows. He is very



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Grammar

** Rules:

Be going to

Be going to is not a tense. It is a special structure that we use to talk about future plans.

The structure of going to is:

subject +	be	+	going	+	to-infinitive
-----------	----	---	-------	---	---------------

subject	be	going	to-infinitive
---------	----	-------	---------------

I	am	going	to buy	a new car.
---	----	-------	--------	------------

He	is	going	to take	the exam.
----	----	-------	---------	-----------

It	is	going	to rain.
----	----	-------	----------

We	are	going	to paint	the house.
----	-----	-------	----------	------------

Will

We can use “**will**” to talk about the future. We also use **will** to make predictions, talk about decisions, and to make promises, offers, and requests.

“**Will**” and the negative form “**will not**” or “**won’t**” is a modal auxiliary verb. This means that there is no “s” on the third person singular, and that it is followed by the infinitive:

I will leave later.

He / she will leave later.

We will leave later.

Note: “**will**” is often abbreviated to ‘ll in spoken English:

“I’ll leave later.”

“He’ll leave later.”



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May / Might / Could

Ali might not use this tablet.

** We use **may**, **might**, **could** when we are not sure about something in the present or future:

I might see you tomorrow.

It looks nice, but it may be very expensive.

It's quite bright. It could not rain today.

Conditional sentences / type 1

If you unplug your laptop, you will save energy.

The first conditional has the present simple after 'if', then the future simple in the other clause:

- if + present simple, ... will + infinitive

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it rains, I will not (won't) go to the park.
- If I study today, I will go to the party tonight.

Present perfect tense

** Uses of the present perfect tense.

1. Unspecified point in the past

- I **have been** to Spain three times.
(At some unspecified time in the past, I went to Spain).

2. An action that occurred in the past, but has a result in the present (now)

- We can't find our luggage. **Have you seen** it?
(The luggage was lost in the past, do you know where it is now?)
- **Affirmative:** Subject + Have / Has + Past Participle
- **Negative:** Subject + Haven't / Hasn't + Past Participle
- **Question:** Have / Has + Subject + Past Participle



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**** Key words:**

just - yet - never – already – ever - so far - recently – since – for

- He has just eaten something bad.
- He has lived in Spain for ten days.
- Have you ever been to Italy?

Since / For

** Use **since** to indicate the beginning of a time period until the present. **Since** is used for the starting point of actions, events or states of being. (since last week, since July, since Monday,)

> *I have known her **since** June.*

> *Allison hasn't been to that restaurant **since** her birthday.*

> *He's wanted to learn about penguins **since** we went to the zoo.*

** Use **for** when you're talking about an amount of time – how long something happens. Usually, you use it with a period of time. It can be specific or general.

> *I have known her **for** 2 years.*

> *Allison hasn't been to that restaurant **for** a few months.*

Should

“Should” is used to give or ask for advice.

*You **should eat** healthy food.*

*You **shouldn't eat** a lot of sweets.*

*I have got a headache. **What should I do ?***

Note: “Should” is followed by the base form of the verb.

Too/ enough

- **Too** and **enough** indicate degree. They modify adjectives, adverbs, and nouns.

- **Too** means more than what is needed.
- **Enough** means sufficient.



Examples

- He is **too old** to play football with the kids.
- Dave is **intelligent enough** to do the right thing.

** **Enough** comes after adjectives and adverbs:

- **ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH** or **ADVERB + ENOUGH**

Example:

- He isn't **old enough** to watch this program.

** **Too** comes before adjectives and adverbs:

TOO + ADJECTIVES or TOO + ADVERBS

Example:

- It's **too hot** to wear that coat.

Much/ Many / A lot of / lots of

- We use the quantifiers *much*, *many*, *a lot of*, *lots of* to talk about **quantities, amounts and degree**. We can use them with a noun (as a determiner) or without a noun (as a pronoun).

Countable	Uncountable	Countable & Uncountable
Many	Much	A lot of
A few	A little	Lots of

One/ Ones

1. I've got lots of boots, but these black **ones** are my favourite.
2. I like these dresses. Can I try on the blue **one**?

- We use **one** when we don't want to repeat a singular countable noun.
- We use **ones** when we don't want to repeat a plural countable noun.



Possessive pronouns

<u>Subject pronouns</u>	<u>Possessive adjectives</u>	<u>Possessive pronouns</u>
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
we	our	ours
they	their	theirs
he	his	his
she	her	hers

<u>Examples</u>	<u>Possessive Adjective</u>	<u>Possessive Pronouns</u>
I have a cat	It's my cat .	It's mine.
You have a cat	It's your cat .	It's yours.
We have a cat	It's our cat .	It's ours.
They have a cat	It's their cat .	It's theirs.
She has a cat	It's her cat .	It's hers.
He has a cat	It's his cat .	It's his.



Relative pronouns/ adverbs (Who – Which – that – Where)

Relative Pronouns are used to join or relate two different clauses together by referring to the noun in the previous clause using the pronouns: who – which – that – where.

Relative Pronouns	Usage	Example
Who	People	Salim is the man who won the competition.
Which	Objects	Monkeys are animals which climb trees.
Where	Places	The city where I live is very big.
That	people, animals and things	- The man that is driving the blue car is my dad. - The bag that is on the desk is mine.

Full infinitive (to + base form of the verb)

Full infinitive (to + base form of the verb)

A Read the examples. When do we use the full infinitive? Circle a or b.

1. The spiders use their silk **to make** their 'homes'.
2. Some spiders jump on other insects **to catch** them.
3. Jumping spiders go out during the day **to find** food.

a. We use it to express obligation.

b. We use it to express purpose.



Zero conditional

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

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)	Examples
If + simple present	simple present	- If you heat ice, it melts . - Ice melts if you heat it.
If this thing happens	that thing happens.	

So / Neither

* We use **so + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject** when we agree with an affirmative statement, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: I must go to the dentist. B: So must I.

A: I always go to school on foot B: So do I.

* We use **neither + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject** when we agree with a negative statement, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: I can't play tennis. B: Neither can I.

A: I don't like chocolate. B: Neither do I.



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Read and choose the correct answer.

1. I basketball next weekend.

- A.** am going to play
- B.** have played
- C.** playing
- D.** plays

2. The minister promises that he the poor and the homeless.

- A.** help
- B.** is helping
- C.** has helped
- D.** will help

3. This video is very funny. I it again.

- A.** watch
- B.** watches
- C.** will watch
- D.** watching

4. Salim come to the party. He is feeling sick.

- A.** don't
- B.** isn't
- C.** may not
- D.** wasn't



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5. I have seen a giraffe, but I have seen a lion.

- A.** ever
- B.** never
- C.** just
- D.** yet

6. They watch a film, I don't know.

- A.** will
- B.** may
- C.** must
- D.** had to

7. There weren't people at the beach today.

- A.** lots
- B.** many
- C.** much
- D.** little

8. front door is blue.

- A.** Us
- B.** Our
- C.** Yours
- D.** Ours



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9. I'd like honey on my toast.

- A.** a few
- B.** a little
- C.** many
- D.** lots

10. My sister's bike is pink, but is blue.

- A.** me
- B.** my
- C.** hers
- D.** mine

12. This is Aisha's mobile phone. The laptop is , too.

- A.** she
- B.** hers
- C.** her
- D.** his

13. There are electronic devices in our house.

- A.** a lot
- B.** much
- C.** lots of
- D.** a little

14. Saleh is the student wants to be an astronaut.

- A.** which
- B.** who
- C.** where
- D.** when



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15. Show me the compassyour grandpa gave you.

- A. which**
- B. who**
- C. where**
- D. when**

16. There's a park near my housepeople can go and have a picnic.

- A. which**
- B. who**
- C. where**
- D. when**

17. That's the boyI met at the youth club a week ago.

- A. which**
- B. who**
- C. where**
- D. when**

18. If you(water) the flowers, they grow faster.

- A. water**
- B. waters**
- C. watered**
- D. will water**



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19. If ice melts, it(become) water.

A. become

B. becomes

C. became

D. becoming

20. A: I can ride a camel.

B:

A. So can I.

B. So I can.

C. Neither can I.

D. Neither I can.

21. A: Ken has never been abroad.

B:

A. So have I.

B. So I have.

C. Neither have I.

D. Neither I have.

22. A: We won't visit the theme park today.

B:

A. So will we.

B. So we will.

C. Neither will we.

D. Neither we will.



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23. Snakes use their tongues

- A.** smell
- B.** smells
- C.** smelling
- D.** to smell

24. You should eat lots of fruit and vegetables healthy.

- A.** stay
- B.** stays
- C.** to stay
- D.** staying

25. I usually use the Internet information for school projects.

- A.** find
- B.** finds
- C.** found
- D.** to find

26. Do as shown between the brackets.

If Salim (study) well, he will pass the exam. **(Correct the form of the verb)**

27. Do as shown between the brackets.

I've got toothache.

(Give advice)

You -----



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28. Do as shown between the brackets.

I want to lose weight.

(Give advice)

You -----

29. Do as shown between the brackets.

I can't get up early in the mornings.

(Give advice)

You -----

30. Do as shown between the brackets.

These trainers aren'tfor me. I won't buy them. (Use : enough/ big)

31. Do as shown between the brackets.

How many sugar do you want in your tea?

(Correct the underlined word)

32. Do as shown between the brackets.

I don't like those brown sandals. I prefer the one next to them.

(Correct the underlined word)

33. Do as shown between the brackets.

Why do you use these headphones? They aren't yours. (Correct the underlined word)

34. Do as shown between the brackets.

He is the new teacher. He will teach us English. (Join the sentences using who)



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35. Do as shown between the brackets.

I'll study hard passing the exam. (Correct the underlined word)

36. Do as shown between the brackets.

If we heat water, it _____ (boil). (Correct the form of the verb)

37 . Do as shown between the brackets.

It is possible that it won't rain tomorrow. (rewrite using may not)

38 . Do as shown between the brackets.

Perhaps he will choose a different book. **(rewrite using might)**

39 . Do as shown between the brackets.

I have just finished the project. **(Change into negative)**

40 . Do as shown between the brackets.

If Maha feels bored, she _____ (play) video games. **(Correct the form of the verb)**

41 . Do as shown between the brackets.

If he eats healthy food, he _____ (keep) fit. **(Correct the form of the verb)**



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Writing

1- Write an email to your friend to tell her your news.

Greeting :

Dear....., Hi....., Hello.....

Opening paragraph :

Open with a set of phrases! For example: How are you? / How are things?/ What's up? / Guess what?etc.

Main paragraph :

Write all the details in this part.

Closing paragraph:

Close with a set of phrases and your name underneath



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2- Write an email to your friend to refuse/ reject or accept an invitation.

Greeting :

Dear....., Hi....., Hello.....

Opening paragraph :

- Thank the person for inviting you / - Say if you are accepting or refusing the invitation

Main part:

Accept

- Say how you feel about it and suggest what you can do there.

Refuse

- Say why you are refusing the invitation and suggest something different.

Closing paragraph :

Close with a set of phrases and your name underneath



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3- Write an email to your friend to give her advice.

Greeting :

Dear....., Hi....., Hello.....

Opening paragraph :

- Open with a set phrase : Thanks for you're your last email. / I hope you are well.

Main part:

Giving advice

- Say what your friend should/shouldn't do.

Expressing rules and obligations

- Say what your friend must/mustn't/ has to / doesn't have to do
- Encouraging

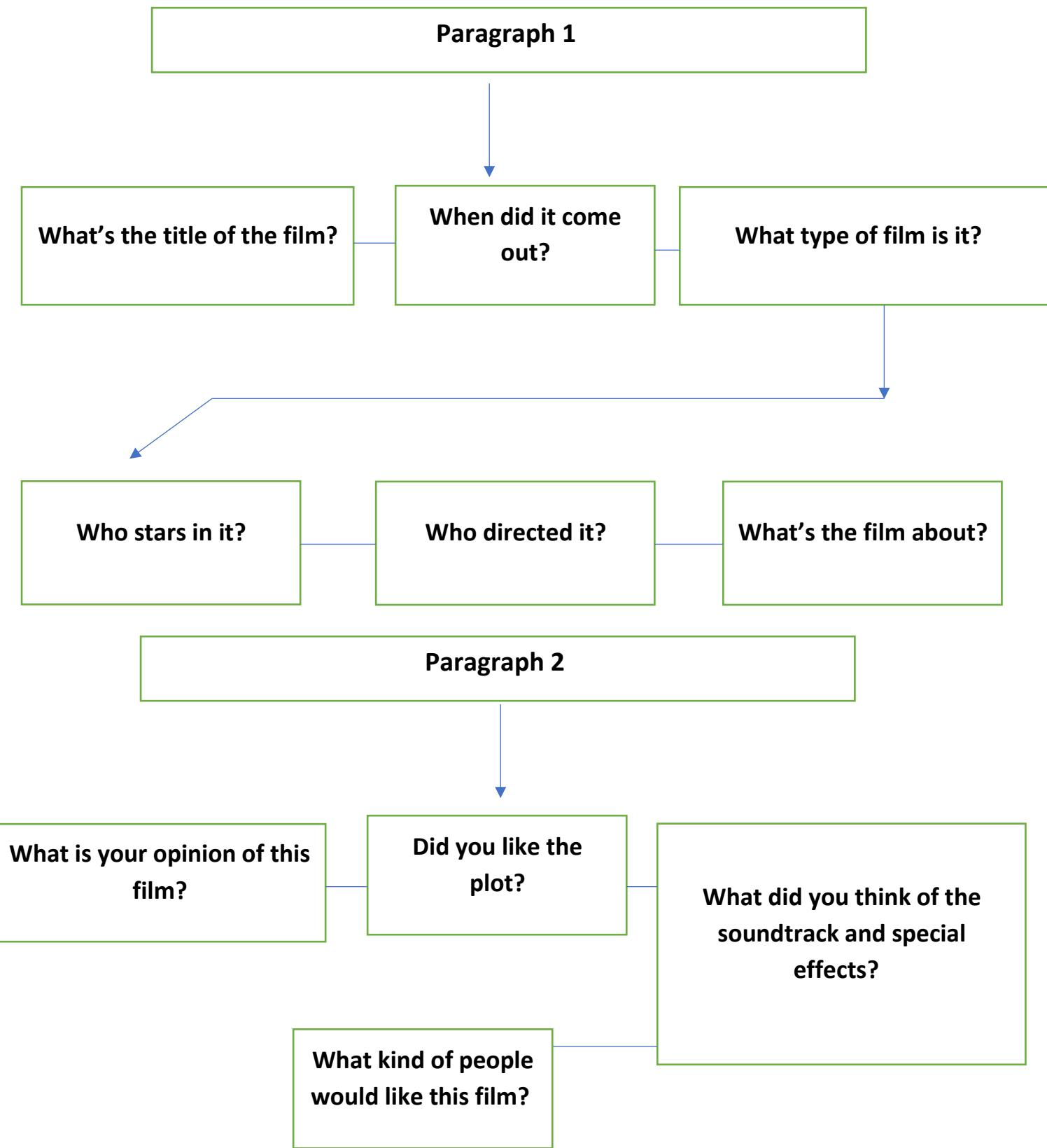
Closing paragraph :

Close with a set of phrases

Your name underneath



4- Describe a film



This is NOT a revision booklet; It's extra practice worksheet. / Final Exam