

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية



## الملف المراجعة النهائية للاختبار النهائي

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [الصف السابع](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الثاني](#) ← [الملف](#)

## روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



## روابط مواد الصف السابع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

<a href="#">مذكرة اللغة الانجليزية الشاملة</a>	1
<a href="#">الثاني الاختبار مراجعة 2 Revision test</a>	2
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Kingdom of Bahrain

Ministry of Education

Isa Town Intermediate Girl's School

English Department

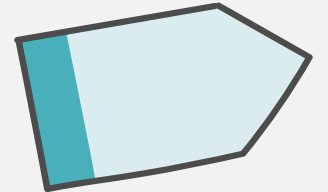


# FINAL EXAMINATION REVISION

1<sup>st</sup> INTERMEDIATE


IMPACT 1

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# UNIT 5

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# Grammar 1 & 2: past simple

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**WOW!**



## AFFIRMATIVE: REGULAR & IRREGULAR

- To form the past simple, we add **-ED** to the infinitive of regular verbs.
- All persons have the same form:  
I/ you/ we/ they/She /he **walk + ed**
- To form the past simple, we change the irregular verbs.

They- I -we - you - He she/ it (**speak**) **spoke**

1. I **worked** in Çanakkale last year.
2. **You played** the violin yesterday.
3. We **had** many problems last year.
4. **They gave** free tickets two days ago.

## Negative Form

- In the negative form there is no difference between regular and irregular verbs.
- We need an auxiliary verb: **DID**+ not  
**did not = didn't**
- After **didn't** we add the **infinitive** of the verb  
He studied → He **didn't study**.  
I went → He **didn't go**.
- 1. **You didn't** study at King's College in 2015.
- 2. **We didn't** sleep in a hotel last Wednesday.
- 3. **She didn't** go to the cinema yesterday.
- 4. **He didn't** die in 1995.



# QUESTIONS

## The form: Wh Q

What *did* you eat?

Wh+ did+ sub+ basic verb?

## The form: Yes or No Q

Did you eat pizza?

Did+ sub+ basic verb?

## Negative statements in the past:

I *didn't stay* late. (*didn't, stay*)

Sub+ didn't+ basic verb.

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# Links to activities about Past Simple



- <https://wordwall.net/resource/30520309>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/32721232>

- <https://wordwall.net/resource/29966743>



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# Grammar 1: Comparatives

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# RULE (1)

## (One syllable adjectives)

She is big. >>> She is **bigger** **than** Anna.

Adj (double the last letter) + (er) + (than)

# RULE (2)

## (Two syllable adjectives ends with -y)

She is happy. >>> She is **happier** **than** Anna.

Adj (change the y to i) + (er) + (than)

## RULE (3)

( Two and three syllable adjectives )

Anna is beautiful. >>> Emma is **more** beautiful **than** Anna.

Add (**more**) +(adj)+ (**than**)

## RULE (4)

(Irregular adjectives)

Emma is good. >>> Anna is **better** **than** Emma.

**Change the word** + (**than**)

far >>> further than      bad >>> worse than

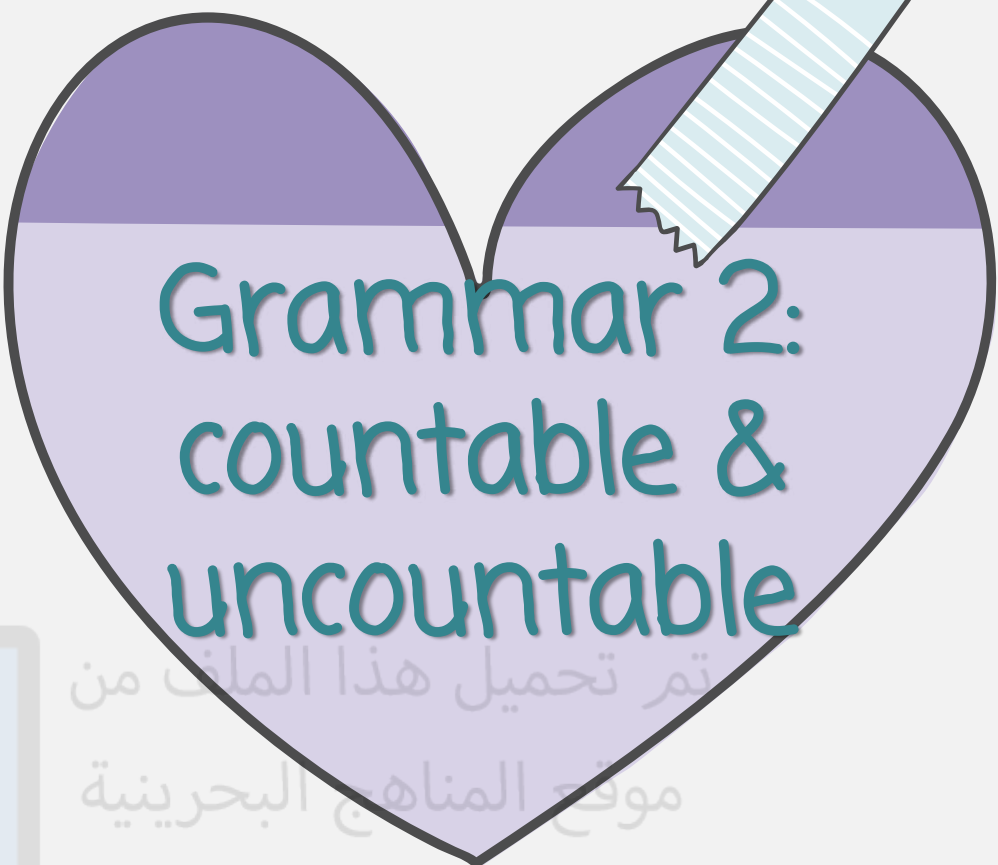
little >>> less than      many >>> more than



comparatives  
activity

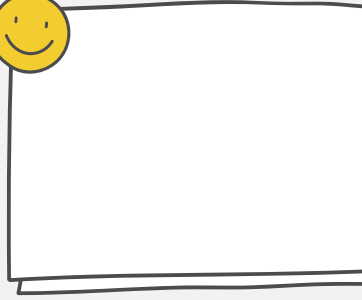
[https://wordwall.net/  
resource/11887416](https://wordwall.net/resource/11887416)

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## Grammar 2: countable & uncountable

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# What are quantifiers?

They are words that usually come before a noun to express the amount or quantity of an object. Some quantifiers go with countable, and others go with uncountable, but there are some that go with both.

## quantifiers which go with both:

Countable

- some
- any
- many
- few
- a lot of
- no

## quantifiers which don't go with both:

uncountable

- some
- any
- much
- little
- a lot of
- no

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**Positive sentence:** quantifier + countable

We have **a lot of** cherries.

She bought **some** grapes.

**Positive sentence:** quantifier + uncountable

I drink **a lot of** water everyday.

She needs **some** oil for cooking.

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**Negative sentence:** quantifier + countable

She has **no** bananas in her fridge.

There aren't **any** cookies in the jar.

**Negative sentence:** quantifier + uncountable

I have **no** juice.

I don't add **any** sugar to my tea.

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## Interrogative sentence (question):

quantifier + countable

How **many** tomatoes do you need?

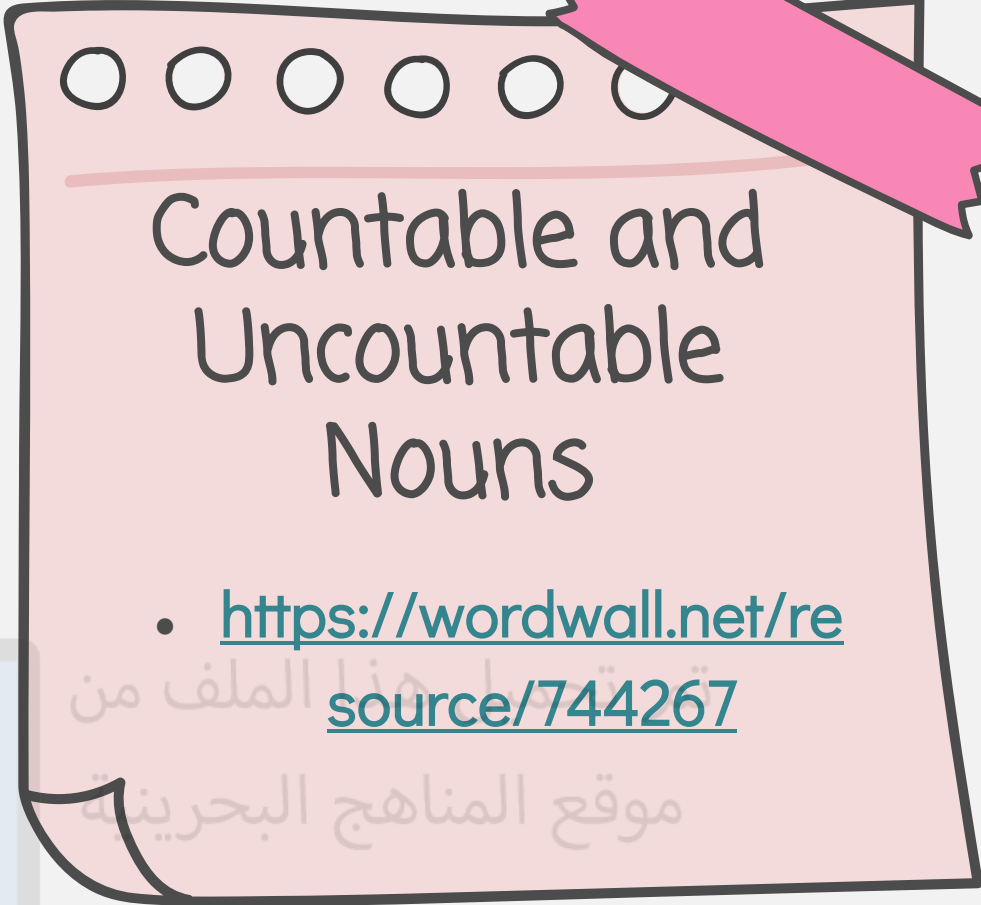
Are there **any** eggs in the fridge?

## Interrogative sentence (question):

quantifier + uncountable

How **much** salt do you add to your salad?

Is there **any** pasta left?



# Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- <https://wordwall.net/resource/744267>

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# UNIT 7

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# Grammar 1: Superlatives

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## RULE (1)

With regular one syllable adjectives, we add **-est** to make the superlative form.

She is small. >>> She is the smallest of all.

The + Adj (double the last letter) + (est)

## RULE (2)

With regular one and two syllable adjectives that end in **y**, we remove the **y** and add **-iest** to make the superlative form.

She is happy. >>> She is the **happiest** of all.

The + Adj (change the y to i) (iest)



## RULE (3)

With adjectives that end with a single vowel followed by a single consonant, the consonant is doubled and **-est** is added. ( the biggest ) – ( the hottest )

## RULE (4)

With two syllable adjectives that don't end in -y, and all three syllable adjectives we add **the most or the least** before the adjective. ( the most beautiful ) ( the least beautiful )

# Making superlative adjectives

With two syllable adjectives, and all three syllable adjectives we add **least or most** before the adjective (least is the smallest amount of something while most is the superlative form of much).

expensive → **least** (-) expensive

expensive → **most** (+) expensive

beautiful → **least** (-) beautiful

beautiful → **Most** (+) beautiful

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# Irregular Adjectives

Irregular adjectives  
don't follow these rules.  
So, you must memorize  
them.

- good → best
- bad → worst
- far → furthest
- well → best
- much → most
- many → most

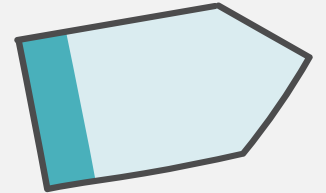
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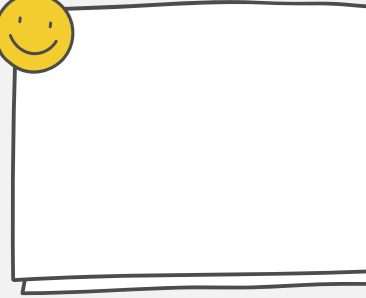
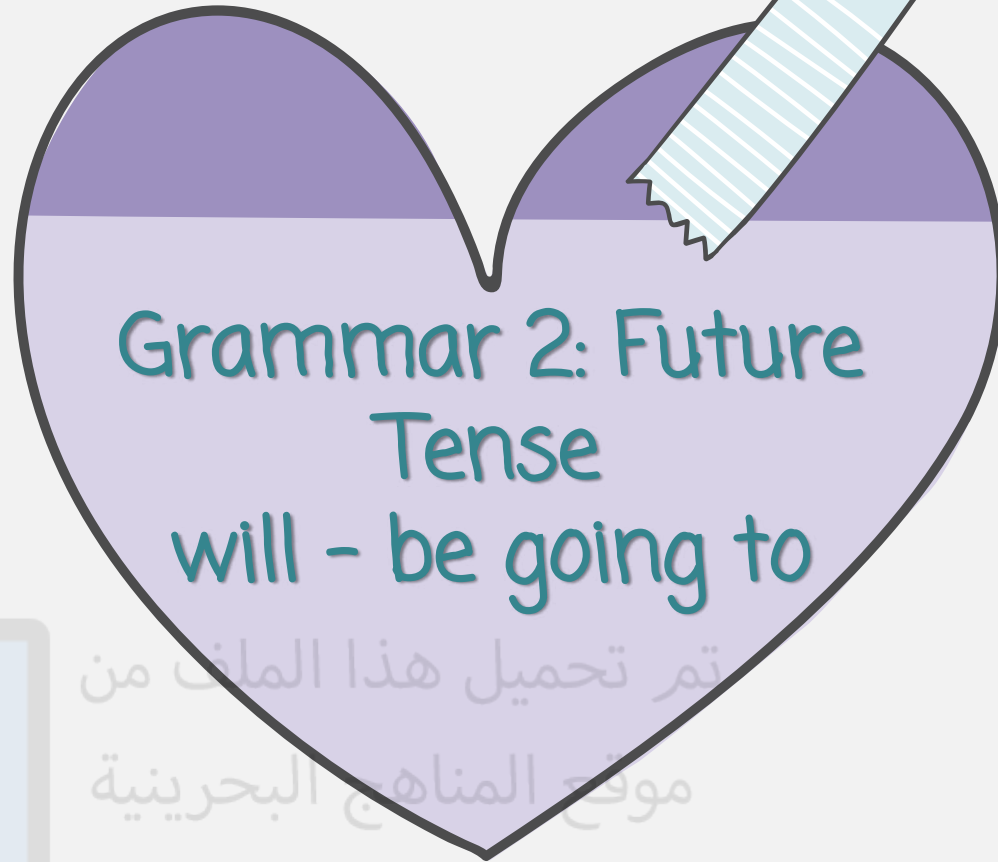
# Superlatives activity

<https://wordwall.net/resource/35873749>



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## We use "will" for:



1. Decisions made at the moment of speaking. (on the spot decision)

A: It is hot in here.    B: I'll open a window.

2. Predictions. (something possible to happen)

He study well. I think he'll pass the test.

3. Promises, threats, warnings, requests, offers and hopes.

I promise I will do it. / I will hit you.

Will you help me? / I will help you.

/ I hope you will come to my party.

4. An action in the future that we can't control.

Laura will be six years old in March.



## Will

To use **Will** we follow the rules below:

**Positive + : Will + verb in infinitive**

I **will** study medicine when I finish high school.

**Negative - : Will + not + verb(1) / Won't + verb (1)**

I **won't (will + not)** study medicine when I finish high school.

**Questions ? : Will + subject + verb in infinitive...?**

**Will** you study medicine when you finish high school?

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## Future Tense Activities

- <https://wordwall.net/resource/30975278>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/29331380>
- <https://wordwall.net/resource/31413965>

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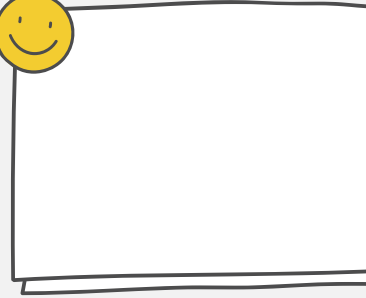


# UNIT 8

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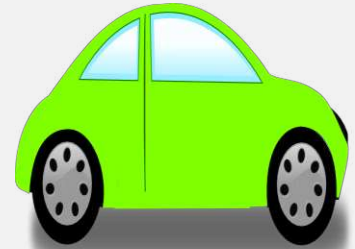
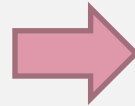
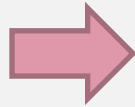
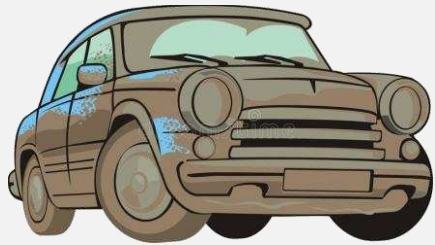
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## When to use the present perfect

1. For an action that happened in the past but whose results are obvious in the PRESENT.



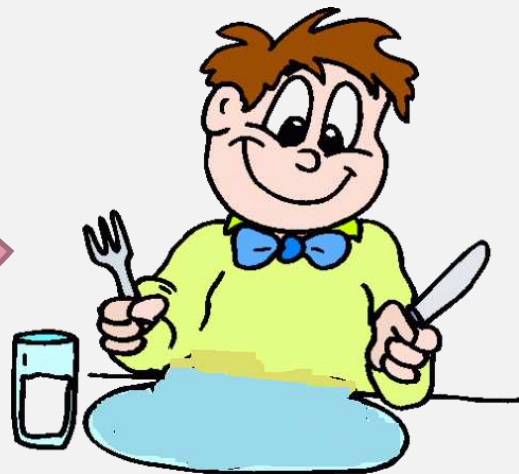
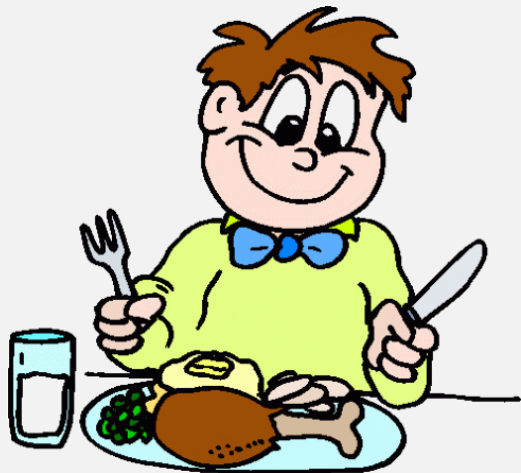
John's car is dirty.

He washes the car.

He *has washed* the car.

## When to use the present perfect

2. For an action that has **JUST** finished.



Marc is having lunch.

He **has just had** lunch.

Time expression: **just** (is used for recently completed actions)

# When to use the present perfect

3. For an action that started in the past and hasn't finished.



2000



2015



1. We bought the house in 2000.
2. We still live in the neighborhood.
3. We **have lived** here **for 15 years**.
4. We **have lived** here **since 2000**.

Time expression:

**Since** (a point in time)(since June, since 2020,..etc)

**For** (a period of time)( for 15 years, for 5 month)



# When to use the present perfect

## 4. For experiences we have/haven't lived.



He **has flown** a plane, but he **has never tried** bungee jumping.

**Have** you **ever travelled** by plane?

Time expression:

**never / ever:** The adverbs **ever** and **never** express the idea of an unidentified time **before now**

**ever:**

Is used in **questions** Ex. *Have you ever visited England?*

First time Ex. *This is the first time I've ever been to England.*

**never:**

means *at no time before now*  
*I have never visited Berlin*



# Time expressions

Ever

Never

since

For

Just

Already

Yet

we use **already** in **positive** sentences to talk about actions and events that happened before now or earlier than expected.

*I've **already** visited three universities.*

*Spring **has already** arrived in Madrid!*

1. We can use the present perfect **negative** with **yet**:

*I **haven't** made a decision **yet**.*

2. We can form present perfect **questions** with **yet**:

***Have you** seen the film **yet**?*

# Form

## Positive sentences

Read the following examples and write Present perfect form. (Affirmative sentences)

1. She has eaten fish.
2. He has eaten fish.
3. It has eaten fish.

1. I have eaten fish.
2. They have eaten fish.
3. You have eaten fish.
4. We have eaten fish.

She , he, it

has

I, they, you,  
we

have

Past participle(V3)

- Regular verbs: ed/ied/d(  
played/ studied/ saved)
- Irregular verbs: change(  
eaten/ read/ written) **SB**

In the chat, write two sentences using this form

## Negative sentences

Read the following examples and write Present perfect form. (Negative sentences)

1. She has not eaten fish.
2. He has not eaten fish.
3. It has not eaten fish.

1. I have not eaten fish.
2. They have not eaten fish.
3. You have not eaten fish.
4. We have not eaten fish.

She , he, it

has

not

I, they, you, we

have

Past participle(V3)

- Regular verbs: ed/ied/d(played/ studied/ saved)
- Irregular verbs: change(eaten/ read/ written)SB

In the chat, write two sentences using this form

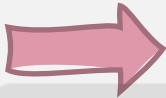
# Form

# Interrogative sentences

Read the following examples and write Present perfect form. (Interrogative sentences)

1. Have I/you/we/they worked?
2. Have I/you/we/they written?
3. Has he/she/it worked?
4. Has he/she/it written?

Has



She , he, it



Have



I, they, you, we



Past participle(V3)

- Regular verbs: ed/ied/d( played/ studied/ saved)
- Irregular verbs: change( eaten/ read/ written) **SB page 150**








Present perfect  
activities

<https://wordwall.net/resource/8087539>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/31129504>

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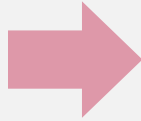
## Grammar 2: There + to be

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# Present/ Past simple

To express existence at different points of time we use the forms below:

**There + Verb 'to be'**



1. There + is/ are (present time)
2. There + was/ were (past time)

**Now, it's your turn. Write 3 sentences using:**

1. **There is a museum in Manama.**
2. **There are .....**
3. **There was .....**
4. **There were .....**

## 3. Present Perfect time

### 3. There + has/ have been (present perfect time)

○  
○  
○ There have been virtual classes **since** the  
○ pandemic started.  
○  
○  
○  
○  
○  
○  
○

○  
○  
○ There has been a Bahrain Sports Day **since**  
○ February 2017.  
○  
○  
○

## 4. Future 'going to' time (Plans)

### 4. There + is/ are going to be (future 'going to' time)

There is going to be a big celebration next week.

There are going to be virtual live concerts in the weekend.

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## 5. Future 'will' time (Predictions)

### 5. There + will be (future 'will' time)

○  
○  
○ I **think** that there will be a lot of virtual games  
○ on the coming Sports Day.  
○  
○  
○

○ I **think** that there will be flying cars in  
○ the future.  
○  
○  
○  
○

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# There + be Activities



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Writings to  
all Units  
(5,6,7,8)

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**Before the 1900s, there were no basketball uniforms. Basketball players wore any type of clothes which made it difficult to know the teams.**

**The first basketball uniform had knee-length padded pants with long tights and t-shirts. The uniform was made of heavy wool. They wore special basketball shoes with suction cups.**

**Basketball uniforms have changed through the years. Today they wear long shorts and sleeveless t-shirts. The uniform is made of lighter polyester and nylon fabrics. They wear sneakers, to keep them cool as they run or jump. Each team has its own colours now. For example, NY players wear black and white t-shirts and shorts.**

**In the future, these uniforms will change too. Players need uniforms that are practical and in fashion.**

## Unit 5

**Write an essay in 100-120 words about how a sport's uniform has changed. Include the following:**

- 1. a paragraph about how the uniform was.**
- 2. a paragraph about how the uniform is today.**
- 3. a conclusion.**

## Unit 6

**Upcycling is wonderful. It means the activity of turning old or used things into new items. It is a very popular activity nowadays.**

**People share a lot of amazing ideas about upcycling on the internet. For example, you can use your old jeans and T-shirts to make a bag. Another example is to use cans as holders for pens and pencils. Some upcycling ideas are unusual, such as turning a light bulb into a fishbowl.**

**There are so many interesting ideas to do with our old things and junk. It is a chance to make use of them, rather than throwing them away.**

**Write an article in 100-120 words about some upcycling ideas. Include the following:**

- 1. a sentence that describes the idea.**
- 2. at least 3 examples to support your idea.**
- 3. a concluding sentence.**

## Unit 7

Do you like **playing video games**? Do you want a tool to help you **snack while you play without moving every 5 minutes**? Well, we have got the best gadget for you! It is called the **Couch Console**.

This gadget has so many good points to keep in mind. For example, **it can charge all your other gadgets**. It also **holds your food and keep your drinks hot**. It is small so you can **take it anywhere with you**.

However, this **console** can also be bad. **It is not safe to have food and drinks around electricity**. It also **causes your body to get lazy and makes you feel tired all the time**. One more thing, is that **it is not easy to fix if it got damaged**.

Finally, I think this gadget is **not** as useful as it seems. I give it a **5** out of ten.

**Write a review in 80-100 words to describe an App or a Gadget . Include the following:**

1. What the app / gadget is.
2. What you like about it. (Good/ Positive points)
3. What you don't like about it. (Bad/ Negative points)/ Your opinion about it.

## Unit 8

**Write an article about a festival or celebration from your culture in 100-120 words. Include the following:**

1. a paragraph that includes topic sentence
2. a paragraph that mention how people around the world celebrate differently. (Give examples)
3. a concluding sentence

**Teachers Day is a special day where teachers are appreciated for their hard work during the school year and it is celebrated differently around the world.**

**In Bahrain, people celebrate Teacher's Day on the 5th of October. On this day, schools don't have a holiday, but teachers gather to celebrate at school. They make competitions and teachers are honored at the same time. In India, they celebrate it on the 5th of September. Some schools let senior students take the responsibility of teaching as a way of showing their appreciation towards their teachers. In Iraq, Teachers Day is celebrated on the 1st of March. They celebrate it by giving presents to their teachers.**

**All around the world, people celebrate Teachers Day differently, in a way that reflects their culture.**

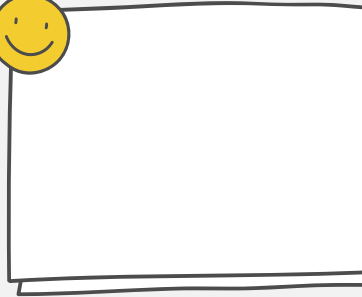
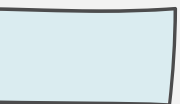


# Final Tests Samples



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