
Remedial Work For Grade 7

HAWALLY EDUCATIONAL AREA

REMEDIAL WORK

Fatima Al Misbah School - Inter. Stage

Grade 7

English Department

Name:

Class:



**KEEP
CALM
AND
LOVE
GRADE 7**

PREPARED BY

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SCHOOL PRINCIPLE: DHIAA AL BATHE

Unit seven

Vocabulary

Date:.....

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

- 1- Leonardo Da Vinci was a great artist and a/an too.
a- engine b- inventor c- astronaut d- concert
- 2- Have you read the latest of Al Arabi Magazine?
a- issue b- palace c- ruin d- film
- 3- Taj Mahal is a wonderful in India.
a- ruin b- concert c- e card d- mausoleum
- 4- Petra is one of the seven in world.
a- wonders b- flights c- palaces d- concerts

Date:.....

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

1. My sister likes studying science; she could be a great
in the future.
a. inventor b. astronaut c. engine d. palace
2. I'd go to the park at the weekend.
a. suddenly b. weekly c. probably d. quickly
3. I received a/an for Salma's birthday's party.
a. flight b. invitation c. designer d. flight

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Date:.....

C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(e-cards – inventor – declare – engine – mausoleum – astronaut)

- 1- The sound of the is too loud.
- 2- Do you know the of the facebook?
- 3- I am going to send the of my birthday to my friends.
- 4- I like reading about the space. My future dream is to be a/an
.....
- 5- Most women don't..... their age.

Date:.....

D. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Mausoleum – declare – concert – quite – familiar – e-card)

- 1- I have got an for my friend's sister wedding.
- 2- You have to see the of Taj Mahal, it's exciting.
- 3- There is a huge music held in the town next week.
- 4- I am certain that I locked the door before leaving.
- 5- Her face is to me, but I don't remember where I
saw her.

Structure

The Simple Past Tense

FORM

[**VERB+ed**] or irregular verbs

Examples:

- You **called** Salma.
- **Did** you **call** Salma?
- You **did not call** Salma.

USE Completed Action in the Past



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Key words:

Yesterday – ago – last (week, Friday, month, year) – in the past

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Date:.....

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

- 1- I a delicious meal last week.
a- cook b- cooks c- cooked d- cooking
- 2- I to my mum about yesterday's problem.
a- speak b- spoke c- spoken d- speaking
- 3- you enjoy your trip to Spain last year?
a- Are b- Does c- Do d- Did
- 4- When you born?
a- is b- are c- were d- was
- 5- did you travel with?
a- When b- Whom c- Where d- What

Date:.....

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. I watched a nice film yesterday. (ask a question)
.....
2. Salem visited Dickson house last week. (make negative)
.....
3. Life in the past was difficult,.....? (tag question)
.....
4. There was an apple in the plate. (make plural)
.....
5. That car is very old. (make plural)
.....

Functions

Date:.....

A. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You want to use your friends I pad.

.....

2. Someone says that Malaysia is a wonderful country.

.....

3. You meet someone for the first time.

.....

4. Your friend asks you about your holiday in London.

.....

Date:.....

B. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You visit a wonderful place for the first time.

.....

2. An old lady is trying to cross the street.

.....

3. You want to know the way to The National Museum.

.....

4. Your little sister lost her lunch box.

.....

Set book

1. Who was Al Idrisi?

.....

2. Where was Al Idrisi born? When?

.....

3. Name two of Al Idrisi's achievements.

.....

4. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?

.....

5. Where was Leonardo da Vinci born? When?

.....

6. Why is Leonardo da Vinci famous all around the world?

.....

7. Who painted The Mona Lisa?

.....

8. Who are the Wright Brothers?

.....

9. What is the Wright Brother's greatest invention?

.....

10. Who invented the World Wide Web?

.....

Writing

Write an e-mail of two paragraphs (6 sentences) to your friend Shahd, telling her about a book you have read about **the Seven Wonders of the World**.

1st paragraph: The Seven Wonders of the World

(Taj Mahal – Machu Picchu – Christ Redeemer – Petra – Colosseum – Great Wall of China – Chichen Itza)

2nd paragraph: Your favourite one

(Taj Mahal – india – Agra – amazing mausoleum – huge)

To:

From:

Subject:

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Reading Comprehension

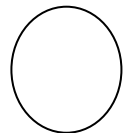
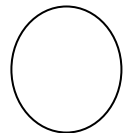
Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The Great Pyramid of Giza, also known as the Pyramid of Khufu, is an Egyptian landmark in Egypt. It was built thousands of years ago. It's the oldest and largest of the three pyramids in that area and one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The Pyramids were built by 100,000 people. There are more than 100 pyramids in Egypt. Yet the interior design of the Giza pyramid has always fascinated scientist and geologists. The three **chambers** inside it are well decorated with granite stone also the modern entrance. Some symbols, drawings and letters of an old language are found inside these rooms. It's known that in the past, when Egyptian people died they used to put them in these pyramids; yet you can't find any in the Giza Pyramid.

Millions of people from all over the world come to visit these Pyramids. They can enter some of the pyramids -which are museums- and see the old Egyptian life. Tourists can learn a lot there as **they** can move around by camels or horses. Egyptian people are very proud of the pyramids.

A. Choose the right answers from a, b, c & d: (4 X 1 = 4 m)

1. The most suitable title for this story is:
- a. Known People.
 - b. Granite Stone.
 - c. Giza Pyramid.
 - d. People's Pyramid.
2. The underlined word (**chambers**) in line 5 means:
- a. rooms
 - b. letters
 - c. camels
 - d. entrances
3. The main idea of the second paragraph is:
- a. Visitors of the Pyramids.
 - b. Nice Decorations.
 - c. Known geologists.
 - d. Old Symbols.
4. The word (**they**) in line 12 refers to:
- a. scientists
 - b. horses
 - c. drawings
 - d. tourists



B. Answer the following questions: (3 X 1 = 3 m)

5. Where is the Giza Pyramid?
.....
6. What are the chambers decorated with?
.....
7. Give another name for the Giza Pyramid.
.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Write the missing letters in the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

C. Combine the following words:

Date:

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Remedial Work For Grade 7

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Correction

.....
.....
.....

Unit Eight Vocabulary

Date:.....

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

- 1- Be careful not to your t-shirt when you play tennis.
a. design b. tear c. invent d. receive
- 2- Ali the is very smart, he made a very nice dress to my mom.
a. tailor b. inventor c. explorer d. clown
- 3- There is a piece of gum on my desk and I can't remove it.
a. spicy b. impressive c. silly d. stuck
- 4- Arabs made glass objects and taught to Europe.
a. glassmaking b. manuscripts c. calligraphy d. dynasty

Date:.....

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

- 1- Studying is interesting because you learn about nature.
a. rule b. weather c. tightrope d. philosophy
- 2- Bassma won the yesterday.
a. race b. staff c. theory d. wonder
- 3- My mom always says that we should take long to be clean.
a. pitch b. ruin c. bath d. plan
- 4- The teacher is going to a new lesson today.
a. bow b. tear c. rule d. introduce

Date:.....

C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(manuscripts – calligraphy – daily – rules – medieval – gladiator)

- 1- His majesty Sheikh Sabah Kuwait.
- 2- In old Spain, many important were written by famous explorers.
- 3- is an ancient time where Muslims lived in Spain.
- 4- I have to finish my homework before my mum comes.
- 5- The old Arabs' arts included beautiful and paintings.

Date:.....

D. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(daily – relative – golden – astronomy – gladiators – chariot)

- 1- is the study of stars and planets, which I like a lot.
- 2- Farah rode a when she went to the pyramids last year.
- 3- are very huge and strong fighters.
- 4- I study English so I can be really good at it.
- 5- I like wearing accessories.

Structure

Used To

FORM

[used to + VERB]

Example:

- I **used to go** to the beach every day.

(USE) **Habit in the Past**



"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

- Heba **used to study** English.
- Salem and Mona **used to go** to Mexico in the summer.
- I **used to start** work at 9 o'clock.
- Farah **used to eat** meat, but now she is a vegetarian.

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Date:.....

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

1- Life..... be very difficult in the past.

- a- using to b- uses to c- used to d- use to**

2- I used to French when I went to France last year.

- a- spoken b- spoke c- speaks d- speak**

3- She used live in a small house in the country.

- a- to b- in c- on d- at**

4- Salem used to eat a lot of fast food.

- a- eating b- ate c- eat d- eats**

Date:.....

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. Jost Burgi invented the clock minute hand in 1577. (ask a question)

.....

2. I used to drive fast. (make negative)

.....

3. Ali used to sleep late,.....? (tag question)

.....

4. Dimah used to have short hair. (make negative)

.....

5. Salme lived in Kuwait three years ago. (Ask a question)

.....

6. There were some people waiting you. (make negative)

.....

Functions

Date:

A. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend has bought a new mobile phone.

.....

2. Your grandparent said that we must respect the old traditions.

.....

3. Your little brother wants to go camping during exams time.

.....

4. Your friend asks your weekend.

.....

Date:

B. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You ask your father to go to the mall with your friends.

.....

2. Your friend asks you about the cake that you baked yesterday.

.....

3. Your sister says that life in the past was very comfortable.

.....

4. You broke your mum's favourite vase.

.....

Set book

Date:

1. What subjects did children use to study in old Jerash?

.....

2. What does medieval mean?

.....

3. Mention two improvements that the Arabs introduced to Europe.

a. b.

4. Why was Cordoba a very important city?

.....

5. Name two musical instruments that were introduced by the Arabs.

a. b.

6. What is astronomy?

.....

7. What is philosophy?

.....

8. Name two Muslims astronomers.

a. b.

9. Who brought the numbers from India?

.....

10. Name two plants that the Muslims introduced to Europe.

a. b.

Writing

Write a report of two paragraphs (6 sentences) about The Daily Life in ancient Jerash.

1st paragraph: The Daily Life in ancient Jerash.

(important – Roman town – students – astronomy – philosophy – south theatre – gladiators – races)

2nd paragraph: Would you like living there?

(daily routine – free time – house – furniture – food)

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Writing

Write a report of two paragraphs (6 sentences) about **Medieval Spain**.

1st paragraph: Spain under the Islamic rule.

(Cordoba – great library – manuscripts – gardens – study)

2nd paragraph: Muslims made Spain the cultural centre of Europe.

(farming techniques – musical instruments – calligraphy –astronomers)

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower located in Paris, France, in a place called the Champ de Mars. The tower is **named** after the engineer Gustavo Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. It was built in 1889 and became both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world. In the year 2011, 7.1 million people visited it. The tower has become a famous symbol of Paris and a well known landmark for France as it usually appears in films.

The tower is 320 meters tall, which is about the same height of an 81 floors building. The tower is the second tallest structure in France. The tower has three levels for visitors. Tickets should be bought to enter **it** by stairs or lift. Both the first and second levels have restaurants which serve delicious French food. On the first level, a lovely souvenir shop sells small models of the Eiffel Tower and post cards with spectacular images of it.

A. Choose the right answers from a, b, c or d: (4 X 1 = 4 m)

1. The most suitable title for this text is:
a. Spectacular Image
b. French Food
c. Symbol of Paris
d. Small Models
2. The underlined word (**named**) in line 2 means:
a. called
b. built
c. designed
d. sold
3. The main idea of the second paragraph is:
a. Description of the tower
b. Famous French people
c. The structure in Paris
d. Visitors of the tower
4. The word (**it**) in line 10 refers to:
a. the stairs
b. the lift
c. the shop
d. the tower

B. Answer the following questions: (3 X 1 = 3 m)

5. Who built the Eiffel Tower?

.....

6. What is the Tower made of?

.....

7. Where is the Eiffel Tower?

.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Write the missing letters in the following words:

Date:

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Correction

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B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

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Date:

C. Combine the following words:

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Date:

Remedial Work For Grade 7

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Correction

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B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

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Correction

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Date:

C. Combine the following words:

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Correction

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Unit nine

Vocabulary

Date:.....

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

1- The has to understand animals and their behaviour.

- a. tailor. b. zookeeper c. explorer d. inventor

2- My sister is so about our trip to Malaysia.

- a. enthusiastic b. golden c. familiar d. cultural

3- You should be in all your life matters.

- a. familiar b. hilly c. steep d. flexible

4- I have to work hard to my living.

- a. throw b. earn c. tear d. declare

Date:.....

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

1- Do you have two for the Pepsi machine?

- a. coins b. chariot c. gladiator d. baths

2- Never garbage on the floor.

- a. complain b. earn c. rule d. throw

3- Planes help us to reach our safely and fast.

- a. destination b. luggage c. reward d. staff

4- Remember to label your carefully

- a. gate b. plane c. luggage d. coin

Date:.....

C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(lazy – animal trainer – invitation – composer – earns – complains)

- 1- Salem most of the time because of his work load.
- 2- My mom always tells me to study hard and not to be
- 3- Sherry's dad too much money from his new job.
- 4- Have you ever heard about Beethoven the great?
- 5- Ahmed likes animal, I think he is a/an

Date:.....

D. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(zoo keeper – ambition – astronaut – marine biologist –
destination – energetic)

- 1- In San Diego, they have a who helped the sick whales.
- 2- I am so this morning because I had good breakfast.
- 3- A good can train the lion to jump in the fire.
- 4- What is your when you grow up?
- 5- They were wandering in the forest when they lost their

Structure

HAVE TO

Have to / Has to = it is necessary

Don't have to / Doesn't have to = it isn't necessary

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES	
affirmative sentences (+) NECESSITY: <u>have to/has to</u> means it is necessary.	I you we they	have to	clean get pick up have	I have to clean my room. You have to get a new book. We have to pick up the laundry. They have to complete the notebook.	
	he she it	has to	eat go work	He has to complete her dinner. She has to go to work now. It has to work .	
NEGATIVE SENTENCES	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES	
negative sentences (-) LACK OF NECESSITY: <u>don't have to/doesn't have to</u> means it is not necessary. You have a choice.	I you we they	don't have to	work do clean eat	I don't have to work on Saturday. You don't have to do that. We don't have to clean the car. They don't have to eat pizza.	
	he she it	doesn't have to	work go be	He doesn't have to work tomorrow. She doesn't have to go today. It doesn't have to be that way.	
QUESTIONS	DO	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES
questions (?)	Do	I you we they	have to	clean get pick up have eat go work	Do I have to clean my room? Do you have to get a new book? Do we have to pick up the laundry? Do they have to have a notebook?
	Does	he she it			Does he have to eat dinner now? Does she have to go to work now? Does it have to work ?

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Date:.....

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

1- Please, you to show your driving license.

- a- must b- should c- have d- mustn't**

2- All the students submit their researches by tomorrow.

- a- Have to b- mustn't c- don't have d- shouldn't**

3- I study hard to achieve my dreams.

- a- don't have b- shouldn't c- mustn't d- must**

4- You to hurry, we still have time.

- a- should b- mustn't c- don't have d- must**

Date:.....

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. We have to keep the class clean and tidy. (ask a question)

.....

2. They have to sleep early,? (Tag question)

.....

3. I (have to) leave now. (make negative)

.....

4. She (has to) send the e-mail now. (make negative)

.....

5. We (have to) work in a team. (make negative)

.....

(IF) First Conditional: real possibility

We are talking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. For example, it is morning. You are at home. You plan to play tennis this afternoon. But there are some clouds in the sky. Imagine that it rains. What will you do?

IF	condition	Result
	present simple	WILL + base verb
If	it rains	I will stay at home.

Notice that we are thinking about a future condition. It is not raining yet. But the sky is cloudy and you think that it could rain. We use the present simple tense to talk about the possible future condition. We use WILL + base verb to talk about the possible future result.

IF	Condition	Result
	present simple	WILL + base verb
If	I see Marwa	I will tell her.
If	Uncle Ali is free tomorrow	I will invite him.
If	they do not pass their exam	their teacher will be sad
If	it rains tomorrow	will you stay at home?
If	it rains tomorrow	what will you do?

result	IF	Condition
WILL + base verb		present simple
I will tell Marwa	if	I see her.
I will invite Uncle Ali	if	she is free tomorrow.
Their teacher will be sad	if	they do not pass their exam.
Will you stay at home	if	it rains tomorrow?
What will you do	if	it rains tomorrow?

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Date:

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

1- If I find the number, I you.

a- will call b- calls c- would call d- called

2- If you don't have enough money, I you.

a- would lend b- lent c- lends d- will lend

3- If she well, she will be fit soon.

a- practise b- practices c- practised d- practising

4- If Ali doesn't have time, we him now.

a- will visit b- won't visit c- would visit d- wouldn't visit

Date:.....

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

1- If you get back home late, your mum angry.

b- will be b- won't be c- be d- would

2- If we today, we will see each other tomorrow.

b- Won't go b- will do c- goes d- don't go

3- If she, I will be surprised.

b- don't come b- come c- came d- comes

4- If we wait her, we late.

b- will be b- won't be c- would be d- wouldn't be

5- If I go to bed early, I tired tomorrow.

c- Don't feel b- would feel c- will feel d- won't feel

6- They on holiday if they have enough money.

c- will go b- won't go c- would go d- wouldn't go

Function

Date:.....

A. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Sara says that the Red Fort palace is not an amazing place to visit.

.....

2- Your friend has a headache.

.....

3- Your brother wants to be an astronomer.

.....

4- Your sister is overweight and unfit.

.....

5- Your mother needs help in cleaning the house.

.....

Date:.....

B. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your brother doesn't do his homework daily.

.....

2- Your friend finds English a difficult subject.

.....

3- Your father smokes cigarettes.

.....

4- Your friend always comes late to school.

.....

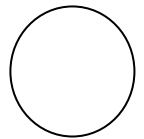
Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

No item of clothing is more American than the blue jeans; they are the best trousers in the world. It all started in 1850, when a German immigrant, Levi Straus, arrived to Saint Francisco to do business. He wanted to sell tents to miners but he soon found that there were too many tents so he made working trousers out of them. He turned the material "denim" into the most popular and comfortable clothing product in the world. Jeans were first called "waist", it is the traditional name for working pants. The word jeans became more popular around 1960 when a group of people invented the word "jeans" for their favourite type of pants, blue jeans.

Levi met a tailor called Jacob Davis who helped him developing jeans. Among Jacob's customers was a difficult man who kept ripping the pockets of the pants that Jacob made for him. Jacob tried to think of a way to strengthen the man's trousers, and one day he had an idea of putting metal buttons at the points of the trouser, such as on the pocket corners.

A. Choose the right answers from a, b, c or d: (4 X 1 = 4 m)



1. The most suitable title for this text is:

- a. World Tradition b. Blue Jeans c. Business tents d. Saint Francisco

2. The underlined word (trousers) in line 5 means:

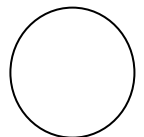
- a. pants b. Americans c. men d. metals

3. The main idea of the second paragraph is:

- a. Developing Jeans b. Working Tailor c. Putting Ideas d. Putting bottoms

4. The word (him) in line 12 refers to:

- a. two immigrants b. group of people c. three men d. difficult man



B. Answer the following questions: (3 X 1 = 3 m)

5. Who helped developing jeans?

.....

6. When did jeans become popular?

.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Write the missing letters in the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

C. Combine the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

Date: -----

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:

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Correction

.....
.....
.....

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

C. Combine the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

Date:

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

1. We are planning to collect money and clothes for the war
a- refugees b- theory c- mind d- reaction
2. My biggest is to be a civil engineer.
a- interview b- judge c- citizen d- ambition
3. My brother has a/an for a new job tomorrow.
a- Profile b- interview c- composer d- prize
4. A/An person spends about 25 years of his life sleeping.
a- average b- composer c- competition d- profile

Date:

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- In Ramadan, we prepare and food on the table 20 minutes before the prayers.
a. earn b. lay c. complain d. rule
- 2- It's too dangerous to play near machines.
a. cultural b. golden c. electric d. lazy
- 3- The age for the cat is between 12 – 15 years.
a. average. b. ruin c. concert d. mausoleum
- 4- Have you ever read about the of relativity?
a- award b- citizen c- theory d- industry

Date:

C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Inventor – pots – interview – composer – design – industry)

- 1- Jaber works in food, he has 5 restaurants.
- 2- I'll a pretty dress for my friend's wedding party.
- 3- My mother bought new for our new kitchen.
- 4- Abdulla Ruwaished is a famous Kuwaitiand singer.
- 5- How was the for the new job?

Date:

D. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Nobel Prize – design – contribute – mind – reaction)

- 1- Everybody has to to decorate our school garden.
- 2- In 2009, Barak Obama won the in peace.
- 3- People always have good when they meet me for the first time.
- 4- Maha is a creative student, she likes to new clothes.

Structure

Should and Shouldn't

Use

- 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.**
- **Should** is used to express the opinion of a speaker and often follows **I think** or **I don't think.**

Examples

- *You look tired. I think you **should** take a few days off.*
- *I have an English test tomorrow.*
- *I **shouldn't** worry if I were you. You have worked really hard.*
- *I never have enough money.*
- *I don't think you **should** go out so much.*

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Read the sentences. Write *should* or *shouldn't*

- 1) If it's rainy you take an umbrella.
- 2) Tom eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.
- 3) They have a test tomorrow. They go to the cinema. They stay at home and study!
- 4) Children eat lots of vegetables but they eat lots of sweets.
- 5) I have a party tonight. What I wear? The white or the black dress?
- 6) The doctor said: " _ You eat healthy food. You eat fast food. You watch so much TV. You walk 1 hour a day. You drink fruit juice and water. You drink too much fizzy drinks.

Look at the pictures. Make sentences giving advice to these people.

Use *should* or *shouldn't*.



He has a so he

Remedial Work For Grade 7



He has a so he



He has a so he



He has a so he

have to, had to

have to in affirmative sentences (Simple Present)

Example:

I/we/you/they **have to** get up early.
He/she/it **has to** get up early.

have to in negative sentences (Simple Present)

Example:

I/we/you/they **do not have to** get up early.
He/she/it **does not have to** get up early.

contracted forms:

I/we/you/they **don't have to** get up early.
He/she/it **doesn't have to** get up early.

have to in questions (Simple Present)

Example:

Do I/we/you/they have to get up early?
Does he/she/it have to get up early?

had to in affirmative sentences (Simple Past)

Example:

I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **had to** get up early.

had to in negative sentences (Simple Past)

Example:

I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **did not have to** get up early

Contracted forms:

I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **didn't have to** get up early.

had to in questions (Simple Past)

Example:

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they have to get up early?

A. Change into negative:

1. Footballers (**have to**) be physically weak.
.....
2. You (**have to**) stop to stop the car if the traffic light is green.
.....
3. Salem (**has to**) get up early on Friday.
.....
4. I (**had to**) visit her at the weekend.
.....
5. Alaa (**has to**) study at the weekend.
.....
6. I (**have to**) run very fast in to catch the bus.
.....
7. They (**had to**) put up the tent quickly.
.....
8. She (**has to**) bring the umbrella. It's not raining.
.....

Function

Date:

A. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend Farah doesn't listen to her mother.

.....

2- Huda doesn't like to do any exercise.

.....

3- Your brother wants to improve his English.

.....

4- You want to ask about the time.

.....

Date:

B. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend Hawraa wants to buy a present for her mother.

.....

2- Your brother asks you about your plans for the weekend.

.....

3- You entered the class late and the teacher is angry.

.....

Set book

Answer the following set book questions:

1- What is your favourite hobby?

.....

2- What do you want to be when you grow up? Why?

.....

3- What is your ambition?

.....

4- How do you spend your free time?

.....

5- Who is Ahmed Zuwail?

.....

6- What is Ahmed Zuwail's main contribution?

.....

7- What is Einstein's famous theory?

.....

8- Where was Shirin Abadi born?

.....

9- Why is she so famous?

.....

10- Name three people who got Noble Prize.

a.

b.

c.

Reading Comprehension

Date:

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Ali wanted to travel to Cairo to see the longest river in the world, the Nile River. First, he went to the travelling office and bought his ticket to Egypt. Then he went home to pack his clothes and get ready for the trip. Early in the morning, he went to the office again with his bag and got into the bus with the other passengers. The bus took all the travellers to the airport. They arrived at six O'clock. After twenty minutes, the officer helped them to get on board.

Ali was afraid at the beginning because it was his first flight but the air-hostess brought him some sweets and spoke to him and soon he was happy again. Then the pilot came and spoke to him too. Ali asked him "Who is flying the plane?" The pilot laughed and said "The co-pilot is there." When they were near Cairo, the plane began to slow down and preparing to land. Ali liked his first flight very much.

A. Choose the right answers from a, b, c & d:

- 1. The most suitable title for this passage is:
a. Travelling b. Landing c. Flying d. Packing
- 2. The underlined word (passenger) in line 4 means:
a. planes b. travellers c. flights d. tickets
- 3. The word (he) in line 2 refers to
a. officer b. hostess c. Ali d. pilot

B. Answer the following questions:

- 4. Where did Ali want to travel?
.....
- 5. Who was flying the plane?
.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Write the missing letters in the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

C. Combine the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

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3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

C. Combine the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

Unit eleven

Vocabulary

Date:

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

1- Doctors major operations in the hospitals.

- a. earn b. operate c. complain d. rule**

2- My father was too careful when we were driving on that hill.

- a. brilliant b. golden c. peaceful d. steep**

3- The government is planning to build a newin the farm.

- a. theory b. award c. water pump d. mind**

4- To save the Earth we have to use the sources of energy.

- a. brilliant b. renewable c. non-renewable d. hilly**

Date:

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

1- It's better toold paper instead of throwing them.

- a. earn b. operate c. reuse d. rule**

2- Ahmadhis car in the accident.

- a. crushed b. explored c. designed d. threw**

3- Keep some oranges in theto take them with us to the beach.

- a. theory b. container c. water pump d. mind**

4- The new is going his best to keep the city streets clean and safe.

- a. pipelines b. recycling c. mayor d. hill**

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Date:

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

1-are used to carry oil from one place to another.

- a. pipelines b. e-cards c. curries d. theories**

2- The scientists foundof some minerals in the earth.

- a. engine b. deposit c. judge d. store**

3- Fuel is an importantsources of energy.

- a. non renewable b. lorry c. peaceful d. cultural**

Date:

D. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

recycle – contribute – aside – store – tidy up

1- I kept some ricefor my father to eat later.

2- There are a lot of things we canlike the Pepsi cans.

3- Let'ssome of our old toys maybe we will need them later.

4- Salma has toher room every morning.

Date:

E. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

Renewable – aside – trap – deposit

1- My father put afor the mice to catch it.

2- Coal is asource of energy.

3- Natural gas can be found in theof oil.

Structure

Prepositions:

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> days of the week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Monday
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at night at the weekend at half past nine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> since 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from a certain point of time (past till now) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> since 1980
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> over a certain period of time (past till now) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for 2 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a certain time in the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years ago
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> earlier than a certain point of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> before 2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telling the time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ten to six (5:50)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telling the time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ten past six (6:10)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to / till / until 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> marking the beginning and end of a period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from Monday to/till Friday
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> till / until 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is on holiday until Friday.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport for <i>television, radio</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by, next to, beside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> left or right of somebody or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bag is under the table
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lower than something else but above ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the fish are below the surface
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a path above the lake
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walk across the bridge swim across the lake

Remedial Work For Grade 7

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something with limits on top, bottom and the sides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> drive through the tunnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement to person or building movement to a place or country for <i>bed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go to the cinema go to London / Ireland go to bed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enter a room / a building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go into the kitchen / the house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go 5 steps towards the house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> onto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement to the top of something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> jump onto the table
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the sense of <i>where from</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a flower from the garden

Other important Prepositions

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who gave it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a present from Jane
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who/what does it belong to what does it show 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a page of the book the picture of a palace
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who made it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a book by Mark Twain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on foot, on horseback get on the bus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entering a car / Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get in the car
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaving a public transport vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get off the train
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> out of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaving a car / Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> get out of the taxi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rise or fall of something travelling (other than walking or horse riding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for <i>age</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> she learned Russian at 45

Remedial Work For Grade 7

English	Usage	Example
• about	• for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	• we were talking about you

Date:

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

1- We took our tents and food the car and carried them towards the campsite.

a. into b. away from c. at d. of

2- It's better to stay the home, it's raining heavily.

a. of b. on c. outside d. inside

3- I enjoy walking the beach with my friend.

a. on b. in c. of d. in

4- There was a village the top of the mountain.

a. of b. in c. on d. at

Date:

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

1- My friends are waiting me the airport.

a. of b. from c. at d. on

2- My favourite movie is the TV. right now.

a. on b. at c. away d. in

3- I was born 1998.

a. in b. on c. at d. of

4- The pump takes water the river.

- a. on b. at c. out of d. in

Tag Questions

You speak English, don't you?

A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini-question. The whole sentence is a "tag question", and the mini-question at the end is called a "question tag".

A "tag" is something small that we add to something larger. We use tag questions at the end of statements to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Am I right?" or "Do you agree?" They are very common in English.

- The basic structure is:

Statement	Question Tag
+ Positive statement,	- negative tag?
Snow is white,	isn't it?
- Negative statement,	+ positive tag?
You don't like me,	do you?

- **With auxiliaries:**
You've got a car, haven't you?
- **Without auxiliaries (use: don't, doesn't, didn't)**
They play football on Sundays, don't they?
She plays football on Sundays, doesn't she?
They played football on Sundays, didn't they?

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

1- If the pump, the farmers will be healthier.

- a. works b. work c. working d. worked**

2- We are going to to London next summer holiday.

- a. travelling b. travels c. travelled d. travel**

3- If my mum bakes the cake, we happy.

- a. will be b. be c. would be d. will being**

4- I think it to rain.

- a. are going b. is going c. am going d. going**

Date:

D. Do as shown between brackets:

1- She's going to prepare the food,? (Tag Question)

.....

2- Ghada always wears dark clothes in the desert. (make negative)

.....

3- If we save water, we (be) in safe. (correct)

.....

4- If she (speak) loudly, people will have bad impression on her. (correct)

.....

Function

Date:

A. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your father is a heavy smoker.

.....

2. Your mother made a delicious cake.

.....

3. Your Spanish friend wants to visit Kuwait for the first time.

.....

4. Your friend wants to know about stars and planets.

.....

Date:

B. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend leaves her laptop on during the night.

.....

2. Your teacher says that oil is a renewable source of energy.

.....

3. Your brother thinks that using the solar energy has no problems.

.....

4. Your sister got a cold and had a bad cough.

.....

Set book

1. What is the water pump used for?

.....

2. Which materials can we recycle and reuse?

.....

3. How is coal formed?

.....

4. Where is coal usually found?

.....

5. Why is coal important?

.....

6. What is oil usually made of?

.....

7. Where is oil usually found?

.....

8. Mention the two main sources of energy.

.....

9. Name three renewable sources of energy.

.....

10. Name three non-renewable sources of energy.

.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

11. Where is gas usually found?

.....

12. How is the natural gas carried from one place to another?

.....

13. Why is the wind power useful?

.....

14. How can we get electricity from the flowing water?

.....

15. How can we get energy from the sun?

.....

Writing

Write a report two paragraphs (8 sentences) about **the kinds of energy we used in the past and those we are going to use in the future.**

1st paragraph: The sources of energy used in the past

(different sources – renewable – non-renewable – coal – oil)

2nd paragraph: The sources of energy that we are going to use in the future

(solar energy – wind power – water – safe – clean sources)

The sources of energy

.....

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following comprehension passage then answer the questions below:

A crowd of people was standing in the street. They were looking at a new car, which was standing outside a showroom. It's a new model with a very attractive colour.

The salesman noticed the crowd; he came out of his shop and started with them." It's a beautiful car, isn't it? "The salesman said."It certain

ly is," a man standing him agreed."Is it automatic?" He asked. "Oh, yes."The salesman answered proudly." There aren't any gears in the car. You just press your foot down and drive away. It's very easy to drive away. It's very easy to drive. Even a woman can drive it without any problem.

A woman standing beside them got angry because of what he said. "I didn't like your remark Mr.," she said. "Oh, I'm sorry Madame." The salesman answered. "I didn't notice you. Anyway I was joking. "Would you show us how to drive this car safely as you say?" The woman asked him. "Just drive few yards." "Sure." The man said with a big smile on his face.

Proudly, the salesman got into the car and started the engine. Then he pressed a button and the car suddenly went backwards instead of forwards. There was a loud crash and the car went through the window of the showroom.

A) Choose the right answer from a,b,c & d:

- 1. The crowd were looking at
- a. the accident b. the new car c. the salesman d. the woman
- 2. The underlined word "showroom in the line 2 means:
- a. the room where thing are made b. the room where things exhibited .
- c . the room where food cooked . d. the room where things stored .
- 3. The pronoun "you " in line 10 refers to :
- a. the man b. the woman c. the crowd d. the salesman

B) Answer the following questions:

- 4. How did the accident happen?
-
- 5. Why did many people want to see the car?
-
- 6. What makes the car easy to drive?
-

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Write the missing letters in the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

C. Combine the following words:

Date:

1-

4-

2-

5-

3-

6-

Correction

.....
.....
.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

C. Combine the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

Unit Twelve

Vocabulary

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

1- The weather in Kuwait is hot and in summer.

- a. snowy b. cloudy c. cold d. sunny

2- Temperature can very high in the desert by day.

- a. obey b. predict c. rise d. turn

3- When ice turns into water, it increases the

- a. pollution b. sea level c. coast d. virtual reality

4- I always the latest movies and music files from the net.

- a. download b. predict c. turn d. obey

Date:

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

1- People should keep the around them clean.

- a. environment b. well c. degree d. thermometer

2- Air will affect the weather in the future.

- a. ice cap b. pollution c. glacier d. degree

3- The robot is a invention.

- a. tiny b. cloudy c. polar d. useful

4- It's too hard to the weather tomorrow, I see nothing in the sky.

- a. trap b. rise c. download d. predict

Date:

C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(stormy – coast – aside – brilliant – ice caps – tidy up – operate)

- 1- It is wise to put the empty cans for recycling.
- 2- Most if not all the machines can'twithout energy.
- 3- The will turn into water because of the global warming.
- 4- It's not safe to drive in that weather.
- 5- I like to my room when I get up every morning.
- 6- You are really a student.

Date:

D. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(e-books – encourage – award – robots – tidy – thermometer – tiny)

- 1- will be everywhere in the future helping people.
- 2- Why don't you use the to measure your temperature?
- 3- People will read from the in the future.
- 4- Bacteria is too we can't see it by the naked eye.
- 5- My school has got a/an for being an ideal school.
- 6- We have to encourage the industry.

Structure

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that conjoin things. They connect sentences and parts of a sentence.

And

And is often used to join nouns.

Ex. I like spaghetti and pizza.

And is also used to show time sequence.

Ex. I ate spaghetti for lunch and pizza for dinner.

But

But is used to show an exception or conflict.

Ex. I like spaghetti, but I don't like hamburgers.

Or

Or is used to show choice.

Ex. You can eat spaghetti or pizza for dinner.

So

So is used to show the result of something. For example

I like all Italian food, so I like pizza.

So can also be used give additional information, for example

I like Italian food, and so does my brother.

Because

Because is used to show the cause of something. For example

I eat a lot of pizza because I like it.

I study English because I want a good job.

Date:

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

1. The bus stopped _____ the man got off.
- A. and
B. but
C. or
D. so
2. We stayed at home _____ watched a film.
- A. and
B. but
C. or
D. so
3. I wanted to buy a newspaper _____ I didn't have enough money.
- A. and
B. but
C. or
D. so
4. I have a lot of homework to do now _____ I can't go to the cinema with you.
- A. and
B. but
C. or
D. so
5. He's very rich _____ he doesn't spend a lot of money.
- A. and
B. but
C. or

Remedial Work For Grade 7

D. so

6. Do you want tea _____ coffee?

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

7. Is the Empire State Building in New York _____ London?

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

8. Is it a new house _____ an old house?

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

9. I enjoy visiting many different countries _____ I wouldn't want to live anywhere else but my country.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

10. We can go by bus _____ we can walk.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

11. I can't remember his name _____ I know his face from somewhere.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

12. I will study my spelling words _____ I can get a good score on the test.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. so

B. Join the following sentences using the suitable conjunction word:

1- I am studying English. I love languages.

.....

2- I can't sleep. I am going to drink a glass of milk.

.....

3- My sister plays tennis. She also plays volleyball.

.....

4- She wants to go to the cinema. I don't like that film.

.....

5- He doesn't play the guitar. He plays the drums.

.....

6- Ali is sad. He saw an accident.

.....

7- She likes watching cooking programmes. She can't cook.

.....

8- Dana didn't invite me. I didn't go to her birthday.

.....

9- I am hungry. The fridge is empty.

.....

10- We can go to the cinema. We can stay at home.

.....

Function

Date:

A. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Someone asked you about your future job when you grow up.

.....

2. A friend of you says that it usually snows in Kuwait in summer.

.....

3. Your little brother doesn't obey his grandparents.

.....

4. Your friend says that robots will be like people in the future.

.....

Date:

B. Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend says that recycling old things isn't useful.

.....

2. A friend of you believes that drinking a lot of fizzy drinks is healthy.

.....

3. You want to order a chicken pizza in a restaurant.

.....

4. Someone says that we can use windmills to get electricity.

.....

Set book

Date:

1. How is weather in Kuwait in summer?

.....

2. What's a thermometer used for?

.....

3. Mention two reasons that cause the rise of the temperature of the world.

A.

B.

4. What increases the sea level?

.....

5. What should we do to stop the global warming?

.....

6. How are e-books different from the books that we use today?

.....

7. How will life be different in the future?

.....

8. How would robots serve us in the future?

.....

9. How would doctors treat their patients in the future?

.....

Reading comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the following questions below:

Nutella was created in the 1940s in Italy by Mr. Pietro Ferrero, a pastry maker and the founder of Ferrero Company. At that time, there was very little chocolate because cocoa was in short supply due to the World War II. So, Mr. Ferrero used hazelnuts, which are grown in the Northwest of Italy, to extend the chocolate supply. The unique formula of Nutella hazelnut spread continues to be made from roasted hazelnut, silk milk and a hint of cocoa. Moreover, it has no artificial colours or preservations.

Since European families have enjoyed Nutella as a breakfast staple on bread or toast for more than 40 years, the Ferrero Company wanted to introduce this traditional Italian breakfast item to the USA market in order to share the enjoyment of this tasty product. Nutella was first imported from Italy to the USA in 1983 and was initially distributed in the Northeastern part of the country. **It** became popular and **extended** across the country. In addition, Nutella is also marketed and sold all over the world.

A) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. The suitable title of the previous passage is -----
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. The History of Nutella | b. Nutella in the USA |
| c. The History of Hazelnits | d. The History of Mr. Ferrero |
2. The underlined pronoun (**It**) in the line (12) refers to-----
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. product | b. Nutella |
| c. breakfast | d. company |
3. The word (**extended**) in line (13) means -----
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. made | b. enjoyed |
| c. marketed | d. spread |

B) Answer the following questions:

4. When was Nutella introduced to the American society?

.....

5. What is Nutella made of?

.....

6. Where is Mr. Pietro Ferrero from?

.....

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Write the missing letters in the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

C. Combine the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

Remedial Work For Grade 7

A. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

B. Write the short/long forms of the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

C. Combine the following words:

Date: -----

1- -----

4- -----

2- -----

5- -----

3- -----

6- -----

Correction

Remedial Work For Grade 7

الأسئلة في 5 صفحات

امتحان الصف السابع- الفترة الرابعة
المجال الدراسي اللغة الأجنبية الأولى (الإنجليزية) الزمن : ساعتان
(المفردات-القواعد-الوظائف اللغوية-الكتاب المقرر- التعبير-الاستيعاب المقروء- الإملاء)

Total Mark (50)

I. Vocabulary (8 marks)

A : Choose the correct answer from a , b, c and d : (4 x 1 = 4 m)

- 1 - Some farmers have to dig ato get water.
a) well b) designer c) coin d) mind
- 2 - Wefood and drinks in the fridge to keep them fresh.
a) declare b) bow c) store d) earn
- 3 - Your brother isand hard worker. He works faster than you do.
a) daily b) steep c) polar d) energetic
- 4 - Travelling round the world is my biggestI hope to do that one day.
a) gladiator b) ambition c) pipeline d) degree

B : Fill in the spaces with words from the list: (4 x 1 = 4 m)

{ quite – destination - spend - crush - useful }

- 5 - We reached our finalat around 1.00 p.m.
- 6 - The trip to the museum was nice. I enjoyed it.
- 7 - You can find a lot ofinformation in science books.
- 8 - I like tomy free time in the gym. I stay there a few hours every day.

II. Grammar (5 marks)

A : Choose the correct answer from a , b, c and d : (3 x 1 = 3 m)

- 9 - Ahmed along the beach for three hours yesterday.
a) walks b) walked c) is going to walk d) is walking
- 10 - The table is quite small,?
a) isn't it b) does it c) was it d) wasn't it
- 11 - My uncle likes fishingmountain climbing.
a) so b) or c) and d) but

(1)

Remedial Work For Grade 7

(الصفحة الثانية)

الصف السابع - الفترة الدراسية الرابعة

B : Do as shown between brackets : (2 x 1 = 2 m)

12 - Ali saw the rabbit in the garden last night.

(Make a question)

.....

13 - If you don't sleep early, (Complete)

III. Language Functions (6 marks)

Write what you would say in the following situations: (4 x 1½ = 6 m)

14 - Some drivers don't follow the traffic rules.

.....

15 - Your brother has won a swimming competition.

.....

16 - Your sister can't decide what to wear for her birthday party.

.....

17 - A friend of yours says that reusing materials and recycling can save the environment.

.....

IV. Set book (6 marks)

Answer only (3) of the following questions : (3 x 2 = 6 m)

18 - What does a marine biologist do at work?

.....

19 - How can you help your parents at home?

.....

20 - Mention two of the renewable sources of energy.

a - b -

21 - Describe the weather in Kuwait in summer and winter.

.....

.....

(2)

Remedial Work For Grade 7

(الصفحة الرابعة)

الصف السابع - الفترة الدراسية الرابعة

VI. Reading Comprehension (12 marks)

Read the following passage then answer the questions below :

People all over the world eat rice. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, and South America eat it every day of their lives. Some people eat almost nothing but rice.

Rice is a kind of grass. There are more than seven thousand kinds of rice. Most kinds are water plants. Farmers grow rice in many countries around the world.

Some scientists think rice started to grow in two places. They think that one kind of rice grew in southern Asia thousands of years ago. Another kind **probably** grew in West Africa. Other scientists think rice came from India, and Indian travellers took it to other parts of the world.

There are two main ways to grow rice. People in many countries do all of the work by hand because machines are expensive. This is the same way farmers worked hundreds of years ago. Some countries now use machines on **their** rice farms.

People use every part of the rice plant. They make rice oil, baskets, brooms, rugs, and sandals. They burn dry rice plants for cooking.

A: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4 x 1 ½= 6m)

- 1- The most suitable title for this passage is:
 - a) Farms
 - b) Rice
 - c) Water plants
 - d) Indian Travellers
- 2- The main idea of the 1st paragraph is:
 - a) There are many kinds of rice.
 - b) Today rice farmers use machines.
 - c) People grow rice in many countries.
 - d) People all over the world like to eat rice.
- 3- The word " **probably** " in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a) maybe
 - b) unlikely
 - c) surely
 - d) certainly
- 4- The underlined word " their " in the 4th paragraph refers to:
 - a) farmers
 - b) people
 - c) countries
 - d) machines

(4)

Remedial Work For Grade 7

(الصفحة الخامسة)

الصف السابع – الفترة الدراسية الرابعة

B : Answer the following questions : (2 x 3 = 6 m)

5- Why do most farmers grow rice by hand?

.....

6- What do people use rice for?

.....

VII. Spelling (5 marks)

A : Fill in the missing letters : (3 x 1 = 3 m)

1 - Put my coffee a_id_, I'll drink it later.

2 - You shouldn't com_la_n when you carry the l_gga_e.

B : Write the short / long form of the following : (1 x 1 = 1 m)

1 - cent. =

C : Combine the following : (1 x 1 = 1 m)

1 - lorry + s =

انتهى

مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح ♥

(5)

Remedial Work For Grade 7

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Common Irregular Verb List

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Abide	Abode/Abided	Abode/Abided/Abidden	Abides	Abiding
Alight	Alit/Alighted	Alit/Alighted	Alights	Alighting
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Arises	Arising
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Awakes	Awaking
Be	Was/Were	Been	Is	Being
Bear	Bore	Born/Borne	Bears	Bearing
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Beats	Beating
Become	Became	Become	Becomes	Becoming
Begin	Began	Begun	Begins	Beginning
Behold	Beheld	Beheld	Beholds	Beholding
Bend	Bent	Bent	Bends	Bending
Bet	Bet	Bet	Bets	Betting
Bid	Bade	Bidden	Bids	Bidding
Bid	Bid	Bid	Bids	Bidding
Bind	Bound	Bound	Binds	Binding
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Bites	Biting
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Bleeds	Bleeding
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blows	Blowing
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaks	Breaking
Breed	Bred	Bred	Breeds	Breeding

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Bring	Brought	Brought	Brings	Bringing
Broadcast	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcast/Broadcasted	Broadcasts	Broadcasting
Build	Built	Built	Builds	Building
Burn	Burnt/Burned	Burnt/Burned	Burns	Burning
Burst	Burst	Burst	Bursts	Bursting
Bust	Bust	Bust	Busts	Busting
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buys	Buying
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casts	Casting
Catch	Caught	Caught	Catches	Catching
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Chooses	Choosing
Clap	Clapped/Clapt	Clapped/Clapt	Claps	Clapping
Cling	Clung	Clung	Clings	Clinging
Clothe	Clad/Clothed	Clad/Clothed	Clothes	Clothing
Come	Came	Come	Comes	Coming
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costs	Costing
Creep	Crept	Crept	Creeps	Creeping
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cuts	Cutting
Dare	Dared/Durst	Dared	Dares	Daring
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Deals	Dealing
Dig	Dug	Dug	Digs	Digging
Dive	Dived/Dove	Dived	Dives	Diving
Do	Did	Done	Does	Doing
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Draws	Drawing
Dream	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreams	Dreaming
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinks	Drinking
Drive	Drove	Driven	Drives	Driving
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt	Dwells	Dwelling
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eats	Eating

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falls	Falling
Feed	Fed	Fed	Feeds	Feeding
Feel	Felt	Felt	Feels	Feeling
Fight	Fought	Fought	Fights	Fighting
Find	Found	Found	Finds	Finding
Fit	Fit/Fitted	Fit/Fitted	Fits	Fitting
Flee	Fled	Fled	Flees	Fleeing
Fling	Flung	Flung	Flings	Flinging
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flies	Flying
Forbid	Forbade/Forbad	Forbidden	Forbids	Forbidding
Forecast	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecasts	Forecasting
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen	Foresees	Foreseeing
Foretell	Foretold	Foretold	Foretells	Foretelling
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgets	Forgetting
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgives	Forgiving
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken	Forsakes	Forsaking
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Freezes	Freezing
Frostbite	Frostbit	Frostbitten	Frostbites	Frostbiting
Get	Got	Got/Gotten	Gets	Getting
Give	Gave	Given	Gives	Giving
Go	Went	Gone/Been	Goes	Going
Grind	Ground	Ground	Grinds	Grinding
Grow	Grew	Grown	Grows	Growing
Handwrite	Handwrote	Handwritten	Handwrites	Handwriting
Hang	Hung/Hanged	Hung/Hanged	Hangs	Hanging
Have	Had	Had	Has	Having
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hears	Hearing
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hides	Hiding

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Hit	Hit	Hit	Hits	Hitting
Hold	Held	Held	Holds	Holding
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurts	Hurting
Inlay	Inlaid	Inlaid	Inlays	Inlaying
Input	Input/Inputted	Input/Inputted	Inputs	Inputting
Interlay	Interlaid	Interlaid	Interlays	Interlaying
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeps	Keeping
Kneel	Knelt/Kneeled	Knelt/Kneeled	Kneels	Kneeling
Knit	Knit/Knitted	Knit/Knitted	Knits	Knitting
Know	Knew	Known	Knows	Knowing
Lay	Laid	Laid	Lays	laying
Lead	Led	Led	Leads	Leading
Lean	Leant/Leaned	Leant/Leaned	Leans	Leaning
Leap	Leapt/Leaped	Leapt/Leaped	Leaps	Leaping
Learn	Learnt/Learned	Learnt/Learned	Learns	Learning
Leave	Left	Left	Leaves	Leaving
Lend	Lent	Lent	Lends	Lending
Let	Let	Let	Lets	Letting
Lie	Lay	Lain	Lies	Lying
Light	Lit	Lit	Lights	Lighting
Lose	Lost	Lost	Loses	Losing
Make	Made	Made	Makes	Making
Mean	Meant	Meant	Means	Meaning
Meet	Met	Met	Meets	Meeting
Melt	Melted	Molten/Melted	Melts	Melting
Mislead	Misled	Misled	Misleads	Misleading
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	Mistake	Mistaking
Misunderstand	Misunderstood	Misunderstood	Misunderstands	Misunderstanding
Miswed	Miswed/Miswedded	Miswed/Miswedded	Misweds	Miswedding

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Mow	Mowed	Mown	Mows	Mowing
Overdraw	Overdrew	Overdrawn	Overdraws	Overdrawing
Overhear	Overheard	Overheard	Overhears	Overhearing
Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken	Overtakes	Overtaking
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pays	Paying
Preset	Preset	Preset	Prests	Presetting
Prove	Proved	Proven/Proved	Proves	Proving
Put	Put	Put	Puts	Putting
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quits	Quitting
Re-prove	Re-proved	Re-proven/Re-proved	Re-proves	Re-proving
Read	Read	Read	Reads	Reading
Rid	Rid/Ridded	Rid/Ridded	Rids	Ridding
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Rides	Riding
Ring	Rang	Rung	Rings	Ringling
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rises	Rising
Rive	Rived	Riven/Rived	Rives	Riving
Run	Ran	Run	Runs	Running
Saw	Sawed	Sawn/Sawed	Saws	Sawing
Say	Said	Said	Says	Saying
See	Saw	Seen	Sees	Seeing
Seek	Sought	Sought	Seeks	Seeking
Sell	Sold	Sold	Sells	Selling
Send	Sent	Sent	Sends	Sending
Set	Set	Set	Sets	Setting
Sew	Sewed	Sewn/Sewed	Sews	Sewing
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Shakes	Shaking
Shave	Shaved	Shaven/Shaved	Shaves	Shaving
Shear	Shore/Sheared	Shorn/Sheared	Shears	Shearing

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Shed	Shed	Shed	Sheds	Shedding
Shine	Shone	Shone	Shines	Shining
Shoe	Shod	Shod	Shoes	Shoeing
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Shoots	Shooting
Show	Showed	Shown	Shows	Showing
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrinks	Shrinking
Shut	Shut	Shut	Shuts	Shutting
Sing	Sang	Sung	Sings	Singing
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Sinks	Sinking
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sits	Sitting
Slay	Slew	Slain	Slays	Slaying
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeps	Sleeping
Slide	Slid	Slid/Slidden	Slides	Sliding
Sling	Slung	Slung	Slings	Slinging
Slink	Slunk	Slunk	Slinks	Slinking
Slit	Slit	Slit	Slits	Slitting
Smell	Smelt/Smelled	Smelt/Smelled	Smells	Smelling
Sneak	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaks	Sneaking
Soothsay	Soothsaid	Soothsaid	Soothsays	Soothsaying
Sow	Sowed	Sown	Sows	Sowing
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Speaks	Speaking
Speed	Sped/Speeded	Sped/Speeded	Speeds	Speeding
Spell	Spelt/Spelled	Spelt/Spelled	Spells	Spelling
Spend	Spent	Spent	Spends	Spending
Spill	Spilt/Spilled	Spilt/Spilled	Spills	Spilling
Spin	Span/Spun	Spun	Spins	Spinning
Spit	Spat/Spit	Spat/Spit	Spits	Spitting
Split	Split	Split	Splits	Splitting

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Spoil	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoils	Spoiling
Spread	Spread	Spread	Spreads	Spreading
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Springs	Springing
Stand	Stood	Stood	Stands	Standing
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Steals	Stealing
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Sticks	Sticking
Sting	Stung	Stung	Stings	Stinging
Stink	Stank	Stunk	Stinks	Stinking
Stride	Strode/Strided	Stridden	Strides	Striding
Strike	Struck	Struck/Stricken	Strikes	Striking
String	Strung	Strung	Strings	Stringing
Strip	Stript/Stripped	Stript/Stripped	Strips	Stripping
Strive	Strove	Striven	Strives	Striving
Sublet	Sublet	Sublet	Sublets	Subletting
Sunburn	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburns	Sunburning
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Swears	Swearing
Sweat	Sweat/Sweated	Sweat/Sweated	Sweats	Sweating
Sweep	Swept/Sweaped	Swept/Sweaped	Sweeps	Sweeping
Swell	Swelled	Swollen	Swells	Swelling
Swim	Swam	Swum	Swims	Swimming
Swing	Swung	Swung	Swings	Swinging
Take	Took	Taken	Takes	Taking
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaches	Teaching
Tear	Tore	Torn	Tears	Tearing
Tell	Told	Told	Tells	Telling
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinks	Thinking
Thrive	Throve/Thrived	Thriven/Thrived	Thrives	Thriving
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throws	Throwing

Remedial Work For Grade 7

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle /Gerund
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	Thrusts	Thrusting
Tread	Trod	Trodden	Treads	Treading
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone	Undergoes	Undergoing
Understand	Understood	Understood	Understands	Understanding
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken	Undertakes	Undertaking
Upset	Upset	Upset	Upsets	Upsetting
Vex	Vext/Vexed	Vext/Vexed	Vexes	Vexing
Wake	Woke	Woken	Wakes	Waking
Wear	Wore	Worn	Wears	Wearing
Weave	Wove	Woven	Weaves	Weaving
Wed	Wed/Wedded	Wed/Wedded	Weds	Wedding
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeps	Weeping
Wend	Wended/Went	Wended/Went	Wends	Wending
Wet	Wet/Wetted	Wet/Wetted	Wets	Wetting
Win	Won	Won	Wins	Winning
Wind	Wound	Wound	Winds	Winding
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Withdraws	Withdrawing
Withhold	Withheld	Withheld	Withholds	Withholding
Withstand	Withstood	Withstood	Withstands	Withstanding
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	Wrings	Wringing
Write	Wrote	Written	Writes	Writing
Zinc	Zinced/Zincked	Zinced/Zincked	Zincs	Zincking