

**END OF  
TRIMESTE  
R 1  
GRAMMAR  
GRADE 7**

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**MS.SERISHA**



## G7 General English Summative Assessment Plan (EoT1)

### Main Topics: Sports and Leisure Activities, Culture and Customs, Community

#### Writing – Paper-based (40 marks) (90 minutes)

Part 1	Opinion	Write a short paragraph on your opinion about the topic of an essay prompt	5 m
Part 2	Plan	Produce a clear plan for the essay	5 m
Part 3	Essay	Produce an extended text in response to a prompt and 3 bullet points	25 m
Part 4	Infer & justify	Read and answer deep question (2m) + Justifying (3m)	5 m

#### Reading – Paper-based (60 marks) (60 minutes)

Part 5	MAZE 1	Below-level MAZE – basic grammar ( 5 MCQs - a, b or c)	10 m
Part 6	MAZE 2	At-level MAZE - 9 MCQs	18 m
Part 7	Reading 1	Below-level – 6 MCQs - Read for specific & detailed information	12 m
Part 8	Reading 1	Read and identify the main idea of a paragraph/text – 1 MCQs	2 m
Part 9	Reading 2	Read for specific info, details and making connection – 6 MCQs	12 m
Part 10	Reading 2	Read and identify the main idea of a paragraph/text – 3 MCQs -	6 m

# GRADE 7

## EOT1 ENGLISH EXAM VOCABULARY

### Core Lexis

Sports and leisure activities	Culture and customs	Community
adventure	modern	collect
sand	history	neighbours
desert	gift	stage
show (n)	shake	concert
camp	celebration	the news
dance	special	stadium



# EOT1 EXAM VOCABULARY: *CULTURE AND CUSTOMS*

## **CULTURE - Meaning:**

The beliefs, values, practices, and behaviors shared by a group of people.

*Sentence: Japanese **culture** places a high value on respect and politeness.*

## **CUSTOMS - Meaning:**

A traditional practice or way of doing something that is specific to a culture or group.

*Sentence: It is a **custom** in many countries to remove your shoes before entering a home.*

# CULTURE AND CUSTOMS

WORD	MODERN	HISTORY	GIFT	SHAKE	CELEBRATION	SPECIAL
MEANING	Something new or related to the present time.	The study of past events or times.	Something given to someone, often to show appreciation or respect.	To move back and forth or up and down quickly.	A joyful event to honor something special.	Something unique or important.
SENTENCE	In modern culture, people use cell phones to stay connected with each other	The history of our country includes many different customs and traditions.	In many cultures, it is polite to bring a small gift when visiting someone's home.	In some cultures, people shake hands when they meet to show respect.	Every year, we have a big celebration for the New Year with fireworks and music	A wedding is a special event in many cultures, celebrated with family and friends.



# **EOT1 EXAM VOCABULARY:** ***CULTURE AND CUSTOMS***

***PRACTICE ON CROSSWORD LABS:***  
***<https://crosswordlabs.com/view/culture-and-customs-8>***

# EOT1 EXAM VOCABULARY:

## *SPORTS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES*



SKI



DIVE



SKATE



RIDE A HORSE



RIDE MY BIKE



SKIP



SAIL



ROLLERBLADE



SURF



SURF THE NET



CLIMB



SWIM



PLAY THE GUITAR



PLAY THE VIOLIN



PLAY THE PIANO



SING A SONG



JUMP



PLAY TENNIS



PLAY FOOTBALL



PLAY BASKETBALL

### **Meaning:**

.Sports - Physical games or activities people do for fun or competition.  
Leisure - Free time to relax or enjoy activities

### **Sentence:**

. Sports - Many students enjoy playing sports like soccer and basketball after school.

Leisure - In her leisure time, Maria likes to read books and paint

# LEISURE AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

WORD	ADVENTURE	SAND	DESERT	SHOW (NOUN)	CAMP	DANCE
<b>MEANING</b>	An exciting or unusual experience.	Tiny grains of rock found on beaches and deserts.	A hot, dry area with very little water and plants	A performance or event for people to watch	A place where people stay outdoors in tents or cabins	Moving your body to music, often in a rhythm or style.
<b>SENTENCE</b>	Hiking up the mountain was a great adventure for the whole family.	We played volleyball on the soft sand at the beach	The desert is a great place to go for an adventure, but it can get very hot	We watched a magic show at the park as part of the festival	Our class went to camp in the mountains and learned about nature	In our leisure time, we like to dance to our favorite songs at the community center.





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***PRACTICE ON WORDWALL:***  
<https://wordwall.net/resource/81535406/leisure-and-sport-activities-vocabulary-practice>

# EOT1 EXAM VOCABULARY:

## *COMMUNITY*



### **Meaning:**

. A group of people who live in the same area or share common interests.

**Sentence:** Our community comes together to clean the park every month



# COMMUNITY

WORD	COLLECT	NEIGHBOURS	STAGE	CONCERT	THE NEWS	STADIUM
<b>MEANING</b>	To gather things together.	People who live near you	A raised platform where people perform or speak.	A live music performance for an audience.	Information about recent events, shared on TV, radio, or online.	A large outdoor area with seats, used for sports or big events.
<b>SENTENCE</b>	We collect cans and bottles in our community to keep the streets clean.	My neighbours and I help each other when someone needs a hand.	Our community center has a stage where kids perform plays and shows.	The community organized a concert in the park for everyone to enjoy.	We watch the news to find out what's happening in our community.	Our community gathered at the stadium to watch the soccer match.

# Community

A place  
where people  
live, work, and  
play.



- **PRACTICE ON WORDWALL:**

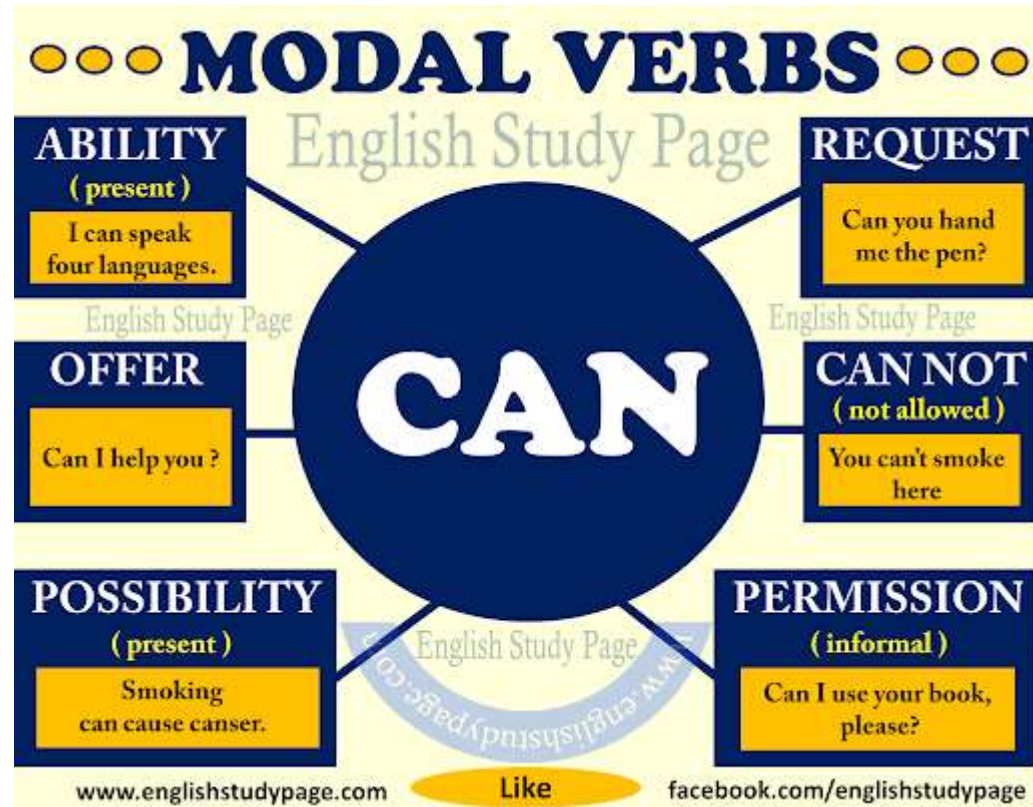
*<https://wordwall.net/resource/81536535/community-vocabulary>*

# KEY ASPECTS

## Coverage

Topic(s): Sports and leisure activities, culture and customs, community.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Modals: present modals	Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)	<p>Can give, deny or ask about permission in the present and near future with 'can'. (33)</p> <p>Can make basic polite requests with 'could'. (33)</p> <p>Can use 'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions. (36)</p>	<p>Asking for and giving advice</p> <p>Asking for and giving permission</p> <p>Describing hopes and plans</p>
Future time: simple future (will and shall)	<p>Can ask wh- questions using the past tense of verbs. (31)</p> <p>Can tell when to use the present simple and when to use the present continuous. (29)</p>	<p>Can use 'will' to ask questions about the future. (35)</p> <p>Can use 'will' + infinitive for predictions about the future. (38)</p>	
Present time: present perfect	Can make affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms. (30)	<p>Can use the present perfect to refer to personal experiences in the past. (41)</p> <p>Can form questions using the present perfect with 'ever'. (41)</p>	
Future time: future time (going to)	Can tell when to use the present simple and when to use the present continuous. (29)	Can express personal plans and intentions for the future using 'going to'. (35)	

# MODAL VERBS



## Modal Verbs

# CAN

“CAN” is one of the most commonly used modal verbs in English. “CAN” is used with different meanings as a **modal verb**.



<b>ABILITY</b>	I <b>can</b> speak three languages.
<b>REQUEST</b>	<b>Can</b> you hand me the pencil?
<b>OFFER</b>	I <b>can</b> send this letter for you.
<b>PERMISSION</b>	<b>Can</b> I borrow your notebook?
<b>POSSIBILITY</b>	It <b>can</b> get very hot there these days.

# YOUR TURN TO PRACTISE!

- <https://www.mauthor.com/present/4929550974320640>

Complete each step in order by clicking on the buttons.

## Toolkit Resources



Step 1: Video



Step 2: Activity



Step 3: Activity



Step 4: Activity



Step 5: Activity



Grammar Reference

## Further Practice



Matching Activity



Guessing Game

# FUTURE TIME ( WILL AND SHALL)

**SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE**



- +** S+will/shall + V(bare form)  
I will go to Thailand.
- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)  
I will not go to Thailand.
- ?** Will + S + V(Base form) +...?  
Will you go to Thailand?

## Usage of Will and Shall

	Usage of Will	Examples
<b>Will</b>	• is used to make polite requests.	• Will you help me with my homework ?
	• Is used to make predictions and give advice.	• Rosy, I will lend you my book later if you want it.
	• Is used to say what one expects or thinks will happen.	• I will fail my test unless I start studying now.
	• Is used to talk about what one wants.	• I will always love you.

	Usage of Shall	Examples
<b>Shall</b>	• is used to make predictions about the future.	• I thought you shall be joining us.
	• is used to show determination.	• We shall meet our manager.
	• is used with first-person to show the certainty of an action that will take place in the near future.	• I shall start my new job tomorrow.
	• is used to make suggestions	• We shall run the marathon!
	• is used to make promises voluntarily.	• I shall buy you a new smart watch for your birthday present .



## Future Time (simple future (will and shall))

### Meaning

We can use 'will' to refer to the future.



### Form

Positive (subject + will)	Negative (subject + will not / won't)	Question (Will / Won't* + st)
<i>I will start tomorrow</i>	<i>I will not / won't start tomorrow.</i>	<i>Will/Won't I start tomorrow?</i>
<i>You/We/They will start tomorrow</i>	<i>You/We/They will not / won't start tomorrow.</i>	<i>Will/ Won't you/we/they start t</i>
<i>He/She/It will start tomorrow.</i>	<i>He/She/It will not / won't start tomorrow.</i>	<i>Will/ Won't I he/she/it start tom</i>

\*A negative question is always formed with the contraction, 'won't'.

Will not it start tomorrow?	incorrect
Won't it start tomorrow?	correct

### Uses:

'Will' can be used to:

Function	Example
describe the future	<i>Next year will be a wonderful year!</i>
make predictions	<i>The red car will finish the race first.</i>
express a decision at the time of speaking	<i>Ah, I forgot my wallet; I'll just go back for it.</i>
make a request	<i>Will you help me?</i>
make promises and offers	<i>I'll drive you to the airport, no problem.</i>
describe the consequences of an action	<i>If it is sunny, we will have a picnic!</i>

### Shall

'Shall' has a very similar meaning to 'will' but is used mostly to ask for and make offers and suggestions. It is used mainly with 'I' and 'we'.

*Shall I drive you to the airport?*



Complete each step in order by clicking on the buttons.

### Toolkit Resources

### Further Practice



Step 1: Video



Step 2: Activity



Step 3: Activity



Step 4: Activity



Step 5: Activity



Grammar Reference



Flash Cards



Flash Cards (printable)

# YOUR TURN TO PRACTISE!

- <https://www.mauthor.com/present/4838841265029120>

# PRESENT PERFECT

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### + Affirmative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE
I / you / we / they	have	lived ...
he / she / it	has	studied ...
		eaten ...

I **have** **finished** the report.

AUXILIARY

PAST PARTICIPLE

- I **have** **finished** the report.
- We **have** **opened** all of the windows.
- She **has** **lived** in Germany for ten years.
- He **has** **called** his mother twice today.
- I **have** **been** very busy this week.
- We **have** **done** our homework.
- She **has** **spoken** to a large audience many times.
- Rob Woodward **has** **taught** English since 1997.

Learn how to use the present continuous by following the steps below. Complete each step in order by clicking on the buttons.

# YOUR TURN TO PRACTISE!

- <https://www.mauthor.com/present/5125624821317632>

## Toolkit Resources

## Further Practice



Step 1: Video



Step 2: Activity



Step 3: Activity



Step 4: Activity



Step 5: Activity



Grammar Reference



Word Search



# Future Tense: Going to

## Future Simple Tense (Going to)

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I + am + going to + verb	I + am not + going to + verb	Am + I + going to + verb
	He – She – It + is + going to + verb	He – She – It + is not / isn't + going to + verb	Is + He – She – It + going to + verb
You – We – They + are + going to + verb	You – We – They + are not / aren't + going to + verb	Are + You – We – They + going to + verb	

### FUTURE 'GOING TO' CHART



#### Positive +

subject	+ am / are / is	+ going to	+ verb
I	'm / am	going to	make a cup of coffee.
You	're / are	going to	watch a film later.
He	's / is	going to	play rugby on Saturday.
She	's / is	going to	take up yoga.
It	's / is	going to	snow tomorrow.
We	're / are	going to	fix the car in the morning.
You	're / are	going to	book the flights.
They	're / are	going to	practice for the concert.

#### Negative -

subject	+ am / are / is not	ac'	+ going to	+ verb
I	'm / am not	---	going to	go swimming today.
You	're / are not	aren't	going to	get sick again.
He	's / is not	isn't	going to	play basketball next term.
She	's / is not	isn't	going to	buy a new car.
It	's / is not	isn't	going to	snow tomorrow.
We	're / are not	aren't	going to	have a picnic.
You	're / are not	aren't	going to	do your homework.
They	're / are not	aren't	going to	clean the kitchen.

#### Question ?

am / are / is	+ subject	+ going to	+ verb ?
Am	I	going to	have the party in my house?
Are	you	going to	buy some bread later?
Is	he	going to	read the newspaper today?
Is	she	going to	meet her boyfriend after work?
Is	it	going to	rain all weekend?
Are	we	going to	meet Sarah and Jenny after class?
Are	you	going to	go travelling together this summer?
Are	they	going to	wait for us on the beach?

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I am / I'm going to order pizza	I am not / I'm not going to order pizza	Am I going to order pizza?	Am I not going to order pizza?
You	You are / you're going to order pizza	You are not / you're not / you aren't going to order pizza	Are you going to order pizza?	Are you not / aren't you going to order pizza?
He	He is / he's going to Order pizza	He is not / he's not / he isn't going to order pizza	Is he going to order pizza?	Is he not / isn't he going to order pizza?
She	She is / she's going to order pizza	She is not / she's not / she isn't going to order pizza	Is she going to order pizza?	Is she not / isn't she going to order pizza?
It	It is / it's going to order pizza	It is not / it's not / it isn't going to order pizza	Is it going to order pizza?	Is it not / isn't it going to order pizza?
We	We are / we're going to order pizza	We are not / we're not / we aren't going to order pizza	Are we going to order pizza?	Are we not / aren't we going to order pizza?
They	They are / they're going to order pizza	They are not / they're not / they aren't going to order pizza	Are they going to order pizza?	Are they not / aren't they going to Order pizza?

# YOUR TURN TO PRACTISE!

Students can identify and use future time with an increasing range of future time expressions.

*Learn how to use 'going to' to talk about the future by following the steps. Complete each step in order by clicking on the buttons.*

- <https://www.mauthor.com/present/4935030010413056>

## Toolkit Resources



Step 1: Video



Step 2: Activity



Step 3: Activity



Step 4: Activity



Step 5: Activity



Grammar Reference

## Further Practice



Matching Activity



Conversation Cards

# Ways to Prepare for a test



① Do some practice problems and/or tests

② Go over old homework answer the questions you've already done & check the answers.

③ Make flashcards & study key terms & concepts (memorize)

④ Reread the textbook & take notes on the margins of your class notes / the textbook

⑤ Test yourself, evaluate what you know and don't know.

# REMEMBER

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