Worksheet

Subject: English

جودة – تميز – قيم أصيلة

Name:.....
Class\ Section: 7 A & B.
Date:.....

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Revision Worksheet - Grade 7 - End of Term 1

End of Term 1 Revision | Academic Year 2026–2027

Exam at a glance

Part	Skill	Questions	Marks	What you need to revise
1	Vocabulary	Q1–Q5	5 × 2 = 10	Choose A, B or C to complete 5 sentences (Units 1–4)
2	Grammar	Q6–Q10	5 × 2 = 10	Text (about 120 words) on where food comes from; choose A, B or C
3A	Reading (narrative)	Q11–Q18	8 × 3 = 24	Food for Life: food chains and food webs
3B	Reading (expository)	Q19–Q26	8 × 2 = 16	Patterns: Islamic Art and what a pattern is
4	Writing	Q27	40	Summarize a process shown in 4 pictures; at least 100 words
	Total	**27**	**100**	**Time: 150 minutes (electronic and paper)**

Part 1 – Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Unit
healthy	good for your body	1
fresh	recently picked or made; not old	1
producer	a living thing (a plant) that makes its own food	1
consumer	an animal that eats plants or other animals	1
predator	an animal that hunts and eats other animals	1
prey	an animal that is hunted and eaten	1

Word	Meaning	Unit
plastic	a light material made by people; bottles and bags are made of it	1
evaporation	when water is heated and changes into a gas (water vapor)	2
condensation	when water vapor cools and changes back into liquid	2
filter	to clean a liquid by passing it through something; or the tool that does this	2
supply	to give people something they need, e.g. water or electricity	2
engineer	a person who designs and builds machines, robots or buildings	2
advantage	a good point about something	3
drawback	a bad point or problem (= disadvantage)	3
communicate	to share information or ideas with other people	3
translate	to change words from one language into another	3
pattern	shapes, colors or numbers that repeat in a regular way	4
sequence	things that follow each other in a fixed order	4
sum	the total you get when you add numbers together	4
number	a word or symbol for an amount, e.g. 7	4
hexagon	a shape with six sides	4
square	a shape with four equal sides and four right angles	4

A. Key words: learn the meaning

Exam tip: In the exam you choose A, B or C. Read the whole sentence and look for clue words: “six sides” → hexagon; “hunts” → predator; “into Arabic” → translate. Check your answer by reading the full sentence again.

B. Exam practice – Set 1

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

1. A plant is a _____ because it makes its own food from sunlight.

A. consumer
B. producer
C. predator

2. Please don't use _____ bags. They are bad for the sea animals.

A. plastic
B. fresh
C. healthy

3. When the sun heats the sea, water turns into gas. This is called _____.

A. condensation
B. evaporation
C. supply

4. One _____ of learning English is that you can talk to people from many countries.

A. drawback
B. advantage
C. sequence

5. A honeycomb is made of many _____ shapes with six sides.

A. square
B. hexagon
C. number

C. Exam practice – Set 2

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

6. The lion is a _____; it hunts zebras and other animals.

A. prey
B. producer
C. predator

7. Water drops appear on a cold glass because of _____.

A. condensation
B. evaporation
C. filter

8. My cousin wants to be an _____ and build robots that help people.

A. engineer
B. consumer
C. prey

9. Can you _____ this English letter into Arabic for my grandmother?

A. communicate
B. translate
C. supply

10. 2, 4, 6, 8 is a number _____ because the numbers follow a fixed order.

A. sum
B. sequence
C. square

D. Exam practice – Set 3

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

11. Fruit and vegetables are _____ foods that keep your body strong.

A. healthy
B. plastic
C. prey

12. We _____ the water through sand and stones to make it clean.

A. filter
B. translate
C. evaporate

13. A mouse is the _____ of the owl, because the owl eats it.

A. predator
B. prey
C. producer

14. The _____ of 5 and 7 is 12.

A. pattern
B. sum
C. square

15. Robots can be expensive. That is one _____ of using them in small shops.

A. advantage
B. drawback
C. engineer

E. Exam practice – Set 4

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

16. I prefer _____ bread from the bakery, not old bread from a packet.

A. fresh
B. plastic
C. healthy

17. A rabbit eats plants, so it is a _____.

A. producer
B. consumer
C. predator

18. Big pipes _____ water to all the homes in the city.

A. supply
B. filter
C. translate

19. Today we can _____ with friends far away using video calls.

A. communicate
B. translate
C. sum

20. A chessboard has a _____ of black and white squares.

A. sequence
B. pattern
C. sum

Part 2 – Grammar

A. Grammar focus: the rules you must know

Grammar point	Rule	Example
Countable / uncountable nouns	Countable: you can count them (an apple, two apples). Uncountable: no plural, no a/an (water, rice, sugar, bread, information)	three **eggs** / some **milk**
Quantifiers	many / a few + countable plural. much / a little + uncountable. some / a lot of / any + both. Use much/many/any in questions and negatives	**a few** dates, **a little** water; How **much** rice? How **many** beans?
Defining relative clauses	Give necessary information. who = people, which/that = things, where = places. No commas	A farmer is a person **who** grows food.
Non-defining relative clauses	Give extra information. Use commas. who / which / where (NEVER that)	Dubai**,** **which** is in the UAE**,** is busy.
Zero conditional	Facts and things that are always true: If / When + present simple, present simple	**If** you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
Sequencing adverbs	Show the order of steps in a process: First, → Next, / Then, → After that, → Finally,	**First**, wash the fruit. **Then**, cut it.

Common mistakes – avoid them!

Wrong: How many water do you drink? → Right: How **much** water do you drink?

Wrong: I bought a few rice. → Right: I bought **a little** rice.

Wrong: My mother, that is a doctor, works hard. → Right: My mother**, who** is a doctor**,** works hard.

Wrong: If you will heat water, it boils. → Right: If you **heat** water, it **boils**.

B. Exam practice – Text 1

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

From the Farm to Your Table: UAE Dates

Did you know that the UAE grows **(1)** _____ dates every year? In fact, there are millions of date palms in the country. Date palms are trees **(2)** _____ grow well in hot, dry places. Farmers plant them in the desert, and the trees need only **(3)** _____ water. In the summer, workers climb the tall trees and collect the fruit. Dates are a healthy food **(4)** _____ gives us energy because it contains natural sugar. **(5)** _____ the dates are collected, they are washed, dried and packed in boxes. Some of them stay in the UAE, but many boxes travel to other countries such as India. Next time you eat a date, remember the long journey it took from the farm to your table!

No.	A	B	C
1	a lot of	much	a little
2	who	which	where
3	a few	many	a little
4	that	who	where
5	After	Finally	Then

C. Exam practice – Text 2

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Where Does Chocolate Come From?

Chocolate comes from cocoa beans. People in Central America drank chocolate more than two thousand years ago! Cocoa trees, **(6)** _____ grow in hot countries like Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, produce large fruits called pods. **(7)** _____, farmers cut the pods from the trees and open them. Inside each pod there are about forty beans. **(8)** _____ you leave the beans in the sun, they dry and turn brown. After that, the beans are sent to factories **(9)** _____ machines roast and crush them. Workers then add milk and sugar to make chocolate. Chocolate tastes great, but you should not eat too **(10)** _____ of it. Fresh fruit is a healthier snack for your body and your teeth.

No.	A	B	C
6	that	which	who
7	First	Finally	After
8	If	Although	Unless
9	which	who	where
10	many	much	few

D. Extra practice

Choose the correct answer: A, B or C.

11. How _____ apples did you buy?

A. much

B. many

C. a little

12. There is only _____ milk in the fridge. Let's buy more.

A. a few
B. many
C. a little

13. Which word is UNCOUNTABLE?

A. banana
B. rice
C. carrot

14. A chef is a person _____ cooks food in a restaurant.

A. who
B. which
C. where

15. This is the market _____ my father buys fresh fish.

A. which
B. who
C. where

16. The Burj Khalifa, _____ is in Dubai, is the tallest building in the world.

A. that
B. which
C. who

17. If you _____ water to 100°C, it boils.

A. heat
B. will heat
C. heated

18. _____, put the bread in the toaster. After that, add butter.

A. Finally
B. First
C. After that

Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

19. How much eggs do we need for the cake?

→ _____

20. I need a few sugar for my tea.

→ _____

21. The robot, that was made in Japan, can talk.

→ _____

22. If plants don't get water, they will die every time.

→ _____

23. A predator is an animal where hunts other animals.

→ _____

Join the two sentences with who, which or where.

24. This is my uncle. He is an engineer.

→ _____

25. I visited the farm. My grandfather grows dates there.

→ _____

26. Robots are machines. They can do jobs for people.

→ _____

Part 3A – Reading (narrative text)

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

A Lesson in the Desert

Last spring, our science teacher, Ms Mariam, took our class on a trip to a nature reserve near Al Ain. A ranger called Khalid met us at the gate. "Today, you will see a real food web," he said with a smile.

First, he showed us some small desert plants. "Plants are producers," he explained. "They make their own food from sunlight, water and air." A few minutes later, we saw a lizard eating the leaves. "That lizard is a consumer. It cannot make its own food, so it eats plants."

Suddenly, my friend Saeed pointed at a sand dune. A desert fox was watching the lizard carefully. The lizard ran under a rock just in time. "The fox is a predator, and the lizard is its prey," Khalid said.

Then he asked us a difficult question: "What happens if all the lizards disappear?" We thought hard. At last, Saeed answered, "The foxes and falcons will have less food, and there will be too many plants." "Exactly!" said Khalid. "In a food web, every living thing is connected."

On the bus home, I realized that even a small lizard is very important.

1. Where did the class go?

A. to a zoo in Dubai
B. to a nature reserve near Al Ain
C. to a science museum

2. Why are plants called producers?

A. They make their own food.
B. They eat lizards.
C. They grow in the desert.

3. What did the lizard eat?

A. insects
B. leaves
C. other lizards

4. In paragraph 3, why did the lizard run under a rock?

A. to sleep in the shade
B. to look for food
C. to escape from the fox

5. In the text, the fox is the predator and the lizard is its _____.

A. producer
B. prey
C. consumer

6. What would happen if all the lizards disappeared, according to Saeed?

A. There would be more foxes.
B. Foxes and falcons would have less food.
C. The plants would die.

7. The word "connected" in paragraph 4 means _____.

A. linked together
B. very small
C. far away

8. What is the main message of the story?

A. Lizards are dangerous animals.
B. Every living thing in a food web is important.
C. Rangers like to ask difficult questions.

Narrative tip: Follow the order of events with time words (First, A few minutes later, Suddenly, Then, At last). For "why" questions, the answer is often in the sentence just before or after the event.

Remember: food chain vs food web

Food chain	Food web
ONE line of who eats whom: plant → lizard → fox	MANY food chains joined together; animals eat more than one thing
Arrows point to the animal that eats	If one living thing disappears, the whole web changes

Part 3B – Reading (expository text)

Read the text and choose the correct answer. Choose A, B or C.

Patterns in Islamic Art

Islamic art is famous all over the world for its beautiful patterns. You can see it on mosques, palaces, carpets, books and even everyday objects. Islamic artists usually use three main types of decoration: geometric patterns, plant designs and calligraphy.

Geometric patterns are made from shapes such as circles, squares, hexagons and stars. Artists repeat these shapes again and again in a sequence, so the pattern can continue in every direction. Many patterns are symmetrical, which means both sides look exactly the same.

Plant designs show flowers, leaves and branches that are joined together in long, curving lines. These designs are called arabesques. They often cover walls, doors and ceilings.

Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing. Artists write verses from the Holy Qur'an in Arabic script, and they decorate buildings with them. For many Muslims, calligraphy is the most important form of Islamic art.

In the UAE, the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi is a wonderful example. Its white marble walls are covered with colorful flowers, and its huge carpet was made by hand. Islamic art shows us that patterns can be both mathematical and beautiful.

1. What is the text mainly about?

A. the history of the Holy Qur'an
B. the main features of Islamic art
C. how to build a mosque

2. How many main types of decoration does the text describe?

A. two
B. three
C. four

3. Which shapes are used in geometric patterns?

A. circles, hexagons and stars
B. flowers and leaves
C. letters and words

4. The word "symmetrical" in paragraph 2 means _____.

A. very colorful
B. both sides look the same
C. made of marble

5. What are arabesques?

A. designs of plants with curving lines
B. patterns of numbers
C. a kind of carpet

6. In paragraph 4, the word "them" refers to _____.

A. artists
B. verses from the Holy Qur'an
C. buildings

7. Why does the writer mention the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque?

A. to give an example of Islamic art in the UAE
B. to explain how marble is made
C. to describe a famous carpet shop

8. Which sentence is TRUE according to the text?

A. Islamic patterns stop at the edges of a wall.
B. Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing.
C. Islamic art is only found in mosques.

Expository tip: Each paragraph has ONE main idea, usually in its first sentence. Use the headings and first sentences to find the right paragraph fast. For reference questions (it, them, this), look back at the nouns in the sentence before.

Part 4 – Writing (40 marks)

What the exam asks: look at 4 pictures, say what process they show, then summarize the process **in your own words**. Write **at least 100 words**, organize it clearly and use **sequencing words**.

Structure: Introduction (what the process is) → Step 1 → Step 2 → Step 3 → Step 4 → Conclusion (why it is useful / your opinion).

Tip: Look at ALL four pictures first and decide what the whole process is. Then write one paragraph for each picture, in order.

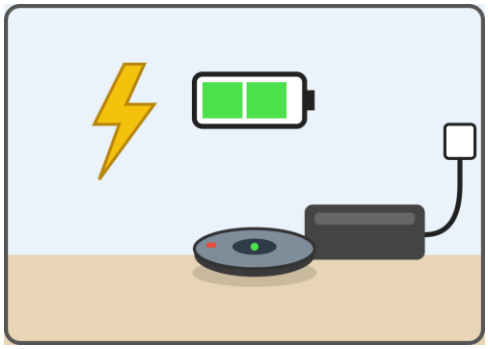
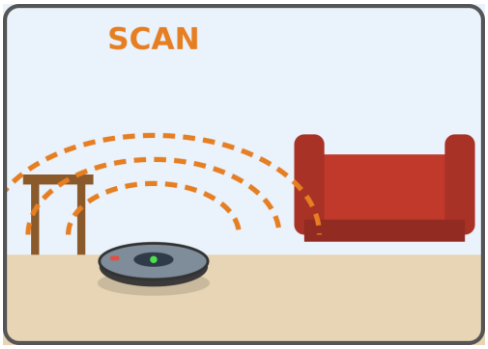
Useful language

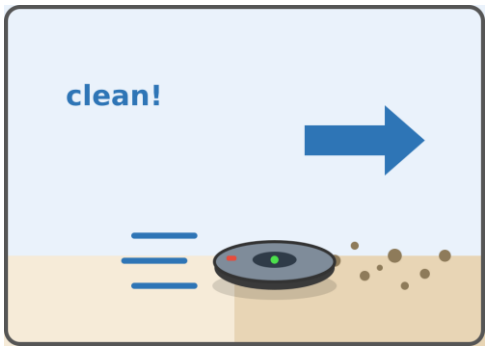
Describing a process (FL.13)	Describing objects (FL.7)	Comparing and contrasting (FL.26)
These pictures show how … First, … / To begin with, … Next, … / Then, … After that, … Finally, … / In the end, …	It is made of … It has … / It looks like … It is used for … It is small / round / light …	X is faster than Y. Both X and Y … However, … / On the other hand, … Unlike people, robots …

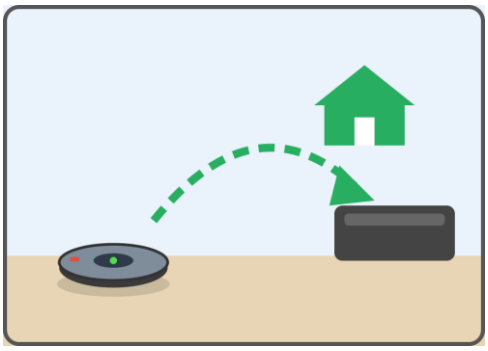
Task A – How does a robot vacuum cleaner work?

Theme: How Things Work | How do robots work?

Look at the four pictures. What process do they show? Summarize the process in your own words. Organize your summary clearly and use sequencing phrases. **Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.**

<table>
<tr>
<td>Picture 1

The robot charges on its base.</td>
<td>Picture 2


Its sensors scan the room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture 3


It moves around and sucks up dust.</td>
<td>Picture 4

It goes back to its base.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Think: How does the robot know where to go? What are the advantages of using it?

Plan first:

Introduction	Steps 1–2	Steps 3–4	Conclusion

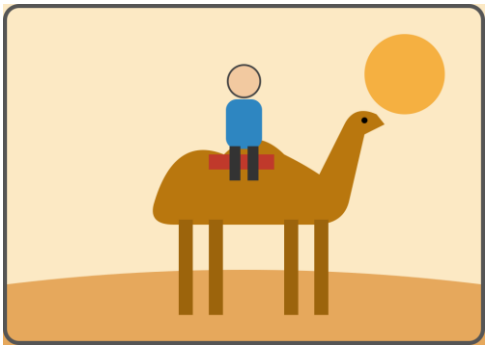
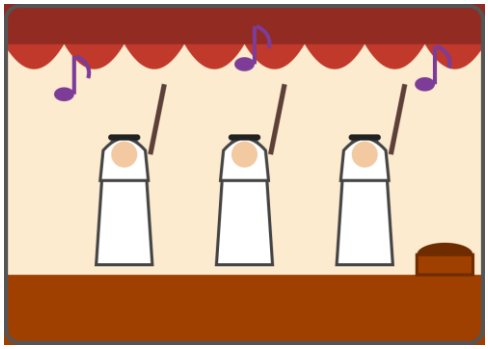
Task A – write your answer here:

Word count: _____ ☐ 100+ words ☐ 4 steps in order ☐ sequencing words ☐ introduction + conclusion ☐ punctuation

Task B – A day at the desert camp

Theme: It's a Small World | What can visitors see and do in the UAE?

Look at the four pictures. What process do they show? Summarize the process in your own words. Organize your summary clearly and use sequencing phrases. **Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.**

Picture 1  Tourists ride in a 4x4 over the sand dunes.	**Picture 2**  They ride camels.
Picture 3  They watch a traditional show.	**Picture 4**  They eat dinner under the stars.

Think: What can visitors learn about the UAE from this trip?

Plan first:

Introduction	Steps 1–2	Steps 3–4	Conclusion

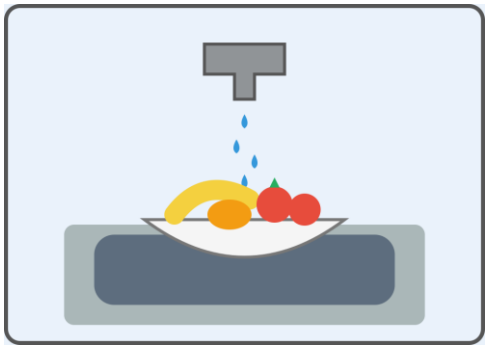
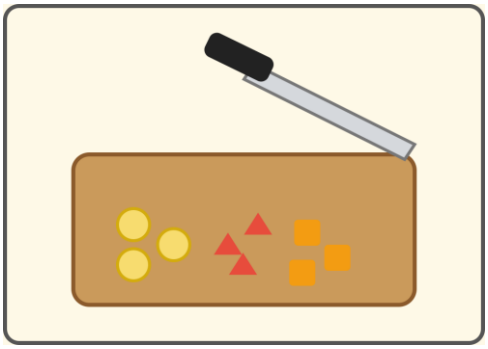
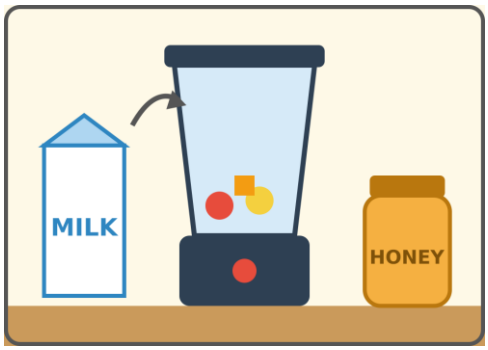
Task B – write your answer here:

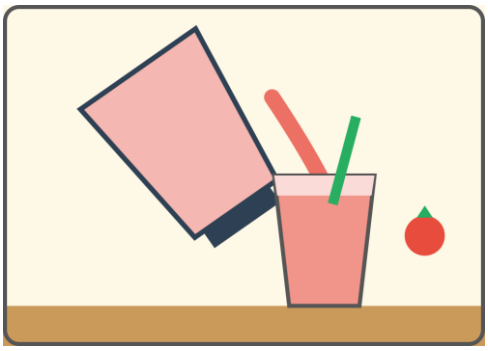
Word count: _____ ☐ 100+ words ☐ 4 steps in order ☐ sequencing words ☐ introduction + conclusion ☐ punctuation

Task C – Making a healthy fruit smoothie

Theme: Food for Life | How can food improve your health?

Look at the four pictures. What process do they show? Summarize the process in your own words. Organize your summary clearly and use sequencing phrases. **Write at least 100 words in complete sentences.**

<table>
<tr>
<td>Picture 1

Wash fresh fruit.</td>
<td>Picture 2

Cut the fruit into pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture 3


Put the fruit, milk and honey in a blender.</td>
<td>Picture 4

Blend and pour into a glass.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Think: Why is a smoothie healthier than a fizzy drink?

Plan first:

Introduction	Steps 1–2	Steps 3–4	Conclusion

Task C – write your answer here:

Word count: _____ ☐ 100+ words ☐ 4 steps in order ☐ sequencing words ☐ introduction + conclusion ☐ punctuation