EXAM READY ENGLISH

Exam Ready English

GRADE 7

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for Grade 7



✓ 10 units with clear key ideas, worked examples and “Watch out!” boxes
✓ 150 worked examples and 240+ practice questions at three levels
✓ 200 unit-quiz questions and 3 full mock exams (60 MCQ each)
✓ Diagnostic test · Key Facts Sheet · Top 20 Mistakes · teacher notes

Follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 7 English for Ethiopia textbook

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Exam Ready English

Grade 7 · Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests

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This is an independent study guide. It follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 7 English student textbook, but it is not published or endorsed by the Ministry of Education. All explanations, examples and questions are original. Keep your textbook and your teacher's notes beside this book.

The answers were calculated and checked before printing, but no book is free of errors. If you find a mistake or disagree with an answer, please tell the author on Telegram (@Ermias_Wedaje) and it will be reviewed for the next edition.

How to Use This Book

Each unit follows the same pattern, so you always know where to look.

Key ideas
The rules and facts of the section, short and clear.

Worked examples
Step-by-step solutions. Cover the solution and try first.

⚠ Watch out!
The mistakes students make most often, and the right way.

Practice
Level 1 Basic · Level 2 Standard · Level 3 Challenge.

Unit quiz
20 multiple-choice questions in the style of the national examination.

For the Teacher
Timing, starters, misconceptions, activities and assessment.

For students

- Begin with the Diagnostic Test. It shows which units need the most work.
- Read the key ideas, then study each example with the solution covered.
- Do Level 1 and Level 2 practice for every section; try Level 3 when you are ready.
- Take each quiz in 30 minutes, mark it, and redo every question you got wrong.
- In the last weeks, learn the Key Facts Sheet and the Top 20 Mistakes page, and sit the three mock exams. Their answer keys show which unit each question comes from.

For teachers

- Each unit follows the textbook sections, so the book can sit beside your lessons.
- The “For the Teacher” page gives timing, starters, misconceptions and activities.
- The quizzes and mock exams can be used as class tests; every answer has a short reason.

For parents

- Ask your child to explain one worked example to you each day. Teaching is the best way to learn.
- Look at the quiz score after each unit, and celebrate progress, not only high marks.

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Diagnostic Test · Where Should I Start?

20 questions · 15 minutes. Take this test before you start the book. There are two questions on each unit. Your score only shows you where to spend your time.

1. The simple present for “he” of the verb “go” is
   A. going B. go C. goes D. gone
2. Which question is correct?
   A. She does sing? B. Do she sing?
   C. Does she sings? D. Does she sing?
3. The past of “go” is
   A. goes B. goed C. gone D. went
4. The past of “buy” is
   A. bought B. buys C. buyed D. buying
5. A gerund is the
   A. adjective only B. past form
   C. plural noun D. -ing form of a verb used as a noun
6. Choose: You must ___ a helmet.
   A. wearing B. wear C. to wear D. wore
7. Choose: The book is ___ the table.
   A. for B. at C. in D. on
8. Choose: He was born ___ 2005.
   A. in B. at C. on D. to
9. A plan decided before speaking uses
   A. would B. will only C. shall have D. going to
10. Won’t means
    A. would not B. was not C. want not D. will not
11. Which is uncountable?
    A. book B. tree C. water D. chair
12. Choose: How ___ soil is lost?
    A. few B. many C. much D. several
13. Past perfect is formed with
    A. had + V3 B. has + V3 C. was + V1 D. will + V1
14. Which is correct?
    A. He has ate. B. He had eat. C. He had eaten. D. He had ate.
15. A positive statement takes a
    A. double tag B. no tag C. positive tag D. negative tag
16. She is tired, ___?
    A. is she B. isn’t she C. wasn’t she D. doesn’t she

Unit 1 · Living in Rural Area

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- use the simple present tense correctly
- use commas correctly
- work out meanings of words from context and find main ideas

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Complete: She ___ (go) to school every day. (b) Which punctuation mark separates items in a list? (c) What is the tense of "Green plants make food"?
Answers: (a) goes (b) comma (c) simple present

Key words: simple present · habit · general truth · comma · series · context · main idea · adverb of frequency

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- Simple Present Tense
- The Comma
- Reading Skills and Vocabulary

1.1 Simple Present Tense

Key ideas

- **Form:** base verb for **I, you, we, they** (I walk) and **verb + s/es** for **he, she, it** (she walks, he goes, it watches). **Negative:** do not / does not + base verb. **Question:** Do/Does + subject + base verb.
- **Uses of the simple present:** (1) **habits and repeated actions** (I drink tea every morning); (2) **general or universal truths** (Green plants prepare their own food); (3) **scheduled future actions** (The plane arrives in 5 minutes; The restaurant opens at 7:30 tonight).
- **Time words:** always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, on Mondays.
- **Spelling:** add **-es** after s, sh, ch, x, o (watches, goes); change **y → ies** after a consonant (study → studies).

Example 1.1 — Form

Complete: Tolosa ___ (go) to school five days a week.

Solution. goes.

Example 1.2 — Negative

Make negative: She likes coffee.

Solution. She does not (doesn't) like coffee.

Example 1.3 — Use

Name the use: "Water boils at 100 °C."

Solution. General (universal) truth.

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Spelling

Write the he/she form of study and watch.

Solution. studies; watches.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Future

Which sentence uses the present for a scheduled future event? (a) The bus leaves at 6:30. (b) I am eating.

Solution. (a).

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
She go to school every day.	She goes to school every day.
Does he likes tea?	Does he like tea? (base verb after does).
Water boil at 100 °C.	Water boils at 100 °C.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. Complete: He (play) football.
2. Complete: They (read) daily.
3. Make a question: She sings.

Level 2 — Standard

4. Negative: I walk to school.
5. He ___ (watch) TV.
6. Name a time word.

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain three uses of the simple present.
8. Write four sentences about your day.

1.2 The Comma

Key ideas

- The **comma (,)** is used: (1) to **separate items in a series** (I enjoy watching movies, listening to music, reading fiction and writing diaries); (2) to **separate quoted parts** (He asked, “Do you like banana?”); (3) to **separate dates and years** (I was born on June 29, 2008); (4) to **separate linking devices** (First, buy the teff. Next, ...); (5) to **separate a dependent clause from the main clause** (Even though Awol studied very hard, he failed the test).
- **No comma** before the last item is needed when “and” joins it in this book’s style, and **no comma** should split a subject from its verb.
- **Direct address:** Abebe, please sit down.
- **Check:** read the sentence aloud; a short pause usually shows where a comma goes.

Example 1.6 — Series

Punctuate: Yesterday my mother bought onions carrots tomatoes and potatoes.

Solution. Yesterday, my mother bought onions, carrots, tomatoes and potatoes.

Example 1.7 — Clause

Punctuate: Although it rained we played football.

Solution. Although it rained, we played football.

Example 1.8 — Date

Punctuate: She was born on May 3 2009.

Solution. She was born on May 3, 2009.

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Linking

Punctuate: First mix the flour. Next add water.

Solution. First, mix the flour. Next, add water.

Example 1.10 — Exam Booster · Quote

Punctuate: He said “Come here.”

Solution. He said, “Come here.”

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
I like tea, and, coffee.	No comma before and joins two items in a list: I like tea and coffee.
If you study hard you will pass.	If you study hard, you will pass.
Abebe please sit.	Abebe, please sit.

Practice 1.2

Level 1 — Basic

1. Add commas: I bought pens books bags.
2. Add a comma: Finally we arrived.
3. Name one use of a comma.

Level 2 — Standard

4. Add a comma: When he came we left.
5. Add: June 5 2010.
6. Add: He asked “Why?”

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain five uses of the comma.
8. Write sentences using the comma in a list and a date.

1.3 Reading Skills and Vocabulary

Key ideas

- **Context clues:** work out the meaning of a new word from the **words and sentences around it** (for example, the passage describes a quiet walk, so “peaceful” means calm and quiet).
- **Main idea:** the **central point** of a paragraph, often stated in the **topic sentence** at the start; the other sentences are **supporting details**.
- **Pronoun reference:** pronouns such as **it, they, he, she** refer back to a noun (“The farmers worked hard. **They** were tired.”; they = the farmers).
- **Vocabulary for rural life:** farm, harvest, crops, livestock, village, fertile, peaceful, countryside, plough.

Example 1.11 — Context

“The countryside was so peaceful that we heard only birds.” What does peaceful mean?

Solution. Calm and quiet.

Unit 2 · History of the Calendar

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- form and use the simple past tense
- use the colon correctly
- read about time and calendars and use time vocabulary

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is the past form of "go"? (b) How do you make a past question? (c) Which mark introduces a list?
Answers: (a) went (b) Did + subject + base verb (c) a colon

Key words: simple past · regular verb · irregular verb · did · used to · colon · calendar · year

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- Simple Past Tense
- The Colon
- Calendar Vocabulary and Reading

2.1 Simple Past Tense

Key ideas

- **Form: regular verbs** add **-ed/-d** (play → played, walk → walked); **irregular verbs** change form (go → went, take → took, see → saw, buy → bought, eat → ate). **Question: Did** + subject + base verb (Did you visit the museum?). **Negative: did not (didn't)** + base verb (I didn't visit it).
- **Uses of the simple past:** (1) a **completed action** in the past (I went to Bishoftu last week); (2) a **series of completed actions**; (3) **duration in the past** (I lived in Bahir Dar for eight years); (4) **past habits**, like **used to** (When I was a child, I used to play with mud); (5) **unreal situations** in conditional type II (If I were a bird, I would fly).
- **Time words:** yesterday, last week, in 2015, ago, when I was a child.
- **After did/didn't the verb goes back to the base form:** Did she **go**? (not "Did she went?").

Example 2.1 — Form

Write the past of: play, go, take, buy.

Solution. played, went, took, bought.

Key Facts Sheet

Learn these by heart. Cover the right-hand side and say each fact from memory.

Unit 1 · Rural life

Simple present: habits and facts; he/she/it + s

Comma: lists, after introductory words, before and/but in compound sentences

Skim for the main idea; scan for details

Unit 2 · Calendar

Simple past: -ed or irregular; did + base verb

Used to = past habit

Colon: lists, quotations, formal greeting, time 6:30

Ethiopian calendar: 13 months, Pagume 5 or 6 days

Unit 3 · Road safety

Gerund after enjoy, avoid, finish, mind, practise

to + verb after want, hope, decide, plan, promise

Bare infinitive after modals

Capitalise names, days, months, languages, I

Unit 4 · Endemic animals

at (time, point), on (days, surface), in (months, years, areas)

Hyphen: well-known, twenty-one, no hyphen after -ly

Walia ibex, Ethiopian wolf, gelada, mountain nyala

Unit 5 · Diary

going to = plan or evidence; will = quick decision, offer, promise

Exclamation mark: strong feeling, use sparingly

Diary: date, first person, informal; outline first

Unit 6 · Land conservation

many + countable; much + uncountable

a few / a little; how many / how much

Paragraph: topic, support, conclusion

Terracing, afforestation, crop rotation, check dams

Unit 7 · Volunteerism

Past perfect: had + V3 (earlier action)

Conclusion signals: therefore, thus, in conclusion, to sum up

No new ideas in a conclusion

Unit 8 · Fitness

Tag: positive → negative, negative → positive

Let's → shall we; I am → aren't I; Don't → will you

Unity: all sentences support the main idea

Unit 9 · Self-expressions

Passive: be + V3 (+ by agent); only transitive verbs

Descriptions use the five senses and vivid adjectives

enjoy / love / hate / can't stand + -ing

Unit 10 · Computers

Present perfect: have/has + V3

since + point in time; for + duration; just, already, yet

because = reason; but = contrast; or = choice

Mock Examination 1

60 multiple-choice questions · 90 minutes · one mark each. Circle one answer. Mark with the answer key at the back and use the unit number to see where to revise.

1. The simple present for "he" of the verb "go" is
   A. going B. go C. goes D. gone
2. Which is correct?
   A. She are like mangoes. B. She liking mangoes.
   C. She likes mangoes. D. She like mangoes.
3. Make negative: "He plays."
   A. He does not plays. B. He does not play.
   C. He not plays. D. He do not play.
4. Which question is correct?
   A. She does sing? B. Do she sing?
   C. Does she sings? D. Does she sing?
5. "The sun rises in the east" uses the simple present for
   A. a future promise B. a general truth
   C. a past habit D. a dream
6. "I drink tea every morning" shows
   A. an offer B. a past event
   C. a habit D. a general truth
7. The past of "go" is
   A. goes B. goed C. gone D. went
8. The past of "take" is
   A. taked B. taken C. takes D. took
9. The past of "play" is
   A. played B. plaid C. plaied D. plays
10. The past of "buy" is
    A. bought B. buys C. buyed D. buying
11. Which question is correct?
    A. You did visited the museum? B. Do you visited the museum?
    C. Did you visited the museum? D. Did you visit the museum?
12. Which negative is correct?
    A. I didn't visit it. B. I not visit it.
    C. I don't visited it. D. I didn't visited it.
13. A gerund is the
    A. adjective only B. past form
    C. plural noun D. -ing form of a verb used as a noun
14. Choose: He enjoys ___.
    A. swam B. swim C. to swim D. swimming